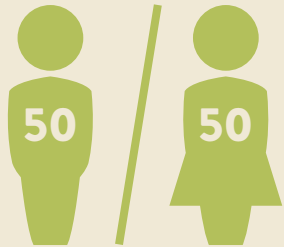


DEMOGRAPHICS

420 FARMWORKERS IN SALINAS AND PAJARO VALLEYS WERE INTERVIEWED IN JUNE–AUGUST 2017



Distribution of respondents by gender across age groups

4

the number of states of origin for 2/3 of respondents (Guanajuato, Jalisco, Michoacán, Oaxaca)



Highest level of education completed by the foreign born respondents



Average age of respondents upon arrival to US



Average number of years they have been in the US



92%

Percentage who were not born in the US



51

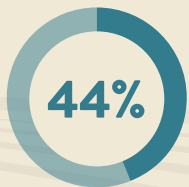
Number of respondents self-identified as indigenous (Mixteco, Trique, Zapoteco, others.)

EMPLOYMENT FIGURES

420 FARMWORKERS IN SALINAS AND PAJARO VALLEYS WERE INTERVIEWED IN JUNE–AUGUST 2017



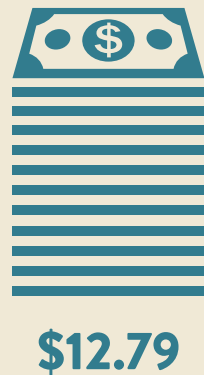
Months per year working strictly in agriculture



of migrants work year-round in agriculture



of non-migrants work year-round in agriculture



Median hourly wage, mean of \$13.64



Median annual income



Number working as harvesters



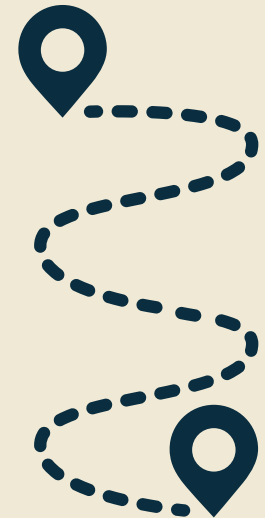
Number working as packers



Many do unskilled pre-harvest tasks and many do skilled work such as machine operation or irrigation. Working in range of crops throughout the region.



Average number of years working with current employer; a quarter worked for their employer for 8 years or more



80%

of respondents remain in the same community while 20% are follow-the-crop migrants (FTC)

HOUSING FIGURES



420 FARMWORKERS IN SALINAS AND PAJARO VALLEYS WERE INTERVIEWED IN JUNE–AUGUST 2017



89% Respondents rent



11% Respondents who are homeowners, 1/4 of homeowners own mobile homes



40%
Respondents who rent houses



30%
Respondents who rent apartments



19%
Respondents who rent rooms without kitchens



12%
Respondents who rent “other” dwellings such as motels, boarding houses, or barracks.
Many reported sleeping outside the bedrooms, usually the living room or garage.



44%
Percentage of respondents (188) that reported complaints about some problem with basic housing conditions e.g., plumbing, refrigerator.



KEY HOUSING TRENDS

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS:
Most farmworkers interviewed lived in homes that included non-family members, generally other farmworkers. This was not due to “cultural preference” —the unrelated people were outside their family budgetary unit and sharing housing was due to economic necessity.

EXTREME OVERCROWDING:
There are consistently high rates of residences that are above the severely crowded condition of 2 people per room. Often more than 5 people per bathroom.

FARMWORKER HOUSING NEEDS

THE FARMWORKERS



91,433

Estimated number of farmworkers in the region in 2016



80,715

Summer seasonal high (July)



↑4,032

Increase in H-2A Visa workers between FY 2013 (268) and FY 2017 (4300)



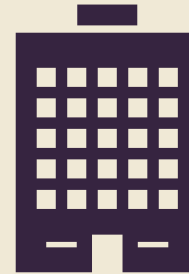
Estimated percentage of workers lacking authorization for US employment



34,737

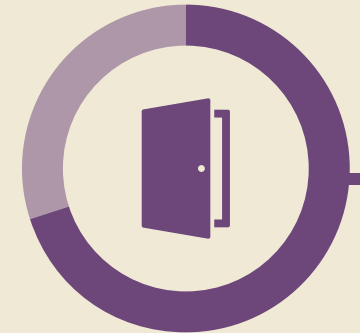
Winter seasonal low (January)

INVENTORY OF FARMWORKER HOUSING



1,207

Number of units in year-round housing complexes for farmworkers in Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties. (22 rentals/ 4 cooperative ownership)



70%

Percentage of units opened between 1980–1989 and 2000–2009



183

Number of seasonal housing units operated by Public Housing Authorities



1,618

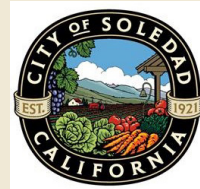
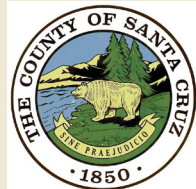
Number of beds within three private seasonal facilities

Farmworker Housing Study and Action Plan for Salinas Valley and Pajaro Valley

TIMELINE



FUNDING PARTNERS



ADDITIONAL PARTNERS:

- Building Health Communities-East Salinas
- California Strawberry Commission
- Center for Community Advocacy
- CHISPA
- Eden Housing
- Elkhorn Packing
- Farm Bureaus of Monterey County and Santa Cruz County
- Grower-Shipper Association of Central California
- Monterey Bay Economic Partnership
- Nunes Company
- Santa Cruz County Housing Authority