

Appendices

Appendix A: Codebook of Farmworker Social Vulnerability Themes and Indicators

This codebook is organized according to ‘themes,’ or aggregate categories encompassing more specific indicators. This organizational approach follows the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Social Vulnerability Index](#) (CDC SVI). The household-level themes of ‘socioeconomic status,’ ‘household characteristics,’ ‘minority status,’ and ‘housing type and transportation’ are adapted from the CDC SVI. We added new household-level indicators based on our qualitative research. Our qualitative analysis also led us to add the community-level theme and indicators, none of which is in the CDC SVI. Please review the report for a full explanation. Each indicator is presented with a definition written by Carver Martin during the qualitative analysis process as well as selected quotes that demonstrate the concept particularly well.

- Indicators derived from the CDC SVI are *italicized*.
- Indicators added based on the qualitative data are in normal font.
- Indicators that may be particularly important for farmworkers in North Central Florida are **bolded**.

Household-Level Themes		
Socioeconomic Status Factors	Definition	Selected Quotes
<i>Low household income / poverty</i>	The sum of all income sources for all household members across the year is low.	<p>P1: Hay gente que ni siquiera tiene tiempo ni para ver televisión o no tienen cable en su casa. Tienen la televisión, pero no tienen ningún servicio porque si no tiene acceso a pagar algo donde usted pueda ver las noticias, pues no. / There are people who do not even have time to watch television or do not have cable at home. They have a television, but no service because they can't pay for it in order to watch the news.</p> <p>G3: It's a Florida-Georgia border. The population, it's our largest, most definitely our poorest. I'm going to say 95% of our families live in sub-standard housing.</p>
Job precarity	The real or perceived likelihood that a worker could lose work or wages is high.	<p>P3: Los lugares estas plantaciones de pino, por ejemplo, que es lo más estable que hay durante el año, quedaron devastadas. Y luego mojadas y con ramas en el piso ahí no pueden hacer pacas. Era lo que ellos me explicaban porque está como contaminado, por decirlo de alguna manera. Lo que ellos recogen es como la pajilla del pino. No sé si lo ha visto alguna vez. Es como lo que cae debajo de las ramas que hace como una pajilla, si es lo que yo recogen. Cuando eso está mojado, mezclado con ramas, sucio, con hojas, con cosas, que es lo que pasa lo normal cuando viene un huracán de esa magnitud ellos no pueden hacer nada ahí y por ahí permanecen días. Las plantaciones estaban devastadas. A los días fue que ellos lograron empezar a trabajar y la mayoría del trabajo que encontraron fue que algunas personas los contrataban</p>

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		<p>para quitar árboles de los caminos, de sus casas, de sus propiedades. Entonces los contrataban para move esos árboles. Pero ubícate que eso es un trabajo totalmente inestable, que hoy van a una propiedad, cortan ramas, se llevan un poco de agua, lo ponían, más bien lo hacían, era acercarlos al borde de la carretera, porque luego el condado fue quien fue recogiendo todo eso. Pero eso fue lo que ellos encontraron y era totalmente inestable hoy. / These pine plantations, for example, which is the most stable thing there is during the year, were devastated and wet and with branches on the ground, so they cannot make bales there. That is what they explained to me because it is contaminated, so to speak. What they collect is like pine straw. I don't know if you've ever seen it. It is like what falls under the branches that makes a straw, if I understand correctly [what they explained about that job]. When it is wet, mixed with branches, dirt, leaves, and things, which is what normally happens when a hurricane of that magnitude comes, they can't do anything there and they stay there for days. The plantations were devastated. After a few days they were able to start working and most of the work they found was that some people hired them to remove trees from the roads, from their houses, from their properties. So they were hired to move those trees. But you know that that is a totally unstable job, that today they go to a property, they cut branches, they take some water, they put it, rather they did it, it was to bring them closer to the edge of the road, because then the county was the one who was picking all that up. But that was what they found and it was totally unstable today.</p> <p>G1: To us the majority of the losses they experienced were lack of work. Like the pine straw balers stayed out of work for sometimes two weeks, a month. And it amazes me how they just tell you very casually... If we are out of work for two weeks to a month, we'll be pulling our hairs out. And they're like, "Yeah, we lost work for about a month, but yeah, we got by." You don't even know how they got by.</p>
<p>Housing cost burden</p>	<p>The total cost of having a place to live is high for the type of housing being described and/or the household income level.</p>	<p>P2: Muchos son familias, tres familias o dos familias viviendo en una casita esta de mobile. Incluso acá en Gainesville te digo. O sea, a pesar de que no son mobile homes, en un departamento entran cuatro familias. Y he visitado familias que viven de esa manera y pues es la manera que están ahorrándose pagar los costos. / Many of them are two or three families living in a mobile home. Even here in Gainesville, even though they are not in mobile homes, there are four families in one apartment. And I have visited families that live that way and that is how they are saving on costs. G3: We have homes that are so infested with cockroaches. And these people are paying money. G2: Oh yeah. G1: Sometimes over a thousand dollars. It blows our minds. And they don't want to complain, because like G3 said, there's nowhere else to go. So they just stay quiet and just take it.</p>
<p>Low educational attainment</p>	<p>Attainment of formal schooling by members of a household is low.</p>	<p>P3: Lo otro que influye grandemente es la capacidad de análisis de las personas. Usted entenderá que no es lo mismo lo que analiza usted que lo que analiza una persona que pudo culminar la primaria o que no pudo culminar ni elementary. Como entonces ellos tienen ahí muchas veces usted le está diciendo, "Mira, esto es peligroso, tienes que tener cuidado con esto," pero hasta que no tienen una experiencia vivida o de cerca o de un familiar que se lo contó, ellos no. / The other thing that greatly influences is people's analytical skills. You understand that what you analyze is not the same as a person who was not able to finish elementary school. Many times you tell them, "Look, this is dangerous, you have to be careful with this," but until they have a lived experience up close or hear about it from a family member, they don't.</p>

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		<p>G1: Because we see people that after the storm were cooking with those darn gas propane things in their house. G3: Inside the house. We see them in hotel rooms...</p> <p>G1 & G2: In hotel rooms.</p> <p>G3: ...On these gas propane... And the hotel says no cooking in your room, but that doesn't matter, right? So some of the safety things. Putting that out there. To us, so often it's just obvious. But we have to realize that most of our parents... 6th grade education, if they've had any. Many don't read or write in Spanish, so sending out printed material is not always the best.</p>
No health insurance	At least one member of the household lacks health insurance coverage.	<p>P2: Mucho me dicen, "Donde hay me puede dar información de empleos pues lugares donde puedan trabajar tenemos los servicios médicos. Yo creo que eso por lo menos está cubierto, pero más información de los sistemas de las aplicaciones de Medicaid, WIC. Están allí. Pero el problema es que generalmente, casi todos hablan inglés y a veces ellos llaman, o no saben cómo aplicar online. Hay tantas cosas que ahorita se me vienen a la cabeza. O sea, piensan en un seguro médico, pero pues no hay manera. No sé. / Many ask me, "Can you give me information on jobs and places where we can work and get medical services?" I think that's at least covered, but more information on the Medicaid, WIC application systems. They are there. But the problem is that generally, almost everybody speaks English and sometimes they call, or they don't know how to apply online. There are so many things that come to mind right now. I mean, they think about health insurance, but there's no way. I don't know. P3: Siempre están buscando la manera de salir adelante, de proveer a sus familias. Pero le puedo garantizar que ellos, como otras familias, son familias que carecen de información, de acceso a recursos. Por ejemplo esas son familias que no tienen seguro médico, ellos ni los hijos que vinieron con ellos de sus países - los nacidos aquí sí, pero los que vinieron con ellos no. / They are always looking for ways to get ahead, to provide for their families. But I can guarantee you that they, like other families, are families that lack information, lack access to resources. For example, these are families that do not have health insurance, neither they nor the children who came with them from their countries - those born here do, but those who came with them do not.</p>
No housing insurance	The household's owned or rented home and belongings are not covered by homeowners' or renters' insurance.	<p>P3: Incluso los hay que sus viviendas y sufrido problema, pero que han hecho sus reclamaciones cómo va al seguro de la vivienda firmam todo lo que corresponde y a día de hoy ya es un problema solucionado y sin grandes problemas. / There are even those whose homes have suffered problems, but who have made their claims to the homeowner's insurance, sign all that corresponds and to this day it is already a problem solved and without big problems.</p> <p>G1: We have a good example that is not so much—well, it is a natural disaster—also in Levy County that they had bought the trailer. After many years of working hard, they were able to buy the trailer. It burned to the ground. And what G3 reminded me is that they did not have a bank account.</p> <p>G3: They lost all their money.</p> <p>G1: So all their money was in the trailer.</p> <p>Interviewer: And they lost everything.</p> <p>G1: So yeah, they lost absolutely everything.</p> <p>G3: Including a couple of pets, and a child was burned.</p> <p>G1: He survived, but he was burned. So yeah, situations like that, you don't even know where to begin to help.</p>

Household Characteristics Factors	Definition	Selected Quotes
<i>More children than adults</i>	There are more children than adults in the household.	<p>G3: No insurance. G1: Of course, no insurance. Yeah, they're no longer in our program, but they say connected. So they call us. They call us to see, "Where do I even begin? Can you help me? What do I do?"</p> <p>P2: A dónde pueden ir si es que su casa se le inundó? Si es que perdieron el alimento. Si es que perdieron el trabajo. Porque pues están atendiendo a sus niños que no pueden ir a la escuela porque pues cierran la escuela y muchos no pueden trabajar. / Where can they go if their house is flooded? If they lost their food? If they lost their job? Because they are taking care of their children who can't go to school because the school is closed, and many can't work. Especially single mothers have their children there, they can't work.</p> <p>G1: She is the sole provider for her... I don't know how many are home now. G3: I think she had eight children, but now there's maybe six... G1: I think three are gone. I mean, you could not make this stuff up. G3: It's one of our most impoverished families for sure. And she's also a mother that is dealing with truancy court because she leaves to work in the carrot fields and the carrot factories at about four in the morning, finding transportation up to Georgia or wherever she must go, and the kids don't get out of bed. And they don't go to school, and it's been a chronic situation for two years or so, and she is now in truancy court.</p>
<i>Young children</i>	All children in the household are elementary school-aged or younger.	<p>P1: De como le digo, las tarjetas esas de comida que fueron muy buenas, y no solamente de comida, sino también para la gente que necesita pañales. Porque si no tiene dinero, cómo va a tener acceso a esos Pampers para los niños pequeñitos? Que no pueden ellos este recurrir con esa tarjeta de comida, comprar pañales o toallitas y fórmula, cosas así que yo creo que es bien importante. / As I said, the food cards were very good, and not only for food, but also for the people who need diapers. Because if they do not have money, how can they have access to Pampers for the little children? They cannot use this food card to buy diapers or wipes and formula, things like that. I think it is very important.</p> <p>G1: I mean, yeah, gratefully the kids can understand and translate, but we have some families of very young kids who are not yet fluent, who might be in the first, second grade... G2: Or in kindergarten, like this morning! G1: Exactly.</p>
<i>Disability / special health needs</i>	At least one person in the household has a physical or mental disability.	<p>P1: Sí, así nos conocimos. Ella me llamó un día. Me dijo este, "Yo quisiera que usted me diera más información sobre lo que es proyecto de salud." Entonces le dije, "Sí, con gusto." Y entonces me dijo que el esposo padecía de diabetes y entonces pues yo le llevé el formulario este de diabetes, les expliqué y todo. / Yes, that's how we met. She called me one day. She said, "I would like you to give me more information about what the health project is." So I said, "Yes, with pleasure." And</p>

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		<p>then she told me that her husband suffered from diabetes and so I took her the diabetes form, I explained everything. P2: Es importante reconocer lugares donde pueden tener apoyo en español con información qué es lo que tienen, qué es lo que pasará, dónde pueden atenderse, si es que hay una incidencia médica o alguna necesidad en especial. Y también en cuanto a necesidades especiales, a dónde pueden recurrir si es que tienen una necesidad especial? / It's important to recognize places where they can have support in Spanish with information about what they have, what's going to happen, where they can get care, if there is a medical emergency or some special need. And also in terms of special needs, where they can go if they have a special need?</p>
<p><i>Internet access barriers</i></p>	<p>Household members lack access to consistent Internet connection via computer or smartphone.</p>	<p>P1: Bueno, la mayoría usa WhatsApp. Entonces hay otras personas que usan WhatsApp y TikTok. Hay otras que no tienen Facebook, pero otras que sí tienen Facebook o Instagram o Twitter. Eso ya un poquito más... familias más avanzadas que ya están como con más tecnología. Pero este es importante, yo creo, satisfacer la necesidad de las familias conforme a su necesidad y llegar a ellos por medio de la red que uno cree que ellos están necesitando. / Well, most people use WhatsApp. Then there are other people who use WhatsApp and TikTok. There are some who don't have Facebook, but others who do have Facebook or Instagram or Twitter. Those are families who are a little bit more advanced, already using more technology. But this is important, I think, to satisfy the needs of the families according to their needs and to reach them through the network that we believe they need.</p> <p>P3: Muchos de ellos no tienen ni la capacidad de acceder a los medios de comunicación o de hoy en día. Como por ejemplo esto que estamos en el celular mucho tiempo. Ellos pueden que estén en el celular mucho tiempo, pero quizá no saben unirse a una página como la página del condado para saber lo que está pasando. / Many of them do not even have the ability to access the media or today's media. For example, we are on cell phones a lot of the time. They may be on the cell phone a lot of the time, but maybe they don't know how to join a page like the county page to know what's going on.</p>
<p><i>Limited English language proficiency</i></p>	<p>The ability of household members to speak, read, and write in English is considered low.</p>	<p>P1: Ellos, como le digo, encontraron ahí el shelter. Pero lo que se les dificultaba porque a veces no hay personas que hablan español en los shelters. Pues ellos no hablan nada de inglés. / They, as I said, found the shelter there. But it was difficult for them, because sometimes there are no Spanish-speaking people in the shelters. They don't speak any English at all. P2: Las barreras del idioma son bastante fuertes. Muchas de las informaciones están en inglés, y ellos no tienen acceso a esto. / The language barriers are quite strong. A lot of the information is in English, and they don't have access to it. P3: El idioma es una constante. Eso no varía. Habían carteles que decían "comida fría" y la gente pasaba por al lado y no se daba cuenta que decía comida fría. Porque estaban en inglés. El no había uno en español y uno en inglés, no, era solo en inglés. Entonces esas son las... En mi opinión, las variantes que más problemas. O sea, por esas razones que más problemas afrontan ellos. / Language is a constant. That doesn't vary. There were signs that said "cold food" and people would walk by and not realize it said cold food because they were in English. They didn't have one in Spanish and one in English, it was just in English. So those are the... In my opinion, the most problematic variables. I mean, for those reasons they face the most problems.</p>

<p>Limited Spanish language proficiency</p>	<p>The ability of household members to speak, read, and write in Spanish is considered low.</p>	<p>P2: Acuérdate que hay muchas personas que no hablan... Ni siquiera leen. Entonces a veces acceder a ellos, o a veces tienen otro idioma, y hablan el español con las justas, el hecho de crear los videos con información que hemos brindado. / Remember that there are many people who do not speak... They do not even read. So sometimes accessing them, or sometimes they have another language, and they speak Spanish just enough to create the videos with information that we have provided.</p> <p>P3: Aquí, durante el tiempo previo a que pasara el huracán, todo lo que compartió la oficina del sheriff, por ejemplo, fue en inglés. Todo lo que esas personas, no muchos de ellos no hablan ni español. Aquí yo tengo personas que hablan zapoteco, acá Tecomán, otomí, esos son los tipos de idiomas que hablan. Entonces ellos el español les es difícil, imagínese el inglés les es más difícil aún. / Here, during the time before the hurricane passed, everything the sheriff's office shared, for example, was in English. Many of the people don't even speak Spanish. Here I have people who speak Zapotec, Tecomán, Mam, Otomí, those are the types of languages they speak. So Spanish is difficult for them, imagine English is even more difficult for them.</p>
<p>Short time in country</p>	<p>Members of the household have recently immigrated to the United States</p>	<p>P3: Tengo otras familias que su vivienda no sufrió afectaciones. Tenían toda la información, pero estamos hablando de familias de hispanos, pero con mucho más tiempo en el país, regularizados legalmente, que han tenido la oportunidad de estudiar, que han tenido la oportunidad de superarse en este país, entonces lo afrontan de una manera diferente. / I have other families whose homes were not affected. They had all the information, but we are talking about Hispanic families, but with much more time in the country, legally regularized, who have had the opportunity to study, who have had the opportunity to improve themselves in this country, so they face it in a different way. G3: One of our initiatives is to have our parents understand the grading system and the laws here in the United States, especially dealing with truancy. We have several truancy situations where the parents are sent to court because of truancy. In their native country, going to school is not priority and not always something that is important to them. Putting food on the table, having the kids work, or helping at home taking care of the smaller ones. So when they come here, often times they don't understand our system.</p>
<p>Short time in county / local area</p>	<p>Members of the household have recently migrated to the specific town, county, or region</p>	<p>P3: Hay gente que lleva muy poco tiempo aquí y que no sabe cómo funciona y cómo se organiza. O se reestructuran las agencias, el condado y todo lo que interviene luego de una catástrofe como esta. Muchas personas no sabían a dónde tenían que ir para solicitar la ayuda de FEMA. Muchos no sabían cómo era la distribución de alimentos en el centro del pueblo o lugares de distribución de alimentos y demás. Muchos no sabían de la disponibilidad que hubo de baños con duchas para tomar un shower, de laundry, porque se trajeron servicios para... Hubo muchos días sin electricidad y se traía frente a Walmart. Hubo un servicio para que las personas pudieran ir a lavar su ropa, lavado y secado gratis, como una estación portátil o algo así, que permitía eso. Y yo asumo que la barrera más grande fue que desconocían que todos esos recursos eran posibles, que todo eso podía estar en manos de ellos por falta de experiencia previa porque hacía mucho tiempo este condado no vivía nada como eso. / There are people who have been here for a very short time and do not know how it works and how it is organized. Or how the agencies are structured [serving], the county, and everything that is involved after a catastrophe like this one. Many people did not know where they had to go to apply for FEMA assistance. Many didn't know what the food distribution was like in the center of town or food distribution sites and so forth. Many did not know about the availability of bathrooms with showers, laundry, because services were brought in for... There were</p>

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		<p>many days without electricity and it was brought in front of Walmart. There was a service for people to go and do their laundry, free wash and dry, like a portable station or something, that allowed for that. And I assume the biggest barrier was that they didn't know that all of those resources were possible, that all of that could be in their hands due to lack of previous experience because it had been a long time since this county had experienced anything like that.</p>
Limited hurricane knowledge / experience	<p>Members of the household have not lived through a hurricane before and do not have experiential knowledge of how to prepare and access resources</p>	<p>P2: La otra es la falta de conciencia al tema. Muchas veces no saben la magnitud, muchos no han ni sufrido un huracán, no saben que es un huracán. Entonces por eso mismo es importante recalcarles qué es un huracán. Aquí hay huracán, qué consecuencias tiene, qué casos hemos visto, qué casos han sido positivos cuando han tomado las prevenciones y qué caso han sido negativos cuando no las han tomado cosas así. Entonces, en ese término, la educación que hemos hecho acerca de los desastres de los huracanes en algún momento han sido muy valiosos para que las personas, sobre todo las recién llegadas o aquellas que no han sufrido algún huracán en su vida, tengan un poquito de conciencia de la magnitud de lo que puede pasar si es que no toman previsiones. Todavía falta trabajar en ello. Bastante, porque siempre llegan gente nueva. Siempre está llegando gente nueva que no saben qué es lo que está sucediendo. / The other is the lack of awareness of the subject. Many times they do not know the magnitude, many have not even experienced a hurricane, they do not know what a hurricane is. That is why it is important to emphasize to them what a hurricane is. Here is a hurricane, what consequences it has, what cases we have seen, what cases have been positive when they have taken the necessary precautions, and what cases have been negative when they have not taken them. So, in that way, the education we have done about hurricane disasters at some point have been very valuable so that people, especially newcomers or those who have not suffered a hurricane in their lives, have a little bit of awareness of the magnitude of what can happen if they do not take precautions. We still need to work on it. Quite a lot, because new people are always arriving. New people are always arriving who do not know what is happening.</p>
Minority Status Factors	<p>Definition</p>	<p>Selected Quotes</p>
Hispanic or Latino	<p>A household member is identified as Hispanic or Latino of any race. Also includes Central and South American nationalities.</p>	<p>P2: Ese campo es inmenso y allí hay trabajadores agrícolas, incluso menores de edad - 17 años, 16 años trabajando por tan poquito. O sea, es un container pequeño de blueberries que tienen que llenar a y, por siete containers creo que les pagan 68 centavos o algo así. Es una situación bien lamentable y muchos son guatemaltecos. La mayoría de esos trabajadores guatemaltecos. Algo que sí he notado bastante es muchos en la parte agrícola, en los trabajos agrícolas guatemaltecos mexicanos. En su mayoría. / That field is immense and there are farmworkers there, even minors - 17 years, 16 years working for so little. I mean, it's a small container of blueberries that they have to fill, and for seven containers I think they get paid 68 cents or something like that. It's a very unfortunate situation and many of them are Guatemalan. Most of those workers are Guatemalan. One thing I have noticed a lot is that in agricultural jobs, many of the workers are Guatemalan and Mexican. For the most part.</p> <p>P3: Aquí hay muchas cosas que hay por hacer por la comunidad hispana y que no están bien en el condado y que ahora mismo son una lucha bastante difícil para nosotros como organización, porque todavía somos muy pequeño. / There are a</p>

		lot of things here that need to be done for the Hispanic community that are not right in the county and that right now are a pretty difficult struggle for us as an organization, because we are still very small.
Indigenous	A household member is identified as part of an indigenous community (e.g., Mixteco, Zapoteco)	P1: Habla un lenguaje maya indígena [...] Una vez le pregunté al señor si hablaba algún dialecto o algo y él dijo que mejor se quedaba sin respuesta. No sé a veces la gente le da pena. / She speaks an indigenous Mayan language [...] one time I asked the man if he spoke any dialect or anything, and he said that he'd rather not answer. I don't know if sometimes people give him grief.
Legal status	At least one household member has an in-process or undocumented legal status	<p>P1: Yo creo que sería importante que ellos este den la confianza también para no decir, "Oh, porque tú no tienes documentos, tú no puedes estar acá, o si no tienes un hijo nacido acá, pues no tienes beneficio." Entonces es algo que muchas familias por miedo no se acercan ni porque necesiten la ayuda, porque yo conozco personas que tienen niños nacidos de traídos del Salvador o de Honduras, de otros países que no son nacidos acá y pues no pueden ir a preguntar sobre una ayuda porque pues los niños ni ellos son de acá, o sea han llegado verdad con así pues con los niños verdad? / I think it would be important for [government agencies] to give you the confidence not to say, "Oh, because you don't have documents, you can't be here, or if you don't have a child born here, you don't have any benefits." So it is something where many families do not approach out of fear or because they need help. Because I know people who have children born in El Salvador or Honduras, from other countries that were not born here, and they cannot go to ask for help because the children are not even from here.</p> <p>P2: Saben que hay lugares de refugios. [...] Muchos temen que no los acepten porque no tienen documentos. O porque no tienen ninguna identificación. Yo creo que esa es una de las cosas que limita a las personas a ir a un refugio. A tomar las medidas de ir a un refugio y quedarse en su casa a ver qué pasa. / They know there are shelter locations. [...] Many fear that they won't be accepted because they don't have documents. Or because they don't have any identification. I think that's one of the things that limits people from going to a shelter, to take the steps to go to a shelter. And so they stay at home and see what happens.</p> <p>P3: Y entonces ahí tenemos que estos trabajadores que si trabajan con documentos que tienen un trabajo más estable y demás, lo que vieron fue una reducción considerable de su horario de trabajo. Pero no fue como el otro grupo que se quedó en cero. El otro grupo no tenía nada. Esta gente tenían una reducción de su horario, pero había algo. El otro grupo estaba en cero. / And then we see that these workers that do work with documents, that have a more stable job and so on, what they saw was a considerable reduction in their work schedule. But it was not like the other group that stayed at zero. The other group had nothing. These people had a reduction in their schedule, but there was something. The other group was at zero.</p>

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Housing Type & Transportation Factors		
<i>Crowding</i>	There are more people living in a household than rooms in the unit.	<p>P2: Muchos de ellos trabajan casi todo el día y viven en casas móviles o a veces conglomerados, dos o tres familias juntas. / Many of them work almost all day and live in mobile homes or sometimes in conglomerates, two or three families together.</p> <p>P3: Hoy en día comparten vivienda con una familia de ellos y son muchísimas personas en la casa. Ellos no se lo manifiestan enfermedad como tal asociada a eso, enfermedad desde el punto de vista físico no, pero yo me imagino que emocionalmente, mentalmente haya sido un desafío para ellos. Después de vivir solo con sus hijos, tener que ir a casa de una familia que además ya era un lugar donde había muchísimas personas. / Today they share their home with their family and there are many people in the house. They don't show that they have an illness as such, not physically, but I imagine that emotionally, mentally it has been a challenge for them. After living alone with their children, having to go to a family's house, which was already a place where there were many people.</p>
<i>Mobile homes</i>	The household lives in a mobile home, trailer, or RV.	<p>P1: No tenían alimentos, no tenían luz, no tenían... Pues como la en los mobil home, el agua no trabaja con city water, sino que trabaja con una bomba que usted tiene su hogar y trabaja con electricidad. / They didn't have food, they didn't have electricity, they didn't have... In the mobile home, the water doesn't work with city water, but it works with a pump you have for your household that runs on electricity.</p> <p>P3: Se trata de una familia mexicana que perdió su vivienda en la totalidad, porque un árbol cayó. Tienen un mobile home que habían comprado con... O sea, estaban pagando financiado una compra regular de casa y ellos el mobile home caído completamente sobre su hogar. Ellos estaban dentro con sus niños. Tienen tres, cuatro niños tienen ellos. Y fue una experiencia súper negativa para ellos, un trauma grande para los niños, porque esto sucedió en un momento en el que todavía el huracán estaba azotando. / It's a Mexican family that lost their entire home because a tree fell. They have a mobile home that they had bought with... I mean, they were paying for a regular home purchase and they had a tree that completely fell on their home. They were inside with their children. They have three or four children. And it was a super negative experience for them, a big trauma for the children, because this happened at a time when the hurricane was still hitting.</p>
<i>No personal vehicle access</i>	Household members do not own a personal vehicle and/or face barriers to using it such as lack of a driver's license.	<p>P1: Este señor, este empezó enfermo después de eso con la diabetes más propensa, pero son personas que por miedo a que no les den la ayuda, pues este no van a recursos que donde las puedan ayudar. Porque como le comento que ellos no tienen el transporte se les hace bien difícil hasta para que los lleven al médico. / This gentleman, he started to get sick after that with diabetes, but these are people who are afraid that they will not get help, so they do not go to resources that can help them. Because as I said, they do not have transportation and it is very difficult for them to even get a ride to the doctor. P3: Muchos de ellos no tienen transporte. Muchos de ellos dependen de que alguien los mueva. Incluso cuando van a trabajar a estos lugares que les digo, se mueven cinco o seis en un carro. El carro de una persona y mueve a una parte del grupo y otra persona mueve a otra parte del grupo. Todos no tienen transporte, no es una cosa que esté accesible a todos.</p>

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		<p>/ Many of them depend on someone to move them. Even when they go to work to these places I am telling you about, they drive five or six in a car. One person's car drives one part of the group, and another person drives another part of the group. They don't all have transportation; it is not something that is accessible to everyone.</p>
<p>Substandard condition</p>	<p>The structural integrity and functionality of a housing unit is considered poor.</p>	<p>P1: Antes de la tormenta ellos estaban este preocupados también porque pues, es un RV. Y aparte de que en la casitita que ellos viven es como insegura porque cuando llueve se les entra el agua por el techo. O sea, es algo bien inseguro. Entonces ellos decían, "Y ahora que venga esta tormenta. Yo creo que esta casa va a volar." Entonces estaban en angustia, preocupación. / Before the storm, they were also worried because it is an RV. And besides, the little house they live in is kind of unsafe because when it rains, the water comes in through the roof. In other words, it is very unsafe. So they said, "And now this storm is coming. I think this house is going to blow away." So they were in anguish, worried.</p> <p>P3: Y también tengo personas que viven en un apartamento rentado, pero es un apartamento, es un lugar nuevo. Se construyó hace poco aquí en el pueblo, que tienen muy buenas condiciones y que bueno, no sufrió ninguna afectación durante el huracán. / And I also have people who live in a rented apartment, but it is an apartment, it is a new place. It was recently built here in town, it is in very good condition and it did not suffer any damage during the hurricane.</p> <p>G3: We knew one woman, on Hamilton County, it's our nightmare model. So the trailer was actually stripped of all the aluminum and sold, so the walls were just insulation. You can't even imagine how people could live in that. And I don't know what she had, 8 kids, 7 kids. And they moved somebody else onto the property, the sister-in-law and the brother, and they literally cut all the trees down on the property and build a stick house that they lived in. It was just... and the landlord still charged them \$250 a month for living just on the land.</p>
<p>Rental status</p>	<p>An individual other than household members owns the housing structure.</p>	<p>G3: A lot of the homes were just unlivable after the storm, and the landlords... It's not priority to get over there and get the tree cut off. A lot of them go back to the homes, they're leaking terribly. We've had lots of families that have mold issues. I recall several years ago, many years ago, where a whole house, I went in to tutor, and a whole bedroom in the back of the house where the hot water tank was had broken out, and all the walls were gray with mold. And here they are living in this, and that's the baby's room. And I just was like, "Oh my gosh!" And this is just something that... Some of these trailer parks, the landlord may have eight or ten trailers. They don't go through and monitor and check and see if they're healthy conditions. And quite honestly, the people are not going to complain because they can't find a place for \$650 a month or whatever it may be. And we've seen homes that we have to walk across a plank to get in the house because the floor is literally rotten at the door. The water runs down these trailers over the eave of the door jamb, and so the floor is literally rotten, and they put a little plank. We have homes that are so infested with cockroaches. And these people are paying money.</p>

Community-Level Themes

Labor-intensive Ag & Forestry Industry Factors	Definition	Selected Quotes
Exclusion from ag assistance	The industry is excluded from assistance programs targeted at agricultural workers.	P1: Sí, había una este ayuda que estuvieron dando también para la gente que trabaja en lo que es agricultura el año pasado. [...] Excepto los que trabajan en la paca porque eso no simplemente era para las personas que trabajaban. No sería lo que son vacas, pero no pacas. ... no qué los dejaron fuera. / Yes, there was this assistance that they were giving to the people who work in agriculture last year. [...] Except for those who work in baling, because that was just not for the people who worked in baling; they were left out.
Seasonality	The agricultural industries in the county include those whose work opportunities fluctuate seasonally.	P1: Este las pacas es por temporadas. También este cuando hay este hay mucha lluvia, no hay trabajo. / Baling is seasonal. Also when there is a lot of rain, there is no work. P2: Los de la nursería, lechería que están en las áreas de Trenton y Bell son más estables en los trabajos. A no ser que hagan trabajos de campo como los estacionales. Que depende de cada cultivo o algún tiempo están con la sandía, otro tiempo están con el repollo y entonces se van de lugares a lugares. / Those in nurseries and dairies in the Trenton and Bell areas are more stable in their jobs unless they do field work, like seasonal ones. That depends on each crop. Or sometimes they work with watermelon, sometimes they work with cabbage, and then they go from place to place.
Low earning potential	The rates by which workers in the industry get paid is considered low.	P1: El trabajo de las pacas es, este es pine straw en la basura del pino que cae de los pinos. La basura. Entonces ellos recogen este la basurita se recolecta con un rastrillo. Entonces esa basura se junta como si fuera un volcán. Entonces ya cuando la gente tiene juntada esa basura, entonces empieza a hacer las pacas, se le llama así, los veos en unas máquinas como de metal y les dan unas laces para amarrarlo. Y entonces por cada paca entonces les van pagando ya sea 90 centavos o un dólar. Depende con qué patrón trabaje, pero por juntar la basura no les pagan hasta que ya empiezan a hacer los veos. / The work of baling is... This is pine straw, the pine litter falling from the pine trees. The trash. Then they collect this waste that is recollected with a rake. Then that garbage is put together as if it were a volcano. Then when the people have collected that waste, they begin to make the bales - that's what they are called - you see them in metal machines, and they give them some laces to tie them up. And then for each bale, they are paid either 90 cents or a dollar. It depends on which employer they work with, but they don't get paid for collecting the waste until they start making the bales.P3: [The poultry plan is] like a factory. [...] So that's like a regular 40-hour-a-week job with an overtime option. Supposedly it doesn't pay bad, but I have no knowledge - I've never been there. [...] So it's another level of preparation. There are other families that work in medical services. There are others who have their own businesses. So it's kind of different.
Workplace hazards	The industry presents high levels of hazardousness.	P2: La leñería es un lugar en donde producen las maderas que usamos para los fire pits. Es un lugar que ni se imaginan en bajo qué condiciones está. Esas personas están respirando las 24 horas un polvillo de madera. Y así es como ellos están almorzando. El lugar donde yo lo visito que tienen como cuatro o cinco mesas a la hora del lunch. Es ta llena de polvo. Y no usan mascarilla, no tienen ninguna protección, y están totalmente expuestos a cualquier enfermedad pulmonar. Son

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		condiciones bastante difíciles. Que no le miento, que cuando yo voy a ese lugar termino con la nariz, pero que no puedo ni respirar. Pero así los visito. Ellos almuerzan bajo esas condiciones y están este ellos son trabajadores. / The lumberyard is a place where they produce the wood that we use for fire pits. You can't even imagine the condition it is in. These people are breathing wood dust 24 hours a day. And that's how they are eating their lunch. The place where I visit, they have like four or five tables at lunchtime. It's so full of dust. And they don't wear masks, they don't have any protection, and they are totally exposed to any lung disease. These are pretty difficult conditions. I'm not lying to you, when I go there I end up with my nose-issues, where I can't even breathe. But that's how I visit them. They have lunch under those conditions and they are there working.
H-2A guestworker visa program	The area experiences an influx of H-2A workers seasonally or year-over-year	P3: A veces están haciendo sandía, pero los mismos que hacen sandía hacen pino, hacen blueberry. Es depende de lo que se esté cosechando y de donde tengan la oportunidad de trabajar. Este año, por ejemplo, muchos de los que yo tengo no fueron contratados para la sandía porque los dueños de las plantaciones trajeron contratados de México, trajeron personal contratado y ellos en este momento están sin trabajo. / Sometimes they are doing watermelon, but the same people that do watermelon do pine, do blueberry. It depends on what is being harvested and where they have the opportunity to work. This year, for example, many of the ones I have were not hired for watermelon because the owners of the plantations brought hired personnel from Mexico, they brought hired personnel and at this moment they are without work.
Lack of worker safety protection oversight	The formal and informal mechanisms for holding farm labor contractors and farm owners accountable for the health and safety of their employees are inadequate.	P3: Tenemos familias que han tenido accidentes de trabajo. Graves a causa del nivel de deshumanización que tienen los empleadores. Como si fueran animales los que están trabajando allí. [...] Entonces esto es una cosa que hay que trabajar, sobre todo en este condado. A lo mejor en otros condados es diferente, pero en este condado es algo que ha sido bien crudo. / We have families that have had workplace accidents. Serious ones because of the level of dehumanization that the employers have. As if they were animals that are working there [...] So this is something that needs to be worked on, especially in this county. Maybe in other counties it is different, but in this county it is something that has been very hard.G1: I think that I mentioned this on a previous meeting. The growers really distance themselves with the workers, because they hire the crewleaders to do all that. So if anything happens, if it's any there's any need post-disaster or COVID or whatever, They just said, "Well, I wasn't aware. The crewleader is the one who was hired to do all this." So in that way they cover their backs and the crewleaders are a step above the workers, really. I think all they have going for them is that they know the system well and they're bilingual. But really the workers' health and interests are not their main priority because the farm owner pressures the crewleaders on making the money.
Scheduling demands	The work hours and scheduling demands of employment do not allow for adequate disaster preparation activities.	P1: Ahí en las vacas donde trabaja el muchacho, pues el trabajo siempre tienen que estar ahí. Este como que dice, "Llueve o relampaguee." / Where the young man works, with the cows, the work always has to be there. This one kind of says, "During rain or storm." P3: Entonces, días antes del huracán, nosotros estábamos llamando familias que estaban trabajando. O sea, el empleador no entendió que tenía que estar en su casa y prepararse para lo que venía o que tenía que recoger sus cosas y moverse a un shelter. No. Estaban allí trabajando. Tenían que terminar su trabajo y no pasa nada. El empleador no entendió que tenía quizás que ir a buscar agua, que ir a buscar un poco de gasolina, rellenar su carro, los que tienen carro porque todos no

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		<p>tienen. El empleador no lo entendía. / So, days before the hurricane, we were calling families who were working. I mean, the employer didn't understand that they had to be at home and prepare for what was coming or that they had to pick up their things and move to a shelter. No. They were there working. They had to finish their work and nothing happens. The employer didn't understand that they had to maybe go get water, go get some gas, fill up their car, those who have cars because everybody doesn't have a car. The employer did not understand.</p>
Restricted access to work sites	Service-providers are barred from accessing worksites to provide resources.	<p>P3: Llegado muchas veces a empleadores que no nos dejan... Por ejemplo en nursery de planta, en plantaciones diferentes como papa, por ejemplo. Aquí hay un lugar de la papa que el empleador nunca nos ha dejado llegar. / I've reached out many times to employers that won't let us... For example in a plant nursery, in different plantations like potatoes, for example. Here there's a place in potatoes that the employer has never let us get to.</p> <p>G1: But we also have nurseries who won't allow us even at the gate. G2: The one in Columbia, for example. G1: There's a lot of horror stories coming out of those nurseries that, via our people they let us know about, but we can't do anything because we're not allowed inside the nursery.</p>
Communication Barriers Factors	Definition	Selected Quotes
English-only emergency management	Local emergency management agencies transmit information and advisories only in English.	<p>P3: Por ejemplo, mire, a mí me llamaron uno después del huracán, estaban recibiendo comida en una iglesia de aquí de pueblo. Había que entrar por un lugar, hacer una fila... O sea, había militares, había policía. Lógicamente para crear un orden, ellos tenían que entrar por un lugar, hacer una fila en el carro, pero había que dar como mucha vuelta y salían por otro lugar. Ellos nunca entendieron cómo era la dinámica de eso. Entonces los militares que estaban, los policías que hablaban inglés, intentaban explicarle y no salían. El resultado fue que ellos se salieron de ese lugar. No fueron a buscar ayuda en comida. Entonces es el punto como que ellos necesitan de los lugares a lo que ellos puedan llegar a buscar comida y agua. Quizás tengan como indicaciones más precisas o una dinámica más rectilínea, por decirlo de una manera, sin mucho miedo [unint.]. Porque por ejemplo en esta iglesia que les digo, usted llegaba y un policía le decía en qué fila se tenía que poner porque eran varias filas a la vez, moviéndose. Luego adelante alguien le preguntaba sobre la cantidad de personas en la familia. Luego, más adelante le preguntaban por asistencia si habían recibido asistencia de esa misma iglesia el día anterior que todo esto lo estoy hablando que es en inglés. Pero además mandaban a mover de una fila, mandaban a mover de otra. Ellos no entendieron, ellos se asustaron. Yo creo que también se asustan porque como no tienen documentos. Se asustan, se ven, no entienden el idioma, se fueron. Se salieron ellos como que necesitan cosas más básicas en el sentido de comprensión de así. / For example, they called me after the hurricane, they were receiving food in a church here in town. They had to enter through a spot, make a line... I mean, there were military, there were police. Logically to create order, they had to enter through a spot, make a line in the car, but they had to turn around a lot and they would leave through another spot. They never understood the dynamics of that. Then the soldiers who were there, the policemen who spoke English, tried to explain it to them and they were not able to do it. The result was that they left that place. They didn't go to look for help with food. So that is the point, that they need places where they can go to look for food and water. Maybe</p>

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		<p>they could have more precise signs or a more straightforward dynamic, so to speak, without fear [unint.]. For example, in this church, you would arrive and a policeman would tell you in which line you had to stand because there were several lines moving at the same time. Then further on someone would ask you about the number of people in the family. Then further on they would ask you about if you had received assistance from that same church the day before. Everything I am talking about is in English. But also they would be asked to move from one line to another. They did not understand, they got scared. I think they are also scared because they don't have documents. They get scared, they look, they don't understand the language, they left. They left because they need more basic things in the sense of understanding.</p> <p>G1: Because even if they find the right venue or the right resource after a disaster, finding a Spanish line is a nightmare. I mean, they can be on hold for hours and hours, and nobody answers.</p> <p>G3: We have schools that say, "For somebody in Spanish, press two" and you press two—or at the health department—</p> <p>G2: And nobody...</p> <p>G1: Nobody picks up.</p> <p>G3: It just goes back to the same loop. So some of these organizations that think they're doing the right thing, they're not checking... their support systems are not valid.</p>
English-only public media	The locality has no radio and/or TV news stations in languages other than English, especially Spanish.	<p>P1: Sería muy importante que si hubiera una radio en español promover eso, sería super bueno decir a tal emisora escucha la noticias y te dan esta información. Y yo creo que es muy importante. / It would be very important if there was a radio station in Spanish to promote that. It would be super good to tell people about station, "Listen to the news, and they give you this information." And I think it is very important. Interviewer: Pero no hay actualmente alguna radio en español? / But there is currently no Spanish-language radio? P1: No hay. Yo no conozco de ninguna radio por el momento, pero yo creo que sería pues muy importante en un futuro. Y como ahora todos tenemos redes sociales, sería importante también postear en las redes sociales, verdad la información en español. / There are none. I do not know of any radio at the moment, but I think it would be very important in the future. And as now we all have social media, it would also be important to post on social media the information in Spanish.</p>
English-only public school communications	Local public schools use English only for communicating with parents/guardians.	<p>Interviewer: And those public service announcements that go out through the school, what medium or what channels do the schools use to get that information out?</p> <p>All: Text.</p> <p>G3: Text, phone call, voicemails.</p> <p>G2: And Facebook.</p> <p>G3: Facebook. Yeah, a lot of our districts that's the number one—Levy County—is their Facebook page. Gilchrist County.</p> <p>G2: And Hamilton.</p> <p>G3: And Hamilton as well.</p> <p>G1: But not in Spanish. It's just English texts.</p> <p>G3: Well, the kids are usually the ones that have to translate.</p> <p>G1: But it shouldn't be that way.</p>

<p>English-only healthcare services</p>	<p>Local healthcare institutions do not provide adequate language access services.</p>	<p>P2: El caso médico es una deficiencia en general. Tenemos en estas áreas de Trenton y en Gilchrist County es la Clínica Palms la única que hay allí en esa área. Casi todos hablan inglés. No van a la clínica porque simplemente todos están... creo que solamente una persona habla español. Entonces, aún si tienen una urgencia, simplemente no se atienden y no saben a dónde ir. Entonces antes del huracán o durante el huracán o después del huracán, es importante reconocer lugares donde pueden tener apoyo en español con información qué es lo que tienen, qué es lo que pasará, dónde pueden atenderse, si es que hay una incidencia médica o alguna necesidad en especial. / The case of healthcare is a deficiency in general. The only clinic in the Trenton and Gilchrist County area is the Palms Clinic. Almost everybody speaks English. They don't go to the clinic because they're all... I think only one person speaks Spanish. So even if they have an emergency, they just don't get seen and they don't know where to go. So before the hurricane or during the hurricane or after the hurricane, it's important to recognize places where they can have support in Spanish with information about what they have, what's going to happen, where they can get care, if there is a medical emergency or some special need.</p>
<p>English-only municipal services</p>	<p>Other local agencies such as health departments and tax collectors do not provide language access services.</p>	<p>P3: Número uno y que es un problema grande en este condado es la asistencia con el idioma. El idioma es una cosa que está. Yo a lo mejor usted ve que yo se lo repito y se lo repito y usted no lo entiende. Pero la magnitud de lo que estamos viendo aquí con el tema de la barrera lingüística es grande. Por ejemplo, usted llega aquí a la oficina del tax collector a buscar una ID o a buscar su licencia, y el primer cate que está es que dice que no tienen a nadie en español, que si usted necesita a alguien que la traduzca lo tiene que llevar usted. Pero ese cartel está en inglés, no está ni tan siquiera en español. Como ellos lo van a entender? Entonces ellos no lo van a entender. Los servicios públicos necesitan traducción, y a veces la traducción está porque yo he asistido a algunos, como por ejemplo en el Departamento de Salud, donde con programas como Healthy Start es un programa maravilloso para mujeres embarazadas y demás. Y la persona levanta el teléfono y pide un traductor, pero hay lugares en los que usted llega y nadie quiere usar un servicio de traducción por teléfono. No quieren. Eso está establecido, pero no lo quieren hacer. / Number one - and that is a big problem in this county - is language assistance. Language is one thing. Maybe you see that I keep repeating it and repeating it and you don't understand it. But the magnitude of what we are seeing here with the language barrier issue is great. For example, you come here to the tax collector's office to get an ID or to get your license, and the first sign that is there says that they do not have anyone in Spanish, that if you need someone to translate it, you have to bring it yourself. But that sign is in English, it's not even in Spanish. How are they going to understand it? The public services need translation, and sometimes the translation is there because I have attended some, like for example in the Department of Health, where with programs like Healthy Start, which is a wonderful program for pregnant women and so on. And the person picks up the phone and asks for a translator, but there are places where you go and nobody wants to use a translation service over the phone. They don't want to. That's established, but they don't want to do it.</p>
<p>Sociopolitical Environment Factors</p>	<p>Definition</p>	<p>Selected Quotes</p>
<p>Anti-immigrant policies</p>	<p>Federal, state, county, or</p>	<p>P1: Ellos fueron a un lugar en Fanning Springs, que es una feria que donde feria de animales, pero estaba el FEMA. Pero entonces ellos llegaron a ese lugar ahí para pedir ayuda, porque a mí me preguntaron que si yo sabía sobre la ayuda, pero</p>

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	<p>municipal regulations restrict international immigration to the U.S. and/or withhold resources on this basis.</p>	<p>como yo no tenía la información e les dije la verdad. No sé exactamente si la ayuda es para todos, pero este ella decidió ir. Y fue, le negaron la ayuda por no tener este un social security number, y este porque le dijeron de que no calificaba. / They went to a place in Fanning Springs, which is an animal fair, but FEMA was there at that time. So they went to that place to ask for help - because they asked me if I knew about getting help, but I didn't have the information, and I told them the truth that I didn't know exactly if the help was for everyone - but she decided to go. And they denied her help because she didn't have a social security number, so they told her that she didn't qualify.</p> <p>P3: Algunos se mueven a Valdosta. Pero eso se ha acabado un poco porque ahora es más peligroso con relación a la ley que pasó Florida en julio. Cuando vengán entrando de Georgia hasta acá. Si los detienen y no son indocumentados y demás, pueden enfrentarse entonces a un proceso con ICE. No es que esté ocurriendo todo el tiempo, pero sí ha pasado. Entonces ya no se mueven tanto a Valdosta. / Some of them move to Valdosta. But that has ended a little bit because now it is more dangerous in relation to the law that Florida passed in July. When they come in from Georgia all the way down here. If they get detained and they're undocumented and so forth, they can then face prosecution with ICE. It's not that it's happening all the time, but it has happened. So they don't move so much on to Valdosta anymore.</p>
<p>Anti-immigrant sentiment</p>	<p>Negative and/or disenfranchising sentiments about immigration are transmitted via word of mouth, popular media, political rhetoric, etc.</p>	<p>G1: And it's the fear. G2: The fear that they can feel. G1: A lot of them for obvious reasons feel they don't have the right to access resources. So even though we can become blue in the face telling them that if there's abuse at work, the labor department supersedes status and all that. It's just us telling them. So they really don't... G3: They want to keep their job. G1: They want to keep their job, yeah, exactly. G3: It's the same with the housing. They don't want to complain about the landlord because they have a house. G1: And the status plays a big part in that.</p>
<p>Racism & classism</p>	<p>The denial of resources, services, and/or opportunities on the basis of race/ethnicity and/or socioeconomic status, as well as hostile or disenfranchising social patterns</p>	<p>P2: Entonces es una casita y ahí nos instalamos con una mesita con [compañera] y este en cierto momento y esta casita está en la misma carretera de... No sé qué número es esa carretera. Pero estaba ahí mismo y todos los carros iban, venían el sheriff, el policía, el vecino, el no vecino. Entonces nos dio cierto miedo y les dijimos podíamos porque la gente comenzó a hacer su fila. Comenzó a hacer su fila y todo se aglomera allí. Entonces te imaginas 20, 30 personas aglomeradas? Llama la atención. Y más si son este hispanos. Tú sabes que en estas áreas a veces hay un poquito de racismo. Entonces este pues con [compañera] nos dio un poquito de miedo. Oiga este le preguntamos hay un lugar un poquito más privado en donde la gente por favor se podría poner en sus autos o no hacer fila y recordarse quién es el siguiente para que no estemos todos aglomerados. Hicimos eso, nos movimos nuestra mesa en un lugar donde no nos podían ver y les dijimos a todos que o vayan a sus autos o váyanse dispérsense por ahí escondidos, porque no queremos que llamar la atención. / So it is a little house and we set up there with a little table with [my colleague] at a certain time and this little house is on same road... I don't know what number that road is. But it was right there and all the cars went by, the sheriff, the police, the neighbors, the non-neighbors. So we got kind of scared and told them we could... because people started lining up. They started to line up and everything was crowded in there. So can you imagine 20, 30 people crowded together? It attracts attention. And</p>

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	toward these groups.	even more so if they are Hispanic. You know that in these areas sometimes there is a little bit of racism. So we were a little bit scared, me and [my colleague]. We asked if there was a more private place where people could please get in their cars or not line up and remember who is next so we wouldn't all be crowded together. We did that, we moved our table to a place where we couldn't be seen and we told everyone to either go to their cars or go hide out there, because we don't want to draw attention to ourselves.
Fear of public entities	Community members fear or mistrust federal, state, and/or municipal government entities.	P1: Bueno, esta familia realmente, ellos tenían la información para irse y pues porque les daba más pena ir a la escuela que irse a meter a una iglesia. Porque en las escuelas dice "No sé si nos van a pedir este el ID." O sea, la gente a veces piensa que les van a pedir más información si no tiene documentos, pues no puede ser recibido. Ese es el miedo de muchas familias. / Well, this family really had the information to leave, and because it was more embarrassing for them to go to a school than to go to a church. Because in the schools, they say "I don't know if they are going to ask us for this ID." In other words, people sometimes think that they are going to be asked for more information if they don't have documents, so they can't be received. That is the fear of many families.P2: Muchas personas no saben qué hacer o temen acercarse a buscar información a las autoridades o a los lugares que dan servicios sociales. Te cuento un caso reciente de una persona a con la que me comuniqué que perdió a su hijo. Ni siquiera sabe cómo. Esto ha sido reciente, ya es un caso que está tomando [compañera]. Y el hecho es que teme hasta preguntarle. No sabe cómo murió su hijo. Su hijo murió en un trabajo acá. Y no sabe por primero porque en este lugar generalmente no hablan el español. La señora no sabe cómo falleció su hijo. Solamente sabe que entró, lo vio muerto y pues ya. / Many people don't know what to do or are afraid to approach the authorities or the places that provide social services. I will tell you about a recent case of a person I communicated with who lost her son. She doesn't even know how. This has been a recent case that [my colleague] is taking. And the fact is that she's afraid to even ask. She doesn't know how her son died. Her son died on a job here. And she doesn't know primarily because in this place they generally don't speak Spanish. The lady doesn't know how her son died. She only knows that she came in, she saw him dead, and that's it.
Economic & Material Support Service Gap Factors	Definition	Selected Quotes
Disconnection between social service agencies and CBOs	Municipal agencies, NGOs, schools, and emergency management departments do not have established protocols for cross-	P2: Hay algo que yo veo y que hay mucha información dispersa. Por decirte el caso, si es que hay niños en la familia, está la escuela, está el médico y está el WIC, está el Early Steps, si es que hay algún problema cuando están pequeños. Entonces toda esta información hay tantas cosas allí que están dispersas. Entonces qué me hubiera gustado saber? Pues tenerlas un poquito más juntas para poder acceder en una y poder ayudar más. Porque a veces, tienes que buscar tú mismo información para ellos. / There is something that I see, and there is a lot of scattered information. For instance, if there are children in the family, there is the school, there is the doctor, there is WIC, there is Early Steps, if there is a problem when they are young. So all of this information, there's so many things out there that are scattered. So what would I have liked to know? Well, to have them a little bit more together so that I could access them in one place and be able to help more. Because sometimes, you have to look for it yourself, the information for them.

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	<p>coordination to offer services to the farmworker community.</p>	<p>G1: But as far as natural disasters, they might call us... and we really are not equipped or prepared or trained to even guide them. We just go with what we can find.</p> <p>G3: What we can find and what we feel. Many times we're... we've all gone to our closets or ripped the blankets off our beds. Take a blanket because sometimes we find people have no heat, no electricity, and we've got a cold snap. And so there's been many cases where we come to the office and start going through our bins and putting together coats. We've done coat drives, that type of thing.</p>
<p>Lack of low-cost health services</p>	<p>The locality does not have sufficient medical, dental, or mental health services for low-income and/or uninsured populations</p>	<p>P3: Necesitan antes, durante y después del huracán, acceso a servicios médicos a bajo costo o con programas que estén mejor financiados de manera tal que ellos puedan asistir. / They need - before, during and after the hurricane - access to medical services at low cost or with programs that are better funded so that they can attend.</p> <p>G3: And they get a bill for \$130,000 for a six-day stay in the hospital or something and they're overwhelmed... what to do. We have a social service coordinator who helps guide them on two different services and different initiatives that can help with the bill, the indigent care, and things like that. But yeah, medical bills, dentists, and things like that.</p> <p>G2: Dentists is critical.</p> <p>G3: Then there's a lot of people trying to... they need a tooth treated, an extraction, \$250. They may not have been paid yet, and they're trying to work in the field with a dental issue.</p>
<p>Lack of public transportation</p>	<p>The locality does not provide low-cost public transit services.</p>	<p>P1: La mayoría este está dependiente de alguien que los lleve, porque aquí en este pueblito donde nosotros este vivimos, pues no hay bus y no hay taxi. O sea, si no tiene su propio carro, pues no se mueve a ningún lado. Ni al trabajo. / Most of them are dependent on someone to take them, because here in this small town where we live, there is no bus and there is no cab. That is, if they don't have their own car, they don't go anywhere. Not even to work.</p>
<p>Rurality</p>	<p>The area is a small town or rural area with relatively little infrastructure and social support resources.</p>	<p>P1: El pueblito es pequeño e a veces termina la gasolina [...] Yo lo digo por experiencia porque a nosotros también nos ha tocado ir a otros condados a buscar este gasolina. / The town is small and sometimes the gasoline runs out [...] I say this from experience, because we have also had to go to other counties to get gas.</p> <p>P3: El fatalismo geográfico existe. Yo estoy hablando de una familia en [...] como un pueblo desierto. Lo único que hay es una gasolinera y un Dollar Tree, básicamente, y una tiendecita de comida mexicana [...] así es un pueblo extremadamente pequeño, con una escuelita y más nada. Donde yo vivo es un pueblo pequeño. Si usted lo compara con Gainesville o con una ciudad, esto es un pueblo de campo igual. Es un pueblo bien pequeño, bien básicos en muchas cosas, pero no al extremo de Jennings. Este es un pueblo que ha crecido, que tiene otros servicios, que tiene otros recursos, que tiene otras alternativas, que hay una red de información más grande, un mecanismo más grande. Entonces hay que tener en cuenta que el fatalismo geográfico existe y que este tipo de familia se ubica hacia esto. Estas personas indocumentadas, trabajadores agrícolas, se ubican por lo general en esos lugares porque son lugares más económicos, o sea, pagar una renta o comprar una vivienda en un lugar de eso no se compara a comprar una vivienda, por ejemplo en Gainesville o en una ciudad más grande. No, porque además ellos no son remunerados de la manera que deberían. A cualquiera de ellos puede trabajar un día entero en el campo. Le estarían pagando \$80 el día. Ha sido un día entero de trabajo. A veces le pagan \$6, \$7 la hora. Entonces ese es el punto. / There is</p>

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such a thing as geographic fatalism. I am talking about a family in [a town that is] like a desert town. The only thing there is a gas station and a Dollar Tree, basically, and a little Mexican food store. [...] it's an extremely small town, with a little school and nothing else. Where I live is a small town. If you compare it to Gainesville or a city, this is a country town. It is still a very small town, very basic in many ways, but not to the extreme of Jennings. This is a town that has grown, that has other services, that has other resources, that has other alternatives, that has a larger information network, a larger mechanism. So we have to take into account that geographic fatalism exists and that this type of family is located towards this. These undocumented people, agricultural workers, are generally located in these places because they are more economical, that is, paying rent or buying a house in a place like that does not compare to buying a house, for example in Gainesville or in a larger city. No, because they are not paid the way they should be. Any one of them can work a full day in the field. They would be getting paid \$80 a day. It's been a full day's work. Sometimes they're paid \$6, \$7 an hour. So that's the point.

Appendix B: List of Potential Supportive Community Assets

This list of community assets is developed from the key informant interviews through a process of open coding. Interview participants described ways in which members of farmworker communities accessed resources and social networks to prepare for, weather, and recover from hurricanes. These descriptions were tagged and assessed for whether they were consistently and repeatedly described as supportive of farmworker communities. Those that were are presented in the first section below. Additional resources that were mentioned infrequently and/or were described as only partially or inconsistently supportive are provided in the second section. Each asset is provided alongside a definition written by Carver Martin during the qualitative analysis process as well as selected quotes that explain how the given type of asset has or can contribute to adaptive capacity.

Demonstrated - Mentioned repeatedly and/or demonstrated to decrease disaster vulnerability		
Type	Definition	Selected Quotes
Social networks	Formal or informal channels through which farmworker households share information and resources.	P1: Es que como yo tengo un grupo así bastante grande de personas que me conocen en la comunidad, entonces este yo lo que hago es hacer una llamadita a alguien que conozco y entonces pues ya esta persona me recomienda con la otra y entonces pues me dice, "Ah, esta persona necesitas ayuda o etcétera información." Entonces me dan el número yo llamo y le pregunto este yo llamo de parte de la persona que me recomendó con usted y ya me presento quién soy? / Since I have a fairly large group of people who know me in the community, what I do is, I make a phone call to someone I know and then this person recommends me to the other person. And then they tell me, "Ah, this person needs help or information." So they give me the number and I call them and ask them, "I am calling on behalf of the person who recommended me to you," and I introduce myself.
Promotores de salud	Programs that support community members to connect farmworkers to health services and education	P3: Cuando yo le digo contactos frecuentes, me refiero a persona que veo constantemente a lo largo de todo el trabajo que yo he venido haciendo como promotora de salud. Estas personas por lo general son personas con las que yo tengo un nivel de confianza mayor que ya me han visto durante mucho tiempo y me reciben en sus casas. En relación a los horarios de trabajo que tengan, hacemos sobre todo lo que hacemos nosotros como organización, compartir información y material relacionado con salud y con recursos que a la altura de la comunidad y que ellos quizás desconozcan y no sean capaces de hacer calle o de buscarlos en un momento determinado. / When I say frequent contacts, I mean people that I see constantly throughout the work that I have been doing as a promotora de salud. These people are usually people with whom I have a higher level of trust and who have already seen me for a long time and receive me in their homes. In relation to their work schedules, we mainly do what we do as an organization, share information and material related to health and resources that are available to the community and that they may not know about and may not be able to find on the street at a given time. G3: RWHP does a really good job with that, creating the small group of promotoras that share information, and that's super effective.

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Farmworker-serving organizations	Individual organizations who specifically serve farmworker communities and the service networks with which they share information and resources	P2: Cuando hicimos la inscripción de los trabajadores agrícolas con [compañera] con el proyecto de salud como parte del apoyo de los \$600 por el COVID, hicimos listas porque el proyecto de salud tenía un cierto grupo para inscribir solo 600 trabajadores agrícolas dentro del presupuesto que ellos habían tenido para inscribir y darles el beneficio de los \$600 como parte de un proyecto colaborativo con otras organizaciones. Y este hicimos listas. Yo tenía mis listas de mis trabajadores directos, clientes con los que ya vengo. Mi guardería, mi lechería, mi grupo de ordeño y todo esto. / When we did the farmworker enrollment with [partner] with the health project as part of the \$600 support by COVID, we made lists because the health project had a certain group to enroll - only 600 farmworkers within the budget that they had to enroll and give them the \$600 benefit as part of a collaborative project with other organizations. And we made lists. I had my lists of my direct workers, clients that I already have. My nursery, my dairy, my milking group, and everything.
Farmworker-serving churches	Churches with farmworker ministries and/or offering services to farmworker families	P1: Antes, pues ellos estaban pensando que tal vez la tormenta no venía muy fuerte y pensaban quedarse con todos los niños en casa, pero al ver que pues probablemente que nos iba a pegar [...] por este lado de acá, decida aquí que nosotros estamos cerquita del agua. Entonces dijeron pues este buscaron la opción. Ya las escuelas estaban llenas, pero había una [iglesia] en [pueblo] en el Gilchrist County que estaba abierta, incluso la que este es de coordina ahí también es este hispana. Y entonces ya me había pasado la información a mí de que si en dado caso habían familias de última hora emergencia que las iban a recibir antes de las seis de la tarde ese día. Entonces yo corrí la voz, "Bueno, la opción sería esta para no andar corriendo a última hora." Y también ellos pues aceptaron que si se iban. Y se fueron, esta familia, la [iglesia] a refugiar porque les quedaba super más cerca. / Before, they were thinking that maybe the storm was not going to be too strong and they thought they would keep all the children at home, but when they saw that it was probably going to hit us [...] this side of here, because we are close to the water. So they looked for an option. The schools were already full, but there was a [church], in [town] in Gilchrist County that was open. And the person who coordinates there is also Hispanic. And that person had already passed the information to me that if there were any last-minute emergency families, they were going to receive them before six o'clock that day. So I spread the word, "Well, this would be the option so that we would not be running around at the last minute." And they also accepted that they would leave. And this family went to [the church] to take refuge because it was much closer to them.
Hispanic/Latino food stores & restaurants	Food retailers and restaurants catering to Hispanic/Latino customers	P3: Nos ha resultado hacer pósters así como flyers así y repartirlos entre ellos y repartirlo en lugares como que se sabe que son como de mucha que frecuentan. Por ejemplo, tenemos aquí dos tiendecitas mexicanas que sabemos que de manera general no solo mexicanos, hay guatemaltecos, hondureños, van allí a buscar productos que son típicos de su país, se venden en esos lugares, compartir información ahí a veces dejamos un poster grande en ese lugar y ahí se está compartiendo información. / We have been able to make posters or flyers and distribute them among them and distribute them in places that are known to be frequented by a lot of them. For example, we have two little Mexican stores here that we know that not only Mexicans, but also Guatemalans and Hondurans go there to look for products that are typical of their country and are sold in those places, to share information. Sometimes we leave a big poster in that place and information is being shared there.

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Migrant Education Programs	Educational programs designed specifically to serve migrant communities	G1: They call [the program] to see, "Where do I even begin? Can you help me? What do I do?" Because they know that [program staff] can help them navigate or call people that might call people that might know people that can help them. [...] But it's not nearly enough. I mean, the system should be set up to work in a situation like this and not a parent calling [the program] to see where they can even begin to get help.
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Potential - Mentioned infrequently and/or not demonstrated to consistently decrease disaster vulnerability

Type	Definition	Selected Quotes
Engaged crew leaders	Leaders of agricultural work crews who connect workers with resources	P2: Y nosotros lo recalcamos a veces personalmente con las personas que tenemos contacto con - los líderes de grupo principalmente. Para que ese líder de mi grupo lo anuncias todos sus a sus trabajadores. Y así funciona muy bien. Porque yo ya reconozco ya al jefe de grupo. Y ese jefe de grupo anuncia a toda la gente con la que trabaja. Por ejemplo, la nursería le digo, "Miren, va a haber repartición de arena en tal lugar. Por favor, traten de ir. Van a estar hasta las 20:00 de la noche. Cuiden sus casas." Y pues así, así funciona. / And we stress it sometimes personally with the people that we have contact with - mainly group leaders. So that my group leader announces it to all his workers. And so it works very well. Because I already know the crew leader, and that crew leader announces to all the people he works with. For example, I tell the nursery, "Look, there is going to be sand distribution at such and such a place. Please try to go. They're going to be there until 8:00 p.m. Take care of your houses." And so, that's how it works.
Community resource centers	Physical locations providing free or low-cost social and/or material support services	P2: Generalmente son más de Gainesville, pero hacer ferias médicas en otros condados yo creo que es un buen o en un punto como una iglesia o como un centro de comunitario. Es un punto de referencia para poder acceder, pero que hay una constancia en donde ellos sepan que hay esta feria todos los domingos o todos los sábados o eso allí podemos ubicar este muchos trabajadores que pueden llegar a por uno u otro tema. / Generally they are more from Gainesville, but doing medical fairs in other counties I think is good, or at like a church or community center. It is a point of reference to be able to access, but that there is a constancy where they know that there is this fair every Sunday or every Saturday, or that there we can locate this many workers that can come for one or another issue.
Neighborhood groups	Formal or informal associations of farmworker families who live near each other	P2: La idea es que ellos tienen un punto en común en contacto. Puede ser un líder, puede ser un jefe de familia, puede ser un jefe de barrio. Yo creo que allí es importante llegar a saber cómo poder agrupar nuestra comunidad en jefes básicos. Puede ser un grupo de familia, puede ser un grupo de un barrio, de una comunidad, de mobile homes que sea el que distribuye información en cuanto a desastres. Ahí yo creo que es muy importante llegar. Cómo llegar es un trabajo lento, pero se puede hacer ubicar líderes. / The idea is that they have a common point in contact. It may be a leader, it may be a head of a family, it may be a head of a neighborhood. I think it is important to know how to group our community in basic leaders. It can be a family group, it can be a neighborhood group, a community group, a mobile homes group that distributes information on disasters. I think it is very important to get there. How to get there is a slow work, but it is possible to locate leaders.

Farmworker-serving clinics	Healthcare services delivered at permanent or mobile/temporary locations that are accessible to farmworker communities	P1: El proyecto de salud, que ellos nos proporcionan la información a nosotros y, por ejemplo, los periódicos o revistas o información que nos dan, también yo lo pongo en las tiendas mexicanas donde va mucho latino, en los restaurantes, donde verdad nos permite dejar la información y en las clínicas también, donde la gente este pues también llega al acceso de recibir ayuda médica, entonces pues ven algo en español y les llama mucho la atención. "Qué es esto?" O sea, es una información que que llama la atención. / The health project, they provide us with information and, for example, the newspapers or magazines or information that they give us, I also put it in the Mexican stores where many Latinos go, in the restaurants where we can leave the information, and in the clinics as well, where people come to receive medical help. So they see something in Spanish and it attracts their attention. "What is this?" That is, it is information that catches their attention.
Public schools	Publicly funded schools in which children in farmworker households are enrolled	G3: I think the school plays a big part in what's happening, because schools are closed, the kids speak English, and they may be ESOL students, but the school is sending out the announcements, they're calling the homes, "There's no school. There's a storm." Do they understand that they need to go to a shelter or any of that? In Hamilton County, I would very much doubt that. I think they all rode it out.
Libraries	Publicly accessible libraries that can serve as sites for distributing information or offering programs and services	P2: Siempre llego a la biblioteca de tanto en llevando siempre formatos en español de la información que brindamos a la comunidad. Entonces allí la persona me dice FEMA va a estar en esta semana dando el apoyo a las personas que han sido damnificadas. Entonces inmediatamente les comento, les paso esta información a la gente. / I always come to the library from time to time carrying Spanish formats of the information we provide to the community. So there the person told me that FEMA was going to be there that week giving support to the people who had been affected. So immediately I tell them, I pass this information to the people.
Engaged ag employers	Owners of agricultural	G3: We do have good nurseries that... and like in the horse farms, I know, during the storm they opened up some of the stables, opened up housing where the families could go and stay on the stable that was block walls, opposed to being in the flimsy trailers. [...] And I can think of one nursery that, when the storm happened, they were reaching out, "Is everybody okay?" afterwards. And it was a group text, and everybody was checking on everybody.