Cuyama Water Census: Final Report

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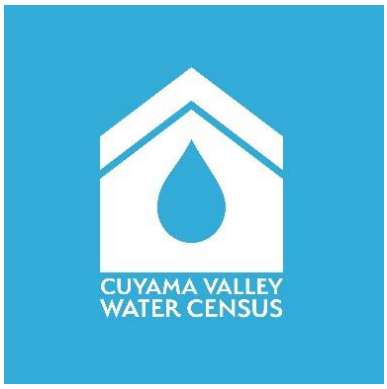
2020



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1) Latino and Non-Latino group identities correlate with many demographic inequalities in the Cuyama Valley:

Population surveyed	Latino	Non-Latino	Average
Households	46%	54%	
Household size	3.64	2.12	2.76
Residents	60%	40%	
Estimated Total Population			1,183

Average age of residents: 37 years

59% of the households surveyed had 1 or 2 members, and the average age of the residents in the Valley is 37 years. If present trends continue the total population will fall in the Valley, with the proportion of Latino residents increasing.

Income

Household Income/yr	% Latino Households	% Non-Latino Households
0-50,000	73.10%	57.02%
50,000+	26.90%	42.98%

Households below Poverty Level	Latino	Non-Latino
	19.57%	11.80%

Agriculture employs 29% of working-age adults 18 and over in Cuyama, and 32% of households have someone employed in agriculture. 56% of Latino households have a member working in agriculture, compared to 14% of Non-Latino households. Latino households with members working in agriculture are more than twice as likely to make less than $50,000/yr. and Non-Latino households with members working in agriculture are more than three times as likely to make more than $50,000/yr.

Jobs

Household Income/yr.	% Latino Ag Jobs	% Non-Latino Ag Jobs
0-$50,000	77.52%	31.80%
$50,000-$100,000	21.36%	31.80%
$100,000+	1.12%	36.36%

Education	Latino	Non-Latino
Completed 12th grade	66%	97%

Differences in income and social mobility between Latino and Non-Latino households are accentuated by unequal education levels among working-age Valley residents.

2) Water is a major expense for low income households in the Cuyama Valley. Bottled water accounts for more than 7% of total income for the 17.18% of the Valley's households that have an income of less than $20,000/yr. The 48.47% of the Cuyama Valley's households that have yearly incomes from 20,000

to 49,999 spend more than 2% of their total income on bottled water. This is in addition to high costs for public water service in the townsites of New Cuyama and Cuyama. In the townsite of New Cuyama, for example, households with income at or below the poverty line (assuming $25,750 for a household of 4) pay between 7.69% and 21.18% of their income on bottled water and tap water.

Latinos and Non-Latinos differed in their underlying views on water use and conservation in 3 main areas. Only 2% of Latinos viewed agriculture to be the cause of water scarcity, compared to 16% of Non-Latinos. Latinos were also less than half as likely as Non-Latinos (4% to 8%) to view the stewardship of the environment as the principal reason to conserve. On the other hand 31% of Latinos felt that it was important to conserve water because it is a finite resource, compared to 23% of Non-Latinos.

3) Politics and Community life

When asked to name the principal problem to solve in the Cuyama Valley, 48% of the people surveyed pointed to water, 8% said a lack of services, and 7% said politics, gossip, and community frictions. Latino residents pointed to water as the main problem far more often (63%) than Non-Latinos (35%). Non-Latinos identified politics/gossip/community frictions far more often (9%) than Latinos (1%), and mentioned morality as a problem twice as often (9%) as Latinos (4.5%).

Cuyama Valley residents were fairly evenly divided in their interest (53%) or lack of interest (47%) in politics. When asked about water meetings in the Valley, 83% of the respondents were aware of them, but only 48% participated in them. The two major reasons given for not participating were 1) lack of time, and 2) lack of hope for change. Latinos were 37% more likely than Non-Latinos to say they were too busy to attend meetings, while Non-Latinos were 79% more likely than Latinos to say that they did not participate because they felt nothing would change anyway. Latinos are more willing but less able to participate in the process of managing water in Cuyama because of time constraints of job and family, while Non-Latinos are more able but less willing to participate due to a fundamental distrust of politics.

INTRODUCTION

The Central Coast Region of the Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) program commissioned a needs assessment of disadvantaged communities (DACs) in the Cuyama Valley. As part of that needs assessment, a team of researchers from the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB) carried out the Cuyama Water Census (CWC) a survey of the residents of the Valley aimed at generating information concerning water uses and perceptions, political engagement, and basic demographics.

Experts in community development and water who work in the region suspect that the 2010 US Census information for Cuyama is incomplete or skewed. The two main Census tracts in the Cuyama Valley (Santa Barbara 18 and Ventura 1) had response rates lower than the national averages. Of the households that were identified and surveyed, 24.7% in SB 18 failed to return the mail-in forms, and in Ventura 1, this number rose to 30.1%.[1] This undercount becomes even greater when considering the households that went undiscovered by the US Census (and therefore are not included in the numbers that were not surveyed).

While it is always difficult to achieve a high response rate on a survey, there are special challenges in the Cuyama Valley. First, most residents do not have a deliverable street address, and use P.O. Boxes to receive mail. There are even a few people with no mailing address, even a PO Box, and so there is no way to send them a mail-in survey form. There are therefore no good lists of addresses available that can be used to organize house visits. In addition, ethnographic field research in Cuyama has identified reasons for hesitancy to respond to surveys. Among many residents there is a distrust of government and a strong value for privacy. Within the Latino community in the Valley some seek anonymity for fear of problems related to their residency status in the United States. Finally, the Cuyama Valley has a sizeable number of properties that are part-time or secondary residences. These factors had a large negative impact on the response rate of the 2010 US Census.

IRWM asked UCSB to generate more accurate information on some Census questions concerning basic demographics, and also to gather data on specific topics related to water and community engagement that were not asked by the Census. UCSB employed methods designed specifically for those "hard-to-reach" populations that may have been left out of the 2010 US Census. The CWC also controlled for local geography, isolating the townsites of Old Cuyama and New Cuyama, and 5 more subregions of the Cuyama Valley. The geographical limits of the survey were defined by the boundaries of the Cuyama Valley School District. The Census results, presented here, are one step in engaging community members in a conversation about sustainable management of water resources in the Valley. This will become even more important as the SGMA-mandated Groundwater Sustainability Plan is implemented in the Valley over the next 20 years, and groundwater use for agriculture is reduced by more than half.

[1] https://www.censushardtocountmaps2020.us/:

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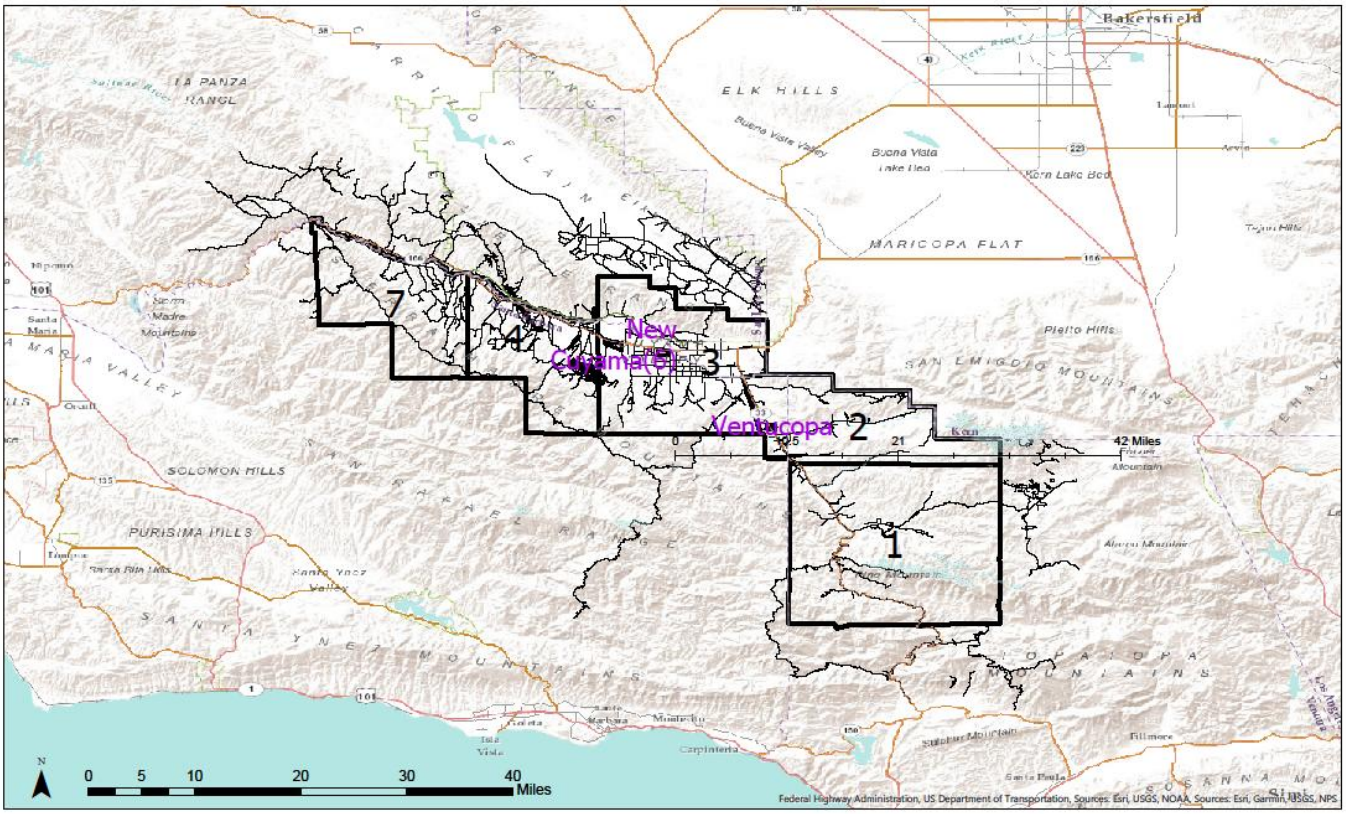
THE CUYAMA VALLEY

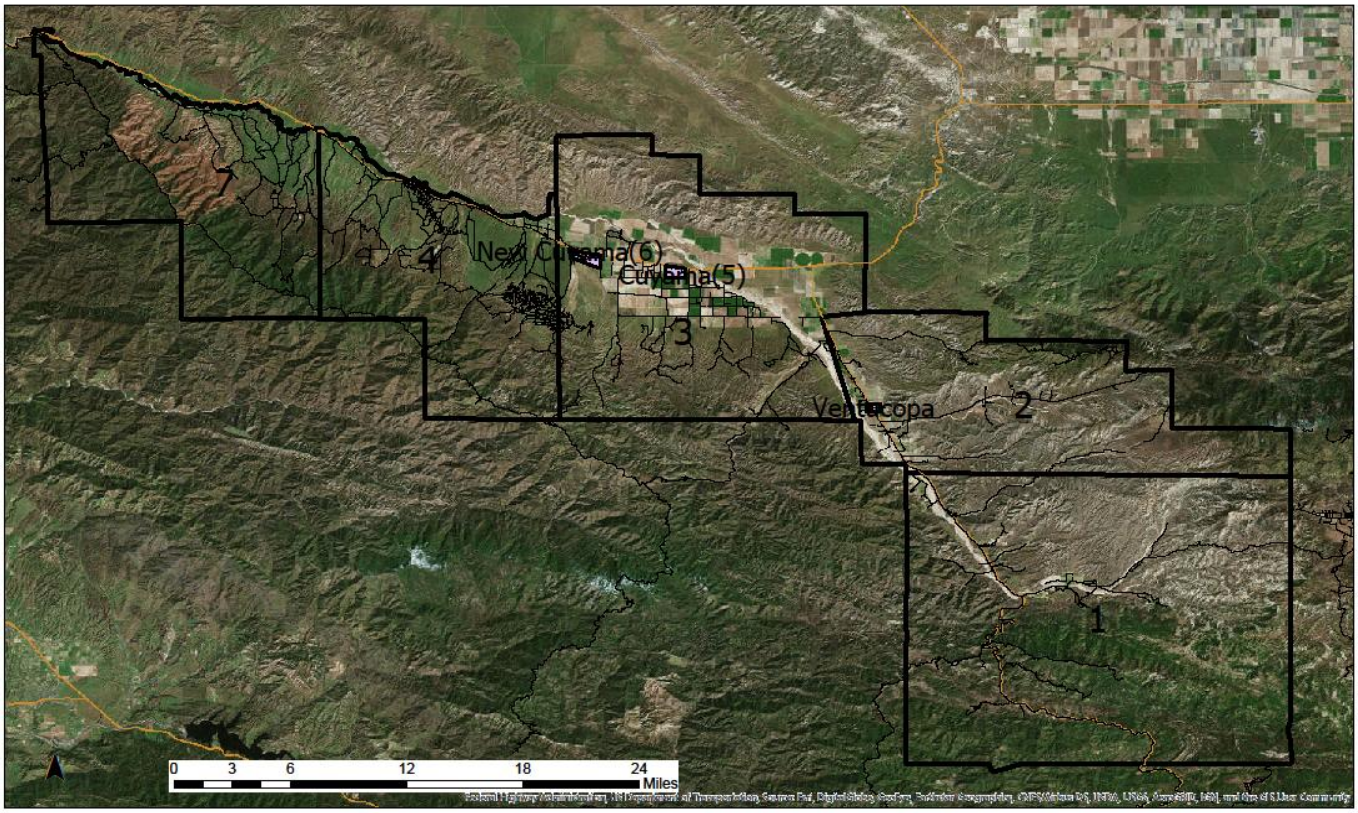
There are no clear political boundaries to the Cuyama Valley. Four counties meet in the region: Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Ventura and Kern. Therefore, for the purposes of the CWC, the Cuyama Valley was defined as the area within the Cuyama Joint Unified School District.



Map 1: Cuyama Water Census study area.

Within the School District boundary, the research team created 7 subregions to facilitate the research:

1. Upper Ventucopa / Lockwood Valley
2. Lower Ventucopa and Ventucopa townsite
3. Main Basin and Sierra Madre Foothills East
4. Main Basin and Sierra Madre Foothills West
5. Old Cuyama
6. New Cuyama
7. Cottonwood Canyon / West End

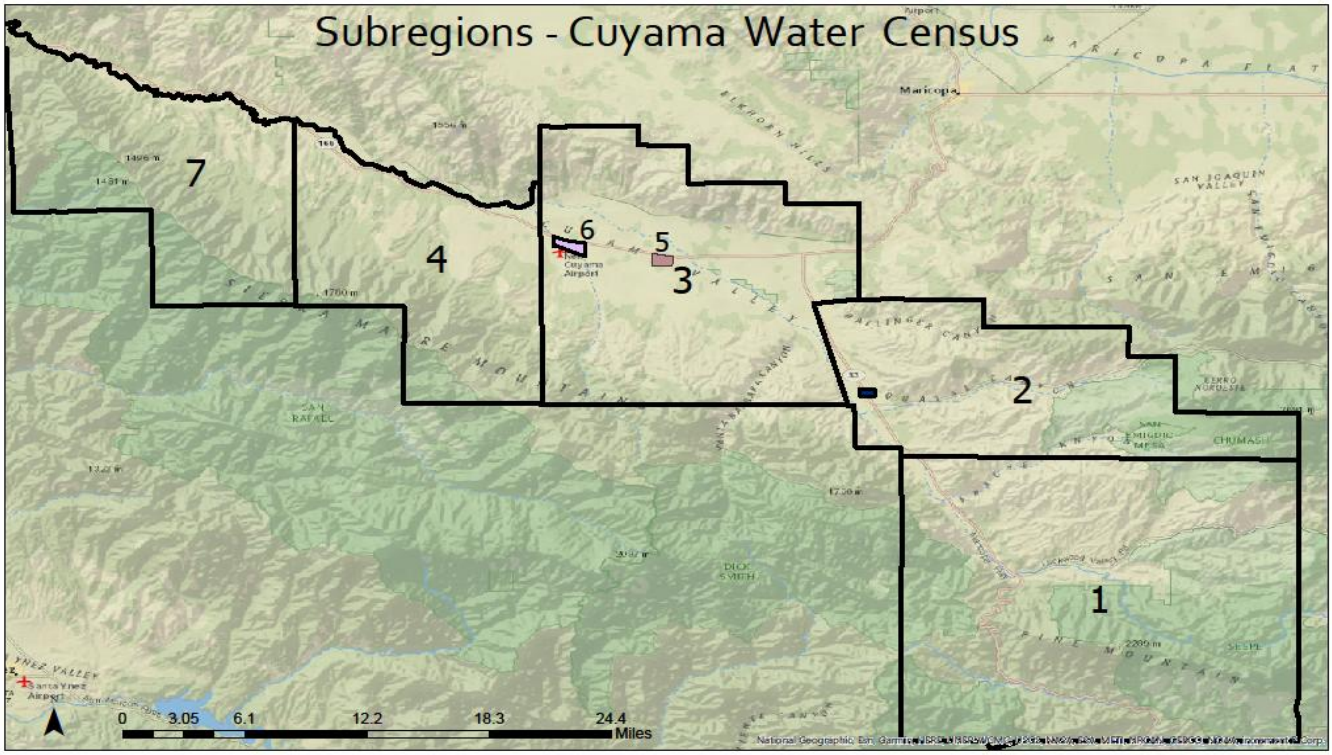


Map 2: Cuyama Water Census study area, relief.

These subregions were chosen to simplify the administration of the census. Subregions 5 (Old Cuyama) and 6 (New Cuyama) correspond to geographical and political-administrative units. Both are townsites whose residents share a domestic water system. Subregions 1 and 2 together form the Ventucopa corridor along Highway 33, although the delineation of the boundaries between them is not based on geography or hydrology. The subregions also do not follow the boundaries between counties nor do they align with supervisory districts within counties.

METHODS

The questions for the survey were developed in 2017 and 2018 with input from local residents of Cuyama, as well as organizations such as the Cuyama Community Service District (CCSD), the Cuyama School District, the Cuyama Valley Family Resource Center, the Cuyama Valley Community Association, and the Blue Sky Center. Between January and June of 2017, the project was presented and discussed at three outreach meetings in the town of New Cuyama, and questions were solicited from the residents. The principal investigators designed survey questions that responded to the ideas and concerns expressed at these meetings. To test the viability of the questions, a pilot survey was carried out in New Cuyama on February 25 and 26, 2018.

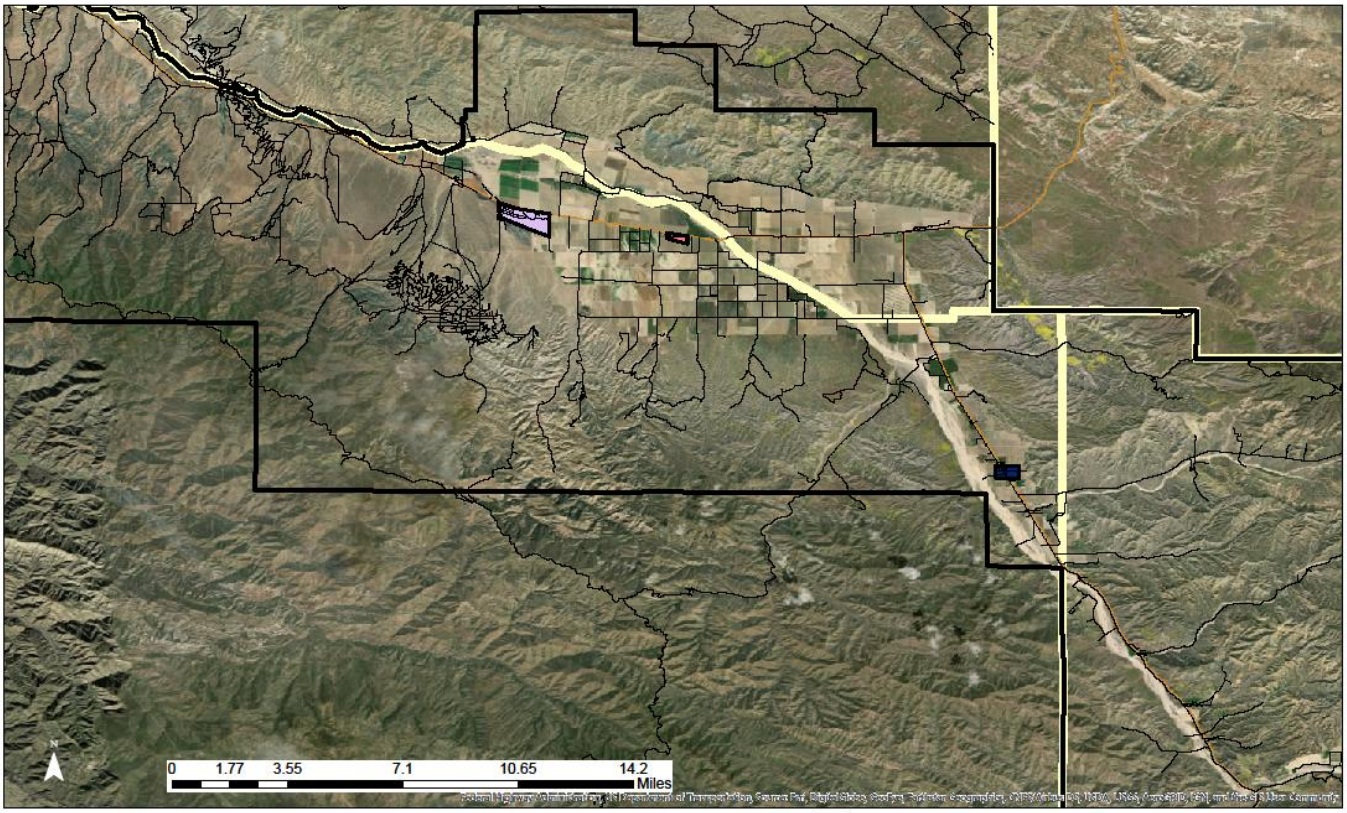


1: Upper Ventucopa and Lockwood Valley
2: Lower Ventucopa and Ventucopa Townsite
3: Main Basin and Sierra Madre Foothills East
4: Main Basin and Sierra Madre Foothills West
5: Cuyama Townsite
6: New Cuyama Townsite
7: Cottonwood Canyon and West End

Map 3: Cuyama Valley with boundary of study area and a few mailing addresses.

Once the survey questionnaire was finalized, the application of the survey was scheduled for June 18-28, the first week of summer at UCSB, when undergraduate students were available to work on the project. Students were interviewed and assessed in terms of their previous research experience and their Spanish language abilities. Three training sessions were held in April and May at UCSB to familiarize the students with the survey questionnaire and accustom them to asking the interview questions. At the beginning of June the team announced the Census with posters throughout the Valley, in prominent locations such as restaurants, stores, the post office, government buildings, and churches. The poster was also included in the May edition of the Cuyama Valley Recreation Center newsletter.

To ensure a high response rate and accurate data , the research team employed field techniques tailored to the challenge of collecting data on “hard to count” populations. Principal among these were: 1) door-to-door household visits, rather than mail-in or online surveys; 2) collaboration with residents to locate rural households; 3) bilingual survey forms and employees, and 4) culturally sensitive interview techniques. To protect the anonymity of the respondents and the honesty of the answers, the team or surveyors did not include local residents.



Map 4. Central area of the Cuyama Valley.

All the surveys were geolocated within sub-regions (See Map #3) to ensure coverage of all households, to evaluate geographical differences in the responses, and to avoid duplicate responses. In an initial phase, maps were made of the Cuyama Valley showing all known resident addresses. All the US Postal Service mail addresses from the Cuyama Valley were purchased from data service company USAData. Many of these were post office box addresses, which were discarded because they did not identify the location of the residence. Because most of the households in the Cuyama Valley do not have deliverable addresses at their homes, the team made extensive mapping efforts. During two days of preliminary fieldwork, house addresses in the townsites of New Cuyama, Cuyama and Ventucopa that were not on the purchased list were recorded on the maps. Other addresses that were discovered were recorded in a database as the survey progressed.

Between June 18 and June 28, 2018, the entire group collected surveys in the Cuyama Valley. A smaller group of four undergraduate students and the Principal Investigator returned to finish the surveys on two weekends in August 2018. The group split into teams of two, usually comprised of one male and one female, and each with at least one Spanish speaker. A 10-dollar gift card was provided to all those residents who agreed to take the survey, as an incentive and as an appreciation of their time.

There were important contributions by local residents to the survey process. A social worker familiar with many rural residents in the Valley helped direct the research team to hard-to-find households along the rural roads, especially in the central part of the Valley surrounding the townsites of Cuyama and New Cuyama and along highway 166. Another local resident helped to locate respondents around Ventucopa and along the Highway 33 corridor, and a third escorted the research team to remote addresses in the Sierra foothills south of the 166 highway. To preserve the privacy and anonymity of the respondents, the collaborating residents did not participate in the collection of data, and the list of addresses and the survey forms were kept separate.

Surveyors asked whoever answered the door if they could administer the survey to the head of household, or another adult if the head of household was not present. The survey was answered by only one person in each household, and some information gathered (education level or country of origin, for example) was about only the survey respondent, and not each household members. However, the age, sex, and relation to the survey respondent of all household members was recorded. The mean age of all respondents was 51 years, with 52.04% female and 47.96% male.

Respondents were encouraged to answer all questions, but were clearly informed that they did not have to answer any question if they did not wish to. The lack of a response on a survey questionnaire is thus considered to be a decision to not answer. This report presents the number and percentage of responses to each question, or each set of questions analyzed together, out of the total sample of 315 surveys. When the responses to two or three questions were tabulated together, the number of complete responses fell, due to the higher likelihood that any one respondent would not answer at least one of the questions. Responses that did not answer both questions were usually not presented in the tables in this report.

Response Rate

Response rates were calculated in accordance with the American Association for Public Opinion Research (ASAPOR) guidelines.[2] There were three methods of survey administration. First, in-person surveys were conducted door-to-door at residences. Second, when interviewers were unable to collect the survey at a residence, they left a mail-in survey. Third, the survey was sent to email addresses of residents of Cottonwood Canyon, a hard-to-reach area with an active community group and email list.

[2] https://www.aapor.org/Education-Resources/For-Researchers/Poll-Survey-FAQ/Response-Rates-An-Overview.aspx

Table 1. *AAPOR RR1* Response Rate			
	Mail-in Sample[3]	**Residence in-person Sample[4]**	**Internet Sample[5]**
Response Rate	**14%**	**91%**	**57%**
N=	**19**	**276**	**20**

Surveys Returned by Sub-region

Subregion		Number	Percent of Total
1	Upper Ventucopa / Lockwood Valley	23	7.30
2	Lower Ventucopa and Ventucopa townsite	29	9.21
2	Main Basin and Sierra Madre Foothills East	42	13.33
4	Sierra Madre Foothills West	11	3.49
5	Old Cuyama	18	5.71
6	New Cuyama	147	46.67
7	Cottonwood Canyon / West End	20	6.35
	Non-subregion-specific	25	7.94
TOTAL		315	

The survey consisted of 26 questions, and more follow-up questions, that addressed three general areas: water use and values; community life and governance; demographics. Some of these questions were posed as yes/no questions; some were multiple choice; and some were free response. Yes/no questions were followed by the free response question of "why?" (why did you answer that way). Responses were recorded by interviewers in the field on paper survey questionnaires, and that data was recorded in a database in the Qualtrics program by those same interviewers in the evening. The survey program Qualtrics was used to record the answers, and to collect surveys by email from the residents of Cottonwood Canyon (subregion 7).

[3] Some of these structures were abandoned or vacant homes and thus we are unable to calculate precisely the response rate. The response rate here reflects the number of left envelopes in structures that were deemed by interviewers as having the potential for human habitation. Response rate for these mail-in surveys may be higher than what is reported here.

[4] This is the bulk of the sample. We cross-referenced deliverable addresses with an initial assessment of structures with inhabitants. A third check was carried out with community leaders to identify homes that were missing from the list. These residences were visited a couple of times until an inhabitant was either interviewed on the spot or interviewed later in person at the community center if he/she preferred it.

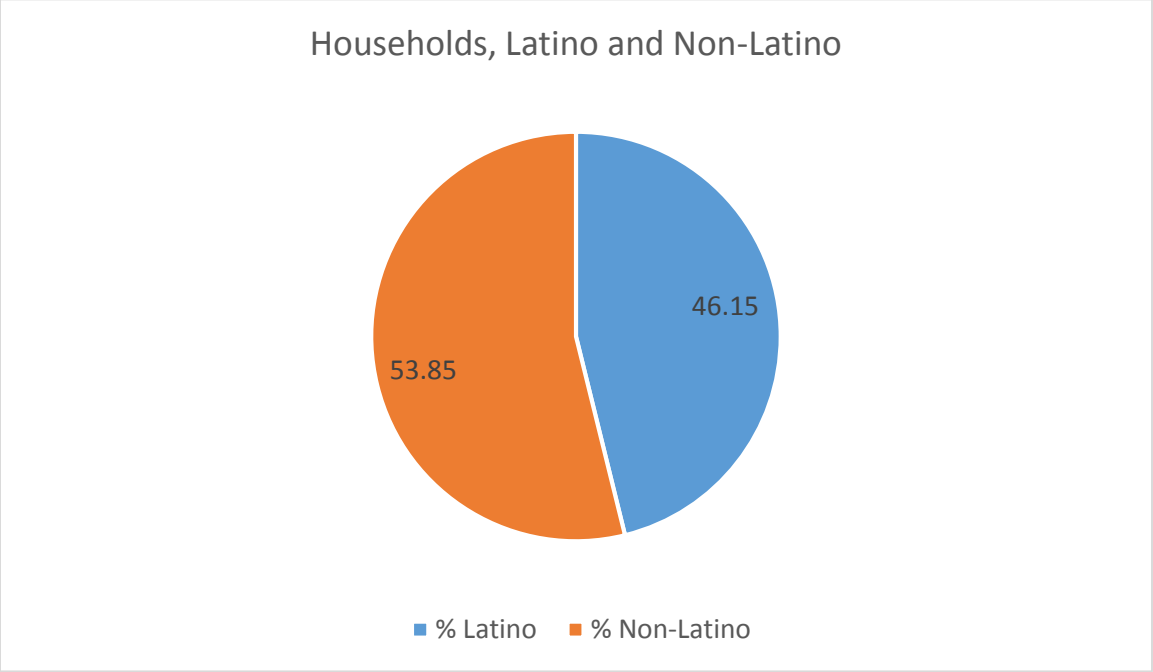
[5] This sample is drawn from the mailing list of residents in Cottonwood Canyon, a remote and hard to reach area. Deliverable email addresses had been recently updated by a community group.

In the presentation of the data that follows, decimals are rounded to the nearest hundredth.

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

LATINO / NON-LATINO

Latino and Non-Latino is a principal axis of social identification and differentiation in the Cuyama Valley, and the survey questionnaire contained a specific question about this distinction.

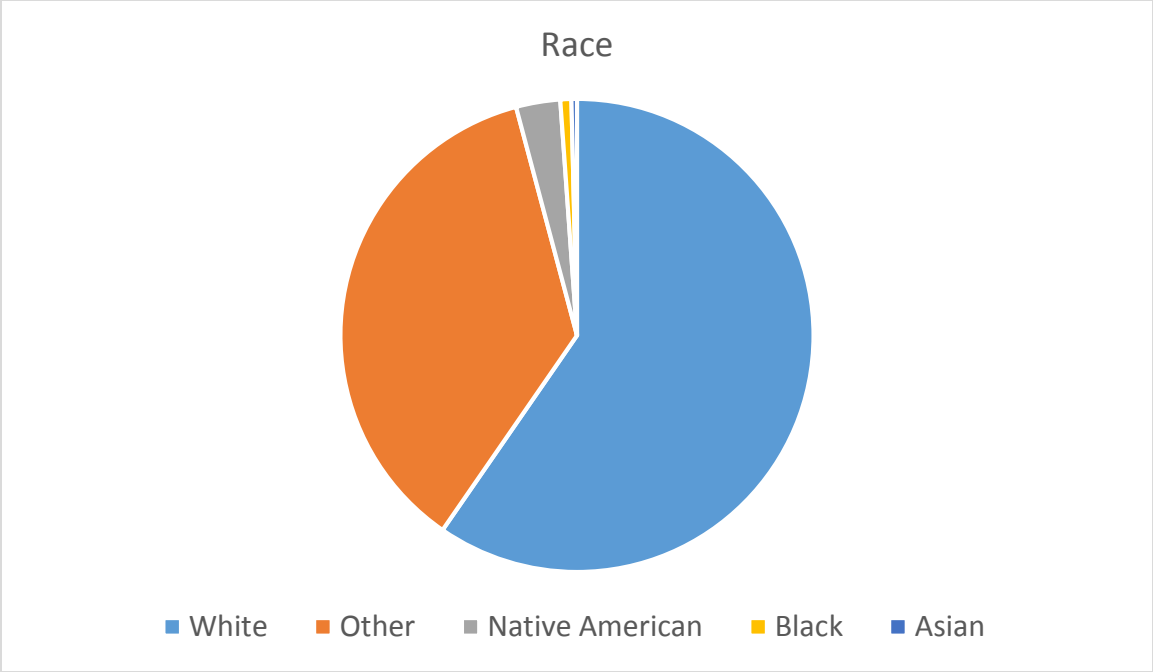


Response to this question:	94.92 %
Number of Latino households:	46.15%
Number of Non-Latino households:	53.85%

Discarding the 16 respondents who did not choose either possible answer, 46.15% of the households surveyed (138/299) identified as Latino and 53.85% identified as Non-Latino.

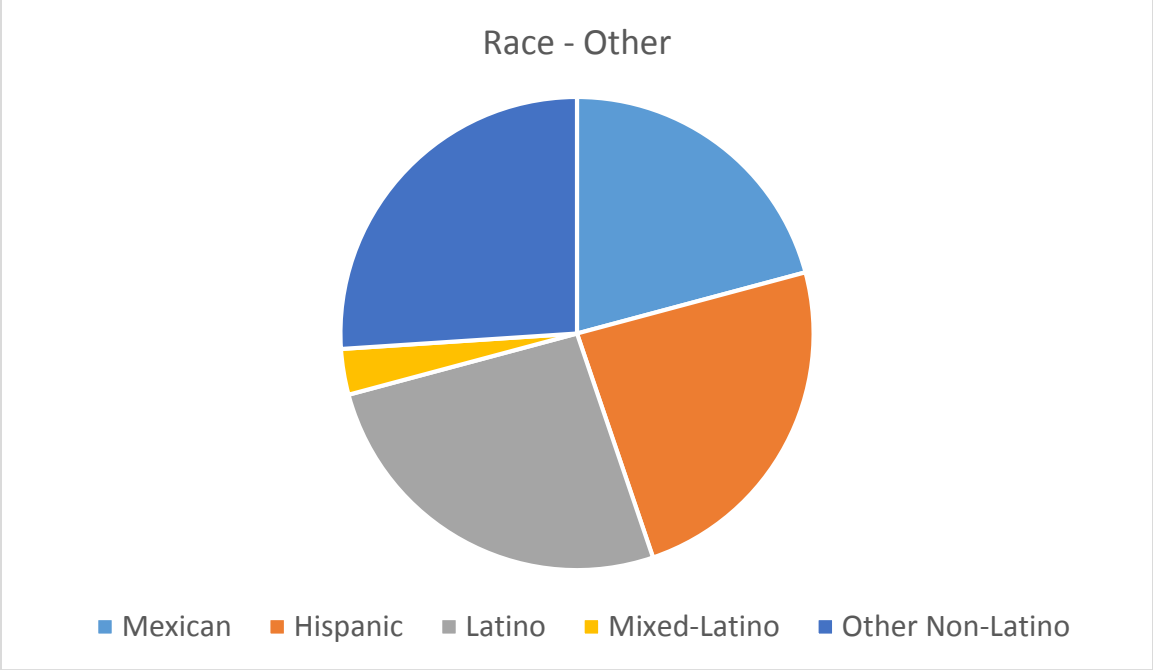
RACE

A question about race allowed respondents to answer with identities beyond the Latino / Non-Latino binary. The terms of racial identification offered were white, black, Asian, native American and Alaskan, as well as “other”. Respondents were asked to specify their racial category if they chose “other.”

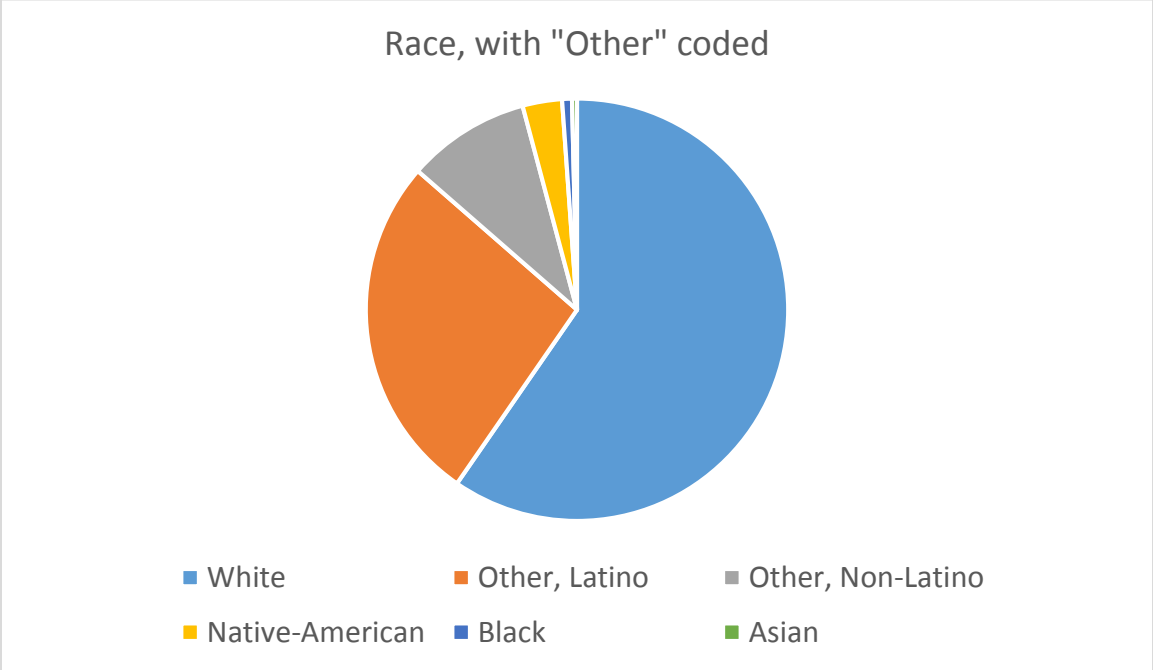


84.13% Responded

Race	%
Asian	.38
Black	.75
Native American	3.01
Other	36.22
White	59.62



The question on race did not include “Latino” as a standard answer. However 73.96% of the respondents who entered “Other”, and 26.79 of the entire pool of respondents to this question further specified this “Other” answer to be Mexican, Latino or Hispanic. 9.37% of those who chose “Other” on the race question described themselves as mixed-race. Mixed-race responses constituted 3.40% of all those who answered the race question.



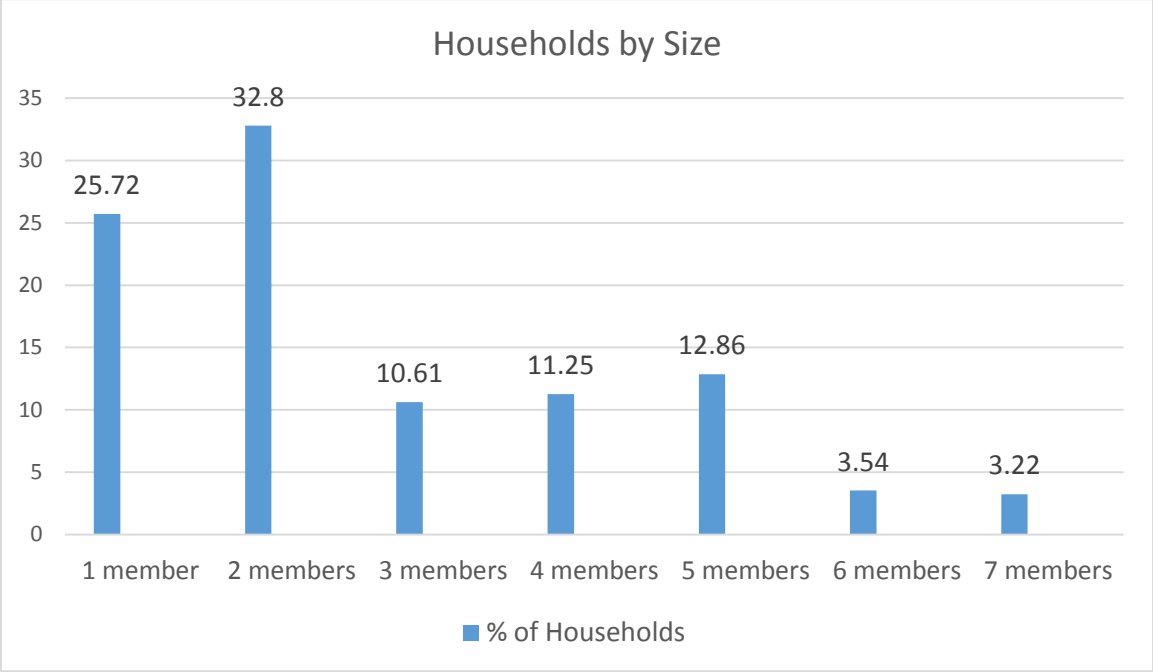
Race	%
Asian	.38
Black	.75
Native American	3.01
Other, Non-Latino	9.43
Other, Latino	26.79
White	59.62

Comparing this last graph on racial identification with that depicting Latino/Non-Latino identification, we see that some who identified as Latino also identified as White.

LATINO / NON-LATINO AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

93.65% responded to both ethnicity and country of origin
203 respondents born in US: 56 Latino, 147 Non-Latino
80 respondents born in Mexico: 80 Latino
12 respondents born in other countries: 1 Latino, 11 Non-Latino

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD



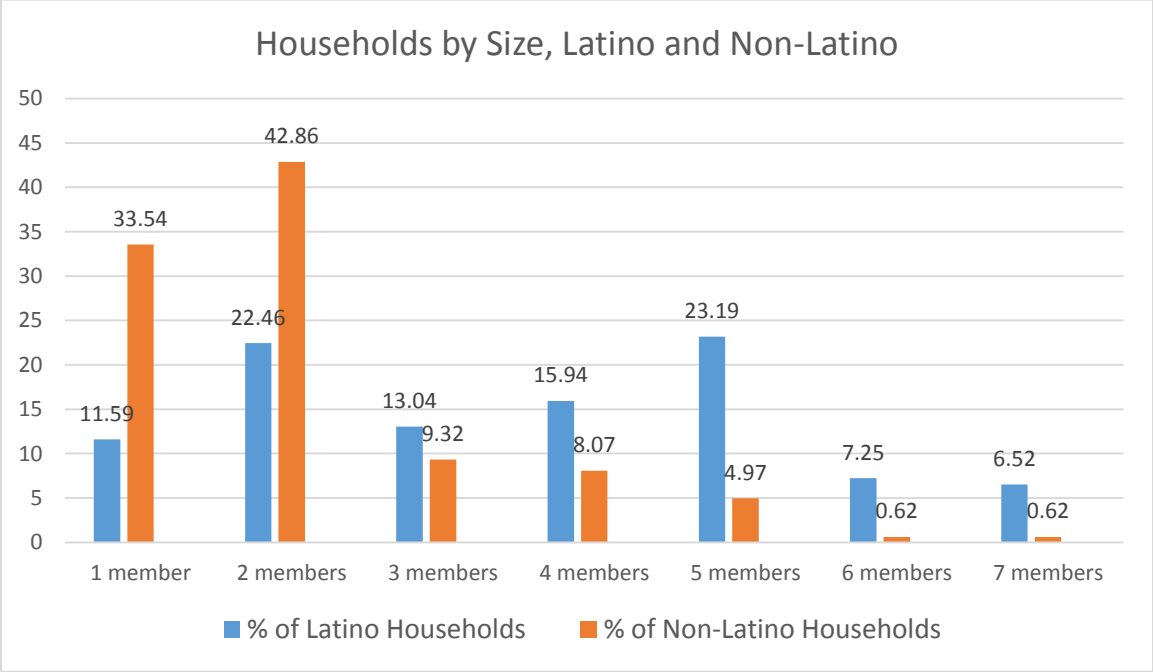
98.73% responded to this question:

Household Size	Number of Households	Total Number of Residents by Household Size
1	80 (25.72%)	80
2	102 (32.80%)	204
3	33 (10.61%)	99
4	35 (11.25%)	140
5	40 (12.86%)	200
6	11 (3.54%)	66
7	10 (3.22%)	70
	311 Respondents	859 Residents

Average household size, all households: 2.76

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, LATINO AND NON-LATINO

As we have seen, respondents who described their households as racially mixed made up 3.4% of those who answered the question (9/265), and these mixed households nonetheless identified as either latino or non-latino. Because of the clarity of these responses, we will use the respondents' latino or non-latino identification as a proxy for the identification of all the members of their households.



RESIDENTS PER HOUSEHOLD, LATINO AND NON-LATINO

Average Household Size, All households:	2.76
Total Number of Households, Latino:	138
Total Number of Residents, Latino:	503
Average Household Size, Latino:	3.64
Total Number of Households, Non-Latino:	161
Total Number of Residents, Non-Latino:	342
Average Household Size, Non-Latino:	2.12

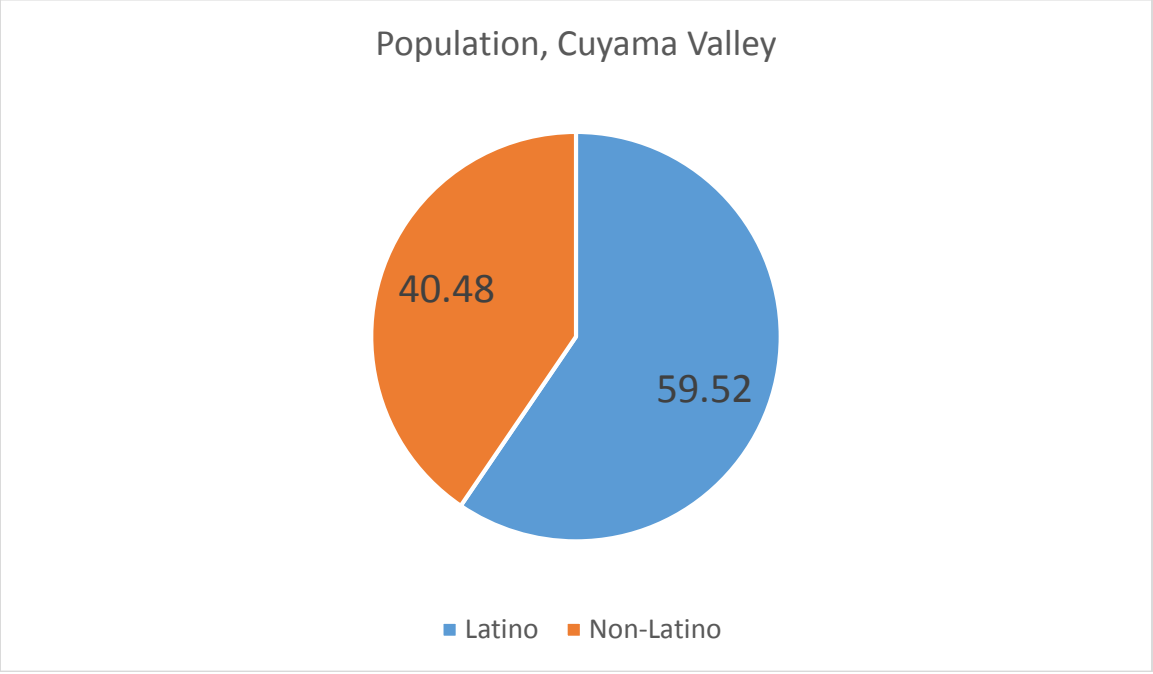
Latino Households

The ethnicity of the survey respondent (Latino / Non-Latino) served as a proxy for the ethnicity of the entire household.

# residents in household	# of households	% of households	
1	16	11.59	
2	31	22.46	
3	18	13.04	
4	22	15.94	
5	32	23.19	
6	10	7.25	
7	9	6.52	
Total	138	100.00	503 TOTAL LATINO RESIDENTS

Non-Latino Households

# residents in household	# of households	% of households	
1	54	33.54	
2	69	42.86	
3	15	9.32	
4	13	8.07	
5	8	4.97	
6	1	0.62	
7	1	0.62	
Total	161	100.00	342 TOTAL NON-LATINO RESIDENTS



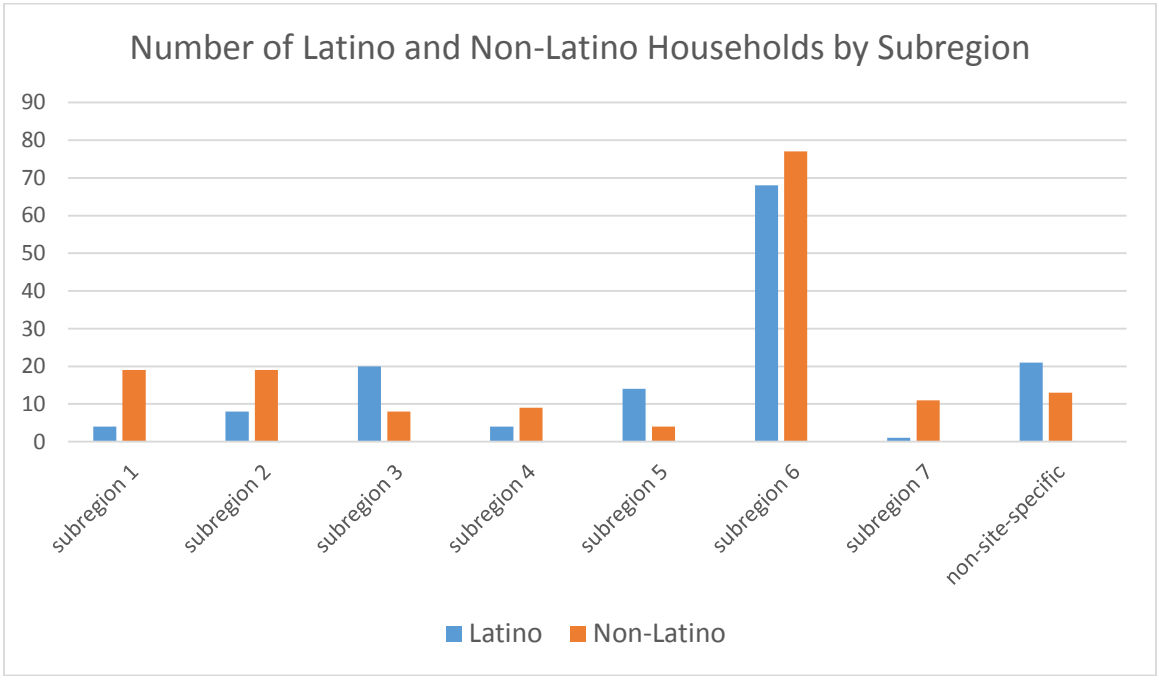
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS SURVEYED BY SUB-REGION

Subregion		Number	Percent of Total Surveyed
1	Upper Ventucopa / Lockwood Valley	23	7.30
2	Lower Ventucopa and Ventucopa townsite	29	9.21
3	Main Basin and Sierra Madre Foothills East	42	13.33
4	Sierra Madre Foothills West	11	3.49
5	Old Cuyama	18	5.71
6	New Cuyama	147	46.66
7	Cottonwood Canyon / West End	20	6.35
	Non-site-specific	38	12.06
	Total	315	

LATINO AND NON-LATINO HOUSEHOLDS BY SUBREGION

The ethnicity of the survey respondent (Latino / Non-Latino) served as a proxy for the ethnicity of the entire household.

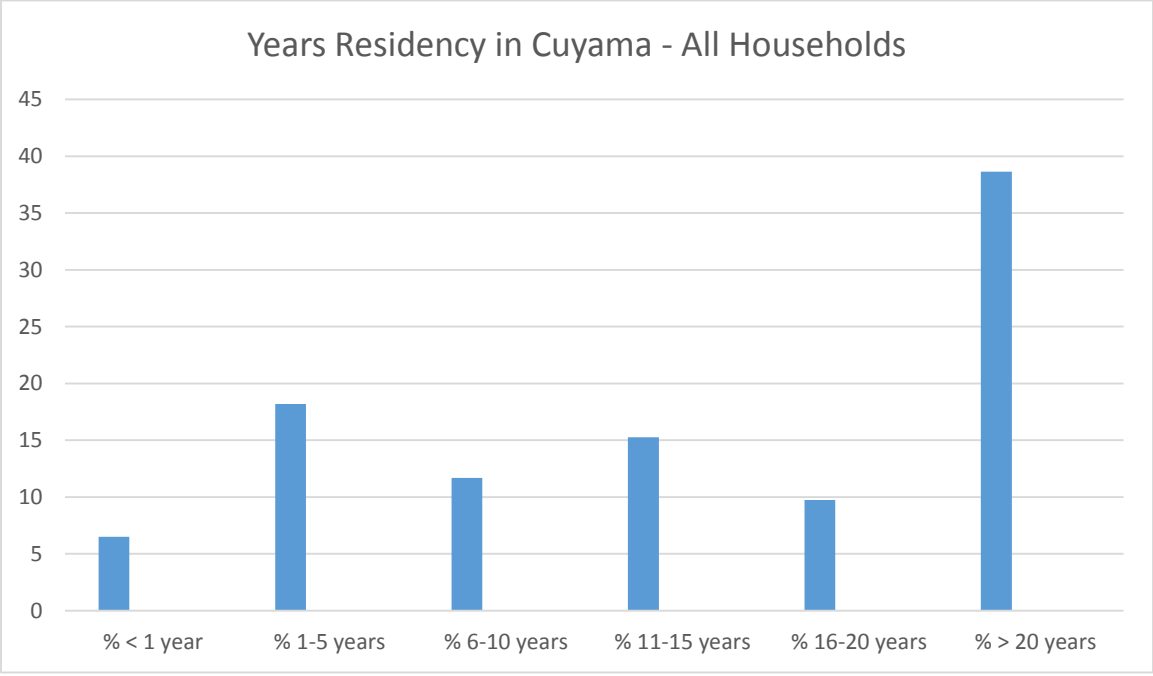
Subregion		Latino	Non-Latino	Total
1	Upper Ventucopa / Lockwood Valley	4	19	23
2	Lower Ventucopa and Ventucopa townsite	8	19	27
3	Main Basin and Sierra Madre Foothills East	20	8	28
4	Sierra Madre Foothills West	2	9	11
5	Old Cuyama	14	4	18
6	New Cuyama	68	77	145
7	Cottonwood Canyon / West End	1	11	11
	Non-site-specific	21	13	34
Total		138	160	298



Here we notice more Non-Latino households (72%) than Latino households (38%) from the subregions along the Highway 33 corredor (subregion 1 – Upper Ventucopa; subregion 2 – Lower Ventucopa and Ventucopa townsite). The townsite of New Cuyama (subregion 6) had more Non-Latino households (53.1%) than Latino (46.9%), while Old Cuyama (subregion 5) had more Latino households (77.78%)

YEARS OF RESIDENCY IN CUYAMA – ALL HOUSEHOLDS

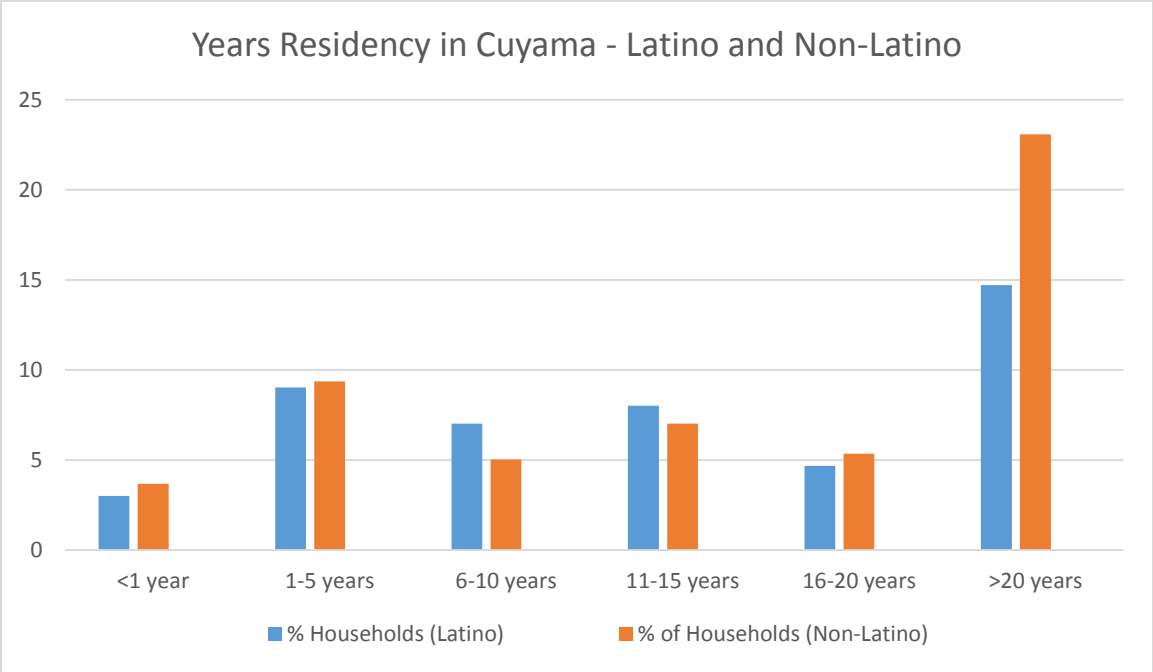
Years	# of Households	Percent of Responses
<1	20	6.49
1-5	56	18.18
6-10	36	11.68
11-15	47	15.26
16-20	30	9.74
>20	119	38.64



24.67% of households have lived in Cuyama 5 years or less
38.64% of households have lived in Cuyama 20 years or more
51.62% of households have lived in Cuyama 15 years or less
48.38% of households have lived in Cuyama more than 15 years

YEARS OF RESIDENCY IN CUYAMA: LATINO AND NON-LATINO HOUSEHOLDS

Years	Latino	%	Non-Latino	%
<1	9	3.01	11	3.68
1-5	27	9.03	28	9.36
6-10	21	7.02	15	5.02
11-15	24	8.02	21	7.02
16-20	14	4.68	16	5.35
>20	44	14.72	69	23.08
Total	139	46.48%	160	53.51%



Residency of Cuyama households greater than 15 years:
Latino: 14.72% total households
Non-Latino: 23.08% total households

Residency of Cuyama households 5 years or less:
Latino: 12.04% total households
Non-Latino: 13.04% total households

Residency of Cuyama households 15 years or less:
Latino: 27.09% total households
Non-Latino: 25.08% total households

Residency of Cuyama households 20 years of less:
Latino: 31.76% total households
Non-Latino: 30.42% total households

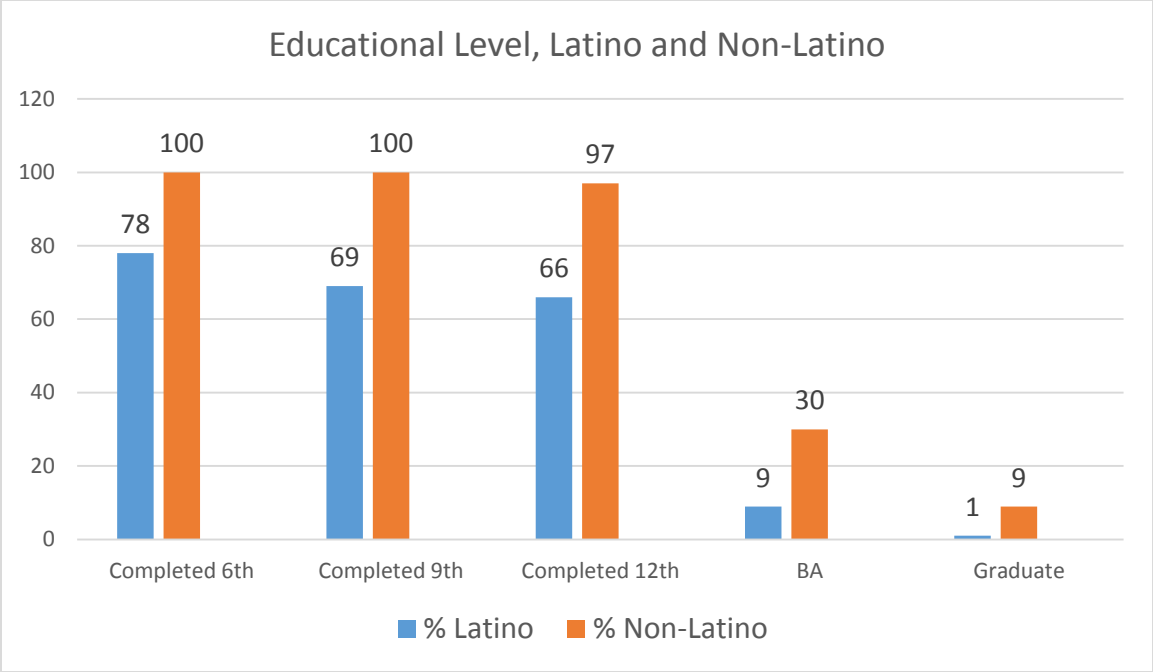
If the trend visible over the last 20 years continue, Cuyama Valley population will move toward a roughly equal number of Latino and Non-Latino households.

YEARS OF EDUCATION

The respondents to this question only answered for themselves, and not for other household members. This data does not include, therefore, information about residents under 18. Education levels for the entire population are certainly higher.

Grade/Years	# Latino	%	# Non-Latino	%	# Total
2	3		0		3
3	6		0		6
4	1		0		1
5	3		0		3
6	16		0		16
7	1		0		1
8	9		0		9
9	3		0		3
10	3		2		5
11	5		3		8
12	44		47		94
AA	10		18		28
BA	10		32		43
Some College	17		32		49
Some Graduate	1		7		8
MA	1		11		13
PhD	1		3		4
	134		155		294

Educational level	Total		Latino		Non-Latino	
Did not complete 6th:	281/294	4%	29/134	22%	0/155	0%
Completed 6th:	265/294	96%	105/134	78%	155/155	100%
Completed 9th:	255/294	87%	92/134	69%	155/155	100%
Completed 12th:	239/294	81%	88/134	66%	150/155	97%
Completed BA degree:	43/294	15%	12/134	9%	46/155	30%
Graduate degree:	17/294	6%	2/134	1%	14/155	9%



We see from these graphs that, overall, Non-Latinos in Cuyama have more education than Latinos. However, this disparity in educational levels of Latinos and Non-Latinos is primarily a result of inequalities in the education systems in the countries of origin of Cuyama's residents.

Country of Origin	# Residents	Mean Years of School	% completed high school
United States:	199	13.95 years	94.97
Mexico:	77	9.19 years	41.56
All others:	11	14.36 years	100

Overall, those born in Mexico have 65.88% of the education level of US-born. While 94.97% of US-born respondents, including Latinos, completed high school, for those born in Mexico the number is only 41.56%. The 11 respondents who were born in other countries have the highest level of education and a 100% high school completion rate. Those other countries are: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Spain, Japan, Netherlands, Philippines, Syria and Zambia.

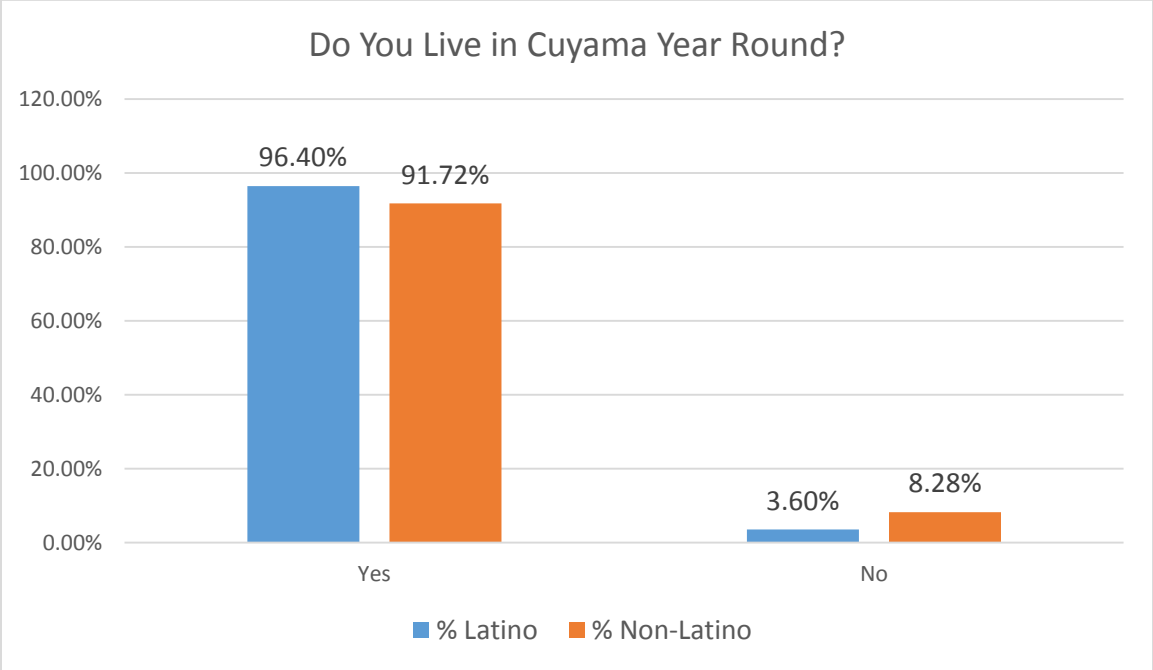
DO YOU LIVE HERE YEAR ROUND?

	%
Yes	93.65
No	6.35

The responses to this question were strongly biased by the sample of residents who were surveyed: those who are not full-time residents are more likely to not be not home did not answer.

DO YOU LIVE HERE YEAR ROUND? NON-LATINO AND LATINO

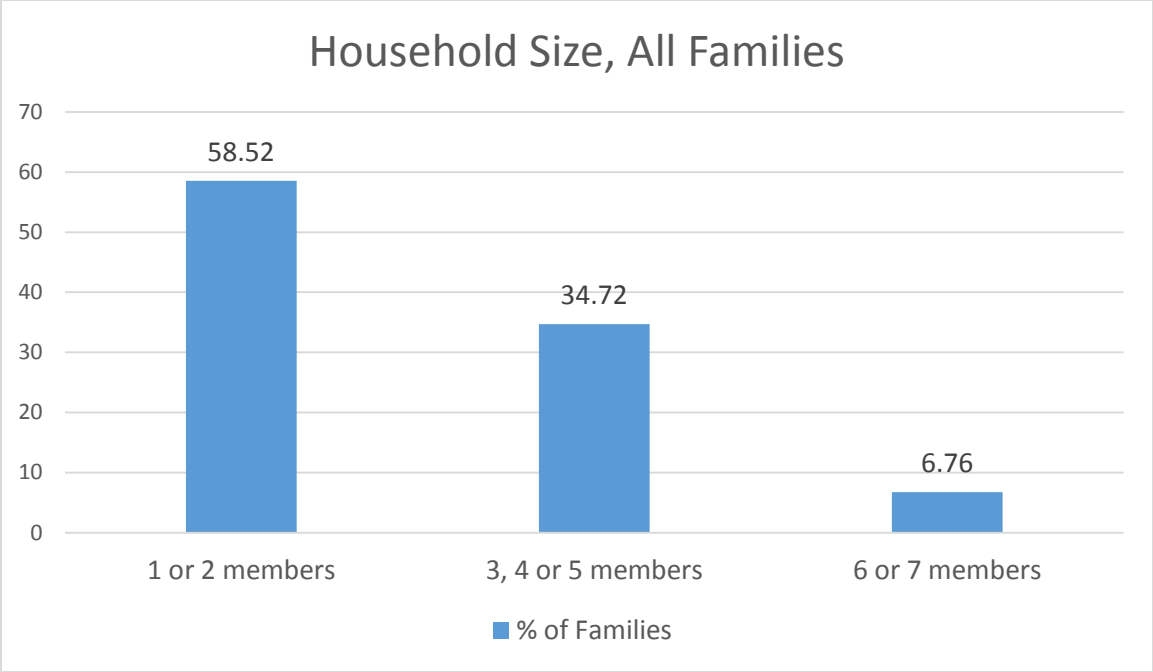
	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%
Yes		91.72		96.40
No		8.28		3.60



SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

# of persons	# of households	%	Population by Household Size
1	80	25.72	80
2	102	32.80	204
3	33	10.61	99
4	35	11.25	140
5	40	12.86	200
6	11	3.54	66
7	10	3.22	70
Total	311	100.00	859

The total population of the households surveyed is 859 people



SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, NON-LATINO AND LATINO

# of persons	Non- Latino	%	Latino	%
1		33.54		11.59
2		42.86		22.46
3		9.32		13.04
4		8.07		15.94
5		4.97		23.19
6		0.62		7.25
7		0.62		6.52

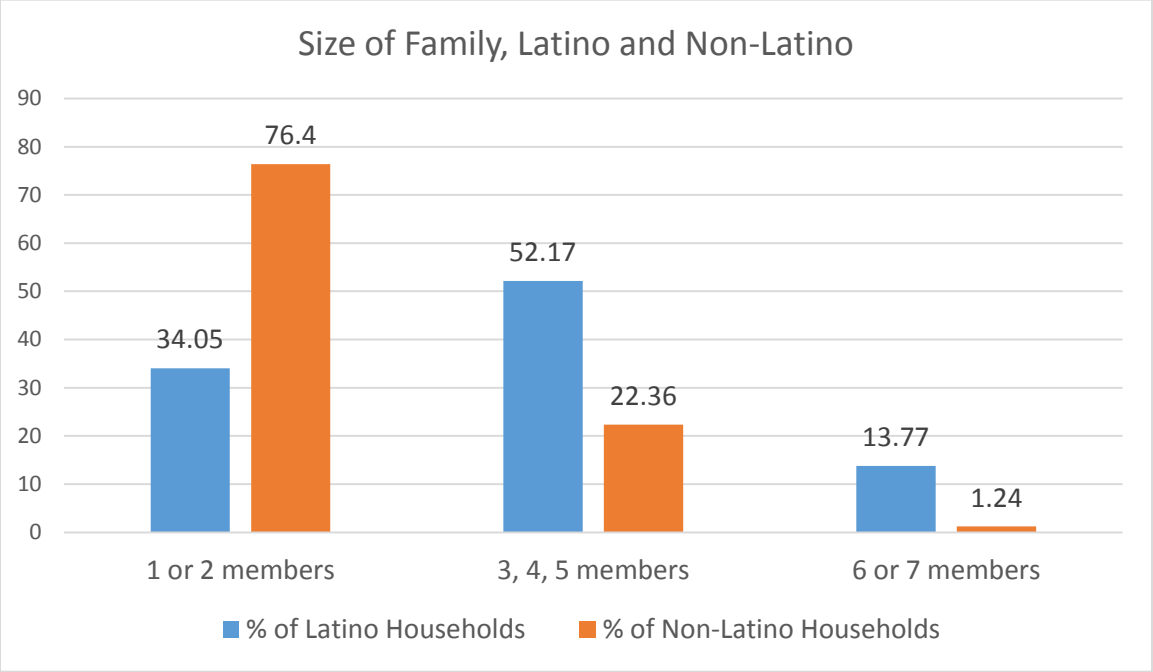
	Non-Latino	Latino
Familes of 1 or 2:	76.40%	34.05%
Families of 3, 4 or 5:	22.36%	52.17%
Families of 6 or 7:	1.24%	13.77%

MEAN HOUSEHOLD SIZE, NON-LATINO AND LATINO

Household Size	Non-Latino	# Residents	Latino	# Residents
1	54	54	16	16
2	69	138	31	62
3	15	45	18	54
4	13	52	22	88
5	8	40	32	160
6	1	6	10	60
7	1	7	9	63
Total	161	342	138	503

Mean household size

Non-Latino = 2.14 Latino = 3.67



HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Income level	%
Less than $10,000	9.13
$10,000-$20,000	11.20
$20,000-$30,000	18.67
$30,000-$40,000	16.18
$40,000-$50,000	9.96
$50,000-$60,000	8.71
$60,000-$70,000	6.22
$70,000-$80,000	4.98
$80,000-$90,000	4.56
$90,000-$100,000	2.90
$100,000-$125,000	2.49
$125,000-$175,000	2.90
$175,000-$250,000	2.07

HOUSEHOLD INCOME, NON-LATINOS

Income level	%
Less than $10,000	10.74
$10,000-$20,000	15.70
$20,000-$30,000	13.22
$30,000-$40,000	10.74
$40,000-$50,000	6.61
$50,000-$60,000	6.61
$60,000-$70,000	6.61
$70,000-$80,000	6.61
$80,000-$90,000	7.44
$90,000-$100,000	4.13
$100,000-$125,000	3.31
$125,000-$175,000	5.79
$175,000-$250,000	2.48

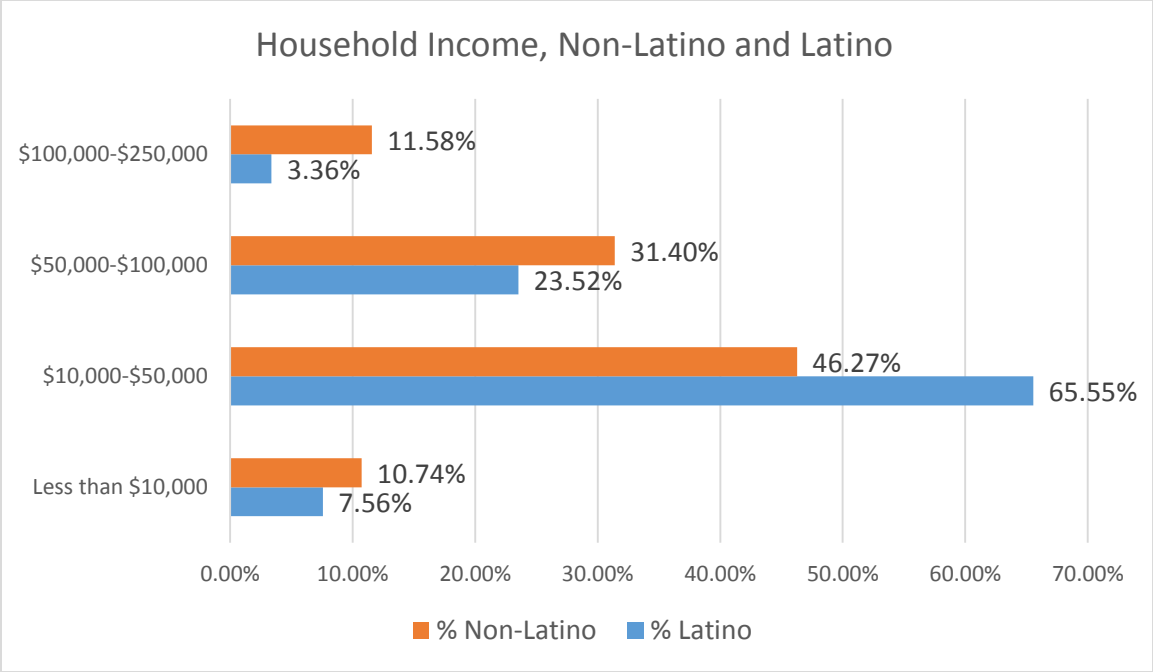
HOUSEHOLD INCOME, LATINOS

Income	%
Less than $10,000	7.56
$10,000-$20,000	5.88
$20,000-$30,000	24.37
$30,000-$40,000	21.85
$40,000-$50,000	13.45
$50,000-$60,000	10.92
$60,000-$70,000	5.88
$70,000-$80,000	3.36
$80,000-$90,000	1.68
$90,000-$100,000	1.68
$100,000-$125,000	1.68
$175,000-$250,000	1.68

POVERTY INCOME LEVELS FOR HOUSEHOLDS OF DIFFERENT SIZES IN THE U.S., 2019[1]

Number Of Household Members	Income/year in dollars
1	12,490
2	16,910
3	21,330
4	25,750
5	30,170
6	34,590
7	39,010
8	43,430

[1] Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, US Dept. of Health and Human Services. https://aspe.hhs.gov/2019-poverty-guidelines



In the income range of 0 – 50,000 / yr:
73.11% of Latino households
57.01% of Non-Latino households

In the income range of 50,000 - 250,000 / yr:
26.90% of Latino households
42.98% of Non-Latino households

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND WELL / TOWNSITE WATER

76.19% responded to both questions

Income	Townsite %	Well %
Less than $10,000	6.21	13.92
$10,000-$20,000	11.80	10.13
$20,000-$30,000	21.74	12.66
$30,000-$40,000	16.77	15.19
$40,000-$50,000	9.94	10.13
$50,000-$60,000	9.94	6.33
$60,000-$70,000	7.45	3.80
$70,000-$80,000	4.97	5.06
$80,000-$90,000	3.11	7.59
$90,000-$100,000	1.24	6.33
$100,000-$125,000	2.48	2.53
$125,000-$175,000	2.48	3.80
$175,000-$250,000	1.86	2.53

HOW MANY PEOPLE IN THE HOUSEHOLD ARE EMPLOYED BY AN AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS IN CUYAMA VALLEY?

# of Members	% Households	Total # of people
0	67.55	0
1	19.87	60
2	8.61	52
3	2.65	24
4	.66	8
5	.66	10
Total	100	154

More than two-thirds of the households have nobody working for an agricultural business. Only 32.45% of households have someone employed in agriculture. The total number of those employed by an agricultural business out of the total number of persons registered by the Census is 154/859.

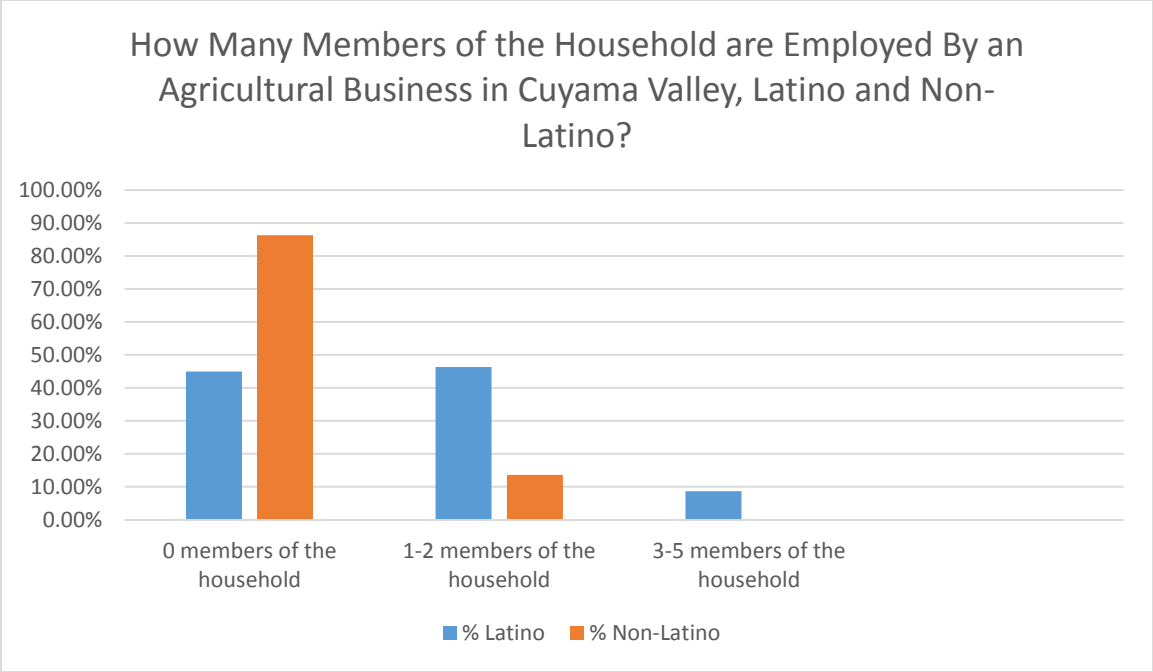
Thus 17.93% of the population is employed in agriculture.

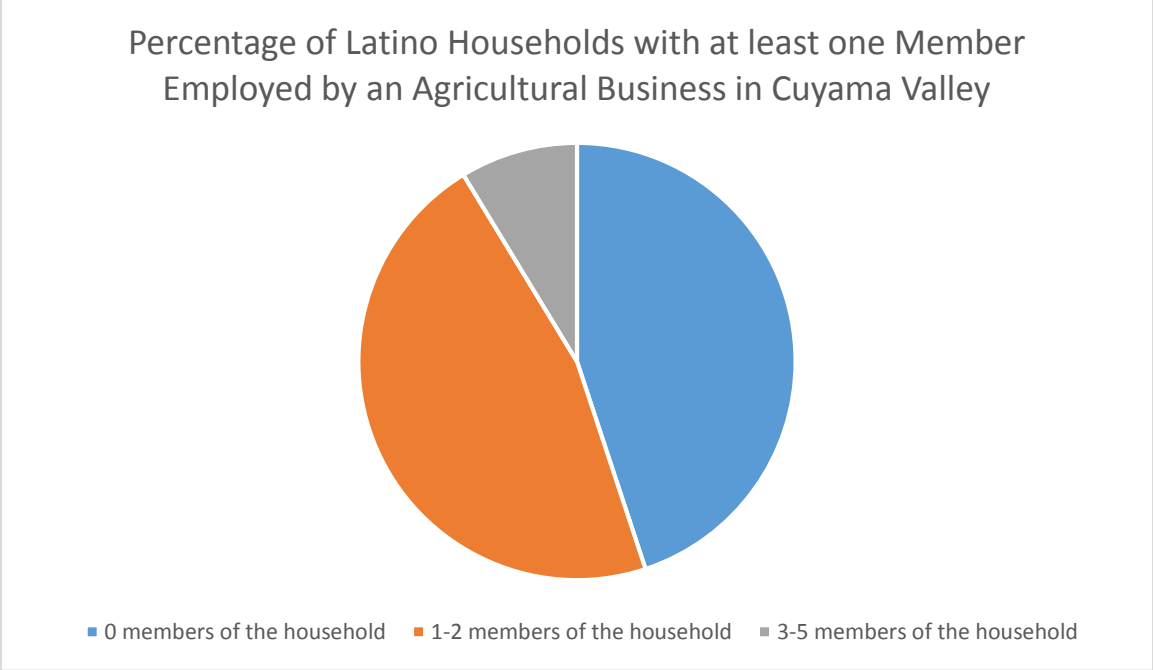
HOW MANY PEOPLE IN THE HOUSEHOLD ARE EMPLOYED BY AN AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS IN CUYAMA VALLEY? NON-LATINO AND LATINO

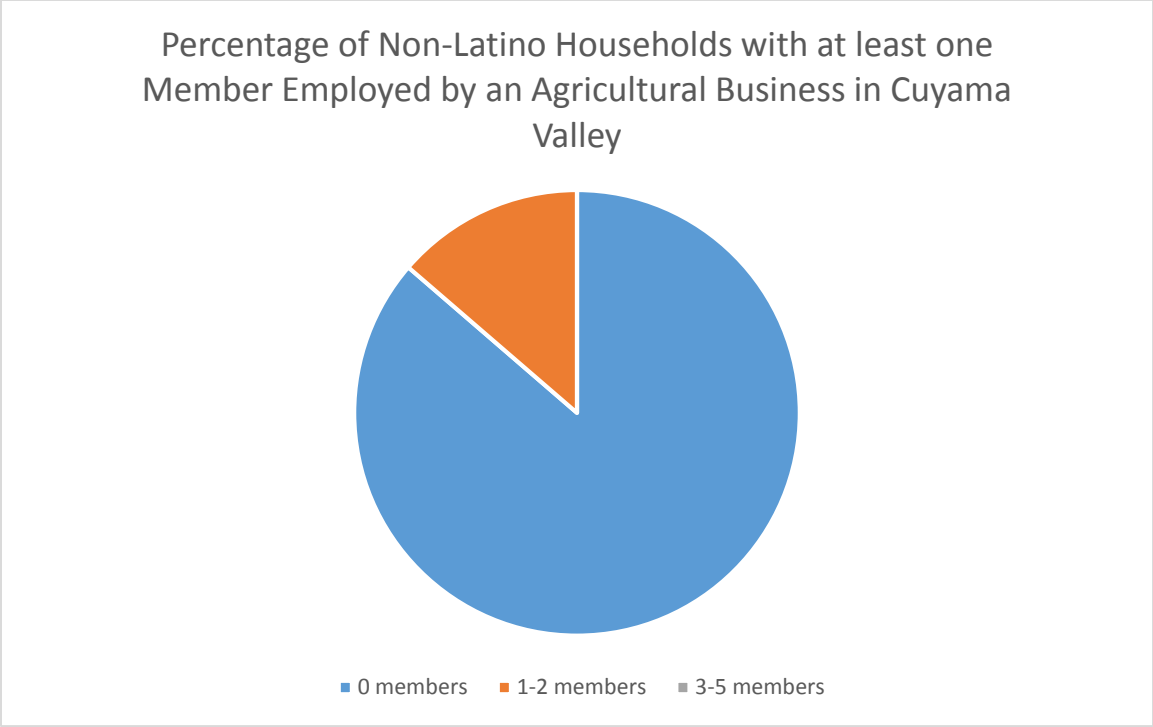
# of Members	% Non-Latino	% Latino	Total #
0	86.33	44.93	201
1	9.32	32.61	60
2	4.35	13.77	26
3	0	5.80	8
4	0	1.45	2
5	0	1.45	2

In line with the pattern across California, Latino households are far more likely to have members employed in agriculture (n=76 / 55.07% of households) than non-Latino (n=22 / 13.66%). 76 Latino families have at least one member employed in agriculture: 55.07% of households. 22 Non-latino families have a member employed in agriculture: 13.66% of households.

Cuyama is peculiar for an agricultural region in California because most of the day laborers who work in the fields do not reside in the Valley, but rather commute from the southern San Joaquin Valley. Day laborers are almost all Latino in California, and much of Cuyama's workforce was not reported in the Water Census. Nevertheless, more than half of the Latino families in Cuyama have at least one member working for an agricultural business in Cuyama.


How Many Members of the Household are Employed By an Agricultural Business in Cuyama Valley, Latino and Non-Latino?
100.00%
90.00%
80.00%
70.00%
60.00%
50.00%
40.00%
30.00%
20.00%
10.00%
0.00%
0 members of the household
1-2 members of the household
3-5 members of the household
% Latino
% Non-Latino


Percentage of Latino Households with at least one Member Employed by an Agricultural Business in Cuyama Valley
0 members of the household
1-2 members of the household
3-5 members of the household



HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS EMPLOYED BY AN AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS IN CUYAMA, NON- LATINO

	Number of Non-latino household members							
Income	0	%	1	%	2	%	Total Jobs	%
Less than $10,000	13	12.50	0	0	0	0	0	0
$10,000-$20,000	16	15.38	0	0	2	33.33	4	18.18
$20,000-$30,000	15	14.42	1	10.00	0	0	1	4.54
$30,000-$40,000	12	11.54	1	10.00	0	0	1	4.54
$40,000-$50,000	7	6.73	1	10.00	0	0	1	4.54
$50,000-$60,000	6	5.77	1	10.00	1	16.67	3	13.63
$60,000-$70,000	5	4.08	3	30.00	0	0	3	13.63
$70,000-$80,000	8	7.69	0	0	0	0	0	0
$80,000-$90,000	8	7.69	1	10.00	0	0	1	4.54
$90,000-$100,000	5	4.08	0	0	0	0	0	0
$100,000-$125,000	2	1.92	0	0	2	33.33	4	18.18
$125,000-$175,000	5	4.08	2	20.00	0	0	2	9.09
$175,000-$250,000	2	1.92	0	0	1	16.67	2	9.09
Total	104	100	10	100	6	100	22	100

5/16 (31.25%) Non-Latino households with members working in agricultural businesses had incomes between $10,000 and $50,000 a year.
8/22 (36.36%) Non-Latino residents employed by an agricultural business were members of households with annual incomes above $100,000. These are likely owners of agricultural businesses.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS EMPLOYED BY AN AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS IN CUYAMA, LATINO

	Number of Latino household members															
Income	0	%	1	%	2	%	3	%	4	%	5	%	Total Jobs	%		
Less than $10,000	7	12.73	1	5.41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.12		
$10,000-$20,000	4	7.27	1	2.70	1	6.25	0	0	0	0	1	50.00	3	3.37		
$20,000-$30,000	14	25.45	10	27.02	3	18.75	2	28.57	0	0	0	0	22	24.72		
$30,000-$40,000	8	14.55	10	27.02	4	25.00	2	28.57	1	50.00	1	50.00	24	26.97		
$40,000-$50,000	5	9.09	5	13.51	4	25.00	2	28.57	0	0	0	0	19	21.35		
$50,000-$60,000	5	9.09	6	16.22	1	6.25	0	0	1	50.00	0	0	8	8.99		
$60,000-$70,000	4	7.27	1	2.70	2	12.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5.62		
$70,000-$80,000	2	3.64	0	0	1	6.25	1	14.29	0	0	0	0	5	5.62		
$80,000-$90,000	2	3.64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
$90,000-$100,000	1	1.82	1	2.70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.12		
$100,000-$125,000	1	1.82	1	2.70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.12		
$125,000-$175,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
$175,000-$250,000	2	3.64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	55	100	37	100	16	100	7	100	2	100	2	100	89	100		

Household Income	% Latino Ag Jobs	% Non-Latino Ag Jobs
0-$50,000/yr. :	77.52%	31.80%
$50,000-$100,000/yr.:	21.36%	31.80%
$100,000+/yr. :	1.12%	36.36%

73.03% (65/89) of Latinos working agricultural jobs are members of households with incomes of between $20,000 and $50,000 a year. 1/89 (1.12%) are members of households with income of more than 100,000/yr.
32.69% (17/52) of the households earning between $20,000 and $50,000 a year had multiple members employed in agriculture.

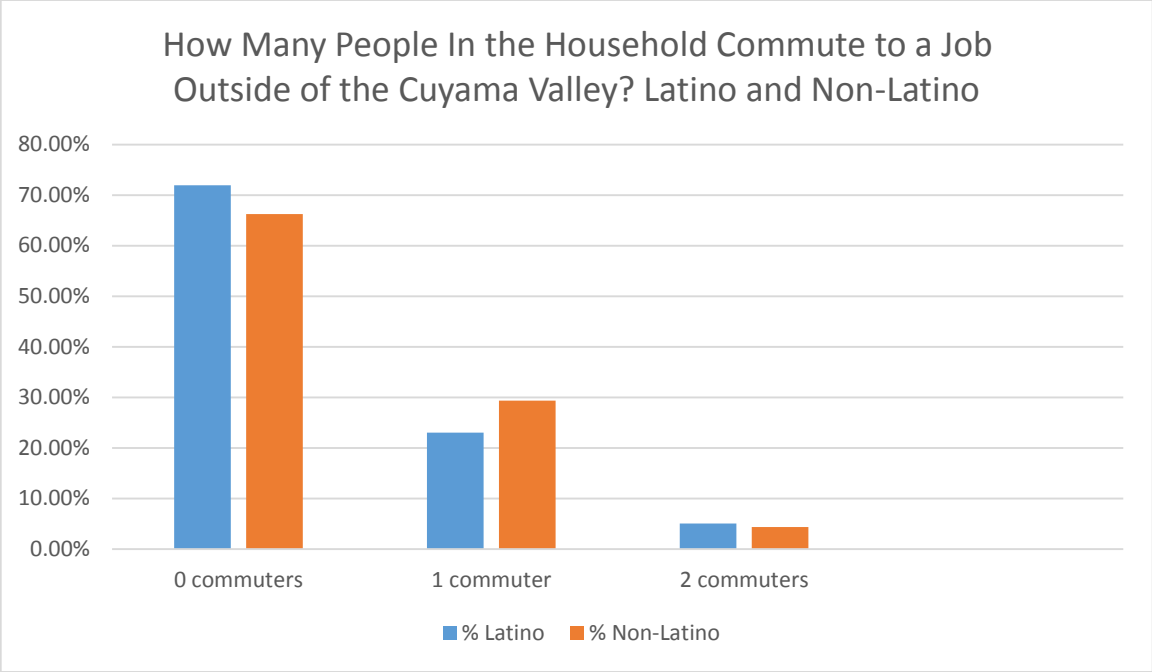
HOW MANY PEOPLE IN THE HOUSEHOLD COMMUTE TO A JOB OUTSIDE OF THE CUYAMA VALLEY?

Number of Commuters	Number of Households	% of Households
0	210	69.31
1	79	26.07
2	14	4.62
Total	303	100

HOW MANY PEOPLE IN THE HOUSEHOLD COMMUTE TO A JOB OUTSIDE OF THE CUYAMA VALLEY? NON-LATINO AND LATINO

Number of Commuters	# Non-Lat.	%	# Lat.	%
0	106	66.25	100	71.94
1	47	29.38	32	23.02
2	7	4.38	7	5.04
Total	160		139	

33.75% of Non-Latino households commuted; 28.06% of Latino households commuted.



AVERAGE AGES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Person 1
277 responded

Mean	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]
51.35	1.11	[49.16- 53.54]

Person 2
204 responded

Mean	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]
45.90	1.36	[43.22 -48.58]

Person 3
115 responded

Mean	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]
20.06	1.45	[17.18 - 22.94]

Person 4
83 responded

Mean	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]
14.40	1.29	[11.83 - 16.96]

Person 5
52 responded

Mean	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]
11.87	1.47	[8.91 - 14.82]

Person 6
17 responded

Mean	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]
10.29	2.54	[4.90 - 15.69]

Person 7
7 responded

Mean	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]
15	5.95	[.44 - 29.56]

AVERAGE AGE, ALL RESIDENTS OF CUYAMA VALLEY
859 persons in all households
755 persons responded with ages
27986 total years of all persons that responded
Avg. age all people: 37 yrs

WHAT IS THE COUNTRY WHERE YOUR FATHER WAS BORN?

Country	#	%
AU	1	0.32
BE	1	0.32
CA	2	0.64
ES	3	0.96
EUROPE	1	0.32
FR	2	0.64
GB	1	0.32
JP	1	0.32
LB	1	0.32
MX	96	30.87
NI	1	0.32
NL	1	0.32
PH	2	0.64
SY	1	0.32
US	171	54.98
Total	285	100.00

14.15% born outside of United States or Mexico

WHAT IS THE COUNTRY WHERE YOUR MOTHER WAS BORN?

Country	#	%
AU	1	0.35
BE	1	0.35
CA	2	0.69
CO	1	0.35
ES	1	0.35
EUROPE	2	0.69
FR	2	0.69
JP	1	0.35
MA	1	0.35
MS	1	0.35
MX	102	35.42
NL	1	0.35
PH	3	1.04
SY	1	0.35
US	168	58.33
Total	288	100.00

6.25% born outside of United States or Mexico

SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN IN CUYAMA

230 persons 18 yrs and younger.

Age	#
1	16
2	5
3	12
4	12
5	9
6	8
7	12
8	16
9	14
10	13
11	18
12	11
13	16
14	10
15	13
16	13
17	9
18	23

54 children are under 6, and will be of school age in 5 years. 68 are between 14 and 18 years of age, and will be above school age in 5 years. 176 are of school age now, and, in 5 years there will be 164 of school age, a decrease of 7.95%.

WATER

A group of questions asked in the Cuyama Water Census dealt with aspects of water use in the household, and popular concepts of water quality and reliability. A series of questions asked about the sources of water for various household activities, including drinking, cooking, bathing, cleaning, and gardening. The sources of water were: 1) bottled water 2) city/tap water 3) well water. The most frequent use of bottled water among residents was for Drinking, followed by Cooking.

We asked follow-up questions about why they used bottled water instead of townsite water or well water for drinking, allowing them to respond in an open-ended fashion. We recorded the answers textually, and later analyzed those answers and placed them into 3 categories:

Quality:	bottled water was better in itself
Health:	bottled water was more healthful for people
Convenience:	bottled water was just easier to use

In these categories we see that the responses sometimes focused on the water itself (quality), the effect of the water on the user (health, convenience), or the practicality of access to and use of water (function/use, cost/service). In the discussion of the census questions below you will find the numerical analysis of these responses by category. Within the category of Quality (Q) we analyzed the specific reasons the respondents used and recorded them in categories:

Arsenic
Salt
Chlorine
Chemicals
Minerals
Smell
Taste
Appearance

We concluded our suite of questions about water use with a final one that asked if, for the general and specific reasons given for choosing bottled water, the residents substituted soda for water.

SOURCE OF WATER - DRINKING

Source	#	%
Bottled Water	250	81.97
Well	33	10.82
Townsite system	22	7.21
Total	305	100.00

Of the 22 respondents who used townsite water for drinking, 17 were from New Cuyama, 1 was from Old Cuyama, 1 was from Ventucopa, and 3 others not located. 10.91% (18/165) of the residents of Old Cuyama and New Cuyama who answered this question reported using the townsite water for cooking.

SOURCE OF WATER - COOKING

Source	#	%
Bottled Water	178	58.75
Well	66	21.78
Townsite system	59	19.47
Total	303	100.00

Of the 59 respondents who used townsite water for cooking, 50 were from New Cuyama, 1 was from Old Cuyama, and 3 were from Ventucopa, and 5 were not located. 51/165 (30.91%) of the residents of Old Cuyama and New Cuyama who answered this question reported using the townsite water for cooking.

SOURCE OF WATER – BRUSHING TEETH

Source	#	%
Bottled Water	52	17.39
Well	89	29.77
Townsite system	158	52.84
Total	299	100.00

SOURCE OF WATER - BATHING

Source	#	%
Bottled Water	0	0
Well	107	35.91
Townsite system	191	64.09
Total	298	100.00

SOURCE OF WATER – CLEANING

Source	#	%
Bottled Water	0	0
Well	106	35.69
Townsite system	191	64.31
Total	297	100.00

SOURCE OF WATER - WASHING CLOTHES

Source	#	%
Bottled Water	0	0
Well	104	35.37
Townsite system	190	64.63
Total	294	100.00

SOURCE OF WATER – GARDEN

Source	#	%
Bottled Water	2	0.01
Well	100	35.21
Townsite system	182	64.08
Total	284	100.00

SOURCE OF WATER – FOOD PLANTS

Source	#	%
Bottled Water	0	0
Well	50	43.86
Townsite system	64	64.08
Total	114	100.00

REASON FOR DRINKING BOTTLED – GENERAL

Reason	#	%
Quality of Water	172	61.21
Health Effects	86	30.60
Convenience of Use	23	8.19

REASON FOR DRINKING BOTTLED – GENERAL; BY LATINO / NON-LATINO

	Non-Latino	Latino	No Answer	Total
Health	40	46	0	86
Quality	88	82	2	172
Convenience	15	7	1	23
No answer	20	4	10	34
Total	163	139	13	315

Among both Latino and non-Latino households, water quality (Q) was the biggest reason to use bottled water, followed by health (H) and convenience (C).

	Non-latino	Latino
Quality	61.54%	60.74%
Health	27.97%	34.07%
Convenience	10.49%	5.19%
Total	100	100

Latinos focused on health impacts of water. Non-Latinos focused on convenience. Latinos gave the perceived health impacts of water as a reason 5 percent more often than Non-latinos. Non-Latinos gave the convenience of bottled water as their reason for drinking it 5% more often than Latinos. However, the reason given most often by both groups in equal proportion had to with the quality of the water.

REASONS FOR DRINKING BOTTLED – SPECIFIC

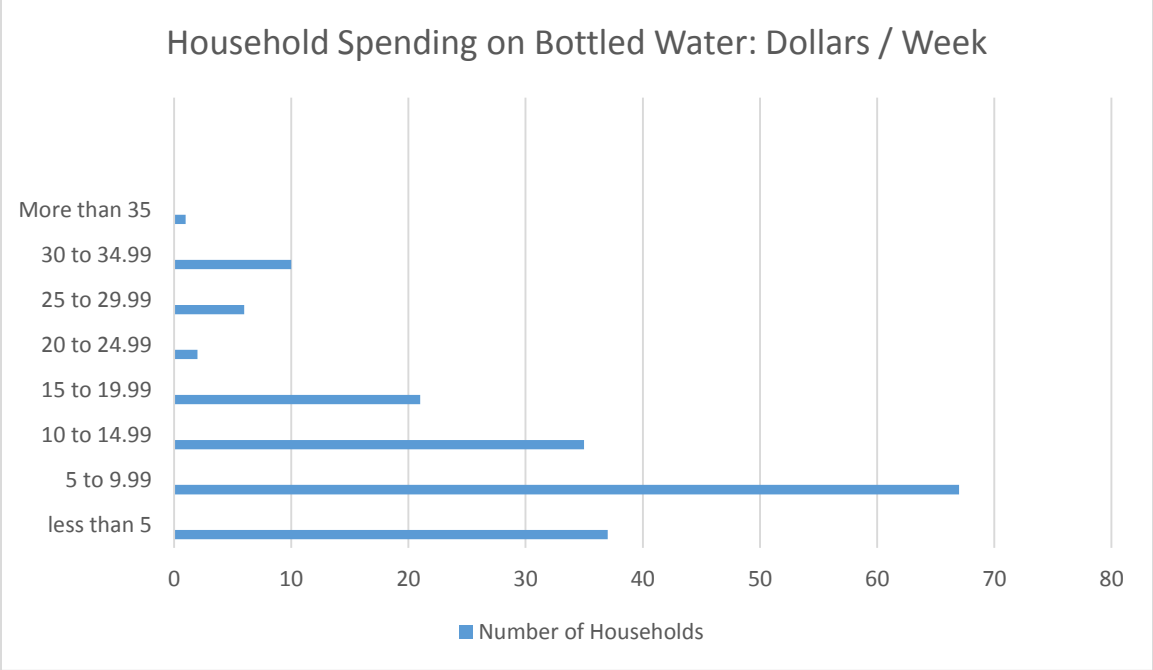
Specific Reason	#	%
Arsenic	22	6.98
Salt	13	4.13
Chlorine	7	2.23
Chemicals	10	3.17
Minerals	10	3.17
Smell	3	.95
Taste	29	9.21
Appearance	4	1.27

FOR THESE REASONS (see above) DO RESIDENTS SUBSTITUTE SODA FOR WATER – LATINO AND NON-LATINO

Substitute?	Latino	Non-Latino	All Residents
No	75 (64.10%)	83 (80.58%)	158 (71.82%)
Yes	42 (35.90%)	20 (19.42%)	62 (21.18%)
Total	117 (100%)	103 (100%)	220 (100%)

Latino residents substitute soda for water at a much higher rate than Non-latino residents, and higher than all residents.

HOW MUCH DOES THE HOUSEHOLD SPEND ON BOTTLED WATER/WEEK?



Amount Spent/wk.	# Households	Percent of households	spent
$0-4.99 / week			
0	4	1.92	0
.89	1	0.48	.89
1	2	0.96	2
1.5	2	0.96	3
2	7	3.37	14
2.5	4	1.92	10
3	12	5.77	36
3.5	5	2.40	16.5
4	4	1.92	16
4.5	1	0.48	4.5
Subtotal	42	20.19	$102.89

$5-9.99 / week

5	13	6.25	65
6	9	4.33	54
6.5	1	0.48	6.5
7	6	2.88	42
7.5	8	3.85	60
8	6	2.88	48
9	5	2.40	45
Subtotal	48	23.07	$320.50

$10-14.99 / week

10	32	15.38	320
10.5	1	0.48	10.5
11	3	1.44	33
12	8	3.85	96
12.5	5	2.40	62.5
13	3	1.44	39
Subtotal	52	25.01	$561

15-19.99 / week

15	15	7.21	225
17.5	1	0.48	17.5
Subtotal	16	7.69	$242.5

20-24.99 / week

20	20	9.62	400
22.5	1	0.48	22.5
23	1	0.48	23
Subtotal	22	10.58	$445.5

25-29.99 / week

25	5	2.40	125
28	1	0.48	28
Subtotal	6	2.88	$153

30-34.99 / week

30	10	0.48	300
Subtotal	10	0.48	$300

35-39.99 / week

	35	1	0.48	35
	40	3	1.44	120
	45	1	0.48	45
	50	3	1.44	150
	55	1	0.48	55
	70	1	0.48	70
	160	1	0.48	160
	175	1	0.48	175
Subtotal		12	5.76	$810
	Total 208	100.00		

TOTAL

$2935.39 / week
$152,640.28 / year

MEAN EXPENDITURE BOTTLED WATER / WEEK

Mean	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval
$14.12	$1.30	$11.56 - $16.68

MEAN EXPENDITURE BOTTLED WATER / WEEK, LATINO

Mean	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval
$14.79	$2.36	$10.09 - $19.47

MEAN EXPENDITURE BOTTLED WATER / WEEK, NON-LATINO

Mean	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval
$13.87	$2.36	$10.10 – $19.47

From these results we notice that Latino households spend $.92 / week more on bottled water than Non-Latino households.

Mean YEARLY expenditures on bottled water are:

All Households:	734.24
Latino:	769.08
Non-Latino:	721.24

MEAN EXPENDITURE BOTTLED, TOWNSITE WATER SOURCE

Mean	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval
$13.73	$1.42	$10.92 – $16.55

MEAN EXPENDITURE BOTTLED, WELL WATER SOURCE

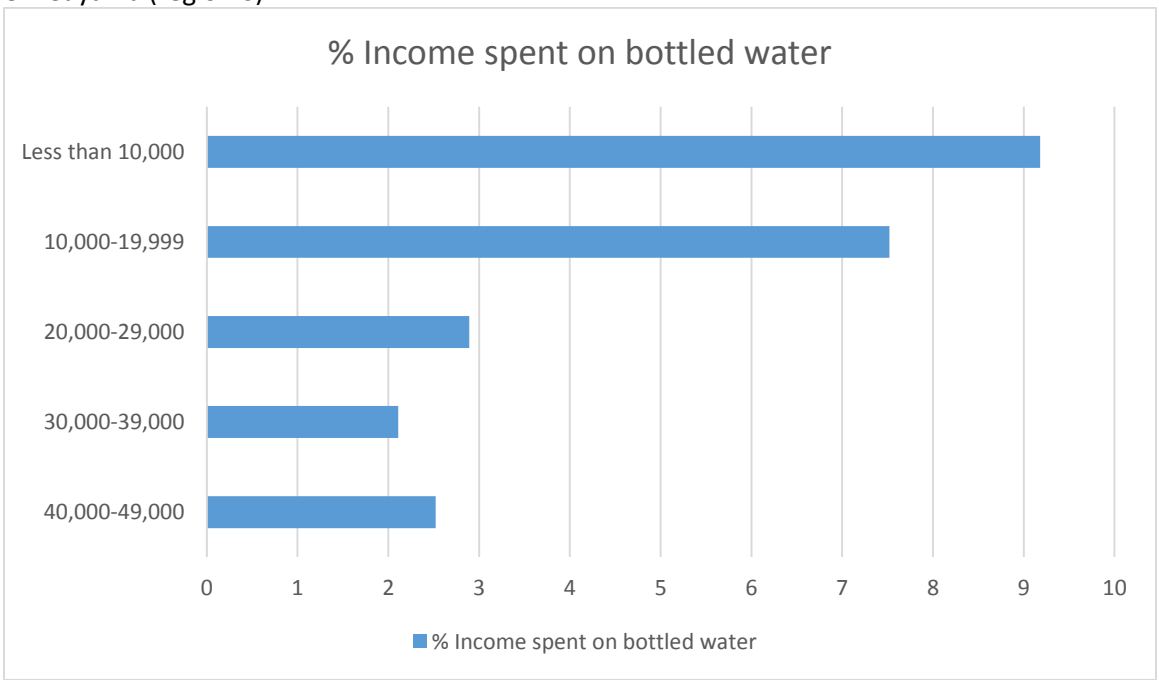
Mean	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval
$15.04	$2.73	$9.59 – $20.49

MEAN EXPENDITURE BOTTLED, BY INCOME BRACKET

Income Bracket ($/yr.)	Households/%	Mean $ / Week	% of Yearly Income	
Less than 10,000	(n=12; 7.36%)	17.66	9.18%	(@ $10,000/yr)
10,000-19,999	(n=16; 9.82)	21.69	7.52	(@ $15,000/yr)
20,000-29,999	(n=35; 21.47)	13.90	2.89	(@ $25,000/yr)
30,000-39,999	(n=28; 17.18)	14.23	2.11	(@ $35,000/yr)
40,000-49,999	(n=16; 9.82)	21.78	2.52	(@ $45,000/yr)
50,000-59,999	(n=14; 8.59%)	9.89	0.94	(@ $55,000/yr)
60,000-69,999	(n=11; 6.75%)	13.18	1.05	(@ $65,000/yr)
70,000-79,999	(n=8; 4.91%)	10.12	0.70	(@ $75,000/yr)
80,000-89,999	(n=8; 4.91%)	19.25	1.18	(@ $85,000/yr)
90,000-99,999	(n=4; 2.45%)	8.62	0.47	(@ $95,000/yr)
100,000-124,999	(n=2; 1.23%)	15	0.69	(@ $112,500/yr)
125,000-174,999	(n=5; 3.07%)	18	0.62	(@ $150,000/yr)
175,000-250,000	(n=4; 2.45%)	10.12	0.25	(@ $212,500/yr)

From this data we see that bottled water is an extraordinary burden on the household economy (more than 7% of toal income) for those 17.18% of the households that have an income of less than $20,000/yr. Even the 48.47% of the Cuyama Valley's households that have yearly incomes from 20,000 to 49,999 spend more than 2% of their total income on bottled water.

The cost of bottled water is in addition to the household water bill for townsite water or energy costs for well water. The monthly cost of townsite water in New Cuyama is more than 100 dollars. Assuming an average water bill of 100$/month, we calculate the total water costs for households by income bracket, in New Cuyama (region 6):



DOMESTIC WATER COSTS, NEW CUYAMA (TOWNSITE WATER + BOTTLED)

Income Bracket ($/yr.)	New Cuyama (Area 6)	Bottled/wk	Tap/month	% of Yearly Income
Less than 10,000	(n= 5; 4.06%)	17.66	100	21.18% (@ $10,000)
10,000-19,999	(n= 14; 11.38%)	21.69	100	15.52% (@ $15,000)
20,000-29,999	(n=22; 17.89%)	13.90	100	7.69% (@ $25,000)
30,000-39,999	(n=20; 16.26%)	14.23	100	5.54% (@ $35,000)
40,000-49,999	(n=14; 8.94%)	21.78	100	5.18% (@ $45,000)
50,000-59,999	(n=15; 12.20%)	9.89	100	3.12% (@ $55,000)
60,000-69,999	(n=11; 8.94%)	13.18	100	2.90% (@ $65,000)
70,000-79,999	(n=8; 6.50%)	10.12	100	2.30% (@ $75,000)
80,000-89,999	(n=4; 3.25%)	19.25	100	2.59% (@ $85,000)
90,000-99,999	(n=2; 1.62%)	8.62	100	1.73% (@ $95,000)
100,000-124,999	(n=3; 2.44%)	15	100	1.77% (@ $112,500)
125,000-174,999	(n=3; 2.44%)	18	100	1.42% (@ $150,000)
175,000-250,000	(n=2; 1.62%)	10.12	100	0.81% (@ $212,500)

These data show the cost of water to be extraordinarily high. Those households living at or below the poverty line (assuming $25,750 for a household of 4) pay between 7.69% and 21.18% of their income on water.

Latinos and Non-Latinos are differently affected by the costs of bottled water, due to their different reported income levels.

INCOME DISTRIBUTION LATINOS

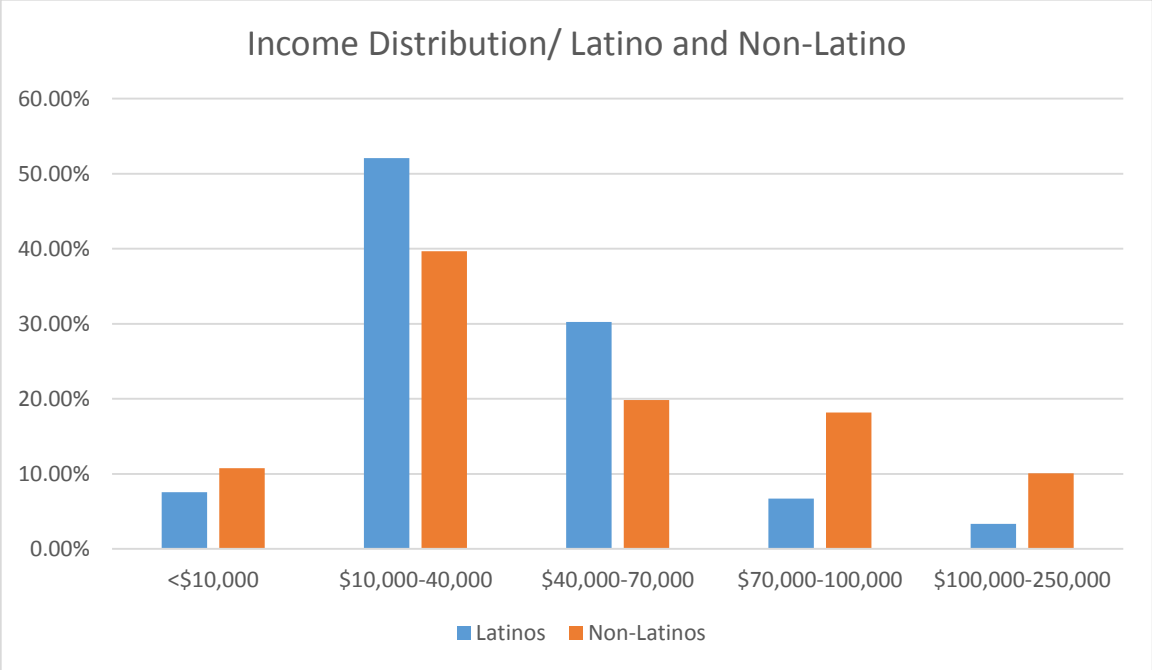
Income bracket	#	%
Less than $10,000	9	7.56
$10,000-$20,000	7	5.88
$20,000-$30,000	29	24.37
$30,000-$40,000	26	21.85
$40,000-$50,000	16	13.45
$50,000-$60,000	13	10.92
$60,000-$70,000	7	5.88
$70,000-$80,000	4	3.36
$80,000-$90,000	2	1.68
$90,000-$100,000	2	1.68
$100,000-$125,000	2	1.68
$125,000-$175,000	0	0
$175,000-$250,000	2	1.68
	119	100

INCOME DISTRIBUTION NON-LATINOS

Income bracket	#	%
Less than $10,000	13	10.74
$10,000-$20,000	19	15.70
$20,000-$30,000	16	13.22
$30,000-$40,000	13	10.74
$40,000-$50,000	8	6.61
$50,000-$60,000	8	6.61
$60,000-$70,000	8	6.61
$70,000-$80,000	8	6.61
$80,000-$90,000	9	7.44
$90,000-$100,000	5	4.13
$100,000-$125,000	4	3.31
$125,000-$175,000	7	4.29
$175,000-$250,000	3	2.48
	121	100

Here we see that 26.44% of Non-latino households reported income of less than $20,000/yr; while only 13.44% of Latino households reported that level of income. 70.59% of Latino households reported between 20,000 and 60,000 annual income; only 37.18% of Non-latino households fell into the same range.

The greater number of lower-income Non-Latino households compared to Latino households stems in part from the fact that there are more single-income (one-person) Non-Latino households than Latino households of the same size: 33.54% of Non-Latino households vs. 11.56% of Latino households.



HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, LATINO

	Household Size							
Income/year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
[No response	2	6	3	1	6	1	0	19]
Less than $10,000	4	0	2	1	2	0	0	9
$10,000-$20,000	0	3	0	0	2	1	1	7
$20,000-$30,000	6	9	3	4	5	1	1	29
$30,000-$40,000	3	7	5	2	5	2	2	26
$40,000-$50,000	0	2	1	6	5	0	2	16
$50,000-$60,000	1	1	0	5	3	1	2	13
$60,000-$70,000	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	7
$70,000-$80,000	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	4
$80,000-$90,000	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
$90,000-$100,000	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
$100,000-$125,000	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
$125,000-$175,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$175,000-$250,000	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Total	16	31	18	22	32	10	9	138

HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, NON- LATINO

	Household Size							
Income/year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total Households
No response	15	16	3	3	3	1	0	41
Less than $10,000	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	12
$10,000-$20,000	11	7	1	0	0	0	0	19
$20,000-$30,000	9	5	2	0	0	0	0	16
$30,000-$40,000	3	5	3	1	0	0	1	13
$40,000-$50,000	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	8
$50,000-$60,000	1	1	2	3	1	0	0	8
$60,000-$70,000	3	1	2	0	2	0	0	8
$70,000-$80,000	0	5	1	1	1	0	0	8
$80,000-$90,000	1	4	1	3	0	0	0	9
$90,000-$100,000	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
$100,000-$125,000	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	4
$125,000-$175,000	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	7
$175,000-$250,000	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
Total	54	69	15	13	8	1	1	161

POVERTY INCOME LEVELS FOR HOUSEHOLDS OF DIFFERENT SIZES IN THE U.S., 2019[1]

Number Of Household Members	Income/year in dollars
1	12,490
2	16,910
3	21,330
4	25,750
5	30,170
6	34,590
7	39,010
8	43,430

[1] Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, US Dept. of Health and Human Services. https://aspe.hhs.gov/2019-poverty-guidelines

We estimate that 27/138 (19.57%) of latino families are below the poverty line.

We estimate that 19/161 (11.80%) of non-latino households are below the poverty line.

DO YOU GROW YOUR OWN FOOD?, LATINO AND NON-LATINO

Latinos: yes 25
Non-Latinos: yes 24
Total: yes 49

DO YOU HAVE A WELL?

Yes: 35.81%
No: 64.19%

DO YOU HAVE AN AGRICULTURAL WELL?

Yes: 15.89%
No: 84.11%

	Ag Well	
Well	Yes	No
Yes	42	65
No	6	189

60% of respondents had neither a well for domestic use nor a well for agricultural use. These residents are those who live in New Cuyama, Old Cuyama or Ventucopa townsites. In fact 52.38% of the respondents to the survey live in New Cuyama or Old Cuyama. Although we did not isolate Ventucopa as a separate area, it is safe to assume that the remaining 24 respondents were from that townsite, or perhaps got their water from a collective system supplied by a well that they did not consider to be "theirs." Camp Sheidek and some of the larger farms have water systems of this kind.

CHANGE IN QUANTITY / QUALITY OF WELL

31.15% of households in the Cuyama Valley that use well water noted changes to their well.

DO YOU HAVE ENOUGH WATER TO MEET YOUR NEEDS?

Yes: 81.91%
No: 19.09%

Water supplies tend to perform in a yes/no way: either there is water or there is not. For example, the well has water or it doesn't; the townsite water system is delivering water or not. Many respondents commented that they had enough water until their well ran out, then they had none. This was a common response in Ventucopa and New Cuyama, where the townsite water systems suffered failures over the last few years, leaving users with no water, or unsure supplies. Other respondents commented that they would like to have more water, in order to water their lawns and gardens, wash their cars, and generally not have to worry about costs and supply. However, ethnography with residents outside of the townsites shows that many monitor the performance of their wells: depth to water, rate of decline, rate of recharge, etc.

ENOUGH WATER TO FILL NEEDS LATINO / NON LATINO

Needs filled	Non-latino #	%	Latino #	%	Total
No	32	20.13	23	16.79	55
Yes	127	79.87	114	83.21	241
Total	159	100	137	100	296

Latinos were 4.66% more likely to report not having enough water to fill their needs.

ENOUGH WATER TO FILL NEEDS BY INCOME LEVEL

Income	No	% of No	Yes	% of No	Total
Less than $10,000	7	15.56	14	7.25	21
$10,000-$20,000	6	13.33	21	10.89	27
$20,000-$30,000	7	15.56	38	15.97	45
$30,000-$40,000	8	17.78	30	15.54	38
$40,000-$50,000	6	13.33	18	9.33	24
$50,000-$60,000	1	2.22	19	9.84	20
$60,000-$70,000	2	4.44	13	6.74	15
$70,000-$80,000	2	4.44	10	5.18	12
$80,000-$90,000	2	4.44	9	4.66	11
$90,000-$100,000	0	0	7	3.63	7
$100,000-$125,000	0	0	6	3.11	6
$125,000-$175,000	3	6.67	4	2.07	7
$175,000-$250,000	1	2.22	4	2.07	5
Total	45	100	193		238

The lower income groups are higher than avg. saying YES to enough water; 50,000 and above says no.

ENOUGH WATER TO FILL NEEDS BY INCOME LEVEL

Income	No	% of those in income level	Yes	% of those in level	Total
Less than $10,000	7	33.33	14	66.66	21
$10,000-$20,000	6	22.22	21	77.77	27
$20,000-$30,000	7	15.56	38	84.44	45
$30,000-$40,000	8	21.05	30	78.95	38
$40,000-$50,000	6	25.00	18	75.00	24
$50,000-$60,000	1	5.00	19	95.00	20
$60,000-$70,000	2	13.33	13	86.67	15
$70,000-$80,000	2	16.67	10	83.33	12
$80,000-$90,000	2	18.19	9	81.81	11
$90,000-$100,000	0	0	7	100	7
$100,000-$125,000	0	0	6	100	6
$125,000-$175,000	3	42.86	4	57.14	7
$175,000-$250,000	1	20.00	4	80.00	5
Total |	45		193		238

As can be expected, lower income groups stated that they did not have enough water to fulfill their needs more often than higher income groups (above 50,000).

ENOUGH WATER TO MEET NEEDS?, BY STUDY AREA

Area	No	% of Area	Yes	% of Area	Total
1	1	4.35	22	95.65	23
2	4	25.00	12	75.00	16
3	3	23.08	10	76.92	13
4	1	3.45	28	96.55	29
5	4	22.22	14	77.78	18
6	29	20.00	116	80.00	145
7	2	20.00	8	80.00	10
8	2	15.38	11	84.62	13
No location	9	24.32	28	75.68	37
Total	55		249		304

Old Cuyama (Area 5) and New Cuyama (Area 6) were close to the average yes and no answers for the whole population, with 20.25% of respondents saying they did not have enough water for all their needs, and 79.75% saying they did. The area of Lower Ventucopa was higher than the mean, with 25.00% of the respondents answering no. This is likely due to the rapidity of groundwater depletion in that area and repeated failures of the water system for the Ventucopa townsite to deliver water.

ENOUGH WATER TO MEET NEEDS?, BY STUDY AREA

Area	No	% of No	Yes	% of Yes	Total
1	1	1.82	22	8.84	23
2	4	7.27	12	4.82	16
3	3	5.45	10	4.02	13
4	1	1.82	28	11.24	29
5	4	7.27	14	5.62	18
6	29	52.73	116	46.59	145
7	2	3.64	8	3.21	10
8	2	3.64	11	4.42	13
No location	9	16.36	28	11.24	37
Total	55	100	249	100	304

60% of those who said "no" reside in the townsites of Old Cuyama and New Cuyama. 52.21% of those who said "yes" live in those townsites.

HOW DO YOU RATE YOUR WATER? LATINO AND NON-LATINO

Respondents were asked to rate their water on a scale of 0-100.

	Mean	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]
LATINO			
133 respondents	54.78	2.71	49.43 - 60.14
NON-LATINO			
153 respondents	54.66	2.45	49.82 - 59.50

DO YOU HAVE A WELL?

	Respondents	%
No	199	64.19
Yes	111	35.81
Total	310	100.00

DO YOU HAVE AN AGRICULTURAL WELL?

	Respondents	%
No	254	84.11
Yes	48	15.89
Total	302	100.00

DO YOU USE RAINWATER FOR PLANTS?

	Respondents	%
No	199	64.19
Yes	111	14.33
Total	310	100.00

DO YOU USE RAINWATER FOR ANIMALS?

	Respondents	%
No	254	84.11
Yes	48	15.89

Total	302	100.00

DO YOU USE RAINWATER FOR BATHING, DRINKING, PERSONAL?

	Respondents	%
No	263	85.67
Yes	44	14.33
Total	307	100.00

HOW IMPORTANT TO CONSERVE WATER?

	Respondents	%
Don't know	1	0.33
Not at all	9	2.93
Somewhat important	33	10.75
Very important	264	85.99
Total	307	100

Respondents to this question sometimes commented that the only conservation that matters is that done by the large agricultural producers, because they most of the water.

HOW IMPORTANT IS IT TO CONSERVE WATER?, LATINO AND NON-LATINO

	Latino	%	Non-Latino	%	Total	%
Don't know	1	.62	0	0	1	.33
Not at all	5	3.12	3	2.17	8	2.68
Somewhat important	27	16.88	5	3.62	32	10.74
Very important	127	79.38	130	94.20	264	88.59
Total	160	100	138	100	298	

While roughly equal numbers of Latinos and Non-Latinos stated that conserving water is important, 13.26% more Latinos than Non-Latinos stated that conserving water was "somewhat" rather than "very" important.

In addition to asking whether conservation is important, the survey team asked respondents to explain why they felt conservation of water is important. We recorded their answers and later grouped them into clusters according to reasons underlying their answers. These underlying reasons were:

RR: Resource/supply - renewable
- Water is temporarily scarce due to drought or human use

RF: Resource/supply - finite
- Water is a permanently scarce because of the environment

SN: Stewardship/ethics/responsibility - nature
- Water must be conserved for nature (animals, trees, ecosystem, planet)

PN: Stewardship/ethics/responsibility - people
- Water must be conserved for people (community, society, family)

CA: Social Causes – Agriculture
- Agricultural use of water creates need for conservation.

CT: Social Causes - Townsite
- Townsite water provider creates need for conservation.

E: Economics
- The cost of water drives conservation by respondent.

NP: No Water Shortage

RR and RF were answers that focused on the resource of water itself, and its finite character of water supplies. SN and PN are those answers that focused on the importance of stewardship and conserving water out of responsibility to nature or to people. CA and CT focused on the social causes of water scarcity; mismanagement by the townsite water purveyors or overuse by the agricultural users. E was a group of answers that pointed to the economic reasons to conserve waters. NP were answers that stated there is no water shortage.

WHY IS CONSERVATION IMPORTANT?

Reason	Respondents	%
RR	92	31.51
RF	77	26.37
PN	27	9.25
SN	18	6.16
CA	29	9.93
CT	11	3.77
E	31	10.62
NP	7	2.40
Total	292	100.00

57.88% of the respondents explained the need for water conservation in terms of the scarcity of the water itself, pointing slightly more often temporary causes of scarcity such as drought (31.51% - RR) than permanent limits to groundwater extraction (26.37% - RF). A second group of respondents framed their reasons to conserve in terms of ethics and stewardship, either for nature (6.16% - SN) or for humans (9.25% -PN). A third cluster of responses focused on identifying the causes of water scarcity, with agricultural users (9.93% - CA) and water service providers (3.37% - CT) named as the two major causes. A final sizeable group (10.62% - E) of respondents pointed to the economic reasons for conserving water – water is costly.

WHY IS CONSERVATION IMPORTANT? LATINO AND NON-LATINO

Reason	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total
RR	46	30.07	44	33.33	90
RF	35	22.88	42	31.34	77
E	14	9.15	17	12.69	31
CA	25	16.34	3	2.24	28
PN	14	9.15	12	8.96	26
SN	12	7.84	5	3.73	17
CT	3	1.96	8	5.97	11
NP	4	2.61	3	2.24	7
Total	153		134		287

Latinos and Non-Latinos differed in their responses in 3 main areas. Only 2.24% of Latinos said that water conservation was important because agriculture was the cause of water scarcity (CA), compared to 16.34% of Non-Latinos. Latinos were also less than half as likely as Non-Latinos (3.73% to 7.84%) to view the stewardship of nature (PN) as the reason to conserve. On the other hand 31.34% of Latinos felt

that it was important to conserve water because it is a finite resource (RF), compared to 22.88% of Non-Latinos.

WHY IS CONSERVATION IMPORTANT? TOWNSITES

Reason	New Cuyama/Cuyuama	%	Others	%	Total
RR	60	37.74	32	24.06	92
RF	39	24.53	38	28.57	77
E	11	6.92	20	15.04	31
CA	16	10.06	13	9.77	29
PN	11	6.92	16	12.03	27
SN	9	5.66	9	6.77	18
CT	9	5.66	2	1.50	11
NP	4	2.52	3	2.26	7
Total	159		133		292

The residents in the townsites of New Cuyama and Old Cuyama were more likely (37.74% vs. 24.06%) than the respondents in the rest of the Cuyama Valley to justify conserving water with an argument that water supplies were temporarily scarce (RF). They were also much more likely (5.66% vs. 1.5%) to find townsite water systems at fault for the need to conserve water. Paradoxically, the townsite inhabitants were less than half as likely to cite the high cost of water as a reason to conserve (6.92% to 15.04%), even though ethnographic research with inhabitants of New Cuyama and Old Cuyama frequently complained of the high costs of water provided by the Cuyama Community Services District (CCSD).

DO YOU CONSERVE WATER IN THE GARDEN?, LATINO AND NON-LATINO

	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total	%
No	90	56.25	86	62.39	176	59.06
Yes	70	43.75	52	37.61	122	31.94
Total	160	100	138	100	298	100

DO YOU CONSERVE WATER IN THE WASHING DISHES?, LATINO AND NON-LATINO

	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total	%
No	134	83.75%	115	83.33%	249	83.56%
Yes	26	16.25%	23	17.67%	49	16.44%
Total	160	100	138	100	298	100

DO YOU CONSERVE WATER IN THE BATH OR SHOWER?, LATINO AND NON-LATINO

	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total	%
No	111	69.37%	107	77.53%	218	73.15%
Yes	49	30.63%	31	22.47%	80	26.85%
Total	160	100	138	100	298	100

DO YOU CONSERVE WATER USING THE TOILET?, LATINO AND NON-LATINO

	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total	%
No	146	91.25%	136	98.55%	282	94.63%
Yes	14	8.75%	2	1.45%	16	5.37%

Total	160	100	138	100	298	100

It is remarkable that only 5% of the households in the Cuyama Valley conserve water by flushing their toilets less often.

DO YOU CONSERVE WATER WASHING YOUR CAR OR HOUSE?, LATINO AND NON-LATINO

	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total	%
No	151	94.37%	128	92.75%	279	93.62%
Yes	9	5.63%	10	7.25%	19	6.38%
Total	160	100	138	100	298	100

DO YOU CONSERVE WATER WASHING YOUR CLOTHES?, LATINO AND NON-LATINO

	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total	%
No	138	86.25%	128	92.75%	266	89.26%
Yes	22	13.75%	10	7.25%	32	10.74%
Total	160	100	138	100	298	100

DO YOU CONSERVE WATER TO RE-USE IT?, LATINO AND NON-LATINO

	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total	%
No	138	86.25%	124	89.85%	262	87.92%
Yes	22	13.75%	14	10.15%	36	12.08%
Total	160	100	138	100	298	100

DO YOU TAKE EXTREME MEASURES TO CONSERVE WATER?, LATINO AND NON-LATINO

	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total	%
No	151	94.37%	129	93.48%	280	93.96%
Yes	9	6.63%	19	6.52%	18	6.04%
Total	160	100	138	100	298	100

DO YOU WASTE AND USE LESS TO CONSERVE WATER?, LATINO AND NON-LATINO

	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total	%
No	120	75.00%	101	73.19%	221	74.16%
Yes	40	25.00%	37	26.81%	77	25.84%
Total	160	100	138	100	298	100

From the above questions we see that many people (74.61%) say they conserve water by using less and wasting less. But in all the questions about specific water uses, far fewer say they conserve.

COMMUNITY LIFE IN CUYAMA VALLEY

The second section of questions in the Cuyama Water Census addressed issues of community life and politics. These questions seek to both identify issues of concern for the residents of the Valley, and to assess the capacity and willingness of residents to engage in governance processes in their community. This is of special concern because the community in Cuyama is faced with the great challenge of sustainably managing a critically overdrafted groundwater basin to support a high volume of agricultural use while ensuring clean, safe water for the residents of the Valley. The Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) created by the Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) under the mandate of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), currently under final review, proposes reductions of groundwater extraction in the order of 30-50% over the next twenty years to achieve sustainability. Community participation in the formulation of the original version of this Plan, and its revision and implementation over the next two decades, will depend on the political culture of the Valley's community, including the desire to engage with local and County politics, the availability of time to do so, and awareness of the water management process.

IF YOU COULD SOLVE ONE PROBLEM IN THE CUYAMA VALLEY, WHAT WOULD IT BE? LATINO AND NON-LATINO

This second section of the survey begins with an open-ended question to identify the principle concerns of the residents of the Valley. The answered were written down by the research team members, and later recorded into the electronic data base. Subsequently the principal investigator and students from the research team grouped these answers into the following categories:

W = water
G = politics, gossip, community frictions
S = lack of services
M = morality (church, people need to be 'better')
I = infrastructure
O = schools
P = too few people and economic opportunities
A = corporate agriculture
NA = no answer

Problem	Non-Lat.	% of NL	Lat.	% of L	Total	% of T
W	56	35.00	87	63.04	143	47.99
G	15	9.37	1	0 .72	16	5.37
S	15	9.37	10	7.25	25	8.39
M	14	8.75	6	4.35	20	6.71
I	8	5.00	2	1.45	10	3.36
O	8	5.00	7	5.07	15	5.03
P	7	4.37	2	1.45	9	3.02
A	6	3.75	2	1.45	8	2.68
NA	31	19.37	21	15.22	52	17.45
Total	160	100	138	100	298	100

Water was by far the greatest problem that Valley residents would like to resolve (47.99%) , followed by "lack of services" (8.39%) and "politics/gossip/community frictions" (6.71%).

Latinos and Non-Latinos responded very differently to this question. Latino residents (63.04%) pointed to water as the main problem far more often than Non-Latinos (35.00%). Latino identification of water as the main problem was so strong that many of the problems mentioned by Non-Latinos were hardly noted by Latino residents at all.

Non-Latinos, on the other hand, identified other problems far more often than latinos. They identified politics/gossip/community frictions to be the main problem far more often (9.37%) than Latinos (0.72). Similarly, Non-latinos pointed to "morality" as a problem (8.75%) twice as often as Latinos (4.35%). Non-Latinos mentioned "infrastructure" and "economic opportunities" roughly 3 times more often than Latinos in proportion to the rest of the answers provided by their group.

WHO DO YOU TALK TO ABOUT COMMUNITY ISSUES IN CUYAMA?

This question was a free response question, and the survey team elicited a first and second response from the interviewees. As with all survey questions, the answers were recorded in the field, and then entered into the database by the same interviewers in the evening of that same day. Once the field work was finished, the responses were analyzed, and grouped into the following categories:

K = Family, Kin
N = Neighbors, Friends
S = Sherriff
B = County Board of Supervisors
F = Family Resource Center
C = Cuyama Valley Community Association
R = Cuyama Recreation Center
W = Any Water Agency
L = School
O = Other

Because each question could have two answers, we present the responses by category, with attention to Latino and Non-latino identification of the respondent.

RESPONDENTS TALKED TO FAMILY / KIN ABOUT COMMUNITY ISSUES

	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total	%
Yes	12	11.11	11	10.28	23	11.98
No	96	88.89	96	89.72	192	89.30
Total	108	100	107	100	215	100

RESPONDENTS TALKED TO NEIGHBORS / FRIENDS ABOUT COMMUNITY ISSUES

	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total	%
Yes	41	36.94	29	26.85	70	31.96
No	70	63.06	79	73.15	149	68.04
Total	111	100	108	100	219	100

Non-Latino respondents 37.58% more likely to talk to neighbors and friends about issues.

RESPONDENTS TALKED TO SHERIFF ABOUT COMMUNITY ISSUES

	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total	%
Yes	8	7.34	4	3.74	12	5.56
No	101	92.66	103	96.26	204	94.44
Total	109	100	107	100	216	100

Non-Latino respondents 1.96 times more likely than Latino respondents to talk to the Sheriff about community issues.

RESPONDENTS TALKED TO COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ABOUT COMMUNITY ISSUES

	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total	%
Yes	9	8.26	1	0.04	10	4.63
No	100	91.74	106	99.06	206	95.37
Total	109	100	107	100	216	100

Non-Latino respondents 206.5 times more likely to talk to County Board of Supervisors about community problems.

RESPONDENTS TALKED TO CUYAMA FAMILY RESOURCE CENTER ABOUT COMMUNITY ISSUES

	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total	%
Yes	17	15.60	37	34.58	54	25.00
No	92	84.40	70	65.42	162	75.00
Total	109	100	107	100	216	100

Latinos about 2.27 times more likely to talk to the FRC about community issues.

RESPONDENTS TALKED TO CUYAMA VALLEY COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION (CVCA) ABOUT COMMUNITY ISSUES

	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total	%
Yes	11	10.10	5	4.67	16	7.41
No	98	89.90	102	95.33	200	92.59
Total	109	100	107	100	216	100

Non-Latino respondents 2.16 times more likely to bring problems to the CVCA

RESPONDENTS TALKED TO RECREATION CENTER ABOUT COMMUNITY ISSUES

	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total	%
Yes	3	2.75	3	2.80	6	2.78
No	106	97.25	104	97.20	210	97.22
Total	109	100	107	100	216	100

RESPONDENTS TALKED TO A WATER AGENCY ABOUT COMMUNITY ISSUES

	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total	%
Yes	29	26.61	18	16.82	47	21.76
No	80	73.39	89	83.18	169	78.24
Total	109	100	107	100	216	100

Latinos 58% more likely to talk to a water agency. Large numbers of all residents brought problems to the water agencies.

Water was the main problem noted by all respondents = 146/315 (46%)
47/216 (21.76%) of respondents talked to water agencies.
29/108 (27%) of those who responded said BOTH that water was the main problem AND that they talked to water agencies about it.

RESPONDENTS TALKED TO A SCHOOL ABOUT COMMUNITY ISSUES

	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total	%
Yes	2	1.83	1	0.93	3	1.39
No	107	98.17	106	99.07	213	98.61
Total	109	100	107	100	216	100

Very few residents spoke to school officials about community issues. 15 respondents mentioned schools as the problem they would like to fix in Cuyama, but only 3 of them spoke to the schools about this problem.

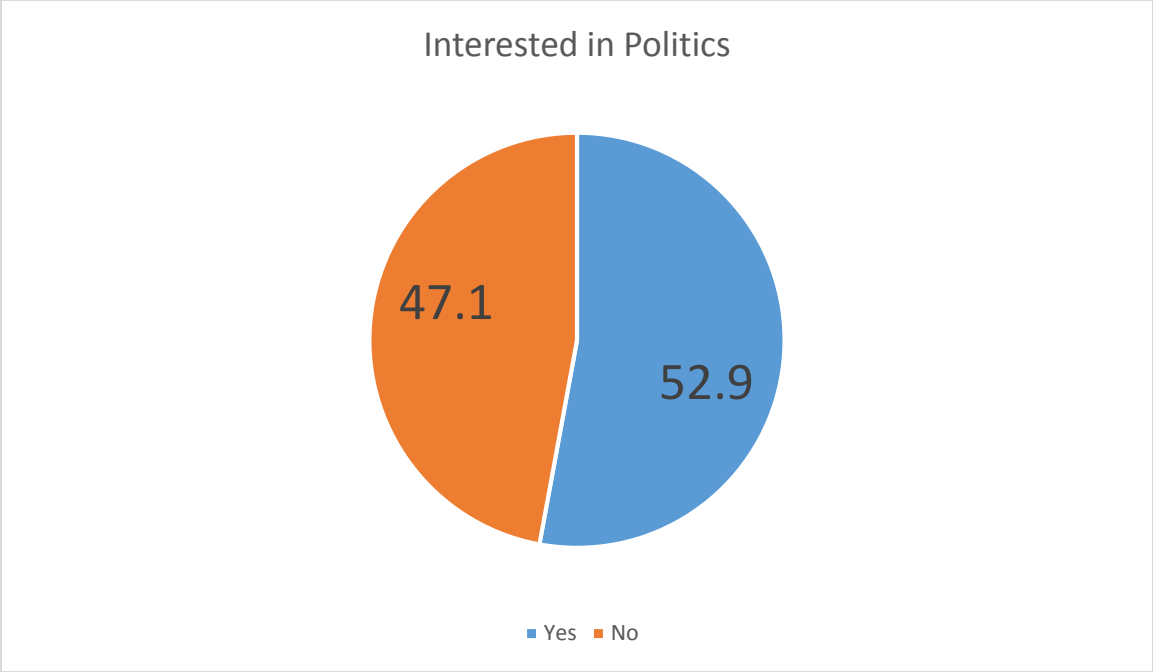
RESPONDENTS TALKED TO SOMEONE ELSE ABOUT COMMUNITY ISSUES

	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total	%
Yes	15	13.76	14	13.08	29	13.43
No	94	86.24	93	86.92	187	86.57
Total	109	100	107	100	216	100

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN POLITICS? NON LATINO AND LATINO

93.02% responded

	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total	%
Yes	88	56.41	67	50.91	155	52.90
No	68	43.59	70	51.09	138	47.10
Total	156	100	137	100	293	100



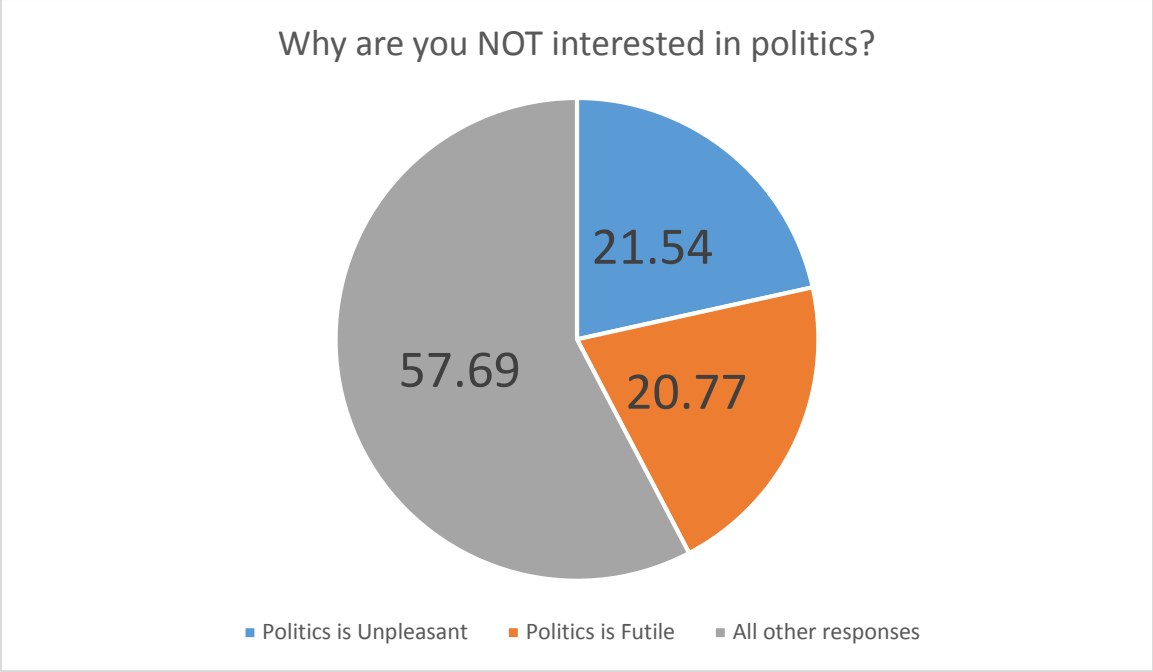
Non-Latino respondents are slightly more (5.5%) interested in politics than Latinos.

WHY DO YOU THINK YOU ARE NOT INTERESTED IN POLITICS?

This was an open-response question. The survey team members recorded the precise answers provided by the respondents, and entered them into the data base at the end of the day. A smaller team that included the Principal Investigator and two fieldworkers later analyzed these answers, and a set of categories were identified to group the responses.

Q14C. Why do you think you are NOT interested in politics?
B= too Busy
A=Apathy, don't care
T= too much Trouble/conflict
D= Dirty or corrupt
F= Futile, useless
I= icky or unpleasant
U= Unqualified to participate
C= Citizenship - not a member of US politics

Reason	#	Percent of Respondents
I	28	21.54
F	27	20.77
A	19	14.62
U	18	13.85
T	17	13.08
D	11	8.46
B	10	7.69
Total	130	100.00



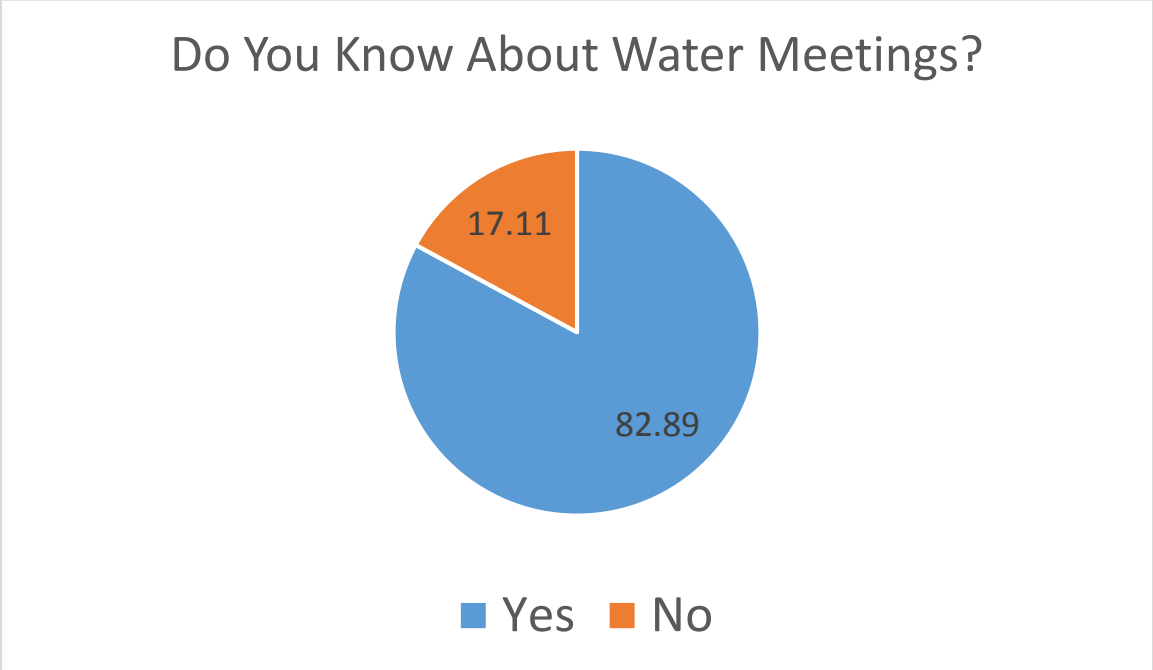
WHY DO YOU THINK YOU ARE NOT INTERESTED IN POLITICS? NON-LATINO AND LATINO

Reason	% Non-Latino	% Latino
I	30.16	13.64
F	26.98	15.15
A	7.94	21.21
U	7.94	18.18
T	9.52	16.67
D	9.52	7.56
B	7.93	7.56

Non-Latinos found politics to be futile 70% more often than Latinos, and found politics to be unpleasant 111% more often than non-Latinos. On the other hand, Latinos were apathetic about politics 180% more frequently than Non-Latinos, felt unqualified 140% more, and felt that politics was too much trouble 83% more often than did Non-Latinos.

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT WATER MEETINGS IN CUYAMA? NON-LATINO AND LATINO

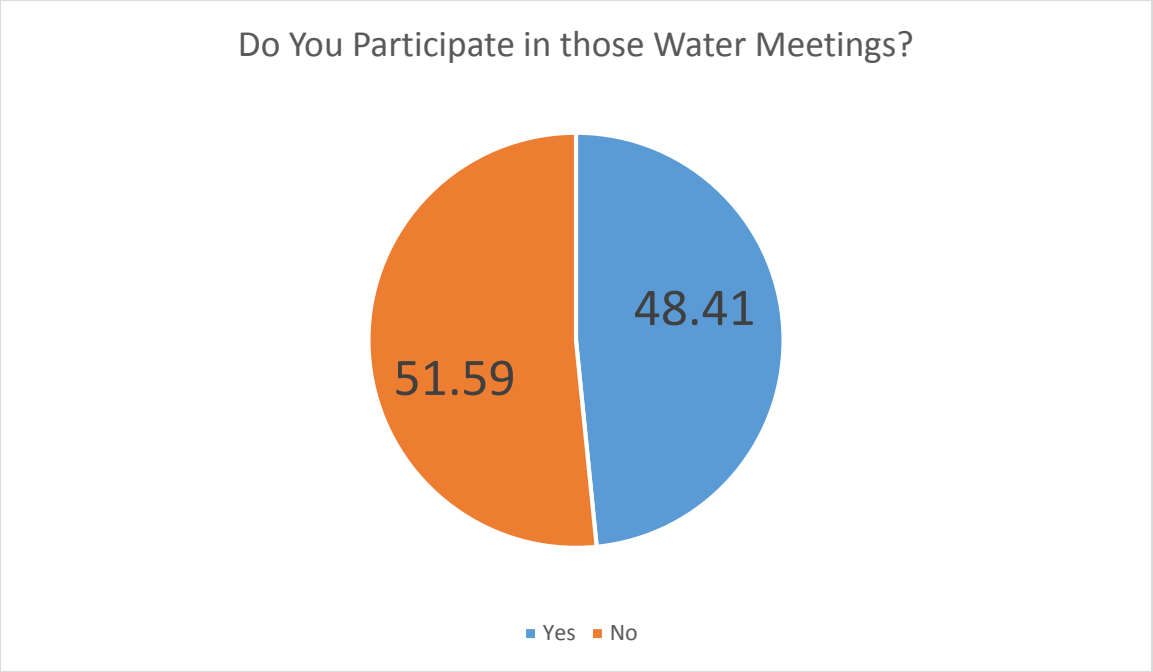
	Non-Latino %	Latino %
Yes	87.82	80.29
No	12.18	19.71
Total	100	100



DO YOU PARTICIPATE IN THOSE WATER MEETINGS?

	%
Yes	48.41
No	51.59

Evidence from fieldwork shows that it is not true that this many people participate regularly. But respondents may have participated once.



DO YOU PARTICIPATE IN THOSE WATER MEETINGS? NON-LATINO AND LATINO

	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total	%
Yes	70	50.72	58	52.25	128	51.41
No	68	49.28	53	47.75	121	49.59
Total	138	100	111	100	249	100

IF YOU DO NOT PARTICIPATE IN WATER MEETINGS, WHY NOT?

This was an open-response question. The survey team members recorded the precise answers provided by the respondents, and entered them into the data base at the end of the day. A smaller team that included the Principal Investigator and two fieldworkers later analyzed these answers, and a set of categories were identified to group the responses. 38/213 respondents provided multiple reasons.

Q15C. Why not?
B= too Busy
D = too far away
I = don't know about them, no information
T = can’t make it at those Times
F = Futile, why bother
A = not Affected by the meetings, not relevant
h= health reasons stopping them

TOO BUSY

	#	%
Yes	42	34.15
No	81	65.85
Total	123	100.00

TOO BUSY, NON-LATINO AND LATINO

	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total
Yes	32	41.03	23	56.10	55
No	46	58.97	18	43.90	64
Total	78	100	41	100	119

Latinos 15% more likely to be too busy

TOO FAR AWAY

	#	%
Yes	10	8.13
No	113	91.87
Total	123	100.00

TOO FAR AWAY, NON-LATINO AND LATINO

	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total
Yes	5	4.54	5	4.20	10
No	60	95.46	51	95.80	111
Total	110	100	119	100	121

DON'T KNOW ABOUT THEM

	#	%
Yes	11	8.94
No	112	91.06
Total	123	100

DON'T KNOW ABOUT THEM, NON-LATINO AND LATINO

	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total
Yes	4	6.15	7	1.25	11
No	61	93.85	49	98.75	110
Total	65	100	56	100	121

BECAUSE OF THE SCHEDULE OF THE MEETINGS

	#	%
Yes	35	28.46
No	88	71.54
Total	123	100

BECAUSE OF THE SCHEDULE OF THE MEETINGS, NON-LATINO AND LATINO

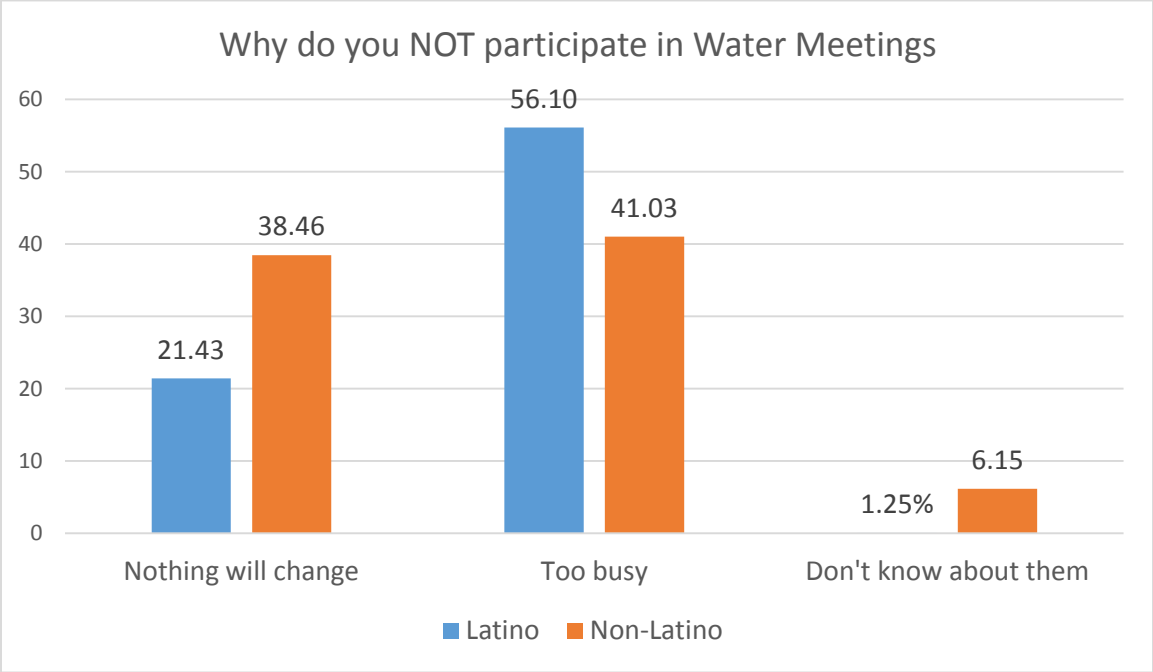
	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total
Yes	17	26.15	18	32.14	35
No	48	73.85	38	77.86	86
Total	65	100	56	100	121

BECAUSE NOTHING WILL CHANGE ANYWAY

	#	%
Yes	38	30.89
No	85	69.11
Total	123	100.00

BECAUSE NOTHING WILL CHANGE ANYWAY, NON-LATINO AND LATINO

	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total
Yes	25	38.46	12	21.43	37
No	40	61.54	44	78.57	84
Total	65	100	56	100	121



BECAUSE MEETINGS HAVE NO IMPACT ON ME

	#	%
Yes	18	14.63
No	105	85.37
Total	123	100.00

NOT IMPACTED BY THE MEETINGS, NON-LATINO AND LATINO

	Non-Latino	%	Latino	%	Total
Yes	10	15.38	7	12.50	17
No	55	84.62	49	87.50	104
Total	65	100	56	100	121

HEALTH REASONS

	#	%
Yes	6	4.92
No	116	95.08
Total	122	100.00