

Under the Sun and Out of the Shadows

Fears, Hopes, and Aspirations of Undocumented
Farm Workers Targeted by Trump-Era Enforcement

SURVEY FINDINGS



**UFW
FOUNDATION**

JULY 2026



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**Fears, Hopes, and Aspirations of Undocumented
Farm Workers Targeted by Trump-Era Enforcement**

BY JONATHAN ANGULO

Research and Policy Analyst, UFW Foundation

JULY 2026

Table of Contents

	PAGE
 Executive Summary	04
 Key Takeaways	05
 Introduction	07
 Farm Workers' Policy Priorities	08
 The H-2A Program	12
 Mass Deportations	16
 Policy Recommendations	19
 Conclusion	23
 Methodology	24
 Acknowledgements	25
 About the UFW Foundation	27
 Endnotes	28

Executive Summary

America's farm workers are an essential workforce laboring under extraordinarily difficult conditions to produce the great abundance of food feeding the nation and much of the world, often without the protections other U.S. workers enjoy. For undocumented field laborers, that includes no pathway to legal status and citizenship, leaving them desperately vulnerable to abuse and forcing them to live in constant fear of forced family separation and deportation.

Hardly any issue stokes greater interest today than undocumented immigration. **Yet most from academia and government who attempt to examine and study the subject largely ignore the very people who are most directly affected—namely, those targeted by the Trump administration's deportation campaigns.** Undocumented farm workers are frequently treated as if they are not important human beings, as if their fears, aspirations and concerns are not significant enough to be considered.

It has historically been difficult to survey and gather the thoughts of farm workers due to a variety of factors. The UFW Foundation provides vital benefits and services—including legal immigration services—to tens of thousands of workers and family members, many undocumented. Accessing its extensive database, UFW Foundation conducted a comprehensive survey and gathered responses from 2,250 farm workers, the great majority undocumented. **This is a novel survey because the results chronicle what they face, their hopes and aspirations for the future—and supplies glimpses into the lives of workers who are frequently ignored in national policy conversations.** Details about the study's methodology are at the end of this report.

Key Takeaways

The following key insights highlight survey data results, explaining farm workers' perspectives about their work, labor policies, mass deportations, immigration reform, and their years of residency in the United States.

2,250 PARTICIPANTS

2,250 farm workers completed the survey and provided their consent to share their responses. The majority were from California, but they also hailed from Washington, Michigan, Georgia, and 12 other states.

IMPACTS OF RAIDS

Some **92%** reported immigration raids and deportations affected their employment.

U.S. RESIDENCY

The majority, **80%**, have lived in the U.S. for more than **10 years**, with **41%** for more than **20 years**, revealing deep roots in their communities.

YEARS OF EMPLOYMENT

More than **40%** have labored in agriculture for more than **20 years**, demonstrating their professional experience and labor skill.

CHILLING EFFECTS

Farm workers confirmed the chilling effects of recent immigration enforcement in their communities. A striking **88%** reported fear of detention and deportation, **61%** have shopped less, **29%** have not sought medical attention, and **21%** are careful about their use of social media.

DEPORTATIONS & FAMILY SEPARATIONS

Some **90%** worry about family separation because of deportations, **49%** have not lived in their country of origin for years, **43%** fear being unable to return to the U.S., and **13%** fear persecution in their birthplaces.

IMMIGRATION POLICY PRIORITIES

Some **76%** reported desiring protections from deportation and detention and **53%** hope for a pathway to legal status and eventual U.S. citizenship.

ECONOMIC POLICY PRIORITIES

Some **66%** want a living wage and **50%** employment with benefits, signaling their desire for pro-labor policies.

IMMIGRATION REFORM & FAMILIES

If Congress approves an immigration reform law letting them earn legal status, **87%** said one of their first acts would be to visit loved ones in their countries of origin, which many have been unable to do for years.

Survey findings confirm the severe hardship faced by the testifying farm workers who have been directly served by the UFW Foundation.

They expose the vulnerabilities of undocumented field workers while emphasizing their and their families' humanity as well as their enormous contributions to the U.S. agricultural economy and their home communities.

Introduction

Since early 2025, U.S. Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) agents **dramatically increased the scale and force of immigration raids in farm worker communities** to achieve the Trump administration's goal of mass deportations.

These immigration enforcement actions have occurred across the nation. This enforcement has included ICE and CBP agents working with local law enforcement officers to target farm workers and their families.

Such recent immigration raids have garnered heightened attention on social media, and in print and electronic news coverage and frequently **exposed excessive behavior, leading to infringements on due process and other constitutional rights**. Yet, farm workers have experienced these realities for decades.

Because Congress has not passed any genuine immigration reform law including farm workers since 1986, the number of undocumented farm workers has grown, **placing them squarely within the crosshairs of CBP and ICE personnel** in the country's interior and along northern and southern border communities.¹

Despite passage of bipartisan agricultural immigration reform bills by the U.S. House of Representatives as late as 2021—sponsored by the United Farm Workers (UFW), UFW Foundation and their allies—overall legislative gridlock in Washington D.C. has **failed to enact laws protecting farm workers and their families from immigration raids and deportations**, contributing to unjust

treatment of field workers, the separation of families, and widespread anguish in their communities.

These survey results present data chronicling farm workers and their communities during a new and unprecedented era of intended mass deportations.

These results illustrate the realities farm workers endure and offer meaningful insights into how under different circumstances, federal policy could offer protection and safety for farm workers and ensure a thriving and more stable agricultural industry.

Namely, more favorable policies for farm workers, their families, and their communities would allow them to flourish and live safely in the 21st century by affording them protections from deportation and a pathway to legal status and citizenship in the nation to which many or most have been contributing for years, and sometimes decades.

This kind of **empowerment for farm workers would strengthen the agricultural industry** by further securing America's food supply and by supplying the crucial agricultural labor necessary to produce and harvest the nation's crops.

Farm Workers' Long-term Residency *in the U.S.* and Their Policy Priorities

Undocumented immigrants, including farm workers, have not had a pathway to citizenship for almost 40 years. This reality is not a new problem. The U.S. endured a similar dilemma between the 1960s and early 1980s, as farm workers during that era also struggled to achieve authorization.

To provide documents for undocumented immigrants and farm workers, Congress approved the landmark Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA), which was then signed by President Ronald Reagan. Through pro-farm worker lawmakers, the UFW was able to secure in the IRCA provisions providing legal status to nearly 3 million² undocumented immigrants, including 1.1 million farm workers as part of the statute's Special Agricultural Worker Program.³ It was the greatest victory in the recent history of the immigrant rights movement.

Despite this historic amnesty program for undocumented immigrants and farm workers, IRCA did not provide a pathway for immigrants who came into the country after 1990. Since then, the number of undocumented immigrants has grown because they have had narrow pathways to fix their legal status.

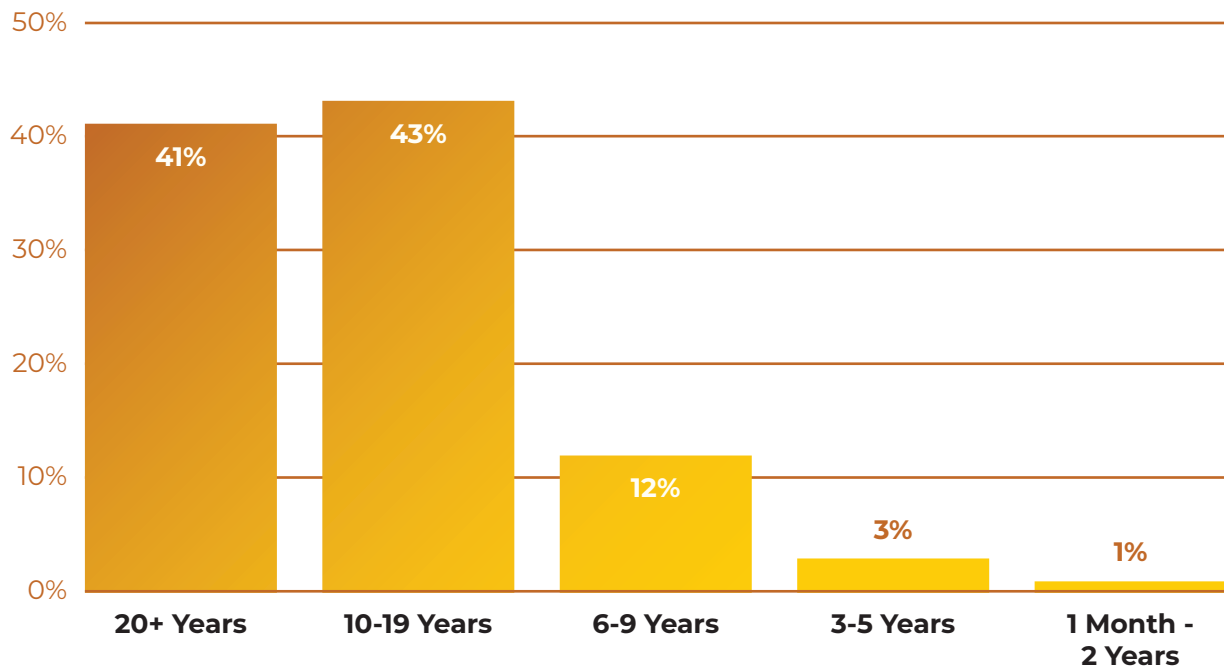
In order to remain with their families, undocumented farm workers have stayed in the country. Many have become long-time employees and residents of the communities to which they continue contributing even without legal status.

“...IRCA did not provide a pathway for immigrants who came into the country after 1990. Since then, the number of undocumented immigrants has grown because they have had narrow pathways to fix their legal status.”

FIGURE 01

How long have you worked as a farm worker in the U.S.?

2,246 farm worker respondents



These survey results reveal how long farm workers have worked in U.S. agriculture since 1990.

Figure 1 illustrates that an overwhelming majority of farm workers have labored for more than 10 years in agriculture, showing their long years of residency and employment in the United States. Some 43% of respondents have labored in agriculture for 10 to 19 years, and 41% for more than 20 years, totaling 84% among those who completed the survey.

Data reveals the remaining 16% have had agricultural employment in the U.S. for under nine years, illustrating how both short- and long-term resident farm workers have embedded themselves and their families into communities across the nation.

FIGURE 02

Would you continue as a farm worker for the next 5 years if you had one or several of these policies?

2,222 Farm Worker Respondents

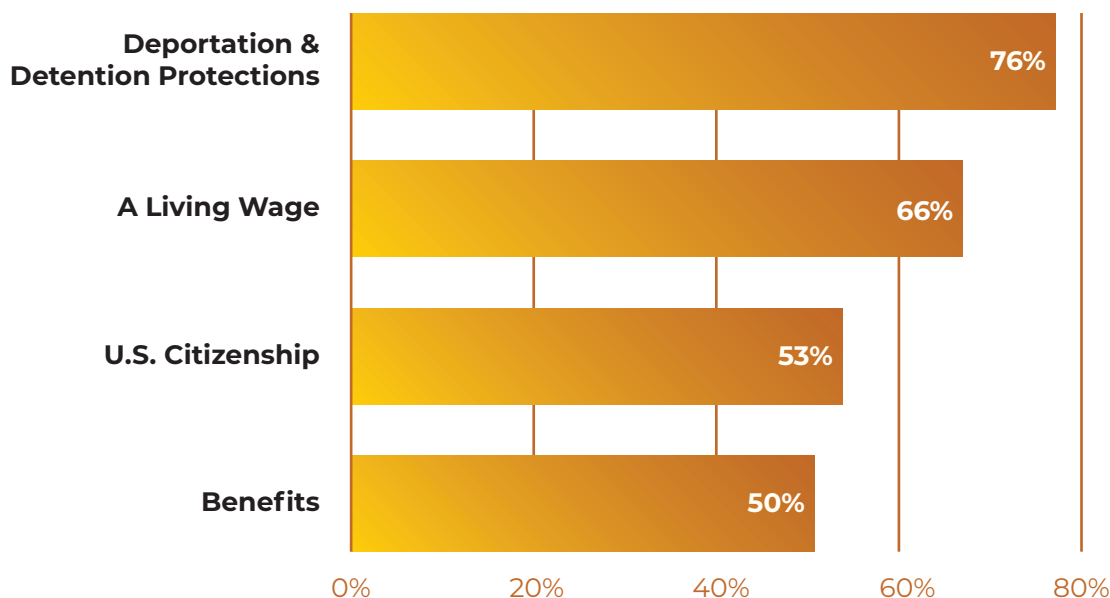


Figure 2 shows farm workers who have years of experience in U.S. agriculture and want to remain in their jobs, especially if they were to enjoy immigration and robust labor protections. The survey supplied field workers with four responses from which to choose to assess their support for each policy over the next five years.

Farm workers indicated they want to see an agricultural industry that ensures deportation and detention protections, a living wage, legal status or U.S. citizenship, and job benefits.

These policies would ensure field workers have vital safeguards to secure their future in the agricultural sector for decades to come while they remain employed in agriculture. The protections would provide workers and their families with the security necessary to allow them to remain in their home, invest in agricultural and rural communities across the U.S., and participate in and support the local economy and society.

Respondents selected “deportation and detention protections” as their highest policy preference out of the four choices. Some 76% of farm workers selected this option, underscoring the urgency of achieving freedom from immigration enforcement for their families and their communities. And 53% of farm employees want to take advantage of federal policies to eventually acquire U.S. citizenship.

Other answers focus on important workplace policies for farm workers. 66% of field laborers want to see agricultural jobs with “living wages,” and 50% of farm workers want to see jobs with benefits such as health coverage. These answers demonstrate how respondents desire labor policies that boost their economic security and safeguard their health from environmental hazards unique to or synonymous with field work.

Responses underscore the urgency behind providing a pathway to legal status and citizenship and pro-labor policies for farm workers. Some 76% of respondents indicated that they want protections from deportation and detention, along with a process for obtaining legalization.

“A majority [of farm workers] wants to see a process towards legal residency and citizenship, coupled with strong labor protections.”

Long and short-term farm workers show they are prepared through a proven track record of working in agriculture to begin the path towards immigration reform. A majority wants to see a process towards legal residency and citizenship, coupled with strong labor protections.

These priorities will ensure field laborers remain in the agricultural sector and their families continue attending and patronizing schools, churches, celebrations, stores, restaurants, thereby sustaining their communities.

The **H-2A Agricultural Guest-Worker Program** *and Perspectives of Leaving the U.S.*

Conversations over legalization for farm workers have been part of national debates for decades. These dialogues persist as the UFW Foundation, its partners, and federal policymakers continue advocating for meaningful immigration reform.

In early April 2025, these deliberations continued as national leaders discussed how farm workers could remain in the U.S. by voluntarily leaving and coming back to the country, even though those discussions did not result in actual proposals.

These remarks suggest abandoning the policy solution of establishing a pathway to citizenship while only expanding the H-2A program, which is notorious for trafficking, wage theft, sexual assault, and other abuses. For decades, the bipartisan compromise was to provide legal status for farm workers, so they could safely live in the U.S., paired with employer-friendly terms with wage freezes. Today, employers want a one-sided solution that departs from creating a path to citizenship and instead expands the H-2A program while reducing the program's minimal protections.

H-2A positions are seasonal jobs where non-immigrant workers must return to their native countries after their temporary visas and contracts end. This visa does not provide farm workers with permanent legal status or a pathway to permanent residency, making their work and time in the U.S. temporary. To prevent the displacement of domestic farm workers, the H-2A system has safeguards like the Adverse Effect Wage Rate (AEWR), to ensure employers do not use imported H-2A workers in a bid to undermine the pay of domestic farm workers.

The Trump administration issued an interim final rule in October 2025 to cut the AEWR from \$3-7 hourly, depending on the state, for H-2A workers as well as U.S. workers who work alongside H-2A workers, weakening one of the key protections in the program. The UFW Foundation, UFW, and 18 individual farm workers filed a lawsuit in November 2025 in federal



court, largely based on legal arguments that were successful against a similar rule from the first Trump administration in 2020.⁴

IRCA created the H-2A program for agricultural labor, as long as it does not depress the wages and working conditions of U.S. workers, and it has grown since its inception. For example, in 2008, the U.S. State Department certified 82,099 H-2A jobs, and by 2017, that number grew to 224,965, an almost five-time increase. Between fiscal years 2020 and 2024, the number of H-2A certified positions went up from 275,430 to 384,865, an increase of 40%.⁵

Farm worker advocates such as the UFW Foundation and UFW observe that H-2A workers are at a greater risk of exploitation when compared to other farm workers. If undocumented laborers are mistreated, they can leave and find work elsewhere. Employers can immediately send H-2A workers home who complain about mistreatment, as they hold their work visas. As a result, the H-2A program is rife with abuse and exploitation.

Instead of seeking a legislative path to citizenship, it appears that some H-2A employers have sought to expand the abusive H-2A program, which only provides temporary non-immigrant visas. In response to a potential proposal to offer H-2A non-immigrant visas to undocumented farm workers, those workers have expressed deep and varied concerns about leaving the U.S. and reentering under a guest worker program.

FIGURE 03

What concerns do you have about leaving the United States? (Check all that apply.)

2,241 Farm Worker Respondents

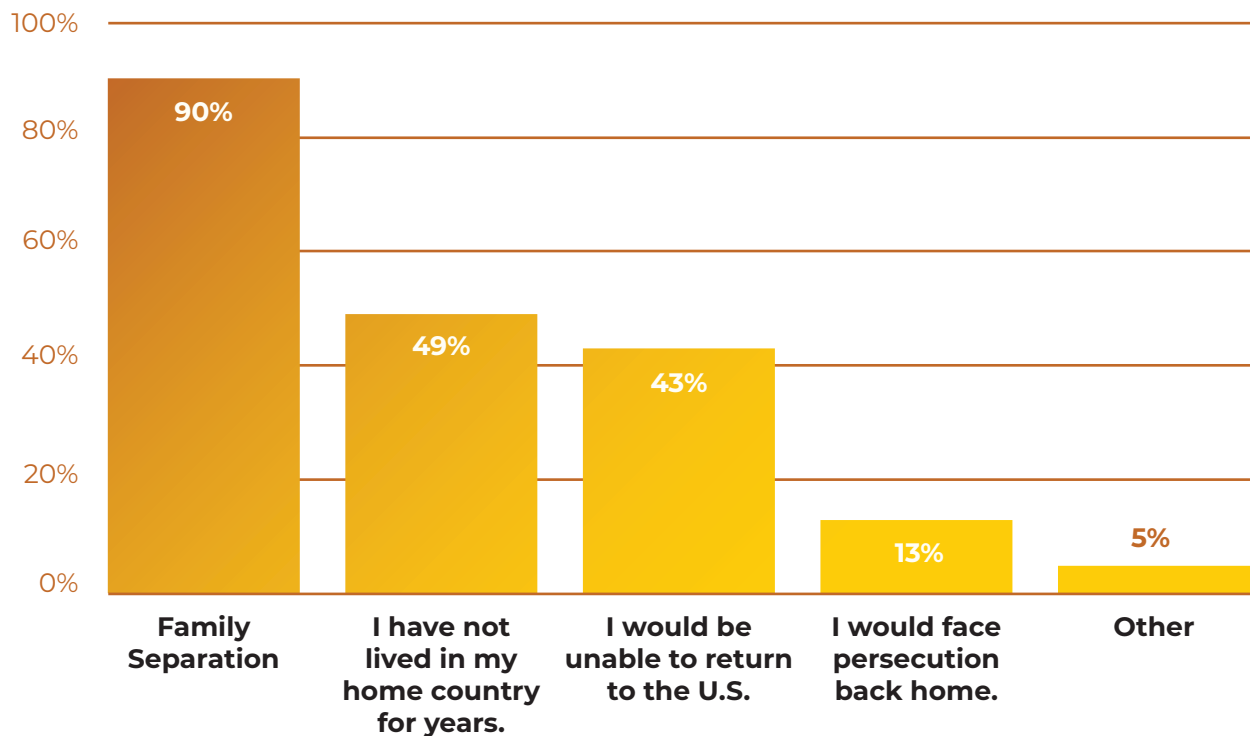


Figure 3 shows how farm workers were presented with five different responses to expose their concerns about having to voluntarily leave and then return to the U.S.

Some 90% of farm workers answered they were most concerned about family separation. Because most farm workers have lived in the U.S. for more than six years (many much longer), they have already integrated into their communities and built families or relationships with people in their towns and cities. These established roots make it much more difficult for them to leave the country, even if they were to do so voluntarily. Some 43% fear they “would be unable to return to the U.S.,” underscoring the worry among field workers who do not want to be separated from their spouses, mothers, fathers, sons, daughters, and other extended family members.

“Some 90% of farm workers answered they were most concerned about family separation.”

Because field laborers have not lived in or been able to visit their countries of origin for a number of years, they would endure significant hardships upon their return there. Some 49% of farm worker respondents selected the response, “I have not lived in my country of origin for several years.” Due to their many years of living away from home, they would face challenges reintegrating into their original countries and communities.

Should farm workers return to their countries of origin so they could enter back to the U.S. through the H-2A program, some 13% of farm workers are worried they would face persecution back home. Research from the Center for Migration Studies (CMS) reveals migrants who return to their countries of origin are subject to danger or persecution. The CMS found with their case studies, “In all cases, key rights like the freedom of movement, access to justice and education, and the right to work were truncated because of continued fear and persecution.”⁶

“Because field laborers have not lived in or been able to visit their countries of origin for a number of years, they would endure significant hardships upon their return there.”

Farm workers supplied answers in the open response option of the survey about enduring considerable difficulties in their home countries, which speaks to this topic of challenges. For example, respondents answered they would endure housing insecurity because they do not have homes there. Others expressed fear from the extortion and oppression of drug cartels, arguing they could lose their lives if they opt not to become involved in the drug trade. Farm laborers worried about being able to pay for necessary medical treatments for their families and placing their loved ones in life-threatening situations both in the U.S. and abroad.

Survey results provide additional evidence of the prejudice and hardships farm workers would endure if they had to leave the U.S., even temporarily, to possibly return through a guest-worker program.

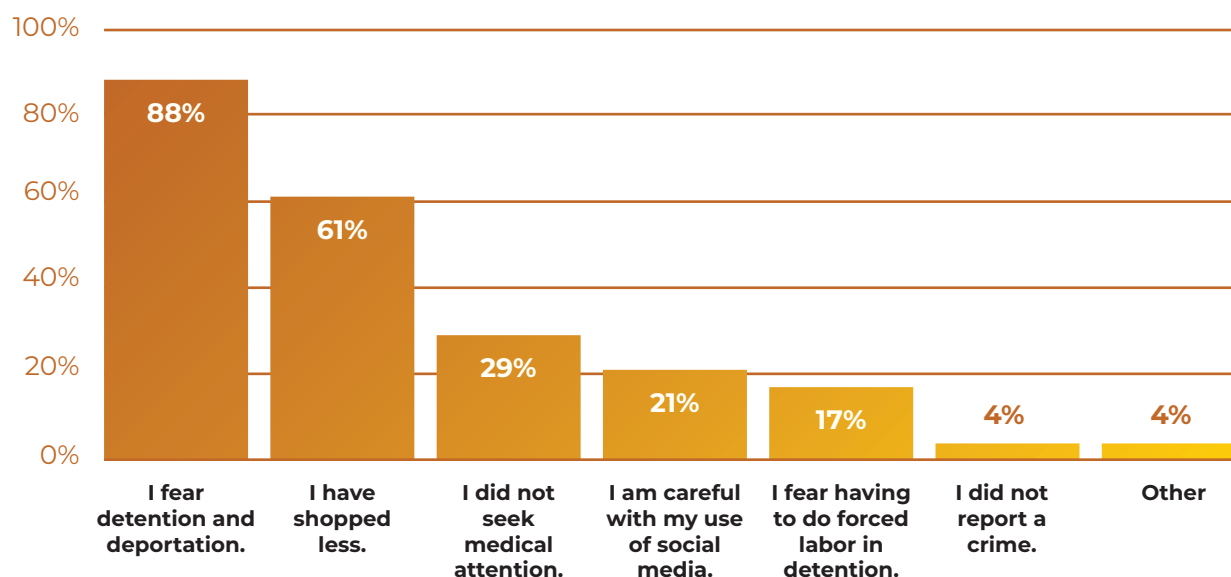
Mass Deportations, Immigration Raids, Legal Services, *and* Know-Your-Rights

The dramatic escalation of immigration raids and intended mass deportations have created fear and have had a chilling effect on farm worker communities. **Figure 4** indicates that 88% of farm worker respondents expressed worry about detention and deportation, highlighting how immigration agents' aggressive tactics create alarm among workers, their families and communities. On the topic of labor conditions in detention centers, some 17% of respondents fear having to do forced labor while in detention.

FIGURE 04

Deportation and immigration raids have been on the rise in the U.S. Have you experienced any of the following because of these immigration policies? (Check all that apply.)

2,219 Farm Worker Respondents



These aggressive tactics and the increasing rate of immigrants being held in detention centers have caused concerns for farm workers.

Fear over such realities has forced agricultural laborers to retreat from their communities. For example, farm workers have shopped less (61%), did not seek out medical services (29%), limited their use of social media (21%), and failed to report a crime (4%). Farm workers worry about these everyday realities at their jobs and in their communities.

Unprecedented immigration enforcement tactics and attempted or intended mass deportations have brought much grief and harm upon farm workers, their families, and communities. Agents have increasingly moved into farm working communities to achieve their goals of 1 million annual deportations. They have been filmed employing extraordinarily punitive behaviors such as racial profiling, warrantless searches, breaking car windows, chasing farm workers through fields and facilities, surrounding agricultural facilities, and injuring farm workers. These actions escalated even further with the death of a farm worker in California and the killings of U.S. citizens in Minnesota, leading to widespread outcry over the unconstitutional and inhumane behaviors of immigration enforcement agents.

Given the recent unprecedented expansion of immigration enforcement, the UFW Foundation, its allies and other advocates across the nation are accelerating Know-Your-Rights, access to legal services, and family preparedness campaigns so that farm workers and their families can protect themselves in the event of detention and forced deportation by immigration officials.

“Unprecedented immigration enforcement tactics and attempted or intended mass deportations have brought much grief and harm upon farm workers, their families, and communities.”

These informational trainings are crucial to help undocumented farm workers and family members remain in the U.S., while ensuring their due process and constitutional rights, and that their families are prepared in case loved ones are detained or deported. Although informational trainings have been ongoing for many years, there are many farm workers and immigrants who still need access to the information they supply.

To understand the reach of such educational campaigns, respondents were asked about what they know of their rights and where to access legal services. **Figure 5** reveals that 30% of farm workers know their rights and 20% know their rights and where to obtain legal services, a narrow majority of 50%. Some 42% of respondents would struggle to defend their due process rights during an immigration raid or stop because they do not know about them or how to access legal services. A small number of farm workers have cases lawyers cannot take (3%) or other unique circumstances (5%), which prevents them from seeking legal status. With the escalation of immigration enforcement, these survey results underscore the need for increasing the capacity for immigration legal services and community organizing strategies.

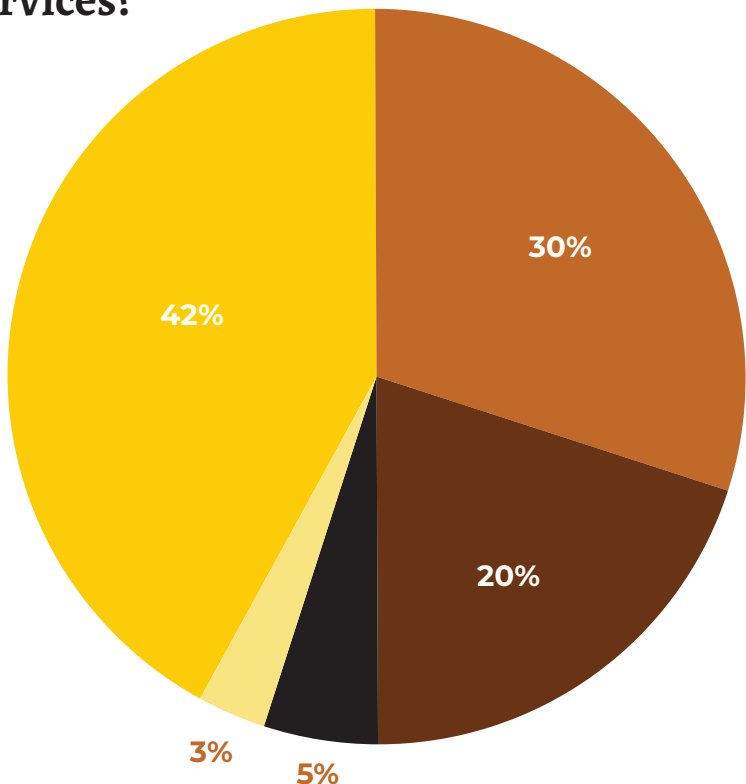
From fearing detention and deportation to reducing their consumer purchases, farm worker families are retreating from everyday activities, thus harming the vitality of their communities and the nation overall. Advocates are meeting the moment by informing farm workers about their rights and providing them with legal services. Yet a significant share of farm workers still requires these educational campaigns because they are unaware of their due process rights and the process of acquiring legal representation in the event of detention.

FIGURE 05

In the event an immigration operation impacted you, a family member, or someone you know, do you know your rights and where to receive legal services?

2,212 Farm Worker Respondents

-  **No, I do not know my rights or where to receive legal services. (42%)**
-  **Yes, I know my rights. (30%)**
-  **Yes, I know my rights and where to receive legal services. (20%)**
-  **Other (5%)**
-  **Yes, I know where to get legal services, but they can't take my case. (3%)**



Policy Recommendations *and* Empowering Farm Worker Communities

The UFW, UFW Foundation, and their immigration advocate partners have fought for immigration reform for many years to protect immigrant and farm worker populations.

The UFW and the UFW Foundation have collaborated with stakeholders and lawmakers to negotiate the Farm Workforce Modernization Act (FWMA). Since then, the legislation passed by bipartisan votes in the House of Representatives in 2019⁷ and in 2021, but stalled in the Senate.⁸ Congressional members from both political parties have reintroduced the proposed law and it remains the bipartisan path forward towards earned immigration reform.

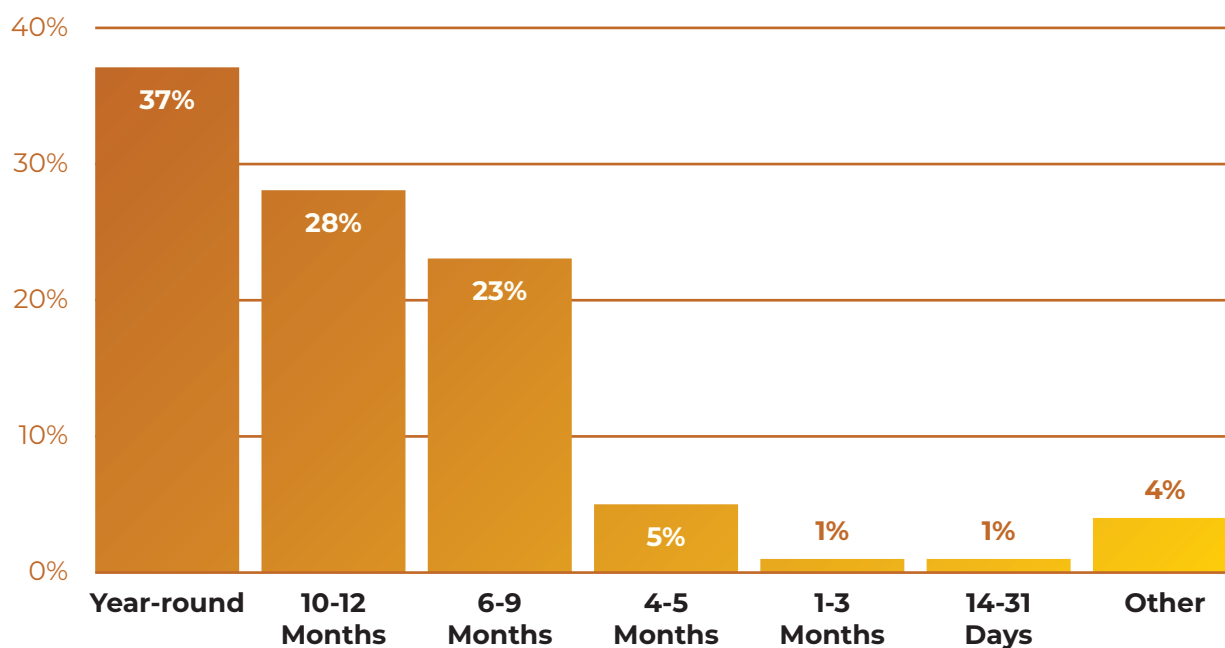
FWMA would allow undocumented farm workers, with a demonstrated employment history and who pass criminal background and national security tests, to stay by continuing to work in agriculture. This legislation would protect farm workers from detention and deportation, which would keep families together, the most crucial priority expressed by farm workers in this survey.



FIGURE 06

How many days or months do you work in the fields?

2,237 farm worker respondents



Specifically, FWMA would create a Certified Agricultural Worker Status (CAW) for farm workers who have worked at least 180 days in agriculture over the past two years. According to results of this survey, **Figure 6** indicates nearly all farm worker respondents (88%) would qualify for this protection.

Beyond the CAW security, FWMA would provide a pathway to permanent residency and U.S. citizenship for farm workers in exchange for continuing to labor in agriculture. Agricultural employees who have worked in the fields for more than 10 years would have to continue in their employment for over four additional years. Farm laborers with less than 10 years would have to work another eight years to qualify. Our survey results find that 84% of farm workers are eligible for the first option and 16% for the second pathway (see Figure 1, which is found at the beginning of the report), revealing that a large number of respondents would benefit from the legislation.

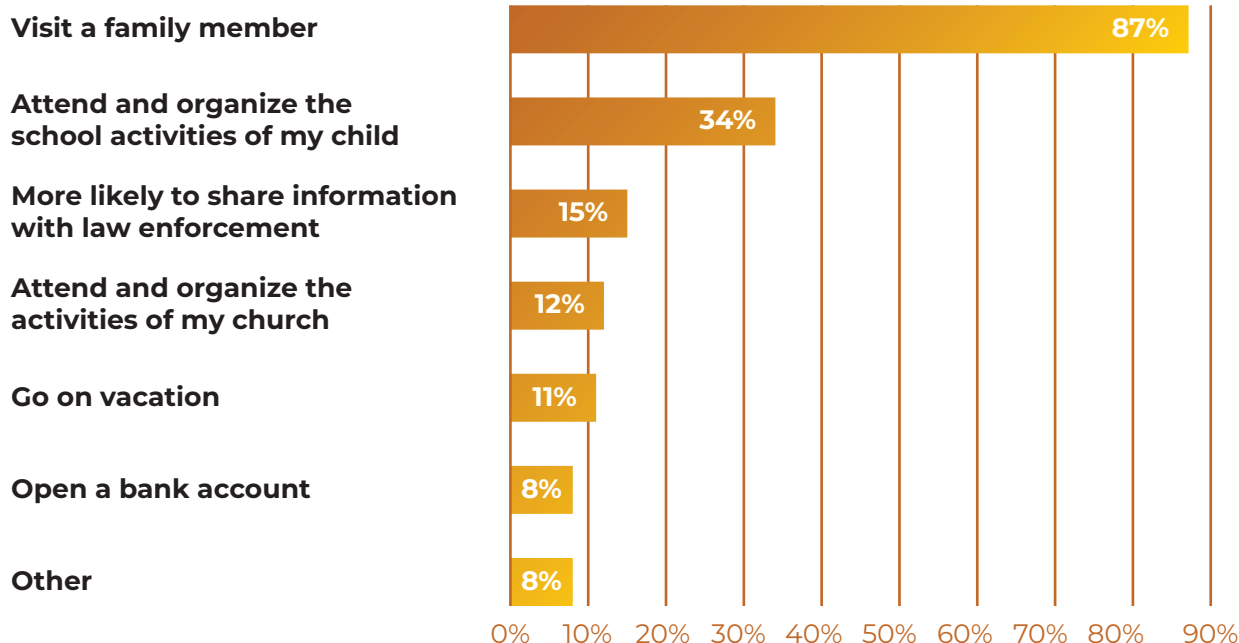
FWMA could also provide many benefits to agricultural employers that they negotiated for as part of the development of this legislation.

A process towards citizenship would benefit farm workers, agricultural employers, and the nation by ensuring the security of America's food production system. The proposal would provide protections to long-term and short-term farm workers who regularize their status, while offering employers a steady, reliable workforce.

FIGURE 07

If an immigration reform law were passed by Congress and signed by the President, what are some of the first actions you would take? (Check all that apply.)

2,229 farm worker respondents



To demonstrate the potential impacts of authorization for farm workers, the survey asked respondents what they would do after such immigration reform was enacted. In **Figure 7**, some 87% said they would visit family members, many of whom they haven't seen in years. These results reinforce the desire by workers to maintain family unity.

Increased enforcement along the U.S.-Mexico border—since the response after the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001—and increasingly restrictive immigration policies have prevented farm workers from visiting their families in their countries of origin. Many respondents commented that they have not seen their parents, children, and other relatives since arriving in the U.S.

In the open response option for this question, farm workers commented about their families. Some have not seen their parents for more than 10 years. Others have not seen their children since they were toddlers. In other responses, farm workers said they would like to visit their loved ones' burial sites. These statements, among many others, highlight the urgency of providing opportunities for agricultural laborers to reconnect with their loved ones across borders.

Farm workers commented that they would continue participating with their communities, demonstrating how immigrants have revitalized and strengthened towns and cities across the country.

In **Figure 7**, the survey demonstrated that genuine immigration reform would enable farm workers to further engage with their communities and engage in basic, every day activities related to family, public safety, and religious practice. For example, they would want to attend and organize the activities of their children (34%), share public safety concerns with law enforcement (15%), and involve themselves more with religious institutions such as their churches (12%).

The results reveal earned authorization would empower farm workers to help grow the economy in new ways. Respondents said they would go on vacation (11%) and open a bank account (8%). Field laborers stated they would like to purchase homes, invest their money in U.S. businesses, and purchase a vehicle, among other responses.

“Survey results also demonstrate how immigration reform [...] would empower farm workers to reintegrate into their communities and economies, and encourages family unity.”

According to a 2021 report by the Center for American Progress, immigration reform for all or some undocumented immigrants would generate at least \$900 billion in economic activity.⁹ It predicts legal status for all undocumented immigrants would generate \$1.7 trillion¹⁰ in additional revenue for the country and \$989 billion for workers in essential positions (like farm work).¹¹

Farm workers responding to the survey supply data and examples of what these economic contributions would look like. Being able to leave the country to visit family means that field workers would purchase plane tickets, food at airports, gas to reach their destinations, and book hotel rooms, among many other expenses. Authorization would enable agricultural laborers to invest their money in financial institutions such as opening bank accounts or making investments in companies.

Survey results also demonstrate how immigration reform, including legal status and a pathway to U.S. citizenship, would empower farm workers to reintegrate into their communities and economies, and encourages family unity. More importantly, authorization for farm workers would allow families to reconnect with one another and farm worker families would more easily participate in schools, sports, arts, churches, and life in America.

Conclusion

The increasing scale and scope of immigration raids and intended mass deportations has led to dangerous conditions for the workers who feed the U.S. **Now, through this survey, farm workers are making their voices heard.** They aspire to protect their families from detention and deportation. They seek pro-labor policies in the agricultural industry in which they play a vital role. They intend to remain employed in agriculture. **Farm workers long for the safety to further contribute to the prosperity of their American communities through immigration reform.**

To ensure their safety, the security of the nation's food supply, and to provide human dignity for farm workers and immigrants, **the UFW Foundation, its allies, and partners will continue fighting for immigration reform and community support for undocumented immigrants** during these difficult times.

“Farm workers long for the safety to further contribute to the prosperity of their American communities through immigration reform.”



Methodology

For the planning stages of the survey's development, the UFW Foundation's Systemic Change and Data and Research teams partnered with the Organizing team to conduct nine trial test surveys. Organizers collected survey responses via the online SurveyMonkey platform in California, Washington state, Michigan, and Georgia during early May 2025.

Based on test run results and receiving feedback from the United Farm Workers, organizers, and farm workers, a steering committee of UFW Foundation staff responded to the feedback by removing some questions, incorporating new ones, modifying informed consent language, and changing the structure of the survey in SurveyMonkey.

To gather responses from farm workers across the U.S., the UFW Foundation shared the link through the foundation's text messaging program starting on June 27, 2025, and concluding on July 11, 2025. The link took farm workers to SurveyMonkey where workers completed the survey, learned information about their rights when completing the survey, the protection of their data through a password-encrypted system, and the intended uses of their responses. Team members included a consent question to ensure farm workers agreed to provide their information for use in the UFW Foundation survey.

To protect the identities of undocumented farm workers, the survey did not ask participants about their documented status or specific questions such as address, names of family members, or daily routines and routes. Instead, screening questions were utilized such as, "Have recent immigrant raids or mass deportations affected your employment as a farm worker?" to get as close as possible to a farm workers' authorization status without jeopardizing their identities.

Farm worker respondents were not required to answer every question, to guarantee they felt secure throughout the survey process. This decision accounts for the irregular number of "farm worker respondents" described in each figure. As expected, there were drop-offs on some questions as farm workers opted to skip some. The UFW Foundation also created a phone number for farm workers to contact via phone call or text message should they wish to have their responses removed from the survey results.

A total of 2,250 farm workers responded to the survey and provided their consent to share their answers with the UFW Foundation. We received responses from the following states: Arkansas, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New York, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, and Washington state.

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SURVEY FINDINGS AUTHOR

Jonathan Angulo

*Research & Policy Analyst,
UFW Foundation*

DATA & ANALYSIS

Alejandro Herrera

*Sr. Research & Data Analyst,
UFW Foundation*

DESIGN

Azra Joy

*Digital Media Coordinator,
UFW Foundation*

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Leading Edge Fellowship Program

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Jonathan Angulo, Ph.D., earned his doctorate in U.S. History with an emphasis on U.S.-Mexico borderlands, immigration, and farm worker history across the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. He is a recipient of the American Council of Learned Societies Leading Edge Fellowship, which places "recent humanities Ph.D.s with nonprofit organizations committed to promoting justice and equity in their communities."

As a Research & Policy Analyst Fellow with UFW Foundation, he works collaboratively with staff on research surveys, advocacy projects, and storytelling initiatives that center the lived experiences of farm workers and immigrants. The Southwestern Historical Quarterly and California History journals have published his research about educational equity at Southern Methodist University and the informal economic history of the Bracero Program, respectively.

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UFW FOUNDATION ORGANIZING TEAM

Alma Young

State Director - Georgia

Amanda Villa

State Director - Michigan

Baltazar Aguirre, Jr.

Senior Organizer - Coachella Valley, CA

Brenda Figueroa

Project Coordinator - Washington

Cruz David Rangel

Organizer - Coachella Valley, CA

Daniel Oropeza

Organizer - Michigan

Giselle Cruz

Senior Organizer - Central Coast, CA

Jocelyn Gabriel-Cruz

Organizer - Central Coast, CA

Juana Carbajal

Organizing Coordinator - Central Valley, CA

Linda Duran

Organizing Coordinator - Central Valley, CA

Nancy Oropeza

State Director - California

EDITING & FEEDBACK

Daniel Larios

Communications Specialist

Diego Iñiguez-López

Government Affairs Director

Erica Lomeli Corcoran

Chief Executive Officer

Leydy Rangel

*Sr. Communications &
Marketing Director*

Marc Grossman

Communications Consultant

Mariza Villanelle

Digital Media Deputy Director

Zenaida Huerta

Government Affairs Coordinator

PARTNERS

United Farm Workers



UFW FOUNDATION

About Us

The UFW Foundation, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit, advocates for immigrants and farm workers across the U.S., and provides educational outreach and critical services as one of the largest providers of immigration legal services in California.

If you would like to see us continue our efforts, please consider empowering the farm worker movement further with a donation.

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-  @ufwfoundation.bsky.social
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In identifying the organization sponsoring this survey,
please use the legal name **UFW Foundation**.

Endnotes

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Endnotes Continued

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