

## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** There are profound barriers to digital inclusion for farmworkers which adversely affect health outcomes. Our applied research project asked eight research questions which included the accessibility of internet access and devices for farmworkers, the information and digital literacy levels of farmworkers and farmers, and to what extent do public libraries support or provide outreach to these communities and what barriers do they face?

**Methods:** For Aim 1, surveys are being deployed by community health workers across the state to farmworkers. For Aim 2, three focus group discussions were held with farmers and up to fifteen interviews are being conducted with farmworkers. For Aim 3, a survey was distributed to NC Public Libraries.

**Results:** In Aim 1, 29% of survey respondents reported sometimes having internet access, 5.2% reported no internet access, and 65.8% reported having internet access. 43.9% reported the internet was sometimes fast enough to watch a video. In Aim 2, farmers expressed lack of access to internet and 5G. Some felt confident in their online search skills and others wanted further training. In Aim 3, 37.9% of librarians have participated in providing outreach to agricultural communities. 5 respondents out of 58 had provided outreach to farmworkers. 11 respondents had already participated in county broadband internet planning or implementation and 15 had not.

**Conclusions:** A need for internet or mobile service persists for both farmworkers and farmers in the state of North Carolina. Several barriers for public libraries to outreach include lack of personnel/time, lack of advocacy skillset, and lack of budget or funding.

## **AIM 1: Internet Access for Farmworkers in NC**

Utilizing feedback from Community Health Workers and the Advisory Panel, the Aim 1 Team developed a survey codebook to create a survey to be administered to selected groups of farmworkers across North Carolina. The survey focused on the availability and cost of Internet for farmworkers. The survey was also professionally translated into Spanish to be used as needed. Site specific survey questions were added based on Community Health Worker feedback. After pilot testing, IRB training, and registration in the ECU IRB, twenty-one data collectors using iPads administered 619 surveys at eight sites across North Carolina as of September 27, 2023. The survey is ongoing, and we hope to reach 1,000 surveys; final data analysis should begin in December. We will use the data to help inform planning and policies around the need for hotspots and inclusion of agricultural workers in broadband efforts.



# Advancing Digital Equity in Rural Agricultural Communities in North **Carolina: An Applied Research Project with Farmworkers, Community** Health Workers, Growers and Producers, and Public Libraries

## AIM 2: Information & Digital Literacy Needs



Three counties in North Carolina where focus group discussions with growers/producers took place in 2023.

Preliminary Results from Grower/Producer Focus Group Discussions

### Access to internet:

"I have to drive about five miles up the road to be able to do my job." "I've tried dial-up. We've tried satellite dishes. None of them work well enough really when you start sending a lot of data."

"From my home I'm fortunate enough to have an AT&T line with DSL but it's sporadic."

"We first got Century Link and now it's been bought by Brightspeed, and it is completely useless because it is so slow."

"We're out and about on the farm trying to do transactions across the farm, and we don't have the signals to go to the back of the farm or without the landlines I guess."

### Ability to find information online:

"We use a lot of YouTube to look up that stuff and try to fix your own equipment." "I use Google advance search and I try to teach all my producers to do that because you can designate the domain."

"I'm ordering stuff, parts, seeds, a lot of things. Amazon, eBay, whatever. Craigslist. Looking for implements or parts, something that I need."

"No, I don't have enough skills...I don't have anyone who has just learned this stuff, and things have changed, and I wasn't shown these things. So, I've had to learn them on my own. And I'm trying to take a course right now at the library and see what they can help me with."

Libraries: "It takes me twenty minutes to get from my house to the library so that is a bit of a haul to just go – if I was just going to use it for the internet that would be pointless."

"Well if you get internet, the library comes to you. You no longer need to go to the library."

"I use NClive.org for research." "If they had classes...certain business programs or marketing. Some kind of local advertising."

"It's not necessarily accessible. It's...on a back street that's really a parking lot. So, it's not accessible."

### Preliminary Results from Farmworker Interviews

### Access to internet:

"I always have my cell phone with me and when I need something, I look it up on my cell phone." "It's not good. In this area we have almost no internet access, I mean, this area is very - - It has very little signal." "It's difficult to talk and send text messages." Ability to find information online:

"I do it myself by Googling...For example, if I have, like, pain or something, I go to look for pain or something like that. There I look for things like which medicine to buy." "I look for different information sites. I mean, I don't just kind of stick to one. I try to look at different and kind of - - how should I put it? Like try to

compare and see if it's something similar." Barriers to using the internet more:

"No. We usually don't have much time...Something to learn English? We find it difficult to speak...Not enough time." "It's just that we don't have the time or the means here to find that elsewhere because we have almost no access to anything." Libraries:

"Well, sometimes we have to work, or it's not open anymore, so we can't go." "I would like learning with an English book here for the spare time I have."

## REFERENCES

ACRL. (2015). Framework for information literacy for higher education. Retrieved from

http://www.ala.org/acrl/sites/ala.org.acrl/files/content/issues/infolit/framework1.pdf Arcury, T. A., & Quandt, S. A. (Eds.). (2020). Latinx Farmworkers in the Eastern United States: Health, Safety, and Justice (2 ed.): Springer. Bloss, J. E., LePrevost, C. E., Zahra, A. G., Firnhaber, G. C., Cofie, L. E., Zepeda, R., & Lee, J. G. L. (2021). Advancing the health of migrant and seasonal farmworkers in the U.S.: Identifying gaps in the existing literature, 2021. Health Promot Pract, Published advance access on September 22, 2021. doi:10.1177/15248399211033308.

Carlsen, B., & Glenton, C. (2011). What about N? A methodological study of sample-size reporting in focus group studies. BMC Med Res Methodol, 11, 26. doi:10.1186/1471-2288-11-26. PMC:PMC3061958

Creswell, J. W., & Poth, C. N. (2017). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches*: Sage publications. Gibbs, G.R. (2007). Thematic coding and categorizing. In *Analysing qualitative data* (pp. 38-55). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. Harwell, E. L., LePrevost, C. E., Cofie, L. E., & Lee, J. G. L. (2022). Community health workers' role in addressing farmworker health disparities. J Agromedicine,

Advance access on 16 Feb 2022. doi:10.1080/1059924X.2022.2040069. Lambar, E. F., & Thomas, G. (2019). The Health and Well-being of North Carolina's Farmworkers: The Importance of Inclusion, Accessible Services and Personal Connection. N C Med J, 80(2), 107-112. doi:10.18043/ncm.80.2.107

Muhib, F. B., Lin, L. S., Stueve, A., Miller, R. L., Ford, W. L., Johnson, W. D., & Smith, P. J. (2001). A venue-based method for sampling hard-to-reach populations. Public Health Rep, 116 Suppl 1(Suppl 1), 216-222. doi:10.1093/phr/116.S1.216. PMC:PMC1913675 Naik, M. M., & Padmini, I. (2014). Importance of information literacy. International Journal of Digital Library Services, 4(3), 92-100. NC Dept. of Information Technology. (2021). Internet connectivity and farms in North Carolina. Retrieved from https://www.ncbroadband.gov/media/226/open Real, B., Bertot, J. C., & Jaeger, P. T. (2014). Rural public libraries and digital inclusion: Issues and challenges. Information Technology and Libraries, 33(1), 6-24. Strover, S., Whitacre, B., Rhinesmith, C., & Schrubbe, A. (2020). The digital inclusion role of rural libraries: social inequalities through space and place. Media, Culture & Society, 42(2), 242-259.





Student Action with Farmworkers interns who helped recruit



Some of the grant PI's: Roger Russell and Jamie Bloss, top photo. Joseph Lee and Leslie Cofie, directly above.

#### **AIM 3: Rural Libraries and Outreach** Responses (%) **N = 58** Library administrator: 23.40% Public service librarian: 61.70% 21-40 hrs.: 14.89% 41-60 hrs.: 55.32% >60 hrs.: 27.66% Public library: 85% Academic/community college: 14.61% nmunities and |• Yes: 50% Yes: 11.36% utreach to notivation Extremely interested: 3% Very interested: 45.45% Moderately interested: 33.33% ng forward Funding/budget: 48.28% Personnel/time: 79.31% Knowledge of how best to work with communities: 79.31% Data to prove need: 48.28% Lack of funding/budget – 33.33% Lack of personnel/time – 70% Lack of knowledge of how best to work with communities: 70% Lack of data to prove need – 30% type of Not a priority of my administrators: 66.67% Other: "We found that there was no demand for this type of outreach in our as, why area, we tried some programs in partnership with the cooperative extension, but there was no participation" Residents Mobile library unit for schools Laundromats nursing homes festivals Seniors, Children, farmers, gardeners Provide reading materials/library card Raise awareness about library services Planting/composting classes Bring books and technology to rural areas Yes: 68.75% y of these Identifying community members/partners: 37.50% initiative Establishing trusting relationship with community members: 50% Communicating with community members: 50% Lack of engagement from community when services were provided: 68.75% Lack of budget/funding or funding running: 25% Lack of personnel/time: 56.25% Lack of understanding of the needs of the community: 25% rnet planning Yes – 29.73% Extremely interested: 20% Very interested 20% Moderately interested: 20% Slightly interested: 26.67% No interested at all: 13.33% Lack of understanding of librarian role: 45.45% Lack of understanding of how broadband planning occurs: 36.36% Not knowing who manages broadband planning in county: 36.36% rd with this Understanding of librarian role: 36.36% Understanding of how broadband planning occurs: 45.45% Knowing who manages broadband planning in county: 72.73% Training on advocacy skills/digital divide: 18.18% Budget/funding: 36.36% Personnel/time: 36.36% Not a priority for my administrators: 40% Other needs of the community are higher priority: 20% Need additional training: 40% Lack of understanding of broadband planning/advocacy work: 80% your library's Branch users Bringing internet to rural community plementation Digital inequities Underserved population without broadband access and limited digital literacy Low-income; seniors; local town; schools Secure funding county Provide insight to local needs Be a part of conversation and solution Bridging digital divide Learn how library can play a role Increase broadband access and planning or Library director Technical service supervisor IT librarian; technology librarian Branch manager; director of regional library system with county Yes: 36% Yes: 80% lanning or Administrative support: 9% ary's Clear expectation: 45.45% olementations Lack of personnel/time: 18.18% Lack of understanding of broadband planning/advocacy: 36.36% INIS

A		3:	Ru	Iral		ora	rie
1	Quest Role	ions					
2	Library	y hrs. p	er week				
3	Туре с	of librar	y where	e you wor	ŕk		
4a	Library rural a		ipated i	n outread	ch to ag	ricultura	al con
4b		•••	•	ed in prov I farmwo	•	ny type	of ou
4c	lf not	persona	al partic	ipated, w	/hat is y	our leve	l of n
4d	lf you	are inte	erested,	what are	e your n	ieeds in	movii
4e	Bigges	t barrie	ers in mo	oving for	ward w	ith this v	vork
4f			-	articipatiı ural comr		-	
5	Intenc	led aud	ience of	f the outr	reach pi	roject	
6	Goals	of the c	outreach	n project			
7	Did vo	u think	the out	reach wa		ress	
8	lf you	have al	ready p	articipate gest barr	ed in ou	treach t	-
9a		y has pa dement	-	ed in cou	inty bro	adband	inter
9b	lf not,	what is	s your le	vel of mo	otivatio	n/intere	st
9c	lf inte	rested,	biggest	barriers	in movi	ng forwa	ard
9d	lf intei work	rested,	what ar	e your ne	eeds to	move fo	orward
9e	lf not i	interest	ted or o	nly slight	ly inter	ested, w	hy
10				ce or ben ty broadk		-	-
11	-	-	-	our librar or impler		-	n in co
12		it your mentati		oarticipat	ed in cc	ounty bro	oadba
13	broad Your li	band pl brary's	anning particip	addition or impler pation in successfu	mentati county	on	
14		00		o succes ty broadt	•	•	
Α	Cr		ЭW	/LE	DG	iEIV	lE
Cer Cer Nor	iter, Ind iter; Ea th Card	c., Piedr st Caro olina St	mont He lina Uni ate Univ	artners a ealth Serv versity's versity Ag with Farr	vices, G (ECU) C gromedi	ood Sam ollege of icine Pro	harita f Heal ogram
This	s proje	ct was r	nade po	ossible in	part by	the Inst	itute

This project was made possible in part by the Institute of Museum and Library Services LG-252351-OLS-22.

Roger Russell, Jamie Bloss, & Mary Roby Laupus Health Sciences Library Leslie Cofie, Health & Human Performance East Carolina University Greenville, North Carolina 27834 252.744.2219 russellr@ecu.edu

rry Medical Ministries, El Proyecto/NC Farmworkers' Project, Kinston Community Health In Clinic, Greene County Health Care, Inc., and Roanoke Chowan Community Health Ilth and Human Performance & College of Education (Master of Library Science program); ; NC Cooperative Extension; our advisory panel members; the NC Farmworker Health griculture Digital Alliance; and all supporting staff at ECU's Laupus Health Sciences Library.