tion of preventive strategies to help prevent future similar occurrences. For an example of state FACE activities, the presentation describes the Wisconsin FACE program's efforts to foster collaboration between regulatory agencies, researchers, educators, occupational safety and health professionals, and to integrate efforts aimed at improving safety for working youth.

D5.2

Title: Anthropometric Differences among Hispanic Occupational Groups
Authors: Spahr JS, Kau TY, Hsiao HX, Zwiener JV

The Census Bureau predicts that Hispanics will represent 25% of the U.S. population by 2050. Employment distributions reveal that Hispanic workers tend to be more heavily represented in higher risk industries and occupations than other racial/ethnic groups. The results from the 2000 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program show higher fatal and non-fatal workplace injuries and illness rates for Hispanic workers than for other racial/ethnic groups, and that their rates are increasing.

This study reports anthropometric measurements of Hispanic workers recorded in the Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (HHANES), from 1982-1984. These data are the most current measurements available from a national survey of Hispanic civilians. It describes various physical body measurements across Hispanic occupational groups among three distinct ethnic sub-groups: Mexican, Cuban, and Puerto Rican origin. The analysis of the HHANES data shows that weight, size and body segment measurements of some Hispanic occupational groups differ significantly among Hispanics, and differ significantly from other similar occupational groups of non-Hispanic races described in other non-military U.S. anthropometric databases. For example, Hispanics are 5cm smaller than other U.S. racial groups regardless of gender. Cuban-Americans have the tallest stature, Mexican-Americans the broadest shoulders, and Puerto Ricans the smallest body segment circumferences.

Anthropometry is the study of human body size and proportions. In occupational health and safety applications, anthropometric measurements are used to evaluate the interaction of workers with their tasks and tools. Inappropriate fit of PPE or accommodation of the workplace to the size of the worker can compromise their performance and safety. Those who evaluate, design, or modify the human-machine interface for Hispanic occupational groups need to know these anthropometric differences.

D5.3

Title: Fatal Occupational Injuries among Hispanic Construction Workers of Texas, 1997 To 1999
Authors: Fabrega V, Starkey S

Hispanic construction workers, particularly those born outside of the United States, are a growing segment of the Texas workforce and are increasingly the victims of on-the-job fatalities. This study examines occupational fatality characteristics among Hispanic construction workers utilizing records collected by the Texas Workers' Compensation Commission for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Occupational Fatal Injuries program.

Of the 370 fatalities recorded from 1997 to 1999, 179 cases (45.5%) involved Hispanic workers—109 of who were born in a foreign country. The fatality rate for Hispanic construction workers was 23.5 per 100,000 workers compared to 21.2 for non-Hispanic workers. Many fatality injured Hispanic construction workers shared similar characteristics including: low skill level, young age and foreign birthplace.

Hispanic workers employed as construction laborers, helpers, and roofers had the highest number of fatalities. Businesses with fewer than 10 workers employed forty-two percent of all Hispanic decedents, and businesses with more than 100 employees comprised twenty percent of the fatalities. The leading causes of Hispanic fatalities were: transportation incidents, falls, and exposure to harmful substances.

D5.4

Title: Farm Youth Can Be Reliable Reporters of Their Daily Injury Experiences
Authors: Wilkins JR III, Crawford JM,
Koechlin KM, Shotts L, Elliott M, Bean TL

A longitudinal study of children and adolescents 8-18 years of age exposed to agricultural hazards was conducted to empirically develop multivariable risk prediction models of agriculture-related injury and to derive work guidelines that parents and other caregivers could use to judge the age and developmental appropriateness of farm chore assignments. Longitudinal data on all unintentional injury events (and relevant exposures) were obtained through a modified form of Participant Event Monitoring (PEM), where youth were expected to report their injury experiences in a semi-structured daily diary over a 13-week period. The data collection methodology permits estimation of severity-specific injury rates, the focus of this presentation. One aspect of data quality assessment concerned the validity of the youth self-reports of injuries. For all unintentional injuries combined (U.S. data, from WISQARS), and for injuries classified as agriculture-related (national and/or state or regional data from 15 previous studies), plots of both types

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