

focused on security, policies/practices, training, incident reporting, and estimating workplace violence prevalence.

Current field studies include: Workplace violence prevention intervention evaluation for effectiveness of a problem-oriented police program to reduce robberies/robbery-related assaults in retail establishments; an intervention evaluation of the effectiveness of a Violence Prevention Community Meeting to reduce patient-on-nurse violence in Veterans' Health Administration psychiatric facilities; a study of prevalence of risk factors and workplace violence prevention policies among teachers/school staff; and evaluation of taxicab incidents and safety equipment. Additional efforts include the NIOSH Federal Task Force and stakeholder meetings.

Results: For each survey at least half of the respondents answered yes to: "Is the workplace open to the public?" For two surveys, guards/police protection was the top security measure. Currently, the retail field study is conducting data collection with one police department. The Veterans' Health Administration project is conducting data collection with three hospitals, another five are close to IRB approval. The teacher/school staff project developed a partner working group to revise the survey instrument and assist with project implementation.

Conclusions: The survey results and field studies currently being conducted at NIOSH provide the basis for implementing and evaluating workplace violence interventions in several different industry sectors.

Agriculture

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Title: A Decade of Progress: Childhood Agricultural Safety and Health Research

Author: Hard DL

Introduction: The NIOSH Childhood Agricultural Safety and Health research grants are a component of the NIOSH Childhood Agricultural Injury Prevention Initiative, started in FY 1997 by an act of Congress. The goal of the Initiative is to reduce the risk of fatal and non-fatal injuries to children who live on, work on or visit farms.

Methods: NIOSH-funded research grants under the NIOSH Childhood Agricultural Injury Prevention Initiative were reviewed by: (1) topic area(s) addressed by grants funded within the request for

proposals (RFP) and (2) identifying research needs and gaps.

Results: Thirty-two Childhood Agricultural Safety and Health research grants were funded from 1997 to 2006. Twelve research grants addressed "educational interventions/evaluations" and seven research grants targeted minority populations, primarily Hispanic/migrant youth (and/or their families). Six of the research grants specifically targeted the North American Guidelines for Children's Agricultural Tasks (NAGCAT), a resource developed to assist parents in assigning farm jobs to their children 7 - 16 years of age, living or working on farms. The NAGCAT was developed by the National Children's Center for Rural and Agricultural Health and Safety (NCCRAHS), which is another component of the NIOSH Childhood Agricultural Injury Prevention Initiative. Two research grants addressed agricultural youth surveillance issues, and two research grants evaluated the impact of two different organizational farm safety day camps for children.

Discussion: The majority of the grants were targeted toward educational interventions for youth. However, analysis indicates that about 22% of the total research grants which have been awarded to-date targeted minority youth agricultural populations for injury prevention. Evaluations of large-scale national/international educational programs for youth have been conducted. Research gaps identified include childcare and play/recreation areas, incentives for adults to protect youth, economic and social consequences of youth working on farms, model programs for youth training and an update on a national research agenda.

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Title: Agricultural Injury Among Rural California High-School Students

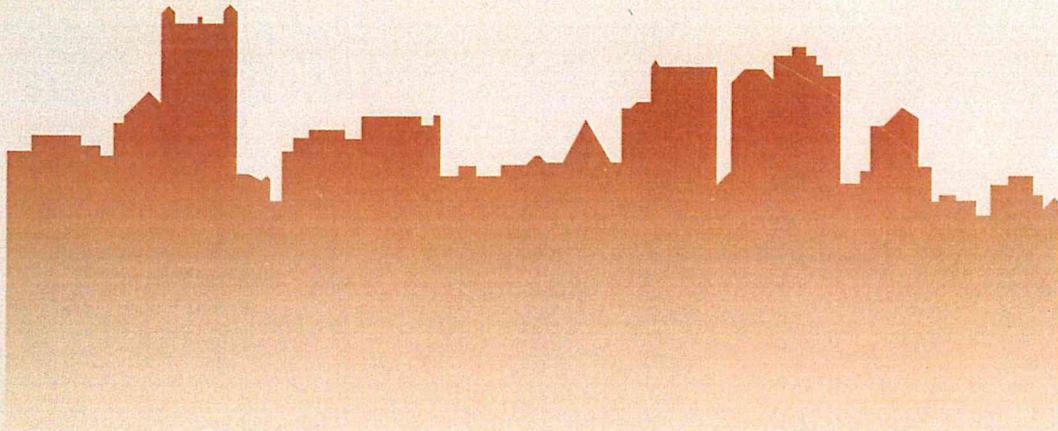
Authors: McCurdy S, Xiao H, Kwan J

Introduction: Agricultural work is an important cause of fatality and nonfatal injury among adolescents on U.S. farms. There are few data describing agricultural work and injury experience for this group.

Methods: We conducted an observational longitudinal study of agricultural work and injury among rural high school students at 10 rural California public high schools with programs in agricultural studies. Subjects completed an annual survey addressing demographic characteristics, and school course work in agricultural safety, work, and injury experience.

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