

**CDC Conference Grant
Narrative Report 12-5-01
Award Number R13/CCR518764-01**

PB2003-103302



*An Agricultural Safety and Health Conference:
Using Past and Present to Map Future Action.*

Project Activity Summary

Since the official launch of the project, April 1, 2000, the planning committee has held 15 teleconferences with an average participation of 12 members. The planning committee has held two face-to-face meetings in conjunction with agricultural safety and health conferences, one at the New York Center for Agricultural Medicine and Health Conference in Cooperstown, NY in late April, 2000 and one at the National Institute for Farm Safety Conference in Dubuque, IA in June, 2000.

The main activities of the planning committee during this period have been to define presentations desired for the conference, invite authors to write papers and present those presentations at the conference, finalize the agenda for the conference, and to secure participation from selected practicing farmers and farmworkers. Pertinent conference information, location, accommodations, and registration directions, was placed on the conference website: <http://www.age.uiuc.edu/agsafety/conf.htm>, and updated as needed.

A non-redundant mailing list of approximately 1250 individuals was generated from multiple agricultural safety and health sources. Each of the individuals on the mailing list received a post-card notice in early November, 2000 and a general conference program outline and registration information in early January, 2001. In addition, multiple conference notices were sent out on the agricultural safety and health list-serve maintained by the University of California – Davis, the Extension list-serve maintained by USDA, the AgrAbility list-serve maintained by USDA, and the HHS, Office of Rural Health Policy list-serve.

Project Presentations

Presentations on the overall project and the March, 2001 conference were made to the University of Illinois – Chicago, School of Public Health in November, 2000; the Colorado State University, Department of Environmental Health, November, 2000; and at the North American Agromedicine Consortium Meeting in Gainesville, FL in November, 2000.

Post-Conference Presentations were made at the Equipment Manufacturers Conference in Cedar Rapids, IA in May, 2001, the National Institute for Farm Safety Conference in Pittsburgh, PA in June, 2001, and The North American Agromedicine Consortium in Charleston, SC in November, 2001.

March 2-3, 2001 Baltimore Conference Summary

The Agricultural Safety and Health Conference: Using Past and Present to Map Future Actions held in Baltimore, MD on March 2-3, 2001 had the specific conference goals of:

- 1) Facilitate the presentation of diverse opinions regarding the current status of agricultural safety and health.
- 2) Provide a forum for discussions on the future research, education, training, and programming needs of agricultural safety and health.
- 3) Afford practicing farmers, farmworkers, their families, and their respective organizations an opportunity to give their opinions on and their appraisal of the agricultural safety and health environment in which they work.
- 4) Foster the development of recommendations on future agricultural safety and health policy by laying a foundation of information and opinion upon which to build those recommendations.

This conference attracted a total of 165 registrants. These participants included 26 practicing farmers. These farmers represented eight states from across the US and were approximately 50% female. The participants also included 25 practicing or former Latino farmworkers. These farmworkers represented seven states, the three major migrant streams and were approximately 50% female. Other participants included federal and state agency personnel, university researchers and programming personnel, agricultural industry representatives, and health professionals of all levels. Simultaneous English to Spanish verbal translation was provided for the Spanish-speaking participants as needed. In addition, a Spanish language version of the program was provided.

Over the one and one-half day conference, seven presentations were made in general sessions (4 male, 3 female, 3 farmworker). In addition, 34 presentations were made in the concurrent sessions (35 % female, 4 by farmworker representatives). All but one of the authors

originally agreeing to present at the conference did so. The exception was the Fenske/Keifer presentation/paper.

Eleven agricultural organizations were invited to participate in a Farmer/Producer Organization Panel Session during the closing general session. Each organization received multiple contacts through Fed Ex, phone calls, and e-mails. Of those invited, five responded favorably. Two of those responding favorably declined due to previous engagements, and a third withdrew on Friday, March 2 due to illness. The two organizations participating in the Farmer/Producer Panel session were Women Involved in Farm Economics and The National Black Farmer's Association.

While not on the conference program, the farmworker participants ask for time to address the gathering with a general response to specific items brought forward during the concurrent sessions. Time was given for this response during the closing general session of the conference.

The opening and closing general sessions of the conference were video and audio taped, and all concurrent sessions of the conference were audio taped. These tapes, in addition to all papers prepared for the conference as well as any of the presentation files provided by presenting authors, are currently posted on the conference web site <http://www.age.uiuc.edu/agsafety/conf.htm>, and accessed by clicking on *Electronic Proceedings*.

Preliminary Finding from the Baltimore Conference

The most important preliminary finding from the conference comes from the farmers and farmworkers participating. These two groups indicated the conference provided much that was useful. They indicated that the presentations provided a new appreciation for the hazards present in the agricultural environment and that some of the presentations were over their heads with regards to content and detail. The farmworkers were appreciative and complimentary of the Spanish language program and the simultaneous translation.

These participants agreed that it would take time to digest the information received. And, there would need to be regular contact maintained between them and the project. This is needed for them to make the best use of the presentation content and to contribute to the following consensus development process. Importantly, they felt a need for contact that was aimed at providing a resource for questions and content related to agricultural safety and health issues to

assist in, their words, “bringing them and keeping them up to speed” on the general agricultural safety and health arena.

Conference Evaluations

An overall conference evaluation instrument was included in the conference registration packet and collected at the end of the conference. Individual concurrent session evaluations were distributed and collected following each concurrent session. Data from these instruments will be combined with opinion data previously collected from paper authors to provide a status report of opinions on the conference. The vast majority of the overall conference evaluations were complimentary of the focus of the conference, the inclusion of farmers and farmworkers, the conference sessions being kept on time, the inclusion of breaks following each session, and the hotel accommodations. Appendix A contains the conference evaluation forms, both English and Spanish, as well as a complete listing of responses received, $n = 72$. Four questions on this questionnaire specifically ask if the corresponding conference goal had been met. On all four questions over 90 percent of those completing the questionnaire responded YES.

Appendix B contains the author perception form and a representative sample of responses from participating authors, $n = 27$. As there were many redundancies in responses a sample that represented all responses is provided.

The majority of individual session evaluations were complimentary of the diversity of views, the practical knowledge represented by speakers, the focus of the speakers on the specifics of content and practical application of research findings, and the receptiveness to questions and points of clarification. Specific criticisms of individual sessions related mostly to lack of supplementary visual aids, or the fact that visual aids used were not readable. Appendix C contains the individual session evaluation forms, both English and Spanish, as well as a complete listing of responses received. The range in responses for individual sessions ranged from $n = 33$ to $n = 10$.

Appendix D contains a copy of the work-group participant perceptions questionnaire. No data from this questionnaire is included in the report due to so few responses, despite repeated requests. At the conclusion of the work-group process another attempt will be made to document perceived changes in participant perceptions related to agricultural safety and health due to participation in this activity.

Conference Income

Paid registration fees totaled \$19,850.00

Farmer and Farmworker Travel (Including meals)/Lodging Expenses for Farmers and Farmworkers to attend the Conference and Initial Consensus Meeting

A total of \$31,518.84 was spent to provide selected farmers and farmworkers attendance at the conference and initial consensus meeting. Appendix F contains an unofficial accounting of these expenses.

Summary of Initial Consensus Development Meeting on March 3-4, 2001

The consensus-building phase, the primary second-year activity, began immediately following the end of the conference. Approximately 100 people stayed for the opening work-group session at 3:00 PM Saturday. This session included a short summary of information on the three-year project, covered the agenda for this initial work-group meeting, and provided a look at how this activity fit into the needs of the overall project.

Of the group participating in the opening work-group session, 59 individuals stayed for the individual work-group activities from 8:00 – 11:00 AM and the follow-up general session from 11:00 – 12:00 Noon. The crowd thinned out Saturday evening and early Sunday morning due to a much-publicized impending snowstorm for the east coast. However, all those departing due to the storm asked to remain involved in the process. Participants in the small groups included 15 farmers. These farmers were voluntarily spread among the five work-groups held to allow for farmer interaction with safety and health professionals. In addition, 16 farmworkers stayed and met as a single group. This was done at their request. The farmworkers felt meeting as a single group would be less threatening and also the activity would be more efficient if conducted in Spanish without translation being needed.

The responses elicited from the on-site work-group participants will serve as the point of departure for teleconferences over the next year. The work-group participants will be guided by a facilitator to maintain contact, lead work-group teleconferences, and supply summaries of previous activities. These activities are needed in order to reach consensus on Key Questions.

The Key Questions were:

- 1) What are the current gaps, needs, and/or oversights in current activities related to agricultural safety and health.

- 2) What are your suggestions on how to address the current gaps, needs, and/or oversights in activities related to agricultural safety and health.
- 3) What do you see as the barriers to implementing your suggestions for addressing the current gaps, needs, and/or oversights in activities related to agricultural safety and health.

Preliminary Findings from Initial Consensus Development Meeting

The most important findings from the initial consensus development meeting fall into four areas. The first is that participants from all backgrounds felt apprehension of being able to finalized responses to the Key Questions meaningfully over the phone. Nearly all suggested the need for another face-to-face meeting in order to do so. Farmers and farmworkers indicated strongly that this would be needed to summarize the teleconference activities and to finalize responses.

The second important finding was that farmers and farmworkers thought a formal compilation of information from conference White Papers would aid them in their contributions to the work-groups. Itemization and summarization of paper content addressing the criteria asked for would be useful in providing them with the perspectives of academicians and practitioners. These perspectives would be valuable in continuing to form their own opinions, particularly in those areas that they do not have direct contact. The third was a lack of understanding concerning the relationship of the responses to the Key Questions and any *future action steps* that might be forthcoming. Work-group participants indicated that finalizing the responses to Key Questions was nebulous, they had grave misgivings concerning the transformation of those responses into future action recommendations. The general feeling was that this topic deserved being added to the agenda of a face-to-face meeting.

The fourth important finding arose mainly from the professionals in the work-groups. While many factions were represented in the process, some mechanism was needed to secure active input from the NIOSH Ag. Research Centers. The general suggestion arose that once the consensus building process had reached a point near finalization, the ag. centers should be contacted and presentations made. As these centers have received considerable funding, not allowing an opportunity for input on the status report and the Key Questions would leave the document lacking.

Post- Initial Meeting Work Group Activities

Beginning in August, 2001, each of the six work groups began a series of teleconferences hosted by the University of Illinois Extension's Latitude Bridge Network. This system allows work-group facilitators to communicate with the project principal investigator and to host sessions with work-group participants. Between August and December 1, 2001, each of the six work-group facilitators offered three opportunities for their work-group participants to utilize this network to refine their responses to the three Key Questions and to view a compilation of responses from all six work-groups. Participation in the work-group teleconferences range between 5 and 10 individuals on each call for each work group. Appendix E contains a listing of responses to the three Key Questions that have been reviewed, refined, commented on, and questioned during this process. The November 15, 2001 document contains those items about which there are questions or disagreement. The items will comprise the majority of the agenda at a follow-up face-to-face meeting. This follow-up face-to-face meeting is scheduled for February, 27, 2002 in St. Louis, MO.

APPENDIX A

**An Agricultural Safety and Health Conference:
Using Past and Present to Map Future Action**

Overall Evaluation

We are interested in your assessment of the conference. Following are a series of statements. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with each one by entering in the blanks the number that best reflects your opinion.

- 1 = Strongly Agree
- 2 = Agree
- 3 = Disagree
- 4 = Strongly Disagree
- 5 = Don't Know/Not Applicable

Facilities

- ___ The lodging rooms made the conference stay enjoyable.
- ___ The meeting rooms made the conference enjoyable.
- ___ The meals provided at the conference were well prepared.
- ___ The conference provided for any special needs that I found necessary.

Comments on the facilities:

Conference activities

- ___ The objectives of the conference were made clear.
- ___ I felt free to ask questions.
- ___ I felt free to express my opinions.
- ___ My interest in this area was increased.
- ___ Not enough useful information was presented.
- ___ The general quality of the presentations was good.
- ___ The conference activities were useful.
- ___ Too much information was presented in the time available.
- ___ The ability to meet together in this fashion was needed.
- ___ The time spent in this meeting was useful.

Comments on the conference:

In your opinion, where the objectives of this conference fulfilled?
(please see other side for a restatement of objectives)

Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4
Yes ___ No ___	Yes ___ No ___	Yes ___ No ___	Yes ___ No ___

If you have comments on the Objectives, Please give us your thoughts.

Thank You for attending the conference!

Conference Objectives

The conference planning committee has labored to bring together the different elements, technical expertise, and funding needed for this endeavor. This conference seeks to:

- 1) Facilitate the presentation of diverse opinions regarding the current status of agricultural safety and health.
- 2) Provide a forum for discussions on the future research, education, training, and programming needs of agricultural safety and health.
- 3) Afford practicing farmers, farmworkers, their families, and their respective organizations an opportunity to give their opinions on and their appraisal of the agricultural safety and health environment in which they work.
- 4) Foster the development of recommendations on future agricultural safety and health policy by laying a foundation of information and opinion upon which to build those recommendations.

**Conferencia sobre Salud y Seguridad en la Agricultura:
Usando el Pasado y el Presente para Trazar el Futuro**

Completo Evaluation

Que estamos interesado en su evaluación de la conferencia. Siguiete son una serie de declaraciones. Indique por favor cuánto usted concuerda o no conviene con cada uno entrando en los blancos el número que refleja mejor su opinión.

- 1= Concuerda Fuertemente
- 2 = Concuerda
- 3 = no Conviene
- 4 = no Conviene Fuertemente
- 5 = no Sabe/no Applicable

Facilities

- _____ Las habitaciones que habitan hicieron la conferencia permanece agradable.
- _____ Las habitaciones de la reunión hicieron la conferencia agradable.
- _____ Las comidas proporcionadas en la conferencia eran bien preparadas.
- _____ La conferencia proporcionada para alguna necesidad especial que encontré necesario.

Los comentarios en las facilidades:

La conferencia activities

- _____ Los objetivos de la conferencia fueron aclarados.
- _____ Sentía liberta para hacer preguntas.
- _____ Sentía liberta para expresar mis opiniones.
- _____ Mi interés en esta área se aumentó.
- _____ Información no bastante útil se presentó.
- _____ La calidad general de las presentaciones era bueno.
- _____ Las actividades de la conferencia eran útiles.
- _____ También mucha información se presentó en el tiempo disponible.
- _____ La habilidad de reunirse en esta moda fue necesitado.
- _____ El tiempo gastado en este reunir era útil.

Los comentarios en la conferencia:

En su opinión, donde los objetivos de esto ¿Cumplió la conferencia?
(*ve por favor otro lado para una nueva exposición de objetivos*)

Objetivo 1	Objetivo 2	Objetivo 3	Objetivo 4
Sí _____ no _____	Sí _____ no _____	Sí _____ no _____	Sí _____ no _____

Si usted tiene los comentarios en los Objetivos, por favor nos dan sus pensamientos.

Gracias para asistir la conferencia!

La Conferencia Objectives

Conferencia sobre Salud y Seguridad en la Agricultura: Usando el Pasado y el Presente para Trazar el Futuro

El comité de planeación de esta conferencia ha trabajado para integrar experiencia técnica, fondos suficientes y los distintos elementos necesarios para cumplir sus objetivos. En esta conferencia se busca lo siguiente:

- 1) Facilitar la presentación de distintas opiniones sobre temas actuales de salud y seguridad agrícola.
- 2) Proveer un foro de discusión para investigaciones futuras, educación, entrenamiento y programación de las necesidades de salud y seguridad agrícola.
- 3) Otorgar a los trabajadores del campo, a sus familias y a las organizaciones que los representan, una oportunidad para presentar sus opiniones y sus evaluaciones sobre la seguridad y salud agrícolas en el ambiente en el que trabajan.
- 4) Ayudar al desarrollo de recomendaciones para futuras políticas de seguridad y salud agrícolas al establecer una base para crear dichas recomendaciones tomando en cuenta la información y opiniones presentadas

Overall Evaluation

-I support the Spanish interpretation available for all sessions-however I wish that the _____ control could be such that there wouldn't be such a constant "buzz" of noise associated with it for the general audience

-#2 more time--panel discussion--to address presentations more

-I didn't notice the farmer/farmworker representatives contributing or comment much at the sessions. Perhaps in the one on one discussion more was shared and contributed

-This is the only ag conference I've ever been to where there were farmworkers in attendance in strength or where farmworkers dominated some discussion sessions after the presentations. I appreciated this conference's willingness to open it's agenda to a presentation not originally scheduled. We greatly benefited by the extraordinary willingness of conference organizer Petrea to accommodate our needs for flexibility regarding presentation style and material deadlines. I appreciated greatly the "royal" treatment we received.

APPENDIX B

**An Agricultural Safety and Health Conference:
Using Past and Present to Map Future Action**

White Paper Author
Perception of Role Questionnaire

As a portion of the evaluation of this project, context questions relating to the perceptions of individual participants are of interest. The following questions relate to the perceived roles of individuals that author White Papers and how those perceptions may change as the project progresses. Your responses are needed as part of overall project accountability to funding organizations and agencies.

Please provide your perceptions on the questions below as it currently exists. The responses to these questions will provide a status report of current thinking and will be compared to responses given in the future to track any changes. All comments are welcome.

1) Why did you agree to become involved in this project activity, the conference, by being a lead author of a White Paper?

2) What do you perceive as your role in the conference?

3) Do you perceive the organization you represent has a role in this project activity (the conference)?

YES _____ NO _____

In either case, Please provide us with some of the thoughts leading to your response.

Thank you for your time. Please return the completed questionnaire to Chip Petrea via e-mail at rcp@sugar.age.uiuc.edu.

An Agricultural Safety and Health Conference: Using Past and Present to Map Future Action

White Paper Author
Perception of Role Questionnaire

As a portion of the evaluation of this project, context questions relating to the perceptions of individual participants are of interest. The following questions relate to the perceived roles of individuals that author White Papers and how those perceptions may change as the project progresses. Your responses are needed as part of overall project accountability to funding organizations and agencies.

Please provide your perceptions on the questions below as it currently exists. The responses to these questions will provide a status report of current thinking and will be compared to responses given in the future to track any changes. All comments are welcome.

1) Why did you agree to become involved in this project activity, the conference, by being a lead author of a White Paper?

*Care of the mental health of farmers is the most neglected area of agricultural safety and health, in terms of adequacy of research, availability of culturally competent mental health services, and sufficiency of allied supports. This conference and the white paper are opportunities to bring these concerns to the forefront and to explore resolutions.

*At the request of several of our member insurers, it was thought that this would be a valuable opportunity for insurers to interact with the industry and to present our viewpoints on agricultural risks.

*I felt, I could contribute based on my experience as a project officer for two national programs in agricultural safety and health; the NIOSH Centers for Agricultural disease and Injury research, Education and Prevention and the Community Partners for Healthy Farming projects. Both program include and or interact with community-based coalitions.

*This is an incredibly important problem that needs to be addressed by experts representing multidisciplinary backgrounds.

*Because I wanted to be involved in the ensuing discussion about agricultural health and safety research on special populations. Also, the Northeast Center wants to play an active role in shaping future directions of agricultural health and safety research.

*Decided need for increased priority for MSDs justified effort.

2)What do you perceive as your role in the conference?

*I perceive my role to be a provoker of thought.

*To provide information related to insurers' selection and loss control considerations when underwriting agricultural risks as well as to provide a history of past agricultural losses.

*To develop and present a white paper which will provide a historic perspective of the role of coalitions in promoting agriculture safety and health. The paper will also identify gaps, recommend future actions, and serve as basis for discussions for future direction.

*To provide the needed background information on what is currently being done in agricultural health and safety with respect to minority groups. Of course, summarizing the university of minority safety research and prevention is an impossible task, but we hope to capture enough of it to paint a picture of what is going on, and what is needed.

*Facilitating information about what is known and identifying what needs to be accomplished to impact the problem further.

*To increase awareness regarding MSDs and ergonomics

3) Do you perceive the organization you represent has a role in this project activity (the conference)?

YES = 26 NO = 1

In either case, Please provide us with some of the thoughts leading to your response.

*Sharing Help Awareness United Network is working to build a mental health support program for farmers everywhere in a collaborative fashion with agricultural safety and health programs, rural health and mental health clinics, and other agricultural supports.

*Again, we believe this is an important opportunity to present the information to the agricultural community/industry and talk about not only the importance of safety issues but to discuss other agricultural related exposures.

*NIOSH has been designated as the lead federal agency for agricultural safety and health. NIOSH has played a key role in activities since 1990. Based on past experience and the collective expertise acquired, NIOSH hopes to contribute to the discussion of the future of agriculture safety and health efforts.

*Facilitating information about what is known and identifying what needs to be accomplished to impact the problem further.

*Our Regional Injury Prevention Center, at the University of Minnesota, has been engaged in major population-based efforts pertinent to agriculturally-related injury problems since the mid 1980's and, thus, has experience and expertise that should be important to the conference objectives.

*I am a part of an academic program that prepares people to work in the Safety and Health area. Professionally we are deeply involved with the issues to be considered at this conference.

Thank you for your time. Please return the completed questionnaire to Chip Petrea via e-mail at rcp@sugar.age.uiuc.edu.

APPENDIX C

**An Agricultural Safety and Health Conference:
Using Past and Present to Map Future Action**

Individual Session Evaluation

Session ID Number _____

To what extent did this concurrent session enhance your understanding of the topic presented?

Speaker One	Very Much	_____	_____	_____	_____	Very Little	
		4	3	2	1		
Speaker Two	Very Much	_____	_____	_____	_____	Very Little	N/A _____
		4	3	2	1		
Speaker Three	Very Much	_____	_____	_____	_____	Very Little	N/A _____
		4	3	2	1		

What was the most effective part of this session?

What was the least effective part of this session?

What did you learn/experience that may influence your future action?

Overall, how could this session have been more successful in enhancing your understanding of the topic?

Thank You for Your Opinion!

**Conferencia sobre Salud y Seguridad en la Agricultura:
Usando el Pasado y el Presente para Trazar el Futuro**

El Número de la identificación de la sesión _____

¿A qué extensión hizo esto la sesión concurrente aumenta su es la comprensión del tema presentado?

Orador Uno	Tanto	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Muy Pequeño	
		4	3	2	1		
Orador Dos	Tanto	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Muy Pequeño	N/A _____
		4	3	2	1		
Orador Tres	Tanto	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Muy Pequeño	N/A _____
		4	3	2	1		

Qué era la parte más efectiva de esta sesión?

Qué era lo menos parte efectiva de esta sesión?

¿Qué aprendió usted/la experiencia que puede influir en su acción futura?

¿Completo, cómo esta sesión podría haber sido más exitosa en aumentar su es la comprensión del tema?

Gracias para Su Opinión!

Individual Session Evaluation

To what extent did this concurrent session enhance your understanding of the topic presented?

Session ID #	Speaker One	Speaker 2	Speaker 3
1	333444444333344444243443 34344333 3.5	343444434332244343433344 444334423 3.5	433444444333444444432444 4344443 3.5
2	333342343243342343434442 14		
3	324343323234343324433314 44244	444444333444343334334334 44344	5
4	24444334343343344343342 44432443	444333243433343343343444 4344	
5	43444344444124431	33444434444434432	4444444444445
6	334343444333344 35., 3344244443,3.5	42434432322334433344443,3 .5	43
7	3353343,3.5,2443444434343	1253343,3.5,4442433324332	444444344443444434444
8	344443,3.5,333	344443,3.5,344	444443,3.5,344
9	3,2.5,44,3.5,2.542432444344	3444444333433344	45
10	243434333444433	2434344434433424	3434343443224
11	13343444333442	4234444344433	344555
12	33423353413233233434241	222234212344111123242414	4444444442424444444
13	41334453444444444444344 4332334444	444444534444444444444444 44444444	55
14	4444444443	4444444424	
15	3444443243	3334443443	
16	234344244433	323433,3.5,3334	

What was the most effective part of this session?

Session 1

- Barb was excellent in incorporating farm youth to include farmworker youth too
- Speaker 3-handouts very helpful and info was clear and concise
- Thomas for providing a handout-Did a great job with very limited time
- The speakers were very informative and it was helpful that their slide/presentation notes were passed out
- Well-done overview on each issue especially youth
- Women and children data
- Youth and women
- Looking at a population of workers (older) that there is little data on
- Good overview of all areas
- Awareness of the massive work to be done in research
- Women studies most effective
- Condensing info
- Seeing the research studies sourced

Individual Session Evaluation

- Data
- It is very nice to have the presenters have their program preprinted for audience
- Understanding why these issues are very important to process
- Learning magnitude and unique issues in these papers
- Farm worker inputs
- FW-Very effective to have materials in hardcopy. Depending on overheads that is a very valuable factor

Session 2

- The definition of environmental health and how it pertains to agriculture
- Good information
- Water Quality
- Both overheads and verbal presentation
- The bad-nutrients, pests, erosion. The good-support of human health system
- Information re" breakdown of US land use
- Speaker knowledge of topic
- Slides
- Question and answer
- Framing some of the issues
- Stats on land use now and in future
- Audience interaction
- Excellent concept using _____ as base of approach
- New information gained
- The problem of regulation as a _____ to environmental health
- I think everything was beneficial
- All the information was very beneficial
- Some of the statistics
- Holistic definition of environmental health

Session 3

- Very interesting to learn about the Old Order Anabaptists. It's a population that can be easily overlooked and it's good folks are working if the community on ag S&H issues
- Make us aware of another point of view and issues involved
- Seeing the description of same issues to diversity of program
- Need to be more precise in definitions-good use of slides, etc.
- Obtaining general knowledge
- Speaker 2 well spoken, excellent summary of resource, very well presented
- Clear explanation of culture group and great suggestions to change and education that can make a difference
- Data
- Literature _____ -first speaker. Cultural sensitivity-second speaker
- A picture begins to emerge that includes farmworker in Ag. Industry
- Speaker One
- New information
- #2-interesting study of Anabaptists

Individual Session Evaluation

- First ___ was better but we still need more input on the minority ag ___ to rest of America. ___ as "Hispanics"
- Great exposure to issue of Anabaptist group

Session 4

- FW-That this is very good to know what studies have been done
- The trend of problems faced by people, both neighbors and farmers, due to ag movement from outdoors to indoors, technology, good overheads and presentations
- Revise and update of prior research on health effects to communities of swine confinement populations. Von Essen-excellent-very good update and comprehension
- The growth is large hog farms
- Good participant questions
- Latest data or repeating problems
- Good information. Presented well and is transferable
- Overheads, also speaker demonstrated need and how we should move forward
- The effects on us of dust and the area affected by it
- There was a nice combination of looking at epidemiological data followed by medical condition with occupational medicine controls
- Diversity of information presented
- Good gathering of info with some specifics
- How a confined production practice can cause health problems. Suggestion for improve health, respirators, air circulation, control mist, flush manure pits
- Good topics
- Speaker 2
- Understanding the magnitude of the respiratory problem
- Very articulated speakers
- Learning about the magnitude of the problems
- Down to earth practical dialogue of the problems area-both speaker
- New information presented
- Specific health risks of confinement hog production. Very informative
- Capsulized health effect issues related to animal confinement facilities
- The facts were clear and concise. The second speaker illustrated her topic well

Session 5

- FW-For people to know the problems of the agricultural worker, for information to know about the risks
- Good overview and provoked thought
- Great info, overheads helpful. Great Job!
- The speaker
- Mental Health issues
- Really liked the #2 speaker-nicely presented
- All three speakers were very good
- Both
- Knowledge gained regarding mental illness

Individual Session Evaluation

- Discussion of needed collaboration and cross-linking among health and ag. Was well stated
- Mental health and disability overview
- All them were very good
- Resources for information, understand new programs being conducted-biotechnology issues

Session 6

- Powerful to hear testimony of farmworkers regarding biotechnology
- The non-_____ for visions (?) of the second presenter was opinion, not fact
- No technology to cause problems
- Myers-overview of accomplishments, history, proactive policies. Gene jumping is a problem not appreciated by agribusiness-a potential huge problem for bioengineered crops
- Speaker 2 needed slides or overheads to emphasize key points
- #2 challenged our thoughts-good
- Tractor _____ info
- ROPS is very useful and needed for protections
- Teresa-very articulate! But no all based on fact
- Nice Job! Thank YOU
- Data on the VA program (speaker 1)
- Appreciated copy of presentation slides
- Presentation overheads--#2 excellent speaking voice and pace
- Tractor safety is very large issue
- Excellent summary and suggestions for action
- Good info on tractor safety control. Good info on pesticide
- Tractor presentation was good not a subject I am familiar with. Teresa-glad to have the other perspective

Session 7

- I think the data on MSD and simple solutions to minimize injury to workers
- Last 2 speakers-good discussion
- All were advocates to take action
- Myers/Chapman--Excellent info
- Questions f/1 #3
- Ergonomics and teen presentation
- Presenter 1 and 3
- An excellent point was mad on the lack of definition. A standard must be created for each term we use. Thus this creates the topics; who and/or what justifies each term?
- Speaker 1
- Hearing Loss
- Excellent Ergonomic section-good data-use of examples

Session 8

- The ability of physicians to speak to the non-medical audience
- Informative-good statistics

Individual Session Evaluation

- The health effects of Ag-respiratory disease, hearing loss, cancers, arthritis, pesticide poisonings
- Lots of info presented-resources
- Excellent PowerPoint presentations
- Traumatic injury particularly comprehensive. All were excellent
- The speakers effectively summarized/explained current data findings
- Data supports need to educate/legislate
- Recommendation from 2nd speaker
- Overheads and oral presentations
- High concentration of information

Session 9

- Terri P-great slides/love the background. Richard-great job. Thanks for some focus on organic farming
- 2nd speaker very enlightening and passionate about subject
- Learning about the insurance industry
- The presentation handouts
- Interesting perspective on the broader issues impacting Ag and how creative coalition building needs to occur for systemic change to occur
- Raising awareness as coalitions across every groups and need for evaluation effectiveness
- Overview of coalitions
- Speaker 2-very knowledgeable
- Nice summary of all aspects of coalitions
- Very good speakers
- Structural emphasis of farmworker conditions was interesting
- The steps, challenge, maintenance, resources for coalitions building, the information was like a refresher course
- Speaker one-good slide/oral presentation. Speaker Two-good presentation
- Nice overview of coalitions

Session 10

- Understanding insurance process
- Charts
- 3rd presentation
- All the information
- Good attempt in trying to make emphasis
- Rista's presentations
- #3-this was a very clear, elegant presentation. Somewhat duplicative, but still excellent
- Insurance industry prospect was very informative
- How to induce farmers to improve conditions
- Understand that property is more important than personal safety on the farm

Session 11

- Session 2
- Speaker 2-excellent slides and information

Individual Session Evaluation

- Learning what has been done or not done since the Ag at Risk was put out
- Speaker 2-excellent speaker, presentation, materials covered. Structures is a hard topic and he made/presented information in a very informative and useful manner
- Structures presentation was very informative
- Good overview of studies in relation to speakers research
- Nice job thank you
- The presenter-very down to earth and easy to understand
- Second speaker very interesting and informative
- Verified information I already knew to be true
- Informative
- Summary information
- PP and research study findings
- Nice summary of building H&S issues

Session 12

- Speaker 3-excellent study
- Last speaker
- Report on the health of CA Ag Workers
- Impressive data from CA Study
- Suffering in silence
- To learn of a year 2000 document that summarizes laws that apply to ag safety and health
- Health issues overall not just WHS
- #3 established a good dialogue
- Data shared
- The process and finding of the CAWHS was extremely interesting and well presented
- Some excellent issues brought up. It will be important that the new publication address both the issue of emergency medical/rescue service and training of professionals
- FW--No one said anything unrealistic for a change

Session 13

- The enthusiasm she had for her presentation
- Example presented-interesting
- Carol's enthusiasm-you can tell it comes from the heart. John-very good and interesting
- More on this subject
- Lehtola pres.-practical, useful. Shutske pres. was very enlightening and comprehensive
- Both presenters were interesting and engaging
- New strategies and new vision
- The speakers were wonderful in expressing their ideas and opinions/suggestions regarding distance ed and biotech
- Her animation! His humor!
- The speaker demonstrated that power point slides, overheads are not necessary for an effective an interesting presentation. Carol L
- The potential and problems regarding new technology
- John's talk

Individual Session Evaluation

- New _____ bio issues
- The comprehensive examination of biotechnology
- Session 2
- Speaker One-Outstanding speaker--good info and very useful. Speaker Two-Outstanding information
- The presenters were very audience friendly
- Well informed and excited about information
- 2nd presentation with PowerPoint slides

Session 14

- Both were excellent
- Track ___ results
- Learning about these training models
- How much rural care is needed and how it is lacking
- Strong emphasis on the need for physicians to understand and willing to be stationed in rural areas. Summary and conclusion of what needed to be done
- Points of interest
- Nice summary

Session 15

- Good overview of topic
- Good overview of improvement on tractors
- Opportunities for farm safety and health. Professional to further their studies in regards to their profession
- Bullets on overheads, made info succinct and practical
- Both speakers had very good information
- The presenters did a great job of presenting the topic
- Broadening the network for supporting Ag health and safety work an efforts
- Raising some excellent questions to explore

Session 16

- Dr. Cole-nice theoretical foundation--relevant, clear application--very thought provoking
- 2nd session-very interesting-nice slides
- More on cognitive behavior
- Coles talk was the clearest and most comprehensive talk on behavioral theory and its relation to Ag safety and health I have ever heard
- Changes in equipment
- Report on new farm equip.
- Discussion of Behavioral theory-#!
- Slides and discussion questions
- Behavioral models---safety ___on the tractor
- Why people perform hazardous duties
- Theory of learned behavior. Issue with machinery safety
- Comparison of theoretical constructs used in interventions

Individual Session Evaluation

- #2 Good slides--info of value
- Pictures
- FW Nothing was said unrealistic for a change

What was the least effective part of this session?

Session 1

- Speaker 1--too tense
- Use of overheads, too much written info
- Each speaker had limited time for their presentation
- Lack of time for questions
- Sound system--would have been nice for more time on each issue
- There was a lot of data, statistics presented. Unable to keep up with my notes, in other words too fast to keep track, too much info short period of time
- Aging
- It was too short (on older farmers) and the "women's" presentation only focused on farm wives--not farmworker females which needs study
- Lack of time for questions, etc.
- Keeping on time
- No good look at effectiveness and future direction
- Aging could have been more informative
- Time restriction--speakers seemed rushed
- Lots of content, short time frame
- FW--Almost word for word on the overhead permits for additional discussion.

Session 2

- Erosion
- Too much quick overview of water uses, polluted areas--statistics net true applications
- N/A
- Too heavily steeped in statistics
- Not able to hear questions posed by audience--needed microphone
- She read her talk
- The model of agriculture as host (doing good) and industry as parasitic doesn't fit reality. Industry produces items for human use just as agriculture does. They also both pollute. It is humans that are environmental parasites. Ag vs. Industry is irrelevant.
- Data from 1990. No quantitative data for _____
- Some of the vague references made by the presenter.
- Limitation to cultivate agriculture
- Presented info that already know--not just me but in general
- Complete lack or mention of organic/sustainable practices to PREVENT problem. Lack of discussion of political obstacles to achieving environmental health

Session 3

- Problem with the first power point

Individual Session Evaluation

- Nothing
- Technology or its use
- Room too cold
- Tech trouble
- Speaker well versed but spoke of techno graphics too fast, too much in time allotted
- Computer difficulties affected the 1st presentation
- Technology!
- A lot of information--insufficient time to ask questions, etc.
- Technical props and length of presentation. The technical problems with power point!! Presenters need to be able to deal with the technology they decide to use and expert folks should be on hand to assist
- Technology a major distraction
- Technical problems
- Power Point presentation of speaker #1 was poor due to technical problems as well as time limit
- Second Session analyzed literature, no useful recommendations given
- Distraction of technology, use slides? We aren't where we need to be to use for conference? Unless everyone sends in a downloaded ahead of time--opened and minimized. Just a thought. I commend efforts to advanced technology, but soooo distracting to audience and speaker

Session 4

- The link of environmental disease to odor exposure
- None
- Visuals of 1st presenter
- VonEssen--pretty basic review, no real review of new literature
- No handouts
- No handouts. Providing study information as handout would have been helpful
- Too many big words and technical terms. I hope to see a little more on zoning and groundwater quality effects of these mega farms
- Amount of technical med. Info presented
- No talk about solutions and effectiveness of solutions
- Complaints of neighbors of odor. Who was there first--swine production or suburbs. Zone housing a certain distance from existing wine operations??
- Indirectness of speaker to get to the point. Overheads of first speaker--some very poor
- Overheads--first speaker--hard to read
- Quality of slides #1
- No weaknesses noticed
- The conference is so focused on study and research, versus on finding solutions i.e. prevention

Session 5

- Overheads
- None
- #1--The presentation done way too fast! Was unable to record the information from the power point. #2--Rushed

Individual Session Evaluation

- The talk seemed less supported with literature research than other talks
- Room
- No visuals

Session 6

- Felt the speech on Biotech was too limited in her research. Not representative of widespread farmers
- 2nd speaker needs slides, etc. to keep attention
- Speaker #2-long talk-slides would have helped to keep interest
- No slides for speaker 2
- No slides or overheads from speaker 2
- Speaker took an advocacy approach to an issue that remains controversial. I believe given the matter of a purpose of this conference a more objective approach would have better served the needs of attendees. Give us the facts and let us decide. #2 speaker-need some type of casuals to support
- Refreshing to have a challenging discussion of the issues rather than the same perspective over and over again

Session 7

- What's the deal with session 2? I didn't hear anything about the condition of the adults
- I think the topic of FT/PT workers is a difficult one to make exciting, therefore I didn't get a lot out of it
- FT/PT adult presentation
- Speaker 2
- Too much detail for time-better chose which is the most important issue to highlight
- Hard to see overhead projector-not enough handouts

Session 8

- Not enough time for q&a
- How about using power point instead of saying "next slide"?
- The statistics of traumatic injuries
- Too much information gone through too quickly
- Redundancy on health presentation
- Verbalizing all the reports without a handout
- 2nd speaker presented recommendation for future action, but not the 1st or 3rd speaker
- Not enough time for high concentration of info
- Presenter 1--showed 50% of material due to time, Presenter 2-- Rushed through because of time. #3 too fast

Session 9

- I would have liked to have seen slides or overheads for the 2nd speaker to have a better sense of his topic
- Video/slides would have helped #2
- Speaker #1-monotone, stiff-looking
- A lot of info packed into a short time--It would be nice to have information to review this evening in our room

Individual Session Evaluation

- -Speakers level of comfort could have been a little better however he was trying to put a tremendous amount in small time slot
- Farmworkers do not get the respect as farmers do. This exclusion hurts the ag industry
- Prefer overheads or slides-none for second speaker

Session 10

- Slides went by too quickly
- 2nd presentation
- Presenter 1's constant nervous cough
- Lack of solutions for goals
- It was all good
- Mortality/morbidity didn't have a lot of new insights
- How insurance companies are going to be unlikely to give big incentives for safety and health concerns

Session 11

- No time for questions
- Session 1
- Both areas had trouble gathering information in some areas
- Handouts are important. Have the presenters provide PowerPoint presentation or something as handout
- Needs more details in other forms of evaluation of changed behavior

Session 12

- Dr. Buitrago was difficult to understand-overheads would have helped
- Speaker 1 was unfamiliar with the pesticide topic and was unable to answer a question posted by a participant. #2 could have used visual aids to help describe difference of both sites
- Speaker 2-language barrier
- Had trouble understanding second speaker
- Speakers were prepared for 30+ minute presentations! Their time limit was 20 minutes--thus they left info out. Some researchers lack speaking skills!
- Hard to follow Carlos
- Not having the website for ERS on out overhead
- Unable to understand Mr. Buitrogo
- Speaker #2 read his paper. Poor English is a problem. However, reading a paper is disrespectful. The purpose of a presentation is to start a dialogue with the audience
- The second speaker was extremely hard to understand
- Each presenter did not have enough time
- Speaker 1 should have had better AV material

Session 12-Speaker 2--Got his 5 because "I could not follow"

Got his 1 because "I could not understand a word he said"

- FW--Rules and regulations

Session 13

- Carol's use of outdated technology

Individual Session Evaluation

- Lack of visuals
- The anecdotal evidence of the distance learning info
- Session 1 not having the VCR that the hotel should have provided
- No handouts
- None
- Nothing-two good session

Session 14

- None
- Overheads- __ PowerPoint for each concept
- Concepts of Agro medicine and rural medicine are not captured by these descriptive titles. Would use 1 title with 3 components

Session 15

- Speaker 2-read too much from overheads. Overheads needed sprucing up-boring
- FW-Rules and regulations

Session 16

- Technology #1-presentation materials did not meet importance of message. Speed of #2-a bit slow
- Detail on attrition _____ of tractor in different categories
- Speaker 2 reading from a script
- Speaker 2-read too much text-not keep interest

What did you learn/experience that may influence your future action?

Session 1

- Good summary of older workers, useful for teaching work I do
- Reinforced my awareness of the aging farm population
- Women/older farmers/child should be focus of intervention etc in farm safety and health
- Current data findings on various topics
- Need far more collaboration
- Fact that there are so many women managers
- Good statistics and thought for future work
- Good references for present research
- More evaluation
- Focus on what precipitated an injury
- Possible researchable areas
- Use data to influence program development
- Looking at safety issues from another point of view
- Importance of focusing on the population with data and project gathering
- Didn't realize there were as many worker organizations

Session 2

Individual Session Evaluation

- That Ag lands have a huge impact on urban areas and help to make urban areas a "livable" place
- Cooperative Extension should be very knowledgeable of environmental health issues. Need for Federal Gov to give more funding to cooperative extension than to regulatory dept.
- The perspective
- Info on water quality
- Where to find info related to topic
- Very little knowledge of subject already
- Strengthens my understanding of how working within farm or over community may be more beneficial than regulation
- More measures of success regarded
- More resources need to be allocated to providing information re: environmental health to farmers
- Stressing interaction-environment to human health
- The idea of an urban area as a parasite that requires a host-agriculture
- Nothing

Session 3

- I support local Amish farmers in buying their products when I can and now have a slightly higher level of understanding of cultural factors. Also, that culture plays an important role in most, if not all, populations when trying to implement programs in order to impact change
- Why some groups are slow to agree to become involved or accept change
- It will help me work with other cultures in my state
- Religious groups can be viewed as subcultures
- Need for more precise definitions
- I'll need to read the white paper ___ to understand thesis or go to www.nychmh.com
- Will take Paul Jones suggestions and apply to Hispanic workforce in Washington state
- Areas of future research in minority populations
- Reinforcement of state of knowledge, i.e. Special populations-e.g. lacking
- Look up new NIOSH Center
- Be aware of terms, definitions, esp. as they apply to minorities
- How can his finding transfer to other populations (migrant farmworker)
- Even the Amish are linked to Ag activities. I don't see a real correlation between this group and the other ethnic minorities working in out fields

Session 4

- FW--That it is important the information was given to the employees for risks. It is very good to be in agreement with the workers over the information and provide support to organize and supply the info to the workers
- Teach or at least make awareness programs on farm safety
- To understand the dynamic in the commodity that may be a clue to the need to look at other commodities
- That appears to be clusters of health problem in neighbors of Hog facilities
- As parts of work on physical assessment of water lung function tests need to be included for all tests.

Individual Session Evaluation

- Any exposure to a confined production facility will be limited and safety articles will be used
- Important in planning research in this area participating populations to study
- Pay attention to how controls are chosen
- Awareness of learning more about it
- Project ideas
- Want to get involved in studying this
- How much danger exists in the swine industry

Session 5

- Mental Health issue excellent
- Very good to be in agreement with the workers over the info. Provide support to organization that supplies info to workers
- Good reference material
- The whole mental health issue with regard to Ag
- Study of mental disabilities as a disability. State can. Will train foreman and farm managers regarding farm mental health and may introduce EAP
- Looking more deeply at what constitutes a disability-looking at integrating all facts of _____ disabilities

Session 6

- The need to incorporate farmworkers and farmers in any discussion related to ag issues
- Need to focus on sustainable Ag. Use popular educational techniques
- Access of information for farmworkers safety
- _____ ideas on where funding should go
- Other emerging biological issues/hazards than genetic engineering
- Pay more attention to policy issues
- Need to create awareness of tractor safety. Among Spanish speaking farmworkers/community in general. Need to focus more on pesticide education
- Good forms on recommendation and solutions

Session 7

- CTD/MSD highly prevalent in working agricultural populations
- Put musculoskeletal injuries at top of priority list for ag hazards. Very costly to agriculture
- Need to educate myself on the topic of ergonomics
- Regs not total action-practical dialogue between employer/employee, especially youth
- We need a better definition and classifications for farm workers
- Focus needed to address MSD
- Simple solutions to ergonomic issues. Good focus on hired farm workers
- MSD plays a large part in the safety issues if should receive more attention
- Ergonomics is the upcoming

Session 8

- Would use this info for training
- I enjoyed hearing about the MC-Davis studies on respiratory illnesses and will pursue more info on those studies
- Refocus on tractors

Individual Session Evaluation

- You need to clarify what you are using as denominator data when working out rates
- I will surely emphasize the teaching 'awareness program on safety
- Data and stats

Session 9

- Try to be more sensitive to others perspectives because coalitions often consist of people who don't necessarily agree but are affected by a common problem or problems
- Yes, potential future eval. _____ ideas
- Consider evaluation of coalitions more carefully
- Look at the issues in more depth
- Fostering partnership between farmers and farmworkers-they have many things in common. Common interests
- Be more focused. Look closer at priorities
- I will not only encourage teaching farm safety, but I will also try and partner up with other organizations
- An awareness of what has been done in this arena and excitement to continue the work. Sometimes the day-to-day schedule doesn't allow you to notice the actual accomplishments

Session 10

- Dichotomy between workers comp and health insurance approach to Muscular skeletal injury
- Farm safety planning-identify and remove hazards
- Don presented a lot of good information
- Focus points for interventions strategies
- Amount of market share in insurance
- Rates in my state are higher than in other states
- New insights in trying to work with insurance companies
- Health side if insurance and workers comp on side are separated, so need to address them separately

Session 11

- Importance of evaluation of educational programs
- I plan to review an article suggested by R. Rauticanen
- Changing needs of farmers must lead to critical thinking to meet needs most effectively. Interesting information for considering intervention development
- Both talks--good info
- Some ideas to implement in my state for ____ to enhance our involvement of farmers in farm safety activities
- We need a better way to track this information and keep it up to date
- Speaker 2-better understanding of potential risks associated with structures. Also, construction of structures is an important area. These areas I now can be better aware and more knowledgeable within this area
- Evaluate confined space training in community
- Innovative methods of training/engineering
- Education is necessary but not alone in new approaches. Also need to repeat, repeat, repeat and....

Individual Session Evaluation

- Ideas for incentives
- Need to revise way we look at educating in all areas

Session 12

- Some ideas on how to proceed with working with the migrant/seasonal population
- Research legislation relating to Ag will request full report: Suffering in Silence
- Good data on how to
- Why did Congress and why do they continue to exempt farm families? Unable to regulate effective--need to educate not regulate
- Though studies shared we are an excellent employer. Educating and training our employees
- Local age of workers. It is a shame that the same law cannot be applied to ag
- About the poor health of the farm worker
- FW--No one said anything new

Session 13

- Both speakers sparked my interest in the topics
- Keep things natural and real. Out responsibility to the future
- Distance learning potential, Biotech implications
- Biotechnology and safety
- Investigate bio issue for educational programs
- The huge impact of GMO and Biotechnology on Ag
- Effects of Biotech on farming. How does this effect new engineering equip. strategies? New interventions?
- I would like to find out about the Ag safety course and if it's available in our area. Could we still get TV-VCR and watch it?
- Ideas for web safety course
- Need to be more knowledgeable re: GMO's

Session 14

- Makes me think that training physicians already practicing in rural communities might be more successful at rural numbers
- Information about the Ag Occ Health Training Program-something I want to attend
- Ideas to experience in Ag/Occ Health and safety from an interdisciplinary approach
- Ideas for how to develop HC profession training. Best ways to reach indiv. Groups
- Curriculum and training program maybe enhanced and replicated
- Try to get local health care providers together and begin educating them to the concerns of Ag Health
- Coalition building with other appropriate departments
- Additional work with rural community

Session 15

- Importance of cultural issues, stories, parables in teaching safety
- I need in-service training
- Objectives of ASP's training programs are a good comprehensive "list" of competencies

Individual Session Evaluation

- Take a look at our local EMS in our state and see if and how areas are served. I am also curious if out universities are offering classes toward Ag Safety Health Specialists
- I can be a proponent of encouraging support for local fire, rescue, EMS and Ag partnerships
- Develop some activity to answer some of the questions raised
- Very Good
- FW -Nothing New

Session 16

- Few of new technological changes made on equipment to improve safety
- We have to understand why people ignore safety equip. Behavior, habits, culture, etc. Learn to address these issues and educate
- Need to have reinforcement for behavioral change _____. Have positive message about safety ___ line of satellite
- Developing interventions that involve the use of socioculturistic concepts
- Good visual examples

Overall, how could this session have been more successful in enhancing your understanding of the topic?

Session 1

- Ran out of handouts
- Less reading of slides and/or overheads
- Speakers # 1 and 2--provide a handout
- Use of handout like (speaker 3). Dr. Lie used-better for all
- Handouts with outlines
- Give us copies of the power point data since so many farmworkers are Hispanic. There was an absence of data information or ethnic breakdown of data. Also, for example, presentation as FW-aged-reference was made to farmers only
- Good overall
- More time allowed, which of course was not possible
- More time for the first speaker or time for some discussion
- Bring the info together
- Should have only had 2 speaker-too short time for each
- Very Good
- Was good

Session 2

- More information on the benefits of ag and how as an industry we have been polluting less, using more precision placement of fertilizer and chemicals. Urban home owners need to be educated on the uses of fertilizer and pesticides
- In this venue, I would prefer that "overview" is dropped to allow discussion of fewer, but more specific issues/risks/ (Specific pesticide issues, etc)
- More info on existing programs and initiatives
- More case studies

Individual Session Evaluation

- No suggestions-great session
- Would like more info on the balance between harm caused by ag vs. benefit
- Success story of nutrient management programs, IPM, Pesticide levels in surface water
- The perspective of holistic approach to environments making agriculture inclusive with other actions was excellent
- Yes, more presenters on the topic
- Excellent job
- By talking more about the contaminants, pesticides, fertilizers, etc. and using data to take a stronger stand in the development of recommendations to improve health and safety
- I agreed for the most part what was said, but it was reviewed at a vague, academic level

Session 3

- Techno difficulties were a big problem
- Reference list of books and animals
- Excellent speakers
- Good session
- No need to go through the 1st presentation so fast
- -Less stuff, more in depth on simple issue. Too much broad brush approach, narrow the stage of position (?)
- Both presentations were east coast based --would be nice to include Pacific NW. Even so will take the knowledge shared and apply in the NW
- Primary concern was impact of power point computer presentation problems
- Technical break down took much of presentation time
- Not enough on seasonal/migrant workers due to technical problems
- Session organizer/hosts need to get their act together

Session 4

- I feel this was a very informative session
- She used too many medical terms for the average person
- Handouts
- More time allowed for presenters
- Very Nice Job--Thank You!
- Longer more questions for audience. However, given the overall conference and topics, expanding class length might be counterproductive
- The type of waste treatment that is needed to prevent possible environmental disease
- Handouts! Handouts!
- Good session
- Overheads for session #1 were unclear-too wordy
- Was very good
- Excellent session
- Any illustration after that projector would be a plus. People see projectors in each session and would like something else to focus on. It would help to grab attention for any sort of audience

Session 5

- Handouts are important

Individual Session Evaluation

- Each speaker should have more time
- No suggestions
- Try not to fit 3 speakers into one session
-

Session 6

- Great Speaker
- I trust her work and recommendations
- Good
- Slides or overheads for Teresa. She had good information, but she basically made a speech
- More data on numbers of farmworkers and pesticide use

Session 7

- For ergonomics specifically and other topics throughout the conference in general, it would be helpful to make the links between turning research into concrete action for policy change or simply changing farm practices. How do we best use research to improve H&S for everybody
- Two speakers instead of three-the presentations were rushed. Didn't eve have time to interact with presenters
- I felt most of the emphasis was put on what I would classify as the migrant workers
- We all need to react by observing closer teen ___ and protection to them as well as their free to promote improvement of ___ ___ to meet MSD
- Very Good
- Steve-well delivered presentation, better than the others today. Schedules that is accurate. David gave excellent presentation

Session 8

- Needed more time to cover all the topics brought up
- This session could have been 2
- Hand outs would have been helpful-- esp. since large amount of data presented
- Would have benefited from handouts-lots of info
- With al sessions it would have been nice to have handouts of what was being presented. The presenters had great data but was unable to write it all down. If they were in handout form, I could have take notes on topics of interest
- Use a speaker that has a voice with more inflection. Dr. Hand was too monotones
- Need handouts
- Not so compact and time restrictions

Session 9

- #2 AV-could have kept interest-hard to listen to large amount of info presented- info very informative though. Presenter very knowledgeable
- Speaker 2 could have used some slides or overheads instead of a lecture format
- Graphics, slides, etc.
- Ok
- Nothing

Session 10

- More applied examples, e.g. cases of insurance claims-effects on farms

Individual Session Evaluation

- Have someone here from the health insurance industry
- The insurance incentive talk could be enhanced by inclusion of health insurance management also
- More interpretation of morality/morbidity stats. More time for insurance q&a
- Is insurance a possible way to influence safety on the farm?

Session 11

- Paired 1st speaker of session 11 with 1st speaker of session 13. flow of topic would be enhanced
- Session 1 was read. Provide more information than slides. E.g. What could be done with all the information on effective vs ineffective interventions? This audience needs to know more about what works well!
- Excellent information. Great ideas to implement in my state
- Handouts
- More time for questions
- Rautianinen noted difficulties in evaluation techniques, but did not offer thoughts on how to improve evaluation, based on his lit. review

Session 12

- All speakers presented too much topic in time allotted. Too rushed and no time for q/a. Organizational effort--GREAT TRY. Enjoyed the 2X AM/PM break to network with colleagues
- Technical problems again! Computer failure slowed down the 3rd presentation. Why? Tech failure! However, presentation was augmented through a good info handout
- Copies of presentation by Carlos
- Data/presentations need to be more connected to overall purpose of conference
- Each session is trying to have too many speakers we are missing out on great material gathered
- The second speaker could have helped my language barrier by showing slides with key points as he talked
- Excellent session. No changes except wished for more time
- Question" Were there evaluation forms printed in Spanish for the farmworker participants
- A copy of the survey study would be helpful
- Speaker 2 could not be understood. Better to speak in Spanish with translator

Session 13

- More "how to" in videotape-class session
- Excellent sessions
- When videos use the topic it would be good to see a clip from the video
- Talk about some other modes information dissemination
- John made an excellent presentation
- Each of the topics could have been a whole session
- Hotel providing VCR for Carol
- Handouts are needed
- Make a TV-VCR available for those who want to view the ag safety class tape

Individual Session Evaluation

Session 14

- It was great-no suggestions
- Dr. Wheat-great speaker. Most helpful session that I have attended. Excellent
- Handouts of presentations
- Better, LARGER print on overheads too small to read. Don't __-has spoke on recommendation on "to do first" but what has been accomplished? (Ironically I can't read some of this because he wrote so small!!!)

Session 15

- Great Job
- FW Enforcing the laws that exist in the rules an regulations of each violation committed

Session 16

- Neither speaker was interesting. Couldn't see overheads for #1. #2 read everything
- How can researchers influence manufacturers to produce safer machinery
- Not reading slides-boring

FW-I have a son who needs help studying the information. He submitted an application to Washington University, but there was no space. He was put on a waiting list. He has the desire to continue. Need help and hope someone will give opportunity. Javier S. Duarte (831-724-8378)

APPENDIX D

An Agricultural Safety and Health Conference:
Using Past and Present to Map Future Action

Consensus Development Process Participant

Perception of Role Questionnaire

As a portion of the evaluation of this project context questions relating to the perceptions of individual participants are of interest. The following questions relate to the perceived roles of individuals and organizations that comprise these work-groups and how those perceptions of involvement may change as the project progresses. The responses to these questions will provide a status report of current thinking and will be compared to responses given in the future to track changes that occur.

Please provide your thinking on the questions below as it currently exists. All comments are welcome.

What do you perceive as your role on your specific work-group?

What do you perceive as the role of the organization you represent (if applicable) on your specific work-group?

Has information presented at this conference changed any of the opinions on agricultural safety and health issues or concerns you held prior to the conference?

Yes _____ No _____

If Yes, please provide your view of that change.

Thank you!

APPENDIX E

GAPS/NEEDS/OVERSIGHTS

1) Farm Populations

Elderly

TRANSFERRING THE FARM AND ESTATE PLANNING

Youth

Risks for children because of lack of childcare.

Children are excluded and have special needs.

WOMEN AS SPECIAL CATEGORY

HANDICAP OR PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED FARMER

QUESTION FOR #1 & #2 – DON'T MOST ISSUES OF RELATED TO FARMERS AND FARMWORKERS OVERLAP?

2) Hired Workers

Lack of Hired Worker Benefits

CULTURAL AND LANGUAGE COMPETENCY

MISSING GREEN CARDS

Conditions – Working and Living

Poor housing conditions.

Employers with less than 10 workers are not covered under Field Sanitation laws.

Transportation to work for farmworkers is very bad.

Risks related to machinery and lack of adequate training.

In the case of accidents, the employer does not take responsibility and, does not provide health insurance.

There is a lack of good legal services.

Pesticides

Better training about pesticides, current training is insufficient.

Research and Investigations

Investigations or studies to improve the agricultural system to make it healthier and safer for workers.

Provision of information to workers about the studies being done.

Farmworkers have no control over the studies/investigations that are done.

Scarcity of studies focusing on farmworkers (only focuses on farmers).

Lack of scientific studies about the toxic effects of pesticides on farmworkers.

Need for crop specific studies on the short and long term effects of pesticides used.

Study the effects of biotechnology and new methods.

Respect and Dignity

Empowerment (**perhaps "individual responsibility" or "group strength"??**) of workers and its' impact on job safety.

Lack of equality between men and women workers.

3) Human Health

Health Services

Stress
Crisis management
Shortage of professionals in rural areas
Women's Health – Reproductive Issues
Mental Health

**MORE BENEFITS FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES AVAILABLE IN
NONTRADITIONAL SITES TO REMOVE STIGMA (such as in churches,
or in the home)**

Integrated Rural Health Clinics – includes all common services needed
National Health Service Corp – specific training for all health providers
Need for mobile clinics.
Lack of access to the clinics.
Lack of low cost medical insurance

FOR EVERYONE

Lack of protection for workers who get sick.
The Migrant Health clinics' Board of Directors need more farmworker participation.

ADDICTION SERVICES AND HUMAN SERVICES

4) Engineering and Technology

Not enough ROPS advancement and use

INCENTIVES FOR ROPS TO INCLUDE TRACTORS OLDER THAN 1950

Lack of Input from Farmers/Workers in Engineering of Equipment

Issues of Construction Activity on Farms

Inherent Safety Problems with Old Equipment and Buildings

5) Environmental Health

Need for Reasonable Environmental Laws

THIS NEEDS TO BE CLARIFIED

Workers are exposed to chemicals in their houses

NEEDS CLARIFICATION RE:

WATER SUPPLY OR CHEMICAL DRIFT OR BOTH?

**ARE WE SPEAKING HERE OF CLEANERS ETC. USED IN THE HOUSE OR
PESTICIDES ETC. TRACKED INTO THE HOUSE FROM OUTSIDE, OR BOTH?**

Capital Investment in Facilities/Equipment to Improve Worker Productivity/Safety and Health

Lack of scientific studies about the toxic effects of pesticides on farmworkers.

Need for crop specific studies on the short and long term effects of pesticides used

Long term Respiratory Effects of Hog Confinement

**REFERENCES SHOULD BE MADE TO ALL ANIMAL CONFINEMENT
TRAINING FOR ALL ON THE FARM ABOUT CHEMICALS, NOT JUST FOR THOSE
WHO ARE MIXING CHEMICALS**

6) Community Intervention Strategies

Need more information on Economic Impacts of Addressing Injury/Illness Concerns

Need for Financial Incentives to Assist Owner/Operators in Addressing Injury/Illness Concerns

Additional Need for Translation of Research into Practice (farmer/worker friendly)
Not Addressing Cultural Differences
Importance of Volunteerism in Rural Life
Training of Those Moving To and Taking on Rural Life

Neighbor Notification of Activities

FROM BOTH CHEMICAL DEALERS & FARMERS

RECRUITING & RETAINING EMS (FIRE, RESCUE, EMT)

EMPHASIZE IMPORTANCE OF TRAINING TO DO

7) Training of Agricultural Safety and Health Specialists

Lack of coordination with/use of medical/health professionals

ADD INFO RE: OLDER FARMERS TO PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

8) Agricultural Occupational Health Services and Delivery

Ergonomics – Muscular-skeletal disorders

**FOR WOMEN, CHILDREN & OLDER FARMERS REPRODUCTIVE ISSUES
(EFFECT OF CHEMICAL AND MEDICINE EXPOSURE TO FETUS AND FURTHER
PREGNANCIES) LABELING NEEDS TO BE IMPROVED**

Updating/Informing Health Care Professionals

All Levels – Especially Pertinent to Populations Served (Child, Migrant)

Little Behavioral Health Understanding

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) in Rural Areas

INCREASE 1ST RESPONDER COURSES

DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN FIRST ON THE SCENE & 1ST RESPONDER

COURSES

Emergency (fire, extrication) Response in Rural Areas

USE GPS SYSTEMS-REGIONAL, PERSONS AT HIGH RISK

TIE CELL PHONES TO GPS

Lack of coordination with/use of Safety/Engineering professionals

SAFETY AS A CERTIFICATION-

ENCOURAGE FARMEDIC

TEACH FIRST AID IN SCHOOLS

9) Public Policy

Reliability and Consistency of Data

Little Legislative and Policy Development at all

No Coordinated Legislative and Policy Advancement

Equity in International Labor and Environmental Standards

Labeling of Point of Origin

**Very complicated. How far back? Is this not a consumer health issue? Explanation
needed about the relationship to health and safety of ag group.**

Lack of compliance in the laws.

Low quality of workers' compensation insurance.
Problems that undocumented workers face.
ACCURACY OF DOCUMENTATION

SUGGESTIONS TO ADDRESS

1) Farm Populations

WOMEN AS A CATEGORY

Elderly

Community development

Financial planning

Community health services

Insurance

Mental Health/Social Services

Economic development

Safety Education

Media

Train the trainer

Guidelines for adult children (NAGCAT)OU

Technology

Assistive

ROPS

Youth

Expansion of education options -- Distance Learning

Early childhood programs

Healthcare -- Phys and Mental

Non-Farm visitors

Legislation for youth safety

Refundable Tax Credits/Financial Incentive

Licensing drivers

ROPS equipped tractors

Mentoring on job

Studies focusing on the children of farmworkers.

Schools and childcare facilities should be removed from the areas where pesticides are applied and the notification laws should be followed.

ENFORCEMENT OF CURRENT NOTIFICATION LAWS

THE NUMBER OF AVAILABLE SLOTS AT MIGRANT HEADSTART CENTERS AS WELL AS OTHER CHILDCARE FACILITIES NEED TO BE INCREASED.

COMPUTER SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

Disabled Farmers

EVALUATIONS/STUDIES ON THEIR APPROACH TO FARMING AND PREVENTION OF FURTHER ACCIDENTS

DEVELOP NEW METHODS SO CHALLENGED INDIVIDUALS CAN CONTINUE TO WORK ETC.

2) Hired Workers

Incentives for owner/operators' to provide benefits-insurance, workman's comp

**NEEDS TO INCLUDE HIRED FARM LABORERS AND THEIR FAMILIES
WHETHER DOCUMENTED OR UNDOCUMENTED.**

**ALL STATES NEED WORKER COMP FOR DOCUMENTED AND
UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS.**

Access to healthcare

Training/Mentoring for safety

AVAILABILITY OF LANGUAGE LINE SERVICES

CLARIFICATION - It was discussed that this service is available at \$35 a year. A rural hospital currently subscribes and when a person who speaks a different language than English, they call the service and they have immediate assistance in translation.

Conditions – Working and Living

Protective clothing and equipment should be provided to farmworkers.

Improve workers' salaries.

Test the well water in the camps, before and during the season.

It should be obligated that employers report accidents, pesticide incidences, etc.

Research/Investigations

Studies focusing on the children of farmworkers.

Utilize farmworker organizations in the studies (i.e. as interviewers that participate in each level of the process).

That studies be done based on workers' identified needs and concerns.

Do not focus so much on government statistics since they do not always reflect the reality.

That interviews not be conducted in front of the employers or their representatives, so that they will be more objective.

More studies focusing on farmworkers.

Test the well water in the camps, before and during the season.

Avoid paternalism in the studies.

Conduct a study to determine the value of the labor provided by farmworkers.

Conduct an economic study that determines the percentage of the agricultural economy that farmworkers receive. ("food \$")

When studies are done about the farmworkers, researchers should speak directly with the farmworkers without advising or asking permission of the employers or crew leaders. The studies should be done independently of the employers.

That employers do not oppose studies being done with the workers and should not prevent access to the farmworkers.

Conduct a study that examines the number of hours farmworkers work with the impact on their health and the longevity. Also, conduct a study that monitors the blood toxicity of the farmworkers.

Respect and Dignity

That workers' organizations be taken into account.

Recognition of the economic value of farmworkers.

Utilize farmworker organizations in the studies (i.e. as interviewers that participate in each level of the process).

THE TERMS “EMPLOYER” AND “EMPLOYEE” NEED TO BE DEFINED, ALONG WITH RESPONSIBILITIES.

ARE GROWERS BEING TARGETED AS THE SOURCE OF THE SOLUTIONS TO MOST OF THE PROBLEMS AFFECTING HIRED FARM WORKERS?

3) Human Health

Women’s Health – Reproductive Issues

Ag. pesticide exposures

Vaccinations

Hormones

Ergonomics

Health care services should not exclude undocumented workers.

Free and complete healthcare.

4) Engineering and Technology

ROPS

Increase interest in retrofitting older tractors

Increase incentives (use local tech ed schools to install)

NEED INCENTIVES TO IMPLEMENT SAFETY PRACTICES AND TECHNOLOGY.

SETS GROUNDWORK FOR LEGISLATION-COMBINED WITH FEDERAL ASSISTANCE THROUGH FSA UNDER USDA.

5) Environmental Health

Pesticide companies should pay for the damages.

Look for more alternatives, in order not to use pesticides.

6) Community Intervention Strategies

Economic Impacts/Financial Incentives

Cost/Benefit studies

Development of economic modeling to predict economic hardships and be able to respond in a timely manner

Development of farm business plans that include farm health and safety

Subsidy/Incentive programs for safety initiatives (reduced premiums, Certified Safe Farm)

Rates competitive and tied to safety and/or risk

Manufacturer rebates

Tax incentives – equipment and buildings

Additions to current existing coverage available – both family and hired workers

Switch definition of success from production yield to income net/unit

Would switching definition of "success" from production yield to income net/unit, make any difference?

Economic impact of safety interventions

Sources for funding – Feds, Tobacco settlement, Private and public foundations

Build infrastructure for serving rural communities

 Bridges, equipment

 Educational Incentives

Schools and childcare facilities should be removed from the areas where pesticides are applied, and the notification laws should be followed.

EMPHASIZE ENFORCEMENT OF CURRENT LAWS

Cultural Differences

Development of local action groups

Identify and develop strategies to address cultural differences

 Literacy programs

 All groups involved in research programs and safety issues

Greater utilization of existing networks to ensure more grassroots involvement

50% producer or members of target population involved

Farm family centered planning/involvement

Disabled awareness/interventions

Education

Increase Distance Learning/Internet Options

Child/Labor/Age Appropriate Tasks

Reset social norms – advertising with kids doing other jobs

Using Extension, Veterinarians, Health Care Providers

 Volunteer Certification of knowledge

Disseminate Best Practices of important safety concerns

Better Networks of sharing ideas and resources for farm issues and increasing public awareness

More farmer education as opposed to regulation

Research information disseminated in farmer friendly language

Pesticide education for the community

MORE HANDS ON INSTRUCTION NEEDS TO BE DEVELOPED

Translation of Research into Practice

Maintain and expand NASD for global networking

Commercialization of research products

Increase resources thru USDA to deliver information and engage farm population in safety and health

Farmer member networks – local/community based

Use common farmer contact points, FSA/Extension to promote farm safety issues and disseminate information

Incentives for interdisciplinary courses

Importance of Volunteerism in Rural Life

Studies if is down and why if is

Studies on how to improve

Make part of HS/College/Grad requirement for community service

Use mentoring from service organizations

Training of Those Moving To and Taking on Rural Life

Mentoring Programs – New rural residents with older/younger farmers

7) Training of Agricultural Safety and Health Specialists

8) Agricultural Occupational Health Services and Delivery

Rural Emergency Response

Funding for capitol equipment and communications

Funding for First Aid Training

IS THIS FOR FARMERS, EMS WORKERS OR BOTH?

Use of GPS in remote areas

Automated SOS – standing equipment

Change in position technology

Hazard mapping

Marking of rural roads

MULTI-STATE STUDIES TO INVESTIGATE THE PROBLEM OF RETENTION OF VOLUNTEER PERSONNEL – BARRIERS AND INCENTIVES

9) Public Policy

Reliability/Consistency of Data

Develop better survey of farm populations

Especially: Family Members, Hired, Migrant, Seasonal

Standard definitions – Farm operations, land owners, disability, occupation

National template

Minimum Data Set – State Level, Include Commodity Information

Developing consistent and timely Set

Expand FACE program to other states.

Development of data warehouse (not one site but accessible to all)

STUDIES OF FARMERS, THEMSELVES, NEED TO BE MADE TO DETERMINE HOW THEIR HOURS IMPACT THEMSELVES AND THEIR FAMILIES

Legislative/Policy Development

National Program to recognize regions by commodity

Development of consistent legislation on tractor ROPS

Development of state strategic plans for injury/illness reduction

Policy statement and work by local, state, Fed in regards to farm injury prevention

Creating substantial fund for ASH centered on engineering implementation and education – controlled and administered by farmers

Develop statewide consensus for requirements of safety

Tractor operator certification/drivers license

Increase Federal Funding to Maintain and Expand Current Programs

Increase USDA involvement FSA/Extension/CSREES

Increase interagency cooperation and collaboration

Fully Coordinated/Inclusive National Promotional Campaign

Safety and Health Scenery Site
New Information
New Programs/Initiatives
TV ads/PSAs

National Ag. Mental Health Center

Agricultural document similar to Health People 2010 – contains outcomes

Passage of National Ag. and Rural Health Act, with appropriations

Expand the National Ag. Safety Data disc to include/improve HEALTH issues

State interdisciplinary centers for data collection, research, and training

Stricter fines for those who violate the laws.

Revise existing laws and promote better laws to protect farmworkers.

General amnesty for farmworkers

Investigate the agencies responsible for enforcing the laws (i.e. EPA, DOL, OSHA, DEC), and demand that those agencies that are not, meet their responsibilities.

Need to investigate the Farm Labor Contractor system:

Should eliminate this system that is damaging to workers.

The employer should be held responsible.

The fines should be stricter.

In proposals about health and safety, laws should be proposed to empower farmworkers with the right to organize.

Punishments should be more severe. It should be a crime if the employer persists in violating the laws and at the same time, they should compensate the workers affected.

Farmworker organizations should work together to give the message to Congress (about all the problems mentioned here). This group of six farmworker organizations should present these recommendations to their legislators. Get rid of exclusions and exemptions in the law and also the laws that give fewer protections to farmworkers. Equal protection under the law is necessary.

Prohibit high risk pesticides

ESTABLISH NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MENTAL/BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CENTER

BARRIERS

1) Farm Populations

Elderly

Attitudes

- Fear of change
- Fear of Technology
- Denial of Problem

Financial

FINANCIAL PLANNING ON THE TRANSITION OF THE FARM- GENERATIONAL TRANSITION OF THE FARM

- Farm Economy
- Lack of Financial/Insurance Incentives
- Cost of Equipment

"AT COST" IS NOT AN INCENTIVE

Differences in life experiences – male, female

Women as owners

FINANCIAL, DEALERS, TRANSITIONS

Lack of Farm Leadership

Youth

Lack of Interest **HOW CAN THIS BE DONE?**

Developing programs acceptable to special youth pops

Resistance from parents

Youth attitudes/immaturity

Time constraints – Youth/parents

Need for leadership from farm community

Perceptions of Government

Resist regulation – need to self regulate

Change through incentives

Cost/Benefits of Changes

Needs to be win-win

2) Hired Workers

Research and Investigations

Farmworker organizations do not have access to funds or the technology, and have to depend on others to conduct the studies.

Respect and Dignity

Lack of value placed on the lives of farmworkers.

Reprisals against farmworkers from the employers, crew leaders, INS (immigration), the police, etc.

Attitude of employers and supervisors when workers get sick.

Discrimination (and the -isms) by the people who conduct studies and work in the different the agencies.

Paternalism - there are funds for services but not for empowerment of the community.
Divisions are created among farmworkers themselves.

CULTURAL AND LANGUAGE COMPETENCY

3) Human Health

People don't understand how relates to them
Personal behaviors/priorities

4) Engineering and Technology

Existence of old equipment and buildings

5) Environmental Health

Prioritize from Injury/Health Standpoint
Hazards/Risks need to be controlled at every level

6) Community Intervention Strategies

Not getting education to the right people
Limited money & limited resources (people, volunteers, time) to get to right people
Social Norms/Past History/Attitudes
 Farm Safety and Health Modeling
 Conflicts with inexperienced residents (don't know what getting into)
Faith Communities
 Resources/Influence
 Fatalism
 Less Stigma in receiving mental health services through church
Facilitate Rural Citizens in Awareness and Participation (engagement in political process)

HEALTH CARE AGENCIES PROVIDING SAFETY TRAINING DURING A HOME VISIT

7) Training of Agricultural Safety and Health Specialists

Few mentoring Programs in Safety and Health

8) Agricultural Occupational Health Services and Delivery

Demise of Rural Hospitals/Social Implications from Closure
Few mentoring Programs in Safety and Health

Workers

Language - lack of bilingual staff in the agencies. For example, the clinics that receive government funds should have bilingual staff.

Lack of funds for farmworker health programs.

Clinics do not have a sufficient number of or well-prepared doctors.

High cost of medical treatment in relation to what farmworkers earn.

BOTH ABOVE ITEMS APPLY TO FARMERS AS WELL

9) Public Policy

Turfism

Lack of Funding/more \$/onging \$

Lack of Coordination/ Lack of centralized source/ data base

Power of Agribusiness - i.e. Farm Bureau, farmers associations, corporations, etc.

CLARIFY TERM "CORPORATIONS"

Lack of funds for farmworker programs in general.

Immigration laws.

Bureaucratic processes for compensation.

The political, economic, and social organization of agriculture in the United States.

CLARIFY MEANING.

Lack of alliances between small farmers and farmworkers.

The (US-Mexico) Border.

There are no legal protections for undocumented workers.

H2A - the abuses of this program.

CLARIFICATION NEEDED – VISA WHICH ALLOWS FOR WORKER ENTRY.

The justice system favors employers.

FARMERS FEEL IT FAVORS EMPLOYEES

Violence against people crossing the Border.

Lack of coverage of Workman's Compensation in many states.

Funding restrictions for agencies that work with farmworkers (i.e. Legal services).

Difficulty of obtaining a drivers' license.

There are not educational and formational opportunities available to the children of farmworkers (i.e. scholarships), and there are no professionals from the community.

ARE CHILDREN WORKING IN THE FIELDS OR GOING TO SCHOOL?

HOW DOES THE FAMILY FEEL ABOUT EDUCATION?

Paternalism - there are funds for services but not for empowerment of the community.

CONSISTENT ENFORCEMENT OF CHILD LABOR LAWS

REMINDER – This listing contains ONLY those items about which there are questions or disagreements. All other items are considered to be used in developing potential recommendations.

Two Overall Thoughts for Discussion

The idea has been put forward that all references to farmers or farmworkers should be referred to as “agricultural worker.”

The other idea advanced, which corresponds with above, is that most issues related to farmers and farmworkers (current use) are for the most part overlapping.

GAPS/NEEDS/OVERSIGHTS

1) Farm Populations

Elderly

Transferring the farm and estate planning.

Disagreement arose whether this was an appropriate topic for discussion, What is the connection to Ag. Health and Safety?

2) Hired Workers

Cultural and Language Competency

Disagreements arose as to what exactly was being referred to. Does this mean an accommodation for non-English speaking farmerworkers alone? And, if so, why?

Missing Green Cards

Disagreements arose whether missing green cards were an issue appropriate for this document. It was the feeling of some that dealing with immigration issues and policy in this document will shift the focus away from ag safety and health, particularly in the current immigration environment.

Question arose if this was the Farm Contractor’s responsibility.

Conditions – Working and Living

Farmworkers have no control over the studies/investigations that are done.

Disagreement arose with this statement.

Respect and Dignity

Empowerment (perhaps "individual responsibility" or "group strength"??) of workers and its' impact on job safety.

Lack of equality between men and women workers.

Question arose whether these both were social issues that are really tied to all of the above? And, if so are they appropriate for this document.

Question arose whether respect and dignity could be given or earned by either farmworkers or farmers/employers, particularly those that do not have direct interaction.

Two General Question for Section 2) Hired Workers.

The general question is put forward whether this entire section was appropriate for the goals of this particular activity.

And, the general question is put forward whether this entire section is something we can ultimately influence.

3) Human Health

Shortage of professionals in rural areas

Question arose if this was just a regional problem?

Women's Health – Reproductive Issues

Question arose, aren't women's health issues also men's issues?

4) Engineering and Technology

Not enough ROPS advancement and use

Disagreement arose that this is an Engineering and Technology issue.

Incentives for ROPS to include tractors older than 1950

Thought put forward:

In general ROPS use and incentives to stimulate are not E&T issues. Regarding ROPS for older tractors, we should be guided by the NIOSH study and note two things...1) Pre '50 tractors are not involved in a large portion of OverTurn's (at least in data I have seen), and 2) we would do well to first focus on ROPS for tractors for which they are already available back to at least 1970 and for some manufacturers back to 1960.

TWO ADDITIONAL THOUGHTS FOR DISCUSSION

a) High-speed tractors should be banned in the US.

b) There need to be safety regulations regarding the importation of agricultural equipment. A lot of equipment that is manufactured by European companies and US companies for sale abroad is not equipped with safety features. This equipment should be banned for sale in the US.

5) Environmental Health

Need for Reasonable Environmental Laws

Questions arose as to what “reasonable” meant. Clarification needed.

Workers are exposed to chemicals in their houses

Questions arose whether this was referring to in-house water supplies or chemical drift or both. Clarification needed.

Questions arose if we speaking here of cleaners etc. used in the house or pesticides etc. tracked into the house from outside, or both? Clarification needed.

Long term Respiratory Effects of Hog Confinement

Question arose as to whether “Hog” confinement should be changed to “All Animal” confinement.

Training for ALL on the farm about chemicals, not just for those that are mixing chemicals

Disagreements arose with a statement that ALL people living/working on that farm should receive training.

6) Community Intervention Strategies

Importance of Volunteerism in Rural Life

Question arose as to whom this was aimed (Farmers, Farmworkers, Urbanites? And, is this appropriate for this document. Clarification needed.

Training of Those Moving To and Taking on Rural Life

Question arose as to whom this was aimed (Farmers, Farmworkers, Urbanites? And, is this appropriate for this document. It was noted that Farm Bureau has a booklet on this. Clarification needed.

8) Agricultural Occupational Health Services and Delivery

Use GPS systems, Tie Cell phones to GPS

ADDITIONAL THOUGHTS FOR DISCUSSION

Suggestions for a stronger statement regarding states adopting cell phone to GPS. A lot of states do not have universal use of 911/GPS in rural areas. Suggestion for linking precision farming technologies that use GPS to location needs of EMS crews.

9) Public Policy

Labeling of Point of Origin

Question arose as to whether this is a consumer health issue? And, explanation needed about the relationship to health and safety of ag group.

Disagreement with any statements regarding point of origin and believe this should be stricken from the document.

Lack of compliance in the laws

Question arose as to the implication of this. Does this imply more enforcement for laws already on the books should take place? Or, is the implication that more laws are needed? Clarification needed.

Low quality of workers' compensation insurance

Question arose as to whom this is comment is directed? Seems that many hired workers, particularly part-time, regardless of occupation have this difficulty.

Problems that undocumented workers face

Disagreement that this issue is appropriate for this activity. Clarification needed.

Accuracy of documentation

Question arose whether this would enhance farmworker safety by allowing for tracking of safety training and empowering workers to report employer violations. It is assumed that undocumented workers are not going to report safety violations because of fear of deportation.

Disagreement that this should be included as would shift the focus of the document away from ag safety and health to immigration policy.

SUGGESTIONS TO ADDRESS

1) Farm Population

Elderly

ADDITIONAL THOUGHT FOR DISCUSSION

Suggestions to add a statement about promoting the benefits of retiring to elderly farmers. Suggest creating some financial incentives and profit sharing models that would encourage/allow elderly farmers to retire.

Safety Education

Guidelines for adult children (NAGCAT).

Question arose thinking that NAGCAT was for children. Editor error. The intent of the suggestion was to develop materials for elderly/aged to contain developmental criteria (or diminishment of abilities) and appropriate tasks similar to those NAGCAT materials developed for youth.

Youth

Early Childhood Programs

Questions arose as to whether this is referring to childcare in lieu of safety education?

Legislation for youth safety

Refundable Tax Credits/Financial Incentive

Question arose as to what this meant. Clarification needed.

Mentoring on Job

Question arose if this was appropriate term in describing the relationship with a youth (mentoring usually involves a peer). Adults should be modeling for and training youth.

Schools and childcare facilities should be removed from the areas where pesticides are applied and the notification laws should be followed.

Enforcement of current notification laws.

Disagreement arose that it is practical to remove existing schools and daycare centers from areas where chemicals were applied. More practical solutions would be to prohibit placing new schools in those areas and to increase setbacks for application of chemicals in these areas.

Question arose as to the meaning of “enforcement of current notification laws.” Clarification needed.

Computer Software Development

Question arose as to what this meant. Editor oversight. The intended meaning was to develop computer software aimed at youth dealing with agricultural safety and health issues.

2) Hired Workers

ADDITIONAL THOUGHT FOR DISCUSSION

Language in this section should not reflect a them versus us, but the importance of the two models a) farmers/hired help, and b) farm families clear. There is also a need for one voice representing the farm/migrant workers.

Incentives for owner/operators’ to provide benefits-insurance, workman’s comp. Needs to include hired farm laborers and their families whether documented or undocumented. All states need worker comp for documented and undocumented workers.

Disagreement arose with providing health insurance for seasonal and part time employees. The farmers who hired these farmers stated it was cost prohibitive and this is not a benefit provided to seasonal or part time employees in other industries.

Questions arose as to specific meaning of "workers compensation." Is the insurance that provides income to workers if they have an accident and protects the employer from that liability. Or, is it to be considered unemployment insurance that is paid to the state and matched by the employee.

It is suggested that the insurance that protects employers should not be mandatory but the employer is assuming the risk by not purchasing it. The insurance that is paid to the state should be mandatory.

Research/Investigations

When studies are done about the farmworkers, researchers should speak directly with the farmworkers without advising or asking permission of the employers or crew leaders.

Disagreement arose that this should be done.

Respect and Dignity

Are growers being targeted as the source of the solutions to most of the problems affecting hired farm workers?

ADDITIONAL THOUGHT FOR DISCUSSION

Farm contractors as middlemen should be included in safety training and sensitivity to issues concerning workers.

3) Human Health

Free and complete healthcare

Disagreement arose that this should be provided.

Disagreement arose with the terminology, should be changed to affordable/available complete health care.

5) Environmental Health

Pesticide companies should pay for the damages

Disagreement arose to holding pesticide companies liable for damages caused by pesticide because the pesticide manufacturer cannot control

how the chemical is used once it has been purchased. Also concerns were raised as to what constitutes damage.

9) Public Policy

Legislative/Policy Development

General amnesty of farmworkers

Disagreement arose that this is appropriate for this document.

Legislative/Policy Development

Need to investigate the Farm Labor Contractor system: Should eliminate this system that is damaging to workers.

Disagreement arose that instead of eliminating them we need to include them and educate them.

ADDITIONAL THOUGHT FOR DISCUSSION

Suggestion of using A Model State Law program – this could be used as the gold standard and referred to in writing state laws.

ADDITIONAL THOUGHT FOR DISCUSSION

Suggestion for a child care tax deduction for agworkers.

ADDITIONAL THOUGHT FOR DISCUSSION

There is no rural unified voice for lobbying and in general – There is a clear need for this. Some group should serve as a unified “spokesperson for rural.” Maybe we should look at the reasons/cause of fragmentation of the “rural voice” in the first place?

ADDITIONAL THOUGHT FOR DISCUSSION

Suggestion of a roadway policy for farm implements on roadways-this would carry a restriction on unlicensed drivers, and carrying extra riders. It should be included in driver’s education. And, there should be a training for operating agricultural vehicles similar to that for semi-truck drivers.

BARRIERS

1) Farm Populations

Elderly

Attitudes

Fear of change, Fear of technology, Denial of problem

Question arose as to whether these represent fear itself or fear of associated costs?

Financial

Financial planning on the transition of the farm-generational transition of the farm.

Disagreement that this is appropriate for this activity.

Women as owners

Financial, Dealers, Transitions

Question arose as to what this meant?

Youth

ADDITIONAL THOUGHTS FOR DISCUSSION

This is a lot of PRIDE with following our traditions, and traditions can be barriers.

2) Hired Workers

Research and Investigations

Farmworker organizations do not have access to funds or the technology, and have to depend on others to conduct studies.

Question arose if this really only applied to farmworkers?

6) Community Intervention Strategies

ADDITIONAL THOUGHTS FOR DISCUSSION

The issues of the quality control of community intervention, training of those involved, the availability of accurate materials and information, and obtaining more volunteers to participate are all thought to be barriers.

Health care agencies providing safety training during home visit

Question arose as to why this was a barrier?

9) Public Policy

There are not educational and formational opportunities available to the children of farmworkers

Question arose if this was a regional issue?

Power of Agribusiness - i.e. Farm Bureau, farmers associations, corporations, etc.

Question arose as to what is the meaning of “corporations?”
Clarification needed.

The political, economic, and social organization of agriculture in the United States.

Question arose as to the meaning. Clarification needed.

The justice system favors employers.
Farmers feel it favors employees.

ADDITIONAL THOUGHT FOR DISCUSSION

We need each other and need to address the divisiveness and begin to work together.

Appendix F

