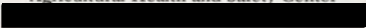




Program Representative
Agricultural Health and Safety Center



County Agricultural Building
Cooperative Extension Office
Visalia, California 93291-4584



[REDACTED]
Representante del
Centro de Salud y Seguridad Agricola
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
County Agricultural Building
Cooperative Extension Office
Visalia, California 93291-4584



The [redacted] Agricultural Health and Safety Center at Davis sponsors frequent seminars to update interested individuals in new issues, findings and methods related to ag health and safety. The seminars provide an opportunity for all people involved in agriculture to share information, and to assist in increasing and improving cooperation in the improvement of agricultural health and safety. All members of the agricultural community are welcome to attend. Call the Ag Center for more information.



[redacted] Agricultural Health and Safety Center

Davis, CA 95616-8757

FAX: [redacted]

Agricultural Health and Safety Center at Davis

Davis, CA 95616-8757



Improving the Health
and Safety of People
Working in Agriculture

[redacted]
Agricultural Health and Safety Center
at Davis

California Agriculture is a National Resource.

California agriculture is the biggest and most productive in the world!

Over 83,000 farms employing over half a million individuals produce over 16% of the nation's crop production, including 40% of all vegetables, and over 50% of all fruits, nuts and berries.

The health of California and other western state farmers, farmworkers, and their families is also a national resource.

To improve and protect the health and safety of Western state farmers, farmworkers, and their families, the [redacted] at Davis has established the Agricultural Health and Safety Center with support from the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).^{*} The Center's staff of epidemiologists, clinicians, toxicologists, agricultural engineers, industrial hygienists, and education specialists from departments and organizations both within and outside of the University work in collaboration to provide leadership in addressing a broad spectrum of health and safety issues concerning the agricultural workplace.



^{*}Cooperative Agreement #U07/CCU906162

The [redacted] Agricultural Health and Safety Center at Davis is committed to improving the health and safety of workers employees in agriculture through **Research, Outreach and Training, Industrial Hygiene/Safety and Policy Analysis.**

RESEARCH

The [redacted] Center's research projects include:

- Identifying important health and safety problems among California farm families and farmworkers
- Improving understanding of the causes of on-farm injuries and illnesses
- Reducing injury through improvements in job and tool design.
- Developing better ways of detecting, and protecting against, pesticide exposure
- Identifying the causes of occupational skin disease to better manage exposure and target measures to reduce the problem
- Analyzing ways in which pesticides are brought into the home and transferred to clothes, carpets and other textile products

OUTREACH/TRAINING

The [redacted] Center's outreach and training programs include:

- Developing and delivering worker safety training promote effective ways to deliver safety training and hazard awareness programs
- Providing worker safety training programs to farmers, farm labor contractors and others.

- Providing farm managers and supervisors with training and materials for developing a comprehensive, written agricultural health and safety program
- Improving cooperative efforts among community and nonprofit groups, farmworker clinics, insurers, and state agriculture and health agencies.
- Improving farm labor contractors' awareness and understanding of job safety training
- Conducting continuing medical education programs for community medical professionals

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE/SAFETY

The industrial hygiene and safety component of the Center serves as a resource to the research and outreach programs and initiates independent projects. Current projects include investigations of dust exposure in rice farming and in grape and citrus production.

POLICY

The purpose of the [redacted] Center's policy component is to analyze options for improving health and safety in the agricultural community from a legislative/ regulatory perspective. The Center will investigate pesticide exposures and regulations in order to analyze both pesticide illness surveillance systems and pesticide regulatory policy in California. The Center will also undertake an analysis of new California Environmental Protection Agency rules and implementation guidelines for hazard communication.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

County of Tulare
Agricultural Building

Mailing Address:
Agricultural Building

Visalia, California 93291-4584

July 25, 1993

CO 5 4 AUG 1993

Mr. Brian Lamb
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
C-SPAN
Suite 650
400 North Capitol Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001

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CO 5 4 AUG 1993

Dear Mr. Lamb:

I wish to take this opportunity to sincerely thank you for your exciting, educational partnership with the Close Up Foundation. I was fortunate to be one of the participants in their June 20-26, 1993 New Americans Program which included children of Migrant Farmworkers. From a personal perspective, your nationally televised, "Close Up on C-SPAN" programs are extremely important in that they give students, teachers, older Americans and home audiences across America the opportunity to share and participate in Close Up programs.

I am a representative for the Agricultural Health and Safety Center at the University of California, Davis. My involvement with Close Up was as a presenter of a wonderful and innovative Community Service Learning Project in which Migrant Education high school students from the Fresno County Department of Education surveyed and interviewed Farmworkers in their local communities. The students collaborated with our Center in developing an ingenious, lifesaving teaching tool. This instrument is fashioned after, La Loteria, a popular table game played throughout all of Latin America. Our teaching tool will be called, "La Loteria de Manejo Seguro." It will be a culturally accepted game that will help teach non-literate and semi-literate Spanish speakers how to be safer drivers on our highways, city streets and rural roads. The importance of such a tool is immeasurable in view of the tragic fact that motor vehicle accidents account for the majority of deaths of persons involved in agriculture. See enclosures.

The Close Up students have related to us how their lives have changed for the better after having been part of this worthwhile effort! In reaching out to their respective communities they have gained leadership skills, self confidence and an expanded awareness of the plight of the Farmworker. They now feel a greater sense of contribution and of service to the entire community. The trip to Washington, D.C. served to heighten these feelings. The visits with their Congresspersons, national monuments, committee hearings, workshops and seminars, election process activities and all other program components proved very meaningful to all of us involved but especially to the students. They came away with a sense of empowerment and will in turn, affect other Farmworkers. They will be joining me on radio, television and print media interviews as well as addressing Migrant Education parent advisory meetings and other groups to discuss the democratic process as well as the safe driving tool that they have helped develop (some of them have already done radio and TV interviews!). It also goes without mention that the students will be better prepared for their American History and Civics classes next year!

Given the nature and the extremely important impact that this project will have on our community, you may wish to somehow involve our students in one of your upcoming programs.

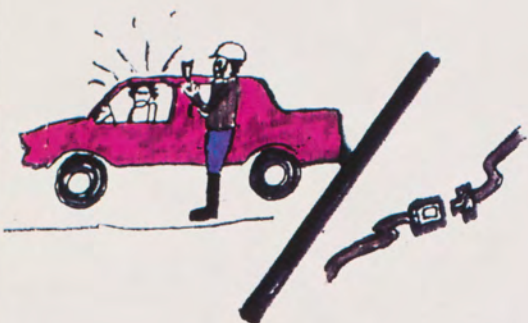
I would be more than happy to provide you with an update of the students' followup community involvement and outreach to the Farmworker community in the months that follow, if you so desire. "La Loteria de Manejo Seguro" is currently being printed and will shortly be ready for distribution. Unfortunately, due to the rapid diminishing of our Center's funding, few copies will be printed. However, it would be an honor and our pleasure to provide you with a courtesy copy if you would like one. Feel free to contact me at [REDACTED] or [REDACTED].

Thank you again for bringing Close Up into our homes. I wish them and C-SPAN continued success.

Most sincerely yours,

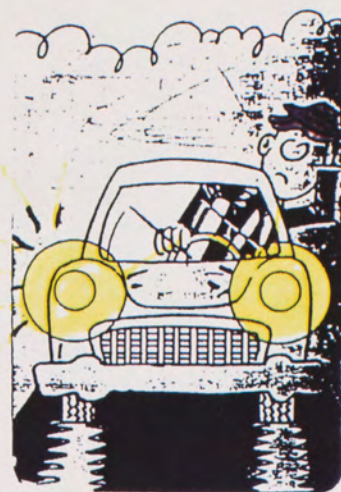
[REDACTED]
Agricultural Health & Safety Center Representative, UC Davis

cc: Martha Stiles, ABS Dept., UC Davis



EL REGALO

Por no ir asegurado
Un policía me ha parado
y un regalito me ha dado



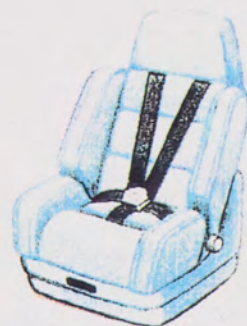
LA NEBLINA

Si te envuelvo con mi manto
Para no dejarte ver,
Espacio y con tus luces
Seguirás tu camino a recorrer



ALTO ADELANTE

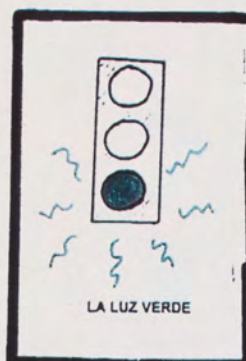
Si en tu camino me ves...
Afloja tú el pedal y empieza a afrenar
Que adelante tienes que parar



SILLA DE SEGURIDAD PARA NIÑOS

Si tienes menos de 4 años
Y pesas menos de 40 libras...
Yo te abrazo con cariño, Chiquilino

PLAYING CARD



AGSAFE

AgSafe is a coalition of groups and organizations dedicated to the reduction of injuries, illness and fatalities in California agriculture. AgSafe is based on the need for improved cross-sector communication and cooperation. AgSafe has defined ten sectors of interest involved in agricultural health and safety.

- Farmers & Ranchers
- Agricultural Workers
- Education and Research
- State & Local Government
- Community Organizations
- Agri-business & Manufacturers
- Medical and Health Services
- Public Service and Regulatory
- Insurers
- Media and Information

AgSafe serves as a forum for information exchange and discussion, and for collaboration. AgSafe is incorporated as a non-profit, educational corporation and operates under the leadership of an elected board of directors representing the different sectors of interest. AgSafe was established in the fall of 1990 by a group of organizational participants. The statewide AgSafe forum meets bi-monthly in the Sacramento area. This forum is composed largely of organizations with interests in statewide policies and programs. To provide for more localized participation, AgSafe supports regional forums and meetings to both inform and to encourage local coalition development.

AgSafe seeks to identify and explore common ground concerns and priorities among the differing interests involved in agricultural health and safety and to facilitate collaborative effort on the basis of common priority. Contributing to the reduction of occupational injuries is an identified common priority for the coalition.

AgSafe seeks the reduction of agricultural injury and illness through :

- increased and improved collaboration among diverse interests;
- more comprehensive understanding and action;
- improved public and organizational awareness;
- increased public support for health & safety programs and efforts;
- increased and improved education programs and materials; and
- distribution and communication of information and materials.

Information on AgSafe is available from:
AgSafe

Berkeley, CA 94720

OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE 1981 - 1990



AgSafe

Coalition for Health and Safety in Agriculture
Coalicion para la Salud y la Seguridad Agricola

The [REDACTED] in compliance with Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Sections 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, does not discriminate on the basis of race, religion, color, national origin, sex, mental or physical handicap, or age in any of its programs or activities, or with respect to any of its employment policies, practices, or procedures. Nor does the [REDACTED] discriminate on the basis of ancestry, sexual orientation, marital status, citizenship, medical condition (as defined in Section 12926 of the California Government Code) or because individuals are special disabled veterans or Vietnam era veterans (as defined by the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Act of 1974 and Section 12940 of the California Government Code). Inquiries regarding this policy may be addressed to the Affirmative Action Director [REDACTED] Agriculture and Natural Resources, [REDACTED] Oakland, CA 94612-3560. ([REDACTED])

10m-9/92

OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE 1981-1990

DATA SOURCES AND NOTES

The data presented in this booklet come mainly from the Employer's Reports of Occupational Injury which are compiled by the California Department of Industrial Relations (Division of Labor Statistics and Research (1981-1990): Work Injuries and Illnesses). These numbers count only "disabling" injuries- those serious enough to require the injured worker or farmer to miss a full day of work beyond the day on which the injury occurred. State Department of Health Services epidemiologists have expressed concern that this data may seriously underestimate the real number of injuries: including those who receive compensation (lost time or medical) from a source other than Worker's Compensation, some part-time or temporary workers, those who were unaware of compensation rights, or those who didn't want to miss a day of work during a busy season.

The average numbers of those workers employed in agriculture come from the California Employment Development Department (EDD Report 127, Jan. 1985 to June 1989; Agricultural Employment, EDD Report 882A, 1987-1989). Injury data used to calculate the injury rates were obtained from the Division of Labor Statistics and Research (1982-1988), Work Injuries and Illnesses, California (Employers First Reports).

AgSafe recognized that the data presented are subject to several types of uncertainty. It is not AgSafe's intent that this publication be interpreted as a detailed analysis of all available epidemiological data. Rather it is a summary of the data available which came primarily from the Worker's Compensation system. This summary is intended to give broad topical guidance to the setting of injury prevention effort priorities in California agriculture.

Injury rates and average number of workers in the major Standard Industrial Categories were calculated for the seven year time period spanning 1982 to 1988 using the data cited previously. The pie charts, number of work injuries and fatalities were calculated using data for 1981-1990. While these two time periods do not match, the data for rates and agricultural employment figures were collected within the ten year period of the data source utilized to obtain all other figures for this presentation. As such, the rates and employment figures cited should approximate those for the overall ten year period. These were the most complete data sources at the time of publication and were cited side by side in order to present as much information as possible.

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

Agriculture plays a vital role in our society and our economy; those who work in California agriculture produce the food and fiber upon which we depend. Many people have romantic visions of working and living on the farm, but agriculture is also one of California's most hazardous industries. Every year more than 40 persons working on California farms are killed and almost 20,000 more suffer disabling injuries. In addition, death and injury rates in agriculture have remained consistently high. Such injuries are costly- medical costs, lost work days, and rehabilitation needs- and also take a toll in human suffering.

Occupational injuries and deaths in agriculture are preventable. We can reverse the epidemic of injuries in California agriculture. We need to educate workers, employers, and communities about the nature and causes of injuries in agriculture and how to prevent them. We need to evaluate techniques used in other industries and determine what works and what does not work. We also need to do more to identify new techniques and methods for reducing injury rates while maintaining agricultural productivity. To be effective, interventions which prevent injuries must be acceptable to those at risk.

Although farm owners, farm workers and farm families are all concerned about health and safety, they frequently lack the information or resources to make changes in work practices or equipment which could prevent injuries. The information in this booklet comes mainly from the Employer's Reports of Occupational Injury compiled by the Department of Industrial Relations in the Supplementary Data System for Work Injuries and Illnesses. While this information is subject to a number of types of uncertainty and may underestimate the true extent of disease and injury occurrence, it does indicate that injuries are a serious problem and points out the types of injuries that are most common in major commodity groupings. Uncertainties notwithstanding, this information does give us cause and direction in beginning the task of reducing occupational injuries and deaths in California agriculture.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

CAUSE OF INJURY- identifies the event which directly resulted in the injury.

Motor Vehicle- injuries caused by highway and non-highway motorized vehicles, tractor overturns or power takeoff.

Struck- struck by falling or flying object or by moving equipment that is not a motor vehicle.

Caught- caught in, or under machinery, or in a landslide or collapsing structure.

Fall- from a level or an elevated structure including a motor vehicle or equipment.

Abraded- rubbed.

Overexertion- due to lifting, pulling, pushing, wielding or throwing.

Thermal- environmental heat or cold or the handling of hot or cold objects.

Bite- animal/insect bite or sting.

Toxics- inhalation, ingestion of toxic substances

Animal- fall from.

Electrical- electric current.

Aircraft- aircraft accident.

Explosion/fire- fire related or struck by flying object from explosion.

Other- a cause not listed.

TYPE OF INJURY- identifies the principal physical characteristics of the injury.

Burn- due to heat or chemicals.

CTS- Carpal Tunnel Syndrome

Contusions- includes bites/stings, abrasions, crushing injuries, bruises, and friction burns.

Electrocution- Includes electric shock.

Foreign Body- object in eye or embedded splinter.

Laceration- includes cut or puncture.

Poisoning- systemic effects due to toxic materials.

Radiation- includes sunburn, microwave, x-ray and welder's flash.

Sprain/strain- includes injuries due to overexertion, hernias and ruptures.

Sting or bite- due to animal, insect or human.

Temperature extreme- includes heat stroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, freezing and frostbite.

Other Injuries- injuries not listed.

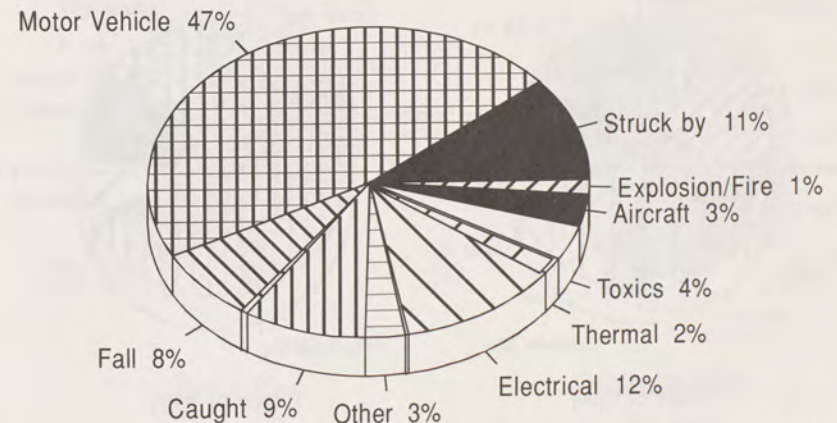
Multiple Injuries- several injuries of equal severity.

Illness- occupationally related.

FATAL INJURIES IN CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE 1981-1990

These data suggest that an average of 42 fatalities occur among agricultural workers in California each year. Differing figures are available, but the differences are primarily due to the classification of motor vehicle incidents. This figure translates into nearly 10 deaths per 100 thousand persons employed, ranking agriculture the fourth among state industries for occupational fatalities. While the agricultural fatality rate is less than that for transportation, mining, and construction, it is almost twice the rate for the next industry, manufacturing. An examination of the numbers make it clear that motor vehicle safety deserves increased attention in California agriculture.

All commodities (SIC 011-078)
Agricultural Injuries in California: 1981-1990
All Fatal Injuries (N + 417)

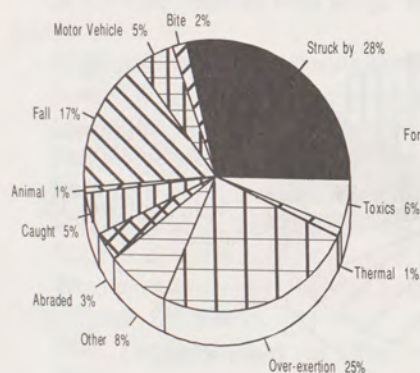


NON-FATAL INJURIES IN CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE 1981-1990

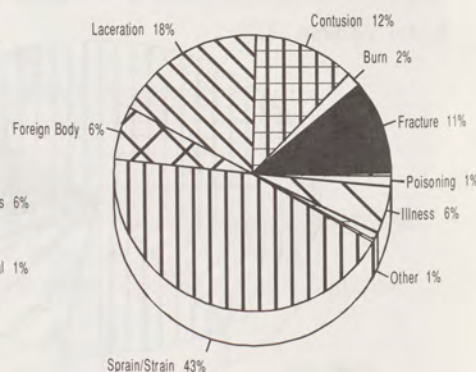
These data indicate that those working in California agriculture suffer nearly 20,000 non-fatal disabling injuries each year. This translates into a rate of nearly 46 disabling injuries per 1000 persons working in California agriculture. An overall rate significantly above the state average of about 35 per 1000 workers and even higher than the estimated rate of about 42 per 1000 workers in California mining.

The majority of types of injuries reported involve sprains and strains, followed by cuts and bruises. Causes emphasize being struck by something, overexertion and falls.

All commodities (SIC 011-078)
Agricultural Injuries in California: 1981-1990
All Non-Fatal Injuries (N= 197,114)



Cause of Injury
Non-Fatal



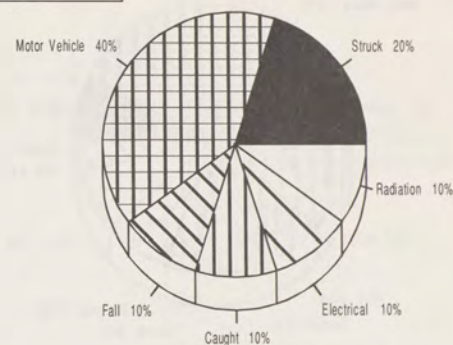
Type of Injury
Non-Fatal

Cash Grains (SIC 011)

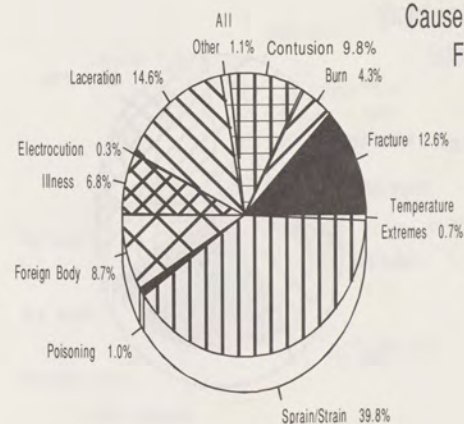
Agricultural Injuries in California: 1981-1990

Total # of injuries for 1981-1990:
Work fatalities- 10
Disabling injuries- 1650
Average # of workers per year-4,352
Injury rate per 100 workers/year- 4.0
40% of injuries were strains/sprains
Of these 51% were back injuries

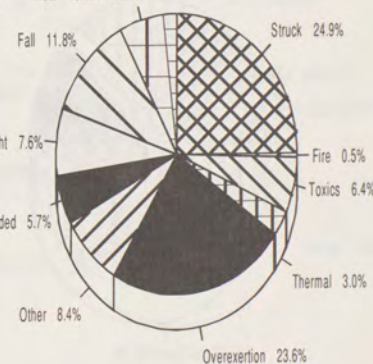
Cash Grains include wheat, rice, corn for grain, oats, barley and other grains



Cause of Injury
Fatal



Type of Injury
Non-Fatal



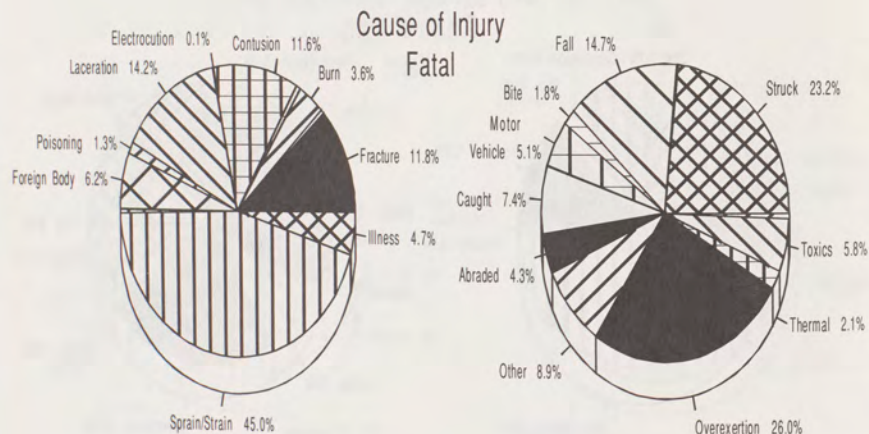
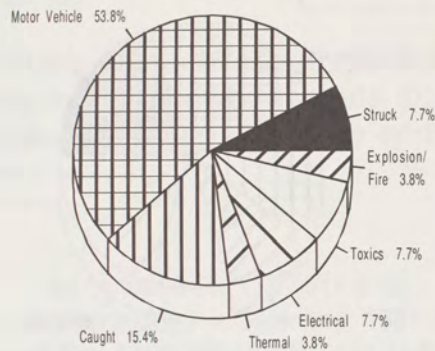
Cause of Injury
Non-Fatal

Field Crops (SIC 013)

Agricultural Injuries in California: 1981-1990

Total # of injuries for 1981-1990:
 Work fatalities- 27
 Disabling injuries- 6,034
 Average # of workers per year- 12,839
 Injury rate per 100 workers/year- 4.6
 45% of injuries were strains/sprains
 Of these 46% were back injuries

Field Crops include cotton, sugar beets, potatoes, alfalfa and hay



Type of Injury
Non-Fatal

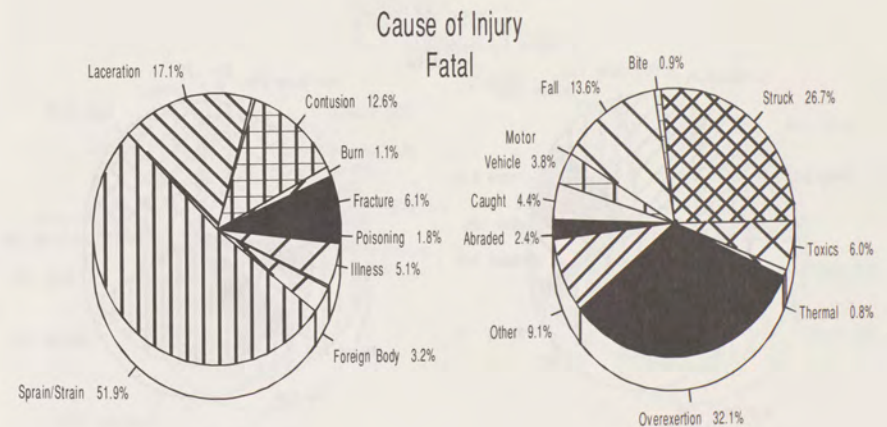
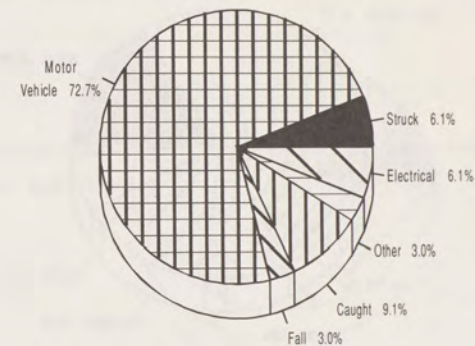
Cause of Injury
Non-Fatal

Vegetables and Melons (016)

Agricultural Injuries in California: 1981-1990

Total # of injuries for 1981-1990:
 Work fatalities- 33
 Disabling injuries- 21,022
 Average # of workers per year- 38,636
 Injury rate per 100 workers/year- 5.8
 52% of injuries were strains/sprains
 Of these 45% were back injuries

Vegetable and melon growers produce asparagus, broccoli, cabbage, cantaloup, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, cucumber, peas, lettuce, melon, onion, peppers, bush and pole beans, squash, tomatoes and watermelons



Type of Injury
Non-Fatal

Cause of Injury
Non-Fatal

Fruits and Tree Nuts (017)

Agricultural Injuries in California: 1981-1990

Total # of injuries for 1981-1990:

Work fatalities- 86

Disabling injuries- 36,540

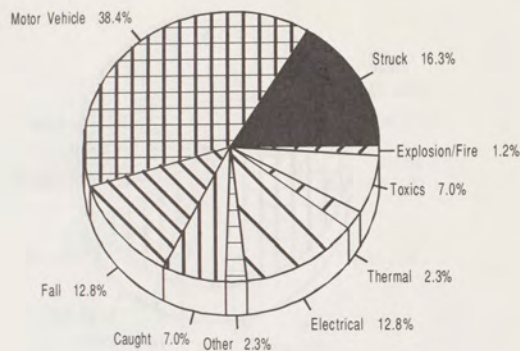
Average # of workers per year- 88,439

Injury rate per 100 workers/year- 4.3

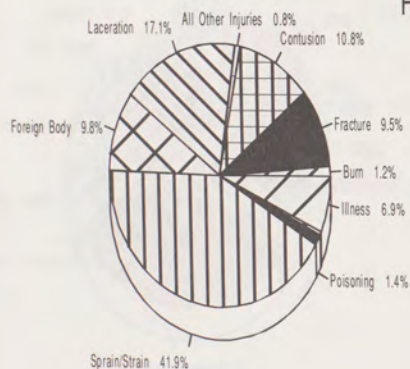
42% of injuries were strains/sprains

Of these 41% were back injuries

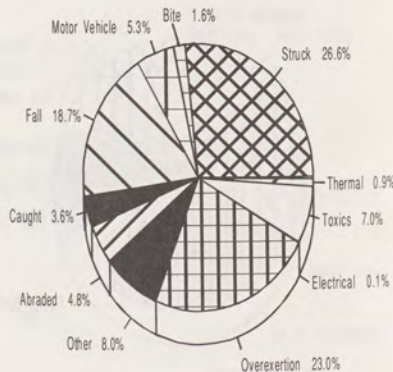
Fruit and Tree Nut growers produce berry crops, grapes, tree nuts, citrus fruits, and deciduous tree fruits



Cause of Injury
Fatal



Type of Injury
Non-Fatal



Cause of Injury
Non-Fatal

Horticultural Specialties (018)

Agricultural Injuries in California: 1981-1990

Total # of injuries for 1981-1990:

Work fatalities- 12

Disabling injuries- 16,340

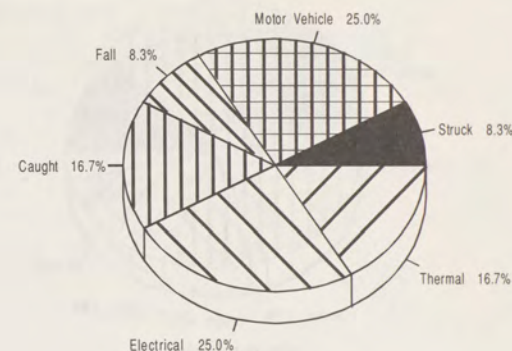
Average # of workers per year- 31,440

Injury rate per 100 workers/year- 5.3

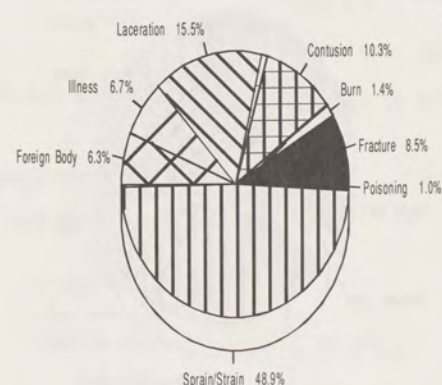
49% of injuries were strains/sprains

Of these 46% were back injuries

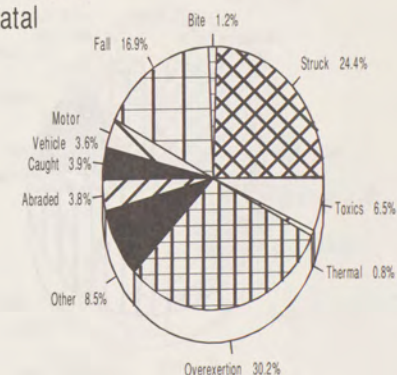
Horticultural Specialties include the following: ornamental floriculture and nursery products; bean sprouts, tomatoes and vegetables grown under cover; and the growing of mushrooms.



Cause of Injury
Fatal



Type of Injury
Non-Fatal



Cause of Injury
Non-Fatal

General Farms (019)

Agricultural Injuries in California: 1981-1990

Total # of injuries for 1981-1990:

Work fatalities- 54

Disabling injuries- 18,350

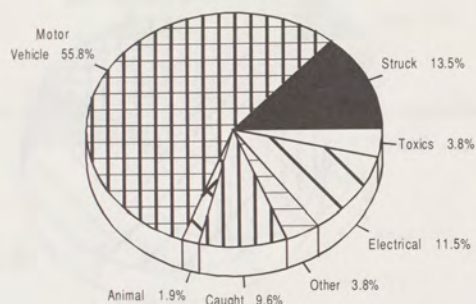
Average # of workers per year- 34,167

Injury rate per 100 workers/year- 5.2

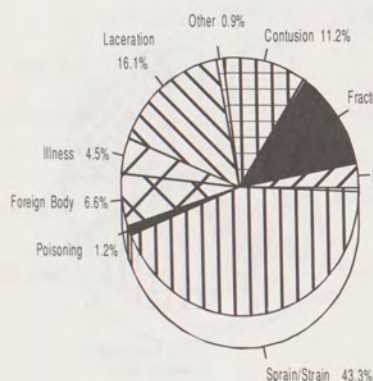
43% of injuries were strains/sprains

Of these 43% were back injuries

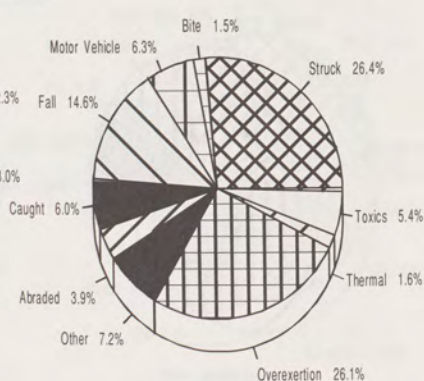
General Farms are establishments which derive 50% or more of their total value of sales of agricultural products from crops, including horticultural specialties, but less than 50% from products of any single three-digit industry group



Cause of Injury
Fatal



Type of Injury
Non-Fatal



Cause of Injury
Non-Fatal

Livestock, except Dairy & Poultry(021)

Agricultural Injuries in California: 1981-1990

Total # of injuries for 1981-1990:

Work fatalities- 24

Disabling injuries- 4,196

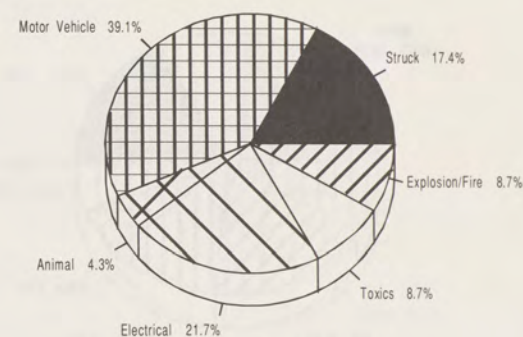
Average # of workers per year- 6,119

Injury rate per 100 workers/year- 7.2

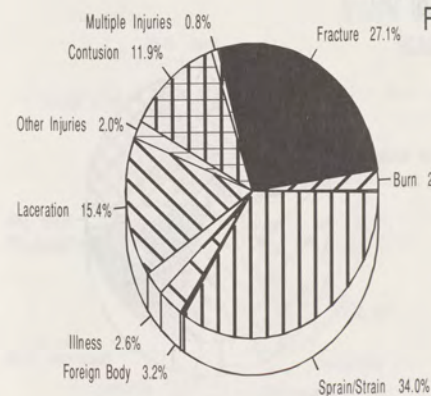
34% of injuries were strains/sprains

Of these 37% were back injuries

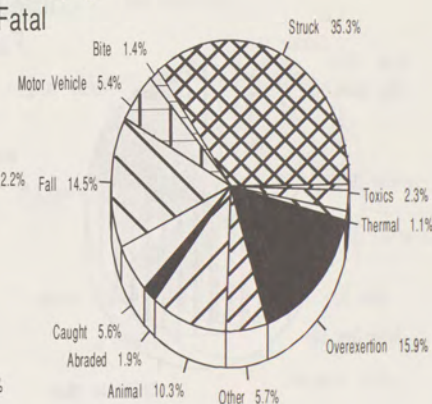
Livestock, except dairy and poultry, includes beef cattle (including feedlots), hogs, sheep and goats



Cause of Injury
Fatal



Type of Injury
Non-Fatal



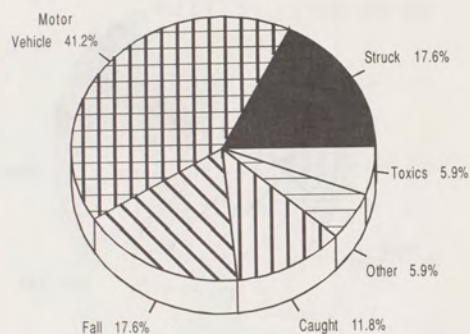
Cause of Injury
Non-Fatal

Dairy Farms (024)

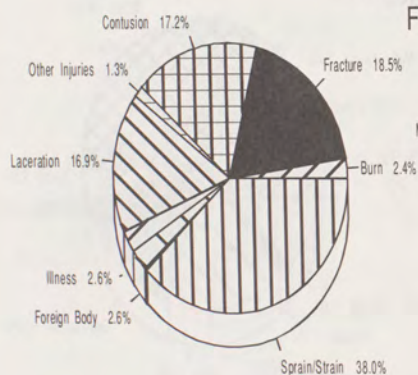
Agricultural Injuries in California: 1981-1990

Total # of injuries for 1981-1990:
 Work fatalities- 19
 Disabling injuries- 8,662
 Average # of workers per year- 12,610
 Injury rate per 100 workers/year- 6.9
 38% of injuries were strains/sprains
 Of these 37% were back injuries

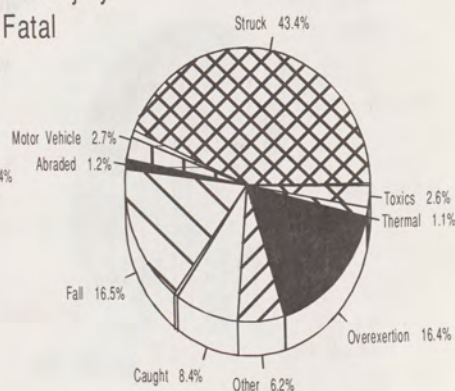
Dairy Farms are primary producers of cow's milk and other dairy products and also may raise dairy heifer replacements.



Cause of Injury Fatal



Type of Injury Non-Fatal



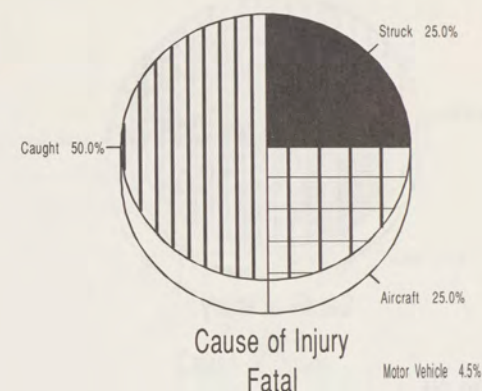
Cause of Injury Non-Fatal

Poultry and Eggs (025)

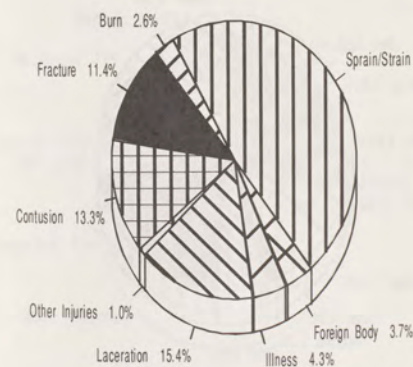
Agricultural Injuries in California: 1981-1990

Total # of injuries for 1981-1990:
 Work fatalities- 4
 Disabling injuries- 5,598
 Average # of workers per year- 7,628
 Injury rate per 100 workers/year- 8.1
 48% of injuries were strains/sprains
 Of these 53% were back injuries

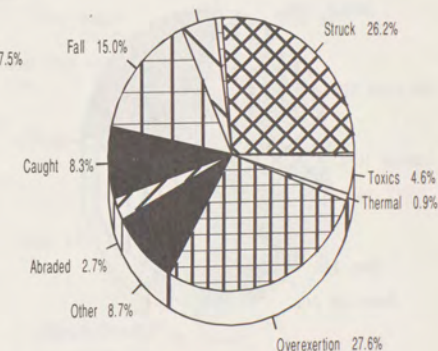
Poultry and Egg producers raise broiler, fryer and roaster chickens as well as turkeys and also produce chicken and turkey eggs. This category includes poultry hatcheries



Cause of Injury Fatal



Type of Injury Non-Fatal



Cause of Injury Non-Fatal

Animal Specialties (027)

Agricultural Injuries in California: 1981-1990

Total # of injuries for 1981-1990:

Work fatalities- 1

Disabling injuries- 1,950

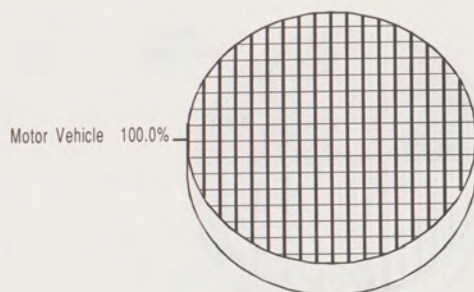
Average # of workers per year- 2,195

Injury rate per 100 workers/year- 9.6

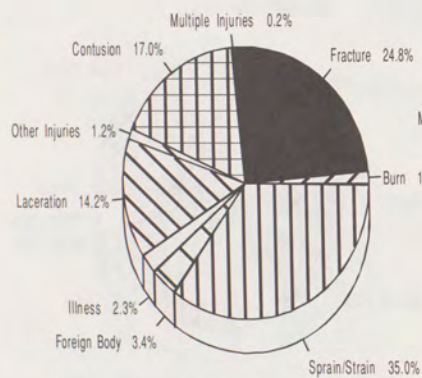
35% of injuries were strains/sprains

Of these 41% were back injuries

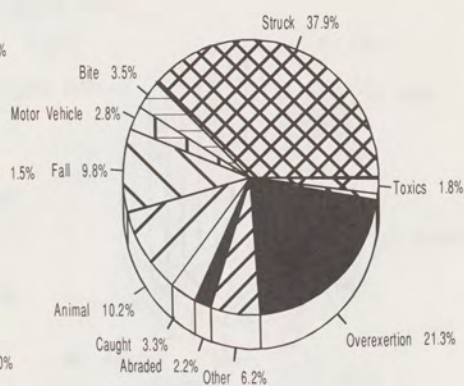
Animal specialties include producers of fur-bearing animals and rabbits, horses and other equines and can also be engaged in animal aquaculture.



Cause of Injury Fatal



Type of Injury Non-Fatal



Cause of Injury Non-Fatal

General Farms, Primarily Animal (029)

Agricultural Injuries in California: 1981-1990

Total # of injuries for 1981-1990:

Work fatalities- 6

Disabling injuries- 788

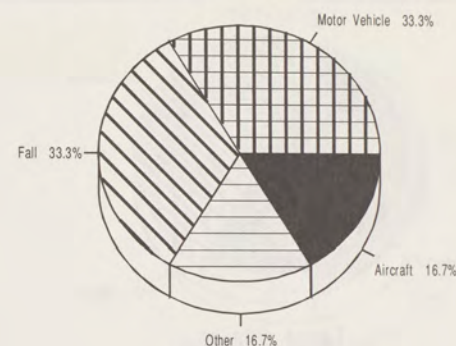
Average # of workers per year- 1,334

Injury rate per 100 workers/year- 5.8

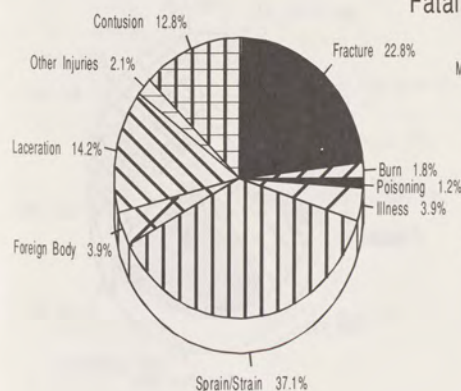
37% of injuries were strains/sprains

Of these 47% were back injuries

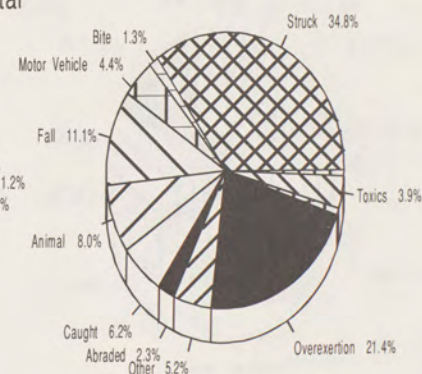
General Farms, Primarily Livestock and Animal Specialties comprise establishments which derive 50% or more of their total value of sales of agricultural products from livestock and animal specialties but less than 50% from products of any single three-digit industry group



Cause of Injury Fatal



Type of Injury Non-Fatal



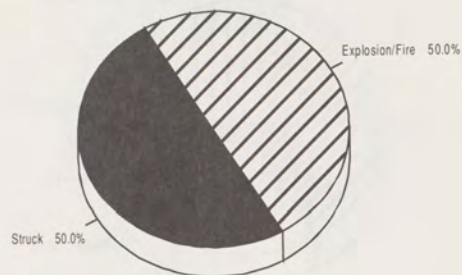
Cause of Injury Non-Fatal

Soil Preparation Services (071)

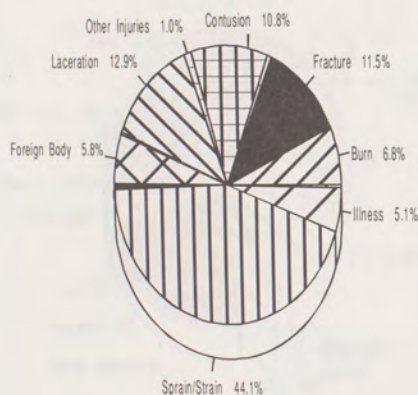
Agricultural Injuries in California: 1981-1990

Total # of injuries for 1981-1990
Work fatalities- 2
Disabling injuries- 666
Average # of workers per year- 742
Injury rate per 100 workers/year- 9.1
44% of injuries were strains/sprains
Of these 48% were back injuries

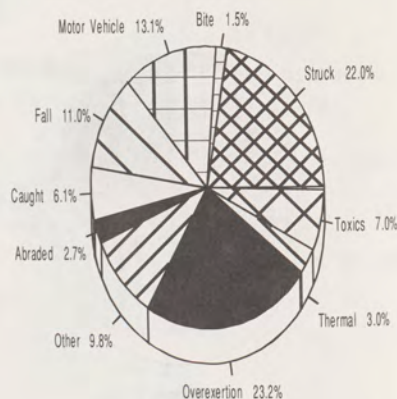
Soil Preparation Service establishments are primarily engaged in land breaking, plowing, application of fertilizer, seed bed preparation and other services for improving soil for crop planting



Cause of Injury
Fatal



Type of Injury
Non-Fatal



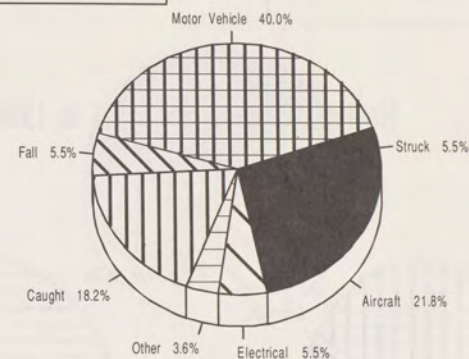
Cause of Injury
Non-Fatal

Crop Services (072)

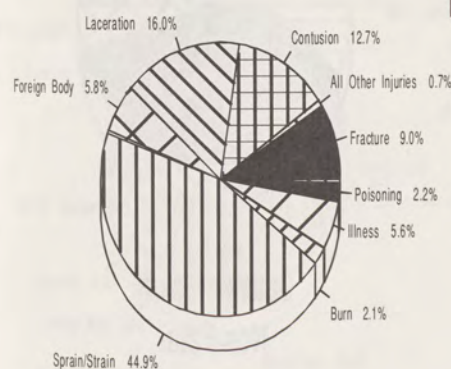
Agricultural Injuries in California: 1981-1990

Total # of injuries for 1981-1990:
Work fatalities-55
Disabling injuries- 23,070
Average # of workers per year- 35,294
Injury rate per 100 workers/year- 6.5
45% of injuries were strains/sprains
Of these 35% were back injuries

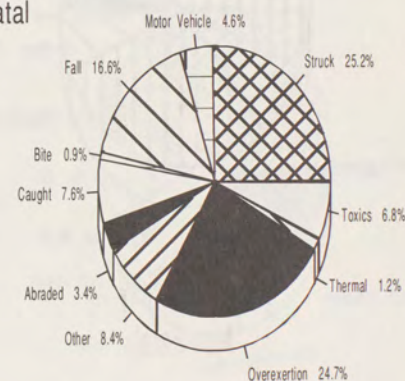
Crop Services include crop planting, cultivation, and protection, crop harvesting, primarily by machine and crop preparation services for market, including cotton ginning



Cause of Injury
Fatal



Type of Injury
Non-Fatal



Cause of Injury
Non-Fatal

Veterinary Services (074)

Agricultural Injuries in California: 1981-1990

Total # of injuries for 1981-1990:

Work fatalities-0

Disabling injuries-1,688

Average # of workers per year- 11,995

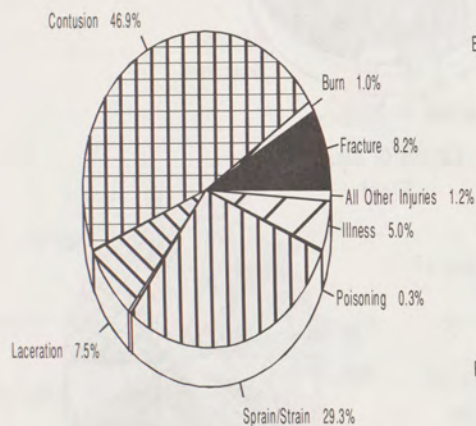
Injury rate per 100 workers/year- 1.2

29% of injuries were strains/sprains

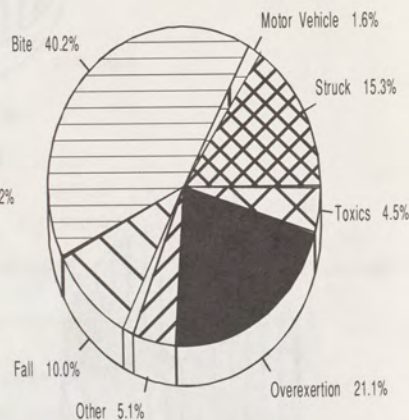
Of these 36% were back injuries

Veterinary Services for livestock and animal specialties

No Fatal Injuries for 1981 to 1990



Type of Injury
Non-Fatal



Cause of Injury
Non-Fatal

Animal Services, exc. Vets (075)

Agricultural Injuries in California: 1981-1990

Total # of injuries for 1981-1990:

Work fatalities- 5

Disabling Injuries- 3,414

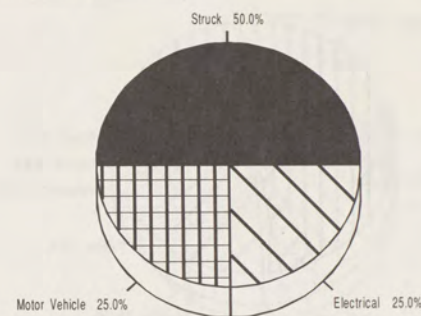
Average # of workers per year- 6,212

Injury rate per 100 workers/year- 5.7

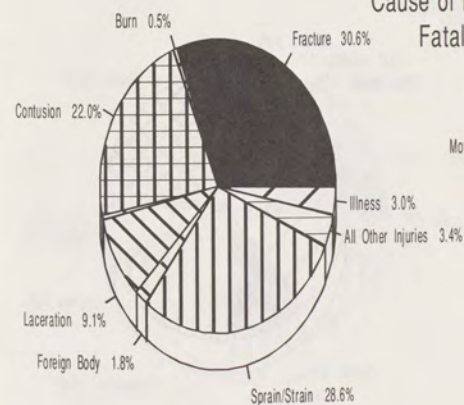
29% of injuries were strains/sprains

Of these 30% were back injuries

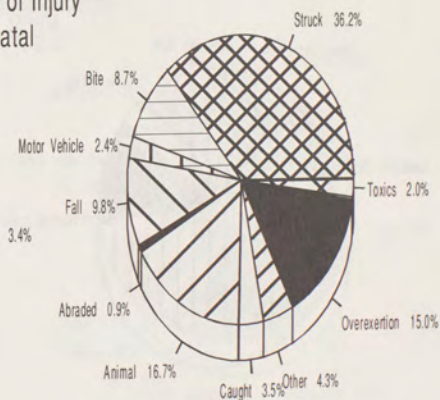
Animal Services, include livestock services and animal specialty services and exclude veterinary services



Cause of Injury
Fatal



Type of Injury
Non-Fatal



Cause of Injury
Non-Fatal

Farm Labor and Management Services (076)

Agricultural Injuries in California: 1981-1990

Total # of injuries for 1981-1990:

Work Fatalities- 50

Disabling Injuries- 21,600

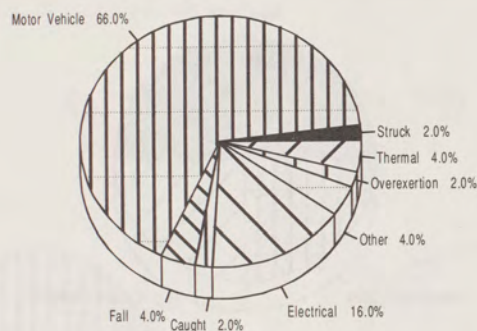
Average # of workers per year- 66,337

Injury rate per 100 workers/year- 3.0

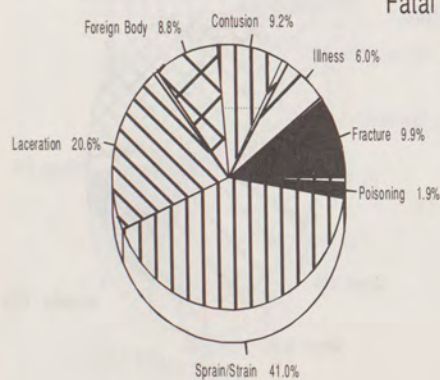
41% of injuries were strains/sprains

Of these 30% were back injuries

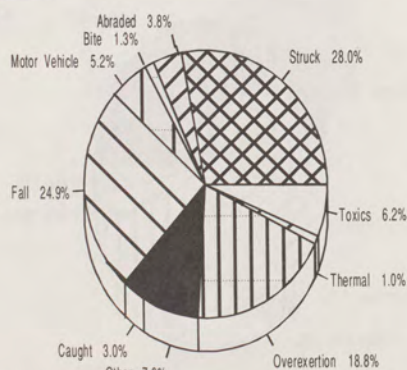
Farm Labor and Management Services include farm labor contractors and crew leaders as well as farm management services



Cause of Injury
Fatal



Type of Injury
Non-Fatal



Cause of Injury
Non-Fatal

Landscape and Horticulture (078)

Agricultural Injuries in California: 1981-1990

Total # of injuries for 1981-1990

Work fatalities- 29

Disabling injuries- 25,544

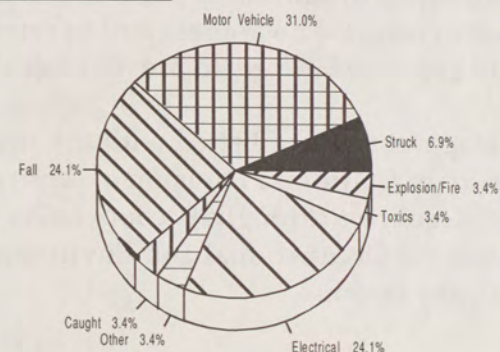
Average # of workers per year- 34,886

Injury rate per 100 workers/year- 7.2

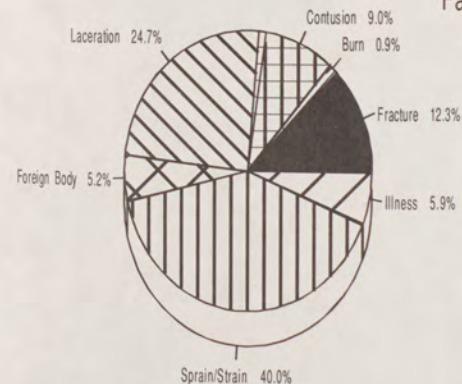
40% of injuries were strains/sprains

Of these 38% were back injuries

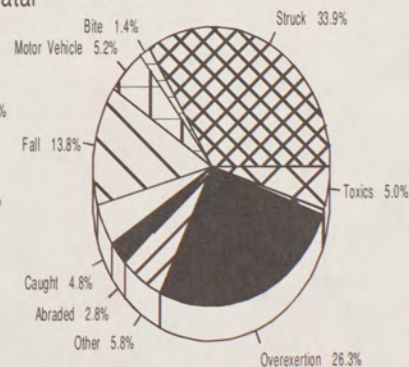
Landscape and Horticultural Services include landscape counseling and planning, lawn and garden services and ornamental shrub and tree services



Cause of Injury
Fatal



Type of Injury
Non-Fatal



Cause of Injury
Non-Fatal

This summary of occupational injury data in California agriculture was produced by participants of the AgSafe coalition to increase awareness and to serve as a focus for new and expanded efforts to prevent injuries.

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