

**LADDER INJURIES IN FARMWORKERS IN THE YAKIMA
VALLEY, SUMMERS 1989 AND 1991**

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ABSTRACT

Migrant and seasonal farmworkers are known to have difficult lives and suffer from multiple health problems related to poverty, poor living conditions, lack of education, undocumented legal status, and occupational hazards. There is a lack of objective data about occupational health risks, particularly about ladder use. This paper describes injuries due to ladder use among farmworkers in Yakima County in 1989 and 1991. A survey was handed out through hospital ED's, farm-worker clinics, and acute care centers. In addition, data on claims relating to ladder use was obtained from Labor and Industries, the state agency responsible for worker safety and compensation.

The rate of ladder injuries among all farmworkers (including those who do not use ladders) was 0.4% in 1989 and 0.0% in 1991. Most of the injuries were sprains or strains and occurred when workers fell off ladders. Arms and legs were most frequently injured as workers sought to prevent falls. The study was not able to determine the impact of these injuries on the ability to continue working.

A ladder safety program was implemented in Summer 1991 to see if this would decrease the number of ladder injuries. While the rate did not decrease, several resources were made available to the farmworker community including bilingual posters, radio announcements on the Spanish language radio station, and a bilingual video on ladder safety. In addition, several state and local organizations have recently become more involved in the education and prevention process and one hopes the rate of ladder injuries will eventually decrease.

*When it comes to the rights of the migrant laborers and the hazards which beset them as they pursue a lifestyle which benefits us all Charity is a two-part form of Justice. Charity is giving what belongs to you. And Justice is giving what belongs to them. The lifestyle of the migrant laborer deserves justice."*¹

Introduction

Many individuals and organizations have pointed out the difficult lives migrant and seasonal farmworkers lead but there is a significant lack of data on injuries related to ladder use and tree crops.^{2,3} One survey by the California Division of Labor Statistics and Research in 1976 found 18% of illnesses and injuries in agriculture were among people working with tree crops, and most of these were from falling off ladders.⁴ Another California study in 1971 found 800 of 11,881 disabling injuries in agriculture involved ladders.⁵ Ms. Valerie Wilks quoted a 40% decrease in ladder injuries in areas in California where lemons were produced.⁶ As the trees were trimmed to a lesser height, ladders became unnecessary. She also noted a 19% decrease in sprain or strain injuries in fruit and nut tree workers as more mechanical harvesters and tree trimmers came into use.⁶

Yakima County sits in the Yakima Valley, a fertile valley east of the Cascade Mountains with one of the largest tree crop industries in the country, especially for apples. The tree fruit is harvested, thinned, and the trees are trimmed by farmworkers using tripod ladders up to 15 feet high. Some of the trees may be shorter in the future which will mean that farmworkers will work closer to the ground. However, the American consumer's desire for ripe, round, and unblemished fruit necessitates the continued use of people rather than machines to handle fruit. Evidence

are Hispanic migrant or seasonal farmworkers.⁵ This study includes all people who use ladders to work tree crops in the Yakima Valley.

Farmworkers in Washington State are fortunate to be fully covered under the state's worker compensation laws (not true for 20 states in 1985)⁶ and comprehensive laws regarding worker safety (administered by the Department of Labor and Industries or L and I).⁷ Unfortunately, there is no data describing the effectiveness of safety regulations (or lack thereof) and safety education in ladder use is left entirely up to the employer resulting in a wide spectrum of safety instruction. This paper addresses these problems by producing specific data on ladder injuries in farmworkers in Yakima County and using this data to design a ladder safety program implemented in 1991.

Materials and Methods

Survey The survey was designed to acquire information about ladder injuries which is not available in L and I claims. A sample survey is in Appendix C. It asked questions about gender, age, experience with ladders, type of work being performed when the worker was injured, crop, how the accident occurred, which ladder step the worker was on, previous instruction in ladder use, type of injury, how the injury affected the worker's ability to continue working, and whether or not an L and I claim was filed. Respondents either filled it out themselves or were interviewed by a staff person. Seven health care facilities participated: Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital ED in Yakima, Medicenters in Yakima and Union Gap (acute care), Providence Central Memorial Hospital ED in Toppenish, and the Yakima Valley Farm Workers' Clinics in Yakima, Toppenish, and Grandview. St. Elizabeth Medical Center in Yakima and Sunnyside Community Hospital in Sunnyside were unable to participate. The facilities were chosen because they were expected to

... would go to for ladder injury care

(all ED's, farm worker clinics, and acute care centers in Yakima County are included in the above list). Most of the staff people contacted expressed reservations about being able to survey every person with a ladder injury because of time constraints. The surveys were handed out from 6/15/89 to 10/31/89, chosen to coincide with peak harvest times (ladders are used throughout the year in the Valley, but most heavily during harvesting).

L and I Data L and I collects data on all claims filed by injured workers. By state law, a claim should be filed for every injured worker who is treated by a health care practitioner. The original plan to compare data from Summer 1989 to Summer 1990 was modified to Summer 1989 and Summer 1991 because the L and I data from 1989 was not available in time to set up the education safety program until Summer 1991. The cut-off date was changed from October 31 to September 30 in order to obtain the 1991 data set from L and I in time to prepare this paper for the February deadline. Data was obtained regarding date of claim, gender, nature of injury, which body part was injured, and type of injury (how the injury occurred). Also, only those claims filed by workers using ladders on tree crops in Yakima County were collected.

Education Safety Program Based on the results of the survey data, (67% responded in Spanish) the program was carried out in English and Spanish. There were three components to the program: Bilingual posters (sample in Appendix C), radio announcements on KDNA (Spanish radio), and a ladder safety video. The posters and radio announcements provided information on safe positioning of the ladder, avoiding overreaching from the ladder to the tree, and cautioning that the steps of the ladder may be slippery, especially if wet. This was based on data obtained from Summer 1989 (see Results and Discussion) and discussion of ladder safety with Mr. Edward E. King, Safety Education in Agriculture provider

from the L and I office in Yakima, and with Mr. G. LaCaille from LaCaille Orchards and Corporations

The posters were adapted from unused posters at the Yakima L and I office. They were distributed to the United Farm Workers of Washington State in Granger, the Eastern Washington Growers' League in Yakima, the Migrant Council in Sunnyside, Evergreen Legal Services in Granger, and the three farmworker clinics in Yakima, Toppenish, and Grandview. Mr. Bill Micacia from the workers' union protested the use of the posters, saying that they were "too simple" and workers already knew how to use the ladders properly. He felt any safety program was the responsibility of the growers. These posters were paid for and distributed by me since L and I is still working on their own posters.

KDNA is a Spanish language radio station based in Granger and serving the Valley's Spanish speaking population.⁵ The staff read public service announcements about ladder safety six times a day during the harvest season in 1991.

The ladder safety video (available in Spanish and English versions) was produced by Mr. Clark Seavert and his staff at the Extension Service of Oregon State University in Hood River, OR. The video was purchased by the Growers' League and some of the growers in the Yakima Valley (Mr. Seavert is collecting data on who used the video as this paper is being written). It teaches proper placement of the ladder, how to check the ladder for damage, and recommends wearing boots or shoes with a heel when climbing on a ladder.

Population Data Estimates on numbers of people working in agriculture are very difficult to obtain because of the seasonal and temporary nature of the work, the migratory lifestyles of the workers, and the presence of many undocumented workers who slip through official censuses. The government agency responsible for this data, Employment Securities,

is part of the Northwest Regional Primary Care Association which

collects data on migrant and seasonal farmworker populations in order to plan health care delivery for them. They use data from local, state, and federal agencies, Region X Community and Migrant Health Centers, and other community organizations. Estimates are updated on an as-needed basis and were not updated from 1989 to 1991.

Racials

Survey Data (See tables and figures in Appendix A) Note that percentages may not add up to 100% because some respondents did not answer all the questions or gave multiple answers for a question.

33% answered the survey in English, 67% in Spanish (table 1, figure 1). 59% of these were male, 41% female (table 2, figure 2). Age of respondents was 6% less than 16 years old, 42% 17-30 years, 30% 31-45 years, and 16% more than 45 years old (table 3, figure 3). Questions about experience revealed that 35% used ladders 3 months or less during the year, 33% for 4-6 months of the year, and 14% for more than 6 months of the year. 17% had less than one year of experience, 23% 2-5 years, 22% 6-10 years, and 16% more than 10 years of experience (tables 4 and 5, figures 4 and 5)

The majority of injured workers were picking when they were injured (68%), while 9% were thinning, 2% doing another type of work, and 0% pruning (table 6, figure 6). 45% and 44% were working with apples and cherries, respectively, while only 6% were working with pears, 5% with another crop, and 0% with peaches (table 7, figure 7).

Review of impact of the ladder injuries demonstrated that 14% had missed 0 days of work, 6% 1 day, 9% 1.5 days, 2% 2 days, 6% 3 days, 2% 4, 5, and 6 days, and 5% 7 days. 17% said they could still work and 56% could not, while 44% continued working the day they were injured and 52% stopped (tables 8, 9, and 10 and figures 8, 9, and 10).

Most of the survey respondents were standing on the bottom step

when injured, but 7% were on step 2, 11% on step 3, 5% on step 4, 6% on step 5, 11% on steps 6 and 7, 9% on step 8, 8% on step 9, 12% on step 10, 5% on step 11, and 9% on the last step. Note that 36% were on step 6 or below, while 54% were on step 7 or above (table 11, figure 11).

55% said they received no instruction and 44% said they were taught by a coworker (16%), supervisor (34%), family member (9%), or someone else (2%). See table 12 and figure 12.

Most farmworkers said their ladder fell over (44%) or they slipped on a step (30%). 13% fell or stepped off the ladder, 5% fell because a branch broke, and 6% were injured some other way (table 13, figure 13). 63% said they filed an L and I claim, 25% said they did not (table 14, figure 14).

45% suffered a muscle strain or sprain, 39% were bruised, and 6% were cut, fractured or had some other injury. 14% were injured around their head or neck, 0% in the eye, 45% the trunk or chest, 27% the arm or hand, and 41% the leg or foot (tables 15 and 16, figures 15 and 16).

L and I Data The results from 2 years of data are presented in Appendix B. Numbers of answers and percentages from a particular category are compared by year. The graphs show a comparison of percentages by year (1989 is shaded and 1991 is white). 250 people filed claims in 1989, 335 in 1991 (table 17).

66% and 34% in 1989 were male and female, respectively. This changed to 74% male and 26% female in 1991 (table 18, figure 18).

With reference to which body part was injured, "scratches" and "umbilical hernia" were not reported categories in 1989, nor were "carpal tunnel syndrome" or "inflammation" reported in 1991. Therefore it is not possible to compare these variables from one year to the other. Sprain/strains were most commonly reported with 30% in 1989 and 37% in 1991. Next were abrasion/contusions (23% in 1989, 27% in 1991), fractures (15% in 1989, 13% in 1991), cut/punctures (7% in 1989, 6% in

1991), unspecified (3% in 1989, 6% in 1991) with carpal tunnel, teeth, concussion, multiple, inflammation, dislocation, hernia, and scratches injuries occurring 1% or less in both years. Note that there was no more than a 2% change from 1989 to 1991 for all types of injuries except unspecified, abrasion/contusions, and multiple injuries. Another interesting finding is that in 1989 53% of the workers with fractures were female, although they were only 34% of total claimants. In 1991 this changed to 29% of fractures being sustained by females who were 26% of the total (table 19, figure 19).

Body parts injured were head 5% and 4%, trunk/abdomen 13% and 13%, upper extremity 22% and 22%, lower extremity 27% and 26%, axial skeleton (back or neck) 21% and 22%, and multiple parts 12% and 13% (1989 and 1991 respectively). Note that there was a 1% or less change from 1989 to 1991 (table 20, figure 20).

In 1989 and 1991, the most common type of injury was a fall from the ladder (80% and 81%). Overexertion, being struck by or against the ladder, bodily reaction, other types, and getting caught in the ladder occurred 5% or less of the time for both years.

Rate of Ladder Injuries The Northwest Regional Primary Care Association estimated a total of 59,864 field workers in Yakima County in 1989 and 1991. This figure represents the estimated number of workers working on crops in Yakima County for a 12 month period. Data on how many of these people used ladders is not available. Therefore, the rate of L and I claims for ladder injuries in the estimated total farmworker population in Yakima County from June 15 to September 30 was 0.4% in 1989 and 0.6% in 1991.

Discussion

representative sample of injured farmworkers but the data can still be examined with the goal of getting general information about ladder injuries. Probably the most important point is that 67% of the workers filled out the survey in Spanish underscoring that any education program must be in English and Spanish. The ratio of male to female workers (59%/41%) may not be representative of the farmworker population but one can suppose that female workers need instruction directed specifically towards them.

The data on age, months per year spent with ladders, and number of years' experience spent with ladders does not demonstrate any obvious trends and cannot conclusively say how these factors determine risk of ladder injury without doing statistical analysis. Further research is needed to clarify this. Picking and work with cherries and apples were most common, suggesting the summer months during harvesting, especially of cherries and apples, would be an appropriate time to concentrate education efforts.

Interestingly, most of the respondents had missed 2 or fewer days of work but this may be because the workers presented for care soon after injury and not that the injuries did not cause significant time lost from work. Note that 56% were not able to work when they filled out the survey and 52% could not continue working immediately after the accident. More data needs to be collected on the impact of these injuries to workers, especially because they have no sick leave or retirement. L and I does provide disability payments to disabled workers who miss more than 3 days of work but pays only 60% of the average income of \$5,000-10,000 per year.⁶ In addition, many workers find that their claims are denied by L and I. If a claim is accepted and a worker is permanently disabled from farm labor it may be difficult for him/her to train for other employment if he/she does not speak English.

It makes intuitive sense that more workers were on a higher step when injured because they are more likely to sustain injuries requiring

health care if they fall from a greater height. The finding that 6 workers said they were on the 12th step (top step) of the ladder is disturbing because the ladders are not stable if a worker goes beyond the 11th step. Obviously, this needs to be addressed in a safety program. Again, the 55% who said they had not received any instruction in ladder safety points out the need for a more consistent education program for these workers.

44% said their ladder fell over, pointing out the need for proper placement of the ladder. The 30% and 13% who slipped on a step or fell or stepped off the ladder respectively demonstrated the need to be cautious about standing on the ladder. Workers should not fall because a branch broke on the tree for 2 reasons. 1) The tree is not a reliably stable place to brace the ladder or one's body and 2) The growers definitely do not want valuable trees broken.

The finding that 16 people (25%) said they did not file a claim with L and I may suggest several different things. There is a place on the claim form for workers to sign but non-English speaking workers may not understand the form or may not know a claim has been submitted. Also, the farmworker may have filled out the survey before the claim was processed. It is not clear why a claim might not be filed. Workers may actually be receiving health care for injuries sustained while working without filing a claim (in violation of state law) but few of these workers have other health insurance and many cannot pay outright for expensive health care. In today's era of tight budgets, few hospital ED's or other clinics would want to miss charging L and I for care that might otherwise be uncompensated. Many workers may not fully understand the workers' compensation system and may not be able to effectively advocate for themselves.

The pattern of nature of injuries is what one would suspect from falls with bruises, muscle strains, and joint sprains found most frequently. Body parts injured are typical for a worker who reaches out

an arm or leg to prevent falling, (with the trunk/chest injuries and the head/neck injuries occurring as the worker with a heavy bag of fruit around his/her neck falls onto the ground).

L and I Data. The data shows that there were more men injured than women but without accurate information on the proportions of men and women in the farmworker population it is difficult to say what this means or if the increase in injured women from 1989 to 1991 is significant. While the problems the migrant and seasonal farmworkers have in obtaining health care are well-documented, no one knows if there are differences between men and women seeking care for occupational injuries.⁹ If there are, this would change interpretation of the data.

The data on nature of injury shows a preponderance of sprain/strain and abrasion/contusion injuries with very little (4% or less) change between the two years. The finding that the number of females who sustained fractures is more than would be expected could suggest that females are likely to be more seriously injured when they fall. There was a 1% or less change in which body part was injured between 1989 and 1991. As mentioned above, it not surprising that extremities were injured most often, although it is disturbing that many workers injured their backs or necks and may suffer chronic back or neck pain or more serious nerve damage.

The categories of type of injury clearly show that falls from ladders continued to be the most common type of injury seen in 1989 and 1991 (80% and 81% respectively). The overexertion and bodily reaction injuries are "overuse" injuries and relate more to body position and repetitive movements.

Finally, the overall rates of ladder injuries of 0.4% in 1989 and 0.6% in 1991 suggest that the education program did not make a significant impact on the incidence of ladder injuries. Remember that the computer used for this figure was not updated from 1989 to 1991 and

that it represents an estimate of the number of all farmworkers (not just those who used ladders) and encompasses a 12 month period (while the numerator encompasses only the summer months). It is also important to note that this data only reflects workers who filed L and I claims. It does not include workers who were injured but did not seek health care or for whom a claim was not filed. Most obvious and severe injuries are probably treated but workers with chronic or subtle yet potentially disabling injuries may not file claims or promptly seek health care.

I am not discouraged by the apparent lack of success of my ladder safety program for several reasons. First of all, several organizations with greater resources have started to become involved in the issue of ladder safety. L and I is designing their own posters and will be able to distribute them to more people than I could. There is also an organization called the Agriculture Employee Protection Project involving L and I, grower advocates, farmworker advocates, and state legislators. They started meeting in the last 6 months and plan to address issues of worker safety. The growers have become more involved in providing worker education as demonstrated by their interest in the ladder safety video and posters. During the harvest season, farmworkers are paid according to how much they pick, not how long they work, so the financial incentive is to pick as fast as possible and not slow down and be more careful. Obviously, effective safety intervention must address this and make clear that the long term effects of an injury can result in a greater loss of income than slowing down enough to be safe.

Conclusion

Hundreds of farmworkers are injured in Yakima County while harvesting tree crops with ladders. Most of these injuries occur when

workers fall from the ladders. Education to prevent these injuries needs to be done on a large, comprehensive scale to avoid the loss of income, mobility, and well-being. The key points to address are proper setting of the ladder, not using the top step of the ladder, not bracing against the tree, and care to prevent slipping off the ladder steps. Several state and local organizations have recently begun to address these issues and it is hoped there will be fewer ladder injuries among farmworkers in the future.

References

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APPENDIX A

SURVEY DATA

	NUMBER	%
TOTAL	64	100

TABLE 1

LANGUAGE	NUMBER	%
ENGLISH	21	33
SPANISH	43	67

FIGURE 1

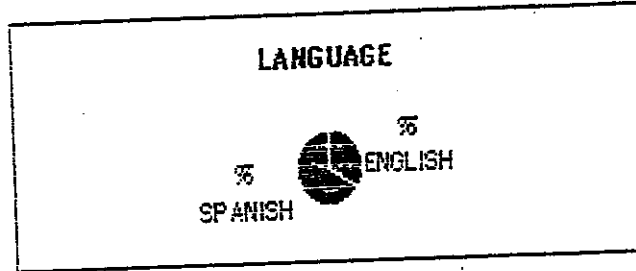


TABLE 2

GENDER	NUMBER	%
MALE	36	59
FEMALE	26	41

FIGURE 2

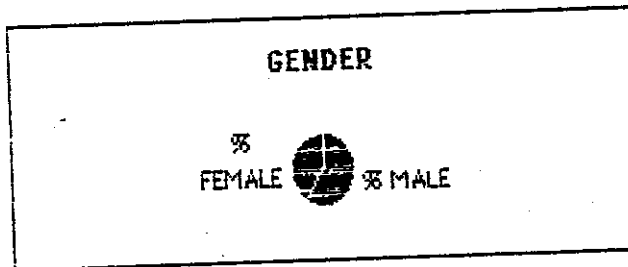
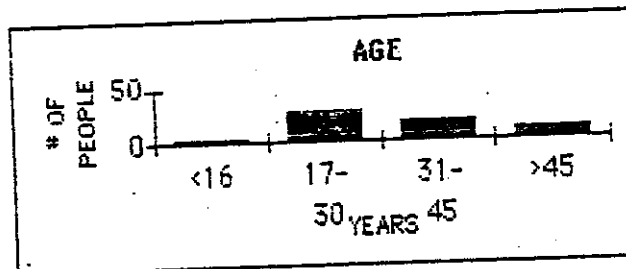


TABLE 3

AGE YEARS	NUMBER	%
<16	4	6
17-30	27	42
31-45	19	30
>45	10	16

FIGURE 3



SURVEY DATA

TABLE 4

MOS/YR WITH LADDERS	NUMBER	%
ONE TO THREE	22	35
FOUR TO SIX	21	33
SEVEN TO TWELVE	9	14

FIGURE 4

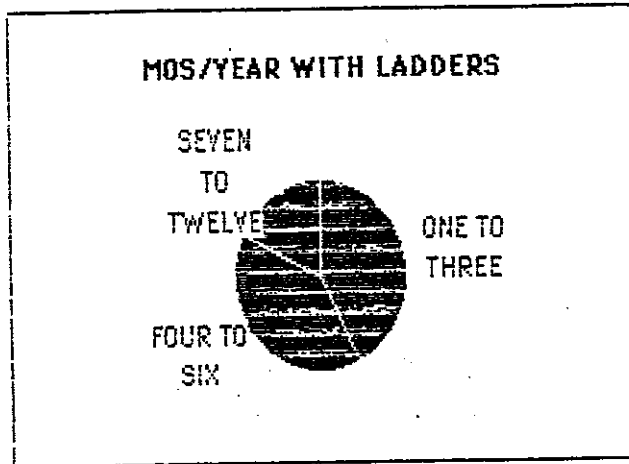


TABLE 5

YEARS EXPERIENCE	NUMBER	%
<1	11	17
2 TO 5	15	23
6 TO 10	14	22
>10	10	16

FIGURE 5

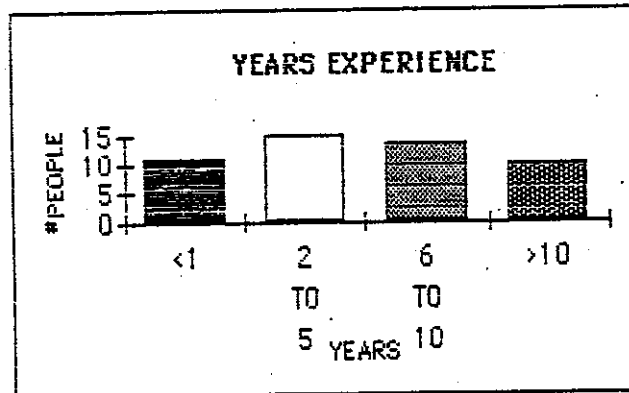
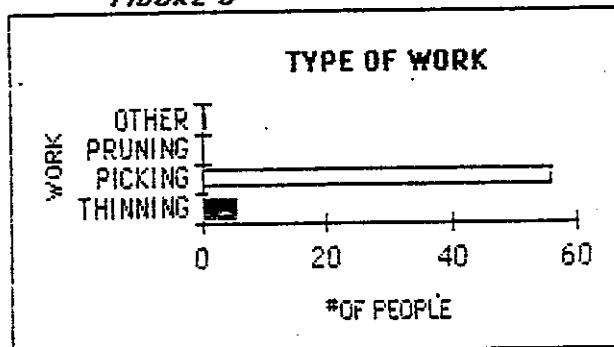


TABLE 6

TYPE OF WORK	NUMBER	%
THINNING	6	9
PICKING	56	88
PRUNING	0	0
OTHER	1	2

FIGURE 6



SURVEY DATA

NUMBER %

TABLE 7

CROP	NUMBER	%
APPLES	29	45
PEARS	4	6
CHEERRIES	28	44
PEACHES	0	0
OTHER	3	5

FIGURE 7

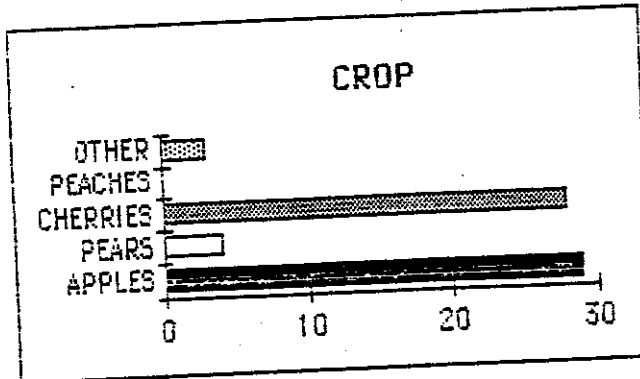


TABLE 8

#DAYS MISSED	NUMBER	%
0	9	14
1	4	6
1 and a half	6	9
2	1	2
3	5	8
4	1	2
5	1	2
6	1	2
7	3	5

FIGURE 8

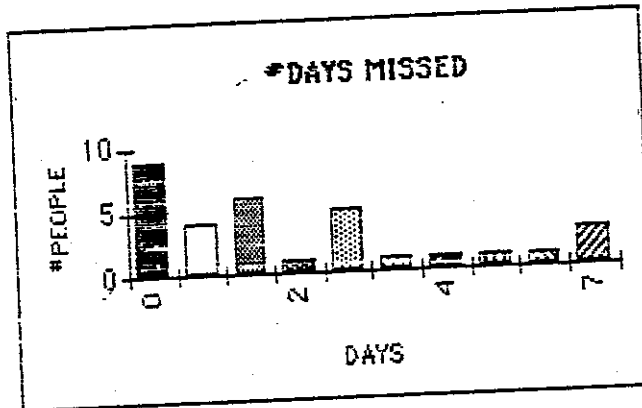
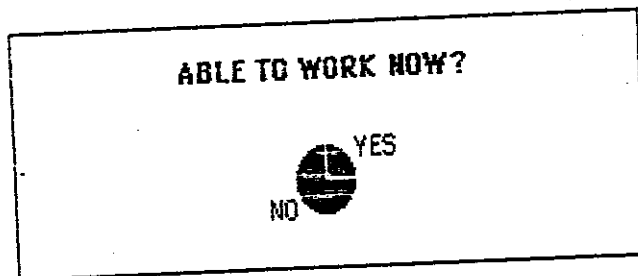


TABLE 9

ABLE TO WORK NOW?	NUMBER	%
YES	11	17
NO	36	56

FIGURE 9



SURVEY DATA

TABLE 10

	NUMBER	%
<u>CONTINUED WORKING?</u>		
YES	28	44
NO	33	52

FIGURE 10

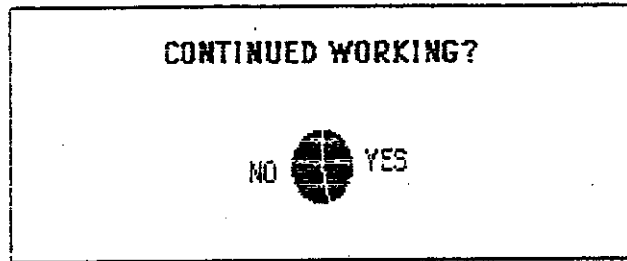


TABLE 11

<u>LADDER STEP</u>	NUMBER	%
1	0	0
2	2	3
3	7	11
4	3	5
5	4	6
6	7	11
7	7	11
8	6	9
9	5	8
10	8	12
11	3	5
12	6	9
6 or below	23	36
7 or above	35	54

FIGURE 11

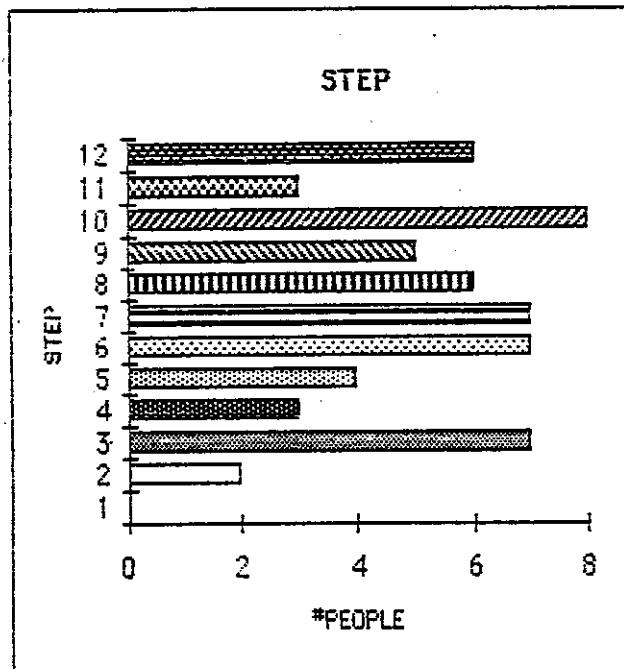
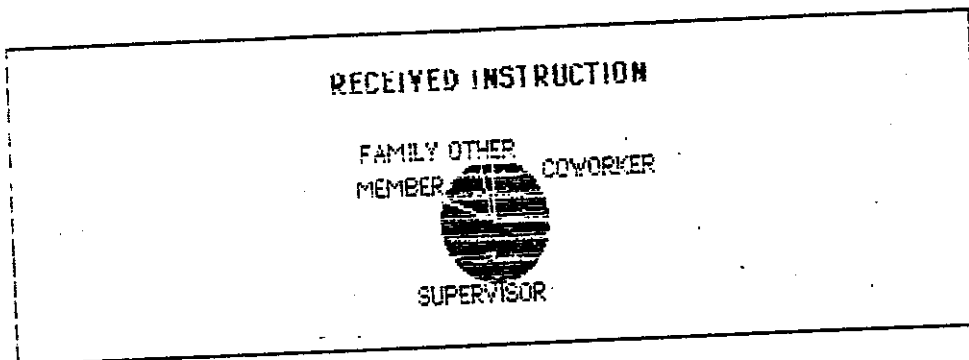


TABLE 12

<u>* RECEIVED INSTRUCTION</u>	NUMBER	%
COWORKER	7	16
SUPERVISOR	15	34
FAMILY MEMBER	4	9
OTHER	1	2
no instruction	35	55

SURVEY DATA

FIGURE 12

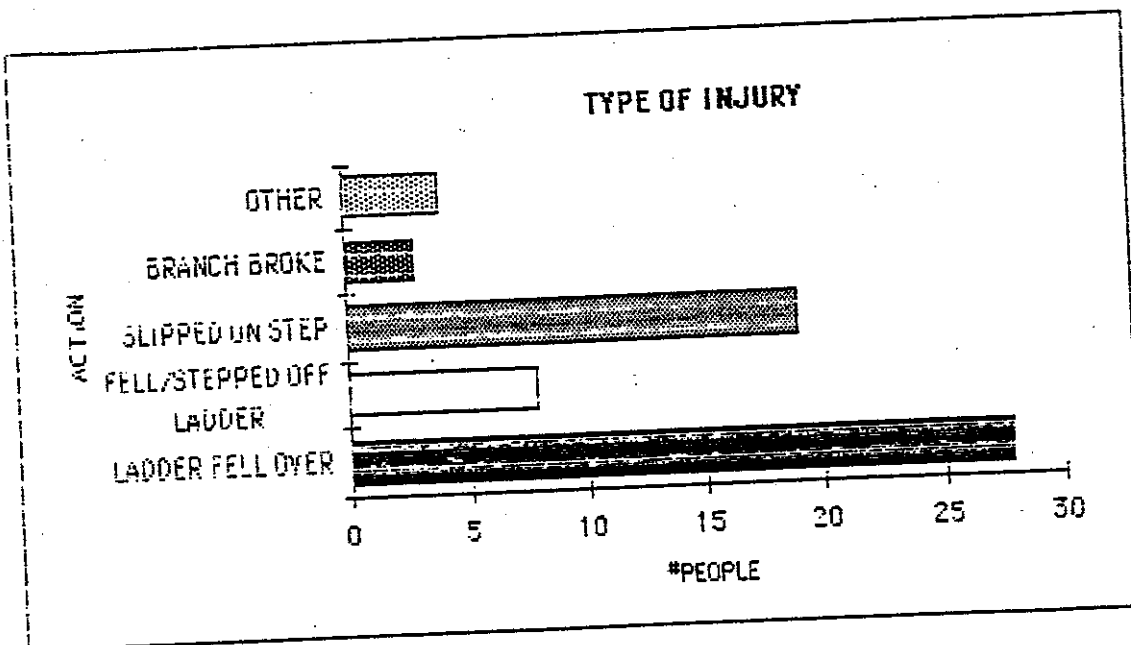


NUMBER %

TABLE 13

TYPE OF INJURY	NUMBER	%
LADDER FELL OVER	28	44
FELL/STEPPED OFF LADDER	8	13
SLIPPED ON STEP	19	30
BRANCH BROKE	3	5
OTHER	4	6

FIGURE 13



SURVEY DATA

NUMBER %

TABLE 14

<u>L & I CLAIM FILED?</u>	NUMBER	%
YES	40	55
NO	16	25

FIGURE 14

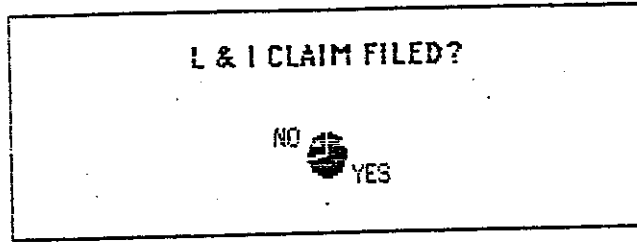


TABLE 15

<u>NATURE OF INJURY</u>	NUMBER	%
BRUISE	25	39
CUT	4	6
MUSCLE STRAIN/SPRAIN	29	45
BROKEN BONE	4	6
OTHER	4	6

FIGURE 15

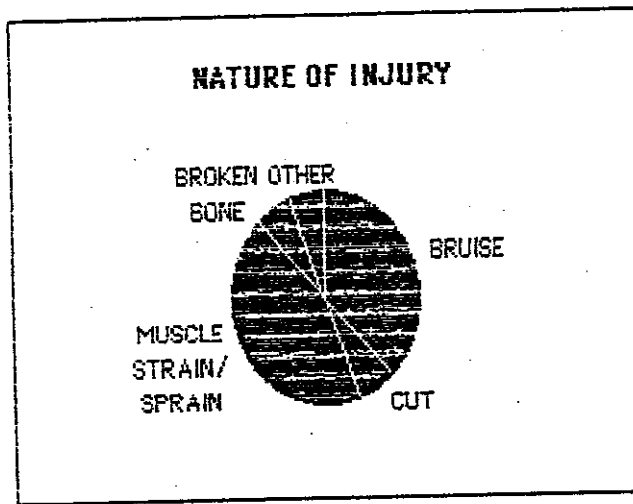
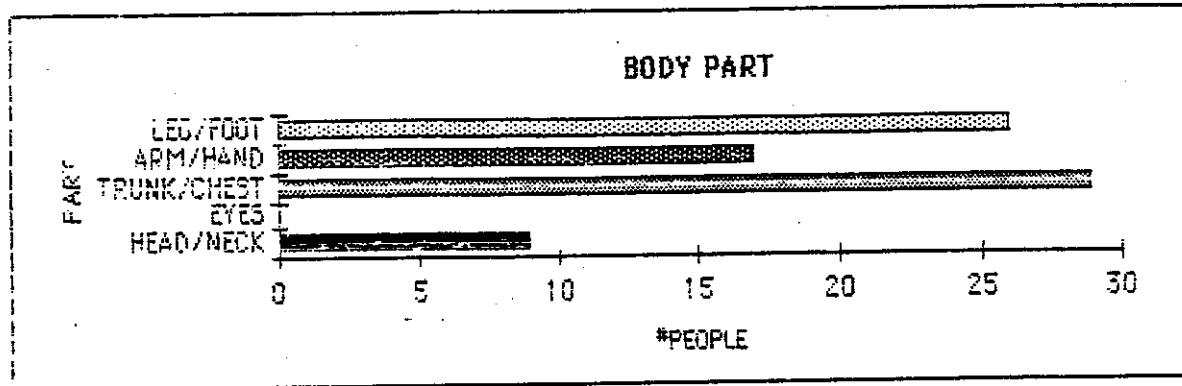


TABLE 16

<u>BODY PART</u>	NUMBER	%
HEAD/NECK	9	14
EYES	0	0
TRUNK/CHEST	29	45
ARM/HAND	17	27
LEG/FOOT	26	41

SURVEY DATA

FIGURE 15



APPENDIX B

% 1989 % 1991

1989 # 1991

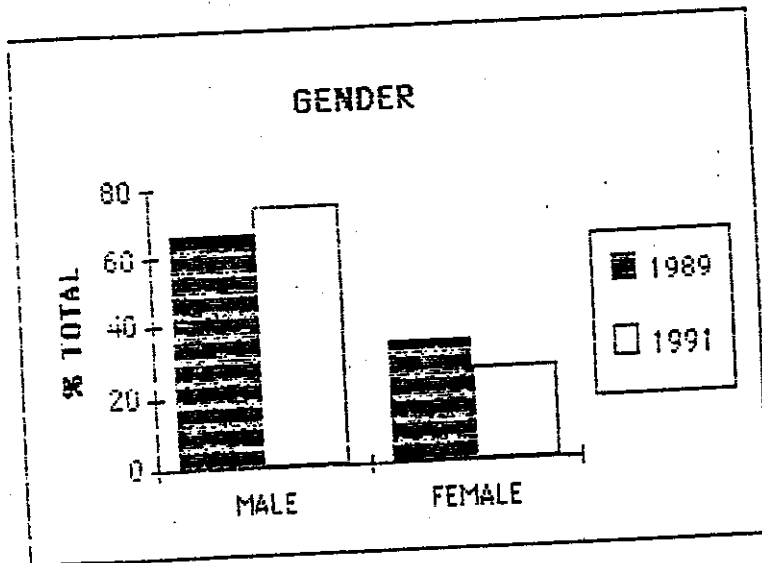
TABLE 17

TOTAL	100	100	258	335
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TABLE 18

<u>GENDER</u>				
MALE	66	74	170	249
FEMALE	34	26	66	86

FIGURE 18



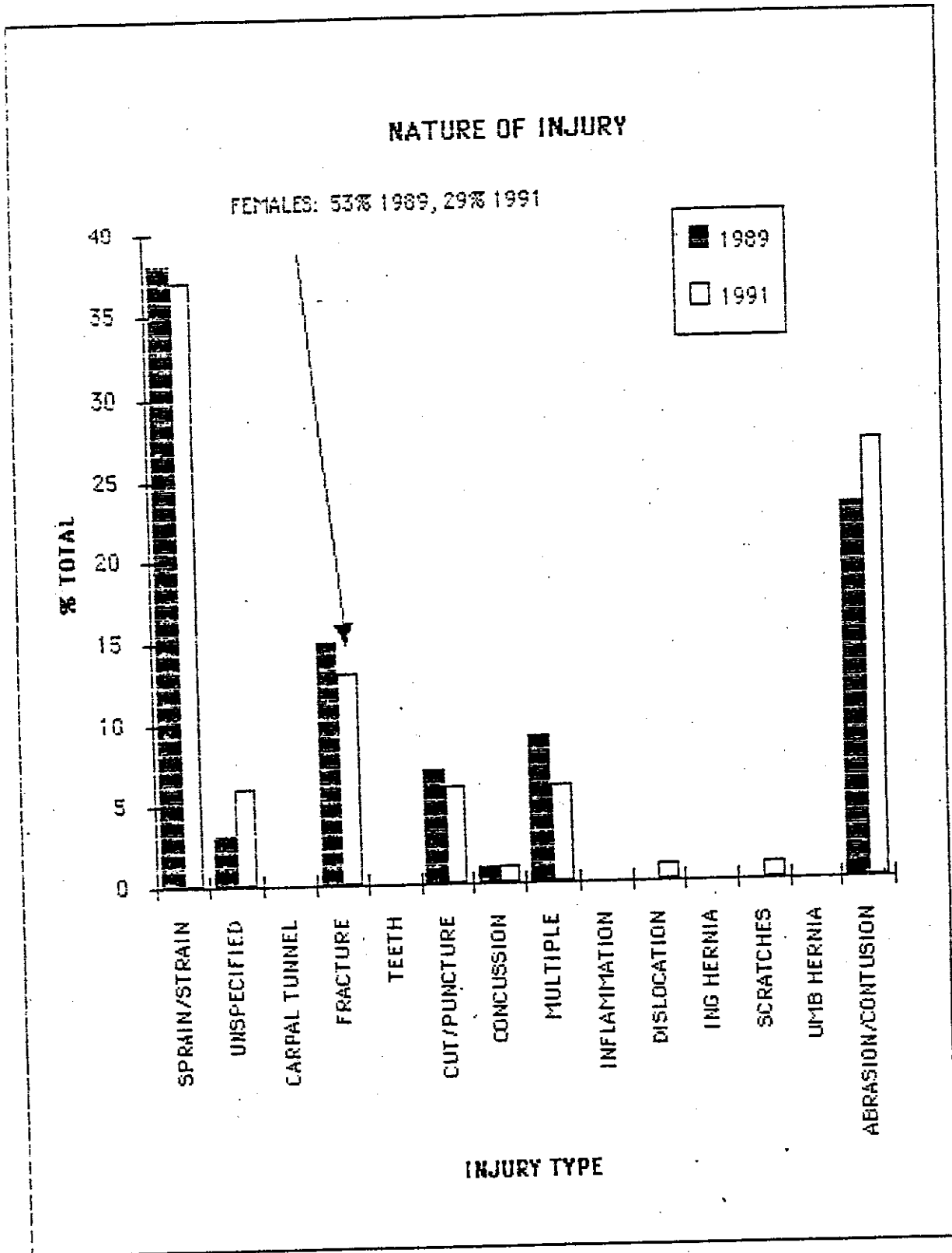
%1989 %1991

#1989 #1991

TABLE 19

<u>NATURE OF INJURY</u>				
SPRAIN/STRAIN	38	37	99	125
UNSPECIFIED	3	6	8	21
CARPAL TUNNEL	<1	0	1	0
FRACTURE	15	13	38	44
TEETH	<1	<1	2	1
CUT/PUNCTURE	7	6	18	20
CONCUSSION	1	1	4	3
MULTIPLE	9	6	23	21
INFLAMMATION	<1	0	1	0
DISLOCATION	<1	1	2	5
ING HERNIA	<1	<1	1	1
SCRATCHES	0	1	0	4
UMB HERNIA	0	<1	0	1
ABRASION/CONTUSION	23	27	60	89

FIGURE 19



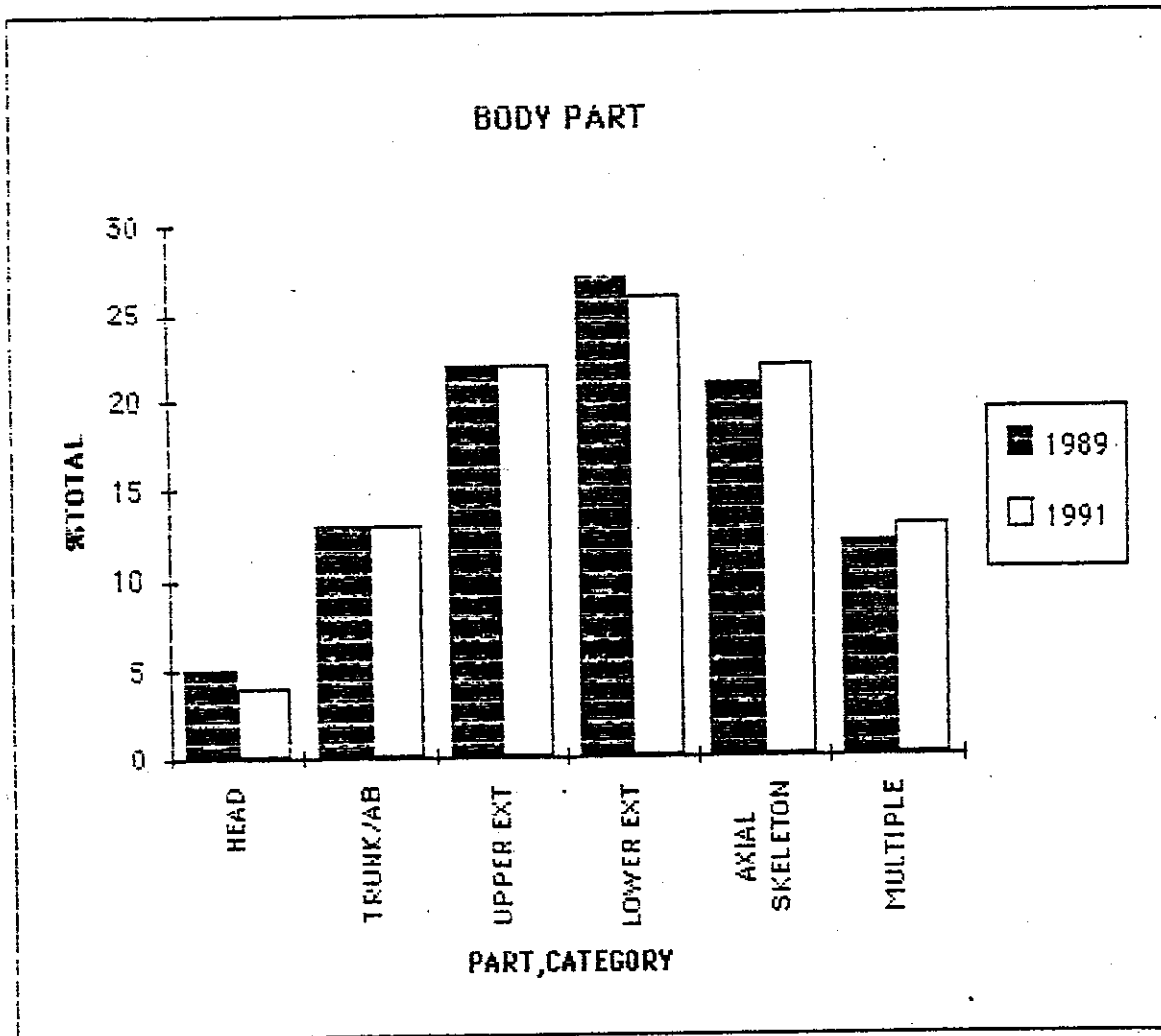
% 1989 % 1991

1989 # 1991

TABLE 20

BODY PART CATEGORY	% 1989	% 1991	# 1989	# 1991
HEAD	5	4	13	13
TRUNK/AB	13	13	33	44
UPPER EXT	22	22	57	73
LOWER EXT	27	26	71	86
AXIAL SKELETON	21	22	54	74
MULTIPLE	12	13	30	45

FIGURE 20



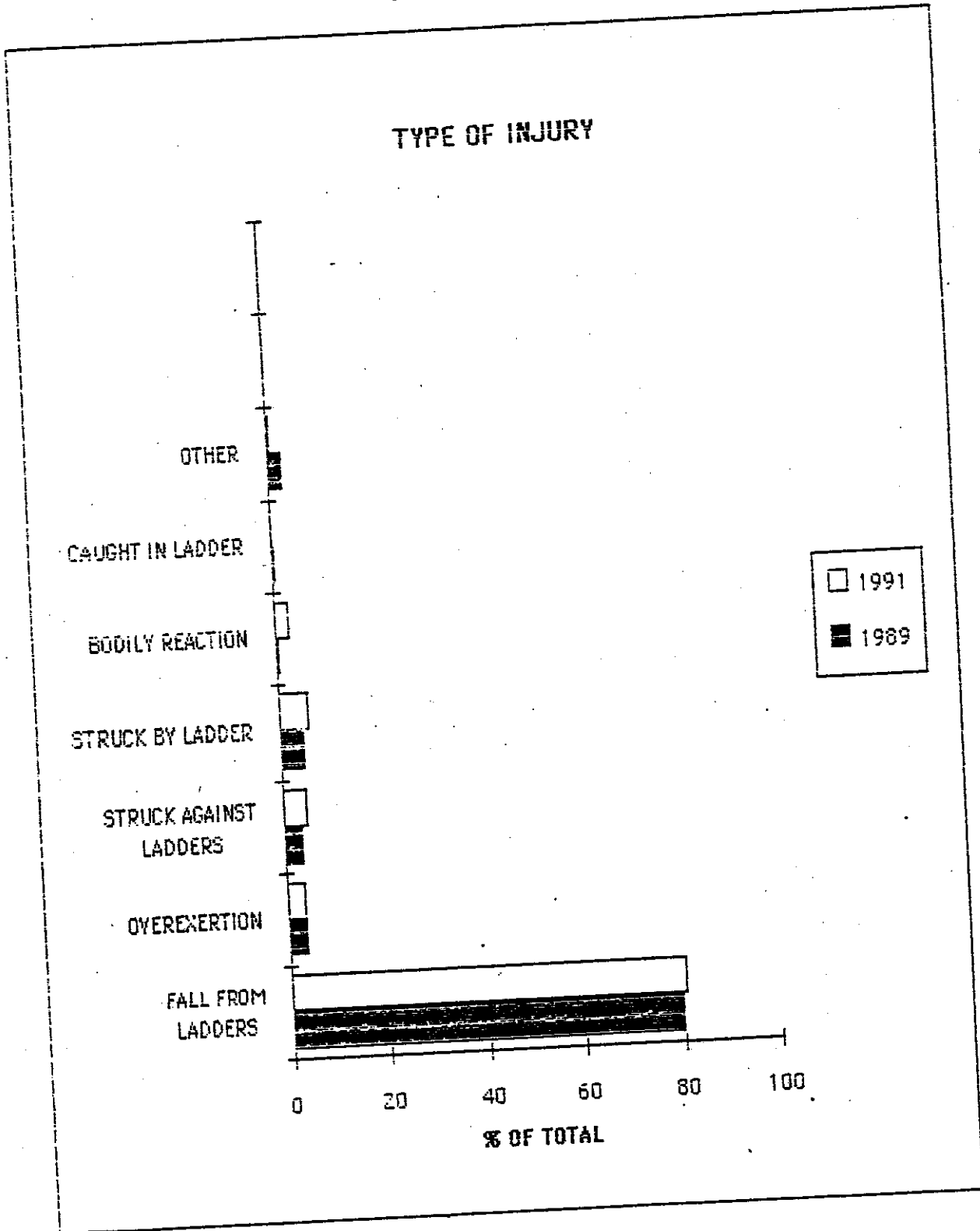
%1989 %1991

#1989 #1991

TABLE 21

<u>TYPE OF INJURY</u>				
FALL FROM LADDERS	60	81	207	271
OVEREXERTION	4	4	11	14
STRUCK AGAINST LADDERS	4	5	10	17
STRUCK BY LADDER	5	6	14	19
BODILY REACTION	1	3	4	9
CAUGHT IN LADDER	1	<1	2	1
OTHER	3	1	9	4

FIGURE 21



APPENDIX C

ESTUDIO SOBRE LASTIMADURAS DEL TRABAJADOR DEL CAMPO ASOCIADOS CON EL USO DE LA ESCALERA

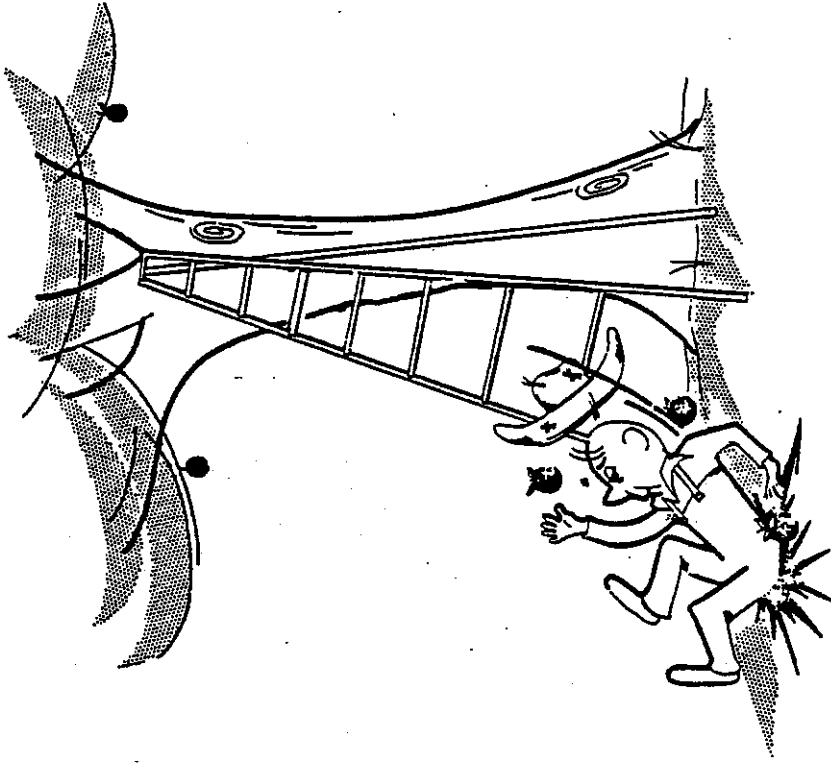
date survey filled out:

date of injury:

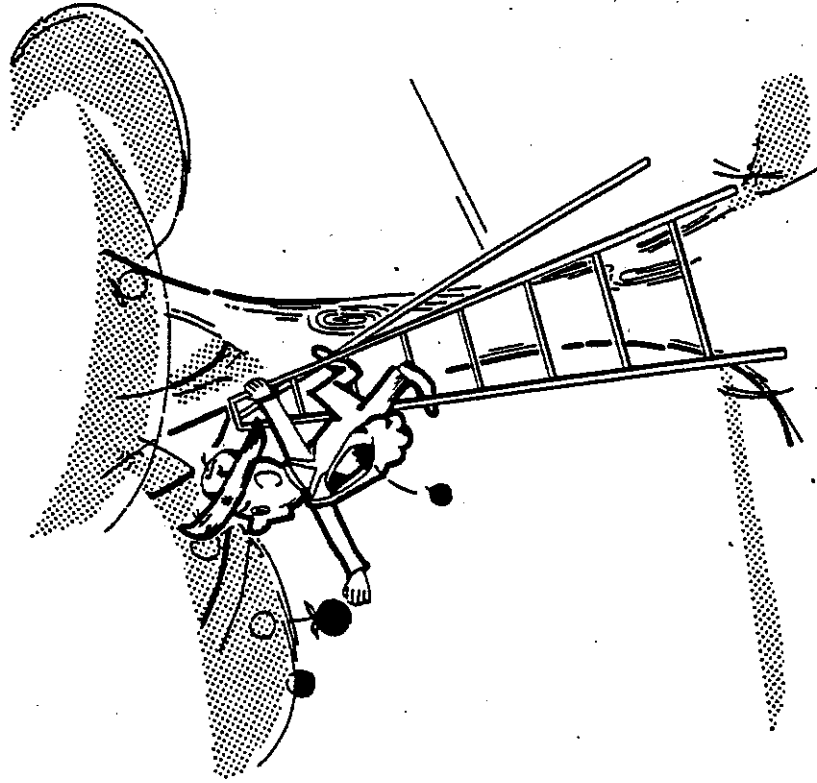
Janna Briscoe, estudiante de Medicina de la Universidad de Washington está conduciendo un estudio para determinar el monto de lastimaduras a los trabajadores del campo asociados con el uso de la escalera. Las preguntas de este estudio tomarán más o menos como 5 minutos para contestarse. Todo lo que usted declare será confidencial. Este estudio es voluntario. Usted se puede rehusar a contestar cualquiera o todas las preguntas.

- 1) ¿mujer o hombre? ¿Edad?
- 2) ¿Cuántos meses del año trabaja usted con las escaleras?
 ¿Cuántos años ha trabajado usted con las escaleras?
- 3) ¿Qué clase de trabajo estaba usted haciendo cuando se lastimó? a. descuatando
 b. piscando
 c. podando
 d. otro _____
- 4) ¿Qué tipo de cosecha era la en que usted estaba trabajando? a. manzanas d. duraznos
 b. peras e. otro _____
 c. cerezas
- 5) ¿Cómo ocurrió el accidente? a. cayó con la escalera
 b. cayó o pisó mal de la escalera
 c. usted se resbaló de uno de los escalones
 de la escalera
 d. otro _____
- 6) ¿En cuál escalón estuvo usted? 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 Favor de circular
 su respuesta
- 7) ¿Ellos le dieron instrucciones sobre el uso seguro de la escalera en el lugar
 donde usted se lastimó? sí o no
- 8) En caso afirmativo, ¿quién le dió instrucciones? a. un compañero de trabajo
 b. un supervisor
 c. otro _____
- 9) ¿Cómo se lastimó usted? a. moretones c. esgaramiento o torsedura muscular
 b. cortada d. hueso quebrado
 e. otro _____
- 10) ¿Qué parte del cuerpo fue lastimado? a. cabeza o cuello d. brazo
 b. ojos e. pierna o pie
 c. espalda o pecho
- 11) ¿Puede trabajar usted ahorita? sí o no
- 12) ¿Usted continuó trabajar el día cuando ocurrió el accidente? sí o no
- 13) Si paró de trabajar, ¿cuántas días del trabajo falló?
- 14) ¿Usted hizo una demanda con el Departamento del Labor e Industria? sí o no

GRACIAS POR SU COOPERACION

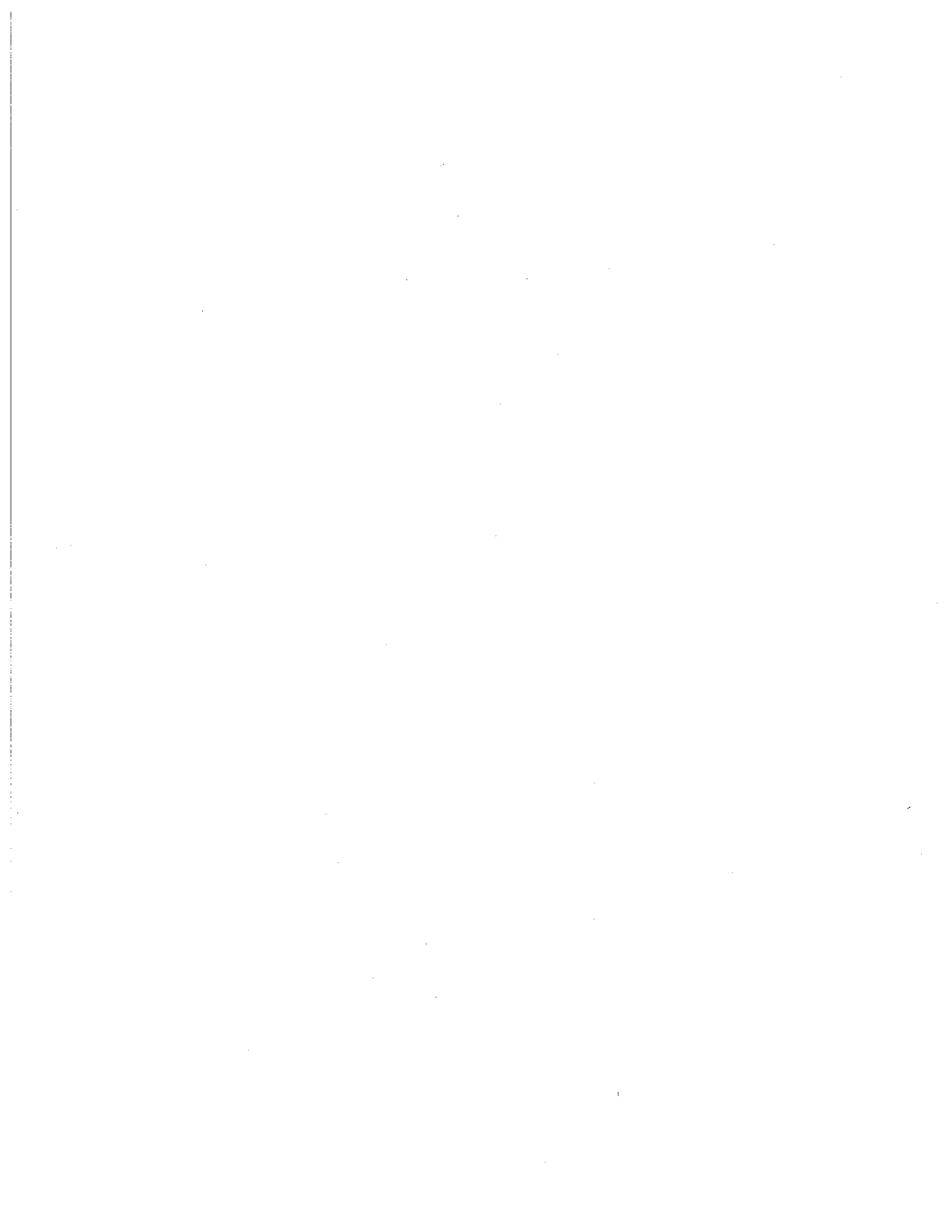


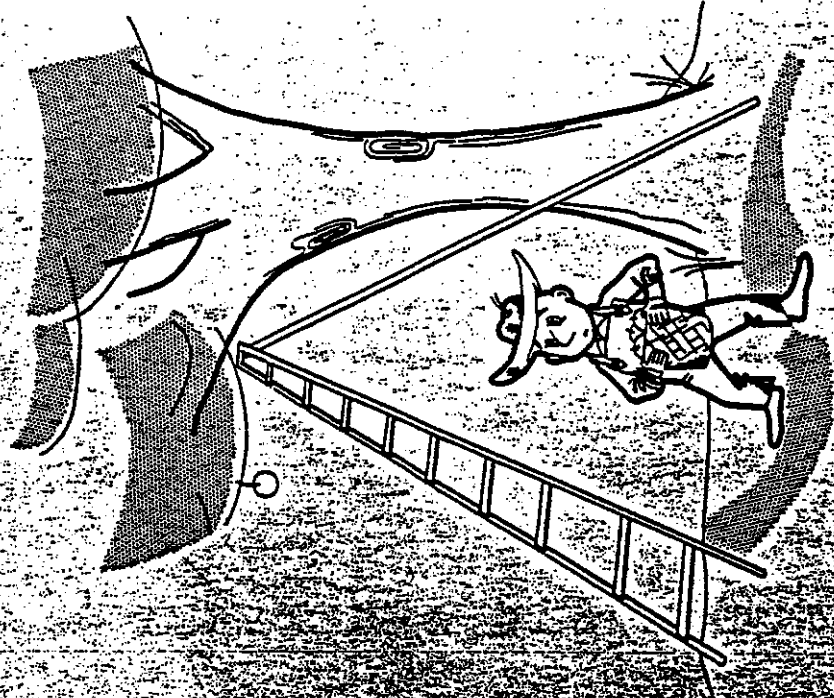
¡ATENCIÓN! UNAS VECES
LOS ESCALONES ESTÁN RESBALOSOS
CAREFUL! THE STEPS MAY BE SLIPPERY



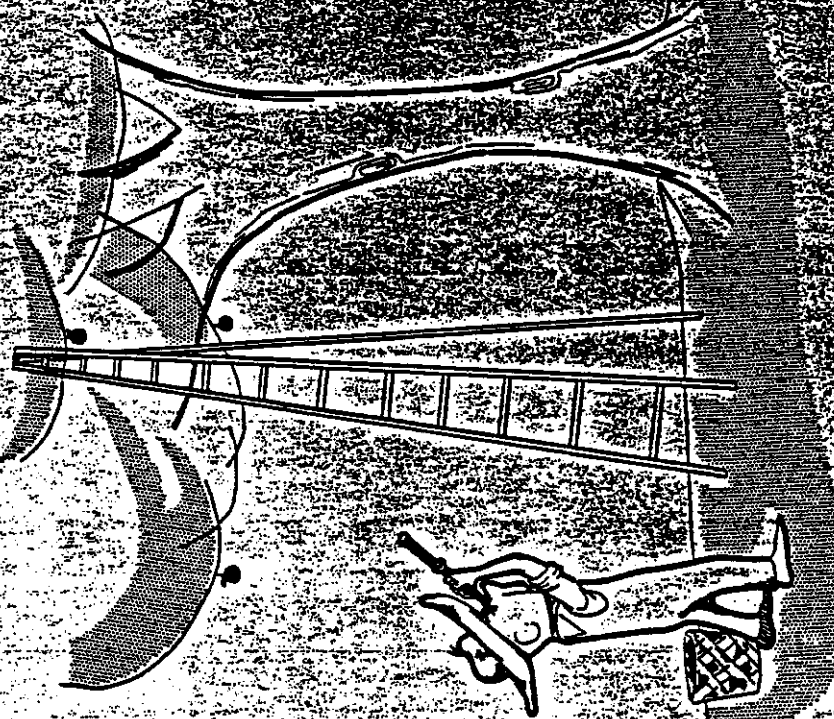
Alcanzar ...
Pero no muy lejos

DON'T REACH TOO FAR





Muy Ancho
TOO WIDE



TOO HIGH!

Muy Elevado!