



A `Living Lab´ research project for farm relief workers

Tarmo Luoma, Janne Karttunen. Markku Latti, Tea
Elstob

CIOSTA, CIGR V CONFERENCE 2011

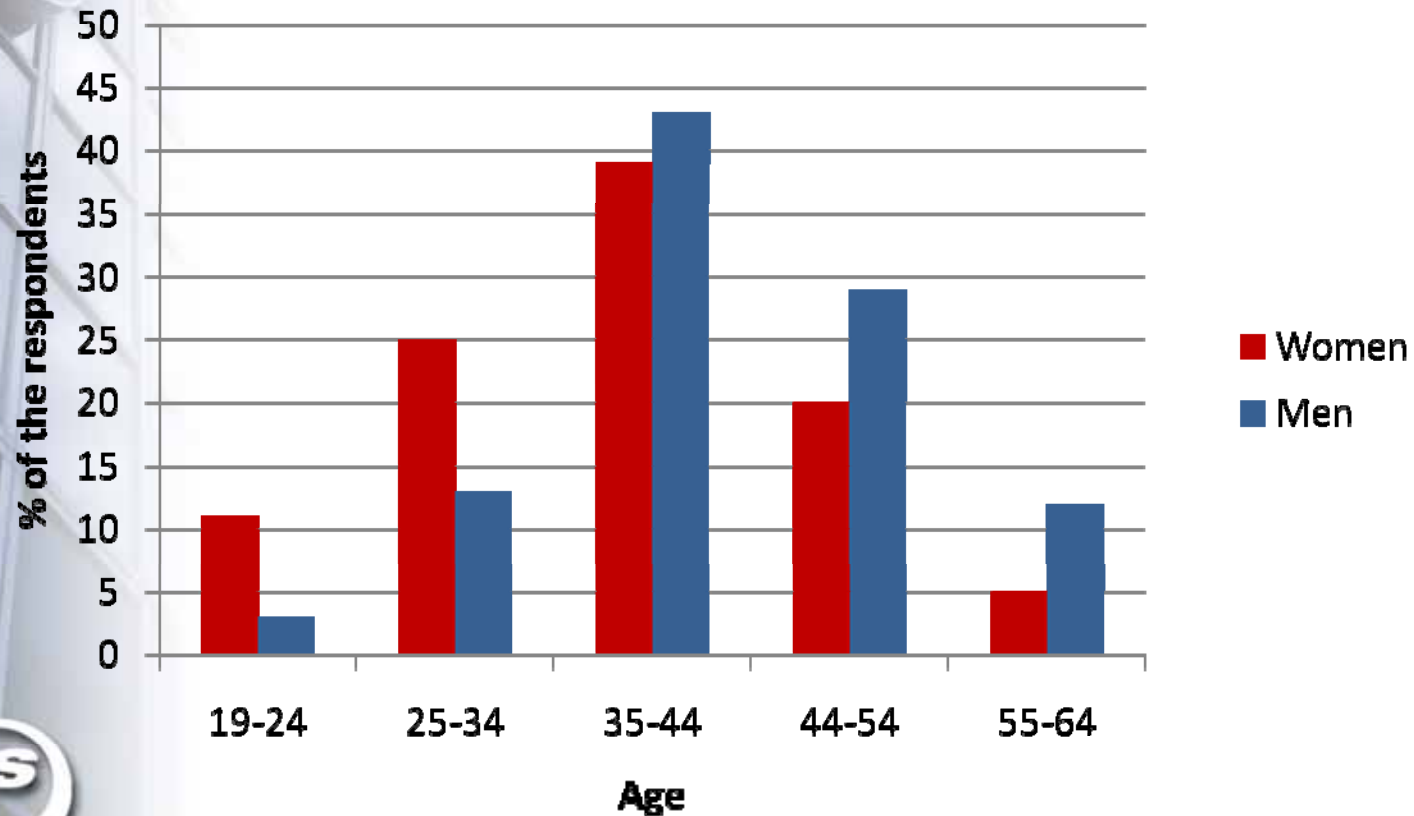


Development of farmers holiday substitutes

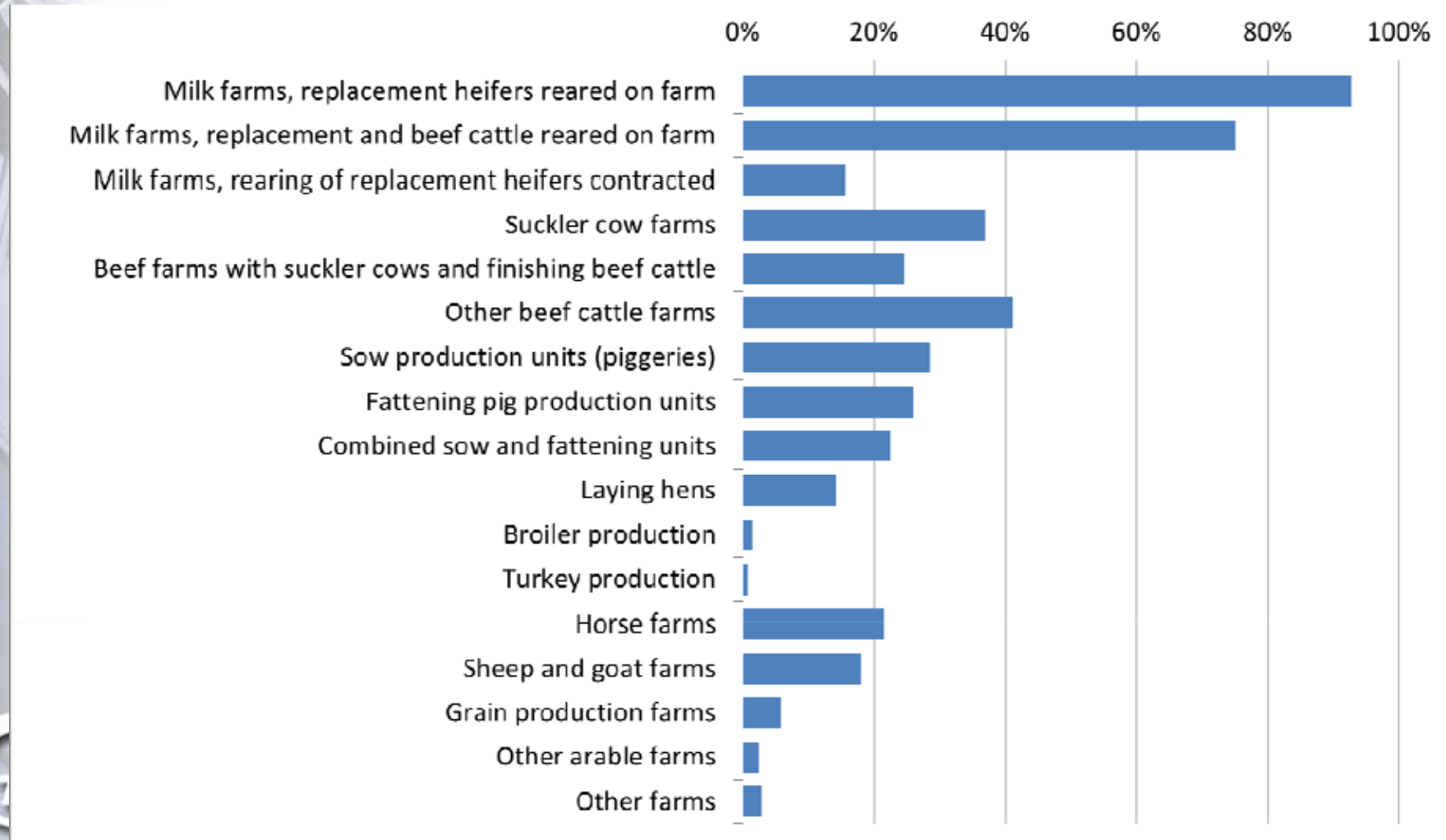
Year	Nr of eligible farmers	Relief-work days in millions
2000	45 254	1,59
2005	43 128	1,48
2010	26 340	1,12

Governmental share ca. 180 millions €/year

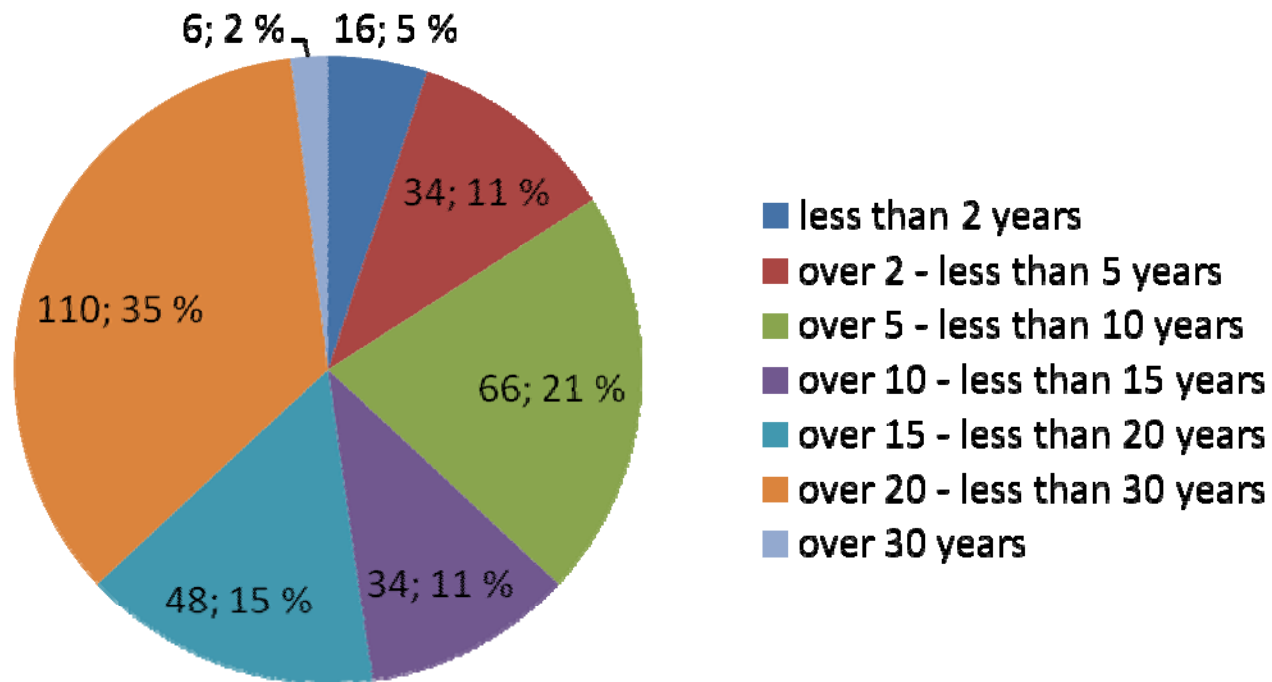
Age distribution of substitute farm workers



Work experience from different production sectors among the respondents

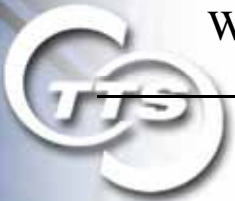


Work experience of substitute farm workers



Educational needs among substitute farm workers

	No need	Some education needed	Quite a lot of education needed	A lot of education needed	Very much education needed
Feeding	55	183	29	12	4
Milking	112	132	19	9	9
Animal health care	27	158	62	30	6
Use of technology	12	133	85	42	6
Tractor work	57	112	56	40	17
Other machinery	37	115	63	41	20
Work safety	30	178	45	23	5



The best cowhouse types as regards to work safety, occupational health, functionality of the working environment, and physical load at work

	A. Best work safety	B. Best occupational health (low risk for occupational diseases)	C. Lowest physical load	D. Best functionality
Stanchion barn	109	20	14	54
Cold loose housing barn	17	38	28	18
Cool loose housing barn	7	35	21	14
Warm loose housing barn	95	124	156	137
Combi-barn	8	6	10	9

The most important factors contributing to work safety and working conditions named by the substitute farm workers

	Barn type	The degree and type of machinery	Layout planning	Own way of working, routines and habits	Farmer's way of working, routines and habits
The most important factor	55	66	87	51	28
The second most important factor	44	98	51	43	49



Thank you very much
for your attention!

