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For more information about Managing through Difficult Times

1. Be aware of the agencies and resources available in your community—what services they offer and what their limitations are.
 2. Listen for signs and symptoms that the person or family needs help which you can't provide; i.e., financial, legal or personal counseling.
 3. Assess what agency or community resource would be most appropriate to address the person's (or family's) problem.
 4. Discuss the referral with the person or family ("It sounds/looks like you are feeling _____. I think _____ could help you deal with your situation.").
 5. Explore the individual's or family's willingness to initiate contact with the community resource ("How do you feel about seeking help from this person/agency?").
 6. Where the person or family is unwilling to take the initiative or where there is some danger if action is not taken, you should take the initiative:
 - a) Call the agency and ask to speak to the intake worker (if there is one)
 - b) Identify yourself and your relationship with the person or family
7. Make sure the person or family and the referral agency connect and get together. Make one or more follow-up contacts with the agency if called for by the situation.
- a) State what you think the person's or family's needs are (needs immediate protection from suicidal acts, needs an appointment for counseling, needs financial or legal advice)
 - b) Provide the agency with background information (name, address and phone; age and sex; nature of current problem or crisis; any past history you're aware of; further information as called for)
 - c) Ask the agency what follow-up action they will take:
 - When will they act on the referral?
 - Who will be the person for you to contact later if necessary?
 - What will be the cost of the service (flat fee/sliding scale)?
 - Do you need to do anything else to complete the referral?
 - d) Make sure the person or family and the referral agency connect and get together. Make one or more follow-up contacts with the agency if called for by the situation.

HOW TO REFER A PERSON FOR HELP

Farm Family Stress: A Checklist and Guide For Making Referrals



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FARM FAMILY STRESS: A CHECKLIST

SIGNS OF FARM STRESS

The last few years have been difficult for farm families and many are experiencing financial and emotional stress as a result. There are several signs or symptoms when a farm family may be in need of help. These are signs that can be observed by friends, extended family members, neighbors, milk haulers, veterinarians, feed/seed dealers, clergy persons, school personnel or health and human service workers. These signs include:

- **Change in routines.** The farmer or farm family stops attending church, drops out of 4-H, Homemakers or other groups, or no longer stops in at the local coffee shop or feed mill.
- **Increase in illness.** Farmers or farm family members may experience more upper respiratory illnesses (colds, flu) or other chronic conditions (aches, pains, persistent cough).
- **Appearance of farmstead declines.** The farm family no longer takes pride in the way farm buildings and grounds appear or no longer has the time to do maintenance work.
- **Care of livestock declines.** Cattle may not be cared for in the usual way; they may lose condition, appear gaunt or show signs of neglect or physical abuse.
- **Increase in farm accidents.** The risk of farm accidents increases due to fatigue or loss of ability to concentrate; children may be at risk if there isn't adequate child care.
- **Children show signs of stress.** Farm children may act out, decline in academic performance or be increasingly absent from school; they may also show signs of physical abuse or neglect.

SIGNS OF CHRONIC, PROLONGED STRESS

When farm families are under stress for long periods of time—chronic, prolonged stress—they may experience a number of signs and symptoms. Watch for the following effects in farm families you see on a day-to-day basis:

Physical	Emotional	Behavioral
<input type="checkbox"/> Headaches	<input type="checkbox"/> Sadness	<input type="checkbox"/> Irritability
<input type="checkbox"/> Backaches	<input type="checkbox"/> Depression	<input type="checkbox"/> Backbiting
<input type="checkbox"/> Ulcers	<input type="checkbox"/> Bitterness	<input type="checkbox"/> Acting Out
<input type="checkbox"/> Eating Irregularities	<input type="checkbox"/> Anger	<input type="checkbox"/> Withdrawal
<input type="checkbox"/> Sleep Disturbances	<input type="checkbox"/> Anxiety	<input type="checkbox"/> Passive-Aggressiveness
<input type="checkbox"/> Frequent Sickness	<input type="checkbox"/> Loss of Spirit	<input type="checkbox"/> Alcoholism
<input type="checkbox"/> Exhaustion	<input type="checkbox"/> Loss of Humor	<input type="checkbox"/> Violence
Cognitive	Self-Esteem	
<input type="checkbox"/> Memory Loss	<input type="checkbox"/> "I'm a failure."	
<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of Concentration	<input type="checkbox"/> "I blew it."	
<input type="checkbox"/> Inability to Make Decisions	<input type="checkbox"/> "Why can't I ...?"	

SIGNS OF DEPRESSION OR SUICIDAL INTENT

The greater the number of signs or symptoms a farm family member is experiencing, the greater your concern should be. In addition, if farm family members are exhibiting the following signs of depression or suicidal intent, it is important that they get linked up with help as soon as possible. All cries for help should be taken seriously.

Signs of Depression	Signs of Suicidal Intent
<input type="checkbox"/> Appearance: Sad face, slow movements, unkempt look	<input type="checkbox"/> Anxiety and/or depression: Severe, intense feelings of anxiety <u>or</u> depression; <u>both</u> may be present
<input type="checkbox"/> Unhappy feelings: Feeling sad, hopeless, discouraged, listless	<input type="checkbox"/> Withdrawal or isolation: Withdrawn, alone, lack of friends and supports
<input type="checkbox"/> Negative thoughts: "I'm a failure," "I'm no good," "No one cares"	<input type="checkbox"/> Helpless and hopeless: Sense of complete powerlessness, a hopeless feeling
<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced activity: "Doing anything is just too much of an effort"	<input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol abuse: There is often a link between alcoholism and suicide
<input type="checkbox"/> People problems: "I don't want anyone to see me," "I feel so lonely"	<input type="checkbox"/> Previous suicidal attempts: <u>May</u> be previous attempts of low to high lethality
<input type="checkbox"/> Physical problems: Sleeping problems, decreased sexual interest, headaches	<input type="checkbox"/> Suicidal plan: Frequent or constant thoughts with a specific plan in mind
<input type="checkbox"/> Guilt and low self-esteem: "It's all my fault," "I should be punished"	<input type="checkbox"/> Cries for help: Making a will, giving possessions away, making statements such as "I'm calling it quits" or "Maybe my family would be better off without me"