

Social/Care Farming in Slovenia:

***A new scenario of sustainable rural
development***



**State of the Art for "So Far" project
(*Social Services in Multifunctional Farms*)
EU FPVI**

Name of authors: dr. Katja Vadnal

Date: March, 15th 2007

Organisation: University of Ljubljana

Biotechnical faculty, Dept. of Agronomy

Address: 1000 Ljubljana, Jamnikarjeva 101

E-mail: katja.vadnal@bf.uni-lj.si

Table of contents

Social/Care Farming in Slovenia	p. 3
Introduction	3
Exploratory study on the feasibility of social farming	3
Patchwork of the "invisible" activities in the field of social farming	10
The lessons learned	11
References	11
Annex I – project forms	p. 14
1. Family farm A	15
2. Family farm B	20
3. Family farm C	25
4. Family farm D	30
5. Social firm A	36
6. Social firm B	42
7. Employment rehabilitation centre	48
8. Recreation centre	55
9. Net of eco-social farms	61
10. Social welfare institution A	67
11. Social welfare institution B	73
12. Centre for training, occupation and care A	79
13. Centre for protection and care B	85
14. Centre for protection and care C	91
15. Centre for training, occupation and care D	97
Annex IB – cases description, at a glance	p. 103
1. Family farm A	104
2. Family farm B	105
3. Family farm C	106
4. Family farm D	107
5. Social firm A	108
6. Social firm B	109
7. Employment rehabilitation centre	110
8. Recreation centre	111
9. Net of eco-social farms	112
10. Social welfare institution A	113
11. Social welfare institution B	114
12. Centre for training, occupation and care A	115
13. Centre for protection and care B	116
14. Centre for protection and care C	117
15. Centre for training, occupation and care D	118
Annex II – cases descriptions	p 119
The Inclusion of the Clients of the Koper Centre for Protection and Care in the Farming Activities on the Goat-breeding Farm "Brdca"	119
Interlacing of Social Care and Agriculture at the Črna Centre for Training, Occupation and Care	127

Social/Care Farming in Slovenia: *A new scenario for sustainable rural development*

Dr. Katja Vadnal

Introduction

Slovenia's development pattern has emphasized services (64 % of the total GDP) and manufacturing (33 % of the total GDP). Agriculture presents low shares of national income (3 % of the total GDP), employment (4 %), and foreign trade (4 % of the total export, and 9 % of the total import). The active agricultural population amounts to 32,649 people (4 % of the total active population).

Out of 20,273 sq km of the total surface, 30 % is dedicated to agriculture while 63 % are wooded areas. Great varieties of climate, relief, and soil types have determined five typical patterns of farming, adjusted to the regional conditions: Alpine, Pre-alpine, Karstic, Pannonic and Mediterranean. This permits a wide diversification of agricultural production. However, about 70 % of the total agricultural land has limited productive capacity due to unfavourable natural conditions.

86 000 family farms with the average size of 5.3 ha of used agricultural land present the majority of agricultural resources. Only about 2.5 % of them earn parity income per worker from agriculture (Kovačič and Udovč, 2002). Furthermore, the employment preferences of farmers and their partners are outside the agricultural sector. However, a supplementary on-farm activity significantly increases the probability of on-farm employment for farmers but not for their partners (Juvančič 2002; Juvačič and Erjavec, 2005). The economic pressure from the increasing market competition leads to intensive marginalisation of agricultural resources. The subsidies mitigate farmers' income problems to some extent (Rednak et al, 2002; Kožar et al, 2005) but the solution lies in a higher efficiency of farming, and in the diversification of the target markets, in particular. As the service industry is the fastest growing sector of the economy, many farmers search for new opportunities for use of agricultural resources in farm tourism, wood processing, maintenance of rural amenities etc. as their supplementary on-farm activities.

Just as all over rural Europe, there is a widespread and rich patrimony of linking agriculture with living realities of people with special needs - inherited from the past or created more recently - in Slovenia too. The horticultural and animal assisted therapies had been an important part of the activity-based therapies in the early days of the Slovene psychiatry (Kostnapfel, 2004). However, they have been progressively replaced with other therapeutic activities, and they are seldom practiced nowadays. The same is true for the development of activity-based therapies for the other target groups of the patients and the disabled. But yet, recently an increasing interest for making use of positive effects of farming/gardening, as well as of domestic animals on quality of life of different groups of people with special needs is emerging (Štuhec, 1996; Grgič, 2003; Kralj, 2003; Batista Mitrovič, 2004; Juršič, 2004; Šušterič, 2005; Puškarić, 2005; Krivic, 2005; Malakar Kržišnik, 2005; Sega, 2005).

Exploratory study on the feasibility of social farming

The idea that farms might be included into a system of social services for people with disabilities raises a question whether the relevant groups of stakeholders - the people with special needs and the framers - support the idea. This was a central issue of the

very first research on feasibility of social farming in Slovenia, that was carried out in the years 2002-2005 and was sponsored by Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology, Agricultural and Forestry Chamber of Slovenia, as well as by Sožitje – The Slovenian Association for Persons with Intellectual Disability.

The basic presumption of the research was that social farming as a supplementary on-farm activity contributes to an economic viability of the farms and the rural areas and to welfare of the people with special needs, the mentally disabled in particular.

The purpose of the research was to find out whether the parents of the mentally disabled (potential users since they retain their parental rights beyond majority of mentally disabled child) would be willing to include their mentally disabled offspring into a system of social services (protection and training) provided by the farmers as an on-farm supplementary activity, as well as whether the farmers (potential providers) would be willing to start such activity.

The research hypotheses were:

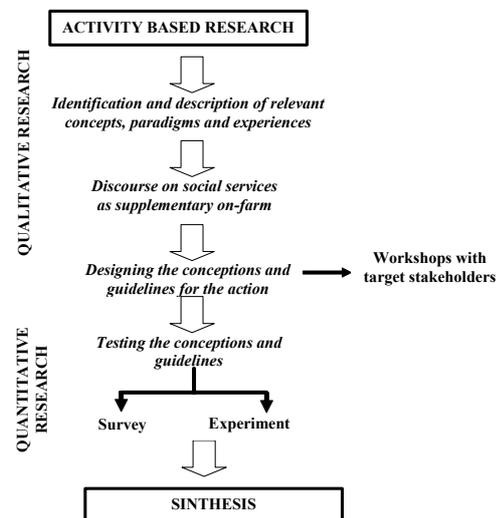
- Several lines of agricultural production (production of ornamental flowers, vegetable, herb and mushroom production, horse riding, small animal breeding etc.) are included as an indispensable component in the occupational therapies for the mentally disabled;
- In accordance with the principle of normalization, the inclusion of farmers in agriculture-based therapeutic programmes will make better use of the therapeutic potential of agriculture and of agricultural resources and will contribute to a higher life quality of the clients;
- Parents of the mentally disabled might be reluctant to the idea of social farming due to its novelty and due to the poor public image of agriculture and ability of the farmers;
- Farmers might be adverse to this novelty due to the low general social awareness of the abilities and well-being of the people with special needs, and due to the common prejudices against the mentally disabled.

The methodology followed the activity based research design (Picture 1) (Vadnal, 2005).

The parents' view

When addressed to express their willingness to include their mentally disabled offspring into the on-farm activities the majority of the surveyed parents, 67 %, opted for suggested answers: 54 % were willing (19 % unconditionally, 35 % under certain conditions) while 13 % were against it (5 % out of all respondents expressed their strong opposition).

The analysis of willingness of the parents to include their mentally disabled offspring in everyday on-farm activities (Vadnal, 2004) shows that the most probable users of services provided by social farming would be young persons with a lower degree of mental disability, whose parents are well educated, and who already have some practice in agriculture. Therefore, it is crucial to "green up" the existing educational and training programs of the mentally disabled in order to provide the room for acquiring experiences



Picture 1: Research design

and allowing them to be evaluated by the mentally disabled themselves. They have to be provided with the opportunity to make choices, whether these decisions are consistent with the parents' ideas or not.

The parents consider the employment of a mentally disabled offspring as a crucial factor contributing to the quality of his/her life. Due to the poor opportunities to find a proper job or activities for their adult mentally disabled offspring, one third of the parents see sheltered employment as the most suitable way to include their offspring into on-farm activity.

The farmer, to whom the parents would entrust their mentally disabled offspring, has

to be trained adequately and has to have personal experiences with the mentally disabled. Yet, first of all, he/she has to be "a good sort of a person". The parents expect a farmer to respect and to understand the mentally disabled, as well as to bear with them. As the parents have no practical experience with social farming, they would like to have professional attendance on a farm for their mentally disabled offspring.

The agricultural lines of production, which the parents assessed as the most adequate ones for their mentally disabled offspring, corresponded with the lines they already had had experience with: vegetable and ornamental flower production, followed by fruit and herb production. More than half of the interviewed parents referred that involvement with plants/plant production has a favourable impact on the well-being of the mentally disabled. Being in the open air, an increase in self-dependence and self-confidence, as well as gaining experience and the acquisition of skills were the most often quoted positive effects by the parents. The contacts with the animals were referred less frequently. Yet, the experiences with regard to the impact on the emotional state, behaviour and mood were the same. These impacts were described as soothing, stimulating, enlivening and strengthening one's self-confidence.

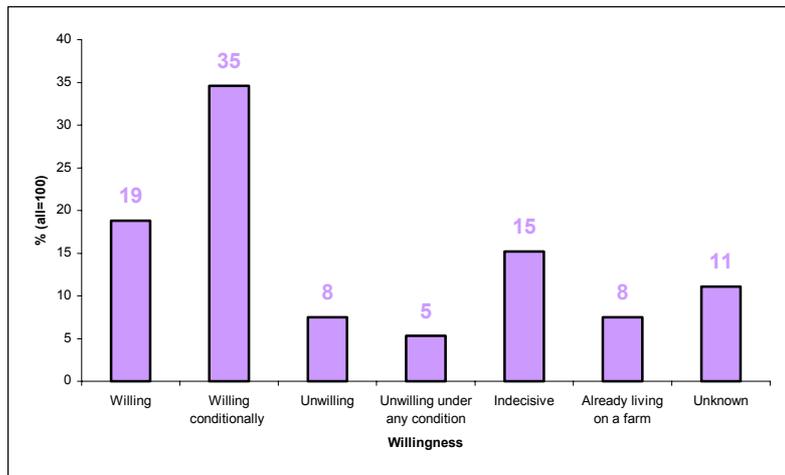


Figure 1: Willingness of the parents of mentally disabled offspring to include him/her into everyday on-farm activity, % (N=361)

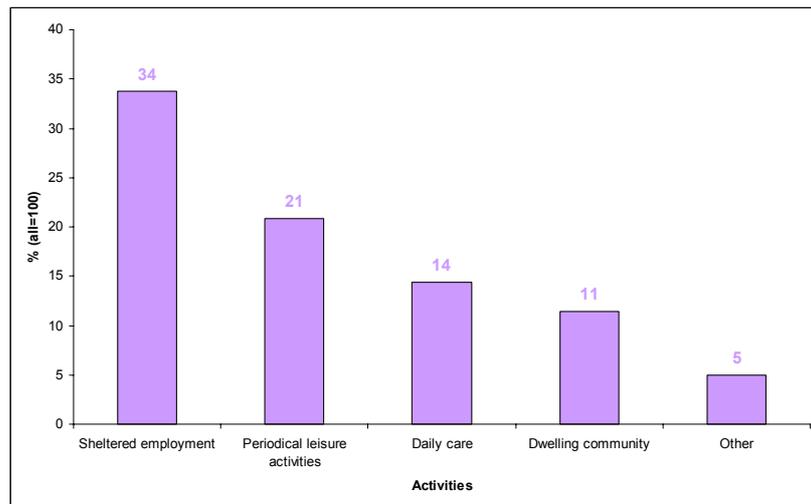


Figure 2: Forms of on-farm activities preferred by the parents of the mentally disabled, % (N=361)

SO FAR

Social/care Farming in Slovenia

Out of 13 different sources of risk, the parents perceived two groups as the most threatening: those that originated from farming itself (injuries caused by agricultural machinery and tools, poisoning with agricultural chemicals, injuries caused by animals) and those that originated from farmers' behaviour (verbal abuse, physical abuse, slave labour). Although the parents were aware

of all the relevant risks of farming, the fear of mistreatment predominated. They believed the appropriate personal attitude of the farmers towards the mentally disabled to be the most important characteristic of a care-farmer. Respect, understanding and patience were the most frequently mentioned attributes. For the parents the personal experience of a farmer with mentally disabled is more important than his/her farming skills. The care-farmers should receive special training for working with the mentally disabled. The training should be organized by Sožitje (55 %), and centres for protection and training (57 %) i.e. organizations and institutions they are familiar with.

As there is no social farming in Slovenia, an idea of including the farms and the farmers into a system of social services for the mentally disabled was quite new to the parents. Through the interviews they began to recollect their own experiences, as well as the experiences gained by their mentally disabled children through different contacts with the rural environment.

Activities that are offered by the existing institutions are few and monotonous; therefore the variety of activities that could be offered by the farms attracted parents' attention. As their contacts with plant production have been more frequent than those with animal breeding, the potential of the latter was underestimated. The parents do not exaggerate in their concern for the well-being of their offspring on a farm. Careful selection of a farm and specific training of a farmer could further

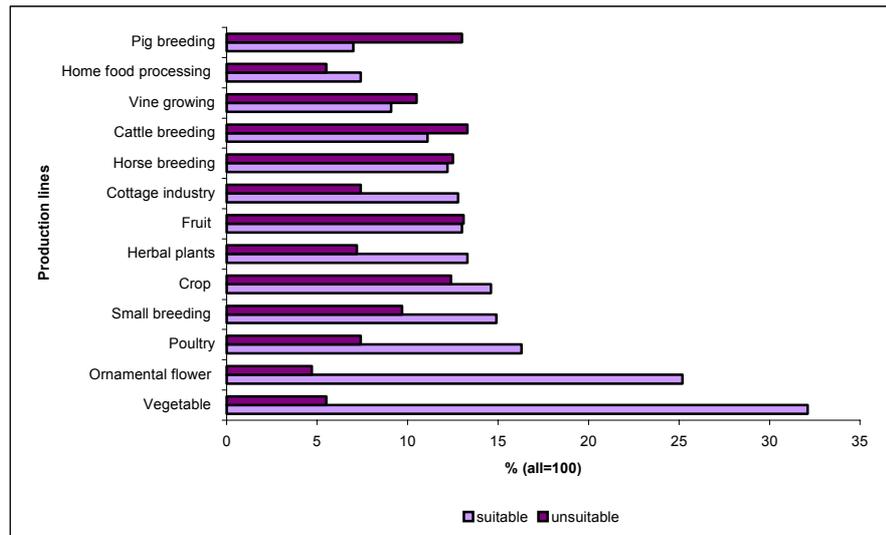


Figure 3: The parents according to an assessment of the suitability of different agricultural lines of production for the mentally disabled, % (N=361)

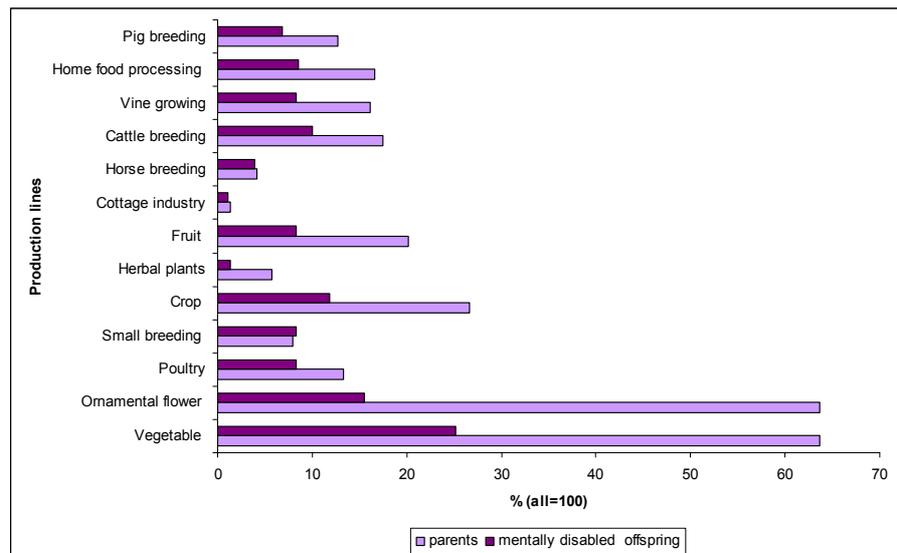


Figure 4: The parents according to their own and their mentally disabled offspring's' experiences with different lines of agricultural production, % (N=361)

diminish the potential threats. The parents would trust the most a farmer who is “one of us” i.e. a farmer with a mentally disabled offspring. It is obvious that the parents want to see how this novelty will work, therefore, they prefer periodic on farm activities to permanent ones. The parents see social farming as an attractive new opportunity for their mentally disabled offspring. They have a good idea of the performance of social farming that would gain their confidence and meet the needs of their offspring

The farmers’ view

Out of 155 surveyed farms 32 % are full-time and 37 % part-time. Only 10 % is carrying out a supplementary on-farm activity. Two third of them are characterized as multi-generation household (on 39 % surveyed farms a household consists of two generation, and on 41% of three generations). Therefore the number of household members is rather high (on average 5 members). A combination of crop production and animal breeding is a dominant type of farming on surveyed farms (50 % of surveyed farms), followed by animal production (15 %), horticultural production (11 %), and crop production (9 %). Only 13 % out of them are ecological farms, while all others are farming conventionally. Surveyed farms are on average larger in term of utilized agricultural area in comparison with all Slovene farms due to nonprobable sampling of surveyed farm as only economically vital farms were addressed.

Willingness of the surveyed farms to extend their portfolio to provision of social services for the mentally disabled differs to type of service: in the case of provision of occupational activities it is slightly higher in comparison to daily or all-day care. Yet, there is a strong association between willingness to provide on-farm activities and daily or all-day care ($\chi^2 = 20,334$; $p = 0,000$). If there is a preference to social farming, the type or intensity of activities is less important factor in opting for social farming, and *vice versa*. Other characteristics of a farm (farm size, type of farming, sources of income etc.) show no significance in terms of willingness of farm to implement social farming.

The restrain of farmers might be partially explained by

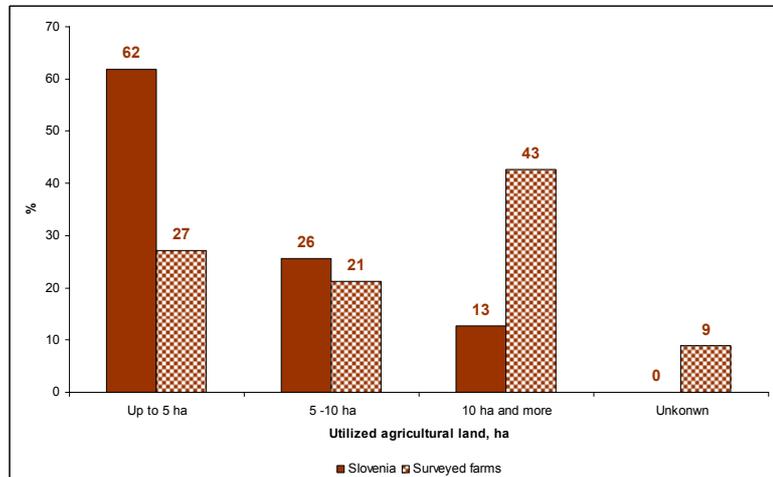


Figure 5: Slovene and surveyed farms by size of utilized agricultural area

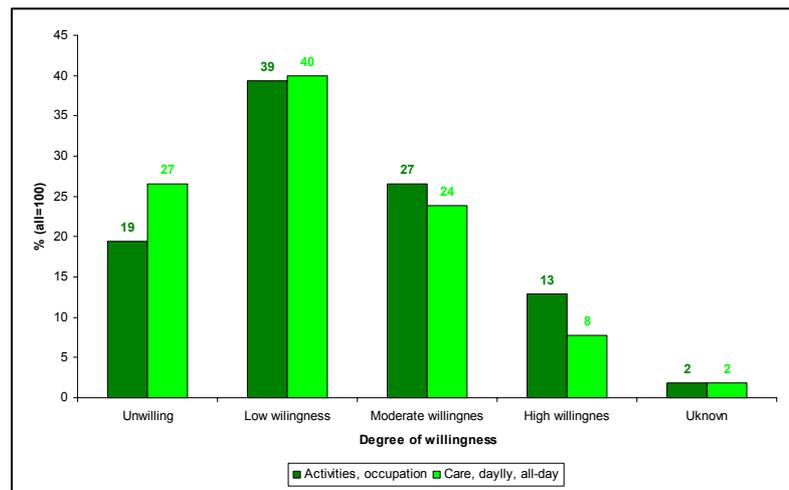


Figure 6: Surveyed farms according to willingness to provide social services for mentally disabled as supplementary on farm activities, % (N=155)

the facts that only few of them have heard about »care farming« or »therapeutic agriculture« as such already existing activities are practically invisible. When asked to express their opinion on the reasons for absence of social farming in Slovenia, the most frequent answer was: Farmers are not familiar with possibilities of social farming. Yet, this reason was stated by 61 % of "unwilling" farmers and by only 15 % of "willing" ones.

The majority (68 %) of the farmers who are reluctant to social farming on his/her farm brought forward too much of responsibility as a main reason

for absence of social farming in Slovenia. On the other hand, this reason was indicated by only 12 % of the

farmers who are in favour of social farming. That too much additional knowledge and skills are needed mentioned 8 % of "willing" farmers and 64 % of "unwilling" ones.

In terms of responsibility the farmers were mainly concerned with safety regulation (Zakon, 1999). They shared an opinion that preparation of a Safety Statement would be too demanding in the case of social farming. There is another issue they pointed out: their general dissatisfaction with a regulation in the field of supplementary on-farm activities. They were of the opinion that impractical and unfitted to real life regulation might transform a farm into an institution, missing the point altogether.

In the case that a farm would be provider of social services, female members of a family would be responsible for them mainly. Male farmer would be responsible on 27 %

of surveyed farms. The level of education of this person would be rather favourable: 84 % of them would be with secondary or higher education. Association between level of education of a potential holder of on-farm social services and a willingness for social farming is strong ($\chi^2 = 117,108$; $p = 0,000$). Yet, the majority of surveyed farmers (85 %) are of opinion that holder of social farming should be additionally trained through a system, that has been developed on care farms in the Netherlands: introductive lecture followed by theoretical and practical *in situ* training on home farm (Schilden and Vink, 2000). 60 % of the addressed farmers would be prepared to take part in such training.

As to number of the clients they would prefer one to two. As to gender of a client the majority would be neutral. Yet, 13 % of farmers would prefer male clients and 17 % female ones. Farmers feel sure (86 %) that clients should be properly prepared and

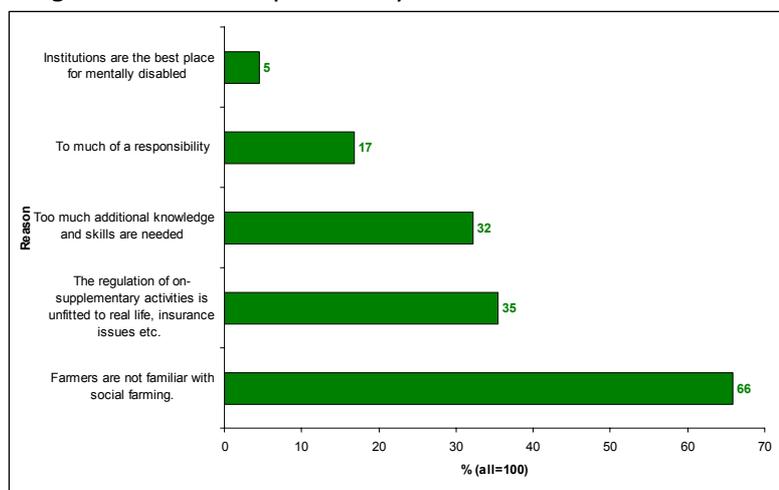


Figure 7: Surveyed farms according to reasons for farms not being included into a social care for mentally disabled, % (N=155)

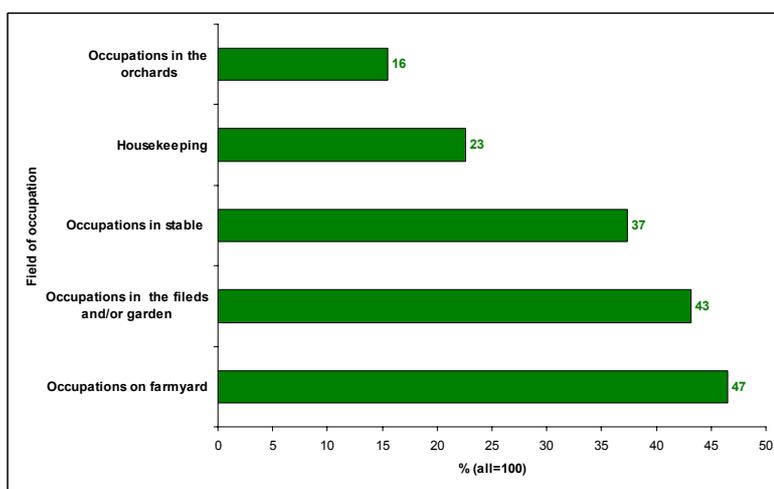


Figure 8: Surveyed farms according to the fields of occupation regarded suitable for mentally disabled, % (N=155)

trained previously. The clients would be engaged in different on-farm activities that the farmers have assessed as suitable for mentally disabled.

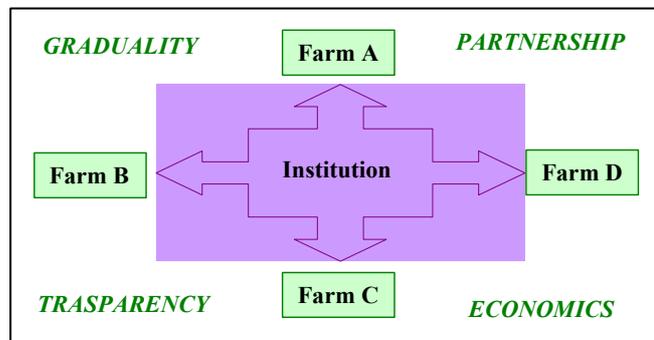
When asked what kind of support/help they would like in case of social farming, they answered according to their general knowledge about any social-care system and their ideas what might be a function of different institutions in this field. Therefore, a majority of them opted for an agricultural extension officer, specialized in social farming. Furthermore, they would like to have an "SOS" telephone connection with the specialists (occupational therapists, social workers etc.).

The farmers believe that social farming has to be regulated by a contract between a farmer and a client. The contract should contain: detailed description of client's on-farm occupations, what requirements have to be met by a client and a farmer, insurance scheme for a client and a farmer, procedure of disagreement management, and possibility of on the spot termination of a contract. Before making a contract there should be 1 to 2 months of probation.

A preliminary design of initial phase of social farming

Although neither the parents of mentally disabled nor the farmers have proper knowledge or experience with social or care farming, they do accept the idea of incorporation of farms into a general provision of social services for mentally disabled in Slovenia. The potential users of the on-farm social services and their potential providers – the farmers – are aware of the potential benefits from social farming in terms of clients' quality of life and in terms of efficient use of on-farm resources, as well as of high responsibility for all involved. However, the decision to take an active part in it will be not easy for either of the groups. Therefore the implementation of social services as a supplementary on-farm activity should be gradual and backed by building up partnerships between participants: the persons with special need, the farmers and the professionals (social workers, therapists, special pedagogues, etc.) and/or the corresponding institutions.

The information provided by the parents of the mentally disabled and the farmers can help to define proper guidelines for the development of a system of social farming in Slovenia, for mentally disabled in particular. The most suitable initial providers of services seem to be the farmers with "first hand" experience with the mentally disabled (the members of family, the foster children), then the farmers who live near the existing institutions and already have some business and/or social contacts with the mentally disabled (selling products, family members being employed in the institution, etc.). A provision of the on-farm social services should start with periodic activities (horse-riding, fruit picking, making hay), gradually expanding to regular full-time occupation and/or care. As to the clients, they have to be introduced to the agriculture/farm related activities during the early stages of their special education (Košmelj and Vandal, 2003). Therefore it is crucial to "green" up the existing programs of special education and training in order to provide the room for acquiring the experiences and for evaluating them by the mentally disabled themselves. They have to be provided with the opportunity to make choices (self-advocacy).



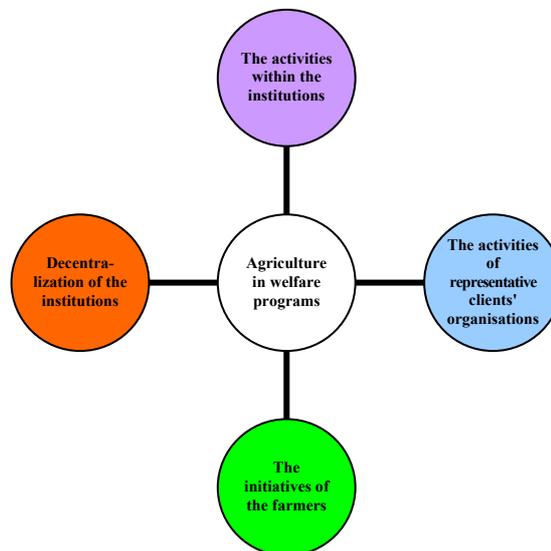
Picture2: The hypothetical model of initial phase of social farming in Slovenia: partners and principles

As to the farmers, a visiting farm (Lanbdouw & Zorg, 2000) would be the most suitable first step into social farming. A farmer would offer his farm for adequate compensation to a local institution, i. e. (special) nursery, (special) school, sheltered workshop, centre for care and protection, social welfare institution, associations of the

clients, etc., as a place for their activities. In this way he/she gets an opportunity to come to know the special needs of the clients, their abilities and behavioural characteristics, as well as to learn how to cooperate and communicate with them. Through such experience he/she becomes empowered to evaluate a farm as a social farm and to develop a farm practice that corresponds to his/her farming/business aims, as well as to the clients' needs. These practical experiences should be backed by an easy access to special training programs, which should be individualized and carried out on the farm.

Patchwork of the "invisible" activities in the field of social farming

Yet, there is a question whether a hypothetical model with an institution as an important partner in the scenario of social farming fits to real life. Therefore a field surveys and a series of interviews with the different stakeholders was conducted. They revealed variegated patchwork of the good practices within a field of interaction of agriculture and occupational-therapeutic activities for the benefits of the clients.



Picture 3: The typical forms of interlacing agriculture with social care

The late nineties were the period when a majority of these initiatives made their start being stimulated by strong personal beliefs and creative urges to open farming as well as social care to new challenges. A green programme became a token of innovative potential. Therefore, the providers enjoy general esteem for innovative interlacing agriculture and social care.

Since the beginnings, a better quality of life for people with special need and inclusion-oriented social development, have been the main motives of the pioneers. They strive for diversification of activities for these people, mentally disabled and mentally ill in particular, as well as for enriching and upgrading the existing methods and ideas in the field of social care.

There are many good examples of interlacing and cooperation between agriculture and farming and social welfare, which are also invisible and without any institutional support from a system of agriculture and social welfare. They are professionally planned, organized and carried out by practitioners who are looking for the best solutions in favour of people with special needs and their inclusion into general society. Their common experience is that it is always hard to make a start. Lack of knowledge and experiences,

agricultural ones in particular, bothered them at the beginning, while poor financial situation is permanent. Another obstacle is lack of cross-sector legislation.

As a majority of these projects are micro projects, oriented to needs of the users, economic effects are of minor or no importance. Yet, in case of the social firms that are founded and owned by the users' organisations economics is highly relevant. Good economic performance is the prerequisite for meeting needs of users in the field of social care.

Although the economics is a weak point of green programs, their holders are very optimistic in regard to the economic prospects. It is their estimation that the economic situation will improve in the near future. The reasons for such optimism are twofold. First, they will be in position to use learning and experiences curve effects. Furthermore, two new concepts, multifunctional agriculture and community-based social care, will place stress on the economy of scope.

Ambition to expand and to diversify the programs is backed by positive effects on the users. Improved self value and self esteem, as well as increased personal responsibility are the effects that can be in case of specific groups of users achieved (severe and profound mentally disabled, hyperactive, etc.) only through green occupations. Furthermore, green programs are the field of activities where mentally disabled, if properly motivated and guided, can achieve results comparable with results of so-called normal workers. It is through them that the public can learn that such users are capable to perform much more than it is expected. Therefore, they are important promoters of the inclusion philosophy.

As users' needs are at the very centre of the green program's development, they themselves and/or their representatives have to be much more active and supportive to their official recognition and implementation. It has to be a clearly expressed authentic interest that pulls the trigger for public intervention and support that has to be targeted to a design of comprehensive legal framework and to financial assistance.

A lesson learned

In Slovenia, as in very many EU countries social farming is not organised yet, but rather a patchwork like reality mostly developed on voluntary bases, bottom-up actions, and not supported by any specific policies and/or institutional framework. However, an increasing interest for making use of the positive effects of farming/gardening, as well as domestic animals on quality of life of different groups of people with special needs is emerging. Also key stakeholders – farmers and people with special needs – know very little or nothing about social farming and practically have no experience in it, they show a fair interest and preference for possibilities offered by social farming. Furthermore, through good practices in the field of interlacing agriculture with occupational therapy and activities in many of welfare institutions the needed know-how is building up. But for the national-wide expansion of social farming its "inclusion" and "normalisation" are needed. This means that social farming has to be included into (common) agricultural policy, as well as into social welfare policies. Thus, it is apparent that the building of a new institutional environment is a crucial prerequisite for the economic viability and public recognition of social farming as a new dynamic scenario of sustainable rural development.

References

- Batista Mitrovič T. 2004. Delovna terapija v bivalnem okolju (Occupational therapy in living environment). Ljubljana, Visoka šola za zdravstvo: 70 p.
- Grgič T. 2003. Zdravilni vrtovi ob specializiranih bolnišnicah : diplomsko delo : univerzitetni študij (Healing gardens of specialized hospitals). Ljubljana, Biotehniška fakulteta, Oddelek za agronomijo: 96 p.

- Juršič Š. 2004. Pes kot pomožni terapevt pri delu z otroki v otroških vrtcih (Dog as an assistant therapist in day-care work with children). Ljubljana, Biotehniška fakulteta, Oddelek za zootehniko: 58 p.
- Juvančič L. .2002. Ponudba dela in odločanje o zaposlovanju na kmečkih gospodarstvih v Sloveniji. Zbornik Biotehniške fakultete Univerze v Ljubljani. Kmetijstvo (Zootehnika). Supplement 80(2): 129-145.
- Juvančič L., Erjavec E. 2005. Intertemporal analysis of employment decisions on agricultural holdings in Slovenia. *Agricultural economics* Vol. 33: 153-161.
- Kostnapfel J. 2004. Dve psihiatrični ustanovi. Psihiatrična bolnišnica v Begunjah. Psihiatrični dispanzer v Ljubljani. Založba Unigarf, Ljubljana: 28 p.
- Košmelj K., Vadnal K. 2003. Uporaba modelov logistične regresije za analizo povpraševanja po socialnih storitvah kot dopolnilne dejavnosti na kmetiji (Use of logistic regression models to analyze the demand for social services as supplementary on-farm activity). Zbornik Biotehniške fakultete Univerze v Ljubljani,, Kmetijstvo Vol. 81 (2): 221-232.
- Kovačič M., Udovč A. 2002. Struktura kmetij in njen vpliv na dohodkovni položaj kmetov v Sloveniji. *Sodobno kmetijstvo* 35(2): 67-74.
- Kožar M., Kavčič S., Erjavec E. 2005. Incomes situation of agricultural households in Slovenia after EU accession: impacts of different direct payments policy options (Dohodkovni položaj kmečkih gospodarstev v Sloveniji po pristopu k Evropski uniji: učinki različnih shem neposrednih plačil. *Acta agriculturae Slovenica*. 2005, Vol. 86 (1):39-47.
- Kralj J. 2003. Hišni ljubljenci v domovih starejših občanov (Pets in nursing homes).). Ljubljana, Visoka šola za zdravstvo: 44 p.
- Krivic A. 2005. Načrtovanje okolja za uspešnejše vključevanje ljudi s prizadetim vidom na primeru okolice Zavoda za slepo in slabovidno mladino v Ljubljani (Landscape design for easier integration of people with visual impairments on the example of the Institute for blind and partially sighted children in Ljubljana. Ljubljana, Biotehniška fakulteta, Oddelek za krajinarstvo: 69 p.
- Landbouw&Zorg. 2000. Handboek Lndbou & Zorg. Landelijk Steunpunt Lndbouw&Zorg: 99 p.
- Malakar Kržišnik M. 2005. Odnos stanovalcev doma starejših občanov Logatec do živali (The attitude of residents of home for elderly citizens Logatec towards animals). Ljubljana, Biotehniška fakulteta, Oddelek za zootehniko: 51 p.
- Puškaric M. 2005. Hortikultura terapija v delovni terapiji pri starostnikih (Horticulture therapy in occupational therapy in older population). Ljubljana, Visoka šola za zdravstvo: 36 p.
- Rednak M., Volk T., Zagorc B., Golež M. (2002) Stanje v slovenskem kmetijstvu 2000. In: Erjavec E. (ed.) and Juvančič L. (ed): Učinki reforme slovenske kmetijske politike. 1. konferenca DEAS. Ljubljana, Društvo agrarnih ekonomistov Slovenije: 7-26.
- Schilden M., Vink A, 2000. Labour organization in Dutch therapy agriculture. In: Proceedings of XIVth International Symposium on Horticultural Economics. *Acta Horticulturae*, No. 536: 447-453.
- Sega I. 2005. Vpliv terapevtskega jahanja na osebe z motnjami v razvoju in obnašanje konj obdelu z njimi : diplomsko delo : visokošolski strokovni študij (Influence of therapeutic riding on handicapped persons and behaviour of the involved horse). Ljubljana, Biotehniška fakulteta, Oddelek za zootehniko: 63 p. <http://www.digitalna-knjiznica.bf.uni-lj.si/zootehnika.htm>.
- Štuhec I. 1996. The role of animals in education and upbringing of children. In: Vreg F., Rejec V., Robinson J. Chamradova A.: Interactional communication among living beings: ethological approach to human-animal interaction: project: ethology of social behaviour. Ljubljana, University of Ljubljana - Faculty of Social Science, Institut of Social Science, Centre for Social Communication Research: 48-57.

- Šušterič S. 2005. Rehabilitacija psihiatričnega bolnika pri delu z zelišči (Rehabilitation of psychiatric patient through work with herbs). Ljubljana, Visoka šola za zdravstvo: 41 p.
- Vadnal K. 2004. Mnenja staršev oseb z motnjami v duševnem razvoju o možnosti vključitve kmetov v ponudbo socialnih storitev. Defektologica slovenica (Ljubl.), april 2004, Vol. 12 (1): 19-37.
- Vadnal K. 2005. Ocena izvedljivosti in razvoj modelov zaposlovanja oziroma oskrbovanja oseb z motnjami v duševnem razvoju kot dopolnilne dejavnosti na kmetiji. Zaključno poročilo o rezultatih raziskovalnega projekta. Ljubljana, Biotehnična fakulteta, Oddelek za agronomijo, Fakulteta za socialno delo: 37 p.
- Zakon o varnosti in zdravju pri delu. 1999. Uadni list Republike Slovenije, No. 56/1999.