Designing Multilingual Communications

Sauman Chu  
*University of Minnesota*

Barbara Martinson  
*University of Minnesota*

Mary McNaughton  
*University of Minnesota*

See next page for additional authors

Follow this and additional works at: [https://newprairiepress.org/jac](https://newprairiepress.org/jac)

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 4.0 License.

**Recommended Citation**

Chu, Sauman; Martinson, Barbara; McNaughton, Mary; and Lawton, Debra (2000) "Designing Multilingual Communications," *Journal of Applied Communications*: Vol. 84: Iss. 2. [https://doi.org/10.4148/1051-0834.2149](https://doi.org/10.4148/1051-0834.2149)

This Research is brought to you for free and open access by New Prairie Press. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of Applied Communications by an authorized administrator of New Prairie Press. For more information, please contact [cads@k-state.edu](mailto:cads@k-state.edu).
Designing Multilingual Communications

Abstract
Focus groups of recent Hmong and Somali immigrants provided information about effective design variables for public service brochures. Each immigrant group participated in two sessions. The first session queried subjects on preferences for layout and bilingual text, and appropriate fonts and images. During the second session participants reacted to several variations of a brochure that was designed using findings from the first session. Both Hmong and Somali participants preferred a bilingual layout including both their language and English. Font legibility was important; good contrast between letterforms and background was essential. Images used should respect cultural expectations. The Hmong participants did not respond favorably to images showing native dress, while images of Somali immigrants must respect cultural aspects of dress.

Authors
Sauman Chu, Barbara Martinson, Mary McNaughton, and Debra Lawton

This research is available in Journal of Applied Communications: https://newprairiepress.org/jac/vol84/iss2/1
enable them to more readily perceive the benefits and efficiencies these tools can provide.

**References**

Agarwal, R., & Prasad, J. (1997). The role of innovation characteristics and perceived voluntariness in the acceptance of information technologies. *Decision Sciences Journal, 28*(3), 557-582.

Agarwal, R., & Prasad, J. (1999). Are individual differences germane to the acceptance of new information technologies? *Decision Sciences Journal, 30*(2), 361-391.

Chau, P. Y. K., (1996). An empirical assessment of a modified technology acceptance model. *Journal of MIS, 13*(2), 185-204.

Davis, F. D., (1989). Perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use and user acceptance of information technology. *MIS Quarterly, 13*(3), 319-339.

Davis, F. D., Bagozzi, R. P., & Warshaw, P. R. (1989). User acceptance of computer technology: A comparison of two theoretical models. *Management Science, 35*(8), 982-1003.

Doll, W. J., Hendrickson, A., & Deng, X. (1998). Using Davis’ perceived usefulness and ease-of-use instruments for decision making: A confirmatory and multigroup invariance analysis. *Decision Sciences Journal, 29*(4), 839-869.

Donaldson, J. L., & Thompson, J. S. (1999). Interpersonal communication strengthens Web-based instruction. *Journal of Applied Communication, 83*(3), 22-32.

Fazio, R. H. (1986). How do attitudes guide behavior. In R. M. Sorrentino, & E. T. Higgins (Eds.), *Handbook of motivation and cognition*. New York: NY: Guilford Press.

Fazio, R. H. (1995). Attitude accessibility and motivation as determinants of biased processing: A test of the MODE model. *Personaliry and Social Psychology Bulletin, 21*(7), 704-710.

Fazio, R. H., & Zanna, M. P. (1978a). Attitudinal qualities relating to the strength of the attitude-behavior relationship. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, 14*, 398-408.

Fishbein, M., & Ajzen, I. (1975). *Belief, attitude, intention and behavior: An introduction to theory and research*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.

Hendrickson, A. R., & Collins, M. R. (1996). An assessment of structure and causation of IS usage. *The DATABASE for Advances in Information Systems, 27*(2), 61-67.

Hirschman, E. C. (1980). Innovativeness, novelty seeking and consumer creativity. *Journal of Consumer Research, 7*, 283-295.

Hubona, G. S., & Geitz, S., (1999). External variables, attitudes and information technology usage behavior. [On-line].

---

**Designing Multilingual Communications**

Sauman Chu
Barbara Martinson
Mary McNaughton
Debra Lawton

**Abstract**

Focus groups of recent Hmong and Somali immigrants provided information about effective design variables for public service brochures. Each immigrant group participated in two sessions. The first session queried subjects on preferences for layout and bilingual text, and appropriate fonts and images. During the second session participants reacted to several variations of a brochure that was designed using findings from the first session. Both Hmong and Somali participants preferred a bilingual layout including both their language and English. Font legibility was important; good contrast between letterforms and background was essential. Images used should respect cultural expectations. The Hmong participants did not respond favorably to images showing native dress, while images of Somali immigrants must respect cultural aspects of dress.

Sauman Chu is an assistant professor and Barbara Martinson is an associate professor in the Department of Design, Housing, and Apparel at the University of Minnesota. Mary McNaughton is a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Minnesota and Debra Lawton is a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Designing Multilingual Communications was funded by the President’s Multicultural Research Award at the University of Minnesota.
The primary focus of this study is on the visual communication of public service information from community service organizations to an audience of culturally diverse readers. Many of these readers have limited or no English proficiency. There is an increased need for communications that include at least one other language in addition to English. Minnesota has the highest rate of refugee and new immigrant resettlement, as reported by the U.S. Office of Refugee Resettlement in 1996. New immigrant groups have an immediate need for information about health services, housing, nutrition, and education. Increased accessibility to this information will help in the resettlement process. Contemporary attitudes toward multiculturalism demand that professional communicators provide information in several languages.

Most visual communicators in the U.S. have little experience with designing for ethnic groups different from their own. There is a need for more research and information on how to design for specific immigrant groups. The purpose of this project is to develop both a set of design guidelines and a recommended procedure that designers can use to design effective materials. Using both Hmong and Somali focus groups, we examined preferred and culturally appropriate design elements, and attempted to establish an effective process that other designers could use when working on multilingual projects.

**Hmong Language and Communication Systems**

There are approximately 150,000 to 200,000 Hmong in the United States who have settled primarily in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and California between 1975 and 1995. Several million remain in China, Thailand, and Laos and speak a variety of dialects. There was no written script until the mid 1900s because of a history of upheaval which caused their stories to be passed from generation to generation orally.

There are at least three typographies of this language. “Latin,” which is the most widely used typography, was introduced by French Catholic missionaries in the early twentieth century. “Ntawv Paj Ntaub,” which means letters of embroidery, uses characters that look like the designs found on traditional Hmong costumes. The women passed the stories of their heritage through such stitchery by sewing stylized symbolic characters into their dresses. “Ai Pao Lo” was created in the early 1990s and was derived from the Hmong’s historical and religious heritage.
Discussion and Conclusions

This study provides support for the usefulness of the TAM model in terms of predicting adoption and usage of technological innovations such as Internet communications tools by agricultural audiences. In addition, the study supports the argument that external factors such as prior experience do play a role in acceptance of these technologies and ultimate usage behavior. It seems clear that individuals with relevant prior experience are the most likely to accept and use these technologies. As agriculture becomes more technologically focused on use of the Internet to transmit information, conduct transactions and communicate to diverse clientele, an implication of these findings may involve a need to more seriously consider the level of relevant prior experience of an audience when implementing new communications technology. This may be an issue with Extension audiences, in particular. Extensionists themselves may find themselves in a “train the trainer” situation with respect to using communications technologies that may be as new to them as to the clientele they serve.

The lack of any significant interactions between the perceived ease-of-use message stimulus and the other model variables seems to suggest that experience exerts a direct influence on an individual’s perceptions of the usefulness of a technology to complete a specific task or achieve an objective, as opposed to impacting subjects’ evaluations of the perceived ease or difficulty associated with a technology’s use. This seems logical, since prior experience would seem to have a definite association with an individual’s determination of the usefulness, or lack thereof, of adopting some technology. Further research in this area, looking more specifically at the paths of interaction and direction of influence of the relevant prior experience variable, appears warranted on the basis of this study. A study of these same model relationships with Extension educators and their clientele is another area for future research.

In addition to the above, one of the key findings of this study involves the implication that relevant prior experience interacts with perceived usefulness to serve as a highly significant predictor variable of behavioral intent toward usage, while the attitude variable seems to have little impact. The implications
have a terse, vivid, poetic style, characterized by carefully chosen words, condensed meaning, and alliteration” (Somali in Minnesota, 1998 [on-line]).

**Importance of the Study**

The need for print communication for Hmong and Somali refugee populations has been cited by a number of service organizations (Berg, personal communication, October 5, 1997; Hirte, personal communication, October 18, 1997; Suga, personal communication, October 22, 1997). Designers familiar with the framework of their culture, language, and communication systems can use more informed means to reach these people. Providing them with written materials effective in conveying information about education, social services, medical care, job information, and housing will make their transition into American society easier. In addition, increased knowledge about communication will positively impact social service organizations and graphic design professionals through the publication of procedural and design guidelines for multilingual publications.

**Goals**

One goal of this study is to increase graphic designers’ awareness of procedural and design variables necessary to develop effective bilingual/multilingual printed information and to work with community service professionals in the development of design prototypes. The ultimate goal is to improve and enhance the visual communication of multilingual printed information in order to facilitate comprehension by culturally diverse immigrant groups.

**Objectives and Research Questions**

The objectives of this study are divided into two categories: procedural considerations and design variables.

**A. Objective and Research Questions of Procedural Variables**

Procedural variables address the question: “What steps are necessary in the development of visual messages for diverse cultural groups?”

- collaboration with community organizations in the development of effective collaborative procedures and design strategies;

Hypothesis 4, which predicted that perceived usefulness and experience would be the strongest predictor variables of behavioral intent to use Internet communications tools, was supported. To test this hypothesis, all TAM predictor variables were loaded into a linear regression model that utilized the behavioral intent index as the dependent variable. Linear regression analysis was performed, and the regression proved to be significant, \( F(3, 118) = 17.08, p < .001 \). Results indicated that, for all subjects, experience and perceived usefulness were the most significant predictors of behavioral intent to use Internet communications tools (Table 4).

**Table 3** Means for Effect of Experience and Perceived Usefulness on Behavioral Intent

|                      | High Perceived Usefulness | Low Perceived Usefulness |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| High Level of Experience | 3.98 SD=.75            | 3.17 SD=.63            |
| Low Level of Experience  | 3.79 SD=.73           | 2.08 SD=1.33           |

**Table 4** Prediction of Behavioral Intent to Use Internet Communications Tools

| Variables          | R   | Beta  | \( R^2 \) |
|--------------------|-----|-------|----------|
| Attitude Toward Use| .07 | .077  |          |
| Experience         | .24 | .407**|          |
| Perceived Usefulness| .38 | .247**| .555     |

**p < .01**

Hypotheses Tests

Hypothesis 1, which predicted that behavioral intent would be higher for subjects with a high level of prior experience than for subjects with a low level of prior experience, was supported. Multivariate analysis using ANOVA was conducted, results of which indicated a main effect for prior experience, $F(1,118)=5.61, p<.02$. Comparison of means as displayed in Table 1 revealed that subjects with a high level of experience had a stronger behavioral intent than did subjects with a low level of experience.

Table 1 Comparison of Means for Effect of Experience on Behavioral Intent

| Experience Level | n   | M   | SD  |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| High level       | 66  | 3.42| .67 |
| Low level        | 53  | 2.90| .80 |

Hypothesis 2, which predicted that perceived usefulness would be higher for subjects with a high level of experience of Internet communications tools than for those subjects with low levels, was supported. ANOVA results revealed a main effect for experience, $F(1,119)=4.54, p<.03$, which indicated that subjects with higher levels of experience had a more favorable perception of the usefulness of Internet communications tools than did subjects with a lower level of experience of these technologies. Table 2 displays these results.

Table 2 Means for Effect of Experience on Perceived Usefulness

| Experience Level | n   | M   | SD  |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| High level       | 67  | 3.44| .75 |
| Low level        | 53  | 3.14| .79 |

For hypotheses 3a and 3b, which predicted that behavioral intent would be highest for subjects with high levels of experi-

The research questions are:

1. Decision-making processes in the development of single-language presentations (separate publications for each language) or multilingual publications (one publication including two or more languages).
   a. Are single-language publications more effective for certain target audiences?
   b. When are bi- or multilingual publications preferable?
2. Determining effective processes for the development of material that includes one or more languages.
   a. What are the research steps and available literature related to the culture and its system of communication?
   b. How does the design process change when developing multilingual communication?
   c. How should design prototypes be evaluated?
3. Identification of appropriate sources for translation and consultation.
   a. What variables need to be considered when selecting a translator?
4. Determining the necessary stages in the development of multilingual information.
   a. Can a distinct methodology be established?
   b. How can related research be applied to different cultural groups?

B. Objectives and Research Questions of Design Variables

Design variables focus on including layout and images used to construct the messages.

- identification of effective processes for the development of material that includes one or more languages.
description of various graphic organizational frameworks that might support and promote effective communication in bilingual printed pieces.

**The research questions are:**

1. **Text-related variables**
   a. What typographic variables should be considered?
   b. Is there a hierarchical difference between the languages based on placement on page?

2. **Image-related variables**
   a. How and when should images be used?
   b. Are specific image styles (i.e., drawings, photos) more effective for certain cultural groups?

3. **Layout (design format) variables**
   a. When should the layout include multiple languages?
   b. How does the layout affect the perception and decoding of the message?

**Procedures and Methods**

Focus group was determined to be the most effective method of gathering the data necessary for this project. The direct interaction with subjects allowed for communication that “connected the research team with the participants” (Morgan & Krueger, v.1, 1998, p.9). The value of focus group in this situation is that discussion with recent immigrants provides “insider” information (Morgan & Krueger, v.5, 1998). Also, one goal of the project is to identify an effective process for multicultural communication. Focus groups, because of their interactivity, allow for a discussion of effective process (Morgan & Krueger, v.5, 1998).

Subjects in this study were Hmong and Somali immigrants in Minnesota who have limited knowledge of English. The Hmong focus group was recruited through the Centre for Asians and Pacific Islanders in Minnesota and the Somali focus group were participants in an indoor air quality study group from the Minnesota Extension Service. Both focus groups were scheduled to meet twice. An interpreter was hired for each group to facilitate the communication process between the investigators and the subjects. The designing of multilingual you sent it. It’s efficient, because such messages don’t require that you print out a hard copy version, so you save on paper, and convenient because you can do it right on your computer.

Subjects in the low perceived ease-of-use condition were exposed to the message that follows:

Sending a document electronically, either through an E-mail message that contains an E-mail attachment or by posting to an online bulletin board forum, may be a problematic form of communication, since your communication could get lost or deleted without your being aware of it. It requires that you have access to a computer that's fast enough to access the Internet and run the special software that is needed, and it may not be very convenient, since you need to learn how to use the software in order to send your document.

In the items which followed, subjects were asked to indicate their perceptions as to the perceived usefulness, as well as their attitude and behavioral intent toward using two specific forms of Internet communication, sending an E-mail attachment and posting a message to an on-line discussion forum, to complete a communication task involving communicating details about an assignment required in the class they were taking. Finally, at the end of the questionnaire, subjects were asked to re-read the perceived ease-of-use message statement, and then to answer a series of four items designed to serve as a manipulation check on respondents’ interpretation of the message statement contents as a statement indicative of either a high or low perception of the ease of use of the specified Internet communication tools.

**Results**

Exploratory factor analysis was conducted on all of the variable indices in the study, resulting in a one-factor solution for all of the indices used in the analysis. For all hypotheses, descriptive statistics were obtained and mean splits were used to recode the independent variables into high and low levels. Reliability analyses for all of the indices used in the study were subsequently run using Chronbach’s alpha statistic. The resulting standardized item alpha for the experience scale was .62. Standardized item alpha for perceived usefulness was .90; for attitude .89; and for behavioral intention .72.
brochures was the subject matter for discussion. At the first session, emphasis was placed on discussing and identifying design variables and strategies for producing an effective brochure. Following this section, four different prototypes for the identified brochure were generated based on the discussion. In the second session, the four prototypes were presented to the focus group. A preferred prototype was selected. Further discussion on revising the solution was also included.

**Stage I: Study with Hmong Focus Group**

**Focus Group: First Session**

**Subjects and procedure**

Nine Hmong immigrants participated in the first session. This group was composed of four men and five women ranging in age from 19 to 60. Subjects had been in the U.S. fewer than five years. A moderator, who spoke both English and Hmong and has a great deal of experience leading focus group discussions, was hired to lead the session. A note-taker, who was also fluent in English and Hmong, was hired to translate and recruit subjects for the study. The researchers met with the moderator and note-taker to discuss the project and questions prior to the focus group meeting. Researchers attended and audio recorded the focus group session.

The purpose of this session was to identify design variables that effectively communicate to the Hmong population. The session began with a brief introduction to the topic of print communication, and we asked the group members if they have seen and/or used brochures to attain information about healthcare or related issues. We also inquired as to whether these introductory questions, we proceeded to ask about the layout of information, preferred fonts, preferred color and color meaning within Hmong culture, and the use of drawn or photographed imagery. We finished with an open-ended question about how the subjects would design a brochure to best communicate to their peers.

**Results – focus group: first session**

Use of brochures. In response to this general question about brochures, participants liked bright colors, colorful pictures, and bold type. Most of the subjects...
were critical of the fact that many brochures in Hmong languages had misspelled words and incomplete information.

Multilingual presentation. Subjects preferred brochures printed in both English and Hmong. Subjects shared their ideas about the advantages of a multilingual publication. They felt that the content was important when printed in several languages. Also, bilingual individuals can switch back and forth between languages in order to clarify what they cannot understand in one or the other. Multilingual brochures take less space for display purposes. One essential comment made by a younger subject was, “I like multilingual brochures because I can’t read Hmong. Sometimes, when people see that you have a Hmong name, they automatically send you Hmong brochures and it’s of no use to me. I read everything in English.”

Layout of information. Participants seemed to prefer a list rather than paragraph format because, as one of the subjects indicated, the list style separated important main points. Although there was not much discussion about the length of the printed information, subjects did prefer to read something short and concise rather than a lengthy paragraph.

Font preference. The group was shown the same text in four different fonts in black on a white ground. In regard to styles of fonts, subjects preferred darker, clearer and more structured typeface such as “Helvetica” and “Times” over cursive writing. They emphasized that the font must have high contrast with the background so that it’s easier to read.

Color preference. We began with a general discussion of color symbolism in Hmong culture. Subjects indicated that red was the only color that was perceived negatively. When shown text in six different colors (black, red, blue, green, purple, and yellow), blue, green, and black were the preferred colors due to their high contrast with the white background.

Imagery. Subjects were shown two examples of imagery. In each example there was both a line drawing and a photograph. One set showed how to position a band-

the basis of an experimental manipulation of the perceived ease of use variable. According to TAM, perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness are moderating variables that directly influence attitude toward use and behavioral intent to use. Within the context of this study, it seems likely that prior experience should directly affect perceived usefulness, but that manipulations of the subject’s perception of the ease of use of a technology might influence behavioral intention. Due to the attitudes and perceptions formed on the basis of their prior experience, subjects with a high level of experience might be less susceptible to this influence than those who lack any relevant prior experience. Subjects with a high level of prior experience exposed to a stimulus message framing use of Internet communication tools as easy/beneficial to use should have a more positive behavioral intent than either subjects with a low level of prior experience and those exposed to a message framing Internet communications tools as difficult to use.

H3a: Behavioral intent will be highest for those subjects with high levels of prior experience who are in the high perceived ease of use condition;

H3b: Behavioral intent will be lowest for those subjects with low levels of prior experience who are in the low perceived ease of use condition.

Finally, the effect of prior experience on perceived usefulness should serve to make a significant contribution to the prediction of intent to use Internet communications tools for all subjects.

H4: Perceived usefulness and prior experience will prove to be the most significant predictor variables of behavioral intent for subjects with and without experience of the target adoption behavior.

Methods

Research Design

Subjects were drawn from a random sample of college students (n=120) enrolled in an agricultural writing class. The research design was a 2x2x2 factorial consisting of two levels (high and low) of experience, perceived usefulness and the perceived-ease-of-use message stimulus. To conduct the study, a questionnaire instrument was developed which was
aid on a knee and the other showed how to use soap to wash your hands. Subjects seemed to agree that the choice to use drawn versus photographed images was dependent upon circumstances. Two of the older women liked photographs because they were in color. In general, the reaction was to prefer photographs over the line drawings. We then shifted the discussion to the proper representation of people. Most agreed that a brochure with a photo looked professionally done.

Some participants agreed that photographs were better and that the subject should be Asian. They felt that if a Caucasian person was used on the brochure, it had nothing to do with them. In addition, two subjects commented that if the brochure was for Hmong people, the picture should have a person with Hmong clothes and Hmong head-dress. However, someone in the group disagreed with this comment as being too stereotyped.

How subjects would design a brochure. Most subjects agreed that budget and the target audience were critical components in determining these factors. In summary, elements that they preferred were bilingual presentation (Hmong and English), bright colors, and photographs.

Focus Group: Second Session

Subjects and procedure.

The researchers used results from the first focus group to develop and design sample brochures. The Minnesota Department of Health provided information for the sample brochure, which was about health assessment. The brochure was the topic of discussion for the second group meeting. Information in the brochure was available in both English and Hmong.

We began with two variations of the brochure. Both versions had both languages on the front panel. The first positioned English on one side and Hmong on the other. The second positioned English at the top and Hmong at the bottom of each page. This layout was based on the discussion from the first focus group session. We also asked questions about the length of information, the font used, the graphic treatment of the headings, and the imagery used. We concluded with an open discussion of what an effective process of designing bilingual brochures for Hmong people would be.
Results – focus group: second session

Positioning of bilingual information. Two variations of the same brochure were shown. One version placed English on one side and Hmong on the other. The other version placed English at the top of the page and Hmong underneath it. Subjects preferred the brochure with English on one side and Hmong on the other. They felt that the one with English placed at the top and Hmong underneath it was confusing. They preferred reading all of the information in one language, rather than switching back and forth. In other words, someone who can read English would prefer to read the entire text in English, and someone who prefers reading Hmong would just read the Hmong text.

Formatting of texts into lists. All of the subjects felt that the list format was very clear.

Length of information. Subjects preferred short and concise content. However, there was concern about the adequacy of the information presented in the brochure. One subject indicated that the content was not sufficient enough for conveying the message.

Font. In regard to the font styles, subjects liked the clarity of the headings and the text set in a bold, sans-serif font.

Graphic treatment of headings. Two brochures were shown to the group. The first used centered headings of black type on a white background. The second reversed white type out of black bar for the heading. Subjects preferred the second design in which the headings were white and placed on a black rectangular bar.

Color. Two sample brochures containing the same design elements and information were then presented. One was in black and white, and the other was in black and green. Green was used for graphic bars and headings. All subjects preferred the black and green version.

Imagery. The brochure featured an image of an Asian man on the cover. Subjects were asked about the appropriateness of this image. They tended to think

Prior Experience

Some researchers have argued that behavior is largely a function of an individual’s perceptions of an event and its potential outcomes (Fazio, 1995). In this context, one of the critical aspects related to user perceptions of new communications technologies might be relevant prior experience. Studies have shown that the attitudes of people who have had direct prior experience with an attitude object were moderately related to subsequent attitude-relevant behaviors, whereas attitudes of people without direct experience had slight or no relationship (Fazio & Zanna, 1978a).

Based on the above, prior experience of Internet-based communications tools such as E-mail, bulletin boards and online discussion forums should serve to strengthen user perceptions and enhance the consistency of the attitude-behavior relationship with respect to usage of these tools. Within the context of Internet communications technologies, subjects with prior experience would presumably be more likely to hold stronger perceptions as to the perceived usefulness of these technologies, based on their ability to generate more beliefs and past behaviors related to their experience. Yet, in a domain where weakly held attitudes based on limited experience are the norm, behavior and intention to behave might be influenced by a variety of factors that could make predicting outcomes difficult.

Attitude Toward Use

Attitude toward use has usually been conceived of, as in TAM and also the TORA, as a variable constructed on the basis of a subject’s belief perceptions and evaluations of the consequences of engaging in some behavior. In their original conceptualization of attitude toward use within the TAM model, Davis, Bagozzi, and Warshaw (1989) found three distinct attitude components: attitudes toward success, failure and the process of learning to use or using a technology. Hubona and Geitz (1999) saw attitude as a moderator variable within TAM, influenced by the belief perception constructs and directly influencing intentions to use a technology.

Fazio (1986) contended that variables such as experience strengthen the attitude-behavior relationship because they are more accessible (i.e., more easily called up from the subject’s memory upon contact with the attitude object). From Fazio’s
believed that using a technology will be beneficial in some way (Venkatesh, 1999).

**Figure 1** The Technology Acceptance Model (Hubona & Geitz, 1999).

![Diagram of the Technology Acceptance Model](image)

In both the TORA and the TAM, attitudes are a function of beliefs about and assessments of perceived benefits/risks of acting in a certain way, such as beliefs about the advantages or disadvantages of using a new technological innovation. However, two different formulations of TAM exist in the literature. Although many studies in the information technology literature omit attitude, the original model shows the perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use variables influencing attitude toward use, which subsequently impacts usage behavior (Hubona & Geitz, 1999).

Although Davis et al. (1989) suggested that external variables such as documentation and user support might influence perceived usefulness and ease of use, empirical research on the effect of external variables has been limited. Of the limited research that has been done, Agrawal and Prasad (1997) conducted a study which showed that innovation characteristics (i.e., an individual’s perception of the characteristics of an innovation) can predict acceptance behavior. In a subsequent study, the researchers identified a set of individual difference variables, including prior similar experience, that exerted significant influence on TAM’s belief constructs (Agrawal & Prasad, 1999). Doll, Hendrickson and Deng (1998) used multi-group invariance analysis to assess a series of incremental cross-validation studies, the results of which, while providing support for the validity and reliability of the model, also revealed variation from other sub-groups for individuals with no prior computing experience.

that simply showing an Asian person or a face on the cover did not truly represent the content. They preferred a more particular image (for example, a Hmong person) that was doing something related to the content of the brochure.

The design process of producing multilingual print materials. Subjects felt that the Hmong community relies more and more on brochures and other publications as a means of communication. There were a few suggestions by subjects about how to test the effectiveness of the brochure within the Hmong community before it is actually printed: (a) distribute the brochure to different Hmong organizations for comments and feedback, (b) draw a random sample of people for focus group discussions, and (c) find a group of people that is particularly interested in the topic of the brochure. Subjects also felt that focus groups were a good idea but thought that they should be specific to the topic at hand.

**Concluding open discussion**

Subjects prefer multilingual/bilingual publications as opposed to a separate publication in each language. This conclusion was made based upon the factor of comprehension rather than budget constraints. Participants were concerned about variables such as photos, number of colors, and paper quality. In addition, younger generations may prefer to read the entire text in one language (on one side of the publication). For older people, seeing both languages was not as bothersome as it was for young people.

One participant commented that the publication should have pictures since some people cannot read. In other words, including pictures would increase the recognition of the publication’s subject matter. If someone didn’t understand the text, he/she might find somebody to interpret it if the pictures were of interest to him/her. Information should be short and concise since nobody would read it if it were too verbose. The ideas need to be simple if the concept is to be represented by pictures. Important messages should be written or designed differently from the rest of the text. A clean, dark, and standard typeface is preferred since these characteristics are more recognizable and frequently used. In terms of color variables, red is the only color for which subjects have negative associa-
tions. If someone uses a red piece of paper or red writing, this is interpreted either as letters or words to kill people, or as a person showing disrespect for someone else.

In regards to image-related variables, subjects tended to agree that if the content is sensitive (e.g., breast cancer), a drawn picture would be more appropriate. Drawn pictures are also a better choice for children because drawings can help them to understand the subject matter. However, most participants think that photographs are a better option since they look more professional. Stereotyping, particularly in the use of native clothing, seems to be a problem for some participants because they don’t like being portrayed as minorities. They said that people don’t wear traditional Hmong clothes and head dress anymore and therefore, designers shouldn’t use this kind of image to represent Hmong culture. On the other hand, some participants said that such images don’t have negative connotations. As one person commented, “I don’t think that it depicts Hmong people in a negative way. It just looks like the brochure is talking about a particular group of people. If you draw an Asian person, he/she could be Chinese or any other Asian nationality. But if you draw a person with Hmong clothes with a Hmong head-dress, then you know immediately that it’s a Hmong person. It’s a symbol of our people.”

Discussion and Conclusions for Stage I

All of the above-mentioned factors need to be considered in order to map out effective processes for the development of material that includes one or more languages. First, the designers must learn about communication within a particular culture. Secondly, the design process will involve members of the targeted cultural groups before actual production of a piece takes place. Third, there must be a process for evaluating prototypes; who will evaluate them, what will be evaluated and how? Suggestions from this particular study included the following: (a) test prototypes with Hmong agencies, (b) randomly select people from different generations for feedback, and (c) utilize tracking systems at various organizations where the brochure is distributed. In regard to recruiting subjects into a focus group or testing the effectiveness of a brochure, participants in the study suggested that specific groups should be formed only if they have interest in the particular content of a brochure. Additionally, age and gender are important factors for focus groups. This is especially true in Asian culture, since TAM, to examine the relationship between user perceptions and adoption of new technologies. Drawing on Fishbein and Ajzen’s Theory of Reasoned Action (1975), Davis (1989) developed the TAM to predict usage behavior based on the assumption that individual perceptions as to the ease of use as well as the usefulness of a technology can be used to predict its use. Subsequent research suggests, however, that these relationships are influenced by other external factors, the identification of which might prove useful in helping to predict the likely users of a technology, as well as their attitudes and subsequent usage behavior.

The objective of this study was to examine the assumption that a contextually relevant external factor, the individual’s level of prior experience, might exert a specific influence on perceived usefulness, defined in the TAM model as the degree to which a user believes that using a technology will be beneficial in some way. Using the TAM as a theoretical framework, this study was, therefore, designed to examine the effect of prior experience on intent to use Internet-based Internet communication tools to complete a communication task, with a view toward ascertaining how these factors influence adoption of Internet communications technologies. If it can be shown that prior experience is the most significant predictor of intent to use Internet communication tools, agricultural educators and communicators may be able to use this information in the development and positioning of Web-based communication and information delivery initiatives to agricultural audiences.

Conceptual and Theoretical Framework

The Technology Acceptance Model

The Technology Acceptance Model, or TAM, stems from the Theory of Reasoned Action, or TORA (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975), well known as a seminal work in attempting to understand and predict behavior and behavioral intentions. The TAM attempts to explain user acceptance and adoption of a technology based on two specific behavioral beliefs, perceived ease of use (EOU) and perceived usefulness (U), the influence of which determine an individual’s behavioral intention (BI) to use a technology (Figure 1). Perceived ease of use is the extent to which it is believed that a technology will be easy to use, while perceived usefulness is the extent to which it is
males are more dominant than females in group discussions. Additionally, if a translator is needed, it is essential that the person not only be able to speak both languages (e.g., Hmong and English in this study), but that he/she understand the cultural variables that are being tested.

Many subjects were concerned about the writing and spelling of the text. Accuracy of information reflects the importance of a publication, as well as the perceived respectfulness of another culture. Most subjects were critical about many publications produced in Hmong that contain incomplete information or misspelled words. Proofreading the material is strongly recommended.

Because participation in the study was voluntary and meetings between the first and second stages were far apart, we lost six subjects for the second discussion session. In spite of this, it was predicted by the subjects that having another focus group would probably yield similar results.

Stage II: Study with Somali Focus Group

During the second stage of the study, the process used in stage one was repeated with focus groups consisting of recent immigrants from Somalia. Increasing numbers of Somali immigrants have come to live in Minnesota in the past two years. In contrast to the Hmong who resettled nearly 20 years ago and are known within the local Somali community and works at a community center helping others adjust to life in Minnesota. Eight subjects participated in the first session. They were all women and ranged in age from 25 to 65. A mixed gender
group would not be appropriate in this culture. The same procedure was used as described in stage I for the Hmong focus group.

Results - focus group: first session

Responses to the various questions will be summarized below. Unlike the Hmong group, the Somali subjects tended to discuss the issues less, and come to a consensus fairly quickly.

Use of brochures. Most of the subjects had seen brochures and few had used brochures to attain information about health issues, housing, education, or other issues. Most of the women did not read English, and several did not know how to read. They said that they would not pick up a brochure if it was not written in Somali or did not have an image of a Somali person on it.

Multilingual presentation. Like the Hmong focus group, the Somali subjects also preferred brochures printed in both English and Somali. They said that this bilingual approach would help them learn the language and that for those who speak both languages they could read both and achieve greater understanding of the content. They also mentioned that in many households the younger members would be able to read English, but the older family members would only read Somali.

Layout of information. Subjects agreed that a short amount of information was most desirable. A bulleted list format was preferred. Information should be clear and succinct. They said that they would not bother to read brochures with long sections of writing.

Font preference. The group was shown the same text in four different fonts in black on a white ground. Subjects preferred a sans-serif font called Myriad. They preferred this font because it was bold and clear against the background. They did not like the plainness of Helvetica, nor the serifed fonts such as Garamond and Garamond italic. They did not like fonts that might stereotypically represent an African culture such as Lithos. They emphasized that the font must be bold, very clear and easy to read, and must have good contrast with the background.

Prior Experience, Perceived Usefulness and the Web: Factors Influencing Agricultural Audiences’ Adoption of Internet Communication Tools

Tracy Irani

Abstract

This study, using the Technology Acceptance Model as a theoretical framework, investigated the effect of prior experience on subjects’ perceptions of perceived usefulness and intent to use Internet communication tools. Results indicated that respondents who had relevant prior experience had the most favorable perceptions of the perceived usefulness of these technologies. Further, those subjects who had high levels of experience and perceived usefulness were most likely to use Internet communications technologies, while those subjects who scored low in both of these areas were least likely. Linear regression analysis indicated that, for all subjects, experience and perceived usefulness were the strongest predictors of behavioral intent to use Internet communications tools.

The Internet is said to be one of the fastest diffusing technological innovations of all time (Nielsen, 1995), with an estimated 71 million users worldwide (Matrix Information and Directory Services, 1997). Although still seen as primarily an information carrier, the Internet is also an educational communications tool that represents a potential opportunity for...

Tracy Irani is an assistant professor in the Department of Agricultural Education and Communication at the University of Florida. She is an ACE member. This study was unfunded. The research was presented at the Southern Association of Agricultural Scientists 2000 Meeting, Lexington, Kentucky.
Color preference. We began this series of questions with a general discussion of color symbolism in Somali culture. There seems to be less color symbolism than in other cultures. White was the only color mentioned as being symbolic for its use in funerals. When shown text in six different colors (black, red, blue, green, purple, and yellow) they preferred text that contrasted most greatly with the background and selected either the black, blue, or green. They did not like the red or purple, and said that the yellow was ineffective due to the lack of contrast with the background.

How subjects would design a brochure. All of the subjects agreed that bold and clear presentation of information was more important than elaborate design or decoration. They wanted things simply and clearly presented. Paper, color, and other design elements were not important--just brief and very readable information.

Focus Group: Second Session

Subjects and procedure

The same group of eight subjects attended the second session and the interpreter remained the same. At this second session we asked subjects to view four brochures that we had designed according to the subjects’ preferences from the first focus group session. The subject matter of the brochure was housing maintenance and it had a picture of a Somali woman in appropriate dress on the front. We began the discussion by showing two variations of the brochure. The first positioned English text on one side and Somali text on the other. The second positioned English at the top and Somali at the bottom of each page. We then asked questions as described in the first stage for the Hmong discussion.

Results - focus group: second session

Positioning of bilingual information. Two brochures were shown. One placed English text on one side and Somali on the other. The second brochure placed English text at the top of each column of the brochure and Somali text underneath. Subjects preferred the placement with one language on each side of the brochure. They said that this provided for more smooth continuation of information, was less choppy, and it
was easy to follow the information from section to section. Subjects also felt that this would help them in learning the English language. They did say that they would more likely pick up the brochure if the title printed in Somali was positioned above the English title as they would immediately see that it was directed at Somali readers.

Formatting of text into lists. Subjects preferred information in numbered lists over bulleted lists. They said that each item should make a short and succinct point.

Length of information. Information should be very short and easy to understand. Perhaps if the information were especially relevant to them they would take the time to read it; however, short information was preferred.

Font. The san-serif font used (Myriad) was appropriate for the Somali language. They appreciated its boldness and legibility.

Graphic treatment of headings. Two brochures were shown to the group. The first used centered headings on black type on a white ground. The second reversed white type out a black bar for the heading. They preferred the second treatment. They said that the white type was easier to read on the black background; and it was more emphatic and signaled that it was a heading.

Color. Subjects were shown identical brochures, one printed in black on white paper and a second printed in green on white paper. Subjects said that either color was appropriate and easy to read.

Imagery. The brochure featured an image of a Somali woman seated in front of the window. Her garments covered all of her body except for her face. The subjects felt the photo was very appropriate and that it represented a Somali woman appropriately.

Other design variables. Again the group members stressed the importance of having an appropriate picture of a Somali person on the cover. This will signal to them that the brochure is intended for Somali readers.
This study is meant to be a critical examination of media practices, but I also feel there are numerous opportunities for improved relations between journalists and those involved in processing and protecting our food. Given that journalists work in the trading of information, one possible solution would be for journalists to build stronger networks with food safety experts. Given the cultural resonance of food, more coverage of food safety concerns should not alienate readers; it needs to be tied into the larger cultural aspects of food. In addition, the various work that is being done in this arena could make for very lively reporting. At the same time, food safety experts need to realize the power of popular media and spend more time cultivation relationships with journalists. While food and food safety are important issues to consider, there are numerous resonate issues that could be constructed in much the same way.

**References**

Altheide, David L., and Snow, Robert P. 1991. *Media worlds in the postjournalism era*. Hawthorne, NY: Aldine de Gruyter.

Bagdikian, Ben H. 1992. *The media monopoly* (4th ed.). Boston: Beacon Press.

Bruhn, Christine M., and Schutz, Howard G. 1999. Consumer food safety knowledge and practices. *Journal of Food Safety*, 19:73-87.

Dahlgren, Peter. 1980. *TV news and the suppression of reflexivity*. *Urban Life*, 9:201-216.

Davidson, Andrew P., and Schwarzweller, Harry K. 1995. *Marginality and uneven development: The decline of dairying in Michigan's north country*. *Sociologia Ruralis*, 35:40-66.

Dunwoody, Sharon, and Ryan, Michael. 1987. The credible scientific source. *Journalism Quarterly*, 64:21-27.

Gamson, William A., Croteau, David, Hoynes, William, and Sasson, Theodore. 1992. Media images and the social construction of reality. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 18:373-393.

Hilgartner, Stephen, and Bosk, Charles L. 1988. The rise and fall of social problems: A public arenas model. *American Journal of Sociology*, 94:53-78.

Hoynes, William, and Croteau, David. 1991. The chosen few: Nightline and the politics of public affairs television. *Critical Sociology*, 18, 19-34.

Iyengar, Shanto. 1991. *Is anyone responsible?* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Jussaume, Raymond A., Jr., and Higgins, Lorie. 1998. *Attitudes...
The Hmong subjects were used to seeing brochures and had seen many developed for the Hmong immigrant population. They desired a higher quality of brochure, one that looked like the typical American brochures printed in color on quality paper. Many of the bilingual brochures they have seen are developed cheaply and with low-quality graphic elements. In contrast, the Somali subjects were not used to seeing brochures and emphasized the need for anything printed for Somali readers. They were less interested in sophistication of design and requested fairly basic, easy to read and use design. Both groups preferred information that was brief and preferred a list format over a paragraph when possible.

Both groups preferred photographic imagery to drawn imagery, and they wanted pictures to accurately represent their culture in appropriate dress. Hmong people should be depicted in brochures targeted at Hmong audiences, and Somali in brochures targeted at Somali audiences. The Hmong did not particularly like the frequent representation of Hmong people in traditional dress as they do not dress that way on a daily basis. They did see the value of such imagery in signaling that the information was targeted to the Hmong population. The Somali subjects, in contrast, insisted on traditional dress and emphasized that other forms of dress would be inappropriate.

The Hmong group preferred the use of more color, while the Somali subjects placed an emphasis on high contrast between lettering and the background. The Hmong group would prefer four-color communication like typical American brochures, while the Somali subjects would prefer basic clear communication. Table 1 is a summary of the design preferences of the two focus groups from this study.

Based on the above information, designers involved in projects aimed at multicultural audiences should use a bilingual format. Information should be brief and accurate. Important points should be presented as a bulleted list. The typeface should be a standard font such as Helvetica or Times. Contrast between type and background is essential for type and readability. Images should accurately reflect the cultural group.

Focus groups seemed to be appropriate for gaining feedback about the design of brochures. Both groups emphasized the need for several people to review the brochure for accuracy in these matters, as the slant of Time was typically different from that of Reader’s Digest. As noted by Gamson, Croteau, Hoynes, and Sasson (1992), the media is polysemous. What is consistent across the reporting is the level of source information. The typical situation was to quote sources upstream from consumers, highlight one side over the other, but not to give consumers an clear indication of what they should do.

Finally, the importance of issues which fit media logic should not be overlooked. While various issues were covered over the years, it was only those that posed a major threat (death and cancer) or those that had opposing sides (industry vs. government vs. activist) that gained and maintained major coverage, such as pesticides, bacteria, and pollution. Major causes of foodborne illnesses that are rarely fatal, but do cause major discomforts and lost productivity, such as the Norwalk virus, rarely get more than passing mention. In addition, once it is shown that effects might not be known for years, reporters quickly move onto more episodic issues (Iyengar, 1991). This is also true of issues that are not food related, such as political-military affairs (what is the current situation in Haiti or Grenada?), technological issues (what is happening at the Hanford Nuclear site?), and crime (what are the repercussions of white collar crime?) These and other issues are ripe for investigating what is being reported as well as what is missing in the coverage.

Conclusion

Food safety was ubiquitous in the mass media between 1986 and 1997, but issues tended to cluster around certain problematic situations. Bruhn and Schutz (1999) found that while consumers may be aware that food safety was a concern, they were often unaware or unsure of their own roles in this area. As the distance between lay consumers and food producers and processors increases, the most likely source of information on food safety for the lay consumer is the mass media (Powell & Leiss, 1997). If journalists continue to cover food safety issues only when problems occur, then we can expect a majority of consumers to continue to treat this as a marginal topic — something that is disdainful. For those with agricultural and food interests, this means weathering the storms of negative press coverage and challenging negative images.
Table 1: Summary for Design Preferences of Focus Groups

|        | Hmong                                           | Somali                                         |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Format | Hmong language printed on one side;              | Somali language printed on one side;           |
|        | English on other bulleted list;                 | English on other bulleted list;                |
| Length | brief and concise                               | brief and concise                              |
| Font   | bold font                                       | bold, san-serif                                |
| Headings | white-on-black                             | white-on-black                                 |
| Color  | Green; would like full-color when possible      | dark color, black or green; strong contrast    |
|        |                                                 | with ground                                    |
| Type of Imagery | Photo                      | Photo*                                          |
| Image Content | Hmong person in western or traditional dress | Somali person in traditional dress            |

* Both the Hmong and Somali subjects would prefer a drawing when sensitive subjects were being discussed.

Interpretation

If media stories tend to cluster, they will cluster around crisis situations. Interpretations of these events will revolve around disdain, causing the issue to be marginalized. If consumers typically hear about food safety because of a problem, and food is important to their sense of self and/or cultural identity, then it is likely they will treat food safety as something to ignore if possible. If we return to the definition of marginality as something disdainful, illicit, and unidimensional, then we can see why the public might want to distance themselves from the topic. They only hear about the issues when there is a crisis — which means a threat to their food habits; people are getting sick and/or dying — a threat to their health. In addition, much of the coverage of food safety is presented in such a way that audience members may come to believe that the only people who can solve the problems are experts. This gives those attached to the media control over treatment of one of the most powerful cultural icons — the food supply. This, in turn, is impetus for activist groups to develop strategies to gain the media limelight around food safety issues for the purpose of gaining public support for their continued existence.

A second interpretation is that journalists often turn essentially consumer issues into struggles between major power sources — government, industry, and activist groups — again rendering them beyond the reach of the average consumer. Articles that did focus on what consumers could do to prevent foodborne illnesses (keep food either cool or hot, maintain refrigerators at a certain temperature, etc.) tended to be confined to certain types of magazines, especially female-oriented magazines such as Redbook and Good Housekeeping. More often, the message was to avoid the food under question until the “right” side won the issue. In addition, it is not sufficient to say that the media always chose to be conservative or crafty of translation and appropriate imagery. The Hmong said that focus groups from different cultural groups within the Southeast Asian community should be consulted, while the Somali group cited that the only differences within Somali culture would be based on gender.

Designers are usually trained in aesthetics and production methods; and only rarely does design education prepare designers for working with diverse cultural groups. Research on multilingual design is rare and focused on reading education (Baker, 1995). Based on the findings from this study, we
suggest the following procedural steps of producing multilingual/bilingual design:

1. Develop text and have it translated.
2. Have translation reviewed by at least two different translators from varying sub-cultural backgrounds.
3. Develop draft of publication including pictures.
4. Have translators review images and text.
5. Prepare final comprehensive design.
6. Have focus group from cultural group review the design; include age, gender, and sub-culture variation in members.
7. Produce publication.

The goal of this project was to examine both the design variables and the procedural variables involved in design for diverse cultural groups. A very practical goal is to develop information that is useful for designers. This combination of the need for information from recent immigrants and the quest for concrete information about graphic elements called for use of the focus group method. This method was appropriate in that it allows participants to gain familiarity with the topic being discussed; and to express their opinions and listen to others. Extensive planning and structuring of the question sessions allowed the researchers to get at specific information. Questions were sequenced to allow for maximum insight (Morgan & Krueger, 1998). Questions and research materials were kept consistent and followed accepted protocol. The team of researchers was kept consistent for both cultural groups. Validity was enhanced through concluding discussion sessions where subjects were asked to verify the information as perceived by the researchers. Consistency in the analysis stage was maintained by the use of audio recordings and review by translators. An additional de-briefing session with the moderators helped to assure the accuracy of the researchers’ understanding. The two-session approach also helped to enhance validity in that the findings from session I were tested in session II.

As with any research study there were limitations. Differing obstacles affected the results for each of the cultural groups. The loss of Hmong subjects between sessions I and II was

warned that pesticides were poisoning our kids, and schools across America yanked apples from their menus. Then, the U.S. government banned produce from Chile after cyanide showed up in two grapes. Is our food supply so tainted that candy is safer than salad?

The answer is no. Food-related horror stories, like tales of razor blades in Halloween apples, make gripping news, but their threat to health is vastly exaggerated. No deaths from the current cyanide scare have been reported. . . . The easiest way to limit produce hazards is to select fruits and vegetables more carefully, not give them up. . . .

The problem boils down to one of risk. The NRDC, which focused attention. . . through ads featuring actress Meryl Streep. . . fingered Alar, used on 5 to 10 percent of the nation’s apples, as the chief culprit. But the Environmental Protection Agency says NRDC’s data were incomplete and that the Alar risk is 100 times less than the level claimed. . . . Whatever the total risk, it can be minimized. Washing and peeling produce eliminates most [pesticide] residue. That won’t work for Alar, which is absorbed. Many supermarkets have signs telling whether their apples, apple juice and applesauce are Alar-treated.

The prominence of Streep is clear, and even though this article questions the facts and figures given by NRDC, as well as the media coverage of Alar, it still gives a warning message — that risks can be minimized and that if someone is using Alar it should be avoided.

In October 1989, Newsweek ran another article on Alar, stating that the makers of Alar — the Uniroyal Chemical Company — had halted Alar sales in June and that the first completely Alar-free apple harvest was in, but that it meant picking the apples earlier, greener, and that consumers might still be unwilling to buy the product. The final article appeared in the October 1990 issue of Reader’s Digest, which attacked the NRDC. According to the article, “once again, it seemed, an environmental watchdog and a vigilant press had protected us. There was only one problem. Not a shred of credible scientific evidence proved that anyone was ever in danger.”

What is interesting in these later articles (March 1989
of our most valuable assets is at risk. Still, it was not until the late winter and early spring of 1989 that other popular magazines discussed the possible linkage between Alar and cancer for all consumers. On February 13, Newsweek published a story concerning an EPA’s crackdown on Alar, which stated:

For almost 3 years the Environmental Protection Agency has vacillated over daminozide, a chemical that makes apples ripen, redden and stay fresh. Daminozide, known by its trade name Alar, has long been a suspected carcinogen, and as a result of public pressure many but not all American growers stopped using it after 1985.

Why did it take so long for the popular press to pick up on this story? After all, the warnings had been given four years earlier, and the article in Consumers’ Reports had developed a frame nicely suited for media logic (Altheide & Snow, 1991).

What seemed to be missing was a legitimate claimmaker, which did not appear until 1989 in the form of actress Meryl Streep and the Natural Resources Defense Council. The importance of a newsworthy claimmaker becomes clear as both Time and U.S. News and World Report ran articles the following month (both on March 27). According to the Time report:

... it was the Government’s failure to apply a safe-rather-than-sorry standard to another fruit that set off a... fruit frenzy a week earlier. It started with a report from the Natural Resources Defense Council, a nonprofit environmental group, that apples treated with the growth regulator Alar were soaking small children with dangerously high levels of daminozide, a possible carcinogen. 60 Minutes aired the story, and actress Meryl Streep, now a leading lady in the fight against pesticides, was quickly booked solid on talk shows and Capitol Hill. Soon apples were ordered removed from school cafeterias in New York City, then Los Angeles and Chicago. Said one school official: “It was overreaction and silliness carried to the point of stupidity.

The story carried by U.S. News and World Report, does give some advice to consumers on how to handle fresh produce, though the framing is much the same:

First, the Natural Resources Defense Council [NRDC]