



Children's Safety
Network



Education
Development
Center

March 4, 2021

3:00 p.m.- 4:00p.m. EST

Farm Safety for Children and Youth: Risks and Rewards



Moderator



Marla L. Vanore, RN, BSN, MHA

Director

Nursing, Special Projects, Department of Child and
Adolescent Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences
Children's Hospital of Philadelphia

Funding Sponsor

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Technical Tips



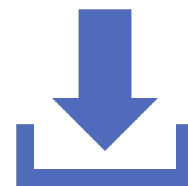
Audio is broadcast through computer speakers



If you experience audio issues, dial **(866) 835-7973** and **mute computer speakers**



You are muted



Download resources in the File Share pod (above the slides)



Use the Q & A (bottom left) to ask questions at any time



This session is being recorded

Speakers



Amy Rademaker, BS

Coordinator
Rural Health & Farm Safety Program
Carle Foundation Hospital



Marsha Salzwedel, EdD

Youth Agricultural Safety Specialist
National Children's Center for Rural and
Agricultural Health and Safety (NCCRAHS)

The Numbers on Children and Agriculture

- 22 million people employed in an agriculture-related field
- 2 million farms in the U.S.
- 893,000 children/youth live on farms
- More than half of these work on farms (51%)
- An additional 265,600 youth are hired to work on farms
- Over 23 million youth visit farms

Rural vs. Agriculture

Keep in Mind:

The rural environment and the agricultural environment are not always the same

However

Many of the risks and hazards are the same

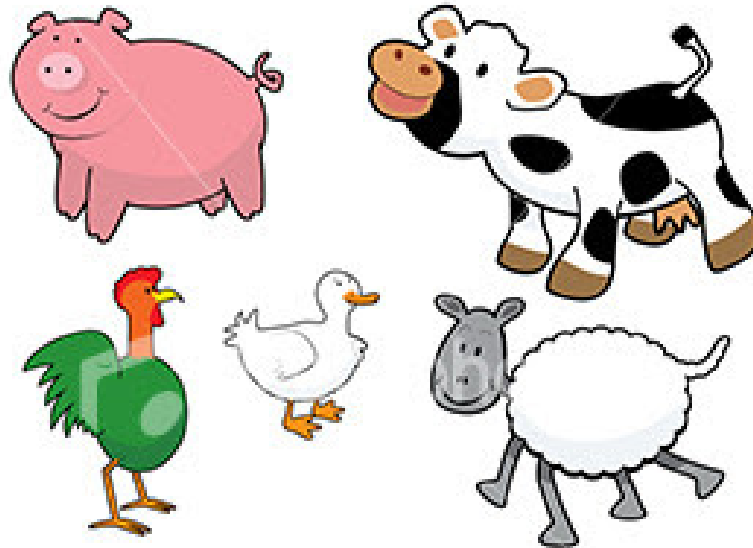
And

So are many of the resulting injuries and deaths

Benefits

Perceived benefits of raising children in rural areas

- Lots of room for kids to play
- Instills a passion, love and respect for land
- Lifelong friendships with other farm kids
- Work/bond with family
- Teaches about the life/death cycle
- Builds character
- Instills a good work ethic
- Teaches responsibility
- Better health
- Have the best pets



Challenges/Risks

Challenges/risks of raising children in rural areas

- Child care
- Instilling a love for farming – safely
- Keeping friends/visitors safe
- Creating fun
- Isolation
- Keeping family in harmony
- Injury/death

Challenges/Risks

Injury Concerns:

- Injuries often more traumatic than other childhood injuries, e.g. sports
- Long-term disabilities impact youth plus entire farm enterprise
- Psychological impacts – victim, responsible adult
- Economic impacts – cost of care, loss of labor (youth or parent caring for youth)
- Limited impact of child labor regulations

Parental Perceptions

- ▶ Many parents don't see farm as dangerous¹
 - "it happens to someone else"
- ▶ Parents perceive safety as "obvious"²
- ▶ Distrust information from safety professionals^{3,4}
- ▶ Negative response to those they see as arrogant and condescending^{3,4}



Image source: www.pdhpe.net

The Problem

Top 5 Injury Statistics:

A child dies
in an agriculture-
related incident
about every
3 days

Every day,
about 33 children
are seriously
injured in an
agriculture-related
incident

Agriculture is one
of the most dangerous
occupations in our nation,
and the only worksite in the
U.S. where children of any
age can be present.

The number
of ag-related
youth worker
fatalities is higher
than all other
industries
combined.

60% of child
ag-related
injuries happen to
children who are
not working

Many
agricultural
work-related injuries
and deaths are
associated with children
doing work that does
not match their
developmental
level

A Note About the Numbers




Numbers may be under-reported

- No central database for child ag injuries/fatalities
- Few mandatory reporting requirements
- Data “pieced together” from various data sources (disjointed)
- Site of the incident may not be reported as “farm” or “ranch”

The Problem

Top 3 Causes of Injuries & Fatalities:

Fatal¹

-  Machinery
-  Motor Vehicles
-  Drowning

Non-Fatal²

-  Falls
-  Animals
-  Machinery/Vehicles

References

¹ Goldcamp M, Hendricks KJ, Meyers JR. (2004). Farm Fatalities to youth 1995-2000: A comparison by age groups. *Journal of Safety Research*. Vol. 35(2): 151-157.

² NIOSH (2013). Analyses of the 2012 Childhood Agricultural Injury Survey (CAIS). Morgantown WV: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Division of Safety Research. Unpublished.

Economic IMPACT

\$1.26 BILLION

Non-fatal youth agricultural injuries cost society an estimated \$1.26 billion per year, and can wipe out an individual family farm's annual profits in just days, depending on severity.

Zaloshnja E, Miller TR, Lawrence BA (2012). *Incidence and Cost of Injury Among Youths in Agricultural Settings, United States, 2001-2006 Pediatrics*. Vol. 129(4): 728-734.

Solutions to the Problem

Top 5 Safety Strategies

1 Keep Kids Away from Tractors



40%
Tractors cause over 40%
of accidental farm deaths
of children under 15



4 out of 5
farm children
regularly ride tractors

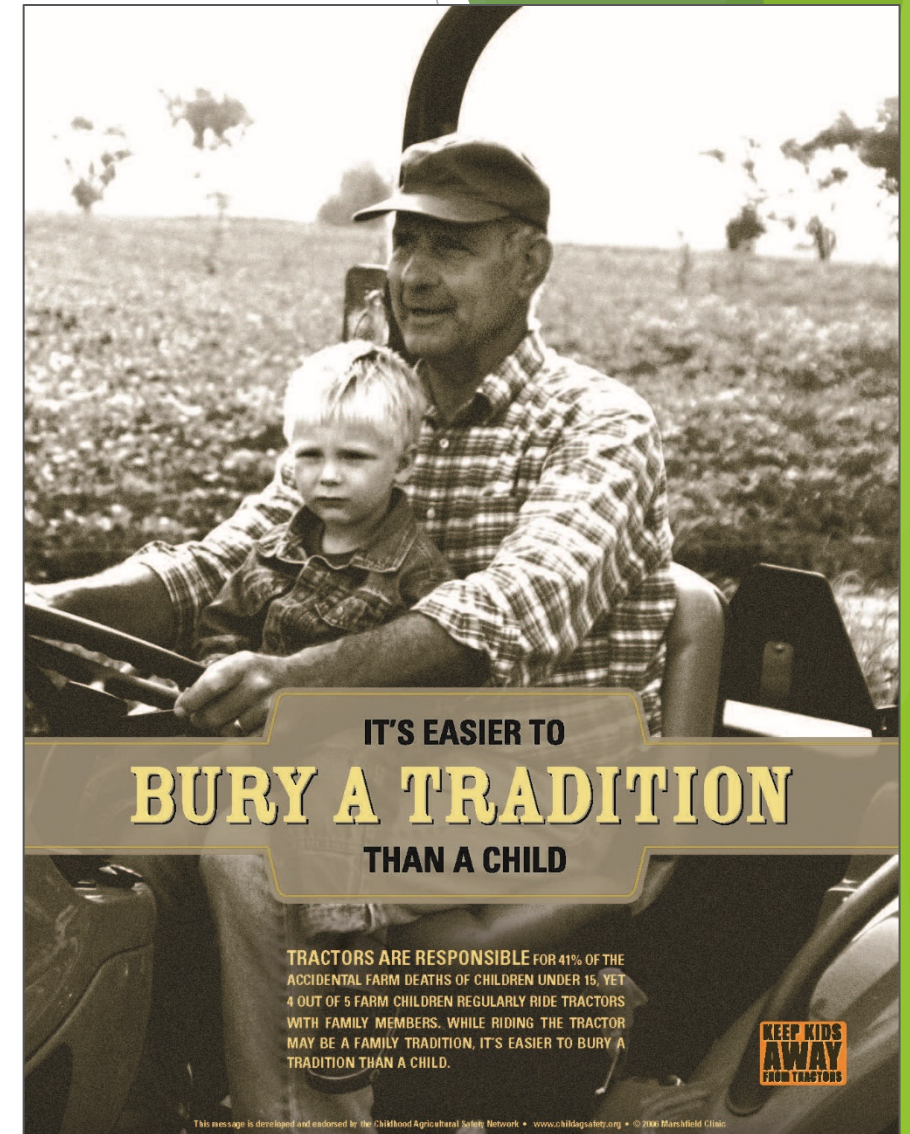
It's time to break the tradition.

It's easier to bury a
tradition than a child.

www.childsafety.org/products

Free Posters

- Bury a Tradition
- Quality Time
- 75 lb. Child



Solutions to the Problem

2 Keep young children out of the worksite



Equipment Hazards

- Skid steers
- ATVs
- PTOs



Supervision

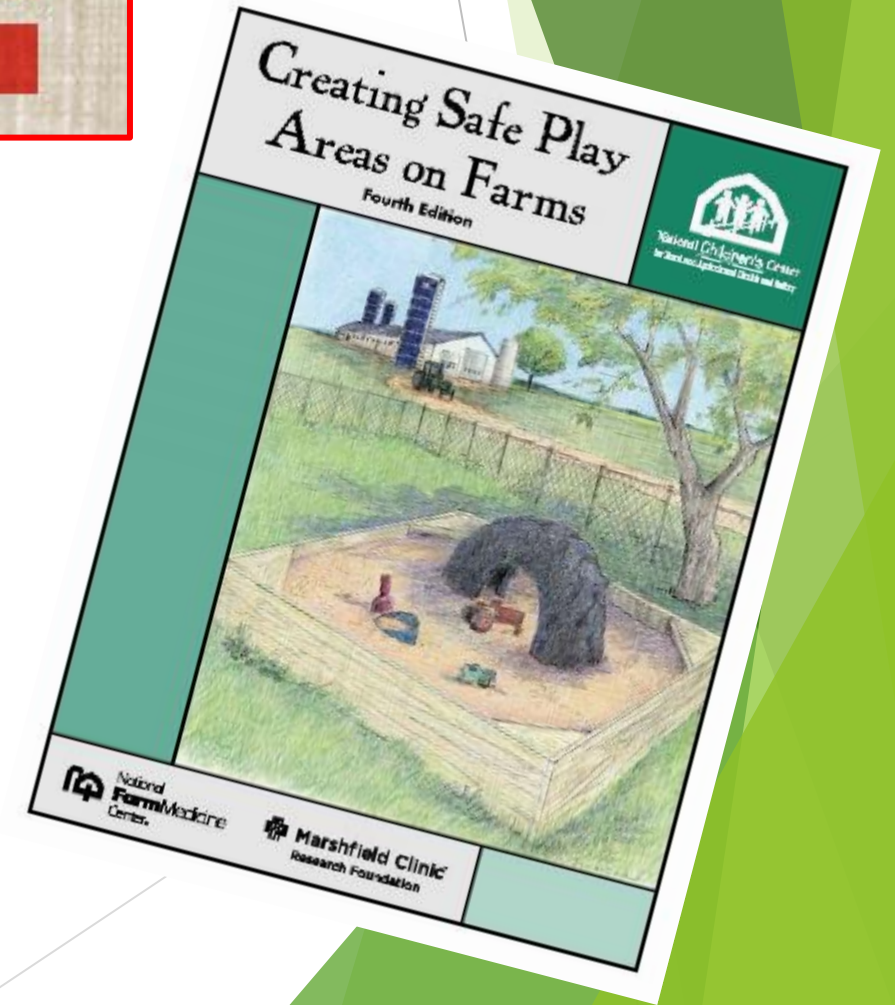
- Working in/around grain
- Animals
- Gates, tires, & environmental hazards

Safety Strategies: Child Care, Safe Play Areas - www.cultivatesafety.org/play

Child Care

Safe Play Areas

- Fenced
- Ground Cover
- Supervision
- Age-appropriate Equipment
- Play Ideas



Solutions to the Problem

3 Ensure age appropriate work

Teen characteristics:

- Lack experience
- Impulsive
- Risk taking attitude
- Desire to prove themselves
- Susceptible to peer pressure
- Reluctant to ask questions


Work Guidelines:

www.cultivatesafety.org/work



• Agricultural Youth Work Guidelines

- Multiple Languages
- Modifiable
 - Skin tones
 - Equipment Colors
- Multiple Formats
- Topic Specific Booklets
 - Farm Equipment
 - Animals
 - Gardening




Operating a Tractor

Can youth do this job safely?

Youth must be able to do have all of the following to perform this job safely:

- Reach and operate controls while wearing a seatbelt
- Strength to repeatedly operate controls
- Tall enough for good field of vision when seated on tractor
- Understand and consistently repeat a 10-step process
- Recognize a hazard, problem solve, and respond appropriately
- React quickly to hazards
- Mature enough to consistently do what is expected
- Think through actions and consequences before acting
- Avoid loose clothing, clothes with strings, tie up long hair
- Comply with the working outdoors guideline
- Safely demonstrate the job 4 to 5 times
- Maintain two-way communication link



Adult Responsibilities


- Ensure tractor is mechanically sound and safety features are in place, including ROPS
- Review developmental guidelines to verify youth's ability to operate tractor
- Demonstrate how to safely drive tractor
- Provide appropriate training
- Educate youth to mount tractor using 3 points of contact
- Ensure work area is free from as many hazards as possible
- Educate youth on avoiding/addressing remaining hazards
- Ensure youth does not operate tractor after dark/in bad weather
- Train youth to call an adult if equipment malfunctions

Supervision


Note: Ensure tractor is sized appropriately for youth. Youth must be 16+ years to drive an articulated tractor. See Tractor Operations Chart for guidance.


14-15 yrs	Intermittent supervision progressing to periodic
16+ yrs	Periodic supervision

Hazards



Protective Strategies





cultivate SAFETY
www.cultivatesafety.org

<https://www.cultivatesafety.org/2016/06/16/2016-youthwork-operations-chart/> 2017

Solutions to the Problem

4 Ensure environment is as safe as possible



Eliminate/reduce hazards:

Examples:

- Distractions
- Slippery/uneven surfaces
- Repetitive motion



Provide Personal Protective Equipment:

Examples:

- Non-skid shoes
- Gloves
- Hearing protection



Safe Agritourism

Provides information and access to hundreds of resources to help agritourism operators keep visitors safe.

Visit Site →



Farm Mapper

Digitally identify and map hazards through a birds-eye or augmented reality view.

Visit Site →



Safer Farm

Provides tools and resources to identify and address farm hazards and risks.

Visit Site →



Operating a Tractor

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Adult Responsibilities

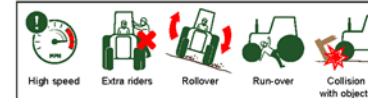
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Hazards



Protective Strategies



<https://doi.org/10.21606/nrc.nrcnhs.youthwork.operatortractor.g.2017>

Solutions to the Problem

5 Provide training for work/tasks & ensure proficiency



Model safe behaviors



Train youth to do job



Practice until proficient



Supervise

Supervisor Training

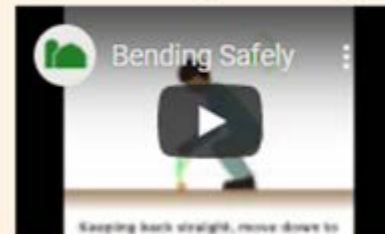
- English
- Spanish

Safety Videos

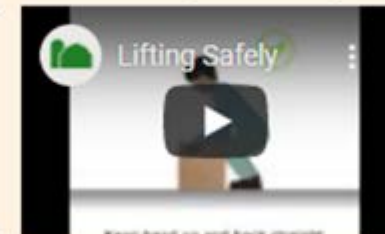
- Bending
- Lifting
- Climbing



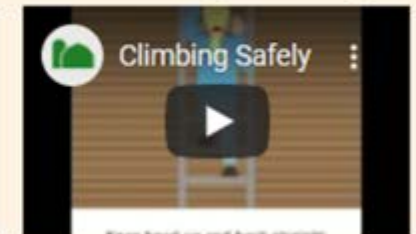
Bending Safety



Lifting Safety



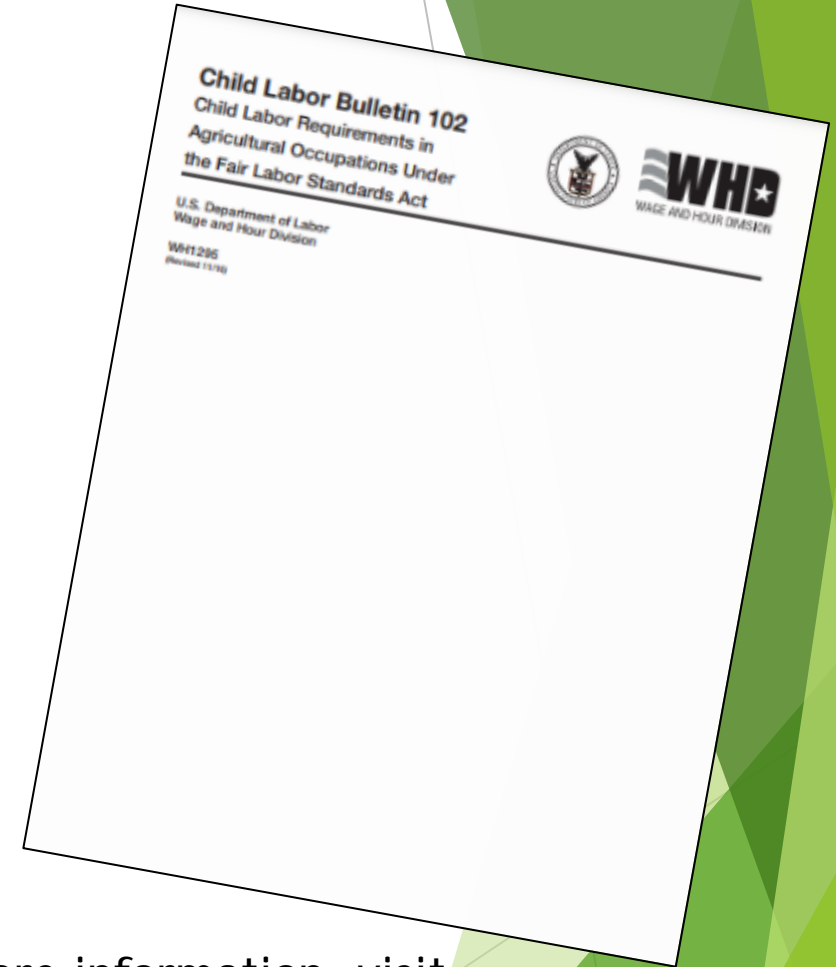
Climbing Safety



What About Regulations?

Federal Child Labor Laws

- Don't apply to family farm youth
- Hazardous jobs banned for youth under 16
 - Non-agricultural jobs are 18
- Some exemptions for certain tasks
 - Allow for task performance as young as 14
- Restrictions and guidance for
 - Age
 - School hours
 - Wages
 - More...
- Check for state regulations



For more information, visit:
dol.gov/agencies/whd/child-labor/agriculture

Finding Examples and Incidents

AgInjuryNews.org

 **AGINJURY NEWS**

WELCOME TO AGINJURYNEWS

A free, interactive collection of near real-time agriculture related news reports

[Sign Up](#) [Log in](#)

 **AgInjuryNews.org - Free Agriculture Injury Ne...**

 Watch later  Share

Farming accidents claim many lives

There are dangers in farming beyond the well-documented financial woes of America's farmers. Each year accidents kill and maim the men, women and children who work on farms. The Community Education department of Country Companies has been compiling data on farm accidents and fatalities since 1976. Since that time, 86 people have died in farming accidents in the United States. The number of accidents involving or killing children declined over the last year. Four children died in farming accidents in 2020.

3,242 Incidents **4,345 Victims** **2,053 Fatalities**

23-year-old man killed in industrial accident in Fresno County

23 y/o male fatally injured while working in an orchard when, for unknown reasons, he was pulled into a shredder.

📅 02/07/2021 👤 Victims: 1 📍 California

Horicon man killed in logging accident

65 y/o male fatally injured when struck by a tree that had been cut.

📅 02/04/2021 👤 Victims: 1 📍 New York

Truck Hits Farm Equipment Near Bruneau, One Killed

21 y/o male fatally injured when the farm equipment he was operating on a public roadway was struck from behind by a semi.

📅 02/04/2021 👤 Victims: 1 📍 Idaho

Apparent farm accident claims Jamestown man's life

60 y/o male fatally injured after sustaining injuries in an incident inside a grain bin.

📅 02/03/2021 👤 Victims: 1 📍 North Dakota

Child Agricultural Safety Brochure & Website

- Website & Brochure (download):
CultivateSafety.org/
- Brochure (order):
nccrahs@marshfieldresearch.org

AGRICULTURAL SAFETY

 National Children's Center
for Rural and Agricultural Health and Safety



Farms and ranches are wonderful places for children and youth to live, work and play. However, agriculture is also one of the most dangerous occupations in the U.S., and the only worksite where children of any age can be present. This brochure can help adults find the balance between maximizing benefits and minimizing risks.

Look inside for:

- Top 5 Injury Statistics
- Top 3 Causes of Injuries & Fatalities
- Top 5 Safety Strategies
- Top 5 Injury Prevention Resources

WHO WE ARE:

The National Children's Center is one of 11 Agricultural Safety Centers funded by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Established in 1997, it is located in the National Farm Medicine Center, part of the Marshfield Clinic Research Institute in Marshfield, Wisconsin. The center is the leader in setting voluntary guidelines to protect children who live, visit and work on farms.

Moving forward...

- ▶ Talked about
 - ▶ Benefits & Challenges
 - ▶ Problems, Causes & Solutions
- ▶ What about Implementation?
 - ▶ Amy Rademaker will highlight a program that is truly “Boots on the Ground”

The Center for Rural Health & Farm Safety

Objectives of the Center

- ▶ Provides prevention education to farmers and their families to help prevent injuries and save lives.
- ▶ Train EMTs and Firefighters to respond in agricultural emergencies.
- ▶ Provide information and education to healthcare providers related to ag injuries and illnesses.



Carle Service Area

1. Carle Eureka Hospital
Eureka, IL
2. Carle BroMenn Medical Center
Normal, IL
3. Carle Hoopeston Regional Health Center
Hoopeston, IL
4. Carle Foundation Hospital
Urbana, IL
5. Carle Richland Memorial Hospital
Olney, IL

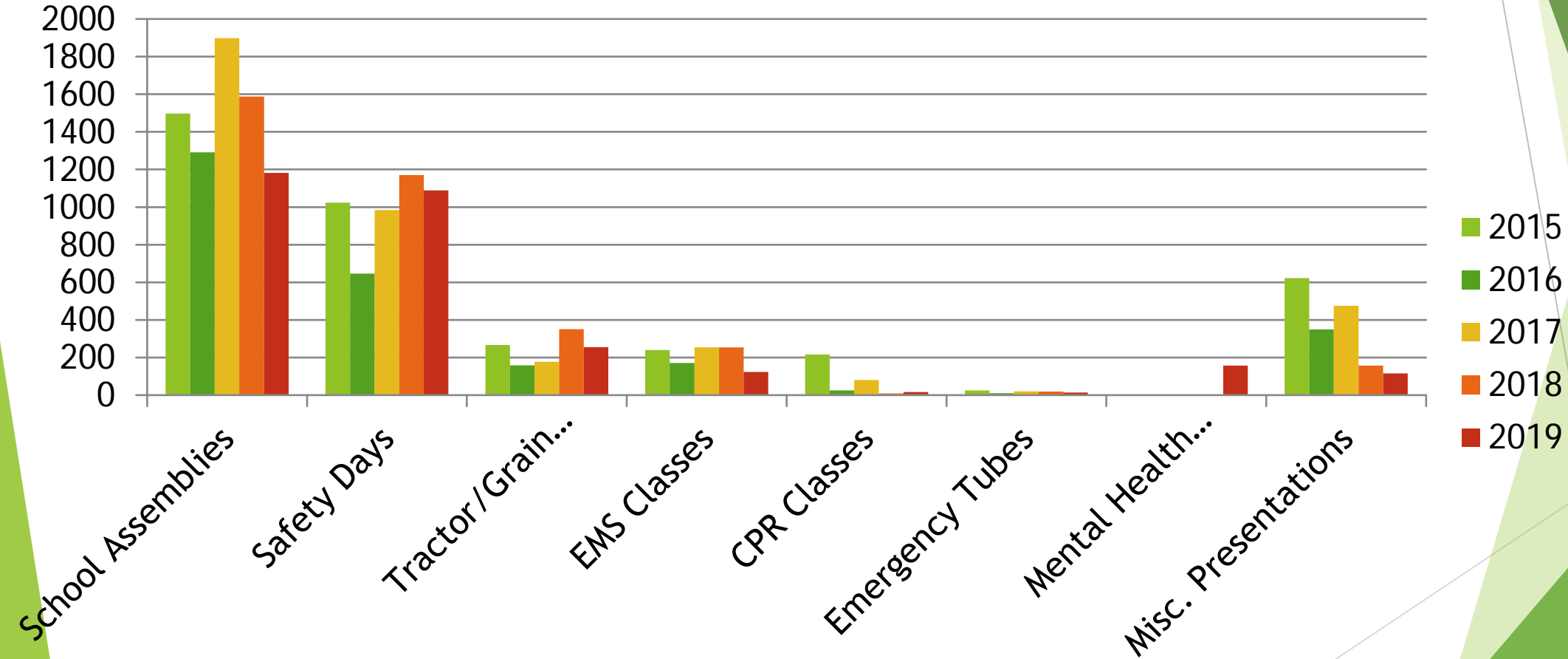


Our Programs

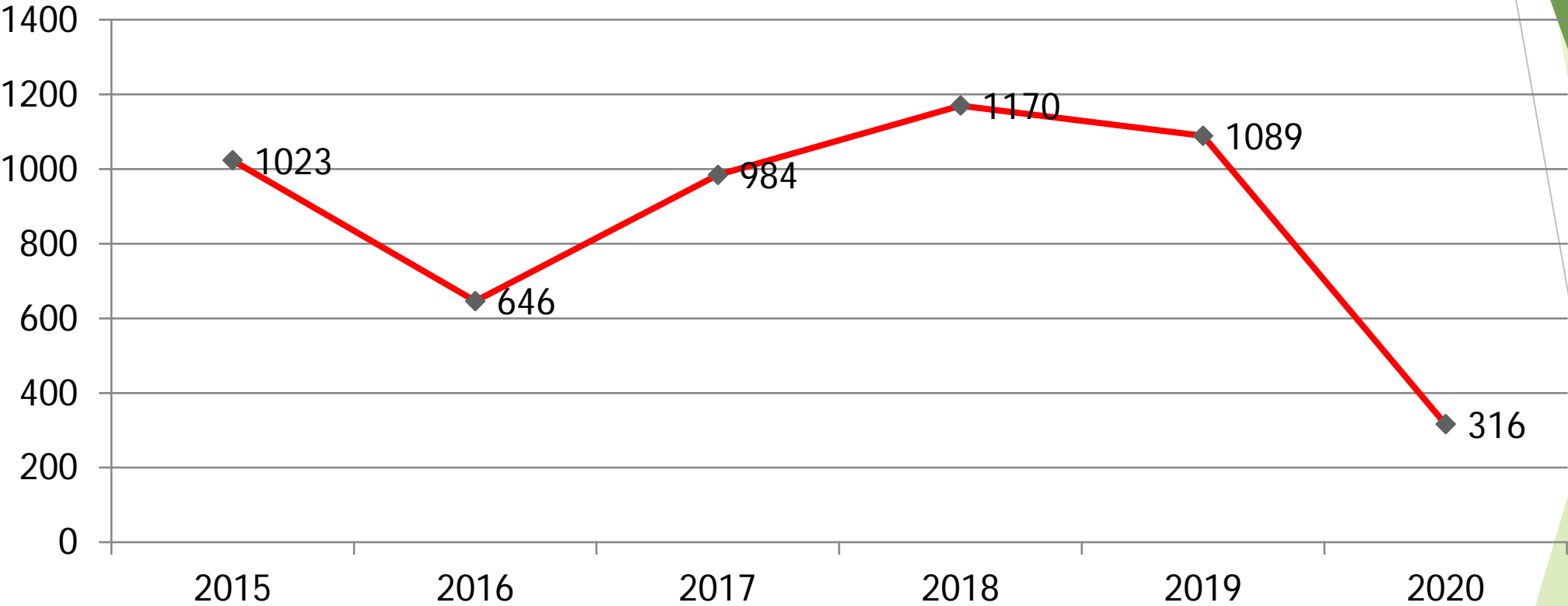
- ▶ Agricultural Emergency Response Training
- ▶ Progressive Ag Safety Days®
- ▶ School Assemblies
 - Elementary Programs
 - HS Programs
 - ✓ Tractor Safety
 - ✓ Grain Safety
- ▶ Emergency Action Tubes
- ▶ Rural Mental Health Programs
- ▶ Other Presentations Upon Request and Evaluation

Rural Health & Farm Safety

2015-2019 - Total Numbers Reached



Progressive Ag Safety Days 2015-2020



Progressive Ag Safety Days®







A detailed map of the AirLife Landing Zone, a temporary campsite. The map shows a central area labeled "AirLife Landing Zone" with several buildings and a road labeled "Old Timber Road" running along the bottom right. Various safety booths are marked with red stars and numbered 1 through 6. Other locations include "Water Safety", "Grain Safety", "Firearm Safety", "Speaker Food", "Electrical Safety", "Chemical Safety", "Tractor Safety", "Lawn Safety", and "Roadway Safety". A legend at the bottom right explains the symbols: a red star for "SAFETY BOOTHS (extra during luncheon)", a blue 'W' for "Water Station", and a red cross for "FIRST AID". A list of numbers 1 through 6 corresponds to specific locations: 1. Camp Office - Registration near trailer; 2. Main Dining Hall (Meals/Awareness station inside & Firearm Safety under the north outside awning.); 3. Recreation Shelter/Pavilion (Grain Safety); 4. Eichleberger Hall; 5. Girls Restroom; 6. Boys Restroom.

Key:

- 1. Camp Office - Registration near trailer
- 2. Main Dining Hall (Meals/Awareness station inside & Firearm Safety under the north outside awning.)
- 3. Recreation Shelter/Pavilion (Grain Safety)
- 4. Eichleberger Hall
- 5. Girls Restroom
- 6. Boys Restroom
- W Water Station
- FIRST AID
- SAFETY BOOTHS (extra during luncheon)

 Piatt County Farm Bureau

4-H Memorial Camp

Platt County

5/8/19

GOOD WEATHER SCHEDULE

Weather	5:00-5:15	5:15-5:30	5:30-5:45	5:45-6:00	6:00-6:15	6:15-6:30	6:30-6:45	6:45-7:00	7:00-7:15	7:15-7:30	7:30-7:45	7:45-8:00	8:00-8:15	8:15-8:30	8:30-8:45
Water Safety	Group A		Group I	Group II	Group III							Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV
Fire Safety	Group B	Group A		Group I	Group II							Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV
Personal Safety	Group C	Group B	Group A		Group I	Group II						Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV
Chemical Safety	Group D	Group C	Group B	Group A		Group I	Group II					Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV
Tractor Safety	Group E	Group D	Group C	Group B	Group A		Group I	Group II				Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV
Emergency Safety	Group F	Group E	Group D	Group C	Group B	Group A		Group I	Group II			Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV
ATV Safety	Group G	Group F	Group E	Group D	Group C	Group B	Group A		Group I	Group II		Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV
First Aid	Group H	Group G	Group F	Group E	Group D	Group C	Group B	Group A		Group I	Group II	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV
Weather	Group I	Group H	Group G	Group F	Group E	Group D	Group C	Group B	Group A		Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V
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Weather	Group AX	Group AW	Group AV	Group AU	Group AT	Group AS	Group AR	Group AQ	Group AP	Group AO	Group AN	Group AM	Group AL	Group AK	Group AJ
Weather	Group AY	Group AX	Group AW	Group AV	Group AU	Group AT	Group AS	Group AR	Group AQ	Group AP	Group AO	Group AN	Group AM	Group AL	Group AK
Weather	Group AZ	Group AY	Group AX	Group AW	Group AV	Group AU	Group AT	Group AS	Group AR	Group AQ	Group AP	Group AO	Group AN	Group AM	Group AL
Weather	Group BA	Group AZ	Group AY	Group AX	Group AW	Group AV	Group AU	Group AT	Group AS	Group AR	Group AQ	Group AP	Group AO	Group AN	Group AM
Weather	Group BB	Group BA	Group AZ	Group AY	Group AX	Group AW	Group AV	Group AU	Group AT	Group AS	Group AR	Group AQ	Group AP	Group AO	Group AN
Weather	Group BC	Group BB	Group BA	Group AZ	Group AY	Group AX	Group AW	Group AV	Group AU	Group AT	Group AS	Group AR	Group AQ	Group AP	Group AO
Weather	Group BD	Group BC	Group BB	Group BA	Group AZ	Group AY	Group AX	Group AW	Group AV	Group AU	Group AT	Group AS	Group AR	Group AQ	Group AP
Weather	Group BE	Group BD	Group BC	Group BB	Group BA	Group AZ	Group AY	Group AX	Group AW	Group AV	Group AU	Group AT	Group AS	Group AR	Group AQ
Weather	Group BF	Group BE	Group BD	Group BC	Group BB	Group BA	Group AZ	Group AY	Group AX	Group AW	Group AV	Group AU	Group AT	Group AS	Group AR
Weather	Group BG	Group BF	Group BE	Group BD	Group BC	Group BB	Group BA	Group AZ	Group AY	Group AX	Group AW	Group AV	Group AU	Group AT	Group AS
Weather	Group BH	Group BG	Group BF	Group BE	Group BD	Group BC	Group BB	Group BA	Group AZ	Group AY	Group AX	Group AW	Group AV	Group AU	Group AT
Weather	Group BI	Group BH	Group BG	Group BF	Group BE	Group BD	Group BC	Group BB	Group BA	Group AZ	Group AY	Group AX	Group AW	Group AV	Group AU
Weather	Group BJ	Group BI	Group BH	Group BG	Group BF	Group BE	Group BD	Group BC	Group BB	Group BA	Group AZ	Group AY	Group AX	Group AW	Group AV
Weather	Group BK	Group BJ	Group BI	Group BH	Group BG	Group BF	Group BE	Group BD	Group BC	Group BB	Group BA	Group AZ	Group AY	Group AX	Group AW
Weather	Group BL	Group BK	Group BJ	Group BI	Group BH	Group BG	Group BF	Group BE	Group BD	Group BC	Group BB	Group BA	Group AZ	Group AY	Group AX
Weather	Group BM	Group BL	Group BK	Group BJ	Group BI	Group BH	Group BG	Group BF	Group BE	Group BD	Group BC	Group BB	Group BA	Group AZ	Group AY
Weather	Group BN	Group BM	Group BL	Group BK	Group BJ	Group BI	Group BH	Group BG	Group BF	Group BE	Group BD	Group BC	Group BB	Group BA	Group AZ
Weather	Group BO	Group BN	Group BM	Group BL	Group BK	Group BJ	Group BI	Group BH	Group BG	Group BF	Group BE	Group BD	Group BC	Group BB	Group BA
Weather	Group BP	Group BO	Group BN	Group BM	Group BL	Group BK	Group BJ	Group BI	Group BH	Group BG	Group BF	Group BE	Group BD	Group BC	Group BB
Weather	Group BQ	Group BP	Group BO	Group BN	Group BM	Group BL	Group BK	Group BJ	Group BI	Group BH	Group BG	Group BF	Group BE	Group BD	Group BC
Weather	Group BR	Group BQ	Group BP	Group BO	Group BN	Group BM	Group BL	Group BK	Group BJ	Group BI	Group BH	Group BG	Group BF	Group BE	Group BD
Weather	Group BS	Group BR	Group BQ	Group BP	Group BO	Group BN	Group BM	Group BL	Group BK	Group BJ	Group BI	Group BH	Group BG	Group BF	Group BE
Weather	Group BT	Group BS	Group BR	Group BQ	Group BP	Group BO	Group BN	Group BM	Group BL	Group BK	Group BJ	Group BI	Group BH	Group BG	Group BF
Weather	Group BU	Group BT	Group BS	Group BR	Group BQ	Group BP	Group BO	Group BN	Group BM	Group BL	Group BK	Group BJ	Group BI	Group BH	Group BG
Weather	Group BV	Group BU	Group BT	Group BS	Group BR	Group BQ	Group BP	Group BO	Group BN	Group BM	Group BL	Group BK	Group BJ	Group BI	Group BH
Weather	Group BW	Group BV	Group BU	Group BT	Group BS	Group BR	Group BQ	Group BP	Group BO	Group BN	Group BM	Group BL	Group BK	Group BJ	Group BI
Weather	Group BX	Group BW	Group BV	Group BU	Group BT	Group BS	Group BR	Group BQ	Group BP	Group BO	Group BN	Group BM	Group BL	Group BK	Group BJ
Weather	Group BY	Group BX	Group BW	Group BV	Group BU	Group BT	Group BS	Group BR	Group BQ	Group BP	Group BO	Group BN	Group BM	Group BL	Group BK
Weather	Group BZ	Group BY	Group BX	Group BW	Group BV	Group BU	Group BT	Group BS	Group BR	Group BQ	Group BP	Group BO	Group BN	Group BM	Group BL
Weather	Group CA	Group BZ	Group BY	Group BX	Group BW	Group BV	Group BU	Group BT	Group BS	Group BR	Group BQ	Group BP	Group BO	Group BN	Group BM
Weather	Group CB	Group CA	Group BZ	Group BY	Group BX	Group BW	Group BV	Group BU	Group BT	Group BS	Group BR	Group BQ	Group BP	Group BO	Group BN
Weather	Group CC	Group CB	Group CA	Group BZ	Group BY	Group BX	Group BW	Group BV	Group BU	Group BT	Group BS	Group BR	Group BQ	Group BP	Group BO
Weather	Group CD	Group CC	Group CB	Group CA	Group BZ	Group BY	Group BX	Group BW	Group BV	Group BU	Group BT	Group BS	Group BR	Group BQ	Group BP
Weather	Group CE	Group CD	Group CC	Group CB	Group CA	Group BZ	Group BY	Group BX	Group BW	Group BV	Group BU	Group BT	Group BS	Group BR	Group BQ
Weather	Group CF	Group CE	Group CD	Group CC	Group CB	Group CA	Group BZ	Group BY	Group BX	Group BW	Group BV	Group BU	Group BT	Group BS	Group BR
Weather	Group CG	Group CF	Group CE	Group CD	Group CC	Group CB	Group CA	Group BZ	Group BY	Group BX	Group BW	Group BV	Group BU	Group BT	Group BS
Weather	Group CH	Group CG	Group CF	Group CE	Group CD	Group CC	Group CB	Group CA	Group BZ	Group BY	Group BX	Group BW	Group BV	Group BU	Group BT
Weather	Group CI	Group CH	Group CG	Group CF	Group CE	Group CD	Group CC	Group CB	Group CA	Group BZ	Group BY	Group BX	Group BW	Group BV	Group BU
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Weather	Group CL	Group CK	Group CJ	Group CI	Group CH	Group CG	Group CF	Group CE	Group CD	Group CC	Group CB	Group CA	Group BZ	Group BY	Group BX
Weather	Group CM	Group CL	Group CK	Group CJ	Group CI	Group CH	Group CG	Group CF	Group CE	Group CD	Group CC	Group CB	Group CA	Group BZ	Group BY
Weather	Group CN	Group CM	Group CL	Group CK	Group CJ	Group CI	Group CH	Group CG	Group CF	Group CE	Group CD	Group CC	Group CB	Group CA	Group BZ
Weather	Group CO	Group CN	Group CM	Group CL	Group CK	Group CJ	Group CI	Group CH	Group CG	Group CF	Group CE	Group CD	Group CC	Group CB	Group CA
Weather	Group CP	Group CO	Group CN	Group CM	Group CL	Group CK	Group CJ	Group CI	Group CH	Group CG	Group CF	Group CE	Group CD	Group CC	Group CB
Weather	Group CQ	Group CP	Group CO	Group CN	Group CM	Group CL	Group CK	Group CJ	Group CI	Group CH	Group CG	Group CF	Group CE	Group CD	Group CC
Weather	Group CR	Group CQ	Group CP	Group CO	Group CN	Group CM	Group CL	Group CK	Group CJ	Group CI	Group CH	Group CG	Group CF	Group CE	Group CD
Weather	Group CS	Group CR	Group CQ	Group CP	Group CO	Group CN	Group CM	Group CL	Group CK	Group CJ	Group CI	Group CH	Group CG	Group CF	Group CE
Weather	Group CT	Group CS	Group CR	Group CQ	Group CP	Group CO	Group CN	Group CM	Group CL	Group CK	Group CJ	Group CI	Group CH	Group CG	Group CF
Weather	Group CU	Group CT	Group CS	Group CR	Group CQ	Group CP	Group CO	Group CN	Group CM	Group CL	Group CK	Group CJ	Group CI	Group CH	Group CG
Weather	Group CV	Group CU	Group CT	Group CS	Group CR	Group CQ	Group CP	Group CO	Group CN	Group CM	Group CL	Group CK	Group CJ	Group CI	Group CH
Weather	Group CW	Group CV	Group CU	Group CT	Group CS	Group CR	Group CQ	Group CP	Group CO	Group CN	Group CM	Group CL	Group CK	Group CJ	Group CI
Weather	Group CX	Group CW	Group CV	Group CU	Group CT	Group CS	Group CR	Group CQ	Group CP	Group CO	Group CN	Group CM	Group CL	Group CK	Group CJ
Weather	Group CY	Group CX	Group CW	Group CV	Group CU	Group CT	Group CS	Group CR	Group CQ	Group CP	Group CO	Group CN	Group CM	Group CL	Group CK
Weather	Group CZ	Group CY													



Sponsors



Program Evaluation

Safety Day Survey Questions

Please circle your answers to each question.

Grain:

1. When is it safe to play in grain?

- A. When an adult says it's ok
- B. When the grain isn't being move, loaded, or unloaded
- C. When it's in a wagon and you can see outside of the wagon
- D. Never

ATV:

2. What is the most *important* way to find out if it's safe to drive a particular ATV?

- A. The driver can reach the throttle.
- B. The age sticker on the fender tells what age is appropriate.
- C. Anyone can drive any-sized ATV.
- D. The driver "fits" the ATV.

Tractor:

3. What helps keep the tractor driver safe if the tractor turns over or rolls?

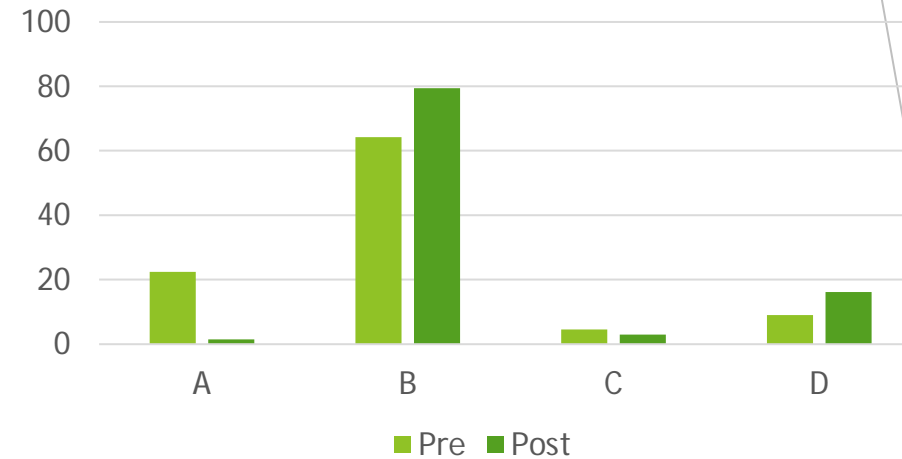
- A. Loaded tires
- B. ROPS & seat belt
- C. Tractor Auto Stabilizer
- D. Large tires

Chemical:

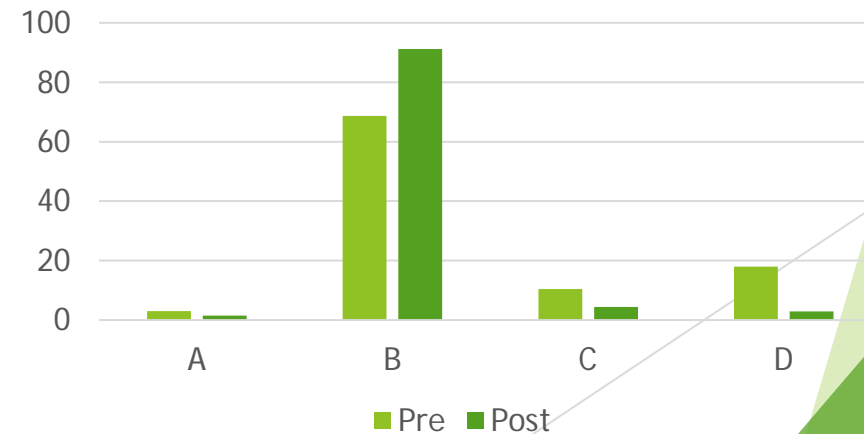
4. Put an X in the box next to the ones that contain chemicals:

- ☐ Window cleaner
- ☐ Medicine
- ☐ Toothpaste
- ☐ Mouthwash

ATV Question



Tractor Question



Program Evaluation

Participant Report

- What are the most important things you learned at Safety Day?
- What are you going to do to be safer at home or on the farm?
- Which station did you like most?
- If you could change anything about the Progressive Ag Safety Day, what would it be?

Teacher/Chaperone Report

3. ATV Safety

	SA	A	N	D	SD
a. The instructor was well prepared and knowledgeable.					
b. The instructor communicated clearly and was responsive to my questions.					
c. The instructor presented the information in a way that kept the kids engaged.					
d. The instructor had activities that were helpful for the educational experience.					

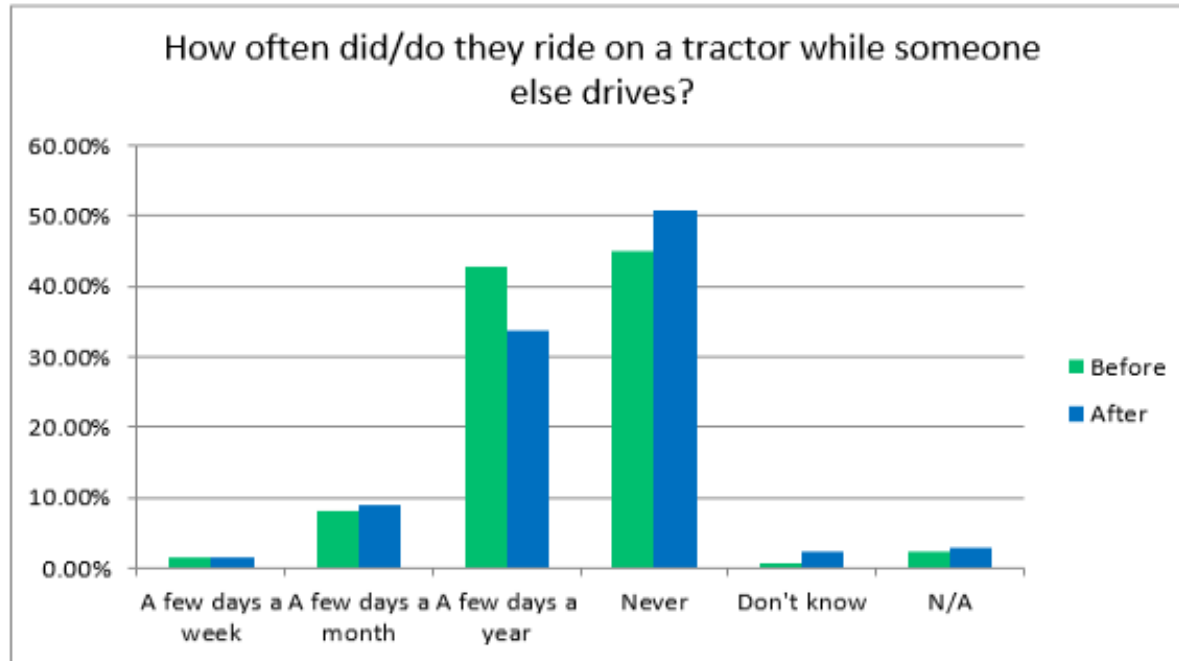
Volunteer Report

- Were you given enough information before the Safety Day, so that you could do your job effectively?
_____ Yes _____ No
If no, what else did you need?
- Were the participants and others in the vicinity of the Safety Day safe at all times?
_____ Yes _____ No
If no, tell us why.
- Overall, how effective would you say the Progressive Ag Safety Day was in making children safer?
_____ Very effective _____ Somewhat effective _____ Not effective _____ Don't know

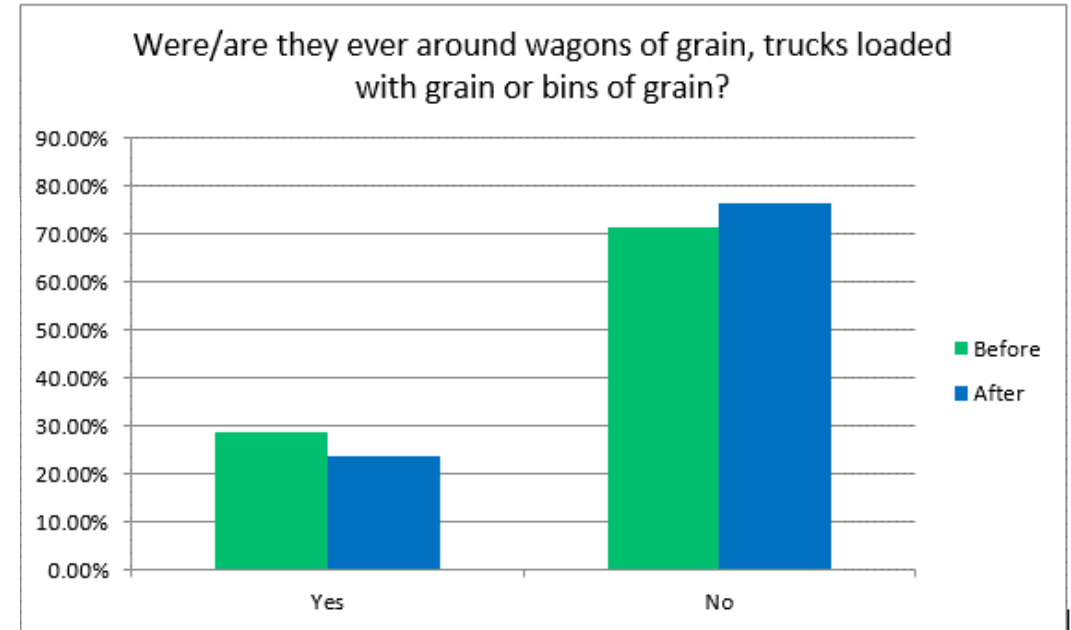
Program Evaluation

- ▶ Questions to guardians with students who participated 2016-2019
- ▶ 2300 Emails
- ▶ 140 responses

Questions 8 & 9

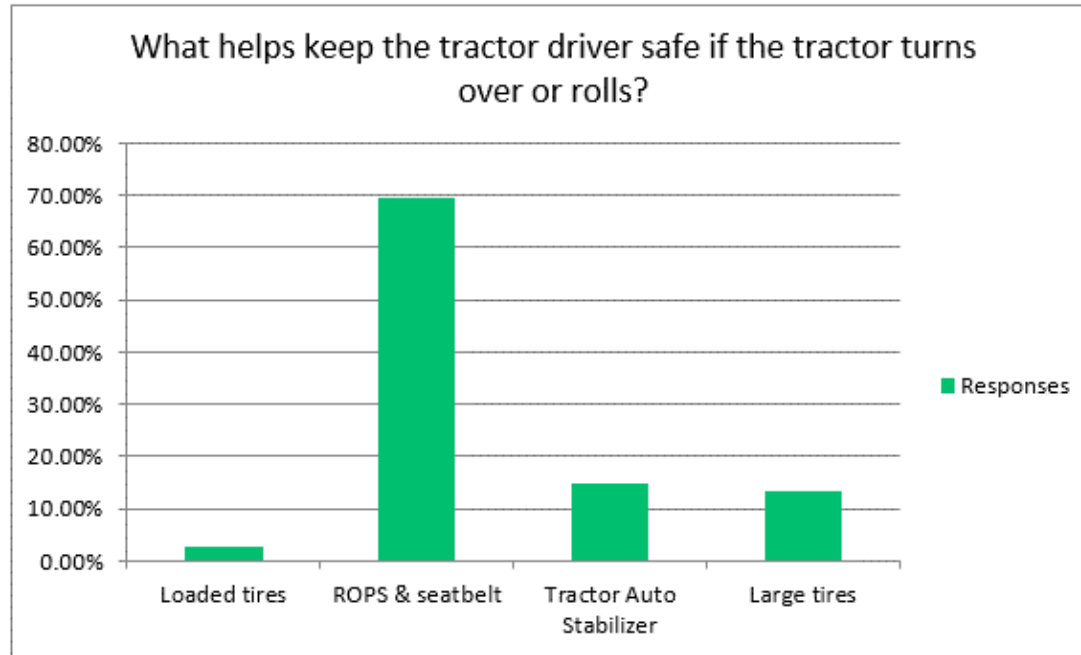


Questions 20 & 22

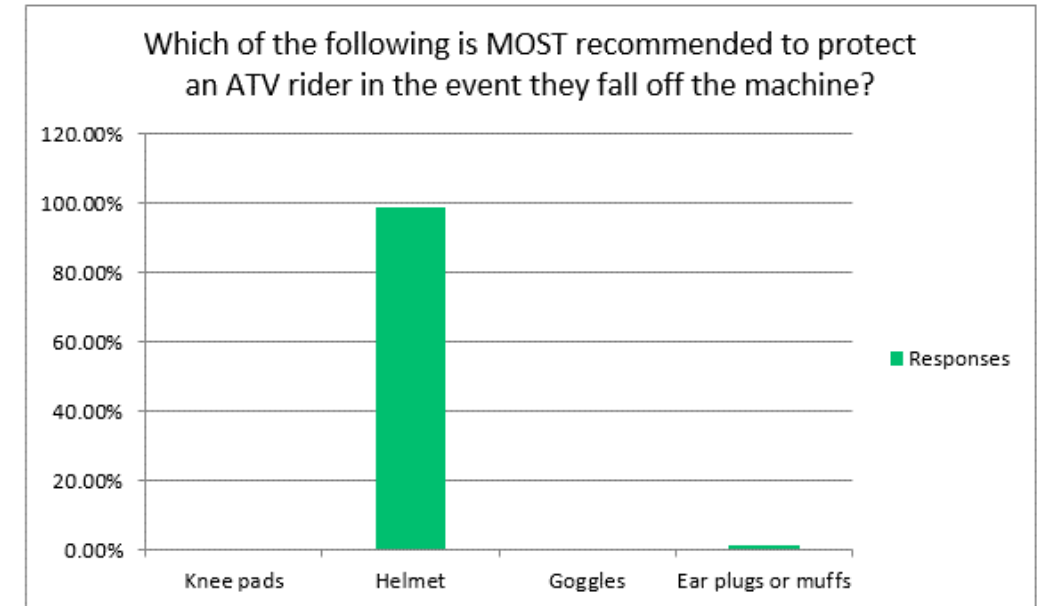


Program Evaluation - Retention

Question 35 Correct response is "ROPS & seatbelt"



Question 39 Correct response is "Helmet"



Social Media - be a safety advocate

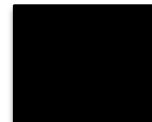


...

How old were your kids when they started working machinery? Note: blades are off...he started riding a two wheeler at 18 months and ice skates better than any adult

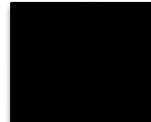


My father in law started baking hay in a tractor at 5....but that was 50yrs ago.



My son started at 8 and my daughter at 9

15m Like Reply



Depends on the kid. If they can handle it than let them do it. If they can't than they are to young. The younger they are able to do things with the parents the better they are going to be

15m Like Reply



Write a reply...



Jana Davidson

Here are some great guidelines to help you assign age-appropriate tasks - <https://www.marshfieldresearch.org...>



Marshfield Clinic Research Institute -
Agricultural Youth Work Guidelines

[marshfieldresearch.org](https://www.marshfieldresearch.org)

7m Like Reply

Media Guidelines

“DO’s and DO NOTs”

CultivateSafety.org/Resources

MEDIA GUIDELINES

for AGRICULTURAL SAFETY

SPECIFIC TO CHILDREN/YOUTH

Children and teens are often at greater risk of injury than adults. They typically have less physical strength, shorter reach, and lack the coordination and balance of adults. Cognitively, it takes them longer to process information, they have shorter attention spans, and may lack the impulse control that adults have. They are also more likely to do what they see others doing, rather than what they are told.

This makes it vitally important to depict (visually and textually) children and teens in safe situations. If they're doing farm/ranch work, ensure tasks are age and ability appropriate.

Photos and videos are often used as “attention getters,” but sometimes “cute” is unsafe, e.g. a cow licking a child's fingers. Other examples to avoid include a child playing in a grain bin, in close proximity to an adult animal, or riding an ATV without a helmet.



Childhood Agricultural Safety Network

Website:
www.childsafety.org

Email:
nccrahs@marshfieldresearch.edu

Phone:
1-800-662-6900

The agricultural stories we share in traditional and social media can make life safer for farm and ranch families and workers. While not intentional, what we write, say, and the images we show can perpetuate - and even increase - unsafe farm practices.

To help minimize unsafe practices, the Childhood Agricultural Safety Network has compiled the do's and don'ts provided here as reminders for all of us. Following them can help each of us be confident that we are doing our part for farm safety.

VISUAL MEDIA

DO show tractors and other farm equipment being maintained and operated safely. That includes rollover protection structures (ROPS) on tractors and proper guards in place on power take off units (PTOs) and other moving parts.

DO show children doing age-appropriate chores under supervision.

DO show working individuals wearing proper fitting personal protective equipment, appropriate for the tasks they are performing. When depicting workers with machinery, make sure they are not wearing loose fitting clothing or anything (jewelry, drawstrings, bandana) that could become entangled.

DO be aware of the background. Is it free of clutter? Do buildings and equipment appear to be well-maintained? A clean, well-ordered background conveys an environment of safety and attention to detail.

DO NOT show individuals riding on wagons, in the backs of pickup trucks or as extra riders on tractors or ATVs.

DO NOT show persons climbing to heights without fall protection, stair or platform guarding.

DO NOT show workers leaning over or feeding materials into machines with moving parts or blades.

DO NOT show children under 14 driving any motorized farm vehicle.

DO NOT show children riding on adults' laps on ATVs or lawn tractors/riding mowers.

DO NOT show children in proximity to large animals unless appropriate barriers are evident.



LIGNES DIRECTRICES POUR LES MÉ-

EN MATIÈRE DE SÉCURITÉ

SPÉCIFIQUE AUX ENFANTS ET AUX JEUNES

Les enfants et adolescents courent souvent un plus grand risque d'être blessés que les adultes. Ils ont typiquement moins de force physique, une atteinte plus courte, et n'ont ni la coordination ni l'équilibre des adultes. Cognitivement, ils ont besoin de plus de temps pour traiter les informations, ont une capacité d'attention plus courte, et ne maîtrisent pas leurs impulsions au même titre que les adultes. Ils sont aussi plus susceptibles d'imiter ce qu'ils voient les autres faire, plutôt que de faire ce qu'on leur dit de faire.

Cela souligne l'importance cruciale de montrer (visuellement et textuellement) les enfants et adolescents dans des situations sécuritaires. S'ils font du travail à la ferme ou au ranch, on doit s'assurer que les tâches sont appropriées à leur âge et capacité.

Les photos et vidéos sont souvent employées comme « attrape-regard », mais quelquefois « mignon » est dangereux, par exemple une vache qui lèche les doigts d'un enfant. D'autres exemples à éviter sont un enfant qui joue dans une cellule à grain, qui est à proximité immédiate d'un animal adulte, ou qui est à bord d'un VTT sans casque.

Site web:
www.childsafety.org

Courriel:
nccrahs@marshfieldresearch.edu

Tél:
1-800-662-6900

Les histoires agricoles que nous partageons dans les médias traditionnels et sociaux peuvent rendre la vie plus sécuritaire pour les familles et travailleurs dans les fermes et ranchs. Bien que ce ne soit pas l'intention, ce que nous écrivons et disons, et les images que nous montrons peuvent perpétuer - et même accroître - les pratiques agricoles dangereuses.

Afin d'aider à minimiser les pratiques dangereuses, le Childhood Agricultural Safety Network a compilé la liste de choses à faire et à ne pas faire, fournie dans le présent document comme rappels pour nous tous.

MÉDIAS VISUELS

À FAIRE Montrer des tracteurs et d'autres appareils agricoles entretenus et opérés en sécurité. Cela comprend des cadres de protection (ROPS) sur les tracteurs et les bons dispositifs de protection en place sur les prises de force et d'autres pièces mobiles.

À FAIRE Montrer des enfants en train d'effectuer des tâches appropriées pour l'âge, sous supervision.

À FAIRE Montrer des personnes au travail portant l'équipement de protection individuelle bien ajusté et approprié pour les tâches qu'elles exécutent. Quand on montre des travailleurs avec les machines, on doit s'assurer qu'ils ne portent pas de vêtements très amples ou quelque chose (bijoux, cordons de serrage, bandana) qui pourrait s'enchevêtrer.

À FAIRE Être conscient de l'arrière-plan. Est-il libre de fouillis? Les bâtiments et l'équipement paraissent-ils bien entretenus? Un arrière-plan propre et bien organisé communique un milieu de sécurité et un souci du détail.

À NE PAS FAIRE Montrer des personnes qui sont montées sur des remorques, à l'arrière d'une camionnette ou passagers d'un tracteur ou d'un VTT.

À NE PAS FAIRE Montrer des personnes qui grimpent à des hauteurs sans protection contre les chutes, ou des gardes d'escalier ou de plateforme.

À NE PAS FAIRE Montrer des travailleurs qui se penchent sur des machines avec des pièces ou lames mobiles ou qui y introduisent du matériel.

À NE PAS FAIRE Montrer des enfants de moins de 14 ans qui conduisent un véhicule agricole à moteur.

À NE PAS FAIRE Montrer des enfants passagers sur les genoux d'un adulte sur un VTT ou une tondeuse à siège ou autoportée.



PAUTAS PARA LA COMUNI-

en materia de SEGURIDAD AGRÍCOLA

DIRIGIDAS A NIÑOS Y JÓVENES

Los niños y los adolescentes suelen correr un mayor riesgo de lesionarse que los adultos. Por lo general, tienen menos resistencia física, un alcance más corto y sus capacidades de coordinación y equilibrio no están tan desarrolladas como las de los adultos. En términos cognitivos, les lleva más tiempo procesar información, su grado de concentración es menor y no tienen el control de impulsos que tienen los adultos. Además, es probable que imiten lo que otras personas están haciendo en lugar de hacer lo que se les ordena.

Por todas estas razones, es sumamente importante ver (tanto en imágenes como en material escrito) a niños y adolescentes en situaciones seguras. Si están realizando trabajos agrícolas, asegúrese de que las tareas sean adecuadas para su edad y capacidades.

Por lo general, las fotos y los videos se usan para llamar la atención, pero, a veces, algo que se ve “tierno” no es seguro, como una vaca lamiendo los dedos de un niño. Otros ejemplos que se deben evitar son niños jugando en un silo de granos, cerca de un animal adulto o arriba de un vehículo.



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Las historias relacionadas con el sector agrícola que compartimos en los medios de comunicación tradicionales y en las redes sociales pueden hacer que la vida de las familias y los trabajadores de este sector sea más segura. Si bien no lo hacemos a propósito, lo que escribimos, decimos y las imágenes que mostramos pueden promover (e incluso aumentar) el ejercicio de actividades agrícolas peligrosas.

Para ayudar a disminuir la cantidad de actividades peligrosas, la Red de Seguridad Agrícola Infantil (Childhood Agricultural Safety Network) elaboró una lista para recordarnos a todos lo que se debe hacer y lo que no, la cual presentamos a continuación. Seguir estas pautas puede ayudarnos a sentirnos seguros de que estamos haciendo todo lo posible para garantizar la seguridad agrícola.

IMÁGENES

MUESTRE cómo se realiza el mantenimiento de los tractores y la maquinaria agrícola y cómo estos se manejan de forma segura. Por ejemplo, muestre que los tractores tienen las estructuras de protección antivuelcos y que los elementos de protección apropiados de las unidades de toma de fuerza y otras piezas móviles están en su lugar.

MUESTRE a niños realizando tareas adecuadas para su edad bajo supervisión.

MUESTRE a los trabajadores usando el equipo de protección personal adecuado para las actividades que están realizando. Cuando muestre fotos de trabajadores manejando maquinaria, asegúrese de que no lleven ropa holgada o accesorios que se puedan enredar (alhajas, corchetes ajustables, pañuelos).

OBSERVE bien el fondo. ¿Está limpio y ordenado? ¿Se nota que las instalaciones y la maquinaria están bien cuidados? Un fondo limpio y ordenado transmite la imagen de un entorno seguro y una actitud detallista.

NO muestre a personas sobre carros, en la parte trasera de camionetas o como pasajeros adicionales en tractores o ATV.

NO muestre a personas subiéndose a estructuras altas sin ameses, escaleras ni plataformas de protección.

NO muestre a trabajadores agregando materiales en máquinas con piezas móviles o cuchillas o inclinándose sobre ellas.

NO muestre a niños menores de 14 años manejando vehículos agrícolas motorizados.

NO muestre a niños sentados sobre el regazo de adultos que están manejando ATV o tractores cortacésped.

NO muestre a niños cerca de animales grandes a no ser que se puedan observar las barreras adecuadas.



English

French

Spanish

Summary

There are numerous benefits and delights reaped when raising children in rural areas

By making farms, ranches and rural areas safe, families can take advantage of the benefits of living in these areas - and children can grow up to live a long and healthy life



Contact Us

Marsha Salzwedel

salzwedel.marsha@marshfieldresearch.org

Websites:

CultivateSafety.org

MarshfieldResearch.org/nccrahs

Amy Rademaker

Amy.Rademaker@carle.com

Websites:

Carle.org/farmsafety

ProgressiveAg.org

Questions and Answers



Please enter your questions in the Q & A pod

Thank you!

Please fill out our evaluation: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/CG5RS2C>



Visit our website:
www.ChildrensSafetyNetwork.org