

Interacting with Employers to Enhance Child and Youth Safety in Agriculture

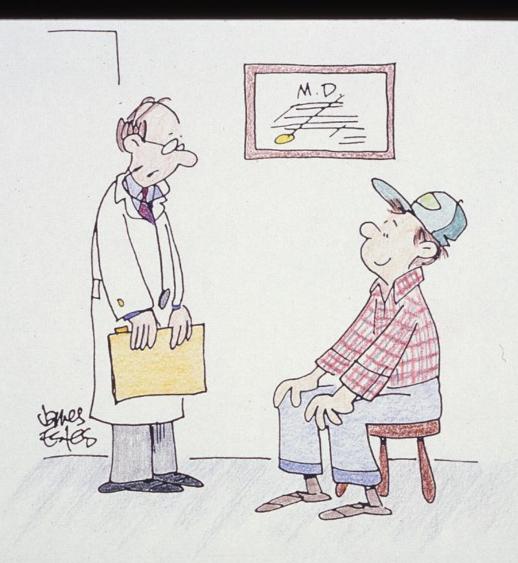
Barbara C. Lee, RN, PhD

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

March 27, 2019







"Your lab work is back. I'm afraid farming is in your blood."

Outline



- I. Background
 - A. National Children's Center
 - B. Data: Child Ag Injuries/Fatalities
- II. Child Ag Safety Interventions
 - A. Guidelines for Work
 - B. Guidance for Play, Child Care
- III. Case Studies
- IV. Socio-Ecologic Model
- V. Employers/Producers
 - A. Perspectives
 - B. Engagement

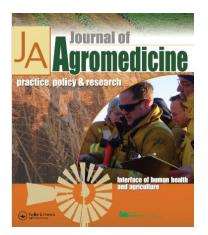
Our Center



National Farm Medicine center

- 1981 NFMC formally established
- 1997 National Children's Center funded
- 2005 Home of Jnl Agromedicine
- 2012 Partnered with UMASH
- 2019 Largest US agromedicine center







About NCCRAHS



Injury data

Consensus development of guidelines (work, play, media)





children's AGRICULTURAL TASKS

Intervention testing/evaluation

Knowledge mobilization



About NCCRAHS

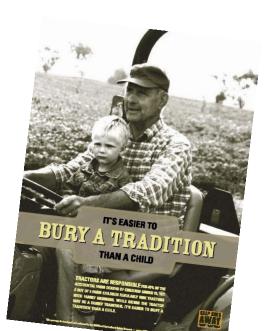


Partnerships



Leadership

Advocacy







Background

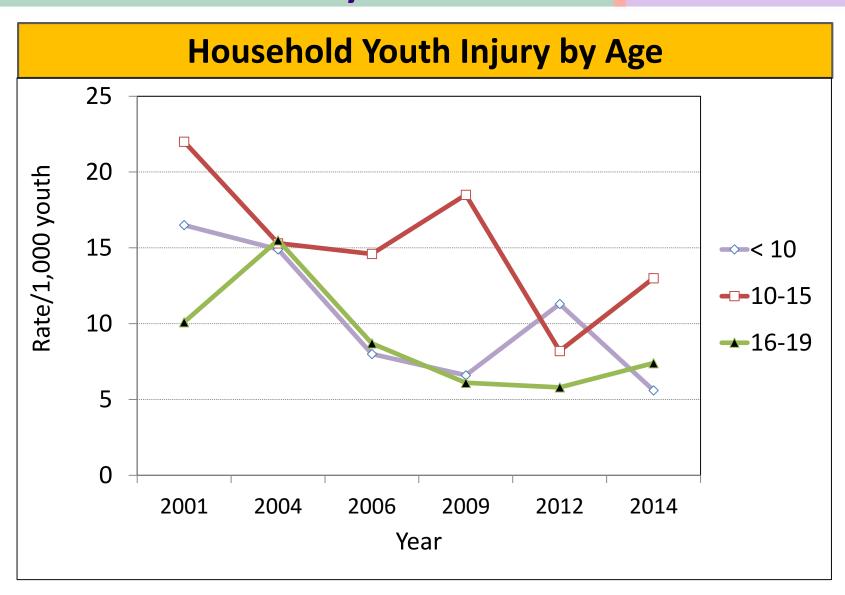


FACTS:

- About 2 million farms in U.S.
- About 900,000 youth live on farms of these, 51% work on their farms
- > 265,000 youth hired to work in agriculture
- About 24 million youth visit on farms

Nonfatal Family Farm





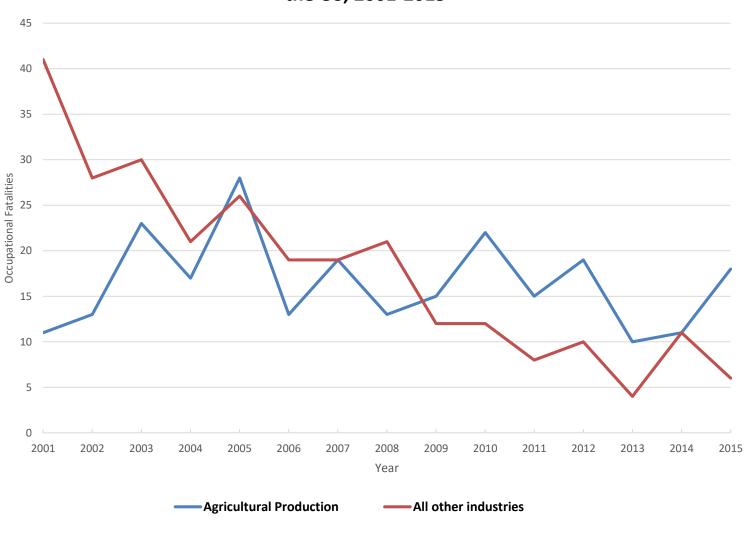
Source: 2018 Childhood Agricultural Injury Fact Sheet:

https://www.marshfieldresearch.org/Media/Default/NFMC/PDFs/2018-Child-Ag-Injury-Fact-Sheet.pdf

Fatal -Working < 18



Occupational Fatalities to Young Workers less than 18 years of age in the US, 2001-2015



Agents of Injury/Fatality

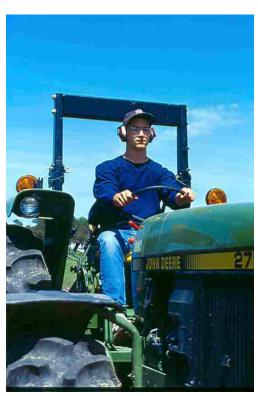


Fatalities

- 1. Tractors
- 2. Vehicles, machinery (includes ATVs)
- 3. Drowning/Asphyxiation
- 4. Structures, surfaces falls from
- 5. Livestock

Non-fatal injuries

- 1. Structures, surfaces, vehicles falls from
- 2. Machinery entanglements, cuts, etc.
- 3. Livestock



Quick Stats



FACTS Re: Child (0-17) Agricultural Injuries

- Youth working on farms are 45x more likely to die at work than youth at other jobs
- Tractors account for >50% fatalities
- > 60% youth injured on farms are NOT working
- Nearly all non-working child were "supervised"
- Cost >\$1 billion/year with
 26% medical bills





Harvest

 c_{laims}

Young

Midwestern farms proving

unusually dangerous



Child has arm amputated in farm accident

FRANKLIN (AP) — A 4-year states old girl was hospitalized in fair our condition Wednesday after an ann became caught in a company chopper police said Set Joe Spakesaid the child

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Injury Incident

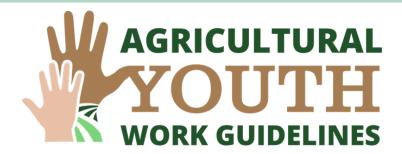
E's of Injury Prevention



- Education
- Engineering (remove the hazard)
- Enforcement (regulations/policies)
- Enlighten through the media
- Environmental change (social expectations, normative behavior)
- Economic incentives

Guidance for Youth Work





- Voluntary guidelines
- Used by supervisors/parents
- Assign tasks based on ability
- Mobile friendly website
 - Interactive
 - Read
 - Download
 - Print





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 consistantly repeat a 10-step process · Recognize a hazard, problem solve, and respond
- · 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 back 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.

Intermittent supervision progressing to

16+ years Periodic supervision

Hazards



Protective Strategies





Model Policy: Hired Youth in Agricultural Health and Safety

Adopted: 6.17.14



Model Policy: Youth Employment in Agriculture

Background

Agricultural operations are hazardous by nature and special protections need to be in pl

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ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Developing a Model Policy on Youth Employment in Agriculture

Mary E. Miller, RN, MN Barbara C. Lee, RN, PhD

ABSTRACT. The goal of this project was to develop a model policy that agricultural employers could adopt specific to youth employment, including age-appropriate assignments, training needs for adolescent workers, ideal supervision, and mentoring by adult workers. Methods included discussions at a national conference of agricultural employers, a survey of employers' perspectives on young workers, forming a task force to draft a model policy, and finalizing the policy document. The process resulted in a template that can be used by agricultural employers for immediate adoption, or to be customized and adapted for their unique company. Given new trends in agriculture to use certification systems, safety audits, and voluntary safety standards in addition to the regulatory process, there is value in having a voluntary "best practice" model policy that can be adopted in settings where safeguarding young farm workers is a priority.

KEYWORDS. Agriculture, model policy, youth

INTRODUCTION

There remains a misconception that young workers are not only prevalent in US domestic agricultural production, but are a necessary component of the agricultural workforce. Yet, in reality, the predominant practice among many growers and producers is to avoid hiring adolescents under age 18 and prohibit children

from being brought into the fields by their parents. According to data in 2012, there were 258,835 youths less than 20 years of age hired directly by the farm operator. A 2007 survey of 333 agricultural employers with labor-intensive crops confirmed that more than half had no intentions of hiring adolescents for agricultural work in the near future, citing concerns about too many regulations as their justification for

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Rural and Agricultural Health and Safety, Marshfield, Wisconsin, USA. Disclaimer: The findings and conclusions in this paper are those of the authors and do not represent the

views of the Washington State Department of Labor and Industries. Address correspondence to: Mary E. Miller, RN, MN, Washington State Department of Labor and Industries, Olympia, WA 98504-4510, USA (E-mail: mary.miller@Lni.wa.gov).

m the hazards found in specific jobs, locations, a guate supervision, occupational health and safet an provide safe and valuable introductory work ortunities. In many cases, farm work may provid Training and Supervision ties available for adolescents. These early emp in motivating young people to seek a career in the arming, food processing, food marketing, landso olines. Positive early work experiences, hands-or ities, and robust post-secondary education prog to the future of American agriculture and continu mical food supply.

and age-appropriate agricultural work opportur ithin their physical, cognitive and emotional abilit protections from hazards or situations that would health risks. The National Council of Agricultur association focusing exclusively on agricultural viewpoint. Over 300 strong, NCAE members are e business interests revolve around labor intens ace policy prohibiting unauthorized workers inclu CAE also has a 2010 "Youth policies in U.S. Agric of NCAE in Washington DC of February 2013, wi ith youth safety experts discussed the value of ployment that expands upon the earlier NCAE po nore recent events surrounding regulatory propo nced by youth working in agriculture, now is a go position paper.

, in-depth discussions were undertaken of relevant ady in use and specific areas of concern regard dates were reviewed by members of the 20-pers

Voluntary Guidelines for Youth Employment

levelopmental level of the learner, and consisten These voluntary guidelines pertain to hired adolescent workers ages 14 to 17 years.

- Youth under age 18 should always work under direct visual supervision (close proximity) of at least one responsible adult supervisor who is physically present at the
- Training for young hired workers should include clear communication and documentation of the allowed and prohibited work activity in and around the workplace, as well as the rights and responsibilities for themselves and others in the work environment.
- Training for all supervisors of hired workers under 18 should include instruction about:
 - Existing age-based work rules
 - Physical and cognitive abilities of youth
 - Need for extra supervision and frequent training
 - Basic emergency response practices, both general and specific to the workplace
 - Harassment prevention, including sexual harassment

Job Assignments: General

- All farms that intend to employ youth should implement a formal worksite hazard assessment program, including regularly updated safety checklists, accident prevention programs, and regular review of health and safety procedures to ensure they are current with existing requirements and recommendations.
- All manufacturer directions/manuals and applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations must be followed. This includes, but is not limited to, those with age, size, training and certification requirements.
- Job assignments for 14- and 15-year-olds should occur in non-hazardous work only. Work conditions should include specific protections relative to livestock, machinery, and crop protection products, and with written parental consent. There should be assurances that schooling is not disrupted.
- There should be increased but still limited employment opportunities for 16- and 17year-old youth with restrictions on performing hazardous work activities. These activities can be expanded for those enrolled in approved technical or vocational programs such as FFA or other work-based learning programs, in which instruction in the use of powered equipment and safe work practices around livestock is provided, tested, and certified. Written parental consent must also be obtained.
- Those under age 18 should not be the onsite/in-field designated "responsible" party for emergency response (unless specifically trained/certified as an emergency first-aid responder).
- Noise exposure is a recognized hazard in farming and as such, youth should be provided with appropriate hearing protection and training in hearing conservation strategies (i.e., walk away, turn it down, or wear protection).

Guidance for Non-Working



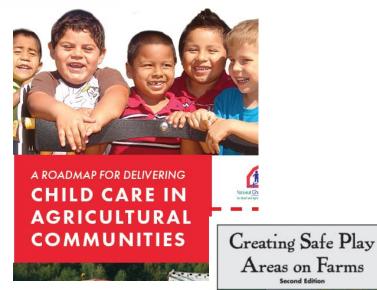
Off-farm Child Care

Safe Play Areas on Farms

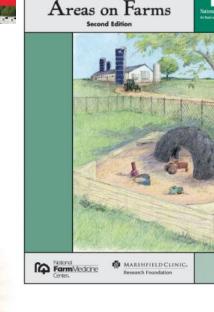
- Interactive Website
- Hands-on Demonstrations

Agritourism Safety

- Walk-throughs, Policies
- www.safeagritourism.com



AGRITOURISM





Boy, 3, dies in Clark County farming accident





Fatal Work-Related - May, 2017, Clark County, WI

- Mother and 4 sons (3-8 yrs.) picking rock, using skid steer to pick & transfer rocks
- 5 yr. old operating skid steer
- 3 yr. old carrying rocks into bucket crushed
- Contributing factors

Prevention - Education, Engineering, Policy?

Penalty - Social Services, Farm Safety Audit



Non-fatal Working

- 6 yr. old
- De-gloved leg in hydraulic bucket
- Father present
- Other brothers' close calls
- Lifetime medical issues
- Media coverage



National

Prevention – Education, Engineering, Policy ?
Penalty – No legal penalties; but tremendous costs



Cortland County farm owner pleads guilty to child labor violations after teen's death

Fatal, Work Related, upstate New York, Oct. 2018

- 14 yr. old working on neighbor's farm
- Worked 60 hrs./week; paid "off the books"
- No workers compensation
- Was found crushed under heavy equipment

Prevention – Education, Engineering, Policy?

Penalty – 60 days jail, 3 yrs. probation, \$10,500



Police & Fire

Toddler Killed In 'Tractor Incident,' Sheriff Says

A 2-year-old was killed in rural Clackamas County over the weekend. Law enforcement has not identified anyone involved.

By Travis Loose, Patch

ESTACADA, OR — A 2-year-old boy was killed over the weekend in what Clackamas County Sheriff's deputies described as a "tractor incident" in a rural farm area between Oregon City and Estacada. Law enforcement has not released the identities of anyone involved.

The sheriff's office was dispatched to the 20000-block of South Mattoon Road, west of Estacada, just before 10 a.m. Sept. 29. When first responders arrived, they reportedly learned the boy sustained fatal injuries during an incident involving a tractor on the property.

The Clackamas County Sheriff's Office Child Abuse Team is reportedly investigating.

Prevention – Education, Engineering, Policy ?
Penalty: Child Abuse/Negligence review

Case Studies Findings



The "Es" of Injury Prevention - Findings

- Education limited impact on behaviors
- Engineering (removing the hazard)
 - limited impact on exposure of young children
- Enforcement (regulations/policies)
 - Application of child labor laws
 - Voluntary company, business policies
 - Civil penálties





Paradigm Shift



- Decrease emphasis on basic, etiologic research
- Increase emphasis on priority issues
- Accept limitations of evidence-based interventions
- Engage spheres of influence





Socio-Ecologic Model

- Introduced in 1970s with many updates
- Used by WHO, CDC, many organizations
- Depicts multiple dimensions and complex human interactions to influence human behaviors



Socio-Ecologic Model (child ag)



Definitions

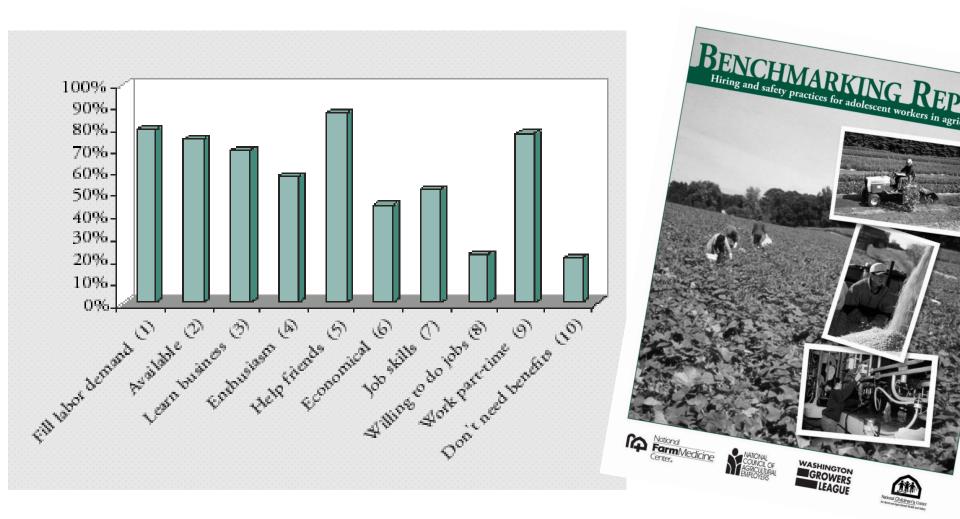
is hired to work in an agricultural production site.

Policy: Federal/state regulations with enforcement such as child labor restrictions, workers compensation, immigration, **Policy** OSHA rules **Institution/Organization:** Corporations, national Institution organizations, agencies that set standards and protocols for Organization their trade agreements, employees and members. **Community:** Childcare centers, schools, churches, media, Community advocacy groups and community-level organizations such as farm cooperatives or FFA chapters. **Interpersonal:** Persons with close relationships to the Interpersonal immediate family such as relatives, friends, healthcare providers, or peer groups. Adult Adult: Parent, guardian, farm owner, employer, other individual who bears primary responsibility for a child living, visiting, or working on an agricultural production site. Child Child: An individual 0-18 years-of-age who lives on, visits, or

What Employers Want



Research – Teen Workers n=151



LeeBC, WestabyJD, ChyouPH, Purschwitz MA (2007). Agricultural Employers' Hiring and Safety

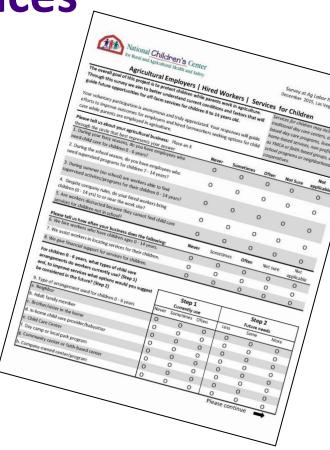
Practices for Adolescent Workers. JASH 13(1): 25-32

What Employers Want



Research – Child Care Services

- Survey research
- Theory of Planned Behavior
- 50-item instrument (paper)
 - 5-pt. Likert scales
- Subjects = attendees of ag-business conferences
 - Las Vegas Ag Labor Forum (Dec. '15)
 - APMA Monterey, CA (Jan. '16)



What Employers/Owners Want



Agricultural Employers, HR Directors (n=102) want:

- No children in worksite
- Improve employee morale
- Retain high-skilled workers
- Increase available work hours
- Enhance company reputation
- Increase female workforce
- Reduce worker distraction

Challenges w/ Employers



- Gaining entry into the conversation with person(s) in position to influence change
- Gaining trust, confidence
- Sharing passion for safety
- Overcoming suspicion: OSHA, fines, negative media
- Business requests easy, quick programs
- Accessibility of relevant interventions
- Addressing "agricultural privileges"
- Culturally relevant options for employees

Opportunities w/ Employers



AGRIBUSINESS TRENDS

- Growing agricultural enterprises global trade, increased "business" focus
- Trends: more common safety, risk managers
- Corporate Social Responsibility
- "Be Safe | Be Profitable" campaigns
- Big Box retailers' audits, expectations
- Vertical integration of safety policies
- Marketing employment opportunities to attract shrinking labor pool

Opportunities w/ Employers



BUILDING PARTNERSHIPs

- Understand past "bad blood" and commit to moving forward
- Identify a champion (individual/company)
- Build a team Examples:
 - Idaho Dairyman's
 - RCMA w Florida F&V
 - Fire Fighters' Assn.



Opportunities w/ Employers



BUILDING PARTNERSHIPs (cont.)

- Conduct needs assessment
- Plan and pilot test a program
- Facilitate corporate funding (w/ match)
- Assess progress, evaluate
- Share the stories
- Garner media coverage
- Applaud/share success









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Marshfield Clinic Research Institute

National Farm Medicine Center, Marshfield, WI

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www.CultivateSafety.org

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