Blue Print for Protecting Children in Agriculture
2012 National Plan
National Children’s Center

Research -Summary

Goal
Conduct basic and applied research to guide optimal childhood agricultural safety and health interventions (policies and programs) at national, regional, state, and local levels.

Strategies
1. Using multiple research methods, identify major facilitators and barriers to broad scale adoption of the most effective agricultural safety and health promotion strategies, targeted to specific populations, including at-risk immigrant populations.

2. Identify interventions and effective implementation strategies that remove young children (0–6 years) from agricultural work settings.

3. Conduct engineering and ergonomic studies to determine effective strategies to minimize and/or eliminate hazardous work conditions that lead to musculoskeletal and traumatic injuries, as well as adverse environmental exposures, among young workers.

4. Conduct research that guides application of social marketing, social networking, and social media to influence adoption of agricultural safety principles.

5. Evaluate the impact of this childhood agricultural injury prevention initiative to determine the most cost-effective strategies to guide future investments in childhood agricultural safety and health.

Injury, Disease and Exposure Data- Summary

Goal
Support and improve childhood agricultural injury and disease data collection and reporting systems to better address causation, gaps in knowledge, and the development and evaluation of prevention strategies.

Strategies
1. Enhance data collection systems and data quality at national, regional, and state levels to:
   a) better understand the most prevalent types of injuries and their causes;
   b) adopt uniform categories and variables for reporting data, such as age groups, residency status, and agent of injury;
   c) expand and include unique, vulnerable populations currently under-represented (e.g., immigrant and migrant populations); and
   d) integrate relevant variables (e.g., employment and residency status) into existing, non-agricultural data.

2. Improve timeliness and public access to childhood agricultural injury data by:
   a) informing the public how and where to secure data with key variables;
   b) developing an interactive database system that provides customized online reports;
   c) exploring options to link information across pertinent data sets; and
   d) promoting the mandatory inclusion of relevant terms (e.g., farm residency, occupation, hazardous exposures) and searchable fields within Electronic Health Records (EHR).

For fuller discussion and additional goals & Strategies in other area, see full document: