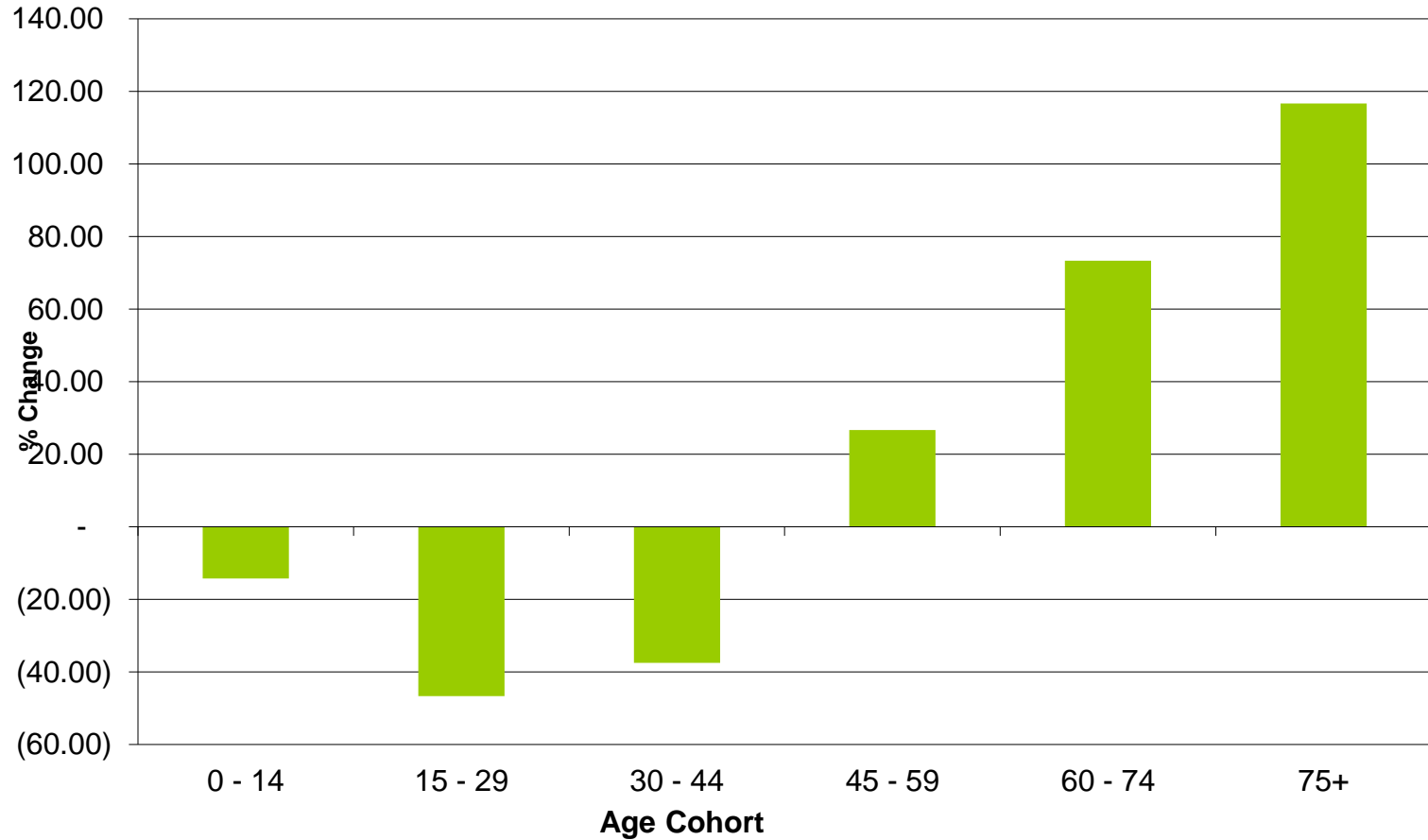
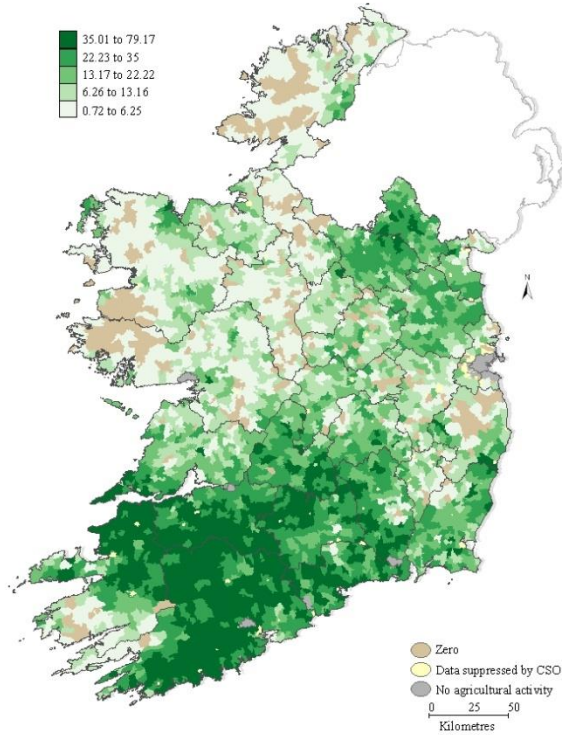


Change in the Average number of fatalities 1993 - 1997 and 2006 - 2010

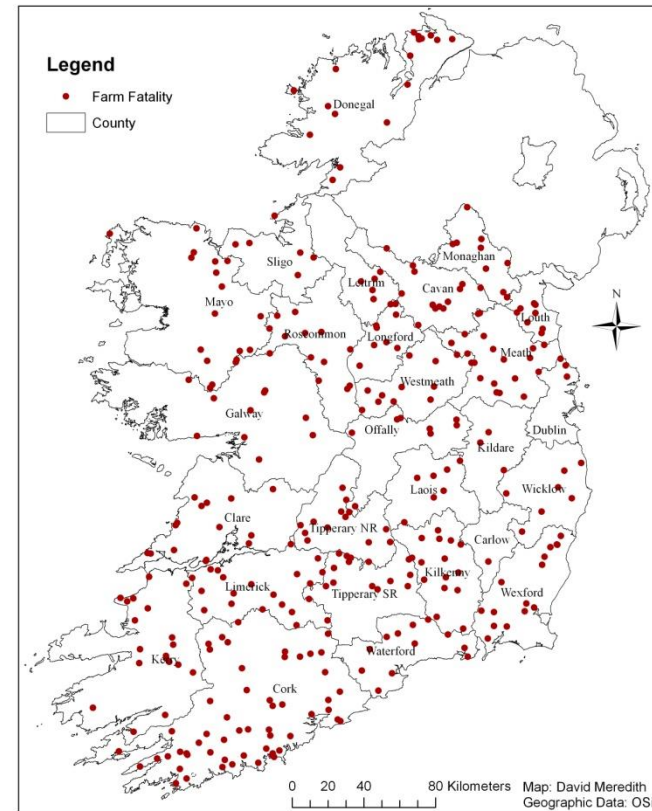


Geo- demographic Distribution of Farm Deaths



Specialist dairy farms* as percentage of total 2000

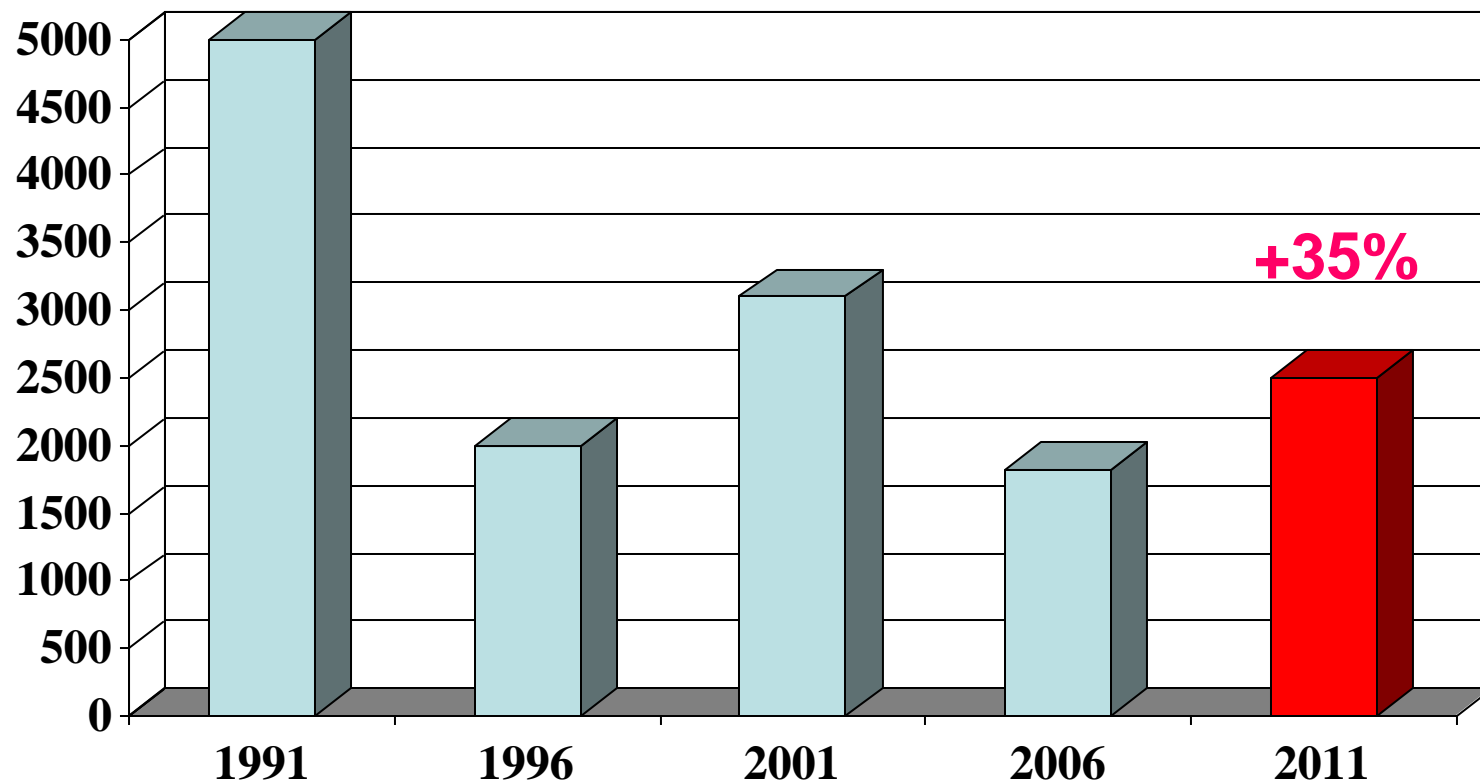
*Dairying contributes >2/3 of total SGM



Distribution of Farm Fatalities 1993 - 2011

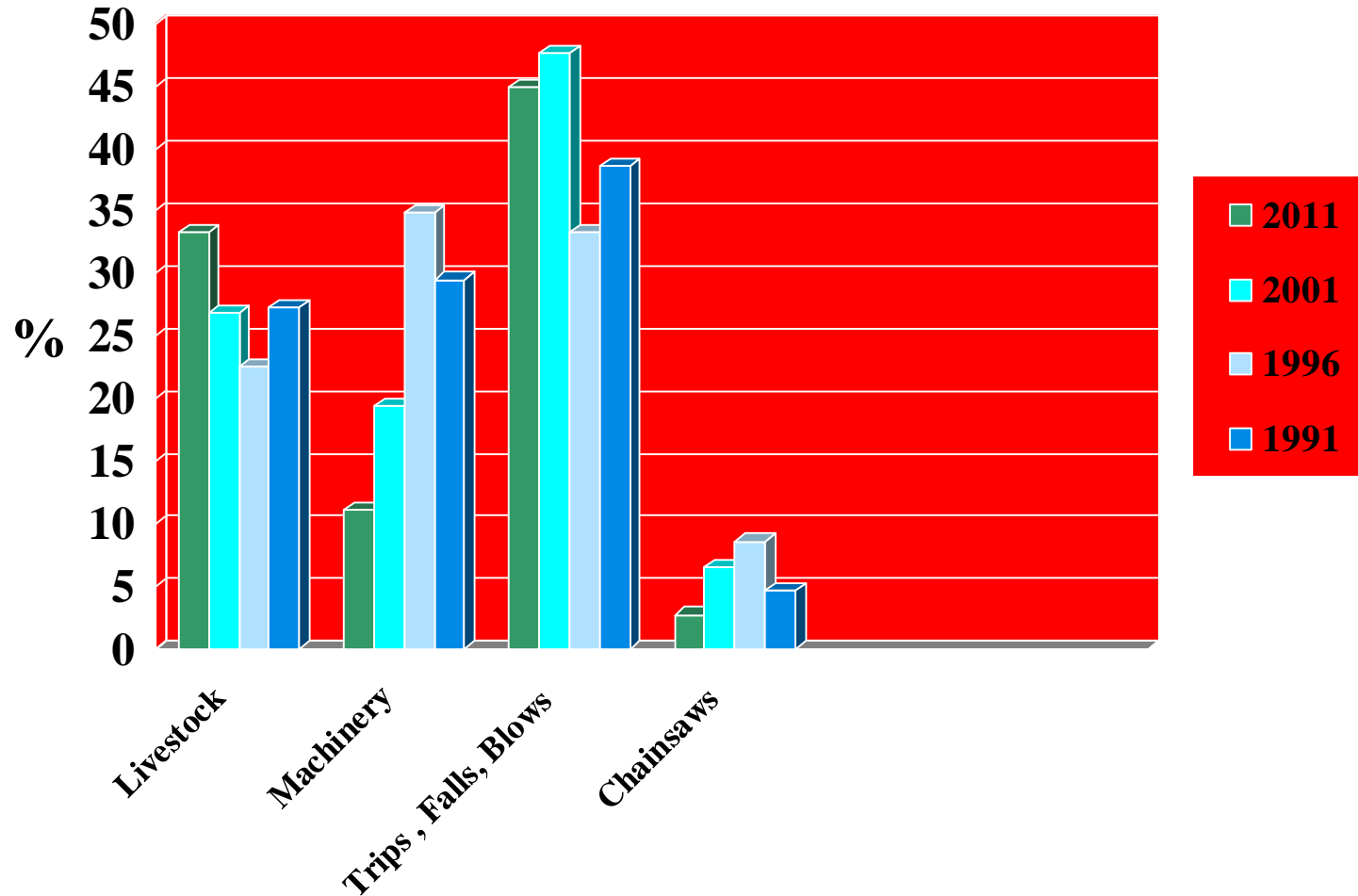
Trends in Farm Injuries

(National Farm Survey data)



Trends in Accident Causation


(National Farm Survey data)



Farmer approach to OHS


- **Farmers mainly are positive to SHWW (75%) (McNamara and Reidy, 1997)**
- **But SHWW Adoption Poor. (Finnegan and Phelan, 2002)**
 - **9% completed Safety Statement requirement.**
 - **13% completed any OHS Training.**
 - **5% sought OHS Advice in previous 12 months.**
 - **29% Uncovered working PTO Shaft.**
- **This Research led to the H.S.A. – Teagasc – Farm Safety Partnership and Code of Practice Initiative.**

Farm Safety COP Risk Assessment (available at www.hsa.ie)



HEALTH AND SAFETY
AUTHORITY

FARM SAFETY CODE OF PRACTICE
RISK ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT




www.hsa.ie

FOR FARMS WITH THREE OR LESS EMPLOYEES

MAJOR RISKS IN FARMING

THE OVERALL SITUATION

- Farming is one of the most dangerous occupations in Ireland. Over one third of all workplace fatalities in Ireland occur in farming.
- Children and the elderly are particularly at risk. 50% of all farm deaths now involve over 65s and 20% of fatalities are to children.
- 182 people have been killed on Irish farms in the last 10 years. Over 3,000 serious injuries occur every year.
- The chart below gives the main causes of farm fatalities since 1996.

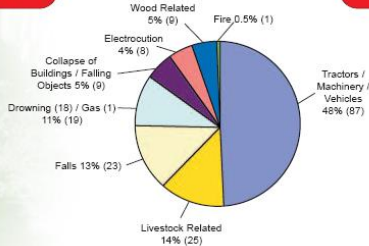


A farm accident left this farmer paralysed


FIGURE 1: MAJOR CAUSES OF FARM DEATHS (1996 - 2005)

• Beware of Tractor/Machinery Movement

• Take care near Livestock



Cause	Percentage	Number of Deaths
Tractors / Machinery / Vehicles	48%	87
Falls	13%	23
Livestock Related	14%	26
Drowning (18) / Gas (1)	11%	19
Wood Related	5%	9
Electrocution	4%	8
Collapse of Buildings / Falling Objects	5%	9
Fire	0.5%	1
Drowning (1) / Gas (1)	1%	2



COP – Risk Assessment Format

HOW TO COMPLETE THIS DOCUMENT

Tractors, Farm Vehicles and ATV's.

Tractor, Vehicle and ATV Risk Assessment	LIST ALL VEHICLES USED ON THE FARM				
	Ford	Zetor	ATV	Loader	Loader
<i>I will ensure that:</i>					
The Cab/Roll bar is in good condition.	✓	✓	N/A	✓	✓
The U guard is in place to cover the PTO stub	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
All controls are in working order and are clearly marked/ understood.	✓	✓	✓	×	✓
The brakes are in good working order and adequate for the work undertaken.					
The handbrake is fully operational.					
The mirrors, lights, indicators and wipers are all functioning, clean and visible.					
itching equipment is free of defects.					
All visible defects in the vehicle are identified and rectified. (list defects on control sheet)					
Safety Practices					
The vehicle is only operated by competent drivers.	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
Where the operator handbook is available it will be consulted.	✓	✓	N/A	✓	✓
The vehicle is always started and operated from the correct position.					
Passengers are only carried where the manufacturer has designed the vehicle for this purpose.					
When starting and operating any vehicle, bystanders will not be endangered.					
Travel speed will be suitable to the ground or road conditions.					
When a vehicle is stopped, the SAFE parking procedure is used.					
Additional vehicle controls used.					

My Farm Safety Action List

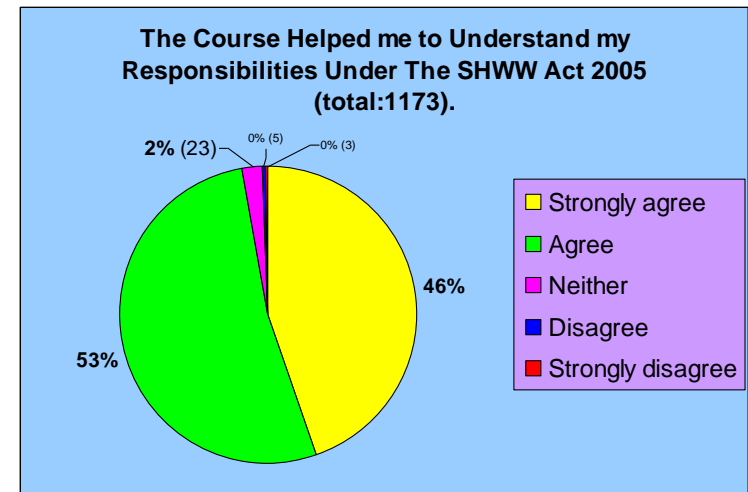
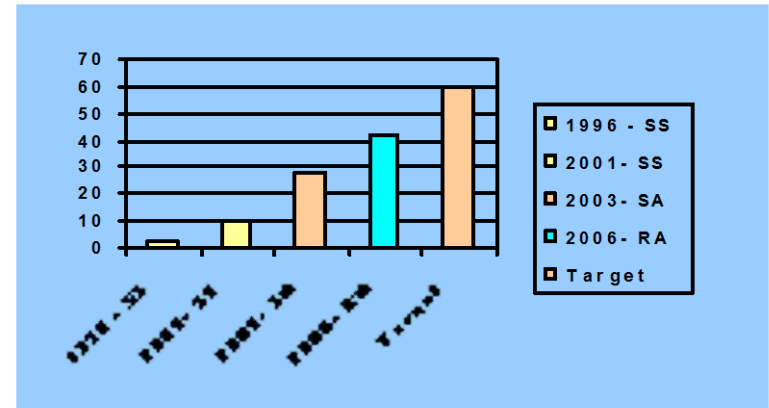
Where your assessments have indicated safety controls that are missing you must show in the action list below what action you will take to put that control in place. This action should have a date for completion. When the control is in place the action should be signed off and the safety assessment changed to show that the control is now in place.

Safety Assessment	Safety Control Measures that are missing.	Action that I must take on my farm	Date	Sign
Sample: Machinery	PTO cover and 'O' guard missing on Vacuum tanker	Fit new cover and 'O' guard to PTO on Vacuum tanker (state the make)		J.Suttle



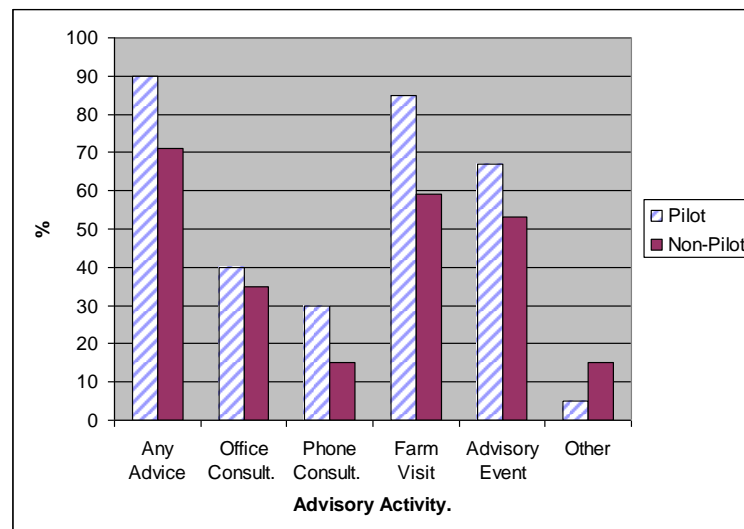
Evaluation of COP Implementation

- 42% completion when sent to farmers.
- Teagasc clients (1.59) and farms with larger economic size.
- ‘Implementers’ have satisfactory standards (p=0.000)



Evaluation of Half-Day Training on COP Risk Assessment

- 22% of farmers have completed half-day course.
- Course increased no. of controls specified by 70%
- Course attendance increased demand for health and safety follow-up advice.



Number of COP Risk Assessment Controls by Enterprise

Enterprise	Training	No Training	Significance (p value)
All	3.32	1.95	0.000
Dairy	4.28	2.24	0.002
Drystock	2.60	1.84	0.62
Tillage	3.08	2.55	0.09

Code of Practice Controls Specified (No. 1414)

Physical	Practices
92.4%	7.6%

Physical: Vehicles/ Machinery (42%), Livestock (14.6%); Farmyard and Buildings (12.7%); Electricity (8.8%).

Practices: Children & Older Farmers (1.4%); Health issues (8.9%)

Mortality Status of Farmers

(O'Shea, 2012)

Cause	Farmers (15 -64 years)
Death – any cause	X 4
Circulatory Disease	X 5
Cancer	X 3
Injuries (inc poisoning)	x 7

Health – Related Practices of Irish Farmers (Osborne et al, 2010)

- 72% of farmers (n=600) had visited a health professional in the previous year .
 - 1997 national sample 29% visit a health professional.
- 50% of farmers reported participating in leisure time physical activity
 - Compares with 81% of the general Irish population.
- Diet – farmers traditional – saturated fats ?

Suicide and Agricultural Change

- Farmers (men) over- represented (3 times higher than higher professionals)
- Financial Challenges.
- Identity Issues: ‘role of men’, ‘bread winner’
- Weakening of relationships, loss of community support, isolation.
- Agricultural Change: worries about change.
- Positive Mental Health needs to be promoted.

Irish Successes

- **Keep the Issue to the Fore**
 - H.S.A. 30% of Deaths, 6% of Workforce
- **Research – Evidence Base.**
 - H.S.A. 30% of Deaths, 6% of Workforce
- **Engage Farmers in Practical OHS Management.**
 - Physical Controls & Behaviours

Irish Successes

- **National Programmes in Place – National Organisations/ Partnerships**
- **Tap-into other National Programmes. e.g. Dept. of Agriculture, Teagasc, Farming Organisations.**
- **Political Support – Ministerial Involvement.**
- **Incentives : State Grant Schemes, Attendance at Training**

Current Irish Challenges

- Expansion of Agriculture.
- Age Structure of Farmers.
- Engaging the late and non adopters (circa 33%)

Some Thoughts for CASA

- Use a national ‘ Mass Media Approach’.
- Adopt a Slogan
- E.g. - ‘SafeFarm Canada’
 - ‘Make Canadian Farms amongst the safest in the world.’
 - Farmers ‘ Aim for Zero’ deaths and serious Injury.
- Geo-demographic Data available ?
- Use Documents/ approaches that farmers respond too.
- Risk Assessment a problematic issue !

Change Theory (after Slater,1999)

Stages of Change Theory

Pre- Contemplation, Contemplation, Preparation, Action, Maintenance

Media Advocacy → Behaviour Change → Social Cognitive Theory

Concluding comments.

- *'Is feider Linn'* – 'Yes we Can'.
- *But* – 'Adoption' is gradual and variable (Ref. Rogers Diffusion of Innovations).
- Farmers – Adopt – 'but in their own way'
Ref: Vanclay, Australia - environmental adoptions.
- Collaboration – 'the Blackbox'.
- Research – Knowledge Transfer.

Further Information

- www.hsa.ie
- www.teagasc.ie/health_safety/