Child safety on farms in Northern Ireland

Farm related accidents are the third greatest cause of child accident fatalities in Northern Ireland after road traffic accidents and house fires, which is not surprising given the rural nature of the province. The Rural Development Council for Northern Ireland provided the Child Accident Prevention Trust with funding to examine some issues regarding children's safety on farms. Through focus groups and a series of questionnaires with children (aged 10–18 years), their parents and some professional workers, we built up a fairly comprehensive picture of hazards in the rural environment.

Aspects of local farms which parents felt posed particular problems included open slurry pits and lagoons, keys being left in tractors, heavy goods vehicles in farmyards which have poor view at ground level, children's access to machinery, silo pits, and diesel in the orchard. However, for all the parents, general road safety issues in the countryside caused more concern than the possibility of an injury on their own farm.

Only 7.8% of the children (33 out of 423) recalled having had an accident on the farm with half of these children resident on farms. Although injuries recalled were slightly higher in the girls than to boys (54% and 42% respectively), boys were much more likely to have an injury which involved the use of tractors and machinery. Children consistently mentioned heavy machinery, bulls, slurry pits, and lagoons as the main causes of farm injuries, with no regard to age of prior injury. More than half (59%) thought that farm accidents were more likely than accidents in other occupations.

Two reasons why they felt that accidents happen to young people are because they are active and try to be cool or “being left to do something alone”. The children chose the use of TV as the priority method of preventing farm accidents, followed closely by classes in school time, and professional workers gave good examples.

A comprehensive checklist was produced as part of the study which farmer's wives felt would be a new and useful way to educate farming families about potential hazards on their farms. This will require modification in order to make it more suitable for specific types of farming, as a generic checklist will provide a fairly comprehensive picture of hazards in the rural environment.

The first detailed study on the cost of injury within Australia has been carried out by researchers at the Monash University Accident Research Centre. The study, supported by the Department of Health, was made for the State of Victoria and was directed at broadly describing the epidemiology of injury at all levels of severity and to provide an estimate of the total lifetime cost of injury to the Victorian community for injury cases occurring in 1993/94.

Broadly, the implication of the research is that the cost of injury to the state was equivalent to about half the state health budget. While methodological choices have some impact on the results and the detail available is constrained by the level at which the analysis was carried out, nevertheless the report has interest for those with a specific interest in child injury.

For children aged 5 years the direct cost of treatment was found to constitute 60% of the lifetime cost of injury, the morbidity cost 30%, and the mortality cost 11% while for children aged 5 to 14 years they were 46%, 45%, and 10%, respectively. While the direct cost per injured child is about 20% higher for children 5 to 14 years than for those aged under 5, the morbidity and mortality costs are substantially (55% and 75%). Because the differentials in cost are significant, especially in relation to death, the report also highlights the fact that the rate of injury is higher for the younger age group and the total cost of injury for the older age group is double that for the younger ($160m compared with $77m).

There is also a gender difference in costs. Girls have a slightly higher average cost of death (10%) than boys, the average morbidity costs are broadly similar, and boys have a slightly higher average costs of direct treatment than girls. The higher average cost of treating boys for injury combined with a substantially higher rate of injury result in the total cost of injury for boys being 40% above that for girls in children under 5 and 66% higher in children 5 to 14 years.

For specific causes of injury and death the top five most costly among children under 5 were: falls ($22m); poisoning ($12m; fire, flames, and burns ($8m); hit, struck, or crush injury ($7m); and motor vehicle traffic ($4m). For children aged 5 to 14 years the top five most costly causes of injury and death were: falls ($66m); hit, struck, crushed ($18m); motor vehicle traffic ($18m); other transport ($17m); and cutting, piercing injury ($8m).

The discussion on the implications of the distribution of costs, particularly in priorities for prevention and the detailed tables concerning the incidence and pattern of injury and of costs are likely to be of wide interest.