Safeguarding Children in Agriculture: A National Action Plan

Injury, Disease, and Exposure Data

2. INJURY, DISEASE, AND EXPOSURE DATA: Develop and implement state, regional, and nationally valid systems to collect, analyze, and disseminate fatal and nonfatal injury and disease data on youth in agricultural settings to guide research, policy, and interventions.

Strategies	Outcomes
1. Dedicated funding will be increased for monitoring the well-being of children in agriculture.	A. A unified surveillance system will be operationalized for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating data on fatal and nonfatal agricultural injuries and diseases. B. Private and public funding will be allocated to collaboratively conduct periodic, nationally coordinated surveys (or other extracted data) of youth work- and nonwork-related traumatic injuries and diseases associated with production agriculture and ensure the findings are publicly available. C. Artificial intelligence will be leveraged to integrate, retrieve, and interpret injury and illness data.
2. Develop and publish consensus-based guidelines relevant to the collection, coding, analysis, and reporting of incidents related to work exposures of youth in production agriculture in collaboration with relevant agencies, agricultural safety and health professionals, and other interested parties.	A. Guidelines will include a data dictionary for terminology, surveillance, data analyses methodologies, and reporting that describes incidents in ways that allow data to be more comparable at state, regional, and national levels. B. Revise, expand, and utilize existing coding systems towards providing more precise data.
3. Explore with USDA-NASS or other responsible agencies about adding questions to the Census of Agriculture and other national surveys.	A. Statistically valid fatal and nonfatal injury rates for youth working in agriculture will be updated every five years. B. Reports will include extensive detail about demographics, location, injury severity, and economic impact of injury.
4. Expand efforts with the U.S. Department of Labor's Census of Fatal Occupational Injury program and the National Center for Fatality Review and Prevention to better identify and investigate childhood agricultural fatalities.	A. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injury and National Center for Fatality Review and Prevention reports will provide increased details on the circumstances of childhood deaths related to agricultural environments.
5. Increase government funding to maximize regional or population-specific data collection on youth agricultural disease and injury data.	A. Geographic regions or states will launch new surveillance systems or maintain and upgrade current systems that enhance the ability to collect, analyze, and generate periodic reports.

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