

SENIORS

Agriculture-Related Fatalities in Canada*

(*2006-2015, 60+ years)

In Canada, there are more farmers over the age of 70 than under the age of 35. Although agriculture-related fatality rates for older farmers has declined, fatality rates are still the highest for older adults, aged 60 and over.

Between 2006 and 2015 there were 358 agriculture-related fatalities of older farmers (60+ yrs).

Mechanism of Fatal Injuries

- Rollover 18%**
- Runover 16%**
- Animal-related 10%**
- Pinned/struck by machinery 7%**
- Struck by non-machine 7%**
- Other mechanisms 42%**



Of the 65 rollover fatalities, the majority, 77% (50 fatalities) involved a tractor. Rollover fatalities involving an ATV accounted for an additional 15% (10 fatalities).



In almost 2 out of every 3 rollover fatalities (63%, 35 fatalities) the deceased was either too close to an edge or was on an incline.

Of the 58 runover fatalities, the majority (61%, 35 fatalities) were as a result of an unmanned piece of farm equipment. In this kind of injury event, the victim is runover by machinery that had been left running or unblocked on a slope.

71% of the runover fatalities involved a tractor (41 deaths). Another 9% (5 fatalities) involved an all-terrain vehicle.



Of the 35 animal-related deaths, 51% (18 fatalities) involved a horse and 49% (17 fatalities) involved a cow/cattle.

Of the 26 fatalities from being pinned/struck by a machine in 35% (9 fatalities), the deceased was struck by a heavy machine component not under power at the time of the incident.



Of the 24 fatalities from being struck by a non-machine, for half of the fatalities (12 fatalities), the deceased was struck by a tree/log/branch.

What Can We Do?

Perform a job safety analysis:

- Identify a specific job.
- Break down the job into individual tasks.
- Determine the minimum ability required to safely perform the task.
- Identify the potential hazards associated with each task.
- Identify the personal risk factors of the person performing the task.
- Determine the actions to take to eliminate or control hazards and address personal risk factors.

The job safety analysis should be relevant to the person performing the task. Minimum abilities include such factors as training, experience, physical and cognitive abilities. Personal risk factors take into consideration limitations that a person might have that impact how safely a task is performed.

For more information, visit casa-acsa.ca.