

Camp is very safe! But...



21% of camper injuries happen during sports or games

Injury rate per camper is less than 1 injury per 1,000 days spent at camp Working without sleep mimics the effects of working under the influence of alcohol

Fatigue is a longterm experience that slowly worsens

Fatigue ≠ sleepy



39% of camper injuries are to legs, ankles, and feet

Proper footwear is critical to preventing injuries



25% of staff injuries occur between days 5 and 7 of a camp session

Fatigue and less attention to safety may play a role

Strategies to reduce fatigue 01

Structure time off to encourage rest Consider scheduling time off so staff have a morning to sleep in after a night off

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Incorporate shift work, especially for nurses Lack of back up staff with medical training is a significant contributor to fatigue

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Increase restful periods Offer staff the opportunity to slow down during work time; when scheduling responsibilities, balance active and passive roles

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Provide social support for staff Access to peer mentors, spending time with leadership staff, and napping spaces can help mitigate fatigue

Unique considerations for camps



Culture

Does your camp culture value being rested? Or is exhaustion a sign of dedication?



Space

Personal space and privacy are limited at camp. How can you allow for solitude?



Novelty

Camp life is very different from home. How are staff prepared for this adjustment?



Technology

Access to technology is often limited at camp. How can you help staff cope?

Dubin, A., Garst, B., Gaslin, T., Schultz, B.E. (In Pess). The experience of workplace fatigue within the context of some state of the state of the