There are 24.9 deaths for every 100,000 workers in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting. In 2012, about 472,000 youths performed farm work. Around 113 young people die annually from agriculture-related injuries. 23% of agricultural fatalities involving youths involve machinery, including tractors.

In 2014, the agriculture industry saw 568 worker deaths. This is the third highest of any industry. 12% of all worker fatalities in 2014 came from the agricultural sector. Work fatalities increased from 2013 to 2014 in several Southern states including: Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, and North Carolina.

Southern landscapes and climate produce a unique region with its own health and safety hazards. Various cultural, historical, and regional differences mean the Southeast is a place in need of research and services in the public health sector.

The percentage of the country’s “persistently poor” counties located in the South. Poverty rates in some counties in Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia in 2013. Poverty rate for the non-metro South, 2010-2014.

84% <35% 21.8%

Smaller average farm size means more individual farms. Kentucky alone had more than 75,000 farms in 2014.

Average Farm Size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average Farm Size</th>
<th>Alabama</th>
<th>Georgia</th>
<th>Mississippi</th>
<th>North Carolina</th>
<th>South Carolina</th>
<th>Virginia</th>
<th>West Virginia</th>
<th>WHO WE SERVE</th>
<th>WHO WE SERVE</th>
<th>WHO WE SERVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2147 acres</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Southeast Center serves agricultural communities in a 10-state region that includes: Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, West Virginia, and Virginia.</td>
<td>Southeast Center for Agricultural Health and Injury Prevention (SCAHIP) addresses the important problem of health and safety among workers in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sectors in Southeastern United States. It focuses on poverty-stricken counties in a number of Southern states, with an emphasis on limited access to technology, limited access to best practice information, and limited access to health and safety services. The Southern states are characterized by low density, large tracts of land, and many small farms, which may be particularly vulnerable to health and safety hazards. SCAHIP addresses the important problem of health and safety among workers in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sectors in Southeastern United States. It focuses on poverty-stricken counties in a number of Southern states, with an emphasis on limited access to technology, limited access to best practice information, and limited access to health and safety services. The Southern states are characterized by low density, large tracts of land, and many small farms, which may be particularly vulnerable to health and safety hazards.</td>
<td>WHO WE SERVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1417 acres</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>WHO WE SERVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110-300 acres</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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**Average Farm Size in the Southeast**

- **Montana**: 2147 acres
- **USA**: 1617 acres
- **Nevada**: 1441 acres
- **Southeast States**: 110-300 acres

Smaller average farm size means more individual farms. Kentucky alone had more than 75,000 farms in 2014.