

SCAHIP

Southeast Center for Agricultural Health and Injury Prevention



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 produces a unique region with its own health and safety hazards.
 • Various cultural, historical, and regional differences means the Southeast is a place in need of research and services in the public health sector.

The Southeast Center serves agricultural communities in a 10-state region that includes:

- Alabama
- Kentucky Tennessee
- Florida
- Georgia
- Mississippi
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- West Virginia
- Virginia

WHO

WE

SERVE

SCAHIP addresses the important problem of health and safety among workers in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sectors in Southeastern United States. Poverty is related to a number of problems and barriers, including limited access to technology, limited access to best practice information, and limited access to health care, to name several. These barriers are magnified in rural communities, which are typically resource-limited and may be geographically and technologically isolated. There are significant opportunities, as advances in technology, such as the increased availability of internet access in rural communities, increases the accessibility of our target population to an increasing number of resources. The Southeast Center includes a mix of projects that seek to improve awareness of hazards related to agriculture and forestry, along with important interventions, such as training on slips, trips and falls for forestry workers, increasing the availability of ROPS for older tractors, and improving quality of life among farmers by addressing health and safety issues on their farms.

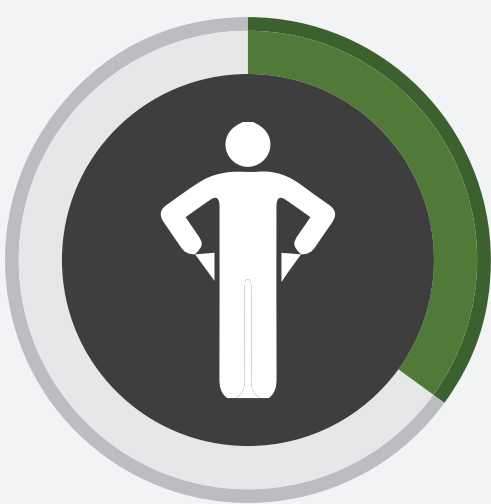


84%



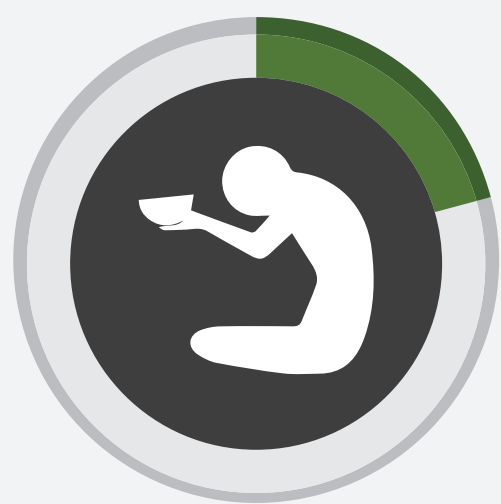
The percentage of the country's "persistently poor" counties located in the South.

<35%



Poverty rates in some counties in Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia in 2013

21.8%



Poverty rate for the non-metro South, 2010-2014

Average Farm Size



Smaller average farm size means more individual farms. Kentucky alone had more than 76,000 farms in 2014.

Smaller farms, plus a culture of self-sufficiency means it's sometimes difficult to start needed worker safety programs in many Southeastern regions.