As part of USDA’s National Institute of Food and Agriculture, AgrAbility partners land-grant university Extension services with nonprofit disability organizations like Goodwill, Easterseals, and centers for independent living, to assist farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural workers with disabilities.

“The vision of AgrAbility is to enhance quality of life for farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural workers with disabilities, so that they, their families, and their communities continue to succeed in rural America.”

“Disability” covers a wide spectrum. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- **Injuries**: spinal cord injuries, amputations, back problems
- **Disabling diseases**: arthritis, multiple sclerosis, diabetes
- **Conditions of aging**: vision loss, hearing impairments, reduced mobility
- **Veterans’ issues**: PTSD, traumatic brain injury, other combat-related impairments

AgrAbility provides education, on-site assistance, and networking services to help agricultural workers with disabilities get the technologies and services they need to succeed.

Funding is currently available for 20 state AgrAbility projects across the country plus one National AgrAbility Project, which supports the state projects and provides limited assistance to those in need of services who live in non-AgrAbility states.
Ed Bell started farming as a young man in the 1970s, but his agricultural dreams were interrupted in 1982 when he was shot by an assailant and paralyzed from the chest down. After a period of rehabilitation, Ed and his new wife Debbie began farming again in 1984 with help from AgrAbility, Indiana Vocational Rehabilitation Services, and the U.S. Small Business Administration. They started out with four acres of sweet corn, green beans, and strawberries. Today, the Bells own 71 acres, specializing in strawberries and asparagus. In the 33 years Ed has been farming with a disability, the "My disability has not been a harsh economic burden to my community over the last three plus decades. I used some public assistance for a short time right after I got hurt but was able to work both on and off the farm and achieve economic independence."

In regard to the impact of Ed’s employment, he says, “My disability has not been a harsh economic burden to my community over the last three plus decades. I used some public assistance for a short time right after I got hurt but was able to work both on and off the farm and achieve economic independence. What would have been the economic cost had I been on Medicaid, SSI, food stamps, public housing, or even a nursing home or institution? The thought of that is staggering.”

AgrAbility recently conducted a 10-year study to compare the program’s impact with a no-treatment comparison group. Using the McGill Quality of Life (QOL) survey and a newly-developed Independent Living and Working (ILW) instrument, AgrAbility gathered data both from AgrAbility clients and from farmers/ranchers with disabilities who had not received services.

The results: on average, the 196 AgrAbility client group participants reported: (1) increased QOL levels of 28%, while the 97 no-treatment comparison group’s QOL level fell by 4%; and (2) increased ILW levels of 30%, while the no-treatment comparison group increased by 8%.


AgrAbility staff members recognize that their clients are not islands—they're part of complex systems. The Program’s services strive to address the whole person and impact the larger community.
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Ed Bell

The AgrAbility website receives approximately 13,700 visitor hits per day, including many from other countries.

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