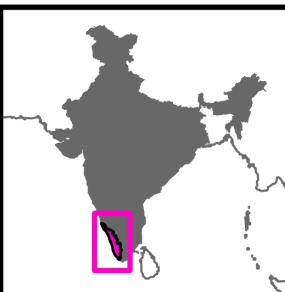


Hospitals, Roads, and Land Cover in Kerala, India



The risk for farmers being bitten by snakes is considerably higher in agricultural fields, as farmers often work barefoot, and King Cobras are attracted to the rodents that feed on crops. Furthermore, agricultural fields tend to be in more rural settings with less road infrastructure to be able to reach hospitals in time to receive antivenom treatment.

Since we will be assessing distances as a component of accessibility, we chose the meters-based Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) CRS projection set to Zone 43N (EPSG:32643).

The Sentinel-2 satellite imagery data is a 10m resolution raster dataset with a Land Cover classifications of 5 to denote croplands.

The government of India provides a list of healthcare facilities across India, which will serve as the points from which distance will be measured, with further distances from hospitals being deemed as higher risks for access to antivenom treatment. The availability of antivenom is not guaranteed at every hospital, but state-funded public hospitals are more likely to carry antivenom which is why we will filter this dataset for public hospitals only.

