

Agriculture psychosocial risks

Psychological harm¹

The percentage of agriculture workers that report experiencing the following in the last 12 months:





13%

13%

work-related

depression

any work-related mental health or wellbeing issues





anxiety

work-related

high work-related stress

new mental health or wellbeing issues

Self-rated health²

Self-rated health is a key indicator for monitoring quality of life and population health. Agriculture workers were slightly more likely to rate their health as good or above compared to all workers.



- ¹ WorkSafe Workforce Segmentation and Insight surveys 2020 and 2021.
- ^{2.} WorkSafe (2022). New Zealand Psychosocial Survey 2021.
- ^{3.} WorkSafe (2024). Work-related suicide: Examining the role of work factors in suicide.
- ^{4.} WorkSafe (2023). Mentally healthy work online form analysis: Review of concerns received from 26 April 2022 - 1 May 2023.



Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa

New Zealand Government

Work-related suicide³

18%

Work-related suicide research reviewed 1,678 coronial findings (from applicable cases) between 2017-2021.



An estimated 18% of workers who die by work-related suicide each year are in agriculture, forestry and fishing'



(30 out of 36) had the job title farmer or farm worker

sexual harassment

10%

12 months:

bullying

22%

Policies around bullying, harassment and violence¹

47%

of agriculture employers report they do not have a policy to support the management of incidences of bullying and harrassment, including sexual harassment

of workers in these sectors took their life using means related to work

All agriculture, forestry and fishing workers who died by work-related suicide experienced significant work-related stressors. The following work-related stressors appeared in work-related suicides by people who worked in agriculture, forestry and fishing:

HOW WORK	SOCIAL FACTORS	WORK	WORK
IS DESIGNED	AT WORK	ENVIRONMENT	CONTEXT
 Job demands Workload and work pace Working hours and schedule Job security and precarious work Job control and autonomy 	 Bullying and victimisation Interpersonal relationships Work-life balance Leadership Violence at work 	- Work-related injury	 Performance management process Making a mistake at work

estimated number of agriculture, forestry and fishing workers who die by work-related suicide each year

69%



Offensive behaviours²

Offensive behaviours can cause harm to the person they are directed at as well as people witnessing the behaviour. Repetitive or severe exposure can cause both physical and psychological harm.

Percentage of agriculture workers who were exposed at least once in the last

threats of violence



physical violence



cyberbullying



agriculture employers report they do not have a policy to guide their response to violent incidents, including threats of violence

Psychosocial risks²

Agriculture workers are more likely to be exposed to:





Higher work pace

Lower control over working time

Higher work life conflict

Recognition

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Horizontal

trust

Role

clarity

Protective factors²

Protective factors can mitigate the impact of risk factors and may enhance mental wellbeing. Agriculture workers are more likely than all New Zealand workers to report:





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Vertical

trust

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tasks



Lower emotional demands



Mentally healthy work concerns⁴

This data involves mentally healthy work concerns WorkSafe received from 26 April 2022 - 1 May 2023.



of mentally healthy work concerns that WorkSafe received in that period were from workers in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors (18 out of 283 concerns)



Percentage of concerns by levels of harm



Employer health and safety maturity in agriculture¹



Employers' health and safety perceptions¹

Percentage of agriculture employers that agree with the following statements:

67%

we make the time and effort to ensure we're up to date with changes in health and safety legislation



if you put the effort in health and safety is easy



I am confident our workers always tell a co-worker if they aren't working safely

Employers' health and safety practices¹

Percentage of agriculture employers that:



say they conduct an assessment on workers' level of exposure to a health risk

66%

say they make changes to the work environment or equipment to reduce the risk to people's health and safety



70%

disagree that it's better to 'keep the peace' with staff than worry about when they haven't followed a safety rule or guideline

51%

we have rules about working safely, but it's up to workers how much they always follow them



say they provide workers with health checks/monitoring for health problems that could be related to their work

42%

say they develop or update a formal management plan or policy to address key health and safety risks