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INTRODUCTION

- In the state of Georgia, the suicide rate among farmworkers is 50.7 per 100,000 compared to 14.9 per 100,000 for the overall population of workers.¹
- Although there is research published on the mental health and overall well-being to prevent health crises, it is limited because most of it is focused on farmer suicide.^{2,3}
- In order to develop solutions to address mental health and overall well-being to prevent mental health crises, there is a need for additional research on Georgia-specific farm-related stressors that lead to suicide and other mental health issues.

METHODS

- A total of 467 farmers and farmworkers completed a statewide survey inquiring about demographics, work descriptors, and mental well-being, including stressors, coping mechanisms, and affect.
- The survey was available in English and Spanish and took an average of 11 minutes to complete.
- For race and ethnicity, participants were asked to select any race and ethnicity with which they identified and list their country of origin.
- For stressors, participants were asked to report on whether a factor caused them distress.
- Relationships between racial/ethnic identity and stressors experienced were examined using Chi-Square tests.
- A series of distribution tests were then conducted to analyze demographic information.

RESULTS

Average Age		39
Gender Identity		
Male		81.8%
Female		17.8%
Gender-Diverse		0.4%
Race/Ethnicity and Work Role		
Hispanic/Latinx		2%
Farm Owner		25%
Farmworker		75%
White/Caucasian		76%
Farm Owner		59.9%
Farmworker		40.1%
Black/African American		11%
Farm Owner		14%
Farmworker		86%
American Indian/Alaska Native		9%
Farm Owner		57.1%
Farmworker		42.9%
Other		2%
Farm Owner		11.1%
Farmworker		88.9%

Table 1: Demographics

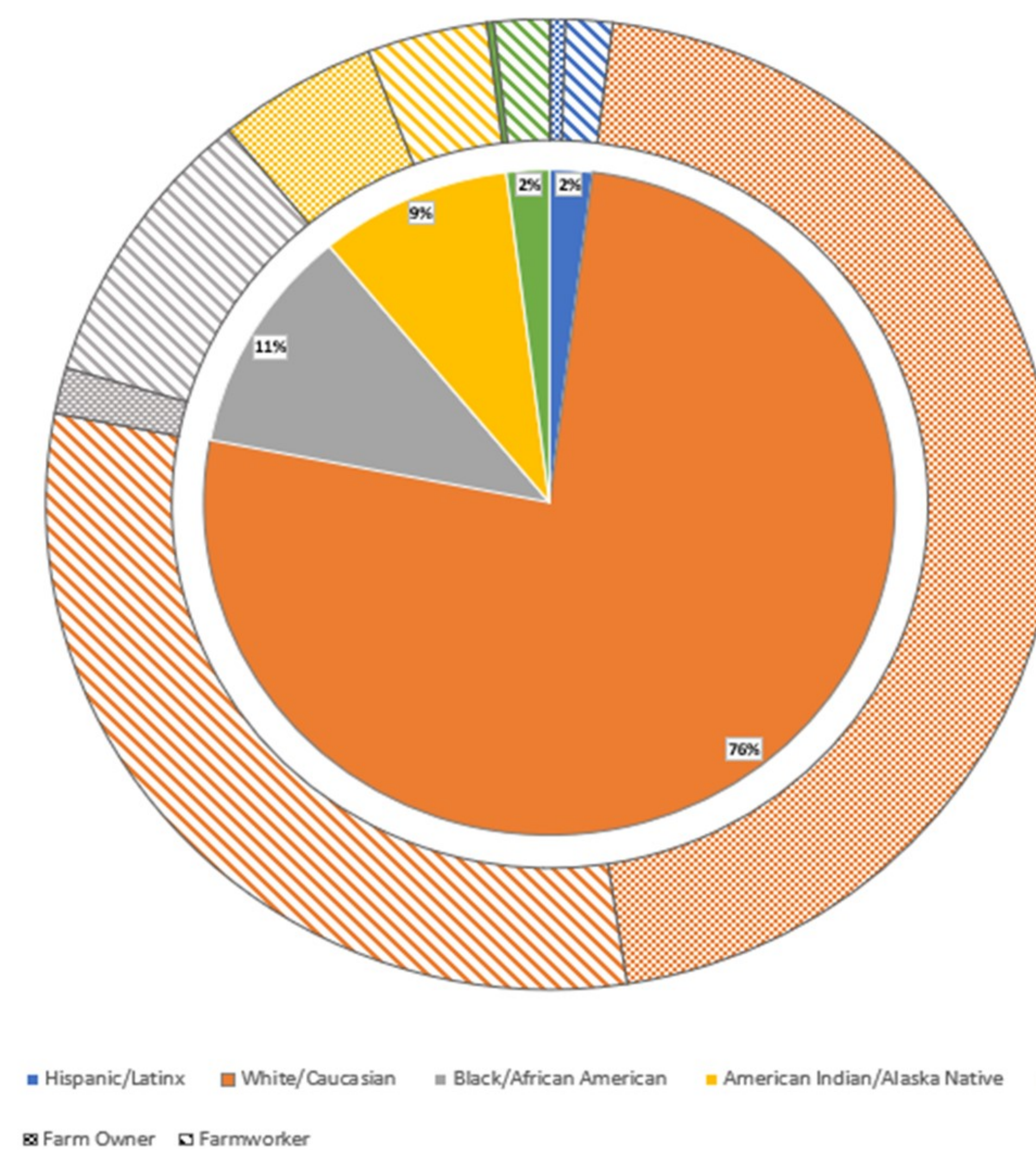


Figure 1: Demographics: Race/ethnic and work role

	Hispanic/Latinx		White/Caucasian		Black/African American		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Other	
	%	p-val	%	p-val	%	p-val	%	p-val	%	p-val
Problems with your partner or spouse	100	.0095	61.47	.0110	82	.0067	57.14	.2848	88.89	.1248
Problems with friends	100	.0197	65.44	.0012	82	.0405	76.19	.3154	88.89	.1997
Problems parenting	100	.0401	72.24	.0466	88	.0206	69.05	.3937	88.89	.3178
Lack of role models sharing your background	100	.0359	70.54	.0070	92	.0018	69.05	.4767	88.89	.2950
Microaggressions	100	.0237	67.71	.0135	84	.0284	71.43	.9092	77.78	.6360
Directly experienced racism	100	.0210	65.44	.0003	90	.0010	73.81	.5537	77.78	.5989
Community discrimination	91.67	.1477	70.82	.0237	88	.0137	69.05	.4985	100	.0685
Racism in my community	91.67	.1083	67.42	.0038	92	.0005	71.43	.9344	66.67	.7789
Possible changes to farming/agricultural laws or policies	75	.2736	87.82	.0332	80	.2076	78.57	.1548	100	.2191
Problems managing your debt or the debt of a family member	91.67	.4217	83.29	.8372	90	.1674	71.43	.0347	88.89	.6390
Unexpected financial burdens	100	-	100	-	100	-	71.43	.0155	100	-
Weather	100	.2349	91.22	.0609	82	.0571	85.71	.3700	88.89	.9338
COVID-19	100	.4039	94.9	.6676	98	.2649	90.48	.2081	88.89	.4384

Table 2: Chi-Square Analyses: Relationships between racial/ethnic identity and stressors experienced. Significant values are in red.

RESULTS, cont.

- Participants represented 5 different racial/ethnic identities, 3 gender identities, and 2 work roles across 135 Georgia counties (see Table 1 and Figure 1).
- In the Chi-Square analyses, there are some significant ($p < 0.05$) relationships between racial/ethnic identity and stressors experienced (see Table 2).
- Although some relationships are insignificant, the percentage of "yes" responses is still indicative of how many people within a certain racial/ethnic group reported a factor as "causing distress."

CONCLUSION

- There are significant relationships between racial/ethnic identity and stressors related to relationships, racism and discrimination, law and policy, and business and finances.
- Despite the insignificant relationships between racial/ethnic identity and stressors related to weather and COVID-19, the majority of participants reported them as "causing distress."
- Investigating ways to address and decrease these stressors in farmers of different racial/ethnic identities could be very impactful for improving farmer wellbeing.

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