

REVIEW ARTICLE

Suicide and accidental death in Australia's rural farming communities: a review of the literature

A Kennedy^{1,2}, MJ Maple¹, K McKay¹, SA Brumby^{1,2}

¹University of New England, Armidale, New South Wales, Australia

²National Centre for Farmer Health, Deakin University, Hamilton, Victoria, Australia

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Kennedy A, Maple MJ, McKay K, Brumby SA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Australia's farmers constitute a heterogeneous group within the rural population. This literature review incorporates four broad areas: an understanding of farming communities, families and individuals and the contexts in which they live and work; an exploration of the challenges to morbidity and mortality that these communities face; a description of the patterns of suicide and accidental death in farming communities; and an outline of what is missing from the current body of research. Recommendations will be made on how these gaps may be addressed.

Methods: In developing this comprehensive literature review, a snowballing and saturation approach was adopted. Initial search terms included suicid*, farm*, accident*, fatal*, death, sudden death, rural OR remote, Australia and NOT Australia. Databases searched included SCOPUS, PubMed, Proquest and SafetyLit; research from 1995 onwards was examined for relevance. Earlier seminal texts were also included. Reference lists of retrieved articles were searched and citations explored for further relevant research material. The primary focus was on Australian peer-reviewed research with supplementary grey literature. International material was used as examples.

Results: The literature variously describes farmers as members of both rural farming communities and farming families, and as individuals within an occupational classification. Within each of these classifications, there is evidence of the cumulative impact of a multiplicity of social, geographical and psychological factors relating to work, living and social arrangements that impact the health and wellbeing of Australia's farmers and their families, particularly accidental death and suicide. Research consistently demonstrates traumatic death to be at a greater rate than in the general Australian population, with reductions found more recently in some modes of farming-related accidental death. Patterns of accidental death and suicide are commonly linked to the changing shape of contemporary farming. Suicide rates are also frequently described in relation to lethality and accessibility of means. The limitations of suicide and accidental death data are considerable.



Conclusion: While there is consistent reporting of heightened levels of risk for suicide and accidental death in farming communities the limitations of the research remain significant. There are substantial gaps in current knowledge, and the body of research to date lacks clarity, inclusiveness and contextual specificity. Absent from the literature is any investigation of the impact of these frequently preventable deaths on the families and communities in which they occur. Recommendations for future research are suggested.

Key words: accident, Australia, death, farming, review article, rural communities, suicide.

Introduction

Almost one-third of Australians live in areas outside major cities, with just 2.3% of the population living in remote or very remote areas¹. Similar patterns are found in other developed countries including New Zealand, North America and the UK. Within the research examining rural Australia, a number of common themes have emerged, including low population numbers and density, geographic isolation, a limited diversity of labor, small but intense social connections, a reluctance to share local problems, and conservative attitudes and values². Rural Australia, however, must also be recognized as heterogeneous. Populations in many rural and remote settings are not replicated microcosms of the wider Australian society. Rather, diversity based on social, economic, agricultural, mining and culture is extensive across vast geographic areas.

Overall population growth is relatively consistent within major cities. However, a wide variability exists in rural and remote areas. Coastal areas with relative ease of access to populated areas frequently experience growth – particularly attributable to retirees – while population decline continues to be experienced by areas of inland rural Australia³. This is pronounced in areas where prolonged drought has been experienced¹. In stark contrast, small pockets of extreme growth have been experienced in parallel to the mining boom over the last decade. Yet, much of the literature uses the term ‘rural’ to encompass all non-metropolitan communities^{4,5}, making analysis between and within discrete groups challenging.

Of the many varied people living in heterogeneous rural populations, the group on which this review will focus is farmers. A noted exclusion is where mining boomtowns and farming communities coexist; this unique situation is beyond the scope of this review. Once a collective enterprise to produce food for a community’s survival, farming has globally diversified to include variations from subsistence farming by individuals to massive commercial production enterprises by multinationals, and a whole range in-between. Consequently, farming communities have diversified, leading to further variation within and between regions.

Given the diversity experienced by both rural, and specifically farming, communities, this review will explore the population characteristics and unique socially constructed elements of life and work in Australian farming communities, particularly in relation to health and wellbeing, morbidity and mortality. Premature death is a definitive indicator of the health and wellbeing of any community allowing for the consideration of both physical and mental health influences. Premature death rates through suicide and accidental death have been identified as particularly high in rural areas, with the majority of these deaths considered preventable⁶. Thus, the focus here is on preventable deaths leading to premature loss of life.

In small, close-knit farming communities, any death has an enormous impact on immediate family members, and extends across the community. Thus, the aim of this literature review is to explore and critique the current knowledge base related to the occurrence of death by suicide and accidental death in rural farming communities. The dominant focus will be on



Australian research, with international research as examples. This review will incorporate four broad areas:

- an understanding of farming communities, families and individuals and the unique social, geographical and psychological contexts in which they live and work
- an exploration of the challenges to morbidity and mortality that these communities face
- a description of the patterns of suicide and accidental death in farming communities
- an outline of what is missing from the current body of research and recommendations on how these gaps may be addressed.

Methods

In developing this comprehensive literature review, a search strategy was developed using key words to meet the aims of the review. Initial search terms used were suicid*, farm*, accident*, fatal*, death, sudden death, rural OR remote, Australia and NOT Australia. Boolean operators 'AND', 'OR' and 'NOT' were included to cover all possible combinations of these search terms. Databases searched were SCOPUS, PubMed, Proquest and SafetyLit, covering research from 1995 to February 2012. Searches were conducted within the title, abstract and keyword lists of each database. Duplicates were removed. This initial search yielded 1986 articles. Articles were then assessed on the basis of title and abstract in order to ascertain their relevance to this review. This second step reduced the total number of articles to 149. A more thorough evaluation of relevance was then conducted by accessing full-text versions of the literature according to the following criteria:

- The research reported on human subjects.
- The full text of the research article was in English.
- Research was either peer-reviewed or grey literature.

- Research focused on people residing and/or working in rural farming communities, as opposed to those on the urban fringes.
- Research focused on externally caused suicide or accidental death and excluded both injury not resulting in death and naturally caused death.
- Research focused on mortality patterns and/or contextual contributors to these patterns.
- Where data was covered in both the grey literature and peer-reviewed publications, preference was given to the latter format.

Due to the extensive amount of research internationally, the literature focus was necessarily limited to that originating in Australia or discussing the Australian context.

At this point a snowballing and saturation approach was adopted. Reference lists of retrieved articles were searched and citations explored for further relevant research material, to ensure both broad and deep coverage. Earlier seminal texts were also included. While the major focus of the review was on Australian peer-reviewed and grey literature, international research from North America and the UK has been selectively included within the review to provide contextually similar examples.

Results

The focus on Australia's farmers: communities, families and by occupation

Australia's farmers have been described within the literature in three main ways: as members of rural farming communities, as members of farming families and as individuals within an occupational classification. Each of these perspectives will be described in turn.

First, farmers live in rural communities. The small, tight-knit structure of rural farming communities creates an environment in which anonymity is rare, the consequences of social disruption are likely to be severe, and effective



adaptability to change is poor^{7,8}. The progressive decline in population density within many farming communities – due largely to vulnerability to unpredictable climatic extremes and long-term agricultural restructuring^{4,8} – has seen a gradual amalgamation of agricultural holdings, an increase in single-household properties and a reduced opportunity for social interaction and mutual support⁹. The cumulative flow-on effects include decreasing numbers of seasonal workers; threats to the viability of small business; reducing employment opportunities; higher rates of poverty; the withdrawal of critical services such as banks, business and healthcare; and the population drift of young community members towards metropolitan areas^{8,10-12}. It is this collective impact of disadvantage that is considered to have the greatest impact on health and wellbeing¹³.

Second, farmers belong to families. Despite the number of Australian farms reducing¹⁴, approximately 99% have been classified as family-run enterprises, making them the dominant form of primary production¹⁵. Farming families also include those who may not classify themselves as ‘farmers’¹⁶⁻¹⁸. This includes children and self-classified ‘farmer’s wives’, ‘farmer’s husbands’ and ‘retired farmers’, as well as those who may derive income off-farm¹⁷. Consideration of this last group is particularly important, given the increasing reliance of family-run farms on off-farm income¹⁹. Research identified 72% of women as working off-farm to secure income for their family in drought-stricken areas¹⁰. Farming families frequently display unique living and working arrangements, and unique family structures. Female farmers are more likely to marry into rural areas while male farmers tend to live and work in the same rural area all their lives⁴. The common practice of farming with multiple generations of the one family contributes to hierarchical and patriarchal familial bonds, the persistent adoption of traditional (frequently unsafe) work practices, and the challenges of succession planning²⁰. Multi-generational farm families may also have older generations who, while no longer officially employed on the farm, continue to contribute to farm work^{4,21}. Given the context of family farming, divisions between work and family are often blurred. For example, work does not occur within a set 9 am

to 5 pm timeslot, and often weekends are simply extra workdays, perhaps with more helping hands as children and spouses may be available to assist²².

Third, farming is classified as an occupation. A common focus of farmers as an occupational group has resulted in research on those who derive their main source of income from farming¹⁶. When described as an occupational group, Australia’s farmers are a male-dominated¹⁸ ageing population¹⁵ in an industry with no clear designated retirement age²³. While the numbers of farmers rise with increasing remoteness, the income they earn decreases¹⁸. For those farmers with co-located living and working arrangements, isolation – both geographic and social – has been reported²⁴. Farmers work long irregular hours, and frequently labor on their own²⁵, adding to their social isolation. As farms grow in size and stretch further apart, farmers increasingly rely on large scale mechanization²⁶. This further reduces direct social contact²⁷ in favor of more ‘virtual’ forms of communication²⁸. Perhaps as a consequence of this isolation, farmers have been identified as physically tough and stoic²⁹; features reinforced by strong traditional male gender roles⁴.

It is clear from the preceding paragraphs that it is the cumulative impact of a multiplicity of factors relating to work, living and social arrangements that impact the health and wellbeing of Australia’s farmers and their families. This impact can be best understood through an examination of morbidity and mortality patterns, particularly in relation to deaths that are premature and often preventable.

Exploring the morbidity and mortality of Australia’s farmers

The unique geographical, social and psychological contexts within which farming families exist pose a significant challenge to morbidity and mortality. The following section will briefly examine threats to morbidity and mortality among rural communities generally, and then focus more specifically on farming families.



Although there are benefits to living outside of major cities, there are also disadvantages that can be masked by unrealistically positive visions of rural life³⁰; what some may consider an advantage, others may see as a drawback. For example, wide open space may be seen as liberating by some yet isolating and intimidating by others³¹. The health and wellbeing statistics relating to rural populations frequently paint a bleak picture. According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics³, people in rural areas have a life expectancy 4 years lower than those in major cities. Outside of major cities, obesity levels increase along with risky health behaviors such as smoking and alcohol misuse. High-risk alcohol consumption is linked to greater associated risks in rural areas – such as alcohol-related violence, chronic health conditions and drink driving. Alcohol-related vehicle fatalities are seven times higher in rural areas when compared with urban areas³². Road traffic crashes are consistently identified as elevated in rural areas with recorded rates approaching four times the national annual fatality rate^{3,33} and the rate for major cities³⁴. Local residents account for the majority of these road traffic deaths³⁵. A number of other causes of accidental death have been identified as elevated within rural areas. These include rising rates of fatality due to fire, drowning and poisoning (due to alcohol, agricultural chemicals, motor vehicle exhaust gas, petroleum products, food and toxic plants); rates also appear to increase with remoteness³³. Rural populations have also been identified as having an elevated risk of suicide²⁴, with a 66% higher risk of death than those in metropolitan areas³.

Increased morbidity and mortality in farming families

As a unique group within the broader rural population, farmers and their families face a range of specific challenges to morbidity and mortality. Farmers suffer high levels of chronic body pain³⁰. When compared with Australian national averages, elevated levels of obesity and alcohol misuse and heightened risks for hypertension and diabetes are also reported³⁶.

Intense seasonal work patterns and a tendency towards high-risk behavior combine in rural areas², particularly for farmers^{13,37}. With this comes a belief in the inevitability of farm injuries³⁸. International research has identified a fatalistic culture in farmers who recognize their occupation to be dangerous and unpredictable yet believe that little can be done about farm safety and health³⁹. These characteristics are thought to stem from the traditional isolation associated with rural and remote settlements and have resulted in an expectation of being able to meet your own needs without outside assistance⁵. Such accepting attitudes regarding injury form an inherited pattern, as children are frequently exposed to a range of hazards – both natural and work-related – that are unique to the farming environment²². Boys, in particular, are taught to adopt risk-taking behaviors in order to demonstrate masculinist ideals⁴⁰. Risky masculinist practices include learning to drive farm vehicles and machinery from a very young age, as well as the use of firearms³⁷. The outcome of presumed injury inevitability is arguably realized in high levels of farming-related accidental fatalities^{41,42}.

Accidental death

Quality information relating to farming deaths is a relatively new phenomenon. No satisfactory records of accidental injury or death occurring in agricultural production existed until late last century⁴³. Commencing in the early 1980s, farming-related fatalities were investigated as part of a broader investigation of all work-related fatalities in Australia through an examination of coroner's files⁴⁴. This focus has changed over time from one of farming as an occupation to one where the farm is viewed as a working environment, primarily in response to changing data collection methods⁴⁵. Accidental occupational farm deaths have tended to be most prevalent among ageing males⁴⁶ who are residents of the farm⁴⁵. These deaths frequently involve tractors^{47,48} and, more recently, include growing rates of quad-bike fatalities⁴³. Deceased workers are most likely to have been working alone and be found by co-workers, relatives, or people who are both co-worker and relative⁴⁵. Bystander deaths are also reported on farms and commonly involve young children⁴⁴; these deaths are more likely to be drowning or, increasingly,



quad-bike fatalities^{41,42}. The majority of children dying from accidental farming-related injuries are residents on the farm⁴⁹. However, 30% were visiting the farm at the time of their death.

However, in recent years, farming-related fatalities have been identified as generally decreasing^{41,45}. Such patterns have been explained in a number of ways. Declining tractor deaths have been attributed to national safety programs⁴⁵ that included compulsory and subsidized retrofitting of roll-over protection (ROPS). Despite the implementation of safety features on many tractors, there remains a commonly adopted practice of retaining at least one 'old' tractor on the farm for 'odd jobs'. These tasks frequently have the greatest risk of resulting in an injury event⁴⁸.

While general rates of farming-related accidental death may be decreasing, some patterns of death remain at high levels and others are still increasing. For example, while tractor roll-over deaths have reduced, run-over accidents persist^{45,48} and quad-bike deaths are reported as either remaining high or increasing^{42,43}. Quad-bike deaths have risen from one to ten deaths per year in Australia within the space of two decades⁵⁰. Of the 76 registered quad-bike deaths for the period 2000–2005, 53 were farm-related, 15 non-farm-related and 8 unknown⁵⁰. Children account for 17% of all farm fatalities, with drowning constituting almost half of all child farm deaths. A total of 25 child drowning fatalities have so far been recorded for the period 2003–2006⁴². Farm fatality statistics may be underestimated due to current data collection procedures⁴².

The changing practices of contemporary farming are reflected in the shifting patterns of farming-related accidental deaths. These changes in both farm practice and farm-related accidental deaths place a significant burden on the mental health of individuals and families involved in primary production, the implications of which are the focus of the next section.

Farmer mental health and wellbeing

The economic, health and climatic struggles of Australian farming communities in recent decades – and the flow-on

effect to the broader rural community – have been exhaustively described^{8,12,51}. Australian findings have also been supported by international research⁵². In brief, these include a decreasing income combined with higher workload demands, extreme and unpredictable climatic patterns, an increasing burden of government-imposed regulatory requirements and a decline in rural infrastructure and subsequent opportunities for social connection¹². Of concern is Australian farmers' resistance to change when confronted by adverse conditions, predominantly due to their strong connection with traditional, rural ideologies⁵³. Rising rates of families leaving long-held farming enterprises and increasing levels of self-reported psychological distress have been reported among farmers^{12,36}. In reviewing the literature, McKay et al⁵⁴ described farmers' aversion to seeking help for mental health issues in relation to a number of factors. These included the stigma reinforced by the traditional masculinist paradigm of farming, heavy and unrelenting work demands, lack of access (because of both tangible and psychological barriers) to physical and mental health services, and a traditional focus on 'practical' problem solving as opposed to 'seeking help'. An extreme outcome of these characteristics is elevated suicide rates¹⁸, the research focus of the next section.

Farmer suicide

Australian farmer suicide research is based on data regarding farmers as an occupational group^{21,55,56} and as residents of farming enterprises⁵⁷. Within the occupational focus, further differentiation has been made between suicide among farm managers and farm/agricultural laborers²¹. Compared with other occupational groups, those involved in farm work have been identified as a risk group for suicide death^{21,55}. Both agricultural laborers and farmers/farm managers have higher suicide rates than those in other occupational groups⁵⁵. Page and Fragar's²¹ analysis of the period from 1988 to 1997 identified 921 farm suicides, 97% of whom were male. Age-standardized rates of suicide for farm managers were as high as 51.4/100 000 – 2.19 times the comparative national rate. Of the 621 farm manager suicides, almost half occurred in ageing farmers 55 years and over. The identified patterns of



suicide death were reversed in agricultural laborers, with over half of the 300 suicides occurring in the 15–39 years age bracket. This younger farming population had age-standardized suicide rates of up to 41.9/100 000. Firearms accounted for 51% of farmer suicides, compared with 23% of suicides among the general Australian male population during the same time period²¹. Higher rates of firearm suicide among farmers when compared with the general population is a trend supported by international research⁵⁸. This pattern has been attributed to the easy accessibility of firearms for farmers who commonly use guns for pest reduction and livestock euthanasia²¹. This trend is supported by other Australian⁵⁹ and international^{60,61} research identifying links between occupationally specific suicide patterns, familiarity with death and ready access to means (for example, veterinarians and medical doctors). The accessibility and lethality of firearms has also been posited as increasing the risk of death from an impulsive suicidal act⁵⁸. Accessibility and lethality of means, along with a decisive and practical approach to problem solving and a functional attitude towards death, combine to make suicide a potentially 'logical' course of action for farmers^{16,62}.

It should be noted that female suicide patterns have been largely ignored in occupational research, other than admitting that recorded rates are small, yet likely to be underestimated, and subsequently eliminating them from further analysis²¹. In many instances, farm family members and other farm residents who are equally exposed to the vagaries of the rural economy, and the stresses and strains of farm life – including women and older generations of the family who are technically retired but still contribute to farm work – are not identifiable in agricultural occupational classifications²¹. Miller and Burns⁵⁷ approach to farmer suicide came as a reaction to the failure of previous research to consider the broader impact of farming-related suicide beyond an occupational hazard. Using a combination of techniques, both the number of people living on farms and the corresponding rate of suicide deaths for this population was calculated. Measured during the same time period, the suicide rate of farm residents was reported to be 21.6

deaths/100 000; this was 1.66 times the suicide rate of the general population, which was 13/100 000⁵⁷.

However, there is some indication that farmer suicide patterns may have changed over recent years. While firearms remain the most commonly used suicide method among farmers (39.0%), Victorian data for the period 2001–2007 has identified an increased use of hanging (34.6%), another highly lethal and readily available means⁵⁶. Tightening gun control may explain this shift in suicide method, although evidence is inconclusive as to whether such legislation reduces the overall incidence of suicide or results in the use of an alternative method^{63,64}. Research reported by Guiney⁵⁶ detected no increase in the rate of farmer suicide during a period of extreme drought and suggested the possible influence of an increase in effective management of suicide risk for farmers through improved services and resilience-building strategies.

This focus includes farmers living on-farm and their families; however, it fails to consider farmers who live off-farm but may also be exposed to the stresses and strains of farming. This sub-population of farmers may have a different pattern of risk and support factors than those for whom living and work are co-located. It seems likely that the greater proportion of those farmers not living on-farm may fall into the occupational classification of farm/agricultural laborers. Consequently, this may go some way to accounting for the different patterns of suicide mortality between farm owners/managers and farm/agricultural laborers.

The limitations of mortality data

In developing a representative picture of suicide and accidental death in farming communities, it is necessary to also understand the limitations of the data utilized within the literature. A range of factors limit the accuracy, relevance and generalizability of mortality data within farming communities, most notably when considering accidental death and suicide. Issues relating to data management impact the reporting of all accidental and suicide deaths, including coding practices, data amalgamation procedures and data-reporting practices. Australian Bureau of Statistics coding



practices, particularly for data between 2002 and 2007, have led to significant recording errors of both suicide and accidental death rates⁶⁵. This has had the effect of under-reporting suicide deaths⁶⁶ and over-counting accidental deaths³³. Changes to the collection procedures of coroner's data⁴⁵ also impact the comparability of data over time. New coding and revision processes introduced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in 2007 are expected to improve data accuracy but maintain the problem that the availability of data is delayed for several years following a reference year⁴¹. The utilization of mortality data for accidental death and suicide research specifically within farming communities has a number of unique problems. The data on which much of the accidental research has been based were originally collected for the purposes of coroners' inquiries and not to examine epidemiological aspects of agricultural or on-farm fatalities, which may be relevant to understanding the death⁴⁵. Changes to occupational coding⁴¹ and the focus from accidental deaths as an outcome of occupation to one of location⁴⁵ restrict comparability of farm-fatality data over time. Further restricting comparability is a combination of data sources ranging from the national databases of the Australian Bureau of Statistics^{33,67} and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare⁶⁸⁻⁷⁰, to data from state-based health services³⁴ and road authorities^{32,35}. While some mortality data may originate from a single source it is then frequently supplemented by a range of other data to compensate for limitations in data availability and quality³⁴. While this may improve the ultimate quality of the data, it does lead to restrictions in data generalizability. The use of varying accidental death data sources has resulted in the exclusion of some sample sub-groups from some farming-related research. For example, children were excluded from one Victorian study⁷¹ despite the identification of significant death rates among the very young by other researchers^{44,49}. A further example is the inclusion of members of the forestry and fishing industries in some samples⁷², who are then excluded in others⁷¹. This irregularity is exacerbated by inconsistent definitions. For example, despite the increasing involvement of quad-bike deaths in accidental farming-related death, motorbike fatalities are not always specifically defined as involving two or four-wheel bikes⁷¹. Further, 'farm' and 'farm worker' are

also particularly inconsistently defined⁴⁵. The reclassifications of farms in 1990⁴⁵ and 2006⁴¹ have led to an increase in the number of recognized farming establishments. This not only influences the calculation of rates of death per establishment, but masks the influence of reducing farm (and farmer) numbers – due to factors such as ongoing drought and economic decline – on fatality rates.

Given the large scale of some farming areas, small absolute numbers of accidental or suicide deaths in some areas create a number of challenges, including small suicide population-based rates as well as the risk of potentially identifying information being published. Small absolute numbers also affect the meaningful calculation of relative rates, particularly when considering the impact of female deaths¹⁸ where absolute death rates are far lower than males for both accidental⁴² and suicide deaths²¹. This has resulted in some farmer suicide research excluding female fatalities from consideration²¹. A related impact of small absolute death numbers has resulted in accidental death rates in some rural areas being suppressed to maintain confidentiality⁶⁷. The utilization of contemporary remoteness classifications further complicates the challenges of small sample sizes. While developments have been made in remoteness classifications to increase the detail of regional descriptions, this detail is often lost in mortality research. The amalgamation of remoteness categories has been justified by the need to obtain more meaningful analysis of small absolute numbers of suicide deaths but results in a greatly simplified rural–urban division⁷³. Given that farming may be conducted in very remote areas (in the case of large beef properties), as well as on the fringes of urban areas (in the case of market gardening), much of the detail of the heterogeneity of rural or remote areas is thus lost in the context of this methodology.

The reporting of a definitive cause of death is not always clear-cut⁷⁴. The International Classification of Diseases – Version 10 (ICD-10) underpins the coding of cause of death in Australia and enables deaths to be coded by both mechanism and intent⁷⁵. Some deaths, including single-vehicle accidents, drug overdoses and drowning, may be



suspected as suicide but may, as a result of limited information, be classified as accidental due to the absence of any surety of intent⁷⁴. Particularly relevant to farming communities, less indicative methods used by females compared with males (eg overdose as opposed to firearms) may conceal female suicides and erroneously increase accidental death rates. Farming communities may also report fewer suicides due to concerns about stigma and confidentiality⁷⁴. De Leo et al⁷⁴ caution that these hypotheses require confirmation. Within farming communities, where survival of a family farm following a death may rely on successfully claiming an insurance policy, suicide has been reportedly concealed:

... inaccurate recording of the cause of death can occur through the intention to avoid financial hardship for a family – especially in smaller communities where families know each other and socialise together⁷⁶.

Australian mortality data is unlikely ever to be completely accurate as it relies on the collection of human-interpreted data from inconsistently resourced states and territories with varying death registration and coronial legislation. These concerns have been particularly noted for suicide²⁴ but are also relevant for accidental death. The data reviewed by the coroner relies on an accurate investigative process by police and medical examiners. However, no standardized process for investigating a possible suicide death currently exists across Australia⁷⁴. Consequently, numerous human elements may directly or indirectly influence the reporting of suicide including human error, stigma and family pressures²⁴. This raises the need for a more integrated approach to understanding death in farming communities to gain a more accurate picture of preventable death, along with the broader health and wellbeing of these communities. Farm-fatality research expressly excludes any consideration of suicide within the data collected^{17,44,45}. The exclusion of suicide from farming-related deaths research has been justified ‘due to the difficulty of deciding if they were work-related’⁴⁵. However, these deaths continued to be excluded ‘even if there appeared to be some direct connection with work’⁴⁵. This exclusion is confusing given the link research has identified between

suicide and farming both within Australia^{21,57} and internationally^{58,77,78}. The exclusion of suicide as a farming-related death compounds the already pronounced stigma around suicide within rural areas⁷⁶.

Discussion

The literature reviewed offers a significant foundation from which to understand the contextual influences and patterns of morbidity and mortality among farming communities. It is important, however, to recognize the limitations of the current research and the significant gaps in existing knowledge. This section provides recommendations for a more integrated and contextualized understanding of fatalities within farming communities as an outcome of accidents or suicide. Further extending this discussion will be recommendations for considering not only the patterns of mortality, but also the subsequent impact of death by accident or suicide on farming communities.

Research investigating death by preventable causes, including suicide and accidents, currently lacks clarity, inclusiveness and contextual specificity. Complexity in the systems identifying and recording data, along with human error, exacerbate these shortcomings. Extending data collection points, such as including family members in postmortem investigations, may increase clarity. Further, fatality data needs also to include all members of the population who live or work within the unique context of farming. This includes those classified by occupation as farmers as well as those who self-identify as members of farming families – regardless of whether they earn an income from farm work – who are equally exposed to the vagaries of the rural economy, and the stresses and strains of farm life. Until such an inclusive focus is developed, the ability to draw encompassing conclusions relative to the occurrence of suicide and accidental death in the unique context of farming communities is limited.

Absent from the literature is any investigation of the level of impact suicide and accidental death have on members of Australian farming communities. Despite the recognition that



farmers and farming families live and work in a unique social, geographical and psychological context, there is no knowledge of whether this influences the effect of externally caused death on this cohort, either positively or negatively. Given the elevated mortality risk following death by external causes – particularly suicide – it is critical that bereavement following such modes of death is explored.

Conclusion

Suicide and accidental death has an enormous impact on the families and communities in which they occur, an impact arguably exacerbated when in smaller communities. The unique context of farming communities – where social connections are limited and anonymity is low; where masculinist ideals are preserved despite their hindrance to health and wellbeing; and where fatalistic attitudes persist in the face of elevated mortality rates – presents additional challenges to understanding and responding to these deaths. Until research is able to explore and understand death by external causes in a way that recognizes the specific experience of farming communities, there is little hope of being able to prevent further deaths and adequately support those bereaved by such tragic loss.

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