



Forestry psychosocial risks

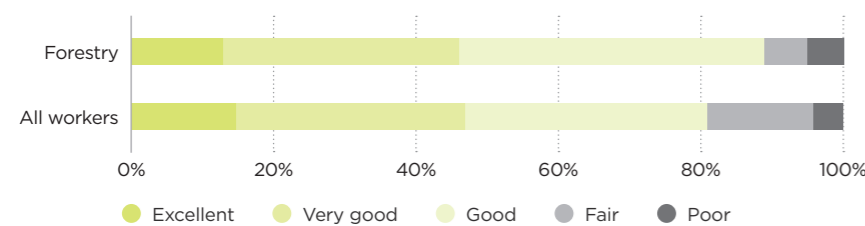
Psychological harm¹

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



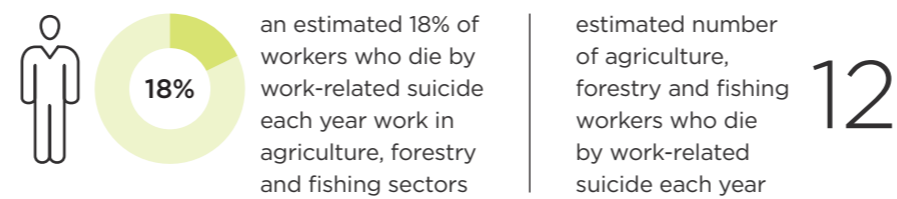
Self-rated health²

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



Work-related suicide³

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



69% 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 during 2017-2021 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 IS DESIGNED	SOCIAL FACTORS AT WORK	WORK ENVIRONMENT	WORK CONTEXT
- Job demands	- Bullying and victimisation	- Work-related injury	- Performance management process
- Workload and work pace	- Interpersonal relationships		- Making a mistake at work
- Working hours and schedule	- Work-life balance		
- Job security and precarious work	- Leadership		
- Job control and autonomy	- Violence at work		

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 forestry workers who were exposed to the following at least once in the last 12 months:

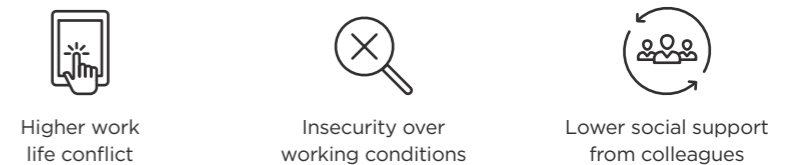


Policies around bullying, harassment and violence¹



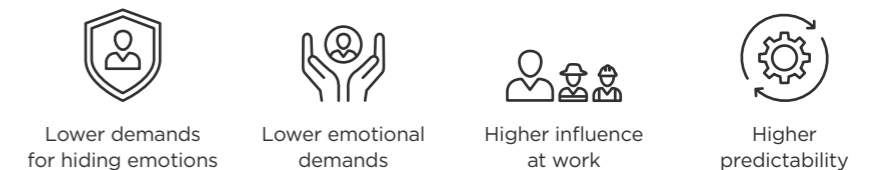
Psychosocial risks²

Forestry workers are more likely to be exposed to:



Protective factors²

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



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*.

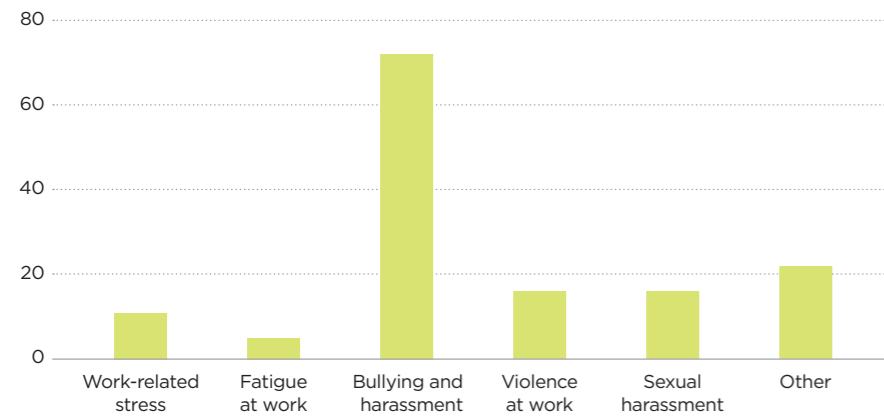
Mentally healthy work concerns⁴

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

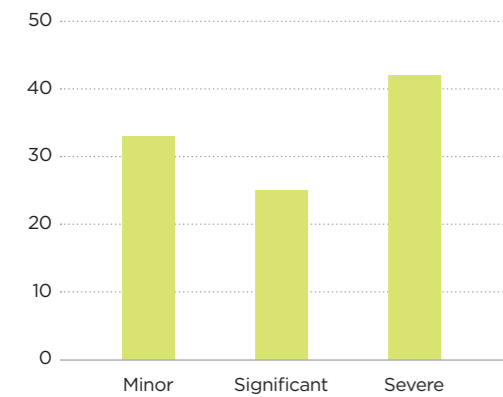
6%

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

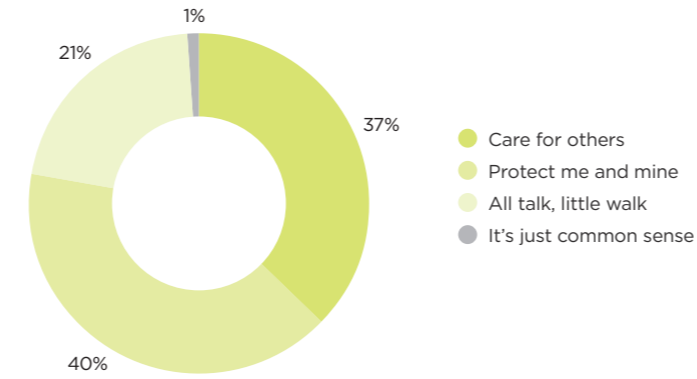
Percentage of concerns by issue



Percentage of concerns by levels of harm



Employer health and safety maturity in forestry



Employers' health and safety perceptions¹

Percentage of forestry employers that agree with the following statements:

80%

supervisors (or staff's immediate bosses) are held accountable for the safety of staff

94%

we have a strong safety culture where each person is always watching out for each other's health and safety

87%

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

93%

I am confident we always give our workers health and safety information that is easy to understand

84%

I feel a strong sense of responsibility for the overall wellbeing of employees at both work and home

85%

health and safety is a real investment in our business

Employers' health and safety practices¹

Percentage of forestry employers that:

54%

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

76%

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

71%

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

68%

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