

Bilaga 1 Sökstrategier

Tre sökblock användes

Population

agricultural sector*, Agricultural worker*, Agriculture, entrepreneur*, Farm operator*, Farmer*, Farm-related Forestry, Lumberer*, rural business owner*, woodmen, Horticultur*

Exponering

Agricultural polic*, Demands, depression, disease outbreak*, economic* influence*, economic*, fluctuating market* hard work, negative societal attitud*, production ethos, psychosocial demand*, Psychosocial Working Condition*, regulation*, social responsibilit*, environmental responsibilit*, socioeconomic factor*, socioeconomic status*, stressors, Structural change*, tax*, weather, work time, Workload*

Utfall

Anxiety, burnout, Chronic stress, Concern*, cynicism, depression, entrepreneurial identit*,exhaustion, farm-related concern* Identit* mental complaint*, Mental Health, Mental health status, mental strain*, Personal control, professional efficacy, self-identit*, stress suicide,work wellbeing

Bilaga 2 Sökprotokoll

Dokumentation sökning

Social Science Citation Index (SSCI)

Dokumentation sökning

1.

Söksträng Poulation i Titel, Abstract, Keywords, Author Keywords

”agricultural sector*” OR ”Agricultural worker*” OR Agriculture OR entrepreneur* OR ”Farm operator*” OR Farmer* OR Farm-related OR Forestry OR Lumberer* OR rural business owner* OR woodm* or horticultur*

Resultat SSCI: 114 425 dokumen (ALLA DOKUMENT)

2.

Söksträng Exponering

”Agricultural polic*” OR Demands OR depression OR ”disease outbreak*” OR ”economic* influence*” OR economic* OR ”fluctuating market*” OR ”hard work” OR ”negative societal attitud*” OR ”production ethos” OR ”psychosocial demand*” OR ”Psychosocial Working Condition*” OR regulation* OR ”social responsibilit*” OR ”environmental responsibilit*” OR ”socioeconomic factor*” OR ”socioeconomic status*” OR stressors OR ”Structural change*” OR tax* OR weather OR ”work time” OR Workload*

Resultat SSCI: 1 232 007 dokument (ALLA DOKUMENT)

3.

Söksträng Utfall

Anxiety OR burnout OR ”chronic stress” OR Concern* OR cynicism OR depression OR ”entrepreneurial identit*” OR exhaustion OR ”farm-related concern*” OR Identit* OR ”mental complaint*” OR ”Mental Health” OR ”Mental health status” OR ”mental strain*” OR ”Personal control” OR ”professional efficacy” OR ”self-identit*” OR stress OR suicide OR ”work wellbeing”

Resultat SSCI: 649 594 dokument (ALLA DOKUMENT)

4.

Population AND Exponering AND Utfall = 1 284 dokument (ALLA DOKUMENT)

5.

Avgränsat till åren 2005 – 2021: 1 152 dokument (ALLA DOKUMENT)

6.

Tvättar dokumentet från ovidkommande referenser: 242 dokument

RESULTAT: 910 artiklar

Följande ord har legat till grund för gallring av artiklar:

Amazon	* Korea
Andes	Morocco
archaeology	Mozambique
Argentina	nature-based rehab*
Bangladesh	Papua New Guinea
Bolivia	rehab*
Brazil	Rwanda
Central America*	Taiwan
China	teherapeutic nature
	therapeutic
developing world	horticulture
Egypt	Trinidad
food insecurity	Turkey
Ganges	Uganda
Ghana	Vietnam
Himalaya	
horticultural	
therapy	
India	
Japan*	
maasai	

Scopus

1.

Söksträng Poulation i Titel, Abstract, Keywords, Author Keywords

”agricultural sector*” OR ”Agricultural worker*” OR Agriculture OR entrepreneur* OR ”Farm operator*” OR Farmer* OR Farm-related OR Forestry OR Lumberer* OR rural business owner* OR woodm* or horticultur*

Resultat Scopus: 5 098 dokumen (ALLA DOKUMENT)

2.

Söksträng Exponering

”Agricultural polic*” OR Demands OR depression OR ”disease outbreak*” OR ”economic* influence*” OR economic* OR ”fluctuating market*” OR ”hard work” OR ”negative societal attitud*” OR ”production ethos” OR ”psychosocial demand*” OR ”Psychosocial Working Condition*” OR regulation* OR ”social responsibilit*” OR ”environmental responsibilit*” OR ”socioeconomic factor*” OR ”socioeconomic status*” OR stressors OR ”Structural change*” OR tax* OR weather OR ”work time” OR Workload*

Resultat Scopus: 7 667 907 dokument (ALLA DOKUMENT)

3.

Söksträng Utfall

Anxiety OR burnout OR ”chronic stress” OR Concern* OR cynicism OR depression OR ”entrepreneurial identit*” OR exhaustion OR ”farm-related concern*” OR Identit* OR ”mental complaint*” OR ”Mental Health” OR ”Mental health status” OR ”mental strain*” OR ”Personal control” OR ”professional efficacy” OR ”self-identit*” OR stress OR suicide OR ”work wellbeing”

Resultat Scopus: 6 328 952 dokument (ALLA DOKUMENT)

4.

Population AND Exponering AND Utfall = 327 dokument (ALLA DOKUMENT)

5.

Avgränsat till åren 2005 – 2021: 284 dokument (ALLA DOKUMENT)

6.

Dublettkontroll: 29 dubletter. Återstår 255 referenser.

7.

Tvättar dokumentet från 53 ovidkommande referenser: Återstår 202 dokument

Resultat:

Totalt har **202 artiklar** återvunnits ur Scopus

Följande ord har legat till grund för gallring av artiklar:

* Arabia	horticultural therapy
* Korea	India
Africa	Indonesia
Aircraft	Islam*
Amazon	Japan*
Andes	Kancheepuram
archaeology	Kenya
Argentin*	maasai
asia	Malay*
Bangkok	Māori
Bangladesh	Morocco
Bhutan	Mozambique
Bolivia	nature-based rehab*
Brazil	Pakistan
Cameroon	Papua New Guinea
Central America*	rehab*
China	Rwanda
Chinese	Taiwan

Daehan empire	teherapeutic nature
developing world	Thailand
Egypt	therapeutic horticulture
food insecutity	Trinidad
Gandhi	Turk*
Ganges	Uganda
Ghana	Vietnam
Himalaya	Zambia

Pub Med

1.

Söksträng Poulation i Titel/Abstract

”agricultural sector*” OR ”Agricultural worker*” OR Agriculture OR entrepreneur* OR ”Farm operator*” OR Farmer* OR Farm-related OR Forestry OR Lumberer* OR rural business owner* OR woodm* or horticultur*

AND

Söksträng Exponering

”Agricultural polic*” OR Demands OR depression OR ”disease outbreak*” OR ”economic* influence*” OR economic* OR ”fluctuating market*” OR ”hard work” OR ”negative societal attitud*” OR ”production ethos” OR ”psychosocial demand*” OR ”Psychosocial Working Condition*” OR regulation* OR ”social responsibilit*” OR ”environmental responsibilit*” OR ”socioeconomic factor*” OR ”socioeconomic status*” OR stressors OR ”Structural change*” OR taxation* OR weather OR ”work time” OR Workload*

AND

Söksträng Utfall

Anxiety OR burnout OR "chronic stress" OR Concern* OR cynicism OR depression OR "entrepreneurial identit*" OR exhaustion OR "farm-related concern*" OR Identit* OR "mental complaint*" OR "Mental Health" OR "Mental health status" OR "mental strain*" OR "Personal control" OR "professional efficacy" OR "self-identit*" OR stress OR suicide OR "work wellbeing"

Resultat PubMed: 2 977 dokument (ALLA DOKUMENT)

2.

Avgränsat till åren 2005 – 2021: 2 415 dokument (ALLA DOKUMENT)

3.

Dublettkontroll: 4 dubletter. Återstår 2 411 dokument.

4.

Tvättar dokumentet från 348 ovidkommande referenser: Återstår 2 063 dokument

5.

Väljer ut de referenser som matchar sökblocket "Population" i titel-, abstract- och keywordfälten: 353 dokument

Resultat:

Totalt har **2 062 dokument** återvunnits ur PubMed, varav **353 referenser** särskilt har valts ut med hänsyn till sökblocket **"Population"**

Följande ord har legat till grund för gallring av artiklar:

Africa	India
Aircraft	Indonesia
Amazon	Islam*
Andes	Japan*

animal	Kancheepuram
Arabia	Kenya
archaeology	Korea
Argentina*	maasai
asia	Malay*
Bangkok	Māori
Bangladesh	Morocco
Bhutan	Mozambique
Bolivia	nature-based rehab*
Brazil	Pakistan
Cambodia	Papua New Guinea
Cameroon	rehab*
Central America*	Rwanda
China	Taiwan
Chinese	Thailand
Daehan empire	therapeutic horticulture
developing world	therapeutic nature
Egypt	Trinidad
food insecurity	Turk*
Gandhi	Uganda
Ganges	Vietnam
Ghana	Zambia
Himalaya	
horticultural	
therapy	

Google scholar

1. farmers AND depression –(NOT)"great depression" avgränsning 2005-2021

Ungefär **71 500 referenser**

Efter genomgång av 15 sidor sparas totalt **162 referenser**

Efter dublett kontroll gallras **53 referenser**

Återstår **109 referenser**

2. "farm operator" depression –(NOT)"Great Depression" avgränsning 2005-2021

Ungefär **652 referenser**

Efter genomgång av 15 sidor sparas totalt **111 referenser**

Efter dublett kontroll gallras **12 referenser**

Återstår **99 referenser**

3. farmers "Agricultural policy" (Anxiety OR burnout OR "chronic stress" OR Concern OR cynicism OR depression OR "entrepreneurial identity" OR exhaustion OR "farm-related concerns" OR Identity OR "mental complaint" OR "Mental Health") avgränsning 2005-2021

Ungefär **30 400 referenser**

Efter genomgång av 15 sidor sparas totalt **220 referenser**

Efter dublett kontroll gallras **41 referenser**

Återstår **179 referenser**

4. farmers "Agricultural policy" ("mental strain" OR "Personal control" OR "professional efficacy" OR "self-identity" OR stress OR suicide OR "work wellbeing") avgränsning 2005-2021

Ungefär **18 900 referenser**

Efter genomgång av 15 sidor sparas totalt **160 referenser**

Efter dublett kontroll gallras **60 referenser**

Återstår **100 referenser**

5. farmers demand (Anxiety OR burnout OR "chronic stress" OR Concern OR cynicism OR depression OR "entrepreneurial identity" OR exhaustion OR "farm-related concerns" OR Identity OR "mental complaint" OR "Mental Health") avgränsning 2005-2021

Ungefär **712 000 referenser**

Efter genomgång av 15 sidor sparas totalt **104 referenser**

Efter dublett kontroll gallras **18 referenser**

Återstår **86 referenser**

6. farmers demand ("mental strain" OR "Personal control" OR "professional efficacy" OR "self-identity" OR stress OR suicide OR "work wellbeing") avgränsning 2005-2021

Ungefär **284 000 referenser**

Efter genomgång av 15 sidor sparas totalt **74 referenser**

Efter dublett kontroll gallras **19 referenser**

Återstår **55 referenser**

7. farmers depression (Anxiety OR burnout OR "chronic stress" OR Concern OR cynicism OR depression OR "entrepreneurial identity" OR exhaustion OR "farm-related concerns" OR Identity OR "mental complaint" OR "Mental Health") avgränsning 2005-2021

Ungefär **82 000 referenser**

Efter genomgång av 15 sidor sparas totalt **84 referenser**

Efter dublettkontroll gallras **61 referenser**

Återstår **23 referenser**

8. farmers depression ("mental strain" OR "Personal control" OR "professional efficacy" OR "self-identity" OR stress OR suicide OR "work wellbeing") avgränsning 2005-2021

Ungefär **55 000 referenser**

Efter genomgång av 15 sidor sparas totalt **100 referenser**

Efter dublettkontroll gallras **76 referenser**

Återstår **24 referenser**

9. farmers "disease outbreak" (Anxiety OR burnout OR "chronic stress" OR Concern OR cynicism OR depression OR "entrepreneurial identity" OR exhaustion OR "farm-related concerns" OR Identity OR "mental complaint" OR "Mental Health") avgränsning 2005-2021

Ungefär **16 000 referenser**

Efter genomgång av 15 sidor sparas totalt **32 referenser**

Efter dublettkontroll gallras **4 referenser**

Återstår **28 referenser**

10. farmers "disease outbreak" ("mental strain" OR "Personal control" OR "professional efficacy" OR "self-identity" OR stress OR suicide OR "work wellbeing") avgränsning 2005-2021

Ungefär 13 300 referenser

Efter genomgång av 15 sidor sparas totalt **13 referenser**

Efter dublett kontroll gallras **8 referenser**

Återstår **5 referenser**

11. farmers "Psychosocial Working Conditions" (Anxiety OR burnout OR "chronic stress" OR Concern OR cynicism OR depression OR "entrepreneurial identity" OR exhaustion OR "farm-related concerns" OR "mental complaint" OR "Mental Health") avgränsning 2005-2021

Ungefär **463 referenser**

Efter genomgång av 15 sidor sparas totalt **76 referenser**

Efter dublett kontroll gallras **57 referenser**

Återstår **19 referenser**

Resultat:

Totalt har 727 artiklar återvunnits ur Scopus

Tabell 1. Totala antalet artiklar som blev resultatet av alla sökningar

Databas	Antal referenser	Summa
SSCI	910	910
Scopus	202	1 112
PubMed	353	1 465
Psycinfo	0	1 465
Google Scholar	727	2 192

Bilaga 3 Bortsorterade artiklar + orsak

Bortsorterade artiklar + orsak

Förklaring till skäl för exkludering:

Fel artikeltyp: Publikationen är inte en tidskriftsartikel, dvs den har inte genomgått 'peer review'-granskning.

Fel fokus: Publikationen fokuserar inte på lantbrukares organisatoriska och sociala arbetsmiljö.

Fel population: Publikationen fokuserar på fel intressentgrupp, t.ex. lantbruksarbetare och landsbygdsbefolkning.

Fel geografiskt område: Artiklar som inte rör de områden som studien har avgränsats till.

Fel tidsperiod: referensen ligger utanför den tidsperiod som bedömts vara relevant.

Artikel	Orsak
Abulbasher, A. (2019). Diversification and Its Implications for South Dakota Farmers' Identity as Farmers: Wind Farm Diversification as a Case Study.	Fel artikeltyp
Alexopoulos, EC, Kavalidou, K & Messolora, F. (2016). Suicide Mortality Across Broad Occupational Groups in Greece: A Descriptive Study. <i>Safety and Health at Work</i> , 7(1), 1-5.	Fel population
Aliche, JC & Onyishi, IE. (2020). Mindfulness and wellbeing in older adults' survivors of herdsmen attack. The mediating effect of positive reappraisal. <i>Aging & Mental Health</i> , 24(7), 1132-1140.	Fel fokus
Alonso, ME., Gonzalez-Montana, JR & Lomillos, JM. (2020). Consumers' Concerns and Perceptions of Farm Animal Welfare. <i>Animals</i> , 10(3).	Fel population
Alshibani, SM & Volery, T. (2021). Social support and life satisfaction among entrepreneurs: a latent growth curve modelling approach. <i>International Journal of Manpower</i> .	Fel population
Alston, M. (2012). Rural male suicide in Australia. <i>Social Science & Medicine</i> , 74(4), 515-522.	Fel population
Alterman, T, Gabbard, S, Grzywacz, JG, Shen, R, Li, J, Nakamoto, J, . . . Muntaner, C. (2015). Evaluating Job Demands and Control Measures for Use in Farm Worker Health Surveillance. <i>Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health</i> , 17(5), 1364-1373.	Fel population

Andersson, E & Keskitalo, ECH. (2021). Constructing forest owner identities and governing decisions and relationships: the owner as distant consumer in Swedish forestry. <i>Journal of Environmental Planning and Management</i> , 64(11), 1963-1984.	Fel population
Ang, HBA. (2010). Occupational stress among the New Zealand farmers-a review. <i>Labour, Employment and Work in New Zealand</i> .	Fel artikeltyp
Annink, A, Gorgievski, M & Den Dulk, L (2016). Financial hardship and well-being: a cross-national comparison among the European self-employed. <i>European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology</i> , 25(5), 645-657.	Fel population
Ariza-Montes, A, Giorgi, G, Hernández-Perlines, F & Fiz-Perez, J. (2019). Decent work as a necessary condition for sustainable well-being. A tale of Pi (i) gs and farmers. <i>Sustainability</i> , 11(4), 1051.	Fel population
Asai, Y, Obayashi, K, Oume, M, Ogura, M, Takeuchi, K, Yamagami, Y, . . . Saeki, K. (2018). Farming habit, light exposure, physical activity, and depressive symptoms. A cross-sectional study of the HEIJO-KYO cohort. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 241, 235-240.	Fel geografiskt område
Atolia, M & Prasad, K. (2011). Relative Wealth Concerns and Entrepreneurship. <i>Economica</i> , 78(310), 294-316. .	Fel population
Audate, PP, Fernandez, MA, Cloutier, G & Lebel, A. (2018). Impacts of Urban Agriculture on the Determinants of Health: Scoping	Fel fokus
Baldacci, S, Gorini, F, Minichilli, F, Pierini, A, Santoro, M & Bianchi, F. (2016). Review of epidemiological studies on individual and environmental risk factors in the aetiology of congenital heart defects. <i>Epidemiologia & Prevenzione</i> , 40(3-4), 185-196.	Fel fokus
Balducci, C, Alessandri, G, Zaniboni, S, Avanzi, L, Borgogni, L & Fraccaroli, F. (2021). The impact of workaholism on day-level workload and emotional exhaustion, and on longer-term job performance. <i>Work and Stress</i> , 35(1), 6-26.	Fel fokus
Ball, JA. (2014). She works hard for the money: women in Kansas agriculture. <i>Agriculture and Human Values</i> , 31(4), 593-605.	Fel fokus
Ball, J A. (2020). Women farmers in developed countries: a literature review. <i>Agriculture and Human Values</i> , 37(1), 147-160.	Fel fokus
Barbosa Junior, M, Sokulski, CC, Salvador, R, Pinheiro, E, de Francisco, AC & Trojan, F. (2021). What kills the agricultural worker? A systematic review on suicide. <i>Rural Remote Health</i> , 21(3), 6067.	Fel population
Bath, B, Jaindl, B, Dykes, L, Coulthard, J, Naylen, J, Rocheleau, N, . . . Trask, C. (2019). Get'Er done: experiences of Canadian farmers living with chronic low back disorders. <i>Physiotherapy Canada</i> , 71(1), 24-33.	Fel fokus

Bayrami, M, Hashemi, T, Malekirad, AA, Ashayeri, H, Faraji, F & Abdollahi, M. (2012). Electroencephalogram, cognitive state, psychological disorders, clinical symptom, and oxidative stress in horticulture farmers exposed to organophosphate pesticides. <i>Toxicology and industrial health</i> , 28(1), 90-96.	Fel fokus
Beard, JD, Hoppin, JA, Richards, M, Alayanja, MCR, Blair, A, Sandler, DP & Kamel, F. (2013). Pesticide exposure and self-reported incident depression among wives in the Agricultural Health Study. <i>Environmental Research</i> , 126, 31-42.	Fel fokus
Beauregard, N, Demers, A & Marchand, A (2014). The mental health of farmers, a complex situation. <i>mental health</i> , 6(3).	Fel artikeltyp
Becot, F, Bendixsen, C, Barnes, K & Rudolphi, J. (2021). Broadening Our Understanding of Farm Children's Risk Exposure by Considering Their Parents' Farming Background. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 18(10).	Fel fokus
Behere, PB & Bhise, MC. (2009). Farmers' suicide: Across culture. <i>Indian journal of psychiatry</i> , 51(4), 242.	Fel artikeltyp
Behere, PB, Mansharamani, H, Behere, AP & Yadav, R. (2020). Suicide and Self-Harms in Rural Setting: With Special Reference to Farmers' Suicide. <i>Mental Health and Illness in the Rural World</i> , 151-167.	Fel artikeltyp
Berman, JD, Ramirez, MR, Bell, JE, Bilotta, R, Gerr F & Fethke, NB. (2021b). The association between drought conditions and occupational psychosocial stress among Midwestern US farmers: an occupational cohort study. Paper presented at the ISEE Conference Abstracts.	Fel artikeltyp
Beseler, CL & Stallones, L. (2013). Structural Equation Modeling of Pesticide Poisoning, Depression, Safety, and Injury. <i>Journal of Agromedicine</i> , 18(4), 340-349.	Fel fokus
Bienkowski, B. (2014). Pesticide use by farmers linked to high rates of depression, suicides. Retrieved October, 15, 2014.	Fel artikeltyp
Bishnoi, P, Khandelwal, M & Bishnoi, SK. (2016). Farmers' concern about drought, their perception and remedial measures to maintain crop productivity. <i>Indian Journal of Dryland Agricultural Research and Development</i> , 31(2), 20-26.	Fel geografiskt område
Blackwell, AD, Jaeggi, AV, Stieglitz, J, von Rueden, C, Kaplan, H & Gurven, M. (2014). Inequality among forager-horticulturalists is associated with stress and depression, but not poorer health. <i>American Journal of Human Biology</i> , 26(2), 260-260.	Fel population
Booth, NJ & Lloyd, K. (2000). Stress in farmers. <i>International Journal of Social Psychiatry</i> , 46(1), 67-73.	Fel fokus

Booth, NJ & Lloyd, K. (2000). Stress in farmers. <i>International Journal of Social Psychiatry</i> , 46(1), 67-73.	Fel artikeltyp
Bough, D. (2020). An examination of the attitudes' of farmers towards health and safety, stress and fatigue during a global health crisis. Dublin, National College of Ireland,	Fel artikeltyp
Bower, KL & Emerson, KG. (2021). Exploring Contextual Factors Associated with Suicide among Older Male Farmers: Results from the CDC NVDRS Dataset. <i>Clinical Gerontologist</i> .	Fel fokus
Braun, L, Titzler, I, Ebert, DD, Buntrock, C, Terhorst, Y, Freund, J, . . . Baumeister, H. (2019). Clinical and cost-effectiveness of guided internet-based interventions in the indicated prevention of depression in green professions (PROD-A): study protocol of a 36-month follow-up pragmatic randomized controlled trial. <i>BMC Psychiatry</i> , 19(1).	Fel fokus
Brody, SD, Zahran, S, Grover, H & Vedlitz, A. (2008). A spatial analysis of local climate change policy in the United States: Risk, stress, and opportunity. <i>Landscape and Urban Planning</i> , 87(1), 33-41.	Fel population
Buetre, B. (2013). Potential socio-economic impacts of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Australia.	Fel artikeltyp
Bårnes, HU & Riise, T. (2006). [Low use of drugs among farmers]. <i>Tidsskr Nor Laegeforen</i> , 126(4), 432-434.	Fel fokus
Cevher, C, Altunkaynak, B & Gürü, M. (2021). Impacts of COVID-19 on Agricultural Production Branches: An Investigation of Anxiety Disorders among Farmers. <i>Sustainability</i> , 13(9), 5186.	Fel fokus
Charatsari, C & Papadaki-Klavdianou, A. (2017). First be a woman? rural development, social change and women farmers' lives in Thessaly-Greece. <i>Journal of Gender Studies</i> , 26(2), 164-183.	Fel fokus
Chauhan, H, Satapathy, S & Sahoo, AK. (2021). A QFD Approach Based on Fuzzy TOPSIS to Reduce the Mental Stress of Farmers: A Case Study of Odisha. <i>International Journal of Service Science, Management, Engineering, and Technology (IJSSMET)</i> , 12(5), 148-166.	Fel geografiskt område
Choi, B, Schnall, PL, Yang, H, Dobson, M, Landsbergis, P, Israel, L, . . . Baker, D. (2010). Psychosocial working conditions and active leisure-time physical activity in middle-aged US workers. <i>International Journal of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health</i> , 23(3), 239.	Fel population

Cohidon, C, Santin, G, Geoffroy-Perez, B & Imbernon, E. (2010). Suicide and occupation in France. <i>Revue D Epidemiologie Et De Sante Publique</i> , 58(2), 139-150. doi:10.1016/j.respe.2010.01.001	Fel population
Coldwell, I. (2010). RETRACTED: Masculinities in the Rural and the Agricultural: A Literature Review (Retracted article. See vol. 52, pg. 145, 2012). <i>Sociologia Ruralis</i> , 50(2), 171-197.	Fel population
Cole, DC & Bondy, MC. (2020). Meeting farmers where they are—Rural clinicians' views on farmers' mental health. <i>Journal of Agromedicine</i> , 25(1), 126-134.	Fel population
Corbett, RW, Pories, ML, Marcom, RT & Rose, MA. (2020). When Your Patient Is a Farm Family: Challenges Farm Wives Perceive in Promoting Farm Family Health. <i>The Journal for Nurse Practitioners</i> , 16(6), 457-460.	Fel fokus
Corrieri, ML, Roy, NC, Rose-Davison, KN & Roy, CJ. (2019). Wildfire associated health risks impacting farmers and ranchers. <i>Journal of Agromedicine</i> , 24(2), 129-132.	Fel fokus
Crimes, D, & Enticott, G. (2019). Assessing the Social and Psychological Impacts of Endemic Animal Disease Amongst Farmers. <i>Frontiers in Veterinary Science</i> , 6.	Fel fokus
Cucculelli, M & Marchionne, F. (2012). Market opportunities and owner identity: Are family firms different? <i>Journal of Corporate Finance</i> , 18(3), 476-495.	Fel fokus
D'Antoni, JM., Mishra, AK & Chintawar, S. (2009). Predicting financial stress in young and beginning farmers in the United States.	Fel artikeltyp
Daghigh Yazd, S. (2019). Impacts of climatic variability, water scarcity and socio-economic demographics on farmers' mental health in Australia.	Fel artikeltyp
Daghigh Yazd, S, Wheeler, SA & Zuo, A. (2019). Key risk factors affecting farmers' mental health: A systematic review. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 16(23), 4849.	Fel fokus
De Clercq, D & Voronov, M. (2011). Sustainability in entrepreneurship: A tale of two logics. <i>International Small Business Journal-Researching Entrepreneurship</i> , 29(4), 322-344.	Fel fokus
Dearmond, SE, Stallones, L, Chen, PY & Sintek, EE. (2006). Depression and somatic symptoms within the farming community. <i>J Agric Saf Health</i> , 12(1), 5-15.	Fel fokus
Deere, A. (2018). Suicide Among Farmers: Ramifications of the Culture of Agriculture.	Fel artikeltyp
Dessein, J & Nevens, F. (2007). 'I'm sad to be glad'. An analysis of farmers' pride in flanders. <i>Sociologia Ruralis</i> , 47(3), 273-292.	Fel fokus

Deuffic, P & Ni Dhubhain, A. (2020). Invisible losses. What a catastrophe does to forest owners' identity and trust in afforestation programmes. <i>Sociologia Ruralis</i> , 60(1), 104-128.	Fel fokus
Di Vita, G, Pilato, M, Allegra, V & Zarbà, AS. (2019). Owner motivation in small size family farms: Insights from an exploratory study on the ornamental plant industry. <i>International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business</i> , 38(1-2), 60-77.	Fel fokus
Dickens, S, Dotter, E, Handy, M & Waterman, L. (2014). Reducing Stress to Minimize Injury: The Nation's First Employee Assistance Program for Dairy Farmers. <i>Journal of Agromedicine</i> , 19(2), 103-106.	Fel fokus
Dillane, D & Balanay, JAG. (2020). Comparison between OSHA-NIOSH Heat Safety Tool app and WBGT monitor to assess heat stress risk in agriculture. <i>J Occup Environ Hyg</i> , 17(4), 181-192.	Fel population
Dinterman, R, Katchova, AL & Harris, JM. (2018). Financial stress and farm bankruptcies in US agriculture. <i>Agricultural Finance Review</i> .	Fel fokus
Donham, KJ, Meppelink, SM, Kelly, KM & Rohlman, DS. (2019). Health indicators of a cohort of Midwest farmers: health outcomes of participants in the Certified Safe Farm Program. <i>Journal of Agromedicine</i> , 24(3), 228-238.	Fel fokus
Donham, KJ & Thelin, A. (2016). <i>Agricultural medicine : occupational and environmental health for the health professions</i> . Ames, Iowa: Blackwell	Fel artikeltyp
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ten Have, M., van Dorsselaer, S., & de Graaf, R. (2015). Associations of work and health-related characteristics with intention to continue working after the age of 65 years. <i>The European Journal of Public Health</i> , 25(1), 122-124.	Fel population
Thelin, A & Donham, KJ. (2016). Psychosocial conditions in agriculture. <i>Agricultural Medicine: Rural Occupational and Environmental Health, Safety, and Prevention</i> , 351.	Fel artikeltyp
Thelin, N, Holmberg, S, Nettelbladt, P & Thelin, A. (2009). Mortality and Morbidity among Farmers, Nonfarming Rural Men, and Urban Referents A Prospective Population-Based Study. <i>International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> , 15(1), 21-28.	Fel fokus
Thielecke, J, Buntrock, C, Titzler, I, Braun, L, Freund, J, Berking, M, . . . Ebert, DD. (2020). Clinical and Cost-Effectiveness of Personalized Tele-Based Coaching for Farmers, Foresters and Gardeners to Prevent Depression: Study Protocol of an 18-Month Follow-Up Pragmatic Randomized Controlled Trial (TEC-A). <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i> , 11.	Fel fokus
Torske, MO. (2017). Mental health in Norwegian farmers: The HUNT Study.	Fel fokus
Torske, MO, Bjørngaard, JH, Hilt, B, Glasscock, D & Krokstad, S. (2016). Farmers' mental health: A longitudinal sibling comparison — The HUNT study,	Fel population

Norway. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment & Health</i> , 42(6), 547-556. doi:10.5271/sjweh.3595	
Truchot, D & Andela, M. (2018). Burnout and hopelessness among farmers: The Farmers Stressors Inventory. <i>Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology</i> , 53(8), 859-867. doi:10.1007/s00127-018-1528-8	Fel fokus
Tutor-Marcom, R, Bruce, J & Greer, A. (2014). North Carolina farm women: Opportunities for support and farm-related education. <i>Journal of Agromedicine</i> , 19(2), 191-200.	Fel population
Utyasheva, L & Eddleston, M. (2021). Prevention of pesticide suicides and the right to life: The intersection of human rights and public health priorities. <i>Journal of Human Rights</i> , 20(1), 52-71. doi:10.1080/14754835.2020.1850241	Fel geografiskt område
Uutela, A. (2010). Economic crisis and mental health. <i>Current opinion in psychiatry</i> , 23(2), 127-130.	Fel fokus
Vesala, HT, & Vesala, KM. (2010). Entrepreneurs and producers: Identities of Finnish farmers in 2001 and 2006. <i>Journal of Rural Studies</i> , 26(1), 21-30.	Fel fokus
Vesala, KM, Peura, J & McElwee, G. (2007). The split entrepreneurial identity of the farmer. <i>Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development</i> , 14(1), 48-63.	Fel fokus
Wilton, B. (2019). Exploring the Connection between Mental Health and Farm Management.	Fel fokus
Vins, H, Bell, J, Saha, S & Hess, JJ. (2015). The Mental Health Outcomes of Drought: A Systematic Review and Causal Process Diagram. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 12(10), 13251-13275	Fel fokus
Voaklander, D, Day, L, Dosman, J, Hagel, L & Pickett, W. (2012). Older farmers and machinery exposure - cause for concern? <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 55(11), 1044-1050.	Fel fokus
Voaklander, DC, Dosman, JA, Hagel, LM, Warsh, J & Pickett, W. (2010). Farm work exposure of older male farmers in Saskatchewan. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 53(7), 706-715.	Fel fokus
Voaklander, DC, Kelly, KD, Rowe, B, Schopflocher, DP, Svenson, L, Yiannakoulis, N & Pickett, W. (2006). Pain, medication, and injury in older farmers. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 49(5), 374-382	Fel fokus
Voaklander, DC, Umbarger-Mackey, ML & Wilson, ML. (2009). Health, medication use, and agricultural injury: A review. <i>Am J Ind Med</i> , 52(11), 876-889	Fel fokus
Vaidyanathan, A. (2006). Farmers' suicides and the agrarian crisis. <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> , 4009-4013.	Fel fokus

Yoon, JH, Junger, W, Kim, BW, Kim, YJ & Koh, SB. (2012). Investigating the Time Lag Effect between Economic Recession and Suicide Rates in Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry Workers in Korea. <i>Saf Health Work</i> , 3(4), 294-297. doi:10.5491/shaw.2012.3.4.294	Fel geografiskt område
Zaharia, I, Reissig, L, Fintineru, G & Iorga, AM. (2018). Overview on the burnout rate of romanian farmers. <i>AgroLife Scientific Journal</i> , 7(1), 156-166. Retrieved from http://www.agrolifejournal.usamv.ro/pdf/vol.VII_1/Art21.pdf	Fel geografiskt område
Zhao, GL, Ronda, E, Barrio, G, Moen, BE & Regidor, E. (2021). Suicide in Spanish Farmers in Two Geographical Areas with Differing Rates of Pesticide Use. <i>Journal of Agromedicine</i> , 26(2), 278-283. doi:10.1080/1059924x.2020.1834480	Fel fokus

Bilaga 4 Sammanställning av syfte, nyckelord, metod, exponering, utfall, resultat och land

Sammanställning av syfte, nyckelord, metod, exponering, utfall, resultat och land

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Anderson, L, Gascho, Z, Gentry, N & Vannelli, A. (2021). Impact of Stress Management Strategies and Intervention on the Mental Health of Farmers: A Critically Appraised Topic.	Besvara frågan: What stress management strategies and interventions are most effective in reducing stress and promoting positive mental health of farmers negatively impacted by work stressors	Litteraturgenomgång	Environment, person, occupation, success, access to healthcare, willingness to seek support/help, coping strategies	Stress & självmord	Stigma and lack of resources related to mental health decrease the likelihood that farmers will seek out health care services that they need, lack of access to healthcare contributes to various mental health conditions, which can result in suicidal ideation or suicide, technology, stress management tools, and educational programs are tools that can effectively manage stress	USA (fast de artiklar som ingår kommer från också andra länder)

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Austin, EK., Handley, T, Kiem, AS, Rich, JL, Lewin, TJ, Askland, HH, ... Kelly, BJ. (2018). Drought-related stress among farmers: findings from the Australian Rural Mental Health Study. Medical Journal of Australia, 209(4): 159-165.	To investigate general and drought-related stress experienced by farmers at both the personal and community levels, and whether socio-demographic and community factors influence this stress Inga nyckelord	Multivariate analysis of data from the Australian Rural Mental Health study (ARMHS), a longitudinal cohort study (2007-2013)	Drought, under 35, financial hardship, remoteness, mild wet weather, general psychological distress, socio-demographic factors, community factors	Personal drought-related stress (PDS), community drought-related stress (CDS), general psychological distress (K10 score)	Farmers who were under 35, both lived and worked on a farm, experienced greater financial hardship, and were in outer regional, remote or very remote NSW reported PDS particularly frequently. .. Mild wet weather during the prior 12 months reduced PDS and CDS but increased general distress ... Drought-related stress and general psychological distress were influenced by different social-demographic and community factors	Australien

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Beautrais, AL. (2018). Farm suicides in New Zealand, 2007-2015: A review of coroners' records. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 52(1): 78-86.	This study reviews characteristics of recent farm-related suicides in New Zealand and assesses the extent to which financial stresses contributed to the deaths. Suicide, farm, coroners' records, New Zealand, firearms, economic recession	Data were abstracted from coroners' records for a consecutive series of 185 people in farm- and agriculture related occupations who died by suicide between 2007 and 2015 and for whom coronial inquiries had been completed.	Coroners' records, firearms, economic recession	Själv mord	Farm suicides were heterogeneous: six distinct risk profiles were identified. Financial stresses made negligible contributions to farm suicides. Overall, risk factors for farm suicides differed little from risk factors for suicide in the general population. However, suicide risk in farmers was exacerbated by ready access to firearms: almost 40% of farm suicides involved firearms, compared to 8% in the general population over the same time. Among farm suicides, young male farm labourers predominated, rather than farm owners or managers. For many young men, relationship losses, acute alcohol intoxication and ready access to a firearm formed a common constellation of risk factors.	Nya Zealand

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Berman, JD, Ramirez, MR, Bell, JE., Bilotta, R, Gerr, F, & Fethke, NB (2021). The association between drought conditions and increased occupational psychosocial stress among US farmers: An occupational cohort study. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 798: 149-245.	There is a limited understanding of how drought may impact occupational stress in farmers Drought, occupational psychosocial stress, farmers, occupational health, climate	Repeated measures data collected in the Musculoskeletal Symptoms among Agricultural Workers Cohort study... Farmers surveyed with a Job Content Questionnaire at six months intervals... A longitudinal linear mixed effects model was used	Climate, drought	Occupational psychosocial stress	Our results suggest a previously unidentified association between drought and increased occupational psychosocial stress among farmers. With North American climate anticipated to become hotter and drier, these findings could provide important health effects data for federal drought early warning systems and mitigation plans	USA
Beseler, CL & Stallones, L. (2006). Structural equation modeling of the relationships between pesticide poisoning, depressive symptoms and safety behaviors among Colorado farm residents. <i>J Agromedicine</i> , 11(3-4): 35-46.	To use structural equation modeling (SEM) to test the theory that a past pesticide poisoning may act as a mediator in the relationship between depression and safety practices Farmers, agriculture, occupational health, depression, pesticides, safety behaviors	Cross-sectional survey of farmers and their spouses Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses structural equation modeling (SEM)	Poor health, pesticide poisoning, financial difficulties	Depression	Poor health, financial difficulties and a history of pesticide poisoning significantly explained the depressive symptoms... pesticide poisoning preceded depression, but no fit was possible when reversing the direction and modeling depression preceding pesticide poisoning	USA
Bjornestad A, Brown L, Weidauer L. (2019). The relationship between social support and depressive symptoms in Midwestern farmers. <i>Journal of Rural Mental Health</i> ; 43(4): 109-117.	What is the relationship between depression and social support in U.S. farmers? Do different types of social support relate to depression in this group?	Quantitative cross-sectional study with a survey (n=175 farmers) and statistical analysis	Social support	Depression	Higher scores on the social support subscales (family, friend, significant others) and the total score were associated with lower depression scores. In the final model, the Friend subscale remained significant.	USA

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Bjornestad A, Cuthbertson, C & Hendriks, J. (2021). An analysis of suicide risk factors among farmers in midwestern United States. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 18(7).	<p>The purpose of the study was to examine factors associated with suicide risk through the use of standardized instruments measuring psychological (depression, anxiety), social (social support), and contextual factors</p> <p>farmer; rancher; mental health; suicide; anxiety; depression; self-blame coping; social support; farm stress</p>	<p>A questionnaire was completed by 600 farmers in the Midwestern United States. A multiple linear regression model was used to analyze associations with suicide risk (SBQ-R), including depression (PHQ-9), anxiety (GAD-7), Brief COPE subscales (BC), social support (MSPSS), and select demographic and farming characteristics</p>	<p>Farmer, mental health, anxiety, depression, ; self-blame coping; social support; farm stress</p>	<p>Suicide</p>	<p>The only variable that emerged as having a significant relationship with the natural log-transformed suicide risk score was coping through self-blame. While suicidality is often considered the outcome of mental illness, our findings do not suggest that suicide risk among farmers is related to mental illness, and a further examination of self-blame as a coping strategy is warranted</p>	<p>USA</p>
Bondy, M & Cole, DC. (2020). Striving for Balance and Resilience: Ontario Farmers' Perceptions of Mental Health. <i>Canadian Journal of Community Mental Health</i> . 39(1): 101-118.	<p>How do farmers in Southwestern Ontario understand their stress and mental health? And in what ways do these interact with their farm and rural community(ies)?</p> <p>Determinants of health, farmers, health promotion, occupational health, psychosocial risks, qualitative study, resilience, stress</p>	<p>Qualitative study with interviews (n=16 farmers) and thematic content analysis</p> <p>Snöbollssampling, intervjuer – med eller utan partner (n=16)</p>	<p>Stressfaktorer, frihet, work-life balance, connection to land, självhjälp-hjälpen från community-professional help (=ordningsföljd som hjälp söktes), resilience</p>	<p>Stress and mental health</p>	<p>Farmers believed their health was fundamental to their farms' viability and they approached challenges to their health and mental health similarly to how they would approach challenges to their farm. Health was a balancing act amidst stressors; good stress challenging them, and bad stress occasionally overwhelming them. Poor mental health was a barrier, while good mental health was essential for resilience.</p>	<p>USA</p>

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Breustedt G, Glauben T. (2007). Driving forces behind exiting from farming in Western Europe. Journal of agricultural Economics; 58(1):115-127.	We examine the empirical impact of farm and family characteristics, as well as labour market variables, on the development of net farm exit rates in 110 regions within the European Union between 1993 and 1997.	Quantitative study using regional data for 110 regions in Western Europe and statistical analyses.	Farm size, standardised gross margin, crops share of crop and vegetable farms, animals share of livestock farms, subsidies per farm, price index, share of farm operators working more than 50% of their time off-farm, age share of farm operators aged 44 or older, family members working on the farm, land owned by the farm operator, Gross Domestic Product, unemployment rate, population density.	Exit from farming	Exits from farming are strongly influenced by farm characteristics and policy conditions. In particular, exit rates are higher in regions with smaller farms and are closely related to production structures.	Western Europe

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Brew, B., Inder, K., Allen, J., Thomas, M., & Kelly, B. (2016). The health and wellbeing of Australian farmers: a longitudinal cohort study. BMC Public Health, 16(1): 1-11.	<p>The objective of this study was to determine whether farming in Australia is associated with poorer wellbeing, physical and mental health, and less health service use.</p> <p>Farmers, Mental health, Wellbeing, Rural, Epidemiology</p>	The Australian Rural Mental Health Study, a longitudinal cohort study was analysed over four time points comparing farmers with non-farming workers (n = 1184 at baseline).	Remoteness, financial hardship, drought, adverse events, chronic illness, visit GP	Health & wellbeing	<p>Farmers who lived remotely reported worse mental health and wellbeing than remote non-farm workers regardless of financial hardship, rural specific factors eg drought worry, or recent adverse events. All farmers were no different to non-farming workers on physical health aspects except for chronic illnesses, where they reported fewer illnesses. All farmers were half as likely to visit a general practitioner (GP) or a mental health professional in the last 12 months as compared to non-farm workers regardless of location. Rural workers felt that they preferred to manage themselves rather than access help for physical health needs (50 %) or mental health needs (75 %) and there was little difference between farmers and non-farm workers in reasons for not seeking help</p>	Australien

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Brigance, C, Mas, FS, Sanchez, V, & Handal, AJ. (2018). The Mental Health of the Organic Farmer: Psychosocial and Contextual Actors. <i>Workplace Health & Safety</i> , 66(12): 606-616.	<p>To explore the psychosocial and contextual factors that may relate to mental health of the organic farmer</p> <p>Organic farming, sustainable agriculture, mental health, protective factors, risk factors</p>	<p>Interviews were conducted with 10 farm producers and 20 farm workers</p> <p>Traskriberade intervjuer lades in i NVivo</p> <p>Data were examined for predetermined, emerging, and deviant categories and themes</p>	Farming as an occupation, benefits of being connected to the land, feelings of social and environmental responsibility, engagement in social activities, social capital	Mental health	The findings indicated that respondents recognized mental health as influential in the workplace and the future of organic practices (e.g., the mental, financial, physical stress). Some of the risk factors mentioned by participants reflected those experienced by conventional, nonorganic farmers. Participants also reported contentment with farming as an occupation, the benefits of being connected to the land, feelings of social and environmental responsibility, and engagement in social activities that may promote human and social capital. These feelings and activities ultimately benefit the farmer, contribute to social cohesion, and may have positive implications for mental health.	USA

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Browning, SR., Westneat, SC., & McKnight, RH. (2008). Suicides among farmers in three southeastern states, 1990-1998. <i>J Agric Saf Health</i> , 14(4): 461-472.	The purpose of this study is to describe the epidemiology of farmer suicides in three southeastern states (Kentucky, North Carolina, and South Carolina) during the nine-year period 1990-1998. Agriculture, Farmers, Suicide mortality.	Electronic death certificate data were obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics. Over the nine-year period, there were 590 deaths related to suicide	Age, white male farmers	Själv mord	The results of this study confirm the increased rate of suicide mortality among white male farmers in comparison to the total white male population in these three southern states. ... The increased rate of suicide was significantly elevated among farmers age 25-34 years and among those age 75-84 and age 85 years and older in comparison to the total white male population.	USA
Brumby, S, Chandrasekara, A, Kremer, P, Torres, S, McCoombe, S & Lewandowski, P. (2013). The effect of physical activity on psychological distress, cortisol and obesity: results of the farming fit intervention program. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 13.	This paper assesses the effects of increasing physical activity on obesity, health behaviors and mental health in Victorian farming men and women Obesity, cortisol, mental health, rural, farmer	Six month quasi-experimental (convenience sample) longitudinal design control-intervention study. Men: n=43 Women: n=29	Fysisk aktivitet, övervikt, hälsobeteende, cortisol	Psykisk hälsa	The intervention group showed significant reductions in body weight and waist circumference. Results indicated that following the six month exercise program... kg lighter, reduced waist circumference, BMI reduction	Australien

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Brumby, S, Chandrasekara, A, McCoombe, S, Torres, S, Kremer, P & Lewandowski, P. (2011). Reducing psychological distress and obesity in Australian farmers by promoting physical activity. BMC Public Health, 11.	This paper describes the design of the Farming Fit study that aims to identify the effect of physical activity on psychological distress, obesity and health behaviours such as diet patterns and smoking in farm men and women. Inga keywords	quasi-experimental (convenience sample) longitudinal design control-intervention study	Fysisk aktivitet, övertvikt, impaired glucose tolerance, hypertension, dyslipidaemia	Ångest (psychological distress)	Rural populations face poor outcomes in mental health and associated co-morbidities of obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular disease. Farming populations are a subset of this group that face additional challenges due to the tyranny of distance, access to health services, stigma associated with mental health issues and the distance-decay effect	Australien
Bryant, I., & Garnham, B. (2013). Beyond discourses of drought: The micro-politics of the wine industry and farmer distress. Journal of Rural Studies, 32: 1-9.	This paper considers how the state and corporate agriculture constrain autonomy, economic conditions and ability of farmers to continue to farm thereby creating distress Farmer suicide, political economy, neoliberalism, wine industry	In-depth interviews The sample size was 30 of which ten were couples (5 couples interviewed separately) Data analyzed through descriptive and thematic stages	Political economy, micro-politics of wine industry, autonomy constraints due to state and corporate agriculture's influence, economic conditions	Suicide	The paper argues that farmer's suicides are rendered political and warrant interventions which go beyond the individual and beyond the external and almost insurmountable conditions of drought and climate change	Australien

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Bryant, L. & Garnham, B. (2014). Economies, ethics and emotions: Farmer distress within the moral economy of agribusiness. Journal of Rural Studies, 34: 304-312.	<p>Insights derived from critical consideration of the operation of a moral economy in relation to farmer distress</p> <p>Farmer distress, ethics, emotion, moral economy, political economy, agribusiness</p>	<p>This paper employs an interpretative phenomenological analysis in combination with social theory</p> <p>Case study The sample size was 30 of which ten were couples (5 couples interviewed separately)</p>	Farmer distress, ethics, emotion, relations, economic activity, social and political responses	Suicide	Emotional distress arises from ethical breaches within social and economic relations between farmers, corporations, and the state. In doing so, it brings the ethical and emotional dimensions of economic activity to the fore and thus calls for the problematization of social and political responses to farmer distress and suicide prevention.	USA
Bryant L, Garnham B. (2015). The fallen hero: masculinity, shame and farmer suicide in Australia. Gender, Place & Culture;22(1): 67-82.	<p>To illuminate and explore complex connections between subjectivity, moral worth and affect in relation to understanding farmer suicide, this article draws on theory and literature on agrarian discourses of masculine subjectivity and shame to analyze empirical data from interviews with farmers during times of environmental, social and economic crisis.</p> <p>Masculinity; rurality; suicide; farmer; shame</p>	Secondary analysis of data from two qualitative studies (n=24 male farmers and 30 farmers) and a theoretical analysis (masculinity, pride and shame during social and economic crises)		Identity	The notion of the 'fallen hero' captures a discursive shift of a masculinity 'undone', a regress from the powerful position of masculine subjectivity imbued with pride to one of shame that is of central importance to understanding how suicide emerges as a possibility for farmers.	Australien

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Bryant L, Garnham B. (2018). Farming exit and ascriptions of blame. The ordinary ethics of farming communities. <i>Journal of Rural Studies</i> , 62: 62-67.	To examine farmer community narratives about farmers who had taken exit packages. Rural community Farmer distress Exit packages Blame Ordinary ethics	Qualitative method with interviews (n=20) analysed with descriptive and hermeneutic analysis.	Exit from farming	Blame	This paper demonstrates that judgements of blame in relation to exit packages are situated within ordinary ethics about the character and standing of farmers, their decision-making, skills, practices and their obligations to community. The narratives that emerged during the interviews with farmers told of emotions of resentment connected to the ascription of blame and perceived injury which may enact processes of social exclusion and reduce social standing.	Australia
Cuthbertson, C, Brennan, A, Shutske, J, Zierl, L, Bjornestad, A, Macy, K, . . . Skidmore, M. (2020). Developing and Implementing Farm Stress Training to Address Agricultural Producer Mental Health. <i>Health Promot Pract</i> , 1524839920931849.	This article describes the development of a training program for agribusiness professionals from the US Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency who work with producers, as they regularly interact with producers and thus are in a position to readily offer helpful mental health resources. Mental health, health literacy, rural health, training	An interdisciplinary, interagency group of mental health specialists, university faculty, cooperative extension educators, and FSA staff created the Farm Stress Training (FST) program. 500 of FSA's staff participated in training (n=500)	Training program to handle stress	Stress	This program created success through improving FSA staff knowledge and confidence about producer stress issues. The program is also successful through its use of an online training platform to ensure sustainability over time.	USA

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Cuthbertson, C, Eschbach, C & Shelle, G. (2021). Addressing Farm Stress through Extension Mental Health Literacy Programs. Journal of Agromedicine, 1-8.	<p>This article describes the expansion of such programs (agricultural education programs) to include mental health education for farmers and agricultural stakeholders in Michigan</p> <p>Cooperative extension; farmers; mental health literacy; mental health; suicide</p>	<p>Two MHFA sessions focusing on rural communities were piloted as part of this process. MHFA is an 8-hour, evidence-based curriculum for participants to learn signs and symptoms of emerging mental health issues, how to connect them to appropriate professional services, and a five-step process for communication with people experiencing a mental health problem or crisis.</p> <p>MSU Extension first created Communicating with Farmers under Stress (CFS) with the goals of improving knowledge of stress within agricultural communities and how to connect agricultural producers to resources within and beyond agriculture.</p> <p>The first CFS program was offered in spring 2016.</p>	Agricultural education programs to handle stress	Stress	Evaluations from the MSU Extension CFS program demonstrate it is effective in improving knowledge about farm stress and mental health as well as communication skills to talk with distressed farmers and help someone access resources. Evaluations also showed that changes in knowledge and behavior were sustained over time, including comfort handling a situation with someone in distress, knowledge of useful resources, and sharing resources with others.	USA

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Demos, K., Sazakli, E., Jelastopulu, E., Charokopos, N., Ellul, J., & Leotsinidis, M. (2013). Does farming have an effect on health status? A comparison study in west Greece. Int J Environ Res Public Health, 10(3): 776-792.	In this cross-sectional study, certain clinical and neurobehavioral health outcomes were compared between farmers and non-farmers living in the same rural area. farming; health impairments; haematological and biochemical alterations; neurobehavioral tests; hypertension	Farmers (328) and non-farmers (347), matched per age and sex, were selected randomly in an agricultural area in West Greece. Both groups underwent haematological and biochemical examinations and were administered two neurobehavioral tests, namely the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) and the Montgomery-Åsberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS). Sociodemographic, personal medical, nutritional and lifestyle data were recorded.	farming; health impairments; haematological and biochemical alterations; neurobehavioral tests; hypertension	Health status	According to personal statements, farmers suffered from hypertension, cardiovascular, orthopaedic and ENT problems in higher frequency. Haematocrit, haemoglobin and serum cholinesterase's activity were found to be lower among farmers. Lower prevalence of hypertension and better performances on MMSE and MADRS tests were recorded in young farmers in relation to young non-farmers, while these findings were reversed in OPEN ACCESS Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health 2013, 10 777 older ages. Odds Ratios were calculated through multivariate logistic regression models.	Grekland

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Edwards, B, Gray, M & Hunter, B. (2015). The Impact of Drought on Mental Health in Rural and Regional Australia. Social Indicators Research, 121(1): 177-194.	The impact of drought on mental health Drought, rural and regional, agriculture, mental health	Data from the 2007 Rural and Regional Family Survey 8 000 persons Stratified random survey Interviews were conducted using computer-assisted telephone interviewing Logistic regression and ordinary least squares	Drought, climate change	Mental health	Farmers who reported that the drought had eliminated or reduced their farm's productivity to the lowest point ever had significantly higher rates of mental health problems and lower mental health wellbeing scores than those who did not report they were in drought or reported that the drought had little or no effect. The findings are notable given that recent climate change scenarios suggest that the frequency and severity of drought will increase in many countries.	Australien
Elkind, PD. (2007). Perceptions of risk, stressors, and locus of control influence intentions to practice safety behaviors in agriculture. Journal of Agromedicine, 12(4): 7-25.	This article argues that a combination of factors including risk perceptions, locus of control, and chronic stress influences farmers' intentions to behave safely Behavioral intention, farm safety, locus of control, risk perception, stress	Litteraturöversikt results of 16 empirical research projects are superimposed upon an extensive literature review. ... Analyses include data collected from 3165 respondents via survey questionnaires, couple and key informant interviews, quasi-experimental evaluation instruments, and focus group dialogue	Risk, stressors, locus of control, chronic stress	Safety behavior	The results suggest that information alone will not affect behavior. Only when chronic stressors from occupational and structural processes are alleviated and coping mechanisms introduced, the political economy of farming improves, and farm populations perceive that they are in control of their work environment will meaningful reduction in agricultural injuries and agricultural-related disease be possible.	USA

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Ellis, NR & Albrecht, GA. (2017). Climate change threats to family farmers' sense of place and mental wellbeing: A case study from the Western Australian Wheatbelt. <i>Social Science & Medicine</i> , 175: 161-168.	<p>The aim of the research was to examine climate change as a mental health stressor amongst Australian family farmers, and to extend the application of place-related understandings of mental health and wellbeing to a non-indigenous and relatively affluent population</p> <p>Climate change, sense of place, solastalgia, farmers, agriculture, western Australia, place attachment, place identity</p>	A qualitative case study with interviews (n=22) farmers and 15 various agricultural and mental health key informants) and thematic analysis.	Climate change, sense of place, solastalgia ¹ , worries about weather, undermined self-identity, place-based distress	Mental health stressors	The research findings reveal that recently observed patterns of climate change have exacerbated farmers' worries about the weather, undermined notions of self-identity, and contributed to cumulative and chronic forms of place-based distress, culminating in heightened perceived risk of depression and suicide.	Australien

¹ Det lidande och den längtan som människor känner när deras omgivning förändras på ett sätt som de uppfattar som förstörelse.

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Fennell, KM, Jarrett, CE, Kettler, LJ, Dollman, J & Turnbull, DA. (2016). "Watching the bank balance build up then blow away and the rain clouds do the same": A thematic analysis of South Australian farmers' sources of stress during drought. Journal of Rural Studies, 46: 102-110	Investigate causes of farmers' stress during drought Agriculture, drought, farm, mental health, rural, stress	309 drought-affected farmers and their spouses, mainly from sheep, cattle and/or grain properties completed a questionnaire Thematic analysis	Drought, financial pressure, uncertainty about the future (=viktigast)	Stress	Most (73,1%) of the sources of stress reported were farm-related. ..drought, financial pressure and uncertainty about the future... poor crop yields, unsatisfactory conditions for livestock, overwhelming workloads... rising input costs, family involvement in the farming business, pressure to take part in community work, lack of understanding of farming from 'outsiders... machinery breakdowns... illness, death of loved ones	Australien
Firth, HM., Williams, SM., Herbison, GP & McGee, RO. (2007). Stress in New Zealand farmers. Stress and Health, 23(1): 51-58.	This study reports on sources of stress among New Zealand farmers, examining stressors, health and coping, and the psychometric properties of the stressor scale developed by Deary et al (1997) Stress, environment, farmers, agricultural	Random sample of New Zealand farms (n=1208) Questionnaire Means and standard deviations LISREL	Age, separated, divorced, deer farmer, not making a profit, supervising staff (=viktigast)	Stress	There were differences between men and women regarding stress experienced... Age, being separated or divorced, being a deer farmer, the farm not making a profit in the last year, and supervising staff were independently associated with higher stress... staffing and health and safety, and financial and community support	Nya Zealand

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Fuller, JD., Kelly, B, Law, S, Pollard, G & Fragar, L. (2009). Service network analysis for agricultural mental health. <i>Bmc Health Services Research</i> , 9.	Based on earlier work that established the "front line" human service contact of agricultural support agencies, the aim of the study was to describe the mental health service links between these agencies and local health and human services Inga keywords	A network survey of mental health related links between agricultural support, health and other human services in four drought declared shires in comparable districts in rural New South Wales, Australia. Mental health links covered information exchange, referral recommendations and program development. (n=87)	Mental health service links between agencies and local health and human services	Mental health	The highest mean number of interagency links concerned information exchange and the frequency of these links between sectors was monthly to three monthly. The effectiveness of agricultural support and health sector links were rated as less effective by the agricultural support sector than by the health sector ($p < .05$). The most highly linked across all areas of activity were Rural Financial Counsellors, the Department of Primary Industry Drought Support Workers and Community Health Centres.	Australien
Garnefski, N, Baan, N & Kraaij, V. (2005). Psychological distress and cognitive emotion regulation strategies among farmers who fell victim to the foot-and-mouth crisis. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 38(6): 1317-1327.	This study focused on the relationship between the use of specific cognitive emotion regulation strategies and psychological distress Cognitive-coping, depression, anxiety, intrusion, avoidance, foot-and-moth crisis	The Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire used on 288 farmers Pearson correlations, multiple regression analyses and structural equation modelling	Psychological distress, self-blame, other-blame, rumination, planning Positive refocusing, positive appraisal	Depression	Positive relationships were found between psychological distress and self-blame, other-blame, rumination and planning. Negative relationships were found between psychological distress and positive refocusing and positive appraisal. The results suggest that cognitive emotion regulation strategies may be a useful target for intervention.	Nederländerna

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Greenhill, J, King, D, Lane, A & MacDougall, C. (2009). Understanding resilience in South Australian farm families. Rural Society, 19(4): 318-325.	This research asks the questions, 'what helps them to "get by"?' and 'does this mean that they are resilient?' Rural mental health, Resilience, Farm family, Drought	This research uses a mixed method design. The initial The first stage involved semi-structured, in-depth, face-to-face interviews with 80 farm families (farmers and/or their spouses) in four regions in South Australia. The second phase is yet to be completed and involves focus groups with key stakeholders and a 12-month follow-up telephone interviews with participants to obtain longitudinal data	Rural mental health, Farm family, Drought	Resilience	The main findings from the interviews conducted in the current study reinforce the idea that resilience is a complex process and needs to be understood in the context of wider social and economic systems. Eight themes influenced the process of resilience, including the way work was constructed, the negotiation of gender relations and community involvement.	Australien
Greig, B, Nuthall, P & Old, K. (2020). An Analysis of Farmers' Human Characteristics as Drivers of Their Anxiety. Journal of Agromedicine, 25(1): 135-146.	Assess the parameters of farmer anxiety Anxiety creating variables, anxiety impacts, coping mechanisms, farmer anxiety, quantifying anxiety, reducing anxiety	A random sample of New Zealand farmers was used to obtain their ratings on their anxiety. Regression models were used to quantify the relationships 415 useable responses	Farmer personality, objective set, belief in their ability to control outcomes, education and age.	Anxiety	Specific farmer personal characteristics were shown to be highly related to anxiety. These included a farmer's personality, objective set, belief in their ability to control outcomes, as well as education and age.	Nya Zealand

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Hagen, B.N M., Albright, A., Sergeant, J., Winder, CB., Harper, SL., O'Sullivan, TL., & Jones-Bitton, A. (2019). Research trends in farmers' mental health: A scoping review of mental health outcomes and interventions among farming populations worldwide. PLoS ONE, 14(12).	<p>The objectives of this scoping review were to: provide a descriptive analysis of the literature pertaining to mental health outcomes in farming populations; describe the international scope of the research; and highlight published mental health services and interventions that have been evaluated.</p> <p>Inga keywords</p>	Litteraturoversikt (n=341)	Farmers, interventions, populations worldwide	Mental health	<p>The most frequently measured outcomes were stress (41.9%), suicide (33.1%), and depression (32.6%). Over 70% of studies that examined stress described using quantitative research methods, most predominantly, cross-sectional designs (42.7%). Approximately 64% of studies that measured suicide reported using a quantitative approach; the largest proportion of included suicide studies (33.6%) described using cohort designs. Approximately 84% of studies that measured depression described using quantitative approaches; sixty percent of these studies reported using a cross-sectional study design. Twenty included studies described a mental health service or intervention (5.9%).</p>	Flera länder

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Hagen, BNM, Sawatzky, A, Harper, SL, O'Sullivan, TL & Jones-Bitton, A. (2021). What Impacts Perceived Stress among Canadian Farmers? A Mixed-Methods Analysis. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 18(14).	Identify and explore factors associated with perceived stress among Canadian farmers Stress, farmers, mental health, agriculture, mixed methods	Cross-sectional mixed method design, survey (n=1132), multivariable linear regression, interviews (n=75), thematic analysis	Financial stress, woman gender, pig farming, perceived lack of support from family and industry, depression and anxiety (as part of an interaction), unique, demands and challenges put on women Resilience	Perceived stress	Financial stress, woman gender, pig farming, perceived lack of support from family and industry were positively associated with higher perceived stress scores, as were depression and anxiety. Resilience had a small negative association with perceived stress. Results from the qualitative analysis showed that the uncertainty around financial stress increased perceived stress. Women farmers described the unique demands and challenges they face that contributed to their overall stress.	Kanada
Hammersley et al., 2021 "That's Me I am the Farmer of the Land": Exploring Identities, Masculinities, and Health Among Male Farmers' in Ireland. American Journal of Men's Health 2021: 15 (4)	This qualitative study explored the challenges and stressors facing farmers in Ireland and how changes in farming governance have impacted farmers' identities, masculinities and health. Farmers' health, farming masculinity, farming governance, farmer stress	Qualitative method with focus groups, analysed with thematic content analysis	The challenges and stressors facing farmers in Ireland	Farmers' identities, masculinities and health	The analysis identified three broad themes. "Wrestling with challenges to autonomy and control within farming", "Farming masculinities and health", "Isolation and the demise of rural communities"	Ireland

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Han, G, Schoolman, ED, Arbuckle, JG., & Morton, LW. (2021) Weather, Values, Capacity and Concern: Toward a Social-Cognitive Model of Specialty Crop Farmers' Perceptions of Climate Change Risk. Environment and Behavior.	Explores farmers' perceptions of climate change risks Climate change, risk perception, mental models, specialty crop farmers, SEM	2017 survey of specialty crop growers... administered by the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service Structural equation modeling (n=881), including confirmatory factor analysis, and maximum likelihood robust estimation.	Degree of capability, degree of preparedness, recent extreme weather, risk perceptions, values	Concern about climate risks	Results show that specialty crop farmers exhibit an overall moderate concern about climatic risks. The more capable and prepared farmers feel themselves to be, the less concerned they are about climate change. Farmers who have recently experienced more extreme weather events perceive climate change to present greater risks ... farmers' risk perceptions are also shaped by attitudes toward human exemptionalism and productivism values.	USA

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Hanigan, IC., Butler, CD., Kokic, PN & Hutchinson, MF. (2012). Suicide and drought in New South Wales, Australia, 1970-2007. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 109(35): 13950-13955.	There is concern in Australia that droughts substantially increase the incidence of suicide in rural populations, particularly among male farmers and their families. We investigated this possibility for the state of New South Wales (NSW) self-harm, depression, rainfall, weather	We investigated this possibility for the state of New South Wales (NSW), Australia between 1970 and 2007, analyzing data on suicides with a previously established climatic drought index.	Drought, suicide risk, self-harm, depression	Suicide	Using a generalized additive model that controlled for season, region, and long-term suicide trends, we found an increased relative risk of suicide of 15% (95% confidence interval, 8%–22%) for rural males aged 30–49 y when the drought index rose from the first quartile to the third quartile. In contrast, the risk of suicide for rural females aged >30 y declined with increased values of the drought index. We also observed an increased risk of suicide in spring and early summer. In addition there was a smaller association during unusually warm months at any time of year.	Australien
Hanigan, IC, Schirmer, J & Niyonsenga, T. (2018). Drought and Distress in Southeastern Australia. Ecohealth, 15(3): 642-655.	Investigate the associations between drought and distress Drought, rainfall, climate, distress, mental health	Survey, the Kessler 10 (K10) Psychological Distress Index + demographic and general health data collected Multivariable regression models (n=5312)	Drought, rainfall, climate	Distress, mental health	Our results suggest that supporting younger women may be particularly important, and understanding ways older Australian rural women cope may enable us to build adaptive capacity and resilience.	Australien

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Heo, W, Lee, JM & Park, N. (2020). Financial-related psychological factors affect life satisfaction of farmers. Journal of Rural Studies, 80: 185-194.	<p>Investigates how financial stress, financial risk tolerance, locus of control, and financial self-efficacy are associated with the life satisfaction of farmers</p> <p>Life satisfaction, farmer, financial stress, locus of control, seemingly unrelated estimation</p>	<p>Two-year survey data, online</p> <p>Multiple ordinary least square (OLS) regression analyses, and seemingly unrelated estimation (SUE) technique (n=1044)</p>	Financial stress, locus of control, seemingly unrelated estimation, age, education, gender	Life satisfaction	Our findings showed that: (a) financial stress decreases the life satisfaction, but farmers show lower marginal effect than the non-farmers. (b) locus of control increases the life satisfaction, but the farmers show smaller marginal effect than non-farmers, and (c) demographic factors show different marginal effects among non-farmers and farmers (i.e., age, education, gender). Overall, identification of themselves as a farmer eased the negative relationship between financial stress and life satisfaction but reduced the positive relationship between locus of control and life satisfaction.	USA
Hossain, D, Eley, R, Coutts, J & Gorman, D. (2008). Mental health of farmers in Southern Queensland: Issues and support. Australian Journal of Rural Health, 16(6): 343-348	<p>To inform the development of an initiative designed to support the mental well-being of farmers in Queensland</p> <p>Farmer, field officer, mental health, Queensland, training</p>	Qualitative method with focus groups (n=23).	Increasing isolation, ongoing drought, increased government regulations, widening the schism between urban and rural Australians	Mental health	Key areas identified to contribute to the decline in mental health of farmers were: increasing isolation in its varying forms, the ongoing drought, increased government regulations and widening of the schism between urban and rural Australians...	Australien

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Hossain, D, Gorman, D, Eley, R & Coutts, J. (2010). Value of Mental Health First Aid training of Advisory and Extension Agents in supporting farmers in rural Queensland. <i>Rural and Remote Health</i> , 10(4).	The specific research objectives were to describe the views of : 1. The AEAs in terms of usefulness of the course materials and the benefit of interacting with clients exhibiting signs of mental health problems. 2. The AEAs' supervisors and other rural stakeholders in the light of their direct experience with this course. attitudes, capacity building, confidence, farmers, knowledge, mental health, symptom	Thirty-two (n=32) Advisory and Extension Agents (AEAs) attended a training course held in 2007 and 2008 in Queensland, Australia. A year after the training, data was collected to determine its value. Interviews were conducted with course participants and their supervisors and focus groups were held with stakeholders (farmers, agency staff and health professionals)	Mental health first aid training, support to farmers	Psykisk hälsa	The findings show that Mental Health First Aid training improved the participants' confidence level and their knowledge of mental health issues and increased their empathy toward persons with mental health problems. Furthermore, providing training on mental health issues to AEAs was perceived by stakeholders to be beneficial to both farmers and AEAs.	Australien
Hounsoms B, Edwards RT, Hounsoms N, Edwards-Jones G. (2012). Psychological morbidity of farmers and non-farming population: Results from a UK survey. <i>Community Mental health</i> ;48: 503-510.	The primary aim of the study was to compare the psychological morbidity of farmers and their spouses to the non-farming population. Farmer health, GHQ-12, rural health, mental health, Wales	A quantitative study (n=784) with three surveys and statistical analyses.		A quantitative study (n=784) with three surveys and statistical analyses.	General health for farmers and their partners/spouses were significantly lower ($P < 0.001$) than those for the non-farming population, indicating higher psychological morbidity among farmer families. Approximately 35% of farmers had scores 12 and higher (recommended cut-off for psychiatric disorders), compared to 27% of non-farmers.	United Kingdom

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Jones-Bitton, A., Best, C., MacTavish, J., Fleming, S., & Hoy, S. (2020). Stress, anxiety, depression, and resilience in Canadian farmers. <i>Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology</i> , 55(2): 229-236.	To estimate the prevalence of stress, anxiety, depression, and resilience amongst Canadian farmers Stress, Anxiety, Depression, Resilience, Farmers, Canada	An online cross-sectional survey using validated psychometric scales [Perceived Stress Scale (PSS), Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, Connor–Davidson Resilience Scale] conducted with farmers in Canada between September 2015 and February 2016. (n=1132)	Resilience, farmers	Stress, anxiety & depression	The average PSS score was 18.9. Approximately 57% and 33% of participants were classified as possible and probable cases for anxiety, respectively; the respective proportions for depression were 34% and 15%. The average resilience score was 71.1. Scores for stress, anxiety, and depression were higher, and resilience lower, than reported normative data. Females scored less favorably on all mental health outcomes studied, highlighting important gender disparities	Kanada

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Jones-Bitton, A., Hagen, B., Fleming, SJ & Hoy, S. (2019). Farmer Burnout in Canada. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 16(24).	<p>The specific objectives were to measure the three components of burnout (exhaustion, cynicism, and professional efficacy), and to explore potential associated risk factors, as well as to determine the prevalence of the different burnout profiles (engaged, ineffective, overextended, disengaged, and burnout).</p> <p>agriculture; burnout; cynicism; exhaustion; farmers; professional efficacy</p>	This cross-sectional study used an online survey administered between September 2015 and February 2016 to investigate burnout (as measured by the Maslach Burnout Inventory–General Survey (MBI–GS)) amongst farmers in Canada. (n=1075)	cynicism; exhaustion; farmers; professional efficacy	Burnout	Scores for exhaustion, cynicism, and professional efficacy were all higher than international norms. While 43% of participants were classified as engaged, 44% were classified in the ineffective, overextended, or disengaged profiles (i.e., intermediate profiles on the engagement – burnout continuum), and 12% were classified in the burnout profile. Risk factor results highlighted the positive effects of farmer support from spouse/romantic partner, friends, and industry.	Kanada
Judd F, Jackson H, Fraser C, Murray G, Robins G, Komiti A. (2006). Understanding suicide in Australian farmers. Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol; 41: 1-10.	<p>The aims of this study were to investigate the rate of mental health problems amongst farmers compared with non-farmer rural residents and to investigate what additional factors might contribute to an increased risk of suicide amongst farmers.</p> <p>Farmer, mental health problems, suicide, personality, attitudes</p>	A mixed method study with a survey (n=371 farmers, n=380 non-farming rural residents) and interviews with farmers (n=32). Data was analysed with statistical analyses and qualitative analysis.		Mental health problems	Farmers do not experience higher rates of mental health problems than do non-farmer rural residents. In the qualitative study, participants indicated that farming is an environment in which individuals experienced a range of stressors but have limited capacity to acknowledge or	Australia

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Kallioniemi, MK., Kaseva, J., Kolstrup, CL., Simola, A & Kymalainen, HR. (2018). Job Resources and Work Engagement among Finnish Dairy Farmers. <i>Journal of Agromedicine</i> , 23(3): 249-261.	<p>The aims of this study were to examine job resources, work engagement and Finnish dairy farmers' preferences concerning methods to enhance overall well-being while working on farms.</p> <p>Agriculture, dairy farm, job resource, well-being, work engagement,</p>	A postal survey yielded 265 completed questionnaires from 188 dairy farms. The sample was assessed as representative of Finnish dairy farmers . Exploratory factor analysis and a linear mixed model were utilized during the data analyzing process.	The variables lowering work engagement were stressors related to the workload and problems with health.	Elevated work engagement was associated with the factors <i>work with farm animals</i> and <i>family</i> . The most important resource variables were "child or children," "own family," and "animal health." Female dairy farmers considered resource variables related to the family, love, and work with cattle as significantly more important than male dairy farmers. Male dairy farmers experienced higher work engagement and, concerning the dimensions, especially higher dedication and absorption than male respondents in a reference sample of workers in difference occupations.	The results indicate that the family, working with cattle, healthy farm animals, a reasonable workload, and a sustainable farm economy have the capacity to create positive impacts on well-being among dairy farmers. Well-being on farms is a part of sustainable food production.	Finland

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Kallioniemi, MK, Simola, A, Kaseva, J & Kymalainen, HR. (2016). Stress and Burnout Among Finnish Dairy Farmers. Journal of Agromedicine, 21(3): 259-268.	Determine the stressors, prevalence of stress and burnout, and variables associated with these symptoms among Finnish dairy farmers Agriculture, burnout, dairy farm, stress, survey	Postal survey (n=265) Telephone survey among Finnish farm entrepreneurs (n=1182) Correlation analysis, analysis of variance, cross-tabulation Maximum likelihood metod and nonorthogonal (oblique) promax rotation	Workload, health, poor economic situation, loneliness, tie stall barn, not being involved in the milk production record system Positive features of the work, living environment	Stress & burnout	Stressors related to the workload and health were associated with stress and burnout symptoms. ..poor economic situation and loneliness were related to stress. Burnout correlated with a tie stall barn type and with a farm not being involved in the milk production record system. Factors protecting against burnout included positive features of the work and living environment.	Finland

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Kallioniemi, MK, Simola, AJ, Kymäläinen, H R, Vesala, HT & Louhelainen, JK. (2008). Stress among Finnish farm entrepreneurs. Ann Agric Environ Med, 15(2): 243-249.	<p>1st aim: Examine the prevalence of stress among Finnish full-time farm entrepreneurs in 2004 and to compare the results with those for the general working population in 2003</p> <p>2nd aim: to analyze which factors were associated with the prevalence of stress</p> <p>Agriculture, entrepreneurship, stress, associations, mental health</p>	<p>A stratified random sample of farm entrepreneurs gathered from the farm register was surveyed using computer-assisted telephone interviews (n=2118)</p> <p>A binary logistic regression model was used</p>	Social family relationships, mental support, strenuousness of agricultural work, illness, low estimation of own working ability, economic problems, important to maintain social relationships	Stress	The most common factors associated with farmers' stress were problems in social family relationships and mental support. Physical factors such as the strenuousness of agricultural work, illness and a low estimation of their own working ability, were also related to stress... economic problems. Health and extension services should pay special attention to encouraging farm entrepreneurs to maintain their social relationships. The relatively low level of stress observed may indicate that those who have continued within the agricultural sector have the psychological capacity to deal with stressful situations.	Finland

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Kanamori, M., Hanazato, M., Kondo, K., Stickle, A., & Kondo, N. (2021). Neighborhood farm density, types of agriculture, and depressive symptoms among older farmers: a cross-sectional study. BMC Public Health, 21(1): 440.	To clarify the cross-level interaction on depressive symptoms between farm density at the neighborhood level by type of agriculture and the longest occupation of individuals (farmer or non-farmer) Farm density, Depression, Farmer, Neighborhood, Japan, Older adults, Animal husbandry, Crop, Agriculture, Health effect	Quantitative study (n=147549) with a survey and statistical analyses.	Farm density, living situation	Depressive symptoms	The prevalence of depressive symptoms was higher among individuals who was a farmer compared to non-farmer. Among farmers of both genders, those who were residing in neighborhoods where the farm density was low had a higher prevalence of depressive symptoms, regardless of the type of agriculture.	Japan
Kavalidou, K., McPhedran, S., & De Leo, D. (2015). Farmers' contact with health care services prior to suicide: evidence for the role of general practitioners as an intervention point. Australian Journal of Primary Health, 21(1): 102-105.	A less explored area, however, is the level of contact that Australian farmers and agriculture workers who die by suicide have had with health providers for physical, rather than mental, health conditions. Suicide, farmers, agricultural workers, health providers	Using data from the Queensland Suicide Register, this paper describes levels of contact with health care providers in the 3 months before death by suicide among men in farming and agriculture occupations and other occupations in rural Queensland.		Suicide – contacts with health providers	No significant differences were found in farming and agricultural workers' levels of contact with a general practitioner when compared with other rural men in Queensland.	Australien

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Kearney, GD, Rafferty, AP, Hendricks, LR, Allen, DL, & Tutor-Marcom, R. (2014). A cross-sectional study of stressors among farmers in Eastern North Carolina. N C Med J, 75(6): 384-392.	Identifying stressors among farmers may help health professionals improve health outcomes by developing targeted intervention strategies and services Inga keywords	Over a 4-month period, we conducted a cross-sectional study of 128 farmers in an economically disadvantaged, 29-county region in Eastern North Carolina Telephone interviews Self-reported reactions to potential stressors Percentage distribution of responses for the 28 individual stress factors, leading to three categories, focusing stress levels Bivariate analysis, Pearson chi-square test or Fisher's exact test	Concern about weather, concern over the future of the farm, outsiders not understanding the nature of farming, problem with machinery, market prices for crops/livestock, taxes, health care costs, and not having enough time to spend with family in recreation Working more than 40 hours per week on the farm being a farm manager or a farm worker who does not operate equipment.	Stress	Large proportions of respondents identified the following factors as 'very stressful': concern about weather, concern over the future of the farm, outsiders not understanding the nature of farming, problem with machinery, market prices for crops/livestock, taxes, health care costs, and not having enough time to spend with family in recreation. Experiencing 8 or more factors as 'very stressful' was found to be positively associated with working more than 40 hours per week on the farm and with being a farm manager or a farm worker who does not operate equipment.	USA

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Kennedy, A.; Adams, J; Dwyer, J; Rahman, MA; Brumby, S. (2020). Suicide in Rural Australia: Are Farming-Related Suicides Different? International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 17(6).	This retrospective cohort study compares demographic characteristics and suicide death circumstances of farming- and non-farming-related suicides in rural Victoria with the aim of: (a) exploring the contributing factors to farming-related suicide in Australia's largest agricultural producing state; and (b) examining whether farming-related suicides differ from suicide in rural communities. suicide; mental health; risk factors; farmers ; rural population	This retrospective cohort study...			Farming-related suicide deaths were more likely to: (a) be employed at the time of death (52.6% vs. 37.7%, OR = 1.84, 95% CIs 1.28–2.64); and, (b) have died through use of a firearm (30.1% vs. 8.7%, OR = 4.51, 95% CIs 2.97–6.92). However, farming-related suicides were less likely to (a) have a diagnosed mental illness (36.1% vs. 46.1%, OR=0.66, 95% CIs 0.46–0.96) and, (b) have received mental health support more than six weeks prior to death (39.8% vs. 50.0%, OR = 0.66, 95% CIs 0.46–0.95).	Australia

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Kennedy, A.; Cosgrave, C.; Macdonald, J.; Gunn, K.; Dietrich, T.; Brumby, S. (2021). Translating Co-Design from Face-to-Face to Online: An Australian Primary Producer Project Conducted during COVID-19. <i>Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health</i> 2021, 18: 41-47.	This paper reports on the co-design phase of a project designed to prevent poor mental health for primary producers—specifically, the advantages, challenges and considerations of translating face-to-face co-design methods to an online environment in response to COVID-19 restrictions. online co-design; mental health; primary producer; farmer; fisher; COVID-19; risk prevention	The co-design phase drew upon the existing seven-step co-design framework developed by Trischler and colleagues. Online methods were adopted for all steps of the process. This paper models how this co-design approach can work in an online, primary producer context and details key considerations for future initiatives of this type. The development of online co-design methods is an important additional research method for use not only during a pandemic but also when operating with limited resources or geographic constraints.		Mental health, COVID-19	Results demonstrate the following: (i) co-designing online is possible given adequate preparation, training and resource allocation; (ii) “hard to reach” populations can be engaged using online methods providing there is adequate early-stage relationship building; (iii) co-design quality need not be compromised and may be improved when translating to online; and (iv) saved costs and resources associated with online methods can be realigned towards intervention/service creation, promotion and user engagement.	Australia
Kolstrup, CL, Kallioniemi, M, Lundqvist, P, Kymalainen, HR., Stallones, L, & Brumby, S. (2013). International Perspectives on Psychosocial Working Conditions, Mental Health, and Stress of Dairy Farm Operators. <i>Journal of Agromedicine</i> , 18(3): 244-255.	Reviews the literature on the topics of psychosocial working conditions, mental health, stress, depression, and suicide among dairy farm operators, farm workers, and farm family members in an international perspective	Litteraturstudie In developing this review, a snowballing and saturation approach was adopted with the following databases searched: PubMed, Google Scholar, PsycINFO, Scopus, Ebrary, and Web of Science.	Agriculture, burnout, farmers, mental strain, suicide, global	Psychosocial working conditions, mental health, stress	This paper highlights the commonality of psychosocial and mental issues globally across dairy farmers (traditional and industrial) and highlights the lack of profound systematic studies to address the psychosocial working conditions and mental health of dairy farmers.	Europe, USA, Australia

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Kunde, L, Kolves, K, Kelly, B, Reddy, P & de Leo, D. (2018). "The Masks We Wear": A Qualitative Study of Suicide in Australian Farmers. <i>Journal of Rural Health</i> , 34(3): 254-262.	This study aimed to examine the life and death circumstances of Australian male farmers who died by suicide through verbal reports from their close significant others. Suicide, farmer, verbal reports	Individual semistructured interviews were conducted with 12 relatives of male farmers who had died by suicide in Queensland or New South Wales, Australia (2006-2014). This study followed the COREQ checklist criteria for the reporting of qualitative research.		Suicides	Six interrelated themes were identified: (1) masculinity, (2) uncertainty and lack of control in farming, (3) feelings of failure in relationships and farming, (4) escalating health problems, (5) maladaptive coping, and (6) acquired capability with access to means.	Australia
Kuriger, C. R. (2016). <i>Coping Strategies that New Zealand Dairy Farmers use to combat stress</i> (Thesis, Applied Psychology). University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand.	Aimed to identify coping strategies that New Zealand dairy farmers engage in to eliminate or reduce the effects of stress due to their job Stress, farmers, coping, dairy	Dairy farmers participated in this study by completing an interview and two questionnaires, the Perceived Stress Scale and the Brief COPE.	Stress due to financial pressure, weather, work load, authorities and legislation, farm staff issues.	Coping strategies to reduce the negative consequences of stress	Analysis of the questionnaires found that the participants in this study reported high use of planning, active coping, acceptance, positive reframing, selfdistraction, humour and instrumental support as strategies to cope with stress. The similar results from the questionnaires add support for the themes found in this study.	New Zealand

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
LaBrash, L.F., Pahwa, P, Pickett, W, Hagel, L.M, Snodgrass, PR & Dosman, J.A. (2008). Relationship between sleep loss and economic worry among farmers: a survey of 94 active saskatchewan noncorporate farms. J Agromedicine, 13(3): 149-154.	Examine the association between hours of sleep and worry associated with cash flow shortages and worry associated with debt among a population of farmers and their family members Agriculture, farm, injury, sleep, worry	A self-report mail questionnaire (94 farms = representing 195 individuals) Frequency of daily worry and a logistic regression analysis based on Generalized Estimating Equation Approach	Peak seasons, worries about cash flow, impaired judgement, injury rates	Sleep loss	A large proportion of farmers surveyed suffered severe sleep deprivation during peak seasons, and this sleep loss appeared related to worries about cash flow that were not observed during nonpeak seasons...may be related to impaired judgement...and might also be related to the high injury rates observed in farmers during peak busy seasons.	Canada
Liang, YN, Wang, K, Janssen, B, Casteel, C, Nonnenmann, M & Rohlman, DS. (2021). Examination of Symptoms of Depression among Cooperative Dairy Farmers. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 18(7).	In this study, we examined whether having access to co-op programs and social support affect symptoms of depression among US Midwest farmers. farmers; cooperatives; social support; service and engagement; symptoms of depression	A survey was used to examine whether having access to cooperative programs and social support impacted symptoms of depression among dairy farmers. (n=45) Quantitative study with a survey and statistical analyses	Social support, service and engagement, stressors, cooperative services, , cooperative engagement activities	Depression	Results suggest that social support can potentially reduce symptoms of depression among farmers and having access to cooperative resources can reduce or increase it, depending on the type of program.	USA

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Logstein, B. (2016a). Farm-Related Concerns and Mental Health Status Among Norwegian Farmers. Journal of Agromedicine, 21(4): 316-326.	To analyze the distribution of concerns about farm economy, work time, and mental complaints among Norwegian farmers Farm economy, farm-related concerns, mental health, Norwegian agriculture	Postal survey (n=2967) Structural equation modeling (SEM) was used to explore the associations between farm characteristics, concerns, and mental health	Farm characteristics, concerns, farm economy	Mental health	The level of farm income was more strongly associated with economic concerns and mental health concerns when a major part of total household income resulted from farming. The high workload required in farming combined with off-farm supplemental employment was additionally associated with higher levels of time concerns and mental complaints.	Norway
Logstein, B. (2016b). Predictors of mental complaints among Norwegian male farmers. Occupational Medicine-Oxford, 66(4): 332-337.	To analyze how work demands, sense of independence and number of close friends, and the interaction between independence and work demands predicted mental health among male farmers in Norway Agriculture, independence, mental, occupational stress, psychosocial	Sample consisted of male farmers working 1700h or more on the farm annually (n=926) LISREL structural equation modelling was used to estimate the direct effects and the interactive effect of independence and work demands	Decrease in work demands, strong sense of independence, high number of close friends, occupational stress, psychosocial	Predictors of mental complaints	Decrease in work demands, a strong sense of independence and a high number of close friends predicted lower levels of mental complaints. A strong sense of independence buffered the adverse consequences of work demands on mental health.	Norway

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Lunner-Kolstrup, C., Horndahl, T., & Karttunen, J. P. (2018). Farm operators' experiences of advanced technology and automation in Swedish agriculture: a pilot study. <i>Journal of Agromedicine</i> , 23(3): 215-226.	<p>The overall aim of this pilot study was to investigate how farm operators use and experience working with advanced farm technology and automated (ATA) systems and to identify possibilities and challenges related to ATA.</p> <p>Agriculture, automation, farmer, interview, stress, technology</p>	In this pilot study, semi-structured interviews and transect walks were used to assess farm operators' subjective experiences of working with ATA.		Experiences of advanced technology and automation	Participant operators regarded ATA as beneficial, but also challenging. The farm operators identified several challenges concerning, e.g., non-compatible computerised administrative systems, learning new technology, and the reliability of the ATA. Furthermore, they also identified training and support during installation and start-up, large amount of data and, in the case of dairy farms, frequent alarms generated by AMS and the effect of AMS on daily work and leisure time as challenging. ATA were not identified as obvious stress factors among farm operators except for the nightly AMS alarms and downtime due to breakdowns or malfunctions disrupting typical workflows.	Sweden

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Magnin, L, Chappuis, M, Normand, G, Pereira, B, Lezé, S & Lesens, O. (2017). Health issues and mental distress in french active farmers: A quantitative and qualitative study. International Journal of Environmental & Agriculture Re-search, 3(9): 12-22.	Want to analyze data regarding French farmers' perception of health and their potential difficulties in accessing health care Work stress, suicide, anthropology, access to health care	A quantitative study involving 161 randomly selected farmers (n=112) Precarious conditions were assessed based on farmers' EPICES scores, their quality of life using the SF12 score, and their psychological distress by means of the GHQ-12. At the same time, a qualitative study was performed consisting in 16 in-depth interviews	Conflicting rhythms of agricultural timescales	Mental distress	Farmers expressed trust in their general practitioners but frequently resorted to alternative medicine or marginal practitioners when they considered their disease to be benign... 29,7% of respondents experienced psychological distress that seemed to originate primarily from the conflicting rhythms of agricultural timescales (seasonal calendar, local weather conditions, social rhythms, including administrative work, community rhythms).	France
McKenzie SK, Jenkin G, Collings S. (2016). Men's perspectives of common mental health problems: a meta synthesis of qualitative research. International Journal of Men's Health; 15(1): 80-104.	The purpose of this review was to conduct a qualitative meta synthesis of studies on men's perspectives of common mental health problems published since 2010.	Litteraturstudie A qualitative meta synthesis of 26 studies on men's perspectives of common mental health problems.	Perceived causes of mental health problems	Mental health problems	Findings show the causes of problems cited by most men relate to work, family, relationships and the pressure of dominant notions of masculinity. Many men struggle to recognize when a problem exists despite experiencing significant emotional pain.	Flera länder

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
McLaren S, Challis C. (2009). Resilience among men farmers: The protective roles of social support and sense of belonging in the depression-suicidal ideation relation. <i>Death Studies</i> ; 33: 262-276.	This study investigated the applicability of 3 models of resiliency for the prediction of suicidal ideation from depression (the risk factor) and social support and sense of belonging (the protective factors). Resilience, male farmers, social support, mental health, depression, suicide	Quantitative study with a survey (n=99) and statistical analyses A sample of 99 Australian men farmers completed measures of depression, suicidal ideas, social support, and sense of belonging.	Social support, Sense of belonging	Suicide	Sense of belonging compensated for high levels of depression, and social support, sense of belonging, and an increasing number of protective factors each weakened the depression–suicidal ideation relation.	Australia
McPhedran S, de Leo D. (2013). Risk factors for suicide among rural men: are farmers more isolated? <i>International Journal of Sociology and Social policy</i> ; 33(11/12): 762-772.	To explore differences in social support and social participation between male farmers and other rural males. Social support, Occupation, Farming, Rural, Suicide	A quantitative study with a survey (n=1579 rural men of these 103 were farmers) and statistical analyses.	perceived social support, social participation	Social support and social participation	Levels of perceived social support and social participation among farmers were approximately equivalent to social support and social participation among rural men in other occupations.	Australien

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
McShane, C.J., & Quirk, F. (2009). Mediating and moderating effects of work-home interference upon farm stresses and psychological distress. <i>The Australian Journal of Rural Health</i> , 17(5): 244-250.	This study investigated whether work-home (WHI) or home-work interference (HWI) explained or affected the strength of the relationship between farmers' stresses and reported psychological distress Farmer, stress, distress, work-home	Distribution of questionnaire package; included Work-Home Conflict Scale, Farm Stress Survey, Depression Anxiety Stress Scale. Participants recruited via advertising in newsletters and newspapers, and distribution through businesses and meetings.		Moderating effects on farm stresses and psychological distress	Farmers reported significantly higher levels of work-home WHI than home-work interference HWI. WHI and time-based WHI mediated farmers' stresses and psychological distress, particularly anxiety. WHI, time and strain, determinants of WHI mediated personal finances and subcomponents of psychological distress (stress, anxiety, depression). Time-based HWI mediated personal finances and stress. No moderating effects were found for WHI.	Australien
Morgan, MI, Hine, DW, Bhullar, N, Dunstan, DA & Bartik, W. (2016). Fracked: Coal seam gas extraction and farmers' mental health. <i>Journal of Environmental Psychology</i> , 47: 22-32.	The aim is to investigate concerns about CSG contribute to farmers' overall stress burden and its potential effects on mental health coal seam gas (CSG) extraction, stress, burden, mental health, farmers	The on-line survey consisted of 374 questions assessing outcome expectancies, property protective behaviors, agricultural stressors, mental health, subjective well-being, self-efficacy, coping, place attachment, trust and demographic constructs		Stress and impact of coal seam gas (CSG) extraction	The analysis categorized farmers into four distinct segments based on their overall stress profiles: Non-Stressed (39%), Finance-Stressed (31%), CSG-Stressed (15%) and Globally-Stressed (15%). Farmers in the CSG-Stressed and Globally-Stressed profiles exhibited clinically significant levels of psychological morbidity.	Australien

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Muri, K, Tufte, PA, Coleman, G & Moe, RO. (2020). Exploring Work-Related Characteristics as Predictors of Norwegian Sheep Farmers' Affective Job Satisfaction. <i>Sociologia Ruralis</i> , 60(3): 574-595.	To explore how job satisfaction of Norwegian sheep farmers is associated with other work-related traits, such as work motivation, perceived physical work environment, the performance of management routines, and the proportion of their income derives from farming Job satisfaction, Norway, sheep farmers, sheep housing, work motivation	Online questionnaire (n=1206) All statistical analyses were performed in Stata SE 14.2: Mean scores, scores on individual items, psychometric scales, etc	Intrinsic work motivation, routinisation of management practices Extrinsic motivation, negative work environment	Job satisfaction	Overall, respondents to the questionnaire (n = 1206) reported high levels of job satisfaction, and they were more intrinsically than extrinsically motivated. Regression analyses revealed that the strongest predictor of job satisfaction was intrinsic work motivation. Routinisation of management practices was also positively associated with job satisfaction, whereas extrinsic motivation and negative physical work environment were negatively associated.	Norway
Murray, M, Beattie, J, McLeod, C, Pedler, D, Brumby, SA., & Gabbe, B. (2019). 'It could have been a lot worse': the psychological effects of farm-related serious injury in Victoria. <i>Rural Remote Health</i> , 19(3): 5323.	To investigate the psychological effects of serious farm-related injury on farmers, and how this influences their recovery Agriculture, Australia, farm injury, mental health, resilience, trauma	31 farmers who had sustained major trauma between 2007 and 2013. In-depth, semi structured telephone interviews Recruitment continued until data saturation was achieved, and thematic analysis was used to identify important themes from the data	Importance of a pragmatic outlook, grief, helplessness and loss of independence of the support network and community, reluctance for psychological assistance, importance of psychological resilience and support networks	Injury on farmers	Four major interconnected themes were identified: importance of a pragmatic outlook, grief, helplessness and loss of independence of the support network and community. The findings of this study highlight both a reluctance for psychological assistance as well as the importance of psychological resilience and support networks to recovery.	Australien

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Odabasi, S & Hartarska, V. (2021). Farmer suicides: Effects of socio-economic, climate, and mental health factors. The journal of mental health policy and economics, 24: 61-71	This study evaluates whether the variability in socioeconomic and demographic factors and in climate as well as the support from mental health providers and social associations affected the suicide rates of farmers in the US. Inga keywords	Estimate Poisson count data regression and country level-fixed effects regression using data from the National Center for Health Statistics complemented with relevant socio-economic, climate data and data on mental health providers from a variety of sources.	Socioeconomic and demographic factors, climate, support from mental health providers and social associations	Suicide rates	The results show more suicides in counties with more farms and with higher share of population without health insurance, lower agricultural wages and, in non-rural counties higher poverty rate. Surprisingly, we find more suicides in counties with more social associations, while the availability of mental health providers is associated with fewer suicides in non-rural counties, and lower suicide rate in southern counties.	USA
Onwuameze, OE, Paradiso, S, Peek-Asa, C, Donham, KJ & Rautiainen, RH. (2013). Modifiable risk factors for depressed mood among farmers. Annals of Clinical Psychiatry, 25(2): 83-90.	To examine risk factors for depressed mood among farmers using a longitudinal study design Depression, pesticides, orthophosphates, farming, stress, serotonin	Participants were principal farm operators in the Iowa Certified Safe Farm study (n=300) Outcome and risk factor data were collected through quarterly phone calls, annual occupational history forms, annual on-farm safety review, and annual clinic screenings. Generalized estimating equations method used, univariate analysis, multivariate analysis	Pesticide exposure, having an additional job off the farm, stress, previous injury	Depressed mood	Pesticide exposure (RR = 1.26; 95% CI: 1.04 to 1.53), having an additional job off the farm (RR = 1.32; 95% CI: 1.08 to 1.62), stress (RR = 3.09; 95% CI: 2.55 to 3.75), and previous injury (RR = 1.41; 95% CI: 1.05 to 1.89) prospectively increased the risk of depressed mood.	USA

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Peel, D, Berry, HL & Schirmer, J. (2016). Farm exit intention and wellbeing: A study of Australian farmers. Journal of Rural Studies, 47: 41-51.	Investigate the relationship between intention to exit farming and farmer wellbeing, drawing on and adapting the conservation of resources theory of stress Farm exit, wellbeing, agricultural policy, farmer health, mental health, farmer assistance	Quantitative analysis (n=671) Omnibus-style survey called 'the Regional Wellbeing Survey'- online or on paper Linear regression was used – several 'rounds' Also analysis of variance	Intention to exit farming Small farm size, greater profitability, larger off-farm income, older age	Intention to exit farming and farmer wellbeing	Farmer wellbeing in Australia tends to decline as the perceived likelihood of exit increases. This relationship is attenuated by a number of factors including age of the farmer, smaller value of agricultural output, greater profitability of the farm business and a larger proportion of income earned off farm. The more likely a farmer is to leave farming, the poorer their wellbeing; but this is moderated by smaller farm size, greater profitability, earning a larger proportion of income off-farm and older age, all of which attenuate the relationship between exit intention and poorer wellbeing.	Australien

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Perceval, M, Kolves, K, Reddy, P & De Leo, D. (2017). Farmer suicides: a qualitative study from Australia. <i>Occupational Medicine-Oxford</i> , 67(5): 383-388.	To investigate risk and protective factors and attitudes towards suicide and help-seeking among farmers living and working in New South Wales and Queensland in Australia. Biopsychological framework; farmer suicide; help-seeking; individual suicide risk factors.	A qualitative study in which three farming sites were selected in each state to represent an area with a suicide rate equal to, below and above the state average. Focus groups were conducted with men and women separately (n=63)	Help-seeking, individual suicide risk factors	Själv mord	Inductive thematic analysis showed three broad themes characterized responses: environment and society; community and relationships; and individual factors. There was considerable overlap and dynamic interaction between themes. A combination of individual factors, as well as social and environmental stressors, was described as most likely to increase risk of suicide death and reduce help-seeking. The vast majority of known farmer suicides described involved men and many of the issues discussed pertained specifically to male farmers. Participants found suicide as an act complex, intertwined with many factors, and hard to fathom. A common belief was that an individual must feel a complete lack of hope and perceive their situation vastly differently from others to contemplate suicide.	Australien

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Perceval, M, Kölves, K, Ross, V, Reddy, P & De Leo, D. (2019). Environmental factors and suicide in Australian farmers. Archives of Environmental & Occupational Health, 74(5).	This study aims to identify and better understand environmental factors associated with suicide among Australian farmers and farm workers. Environmental factors, farmer, suicide, suicide prevention	Qualitative analysis was undertaken in accordance with the Consolidated Criteria for Reporting Qualitative Research. Male and female focus groups were conducted separately with people who lived or worked on a farm in six farming communities.	Environmental factors, farmer, suicide prevention	Suicide	Qualitative analyses showed that a number of environmental influences may contribute to the increased risk of suicide: extreme climatic events; isolation; service availability; access to, and frequent use of firearms; death and suffering of animals; government and legislation; technology; and property values. Both the physical and socio-cultural environments in which farmers operate appear to contribute to farmer suicide and need to be considered in suicide prevention	Australia
Polain, JD, Berry, HL & Hoskin, JO. (2011). Rapid change, climate adversity and the next 'big dry': Older farmers' mental health. Australian Journal of Rural Health, 19(5): 239-243.	To describe the experiences of older farmers in the face of prolonged drought and rapid change Climate change, health service, psychiatric, remote, rural adversity	Content analysis of issues and priorities raised in semi-structured community forums (n=150) Thematic analysis	Drought, stress, loss, government, compliance pressures and difficulties accessing and/or inappropriate services	Older farmers' mental health	Prolonged drought caused pressures on farmers that compounded the usual stresses of farming and of ageing. These were experienced in the context of rapid social and industry change, fuel price volatility and the insidious threat of climate change. Three main themes were articulated: loss, government, compliance pressures and difficulties accessing and/or inappropriate services.	Australien

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Qualman, D, Akram-Lodhi, AH, Desmarais, AA & Srinivasan, S. (2018). Forever young? The crisis of generational renewal on Canada's farms. Canadian Food Studies/La Revue canadienne des études sur l'alimentation, 5(3): 100-127.	Explores the factors that mitigate against young people taking up farming or remaining in the profession Agriculture in Canada, farm policy, young farmers	Focus on four key questions of agrarian political economy and discuss these Using an analytical framework in part derived from the work of Henry Bernstein and applied to Statistics Canada data	Income crisis, farmland accessibility, costs (machinery), power and profit-share of agribusiness transnationals, retreat of governments from public-interest regulation	Generational renewal	There is an ongoing income crisis, a growing problem of farmland accessibility and costs associated with farm machinery, unrestrained increases in the power and profit-share of agribusiness transnationals, and a retreat of governments from public-interest regulation	Canada
Rawolle, TA, Sadauskas, D, van Kessel, G & Dollman, J. (2016). Farmers' perceptions of health in the Riverland region of South Australia: 'If it's broke, fix it'. Australian Journal of Rural Health, 24(5): 312-316.	Explore perceptions of health among South Australian farmers Community, mental health, rural, stress, well-being	Descriptive qualitative study, using semi-structured interviews (n=15) 10 interviews – some with couples Transcriptions coded individually by the authors, then discussed and themes were created through a consensus process	Community, rural, stress, well-being, fitness, hazards, social support Women take lead role	Health	Participants described an ecological understanding of health across individual, farm, and community domains. Participants perceived health as being able to function and complete farm work. Participants reported that farm work helped to maintain fitness, but the multiple stress and hazards associated with farming had a significant influence on health. Participants described how health was influenced by community activities and social support from friends and families. Women were reported to take a lead role in health.	Canada

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Roy, P, Tremblay, G, Oliffe, JL, Jbilou, J & Robertson, S. (2013). Male farmers with mental health disorders: A scoping review. <i>Australian Journal of Rural Health, 21</i> (1): 3-7.	Gender is an important social determinant of health, and this paper provides an overview of connections between farming and masculinities in the context of men's mental health disorders. depression, gender issue, mental health, resilience, rural health.	Litteraturöversikt (n=46) This scoping review summarises findings drawn from 46 studies to discuss male farmers' mental health disorders, psychosocial interventions and barriers to help-seeking.	Farming and masculinities	Mental health disorders	This scoping review describes connections between farming and masculinities, as a means to making recommendations for advancing the mental health and well-being of male farmers and their families. • Current men's mental health work suggests that positive aspects of masculinity can guide targeted interventions for male farmers. • Given the tendency for autonomy and stoicism among male farmers, health services may benefit from providing phone/Internet based support interventions.	Flera länder

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Roy, P, Tremblay, G & Robertson, S. (2014). Help-seeking among Male Farmers: Connecting Masculinities and Mental Health. <i>Sociologia Ruralis</i> , 54(4): 460-476.	This study highlights important connections between rurality, farming and masculinities in the context of men's mental health. Inga keywords	In-depth interviews with 32 male farmers from Quebec, Canada were completed focusing on stress and coping strategies.	Male farmers, masculinities, mental health	Help-seeking	Findings include informal and formal strategies. Many participants had previous positive experience of formal help and would be willing to use such help again and to recommend it to others in need. Those without such experience are sceptical about services but recognise the courage it requires to seek help. Pride and lack of knowledge about services are the main barriers to help-seeking, but it can be legitimated in certain contexts, such as divorce or other psychosocial crisis, and by alignment with particular male ideals. Role models at national or local levels can also help farmers prioritise their own and their family's wellbeing over stigmas and rigid, traditional masculine ideals.	Kanada

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Roy, P, Tremblay, G, Robertson, S, & Houle, J. (2017). "Do it all by myself": A salutogenic approach of masculine health practice among farming men coping with stress. <i>American Journal of Men's Health</i> , 11(5): 1536-1546.	A focus was placed on how farming men cope with stress on their own, and the relationship of this to their popular image of being resourceful and resilient. men's health, rural, stress coping, salutogenesis, farming, masculinity, health promotion	This research is based on 32 individual in-depth interviews with farming men and a focus group with five key informants working in rural areas, including mental health community practitioners, a suicide prevention volunteer, and a farming union advisor, all within the Province of Quebec, Canada		Coping with stress	Self-distraction and cognitive strategies emerged as the most relevant for participants. Notably, taking work breaks conflicted with the discourse of the "relentless worker" that farmers are expected to be. Pathways to positive coping and recovery implied an ambivalence between contemplation of strategies aligned with negative aspects of traditional masculinity norms in North America and strategies aligned with more positive, progressive aspects of these norms based on the importance of family and work life balance.	Canada
Rudolphi, JM, Berg, R & Marlenga, B. (2019). Who and How: Exploring the Preferred Senders and Channels of Mental Health Information for Wisconsin Farmers. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 16(20).	it is unclear who farmers want mental health information from (senders) and how they want mental health information delivered (channels). ... to determine the preferred senders of mental health information and the preferred channels of mental health information farmer; mental health; occupational safety and health; agriculture	A self-administered questionnaire was used (n=159) to determine the preferred senders of mental health information and the preferred channels of mental health information	Preferred senders, preferred channels	Mental health information	Farmers were most receptive to receiving mental health information from medical providers, spouses/family members, and friends. Among the channels of information, respondents were interested in receiving mental health information from farm newspapers/magazines and one-on-one in person.	USA

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Rudolphi, JM, Berg, RL, & Parsaik, A. (2020). Depression, Anxiety and Stress Among Young Farmers and Ranchers: A Pilot Study. Community Mental Health Journal, 56(1): 126-134.	Identify the occupational stressors of young adult farmers and ranchers in the Midwest and estimate the prevalence of anxiety and depression among this population Agricultural safety and health, mental health, depression, anxiety	Online survey (n=170) Descriptive analyses were performed GAD-7 and PHQ-9 scores Farm Stress Survey subscale scores were calculated Fisher's exact test Standardized Cronbach's α coefficients	Personal finances, time pressures, economic conditions, employee relations	Depression, anxiety, stress among young farmers and ranchers	Of seven presented stress domains, personal finances and time pressures were the sources of greatest concern. Personal finances, time pressures, economic conditions, and employee relations were associated with anxiety and depression. The burden of depression and anxiety is high among young adult farmers and ranchers. Stressors commonly affiliated with farming and ranching are associated with anxiety and depression.	USA
Saarni SI, Saarni ES, Saarni H. Quality of life, work ability, and self-employment: a population survey of entrepreneurs, farmers, and salary owners. Occupational Environmental Medicine (2008); 65: 98-103.	We compared the work ability, subjective quality of life (QoL), and health-related quality of life (HRQoL) of entrepreneurs both with and without personnel, farmers, and salaried workers. We investigated which domains of HRQoL are associated with work status.	Quantitative study with a survey (n= 3483 full-time workers; 129 farmers, 479 entrepreneurs and 2875 salary earner) and statistical analyses.		Work ability, subjective quality of life and health-related quality of life.	Entrepreneurs have an equivalent work ability, quality of life, and health-related quality of life to salary earners. Farmers have poorer work ability, quality of life, and health-related quality of life than other working groups. Farmers' poor results are mostly the result of psychosocial problems, physical discomfort, and poor subjective workability.	Finland

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Santos, EGD, Queiroz, PR, Nunes, ADD., Vedana, KGG., & Barbosa, IR. (2021). Factors Associated with Suicidal Behavior in Farmers: A Systematic Review. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 18(12).	This review aimed to investigate the factors associated with suicidal behavior in farmers in the scientific literature Suicide, epidemiological factors, farmers, mental health, systematic review	Litteraturoversikt Two researchers participated independently in searching databases, specifically PubMed/MEDLINE, LILACS, Web of Science, Scopus, PsycINFO, and SciELO. Only observational studies were included.		Suicide	A total of 14 studies were included in the systematic review, and factors associated with farmers' behavior in mental health (depression), seasonal impacts (drought), and work exposures (herbicides and insecticides) were identified.	Flera länder
Sartore, GM, Kelly, B & Stain HJ (2007). Drought and its effect on mental health. How GPs can help. Australian family physician, 36(12): 990-993.	Explores how general practitioners can identify and respond to the drought related mental health needs of farming residents. Inga keywords Kort och 'enkel' artikel	Diskuterar problem som uppkommer beroende på långvarig torka och att lantbrukare tenderar att inte söka hjälp. Ger också råd rörande hur hjälpinsatser kan planeras, etc.	Långvarig torka	Själv mord	Limited availability of mental health services to rural communities increases reliance on GPs for mental health care. Residents of farming communities experiencing substantial distress in relation to the drought. The local GP is a key source of consultation, advice and treatment.	Australien

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Sartore, GM, Kelly, B, Stain, HJ, Fuller, J, Fragar, L & Tonna, A. (2008). Improving mental health capacity in rural communities: Mental health first aid delivery in drought-affected rural New South Wales. Australian Journal of Rural Health, 16(5): 313-318.	To assess the effectiveness of mental health first aid (MHFA) training in drought-affected rural and remote Australia, as part of a strategy to improve capacity among farming communities to provide early intervention for mental health problems Drought, mental health first aid, network, rural	(n=99) Surveys (immediately before and 6-8 weeks after MHFA seminars) assessed knowledge of, confidence in dealing with, and attitude towards people experiencing mental illness, along with the impact of training on response to mental health problems among target population of farmers and farming families. Peer-protocol based analysis Concordance and social stigma scores	Drought, network, ability to identify high prevalence disorders and endorse evidence-based interventions, confidence in ability to provide appropriate help	Mental health capacity	A majority of responses reflect a concern with giving appropriate advice and support well outside narrow job definitions. Participants' ability to identify high prevalence disorders and endorse evidence-based interventions for both high and low prevalence disorders increased following MHFA training, as did their confidence in their ability to provide appropriate help.	Australien

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Schweitzer, RA, Deboy, GR, Jones, PJ & Field, WE. (2011). AgrAbility Mental/Behavioral Health for Farm/Ranch Families With Disabilities. Journal of Agromedicine, 16(2): 87-98.	<p>To report a summary of those services and resources that are currently available through the AgrAbility network</p> <p>AgrAbility, agricultural, behavioral health, disability, farmer, mental health, rancher, resources, rural, services, survey</p>	<p>E-mail survey sent to the 21 SRAPs (State or Regional AgrAbility Project) – a collaboration between a land grant university and at least one nonprofit disability organization</p> <p>Of the 21, 7 responded. Second e-mail sent to specific staff members of the 14 SRAPs → 4 more responses. Phone interviews with the remaining 10</p> <p>Summarize the services and resources used by the SRAPs</p>	SRAP	Mental/behavioral services, mental/behavioral health	<p>This study has identified the SRAP's current efforts to provide mental/behavioral services and resources for their clients. Dissemination of a variety of programs and resources among SRAPs will aid in increasing awareness of the impact of mental/behavioral health on farmers with disabilities and their families and potentially decrease the existing stigma associated with mental/behavioral health issues in rural areas.</p>	USA

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Shortall S. Farming, identity and well-being: managing, changing gender roles within Western European farm families. Anthropological Notebooks 2014; 20(3): 67-81.	Explore how gender identities and work identities are worked out, changed and reinforced through social interaction within the household. Farming, gender identity, work identity, well-being, change	Qualitative study with interviews (n=46) and Focus groups (n=5) with men and women on farms		Identity, gender roles	Women are reinforcing men's work identity as a farmer, the decision-maker, the person in charge. Farming is fundamentally tied to gender, and through reinforcing his work identity, women also reinforce his masculinity. Men discussed their loneliness, and the absence of family that would previously have been on the farm; their parents, their wife, and their heir. There are now fewer people to positively reinforce their farming identity.	Northern Ireland
Smith, K. (2020). Desolation in the countryside: How agricultural crime impacts the mental health of British farmers. Journal of Rural Studies, 80: 522-531.	This research is the first to explore not only how agricultural crime impacts the mental health and wellbeing of farmers in Britain, but also how agricultural crime compares to other farming stressors in its impact on the mental health of British farmers. Agricultural crime, Farmer, Stress, Psychological impact,	An online survey was designed and administered to reach farmers across Britain to obtain quantitative data, but also qualitative data relating to stressors.	Agricultural crime, stress, psychological impact, support	Agricultural crime and stress	The data shows that agricultural crime has a significant impact on farmer mental health, with numerous aspects of crime having a clear association with the experience of a number of mental health indicators.	UK

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Sprung, JM. (2021). Economic stress, family distress, and work-family conflict among farm couples. Journal of Agromedicine (just-accepted).	How economic stress may impact the family dynamic among family farmers Examining both personal and global economic stress as a predictor of family distress and work-family conflict among a sample of farm couples Economic stress, farming, family distress, work-family conflict, crossover	A cross-sectional survey design was used to assess economic stress, family distress, and work-family conflict (n=434) Spouses completed separate online surveys to ensure independent responding Dyad data analyzed via the actor-partner interdependence model in order to account for interdependence in the data	Family distress, work-family conflict	Economic stress	Results demonstrated farmers' personal economic stress was positively related to individual and spousal family distress. Furthermore, family distress was a mediator of the relationship between personal economic stress and work-family conflict for both farmers and their spouses.	USA

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Stain, HJ, Kelly, B, Lewin, TJ, Higginbotham, N, Beard, JR & Hourihan, F. (2008). Social networks and mental health among a farming population. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 43(10): 843-849	Investigated the associations between mental health and measures of community support, social support networks, sense of place, adversity, and perceived problems in a rural Australian population Social connection, rural mental health, connectedness, community	A survey was mailed (n=449) The Kessler-10 provided an index of current psychological distress SPSS used	Social networks, drought, stress, adverse life events, alcohol use, physical functioning ability	Mental health	Moderate to very high psychological distress was reported ... Half of all respondents ... reported high levels of perceived stress due to drought. Psychological distress was associated with recent adverse life events, increased alcohol use and functional impairment... an independent effect of the number of stressful life events including drought related stress, perceived social support (community and individual), alcohol use and physical functioning ability on levels of psychological distress.	Australien

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Stark, C., Gibbs, D., Hopkins, P., Belbin, A., Hay, A., & Selvaraj, S. (2006). Suicide in farmers in Scotland. Rural and Remote Health, 6:509.	This article describes suicide and undetermined deaths in male farmers and farm workers in Scotland from 1981-1999 using anonymised, routine data. farmers, firearms, rural, social networks, suicide	Deaths of men aged 15-74 years from suicide or undetermined cause were identified from anonymised Scottish death records. Farmers and farm workers were identified using occupation codes. Methods of suicide used by farmers were compared with those of the general male population of the same age. A multiple linear regression was used to examine the influence of farm type, and the proportion of farmers in the working population of an area.		Suicide	307 male farmers or farm workers died by suicide or undetermined cause in the time period. The overall rate was 31.4/100,000 per year (95% CI 28.1-35.1). Deaths using firearms were over-represented (29% of farming deaths compared with 3.6% in the general male population). There was no significant association between the male suicide rate in an area, and the farming suicide rate. Areas with lower proportions of farmers tended to have higher rates of farming suicide and undetermined deaths. This one factor described 85% of the variance among areas	Scotland

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Stark, O & Falkowski, J. (2019). On structural change, the social stress of a farming population, and the political economy of farm support. <i>Economics of Transition</i> , 27(1): 201-222.	<p>We shed new light on the justification for public support for farmers when economies experience and outflow of production resources from the agricultural sector to the non-agricultural sectors</p> <p>Structural change, occupational migration, aggregate social stress, support for farmers</p>	<p>Drawing on a model that enables us to analyze the level of social stress experienced by farmers as employment shifts from the farm sector to other sectors</p> <p>Quantitative analysis, based on econometric models – no empirical data</p>	Structural change, occupational migration, aggregate social stress, support for farmers, income, size of farm population	Social stress	Even without an increasing gap between the incomes of non-agricultural workers and the incomes of farmers, support to farmers might be needed/can be justified. This result arises because under well-specified conditions, when the size of the farm population decreases, those who remain in farming experience increasing aggregate social stress. The increase is nonlinear: it is modest when the outflow from the farm sector is relatively small or when it is large, and becomes more significant when the outflow is moderate.	USA?
Steck, N, Junker, C, Bopp, M, Egger, M & Zwahlen, M. 2020. Time trend of suicide in Swiss male farmers and comparison with other men: A cohort study. <i>Swiss Medical Weekly</i> .	<p>The aim of this study was to determine whether the strain is associated with higher risk of suicide in farmers than in men in other professions.</p> <p>Suicide, farming, occupational health, Switzerland, cohort study</p>	A quantitative study (the Swiss National Cohort, a population-based longitudinal study, 1991–2014), with statistical analysis		Suicide	The study shows a higher rate of suicide in farmers compared to non-farmers in Switzerland, with the gap widening increasingly after 2006.	Switzerland

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Stier-Jarmer, M, Oberhauser, C, Frisch, D, Berberich, G, Loew, T, Schels-Klemens, C, . . . Schuh, A. (2020). A Multimodal Stress-Prevention Program Supplemented by Telephone-Coaching Sessions to Reduce Perceived Stress among German Farmers: Results from a Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 17(24).	<p>This study compared the effectiveness of a 12-day stress-prevention program (SGS) supplemented by individualized, structured, four-session telephone-coaching to that of an SGS without telephone-coaching in entrepreneurs from the green professions presenting with increased stress levels.</p> <p>mental health; agriculture; farmers; stress management; health resorts; balneotherapy; physical fitness</p>	<p>All participants went through the SGS before being randomized either to the telephone-coaching group (TC) or to the control group without telephone-coaching (noTC). . . . the Perceived Stress Questionnaire (PSQ) at a 9-month follow-up. (n=103)</p>	Prevention program, Telephone-coaching sessions	Stress	<p>While within-group changes from baseline to 9 months showed significant improvements at medium to large effect sizes for all target variables . . . , no statistically significant differences were found between the groups at any time and for any target variable.</p>	Tyskland
Theelin, A, & Holmberg, S. (2010). Farmers and retirement: a longitudinal cohort study. <i>Journal of Agromedicine</i> , 15(1): 38-46.	<p>To study retirement in a male rural population and to test the hypothesis that farmers retire later than nonfarmers thanks to better health status and advantageous psychosocial factors</p> <p>Agriculture, old age pension, workforce, health status</p>	<p>Longitudinal cohort study on farmers and rural nonfarmers with data assessment at two surveys 12 years apart. (n=1013)</p> <p>Multiple logistic regression models, using SPSS</p>	Disease, psychosocial factors, health status	Retirement	<p>Significant differences in reported diseases and psychosocial factors were found between farmers and nonfarmers, but in the fully adjusted model these variables did not modify the low odds ratios of retirement found for farmers.</p>	Sverige

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Tinc, PJ & Sorensen, JA. (2020). Stakeholders Team up for Action in New York Dairy (STAND): A Collaborative Action-Planning Workshop to Combat Toxic Stress among New York Dairy Farmers. J Agromedicine, 25(1): 122-125.	To develop collaborative strategies for addressing mental health challenges on farms, especially dairies Future search, stress, mental health, behavioral health, whole system in the room	Tredagars workshop – Future Search meeting, having a variety of stakeholders present, for example farmers, their spouses, dairy organizations, etc	Future search, stress, mental health, behavioral health, peer support and social networks, environment, healthcare, business planning, regulations, milk pricing, marketing and consumer education, education, research and technology, and workforce.	Toxic stress	The workshop participants developed goals and action steps to create change in nine areas: peer support and social networks, environment, healthcare, business planning, regulations, milk pricing, marketing and consumer education, education, research and technology, and workforce.	USA
Torske M, Hilt B, Bjorngaard JH, Glasscock D, Krokstad S. Disability pension and symptoms of anxiety and depression: a prospective comparison of farmers and other occupational groups. The HUNT study, Norway. BMJ Open 2015;5:e009114.	We investigated the risk of work disability in Norwegian farmers compared with other occupational groups, as well as the associations between symptoms of anxiety and depression and future disability pension	A quantitative study with a survey (3495 farmers and 25521 other occupational groups) and statistical analyses	Anxiety and depression	Disability pension	Farmers have an increased risk of disability pension compared with higher grade professionals, but the risk is lower than in most other manual occupational groups. Farmers who report high levels of depression or anxiety symptoms are at substantially increased risk of future work disability, and the risk increase appears to be fairly similar across most occupational groups.	Norway

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Torske M, Hilt B, Glasscock D, Lundqvist P, Krokstad S. Anxiety and depression symptoms among farmers: the HUNT study, Norway. Journal of Agromedicine 2016; 21(1): 24-33.	To study the levels of anxiety and depression symptoms among Norwegian farmers compared with other occupational groups. Agricultural workers; anxiety; cross-sectional studies; depression; socioeconomic factors	Quantitative study with a survey (n= 1417 farmers, 1100 men and 317 women) and statistical analyses		Depression and anxiety symptoms		Norway
Waldman, KB, Giroux, SA, Farmer, JR, Heaberlin, BM, Blekking, JP & Todd, PM. (2021). Socioeconomic threats are more salient to farmers than environmental threats. Journal of Rural Studies, 86: 508-517.	Analyze farmers' assessments of the current risks: trade war with China, industry consolidation, decreasing farmgate prices, and multiple environmental threats and their relationship to stress and farm exit Decision making, trade war, consolidation, Indiana, mental health	A mail survey of 210 soy and dairy farmers in Indiana The Perceived Stress Scale is formulated Focus on defining factors that contribute to farmers' consideration of exiting farming	Decision making, trade war, consolidation, mental health, farmer identity	Socioeconomic threats	We find evidence that farm exit is largely determined by farmer identity, perspectives on the trade war, and stress. The ongoing trade war with China is a key source of stress for soybean farmers and federal payments from the Market Facilitation Program are unlikely to stem farm exit.	USA

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Wallis, A., & Dollard, M. F. (2008). Local and global factors in work stress - the Australian dairy farming exemplar. Scandinavian Journal of Work Environment & Health, 66-74.	<p>Whether the job demand-control model is necessary, but not sufficient, to explain farmers' high levels of strain was studied. If the model were sufficient, then the impact of deregulation would mean that Australian dairy farmers would experience high-strain jobs rather than the active jobs reported for American and European farmers</p> <p>Dairy farmer stress, farm stress, job demand-control model, psychological distress, work stress</p>	Longitudinal survey data were used from 348 farmers in 2002 and 195 farmers matched in 2003.	Dairy farmer, farm stress, job demand-control model, psychological distress	Work stress	The dairy farmers had extremely high distress levels, which increased significantly over 12 months... exceeding those of several other Australian occupations. The dairy farmers had active jobs. This situation indicated that theoretically the job demand-control model was not sufficient to explain high levels of distress. Specific measures (globalization, finances, demands of work in sheds) explained the variance in psychological distress beyond the job demand-control theory cross-sectionally,, whereas specific demands alone predicted distress over 12 months. In addition, specific demands increased significantly over 12 months.	Australien

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Watanabe-Galloway, S., Chasek, C., Yoder, A. M., & Bell, J. E. Substance use disorders in the farming population: Scoping review. Journal of Rural Health.	The purpose of this scoping review is to summarize the current knowledgebase in order to make recommendations for prevention and treatment of substance use disorders among the farming populations alcohol,farmer,farmworker,rural,substanceabuse	Litteraturöversikt There were 21 articles on farmers and 21 articles on farmworkers	Farmers, nonfarmers, alcohol, farm workers, male gender, low socioeconomic status, psychological problems	Substance use disorder	Overall,farmers had higher prevalence of risky alcohol consumption patterns than nonfarmers.The prevalence of risky alcohol consumption was also high among farm workers compared to the general population. Risk factors for risky alcohol consumption included male gender, lower socioeconomic status, and psychological problems (eg,depression)	Flera länder

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Vayro, C, Brownlow, C, Ireland, M & March, S. (2020). 'Farming is not Just an Occupation but a Whole Lifestyle': A Qualitative Examination of Lifestyle and Cultural Factors Affecting Mental Health Help-Seeking in Australian Farmers. Sociologia Ruralis, 60(1): 151-173.	To understand the 'farming life' factors that affect the mental health help-seeking of farmers Inga keywords	Semi-structured interviews (n=28) with farmers (10), farmers' partners (10), and General Practitioners (8) Thematic analysis	Interactions, understanding of farming life, access, availability, practitioner constancy, infrastructure/systems	Mental health help seeking	The findings showed that the lifestyle and culture of farming values traits such as stoicism and self-reliance, which is ingrained in farmers' identities and appears antithetical to mental health help-seeking. The farming priorities theme highlighted that farmers are time-poor and believe mental health help-seeking to be time-consuming and an interference to their work, which is their primary priority. Lastly, this research revealed that farming challenges, such as financial volatility, increase the need for help, but can also reduce the ability to seek help.	Australien

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Vayro, C., Brownlow, C., Ireland, M., & March, S. (2021). "Don't... Break Down on Tuesday Because the Mental Health Services are Only in Town on Thursday": A Qualitative Study of Service Provision Related Barriers to, and Facilitators of Farmers' Mental Health Help-Seeking. Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research, 48(3): 514-527.	<p>it is crucial to understand if, and how health services and system might influence farmer help-seeking.</p> <p>Farmers, Service provision, Help-seeking, Primary producers, Mental health</p>	<p>the current study employed qualitative semi-structured interviews with 10 farmers, 10 farmers' partners and 8 medical practitioners. Thematic analysis,</p>	<p>Mental health, mental health servicesbarriers to seek help</p>	<p>Help seeking</p>	<p>The findings underscore the importance of interactions between a farmer and a service provider, with farmers wanting their provider to have an understanding of farming life. Help-seeking was also shaped by access, availability, and practitioner constancy. Lastly, a complex relationship between digital mental health services and farmer help-seeking was reported, with factors related to the farmers, the practitioners and the infrastructure/systems discussed</p>	<p>Australien</p>
Vesala HT, Vesala KM. Entrepreneurs and producers: Identities of Finnish farmers in 2001 and 2006. Journal of Rural Studies 2010; 26: 21-30.	<p>How strongly do Finnish farmers identify themselves as entrepreneurs and as producers? Are these identities exclusive or can they exist simultaneously?</p> <p>ii) Are there differences in identity between diversified and conventional farmers?</p> <p>iii) Are entrepreneur and producer identities related to characteristics of the farmer or to characteristics of the enterprise/farm?</p> <p>Identity, entrepreneur, producer, farmer, Diversification, Post-productivism</p>	<p>Quantitative study with surveys (2001 n=1093; 235 conventional farmers, 6663 diversified farmers, 195 non-farm entrepreneurs) and statistical analyses</p>		<p>identity</p>	<p>The results show that Finnish farmers do not experience "entrepreneur" as something distant from themselves and as not fitting in with their world of ideas, as the work of some researchers would depict. Instead, the majority of Finnish farmers, especially diversified farmers, conceive of themselves both as entrepreneurs and as producers.</p>	<p>Finland</p>

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Wilhite, CS, Jaco, ML, Chavez, C, Perez, C, Gomez, M & Neugebauer, TA. (2020). Agriculture for Life: A Guide for Health Promotion and Participation for Farmers with Health Challenges. <i>Journal of Consumer Health on the Internet</i> , 24(2): 92-110	<p>Agriculture for Life is an online product of health promotion content for farmers, ranchers, and their family members who are impacted by issues of disability, chronic health conditions, and aging. The process of developing the content is described.</p> <p>Online health promotion; agricultural health; farmers with disability; internet health promotion</p>	The author team began by using an action research method developed for creating consumer health information and the process was initiated by gathering of data to identify the information needs of Oklahoma farmers and ranchers with health concerns or disability status. After the needs assessment, selected searches of the research literature were conducted to ascertain the best levels of evidence for online programing, including finding examples of online programs with outcome data and use of adult learning theory.	agricultural health; farmers with disability; internet health promotion	Online health promotion	The article describes the systematic process of creating the online product.	USA
Witt, CD., Reed, DB., Rayens, MK., & Hunsucker, S. (2020). Predictors of Job Satisfaction in Female Farmers Aged 50 and Over: Implications for Occupational Health Nurses. <i>Workplace Health Safety</i> , 68(11): 526-532.	<p>The purpose of this study was to examine the associations of demographic characteristics, agricultural occupational factors, and health indicators with farm-work satisfaction among female farmers.</p> <p>farm women, job satisfaction, female farmers, women in agriculture, female farm operators</p>	Cross-sectional data from the Sustained Work Indicators of Older Farmers Study (2002– 2006) was used to examine older female farmers (N = 332) from North Carolina and Kentucky.	Female farmers, age 50+, agricultural tasks, depressive symptoms	Job satisfaction	Controlling for demographic characteristics, work factors, and health indicators, the female farmers were more likely to report satisfaction with farm work when they had performed a greater number of agricultural tasks in the past year and if they had lower levels of depressive symptoms.	USA

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Woollacott, R. (2020). Walking with farmers and talking about suicidal feelings: An interpretative phenomenological analysis.	<p>This study therefore adds to the limited knowledge base of the phenomenological experiences of farmers from the United Kingdom by exploring how individuals with a history of suicidal feelings and/or attempted suicide experience those feelings in relation to their identity and rural localities.</p> <p>Inga keywords</p>	<p>This is an interview-based study using interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA). Six male participants aged 21 and over were interviewed, all of whom had current or previous employment as a farmer in the South West of England. All interviews followed a walk-and-talk interview methodology and took place on participants' farmland.</p>	<p>Four super-ordinate themes are discussed: 'It is not macho to talk about your feelings', 'My struggle to adapt to the changes in farming', 'My suicide was rational' and 'Feeling suicidal helped me to change my life'.</p>	Suicide	<p>Results indicate that farmers' decisions to suicide are influenced by complex social and personal factors and point to an important aspect of failed masculinity. Clinical implications, limitations and avenues for future research are discussed.</p>	England

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Yazd, S.D., Wheeler, S.A., & Zuo, A. (2019). Exploring the Drivers of Irrigator Mental Health in the Murray-Darling Basin, Australia. Sustainability, 11(21).	<p>There has been little work conducted on how landholders' farm management approaches and financial capital (specifically (i) farm method such as organic farming and (ii) financial profitability) may impact mental health. In particular, there is emerging evidence that an increase in natural farm capital and environmental conditions may improve farmers' wellbeing</p> <p>Murray-Darling Basin; irrigator; certified organic agriculture; wellbeing; psychological distress</p>	We used a 2015–2016 survey, which randomly sampled 1000 irrigators from the southern Murray–Darling Basin, to model the drivers of irrigators' psychological distress	certified organic agriculture; wellbeing; psychological distress, farmland value, off farm income, productivity, distress	Irrigator mental health	<p>Results highlight that worsening financial capital (namely, lower farmland value, higher farm debt, lower percentage of off-farm income, lower productivity change over the past five years, and lower net farm income) was the most statistically significant factor associated with increased irrigator distress. In addition, there was some evidence that being a certified organic irrigator was also associated with lower psychological distress; however, it was only weakly significant in our overall model, with the most significance within the horticultural industry model. Contrary to expectations, drought and water scarcity were not the main drivers of psychological distress in the time-period studied, with their influence seemingly through reducing financial capital as a whole</p>	Australien

Författare, ref	Syfte & nyckelord	Metod	Exponering	Utfall	Resultat	Land
Zahl-Thanem, A, Burton, RJ, Blekesaune, A, Haugen, MS & Rønningen, K. (2020). The impact of wolves on psychological distress among farmers in Norway.	Using a mixed-method approach, this study examines the potential regional impact of the presence of wolves on farmers' psychological distress in Norway.	Data from the nationally representative Trends in Norwegian Agriculture Survey was analysed using a multiple regression analysis. Psychological distress was measured using a 5 item Hopkins Symptom Checklist through 20 qualitative interviews with sheep farmers in a predation region (regional county of Hedmark) to investigate how carnivore presence is experienced	Stress, anxiety, sleep deprivation, reduced quality of life	Distress	Comparison with register data of livestock losses showed that sheep farmers living in regions where sheep have been killed by wolves within the last 5 years have higher psychological distress scores than (a) sheep farmers elsewhere in Norway, and (b) farmers in the same region without sheep. Stress, anxiety, sleep deprivation, and reduced quality of life were reported as key consequences of the carnivore pressure. The findings suggest that farmers do not need to experience animal deaths and injuries personally to experience the distress of predation. Living nearby and assisting farmer colleagues make this a shared condition	Norway

Bilaga 5 Kvalitetsgranskning (MMAT)

Table 1. Quality appraisal of *quantitative non randomized studies* using the Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool (MMAT)

First Author, Year	Is the quantitative approach appropriate to answer the research question?	Are the participants representative of the target population?	Are measurements appropriate regarding both the outcome and intervention (or exposure)?	Are there complete outcome data?	Are the confounders accounted for in the design and analysis?	During the study period, is the intervention administered (or exposure occurred) as intended?
Austin et al., 2018	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	Yes
Beautrais, 2018	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	Yes
Berman et al., 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bjornestad et al., 2019	Yes	No	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	Yes
Bjornestad et al., 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	Yes
Breustedt & Glauben, 2007	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	-	Yes
Brew et al., 2016	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	Yes
Browning et al., 2008.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brumby et al., 2013	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Brumby et al., 2011	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demos et al., 2013	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fennel et al., 2016	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	Yes
Firth et al., 2007	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fuller et al., 2009	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	Yes
Garnefski et al., 2005	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greig et al., 2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gunn et al., 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Han et al., 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hanigan et al., 2012	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hanigan et al., 2018	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	Yes
Heo et al., 2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes
Hounsome et al., 2012	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	No	Yes
Jones-Bitton et al., 2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jones-Bitton et al., 2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kallioniemi et al., 2008	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Kallioniemi et al., 2016	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kallioniemi et al., 2018	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kanamori et al., 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kavalidou et al., 2015	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Kearney, et al., 2014	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Kennedy et al., 2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	Yes
LaBrash et al., 2008	Yes	No	Can't tell	No	Yes	Yes
Liang et al., 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	Yes
Logstein, 2016a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Logstein, 2016b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
McLaren & Challis , 2009	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	Yes	Yes
McPhedran & de Leo, 2013	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	Yes
McShane & Quirk, 2009	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	No	No	Yes
Morgan et al., 2016	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	No	Yes	Yes
Muri et al., 2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Odalbasi & Hartarska, 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Onwuameze et al., 2013	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peel et al., 2016	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	Yes
Rudolphi et al., 2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Saarni et al., 2008	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sprung, 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	Yes
Stain et al., 2008	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Stark et al., 2006	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	Yes
Stark & Falkowski, 2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	Yes
Steck et al., 2020.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	Yes
Stier-Jarmer et al., 2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Thelin & Holmberg, 2010	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Torske et al., 2015	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	Yes
Torske et al., 2016	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	Yes
Waldman et al., 2021	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Witt et al., 2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	Yes
Wallis & Dollard, 2008	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	Yes
Yazd et al., 2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 2. Quality appraisal of *qualitative* design studies using the Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool (MMAT)

First Author, Year	Is the qualitative approach appropriate to answer the research question?	Are the qualitative data collection methods adequate to address the research question?	Are the findings adequately derived from the data (process of analyzing relevant)?	Is appropriate consideration given to how findings relate to the context (i.e. the setting data was collected in)?	Is appropriate consideration given to how findings relate to researcher's influence e.g. through their interaction with participants?
Bondy & Cole, 2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brigance et al., 2018	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bryant & Garnham, 2013	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	No	No
Bryant & Garnham, 2014	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Bryant & Garnham, 2015.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Bryant and Garnham, 2018	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Cuthbertson et al., 2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cuthbertson et al., 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Ellis & Albrecht, 2017	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Hammersley et al., 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Hossain et al., 2008	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Kennedy et al., 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kunde et al., 2018	yes	yes	yes	no	no
Lunner Kolstrup et al., 2018	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Murray et al., 2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Perceval et al., 2017	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Perceval et al., 2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Can't tell
Polain et al., 2011	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Qualman et al., 2018	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rawolle et al., 2016	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Roy et al., 2014	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Roy et al., 2017	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rudolphi & Barnes, 2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell
Sartore et al., 2007	Yes	Can't tell	Can't tell	Can't tell	Can't tell

Sartore et al., 2008	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	No
Schweitzer et al., 2011	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	Yes
Shortall, 2014	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	No	No
Tinc & Sorensen, 2020	Yes	Can't tell	Can't tell	Can't tell	Can't tell
Vayro et al., 2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Vayro et al., 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Woollacott, 2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 3. Quality appraisal of *Mix method* study using the Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool (MMAT)

First Author, Year	Is the mixed method research design relevant to address the research questions?	Are the different components of the study effectively integrated to answer the research question?	Are the outputs of the integration of qualitative and quantitative components adequately interpreted?	Is appropriate consideration given to the limitations associated with this integration i.e. the divergence of qualitative and quantitative data?
Beseler & Stallones, 2006	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Edwards et al., 2015	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greenhill et al, 2009	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hagen et al. 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hossain et al., 2010	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Judd et al., 2006	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Kuriger, 2016	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Magnin et al., 2017	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Smith, 2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wilhite et al., 2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Zahl-Thanem et l., 2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Bilaga 6 Kvalitetsgranskning (AMSTAR)

Tabell 1. Kvalitetsgranskning av systematiska översikter enligt AMSTAR (SBU)

Referens	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Anderson et al., 2021	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Nej	Ja	Nej	Nej	Ja	Nej	Nej
Elkind, 2007	Ja	?	Ja	Nej	Ja*	Ja	Ja	?	Ja	-	Nej
Hagen et al., 2019	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja
Kolstrup et al., 2013	Ja	Ja	Ja	Nej	Ja*	Nej	?	?	Ja	?	Nej
McKenzie et al., 2016	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja

Roy et al., 2013	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja*	Nej	?	?	Ja	?	Nej
Santos et al., 2021	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja*	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Nej
Watanabe-Galloway et al., 2021	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja

Svarsalternativ: Ja, Nej, Kan inte svara (?) samt Ej tillämpligt (-) på nedanstående frågeställningar

1. Redovisas en förutbestämd metod för genomförandet?

Forskningsfrågan och inklusionskriterierna ska vara fastställda innan översikten genomförs.

2. Gjordes studieurval och dataextraktion av två oberoende granskare?

Minst två oberoende granskare ska ha utfört data-extraktionen, och ett konsensusförfarande bör vara definierat för att lösa oenigheter.

3. Var litteratursökningen av tillfredsställande omfattning?

Sökningen bör göras i minst två elektroniska databaser. Översikten ska ange de årtal och databaser som ingår (t ex Central, Embase och Medline). Ämnesord (key-words) och/eller MeSH-termer ska anges och i tillämpliga fall sökstrategin. Alla sökningar bör kompletteras med genomgång av översiktsartiklar, läroböcker, aktuella innehållsförteckningar, ämnesspecifika databaser och register eller rådfrågning av experter, samt av referenslistorna i de framtagna studierna.

4. Användes studiernas publikationsform som ett inklusions-/exklusionskriterium?

Författarna bör ange om alla typer av publikationer omfattades av litteratursökningen. Om litteratur har exkluderats pga publikationsform (t ex "grå litteratur") eller pga språk, etc ska detta anges.

5. Finns förteckningar över inkluderade och exkluderade studier?

En förteckning över medtagna respektive uteslutna studier bör finnas i rapporten.

6. Har de inkluderade studiernas karakteristika och resultat redovisats?

Kända faktorer hos deltagarna i de utvärderade studierna (patient characteristics), såsom ålder, etnicitet, kön, relevanta socioekonomiska data, sjukdomstillstånd, varaktighet, svårighetsgrad och andra sjukdomar, bör anges i rapporten. Uppgifter om deltagarna, åtgärd/ behandling och utfall i studierna bör presenteras i sammanfattad form, t ex i en tabell.

7. Har den vetenskapliga kvaliteten hos de ingående studierna utvärderats och dokumenterats?

Förutbestämda metoder för kvalitetsvärderingen ska anges. För effektstudier bör exempelvis framgå

om författarna valt att bara ta med randomiserade, dubbelblindade studier med kontrollgrupper som får placebo. För andra studietyper gäller andra ställningstaganden.

8. Har vederbörlig hänsyn tagits till de inkluderade studiernas vetenskapliga kvalitet vid formulering av slutsatserna?

Utvärderingen av metodologisk stringens och vetenskaplig kvalitet ska framgå i översiktens analys och dess slutsatser, och tydligt anges vid utformning av rekommendationer.

9. Användes lämpliga metoder för sammanvägning av studiernas resultat?

Lämpligheten i att lägga samman resultaten från de olika studierna bör säkerställas genom bedömning av de ingående studiernas homogenitet (dvs Chi2-test för beräkning av homogenitet, I²). Om heterogenitet finns bör man använda en modell som tar hänsyn till slump effekter (random effects model) och/ eller överväga om det ur klinisk synpunkt är lämpligt att slå ihop resultaten.

10. Har sannolikheten för publikationsbias* bedömts?

En bedömning av publikationsbias bör omfatta en kombination av grafiska hjälpmedel (t ex med funnel plot eller andra tester) och/ eller statistiska metoder (t ex Eggers regressionsanalys).

11. Är eventuella intressekonflikter angivna?

Eventuella sponsorer och bidragsgivare bör tillkännages både i den systematiska översikten och i de ingående studierna