

SURVEY OF NEW ZEALAND FARMER INTENTIONS
AND OPINIONS, SEPTEMBER-NOVEMBER, 1981

by

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THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS RESEARCH UNIT

Lincoln College, Canterbury, N.Z.

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1. BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This is the fourth major survey of New Zealand Farmer Intentions and Opinions undertaken by the author. The others relate to 1977, 1978 and 1979. All were aimed at providing agricultural policy makers and those in the agri-business sector in New Zealand with better data on which they could formulate policies and plans.

The surveys have continued in response to demands from various quarters although at no time has any claim been made that the results are completely conclusive. Obviously factors such as the unscheduled occurrence of droughts and the non-response from a section of the sample have an effect on the validity of the final results.

The Survey not only attempted to 'sound out' farmers on their development plans, etc. but endeavoured to pursue enquiries relating to financial matters raised in the 1978 survey and also a special survey in which the author was involved in 1980¹. The questions were included in the 1981 survey in the hope that some important data on farmer indebtedness, etc. could be secured to fill in gaps in our information on the capital and debt structure of New Zealand farms.

1.2 THE SAMPLE

A stratified random sample of just over 3,000 dairy, sheep-beef and arable farmers was drawn by the Department of Statistics from an up-to-date list of farmers classified according to the New Zealand Standard

¹ A Review of the Rural Credit System in New Zealand 1964 to 1979. J.G. Pryde and S.K. Martin. Research Report No. 114, A.E.R.U. Lincoln College.

Industrial Classification. The sample was stratified by farm type within Official Statistical areas. Farms below 20 hectares were eliminated and the total sample represented about seven percent of the estimated 45,000 full-time farmers in New Zealand.

1.3 RESPONSE RATE

Just over 1,800 farmers (or about 60 percent) responded to the mail questionnaire (a copy of which is included as Appendix A to this Report) and, of these 1,613 satisfactorily completed the questionnaire as at the closing date, 1 December 1981.

The questionnaires were dispatched in the first week of September 1981. A reminder was sent to non-respondents in mid October.

1.4 ACCURACY OF RESULTS

Again, responses were well spread throughout the 13 Provincial Land Districts. No follow-up surveys of non-respondents were undertaken. Statistics on the sample are given in Appendix B to this Report.

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III. CONCLUSIONS

The major conclusions drawn from responses to the 1981 Survey are as follows:-

1. Dairy Farmers

(a) Number of cows in milk (468 valid observations)

Whereas the average number of cows in milk at December 1980 was 136.6 it was expected that at December 1981 this would be 142.3, an increase of 4.2 percent.

(b) Average annual milkfat per cow (461 valid observations)

Respondents estimated the average milkfat produced per cow to be 144.1 kilograms for the 1980-81 season, and expected this figure to rise to 147.0 kilograms for the 1981-82 season, an increase of 2.0 percent.

(c) Opinions of the effectiveness of the N.Z. Dairy Board

Most respondents thought the Dairy Board had been either "effective" (56.4 percent) or "very effective" (29.5 percent) over the last two years.

(Tables 1A, 1B, 1C)

2. Sheep and Beef Farmers

(a) Number of ewe hoggets (1,012 valid observations)

On average, respondents had 541 ewe hoggets in their sheep flocks at 30 June 1980 and an estimated 559 at 30 June 1981, an increase of 3.4 percent.

(b) Number of ewe hoggets mated (1,011 valid observations)

In the autumn of 1980 respondents put an average of 82.6 ewe hoggets to the ram; the corresponding number for the autumn of 1981 was 80.0, a decrease of 3.1 percent.

- (c) Number of breeding ewes (excluding ewe hoggets)
(1,010 valid observations)

At mid-1980 respondents had an average of 1,743 breeding ewes (excluding those ewe hoggets mated in the autumn); at mid-1981 the average number had increased by 5.1 percent to 1,833 breeding ewes.

- (d) Number of beef breeding cows/heifers (1,011 valid observations)

Respondents had at 30 June 1980 an average of 66.0 beef breeding cows/heifers; this figure showed a marginal decline of 0.7 percent to stand at 65.6 at 30 June 1981.

- (e) Number of beef breeding heifers (1,010 valid observations)

At 30 June 1980 respondents had an average of 13.4 beef breeding heifers in their cattle herds; at 30 June 1981 the average number was 12.9, a decrease of 4.1 percent.

- (f) Opinions of the effectiveness of the N.Z. Meat Producers' Board

54.2 percent of respondents chose to describe the performance of the Meat Producers' Board over the last two years as "effective"; a further 23.2 percent thought the Board's performance was "so-so" and 11.4 percent opted to give no opinion. 5.8 percent rated the Board as being "very effective", 4.3 percent considered it "ineffective" and 1 percent "very ineffective". Those respondents with farms of less than 100 hectares had a greater tendency (21 percent) to express no opinion.

(Tables 2A, 2B, 2C)

- (g) Opinions of the effectiveness of the N.Z. Wool Board

Most respondents considered that the Wool Board had over the last two years been either "effective" (58.6 percent) or "very effective" (17.0 percent). 13.1 percent thought the Board had been "so-so", 7.6 percent gave no opinion, 3.0 percent chose to describe the Board as "ineffective" and 0.7 percent "very ineffective". Those respondents with small farms (100 hectares or less) again showed an above-average disinclination (22 percent) to express an opinion.

(Tables 2D, 2E, 2F)

3. Diversification to Horticultural Activities

Eleven percent of respondents are currently intending to set aside part of their existing farms for the development of horticultural activities, while a further six percent are unsure. Areas where such intentions are most prevalent are South Auckland-Bay of Plenty, Nelson, East Coast, Hawke's Bay and Central Auckland. The average area planned to be developed varied from 6.45 hectares for kiwifruit to 2.89 hectares for flowers and ornamentals.

(Tables 3A, 3B)

4. Fencing

Respondents erected an average of 817 metres of new fencing in the 1980-81 season and intended to increase this to 891 metres during the 1981-82 season, a rise of 9 percent. Some Provincial Land Districts, for example East Coast and Marlborough, showed intended increases well above the national average while others showed intentions to decrease the amount of new fencing erected, for example Nelson, Westland and Southland.

(Table 4)

5. Fertiliser and Lime

(a) Fertiliser

Respondents intended to increase their usage of fertiliser from an average of 53.0 tonnes in the 1980-81 season to 55.8 tonnes in 1981-82, an increase of 5.2 percent. The Central Auckland and Hawke's Bay districts showed an intention to decrease fertiliser usage, whereas intentions to greatly increase fertiliser application were detected in the Canterbury and Nelson provinces.

(Table 5A)

(b) Lime

The national usage of lime was expected to increase slightly (by 3.8 percent) in 1981-82 over 1980-81 levels. Very wide fluctuations in intended usage occurred amongst the provinces, however; Hawke's Bay and Otago indicated large decreases in intended lime application, while Marlborough, Nelson and East Coast respondents showed intentions to massively increase their lime usage.

(Table 5B)

6. Control of Scrub and Brushweeds

(a) Area of scrub and brushweeds on respondents' farms

The overall national average area of scrub and brushweeds on respondents' farms was 19.45 hectares, or about 6 percent of total farm area; scrubweeds (manuka, kanuka) accounted for almost half of this area. Those provinces with much larger than average areas in scrub and brushweeds were Marlborough, Westland, Nelson, East Coast and Northland; the South Auckland-Bay of Plenty district showed a far lower than average area in scrub and brushweeds.

(Table 6A)

(b) Intended clearing of scrubland

Respondents in some provinces intended to increase

the area of scrubland clearance in 1981-82 over what they achieved in 1980-81; respondents in other provinces intended to clear less scrubland in 1981-82 than they did in 1980-81. Overall the intentions were to clear about four percent less scrubland in 1981-82 than in 1980-81.

(Table 6B)

(c) Hypothetical reaction to herbicide subsidy

When asked if they would apply for a herbicide subsidy for clearing gorse, blackberry or broom were one made available, respondents were fairly evenly divided between "yes" (48.8 percent) and "no" (46.8 percent), with the remainder (4.4 percent) undecided.

(Table 6C)

(d) Hypothetical reaction to labour subsidy

Asked if they would apply for a labour subsidy for clearing scrub or native bush, were such a subsidy made available, most respondents (62.5 percent) answered no; 29.3 percent answered yes and 8.2 percent didn't know.

(Table 6D)

7. Control of Thistles in Established Pastures

(a) Extent of thistles in respondents' pastures this year

Most respondents (65.1 percent) thought that the spread of thistles in their pastures this year was "normal"; more respondents thought that the spread was "less than normal" (20.2 percent) than considered the spread to be "greater than normal" (14.7 percent), although this overall observation does not hold true for some provinces (East Coast, Marlborough, Nelson, Westland, Canterbury, Otago).

(Table 7A)

- (b) Difficulty of killing thistles with chemicals currently in use

37.5 percent of respondents considered that some thistles are proving difficult to kill with the chemicals currently being used; 42.2 percent thought that thistles were not difficult to kill with these chemicals and 20.3 percent didn't know. Respondents in Canterbury, Otago and Southland considered that chemicals were less effective than did farmers in other provincial areas.

(Table 7B)

- (c) Importance of selectivity towards clover in chemical selection

Most respondents (70.1 percent) thought that selectivity towards clover is of prime importance when choosing a chemical to control thistles; 19.3 percent of respondents considered selectivity towards clover not to be of prime importance and 10.6 percent didn't know.

(Table 7C)

- (d) Impact of changed noxious plants subsidy on annual purchases of thistle sprays

Most respondents said "no impact" and a large number replied "little impact". A frequent comment was that nearly all control is by hand because of pasture damage.

8. Control of Grassgrub and Porina in Established Pastures

- (a) Extent to which grassgrub and porina affect pasture

8.1 percent of respondents considered that grassgrub and porina affected their pasture "to a large extent"; most respondents (57.6 percent) thought their pasture was affected "to a small extent" and 28.8 percent didn't think there was any effect at all. The remainder (5.6 percent) didn't know the extent to which their pasture was affected.

Generally South Island respondents considered grassgrub and porina to have greater effects on their pastures than did North Island farmers.

(Table 8A)

(b) Budgeting for annual expenditure on chemical control of grassgrub and porina

Only 5.1 percent of respondents indicated that they have a budget for this purpose.

(Table 8B)

(c) Area of pasture intended to be treated for grassgrub and porina during the 1981-82 season

The overwhelming majority (90.5 percent) of respondents did not intend to treat any pasture for grassgrub and porina during the 1981-82 season. Those respondents who did intend to treat some pasture were concentrated mainly in the Canterbury, Southland, Hawke's Bay and Wellington provincial districts. The area intended to be treated varied greatly for individual farmers (e.g. one farmer intended to treat 350 hectares) but the average area was 32.3 hectares.

(Table 8C)

9. Farm Housing

(a) Standard of housing

88 percent of all respondents were satisfied with the standard of owner and staff housing on their farms; one third of Westland respondents were dissatisfied with their farm housing, whereas nationally only 12 percent of respondents found their farm housing unsatisfactory.

(Table 9A)

(b) Rebuilding plans

11.6 percent of respondents were planning to rebuild some of their farm housing over the next two

years while a further 3.9 percent were undecided.

(Table 9B)

10. Factors Limiting an Expansion of Farm Output

The chief limiting factors chosen by respondents were income tax levels (13.9 percent of all responses), inadequate profits from expanded output (12.4 percent), the cost of finance (11.1 percent) and the cost of additional farm inputs (10.6 percent). The next two highest ranking factors were technical - the productive limitations of the type of land farmed (7.1 percent) and the size of the farm (6.2 percent). The importance of various factors varied somewhat according to farm type, farm size, and the age of the farmer.

(Tables 10A, 10B, 10C, 10D)

11. Attitudes to the Idea of a Productivity Tax

More respondents (42.3 percent) were opposed to the idea than were favourable towards it (35.6 percent). 22.1 percent of respondents chose not to give an opinion. Sheep/beef farmers showed more opposition to the idea than did dairy farmers, while opposition to the idea increased along with farm size.

(Tables 11A, 11B, 11C, 11D)

12. The Most Effective Expansion Incentive

The five most important production expansion incentives chosen by respondents were

- (1) a significant reduction in the internal inflation rate (singled out by 37.1 percent of respondents)
- (2) reduction in income tax (26.9 percent)
- (3) increase fertiliser price subsidy (14.2 percent)
- (4) higher Supplementary Minimum Prices (5.2 percent)
- (5) a reduction in the cost of farm credit (4.5 percent).

There were some variations in the results when analysed by farm type of the respondents.

(Tables 12A, 12B)

13. The Supplementary Minimum Price Scheme

(a) Should the Scheme continue?

Nearly three-quarters of all respondents considered that the Scheme should continue; while a further 11 percent were unsure. Only 14.3 percent of respondents thought that it should not continue. Cropping farmers showed less commitment as a group to the continuance of the Scheme than did respondents with other farm types.

(Tables 13A, 13B)

(b) The favoured price-setting agency

68.8 percent of respondents considered that an independent committee should set the prices while 31.2 percent were happy for the Government to perform this function.

(Tables 13C, 13D)

14. Transport of Farm Produce to Overseas Markets

(a) Preferred transport arrangements

14.0 percent of respondents favoured continuance of the present conference system whereas 41.8 percent supported modification to allow most of the freight for the Conference Lines and the balance to be put out to tender. The "scrap the Conference system and offer the freight to the lowest bidder" option was the most popular of the three choices, attracting the support of 44.2 percent of respondents. Support for the present system was greatest amongst dairy farmers.

(Tables 14A, 14B)

(b) Preferred composition of negotiating committee

Of the three alternative compositions offered to respondents, the first composition (representatives of Producer Boards together with representatives of all other exporters of primary produce) gained by far the most support (54.4 percent). Continuation of the present committee was opted for by 24.5 percent of respondents while the remaining 21.1 percent preferred a committee comprising representatives of the Producer Boards, other exporters and Government. Support for the present composition of the committee was greatest amongst dairy farmers.

(Tables 14C, 14D)

15. Land Aggregation

In many provincial areas the number of respondents who agreed that there has been undue aggregation of land over the last few years were roughly matched by the number who disagreed. In East Coast, Hawke's Bay, Taranaki, Wellington, Otago and Southland provinces there were appreciably more respondents who answered "yes" than answered "no", whereas in Central Auckland and Westland there were more answering "no" than "yes". Over the whole country 41.8 percent of respondents answered "yes", 24 percent answered "no", while 24.2 percent classified themselves as "undecided". Cropping farmers went against the overall trend with more answering "no" than "yes".

(Tables 15A, 15B)

When those respondents answering "yes" were asked to recommend measures to Government to deal with the situation, most commented that farm purchases for tax evasion and investment purposes should be limited. Other recurring comments were:- "Absentee landowners barred from purchasing developed economic units"; "Keep Queen St. farmers out"; "Cheap money from Government

and more incentives to get young farmers on the land". Other suggestions included: anti-company sentiments, limiting farm enlargement where the existing farm represents an economic unit, measures to ensure more land (owned by one person) means more production, limitations on amalgamations, capital gain tax, reduce inflation rate, make smaller farms more profitable.

16. Opinions of the Effectiveness of Federated Farmers

The spread of answers to this question was considerable with 43.5 percent of respondents rating Federated Farmers as "effective" and 6.1 percent "very effective"; 32.5 percent described Federated Farmers as "so-so", 10.5 percent considered them "ineffective" and 4.2 percent "very ineffective". Sheep/beef farm respondents tended to rate the organisation as being less effective than did dairy farm respondents. Younger farmers also tended to be more critical in their assessments.

(Tables 16A, 16B, 16C, 16D)

Suggestions to improve the organisation's effectiveness were varied but the predominant ones were compulsory membership and increased membership. There were also suggestions to improve contact with the 'grass-roots' of the farming industry, to improve the leadership of the organisation, to improve public relations with the non-farming community, to improve communication within the organisation, to involve younger and more progressive farmers, and to become more political and increase lobbying activity.

17. Farmers' Conferences

Most respondents never attended the Lincoln College Farmers' Conferences. Regular and sporadic attendance were most common amongst Canterbury farmers. The chief reasons cited for non-attendance were distance and pressure of work.

When given a list of suggested topics for a farmers' conference and asked to select four topics that they believed had greatest appeal to farmers, the respondents chose most frequently topics such as soils and fertiliser use, animal husbandry and management, and taxation, farm finance and estate planning. All the suggested topics received significant support from respondents.

(Tables 17A, 17B, 17C)

18. Borrowings in the 1980-81 Production Season

For new medium term farm loans the major sources were trading banks and the Rural Bank. Significant secondary sources of medium term loans were stock and station agents, solicitors' trustee funds, families, finance companies, private sources, trust companies and private insurance offices. Government-type agency loans carried the lowest interest rates along with family loans.

The Rural Bank stood out as the predominant source of new long term loans, with the chief secondary sources being private insurance offices, trading banks and families. The pattern of interest rates was very similar to that of new medium term loans.

The major reason for the new borrowing were to finance farm development (42.4 percent of new borrowing) and to purchase new or additional land (19.6 percent).

(Tables 18A, 18B, 18C)

19. Borrowing Intentions in the 1981-82 Production Season

Most respondents, planning to borrow in the 1981-82 season intended to approach the Rural Bank or their trading banks. The average amount to be requested showed considerable variation amongst the different

intended sources of loans. The three main purposes of the intended borrowings were farm development (including fencing) (accounting for 27.4 percent of all intended approaches to lenders), the erection of additional buildings (20.7 percent) and the purchase of additional land (17.6 percent). The distribution of purposes of the intended borrowings showed considerable variation amongst the various lenders to be approached. This reflects the differing roles played by various financial institutions in the field of farm finance.

(Tables 19A, 19B, 19C)

20. Disposal of Temporary Financial Surpluses

The institutions most popular as repositories for these surpluses were trading banks; their deposit accounts were the most favoured method of disposal. Stock and station agents were preferred by many respondents as were trading bank cheque accounts. The chief reason given for use of a particular institution was accessibility of funds, while interest rates, loan prospects and security were also significant determining factors. It was intended that most surpluses would be deposited either "on call" or for a duration of up to 6 months.

(Tables 20A, 20B)

21. Capital Structure of Farmers

The three categories of assets all showed large increases (of between 21 and 30 percent) in their values between 30 June 1980 and 30 June 1981. The only liability category to show a similar rate of increase was Hire Purchase loans, the smallest liability item. Other liability categories showed either small increases or virtually no change between the two dates.

(Table 21)

24.

22. Sources of Advice on Financial Affairs

The most popular sources of advice sought by farmers wanting to borrow or invest money were the respondent's accountant (48.6 percent of respondents would "often" or "always" consult them) and bank manager ("always" or "often" consulted by 42.7 percent of respondents). Solicitors came in a somewhat distant third. A significant number of respondents (23.7 percent) would always take the decision themselves. This may be taken to mean that no advice is sought from outside parties. There were some differences in practice amongst respondents in various provincial land districts.

Tables 22A - 22I)

23. Tertiary Education of Respondents

Most respondents had no tertiary education; nearly half those who had some gained it from either Lincoln College or Massey University. Of all the provincial land districts Southland displayed the group of respondents with the least tertiary education. Dairy farmer respondents as a group had enjoyed less tertiary education than had sheep and beef farmers. There was a clear correlation between the increasing age of the respondent and decreasing likelihood of having received tertiary education.

(Tables 23A, 23B, 23C)

24. Overseas Travel to Observe Farming

37.6 percent of respondents had at some time travelled abroad to observe farming in other countries. Sheep/beef farmers were slightly more likely than dairy farmers to have done so. Farmers in the "51 - 60" and "over 60" age groups were more likely to have travelled abroad for this purpose than those farmers in the younger age groups.

(Tables 24A, 24B, 24C)

25. Use of Urea Fertiliser

Thirty one percent of respondents had used urea fertiliser at some time on their farms during the last five years. Usage was higher in the North Island than in the South Island and was highest in the South Auckland - Bay of Plenty district. Reliance on clover fixation of nitrogen was the main reason given for non-use of urea fertiliser. Many respondents considered that urea did not give value for money or were unaware of any benefits from using it or used an alternative form of nitrogen fertiliser. Most respondents who disliked using urea fertiliser felt so because of its expense. Those using alternative forms of nitrogen fertiliser did so mainly because they considered that other elements in the alternative fertiliser were beneficial, though the relative cheapness of the alternative fertilisers was an important factor. Respondents relying on clover fixation of nitrogen rather than using urea fertiliser did so mainly because they felt their production was adequate at present or that clover fixation provides adequate nitrogen.

(Tables 25A - 25E)

26. The Rate of Inflation (1,425 valid observations)

The average of the rates of internal inflation (as measured by the Consumer Price Index) predicted by respondents for the next twelve months was 16.7 percent. The "twelve months" in question would in most cases be the last quarter of 1981 and the first three of 1982.

(Table 26)

IV. TABLES OF RESULTS

Notes:

1. Due to rounding of data, percentages may not always sum to 100.
2. Where the percentage change between two physical measures is expressed, rounding of the physical data (for the purpose of presentation) may make the percentage changes presented appear slightly inaccurate, however these percentage changes are, within their roundings, correct.
3. National averages are usually calculated by the method used to compute the population mean (that is, the sum of results for all observations divided by the total number of observations). Where weightings are used in conjunction with this method these weightings are explained by way of notes below the tables.
4. Most of the results of the survey are presented here in tabulated form. Additional information has been given to the organisations who helped to meet the costs of the survey. Some information is not presented in tabulated form but appears as national averages in the conclusions.

TABLE 1A

Dairy Farmers' Opinions of the Effectiveness of the New Zealand Dairy Board - by Provincial Land District

	No. of Valid Observations	Very Effective %	Effective %	"So-So" %	Ineffective %	Very Ineffective %	No Opinion %
<u>North Island</u>							
Northland	55	31	55	9	-	-	5
Central Auckland	14	29	64	7	-	-	-
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	222	27	59	5	3	-	5
East Coast	1	-	100	-	-	-	-
Hawke's Bay	9	56	33	11	-	-	-
Taranaki	82	29	55	9	1	1	5
Wellington	35	40	46	6	-	-	9
<u>South Island</u>							
Marlborough	5	40	60	-	-	-	-
Nelson	9	33	56	11	-	-	-
Westland	9	22	67	11	-	-	-
Canterbury	13	23	38	23	8	8	-
Otago	3	-	67	33	-	-	-
Southland	4	25	75	-	-	-	-
	<u>461</u>						
National Average		29.5	56.4	7.4	1.7	0.7	4.3

TABLE 1B

Dairy Farmers' Opinions of the Effectiveness of the New Zealand Dairy Board - by Farm Size.

Farm Size (hectares)	No. of Valid Observations	Very Effective %	Effective %	"So-So" %	Ineffective %	Very Ineffective %	No Opinion %
100 or less	355	27	58	8	1	-	5
101 to 300	97	38	47	5	3	2	4
Over 300	10	20	80	-	-	-	-
	<u>462</u>						
Average, all sizes		<u>29.4</u>	<u>56.5</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>4.3</u>

TABLE 1C

Dairy Farmers' Opinions of the Effectiveness of the New Zealand Dairy Board - by Age of Farmer.

	35 or Under %	36 - 50 %	51 - 60 %	Over 60 %	All ages %
Very Effective	30	29	30	28	29.4
Effective	52	58	58	63	56.5
"So-So"	8	5	11	5	7.4
Ineffective	3	2	-	-	1.7
Very Ineffective	-	2	-	-	0.6
No Opinion	7	4	1	5	4.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100	100	100	100	100.0
No. of Valid Observations	133	191	98	40	462

TABLE 2A

Sheep/Beef Farmers' Opinions of the Effectiveness of the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board - By Provincial Land District

	No. of Valid Observations	Very Effective %	Effective %	"So-So" %	Ineffective %	Very Ineffective %	No Opinion %
<u>North Island</u>							
Northland	86	6	52	24	1	-	16
Central Auckland	11	-	82	9	-	-	9
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	148	7	57	20	6	2	8
East Coast	42	5	48	24	5	-	19
Hawke's Bay	86	9	48	23	3	1	15
Taranaki	50	-	44	38	6	2	10
Wellington	111	2	53	26	8	1	10
<u>South Island</u>							
Marlborough	26	8	58	27	-	-	8
Nelson	27	7	37	22	7	-	26
Westland	16	-	38	31	-	-	31
Canterbury	157	4	59	23	5	1	8
Otago	110	11	63	16	3	1	6
Southland	120	6	53	24	3	1	13
	990						
National Average		5.8	54.2	23.2	4.3	1.0	11.4

TABLE 2B

Sheep/Beef Farmers' Opinions of the Effectiveness of the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board - By Farm Size.

Farm Size (hectares)	No. of Valid Observations	Very Effective %	Effective %	"So-So" %	Ineffective %	Very Ineffective %	No Opinion %
100 and under	174	6	45	20	6	2	21
101 to 300	435	6	58	23	4	1	9
Over 300	382	6	53	25	4	1	10
	<u>991</u>						
Average, all sizes		<u>5.8</u>	<u>54.2</u>	<u>23.2</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>11.4</u>

TABLE 2C

Sheep/beef Farmers' Opinions of the Effectiveness of the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board - by Age of Farmer.

	35 or under %	36 - 50 %	51 - 60 %	Over 60 %	All ages %
Very Effective	3	6	7	7	5.8
Effective	48	53	65	52	54.2
"So-So"	31	24	13	21	23.2
Ineffective	5	4	5	5	4.4
Very Ineffective	2	1	-	1	1.0
No Opinion	11	13	9	14	11.4
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100.0</u>
No. of Valid Observations	258	414	208	111	991

TABLE 2D

Sheep/beef Farmers' Opinions of the Effectiveness of the New Zealand Wool Board - By Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	Very Effective %	Effective %	"So-So" %	Ineffective %	Very Ineffective %	No Opinion %
<u>North Island</u>							
Northland	77	18	49	16	1	-	16
Central Auckland	11	18	73	-	-	-	9
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	143	22	54	10	6	-	8
East Coast	42	14	57	12	7	-	10
Hawke's Bay	85	19	52	16	2	2	8
Taranaki	45	11	62	9	2	2	13
Wellington	109	13	69	12	2	-	5
<u>South Island</u>							
Marlborough	26	31	58	8	-	-	4
Nelson	27	11	44	30	-	-	15
Westland	13	15	62	8	-	-	15
Canterbury	161	15	63	15	2	1	4
Otago	108	21	61	9	3	2	4
Southland	123	14	58	15	4	1	8
	<u>970</u>						
National Average		<u>17.0</u>	<u>58.6</u>	<u>13.1</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>7.6</u>

TABLE 2E

Sheep/beef Farmers' Opinions of the Effectiveness of the New Zealand Wool Board - By Farm Size.

Farm Size (hectares)	No. of Valid Observations	Very Effective %	Effective %	"So-So" %	Ineffective %	Very Ineffective %	No Opinion %
100 or less	155	13	48	12	5	1	22
101 to 300	428	17	60	15	2	1	5
Over 300	387	18	62	12	3	1	4
	970						
Average, all sizes		17.0	58.6	13.1	3.0	0.7	7.6

TABLE 2F

Sheep/beef Farmers' Opinions of the Effectiveness of the New Zealand Wool Board - By Age of Farmer.

	35 or under %	36 - 50 %	51 - 60 %	Over 60 %	All ages %
Very Effective	13	16	22	21	17.0
Effective	61	58	60	54	58.6
"So-So"	12	15	10	11	13.1
Ineffective	5	3	1	5	3.0
Very Ineffective	2	-	-	-	0.7
No Opinion	7	8	7	9	7.6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100	100	100	100	100.0
No. of Valid Observations	256	407	200	107	970

TABLE 3A

Intended Diversification to Horticulture - By Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	Yes %	Don't Know %	No %
<u>North Island</u>				
Northland	148	9.5	7.4	83.1
Central Auckland	30	13.3	3.3	83.3
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	391	19.2	5.9	74.9
East Coast	46	15.2	13.0	71.7
Hawke's Bay	98	14.3	5.1	80.6
Taranaki	126	8.7	5.6	85.7
Wellington	156	9.0	8.3	82.7
<u>South Island</u>				
Marlborough	33	9.1	6.1	84.8
Nelson	36	16.7	2.8	80.6
Westland	24	4.2	4.2	91.7
Canterbury	220	5.5	7.3	87.3
Otago	125	4.0	4.0	92.0
Southland	139	5.0	3.6	91.4
	1,572	—	—	—
National Average		11.0	6.1	82.9

TABLE 3B

Intended Diversification to Horticulture - By Area of Intended Activity

Horticultural Activity	No. of Valid Observations	Percent intending to develop	Percent not intending to develop	Average Area* planned to be developed (hectares)
Kiwifruit	1575	3.2	96.8	6.45
Berryfruit	1575	2.4	97.6	4.95
Market Gardening	1575	2.7	97.3	4.14
Fruit Orchards	1575	2.4	97.6	4.25
Flowers and Ornamentals	1575	2.0	98.0	2.89

* The sum of areas planned for the activity divided by the number of respondents planning to devote land to the activity.

TABLE 4

Intended Erection of New Fencing in 1981-82 Compared to
1980-81 - By Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	1980-81 (metres)	1981-82 (metres)	Percentage Change
<u>North Island</u>				
Northland	152	821.7	929.5	+ 13.1
Central Auckland	30	659.7	620.7	- 5.9
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	396	629.6	652.3	+ 3.6
East Coast	47	1197.3	1528.6	+ 27.7
Hawke's Bay	99	811.2	778.3	- 4.2
Taranaki	134	612.8	667.4	+ 8.9
Wellington	159	757.8	884.1	+ 16.7
<u>South Island</u>				
Marlborough	33	1137.3	1443.0	+ 26.9
Nelson	37	1144.7	1035.4	- 9.5
Westland	25	1172.0	1079.6	- 7.9
Canterbury	221	1033.1	1169.1	+ 13.2
Otago	128	1099.3	1322.4	+ 20.3
Southland	140	702.5	659.7	- 6.1
	<hr/> 1,601			
National Average		<hr/> 816.7	<hr/> 891.1	<hr/> + 9.1

TABLE 5A

Intended Application of Fertiliser in 1981-82 Compared to 1980-81 - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	1980-81 (tonnes)	1981-82 (tonnes)	Percentage Change
<u>North Island</u>				
Northland	151	56.2	60.4	+ 7.5
Central Auckland	30	49.9	47.7	- 4.4
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	395	48.6	50.7	+ 4.3
East Coast	47	90.6	92.6	+ 2.2
Hawke's Bay	100	68.9	66.3	- 3.7
Taranaki	133	50.6	51.0	+ 0.9
Wellington	157	47.3	50.9	+ 7.6
<u>South Island</u>				
Marlborough	33	44.8	44.9	+ 0.3
Nelson	37	58.7	65.4	+ 11.3
Westland	25	48.4	52.0	+ 7.3
Canterbury	221	40.5	48.3	+ 19.0
Otago	128	61.3	65.5	+ 6.8
Southland	140	61.1	61.6	+ 0.8
	<u>1,600</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
National Average		53.0	55.8	+ 5.2

TABLE 5B

Intended Application of Lime in 1981-82 Compared to
1980-81 - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	1980-81 (tonnes)	1981-82 (tonnes)	Percentage Change
<u>North Island</u>				
Northland	152	50.0	60.9	+ 21.9
Central Auckland	30	50.0	47.1	- 5.8
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	397	20.5	21.3	+ 3.9
East Coast	47	14.9	34.4	+131.1
Hawke's Bay	100	57.8	34.4	- 40.5
Taranaki	133	5.8	8.9	+ 53.4
Wellington	157	35.4	39.0	+ 10.0
<u>South Island</u>				
Marlborough	33	16.1	46.4	+288.9
Nelson	37	37.6	70.8	+ 88.4
Westland	25	75.3	104.0	+ 38.1
Canterbury	221	65.8	68.7	+ 4.4
Otago	128	54.9	41.8	- 23.9
Southland	140	63.7	57.1	- 10.4
	1,603			
National Average		40.2	41.7	+ 3.8

TABLE 6A

Area of Scrub and Brushweeds on Respondents' Farms - By Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	Hectares of:-					Total
		Scrubweeds	Gorse	Blackberry	Broom	Other	
<u>North Island</u>							
Northland	150	14.50	4.62	4.39	0.01	4.89	27.85
Central Auckland	30	11.37	4.27	0.23	-	0.17	16.03
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	397	3.60	1.20	1.01	0.12	2.90	8.89
East Coast	46	31.50	1.59	3.49	0.02	9.33	43.53
Hawke's Bay	99	10.23	0.53	1.76	0.53	1.71	14.62
Taranaki	132	16.24	1.34	0.99	0.35	4.16	22.15
Wellington	157	10.70	4.53	0.39	0.08	2.50	18.16
<u>South Island</u>							
Marlborough	33	34.68	10.37	2.98	2.52	22.20	72.45
Nelson	37	10.19	20.29	0.74	2.80	17.62	59.62
Westland	25	17.64	21.10	4.46	2.28	22.76	68.24
Canterbury	220	6.63	2.43	0.10	0.89	4.18	14.22
Otago	128	5.19	6.42	0.05	1.22	5.17	17.98
Southland	139	4.82	3.28	0.09	1.09	4.80	14.08
	<u>1,596</u>						
National Average		<u>9.39</u>	<u>3.60</u>	<u>1.17</u>	<u>0.57</u>	<u>4.77</u>	<u>19.45</u>

TABLE 6B

Intended Clearing of Scrubland in 1981-82 Compared to
1980-81 - By Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	(hectares)		Percentage Change
		1980-81	1981-82	
<u>North Island</u>				
Northland	151	5.90	6.25	+ 5.9
Central Auckland	29	1.71	2.30	+ 34.5
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	397	1.94	1.85	- 4.6
East Coast	45	17.21	16.02	- 6.9
Hawke's Bay	99	2.90	3.99	+ 37.6
Taranaki	133	4.78	6.66	+ 39.3
Wellington	156	9.04	5.70	- 36.9
<u>South Island</u>				
Marlborough	32	11.59	8.13	- 29.9
Nelson	38	11.78	12.71	+ 7.9
Westland	25	6.68	8.86	+ 32.6
Canterbury	221	2.33	1.54	- 33.9
Otago	126	1.90	2.04	+ 7.4
Southland	141	2.48	3.01	+ 21.4
	<u>1,596</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
National Average		4.34	4.15	- 4.4

TABLE 6C

Proportion of Respondents Who Would Apply For a Herbicide Subsidy For Clearing Gorse, Blackberry or Broom.

	No. of Valid Observations	%
Yes	770	48.8
Don't Know	70	4.4
No	738	46.8
	<u>1,578</u>	<u>100.0</u>

TABLE 6D

Proportion of Respondents Who Would Apply For a Labour Subsidy For Clearing Scrub or Native Bush.

	No. of Valid Observations	%
Yes	461	29.3
Don't Know	129	8.2
No	984	62.5
	<u>1,574</u>	<u>100.0</u>

TABLE 7A

Spread of Thistles in Established Pastures of Respondents' Farms - By Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	Greater Than Normal %	Normal %	Less Than Normal %
<u>North Island</u>				
Northland	147	12	63	25
Central Auckland	27	15	44	41
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	373	14	64	22
East Coast	43	23	61	16
Hawke's Bay	94	5	63	32
Taranaki	124	3	71	26
Wellington	153	16	65	19
<u>South Island</u>				
Marlborough	32	38	47	16
Nelson	36	47	44	8
Westland	22	9	86	5
Canterbury	214	22	63	16
Otago	125	14	74	12
Southland	133	10	74	17
	<u>1,523</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
National Average		14.7	65.1	20.2

TABLE 7B

Difficulty in Killing Thistles with Chemicals - By
Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	Difficult To Kill %	Don't Know %	Not Difficult To Kill %
<u>North Island</u>				
Northland	141	26	23	52
Central Auckland	26	31	23	46
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	362	36	12	53
East Coast	42	19	43	38
Hawke's Bay	91	32	24	44
Taranaki	124	34	24	42
Wellington	152	37	23	40
<u>South Island</u>				
Marlborough	31	26	39	36
Nelson	36	31	33	36
Westland	22	23	32	46
Canterbury	209	52	14	34
Otago	122	42	25	33
Southland	132	52	19	30
	<u>1,490</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
National Average		37.5	20.3	42.2

TABLE 7C

Importance of Selectivity Towards Clovers When Choosing
a Chemical to Control Thistles - By Provincial Land
District.

	No. of Valid Observations	Of Prime Importance %	Don't Know %	Not Of Prime Importance %
<u>North Island</u>				
Northland	141	63	10	27
Central Auckland	26	50	12	39
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	359	67	7	27
East Coast	41	68	24	7
Hawke's Bay	88	71	13	17
Taranaki	123	73	9	18
Wellington	149	81	9	11
<u>South Island</u>				
Marlborough	29	62	21	17
Nelson	36	64	19	17
Westland	20	55	20	25
Canterbury	208	73	10	17
Otago	118	75	9	15
Southland	131	73	16	11
	<u>1,469</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
National Average		70.1	10.6	19.3

TABLE 8A

Extent to Which Grassgrub and Porina Affect Established Pasture - By Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	Large Extent %	Small Extent %	No Extent At All %	Don't Know %
<u>North Island</u>					
Northland	148	1	32	52	14
Central Auckland	28	4	39	39	18
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	385	6	50	36	9
East Coast	46	7	48	37	9
Hawke's Bay	97	10	56	33	1
Taranaki	130	5	62	27	5
Wellington	155	12	60	27	2
<u>South Island</u>					
Marlborough	33	3	82	12	3
Nelson	36	11	78	11	-
Westland	23	17	61	17	4
Canterbury	222	17	69	14	1
Otago	127	5	69	23	3
Southland	135	8	67	21	4
	<u>1,565</u>				
National Average		<u>8.1</u>	<u>57.6</u>	<u>28.8</u>	<u>5.6</u>

TABLE 8B

Extent of Budgeting for Annual Expenditure on Chemicals
for Grassgrub and Porina Control In Established
Pasture.

	No. of Valid Observations	%
Budget	81	5.1
Don't Budget	1,490	94.4
Don't Know	7	0.4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,578	100.0

TABLE 8C

Area of Pasture Intended to be Treated for Grassgrub and Porina in 1981-82 - By Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	Percentage Intending to Treat Pasture	Percentage Not Intending to Treat Pasture	Average Area* Intended to be Treated (hectares)
<u>North Island</u>				
Northland	150	0.7	99.3	30.0
Central Auckland	29	3.4	96.6	5.0
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	383	3.1	96.9	21.1
East Coast	47	4.3	95.7	25.5
Hawke's Bay	96	13.5	86.5	15.0
Taranaki	131	6.1	93.9	13.6
Wellington	154	11.0	89.0	39.2
<u>South Island</u>				
Marlborough	33	3.0	97.0	10.0
Nelson	35	5.7	94.3	13.0
Westland	24	12.5	87.5	28.3
Canterbury	212	27.8	72.2	42.6
Otago	125	8.0	92.0	34.6
Southland	136	14.0	86.0	25.8
	<u>1,558</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>90.5</u>	<u>32.3</u>
National Average		9.5	90.5	32.3

* The sum of the areas intended to be treated divided by the number of respondents intending to treat some pasture.

TABLE 9A

Standard of Housing on Farms - By Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	Satisfactory %	Unsatis- factory %
<u>North Island</u>			
Northland	152	88	12
Central Auckland	28	96	4
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	392	88	12
East Coast	47	89	11
Hawke's Bay	95	91	10
Taranaki	131	88	12
Wellington	154	91	9
<u>South Island</u>			
Marlborough	32	81	19
Nelson	35	80	20
Westland	24	67	33
Canterbury	221	87	13
Otago	126	88	12
Southland	137	90	10
	<hr/> 1,574	<hr/>	<hr/>
National Average		88.0	12.0

TABLE 9B

Plans to Rebuild Any Farm Housing Over the Next Two Years - By Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	Yes %	Don't Know %	No %
<u>North Island</u>				
Northland	151	13	4	83
Central Auckland	29	10	10	79
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	388	14	4	81
East Coast	46	17	7	76
Hawke's Bay	95	10	6	84
Taranaki	129	5	4	91
Wellington	156	10	2	89
<u>South Island</u>				
Marlborough	32	13	3	84
Nelson	36	14	6	81
Westland	24	12	25	63
Canterbury	221	14	1	85
Otago	127	9	2	90
Southland	136	7	4	88
	<hr/> 1,570	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
National Average		11.6	3.9	84.5

TABLE 10A

The Three Most Important Factors Limiting Expansion of Output.

Factor	Relative Frequency As 1st Factor %	Relative Frequency As 2nd Factor %	Relative Frequency As 3rd Factor %	Relative Frequency As % of All Factors %
Income Tax levels	25.1	9.9	6.2	13.9
Inadequate profits from expanded output	6.4	10.7	20.4	12.4
Finance - its cost	20.2	8.2	4.4	11.1
Cost of additional farm inputs	8.2	14.3	9.3	10.6
Productive limitations of the type of land farmed	4.8	7.6	9.0	7.1
Size of farm	6.5	7.3	4.8	6.2
Industrial unrest in industries servicing farming	2.0	5.9	8.2	5.3
Adverse climate	7.0	6.1	2.6	5.3
Instability of farm product prices	2.8	5.1	4.8	4.2
Farmer's age and state of health	2.7	4.5	5.2	4.1
Cost of trained labour	2.2	4.8	3.4	3.5
Finance - its availability	6.2	1.7	1.3	3.1
High cost of farm machinery	0.6	1.4	6.2	2.7
Availability of trained labour	1.5	2.4	1.8	1.9
Death duty levels	0.9	2.8	0.9	1.5
Availability and/or cost of transport of inputs and outputs	0.3	1.2	2.8	1.4
Disappointing animal performance	0.4	1.0	2.9	1.4
Animal diseases	0.4	1.6	1.9	1.3
Pests and/or weeds	0.7	1.9	1.1	1.3
Cost of providing housing for additional labour	0.3	1.2	1.2	0.9
Others	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.8
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
No. of Valid Observations	1,572	1,556	1,493	4,620

TABLE 10B

The Most Important Factors Limiting Expansion of Output
- By Farm Type.

Factor	Relative Frequency (%)				
	Dairy	Sheep-Beef	Cropping	Other*	All Farms
Income Tax levels	16.5	12.5	12.4	17.8	13.9
Inadequate profits from expanded output	11.2	12.8	14.5	11.7	12.4
Finance - its cost	11.4	10.7	15.9	11.2	11.1
Cost of additional farm inputs	8.4	11.8	10.3	8.1	10.6
Productive limitations of the type of land farmed	6.6	7.7	2.1	5.6	7.1
Size of farm	9.3	5.2	4.8	2.5	6.3
Industrial unrest in industries servicing farming	2.0	6.7	3.4	9.1	5.3
Adverse climate	5.5	5.4	2.8	4.6	5.3
Instability of farm product prices	1.2	5.5	6.9	4.1	4.2
Farmer's age and state of health	5.3	3.7	2.1	3.6	4.1
Cost of trained labour	3.8	3.2	4.1	3.6	3.4
Finance - its availability	3.8	2.7	4.1	3.0	3.1
High cost of farm machinery	3.0	1.9	9.0	6.6	2.7
Availability of trained labour	2.2	1.7	3.4	2.0	1.9
Death duty levels	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.5
Availability and/or cost of transport of inputs and outputs	0.8	1.7	0.7	2.5	1.4
Disappointing animal performance	2.2	1.3	-	-	1.4
Animal diseases	2.0	1.2	-	-	1.3
Pests and/or weeds	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.2
Cost of providing housing for additional labour	1.1	0.7	0.7	2.0	0.9
Others	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Valid Observations	1,328	2,927	145	197	4,597

*The "Other" farm type is explained in the note to Table A2, Appendix B. (page 130).

TABLE 10C

The Most Important Factors Limiting Expansion of Output -
By Farm Size.

Factors	Relative Frequency (%)			
	100 Hectares or less	101 to 300 Hectares	Over 300 Hectares	All Sizes
Income Tax levels	14.6	14.4	12.2	13.9
Inadequate profits from expanded output	9.9	12.5	15.6	12.4
Finance - its cost	11.1	10.6	11.6	11.1
Cost of additional farm inputs	8.1	11.3	13.0	10.6
Productive limitations of the type of land farmed	6.5	7.4	7.5	7.1
Size of farm	12.1	4.2	1.2	6.2
Industrial unrest in industries servicing farms	3.4	6.7	5.9	5.3
Adverse climate	4.8	5.8	5.2	5.3
Instability of farm product prices	2.6	4.9	5.4	4.2
Farmer's age and state of health	6.6	3.5	1.6	4.1
Cost of trained labour	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.5
Finance - its availability	4.4	2.2	2.6	3.1
High cost of farm machinery	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.7
Availability of trained labour	1.3	1.8	3.0	1.9
Death duty levels	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.5
Availability and/or cost of transport of inputs and outputs	0.9	1.5	2.1	1.4
Disappointing animal performance	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4
Animal diseases	2.0	1.0	0.9	1.3
Pests and/or weeds	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.3
Cost of providing housing for additional labour	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9
Others	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.8
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
No. of Valid Observations	1,641	1,767	1,212	4,620

TABLE 10D

The most Important Factors Limiting Expansion of Output -
By Age of Farmer

Factor	Relative Frequency (%)				
	35 Years and Under	36 to 50 Years	51 to 60 Years	Over 60 Years	All Ages
Income Tax levels	12.3	13.1	16.4	16.6	13.9
Inadequate profits from expanded output	11.0	14.0	12.7	8.4	12.4
Finance - its cost	14.1	11.5	8.3	6.6	11.1
Cost of additional farm inputs	11.5	11.2	9.3	8.4	10.6
Productive limitations of the type of land farmed	7.6	7.6	6.3	5.3	7.1
Size of farm	6.6	6.1	6.5	5.1	6.2
Industrial unrest in industries servicing farming	4.4	5.1	5.5	8.4	5.3
Adverse climate	5.4	5.5	4.5	5.8	5.3
Instability of farm product prices	4.9	4.4	3.5	2.9	4.2
Farmer's age and state of health	1.0	2.1	8.6	11.9	4.1
Cost of trained labour	3.5	3.9	2.7	3.1	3.5
Finance - its availability	4.0	3.2	2.3	2.0	3.1
High cost of farm machinery	3.1	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.7
Availability of trained labour	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.4	1.9
Death duty levels	0.8	1.3	1.8	3.8	1.5
Availability and/or cost of transport of inputs and outputs	1.0	1.5	1.3	2.4	1.4
Disappointing animal performance	2.3	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.4
Animal diseases	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.3
Pests and/or weeds	1.8	1.1	1.2	0.4	1.3
Cost of providing housing for additional labour	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.9
Others	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Valid Observations	1,239	1,960	969	452	4,620

TABLE 11A

Attitudes to the Idea of a Productivity Tax - By
Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	Favourable %	No Opinion %	Opposed %
<u>North Island</u>				
Northland	148	24	31	45
Central Auckland	28	25	32	43
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	383	37	23	41
East Coast	45	36	20	44
Hawke's Bay	93	38	8	55
Taranaki	131	38	22	40
Wellington	147	37	25	38
<u>South Island</u>				
Marlborough	31	39	19	42
Nelson	37	5	27	68
Westland	25	12	32	56
Canterbury	221	39	16	44
Otago	126	39	21	41
Southland	139	43	25	32
	<u>1,554</u>			
National Average		<u>35.6</u>	<u>22.1</u>	<u>42.3</u>

TABLE 11B

Attitudes to the Idea of a Productivity Tax - By Farm Type

Farm Type	No. of Valid Observations	Favourable %	No Opinion %	Opposed %
Dairy	448	36	26	38
Sheep/Beef	986	34	21	45
Cropping	49	43	12	45
Other	66	52	21	27
	<u>1,549</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Average of All Farms		35.6	22.1	42.3

TABLE 11C

Attitudes to the Idea of a Productivity Tax - By Farm Size

Size of Farm (hectares)	No. of Valid Observations	Favourable %	No Opinion %	Opposed %
100 or less	555	34.6	25.9	39.5
101 to 300	595	37.3	22.0	40.7
Over 300	407	34.4	17.0	48.6
	<u>1,557</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Average, all sizes		35.6	22.1	42.3

TABLE 11D

Attitude to the Idea of a Productivity Tax - By Age of Farmer.

	No. of Valid Observations	35 Years or Less %	36-50 %	51-60 %	Over 60 %	All Ages %
Favourable	533	37	35	33	34	35.6
No Opinion	333	21	22	23	24	22.1
Opposed	642	42	42	44	42	42.3
	<u>1,508</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100.0</u>

TABLE 12A

Indications of the "Most Effective Expansion Incentive" - By Provincial Land District.

	Provincial Land District*													Overall
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1. Reduction in inflation rate	36	36	35	30	37	30	42	47	49	40	41	40	34	37.1
2. Reduction in Income Tax	16	36	30	16	28	32	20	17	5	16	36	24	32	26.9
3. Increased fertiliser Subsidy	30	11	13	30	12	16	15	13	16	20	4	9	12	14.2
4. Higher S.M.Ps.	3	11	5	2	3	6	5	-	11	24	4	8	5	5.2
5. Reduction in cost of farm credit	2	-	4	7	3	6	6	3	8	-	4	5	6	4.5
6. Intensify research into on-farm problems	6	4	4	5	2	6	3	7	3	-	2	5	1	3.7
7. Less Government involvement in farming	-	-	2	-	7	2	1	3	3	-	2	1	2	1.8
8. Increase availability of farm credit	1	-	2	2	2	2	4	-	-	-	1	2	1	1.7
9. Reduce death duties	1	4	2	2	-	2	1	7	-	-	1	1	1	1.3
10. Cash grant per head of sheep and/or cattle	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	3	3	-	1	2	1	0.9
11. Receive greater share of world prices	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	0.8
12. Lower farm input costs	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	0.6
13. Others	1	-	2	2	2	2	1	-	2	-	1	2	1	1.4
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100.0
No. of Valid Observations	148	28	376	44	91	127	149	30	37	25	214	123	141	1,533

* As listed in Table 1A, page 28.

TABLE 12B

Indications of the "Most Effective Expansion Incentive"
- By Farm Type

Expansion Incentive	Farm Type				All Types
	Dairy	Sheep /Beef	Cropping	Other	
	%	%	%	%	%
Reduction in inflation rate	36	39	29	35	37.1
Reduction in income tax	33	23	31	39	26.9
Increased fertiliser subsidy	13	16	4	8	14.2
Higher S.M.P.s	4	5	8	8	5.2
Reduction in cost of farm credit	5	4	8	5	4.5
Intensify research into on-farm problems	5	3	6	-	3.7
Less Government involvement in farming	1	2	6	-	1.8
Increase availability of farm credit	2	2	4	2	1.7
Reduce death duties	2	1	2	2	1.3
Cash grant per head of sheep and/or cattle	-	1	-	-	0.9
Receive greater share of world prices	1	1	-	-	0.8
Lower farm input costs	-	1	-	-	0.6
Others	1	2	-	1	1.4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100	100	100	100	100.0
Number of Valid Observations	440	975	48	65	1,528

TABLE 13A

Respondents' Views as to Whether or Not the Supplementary Minimum Price Scheme Should Continue - By Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	Yes %	Don't Know %	No %
<u>North Island</u>				
Northland	147	76	13	12
Central Auckland	29	62	21	17
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	389	80	11	9
East Coast	46	78	9	13
Hawke's Bay	100	61	12	27
Taranaki	130	72	12	16
Wellington	155	72	9	19
<u>South Island</u>				
Marlborough	32	66	9	25
Nelson	37	78	14	8
Westland	25	80	20	-
Canterbury	221	72	11	17
Otago	123	77	9	14
Southland	139	78	12	10
	<u>1,573</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
National Average		74.7	11.0	14.3

TABLE 13B

Respondents' Views as to Whether or Not the Supplementary
Minimum Price Scheme Should Continue - By Farm Type

Farm Type	No. of Valid Observations	Response		
		Yes %	Don't Know %	No %
Dairy	456	79	10	11
Sheep/beef	1,000	73	12	15
Cropping	48	56	17	27
Other	65	78	8	14
	<u>1,569</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Average of all farms		74.7	11.0	14.3

TABLE 13C

Respondents' Views About Who Should Set the Supplementary Minimum Price - By Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	Government %	Independent Committee %
<u>North Island</u>			
Northland	141	30	70
Central Auckland	24	42	58
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	370	34	66
East Coast	42	29	71
Hawke's Bay	93	32	68
Taranaki	119	32	68
Wellington	140	31	69
<u>South Island</u>			
Marlborough	29	17	83
Nelson	34	32	68
Westland	23	30	70
Canterbury	209	32	68
Otago	117	30	70
Southland	132	27	73
	<u>1,473</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
National Average		31.2	68.8

TABLE 13D

Respondents' Views About Who Should Set the Supplementary
Minimum Prices - By Farm Type

Farm Type	No. of Valid Observations	Government %	Independent Committee %
Dairy	428	28	72
Sheep/beef	936	33	67
Cropping	41	29	71
Other	64	30	70
	<u>1,469</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Average of all farms		31.2	68.8

TABLE 14A

Respondents' Preferences as to Method of Transporting
Farm Produce to Overseas Markets - By Provincial Land
District.

Alternatives presented:

- (1) Continuance of present system.
- (2) Modification to allow, say, 80 percent of the freight for the Conference Lines and the balance to be put out to tender.
- (3) Scrap the "Conference" system and offer the freight to the lowest bidder.

	No. of Valid Observations	Present System %	"80-20" %	Lowest Bidder %
<u>North Island</u>				
Northland	140	19	29	51
Central Auckland	29	7	41	52
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	372	15	40	46
East Coast	44	14	41	46
Hawke's Bay	99	12	40	48
Taranaki	127	21	39	40
Wellington	146	12	45	44
<u>South Island</u>				
Marlborough	32	13	50	38
Nelson	35	9	46	46
Westland	25	20	52	28
Canterbury	218	12	52	37
Otago	121	15	41	44
Southland	128	11	41	48
	<u>1,516</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
National Average		14.0	41.8	44.2

TABLE 14B

Respondents' Preferences as to Method of Transporting
Farm Produce to Overseas Markets - By Farm Type.

Alternatives presented:

- (1) Continuance of present system.
- (2) Modification to allow, say, 80 percent of the freight for the Conference Lines and the balance to be put out to tender.
- (3) Scrap the "Conference" system and offer the freight to the lowest bidder.

Farm Type	No. of Valid Observations	Present System %	"80-20" %	Lowest Bidder %
Dairy	439	19	38	43
Sheep/beef	963	12	44	44
Cropping	47	13	43	45
Other	63	10	38	52
	1,512			
Average of All farms		14.0	41.8	44.2

TABLE 14C

Respondents' Preferences As To Composition of the Committee Negotiating Shipping Freight Rates Under the Conference System - By Provincial Land District.

Alternative Committee compositions:

- (1) Representatives of Producer Boards, together with representatives of all other exporters of primary produce.
- (2) Representatives of Producer Boards, other exporters and Government.
- (3) Composition to continue as at present.

	No. of Valid Observations	Composition		
		(1) %	(2) %	(3) %
<u>North Island</u>				
Northland	132	55	17	29
Central Auckland	26	42	39	19
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	359	51	21	28
East Coast	43	44	35	21
Hawke's Bay	96	60	20	20
Taranaki	128	55	15	31
Wellington	147	57	22	20
<u>South Island</u>				
Marlborough	31	68	19	13
Nelson	35	57	20	23
Westland	25	52	16	32
Canterbury	218	56	22	23
Otago	115	50	21	30
Southland	124	60	24	16
	1,479			
National Average		54.5	21.1	24.5

TABLE 14D

Respondents' Preferences As To Composition of the Committee Negotiating Shipping Freight Rates Under the Conference System - By Farm Type.

Alternative Committee compositions:

- (1) Representatives of Producer Boards, together with representatives of all other exporters of primary products.
- (2) Representatives of Producer Boards, other exporters and Government.
- (3) Composition to continue as at present.

Farm Type	No. of Valid Observations	Composition		
		(1) %	(2) %	(3) %
Dairy	427	51	18	31
Sheep/beef	938	56	22	23
Cropping	48	63	19	19
Other	62	55	31	15
	<u>1,475</u>	—	—	—
Average of all farms		54	21	25

TABLE 15A

Respondents' Views As To Whether or Not There Has Been Undue Aggregation of Land in New Zealand Over the Last Few Years - By Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	Yes %	Undecided %	No %
<u>North Island</u>				
Northland	147	32	35	33
Central Auckland	30	33	27	40
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	389	36	27	37
East Coast	47	47	23	30
Hawke's Bay	98	47	16	37
Taranaki	129	50	22	28
Wellington	154	47	18	35
<u>South Island</u>				
Marlborough	33	36	30	33
Nelson	35	37	26	37
Westland	25	32	28	40
Canterbury	219	43	18	40
Otago	123	50	21	29
Southland	139	48	30	22
	<u>1,568</u>			
National Average		41.8	24.2	34.0

TABLE 15B

Respondents' Views As To Whether or Not There Has Been Undue Aggregation of Land in New Zealand Over The Last Few Years - By Farm Type.

	No. of Valid Observations	Yes %	Undecided %	No %
Dairy	453	40	29	31
Sheep/beef	998	43	23	35
Cropping	48	38	17	46
Other	65	40	22	39
	<hr/> 1,564	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Average of All farms		41.8	24.2	34.0

TABLE 16A

Respondents' Opinions of the Effectiveness of Federated Farmers - By Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	Very Effective %	Effective %	"So-So" %	Ineffective %	Very Ineffective %	No Opinion %
<u>North Island</u>							
Northland	151	7	52	28	7	1	5
Central Auckland	30	3	53	37	3	3	-
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	391	6	47	30	10	3	4
East Coast	47	4	55	26	11	2	2
Hawke's Bay	98	6	41	35	11	3	4
Taranaki	132	6	38	34	11	7	4
Wellington	157	7	46	34	8	3	2
<u>South Island</u>							
Marlborough	33	12	42	27	3	9	6
Nelson	35	9	31	46	6	6	3
Westland	25	4	36	40	12	-	8
Canterbury	220	6	44	34	12	4	-
Otago	123	8	40	32	10	9	2
Southland	140	2	31	35	19	7	5
	<u>1,582</u>						
National Average		<u>6.1</u>	<u>43.5</u>	<u>32.5</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>3.1</u>

TABLE 16B

Respondents' Opinions of the Effectiveness of Federated Farmers - By Farm Type.

	No. of Valid Observations	Very Effective %	Effective %	"So-So" %	Ineffective %	Very Ineffective %	No Opinion %
Dairy	461	7	47	32	9	3	2
Sheep/beef	1,002	5	41	34	11	5	4
Cropping	49	4	51	22	16	4	2
Other	66	11	58	21	6	3	2
	<u>1,578</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Average of All Farms		6.1	43.5	32.5	10.5	4.2	3.1

TABLE 16C

Respondents' Opinions of the Effectiveness of Federated Farmers - By Farm Size.

Size of Farm (hectares)	No. of Valid Observations	Very Effective %	Effective %	"So-So" %	Ineffective %	Very Ineffective %	No Opinion %
100 or less	567	6.3	42.7	31.6	9.5	4.6	5.3
101 to 300	603	6.0	44.1	32.3	11.3	4.5	1.8
Over 300	415	6.3	43.6	34.2	10.4	3.6	1.9
	<u>1,585</u>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average, all sizes		6.2	43.5	32.6	10.4	4.3	3.1

TABLE 16D

Respondents' Opinions of the Effectiveness of Federated Farmers of New Zealand - By Age of Farmer.

	No. of Valid Observations	35 years and less %	36 - 50 %	51 - 60 %	Over 60 %	All Ages %
Very Effective	95	6	5	8	10	6.1
Effective	669	38	42	48	55	43.5
"So-So"	502	36	37	27	21	32.5
Ineffective	159	14	10	9	8	10.5
Very Ineffective	67	4	5	4	2	4.2
No Opinion	46	2	2	5	4	3.1
	<u>1,538</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100.0</u>

TABLE 17A

Attendance at Lincoln College Farmers' Conferences -
By Provincial Land District

	No. of Valid Observations	Regularly %	Some- times %	Never %
<u>North Island</u>				
Northland	151	-	2	98
Central Auckland	30	3	-	97
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	391	1	1	98
East Coast	47	-	2	98
Hawke's Bay	98	-	1	99
Taranaki	134	1	3	96
Wellington	156	-	1	99
<u>South Island</u>				
Marlborough	33	-	18	82
Nelson	36	-	11	89
Westland	25	-	16	84
Canterbury	222	6	42	52
Otago	124	2	12	86
Southland	138	-	9	91
	<hr/> 1,585			
National Average		1.3	9.4	89.3

TABLE 17B

Respondents' Reasons for Non-Attendance At Lincoln College Farmer's Conferences.

Reason	No. of Valid Observations	% of Total
<u>Do Attend</u>	52	3.4
Too Costly	52	3.4
Waste of Time	110	7.3
Distance	726	47.9
Pressure of Work	437	28.8
Bad Time of Year	48	3.2
Dislike of Venue	8	0.5
Dislike Format	38	2.5
Others	44	2.9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,515	100.0
<hr/>		

TABLE 17C

Respondents' Suggestions As To Which Topics Would Have The Greatest Appeal To Farmers In A Farmers' Conference In the First Half of 1982.

Topic	Relative Frequency As				% of All Topics
	1st Topic (%)	2nd Topic (%)	3rd Topic (%)	4th Topic (%)	
Soils and fertiliser use	10.0	26.8	29.2	7.5	18.4
Animal husbandry and management	38.9	17.1	6.8	6.3	17.5
Taxation, farm finance and estate planning	10.0	9.4	22.0	27.6	17.1
Farm energy	5.3	16.1	8.2	4.6	8.6
Role of Government in agriculture	6.6	15.1	5.1	5.2	8.0
Horticulture and diversification	2.2	5.7	13.8	6.9	7.1
Cropping and pasture	0.9	3.0	5.8	16.6	6.5
Agricultural mechanisation	13.8	3.2	2.9	4.0	6.0
Social issues	11.2	1.6	2.5	5.1	5.1
Use of computers on the farm	0.7	1.8	3.2	14.7	5.0
Others	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nof of Valid Observations	1,502	1,493	1,471	1,433	

TABLE 18A

NEW BORROWINGS IN 1980-81 PRODUCTION SEASON:

A. New Medium Term Loans - By Source.

Source	No. of Valid Observations	Average Amount Borrowed (\$)	Proportion of Total Borrowings (%)	Average Interest Rate (%)*
Trading Banks	316	19,047	22.3	14.95
Rural Banking and Finance Corporation	286	21,270	22.5	8.91
Stock and Station Agents	86	25,319	8.1	14.37
Solicitors' Trustee Funds	56	52,900	11.0	15.25
Family Loans	54	33,637	6.7	10.04
Finance Companies	50	25,658	4.7	14.72
Private Sources	41	57,907	8.8	12.77
Private Insurance Offices	24	33,188	2.9	14.13
Trust Companies	16	88,350	5.2	15.66
Other Government Agencies	16	35,654	2.1	9.34
Local Bodies	14	9,178	0.5	8.66
Trustee Savings Banks	12	40,600	1.8	14.08
Government Insurance Offices	4	30,000	0.4	13.50
Building Societies	4	12,025	0.2	13.13
Other Sources	18	40,641	2.7	14.15
	997		100.0	
Weighted Average of All Sources		27,093**		12.86

* For each source the average interest rate is the sum of interest rates for all loans from that source divided by the number of valid observations i.e. loans. The "all sources" average interest rate is calculated from the average interest rate for each source weighted by the number of loans from the source and by the average amount borrowed from that source.

** This figure represents the sum of the amounts of all loans divided by the total number of loans.

TABLE 18B

NEW BORROWING IN 1980-81 PRODUCTION SEASON:

B. New Long Term Loans - By Source.

Source	No. of Valid Observations	Average Amount Borrowed (\$)	Proportion of Total Borrowings (%)	Average Interest Rate (%)
Rural Banking and Finance Corporation	231	44,385	46.2	8.86
Private Insurance Offices	37	91,524	15.2	15.35
Trading Banks	31	33,719	4.7	14.72
Family	29	63,037	8.2	9.82
Local Bodies	19	10,072	0.9	9.11
Trustee Savings Banks	18	58,611	4.7	15.56
Solicitors' Trustee Funds	18	53,002	4.3	15.68
Other Government Agencies	12	62,110	3.4	8.96
Private	10	73,170	3.3	12.09
Trust Companies	8	69,750	2.5	14.25
Finance Companies	6	86,712	2.3	13.63
Building Societies	6	40,500	1.1	13.75
Stock and Station Agents	4	59,250	1.1	15.75
Government Insurance Offices	2	57,713	0.5	15.00
Other Sources	5	70,000	1.6	12.50
	<u>436</u>	<u> </u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u> </u>
Weighted Average of All Sources		50,949*		11.39*

* These figures are calculated in the same way as those in Table 18A.

TABLE 18C

Respondents' Main Reasons for Additional Medium and Long Term Borrowing in 1980-81.

Reason	No. of Valid Observations	Proportion of New Borrowing (%)
To finance farm development	624	42.4
To purchase new or additional land	622	19.6
To purchase plant and machinery	624	15.0
To refinance existing loans	622	10.0
For personal reasons	623	6.6
		<hr/> 93.6

Notes:

1. It is presumed that the residual proportion of new borrowing (6.4 percent) was for purposes other than those categorised in the question.
2. The proportions of new borrowing noted above are the sum of respondents' proportions divided by the number of respondents; as such they are not weighted to allow for the varying amounts borrowed by each respondent.

TABLE 19A

Borrowing Intentions In The 1981-82 Production Season -
By Source.

Intended Source	No. of Valid Observations	Average Amount to be Requested (\$)	Proportion of Total Intended Borrowings (%)
Rural Banking and Finance Corporation	203	34,267	33.4
Trading Banks	146	21,460	15.1
Stock and Station Agents	37	26,019	4.6
Private Insurance Offices	31	82,742	12.3
Finance Companies	25	25,840	3.1
Solicitors' Trust Funds	23	60,087	6.6
Local Bodies	15	14,533	1.0
Private	14	98,294	6.6
Other Government Agencies	11	48,277	2.6
Trustee Savings Banks	11	38,364	2.0
Family	9	97,556	4.2
Trust Companies	8	68,125	2.6
Building Societies	5	34,000	0.8
Government Insurance Offices	2	97,500	0.9
Other	13	64,942	4.1
	<u>553</u>	<u> </u>	<u>100.0</u>
Weighted Average Amount of All Intended Requests		37,657*	

* This is the sum of the amounts of all intended requests divided by the number of intended requests.

TABLE 19B

Reasons for Intended Approaches to Lenders for
Additional Funds in the 1981-82 Production Season.

Reason	Number of Intended Approaches	Percentage of All Intended Approaches
Development (including fencing)	151	27.4
Erect additional buildings	114	20.7
Purchase of additional land	97	17.6
Purchase a new car	64	11.6
Purchase a tractor and/or header	45	8.2
Purchase other plant or machinery	45	8.2
Purchase of a new property	36	6.5
	<u>552</u>	<u>100.0</u>

TABLE 19C

Reasons for Intended Approaches to Lenders for Additional Funds in the 1981-82 Production Season - By Intended Lenders

Lender to be Approached	Development (Including Fencing)	Erect Additional Buildings	Purchase of Additional Land	Purchase A New Car	Purchase a Tractor and/or Header	Purchase Other Plant + Machinery	Purchase of a New Property	Total of All Purposes
Rural Banking and Finance Corporation	104	58	21	5	3	8	6	205
Trading Bank	21	24	20	32	20	18	6	141
Stock and Station Agent	12	2	5	6	8	1	1	35
Private Insurance Company	2	5	14	3	1	1	5	31
Solicitors' Trustee Fund	4	2	11	1	1	1	6	26
Finance Company	-	-	2	7	7	7	1	24
Local Body	1	14	-	1	-	-	-	16
Trust Company	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	8
Private Family	1	2	5	1	1	1	3	14
Trustee Savings Bank	-	-	5	1	1	1	1	9
Trustee Savings Bank	1	2	4	1	-	2	2	12
Other Government Agency	3	2	-	1	2	3	1	12
Building Society	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	4
Government Insurance Company	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Other Lenders	1	2	2	1	1	2	4	13
	<u>151</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>552</u>

TABLE 20A

Intended Disposal of Temporary Financial Surpluses During The 1981-82 Season - By Type of Institution and By Reason For Use of That Institution.

Preferred Institution	No. of Valid Observations	Main Reason For Use Of Institution							
		Interest Rate %	Security %	Capital Gain %	Tax-Free Dividends %	Rate of Return %	Prospects Of a Loan %	Accessibility Of Funds %	Other %
Trading Bank									
Deposit Account	481	18	10	3	-	2	18	49	-
Stock and Station Agents	177	10	5	2	-	-	15	68	1
Trading Bank									
Cheque Account	144	13	13	2	-	1	8	62	1
Private Savings Bank	70	10	14	10	-	1	19	46	-
Building Society	61	46	12	3	2	3	7	28	-
Finance Company	50	74	6	2	-	8	2	8	-
Trustee Savings Bank	45	24	11	-	-	2	31	29	2
Solicitor/Accountant	42	48	12	2	-	7	7	24	-
Short Term Money Market	26	65	4	-	-	8	-	23	-
Purchase of Public									
Company Shares	18	6	6	33	44	-	-	11	-
Government Stock	11	9	73	9	9	-	-	-	-
P.O.S.B. Savings Account	10	20	40	-	-	-	10	30	-
P.O.S.B. Deposit Account	7	29	29	14	14	-	-	14	-
Development Finance Corporation	7	43	43	-	-	-	-	14	-
Insurance Policies	2	-	50	-	50	-	-	-	-
Local Body Stock	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	34	38	-	6	18	3	3	27	6
	1,186								
All Institutions		22	11	4	2	2	14	46	1

TABLE 20B

Intended Disposal of Temporary Financial Surpluses During 1981-82 Season - By Length of Time of Deposit and By Type of Institution.

Preferred Institution	No. of Valid Observations	On Call	Duration of Deposit:				
			Up to 6 Months	6-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	Over 5 Years
Trading Bank Deposit Account	484	154	206	93	20	7	4
Stock and Station Agents	180	126	31	15	2	3	3
Trading Bank Cheque Account	136	96	30	5	2	2	1
Private Savings Bank	72	23	24	18	5	-	2
Building Society	62	25	18	12	4	1	2
Finance Company	50	10	13	8	12	6	1
Trustee Savings Bank	44	9	19	9	3	2	2
Solicitor/Accountant	44	18	9	6	7	3	1
Short Term Money Market	26	14	9	2	-	-	1
Purchase of Public Company Shares	16	5	1	3	2	3	2
Government Stock	11	1	1	2	1	4	2
P.O.S.B. Savings Account	8	5	-	2	1	-	-
P.O.S.B. Deposit Account	7	1	2	2	2	-	-
Development Finance Corporation	7	-	1	3	2	1	-
Insurance Policies	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Local Body Stock	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Others	<u>31</u>	14	5	10	1	1	-
	1,182						
All Institutions		501	369	190	64	35	23

TABLE 21

Capital Structure of Respondent Farmers

LIABILITIES		ASSETS		
At 30 June 1980		At 30 June 1981	At 30 June 1980	At 30 June 1981
\$		\$	\$	\$
	<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
7,063	Overdraft	7,835	314,086	Farmland 409,303
2,474	One-Call Loans etc.	2,462	69,299	Other Farm Assets 83,878
769	Hire Purchase Loans	1,078	19,759	Off-Farm Assets 25,024
			<u>403,144</u>	<u>518,205</u>
	<u>Long and Medium Term Loans</u>			
45,709	First Mortgage	47,020		
13,615	Second Mortgage	14,961		
5,364	Third Mortgage	5,291		
<u>74,994</u>		<u>78,647</u>		

The number of valid observations for each item varied between 1,397 and 1,415.

TABLE 22A

Respondents' Sources of Advice and Frequency of Consultation on Borrowing or Investing.

Source of Advice	No. of Valid Observations	Frequency of Consultation				
		Always %	Often %	Sometimes %	Rarely %	Never %
Stock and Station Agent	1,542	7.1	5.5	10.7	8.9	67.7
Farm Advisor	1,542	4.1	4.9	9.0	8.5	73.5
Solicitor	1,542	11.7	12.5	19.8	10.5	45.5
Accountant	1,541	28.2	20.4	18.1	8.1	25.2
Bank Manager	1,540	22.3	20.4	17.1	6.0	34.2
Family or Friends	1,537	6.8	7.9	11.8	9.3	64.2
Make Decision Oneself	1,537	23.7	16.7	8.5	4.8	46.3
Other Sources	1,540	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	97.4

TABLE 22B

Frequency of Respondents' Consultations With Stock and Station Agents on Borrowing or Investing - By Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	Frequency of Consultation				
		Always %	Often %	Sometimes %	Rarely %	Never %
<u>North Island</u>						
Northland	144	3	4	19	8	67
Central Auckland	28	4	-	4	14	79
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	381	2	3	8	7	81
East Coast	45	11	9	-	20	60
Hawke's Bay	97	11	5	10	6	67
Taranaki	125	2	4	10	9	76
Wellington	149	3	5	10	9	72
<u>South Island</u>						
Marlborough	32	22	-	9	13	56
Nelson	38	-	3	8	18	71
Westland	22	5	-	5	18	73
Canterbury	219	10	6	9	9	66
Otago	123	9	10	17	11	54
Southland	136	24	15	16	7	38
	1,539					
National Average		7.1	5.5	10.7	8.9	67.7

TABLE 22C

Frequency of Respondents' Consultations With Farm Advisors on Borrowing or Investing -
By Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	Frequency of Consultation				
		Always %	Often %	Sometimes %	Rarely %	Never %
<u>North Island</u>						
Northland	142	6	6	11	11	67
Central Auckland	28	-	-	11	14	75
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	383	4	6	10	7	73
East Coast	45	4	7	7	13	69
Hawke's Bay	96	2	1	7	9	80
Taranaki	125	3	6	8	6	77
Wellington	149	3	7	8	8	74
<u>South Island</u>						
Marlborough	32	3	-	13	9	75
Nelson	38	8	5	11	11	66
Westland	22	-	-	-	23	77
Canterbury	219	9	6	10	7	69
Otago	123	-	2	14	8	76
Southland	136	4	5	4	7	80
	<u>1,538</u>					
National Average		4.1	4.9	9.0	8.5	73.5

TABLE 22D

Frequency of Respondents' Consultations With Solicitors on Borrowing or Investing - By Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	Frequency of Consultation				
		Always %	Often %	Sometimes %	Rarely %	Never %
<u>North Island</u>						
Northland	142	12	11	22	9	46
Central Auckland	28	11	11	21	14	43
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	383	10	12	24	10	44
East Coast	45	16	11	27	7	40
Hawke's Bay	97	20	8	18	7	47
Taranaki	125	8	10	18	10	54
Wellington	149	14	11	22	11	42
<u>South Island</u>						
Marlborough	32	3	13	19	13	53
Nelson	38	-	24	18	11	47
Westland	22	4	4	9	18	64
Canterbury	219	14	18	16	10	43
Otago	123	17	17	19	7	40
Southland	136	7	9	14	18	52
	<u>1,539</u>					
National Average		<u>11.7</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>19.8</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>45.5</u>

TABLE 22E

Frequency of Respondents' Consultations With Accountants on Borrowing or Investing -
By Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	Frequency of Consultation				
		Always %	Often %	Sometimes %	Rarely %	Never %
<u>North Island</u>						
Northland	142	25	17	18	11	28
Central Auckland	28	25	21	18	7	29
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	383	26	23	20	9	22
East Coast	45	47	22	9	4	18
Hawke's Bay	97	39	24	10	11	16
Taranaki	124	32	18	15	9	27
Wellington	149	28	14	26	6	26
<u>South Island</u>						
Marlborough	32	19	25	19	9	28
Nelson	38	16	37	21	5	21
Westland	22	14	23	23	18	23
Canterbury	219	28	20	17	6	28
Otago	123	30	21	20	5	24
Southland	136	27	18	14	7	35
	<u>1,538</u>					
National Average		<u>28.2</u>	<u>20.4</u>	<u>18.1</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>25.2</u>

TABLE 22F

Frequency of Respondents' Consultations With Bank Managers on Borrowing or Investing -
By Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	Frequency of Consultation				
		Always %	Often %	Sometimes %	Rarely %	Never %
<u>North Island</u>						
Northland	142	26	17	21	3	33
Central Auckland	28	18	25	29	7	21
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	382	29	24	19	6	23
East Coast	45	24	22	11	4	38
Hawke's Bay	97	10	11	11	13	54
Taranaki	125	25	25	17	4	30
Wellington	149	18	26	18	6	32
<u>South Island</u>						
Marlborough	32	9	22	9	9	50
Nelson	38	24	26	18	5	26
Westland	22	23	27	23	-	27
Canterbury	218	21	17	15	5	42
Otago	123	20	15	20	7	37
Southland	136	18	15	13	7	47
	<u>1,537</u>					
National Average		<u>22.3</u>	<u>20.4</u>	<u>17.1</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>34.2</u>

TABLE 22G

Frequency of Respondents' Consultations With Family and Friends on Borrowing or Investing
- By Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	Frequency of Consultation				
		Always %	Often %	Sometimes %	Rarely %	Never %
<u>North Island</u>						
Northland	141	5	8	9	9	70
Central Auckland	28	7	-	14	21	57
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	381	6	8	13	9	64
East Coast	45	4	7	13	13	62
Hawke's Bay	97	9	5	9	11	65
Taranaki	124	7	6	9	6	72
Wellington	149	7	8	17	9	58
<u>South Island</u>						
Marlborough	32					
Nelson	38					
Westland	22					
Canterbury	219	5	10	10	11	65
Otago	122	8	10	14	9	59
Southland	136	9	5	11	8	67
	<u>1,534</u>					
National Average		<u>6.8</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>11.8</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>64.2</u>

TABLE 22H

Frequency of Respondents' Consultations With Other Sources of Advice on Borrowing or Investing - By Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	Frequency of Consultation				
		Always %	Often %	Sometimes %	Rarely %	Never %
<u>North Island</u>						
Northland	143	1	1	1	1	97
Central Auckland	28	-	-	-	-	100
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	382	2	-	1	-	97
East Coast	45	2	4	-	-	93
Hawke's Bay	96	2	-	-	1	97
Taranaki	124	1	-	-	-	99
Wellington	149	2	-	1	-	97
<u>South Island</u>						
Marlborough	32	-	3	-	-	97
Nelson	38	3	3	-	-	95
Westland	22	4	-	-	-	96
Canterbury	219	3	-	-	-	97
Otago	123	1	-	2	-	98
Southland	136	1	-	-	-	99
	<u>1,537</u>					
National Average		<u>1.6</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>97.4</u>

TABLE 22I

Frequency of Respondents' Who Make Decisions Themselves on Borrowing or Investing - By Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	Frequency of Making Own Decision				
		Always %	Often %	Sometimes %	Rarely %	Never %
<u>North Island</u>						
Northland	144	22	26	6	3	44
Central Auckland	28	18	14	14	7	46
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	381	27	16	8	4	45
East Coast	45	20	16	7	9	49
Hawke's Bay	95	24	12	7	2	55
Taranaki	123	28	11	7	5	48
Wellington	149	25	20	10	3	42
<u>South Island</u>						
Marlborough	32	16	16	9	3	56
Nelson	38	29	8	13	11	39
Westland	22	36	14	9	-	41
Canterbury	218	20	13	10	5	51
Otago	123	20	20	10	10	41
Southland	136	23	19	6	5	47
	<u>1,534</u>					
National Average		<u>23.7</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>46.3</u>

TABLE 23A

Tertiary Education of Respondents - By Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	None %	Lincoln College or Massey University %	Technical Corres- pondence Course %	Trades Certifi- cate in Farming %	Course at Flock House or Telford %	Other %
<u>North Island</u>							
Northland	145	73	3	9	4	3	8
Central Auckland	29	76	7	7	-	-	10
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	387	65	13	3	7	5	8
East Coast	45	64	18	4	4	7	2
Hawke's Bay	93	61	22	2	3	7	5
Taranaki	126	73	11	4	2	4	6
Wellington	152	62	21	6	1	7	3
<u>South Island</u>							
Marlborough	31	68	23	3	-	-	7
Nelson	35	60	20	14	3	-	3
Westland	24	71	17	4	4	-	4
Canterbury	219	69	21	3	-	4	4
Otago	124	65	19	4	1	6	6
Southland	141	77	9	3	1	4	7
	<u>1,551</u>						
National Average		<u>67.5</u>	<u>14.9</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>5.8</u>

TABLE 23B

Tertiary Education of Respondents - By Farm Type

	Dairy %	Sheep /beef %	Cropping %	Other %	All Types %
No tertiary education	71	66	60	74	67.5
Lincoln College or Massey University	10	17	17	13	14.9
Technical Correspondence course	4	4	8	7	4.5
Trades Certificate in Farming	5	2	4	2	2.9
Course at Flock House or Telford	4	5	6	5	4.5
Other	5	6	4	-	5.8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100	100	100	100	100.0
No. of Valid Observations	454	982	48	62	1,546

TABLE 23C

Tertiary Education of Respondents - By Age of Farmer

	No. of Valid Observations	35 Years or Less %	36-50 %	51-60 %	Over 60 %	All Ages %
No Tertiary Education	1,044	55	65	76	87	67.5
Lincoln College or Massey University	230	19	17	10	7	14.9
Technical Correspondence Course	69	6	5	3	3	4.5
Trades Certificate in Farming	45	6	2	2	1	2.9
Course at Flock House or Telford	69	7	5	2	1	4.5
Other	90	7	6	6	3	5.8
	<u>1,547</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100.0</u>

TABLE 24A

Overseas Travel To Observe Farming In Other Countries
- By Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	Yes %	No %
<u>North Island</u>			
Northland	143	29	71
Central Auckland	30	57	43
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	379	40	60
East Coast	41	49	51
Hawke's Bay	93	52	48
Taranaki	126	34	66
Wellington	150	34	66
<u>South Island</u>			
Marlborough	31	32	68
Nelson	34	29	71
Westland	24	33	67
Canterbury	214	39	61
Otago	121	37	63
Southland	133	32	68
	<u>1,519</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
National Average		37.6	62.4

TABLE 24B

Overseas Travel to Observe Farming in Other Countries
- By Farm Type

	Dairy %	Sheep/Beef %	Cropping %	Other %	All Types %
Yes	36	39	40	37	37.6
No	<u>64</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>62.4</u>
	100	100	100	100	100.0
Number of Valid Obser- vations	451	956	48	60	1,515

TABLE 24C

Overseas Travel To Observe Farming In Other Countries
- By Age of Farmer.

	No. of Valid Observations	35 Years or Less %	36-50 %	51-60 %	Over 60 %	All Ages %
Yes	571	39	33	43	44	37.6
No	<u>944</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>62.4</u>
	1,515	100	100	100	100	100.0

TABLE 25A

Use of Urea Fertiliser - By Provincial Land District

	No. of Valid Observations	Yes %	No %
<u>North Island</u>			
Northland	138	36	64
Central Auckland	28	25	75
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	370	49	51
East Coast	43	23	77
Hawke's Bay	93	33	67
Taranaki	128	30	70
Wellington	151	36	64
<u>South Island</u>			
Marlborough	30	13	87
Nelson	34	23	77
Westland	24	33	67
Canterbury	209	18	82
Otago	118	11	89
Southland	128	16	84
	<u>1,494</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
National Average		31.0	69.0

TABLE 25B

Respondents' Reasons For Not Using Urea Fertiliser In
The Last Five Years - By Provincial Land District.

Suggested Alternatives:

1. Consider you don't get value for money from urea.
2. Unaware of any benefits from using urea.
3. Consider there are better sources of nitrogen.
4. Don't like urea fertiliser.
5. Use an alternative form of nitrogen fertiliser.
6. Rely on clover fixation of nitrogen.
7. Have other reasons.

	No. of Valid Observations	Reasons (%)						
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<u>North Island</u>								
Northland	80	18	16	3	8	11	39	6
Central Auckland	19	26	5	-	16	11	32	11
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	167	17	7	3	12	7	45	10
East Coast	28	14	11	-	14	7	39	14
Hawke's Bay	53	21	11	-	8	15	38	8
Taranaki	76	13	11	3	16	25	25	8
Wellington	86	20	14	2	4	16	37	7
<u>South Island</u>								
Marlborough	23	4	17	4	4	4	57	9
Nelson	24	8	-	8	4	33	29	17
Westland	14	29	14	-	-	29	21	7
Canterbury	151	9	10	5	3	19	46	8
Otago	94	9	18	4	2	10	54	3
Southland	93	17	11	7	7	17	40	2
	908							
National Average		14.6	11.2	3.5	7.3	14.5	41.3	7.5

TABLE 25C

Respondents' Reasons For Disliking Urea Fertiliser - By Provincial Land District.

Suggested Alternatives:

1. Too difficult to store and handle (e.g. cakes).
2. Too concentrated.
3. Can cause foliage burning.
4. Too expensive.

	No. of Valid Observations	Reasons (%)			
		1	2	3	4
<u>North Island</u>					
Northland	7	14	14	14	57
Central Auckland	1	-	-	-	100
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	21	5	33	10	52
East Coast	4	-	50	-	50
Hawke's Bay	3	-	-	-	100
Taranaki	9	22	22	22	33
Wellington	4	-	-	-	100
<u>South Island</u>					
Marlborough	1	-	-	-	100
Nelson	1	-	-	-	100
Westland	-	-	-	-	-
Canterbury	5	20	40	20	20
Otago	2	50	50	-	-
Southland	6	-	-	-	100
	<u>64</u>				
National Average		9	23	9	58

TABLE 25D

Respondents' Reasons For Using Alternative Nitrogen Fertilisers To Urea - By Provincial Land District.

Suggested Alternatives:

1. It's cheaper.
2. Consider other elements in the alternative fertiliser are beneficial.
3. It performs better than urea.

	No. of Valid Observations	Reasons (%)		
		1.	2.	3.
<u>North Island</u>				
Northland	8	37	63	-
Central Auckland	1	100	-	-
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	27	26	67	7
East Coast	1	100	-	-
Hawke's Bay	9	22	67	11
Taranaki	12	42	25	33
Wellington	8	25	75	-
<u>South Island</u>				
Marlborough	3	67	33	-
Nelson	1	-	-	100
Westland	1	100	-	-
Canterbury	14	29	64	7
Otago	10	40	60	-
Southland	10	40	60	-
	105	—	—	—
National Average		34	57	9

TABLE 25E

Respondents' Reasons For Relying On Clover Fixation of Nitrogen Rather Than Using Urea Fertiliser - By Provincial Land District.

Suggested Alternatives:

1. It provides adequate nitrogen.
2. There is no incentive to apply synthetic nitrogen.
3. There is no scientific evidence to support using synthetic nitrogen.
4. Would not feel confident using urea.
5. Your production is adequate at present.

	No. of Valid Observations	Reasons (%)				
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<u>North Island</u>						
Northland	8	12	25	-	25	37
Central Auckland	2	50	-	-	50	-
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	37	19	19	3	22	38
East Coast	5	40	-	-	20	40
Hawke's Bay	6	17	17	-	17	50
Taranaki	16	44	-	-	13	44
Wellington	16	38	13	-	6	44
<u>South Island</u>						
Marlborough	4	50	-	-	-	50
Nelson	2	100	-	-	-	-
Westland	2	50	50	-	-	-
Canterbury	16	25	19	-	13	44
Otago	10	30	30	-	-	40
Southland	14	36	14	-	-	50
	138	—	—	-	—	—
National Average		30	15	1	13	41

TABLE 26

EXPECTED RATE OF INFLATION IN

1981 - 82 SEASON

MEAN = 16.67 percent

VALID OBSERVATIONS = 1,425

(NOTE: In 1979 Survey, Estimate for 1979-80 Season was 14.88 percent)

APPENDIX A

COPY OF QUESTIONNAIRE



Lincoln College

Lincoln College
Canterbury
New Zealand

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Telephone Christchurch 252 811

LINCOLN COLLEGE FARMER INTENTIONS AND OPINIONS SURVEY

September, 1981

Dear Farmer,

Over the last few years I have been conducting surveys of farmer opinion. I have done so out of a conviction that unless the views of the rank and file farmer are known (and heeded) the application of agricultural policies will not be effective.

I am pleased to record that the various authorities have come to refer increasingly to farmer opinion as disclosed by the Lincoln College surveys. The response rates have been encouragingly high and questionnaires have been returned so promptly that results have become available within a short time of the exercise being launched.

I have been asked to continue with my efforts to sound out farmer opinion and the attached questionnaire sets out some of the questions relating to major issues of 1981. Again I make a fervent plea to you to sit down and complete the answers to the questions. I have so arranged them that there will be a suitable answer in the alternatives listed. You should decide which would apply to you and write its corresponding number in the large box on the right hand side.

This year you'll note I've included a special section on farm credit. It's a subject in which I have a special interest and one which I believe is too often ignored. We tend to be uninformed on many matters relating to farm finance and investment. If you could give me some answers they will be invaluable when put together with the overall responses. Remember I don't want you to have to refer to your Accountant or banker. Just answer in accordance with what you yourself know and believe.

Again I give you my personal assurance that your replies will remain completely confidential to me. They will be aggregated with those of your fellow farmers and published as soon as they become available.

Finally, I would thank you for your co-operation. The responses you make to my questions could have an important bearing on future policy. I hope you find the exercise thought-provoking and interesting.

Please put your completed questionnaire in the addressed envelope and post it. I shall pay the postage when I receive it.

Yours sincerely,

John Pryde

RESEARCH FELLOW IN AGRICULTURAL POLICY

LINCOLN COLLEGE FARMER INTENTIONS AND OPINIONS SURVEY

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1981

Please answer questions by inserting the appropriate number in the box. In some cases the response required is a few words.

1. PROVINCIAL LAND DISTRICT

Your farm is in the Provincial Land District of:

Northland	(1)	Marlborough	(8)
Central Auckland	(2)	Nelson	(9)
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	(3)	Westland	(10)
East Coast	(4)	Canterbury	(11)
Hawkes Bay	(5)	Otago	(12)
Taranaki	(6)	Southland	(13)
Wellington	(7)		

2. FARM AREA

In hectares, the area of your farm totals:
(One hectare = approx. 2.5 acres)

3. TYPE OF FARM

Your farm is mainly:

Dairying	(1)	(Now go to Q.4)
Sheep-Beef	(2)	(Now go to Q.5)
Cropping	(3)	(Now go to Q.6)

4. DAIRY FARMERS

- (A) Your total cows in milk at December 1980:
- (B) Your total cows in milk at December 1981 will be:
- (C) Average milkfat per cow in the 1980/81 season was (in kilograms):
- (D) This 1981/82 season you expect the average milkfat per cow will be (in kilograms):
- (E) The New Zealand Dairy Board

If you were asked to rate the effectiveness of the New Zealand Dairy Board over the last two years you would assess it as:

- Very Effective (1) Ineffective (4)
- Effective (2) Very Ineffective (5)
- So-So (3) No Opinion (6)

NOW GO TO Q.6

5. SHEEP AND BEEF FARMERS

- (A) You would describe your farm as mainly:
- High Country (1) Intensive Fattening (4)
- Hill Country (2) Fattening Breeding (5)
- Hard Hill Country (3) Mixed Cropping and (6)
Fattening

(B) Sheep Numbers

- (i) As at 30 June 1981 how many ewe hoggets did you have?
- (i) How many ewe hoggets did you put to the ram in the autumn of 1981?

(iii) Excluding those ewe hoggets, how many breeding ewes did you have at mid-1981?

(iv) Last year as at 30 June 1980 how many ewe hoggets did you have?

(v) How many ewe hoggets did you put to the ram in the autumn of 1980?

(vi) Excluding those ewe hoggets, how many breeding ewe did you have at mid-1980?

(C) Female Beef Breeding Cow/Heifers

(i) As at 30 June 1980 how many female beef breeding cows/heifers did you have?

(ii) How many of these were heifers?

(iii) At 30 June 1981 how many female breeding cows/heifers do you estimate you had?

(iv) How many do you estimate were heifers?

(D) New Zealand Meat Producers' Board

If you were asked to rate the effectiveness of the New Zealand Meat Producers Board over the last two years you would assess it as:

Very Effective (1) Ineffective (4)

Effective (2) Very Ineffective (5)

So-So (3) No Opinion (6)

(E) The New Zealand Wool Board

If you were asked to rate the effectiveness of the New Zealand Wool Board over the last two years you would assess it as:

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Very Effective (1) | Ineffective (4) | |
| Effective (2) | Very Ineffective (5) | <input type="text"/> |
| So-So (3) | No Opinion (6) | |

6. DIVERSIFICATION TO OTHER FARMING ACTIVITIES

(i) Are you currently intending to set aside some part of your existing livestock farm for the development of horticultural activities?

Yes (1) No (2) Don't know (3)

(ii) How many hectares do you plan to devote over the next 5 years to the following?
(1 Hectare = 2.5 acres)

Kiwifruit

Berryfruit

Market gardening

Fruit orchards

Flowers and Ornamentals

Other (specify) _____

7. FENCING

What length of new fencing (in metres) do you intend erecting in the 1981-82 season and what did you erect in the 1980-81 season? (1 chain = 20 metres). If None please enter 0.

	1980-81	1981-82
New fencing	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

8. FERTILISER AND LIME

(i) What tonnage of fertiliser did you apply in the 1980-81 season?	<input type="text"/>
(ii) What tonnage of fertliser do you intend to apply in the 1981-82 season?	<input type="text"/>
(iii) What tonnage of lime did you apply in the 1980-81 season?	<input type="text"/>
(iv) What tonnage of lime do you intend applying in the 1981-82 season?	<input type="text"/>

9. CONTROL OF SCRUB AND BRUSHWEEDS

(i) What area of scrub and brushweed do you have on your farm (1 hectare=2.5 acres)

Scrubweeds (Manuka, Kanuka)	<input type="text"/>
Gorse	<input type="text"/>
Blackberry	<input type="text"/>
Broom	<input type="text"/>
Other Scrub	<input type="text"/>
Total	<input type="text"/>

14. YOUR FARM OUTPUT

If you were asked what in your opinion are the three most important factors limiting an expansion of output on your farm which 3 would you nominate? If you have a factor not listed below please enter it on the line provided and leave a box empty. (Please read through the entire list prior to deciding.)

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Finance - its availability (1) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Finance - its cost (2) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Income tax levels (3) | |
| Death duty levels (4) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Adverse climate (5) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Availability of trained labour (6) | |
| Cost of trained labour (7) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Cost of providing housing for additional labour (8) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Cost of additional farm inputs (9) | |
| Instability of farm product prices (10) | |
| The size of your farm (11) | |
| Your age and state of health (12) | |
| The productive limitations of the type of land you farm (13) | |
| Pests and/or weeds (14) | |
| Animal diseases (15) | |
| Industrial unrest in the industries servicing farming (e.g. freezing works) (16) | |
| Inadequate profits from expanded output (17) | |
| Availability and/or cost of transport of inputs and output (18) | |
| High cost of farm machinery (19) | |
| Disappointing performance of your animals (20) | |
| Other (please specify) _____ | |

118.

15. PRODUCTIVITY TAX

If it were decided to replace the current income tax system as applied to farming with a flat tax based on an assessed potential yield per hectare of farmland, what would be your attitude to such a change?

Favourable (1)

No opinion (2)

Opposed (3)

16. YOUR IDEA OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE EXPANSION INCENTIVE

To achieve the greatest increase in farm production which one of the following would you say would be the most effective incentive? If your incentive is not included below please enter it on the line provided and leave the box empty. (Please read through the entire list before deciding)

Reduction in Income Tax (1)

Reduction in death duties (2)

An increased subsidy to reduce cost of fertiliser (3)

A cash grant for each head of sheep and/or cattle (4)

Higher supplementary minimum prices (5)

A significant reduction in the internal inflation rate (6)

An increase in availability of farm credit (7)

A reduction in the cost of farm credit (8)

More intensive research into the on-farm problems encountered by farmers (9)

Less Government involvement in farming including a reduction in subsidies and grants (10)

Increased extension facilities (11)

Other (please specify) _____

17. SUPPLEMENTARY MINIMUM PRICE SCHEME

(i) In the 1978 budget Government announced that it had decided to establish and underwrite a system of minimum prices set for two years ahead to supplement those set under the stabilisation schemes operated by the producer boards. Should the scheme continue?

Yes (1) No (2) Don't know (3)

(ii) Should the minimum price be set by:

Government (1) An independent committee (2)

18. TRANSPORT OF FARM PRODUCE TO OVERSEAS MARKETS

A. Over the years the shipping companies have formed themselves into the Conference lines to transport our primary produce to overseas markets. Do you:

Favour the continuance of the present system (1)

Support a modification to allow, say, 80 per cent of the freight for the Conference lines and the balance to be put out to tender (2)

Advocate scrapping the 'Conference' system and offering the freight to the lowest bidder (3)

B. Under the conference system that has operated the Producer Boards have the exclusive right to negotiate the shipping freight rates for primary exports.

Would you favour:

The negotiating committee being composed of representatives of the Producer Boards together with representatives of all other exporters of primary products (1)

The committee to comprise representatives of the Boards, other exporters and Government (2)

The committee to continue as at present (3)

19. LAND AGGREGATION

(i) Are you of the view that over the last few years there has been an undue aggregation of land in New Zealand?

Yes (1) No (2) Undecided (3)

(ii) If 'yes', what measures would you recommend to Government to deal with this situation?

Describe briefly:

20. EFFECTIVENESS OF FEDERATED FARMERS OF NEW ZEALAND

(i) If you were asked to rate the effectiveness of New Zealand's general purpose farm organisation, Federated Farmers of New Zealand, how would you assess it?

Very effective (1) Ineffective (4)

Effective (2) Very ineffective (5)

'So-so' (3) No Opinion (6)

(ii) If you were asked to increase its effectiveness what suggestions would you make?

21. FARMERS' CONFERENCES

A. Do you attend the Lincoln College Farmers' Conferences?

Regularly (1) Sometimes (2) Never (3)

B. Why do you not attend the Farmers' Conference?

Do attend (0) Too costly (1)

Waste of time (2) Distance (3)

Pressure of work (4) Bad time of year (5)

Dislike of venue (6) Dislike format (7)

Other (specify) _____

C. If you were asked to organise a programme for a farmers' conference in the first half of 1982, which four of the following do you believe would have greatest appeal to farmers? If you like you can add other suggestions.

If you have other reasons please list and leave the appropriate number of boxes empty:

Social issues (1)

Agricultural mechanisation (2)

Animal husbandry and management (3)

Role of Government in agriculture (4)

Farm energy (5)

Soils and fertiliser use (6)

Horticulture and diversification (7)

Taxation farm finance and estate planning (8)

Cropping and pastures (9)

Use of computers on the farm (10)

Other (Please Specify)

24. YOUR TEMPORARY FINANCIAL SURPLUS

From time to time following the sale of his produce a farmer has temporary surplus funds. Before he uses them to run or develop his farm he leaves them on deposit.

If during the coming season (1981-82) you have a temporary surplus what would you do with it, how long would you deposit it for, and for what reason would you use that institution?

Main Reasons:

Interest rate	(1)	Security	(2)
Capital gain	(3)	Tax Free dividends	(4)
Rate of return	(5)	Prospects of a loan	(6)
Accessability of Funds	(7)	Other	(7)

Length of loan:

On call	(1)	Up to 6 months	(2)	6-12 Months	(3)
1-2 Years	(4)	2-5 Years	(5)	over 5 Years	(6)

- | Institution | Why? | For how long? |
|--------------------------------------|------|---------------|
| 1. Building Society | | |
| 2. Trading Bank-Cheque A/C | | |
| 3. Trading Bank-Deposit A/C | | |
| 4. P.O.S.B.-Savings A/C | | |
| 5. P.O.S.B.-Deposit A/C | | |
| 6. Trading Bank Savings Bank | | |
| 7. Trustee Savings Bank | | |
| 8. Short term money market | | |
| 9. Purchase of Public company shares | | |
| 10. Govt. stock | | |
| 11. Local Body Stock | | |
| 12. Insurance policies | | |
| 13. Development Finance Corp. | | |
| 14. Finance Companies | | |
| 15. Solicitor/Accountants | | |
| 16. Stock and Station Agents | | |
| 17. Others | | |

Institution	Why?	For how long?
1. Building Society		
2. Trading Bank-Cheque A/C		
3. Trading Bank-Deposit A/C		
4. P.O.S.B.-Savings A/C		
5. P.O.S.B.-Deposit A/C		
6. Trading Bank Savings Bank		
7. Trustee Savings Bank		
8. Short term money market		
9. Purchase of Public company shares		
10. Govt. stock		
11. Local Body Stock		
12. Insurance policies		
13. Development Finance Corp.		
14. Finance Companies		
15. Solicitor/Accountants		
16. Stock and Station Agents		
17. Others		

25. YOUR ASSET AND LIABILITY VALUES

According to your latest Balance Sheet and your own estimates what figures would you insert in the following spaces?

A. ASSETS

	30 JUNE 1980	30 JUNE 1981
1. Farmland	\$	\$
2. Other Farm Assets	\$	\$
3. Off-Farm Assets	\$	\$

B. LIABILITIES

Long and Medium term loans:

1. 1st Mortgage

\$	\$
----	----

2. 2nd Mortgage

\$	\$
----	----

3. 3rd Mortgage

\$	\$
----	----

Current Liabilities

1. Overdraft

\$	\$
----	----

2. On Call Loans etc.

\$	\$
----	----

3. Hire Purchase Loans

\$	\$
----	----

26. ADVICE ON YOUR FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

When you want to borrow money or invest it, how often would you consult the following?

Always (1) Often (2) Sometimes (3) Rarely (4)
Never (5)

1. Stock and Station Agent

--

2. Farm Advisor (MAF or Other)

--

3. Solicitor

--

4. Accountant

--

5. Bank Manager

--

6. Family, Friends

--

7. Make the decision yourself

--

8. Others(specify) _____

--

27. PERSONAL

Now I would like to know a few details about the person answering this questionnaire.

A. Age (in years).

B. Sex Male (1) Female (2)

C. Education

Highest Level obtained:

Primary/Intermediate (1)

Secondary School (2)

School Certificate (3)

Sixth Form Certificate (4)

University Entrance (5)

Seventh Form (6)

D. Have you attended a course/courses with any of the following Tertiary Institutions?

Lincoln College or Massey University (1)

Technical Correspondence Course (2)

Trades Certificate in Farming (3)

Course at Flock House or Telford (4)

Other Tertiary (specify) (5)

E. Have you travelled abroad to observe farming in other countries?

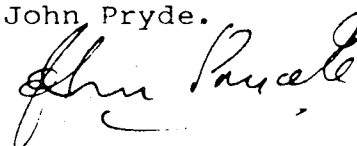
Yes (1) No (2)

You have now completed the questionnaire. Place it in the stamped addressed envelope and post it.

We will then be able to process your answers along with the others to get the overall situation especially for the the coming season. Your answers remain confidential to me.

Thank you for your cooperation.

John Pryde.



LINCOLN COLLEGE FARMER INTENTIONS AND OPINIONS SURVEY

September 1981

I have been asked to include the following additional important question (28). Please complete it and enclose with your completed questionnaire in the enclosed envelope. Remember, I shall pay the postage.

Thank you.

John Pryde

John Pryde

UREA FERTILISER

28. A Have you used urea fertiliser on your farm at any time during the last 5 years?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

IF NO, WHY? (Your main reason only)

- 1. Consider you don't get value for money from urea.
- 2. Unaware of any benefits from using urea.
- 3. Consider there are better sources of nitrogen.
- 4. Don't like urea fertiliser (Go to "C").
- 5. Use an alternative form of nitrogen fertiliser (Go to "D").
- 6. Rely on clover fixation of nitrogen (Go to "E").
- 7. Have other reasons (please specify).

C You dislike using urea fertiliser because it's:

- 1. Too difficult to store and handle (e.g. cakes).
- 2. Too concentrated.
- 3. Can cause foliage burning.
- 4. Too expensive.

D You use alternative nitrogen fertiliser because:

- 1. It's cheaper.
- 2. Consider other elements in the alternative fertiliser are beneficial.
- 3. It performs better than urea.

E You rely on clover fixation because:

- 1. It provides adequate nitrogen.
- 2. There is no incentive to apply synthetic nitrogen.
- 3. There is no scientific evidence to support using synthetic nitrogen.
- 4. Would not feel confident using urea.
- 5. Your production is adequate at present.

APPENDIX B

SAMPLE STATISTICS

TABLE A1

Distribution of Respondents - By Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	%
<u>North Island</u>		
1. Northland	153	9.5
2. Central Auckland	30	1.9
3. South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	400	24.8
4. East Coast	47	2.9
5. Hawke's Bay	100	6.2
6. Taranaki	135	8.4
7. Wellington	159	9.9
<u>South Island</u>		
8. Marlborough	33	2.0
9. Nelson	38	2.4
10. Westland	25	1.5
11. Canterbury	224	13.9
12. Otago	128	7.9
13. Southland	141	8.7
	<u>1,613</u>	<u>100.0</u>

TABLE A2

Distribution of Respondent Farm Types - By Provincial Land District.

	Mainly Dairy No.	Mainly Sheep/beef No.	Mainly Cropping No.	Other No.
<u>North Island</u>				
Northland	55	92	0	6
Central Auckland	15	12	0	2
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	228	152	9	11
East Coast	1	42	1	1
Hawke's Bay	9	88	1	2
Taranaki	82	50	1	2
Wellington	35	115	3	6
<u>South Island</u>				
Marlborough	5	26	2	0
Nelson	9	29	0	0
Westland	9	16	0	0
Canterbury	13	163	27	18
Otago	3	112	1	12
Southland	4	124	5	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
New Zealand	468	1,021	50	67
(1,606 valid observations)				

NOTE: The "other" category is comprised of respondents who could not describe their farm as being "mainly" one of the other three categories. They described themselves as follows:

Dairy and sheep/beef	16
Dairy and cropping	11
Sheep/beef and cropping	38
Dairy, sheep/beef and cropping	2
	<hr/>
	67

In many cases respondents stated that they were unsure of what criterion to use when describing their farm type.

TABLE A3

Classification of Responding Sheep and Beef Farmers -
By Type of Farm.

Type of Farm	No.	% of Total
High Country	16	1.6
Hard Hill Country	63	6.3
Hill Country	252	25.1
Intensive Fattening	124	12.4
Fattening Breeding	478	47.7
Mixed Cropping and Fattening	70	7.0
	<u>1,003</u>	<u>100.0</u>

TABLE B1

Age of Respondents - By Provincial Land District

	No. of Valid Observations	35 and under %	36-50 %	51-60 %	Over 60 %
<u>North Island</u>					
Northland	153	25	38	25	11
Central Auckland	30	17	30	40	13
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	400	25	43	21	11
East Coast	47	32	34	19	15
Hawke's Bay	100	26	41	19	14
Taranaki	135	27	44	20	8
Wellington	159	32	42	17	9
<u>South Island</u>					
Marlborough	33	12	52	24	12
Nelson	38	39	34	21	5
Westland	25	28	36	16	20
Canterbury	224	28	45	21	7
Otago	128	25	45	21	9
Southland	141	28	44	18	10
	<u>1,613</u>	—	—	—	—
National Average		27	42	21	10

TABLE B2

Age of Respondents - By Farm Type

Age	No. of Valid Observations	Dairy %	Sheep/beef %	Cropping %	Other %	All Types %
35 or under	432	28.4	26.0	32.0	25.4	26.9
36 to 50	677	41.4	41.5	54.0	47.8	42.1
51 to 60	336	21.5	21.3	14.0	14.9	20.9
Over 60	163	8.7	11.2	-	11.9	10.1
	<u>1,608</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
All Ages		29.2	63.6	3.1	4.2	100.0

TABLE C1

Sex of Respondents - By Provincial Land District.

	No. of Valid Observations	Male %	Female %
<u>North Island</u>			
Northland	146	93	7
Central Auckland	30	93	7
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	389	95	5
East Coast	46	96	4
Hawke's Bay	94	99	1
Taranaki	128	98	2
Wellington	152	96	4
<u>South Island</u>			
Marlborough	33	100	-
Nelson	35	97	3
Westland	24	88	12
Canterbury	222	98	2
Otago	123	98	2
Southland	141	96	4
	<u>1,563</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
National Average		96	4

TABLE C2

Sex of Respondents - By Farm Type

	No. of Valid Observations	Male %	Female %
Dairy	459	94	6
Sheep/beef	987	97	3
Cropping	50	94	6
Other	62	98	2
	<hr/>		
	1,558	—	—
Average, all types		96	4

TABLE C3

Sex of Respondents - By Age of Farmer

Age Group	No. of Valid Observations	Male %	Female %
35 and under	379	97.6	2.4
36 to 50	679	95.4	4.6
51 to 60	337	95.5	4.5
Over 60	165	96.4	3.6
	<hr/>		
	1,560	—	—
Average of all ages		96.1	3.9

TABLE D1

Educational Qualifications of Respondents - By Provincial Land District

	No. of Valid Observations	Primary Intermediate Only %	Secondary School Without S.C. %	S.C. %	Sixth Form Without U.E. %	University Entrance %	7th Form %
<u>North Island</u>							
Northland	146	16	51	14	6	10	3
Central Auckland	30	17	40	10	13	13	7
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	388	12	46	17	6	11	8
East Coast	45	7	33	36	13	2	9
Hawke's Bay	93	8	38	22	9	16	9
Taranaki	127	16	50	20	4	6	4
Wellington	152	5	51	15	9	15	5
<u>South Island</u>							
Marlborough	33	6	52	18	-	12	12
Nelson	35	11	46	20	-	11	11
Westland	24	8	38	29	17	8	-
Canterbury	219	7	50	19	9	9	7
Otago	123	12	49	21	2	9	7
Southland	140	14	57	19	3	4	3
	1,555						
National Average		11	48	19	6	10	6

TABLE D2

Educational Qualifications of Respondents - By Farm Type

	Dairy %	Sheep/beef %	Cropping %	Other %	All Types %
Primary/Intermediate School only	12	11	4	17	11
Secondary School without School Certificate	53	46	50	50	48
School Certificate	18	18	22	25	19
6th Form without U.E.	6	7	4	3	6
University Entrance	7	11	12	3	10
7th Form	5	7	8	2	6
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
No. of Valid Observations	457	983	50	60	1,550

TABLE D3

Educational Qualifications of Respondents - By Age of Farmer

	No. of Valid Observations	35 Years or less %	36-50 %	51-60 %	Over 60 %	All Ages %
Primary/Intermediate School Only	167	1	5	21	37	11
Secondary School without School Certificate	749	40	53	52	39	48
School Certificate	287	25	22	9	8	19
6th Form without U.E.	99	12	5	4	5	6
University Entrance	154	12	10	8	9	10
7th Form	96	11	4	6	3	6
	<u>1,552</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

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