SURVEY OF NEW ZEALAND FARMER INTENTIONS AND OPINIONS, JULY-SEPTEMBER 1979

by

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THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS RESEARCH UNIT

Lincoln College, Canterbury, N.Z.

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Thanks are also due to others who encouraged the author to persevere in his efforts to monitor farmer intentions and opinions on a wide range of issues relevant to the future state of agriculture in New Zealand. The resulting data are not claimed to be conclusive evidence on farmer intentions and opinions. It is, however, probably the best available indication on issues where no other overall direct information is available to policy makers.

Finally, an indebtedness is acknowledged to the Government Statistician and his survey staff for drawing the sample of farmer respondents and providing helpful comments.

C O N T E N T S

I. BACKGROUND

I.1 INTRODUCTION

In 1977 and 1978 surveys of New Zealand Farmer Intentions, Expectations and Opinions were undertaken from Lincoln College. The surveys aimed at detecting, inter alia, the next season's production decisions via the stated intentions of a substantial sample of New Zealand farmers. In addition the exercise endeavoured to ascertain farmer opinion on a wide range of issues relevant to the formulation of agricultural policy in this country.

The results of the first survey, relating to the 1977/78 season were significantly vitiated by a major and widespread drought that occurred in the latter part of that season. It caused many farmer respondents to revise their previously stated plans. The survey results did however provide useful information for policy-makers and firms and organisations involved in the agri-business sector.

Following the excellent farmer response in 1977 and in view of the urgent need for additional information on the agricultural sector, it was decided to undertake a second survey of farmer intentions, expectations, opinions and practices in the period June-August, 1978. An attempt was made to obtain responses in a more quantitative form and a much wider range of subjects was covered including farm finance and indebtedness.

The questionnaires were despatched on 15 July and a reminder was sent a fortnight later to non-respondents. Two weeks later a second and final reminder was sent with a copy of the questionnaire enclosed.

The results of the 1978 survey proved useful to many organisations and policy-makers, while the data on farmer indebtedness were subsequently used in a comprehensive survey of the rural credit system in New Zealand.

Again encouraged by widespread farmer co-operation and a demand from policy-makers and the agri-business sector, it was decided to launch a third survey in July-September 1979. An even greater quantification of results was aimed at and a comprehensive range of topics was inserted at the request of supporting firms and organisations and those involved in agricultural policy formulation.

Results of the 1979 survey were made available to sponsors and others in November 1979. The detailed final results are now released in this Report.

I.2 THE SAMPLE

A stratified random sample of just over 3,000 dairy, sheep-beef and cropping farmers was drawn by the Department of Statistics from an up-to-date list of farmers classified according to the New Zealand Standard 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 per cent of the estimated 45,000 full-time farmers throughout New Zealand.

I.3 RESPONSE RATE

Over 2,200 farmers (or about 73 per cent) responded to the mail questionnaire (a copy of which is included in this Report) and of these 2,024 replies were accepted as satisfactorily completed as at the closing date.

I.4 ACCURACY OF RESULTS

Responses were well spread throughout the 13 Provincial Land districts. No follow-up surveys of non-respondents were undertaken, especially in the light of the high response rate.

II. INDEX OF TABLES

III. CONCLUSIONS

The main conclusions drawn from responses to the 1979 Survey are as follows:-

A. INTENTIONS

1. Livestock Numbers

(i) At the time of responding to the survey (July-August 1979) dairy farmer respondents indicated that, whereas the average number of cows at the end of 1978 was 136, they expected an average of 142 cows in milk per herd at the end of 1979, an increase of almost five per cent.

(Table 1A)

(ii) Sheep farmer respondents estimated the number of breeding ewes on their farms in mid 1979 to be five per cent higher than a year earlier. This rise includes an increase of 14 per cent in breeding hogget numbers. At mating time in 1979 compared with the same time in 1978, respondents put 4.2 per cent more ewes out to the rams.

Areas where the largest percentage increase in breeding ewe numbers per farm were estimated include Northland and Wellington. Westland respondents recorded a decrease in breeding ewe flock size.

(Tables 1B-1D)

(iii) Beef breeding cow/heifer numbers in mid 1979 were estimated by sheep and beef farmer respondents to be 8.3 per cent lower than at the same time in 1978. Numbers of breeding heifers only, per farm, show an increase of 6.4 per cent.

The largest percentage decreases in breeding cow herd size have occurred in the Wellington Provincial Land District.

(Tables 1E,1F)

2. Crop Areas

(i) Based on cropping farmers' responses, wheat areas can be expected to have increased by 10 per cent in 1979-80, compared with the 1978-79 season, while intended barley sowings are 10.5 per cent lower than sowings last year.

(ii) While respondents indicated an increase in the area of oats and in areas intended for clover and grass seed production, it appears that the areas of other crops,e.g. maize and processed crops, will be smaller in 1979-80 than in 1978-79.

(Table 3)

3. Major investments

(i) With respect to the main categories of on-farm investment, respondents who indicated their intention to increase investment in 1979-80 (as compared with 1978-79) outnumbered those who intend to reduce investment. This was not true for machinery investment except in the case of new machinery purchases where responses indicated purchases in 1979-80 being similar to the 1978-79 season.

(Tables 5A-5L)

4. Development, Fencing, and Use of Fertilisers, Lime and Chemicals

(i) Thirty per cent of respondents intend undertaking a scrub clearance programme in 1979-80. Manual labour is the most common intended method, although methods differ from one district to another.

(Tables 6A-6C)

(ii) More than 70 per cent of respondents indicated that their 1979-80 fencing supplies would be procured mainly from their suppliers, rather than from their on-farm stocks.

(Table 7A)

(iii) Although battery and mains powered electric fence energisers will still greatly outnumber solar powered units, the number of solar energisers is likely to increase substantially in 1979-80.

(Table 8A)

(iv) Of respondents who wish to electrify conventional fencing in 1979-80, more than three-quarters intend to use offset insulators in preference to other methods.

(Table 8C)

(v) Respondents' intentions indicate that fertiliser applications will increase by 5.8 per cent in 1979-80 compared with 1978-79. The largest provincial increases can be expected to take place in Nelson, Canterbury, the East Coast and Northland.

(Table 9A)

(vi) Responses indicate an overall rise of 18.6 per cent in the tonnage of lime to be applied in 1979-80 compared with 1978-79. Some of the largest increases intended were in Nelson, Wellington, Northland, and East Coast districts.

(Table 9B)

(vii) Twenty per cent of respondents stated their intention to decrease their purchases of agricultural chemicals (weedicides and pesticides) in 1979-80 compared with the previous season; 19 per cent estimated that their expenditure would be greater than in the previous season. On-farm stocks are less than those held at the same time a year earlier.

(Tables 10A,10B)

(viii) With no subsidy on brushwood herbicides in 1979-80, 39 per cent of respondents would reduce their use by at least 10 per cent. A 75 per cent subsidy would result in 47 per cent of respondents increasing brushwood herbicide use by 10 per cent or more.

(Table 10C)

(ix) Of respondents who have not previously applied for Land Development Encouragement Loans, 8 per cent intend to apply in 1979-80. (The percentage is higher in areas such as the East Coast, Nelson and Westland.)

(Table 23B)

5. Farm staff

Respondents indicated a slight increase in their demand for casual farm staff in 1979-80 compared with 1978-79.

(Table 13A)

6. Other Types of Farm Enterprise

(i) Seven per cent of all respondents are either engaged in or contemplating deer farming, with the greatest interest being shown by sheep/beef farmers and in the Westland, Nelson, Marlborough and East Coast Provincial Districts.

(ii) The greatest interest in goat farming is being shown by sheep/beef farmers and in Marlborough, Nelson and Hawke's Bay.

(iii) Cropping farmers seem the most interested in the prospects for rabbit farming.

(iv) Five per cent of Marlborough respondents are engaged in fish farming. Interest amongst farmers in the rest of New Zealand is low.

(v) Four per cent of respondents are contemplating nutfarming and one per cent are farming nuts at present. Interest is mainly amongst sheep/beef and dairy farmers and is greatest in Hawke's Bay, South Auckland - Bay of Plenty, and Canterbury.

(vi) Interest is being shown in berryfruit farming, especially in Central Auckland and South Auckland - Bay of Plenty. Five per cent of all respondents are contemplating this type of farming, dairy farmers showing greater interest than other respondents.

B. OPINIONS, ATTITUDES, AND PRACTICES

1. The New Zealand Wheat Board

Thirty one per cent of cropping farmer respondents rated the New Zealand Wheat Board as 'Effective' and 47 per cent as 'So-So'. Two per cent rated the Board as 'Very Effective' while 14 per cent regarded it as 'Ineffective' and 11 per cent as 'Very Ineffective'.

(Tables 4A, 4B)

2. Fencing

(i) On-farm stocks of fencing materials are of significance in assessing seasonal requirements. The Survey suggests that less than 30 per cent of farmers will obtain their materials for the 1979-80 fencing programme from such on-farm stocks and that wire stocks on the majority of farms are lower than normal. Stock and station agencies and dairy companies are the main sources of supply for fencing materials with timber companies and mills as important suppliers of posts and battens.

(Tables 7A-7D)

(ii) Overall, more than three quarters of the respondents rated their experience with electric fencing as 'Good' or 'Reasonable'. Twelve per cent had never tried it and for eight per cent the experience had been 'Unsatisfactory'. Seventeen per cent of respondents felt that lack of mains power hinders their use of electric fencing, this opinion being more pronounced in Marlborough.

(Tables 8D, 8E)

3. Fertilisers and Agricultural Chemicals

(i) Where respondents had reduced their fertiliser applications in 1978-79 compared with 1977-78, it had been largely because they had felt an increased application was not needed, or because of 'cost benefit' factors.

(Table 9C)

(ii) Compound NPK fertilisers were used by 37 per cent of respondents in 1978-79 and received their most widespread use in Westland. Of respondents who did not use this form of fertiliser in 1978-79, most did not use it

because they considered it uneconomic or because they considered their present production to be adequate. In some cases, N.P.K. fertilisers were not used because of unfamiliarity with the fertiliser and inadequate extension and advisory work; 27 per cent of respondents could foresee a change toward the use of N.P.K. fertilisers in their farm management.

(Tables 9D-9G)

(iii) Respondents who intend decreasing chemical purchases outnumber those who will increase their purchases. On-farm stocks were slightly lower than those held a year earlier.

(Tables 10A, 10B)

4. Advisory Services

Of the five main types of advisory service available to all farmers in New Zealand, the most used is that provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) which is used by 56 per cent of respondents. In second place are private firms' services in the case of cropping and sheep/beef farmers, and the Dairy Board in the case of dairy farmers.

(Tables 11A-11C)

5. Possible Livestock Numbers

(i) Ten per cent of respondents saw increases of at least 50 per cent as possible over the next ten years, given favourable conditions; 67 per cent considered it would not be possible for them to increase livestock numbers on their farms by more than 25 per cent during this time.

(ii) Seventeen per cent of respondents considered their farm could ultimately carry at least 50 per cent more stock units; 58 per cent felt that their ultimate carrying capacity, given favourable conditions, was less than 25 per cent greater than stock numbers carried at present.

(iii) Northland, the East Coast, Nelson and Westland were the areas where the largest increases in stock numbers were seen as possible by respondents.

(Tables 12A, 12B)

6. Farm Staff

(i) When asked whether the availability to farmers of completely mobile motel-type self-contained accommodation on a rental basis would persuade them to engage additional staff, nine per cent of respondents replied in the affirmative. Support was most marked in the Nelson land district.

(ii) Thirty seven per cent of respondents rated the Assisted Farm Labour Scheme as 'Successful' and 15 per cent rated it as 'Unsuccessful'. A larger proportion of dairy farmers rated the scheme as successful while it received the lowest success rating from cropping farmers; 47 per cent of respondents considered the scheme had made no difference to their labour situation.

(iii) Respondents who require more labour on their farms in 1979-80 would most prefer a 'Peak Time' system (37 per cent). This option was favoured most by cropping farmers and least by dairy farmers, who would prefer to employ permanent staff. Overall, the second most preferred form of labour was a contract service (29 per cent), while a district group labour scheme received the least support (15 per cent). Twenty per cent of respondents would prefer to employ any additional staff on the usual permanent basis.

(Tables 13A-13D)

7. Rural Radio Programmes

(i) Half the respondents listen to the rural part of 'Midday and Rural Report' at least once a week. More than half of those who never listen or listen less often than once a week said this was because they were not near a radio. Eighty-two per cent of respondents begin listening to 'Midday and Rural Report' before or at 12.30 p.m. (i.e. before the beginning of the weather forecast).

(ii) 'Dalgety Rural Report' (at 6.30 a.m.) is listened to by 32 per cent of respondents at least once a week. More than half the respondents who never listen to the programme replied that the programme is broadcast too early.

(iii) Thirty per cent of respondents listen to 'Across the Land' (at 5.45 a.m.) at least occasionally.

(iv) 'Radio Vet' is listened to at least occasionally by 38 per cent of respondents. Forty-seven per cent of respondents find the programme of some value.

(Tables 14A-14H)

8. Inflation Rate

In the 1978 survey, respondents predicted that the rate of inflation in the 1978-79 season would be 12.5 per cent. In the 1979 survey, respondents have indicated they expect the rate of internal inflation in the 1979-80 production year to be almost 15 per cent.

(Table 15)

9. Production Limitations, Incentives and Problems

(i) Whereas in the 1978 survey, freezing works industrial problems were regarded as the most important single factor limiting expansion of output on respondents' farms, in the 1979 survey finance and taxation have taken its place. Low profit margins and climate remain important factors that are mentioned again in the 1979 responses. There were some differences in emphasis between Provincial Land Districts.

(Tables 16A 1, A 2)

(ii) When asked to suggest the Government incentive which would achieve the greatest increase in farm production, respondents gave greatest emphasis to tax relief, and the relating of taxation and wages to production. Other suggestions included better financial returns and better subsidies.

(Tables 16B 1, B 2)

(iii) Twenty four per cent of respondents have a technical problem on their farm for which they have no solution. For 80 per cent of respondents, the problem is ranked as Serious, Moderately serious, or Very serious, although in the case of cropping farmers, this figure is lower. Problem incidence is higher in Nelson, Marlborough and Northland than elsewhere and is lowest in Taranaki. Compared with other respondents, slightly fewer dairy farmers have technical farm problems. The most often quoted problem was disease, followed by drainage, weather, pests, and weeds.

(Tables 17A-17C)

10. Productivity Tax

When asked what their attitude would be to the replacement of the current income tax system as applied to farming by a flat tax based on an assessed

potential yield per hectare of farmland, 43 per cent of respondents replied : 'favourable' or 'very favourable' and 39 per cent said they would be 'opposed' or 'very opposed'. Eighteen per cent gave no opinion. Support was greatest for the idea in Canterbury and Southland and opposition was greatest in Marlborough.

(Tables 18A-18C)

11. Changes in Production and Investment Decisions

One third of the respondents had had to revise their production decisions in the 1978-79 season (compared with half the respondents in the 1978 survey). Twenty two per cent said they had to revise their investment decisions during the same season (compared with 25 per cent the previous year). The weather, movements in stock prices, and finance were the major reasons given for the changes.

(Tables 19A, 19B)

12. Working Hours

Respondents' estimation of the number of hours they had devoted to farming the week before they filled out the survey ranged from 47.5 hours to 58.9 hours between provinces and from 49.1 hours on cropping farms to 57.7 hours on dairy farms. Estimates of an average working week ranged from 49.8 hours to 58.5 hours between provinces and from 50.7 hours on cropping farms to 61.0 hours on dairy farms. Overall, the average number of hours worked the previous week was 52.7 and the estimated number of hours in an average working week, 55.3 hours.

(Tables 20A, 20B)

13. Off-Farm Investment

Off-farm investment is greatest amongst cropping farmer respondents and least amongst dairy farmers. Overall, 55 per cent of respondents have off-farm investments, ranging from 46 per cent of those in the 'under 40' age group to 75 per cent of those in the 'over 50' age group. For 82 per cent of respondents, their off-farm investment is between nil and five per cent of their total assets. Ten per cent of respondents have off-farm investments worth more than 10 per cent of their total assets.

(Tables 21A-21C)

14. Retirement

Most respondents would like to remain in their present home on their retirement (44 per cent) or to retire to their local village or nearby town (30 per cent). Main cities are fourth on the list of preferences, after 'a house on the coast or at the beach'.

(Table 22)

15. Land Development Encouragement Loans

In all districts, at least 80 per cent of respondents were aware of the existence, purposes and terms of Land Development Encouragement Loans. On average, 14 per cent had either applied for or received a loan. There were wide differences in this figure between provinces.

(Table 23A)

16. The Freezing Industry

(i) When asked their position on stock killing, should the fuel crisis continue, 69 per cent of respondents said they would agree to a change in the present arrangements, so that stock would be killed at the nearest works only, on the condition that slaughtering be under contract to the farmer. Thirty one per cent said they would insist that farmers retain the right to have their stock killed at the works of their choice.

(Tables 24A 1, A 2)

(ii) Twenty eight per cent of respondents believed the New Zealand freezing industry should continue to be controlled as at present. Forty per cent thought the conditions for building new works should be relaxed and 32 per cent thought the industry should be completely delicensed.

(Tables 24B 1, B 2)

17. Supplementary Minimum Price Scheme

Asked whether the Supplementary Minimum Price Scheme should continue, support for the continuation of the Scheme ranged from 97 per cent to 82 per cent between districts. Overall, ten per cent of respondents thought the Scheme should not continue. Of respondents who support the continuation of the Scheme, 80 per cent believe the minimum price should be set by a committee independent of the Government.

(Tables 25A, 25B)

18. Agricultural Aviation

If the fuel crisis continues, 52 per cent of respondents would be prepared to approve a system of zoning for agricultural aviation services, provided there were adequate protection of farmer interests. Ten per cent said they would not approve and 38 per cent had no opinion on the question.

(Table 26)

19. Government-Owned Livestock

The suggestion that livestock from Government-owned farms be made available for purchase by farmers received support from 58 per cent of respondents and was opposed by seven per cent. The remainder did not give an opinion.

(Table 27)

20. Sharefarming/Leasing

A system of sharefarming or leasing was favoured by 61 per cent of respondents, 19 per cent did not favour such a system and the remaining 20 per cent were not sure. There was greater support for this type of system from dairy farmer respondents than from sheep/beef or cropping farmers.

Of those who favour sharefarming/leasing, 55 per cent would prefer a profit sharing arrangement, while the remainder were divided equally between a preference for a fixed annual rental, and those who would prefer an annual rental adjusted for changes in product prices. There were significant differences in preference between the three categories of farmer.

(Table 28A, 28B)

21. Tertiary Study and Overseas Travel

(i) Courses at Massey or Lincoln had been undertaken by 17 per cent of respondents. Four per cent of the farmers surveyed had studied through technical correspondence courses and three per cent had undertaken Flock House or Telford courses. Two per cent of respondents had been involved in university studies and the same percentage had undertaken Trades Certificate in Farming courses.

Compared with the two other main categories of farmers, a larger proportion of the dairy farmers surveyed had carried out technical correspondence and Trades Certificate in Farming courses. Fewer dairy farmers had studied through Massey or Lincoln courses or at Flock House or Telford.

(Tables 29A, 29B)

(ii) Thirty five per cent of survey respondents had travelled overseas to observe farming. This percentage ranged from 25 to 43 per cent between provinces.

(Tables 30A, 30B)

22. Commission on Livestock Sales

The farmers surveyed were asked whether they were happy with the present arrangements for setting commission rates on livestock sales (which include a legal ceiling on rates), whether they would prefer to negotiate the commission rate on each sale of their stock directly with the stock agent with no legal ceiling on rates, or whether they would like some other arrangement. Forty four per cent of respondents were happy with present arrangements and 37 per cent would prefer to

negotiate directly with their agent. In several provincial land districts, respondents who preferred to negotiate directly outnumbered those happy with the present arrangements.

(Table 31).

IV. TABLES OF RESULTS

Notes:

1. Due to rounding of data, slight differences may be found between tables giving overall results and those giving the results within various categories.
2. This report contains most of the results of the survey. Additional information has been given to the firms who helped to meet survey costs.

A. Dairy Farmers

TABLE 1 A

Average Expected Number of Cows in Milk per Herd at End of 1979 Compared with End 1978 - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

		No. of Valid Observations	End 1978	End 1979	% Change
	North Island				
1.	Northland	105	130	136	+ 4.6
2.	Central Auckland	38	142	154	+ 8.5
3.	Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	321	145	153	+ 5.5
4.	East Coast	2	97	123	+26.8
5.	Hawkes Bay	15	123	134	+ 8.9
6.	Taranaki	128	133	138	+ 3.8
7.	Wellington	51	136	140	+ 2.9
	South Island				
8.	Marlborough	7	106	92	-13.2
9.	Nelson	15	107	110	+ 2.8
10.	Westland	19	122	127	+ 4.1
11.	Canterbury	13	97	103	+ 6.2
12.	Otago	7	72	77	+ 6.9
13.	Southland	6	98	118	+20.4
		727			
	New Zealand Average		136	142	+ 4.4

B. Sheep-Beef Farmers

TABLE 1B

Average Estimated Breeding Ewe Numbers at 30 June 1979 Compared with Mid 1978 - By Provincial Land District and Overall

		No. of Valid Observations	Mid 1978	Mid 1979	% Change
	North Island				
1.	Northland	52	1105	1205	+ 9.1
2.	Central Auckland	15	1605	1640	+ 2.2
3.	Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	132	2019	2104	+ 4.2
4.	East Coast	33	3030	3256	+ 7.5
5.	Hawkes Bay	104	2897	2931	+ 1.2
6.	Taranaki	44	1870	1942	+ 3.9
7.	Wellington	168	2625	2914	+11.0
	South Island				
8.	Marlborough	34	1984	2109	+ 6.3
9.	Nelson	29	1538	1625	+ 5.7
10.	Westland	10	651	577	-11.4
11.	Canterbury	160	2102	2203	+ 4.8
12.	Otago	129	2331	2462	+ 5.6
13.	Southland	161	2040	2084	+ 2.2
		1071			
	New Zealand Average		2206	2318	+ 5.1

TABLE 1C

Average Estimated Breeding Ewe Hogget Numbers at 30 June 1979 Compared with Mid 1978 - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Mid 1978	Mid 1979	% Change
North Island				
1. Northland	47	214	292	+36.5
2. Central Auckland	11	272	305	+12.1
3. South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	117	409	433	+ 5.9
4. East Coast	33	447	512	+14.5
5. Hawkes Bay	102	431	508	+17.9
6. Taranaki	41	320	356	+11.3
7. Wellington	167	412	484	+17.5
South Island				
8. Marlborough	34	353	379	+ 7.4
9. Nelson	29	227	268	+18.1
10. Westland	10	187	163	-12.8
11. Canterbury	155	358	419	+17.0
12. Otago	122	416	466	+12.0
13. Southland	161	355	400	+12.7
	1029			
New Zealand Average		375	428	+14.1

TABLE 1D

Average Estimate of Ewes Mated, Autumn 1979 Compared with Autumn 1978 - By Provincial Land District and Overall

	No. of Valid Observations	Autumn 1978	Autumn 1979	% Change
North Island				
1. Northland	49	949	1011	+ 6.5
2. Central Auckland	15	1398	1377	- 1.5
3. South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	132	1772	1920	+ 8.4
4. East Coast	33	2853	3007	+ 5.4
5. Hawkes Bay	103	2710	2739	+ 1.1
6. Taranaki	43	1649	1701	+ 3.2
7. Wellington	168	2384	2625	+10.1
South Island				
8. Marlborough	33	1830	1845	+ 0.8
9. Nelson	29	1363	1482	+ 8.7
10. Westland	10	566	554	- 2.1
11. Canterbury	161	1859	1946	+ 4.7
12. Otago	129	2087	2176	+ 4.3
13. Southland	161	1946	1873	- 3.8
	1066			
New Zealand Average		2002	2086	+ 4.2

TABLE 1E

Average Estimated Beef Breeding Cow /Heifer Numbers at Mid 1979 Compared with Mid 1978 - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Mid 1978	Mid 1979	% Change
North Island				
1. Northland	78	114	109	- 4.4
2. Central Auckland	15	104	108	+ 3.9
3. South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	94	132	127	- 3.8
4. East Coast	26	273	270	- 1.1
5. Hawkes Bay	72	132	139	+ 5.3
6. Taranaki	33	102	104	+ 2.0
7. Wellington	131	173	124	-28.3
South Island				
8. Marlborough	24	147	136	- 7.5
9. Nelson	26	64	65	+ 1.6
10. Westland	9	71	62	-12.7
11. Canterbury	52	115	110	- 4.3
12. Otago	49	96	100	+ 4.2
13. Southland	76	56	55	- 1.8
	685			
New Zealand Average		126	116	- 7.9

TABLE 1F

Average Estimated Beef Breeding Heifer Numbers at Mid 1979 Compared with Mid 1978 - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Mid 1978	Mid 1979	% Change
North Island				
1. Northland	72	21	18	-14.3
2. Central Auckland	13	18	17	- 5.6
3. South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	94	31	31	-
4. East Coast	26	58	64	+10.3
5. Hawkes Bay	76	30	32	+ 6.7
6. Taranaki	32	24	25	+ 4.2
7. Wellington	131	30	33	+10.0
South Island				
8. Marlborough	24	26	27	+ 3.9
9. Nelson	26	9	11	+22.2
10. Westland	9	8	8	-
11. Canterbury	51	16	21	+31.3
12. Otago	48	13	16	+23.1
13. Southland	77	11	10	- 9.1
	679	—	—	—
New Zealand Average		24	26	+ 8.3

TABLE 2A

A. Dairy Farmers

Respondents' Estimate of Average Annual Milkfat Production Per Cow in Herd - By Provincial Land District & Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Milkfat/cow (kilograms)
North Island		
1. Northland	110	135.3
2. Central Auckland	36	152.8
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	325	152.8
4. East Coast	1	157.0
5. Hawkes Bay	15	147.8
6. Taranaki	133	142.4
7. Wellington	49	151.0
South Island		
8. Marlborough	8	159.6
9. Nelson	13	134.5
10. Westland	18	131.5
11. Canterbury	12	169.7
12. Otago	6	178.8
13. Southland	6	189.8
	732	
New Zealand Average		148.1

(Estimated national average for 1978-79 = 131 kilograms)

TABLE 2B

B. Sheep-Beef Farmers

Respondents' Estimate of Average Wool Production per Sheep in Flock - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Wool/Sheep (kilograms)
North Island		
1. Northland	40	4.60
2. Central Auckland	15	4.42
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	124	5.07
4. East Coast	33	4.91
5. Hawkes Bay	88	4.84
6. Taranaki	41	4.77
7. Wellington	158	4.82
South Island		
8. Marlborough	33	4.88
9. Nelson	26	4.28
10. Westland	6	4.30
11. Canterbury	160	4.92
12. Otago	122	4.76
13. Southland	151	5.05
	997	4.87

(Estimated national average for 1978-79 = 5.22 kilograms)

TABLE 2C
Respondents' Estimation of
Average Lambing Percentage Per Flock - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Lambing Percentage
North Island		
1. Northland	46	91.7
2. Central Auckland	16	91.3
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	128	93.6
4. East Coast	33	96.7
5. Hawkes Bay	99	97.5
6. Taranaki	43	91.2
7. Wellington	162	95.1
South Island		
8. Marlborough	34	95.4
9. Nelson	30	90.6
10. Westland	7	116.6
11. Canterbury	163	99.2
12. Otago	128	105.1
13. Southland	161	114.0
	1050	
New Zealand Average		99.6

(Estimated national average for 1978-79 = 91.4%)

TABLE 2D
Respondents' Estimation of
Average Export Lamb Weight Per Flock - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Carcase Weight (kilograms)
North Island		
1. Northland	35	12.37
2. Central Auckland	10	12.52
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	109	12.66
4. East Coast	21	12.97
5. Hawkes Bay	94	12.76
6. Taranaki	33	12.72
7. Wellington	128	12.38
South Island		
8. Marlborough	27	12.71
9. Nelson	24	12.61
10. Westland	3	13.89
11. Canterbury	146	13.12
12. Otago	122	13.13
13. Southland	152	13.90
	904	
New Zealand Average		12.98

(Estimated national average for 1978-79 = 12.9 kilograms)

TABLE 2E
Respondents' Estimation of
Average Heifer and Steer Slaughter Weight per Beef Herd - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Slaughter Weight (kilograms)
North Island		
1. Northland	56	230.4
2. Central Auckland	13	213.5
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	67	213.5
4. East Coast	14	202.3
5. Hawkes Bay	63	219.0
6. Taranaki	18	235.4
7. Wellington	93	224.5
South Island		
8. Marlborough	19	223.2
9. Nelson	16	205.3
10. Westland	6	232.5
11. Canterbury	49	231.8
12. Otago	47	242.1
13. Southland	74	230.8
	535	
New Zealand Average		225.2

(Estimated national average for 1978-79 = 246.0 kilograms)

A. CROPPING FARMERS

TABLE 3

Average Intended Crop Areas in 1979-80 Season
Compared with 1978-79 -
By Type of Crop

	No. of Valid Observ-ations	1978-79 (hectares)	1979-80 (hectares)	Change %
1. Wheat	52	25.2	27.9	+ 10.7
2. Barley	53	19.1	17.1	- 10.5
3. Oats	53	2.0	3.4	+ 70.0
4. Maize	52	4.4	3.7	- 15.9
5. Processed Crops	53	4.4	3.1	- 29.0
6. Potatoes	53	1.0	1.0	0.0
7. Onions	53	0.1	0.1	0.0
8. Clover	53	7.9	8.9	+ 12.7
9. Grass seed	53	6.7	7.4	+ 10.4
10. Other crops	52	13.0	12.6	- 3.1
All Crops		83.8	85.2	+ 1.7
All Crops not including Small Seeds		69.2	68.9	- 0.4

TABLE 4A

Respondents' Assessment of Effectiveness of the N.Z. Wheat Board - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Very Effective %	Effective %	So-So %	Ineffective %	Very Ineffective %
North Island						
1. Northland	2	-	-	-	100	-
2. Central Auckland	0	-	-	-	-	-
3. Sth Auckland Bay of Plenty	1	-	-	-	100	-
4. East Coast	0	-	-	-	-	-
5. Hawkes Bay	5	-	-	40	40	20
6. Taranaki	3	-	-	33	-	67
7. Wellington	34	-	32	35	18	15
South Island						
8. Marlborough	6	-	17	50	-	33
9. Nelson	1	-	100	-	-	-
10. Westland	2	-	50	-	50	-
11. Canterbury	70	4	20	46	17	13
12. Otago	19	-	42	42	5	11
13. Southland	57	2	46	44	7	2
	200					
New Zealand Average		2	31	42	14	11

TABLE 4B

The New Zealand Wheat Board - Changes Suggested by Respondents

	No. of Valid Observations	%
1. Higher Prices	17	25
2. More grower representation and interest	12	18
3. A predelivery payment scheme	9	13
4. More control on price setting	4	6
5. Payment on quality	2	3
6. Others	24	35
	68	100

D. All Farmers

TABLE 5A

Intended Capital Expenditure on Seeding or Reseeding of Virgin or Developed Pasture, etc. in 1979-80 Compared with 1978-79 - By Provincial Land District and Overall

	No. of Respondents Incurring Expenditure on this Item	Substantially Higher	More or Less the Same	Substantially Lower
		%	%	%
North Island				
1. Northland	111	35	53	12
2. Central Auckland	24	38	58	4
3. Sth Auckland – Bay of Plenty	241	33	61	7
4. East Coast	21	38	48	14
5. Hawkes Bay	65	40	45	15
6. Taranaki	75	23	71	7
7. Wellington	136	31	64	5
South Island				
8. Marlborough	30	53	37	10
9. Nelson	39	41	51	8
10. Westland	23	44	52	4
11. Canterbury	130	35	58	7
12. Otago	83	30	60	10
13. Southland	123	33	61	6
	1101	—	—	—
New Zealand Average		34	58	8

TABLE 5B

Intended Capital Expenditure on New Lucerne Plantings in 1979-80 Compared with 1978-79, - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Respondents Incurring Expenditure on this Item	Substantially Higher	More or Less the Same	Substantially Lower
		%	%	%
North Island				
1. Northland	0	-	-	-
2. Central Auckland	0	-	-	-
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	44	39	48	14
4. East Coast	1	-	100	-
5. Hawkes Bay	3	33	-	67
6. Taranaki	2	50	50	-
7. Wellington	5	60	40	-
South Island				
8. Marlborough	16	37	44	19
9. Nelson	6	-	67	33
10. Westland	0	-	-	-
11. Canterbury	78	33	39	28
12. Otago	31	39	39	23
13. Southland	5	60	20	20
	191	—	—	—
New Zealand Average		36	41	23

TABLE 5C

Intended Capital Expenditure on New Plantings of Plantation Trees in 1979-80 Compared with 1978-79 - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Respondents Incurring Expenditure on this Item	Substantially Higher	More or Less the same	Substantially Lower
		%	%	%
North Island				
1. Northland	25	28	56	16
2. Central Auckland	5	20	80	-
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	49	49	41	10
4. East Coast	6	50	50	-
5. Hawkes Bay	27	33	44	22
6. Taranaki	17	41	53	6
7. Wellington	37	35	51	14
South Island				
8. Marlborough	7	57	43	-
9. Nelson	8	75	13	13
10. Westland	4	50	50	-
11. Canterbury	38	32	50	18
12. Otago	22	23	64	14
13. Southland	26	50	50	-
	271			
New Zealand Average		39	49	12

TABLE 5D

Intended Capital Expenditure on Irrigation/Drainage Work and Construction of Landing Strips in 1979-80 Compared with 1978-79 - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Respondents Incurring Expenditure on these Items	Substantially Higher	More or Less the Same	Substantially Lower
		%	%	%
North Island				
1. Northland	90	30	57	13
2. Central Auckland	32	28	63	9
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	185	23	69	8
4. East Coast	4	25	25	50
5. Hawkes Bay	46	37	54	9
6. Taranaki	59	32	56	12
7. Wellington	90	21	67	12
South Island				
8. Marlborough	15	20	80	-
9. Nelson	20	20	65	15
10. Westland	13	38	54	8
11. Canterbury	58	40	45	15
12. Otago	55	36	53	11
13. Southland	84	29	64	7
	751	—	—	—
New Zealand Average		28	61	11

TABLE 5E

Intended Capital Expenditure on Access Roads and Fertiliser Storage Facilities in 1979-80 Compared with 1978-79 - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Respondents Incurring Expenditure on these Items	Substantially Higher	More or Less the Same	Substantially Lower
		%	%	%
North Island				
1. Northland	103	42	52	6
2. Central Auckland	34	12	76	12
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	192	24	66	10
4. East Coast	18	33	56	11
5. Hawkes Bay	61	16	71	13
6. Taranaki	50	16	78	6
7. Wellington	93	22	64	14
South Island				
8. Marlborough	21	38	62	-
9. Nelson	27	30	52	18
10. Westland	20	50	40	10
11. Canterbury	47	45	40	15
12. Otago	45	36	51	13
13. Southland	54	43	46	11
	765	—	—	—
New Zealand Average		29	60	11

TABLE 5F

Intended Capital Expenditure on Water Reticulation Facilities in 1979-80 Compared with 1978-79 - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Respondents Incurring Expenditure on this Item	Substantially Higher	More or Less the Same	Substantially Lower
		%	%	%
North Island				
1. Northland	126	27	57	16
2. Central Auckland	41	24	59	17
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	301	28	57	15
4. East Coast	14	29	50	21
5. Hawkes Bay	66	23	59	18
6. Taranaki	83	20	69	11
7. Wellington	111	26	60	14
South Island				
8. Marlborough	21	38	43	19
9. Nelson	24	37	46	17
10. Westland	17	35	59	6
11. Canterbury	76	29	49	22
12. Otago	62	42	37	21
13. Southland	59	27	59	14
	1001	—	—	—
New Zealand Average		28	56	16

TABLE 5G

Intended Capital Expenditure on Alterations and Additions to Farm Buildings in 1979-80 Compared with 1978-79 - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Respondents Incurring Expenditure on this Item	Substantially Higher	More or Less the Same	Substantially Lower
		%	%	%
North Island				
1. Northland	130	34	47	19
2. Central Auckland	44	30	55	16
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	303	31	55	14
4. East Coast	23	39	44	17
5. Hawkes Bay	74	39	47	14
6. Taranaki	91	32	57	11
7. Wellington	155	30	54	16
South Island				
8. Marlborough	31	26	61	13
9. Nelson	31	19	58	23
10. Westland	16	44	50	6
11. Canterbury	118	36	44	20
12. Otago	83	35	49	16
13. Southland	102	42	38	20
	1201	—	—	—
New Zealand Average		33	51	16

TABLE 5H

Intended Capital Expenditure on Erection of New Farm Buildings in 1979-80 Compared with 1978-79 - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Respondents Incurring Expenditure on this Item	Substantially Higher	More or Less the Same	Substantially Lower
		%	%	%
North Island				
1. Northland	67	40	33	27
2. Central Auckland	23	30	48	22
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	148	37	30	33
4. East Coast	16	50	13	38
5. Hawkes Bay	41	51	20	29
6. Taranaki	51	41	31	28
7. Wellington	80	50	29	21
South Island				
8. Marlborough	19	21	47	32
9. Nelson	20	35	30	35
10. Westland	15	53	33	13
11. Canterbury	70	41	30	29
12. Otago	47	51	28	21
13. Southland	75	73	17	9
	672	—	—	—
New Zealand Average		45	29	26

TABLE 5I

Intended Capital Expenditure on Erection of Hay Barns, Silos or Other Feed Storage Facilities in 1979-80 Compared with 1978-79 - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Respondents Incurring Expenditure on these Items	Substantially Higher	More or Less the Same	Substantially Lower
		%	%	%
North Island				
1. Northland	61	34	39	26
2. Central Auckland	16	25	50	25
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	125	30	36	34
4. East Coast	5	20	40	40
5. Hawkes Bay	17	53	6	41
6. Taranaki	38	26	47	26
7. Wellington	53	32	38	30
South Island				
8. Marlborough	11	27	46	27
9. Nelson	12	42	42	17
10. Westland	9	56	33	11
11. Canterbury	57	33	30	37
12. Otago	33	46	33	21
13. Southland	57	56	30	14
	494			
New Zealand Average		36	36	28

TABLE 5J

Intended Capital Expenditure on Purchase of Additional Land in 1979-80 Compared with 1978-79 - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Respondents Incurring Expenditure on this Item	Substantially Higher	More or Less the Same	Substantially Lower
		%	%	%
North Island				
1. Northland	30	47	33	20
2. Central Auckland	8	62	13	25
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	49	39	39	22
4. East Coast	4	75	25	-
5. Hawkes Bay	14	71	7	21
6. Taranaki	19	63	16	21
7. Wellington	33	73	15	12
South Island				
8. Marlborough	3	33	33	33
9. Nelson	3	67	33	-
10. Westland	3	33	33	33
11. Canterbury	25	52	16	32
12. Otago	17	77	24	-
13. Southland	12	83	17	-
	220			
New Zealand Average		58	24	18

TABLE 5K

Intended Capital Expenditure on New Machinery Purchases in 1979-80 Compared with 1978-79 - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Respondents Incurring Expenditure on this Item	Substantially Higher	More or Less the Same	Substantially Lower
		%	%	%
North Island				
1. Northland	114	27	47	26
2. Central Auckland	38	34	37	29
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	283	29	50	21
4. East Coast	16	37	19	44
5. Hawkes Bay	79	27	48	25
6. Taranaki	97	17	46	37
7. Wellington	133	30	46	24
South Island				
8. Marlborough	31	10	48	42
9. Nelson	27	22	41	37
10. Westland	16	44	25	31
11. Canterbury	139	29	40	31
12. Otago	96	26	42	32
13. Southland	129	33	44	23
	1198	—	—	—
New Zealand Average		28	45	27

TABLE 5L

Respondents' Intended Level of Capital Expenditure on Major Farm Investments in 1979-80 Compared with 1978-79 - By Investment Item

	No. of Respondents Incurring Expenditure on this Item	Substantially Higher	More or Less the Same	Substantially Lower
		%	%	%
1. Modification of Farm Buildings	1201	33	51	16
2. New Machinery Purchases	1198	28	45	27
3. Pasture Development	1101	34	58	8
4. Water Reticulation	1001	28	56	16
5. Roading & Fertiliser Storage	765	29	60	11
6. Irrigation, Drainage and Airstrips	751	28	61	11
7. New Farm Buildings	672	45	29	26
8. Feed Storage Facilities	494	36	36	28
9. Plantations	271	39	49	12
10. Additional Land	220	58	24	18
11. Lucerne	191	36	41	23

TABLE 6A

Whether Respondents Intend Undertaking Scrub Land Clearance in 1979-80 - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Intend Undertaking Scrub Land Clearance Programme in 1979-80?	
		YES %	NO %
North Island			
1. Northland	198	40	60
2. Central Auckland	60	25	75
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	415	24	76
4. East Coast	35	57	43
5. Hawkes Bay	116	22	78
6. Taranaki	132	23	77
7. Wellington	200	37	63
South Island			
8. Marlborough	40	62	38
9. Nelson	47	68	32
10. Westland	27	56	44
11. Canterbury	199	19	81
12. Otago	124	32	68
13. Southland	114	21	79
	1707	—	—
New Zealand Average		30	70

TABLE 6B

Intended Clearance of Scrub Land in 1979-80 Compared with 1978-79.

	No. of Valid Observations	Percentage of Respondents
1. Substantially More	133	21
2. Slightly More	122	19
3. About the Same	249	39
4. Slightly Less	54	8
5. Substantially Less	84	13
	642	100

TABLE 6C

Respondents' Intended Method of Scrub Land Clearance in 1979-80 - By Provincial Land District and Overall

	No. of Valid Observations %	Mechanical %	By Hand %	Aerial Spraying %	Mechanical & By Hand %	By Hand & Aerial %	Mechanical & Aerial %	Mechanical, By Hand & Aerial %
North Island								
1. Northland	80	43	28	5	9	4	8	5
2. Central Auckland	15	20	60	13	7	-	-	-
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	98	15	41	11	16	10	6	-
4. East Coast	20	-	75	5	20	-	-	-
5. Hawkes Bay	26	12	69	8	-	4	4	4
6. Taranaki	31	16	77	-	3	-	3	-
7. Wellington	74	14	58	11	7	8	1	1
South Island								
8. Marlborough	25	24	40	8	20	-	8	-
9. Nelson	32	56	16	-	16	-	6	6
10. Westland	15	60	13	7	20	-	-	-
11. Canterbury	37	41	14	30	-	3	8	5
12. Otago	41	32	7	37	2	10	12	-
13. Southland	24	42	25	17	4	4	8	-
	518	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand Average		27	39	12	9	5	6	2

TABLE 7A

Intended Main Source of Supply for 1979-80 Fencing Programme

	No. of Valid Observ-ations	Mainly Own Stock	Mainly from Supplier
		%	%
Wire	1732	27	73
Posts & Battens	1731	29	71

TABLE 7B

Where Respondents Purchase their Fencing Materials

	Wire	
	1st Outlet %	2nd Outlet %
1. Stock and Station Agent	64	-
2. Trading Society	7	29
3. Farmer Cooperative	7	19
4. Dairy Company	19	47
5. Timber Company or Mill	1	2
6. Other	2	3
	100	100
No. of Valid Observations	1811	167
	Posts and Battens	
	1st Outlet %	2nd Outlet %
1. Stock and Station Agent	37	1
2. Trading Society	11	17
3. Farmer Cooperative	5	12
4. Dairy Company	12	28
5. Timber Company or Mill	26	25
6. Homemade	2	8
7. Other	7	9
	100	100
No. of Valid Observations	1774	161

TABLE 7C

Average Current Stocks of Wire per Farm - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	12½g. High Tensile (25 kg Coils)	No. 8 Fencing Wire (25 kg coils)	Boundary Netting (100m rolls)	Other Wire (100m rolls)
North Island					
1. Northland	204	6.2	0.7	0.3	1.2
2. Central Auckland	60	5.0	3.9	0.4	1.0
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	462	5.1	0.8	0.3	0.9
4. East Coast	37	16.1	9.2	1.1	2.4
5. Hawkes Bay	117	6.7	7.0	1.2	3.6
6. Taranaki	148	3.1	0.8	0.4	0.8
7. Wellington	227	7.0	5.2	0.6	1.1
South Island					
8. Marlborough	42	13.5	4.4	2.9	4.4
9. Nelson	46	7.6	1.5	1.6	1.4
10. Westland	29	8.8	1.8	0.3	1.2
11. Canterbury	205	8.4	4.2	2.5	2.1
12. Otago	125	8.2	3.9	3.5	1.7
13. Southland	133	4.4	5.1	2.7	2.1
	1835				
New Zealand Average		6.5	3.0	1.2	1.5

TABLE 7D

Size of Present Wire Stocks on the Farm Compared with Stocks Normally Held.

No. of Valid Observations	Greater %	Same %	Less %
1774	15	17	68

TABLE 8A

Intended Changes in Electric Fence Energiser Use in 1979-80 Compared with 1978-79 - By Provincial Land District and Overall

	No. of Valid Observations	Mains Powered			Battery Powered			Solar Powered		
		Used Regularly	Purchase Contemplated	Increase	Used Regularly	Purchase Contemplated	Increase	Used Regularly	Purchase Contemplated	Increase
		No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%
North Island										
1. Northland	210	176	12	6.8	178	11	6.2	2	3	150
2. Central Auckland	65	63	4	6.3	75	3	4.0	1	2	200
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	478	485	44	9.1	491	33	6.7	8	4	50
4. East Coast	37	26	3	11.5	10	1	10.0	0	2	--
5. Hawkes Bay	119	48	11	22.9	87	2	2.3	2	3	150
6. Taranaki	151	156	19	12.2	183	5	2.7	0	6	--
7. Wellington	224	153	19	12.4	139	4	2.9	1	4	400
South Island										
8. Marlborough	41	27	4	14.8	19	2	10.5	3	0	0
9. Nelson	44	38	4	10.5	22	0	0.0	1	2	200
10. Westland	29	25	4	16.0	19	3	15.8	0	0	0
11. Canterbury	205	127	15	11.8	166	17	10.2	2	6	300
12. Otago	126	64	7	10.9	70	1	1.4	1	3	300
13. Southland	136	125	11	8.8	173	22	12.7	0	1	--
New Zealand Average	1865	1513	157	10.4	1632	104	6.4	21	36	171

TABLE 8B

Average Length of Conventional Fencing Respondents Wish to Electrify in 1979-80 - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Average Length of Fencing (chains)
North Island		
1. Northland	168	29
2. Central Auckland	49	22
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	396	33
4. East Coast	30	61
5. Hawkes Bay	101	15
6. Taranaki	155	22
7. Wellington	216	12
South Island		
8. Marlborough	37	19
9. Nelson	45	18
10. Westland	27	37
11. Canterbury	167	36
12. Otago	125	23
13. Southland	155	92
	1671	—
New Zealand Average		32

TABLE 8C

Intended Method of Electification of Conventional Fencing in 1979-80 - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Using Offset Insulators	Using Other Methods
		%	%
North Island			
1. Northland	59	75	25
2. Central Auckland	15	73	27
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	161	81	19
4. East Coast	7	71	29
5. Hawkes Bay	23	74	26
6. Taranaki	61	85	15
7. Wellington	47	72	28
South Island			
8. Marlborough	10	90	10
9. Nelson	16	44	56
10. Westland	18	78	22
11. Canterbury	63	70	30
12. Otago	33	85	15
13. Southland	56	75	25
New Zealand Average	569	77	23

TABLE 8D

Respondents' Experience with Electric Fencing - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Good %	Reasonable %	Unsatisfactory %	Never Tried it %
North Island					
1. Northland	194	50	32	8	10
2. Central Auckland	64	53	20	8	19
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	470	70	21	6	4
4. East Coast	33	36	18	18	27
5. Hawkes Bay	113	38	26	16	20
6. Taranaki	177	70	21	3	6
7. Wellington	215	44	25	13	19
South Island					
8. Marlborough	38	45	21	8	26
9. Nelson	42	38	40	10	12
10. Westland	27	74	19	-	7
11. Canterbury	195	49	29	9	13
12. Otago	129	36	30	9	25
13. Southland	162	66	23	5	6
	1859	—	—	—	—
New Zealand Average		56	25	8	12

TABLE 8E

Whether Lack of Mains Power Hinders Respondents' Use of Electric Fencing - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Yes %	No %
North Island			
1. Northland	187	21	79
2. Central Auckland	59	12	88
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	433	15	85
4. East Coast	34	18	82
5. Hawkes Bay	103	19	81
6. Taranaki	163	14	86
7. Wellington	187	17	83
South Island			
8. Marlborough	36	36	64
9. Nelson	42	19	81
10. Westland	25	24	76
11. Canterbury	179	20	80
12. Otago	113	21	79
13. Southland	141	11	89
	1702		
New Zealand Average		17	83

TABLE 9A

Average Intended Application of Fertiliser in 1979-80 Season Compared with 1978-79 - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	1978-79 (tonnes)	1979-80 (tonnes)	% Change
North Island				
1. Northland	206	55.3	61.0	+10.31
2. Central Auckland	64	59.1	57.2	- 3.21
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	481	59.2	60.9	+ 2.87
4. East Coast	38	113.7	129.3	+13.72
5. Hawkes Bay	121	90.0	89.1	- 1.00
6. Taranaki	180	52.3	53.3	+ 1.91
7. Wellington	228	68.9	72.7	+ 5.52
South Island				
8. Marlborough	41	61.6	61.4	- 0.32
9. Nelson	44	62.1	75.0	+20.77
10. Westland	29	47.1	52.7	+11.89
11. Canterbury	212	39.2	46.1	+17.60
12. Otago	134	59.1	64.2	+ 8.63
13. Southland	171	64.2	68.4	+ 6.54
	1949			
New Zealand Average		60.5	64.0	+ 5.79

TABLE 9B

Average Intended Application of Lime in 1979-80 Season Compared with 1978-79 - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	1978-79 (tonnes)	1979-80 (tonnes)	% Change
North Island				
1. Northland	204	61.9	81.0	+30.86
2. Central Auckland	62	40.0	46.5	+16.25
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	475	18.5	19.1	+ 3.24
4. East Coast	37	9.5	24.5	+157.89
5. Hawkes Bay	120	31.0	37.7	+21.61
6. Taranaki	180	10.9	10.6	- 2.75
7. Wellington	227	33.1	45.6	+37.76
South Island				
8. Marlborough	40	29.1	35.1	+20.62
9. Nelson	43	54.1	91.4	+68.95
10. Westland	29	86.6	97.2	+12.24
11. Canterbury	214	48.6	54.9	+12.96
12. Otago	134	45.2	43.0	- 4.87
13. Southland	170	69.1	78.5	+13.60
	1935			
New Zealand Average		37.1	44.0	+18.60

TABLE 9C

Respondents' Reasons for Reduced Fertilizer Applications in 1978-79 Compared with 1977-78.

	No. of Valid Observations	1st Reason	2nd Reason
	%	%	%
1. No Need	220	33	2
2. Cost-Benefit Factors	173	26	20
3. Climatic Factors	95	14	10
4. Finance	58	9	19
5. Lack of Incentive and/or Confidence	54	8	28
6. Inability of Services to supply and spread	28	4	11
7. Land Sales	8	1	1
8. Lack of Technology	4	1	3
9. Other	32	5	6
	672		
		101	100
No reduction in Fertiliser Application	1087		
Total Valid Observations	1759		

TABLE 9D

Compound N.P.K. Fertiliser Use by Farmer Respondents in 1978-79 - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Used Compound N.P.K. Fertilisers in 1978-79? YES %	NO %
North Island			
1. Northland	191	38	62
2. Central Auckland	60	35	65
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	458	41	59
4. East Coast	33	27	73
5. Hawkes Bay	115	23	77
6. Taranaki	172	44	56
7. Wellington	220	42	58
South Island			
8. Marlborough	39	36	64
9. Nelson	40	45	55
10. Westland	26	54	46
11. Canterbury	207	36	64
12. Otago	127	26	74
13. Southland	153	30	70
	1841		
New Zealand Average		37	63

TABLE 9E1

Respondents' Reasons for Not Using Compound NPK Fertilisers in 1978-79

		No. of Valid Observations	%
1.	Considered Uneconomic	395	36
2.	Present Production Adequate	343	31
3.	Unfamiliarity	249	22
4.	Inadequate extension work	34	3
5.	Use Other Fertilisers	28	2
6.	No Finance	19	2
7.	Unsatisfactory Application	19	2
8.	Other	21	2
		1108	100

TABLE 9E2

Whether Respondents' Reasons for not Using Compound NPK Fertilisers relate to Pasture or Crops

		No. of Valid Observations	Pasture %	Crops %	Both %
1.	Considered Uneconomic	369	91	5	4
2.	Present Production Adequate	315	89	4	7
3.	Unfamiliarity	189	91	4	5
4.	Inadequate Advisory Work	31	87	10	3
5.	Use Other Fertilisers	20	95	5	-
6.	No Finance	17	65	18	18
7.	Unsatisfactory Application	18	83	11	6
8.	Other	18	90	5	5
		977			
	Average		90	5	5

TABLE 9F

Likelihood of Change Towards Compound N.P.K. Fertiliser Use by Respondents - By Provincial Land District and Overall

	No. of Valid Observ-ations	Change Towards Compound N.P.K. Fertiliser Use Foreseen?	
		YES	NO
North Island		%	%
1. Northland	142	37	63
2. Central Auckland	49	43	57
3. Sth Auckland/ Bay of Plenty	367	31	69
4. East Coast	30	37	63
5. Hawkes Bay	103	38	62
6. Taranaki	140	38	62
7. Wellington	187	41	59
South Island			
8. Marlborough	36	50	50
9. Nelson	32	47	53
10. Westland	20	45	55
11. Canterbury	168	42	58
12. Otago	103	27	73
13. Southland	133	34	66
	1510	—	—
New Zealand Average		37	63

TABLE 10A

Intended Purchase of Agricultural Chemicals (Weedicides and Pesticides) in 1979-80 Compared with 1978-79 - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Substantially Greater	Slightly Greater	Same	Slightly Less	Substantially Less
		%	%	%	%	%
North Island						
1. Northland	195	8	12	54	16	10
2. Central Auckland	62	5	11	68	8	8
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	466	5	11	65	14	5
4. East Coast	35	11	6	66	9	9
5. Hawkes Bay	106	6	14	57	14	9
6. Taranaki	166	3	11	71	10	5
7. Wellington	196	5	16	60	12	7
South Island						
8. Marlborough	38	3	24	58	8	8
9. Nelson	44	7	16	55	18	5
10. Westland	27	0	11	78	4	7
11. Canterbury	197	6	15	58	14	8
12. Otago	119	8	21	48	14	9
13. Southland	157	5	16	66	8	6
	1808	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand Average		5	14	61	13	7

TABLE 10B

Assessment of on-farm Stocks of Agricultural Chemicals (Weedicides and Pesticides) Compared with a year ago - By Provincial Land District and Overall

	No. of Valid Observations	Substantially Greater %	Slightly Greater %	Same %	Slightly Less %	Substantially Less %
North Island						
1. Northland	171	5	11	64	12	8
2. Central Auckland	55	7	14	69	4	6
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	429	2	13	67	11	6
4. East Coast	33	9	6	67	9	9
5. Hawkes Bay	99	5	6	66	12	11
6. Taranaki	154	3	12	71	9	5
7. Wellington	184	4	12	68	12	4
South Island						
8. Marlborough	33	3	12	67	9	9
9. Nelson	43	5	5	56	19	16
10. Westland	22	4	9	64	14	9
11. Canterbury	175	4	9	63	15	9
12. Otago	111	2	14	61	15	7
13. Southland	147	3	11	65	15	5
	1656					
New Zealand Average		4	11	66	12	7

TABLE 10C

Intended Change in Brushwood Herbicide Application in 1979-80 Compared with 1978-79, assuming Government Subsidy at Three Different Levels.

	No. of Valid Observations	Change				
		>25% More	10-25% More	Less than 10% Either Way	10-25% Less	>25% Less
		%	%	%	%	%
75% Subsidy	842	29	18	42	6	5
50% Subsidy	758	8	17	52	14	8
No Subsidy	744	4	5	52	13	26

TABLE 11A1

Percentage of Respondents Using Advisory Services - By Provincial Land District and Overall

	Ministry of Agri-culture	Private Firms	Producer Board	Consult-ant or Univers-ity	Farm Improve-ment Club
	%	%	%	%	%
North Island					
1. Northland	66	7	15	8	2
2. Central Auckland	59	6	21	11	5
3. Sth Auckland/ Bay of Plenty	58	9	17	10	8
4. East Coast	65	32	-	8	-
5. Hawkes Bay	60	34	6	7	5
6. Taranaki	45	9	22	6	3
7. Wellington	46	20	11	9	11
South Island					
8. Marlborough	61	16	5	12	2
9. Nelson	52	7	11	7	22
10. Westland	59	3	17	-	10
11. Canterbury	54	18	2	14	7
12. Otago	68	16	4	5	5
13. Southland	50	32	3	8	3
New Zealand Average	56	16	12	9	6
No. of Valid Observations	1965	1969	1965	1968	1968

TABLE 11A2

Percentage of Respondents Using Advisory Services - By Type of Farm and Overall

	No.of Valid Observ-ations	Dairy	Sheep/ Beef	Cropping	All Farms
		%	%	%	%
1. Ministry of Agriculture	1965	57	55	52	56
2. Private Firms	1969	6	21	41	16
3. Producer Board	1965	28	2	-	12
4. Consultant or University	1968	9	9	13	9
5. Farm Improvement Club	1968	8	5	6	6

TABLE 11B

Respondents' Assessment of Gaps in New Zealand's Farm Advisory Services

	No. of Valid Observations	Percentage of Respondents
1. No Gaps	1681	85
2. Inadequate Service	86	4
3. Lack of practical experience	55	3
4. Lack of communication	38	2
5. Lack of specialisation	33	2
6. Don't share losses	7	0
7. Other	73	4
	1973	100

TABLE 12A

Respondents' Assessment of Possible Livestock Number Increases on their Farms in Ten Years' Time - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Increase on Present Numbers <25% %	25-50% %	50-100% %	>100% %
North Island					
1. Northland	193	51	29	14	6
2. Central Auckland	56	80	11	4	5
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	450	68	25	5	2
4. East Coast	36	50	28	11	11
5. Hawkes Bay	112	81	17	-	2
6. Taranaki	172	77	16	6	1
7. Wellington	222	68	26	5	1
South Island					
8. Marlborough	42	57	33	10	0
9. Nelson	43	46	35	12	7
10. Westland	26	42	23	19	15
11. Canterbury	196	62	26	9	3
12. Otago	132	65	26	6	3
13. Southland	166	79	16	2	2
	1846				
New Zealand Average		66	24	7	3

TABLE 12B

Respondents' Assessment of the Ultimate Livestock Carrying Capacity of Their Farms - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Increase on Present Numbers <25% %	25-50% %	50-100% %	100-200% %	200-300% %	>300% %
North Island							
1. Northland	196	41	32	15	6	3	3
2. Central Auckland	57	74	14	5	5	-	2
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	459	59	29	8	2	1	1
4. East Coast	36	44	28	17	8	3	-
5. Hawkes Bay	113	70	23	2	5	-	-
6. Taranaki	171	67	22	6	3	1	2
7. Wellington	222	59	26	9	4	1	1
South Island							
8. Marlborough	42	43	38	14	5	-	-
9. Nelson	43	33	30	21	9	5	2
10. Westland	27	33	22	22	11	4	7
11. Canterbury	197	56	21	13	8	1	2
12. Otago	131	56	26	6	10	2	-
13. Southland	167	69	21	8	1	1	-
	1861						
New Zealand Average		58	26	10	4	1	1

TABLE 13A

Intended Employment of Staff (excluding the Special Employment Scheme) in 1979-80 Compared with 1978-79.

	No. of Valid Observations	More %	Same %	Less %	Employ No Staff %
Casual Farm Staff	1616	11	62	6	21
Permanent Farm Staff	1630	5	53	4	38

TABLE 13B

Whether Respondents Would Engage Additional Staff Were Self-Contained Mobile Accommodation Available on a Rental Basis - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	YES %	NO %
North Island			
1. Northland	191	12	88
2. Central Auckland	61	3	97
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	436	10	90
4. East Coast	35	11	89
5. Hawkes Bay	116	8	92
6. Taranaki	164	10	90
7. Wellington	220	10	90
South Island			
8. Marlborough	41	12	88
9. Nelson	40	15	85
10. Westland	27	11	89
11. Canterbury	202	6	94
12. Otago	130	8	92
13. Southland	164	8	92
	1827		
New Zealand Average		9	91

TABLE 13C1

Respondents' Assessment of the Assisted Farm Labour Scheme - By Provincial Land District and Overall

	No. of Valid Observations	Successful %	Made No Difference to Labour Situation %	Unsuccessful %
North Island				
1. Northland	165	50	34	16
2. Central Auckland	42	31	64	5
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	372	37	46	17
4. East Coast	31	68	29	3
5. Hawkes Bay	97	34	53	13
6. Taranaki	138	37	47	16
7. Wellington	183	34	48	18
South Island				
8. Marlborough	36	42	50	8
9. Nelson	38	53	34	13
10. Westland	24	50	42	8
11. Canterbury	173	30	55	15
12. Otago	92	25	55	20
13. Southland	137	35	52	13
	1528	—	—	—
New Zealand Average		37	48	15

TABLE 13C2

Respondents' Assessment of the Assisted Farm Labour Scheme - By Type of Farm and Overall

	No. of Valid Observations	Successful %	Has Made No Difference %	Unsuccessful %
Dairy	593	42	44	14
Sheep-Beef	889	35	50	15
Cropping	46	24	59	17
	1528	—	—	—
New Zealand Average		37	48	15

TABLE 13D1

The Form of Additional Labour Respondents Would Prefer in the 1979-80 Season - By Provincial Land District and Overall

	No. of Valid Observations	Permanent %	Contract %	'Peak Time' %	Group Scheme %
North Island					
1. Northland	165	18	43	16	23
2. Central Auckland	47	28	36	25	11
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	378	27	31	31	11
4. East Coast	33	18	40	24	18
5. Hawkes Bay	91	15	28	45	12
6. Taranaki	138	28	21	34	17
7. Wellington	192	17	33	35	15
South Island					
8. Marlborough	37	8	30	43	19
9. Nelson	35	12	26	31	31
10. Westland	25	36	20	24	20
11. Canterbury	173	17	24	49	10
12. Otago	102	14	23	50	13
13. Southland	143	13	19	56	12
	1559				
New Zealand Average		20	29	36	15

TABLE 13D2

The Form of Additional Labour Respondents Would Prefer in the 1979-80 Season - By Farm Type and Overall

	No.of Valid Observ-ations	Permanent	Contract	'Peak Time'	Group Scheme
		%	%	%	%
1. Dairy	561	30	28	23	19
2. Sheep-Beef	949	14	30	43	12
3. Cropping	49	14	20	55	10
	1559				
New Zealand Average		20	29	36	15

TABLE 14A1

How often Respondents listen to the Rural Part of 'Midday and Rural Report' (broadcast on the National Programme on weekdays). - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Every Day %	Most Days %	Once a Week %	Less than Once a Week %	Never %
North Island						
1. Northland	203	1	22	14	28	35
2. Central Auckland	65	2	21	17	20	40
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	483	6	23	13	21	37
4. East Coast	37	8	33	19	24	16
5. Hawkes Bay	122	5	43	21	11	20
6. Taranaki	179	3	28	16	22	31
7. Wellington	235	6	41	16	21	16
South Island						
8. Marlborough	43	2	37	16	19	26
9. Nelson	45	5	42	13	18	22
10. Westland	29	4	41	7	31	17
11. Canterbury	214	11	41	14	16	18
12. Otago	137	10	33	14	18	25
13. Southland	172	6	34	20	14	26
	1964					
New Zealand Average		6	31	15	20	28

TABLE 14A2

When Respondents Usually Begin Listening to 'Midday and Rural Report' - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	12.00 %	12.00-12.15 %	12.15-12.30 %	12.30 %	Weather Time %	Start of Rural Part %	Rural Part-12.45 %	12.45-1.00 %
North Island									
1. Northland	98	12	11	20	38	6	5	2	6
2. Central Auckland	34	3	12	20	38	12	-	-	15
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	243	9	13	19	39	6	3	2	7
4. East Coast	27	4	18	26	48	4	-	-	-
5. Hawkes Bay	92	9	12	26	39	10	-	2	2
6. Taranaki	96	9	15	24	41	8	1	-	2
7. Wellington	166	6	17	22	39	9	1	3	3
South Island									
8. Marlborough	27	-	15	18	44	15	-	7	-
9. Nelson	31	7	19	19	52	7	3	-	3
10. Westland	19	21	10	21	16	21	-	-	11
11. Canterbury	156	5	13	27	35	13	3	1	3
12. Otago	94	6	4	24	44	12	3	2	5
13. Southland	112	4	11	28	39	7	4	4	3
	1195								
New Zealand Average		7	13	23	39	9	3	2	4

TABLE 14A3

Respondents' Reasons for Never Listening to Rural Part of 'Midday and Rural Report' or for Listening Less Often than Once a Week - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Not Near Radio %	Listening to Another Station %	Watching TV %	Too Busy %	Don't Listen to Radio %	Subjects Not Interesting %	Don't Like Programmes Approach %	Other %
North Island									
1. Northland	130	65	12	1	7	5	4	1	5
2. Central Auckland	40	55	22	8	5	2	2	2	2
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	288	51	27	4	3	4	2	2	7
4. East Coast	16	56	25	13	-	-	6	-	-
5. Hawkes Bay	36	37	48	5	5	-	-	-	5
6. Taranaki	101	53	25	9	1	1	2	1	3
7. Wellington	93	60	24	7	2	-	3	1	3
South Island									
8. Marlborough	20	50	30	10	-	-	10	-	-
9. Nelson	18	66	16	6	-	-	6	-	6
10. Westland	12	68	-	8	8	8	-	-	8
11. Canterbury	73	31	42	7	8	4	1	4	2
12. Otago	59	45	39	7	2	2	-	-	5
13. Southland	74	36	36	11	1	3	7	3	3
	960								
New Zealand Average		51	27	6	3	3	3	2	5

TABLE 14B1

How often Respondents Listen to 'Dalgety Rural Report' (broadcast on local community stations between 6.30 a.m. and 6.45 a.m. on weekdays) - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Every Day %	Most Days %	Once a Week %	Less than Once a Week %	Never %
North Island						
1. Northland	206	9	20	7	11	53
2. Central Auckland	64	6	6	6	10	72
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	481	12	20	4	11	53
4. East Coast	35	3	40	14	14	29
5. Hawkes Bay	121	7	19	11	19	44
6. Taranaki	175	5	11	3	14	67
7. Wellington	231	7	22	9	17	45
South Island						
8. Marlborough	43	-	10	16	16	58
9. Nelson	46	4	13	7	11	65
10. Westland	29	7	28	7	10	48
11. Canterbury	219	3	12	8	17	60
12. Otago	138	8	14	6	22	50
13. Southland	171	4	23	13	22	38
	1959					
New Zealand Average		7	18	7	15	53

TABLE 14B2

Respondents' Reasons for Never Listening to 'Dalgety Rural Report' or for Listening Less Often than Once a Week - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Too Early %	Not Near Radio %	Didn't Know It Was on %	Listening to Another Station %	Too Commercial %	Too Busy %	Dislike Music %	Subjects not Relevant %	Other %
North Island										
1. Northland	129	22	33	16	16	5	2	2	2	2
2. Central Auckland	52	11	27	33	19	4	2	-	-	4
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	308	23	27	21	19	2	2	2	1	3
4. East Coast	16	25	37	13	13	6	-	6	-	-
5. Hawkes Bay	75	29	13	24	23	4	1	3	-	3
6. Taranaki	140	16	26	27	14	4	1	3	1	8
7. Wellington	145	24	25	15	22	7	2	1	1	3
South Island										
8. Marlborough	32	19	25	28	19	-	-	3	-	6
9. Nelson	37	24	27	19	22	-	-	-	-	8
10. Westland	19	21	53	16	5	-	5	-	-	-
11. Canterbury	166	44	11	23	15	3	1	1	1	1
12. Otago	99	64	10	15	9	1	-	-	-	1
13. Southland	106	60	10	12	9	2	2	1	+	4
	1324									
New Zealand Average		31	22	20	16	3	2	2	1	3

TABLE 14C

How Often Respondents Listen to 'Across the Land' (broadcast on the 'Early Bird Show' at 5.45 a.m. on weekdays) - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Always %	Nearly Always %	Quite Often %	Occasionally %	Never %
North Island						
1. Northland	205	4	4	7	24	61
2. Central Auckland	63	3	8	6	13	70
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	478	3	7	10	18	62
4. East Coast	37	3	-	5	46	46
5. Hawkes Bay	122	-	3	4	20	73
6. Taranaki	174	2	7	8	15	68
7. Wellington	232	2	2	4	21	71
South Island						
8. Marlborough	43	-	-	2	23	75
9. Nelson	46	2	2	-	18	78
10. Westland	29	-	7	4	17	72
11. Canterbury	219	-	2	2	11	85
12. Otago	138	1	-	4	18	77
13. Southland	173	1	1	3	23	72
	1959					
New Zealand Average		2	4	6	19	69

TABLE 14D1

How Often Respondents Listen to 'Radio Vet' (broadcast on local community stations at 6.15 a.m. on Wednesdays and 7.15 a.m. on Saturdays) - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Always %	Nearly Always %	Quite Often %	Occasionally %	Never %
North Island						
1. Northland	204	4	3	7	23	63
2. Central Auckland	64	5	1	5	22	67
3. Sth Auckland – Bay of Plenty	475	3	7	10	19	61
4. East Coast	36	-	6	8	39	47
5. Hawkes Bay	121	1	5	6	28	60
6. Taranaki	178	1	10	9	19	61
7. Wellington	234	3	3	4	31	59
South Island						
8. Marlborough	43	-	2	7	21	70
9. Nelson	45	2	-	5	20	73
10. Westland	28	-	11	7	29	53
11. Canterbury	216	-	-	5	18	77
12. Otago	138	1	2	6	32	59
13. Southland	173	1	7	9	30	53
	1955					
New Zealand Average		2	5	7	24	62

TABLE 14D2

Respondents' Assessment of Value of 'Radio Vet' - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Extremely Valuable %	Very Valuable %	Quite Valuable %	Not Very Valuable %	Of No Value %
North Island						
1. Northland	103	6	4	40	24	26
2. Central Auckland	27	8	11	33	22	26
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	273	3	3	42	22	30
4. East Coast	22	4	5	59	9	23
5. Hawkes Bay	66	2	4	47	21	26
6. Taranaki	101	3	5	41	23	28
7. Wellington	145	1	2	40	27	30
South Island						
8. Marlborough	22	5	-	36	27	32
9. Nelson	16	-	-	44	19	37
10. Westland	16	6	6	50	19	19
11. Canterbury	87	1	3	37	22	37
12. Otago	75	2	4	44	29	21
13. Southland	111	-	5	41	29	25
	1064					
New Zealand Average		2	4	41	24	29

TABLE 15

Expected Rate of Inflation in 1979-80 Season

Mean = 14.88 Per Cent

Valid Observations = 1839

(Note: In 1978 Survey, estimate for the 1978-79 Season was 12.24 Per Cent).

TABLE 16A1

Factors Limiting an Expansion of Output on Respondents' Own Farms
By Provincial Land District

	%	Provincial Land District*												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Finance		17.8	17.7	13.5	12.1	9.2	14.9	11.0	22.5	32.5	33.3	15.3	16.4	11.9
2. Taxation		9.6	6.5	16.5	15.2	16.5	10.6	12.3	20.0	7.5	7.4	14.3	18.0	22.6
3. Profit margin too low		18.3	12.9	15.8	9.1	9.2	11.2	9.1	2.5	10.0	3.7	18.7	10.9	6.9
4. Climate		9.1	9.7	8.9	6.1	11.0	9.3	7.8	15.0	10.0	7.4	9.9	12.5	6.3
5. Staff shortage and cost		1.0	6.5	6.6	9.1	5.5	3.7	6.8	5.0	2.5	11.1	5.4	2.3	5.0
6. Fertiliser and Manure costs		5.6	1.6	3.0	9.1	6.4	6.8	2.7	-	-	3.7	3.0	0.8	1.9
7. Other farm costs		8.6	12.9	9.6	12.1	8.3	5.0	6.8	7.5	5.0	-	10.8	5.5	6.3
8. Lack of land		4.1	1.6	2.3	3.0	1.8	6.8	3.2	-	5.0	3.7	0.5	0.8	1.3
9. Unstable prices		1.0	4.8	2.5	6.1	0.9	1.9	1.8	7.5	2.5	-	3.0	5.5	3.1
10. Maximum workload		2.0	-	1.1	-	2.8	3.7	4.6	-	5.0	7.4	1.0	2.3	3.1
11. Age		2.5	4.8	1.4	-	0.9	1.9	2.7	-	5.0	11.1	0.5	-	2.5
12. Type of land		1.0	1.6	3.9	3.0	0.9	1.2	2.3	-	2.5	-	-	0.8	-
13. Drainage		1.5	-	0.5	-	0.9	1.9	3.2	-	-	-	3.9	3.9	0.6
14. Pests		0.5	-	0.9	-	2.8	4.3	3.2	-	-	-	1.5	0.8	-
15. Freezing Industry		-	-	-	-	1.8	0.6	0.9	2.5	-	-	-	1.6	9.4
16. Size of farm		1.5	1.6	1.4	3.0	2.8	1.9	0.9	-	5.0	-	-	0.8	0.6
17. Industrial unrest		-	-	0.7	-	4.6	-	0.5	2.5	-	-	1.0	2.3	4.4
18. Interest rates		2.0	-	0.2	3.0	0.9	0.6	1.8	-	-	-	1.5	2.3	1.3
19. Inability to pass on costs		0.5	1.6	0.5	-	1.8	-	0.5	-	-	-	2.0	0.8	0.6
20. Not enough time		0.5	-	0.2	-	0.9	-	1.4	-	-	7.4	-	1.6	0.6
21. Transport problems		-	1.6	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	3.7	0.5	0.8	1.3
22. Disease in stock		1.0	3.2	-	-	-	1.2	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	0.6
23. Production losses		-	-	0.5	-	-	1.2	0.5	2.5	-	-	0.5	-	-
24. Death duties		-	-	0.2	-	-	0.6	0.9	-	-	-	0.5	-	-
25. Inadequate drought/flood scheme		1.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	1.6	0.6
26. Repaying loans and/or mortgages		1.0	-	-	3.0	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-
27. Health		0.5	-	0.2	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Other		9.1	11.3	9.6	6.1	10.1	6.2	14.6	10.0	7.5	-	5.9	7.8	8.8
No. of Valid Observations		197	62	437	33	109	161	219	40	40	27	203	128	159

* As listed in Table IA, Page 27

TABLE 16A2

Factors Limiting an Expansion of Output on Respondents' Own Farms(1978-79)- By Type of Farm and Overall

	Dairy	Sheep/ Beef	Cropping	All Farms
	%	%	%	%
1. Finance	12.9	15.8	18.0	14.8
2. Taxation	15.4	13.8	16.0	14.4
3. Profit margin too low	12.7	12.7	20.0	12.9
4. Climate	10.4	8.5	10.0	9.3
5. Staff shortage & cost	6.0	4.7	2.0	5.1
6. Fertiliser & manure costs	4.4	3.0	2.0	3.5
7. Other farm costs	6.9	9.0	6.0	8.1
8. Lack of or excess of land	4.1	1.8	0.0	2.6
9. Unstable prices	1.5	3.4	2.0	2.6
10. Maximum workload	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.3
11. Age	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.8
12. Type of land	2.3	1.4	-	1.7
13. Drainage	1.5	1.5	8.0	1.7
14. Pests	1.3	1.6	-	1.4
15. Freezing Industry	-	2.1	-	1.3
16. Size of farm	1.9	0.9	-	1.3
17. Industrial unrest	0.4	1.8	-	1.2
18. Interest rates	0.4	1.6	-	1.1
19. Inability to pass on costs	0.4	0.8	2.0	0.7
20. Not enough time (or daylight)	0.0	1.0	-	0.6
21. Transport problems	0.6	0.6	-	0.6
22. Disease in stock	0.6	0.4	-	0.4
23. Production losses, e.g. low lambing percentage	0.6	0.3	-	0.4
24. Death duties	0.3	0.3	-	0.3
25. Inadequate drought or flood scheme	0.3	0.4	-	0.3
26. Repaying Loans and/or Mortgages	0.4	0.2	2.0	0.3
27. Health	0.3	0.1	-	0.2
28. Other	10.1	8.5	8.0	9.2
	99.9	100.2	100.0	100.1
No. of Valid Observations	683	1081	50	1814

TABLE 16B1

Indications of the 'Most Effective Expansion Incentive'
By Provincial Land District

%	Provincial Land District* 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Tax relief	9.9	25.4	22.6	16.7	26.5	21.7	21.4	18.9	10.8	14.3	18.8	28.0	32.0
2. Relate tax and wages to productivity	8.3	15.3	16.8	16.7	10.8	13.2	5.8	2.7	2.7	4.8	15.6	12.7	6.8
3. Better financial returns	13.8	15.3	8.3	13.3	3.9	9.9	11.2	10.8	10.8	4.8	10.2	3.4	6.8
4. Better fertiliser subsidies	12.7	8.5	8.5	20.0	7.8	11.2	4.9	8.1	10.8	14.3	7.0	3.4	4.1
5. Better subsidies (or lower costs for other inputs)	9.4	10.2	6.1	3.3	-	3.9	3.9	-	5.4	-	3.8	2.5	2.0
6. Realistic minimum prices	8.8	1.7	7.3	3.3	7.8	5.3	9.7	18.9	13.5	-	6.5	6.8	6.1
7. Lower inflation	2.2	5.1	5.8	6.7	4.9	5.9	5.8	2.7	5.4	4.8	5.9	10.2	8.2
8. Lower interest rates	3.9	5.1	3.2	-	3.9	2.6	3.4	5.4	8.1	19.0	3.2	3.4	4.8
9. Better and more stable prices	3.3	-	2.2	-	4.9	2.6	3.4	8.1	2.7	-	4.8	5.1	4.8
10. More incentive to young farmers	1.1	1.7	1.9	-	2.9	0.7	4.4	-	-	4.8	2.2	3.4	0.7
11. Better export prices and incentives	1.7	3.4	2.4	3.3	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.7	-	-	2.2	-	2.0
12. Abolish death duties	-	1.7	0.7	3.3	3.9	0.7	2.9	2.7	-	-	3.2	0.8	2.0
13. Less Government control	2.2	1.7	0.7	-	2.9	1.3	2.4	-	-	-	2.7	2.5	-
14. Stop industrial strife	0.6	-	1.0	-	3.9	2.0	1.0	2.7	-	4.8	1.6	1.7	1.4
15. Cost plus system	1.1	-	1.2	-	2.9	0.7	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.7
16. Subsidised labour scheme	0.6	-	0.5	-	1.0	2.6	1.5	-	5.4	-	-	-	-
17. Cheaper & more reliable freezing industry	0.6	-	0.2	-	1.0	-	0.5	-	2.7	-	0.5	0.8	3.4
18. More efficient killing facilities	0.6	-	-	-	2.9	0.7	1.0	-	-	-	0.5	1.7	1.4
19. Increased loans for fert.& fencing	1.7	-	0.2	-	-	2.0	0.5	-	-	-	1.6	-	0.7
20. Increased availability of finance	2.8	-	0.2	6.7	1.0	0.7	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.8	-
21. Cheaper & more reliable transport	0.6	-	0.2	3.3	-	0.7	0.5	2.7	2.7	-	1.6	0.8	-
22. Cheaper power	0.6	-	0.5	-	-	1.3	0.5	2.7	-	-	1.1	0.8	-
23. Promote new markets	-	-	0.5	3.3	-	1.3	0.5	-	5.4	-	-	-	1.4
24. Consistent subsidies	0.6	-	-	-	2.9	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	1.4
25. Reduction of subsidies	-	1.7	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	-
26. Less restrictions and permits	1.1	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	4.8	-	-	-
27. Decreased rates	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-
28. Climate	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Other	10.5	3.4	8.5	-	1.0	7.2	12.1	10.8	10.8	23.8	4.3	11.0	9.5
No. of Valid Observations	181	59	411	30	102	152	206	37	37	21	186	118	147

* As listed in Table IA , Page 27

TABLE 16B2

Indications of the 'Most Effective Expansion Incentive' (1978-79) - By Type of Farm and Overall

	Dairy	Sheep/ Beef	Cropping	All Farms
	%	%	%	%
1. Tax Relief	21.2	21.2	31.3	21.5
2. Relate Tax and Wages to Productivity	16.7	8.5	12.5	11.7
3. Better financial returns	11.9	7.4	12.5	9.3
4. Better Fertiliser subsidies	9.0	8.0	-	8.2
5. Better subsidies (or lower costs for other inputs)	5.8	4.0	2.1	4.6
6. Realistic minimum prices	6.4	8.1	6.3	7.7
7. Lower inflation	3.7	7.1	4.2	5.8
8. Lower interest rates	2.5	4.5	6.3	3.8
9. Better and more stable prices	2.8	3.8	2.1	3.4
10. More incentive to young farmers	1.9	2.2	-	2.0
11. Better export prices and incentives	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.9
12. Abolish death duties	0.6	2.2	2.1	1.6
13. Less Government control	0.5	2.1	4.2	1.5
14. Stop Industrial strife	0.8	1.8	-	1.4
15. Cost plus system	0.8	0.8	2.1	0.8
16. Subsidised labour scheme	1.2	0.5	-	0.8
17. Cheaper and more reliable freezing industry	-	1.3	-	0.8
18. More efficient killing facilities	0.2	1.1	-	0.7
19. Increased loans for fertiliser and fencing	0.6	0.7	2.1	0.7
20. Increased availability of finance	0.5	0.8	2.1	0.7
21. Cheaper and more reliable transport	0.6	0.6	2.1	0.7
22. Cheaper power	1.1	0.2	2.1	0.6
23. Promote new markets	0.3	0.8	-	0.6
24. Consistent subsidies	0.3	0.5	-	0.4
25. Reduction of subsidies	0.2	0.4	-	0.3
26. Less restrictions and permits	0.3	0.2	2.1	0.3
27. Decreased rates	0.2	0.1	-	0.1
28. Climate	0.2	0.1	-	0.1
29. Other	7.8	9.0	2.1	8.4
	100.1	99.8	100.4	100.0
No. of Valid Observations	641	997	48	1687

TABLE 17A1

Percentage of Respondents with a Technical Farm Problem for which they have no solution - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Yes %	No %
North Island			
1. Northland	182	32	68
2. Central Auckland	61	26	74
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	434	22	78
4. East Coast	33	27	73
5. Hawkes Bay	112	23	77
6. Taranaki	159	16	84
7. Wellington	209	19	81
South Island			
8. Marlborough	38	32	68
9. Nelson	40	38	62
10. Westland	28	29	71
11. Canterbury	193	29	71
12. Otago	126	21	79
13. Southland	158	22	78
	1773	—	—
New Zealand Average		24	76

TABLE 17A2

Percentage of Respondents with a Technical Farm Problem for which they have no solution - By Type of Farm.

	No. of Valid Observations	Yes %	No %
1. Dairy	670	22	78
2. Sheep/Beef	1053	25	75
3. Cropping	50	24	76
	1773	—	—
New Zealand Average		24	76

TABLE 17B1

Respondents' Estimation of Seriousness of Their Technical Farm Problem - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Very Serious %	Moderately Serious %	Serious %	Slightly Serious %
North Island					
1. Northland	51	22	33	29	16
2. Central Auckland	15	7	67	13	13
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	96	26	41	20	13
4. East Coast	8	13	37	25	25
5. Hawkes Bay	27	15	30	37	18
6. Taranaki	28	28	26	18	28
7. Wellington	33	15	40	18	27
South Island					
8. Marlborough	11	35	18	36	9
9. Nelson	15	27	27	13	33
10. Westland	7	30	43	-	29
11. Canterbury	54	41	24	15	20
12. Otago	25	20	28	24	28
13. Southland	32	34	25	19	22
	402				
New Zealand Average		26	33	21	20

TABLE 17B2

Respondents' Estimation of Seriousness of Their Technical Farm Problem - By Type of Farm

	No. of Valid Observations	Very Serious	Moderately Serious	Serious	Slightly Serious
		%	%	%	%
1. Dairy	144	27	38	16	19
2. Sheep/Beef	265	25	31	24	20
3. Cropping	12	27	27	9	36
	421				
New Zealand Average		25	33	21	20
No Farm Problem	1352				
Total Valid Observations	1773				

TABLE 17C

Indications of Main Technical Farm Problems

	No. of Valid Observations	%
1. Diseases	54	12.8
2. Drainage	44	10.4
3. Weather	42	9.9
4. Pests	40	9.5
5. Weeds	34	8.0
6. Production Losses	24	5.7
7. Lack of knowledge and lack of services	15	3.5
8. Water Supply	13	3.1
9. Mineral Deficiency	11	2.6
10. Access to Property	10	2.4
11. Erosion	10	2.4
12. Pasture Damage - pugging	9	2.1
13. Pasture Problems	9	2.1
14. Soil	6	1.4
15. Stock holding facilities	4	0.9
16. Cost of and advice on fertilisers	3	0.7
17. Increased electricity costs	2	0.5
18. Other technical problems	62	14.5
19. Non-technical farm problems mentioned[a]	31	7.4
		99.9

(423 Valid Observations)

[a] Some farmers considered finance, costs and inflation as 'technical' problems.

TABLE 18A

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

	No. of Valid Observations	Very Favourable %	Favourable %	No Opinion %	Opposed %	Very Opposed %
North Island						
1. Northland	197	10	22	18	22	28
2. Central Auckland	61	23	25	13	16	23
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	471	17	25	21	22	15
4. East Coast	34	18	32	18	23	9
5. Hawkes Bay	116	20	24	21	20	15
6. Taranaki	176	17	20	19	21	23
7. Wellington	222	18	32	16	21	13
South Island						
8. Marlborough	40	10	17	8	45	20
9. Nelson	45	7	29	24	18	22
10. Westland	29	10	17	31	31	11
11. Canterbury	209	16	37	16	13	18
12. Otago	133	14	33	14	22	17
13. Southland	159	21	31	15	16	17
	1892					
New Zealand Average		16	27	18	21	18

TABLE 18B

Respondents' Attitudes to the Idea of a Productivity Tax - By Type of Farm and Overall

	No.of Valid Observ-ations	Very Favour-able	Favour-able	No Opinion	Opposed	Very Opposed
		%	%	%	%	%
1. Dairy	724	17	26	19	20	17
2. Sheep/Beef	1112	15	28	18	21	18
3. Cropping	55	20	33	7	18	22
	1891					
New Zealand Average		16	27	18	21	18

TABLE 18C

Respondents' Attitudes to the Idea of a Productivity Tax - By Age of Farmer

	No.of Valid Observ-ations	Very Favour-able	Favour-able	No Opinion	Opposed	Very Opposed
		%	%	%	%	%
1.Under 40 yrs	739	17	26	19	22	16
2.40-50 yrs	577	16	29	16	20	20
3.Over 50 yrs	549	15	27	19	21	19
	1865					
New Zealand Average		16	27	18	21	18

TABLE 19A

Reasons Given by Respondents for Having to Revise Production Intentions during 1978-79 Season

	No. of Valid Observations	%
1. Weather	173	28
2. Fluctuating Beef Prices	59	10
3. Changes in Returns	58	9
4. Inflation	26	4
5. Fuel Crises	25	4
6. Returns too Low	20	3
7. Pests and Diseases	17	3
8. Finance	14	2
9. Taxation	10	2
10. Land Purchased or Sold	9	1
11. Retirement, Ill-health, Age	8	1
12. Removal of Subsidies	4	1
13. Move to Horticulture	4	1
14. State Interference	3	1
15. Miscellaneous	187	30
	617	100

(Proportion of Respondents who indicated they revised their Production Decisions in 1978-79 Season = 33 per cent.)

TABLE 19B

Reasons Given by Respondents for Having to Revise Investment Decisions during 1978-79 Season

	No. of Valid Observations	%
1. Fluctuations in Stock Prices	44	11
2. Weather	40	10
3. Finance	35	9
4. Higher returns from investments	26	7
5. Investment Allowances	25	6
6. Unstable Markets	24	6
7. Land Purchased or Sold	22	6
8. Capital depletion - new machinery purchases	21	5
9. Taxation	10	3
10. New Technology	8	2
11. Death Duties	7	2
12. Fuel Crises	5	1
13. Higher fertiliser prices	4	1
14. Rundown of cash reserves - due to drought	2	0
15. Miscellaneous	120	31
	393	100

(Proportion of Respondents who indicated they revised their Investment Decisions during 1978-79 Season = 22 per cent.)

TABLE 20A

Number of Hours Devoted to Farming by Respondents - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	In the Previous Week (hours)	In an Average Week (hours)
North Island			
1. Northland	188	54.7	57.0
2. Central Auckland	60	58.9	54.2
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	454	54.8	56.2
4. East Coast	32	50.0	49.8
5. Hawkes Bay	115	52.0	52.7
6. Taranaki	176	53.5	57.7
7. Wellington	226	52.7	54.7
South Island			
8. Marlborough	42	52.6	54.2
9. Nelson	42	54.8	58.5
10. Westland	28	49.9	56.5
11. Canterbury	204	51.9	54.7
12. Otago	133	47.5	51.7
13. Southland	160	49.0	55.8
	1860		
New Zealand Average		52.8	55.3

TABLE 20B

Number of Hours Devoted to Farming By Respondents - By Type of Farm.

	No. of Valid Observations	In the Previous Week (hours)	In an Average Week (hours)
Dairy	707	57.7	61.0
Sheep-Beef	1099	50.0	51.9
Cropping	52	49.1	50.7
	1858		
New Zealand Average		52.7	55.3

TABLE 21A

Respondents' Off-farm Investment as a Percentage of Total Assets - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Nil %	1-5% %	6-10% %	>10% %
North Island					
1. Northland	200	44	34	8	14
2. Central Auckland	57	32	47	5	16
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	469	50	32	9	9
4. East Coast	33	42	46	9	3
5. Hawkes Bay	114	46	42	6	6
6. Taranaki	178	48	36	6	10
7. Wellington	228	38	40	10	12
South Island					
8. Marlborough	41	44	36	10	10
9. Nelson	42	55	33	5	7
10. Westland	28	53	25	11	11
11. Canterbury	205	45	36	5	14
12. Otago	134	46	40	6	8
13. Southland	164	41	43	10	6
	1893				
New Zealand Average		45	37	8	10

TABLE 21B

Respondents' Off-farm Investment as a Percentage of Total Assets - By Type of Farm and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Nil %	1-5% %	6-10% %	>10% %
Dairy	731	50	35	7	8
Sheep-Beef	1109	42	38	8	12
Cropping	52	46	33	6	15
	1892				
New Zealand Average		45	37	8	10

TABLE 21C

Respondents' Off-farm Investment as a Percentage of Total Assets - By Age of Respondent

	No. of Valid Observations	Nil %	1-5% %	6-10% %	>10% %
1. Under 40 years	738	54	34	5	7
2. 40-50 years	586	44	36	9	11
3. Over 50 years	545	35	42	10	13
	1869				
New Zealand Average		45	37	8	10

TABLE 22

Respondents' Preferred Place of Residence after Retiring from Farming - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Present Home %	Local Area %	Coastal Area %	City %	Overseas %	Other %
North Island							
1. Northland	200	52	20	14	5	1	8
2. Central Auckland	60	60	24	8	5	-	3
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	466	50	21	12	4	3	10
4. East Coast	33	39	49	6	3	-	3
5. Hawkes Bay	118	32	41	6	6	3	12
6. Taranaki	173	45	30	4	5	4	12
7. Wellington	220	46	29	3	7	4	11
South Island							
8. Marlborough	39	62	28	-	5	5	-
9. Nelson	40	47	30	5	10	8	-
10. Westland	28	46	28	4	4	-	18
11. Canterbury	204	33	44	3	10	2	8
12. Otago	132	34	46	-	2	3	15
13. Southland	158	32	35	3	8	7	15
	1871						
New Zealand Average		44	30	7	6	3	10

TABLE 23A

Extent of Respondents' Awareness of and Applications for Land Development Encouragement Loans - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Aware of Loans %	Applied for Loans %
North Island			
1. Northland	208	91	15
2. Central Auckland	64	83	6
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	465	83	11
4. East Coast	34	97	38
5. Hawkes Bay	119	92	10
6. Taranaki	175	81	9
7. Wellington	229	89	12
South Island			
8. Marlborough	42	85	24
9. Nelson	46	96	33
10. Westland	30	97	40
11. Canterbury	203	81	11
12. Otago	139	89	18
13. Southland	166	89	13
	1920		
New Zealand Average		86	14

TABLE 23B

Intended Application for Land Development Encouragement Loans in 1979-80 By Respondents Who have not Previously Applied - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Intend to Apply? Yes %	No %
North Island			
1. Northland	170	10	90
2. Central Auckland	59	9	91
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	412	6	94
4. East Coast	23	17	83
5. Hawkes Bay	106	9	91
6. Taranaki	162	8	92
7. Wellington	199	10	90
South Island			
8. Marlborough	32	6	94
9. Nelson	29	17	83
10. Westland	19	26	74
11. Canterbury	178	6	94
12. Otago	111	8	92
13. Southland	143	4	96
	1643	—	—
New Zealand Average		8	92

TABLE 24A1

Respondents' Position on Choice of Freezing Works if Fuel Crisis Continues - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Retain right to choose works	Stock killed under farmer contract at nearest works
		%	%
North Island			
1. Northland	199	34	66
2. Central Auckland	61	36	64
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	455	29	71
4. East Coast	35	31	69
5. Hawkes Bay	120	36	64
6. Taranaki	174	31	69
7. Wellington	227	32	68
South Island			
8. Marlborough	42	29	71
9. Nelson	45	27	73
10. Westland	30	40	60
11. Canterbury	212	23	77
12. Otago	136	21	79
13. Southland	168	42	58
	1904		
New Zealand Average		31	69

TABLE 24A2

Respondents' Position on Choice of Freezing Works if Fuel Crisis Continues - By Age of Respondent

	No. of Valid Observations	Retain Right to Choose Works	Stock killed under Farmer Contract at Nearest Works
		%	%
1. Under 40 years	749	30	70
2. 40-50 years	583	30	70
3. Over 50 years	543	32	68
	1875		
New Zealand Average		31	69

TABLE 24B1

Respondents'Position on Freezing Industry Controls - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Continue as at Present	Relax Conditions for building New Works	Complete delicensing
		%	%	%
North Island				
1. Northland	186	32	36	32
2. Central Auckland	57	26	51	23
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	434	30	38	32
4. East Coast	34	18	53	29
5. Hawkes Bay	120	17	42	41
6. Taranaki	170	32	42	26
7. Wellington	223	29	38	33
South Island				
8. Marlborough	37	30	51	19
9. Nelson	43	28	39	33
10. Westland	28	32	50	18
11. Canterbury	206	22	45	33
12. Otago	132	26	47	27
13. Southland	164	29	29	42
	1834			
New Zealand Average		28	40	32

TABLE 24B2

Respondents' Position on Freezing Industry Controls - By Age of Respondent and Overall

	No. of Valid Observ-ations	Continue as at Present	Relax Conditions for building New Works	Complete delicensing
		%	%	%
Under 40 years	726	29	37	34
40-50 years	555	27	41	32
Over 50 years	529	26	44	29
	1810			
New Zealand Average		28	40	32

TABLE 25A1

Whether Supplementary Minimum Price Scheme should Continue - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Yes %	No %
North Island			
1. Northland	201	92	8
2. Central Auckland	64	91	9
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	468	93	7
4. East Coast	36	89	11
5. Hawkes Bay	114	89	11
6. Taranaki	172	87	13
7. Wellington	229	89	11
South Island			
8. Marlborough	43	91	9
9. Nelson	44	91	9
10. Westland	30	97	3
12. Canterbury	207	91	9
13. Otago	137	91	9
14. Southland	164	82	18
	1909	—	—
New Zealand Average		90	10

TABLE 25A2

Whether Supplementary Minimum Price Scheme Should Continue - By Type of Farm

	No. of Valid Observations	Yes %	No %
Dairy	724	92	8
Sheep/Beef	1131	89	11
Cropping	53	85	15
	1908	—	—
New Zealand Average		90	10

TABLE 25B1

Price-Setting Agency Favoured by Respondents who Support the Continuation of the Supplementary Minimum Price Scheme - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Government %	Independent Committee %
North Island			
1. Northland	180	18	82
2. Central Auckland	58	26	74
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	427	18	82
4. East Coast	30	37	63
5.. Hawkes Bay	100	23	77
6. Taranaki	146	25	75
7. Wellington	195	22	78
South Island			
8. Marlborough	38	21	79
9. Nelson	40	13	87
10. Westland	28	21	79
11. Canterbury	182	19	81
12. Otago	125	16	84
13. Southland	131	21	79
	1680		
New Zealand Average		20	80

TABLE 25B2

Price-Setting Agency Favoured by Respondents who Support the Continuation of the Supplementary Minimum Price Scheme - By Type of Farm.

	No. of Valid Observations	Government %	Independent Committee %
Dairy	644	19	81
Sheep/Beef	991	21	79
Cropping	44	14	86
	1679		
New Zealand Average		20	80

TABLE 26

Respondents' Position on the Introduction of a Zoning System for Agricultural Aviation Services, should the fuel crisis continue - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Would Approve %	Would not Approve %	No Opinion %
North Island				
1. Northland	206	62	11	27
2. Central Auckland	63	54	10	36
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	458	53	9	38
4. East Coast	36	78	3	19
5. Hawkes Bay	118	63	12	25
6. Taranaki	174	38	14	48
7. Wellington	232	59	14	27
South Island				
8. Marlborough	42	69	10	21
9. Nelson	44	55	2	43
10. Westland	28	50	11	39
11. Canterbury	211	39	7	54
12. Otago	140	54	9	37
13. Southland	163	42	8	50
	1915	—	—	—
New Zealand Average		52	10	38

TABLE 27

Respondents' Support for the Suggestion that Livestock from Government-owned Farms Should be Made Available for Purchase by Farmers - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Yes %	No %	No Opinion %
North Island				
1. Northland	203	69	7	24
2. Central Auckland	63	70	3	27
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	468	58	6	36
4. East Coast	36	69	6	25
5. Hawkes Bay	118	56	8	36
6. Taranaki	176	50	5	45
7. Wellington	231	58	7	35
South Island				
8. Marlborough	41	46	12	42
9. Nelson	44	70	7	23
10. Westland	28	57	14	29
11. Canterbury	212	57	8	35
12. Otago	139	53	11	36
13. Southland	156	58	6	36
	1915			
New Zealand Average		58	7	35

TABLE 28A1

Whether Respondents Favour a System of Share Farming/ Leasing - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Yes %	No %	Not Sure %
North Island				
1. Northland	199	52	26	23
2. Central Auckland	60	52	31	17
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	469	67	17	16
4. East Coast	33	61	18	21
5. Hawkes Bay	118	63	19	18
6. Taranaki	174	75	7	18
7. Wellington	226	61	20	19
South Island				
8. Marlborough	39	51	28	21
9. Nelson	45	45	22	33
10. Westland	30	67	33	0
11. Canterbury	210	57	18	25
12. Otago	136	58	18	24
13. Southland	164	54	22	24
	1903			
New Zealand Average		61	19	20

TABLE 28A2

Whether Respondents Favour a System of Share Farming/ Leasing - By Type of Farm.

	No. of Valid Observations	Yes %	No %	Not Sure %
Dairy	723	66	16	18
Sheep/Beef	1126	58	21	21
Cropping	53	51	21	28
	1902			
New Zealand Average		61	19	20

TABLE 28B1

The Basis for Share Farming/Leasing Preferred by Respondents Favouring these Systems of Farming - By Provincial Land District & Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Profit Sharing %	Fixed Rental %	Adjusted Rental %
North Island				
1. Northland	103	58	19	23
2. Central Auckland	30	67	13	20
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	312	61	19	20
4. East Coast	21	52	24	24
5. Hawkes Bay	74	46	31	23
6. Taranaki	127	60	24	16
7. Wellington	135	50	28	22
South Island				
8. Marlborough	19	47	32	21
9. Nelson	22	41	14	45
10. Westland	20	60	30	10
11. Canterbury	122	52	23	25
12. Otago	79	58	28	14
13. Southland	89	43	23	34
	1153			
New Zealand Average		55	23	22

TABLE 28B2

The Basis for Share Farming/Leasing Preferred by Respondents Favouring these Systems of Farming - By Type of Farm

	No. of Valid Observations	Profit Sharing %	Fixed Rental %	Adjusted Rental %
1. Dairy	470	61	21	18
2. Sheep/Beef	656	52	24	24
3. Cropping	27	33	41	26
	1153			
New Zealand Average		55	23	22

TABLE 29A

Percentage of Respondents Who Have Undertaken Tertiary Studies - By Provincial Land District and Overall

	Massey or Lincoln Course or Courses	Technical Correspond-ence	Courses at Flock House or Telford
	%	%	%
North Island			
1. Northland	11	3	2
2. Central Auckland	12	9	2
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	12	5	3
4. East Coast	38	3	3
5. Hawke's Bay	21	3	3
6. Taranaki	17	4	2
7. Wellington	23	6	5
South Island			
8. Marlborough	19	2	5
9. Nelson	23	7	-
10. Westland	17	10	-
11. Canterbur y	24	3	2
12. Otago	16	4	7
13. Southland	15	3	5
New Zealand Average	17	4	3
No. of Valid Observations	1973	1970	1971

TABLE 29B

Percentage of Respondents Who Have Undertaken Tertiary Studies - By Type of Farm and Overall.

	Massey or Lincoln Course or Courses	Technical Correspond-ence	Courses at Flock House or Telford
	%	%	%
Dairy	11	5	2
Sheep-Beef	21	4	4
Cropping	20	6	4
	—	—	—
	17	4	3
No. of Valid Observations	1971	1968	1969

TABLE 30A

Whether Respondents Have Travelled Abroad to Observe Farming Overseas - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	Yes %	No %
North Island			
1. Northland	201	31	69
2. Central Auckland	62	37	63
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	459	39	61
4. East Coast	35	37	63
5. Hawkes Bay	113	43	57
6. Taranaki	175	33	67
7. Wellington	222	37	63
South Island			
8. Marlborough	41	32	68
9. Nelson	43	26	74
10. Westland	30	27	73
11. Canterbury	202	36	64
12. Otago	129	25	75
13. Southland	164	31	69
	1876		
New Zealand Average		35	65

TABLE 30B

Whether Respondents Have Travelled Abroad to Observe Farming Overseas - By Type of Farm.

	No. of Valid Observations	Yes %	No %
Dairy	711	36	64
Sheep-Beef	1110	34	66
Cropping	52	40	60
	1873		
New Zealand Average		35	65

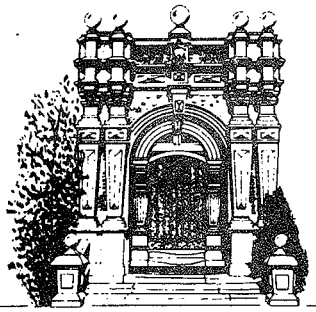
TABLE 31

Respondents' Preferred Basis for Stock and Station Agents' Livestock Commission Rates - By Provincial Land District and Overall.

	No. of Valid Observations	As at Present	Direct Negotiation with Agent	Reduced Commission	Rates on Sliding Scale	Other
		%	%	%	%	%
North Island						
1. Northland	191	42	32	12	7	7
2. Central Auckland	63	40	35	11	5	9
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	447	36	41	8	4	11
4. East Coast	36	42	44	6	8	-
5. Hawkes Bay	116	50	37	8	3	2
6. Taranaki	170	46	37	12	3	2
7. Wellington	216	42	39	9	3	7
South Island						
8. Marlborough	40	45	27	20	3	5
9. Nelson	45	38	47	9	2	4
10. Westland	28	60	18	11	-	11
11. Canterbury	196	48	38	5	5	4
12. Otago	132	49	39	6	2	4
13. Southland	158	55	31	7	2	5
	1838					
New Zealand Average		44	37	9	4	6

APPENDIX A

COPY OF QUESTIONNAIRE



Lincoln College

Lincoln College
Canterbury
New Zealand

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

1878 1978

Telephone: Christchurch 228 029

8 July 1979

Lincoln College Farmer Opinion Survey, 1979

A Message to all Farmers

Over the last two years I have surveyed farmers throughout New Zealand on a wide range of important matters relating to their industry. The results have not only been remarkably accurate indicators of trends in production etc., but they have been most valuable to our farming leaders and indeed all involved in agricultural policy making.

This year I am going to sound you out again to get some vital information on your production, investment and intentions, and your opinions on some important subjects. In particular this year I am asking some additional questions on the vital subjects of fencing and fertiliser, some questions on your radio listening, your use of extension services and your opinions on some major topics of concern to the farming industry. These responses will be analysed and put together with the reactions of your fellow farmers in your Provincial Land District and in the other 12 Land Districts.

In the past I have had to rely on the media to get the results back to those who have responded. On this occasion I am delighted to tell you that I can now, through the generosity of a large insurance company, make you an offer. If you complete the questionnaire, place it in the enclosed addressed and stamped envelope and post it to me, I will undertake to send you in due course a complimentary copy of the full results of the Survey. This will enable you to compare your plans, decisions and opinions with those of your fellow farmers.

New Zealand farming is about to enter the decade of the 1980s and the plans and decisions that you make in the 1979-80 season will have a large influence on how the industry fares. I want to know about these plans and decisions, as well as your own opinions, so that we can assess how the industry is shaping up to entering the new decade. Please answer the questions and post your responses to me as quickly as possible.

Thank you for your co-operation in an exercise that I hope will assist you in the challenging period ahead of New Zealand agriculture.

Yours sincerely,

John Pryde

(John Pryde)
Research Fellow in Agricultural Policy

P.S. Government has increased postal rates. Could you please aim to post your reply on or before 1st August?

LINCOLN COLLEGE FARMER INTENTIONS

EXPECTATIONS AND OPINIONS SURVEY

JULY - AUGUST 1979

NOTE:
Most questions are answered by merely placing a tick ✓ in the appropriate box. In other cases the response required is a number or a few words.

1. In which Provincial Land District is your farm?

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

2. What is the total area of your farm? _____hectares

or _____acres

3. How would you describe your farm?

Mainly Dairy	1	Go to Question 4.
Mainly Sheep-Beef	2	Go to Question 5A.
Mainly Cropping	3	Go to Question 6.

4. Dairy Farmers

4A. How many cows in milk in your herd at December 1978?

_____

4B. How many cows in milk do you expect to have at December 1979?

_____

4C. Are you mainly on Factory Supply [1] or Town Supply [2]

4D. The 'State of Agriculture' Report estimates average milkfat per cow (measured at the Factory) at 131 kg in 1978-79 season. What would be the average amount of milkfat per cow in your herd?

_____kg of milkfat per cow.

Now proceed to Q.7

5. SHEEP AND BEEF FARMERS

5A. How would you describe your farm?

High Country	1
Hill Country	2
Hard Hill Country	3
Intensive Fattening Farm	4
Fattening-Breeding Farm	5
Mixed Cropping & Fattening Farm	6

5B. Breeding Ewe Numbers Mid-1978

How many Breeding Ewes did you have at 30th June 1978?

_____ Breeding Ewes

of which _____ were Ewe Hoggets

5C. Breeding Ewe Numbers Mid-1979

How many Breeding Ewes do you estimate at 30th June 1979?

_____ Breeding Ewes

of which _____ are Ewe hoggets

5D. Ewes Mated

(i) At mating time 1978 how many ewes did you put out to the rams?

_____ Ewes.

(ii) At mating time 1979 how many ewes did you put out to rams?

_____ Ewes.

5E. Female Beef Breeding Cows/Heifers Mid-1978

How many Female Beef Breeding Cows/Heifers did you have at 30th June 1978?

_____ Female Beef Breeding Cows

of which _____ were Heifers.

5F. Female Beef Breeding Cows/Heifers Mid 1979

How many Female Beef Breeding Cows/Heifers do you estimate at 30th June 1979?

_____ Female Beef Breeding Cows

of which _____ are Heifers.

5G. Livestock Performance

The 'State of Agriculture' Report estimates average livestock performance in 1978-79 as follows:-

How would the performance of your livestock compare?

	National Average	Your Stock
1. Wool Produced per sheep	5.22 kg	1 _____ kg
2. Lambing Percentage	91.4 %	2 _____ %
3. Export Lamb Weights	12.9 kg	3 _____ kg
4. Heifer & Steer Slaughter Weights	246.0 kg	4 _____ kg

Now go to Q.7.

6. MAINLY CROPPING FARMERS
CROPPING IN THE 1979-80 SEASON

A. What area of the following crops did you have in 1978-79, and what do you intend having in 1979-80?
Please tick whether areas are in acres or hectares.

acres [1] hectares [2]

(If you do not grow the particular crop, tick the 'Not Applicable' Column N/A.)

	1978-79 acres or hectares	1979-80 acres or hectares	N/A
A Wheat			
B Oats			
C Barley			
D Maize			
E Potatoes			
F Processed Crops			
G Grass for Seed			
H Clover for Seed			
I Onions			
J Others			

B. The N.Z. Wheat Board

How would you rate the effectiveness of the N.Z. Wheat Board?

Very Effective	
Effective	
'So-So'	
Ineffective	
Very Ineffective	

Any suggested Changes? _____

_____

7. ALL FARMERS

INVESTMENT ON YOUR FARM

During the 1979-80 season do you expect that your expenditure on the following items will be substantially higher, more or less the same as, or substantially lower than, in 1978-79 season? (If you do not incur any expenditure on the particular item just tick the 'Not Applicable' column N/A.)

	Substantially Higher	More or Less the Same	Substantially Lower	N/A
A. Seeding or Reseeding of virgin or developed pasture, etc.				
B. New planting of lucerne				
C. New planting of plantation trees (not shelter or shade trees)				
D. Irrigation/ drainage work, construction of landing strips				
E. Access roads, fert. storage facilities				
F. Water reticulation facilities				
G. Alterations & additions to farm buildings				
H. Erection of new farm buildings				
I. Erection of hay barn, silo or other feed storage facility				
J. Purchase of additional land				
K. New machinery Purchases				

8. Scrub Land Clearance Programme 1979-80

A. In 1979-80 do you intend undertaking a programme of clearing scrub land on your farm?

YES [1] NO [2]

If YES

How do you intend carrying this out?

Mechanical clearing	1
By Hand (manual labour)	2
Aerial Spraying	3

B. Compared with the 1978-79 year, what amount of scrub land clearance are you intending to carry out in the 1979/80 year?

Substantially More	1
Slightly More	2
About the Same	3
Slightly Less	4
Substantially Less	5

9. Fencing

A. The Lengths of Fencing on your Farm at 30/6/79 are as follows:-

(In chains)

Type	Conventional plain wire (non-electrified)	Electrified Plain Wire	Fabricated	Other
Boundary	_____ch.	_____ch.	_____ch.	_____ch
Internal Permanent	_____ch.	_____ch.	_____ch.	_____ch
Internal Temporary	_____ch.	_____ch.	_____ch.	_____ch

B. Compared with your 1978-79 Fencing Programme, the above is:-

More	1
Same	2
Less	3

C. Will the materials for your 1979-80 fencing programme be mainly taken out of your own stock or purchased from your supplier?

	Mainly Own Stock	Mainly from Supplier
Wire	1	2
Posts & Battens	1	2

D. Where do you purchase your fencing materials?

	Wire	Post & Battens
1 Stock & Station Agent		
2 Trading Society		
3 Farmer Co-operative		
4 Dairy Company		
5 If Other (please specify)		

E. What would your stock be of galvanized wire on your farm of the following:

1. 2.5 mm (12½ gauge) high tensile = _____ 25 kg coils
2. 4.0 mm(8 gauge) mild steel = _____ 25 kg coils
3. Fabricated Fence(Boundary Fence) = _____ rolls (100 m.)
4. Other Wire - Specify _____ = _____ rolls

F. Is your wire stock more or less than, or same as, you normally hold on the farm?

More	1
Less	2
Same	3

10. ELECTRIC FENCING

A. What number of electric fence energisers do you have?

	Mains	Battery (not solar)	Solar
Used regularly during 1978-79	1	2	3
Purchase contemplated in 1979-80	1	2	3

B. What length of conventional fencing do you want to electrify in 1979-80?

_____chains

How? By offset insulators [1]

Other Methods [2]

C. What has been your experience with electric fencing?

Good [1]

Reasonable [2]

Unsatisfactory [3]

Never tried it [4]

D. Does the lack of mains power in the area to be fenced limit your use of electric fencing?

Yes [1]

No [2]

11. FERTILISER & LIME

A. What tonnage of fertiliser and lime did you apply in the 1978-79 season and what do you intend applying in the coming 1979-80 season?

	Fertiliser (tonnes)	Lime (tonnes)
1978-79 Season	(a)	(c)
1979-80 Season	(b)	(d)

B. If your fertiliser application in the season just concluded (i.e. 1978-79) was lower than in the previous season, what were the reasons for the decline?

No need for increased application [1]

Climatic Factors [2]

Cost-benefit Factors [3]

Lack of available technology [4]

Lack of incentive and/or confidence [5]

Inability of servicing industries to supply & spread [6]

Other Reason? (please specify.....) [7]

C. Did you use compound N.P.K. fertilisers on your farm in 1978-79?

YES [1] Go to next Question NO [2] Go to Q. E.

D. If 'Yes',

1. What brand of compound fertiliser did you use in 1978-79 _____

2. What brand will you use in 1979-80 _____

E. If 'No', why not?

Unfamiliar with thhs type of fertiliser	1
Considered uneconomic	2
Machinery will not apply it satisfactorily	3
Present production considered adequate	4
Inadequate extension/advisory work	5

Other reasons: State _____

_____

_____

_____

F. Does your answer in E relate to Crops? [1] Pasture? [2]

G. Do you foresee a change towards the use of N.P.K. fertilisers in your farming management?

YES [1] NO [2]

12. AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

A. Do you expect that in the 1979-80 production season you will purchase substantially greater, the same, slightly less, or substantially less weedicides and pesticides than in the 1978-79 season and how do your present stocks compare with a year ago?

	Agricultural Chemicals(Weedicides & Pesticides)	
	Intending Purchases in 1979-80 (compared to 1978-79)	Stocks on your farm compared with a year ago
Substantially Greater	1	1
Slightly Greater	2	2
Same	3	3
Slightly Less	4	4
Substantially Less	5	5

Brushwood Herbicides

B. What would your intended application of Brushwood Herbicides be in 1979-80 compared with 1978-79 assuming a government subsidy at three different levels?

Herbicide Application

	Over + 25% More 1	Between 10-25% More 2	Up to 9% More or Less 3	Between 10-25% Less 4	Over 25% Less 5
A. 75% Subsidy					
B. 50% Subsidy					
C. No Subsidy					

13. ADVISORY SERVICES

A. Which of the following advisory services do you use?

1. Farm Improvement Club [1]
2. Producer Board Advisory Officers [2]
3. Advisory Service provided by Private Firms who supply your inputs or who handle your output [3]
4. Ministry of Agriculture [4]
5. Private Consultant, Partnership or University Service [5]

B. What 'gaps', if any, are there in the advisory services for farmers throughout New Zealand?

_____

_____

_____

14. YOUR LIVESTOCK NUMBERS - TEN YEARS HENCE

A. Compared with your present number of livestock units, what increases, given favourable conditions, would you consider possible in ten years time?

Increase of under 25% [1]
25-50% Increase [3]
50%-100% increase [2]
Increase of more than 100% [4]

B. The Ultimate Carrying Capacity of your Farm

Compared with your present number of stock units and given favourable conditions, what would you rate the ultimate number of stock units that could be carried on your farm?

An increase of less than 25% [1]
An increase of less than 50% [2]
An increase of less than 100% [3]
An increase of between 100% and 200% [4]
An increase of between 200% and 300% [5]
An increase of over 300% [6]

15. FARM MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS

In 1979-80 which of the following do you intend purchasing? (Tick the relevant box)

1. Farm Transport

Motor Car [1] Station Wagon [2] Truck [3] Light Utility [4]

4WD Utility [5] Motor bike [6] Trailer [7]

2. Harvesting Equipment Combine Harvester [ ]

Forage Harvester: (a) Flail [ ] (b) Double chop [ ] (c) Precision chop [ ]

Self loading forage wagon [ ] Balers: (a) Large round [ ]

(b) Large Rectangular [ ] (c) Conventional [ ]

3. Power

Tractor	Small 30 KW	Medium 31-70 KW	Large + 71 KW
4WD	1	2	3
2WD	1	2	3
Crawler	1	2	3

4. Cultivation Equipment

PTO Powered: Cultivator [1] Harrows [2]

Conventional: Plough [1] Cultivator [2] Grubber [3]

Harrow [4] Roller [5] Sub-soiler [6]

5. Seeding Equipment

Conventional cereal drill [1] Direct drill [2] Precision drill [3] Potato drill [4]

6. Forage Equipment Mower: (a) finger bar [ ] (b) disk [ ] (c) drum [ ]

(d) flail [ ]

6. Forage Equipment (cont'd) Conditioner ☐ mower-conditioner ☐

windrower ☐ rake ☐ tedder ☐

7. Livestock Husbandry Equipment Milking parlour/bail [1] ☐

bulk with tank [2] ☐ milking m/c [3] ☐ mixer [4] ☐ mill [5] ☐ mill mix unit [6] ☐

feed hopper [7] ☐ fence energiser [8] ☐ post driver [9] ☐ post hole diggers [10] ☐

bale feeder [11] ☐ forage box [12] ☐ shearing m/c [13] ☐

8. Miscellaneous : front end loader [1] ☐ ditch cleaner [2] ☐ mole drainer [3] ☐

dozer blade [4] ☐ tree extractor [5] ☐ stone collector [6] ☐ power saw [7] ☐ hedge trimmer [8] ☐

windmill [9] ☐ manure spreader [10] ☐ fertiliser spreader [11] ☐ sprayer [12] ☐

9. Grain Handling Equipment Storage tanks/bins [1] ☐ drier [2] ☐ auger [3] ☐

10. Pump & Irrigation-

Tractor Pump [1] ☐ Free Standing Pump [2] ☐ Irrigation: Side Roll [3] ☐ centre pivot [4] ☐

Roll Moving [5] ☐

Travelling Irrigators [6] ☐ Angle Tow-End Tow [7] ☐

16. LABOUR ON THE FARM

A. In the 1979-80 season do you expect to be employing more, the same number, or fewer permanent and casual staff than in the 1978-79 season, apart from the Special Employment Scheme?

	More	Same	Less	Employ no Staff
Permanent Farm Staff	1	2	3	4
Casual Farm Staff	1	2	3	4

B. Farm Staff Accommodation

In some parts of the United States completely mobile motel-type self-contained accommodation is available on a rental basis to farmers for the farm staff. Would the availability of such staff housing persuade you to engage additional staff?

YES	1
NO	2

C. The Assisted Farm Labour Scheme

How would you rate this scheme?

A. Successful

B. Has made no difference to labour situation

C. Unsuccessful

D. If you do require more labour on your farm in 1979-80 year, in which form would you most prefer it? (Tick one)

(a) The usual permanent farm employment

(b) Contract service

(c) A 'Peak Time' system(e.g. for lambing, shearing)

(d) A District Group Farm Labour Scheme

17. RURAL RADIO BROADCASTS

A. From noon until 1 p.m. on Weekdays 'Midday and Rural Report' is broadcast on the National Programme. The rural part of the programme is broadcast after the 12.30 news and weather.

How often do you listen to the rural part of the programme?

Every day [1] Most days [2] About once a week [3] Go to Q. C.

Less often than once a week [4] Never [5] Go to Q. B.

B. If your answer to the first question was 'never' or 'less often than once a week', please say why you do not listen more often:

Listening to another station [1] Not near a radio [2]

The programme does not cover subjects which interest me [3]

I don't like the way the programme deals with the subjects it does cover [4]

Watching TV [5]

Another reason. Please say what it is: _____

_____

_____

_____

C. When would you usually begin listening to 'Midday and Rural Report'?

About noon [1] Between noon and 12.15 [2]

Between 12.15 and 12.30 [3] Around 12.30 [4]

At the beginning of the weather [5]

At the beginning of the rural part of the programme [6]

Between the beginning of the rural part and 12.45 [7]

Between 12.45 and 1.00 p.m. [8]

D. 'Dalgety Rural Report' is a programme heard on your local community station for about a quarter of an hour between 6.30 a.m. and 6.45 a.m. on weekday mornings. How often do you listen to it?

Every day [1] Most days [2] About once a week [3]

Less often than once a week [4] Never [5]

E. If your answer to the last question was 'never' or 'Less often than once a week', why do you not listen more often?

It is on too early in the morning [1] Not near a radio [2]

The subjects covered are not relevant to me [3]

Listening to another station [4]

The programme is too commercial [5]

Didn't know it was on [6]

Don't like the music [7]

Other reasons _____

_____

_____

F. The 'Early Bird Show' broadcasts 'Across the Land' - a farm management and information programme, every weekday morning at 5.45 a.m. How often do you listen to this programme?

Always [1]

Nearly always [2]

Quite often [3]

Occasionally [4]

Never [5]

G. The 'Radio Vet' broadcasts animal health advice and information on Wednesday at 6.15 a.m. and Saturday at 7.15 a.m. on your local community station. How often do you listen?

Always	1
Nearly always	2
Quite often	3
Occasionally	4
Never	5

H. How valuable is the information broadcast by the 'Radio Vet' to you?

Extremely valuable	1
Very valuable	2
Quite valuable	3
Not very Valuable	4
Of no value at all	5

18. THE RATE OF INFLATION

If you were asked to predict the annual rate of internal inflation in the 1979-80 production year (as measured by the Consumer Price Index), what do you consider most likely rate? (Note - In 1978-79 it was approximately 12% as predicted by farmers in last year's Lincoln College Survey.

_____ per cent in 1979-80

19. THE MOST IMPORTANT LIMITING FACTOR

If you were asked to give what in your opinion is the most important single factor limiting an expansion of output on your farm, what would it be:-
Please specify _____

_____

20. The Most Effective Expansion Incentive

To achieve the greatest increase in farm production, what incentive(s) should the government provide? _____

_____

_____

_____

21. PRODUCTION PROBLEM

Is there any technical problem on your farm to which you have no solution?

YES	1
NO	2

If YES, how serious is it?

Very Serious	1
Moderately Serious	2
Serious	3
Slightly Serious	4

What briefly is the problem? _____

_____

_____

_____

22. 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?

Very favourable	1
Favourable	2
No Opinion	3
Opposed	4
Very Opposed	5

23. Did anything in the 1978-79 season cause you to revise any of your production decisions in that season?

YES [1] NO [2] Skip to 24.

If YES, please mention these briefly:-

_____

_____

_____

24. Did anything in the 1978-79 season cause you to revise any of your investment decisions in that season?

YES [1] NO [2] Skip to 25.

If YES, please mention these briefly:-

_____

_____

25. HOURS OF WORK

A. How many hours did you work last week in total on all the various tasks associated with the functioning of your farm? (i.e. including office work and visits to the city on farm business). [1] Hours

B. How many hours each week on average throughout the year would you say you devoted to your farming enterprise? [2] Hours

26. OFF-FARM INVESTMENT

Recent research at Lincoln College indicates that on average about 3 per cent of a farmer's total assets are invested off the farm. What would be your off-farm investment, as a percentage of your total assets?

Nil [ ] 1-5% [ ] 6-10% [ ] Over 10% [ ]

27. YOUR RETIREMENT

When you decide to retire from your farming career where would you wish to live?

1. In your present home with some land around it, if your County Council agrees [1]
2. In your local village or nearby town [2]
3. In one of the main cities [3]
4. Elsewhere (please specify) _____ [4]

28. LAND DEVELOPMENT ENCOURAGEMENT LOANS

In its 1978 Budget Government introduced land development encouragement loans as an incentive to the improvement of reverted or under-utilised land.

A. Are you aware of the existence, purpose and terms of these loans?

YES ☐
NO ☐

B. Have you received or applied for one of these loans?

YES ☐
NO ☐

C. If 'NO', do you intend apply8ng for one of these loans in the 1979-80 year?

YES ☐
NO ☐

29. KILLING OF LIVESTOCK

If the fuel crisis continues, would you

A. Insist that farmers retain the right to have their stock killed at the works of their choice. ☐

B. Agree to a change in the present arrangements, with stock being killed at your nearest works, under contract to you. ☐

30. THE NEW ZEALAND FREEZING INDUSTRY

In your view should the freezing industry:

A. Continue to be controlled as at present? ☐

B. Continue to be controlled as at present but with a relaxation of the conditions for building new works? ☐

C. Be completely delicensed? ☐

31. SUPPLEMENTARY MINIMUM PRICE SCHEME

In the 1978 Budget the 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 ☐

NO ☐

If 'YES', should the minimum price be set by:

Government ☐

An Independent Committee ☐

32. AGRICULTURAL AVIATION INDUSTRY

If the fuel crisis continues, would you be prepared to approve a system of zoning of agricultural aviation services, provided there was adequate protection of farmer interests?

YES ☐

NO ☐

NO OPINION ☐

33. LIVESTOCK FROM GOVERNMENT OWNED FARMS

Would you support a suggestion that livestock from Government-owned farms be made available for purchase by farmers?

YES ☐

NO ☐

NO OPINION ☐

34. SHARE FARMING OR LEASING

A. Do you favour a system of share farming or leasing?

Yes	1
No	2
Not Sure	3

If Yes, what basis would you prefer?

Profit Sharing	1
Fixed annual rental	2
Annual rental adjusted for changes in product prices	3

B. Other Types of Farming

Are you at present engaged in or contemplating

	At Present	Contemplating
A. Deer Farming	1	2
B. Goat "	1	2
C. Rabbit "	1	2
D. Fish "	1	2
E. Nut "	1	2
F. Berryfruit Farming	1	2

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

A. Age(in years)	1
B. Sex Male	2
Female	3

C. Education.

Primary/Intermediate School	1
Secondary School (no.of years)	2
School Certificate	3
University Entrance	4
Seventh Form	5

D. Have you attended a course/courses at any of the following Tertiary institutions?

Lincoln College or Massey University	a
Technical Correspondence Course	b
Trades Certificate in Farming	c
Course at Flock House or Telford	d
Other Tertiary (specify) _____	e

E. Have you travelled abroad, to observe farming in other country/ies?

Yes ☐

No ☐

36. Livestock Commission Rates

In March 1978, the Commerce Commission approved the Collective Pricing Agreement of the Stock and Station Agents throughout New Zealand. It placed a legal maximum on their percentage commission rates. However, it authorised them to charge farmers lower rates; but despite this approval and despite the dramatic increase in most livestock prices since then, no company has so far reduced its rates.

In view of the above, would you:

A Prefer to negotiate the commission rate on each sale of your stock directly with your stock agent without the protection of a maximum rate but relying on those provisions of the Commerce Act that deal with profiteering and provide for price surveillance? ☐

B Say you were happy with the present arrangements? ☐

C Suggest another arrangement as follows: ☐

_____

_____

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 and advise you what your fellow farmers are thinking. Your answers remain confidential to me.

Thank you for your co-operation.

JOHN PRYDE

APPENDIX B

SAMPLE STATISTICS

TABLE A1

Distribution of Respondents - By Provincial Land District and Overall

	No. of Valid Observations	%
North Island		
1. Northland	217	11
2. Central Auckland	66	3
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	497	25
4. East Coast	38	2
5. Hawkes Bay	122	6
6. Taranaki	185	9
7. Wellington	238	12
South Island		
8. Marlborough	43	2
9. Nelson	47	2
10. Westland	31	1
11. Canterbury	220	11
12. Otago	144	7
13. Southland	174	9
	2022	100

TABLE A2

Classification of Respondents - By Type of Farm in Provincial Land District and Overall.

	Mainly Dairy No.	Mainly Sheep & Beef No.	Mainly Cropping No.
North Island			
1. Northland	115	101	1
2. Central Auckland	40	26	0
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	337	157	3
4. East Coast	3	34	1
5. Hawkes Bay	16	106	0
6. Taranaki	134	50	1
7. Wellington	54	177	7
South Island			
8. Marlborough	8	34	1
9. Nelson	15	31	1
10. Westland	19	12	0
11. Canterbury	14	170	36
12. Otago	7	136	1
13. Southland	6	165	3
New Zealand	768	1199	55
	(38%)	(59%)	(3%)

(2022 Valid Observations)

TABLE A3

Distribution of Respondents - By Age of Respondent

	No. of Valid Observations	Less than 40 years	40-50	Over 50
		%	%	%
North Island				
1. Northland	205	25	40	35
2. Central Auckland	63	38	22	40
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	483	42	32	26
4. East Coast	36	53	22	25
5. Hawkes Bay	122	44	25	31
6. Taranaki	178	39	35	26
7. Wellington	237	34	31	35
South Island				
8. Marlborough	42	33	19	48
9. Nelson	46	52	24	24
10. Westland	31	32	39	29
11. Canterbury	218	39	33	28
12. Otago	140	44	30	26
13. Southland	169	45	27	28
	1970			
New Zealand Average		39	31	30

TABLE A4

Distribution of Respondents - By Sex of Respondent

	No. of Valid Observations	Men %	Women %
North Island			
1. Northland	206	98	2
2. Central Auckland	63	92	8
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	484	97	3
4. East Coast	36	97	3
5. Hawkes Bay	120	100	0
6. Taranaki	180	97	3
7. Wellington	237	96	4
South Island			
8. Marlborough	42	100	0
9. Nelson	45	93	7
10. Westland	31	97	3
11. Canterbury	217	98	2
12. Otago	140	98	2
13. Southland	170	98	2
	1971		
New Zealand Average		97	3

TABLE A5

Educational Qualifications of Respondents

- By Provincial Land District and Overall

	No. of Valid Observations	Primary School Only	Secondary School Without S. Cert	S.C.	U.E.	7th Form
	%	%	%	%	%	%
North Island						
1. Northland	205	19	47	20	11	3
2. Central Auckland	64	11	59	8	11	11
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of P.	479	13	47	22	10	8
4. East Coast	36	5	36	25	28	6
5. Hawkes Bay	120	5	43	25	16	11
6. Taranaki	181	19	49	21	8	3
7. Wellington	235	12	46	20	12	10
South Island						
8. Marlborough	41	12	51	7	20	10
9. Nelson	45	20	44	24	7	5
10. Westland	31	26	55	16	-	3
11. Canterbury	217	11	53	16	13	7
12. Otago	141	13	48	28	9	2
13. Southland	167	10	63	18	4	5
	1962	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand Average		13	50	20	11	6

TABLE B1

Classification of Respondents - By Type of Farm

	No. of Valid Observations	%
Mainly Dairy	768	38
Mainly Sheep-Beef	1201	59
Mainly Arable	55	3
	2024	100

TABLE B2

Type of Enterprise of Respondents - By Age of Respondent

	No. of Valid Observations	Less than 40 years	40-50	Over 50
		%	%	%
1. Dairy	746	39	34	27
2. Sheep/Beef	1169	39	29	32
3. Cropping	54	43	37	20
	1969			
New Zealand Average		39	31	30

TABLE B3

Type of Enterprise of Respondents - By Sex of Respondent

	No. of Valid Observations	Men	Women
		%	%
1. Dairy	750	97	3
2. Sheep/Beef	1166	97	3
3. Cropping	54	100	0
	1970		
New Zealand Average		97	3

TABLE B4

Educational Qualifications of Respondents -

- By Type of Farm and Overall

	No. of Valid Observations	Primary School Only	Secondary School Without S. Cert	S.C.	U.E.	7th Form
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Dairy	749	16	53	18	8	5
Sheep-Beef	1158	12	47	22	11	8
Cropping	54	4	56	22	18	-
	1961					
New Zealand Average		13	49	21	11	6

TABLE C1

Classification of Responding Dairy Farmers - By Factory or Town Supply in Provincial Land District and Overall.

	Factory Supply No.	Town Supply No.
North Island		
1. Northland	110	4
2. Central Auckland	26	14
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	322	13
4. East Coast	1	2
5. Hawkes Bay	15	1
6. Taranaki	129	6
7. Wellington	45	13
South Island		
8. Marlborough	7	1
9. Nelson	13	2
10. Westland	17	2
11. Canterbury	7	7
12. Otago	2	6
13. Southland	4	3
	698	74
	(90%)	(10%)

(772 Valid Observations)

TABLE C2

Classification of Responding Sheep and Beef Farmers - By Type of Farm in Provincial Land District and Overall.

	High Country	Hill Country	Hard Hill Country	Intensive Fattening	Fattening Breeding	Mixed Cropping & Fattening
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
North Island						
1. Northland	0	27	8	15	46	2
2. Central Auckland	0	7	2	4	12	0
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	5	49	10	22	65	5
4. East Coast	1	22	5	1	4	1
5. Hawkes Bay	0	35	8	10	45	7
6. Taranaki	2	15	10	7	15	1
7. Wellington	4	35	14	30	50	23
South Island						
8. Marlborough	3	12	4	0	10	5
9. Nelson	0	10	8	0	11	1
10. Westland	1	0	2	4	6	0
11. Canterbury	5	30	7	9	71	57
12. Otago	7	30	2	11	65	14
13. Southland	1	12	0	21	90	37
New Zealand	29	314	84	124	490	153
	(2%)	(26%)	(7%)	(10%)	(41%)	(13%)

(1194 Valid Observations)

TABLE D1

Average Area of Farms Surveyed - By Provincial Land District and Overall

	No. of Valid Observations	Hectares
North Island		
1. Northland	199	190
2. Central Auckland	63	162
3. Sth Auckland - Bay of Plenty	471	139
4. East Coast	37	637
5. Hawkes Bay	119	389
6. Taranaki	174	240
7. Wellington	235	392
South Island		
8. Marlborough	39	1654
9. Nelson	44	376
10. Westland	29	164
11. Canterbury	209	786
12. Otago	132	886
13. Southland	172	523
	1923	
New Zealand Average		403

TABLE D2

Average Area of Farms Surveyed - By Type of Farm.

	No. of Valid Observations	Hectares
Dairy	727	112
Sheep-Beef	1143	600
Cropping	51	125
	1921	
New Zealand Average		403

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RESEARCH REPORTS

70. *A Practical Guide to Tax Planning using Procedures for Income Equalisation*, P. J. Charlton, 1975.
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73. *The Ambulance Facility Location Problem—a Survey of Methods and a Simple Application*, Janet Gough and W. O. McCarthy, 1975.
74. *Studies in Costs of Production: Town Milk Supply Farms 1973-74*, R. J. Gillespie, 1976.
75. *Stabilising Post-Tax Incomes of New Zealand Sheep Farms*, P. D. Chudleigh, M. J. Blackie and J. B. Dent, 1976.
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80. *The Energy Requirement of Farming in New Zealand*, W. A. N. Brown and R. G. Pearson, 1977.
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84. *National Wheatgrowers' Survey No. 1, 1976-77*, R. G. Moffitt and L. E. Davey, 1977.
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