

# Human capability in the primary industries data: Part 1

2004 to 2019 - an overview

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#### Introduction

This report builds on the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) Future capability needs for the primary industries in New Zealand (Future capability report) that was published in April 2014 and is an updated version of the Human capability in the primary industries: Part 1 – 2002 to 2017. This update incorporates 2018 and 2019 qualification and workforce data. The aim of this report is to monitor how the primary industry workforce is changing over time.

In preparing this report, MPI appreciates the support and advice from the Primary Industry Capability Alliance; Ministry of Education; Tertiary Education Commission; Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment; DairyNZ, Scarlatti; and the Primary ITO, Statistics New Zealand.

#### Disclaimer

Access to the data used in this study was provided by Stats NZ under conditions designed to give effect to the security and confidentiality provisions of the Statistic Act 1975. The results presented in this study are the work of the author, not Stats NZ or individual data suppliers.

These results are not official statistics. They have been created for research purposes from the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) and Longitudinal Business Database (LBD) which are carefully managed by Stats NZ. For more information about the IDI and LBD please visit <a href="https://www.stats.govt.nz/integrated-data/">https://www.stats.govt.nz/integrated-data/</a>.

The results are based in part on tax data supplied by Inland Revenue to Stats NZ under the Tax Administration Act 1994 for statistical purposes. Any discussion of data limitations or weaknesses is in the context of using the IDI for statistical purposes, and is not related to the data's ability to support Inland Revenue's core operational requirements.

### Methodology: slides 9 to 14, 125 to 129

For the count of workers in slides 9 to 14 and 125 to 129 we have applied the same methodology as was used in the Future capability report. This method calculates a seasonal average to recognise the peaks and troughs that industries face throughout a year due to seasonal demands.

The method counts the employees as at March, June, September and December of each tax year and divides the number by four to get an average employee count. This is then added to the self-employed/business-owner counts from the March end-of-year tax returns for each industry.

Use of this method for 2012 calculated about 350,000 workers (IDI sourced data = 336,210 compared to the *Future capability* report = 353,530). The majority of the difference is in Support Services.

It is important to look at the trend over time as opposed to absolute numbers, which in recent years is trending upwards.

### Methodology: from slide 14

From slide 14, a different methodology has been used so that workers can be tracked across multiple years.

A "snapshot" count as at March of each tax year counts all workers who at anytime during the year earned the most income from the primary industry concerned. For example, if a worker earned \$50,000 from dairy and \$20,000 from horticulture during a tax year they will only be counted once and allocated to the dairy industry. This is consistent with how the LEED data (Linked Employer – Employee Data) is collated and used by Statistics NZ.

The snapshot methodology used across the primary industries returns a significantly different worker count of about 400,000 compared to the seasonal average method of about 350,000 workers. This is because a worker who only worked for six months of the year would count as 0.5 using the seasonal method (present in two quarters divided by four) and the same worker would count as 1.0 using the snapshot methodology.

### **Employment counts**

The overall size of the primary industry workforce has been increasing since 2013, after a decrease between 2005 and 2013. It is now even larger than in 2005 at 367,000 for 2019 (compared to 360,000 in 2005).

Numbers have varied over this period with a reduction in employment in the red meat and wool, forestry, seafood, and horticulture. This has been offset by an increase in the other sectors, with the biggest increase from those employed in support services.

Support Services are roles that cannot be attributed to a specific sector, or that do not entirely relate to the primary sectors. For example, veterinary services will be provided to all livestock farmers, fertilisers and pesticides can be applied to all land-based activities, scientific research will have varying degrees of importance to all primary sector activities, and transport services will be used by all of the primary industries but also by other industries. Weightings have been applied to support services industries, to account for activity within these industries that is not related to the primary sector.

The reference to "Other Primary" in the following slides includes farming activities that are primarily focused on the domestic market (for example, beekeeping, poultry and pig farming).

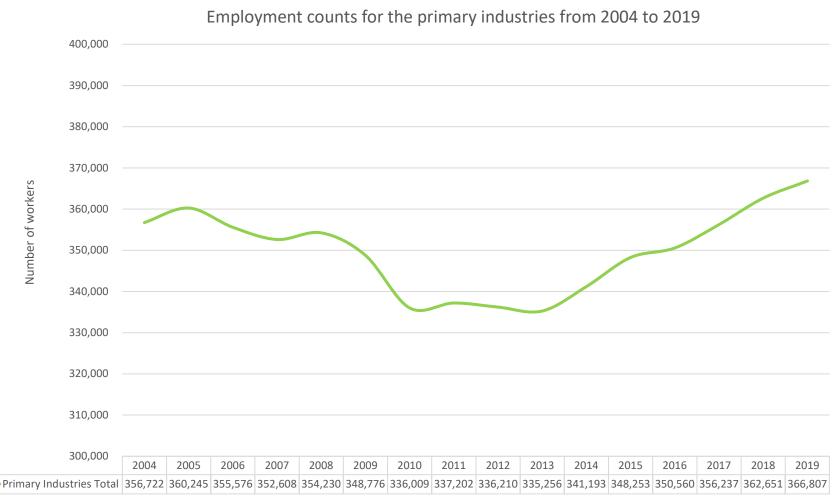
### **Employment counts**

Consistent with the *Future capability* report forecast, overall employment in the primary industries has been increasing since 2012 (the last year of data available in the *Future capability* report), with the largest increases being in the Support Services. In particular:

- Other Agricultural and Fishing Support Services, which includes occupations such as agricultural and
  horticultural mobile plant operator, fencer, mixed crop and livestock farmer/farm worker, fruit and vegetable
  packer, pest or weed controller, and agricultural technicians.
- Engineering and Design Services, which includes civil engineering construction, engineering design & engineering consulting, computer systems design & related services.
- Professional Services, which includes rural consultants, management advice & consulting, corporate head office management, accounting, finance, legal, advertising, architectural, policy & planning.

The three above categories experienced large increases (see slide 14).

## Employment counts: All Primary Industries (including Support Services) 2004-2019



## Employment counts: All Primary Industries (including Support Services) 2006-2019

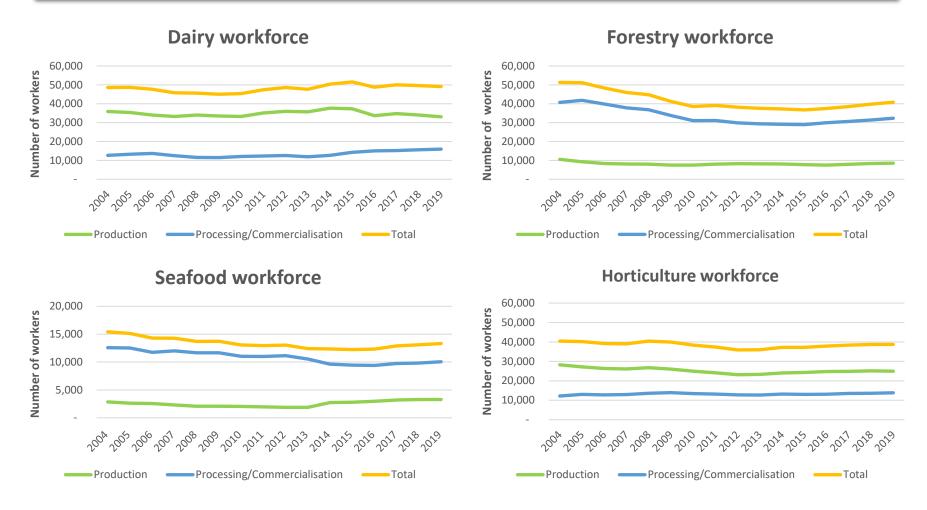
Sector	Value chain	Year													
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Red meat and wool	Production	38,300	37,700	35,630	33,910	33,070	33,130	33,350	31,970	32,100	31,960	30,890	30,270	29,940	29,040
	Proccessing\Commercialisation	45,140	43,840	42,515	41,205	37,640	36,495	35,505	35,205	34,180	35,540	35,515	34,630	34,640	35,015
	Red meat and wool Total	83,440	81,540	78,145	75,115	70,710	69,625	68,855	67,175	66,280	67,500	66,405	64,900	64,580	64,055
Dairy	Production	34,000	33,300	34,000	33,500	33,300	35,100	36,000	35,700	37,700	37,300	33,700	34,800	34,000	33,100
	Proccessing\Commercialisation	13,690	12,510	11,610	11,530	12,120	12,340	12,610	11,940	12,650	14,280	15,050	15,230	15,650	15,980
	Dairy Total	47,690	45,810	45,610	45,030	45,420	47,440	48,610	47,640	50,350	51,580	48,750	50,030	49,650	49,080
	Production	26,395	26,125	26,800	26,050	24,945	24,155	23,135	23,320	24,030	24,265	24,765	24,865	25,085	24,930
Horticulture	Proccessing\Commercialisation	12,800	12,900	13,600	13,900	13,400	13,200	12,800	12,700	13,200	13,000	13,100	13,500	13,600	13,800
	Horticulture Total	39,195	39,025	40,400	39,950	38,345	37,355	35,935	36,020	37,230	37,265	37,865	38,365	38,685	38,730
	Production	8,400	8,100	8,000	7,500	7,500	8,000	8,300	8,200	8,100	7,800	7,500	7,900	8,400	8,500
Forestry	Proccessing\Commercialisation	39,910	37,880	36,800	33,750	31,045	31,115	29,920	29,375	29,130	28,910	30,000	30,645	31,385	32,335
	Forestry Total	48,310	45,980	44,800	41,250	38,545	39,115	38,220	37,575	37,230	36,710	37,500	38,545	39,785	40,835
	Production	1,500	1,410	1,990	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,500	2,800	2,700	2,700	3,000	2,900	3,000	2,530
Arable	Proccessing\Commercialisation	18,646	20,106	20,330	20,210	19,630	19,072	19,369	19,159	19,329	19,899	20,160	20,590	21,078	20,865
	Arable Total	20,146	21,516	22,320	22,610	22,030	21,472	21,869	21,959	22,029	22,599	23,160	23,490	24,078	23,395
Other	Production	5,640	5,370	5,560	5,410	5,430	5,540	5,190	5,160	5,300	5,610	5,970	6,570	6,810	6,520
Primary	Proccessing\Commercialisation	12,200	13,000	13,200	13,400	13,100	13,700	13,600	14,000	14,100	14,500	16,000	16,600	17,300	17,700
- Tillial y	Other Primary Total	17,840	18,370	18,760	18,810	18,530	19,240	18,790	19,160	19,400	20,110	21,970	23,170	24,110	24,220
	Production	2,560	2,290	2,065	2,060	2,040	1,950	1,870	1,870	2,740	2,800	2,948	3,180	3,285	3,285
Seafood	Proccessing\Commercialisation	11,750	12,000	11,650	11,660	11,020	11,000	11,160	10,540	9,620	9,440	9,390	9,730	9,820	10,050
	Seafood Total	14,310	14,290	13,715	13,720	13,060	12,950	13,030	12,410	12,360	12,240	12,338	12,910	13,105	13,335
Support Services	Support Services Total	84,645	86,077	90,480	92,291	89,369	90,005	90,901	93,317	96,314	100,249	102,572	104,827	108,658	113,157
Total Primary Industries		355,576	352,608	354,230	348,776	336,009	337,202	336,210	335,256	341,193	348,253	350,560	356,237	362,651	366,807

### **Employment counts:**

Support Services, Red Meat and Wool, Other Primary, and Arable

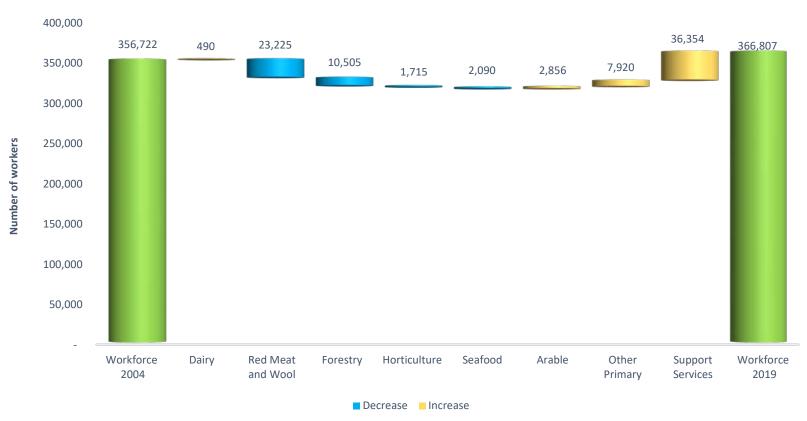


## Employment counts: Dairy, Forestry, Seafood, and Horticulture



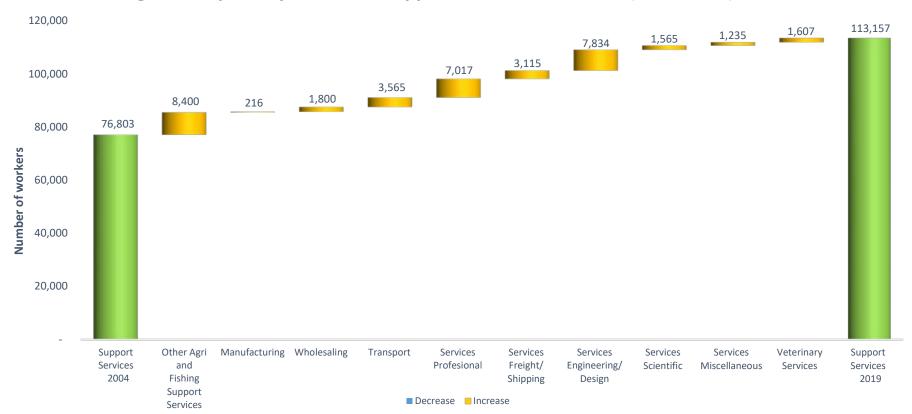
# Employment counts: All Primary Industries

#### Change in primary industries workforce between 2004 and 2019



## Employment counts: Support Services

#### Change in the primary industries support services workforce (2004-2019)



### Qualification summary

Qualification data are based on the New Zealand Qualification Authority framework:

- Levels 1-3 are certificates;
- Levels 4-6 are certificates and diplomas;
- Level 7 and above are degrees, graduate and postgraduate diplomas, masters and PhDs.

The data is presented only for the age band 15 to 29. This is an attempt to capture how the level of formal qualifications are potentially changing over time by examining the age band that is most likely involved in formal education. This 15 to 29-year-old cohort has a large amount of data available, as opposed to older cohorts where there are many missing educational records due to robust educational data only being available in the IDI from the year 2000 onwards in the case of tertiary data and the year 2007 onwards in the case of secondary school data.

Qualification data have been portrayed as both counts and as percentages of those with qualifications. This is to accommodate the issues around improving data quality over time. Qualification information has been improving and the proportion of people for whom no qualification information is available (due to an unknown mix of no data, no qualifications, or overseas qualification) has been declining. This group is referred to as "Other" in some slides. Along with providing the proportionality of formal qualifications by sectors, the counts are also provided.

### Qualification summary (continued)

Our analysis looks at qualifications across the sectors and also differentiates between those employed in the production part of the supply chain and the processing/commercialisation part of the supply chain.

The analysis has also been undertaken at a regional level and this can be found in *Human capability in the primary: Part 2 sector by region*.

While there are variations in qualifications between the sectors within the primary industries and across various parts of the supply chain, the primary industries as a whole has a lower level of formal qualifications to the general population, but with a similar profile.

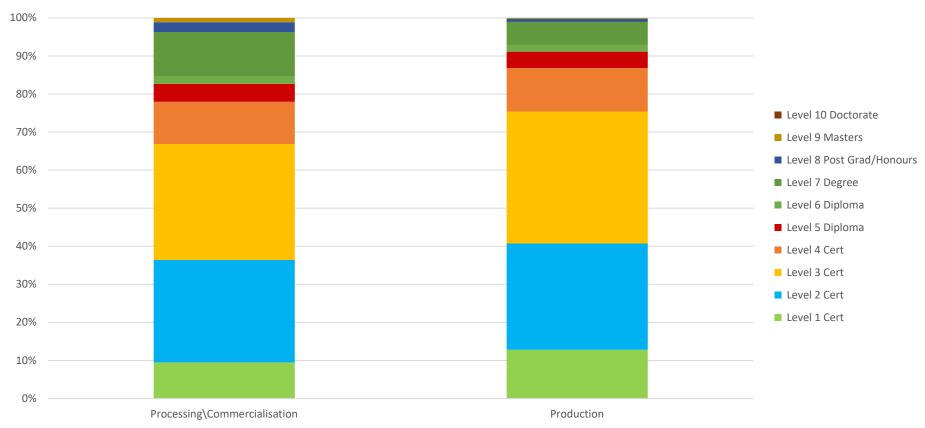
However, some key findings include:

- Only 16 percent of males in the primary industries, in the 15 to 29 age bracket in 2019 and with formal qualifications, had a level 7 or higher qualification (bachelors degree or above). This contrasts with 20 percent of males in this age bracket in the general population.
- 26 percent of females in the primary industries, in the 15 to 29 age bracket in 2019 and with formal qualifications, had a bachelors degree or above. This is comparable to the general population, where 28 percent of females in this age bracket had a level 7 or higher qualification.
- Across all sectors, those working in processing and commercialisation have higher levels of qualifications than those working in the production part of the supply chain (26 percent contrasted with 7 percent).
- In the case of Dairy processing and commercialisation there were a significantly higher proportion of both males and females with a bachelors degree or above (31 and 46 percent) compared to the general population (20 and 28 percent).

#### NZ Qualification Levels:

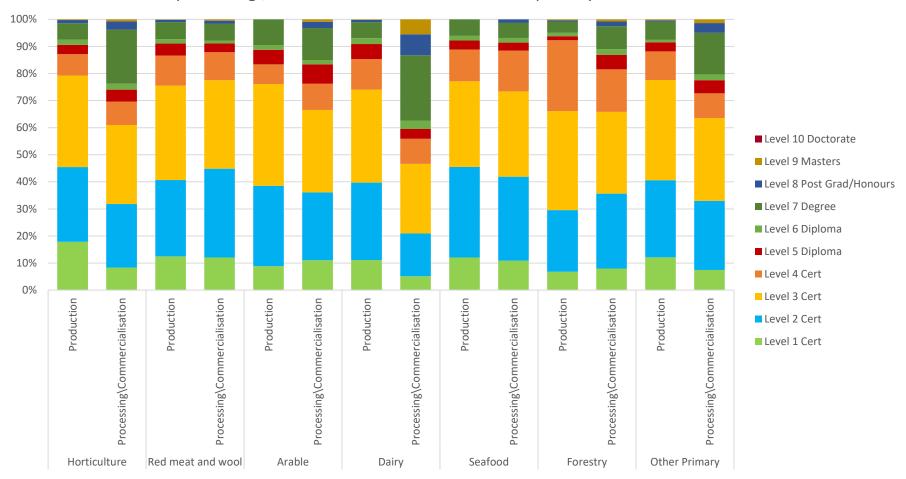
comparing production to processing/commercialisation for all primary industries

Level of qualification for 15-29 year olds in processing\commercialisation compared to the production workforce in the primary industries in 2019



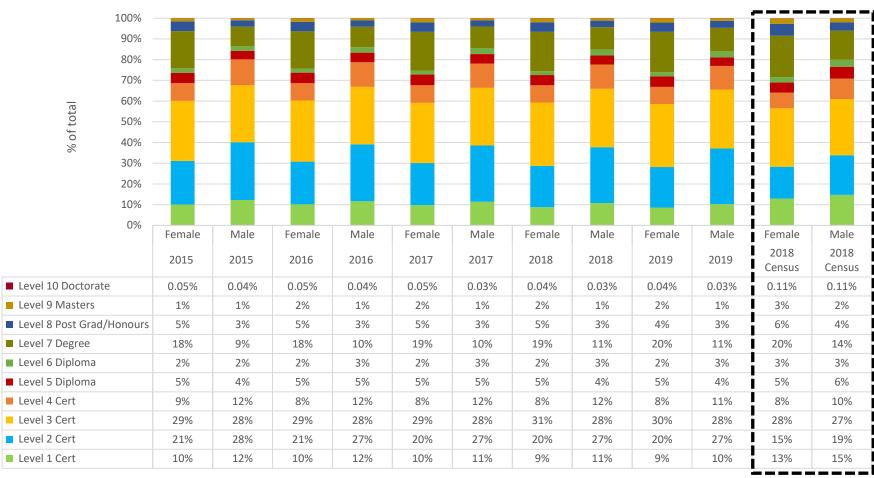
### NZ Qualification Levels: comparing production to processing/commercialisation for sectors

Level of qualification for 15-29 year olds for the production workforce compared to the processing\commercialisation workforce in the primary industries in 2019



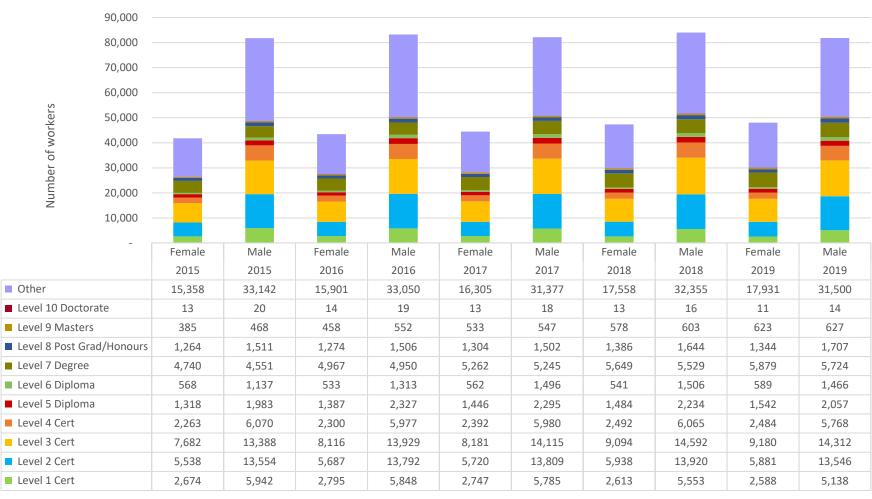
### NZ Qualification Levels: All Primary Industries (proportion)



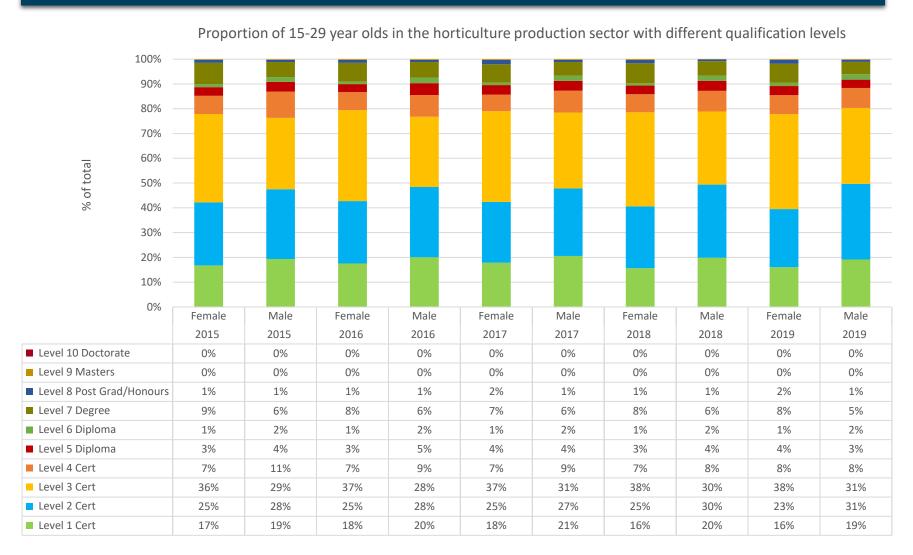


### NZ Qualification Levels: All Primary Industries (count)

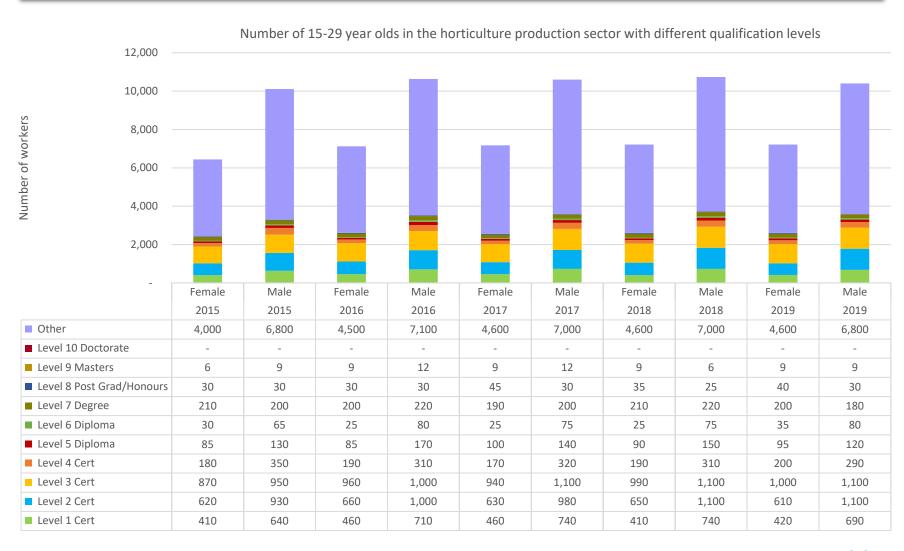




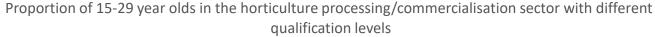
## NZ Qualification Levels: Horticulture Production (proportion)

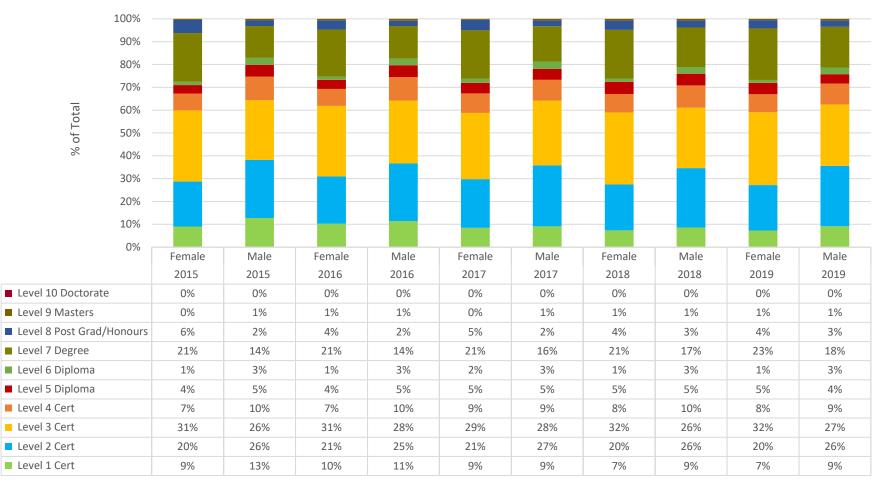


#### NZ Qualification Levels: Horticulture Production (count)



### NZ Qualification Levels: Horticulture Processing/Commercialisation (proportion)





### NZ Qualification Levels: Horticulture Processing/Commercialisation (count)

Number of 15-29 year olds in the horticulture processing/commercialisation sector with different qualification levels



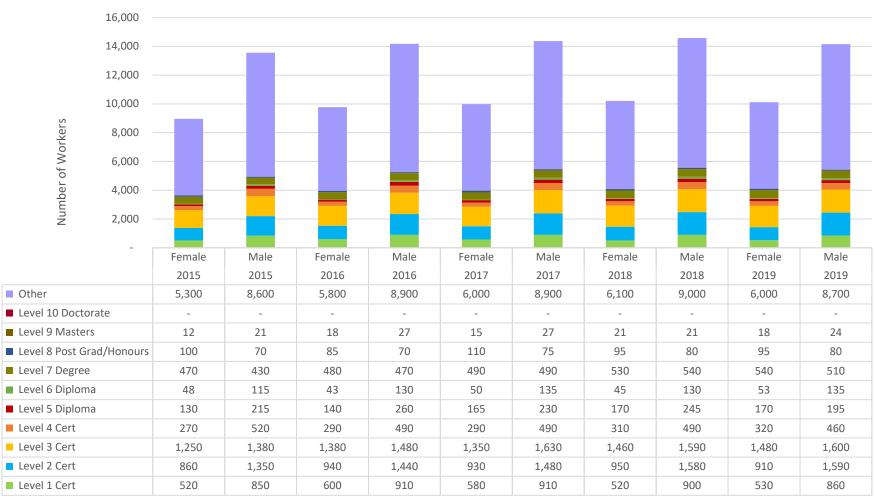
## NZ Qualification Levels: Horticulture Total (proportion)





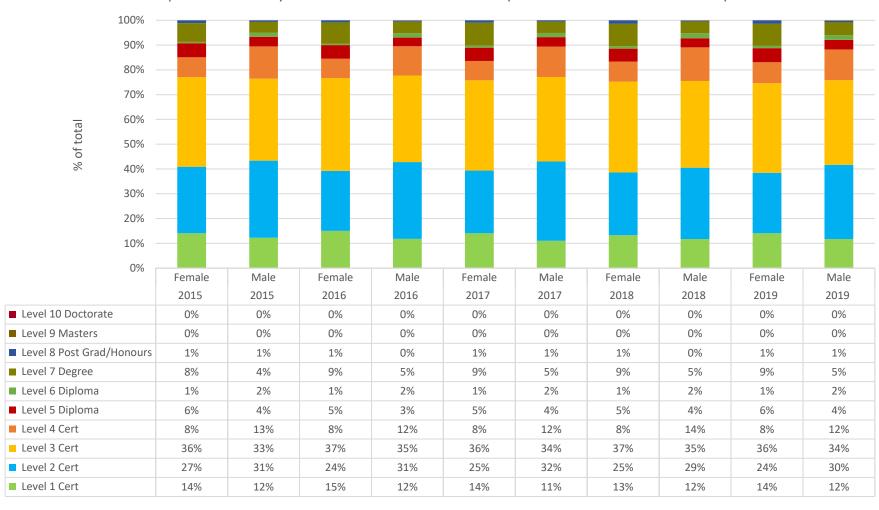
## NZ Qualification Levels: Horticulture Total (count)

Number of 15-29 year olds in the horticulture sector with different qualification levels



### NZ Qualification Levels: Red Meat & Wool Production (proportion)





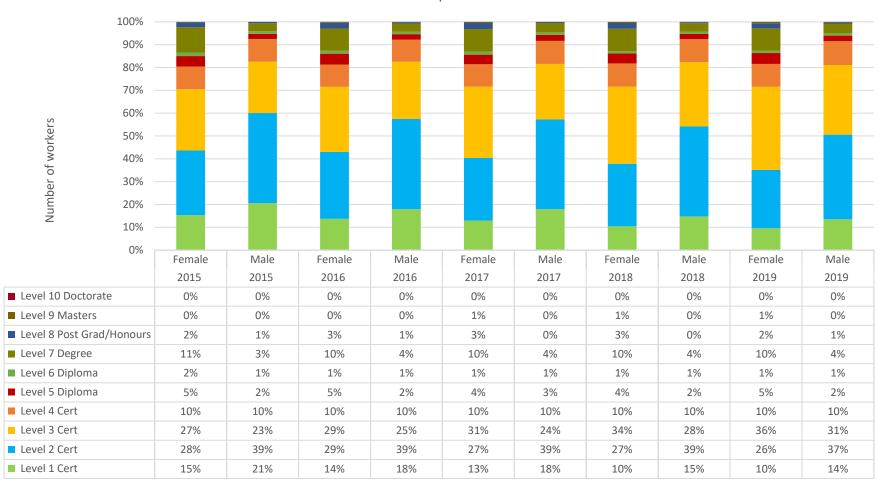
### NZ Qualification Levels: Red Meat & Wool Production (count)





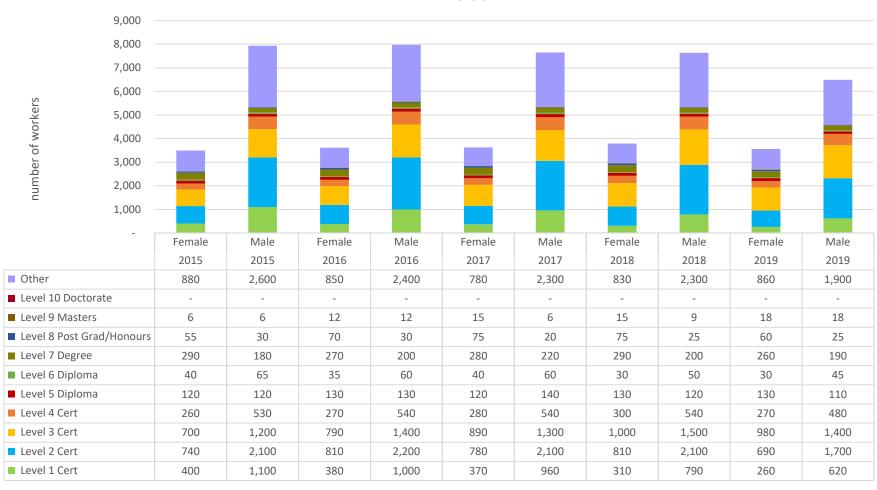
### NZ Qualification Levels: Red Meat & Wool Processing/Commercialisation (proportion)

Proportion of 15-29 year olds in the red meat and wool processing/commercialisation sector with different qualification levels



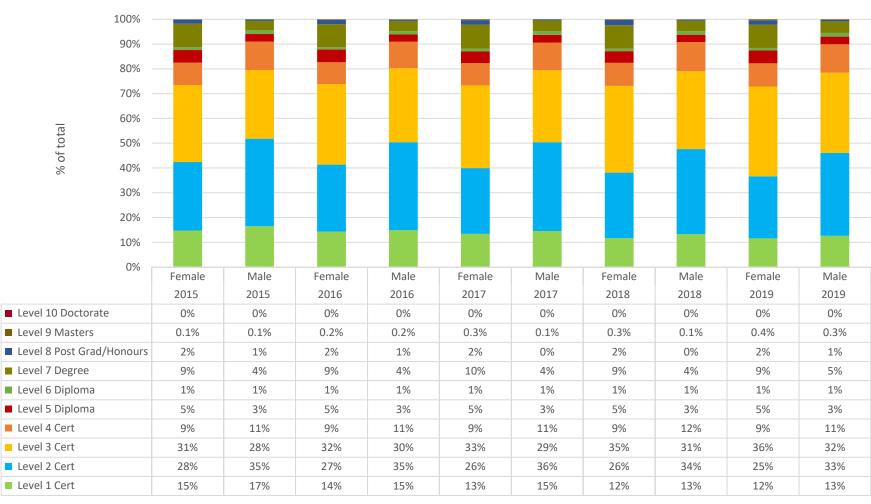
### NZ Qualification Levels: Red Meat & Wool Processing/Commercialisation (count)

Number of 15-29 year olds in the red meat and wool processing/commercialisation sector with different qualification levels

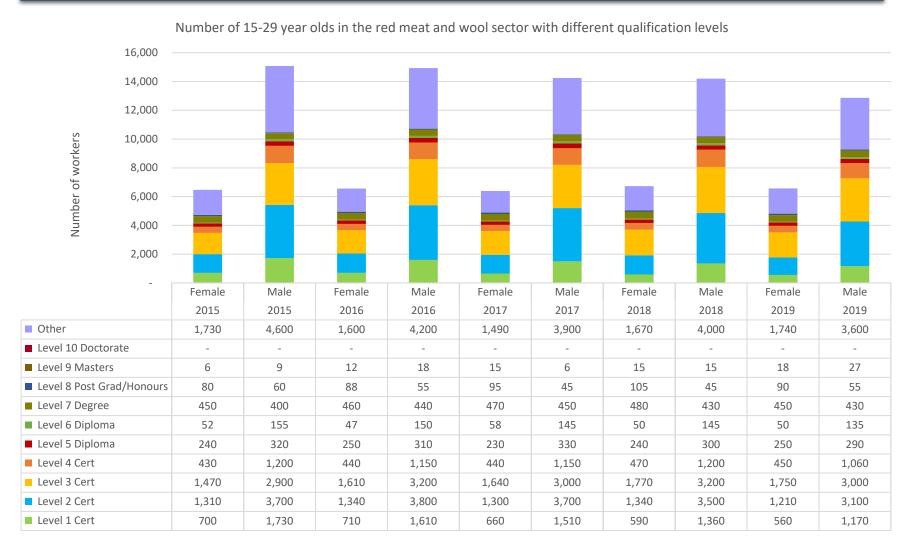


### NZ Qualification Levels: Red Meat & Wool Total (proportion)





### NZ Qualification Levels: Red Meat & Wool Total (count)



### NZ Qualification Levels: Arable Production (proportion)



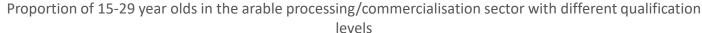


### NZ Qualification Levels: Arable Production (count)



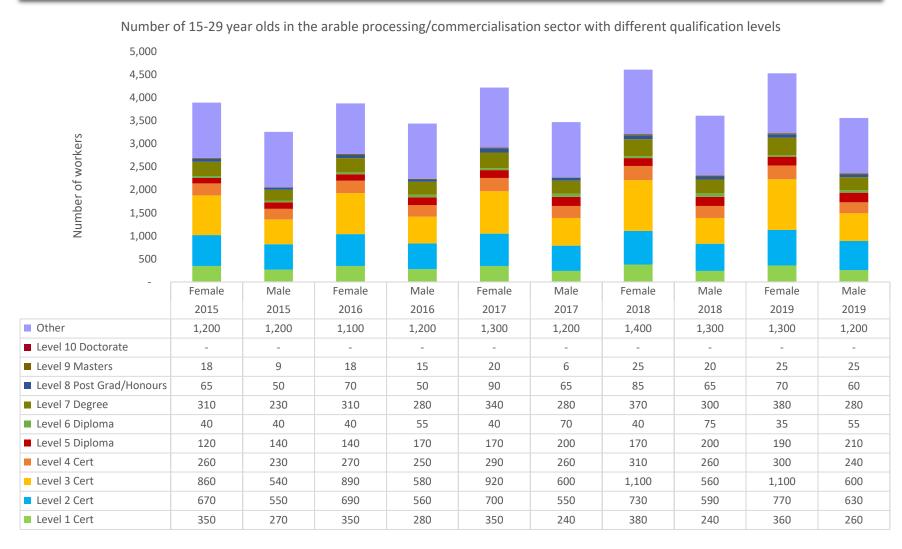


## NZ Qualification Levels: Arable Processing/Commercialisation (proportion)

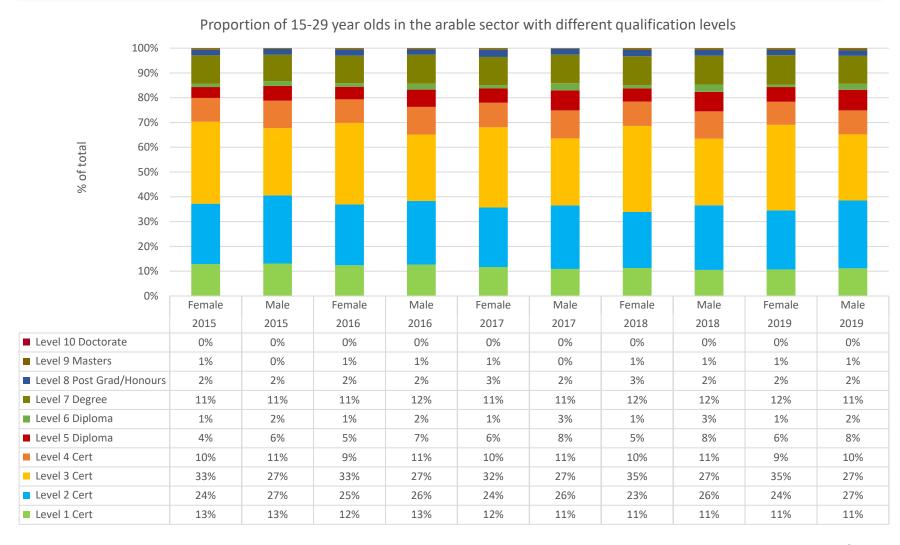




## NZ Qualification Levels: Arable Processing/Commercialisation (count)

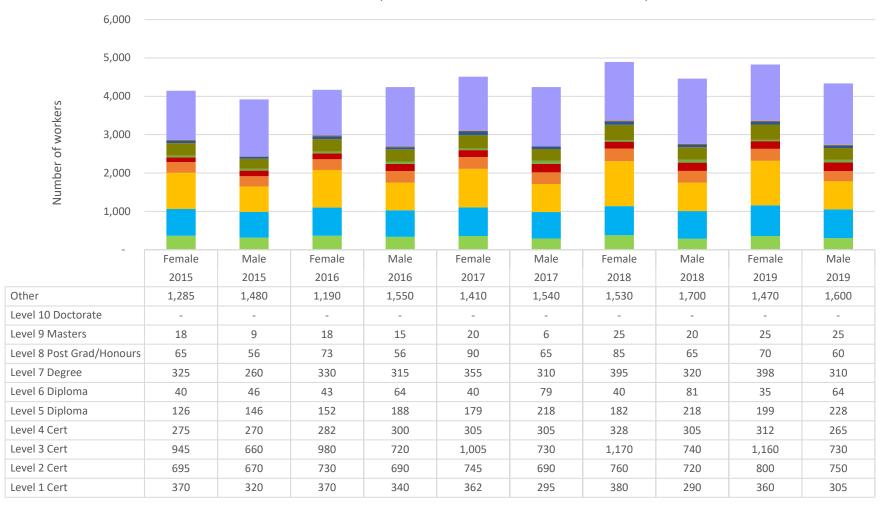


#### NZ Qualification Levels: Arable Total (proportion)

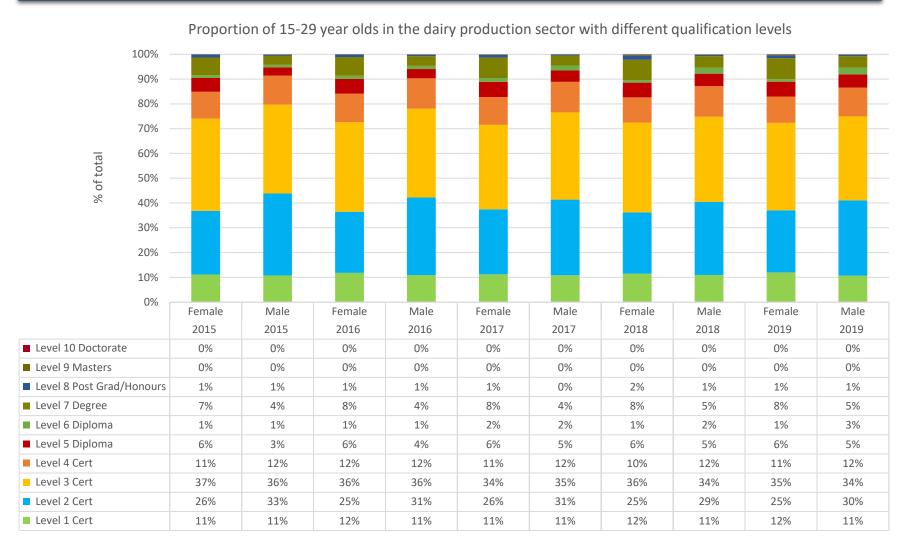


### NZ Qualification Levels: Arable Total (count)

Number of 15-29 year olds in the arable sector with different qualification levels



### NZ Qualification Levels: Dairy Production (proportion)



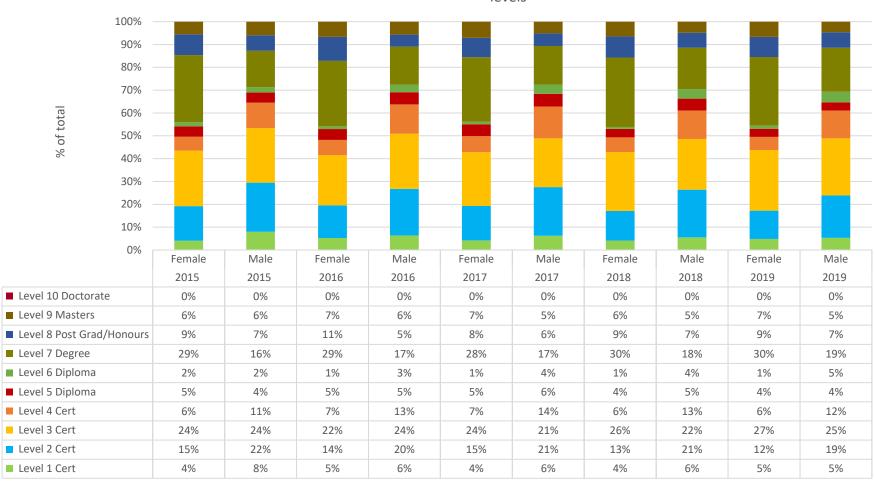
#### NZ Qualification Levels: Dairy Production (count)

Number of 15-29 year olds in the dairy production sector with different qualification levels



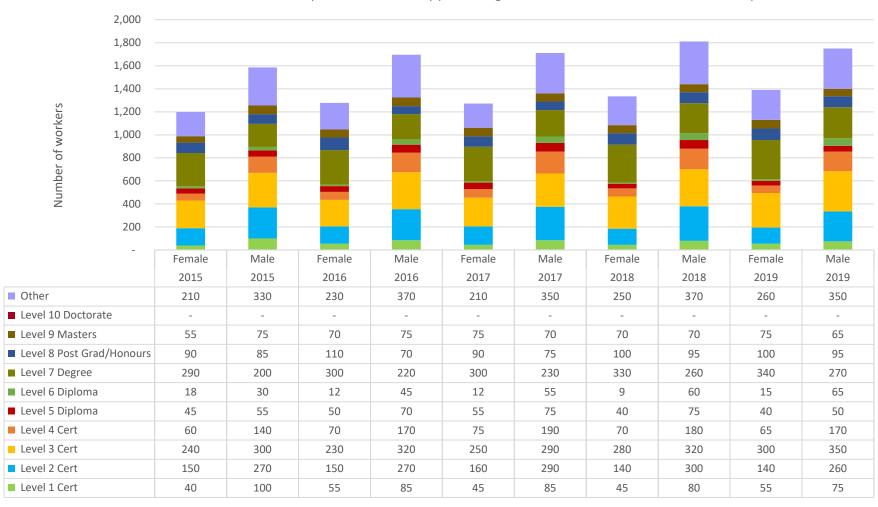
### NZ Qualification Levels: Dairy Processing/Commercialisation (proportion)





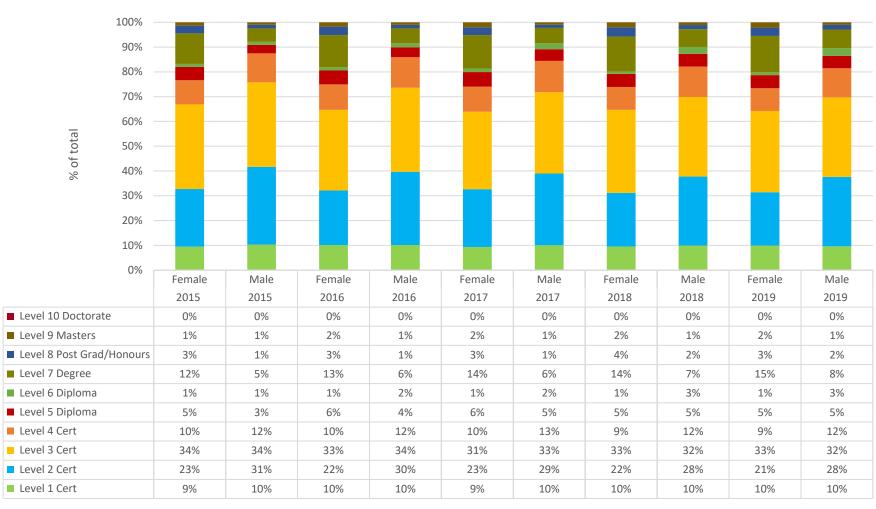
### NZ Qualification Levels: Dairy Processing/Commercialisation (count)

Number of 15-29 year olds in the dairy processing/commercialisation sector with different qualification levels



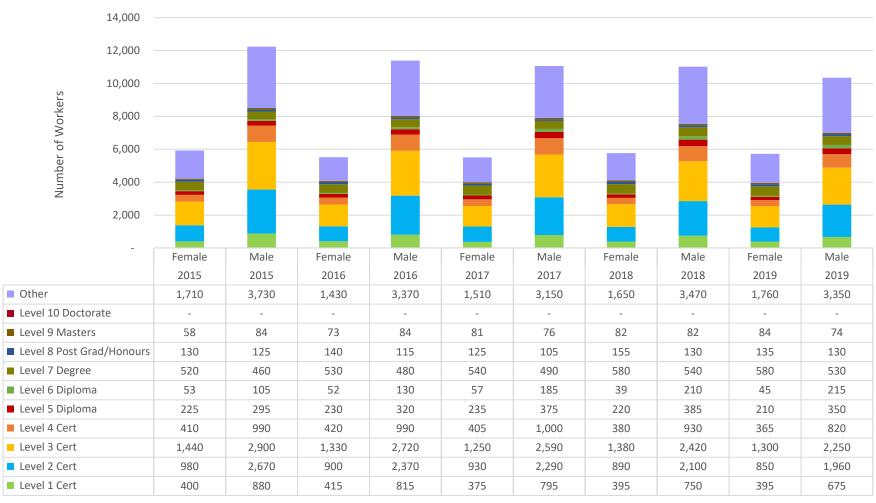
## NZ Qualification Levels: Dairy Total (proportion)

Proportion of 15-29 year olds in the dairy sector with different qualification levels

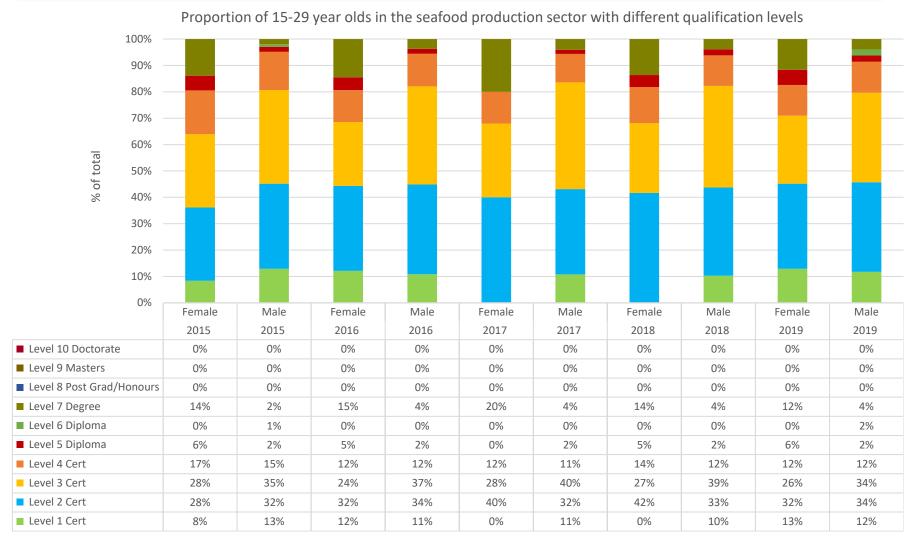


### NZ Qualification Levels: Dairy Total (count)

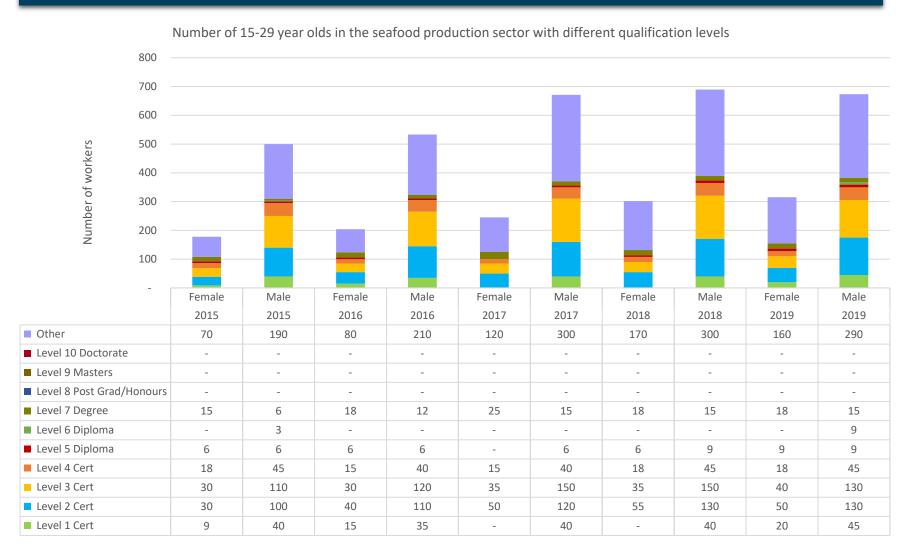
Number of 15-29 year olds in the dairy sector with different qualification levels



#### NZ Qualification Levels: Seafood Production (proportion)

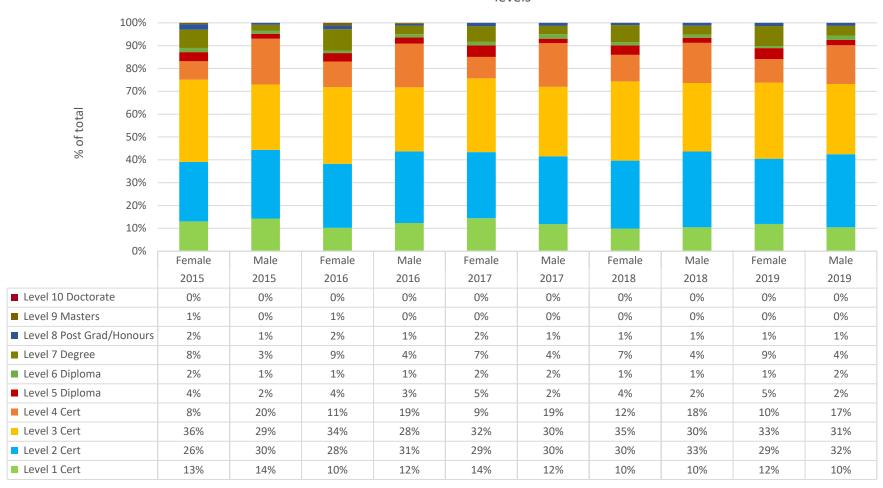


## NZ Qualification Levels: Seafood Production (count)



#### NZ Qualification Levels: Seafood Processing/Commercialisation (proportion)

Proportion of 15-29 year olds in the seafood processing/commercialisation sector with different qualification levels

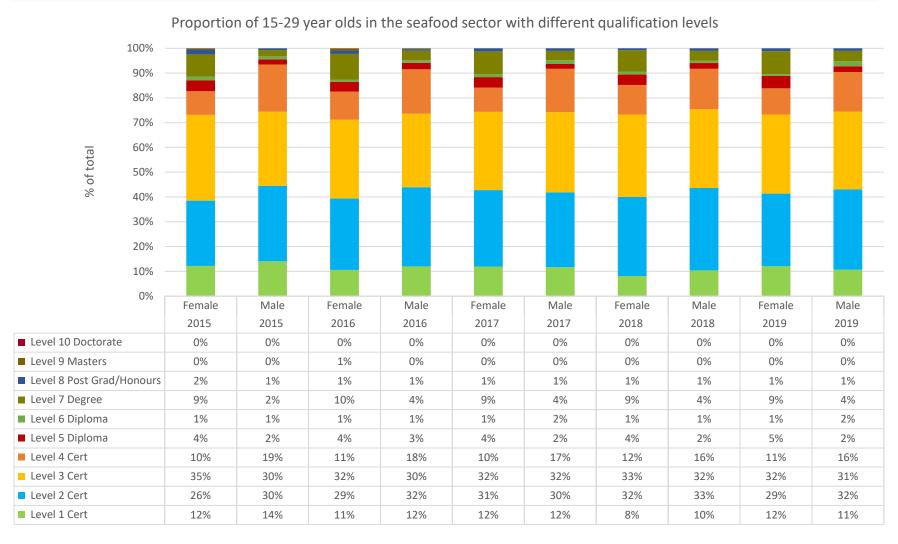


#### NZ Qualification Levels: Seafood Processing/Commercialisation (count)

Number of 15-29 year olds in the seafood processing/commercialisation sector with different qualification levels



### NZ Qualification Levels: Seafood Total (proportion)



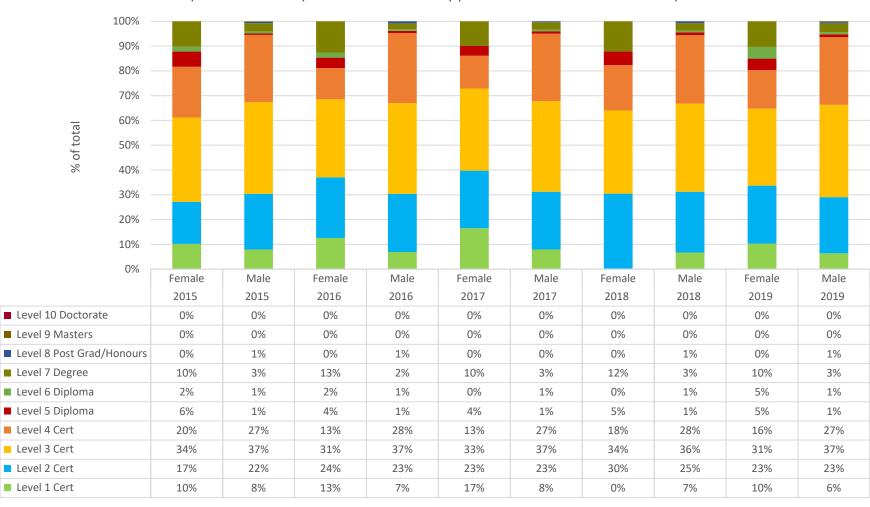
### NZ Qualification Levels: Seafood Total (count)

Number of 15-29 year olds in the seafood sector with different qualification levels

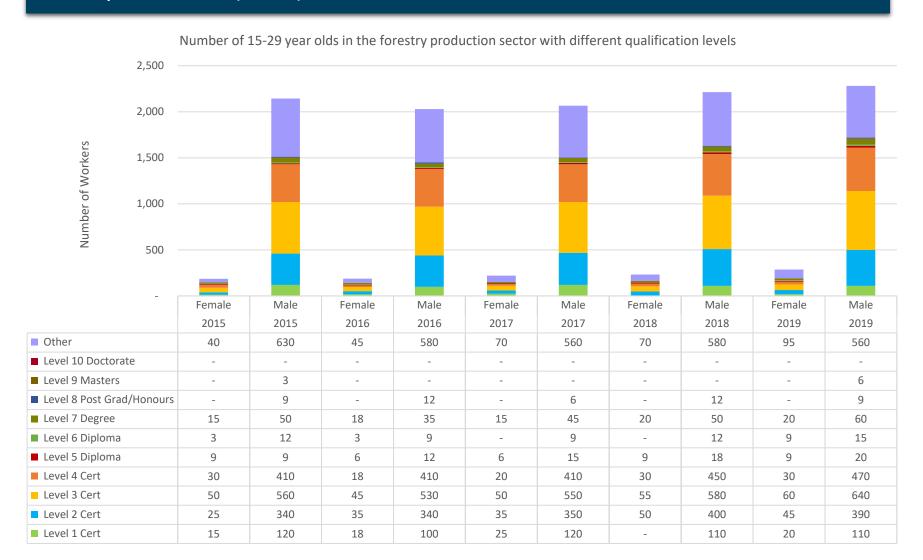


### NZ Qualification Levels: Forestry Production (proportion)



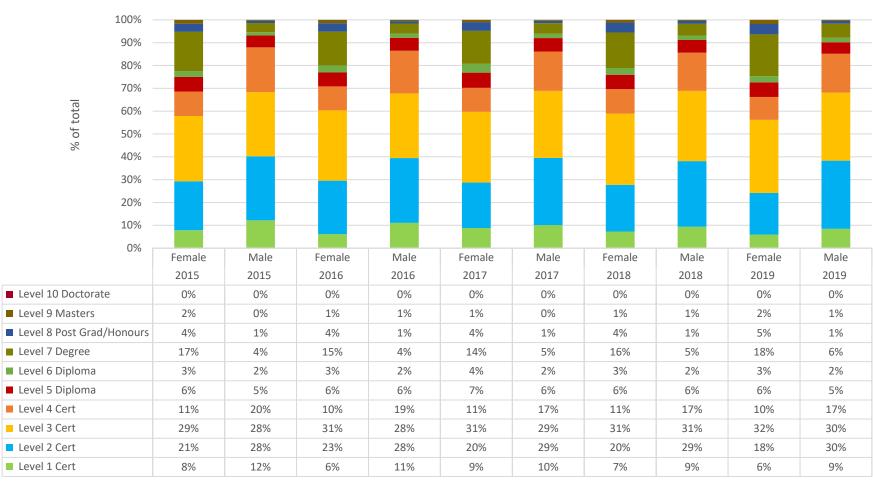


#### NZ Qualification Levels: Forestry Production (count)



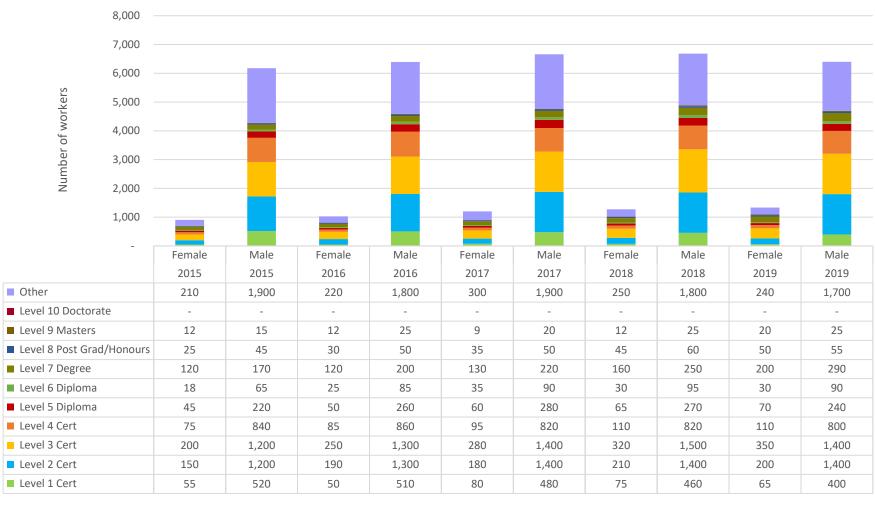
### NZ Qualification Levels: Forestry Processing/Commercialisation (proportion)



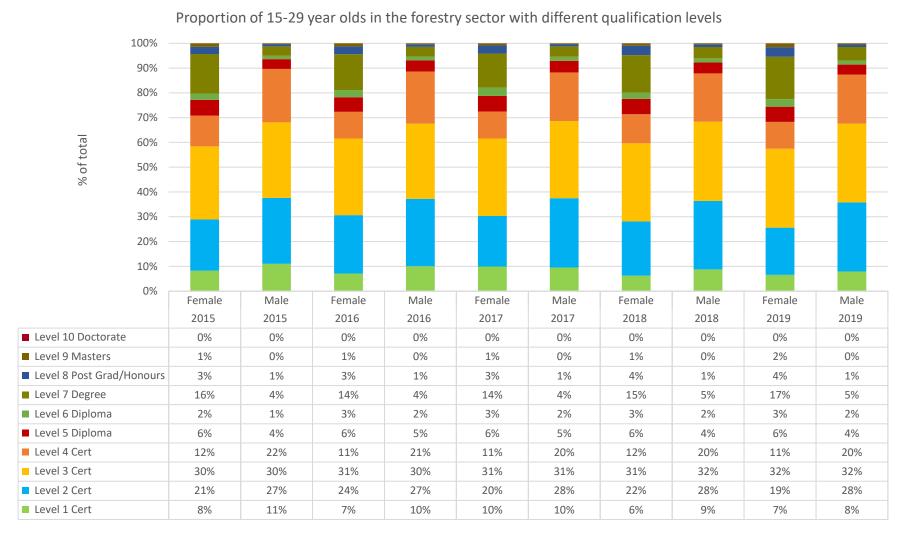


#### NZ Qualification Levels: Forestry Processing/Commercialisation (count)

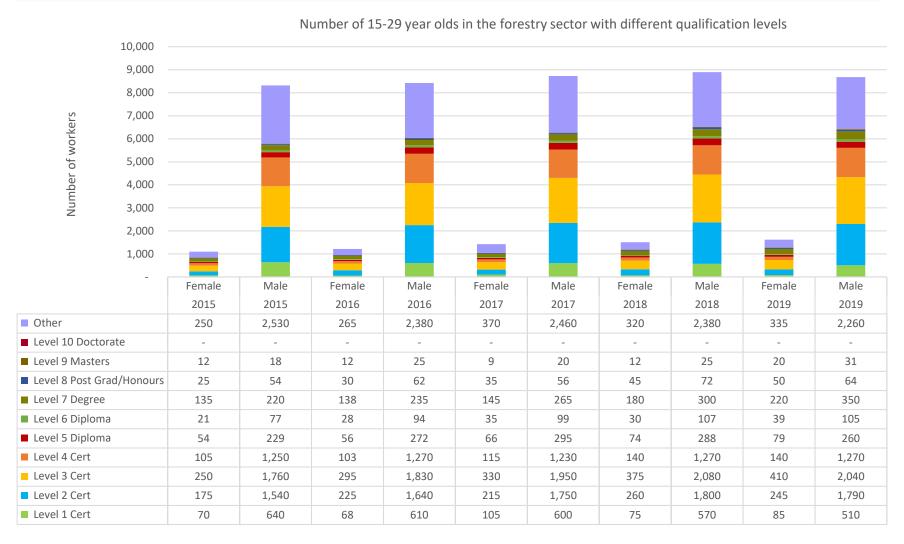




## NZ Qualification Levels: Forestry Total (proportion)

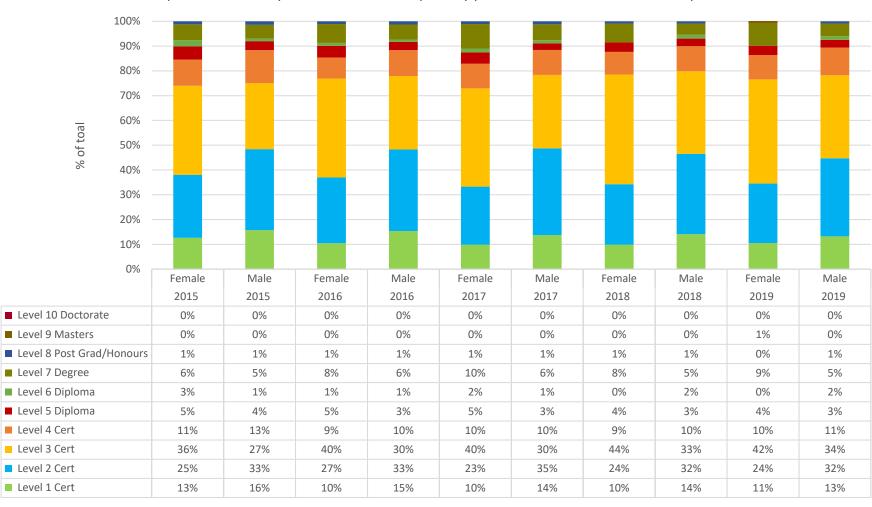


#### NZ Qualification Levels: Forestry Total (count)



#### NZ Qualification Levels: Other Primary Production (proportion)

Proportion of 15-29 year olds in the other primary production sector with different qualification levels

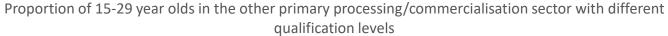


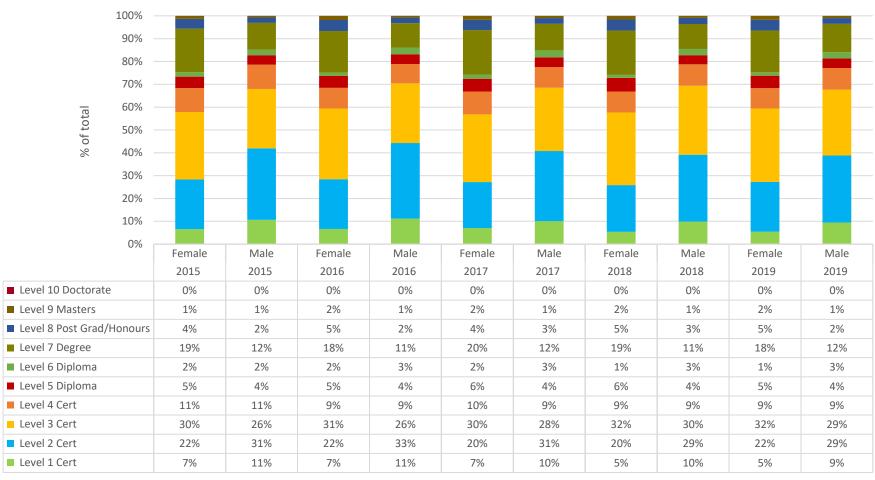
#### NZ Qualification Levels: Other Primary Production (count)





#### NZ Qualification Levels: Other Primary Processing/Commercialisation (proportion)





#### NZ Qualification Levels: Other Primary Processing/Commercialisation (count)

Number of 15-29 year olds in the other primary processing/commercialisation sector with different qualification levels



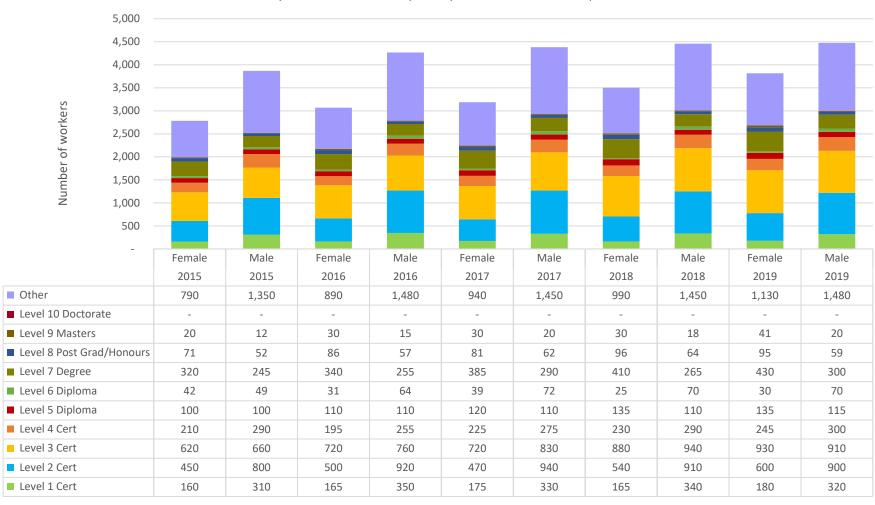
#### NZ Qualification Levels: Other Primary Total (proportion)



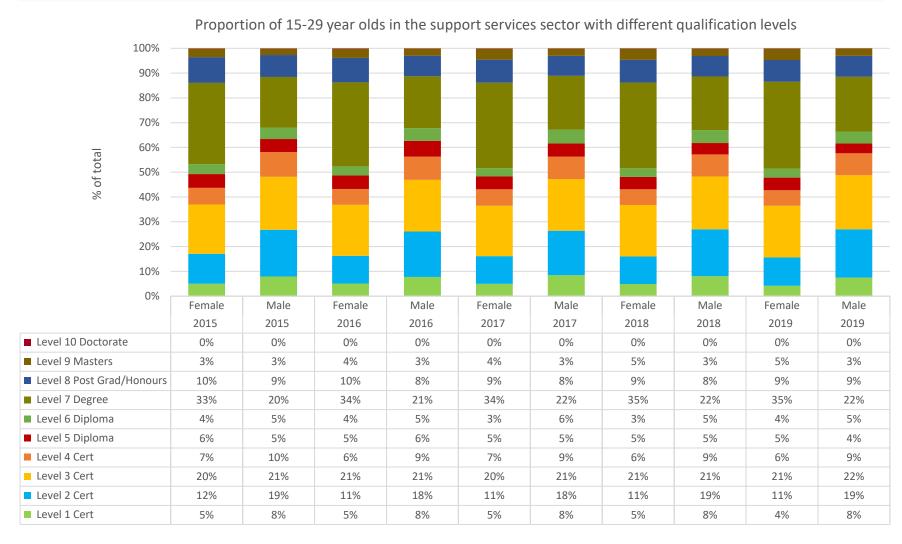


### NZ Qualification Levels: Other Primary Total (count)





#### NZ Qualification Levels: Support Services Total (proportion)



#### NZ Qualification Levels: Support Services Total (count)

Number of 15-29 year olds in the support services with different qualification levels



#### Field of study

To further understand the qualifications of 15 to 29 year olds in the primary industries an analysis of field of study has been undertaken. The results confirm there is a wide diversity of fields of study represented in those employed in the primary industries.

As expected Agriculture (including horticulture, forestry, fisheries), Environmental and Related Studies, along with Natural and Physical Sciences are important, but also Engineering and Related Technologies, and Management and Commerce.

Information Technology also features significantly in Support Services. Because there are significantly more degree qualified people in Support Services they have been placed on a separate graph.

It should be noted that the blended category covers situations where people are studying across two or more fields of study. Whilst the level of blended people is high in the lower qualification areas (levels 1-3) this reduces significantly in the higher qualification levels as people become more specialised in a particular field of study.

### NZ Qualification Levels: Levels 1-3 Field of study for 15 to 29 year olds as at 2019

Field of Study for 15-29 year olds with a level 1-3 qualification working in the primary industries (2019)



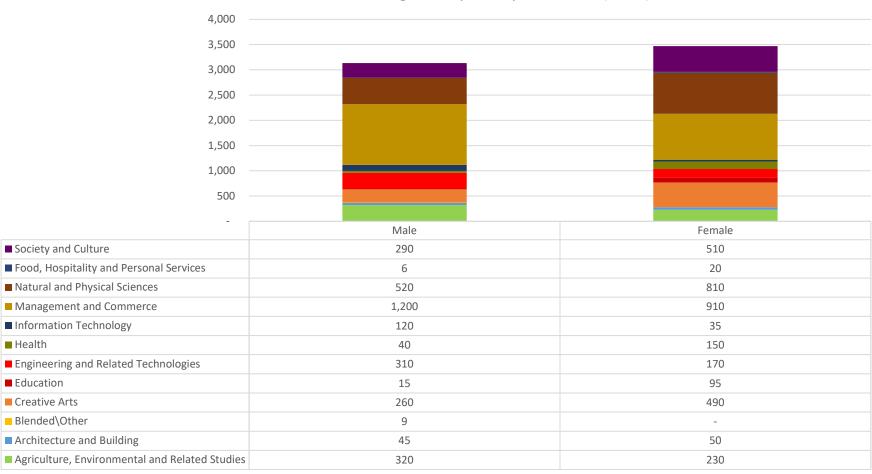
#### NZ Qualification Levels 4-6 Field of study for 15 to 29 year olds as at 2019

Field of Study for 15-29 year olds with a level 4-6 qualification working in the primary industries (2019)



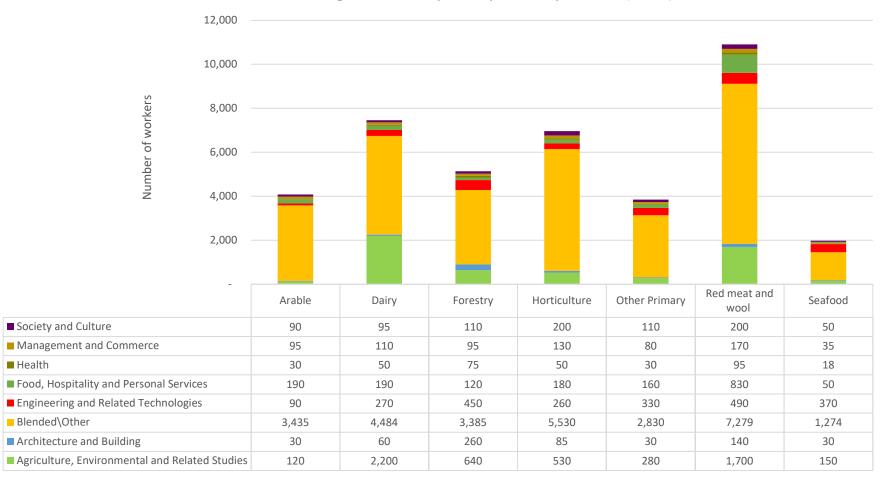
### NZ Qualification Levels: Level 7 and above Field of Study for 15 to 29 year olds as at 2019

Field of Study for 15-29 year olds with a level 7 and above qualification working in the primary industries (2019)



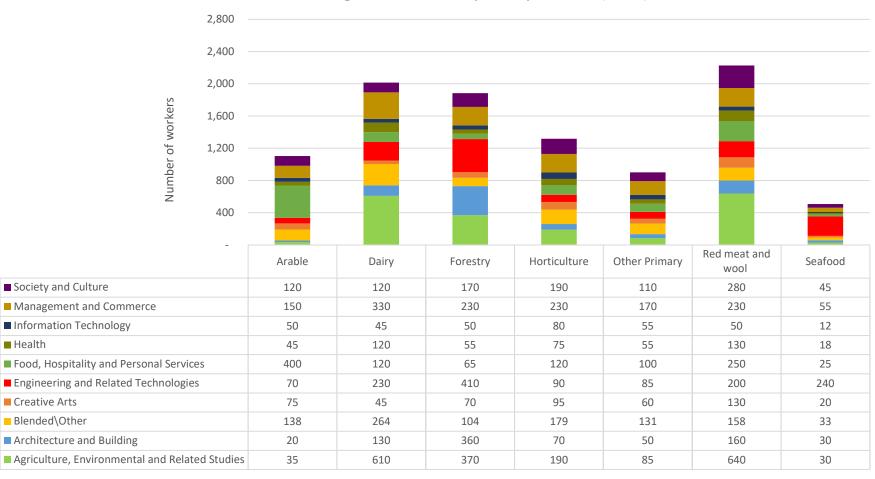
#### NZ Qualification Levels: Level 1-3 Field of Study for 15 to 29 year olds as at 2019

Field of Study for 15-29 year olds with a level 1-3 qualification working in different primary industry sectors (2019)



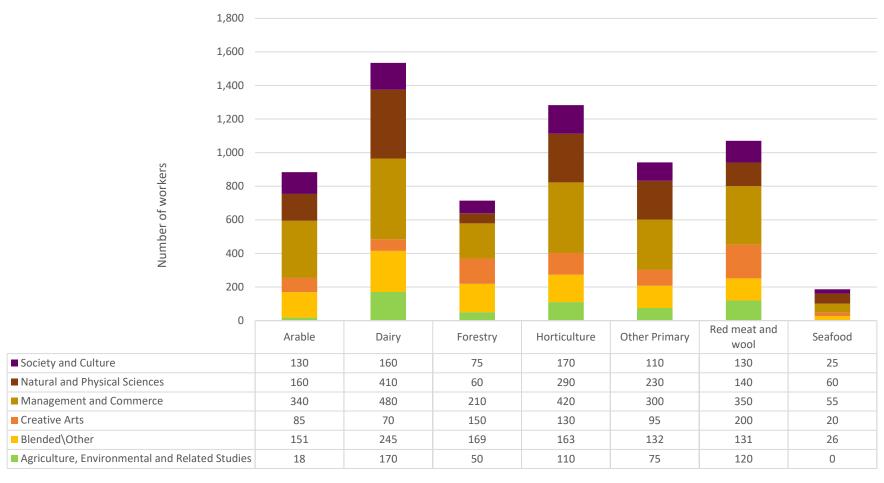
#### NZ Qualification Levels: Level 4-6 Field of study for 15 to 29 year olds as at 2019

Field of Study for 15-29 year olds with a level 4-6 qualification working in the different primary sectors (2019)



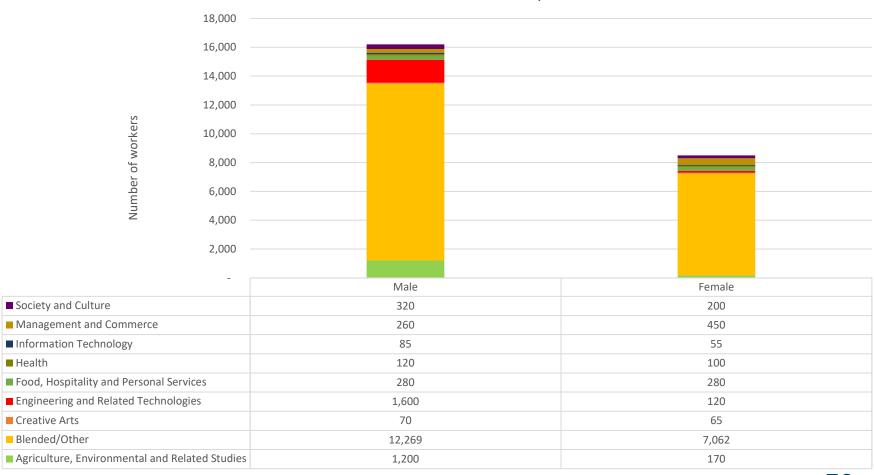
#### NZ Qualification Levels: Level 7 and above Field of study for 15 to 29 year olds as at 2019

Field of Study for 15-29 year olds with a level 7 and above qualification working in the different primary sectors (2019)



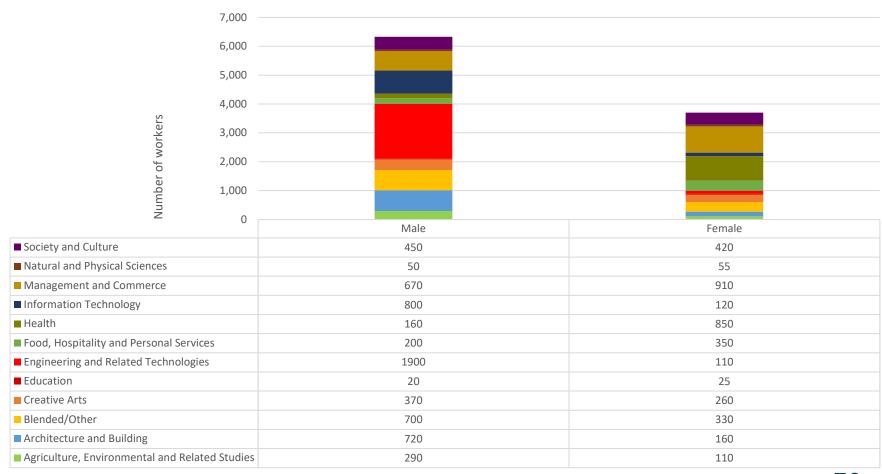
# Support Services NZ Qualification Levels: Level 1-3 Field of study for 15 to 29 year olds as at 2019

Field of Study for 15-29 year olds working in Primary industries support services with a level 1-3 qualification in 2019



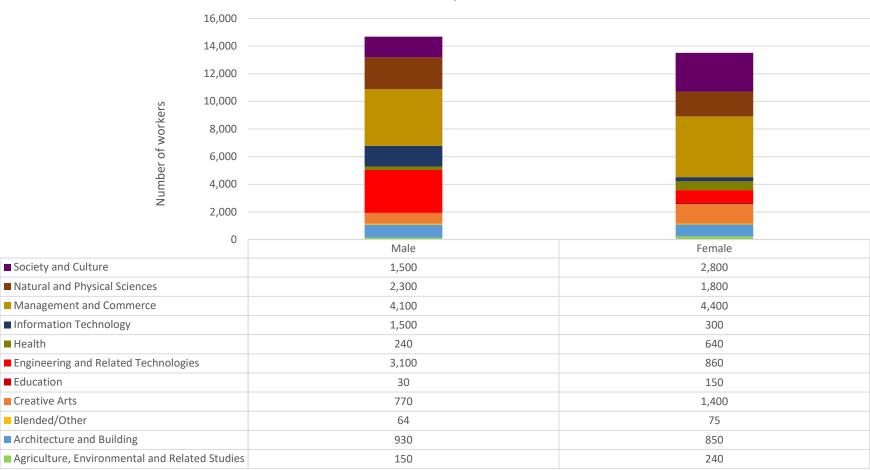
#### Support Services NZ Qualification Levels: Level 4-6 Field of study for 15 to 29 year olds as at 2019

Field of Study for 15-29 year olds working in Primary industries support services with a level 4-6 qualification in 2019



# Support Services NZ Qualification Levels: Level 7 and above Field of study for 15 to 29 year olds as at 2019

Field of Study for 15-29 year olds working in Primary industries support services with a level 7 and above qualification in 2019



#### Demographic data

This section provides some additional demographic data for the primary industries, including ethnicity, age profile and employment status (employee or employer/self employed).

The first graph compares the ethnicity of each sector with the general population. The following graphs provide further analysis for the general population and for each sector separated out by age categories. Because the number of people in each age cohort is relatively small, care is needed in assessing the graphs as an ethnic group may be present in the age cohort but at a level beneath the Statistics NZ minimum threshold for confidentiality requirements (six or more for a category), and therefore not be included in the reporting.

While it appears that there are variations, especially in the age profile of the different sectors, care is needed in interpreting the graphs, as the scale varies between each graph, given the relative sizes of the individual sectors.

One interesting inference is that for those involved in the production side of the primary industries, particularly in the case of Dairy, Arable and Seafood, there appear to be significantly higher proportions of people who are self-employed/employers compared to the processing/commercialisation side of the industry, and compared to the general population.

#### Ethnicity by sector (proportion)



### Ethnicity by age band: NZ Population Census

#### Ethnicity by Age Band 2018 NZ Population Census



MELAA = Middle Eastern, Latin American and African

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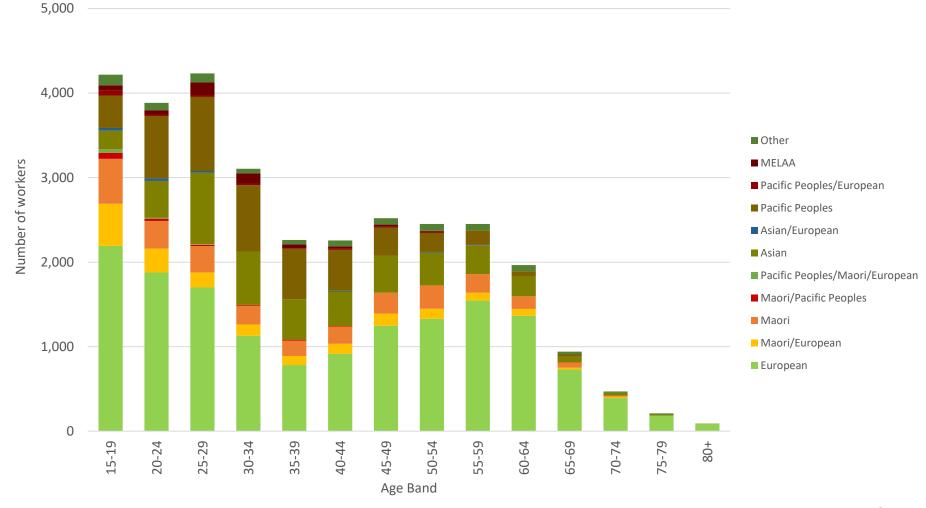
### Ethnicity by age band: All Primary Industries

Number and ethnicity of workers in the primary industries by age band (2019)



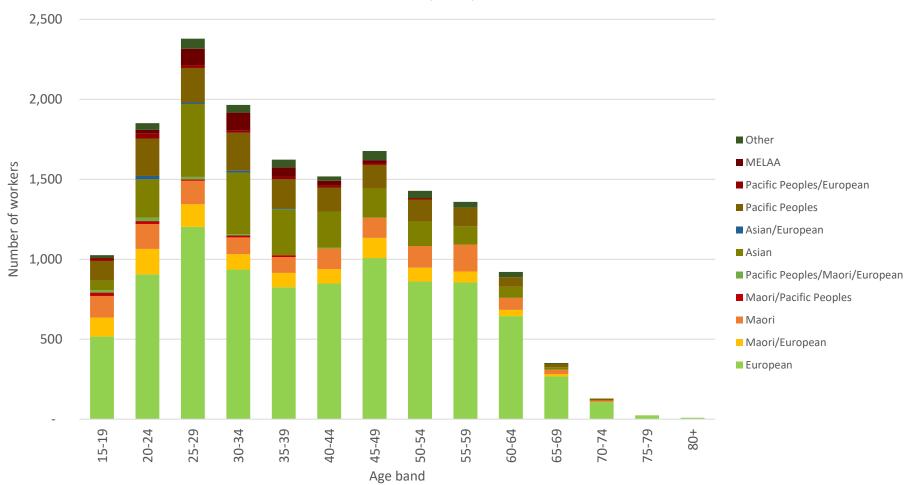
### Ethnicity by age band: Horticulture Production

Number and ethnicity of workers in the horticulture production by age band (2019)



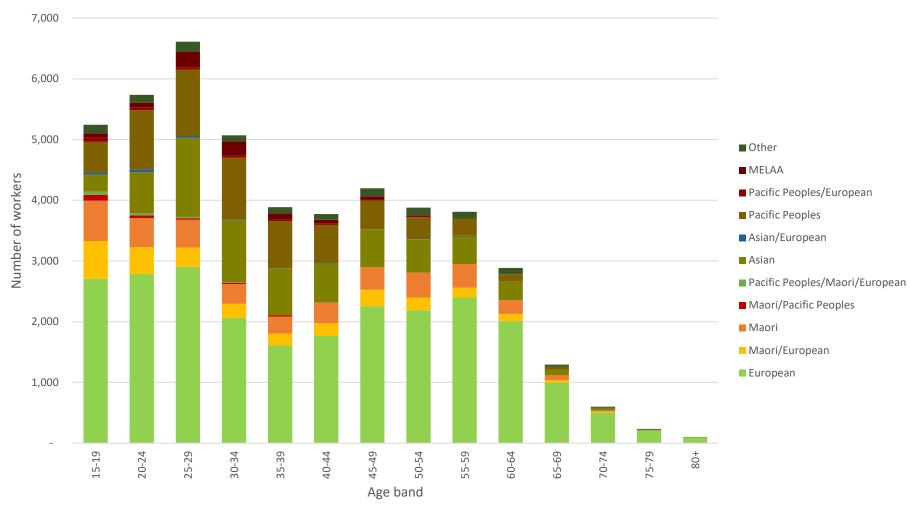
### Ethnicity by age band: Horticulture Processing/Commercialisation

Number and ethnicity of workers in the horticulture processing/commercialisation by age band (2019)



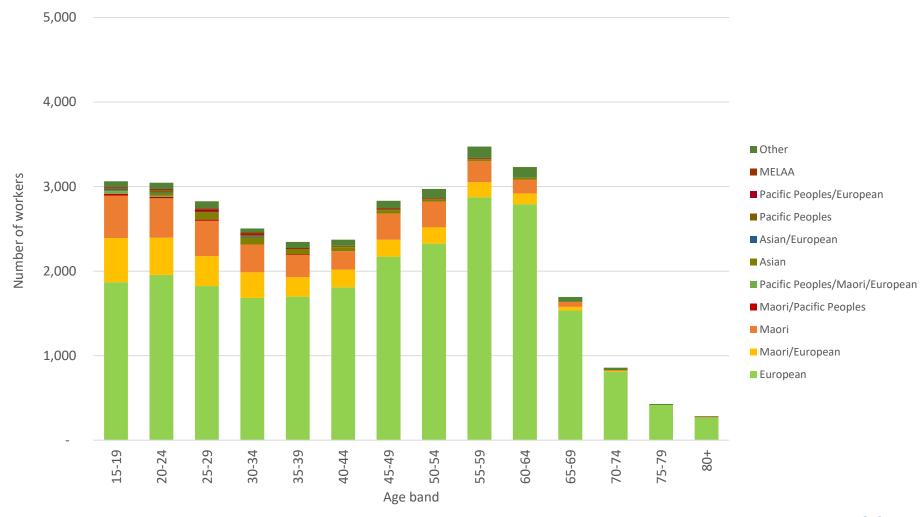
### Ethnicity by age band: Horticulture

Number and ethnicity of workers in horticulture by age band (2019)



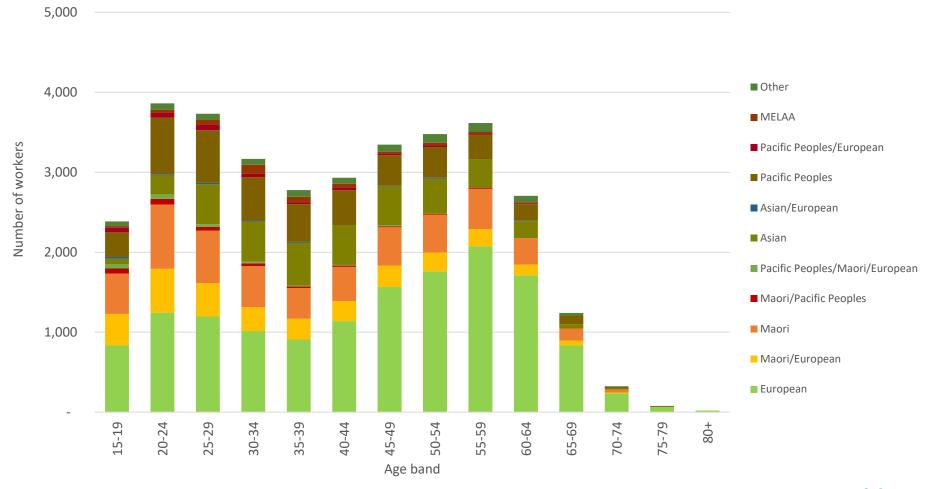
#### Ethnicity by age band: Red Meat and Wool Production

Number and ethnicity of workers in red meat and wool production by age band (2019)



### Ethnicity by age band: Red Meat and Wool Processing/Commercialisation

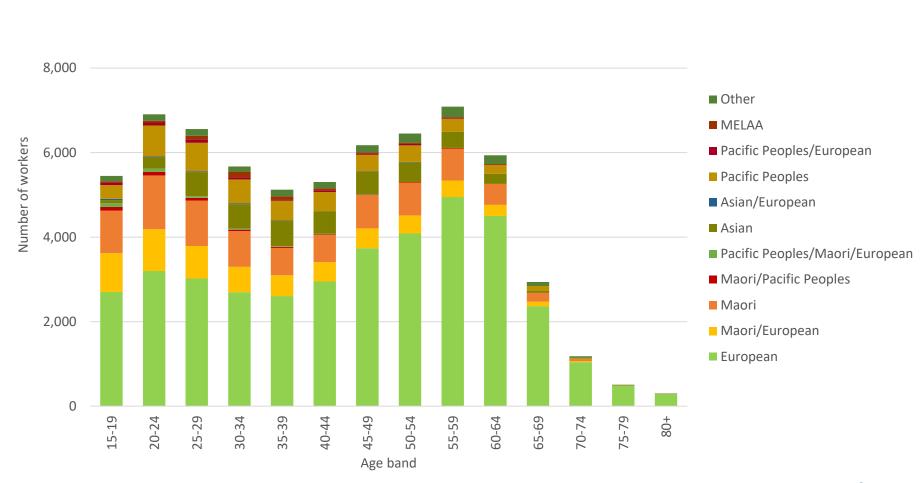
Number and ethnicity of workers in red meat and wool processing/commercialisation by age band (2019)



### Ethnicity by age band: Red Meat and Wool

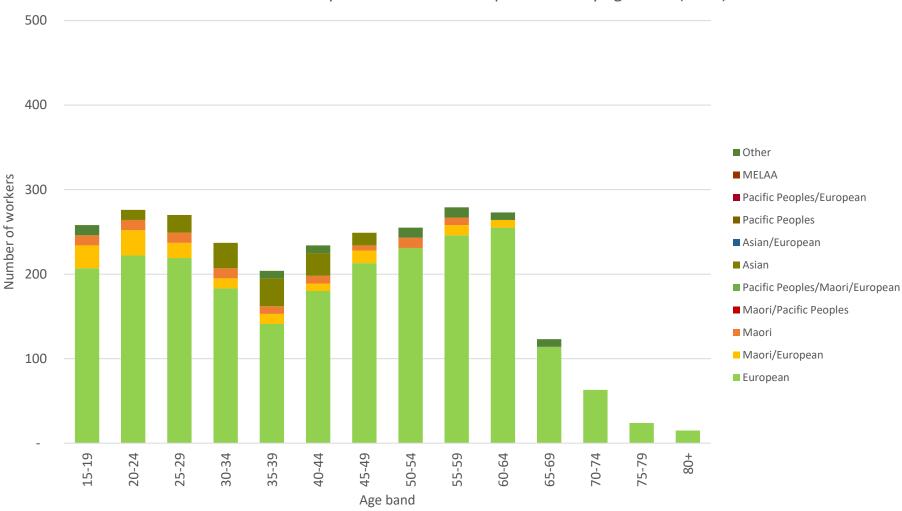
10,000

Number and ethnicity of workers in red meat and wool by age band (2019)



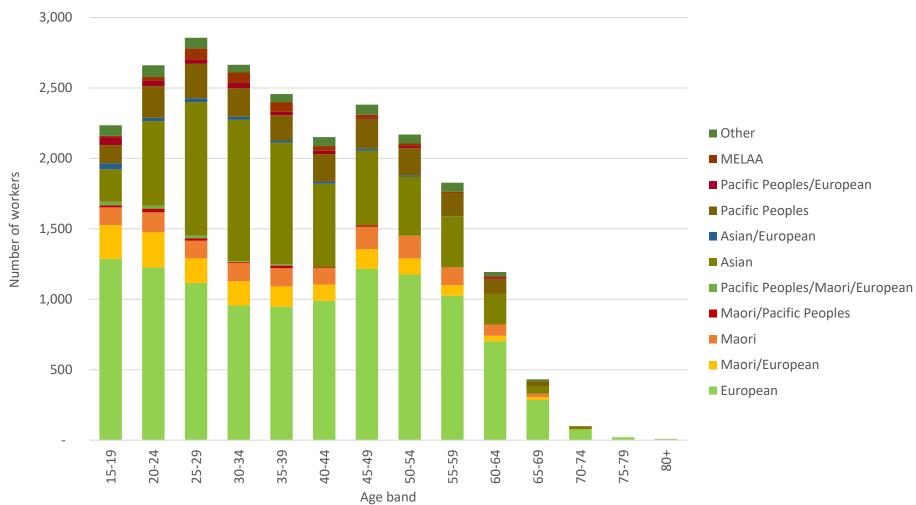
### Ethnicity by age band: Arable Production

Number and ethnicity of workers in arable production by age band (2019)



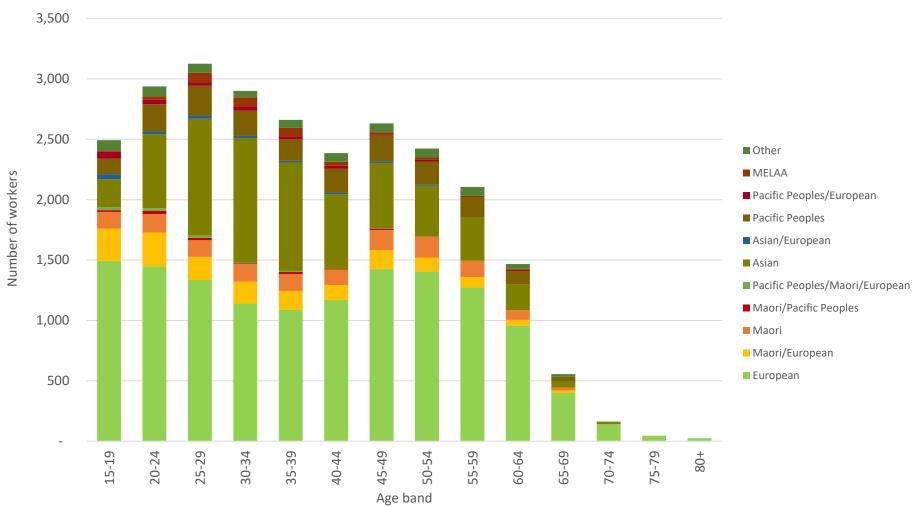
### Ethnicity by age band: Arable Processing/Commercialisation

Number and ethnicity of workers in arable processing/commercialisation by age band (2019)



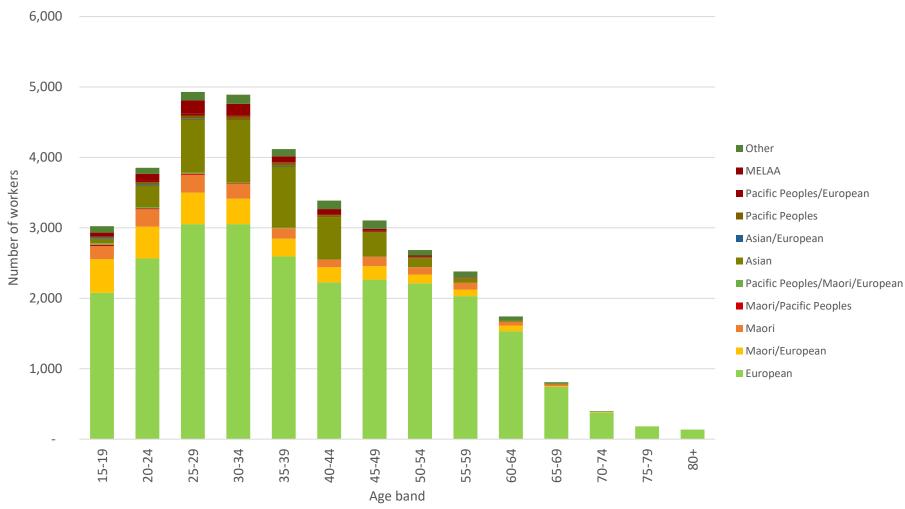
### Ethnicity by age band: Arable





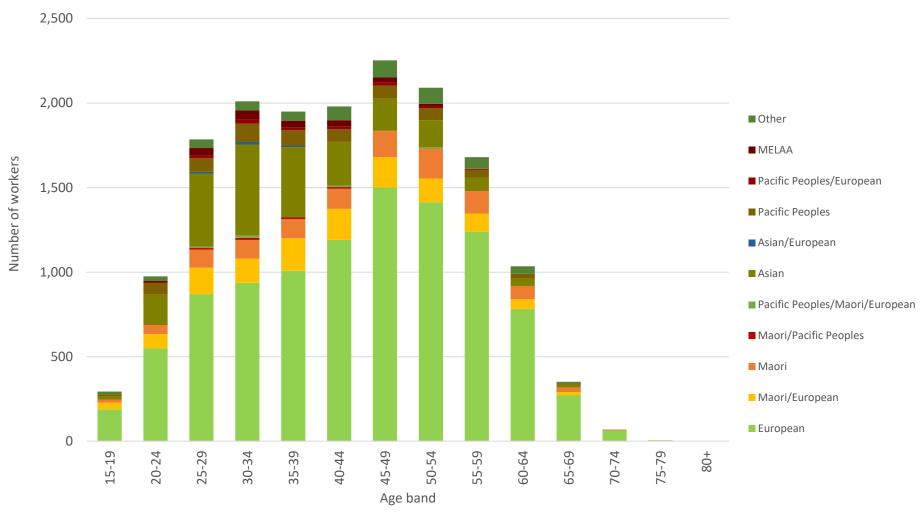
### Ethnicity by age band: Dairy Production



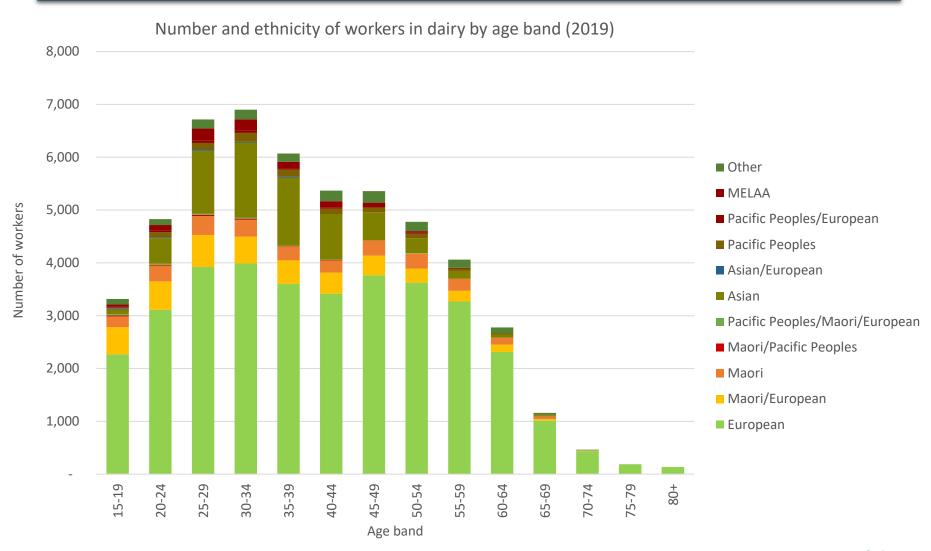


### Ethnicity by age band: Dairy Processing/Commercialisation

Number and ethnicity of workers in dairy processing/commercialisation by age band (2019)



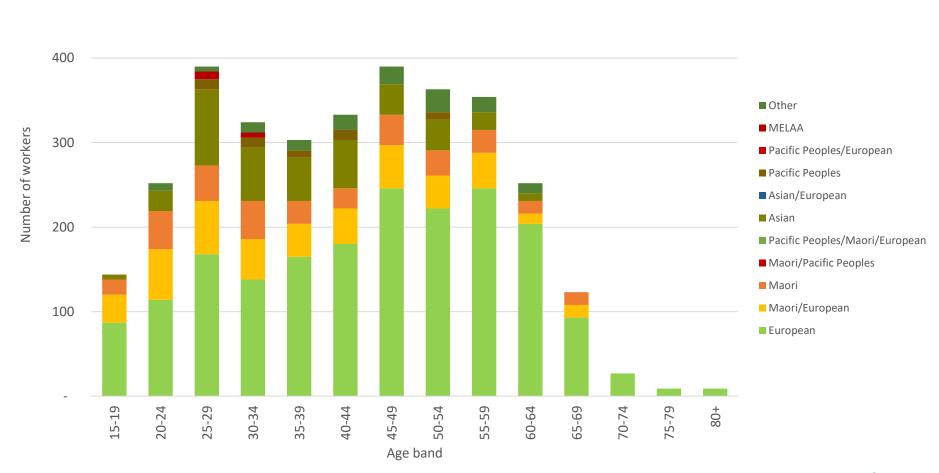
## Ethnicity by age band: Dairy



### Ethnicity by age band: Seafood Production

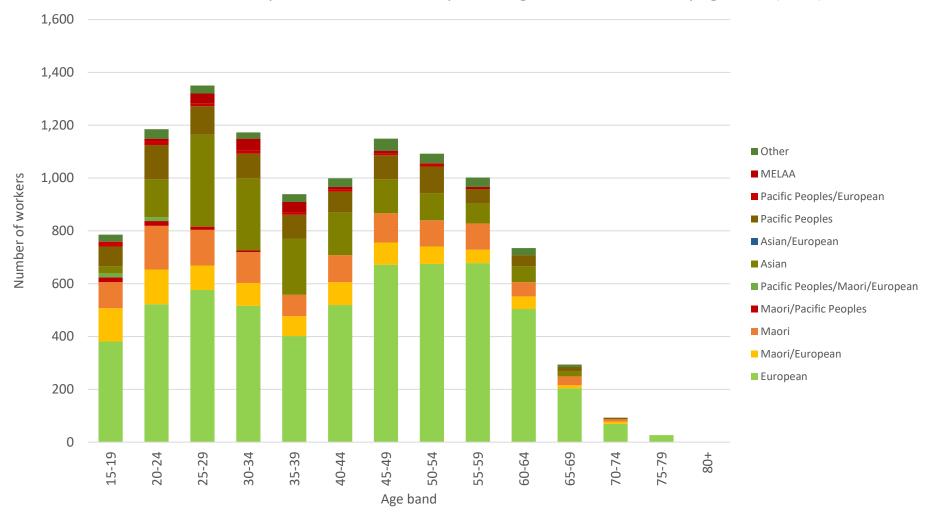
500

Number and ethnicity of workers in seafood production by age band (2019)



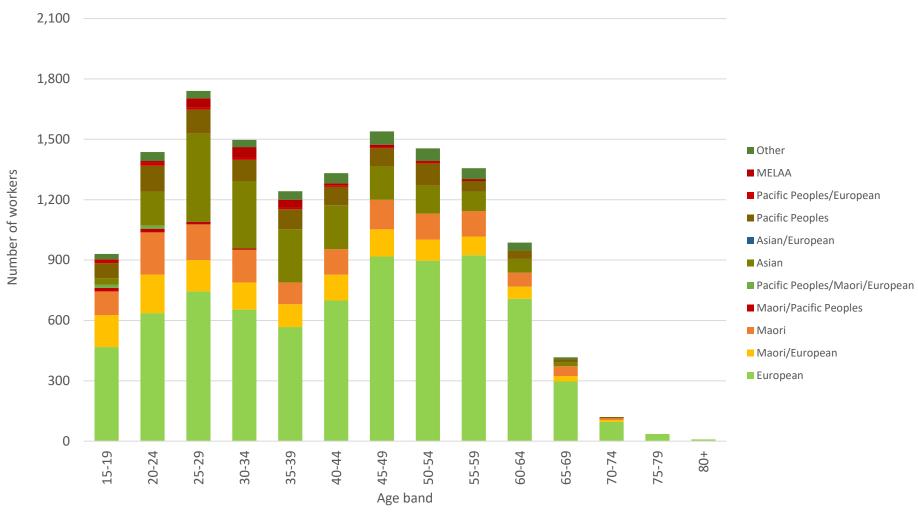
### Ethnicity by age band: Seafood Processing/Commercialisation

Number and ethnicity of workers in seafood processing/commercialisation by age band (2019)



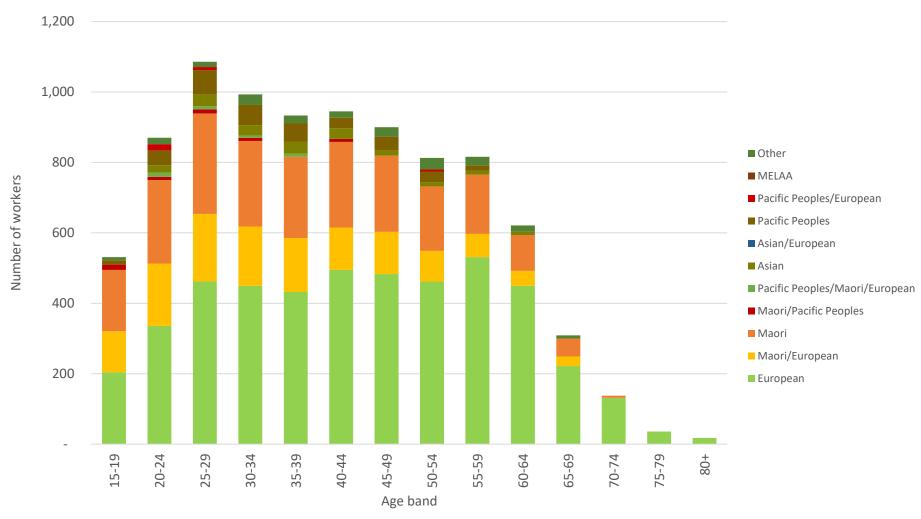
### Ethnicity by age band: Seafood





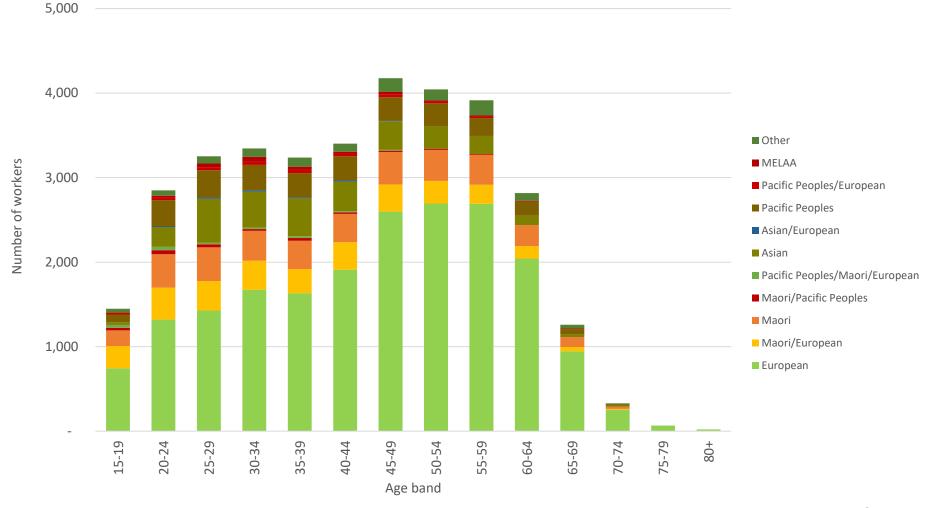
### Ethnicity by age band: Forestry Production

Number and ethnicity of workers in forestry production by age band (2019)



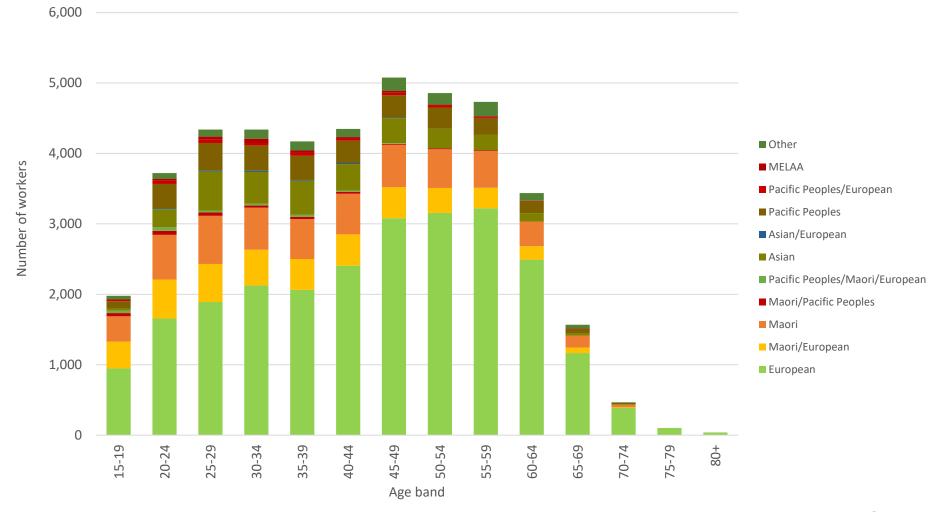
### Ethnicity by age band: Forestry Processing/Commercialisation

Number and ethnicity of workers in forestry processing/commercialisation by age band (2019)



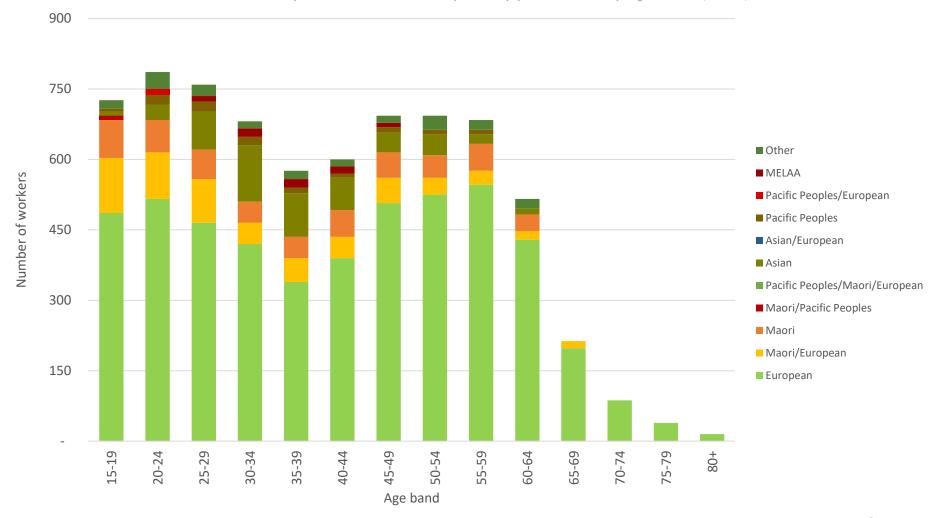
## Ethnicity by age band: Forestry





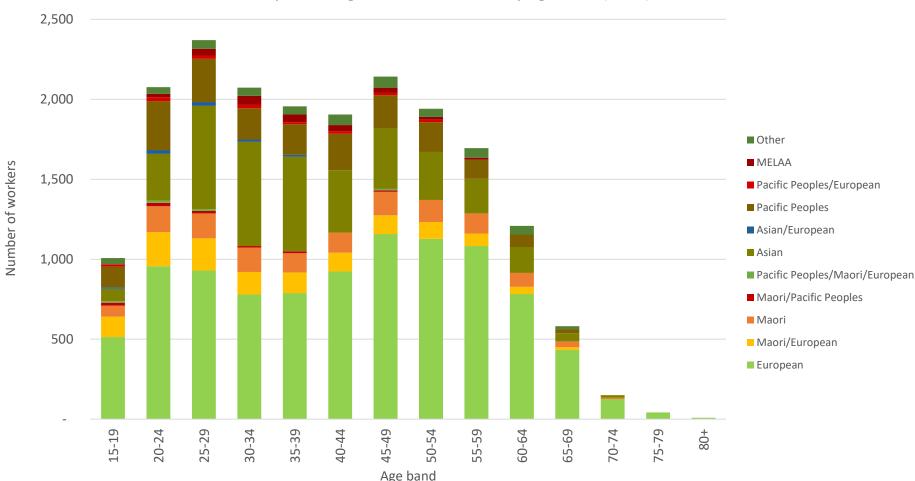
### Ethnicity by age band: Other Primary Production

Number and ethnicity of workers in other primary production by age band (2019)



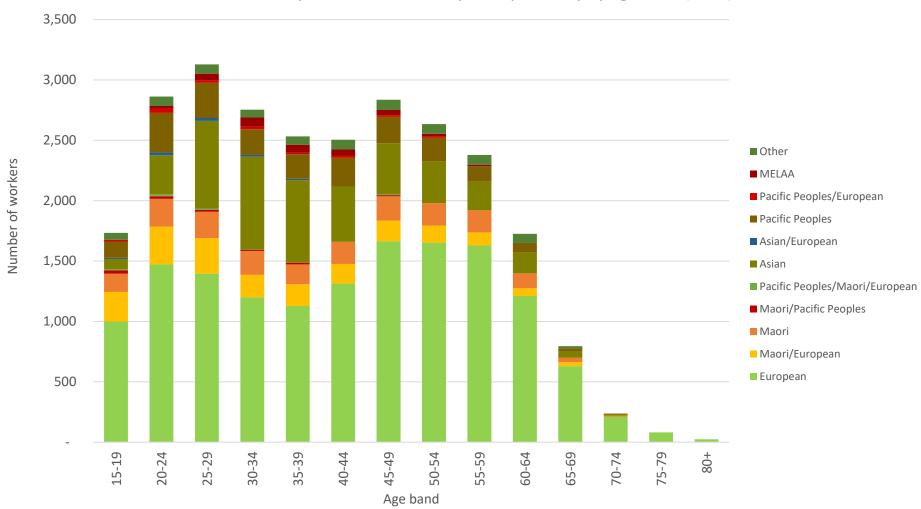
### Ethnicity by age band: Other Primary Processing/Commercialisation

Number and ethnicity of workers in other primary industry processing/commercialisation by age band (2019)

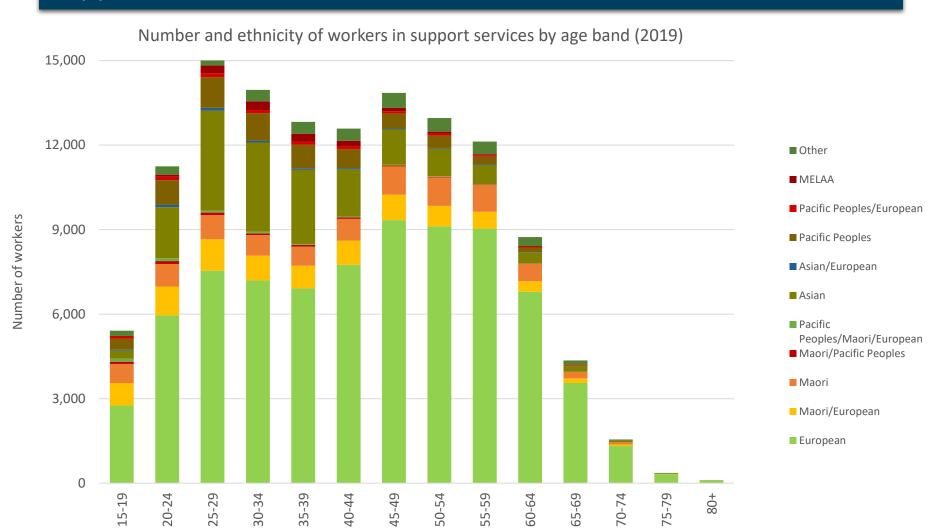


### Ethnicity by age band: Other Primary

Number and ethnicity of workers in other primary industry by age band (2019)



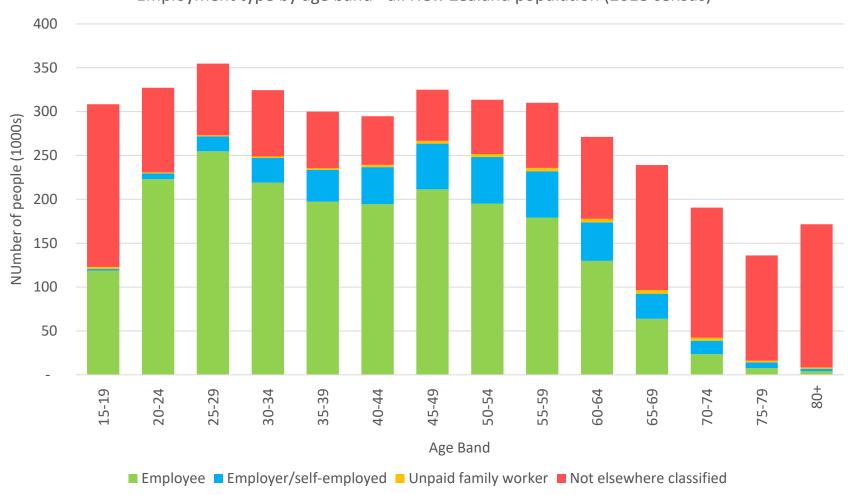
### Ethnicity by age band: Support Services



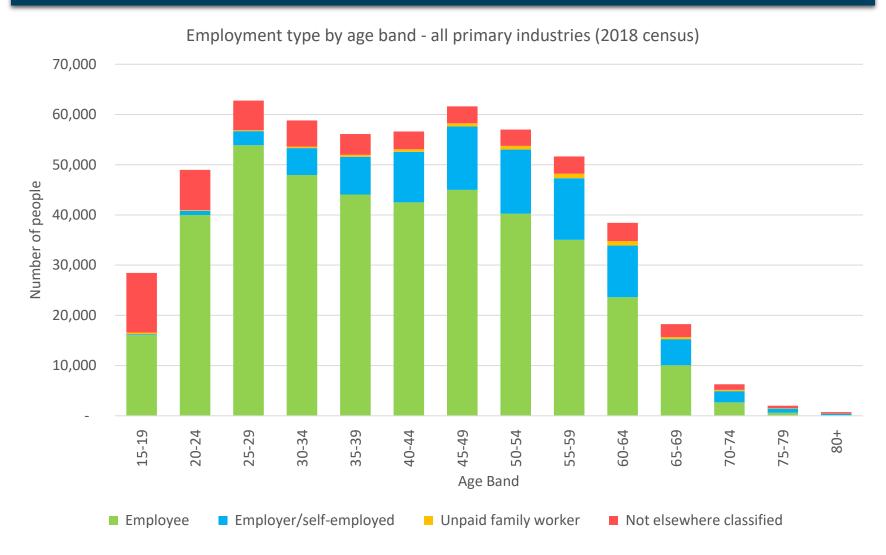
Age band

### Employment type by age band: NZ Population Census

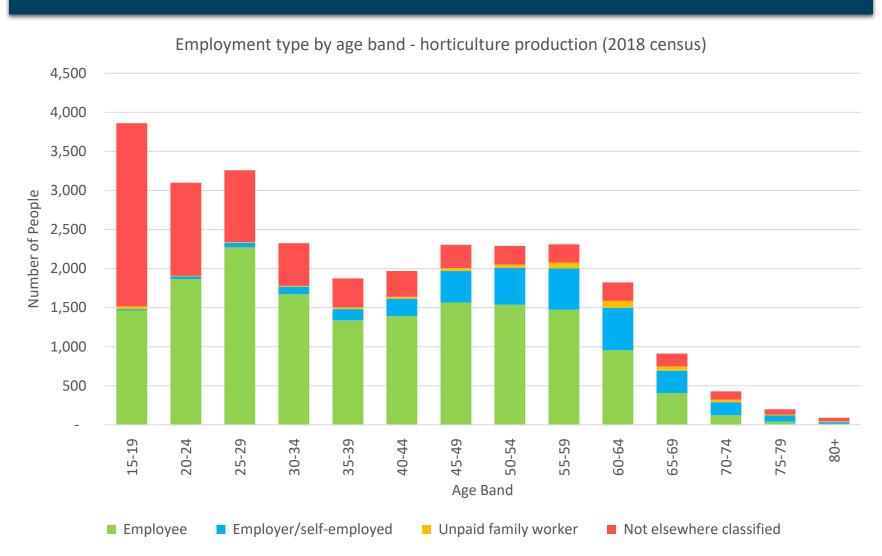




### Employment type by age band: All Primary Industries

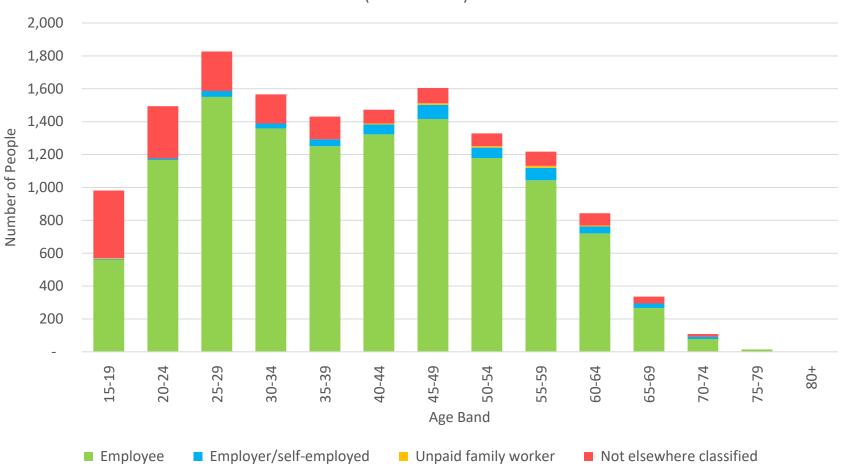


### Employment type by age band: Horticulture Production

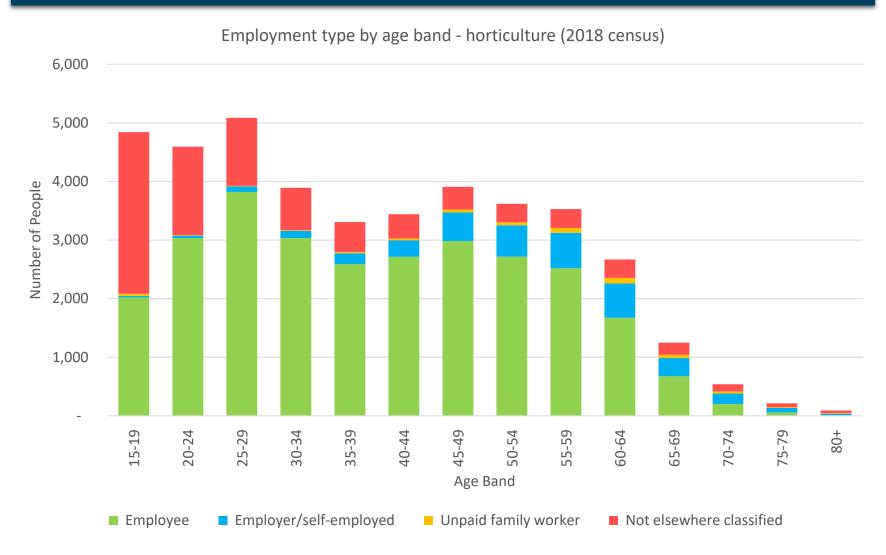


### Employment type by age band: Horticulture Processing/Commercialisation

Employment type by age band - horticulture processing/commercialisation (2018 census)

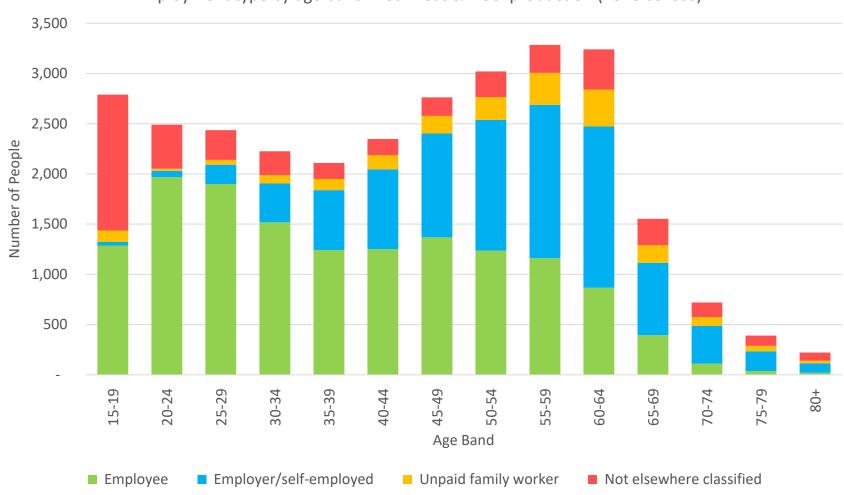


### Employment type by age band: Horticulture



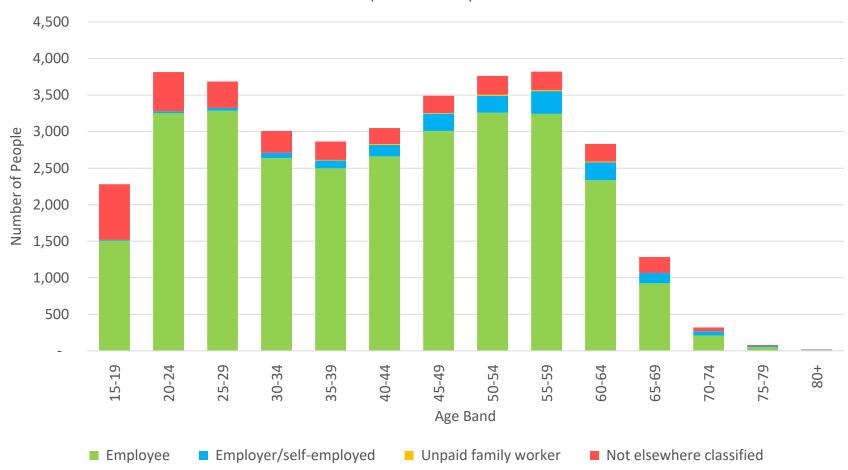
### Employment type by age band: Red Meat & Wool Production



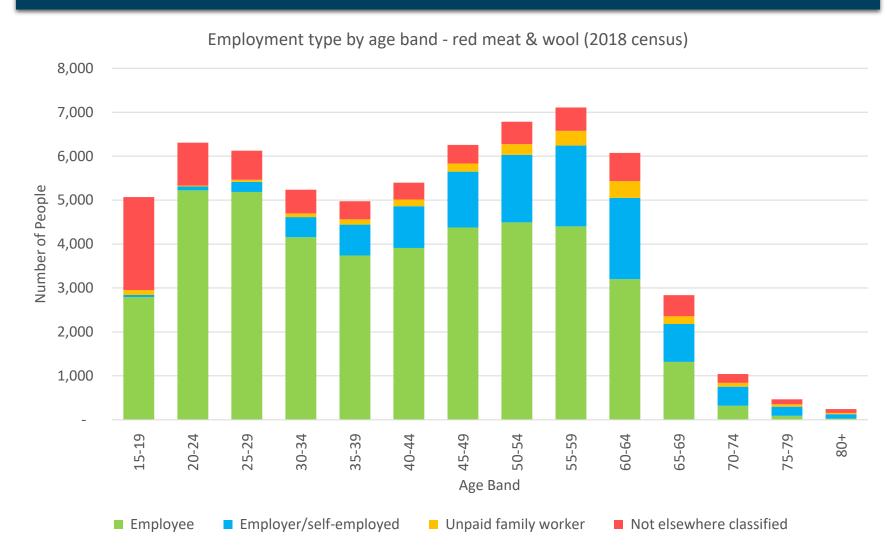


## Employment type by age band: Red Meat & Wool Processing/Commercialisation

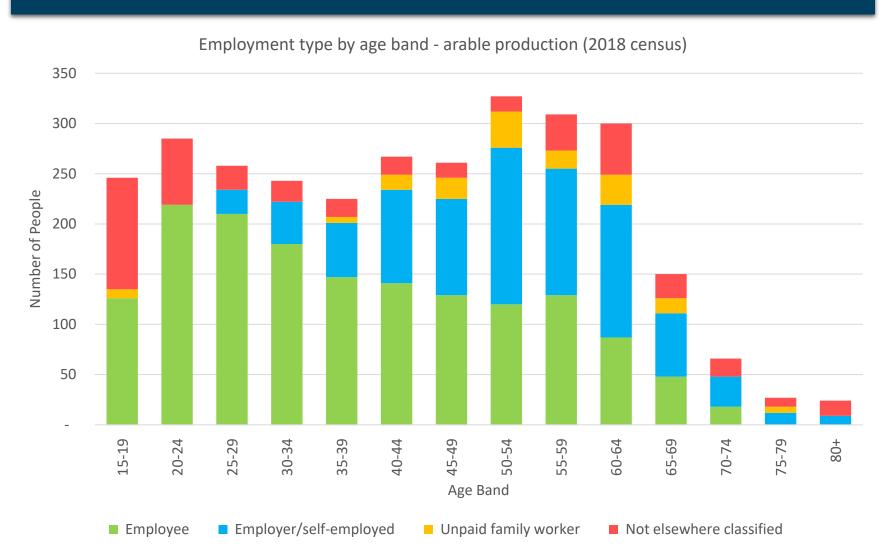
Employment type by age band - red meat & wool processing/commercialisation (2018 census)



### Employment type by age band: Red Meat & Wool

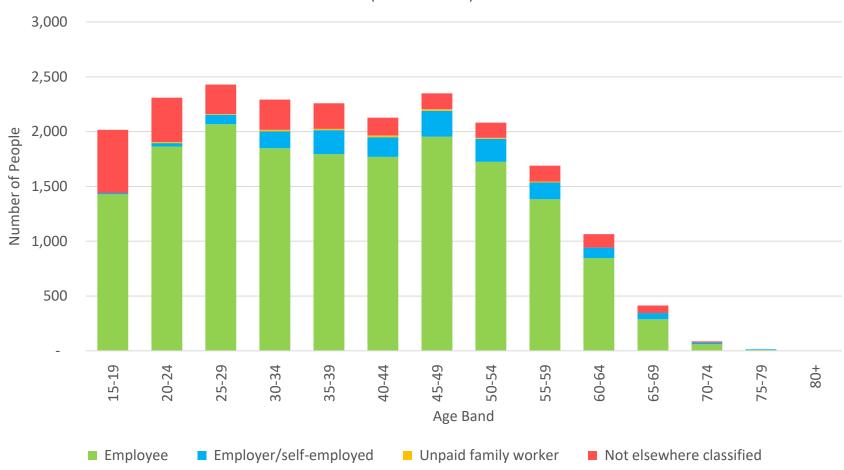


### Employment type by age band: Arable Production

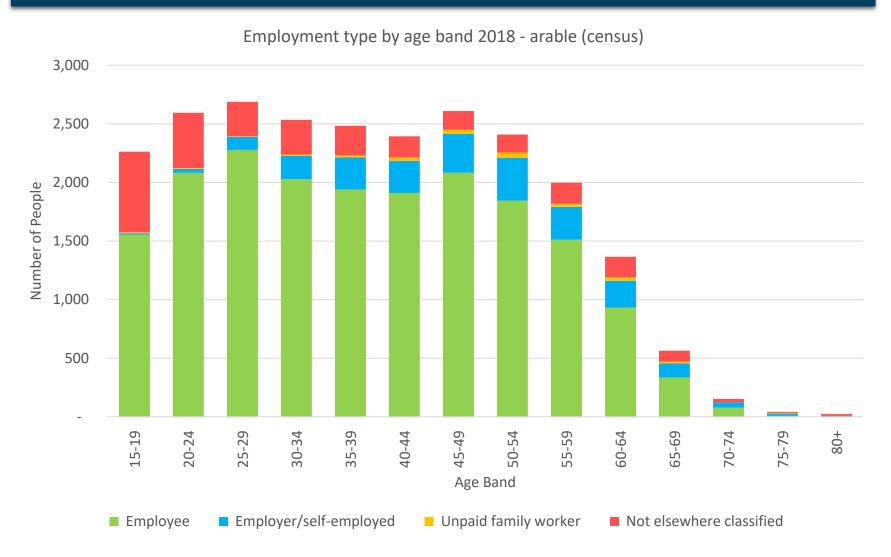


## Employment type by age band: Arable Processing/Commercialisation

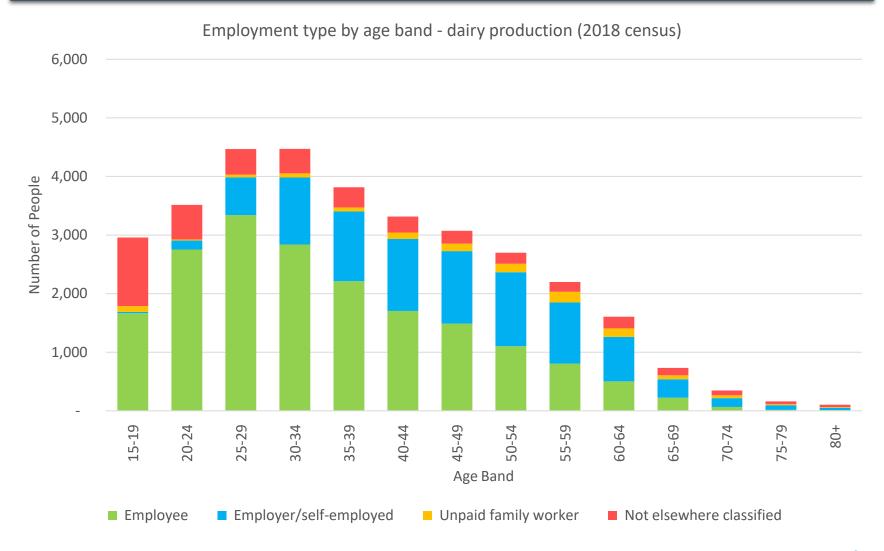
Employment type by age band - arable processing/commercialisation (2018 census)



#### Employment type by age band: Arable

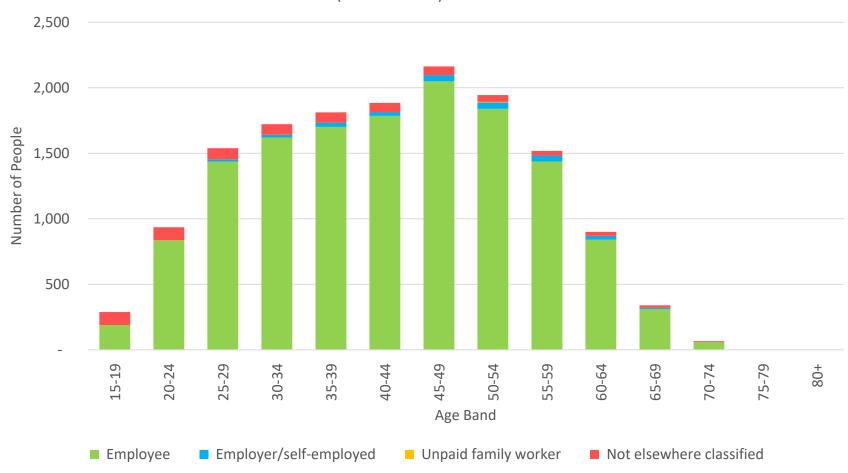


### Employment type by age band: Dairy Production

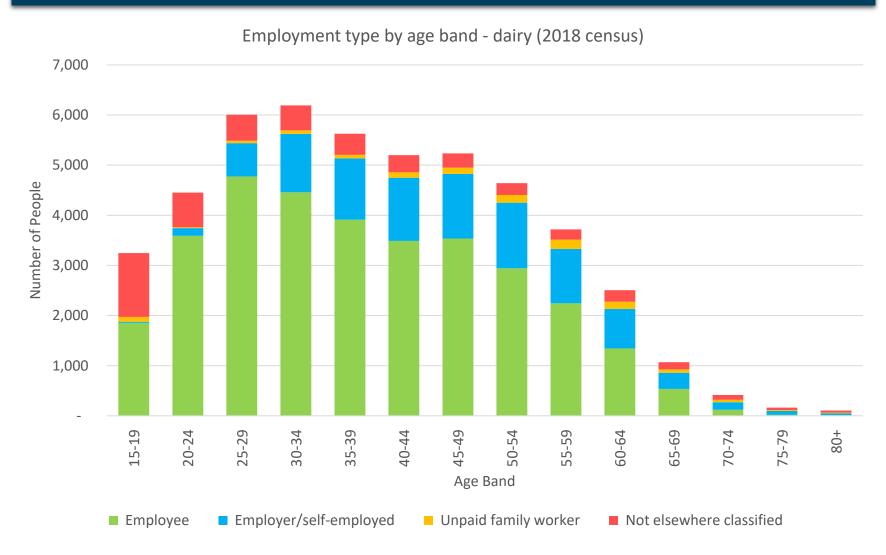


## Employment type by age band: Dairy Processing/Commercialisation

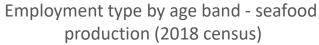
Employment type by age band - dairy processing/commercialisation (2018 census)

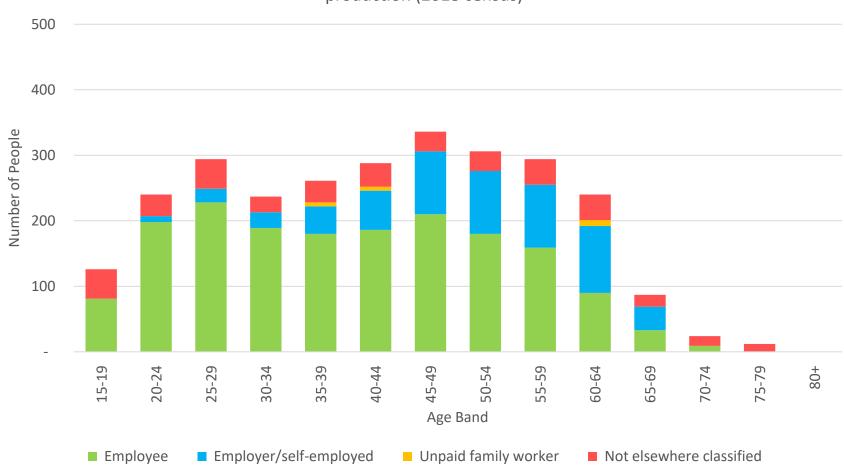


# Employment type by age band: Dairy



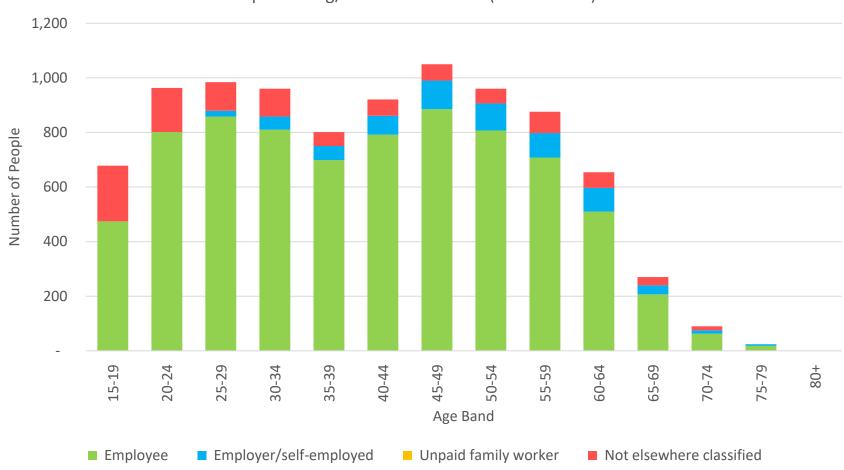
#### Employment type by age band: Seafood Production



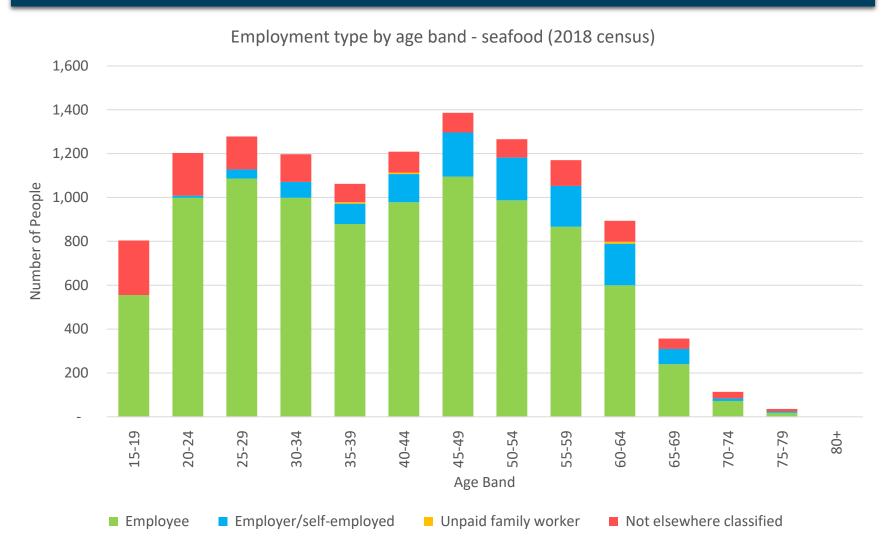


## Employment type by age band: Seafood Processing/Commercialisation

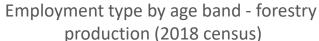
Employment type by age band - seafood processing/commercialisation (2018 census)

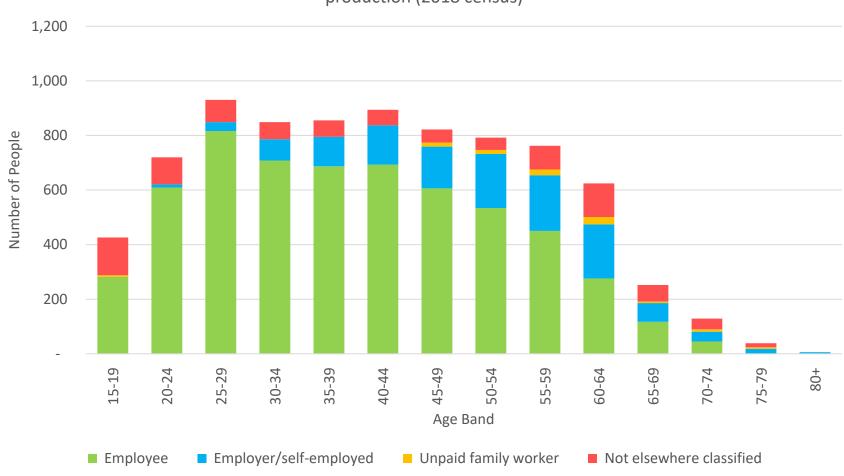


#### Employment type by age band: Seafood



## Employment type by age band: Forestry Production



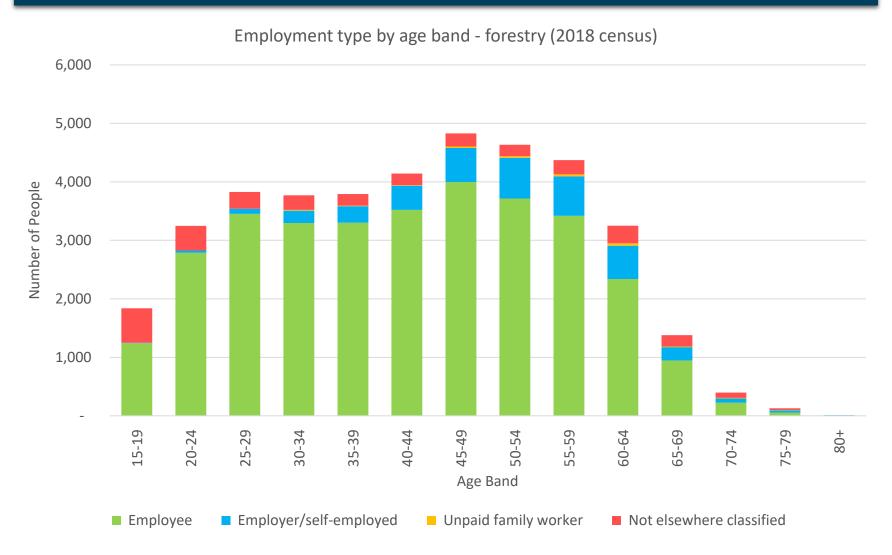


# Employment type by age band: Forestry Processing/Commercialisation



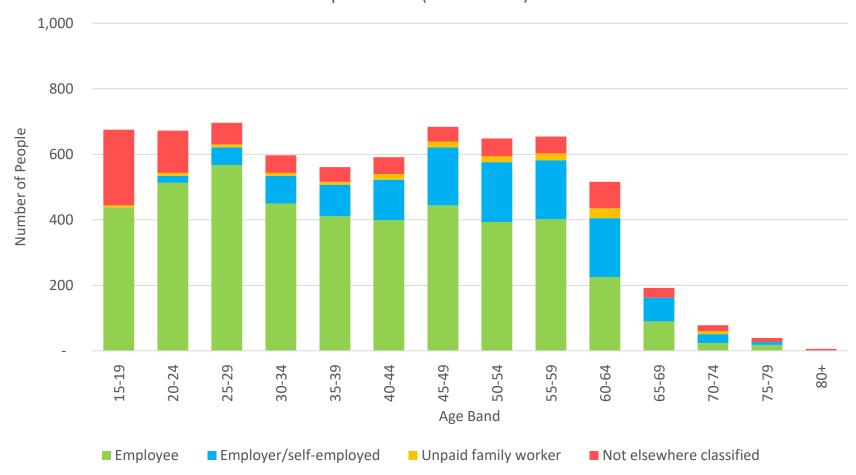


### Employment type by age band: Forestry



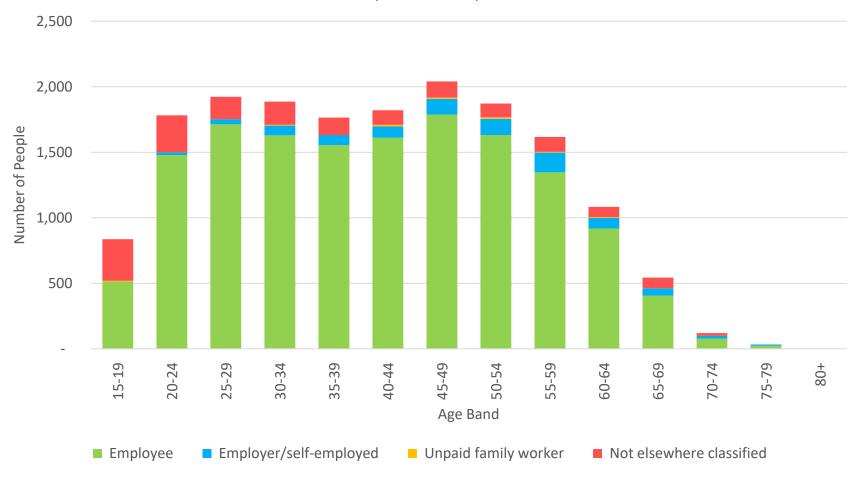
## Employment type by age band: Other Primary Production

Employment type by age band - other primary industry production (2018 census)



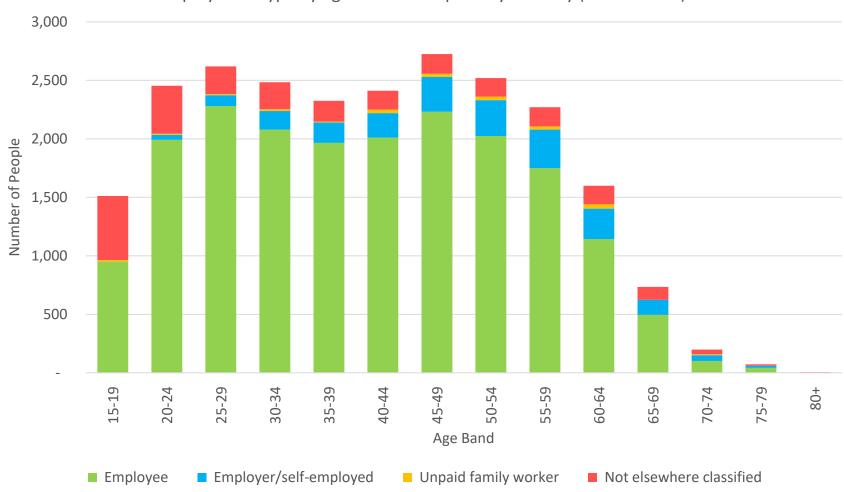
#### Employment type by age band: Other Primary Processing/Commercialisation

Employment type by age band - other primary industry processing/commercialisation (2018 census)

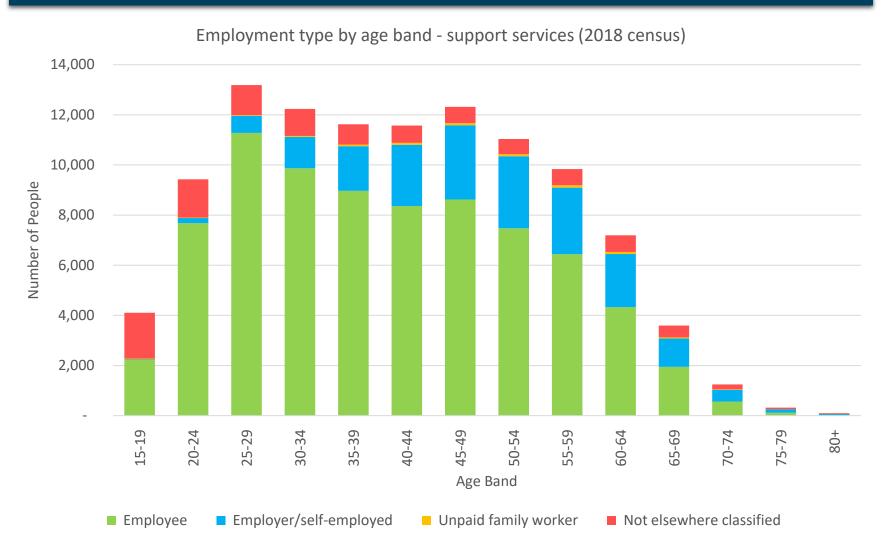


## Employment type by age band: Other Primary

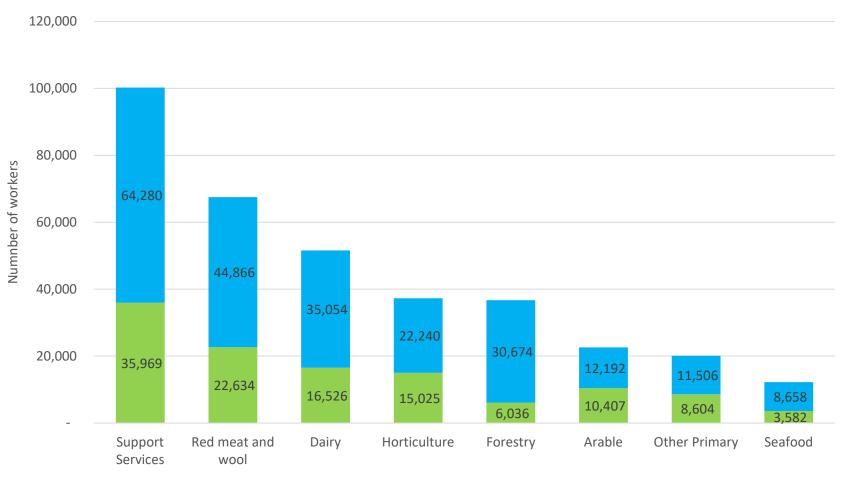




### Employment type by age band: Support Services

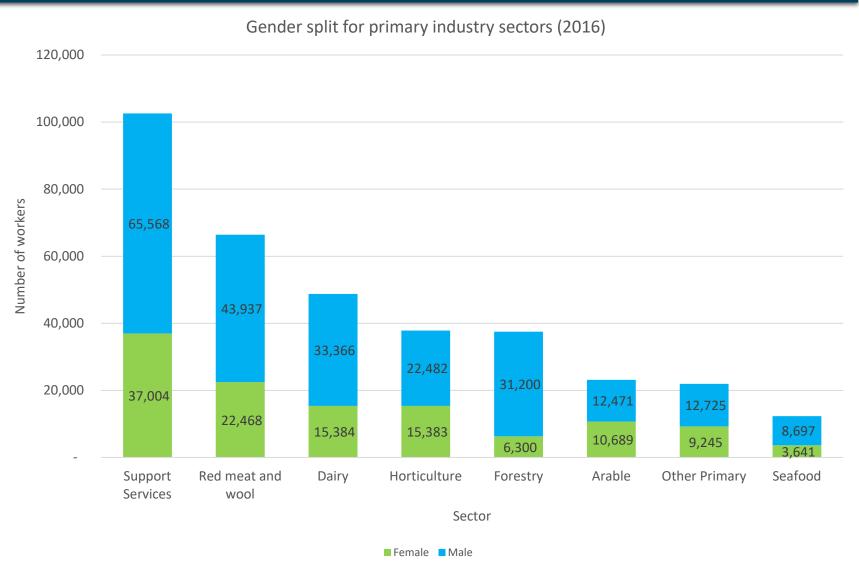


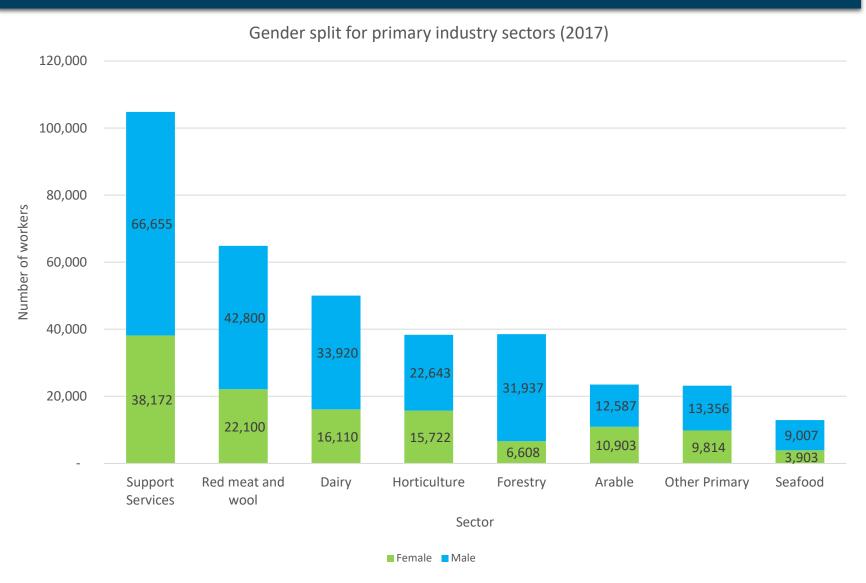


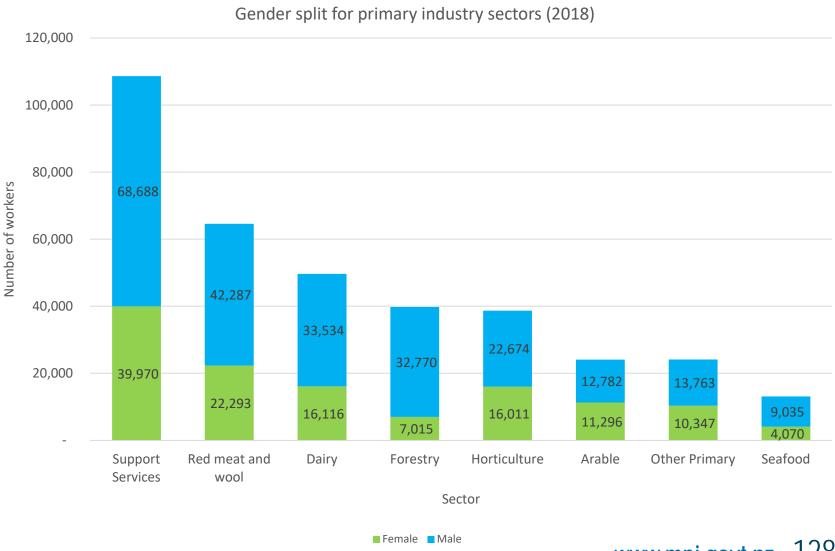


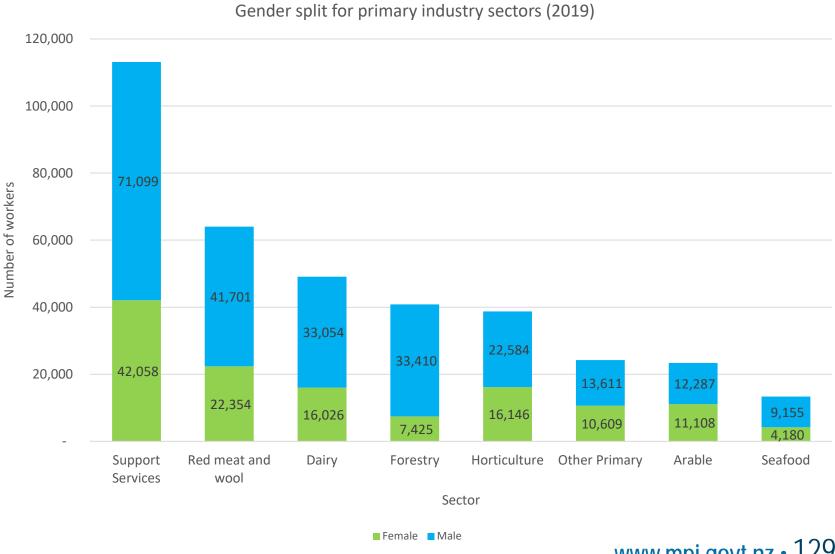
Sector

■ Female ■ Male









#### Age profile by sector 2019

Owners

		Whole Industry						Production						Processing/Commercialisation					
Sector	Employment Type	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
		Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median
Horticulture	Employee	34.5	30	34.6	30	34.6	30	33.1	28	33.1	29	33.1	29	37.1	34	37.5	34	37.3	34
	Self Employed/Bus Owners	55.7	56	57.9	59	57.0	58	56.3	57	58.3	59	57.4	58	50.4	49	53.6	54	52.4	52
Wool	Employee	38.1	37	37.9	35	38.0	36	33.5	30	35.1	31	34.6	31	40.6	41	40.0	39	40.3	40
	Self Employed/Bus Owners	54.3	55	55.6	57	55.1	56	54.4	56	55.7	57	55.3	57	53.6	55	54.4	56	54.1	55
Arable	Employee	35.6	33	38.0	36	36.8	35	32.9	28	34.0	29	33.6	29	35.8	34	38.5	37	37.1	35
	Self Employed/Bus Owners	46.9	46	49.8	50	48.6	49	53.6	55	54.8	55	54.2	55	43.4	43	46.6	46	45.2	44
Dairy	Employee	35.0	33	37.0	35	36.3	34	32.1	29	32.9	31	32.7	30	39.2	39	43.7	44	42.2	43
	Self Employed/Bus Owners	47.4	47	48.4	48	48.0	48	47.4	47	48.4	48	48.0	48	48.8	49	51.3	53	49.5	51
Seafood	Employee	38.0	36	38.8	37	38.5	37	37.2	35	38.6	37	38.2	37	38.2	36	38.8	37	38.6	37
	Self Employed/Bus Owners	52.2	53	51.6	53	51.8	53	52.9	54	51.7	53	51.9	53	50.9	51	51.7	53	51.5	52
Forestry	Employee	41.5	42	40.9	41	41.0	41	39.1	40	37.5	36	37.7	36	41.8	43	41.8	42	41.8	42
	Self Employed/Bus Owners	52.9	54	53.3	55	53.2	54	54.3	56	53.8	56	54.0	56	51.9	53	53.0	54	52.7	53.5
Primary	Employee	38.1	37	39.2	38	38.7	37	36.0	34	36.5	33	36.3	33	38.7	38	40.2	39	39.5	39
	Self Employed/Bus Owners	50.9	52	51.8	53	51.4	52	51.1	52	51.2	52	51.2	52	50.4	51	52.9	54	51.9	53
Support	Employee	38.4	37	39.6	38	39.2	37									·			
	Self Employed/Bus	40.2	40	51.5	52	50.7	51												