



# Hot Off The Press

LATEST STATISTICS FROM STATISTICS NEW ZEALAND

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## Agricultural Production Statistics (Final)

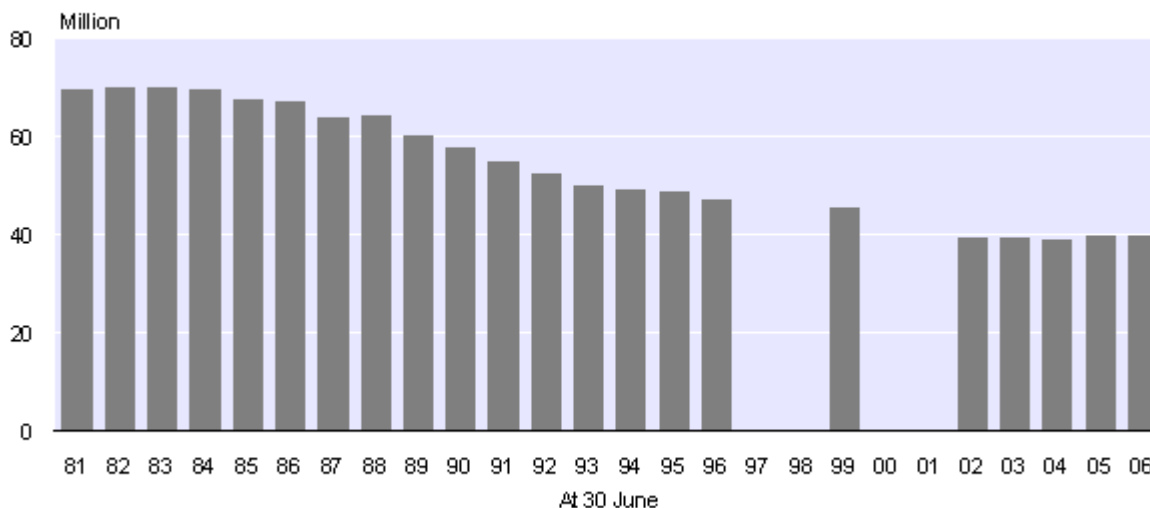
### June 2006

### Highlights

At 30 June 2006:

- **Sheep numbers increased to 40.1 million**, up 219,000 on 2005.
- **Sheep numbers in the North Island increased to 19.5 million**, up 2.7 percent on 2005, while South Island numbers fell 1.4 percent to 20.6 million.
- **South Island dairy cattle numbers reached 1.5 million**, 28 percent of the total.
- **Dairy cows and heifers in milk or calf were 4.1 million**, up 18,000 on 2005.
- **Canterbury, Otago and Southland regions had 63 percent of all deer.**

Total Sheep Numbers  
1981–2006



**Note:** No Agricultural Production Survey was conducted for 1997, 1998 or 2001. In 2000, the survey related only to horticulture.

Dallas Welch  
Acting Government Statistician

2 April 2007  
Cat 71.903 Set 06/07 – 150

There is a companion Media Release published – [Agricultural Production Statistics \(Final\): June 2006](#)

## Commentary

This release contains final data from the 2006 Agricultural Production Survey for sheep, dairy, beef and deer. Further final results, including arable farming, forestry and fertiliser, will be available in May 2007.

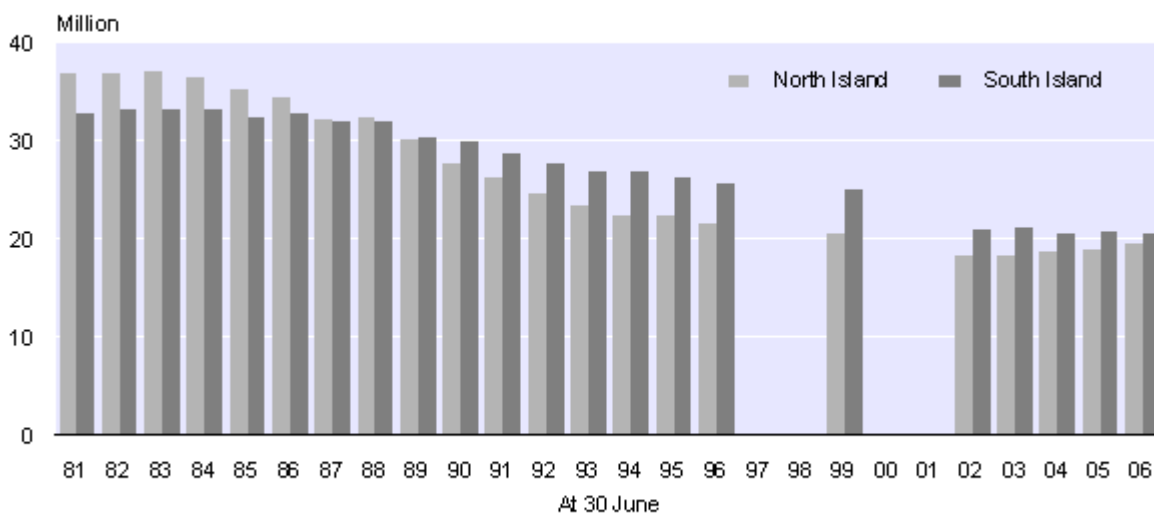
## Sheep

Total sheep numbers were estimated at 40.1 million at 30 June 2006, up 219,000 on the 2005 figure. This follows an increase of 609,000 in 2005. The 2006 increase occurred in the North Island, in particular the Waikato and Hawke's Bay regions. In the South Island there was a small decrease.

From a peak in 1982 (70.3 million), sheep numbers showed a downward trend until stabilising around 2002.

Over the past 25 years, the national lambing percentage has increased from 100 percent in 1981 to 128 percent in 2006. The percentage was calculated by dividing the total number of lambs marked or tailed by the number of ewes put to ram, as recorded in the previous year's survey.

**Sheep Numbers in North Island and South Island**  
*1981–2006*



**Note:** No Agricultural Production Survey was conducted for 1997, 1998 or 2001. In 2000, the survey related only to horticulture.

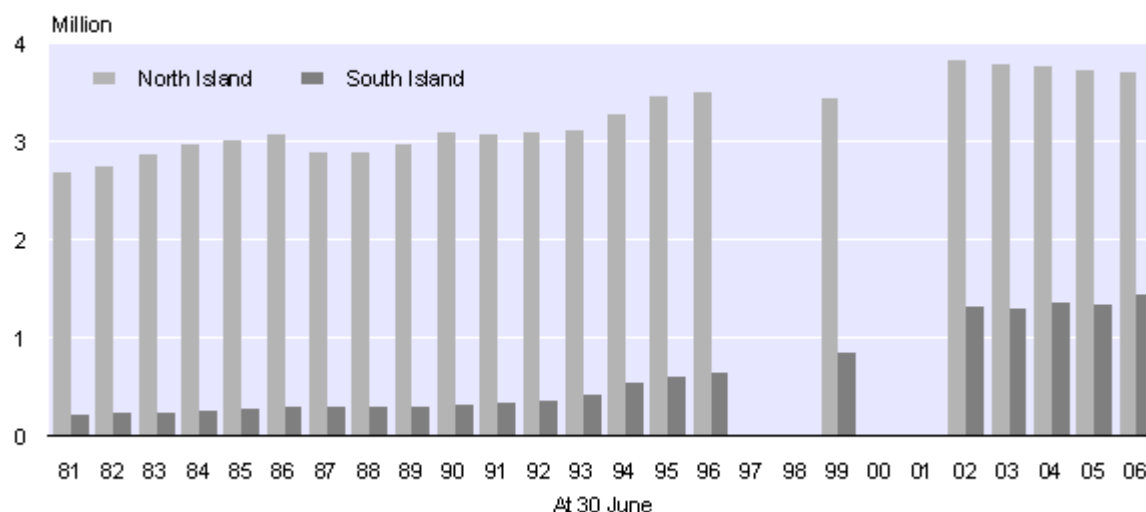
## Dairy

The number of dairy cattle at 30 June 2006 was estimated at 5.2 million, up 1.6 percent from 2005. Dairy cows and heifers not in milk or in calf (up from 212,000 to 235,000), and rising 1-year-old heifers (up from 705,000 to 737,000), were the main contributors to the increase. The number of dairy cows and heifers in milk or in calf increased to 4.1 million in 2006, up 18,000 from 2005.

Waikato remains the main dairying region, with 1.7 million dairy cattle, but Canterbury had the greatest change in number, increasing from 605,000 in 2005 to 656,000 in 2006.

During the past 25 years, dairy cattle numbers have risen from 2.9 million in 1981 to 5.2 million in 2006. Over this period South Island numbers have increased from 225,000 (8 percent of the national dairy herd) to 1.5 million, or 28 percent of the national dairy herd.

**Dairy Cattle Numbers in North Island and South Island**  
1981–2006



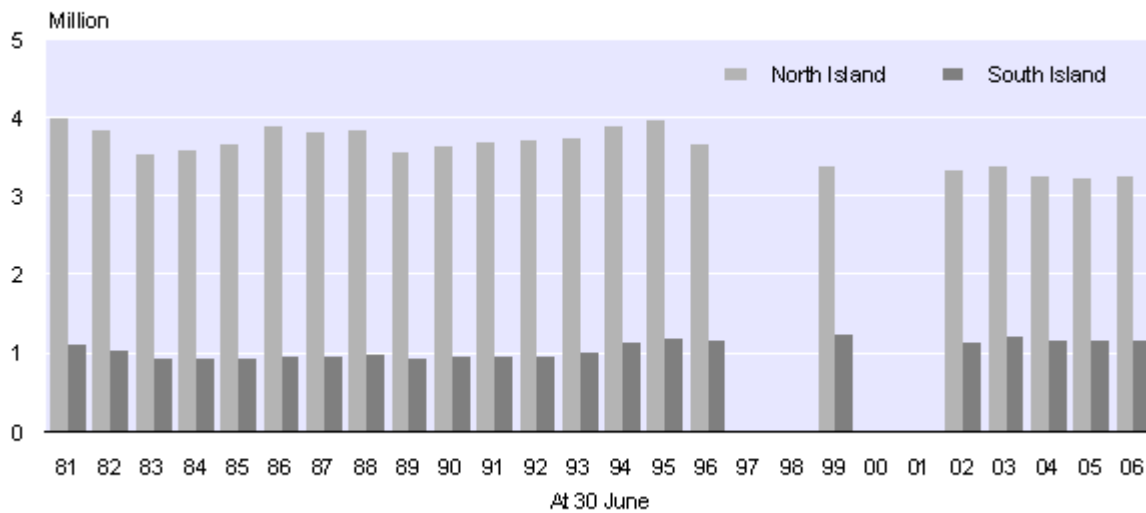
**Note:** No Agricultural Production Survey was conducted for 1997, 1998 or 2001. In 2000, the survey related only to horticulture.

# Beef

At 30 June 2006, the number of beef cattle (4.4 million) was the same as the previous year. Almost three-quarters of all beef cattle are in the North Island. The major regions are Manawatu-Wanganui, with 702,000 head, and Waikato with 661,000.

Of the main livestock sectors, beef numbers have changed the least over the past 25 years. There has been relatively little change in the South Island, which had an estimated 1.2 million in 2006. However, the number has declined in the North Island, to an estimated 3.3 million beef cattle in 2006.

**Beef Cattle Numbers in North Island and South Island**  
1981–2006



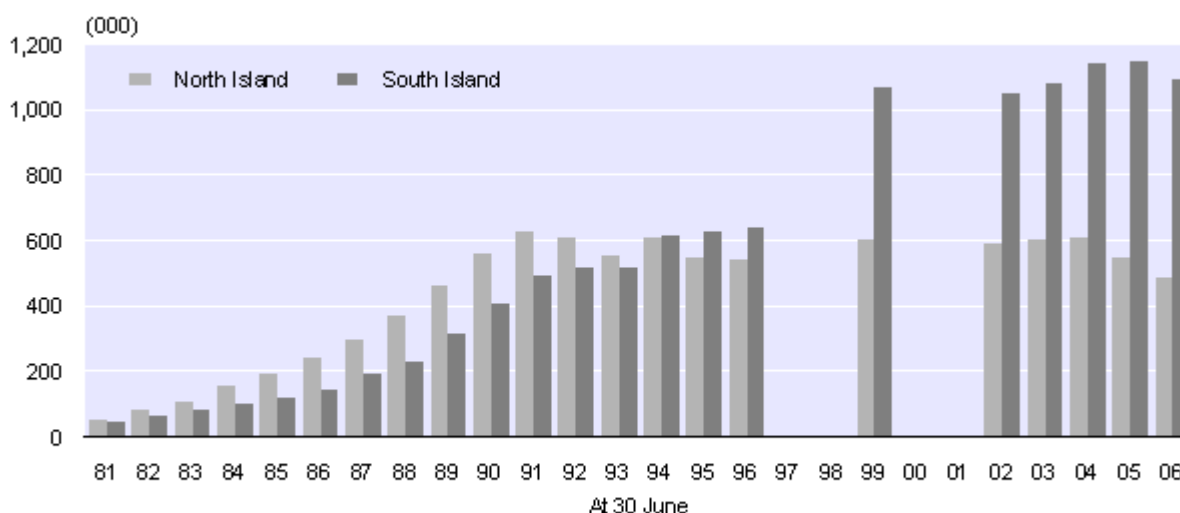
**Note:** No Agricultural Production Survey was conducted for 1997, 1998 or 2001. In 2000, the survey related only to horticulture.

## Deer

The total deer number was estimated at 1.6 million in 2006. The deer farming industry has developed in the past 25 years, from just 109,000 deer in 1981.

Deer numbers in the South Island overtook those of the North Island in 1994. By 2006, the South Island had 69 percent of the national deer herd. The main deer farming regions (Canterbury, Otago and Southland) had 63 percent of all deer in 2006.

**Deer Numbers in North Island and South Island**  
1981–2006



**Note:** No Agricultural Production Survey was conducted for 1997, 1998 or 2001. In 2000, the survey related only to horticulture. Statistics New Zealand estimates an undercount of about 70,000 deer at 30 June 2002 and 50,000 at 30 June 2003.

## Changes between provisional and final results

Provisional results of the 2006 Agricultural Survey were released on 12 December 2006. Changes between the provisional and final results for estimates at the national level are:

	<b>Provisional</b>	<b>Final</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Ewe hoggets put to ram	3,036,900	3,032,400	0
Breeding ewes 2-tooth and over put to ram	26,856,300	26,905,000	0
Total sheep	40,106,800	40,098,200	0
Lambs born to ewe hoggets	1,539,400	1,548,800	1
Lambs born to ewes	32,252,100	32,251,600	0
Female deer mated	745,000	738,100	-1
Total deer	1,597,600	1,586,900	-1
Fawns born on the farm	591,200	595,800	1
Dairy cows and heifers in milk or calf	4,172,500	4,137,700	-1
Total dairy cattle	5,221,400	5,169,600	-1
Calves born alive to dairy heifers/cows	3,390,400	3,313,100	-2
Total beef cattle	4,430,200	4,439,500	0
Calves born alive to beef heifers/cows	997,500	1,004,500	1

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# Technical Notes

## Background

This release contains the final results from the 2006 Agricultural Production Survey. This sample survey is part of an ongoing programme of agricultural production statistics conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

## Target population

The target population for the 2006 Agricultural Production Survey was all businesses engaged in 'agricultural production activity' (including livestock, cropping, horticulture and forestry) or that owned land which was intended for agricultural activity during the year ended 30 June 2006. Forestry activity was recorded for the year ended 31 March 2006.

In terms of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1996 (ANZSIC96), the target population consists of:

- A01 Agriculture
- A0301 Forestry (excluding native forestry)

and parts of:

- A021900 Services to agriculture nec (grazing (with land))
- L771290 Commercial property operators and developers nec (idle land)
- L781000 Scientific research (agriculture-related research that involves land holding (excluding universities))
- N842300 Combined primary and secondary education (agricultural high school operation)
- N842400 Special school education (special needs education involving agricultural production activity)
- N843100 Higher education (agriculture-related research undertaken by universities that involves land holding)
- P931110 Horse and dog racing (racing clubs and track operations)
- P931120 Horse and dog training for racing (racehorse training and racing stables operations)
- P923900 Recreational parks and gardens (eg parks that farm or graze livestock).

The target population excluded:

- A015930 Beekeeping, and
- part of A015990 Livestock farming nec (worm farming, pet breeding, dog breeding, cat breeding, bird breeding (except poultry, game birds, ostriches and emus)).

## Survey frame and population

The 2006 Agricultural Production Survey includes all units identified on Statistics New Zealand's Business Frame as having agricultural activity. The Business Frame is a list of businesses in New Zealand, based on their registration for goods and services tax (GST) with Inland Revenue. In the case of agriculture, the Business Frame includes the following units:

- those units registered for GST (and filing a non-zero GST return) that have indicated involvement in agricultural activity (as defined above)
- those businesses with more than \$200,000 of GST sales or purchases, or that are an employer, whose main activity is not agriculture but that have indicated some secondary agricultural activity.

The compulsory registration level for GST is \$40,000, so there is a partial and unquantifiable coverage of units below this level.

The eligible population for the 2006 Agricultural Production Survey was 65,000 enterprises.

## **Time series consistency**

### **Population changes**

Users should note that there have been changes to the frame from which the population has been drawn for agricultural production surveys.

In the years 1981 to 1991, the population was sourced from an agricultural directory. This was maintained by Statistics NZ by tracing transfers of farming, horticulture and forestry land. In 1992, this agriculture directory was merged with Statistics NZ's Business Frame. For the 1992 and 1993 surveys, population units were drawn from the Business Frame by industrial classification. For the 1994 Agricultural Production Census, for the first time the population was extracted using both the industrial classification and GST registration information.

Between 1994 and 1996, the population was all businesses, sourced from the Business Frame, that were registered for GST and classified to agriculture. The 1999 Agricultural Production Survey population was sourced solely from AgriBase (a geospatial database owned and managed by AgriQuality New Zealand Ltd). The population for the 2000 Horticulture Production Survey was sourced from the Business Frame, supplemented by AgriBase and growers' lists. For the 2002 Census, the population was sourced from the Business Frame and the Inland Revenue Client Register. These sources were checked against industry lists and AgriBase to ensure all large units were included in the population. The Business Frame was used for the 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 surveys.

### **Survey content changes**

Users should note that there have been changes to the core information collected in agricultural production collections.

Since 1981, agricultural production collections have collected information on livestock and arable farming, horticulture and forestry with the following exceptions:

1999 – the survey collected information on livestock and arable farming only

2000 – the survey collected horticulture production information only

2004 and 2006 – the surveys collected information on livestock and arable farming, and forestry (horticulture production information was not collected).

## **2006 questionnaire changes**

### **Sale or lease of entire farm**

These questions were modified to make it easier for survey participants to provide the information required.

## **Grain and seed crops**

This question was expanded to include vegetable seed growing as a separate item.

## **Grazing**

The questions relating to "grazing of livestock owned by someone else" and "grazing of your livestock elsewhere" were expanded to include separate items for dairy cows and heifers aged over 1 but under 2 years, rising 1-year-old heifers and all other dairy cattle. These questions also asked survey participants to specify the main types of other dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep and all other livestock being grazed on or off the farm. These changes improved reconciliation between the grazing and main livestock questions.

## **Past questionnaire changes relevant for 2006**

### **Forestry**

The reference date for forestry production estimates changed to 31 March in the 2005 Agricultural production Survey. For the 2002 Census, and the 2003 and 2004 surveys, the year end date was 31 December. Agricultural Production collections prior to the 2002 Agricultural Production Census used the 30 June year end date. This change was made to allow the forestry section of the Agricultural Production Survey to align more closely with the National Exotic Forest Description Survey (NEFD) run by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

### **Fawns**

In 2005 and 2006, data relates to fawns born on the farm that were alive at four months. This change takes into account industry recommendations. In 2003 and 2004, data related to fawns weaned on the farm. In 2002, data related to fawns born on the farm.

### **Deer**

Users should note that 2004, 2005 and 2006 deer figures are not directly comparable with 2002 and 2003 figures. Improvements made to the questions about deer in the 2004, 2005 and 2006 surveys have resulted in improved estimates for deer. While it is not possible to quantify the exact extent of the previous undercoverage, Statistics NZ estimates an undercount of about 70,000 deer at 30 June 2002 and 50,000 at 30 June 2003. The deer question was expanded in the 2005 and 2006 surveys to include a more detailed sex/age breakdown.

## Sample design

For the 2006 Agricultural Production Survey, a stratified sample design was used to select a sample from the population. In selecting this sample, the population was stratified by regional council area, ANZSIC group, and size group. The size groups were determined as follows:

- For those businesses that responded to the 2002, 2003, 2004 or 2005 agricultural collections, production data was used to form size groups. The variables used to determine size covered a range of livestock and cropping variables. Typically, three size groups were formed: small, medium and large.
- For new businesses, or those businesses that did not respond to the 2002, 2003, 2004 or 2005 agricultural collections, a random sample was taken. Annualised GST and land area (where available) were investigated for forming size groups, but these measures did not prove useful, so this group was not stratified further.

The 2006 Agriculture Production Survey has a sample size of 30,600.

## Reliability of survey estimates

Errors are divided into two classes: sampling error and non-sampling error.

**Sampling error** arises from selecting a sample of businesses rather than taking a complete enumeration, and is not applicable when there is a census. Estimates for the 2006 survey, as for the 1995, 1996, 1999, 2003, 2004 and 2005 surveys, are subject to sampling error. The 1994 and 2002 Agricultural Production Censuses and the 2000 Horticultural Production Survey are not subject to sampling error.

**Non-sampling error** arises from biases in the patterns of response and non-response, inaccuracies in reporting by respondents, and errors in the recording and classification of data. Statistics NZ adopts procedures to detect and minimise these types of errors, but they may still occur and are not easy to quantify.

## Imputation

Statistics NZ has imputed values for farmers and foresters in the 2006 Agricultural Production Survey who did not return a completed questionnaire. Imputation involves replacing missing items with values based on other information available.

The method of imputation used is random 'hot deck' imputation. A proportion of non-respondents were estimated as ineligible. The remaining non-respondents were grouped into imputation cells based on regional council area, ANZSIC96 (Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1996) group, and previous years' production data. Each non-respondent was then randomly assigned to a respondent in the same imputation cell, and the farm production data of the respondent was copied across to the non-respondent.

In order to improve the imputation process, respondents with uncharacteristically high levels of agricultural activity were removed from their respective imputation cells, as it was considered unlikely that any of the non-respondents would have similar characteristics to them.

## Sampling error and imputation levels

The following table shows the sampling error and imputation levels for the 2006 Agricultural Production Survey:

	Sampling errors at 95% confidence interval (%)	Percentage of total estimate imputed
Breeding ewes 2-tooth and over put to ram	2	13
Ewe hoggets put to ram	4	13
Total sheep	2	12
Lambs born to ewe hoggets	5	13
Lambs born to ewes	2	13
Beef cows and heifers in calf (aged 2 years and older)	3	13
Beef cows and heifers in calf (aged 1–2 years)	6	12
Total beef cattle	2	13
Calves born alive to beef heifers/cows	3	13
Dairy cows and heifers, in milk or calf	3	15
Total dairy cattle	3	15
Calves born alive to dairy heifers/cows	4	15

The sampling error in this table shows that, for example, there is a 95 percent chance that the true number of sheep in New Zealand at 30 June 2006 lies within 2 percent of the published estimate. This does not take into account non-sampling error.

## Survey response rates

The estimated proportion of eligible businesses responding to the 2006 Agricultural Production Survey is 86 percent. These businesses represent 88 percent of the total estimated value of agricultural operations.

## Confidentiality

Data collected and information contained in this release must conform to the provisions of the Statistics Act 1975. This requires that published information maintains the confidentiality of individual respondents.

## More information

For more information, follow the [link](#) from the Technical notes of this release on the Statistics New Zealand website.

## Copyright

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## Timing

Timed statistical releases are delivered using postal and electronic services provided by third parties. Delivery of these releases may be delayed by circumstances outside the control of Statistics NZ. Statistics NZ accepts no responsibility for any such delays.

### Next release...

*Agricultural Production Census (Provisional): June 2007* will be released in February 2008.

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## Tables

The following tables can be downloaded from the Statistics New Zealand website in Excel 97 format. If you do not have access to Excel 97 or higher, you may use the [Excel file viewer](#) to view, print and export the contents of the file.

### List of tables

1. Selected livestock numbers, by region
2. Sheep numbers, by region
3. Lamb numbers, by region
4. Beef cattle numbers, by region
5. Dairy cattle numbers, by region
6. Deer numbers, by region
7. Livestock, by island
8. Breeding ewes and lambing percentage

**Agricultural Production Statistics (Final): June 2006**

Table 1

**Selected Livestock Numbers<sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>**  
*By region*

Region	At 30 June											
	Total sheep			Total dairy cattle			Total beef cattle			Total deer		
	2005	2006	% change	2005	2006	% change	2005	2006	% change	2005	2006	% change
	(000)			(000)			(000)			(000)		
Northland	557 R	526	-5.6	343	378	10.2	469	491	4.6	S	9	S
Auckland	318 R	294	-7.7	122	122	0.2	168 R	148	-12.0	S	15	S
Waikato	2,555	2,707	5.9	1,726 R	1,735	0.5	677 R	661	-2.3	142	127	-10.6
Bay of Plenty	357	382	7.2	330 R	301	-8.9	108	117	8.4	59	60	2.3
Gisborne	1,717	1,834	6.8	S	S	S	301	305	1.5	30	28	-9.5
Hawke's Bay	4,070 R	4,227	3.8	83	79	-4.1	529 R	529	0.1	120	107	-11.1
Taranaki	679	688	1.4	616	599	-2.7	131	129	-1.2	5	S	S
Manawatu-Wanganui	6,739	6,877	2.1	411	390	-5.0	697	702	0.8	148	117	-20.6
Wellington	2,039 R	2,012	-1.3	95	103	8.4	171	176	3.0	S	23	S
<b>Total North Island</b>	<b>19,031 R</b>	<b>19,547</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3,732 R</b>	<b>3,715</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>3,250 R</b>	<b>3,259</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>-11.1</b>
Tasman	326	324	-0.7	68	66	-2.3	45	46	1.2	32	25	-20.4
Nelson	17	S	S	C	C	C	4	3	-19.0	S	C	C
Marlborough	638	649	1.7	31	26	-15.8	64	68	6.6	S	16	S
West Coast	75	78	4.1	142	149	4.5	32	37	14.9	S	48	S
Canterbury	7,602 R	7,463	-1.8	605	656	8.4	534 R	530	-0.8	483	465	-3.6
Otago	6,185	6,008	-2.9	162	181	11.8	282	279	-1.2	199	193	-3.0
Southland	5,951	5,929	-0.4	348	376	8.0	202	205	1.1	371	348	-6.4
Chatham Islands	S	S	S	C	C	C	S	S	S	S	C	C
<b>Total South Island</b>	<b>20,849 R</b>	<b>20,551</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1,174 R</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>-4.9</b>
<b>Total New Zealand</b>	<b>39,880 R</b>	<b>40,098</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5,087 R</b>	<b>5,170</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>4,424 R</b>	<b>4,439</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>-6.9</b>

(1) The 2005 and 2006 Agricultural Production Surveys are sample surveys and therefore estimates are subject to sample error.

(2) Figures may not add to the totals due to rounding.

(3) Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded numbers.

**Symbols:**

C confidential  
R revised  
S suppressed

**Agricultural Production Statistics (Final): June 2006**

Table 2

**Sheep Numbers<sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>**  
*By region*

Region	At 30 June								
	Breeding ewes 2 tooth and over put to ram			Ewe hoggets put to ram			Total sheep		
	2005	2006	% change	2005	2006	% change	2005	2006	% change
	(000)			(000)			(000)		
Northland	328 R	325	-1.1	S	34	S	557 R	526	-5.6
Auckland	192 R	182	-5.4	S	23	S	318 R	294	-7.7
Waikato	1,713	1,867	9.0	300	299	-0.5	2,555	2,707	5.9
Bay of Plenty	248	257	3.8	30	30	-0.2	357	382	7.2
Gisborne	1,094 R	1,191	8.9	181 R	144	-20.4	1,717	1,834	6.8
Hawke's Bay	2,486 R	2,503	0.7	298 R	271	-9.2	4,070 R	4,227	3.8
Taranaki	475	478	0.6	51	47	-6.8	679	688	1.4
Manawatu-Wanganui	4,532	4,612	1.8	523 R	593	13.5	6,739	6,877	2.1
Wellington	1,270	1,329	4.6	258	169	-34.5	2,039 R	2,012	-1.3
<b>Total North Island</b>	<b>12,338 R</b>	<b>12,742</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1,707 R</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>19,031 R</b>	<b>19,547</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Tasman	210	216	2.5	28	29	4.4	326	324	-0.7
Nelson	13	11	-12.3	S	S	S	17	S	S
Marlborough	405	421	3.7	S	24	S	638	649	1.7
West Coast	58	54	-6.3	7	7	5.3	75	78	4.1
Canterbury	4,670 R	4,845	3.7	512 R	450	-12.1	7,602 R	7,463	-1.8
Otago	4,219	4,166	-1.3	377	350	-7.1	6,185	6,008	-2.9
Southland	4,472 R	4,396	-1.7	475 R	553	16.5	5,951	5,929	-0.4
Chatham Islands	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
<b>Total South Island</b>	<b>14,081 R</b>	<b>14,163</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1,424 R</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>20,849 R</b>	<b>20,551</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
<b>Total New Zealand</b>	<b>26,419 R</b>	<b>26,905</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3,130 R</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>39,880 R</b>	<b>40,098</b>	<b>0.5</b>

(1) The 2005 and 2006 Agricultural Production Surveys are sample surveys and therefore estimates are subject to sample error.

(2) Figures may not add to the totals due to rounding.

(3) Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded numbers.

**Symbols:**

R revised

S suppressed

**Agricultural Production Statistics (Final): June 2006**

Table 3

**Lamb Numbers<sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>**  
*By region*

Region	Year to 30 June								
	Lambs born to ewe hoggets			Lambs born to ewes			Total lambs tailed		
	2005	2006	% change	2005	2006	% change	2005	2006	% change
	(000)			(000)			(000)		
Northland	S	15	S	376	357	-5.1	391	371	-5.1
Auckland	S	13	S	S R	209	S	222 R	222	-0.1
Waikato	142	147	3.3	2,140	2,208	3.2	2,282	2,355	3.2
Bay of Plenty	13	14	3.7	290	300	3.3	304	314	3.4
Gisborne	78 R	71	-8.4	1,262 R	1,357	7.5	1,340	1,428	6.6
Hawke's Bay	156 R	143	-8.4	3,030 R	3,048	0.6	3,186 R	3,191	0.1
Taranaki	23	22	-2.4	484	525	8.4	507	548	7.9
Manawatu-Wanganui	268 R	304	13.2	5,396	5,374	-0.4	5,665 R	5,678	0.2
Wellington	99	107	8.5	1,538	1,627	5.8	1,637	1,734	5.9
<b>Total North Island</b>	<b>807 R</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>14,727 R</b>	<b>15,004</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>15,534 R</b>	<b>15,840</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Tasman	11	15	36.7	262	260	-0.5	273	275	1.0
Nelson	S	C	C	14	C	C	15	14	-8.4
Marlborough	S	13	S	419	468	11.7	428	481	12.4
West Coast	3	4	39.2	70	63	-9.9	73	67	-8.0
Canterbury	191	278	45.5	5,595 R	5,705	2.0	5,786 R	5,983	3.4
Otago	130	143	10.6	5,027 R	4,903	-2.5	5,156 R	5,046	-2.1
Southland	194 R	255	31.8	5,735 R	5,775	0.7	5,929 R	6,030	1.7
Chatham Islands	S	C	C	S	C	C	S	S	S
<b>Total South Island</b>	<b>539 R</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>17,153 R</b>	<b>17,248</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>17,692 R</b>	<b>17,960</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Total New Zealand</b>	<b>1,346 R</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>31,880 R</b>	<b>32,252</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>33,226 R</b>	<b>33,800</b>	<b>1.7</b>

(1) The 2005 and 2006 Agricultural Production Surveys are sample surveys and therefore estimates are subject to sample error.

(2) Figures may not add to the totals due to rounding.

(3) Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded numbers.

**Symbols:**

C confidential

R revised

S suppressed

**Agricultural Production Statistics (Final): June 2006**

Table 4

**Beef Cattle Numbers<sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>**  
*By region*

Region	At 30 June						Year to 30 June		
	Beef cows and heifers (in calf)			Total beef cattle			Calves born alive to beef heifers/cows		
	2005	2006	% change	2005	2006	% change	2005	2006	% change
	(000)			(000)			(000)		
Northland	108	113	5.0	469	491	4.6	96	85	-11.6
Auckland	30	31	6.0	168 R	148	-12.0	25	24	-4.2
Waikato	138 R	142	2.9	677 R	661	-2.3	104	122	16.9
Bay of Plenty	28	28	-0.8	108	117	8.4	25	23	-4.9
Gisborne	106	112	6.5	301	305	1.5	91	85	-6.1
Hawke's Bay	151	149	-1.8	529 R	529	0.1	126	115	-9.0
Taranaki	38	33	-12.4	131	129	-1.2	24	27	12.4
Manawatu-Wanganui	209	197	-5.6	697	702	0.8	166	155	-6.5
Wellington	57	58	1.9	171	176	3.0	46	46	0.4
<b>Total North Island</b>	<b>864 R</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3,250 R</b>	<b>3,259</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
Tasman	14	14	-0.5	45	46	1.2	12	11	-8.1
Nelson	2	1	-38.4	4	3	-19.0	1	1	-44.6
Marlborough	25	28	9.6	64	68	6.6	17	23	35.3
West Coast	12 R	14	21.6	32	37	14.9	11 R	12	12.9
Canterbury	156 R	164	5.1	534 R	530	-0.8	127 R	131	2.9
Otago	110	111	0.4	282	279	-1.2	86	84	-1.6
Southland	68	67	-0.8	202	205	1.1	59	55	-6.4
Chatham Islands	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
<b>Total South Island</b>	<b>392 R</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1,174 R</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>316 R</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Total New Zealand</b>	<b>1,255 R</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4,424 R</b>	<b>4,439</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1,019 R</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>-1.4</b>

(1) The 2005 and 2006 Agricultural Production Surveys are sample surveys and therefore estimates are subject to sample error.

(2) Figures may not add to the totals due to rounding.

(3) Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded numbers.

**Symbols:**

R revised

S suppressed

**Agricultural Production Statistics (Final): June 2006**

Table 5

**Dairy Cattle Numbers<sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>**  
*By region*

Region	At 30 June						Year to 30 June		
	Dairy cows and heifers in milk or calf			Total dairy cattle			Calves born alive to dairy heifers/cows		
	2005	2006	% change	2005	2006	% change	2005	2006	% change
	(000)			(000)			(000)		
Northland	277	303	9.5	343	378	10.2	227	245	7.7
Auckland	99	96	-3.7	122	122	0.2	80	82	3.3
Waikato	1,437 R	1,438	0.0	1,726 R	1,735	0.5	1,146 R	1,158	1.0
Bay of Plenty	264 R	236	-10.7	330 R	301	-8.9	226 R	194	-14.1
Gisborne	4	4	-7.1	S	S	S	S	S	S
Hawke's Bay	62	62	-0.7	83	79	-4.1	37 R	37	-0.9
Taranaki	507	488	-3.7	616	599	-2.7	424	407	-4.1
Manawatu-Wanganui	315	294	-6.6	411	390	-5.0	253	244	-3.6
Wellington	76	83	9.9	95	103	8.4	64	67	4.4
<b>Total North Island</b>	<b>3,042 R</b>	<b>3,004</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>3,732 R</b>	<b>3,715</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>2,460 R</b>	<b>2,435</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
Tasman	53	49	-6.6	68	66	-2.3	45	40	-11.0
Nelson	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Marlborough	21	19	-9.8	31	26	-15.8	20	15	-23.4
West Coast	118	119	1.2	142	149	4.5	101	95	-5.5
Canterbury	485	505	4.2	605	656	8.4	S	372	S
Otago	130	145	11.8	162	181	11.8	108	123	14.6
Southland	272	294	8.3	348	376	8.0	235	231	-2.1
Chatham Islands	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Total South Island</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Total New Zealand</b>	<b>4,120 R</b>	<b>4,138</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>5,087 R</b>	<b>5,170</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3,320 R</b>	<b>3,313</b>	<b>-0.2</b>

(1) The 2005 and 2006 Agricultural Production Surveys are sample surveys and therefore estimates are subject to sample error.

(2) Figures may not add to the totals due to rounding.

(3) Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded numbers.

**Symbols:**

C confidential

R revised

S suppressed

**Agricultural Production Statistics (Final): June 2006**

Table 6

**Deer Numbers<sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>**  
*By region*

Region	At 30 June						Year to 30 June		
	Female deer mated <sup>(4)</sup>			Total deer			Fawns born on the farm <sup>(5)</sup>		
	2005	2006	% change	2005	2006	% change	2005	2006	% change
	(000)			(000)			(000)		
Northland	S	4	S	S	9	S	S	3	S
Auckland	S	6	S	S	15	S	S	4	S
Waikato	69	59	-14.6	142	127	-10.6	55	47	-14.2
Bay of Plenty	29	27	-5.7	59	60	2.3	24	22	-10.6
Gisborne	15	12	-15.6	30	28	-9.5	11	10	-11.6
Hawke's Bay	48	40	-16.1	120	107	-11.1	41	31	-24.3
Taranaki	S	S	S	5	S	S	S	2	S
Manawatu-Wanganui	S	59	S	148	117	-20.6	S	47	S
Wellington	S	11	S	S	23	S	S	9	S
<b>Total North Island</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>-13.9</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>-11.1</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>-15.0</b>
Tasman	C	13	C	32	25	-20.4	14	11	-18.3
Nelson	S	C	C	S	C	C	1	C	C
Marlborough	S	7	S	S	16	S	S	5	S
West Coast	C	24	C	S	48	S	S	21	S
Canterbury	226	197	-13.0	483	465	-3.6	173	157	-9.1
Otago	100	98	-1.4	199	193	-3.0	81	82	1.2
Southland	190	177	-6.7	371	348	-6.4	144	144	-0.2
Chatham Islands	S	C	C	S	C	C	S	C	C
<b>Total South Island</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>-8.4</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>-5.0</b>
<b>Total New Zealand</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>-10.1</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>-8.1</b>

(1) The 2005 and 2006 Agricultural Production Surveys are sample surveys and therefore estimates are subject to sample error.

(2) Figures may not add to the totals due to rounding.

(3) Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded numbers.

(4) Number of female deer mated and still on the farm at 30 June.

(5) In 2005 and 2006, data relates to fawns born on the farm that were alive at four months.

**Symbols:**

C confidential

S suppressed

**Agricultural Production Statistics (Final): June 2006**

Table 7

**Livestock by Island <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>**  
*At 30 June*

	Sheep			Dairy cattle		
	North Island	South Island <sup>(4)</sup>	Total	North Island	South Island <sup>(4)</sup>	Total
	(000)			(000)		
<i>Series ref: AGRA</i>	<i>SAEJZZZ</i>			<i>SABDZZZ</i>		
<b>Year</b>						
1981	36,992	32,892	69,884	2,698	225	2,922
1982	37,008	33,294	70,301	2,768	239	3,007
1983	37,065	33,198	70,263	2,879	254	3,134
1984	36,488	33,250	69,739	2,972	274	3,246
1985	35,328	32,526	67,854	3,016	292	3,308
1986	34,575	32,894	67,470	3,083	315	3,398
1987	32,234	32,010	64,244	2,889	306	3,195
1988	32,470	32,130	64,600	2,897	303	3,200
1989	30,148	30,421	60,569	2,991	312	3,302
1990	27,844	30,008	57,852	3,111	330	3,441
1991	26,355	28,807	55,162	3,081	349	3,429
1992	24,765	27,804	52,568	3,097	371	3,468
1993	23,383	26,915	50,298	3,118	432	3,550
1994	22,516	26,950	49,466	3,278	562	3,839
1995	22,407	26,410	48,816	3,474	616	4,090
1996	21,656	25,738	47,394	3,513	652	4,165
1997	...	...	...	...	...	...
1998	...	...	...	...	...	...
1999	20,577	25,103	45,680	3,454	863	4,316
2000	...	...	...	...	...	...
2001	...	...	...	...	...	...
2002	18,440	21,132	39,572	3,832	1,330	5,162
2003	18,410	21,142	39,552	3,793	1,309	5,102
2004	18,734	20,537	39,271	3,787	1,365	5,152
2005	19,031 R	20,849 R	39,880 R	3,732 R	1,355 R	5,087 R
2006	19,547	20,551	40,098	3,715	1,455	5,170

For footnotes see end of table

**Agricultural Production Statistics (Final): June 2006**

Table 7 continued

**Livestock by Island <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>**

*At 30 June*

	Beef Cattle			Deer <sup>(5)</sup>		
	North Island	South Island <sup>(4)</sup>	Total	North Island	South Island <sup>(4)</sup>	Total
	(000)			(000)		
<i>Series ref: AGRA</i>	<i>SACLZZZ</i>			<i>SAGXZZZ</i>		
<b>Year</b>						
1981	4,000	1,113	5,113	58	51	109
1982	3,850	1,056	4,906	84	67	151
1983	3,559	937	4,497	112	83	196
1984	3,595	935	4,531	157	102	259
1985	3,676	937	4,613	194	126	320
1986	3,901	980	4,881	243	149	392
1987	3,838	966	4,804	303	197	500
1988	3,861	997	4,858	372	235	606
1989	3,583	943	4,526	464	316	780
1990	3,636	957	4,593	564	413	976
1991	3,702	969	4,671	632	497	1,130
1992	3,713	964	4,676	615	521	1,135
1993	3,746	1,012	4,758	556	522	1,078
1994	3,907	1,141	5,048	615	616	1,231
1995	3,975	1,207	5,183	548	630	1,179
1996	3,665	1,187	4,852	548	644	1,192
1997	...	...	...	...	...	...
1998	...	...	...	...	...	...
1999	3,400	1,244	4,644	608	1,069	1,677
2000	...	...	...	...	...	...
2001	...	...	...	...	...	...
2002	3,343	1,148	4,491	598	1,050	1,648
2003	3,401	1,226	4,627	605	1,084	1,689
2004	3,281	1,166	4,447	610	1,147	1,757
2005	3,250 R	1,174 R	4,424 R	552	1,153	1,705
2006	3,259	1,181	4,439	491	1,096	1,587

- (1) There was no agriculture production survey conducted in 1997, 1998 and 2001. In 2000, the survey related only to horticulture. An agricultural census was held until 1987 and in 1990, 1994 and 2002. There were agricultural surveys held in 1988, 1989, 1991 to 1993, and 2003 to 2006.
- (2) The population for the 2002 Agricultural Production Census and subsequent surveys differs from that of previous agricultural censuses and surveys. Figures from 2002 onwards may not be directly comparable with previous years.
- (3) Estimates have been rounded to the nearest 1,000.
- (4) The Chatham Islands have been included in the South Island totals.
- (5) Deer figures for 2004 onwards are not directly comparable with 2002 and 2003 figures. Improvements made to the questions about deer in the 2004 and 2005 surveys have resulted in improved estimates for deer. While it is not possible to quantify the exact extent of this undercoverage, an undercount of about 70,000 deer at 30 June 2002 and 50,000 at 30 June 2003 is estimated.

**Symbols:**

R revised

... figures not available

**Agricultural Production Statistics (Final): June 2006**

Table 8

**Breeding Ewes and Lambing Percentage<sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>**

	At 30 June		Year to 30 June	
	Ewe hoggets put to ram	Breeding ewes (2 tooth and older) put to ram	Total lambs marked or tailed	Lambing percentage <sup>(4)(5)</sup>
	(000)			%
<i>Series ref: AGRA</i>	<i>SAEEZZZ</i>	<i>SAEBZZZ</i>	<i>SAEKZZZ</i>	
<b>Year</b>				
1981	...	49,349	48,300	100
1982	2,105	50,810	48,134	98
1983	1,573	50,966	50,657	100
1984	1,224	51,182	49,964	98
1985	1,732	50,187	52,794	103
1986	1,654	47,491	49,439	99
1987	1,615	45,382	46,392	98
1988	1,904	44,041	46,475	102
1989	1,082	41,414	44,775	102
1990	1,643	40,453	39,997	97
1991	3,202	36,631	40,616	100
1992	1,715	36,684	38,716	106
1993	1,263	35,375	34,991	95
1994	1,316	34,438	36,244	102
1995	1,306	33,693	37,018	107
1996	945	33,447	35,149	104
1997	...	...	...	...
1998	...	...	...	...
1999	1,870	30,364	34,854	...
2000	...	...	...	...
2001	...	...	...	...
2002	2,374	26,785	32,647	...
2003	2,272	27,087	33,400	125
2004	2,662	26,742	31,854	118
2005	3,130 R	26,419 R	33,226 R	124
2006	3,032	26,905	33,800	128

(1) There was no agriculture production survey conducted in 1997, 1998 and 2001. In 2000, the survey related only to horticulture. In 1994 and 2002, an agricultural census was conducted.

(2) The population for the 2002 Agricultural Production Census and subsequent surveys differs from that of previous agricultural censuses and surveys. Figures from 2002 onwards may not be directly comparable with previous years.

(3) Estimates have been rounded to the nearest 1000.

(4) Lambing percentage is calculated by dividing the total number of lambs marked or tailed by the number of ewes put to ram (two tooth and older), as recorded in the previous year's survey.

(5) Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded numbers.

**Symbols:**

R revised

... figures not available