

Gender

Here we have three sources of data, the annual census, the Farm Structure Survey and the Hours and Earnings Survey, against which we can analyse the other data within the survey or that can be linked to them at holding level.

Since 2015 the annual Agricultural Census collects information on the gender of the occupier, and from 2016 we have collected the gender of the spouse. Also since 2016 we have reported both the occupier and the spouse as being occupiers. Gender information on the other employees have always been collected.

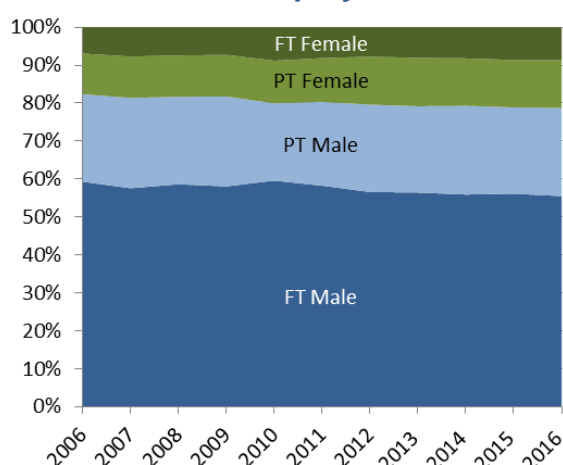
Thirty-six per cent of **working occupiers** were female. However, while 46 per cent of male occupiers are full-time, only 17 per cent of female occupiers are full-time.

The following chart shows that the proportion of female **employees** has increased from 18 to 21 per cent since 2006, including a small increase in the proportion of full-time female employees. In June 2016, 31 per cent of seasonal and casual workers were female, slightly less than average for the last decade.

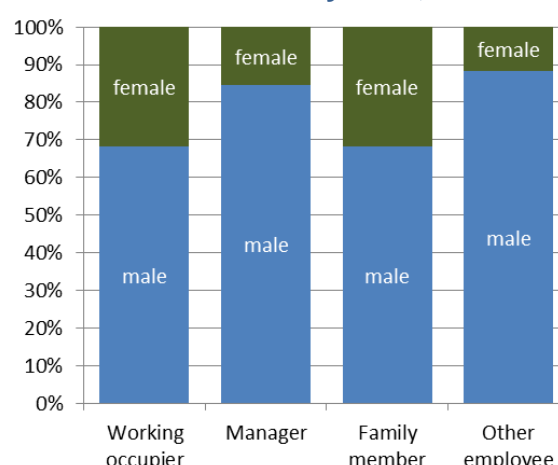
The EU Farm Structure Survey asks the gender of the person responsible for running the farm, and also asks the gender of all other family members employed during the last 12 months, and the gender of all other employees employed during the last 12 months. The prevalence of women amongst the family members is probably indicative of spouses being included here.

In the 2016 Farm Structure Survey, 32 per cent of working occupiers were female, not too dissimilar to the Agricultural Census result. Fifteen per cent of managers were female, 32 per cent of family members working on the farm were female, and 12 per cent of non-family members. In each category, a higher percentage of males than females were full time.

Census data for employees



Farm Structure Survey data, 2016



The third survey where we collect some gender data is the monthly Hours and Earnings Survey. This goes to a random sample of 500 holdings, surveying the hours worked and wages paid. The results suggest that full-time males were working longer hours than females, with rates of pay often slightly higher. The information for

women fluctuates considerably, due to the smaller amount of data captured by the sample. No information is collected on the nature of the work done.

Hours and earnings survey data, 1998 to 2016

