

Statistical Publication

Agriculture Series

A NATIONAL STATISTICS PUBLICATION FOR SCOTLAND



RESULTS FROM THE JUNE 2012 SCOTTISH AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

25th September 2012

1. Introduction

This publication contains results from the 2012 June Agricultural Census on land use, crop areas, livestock and number of people working on agricultural holdings.

These statistics are used by government and stakeholders to assess agricultural activity by different sectors of the industry and to inform related debate and policies. The government also uses these results to meet the requirements of Statistical Regulations of the European Commission.

This Statistical Publication provides commentary and graphics on the latest annual changes and trends over the past ten years. Accompanying this release is an annex containing the [Abstract of Scottish Agricultural Statistics](#)¹, which presents trends going back to 1982.

We are happy to receive comments on the content or format of this publication at:

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¹ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubAbstract/Abstract2012>

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2. Main findings

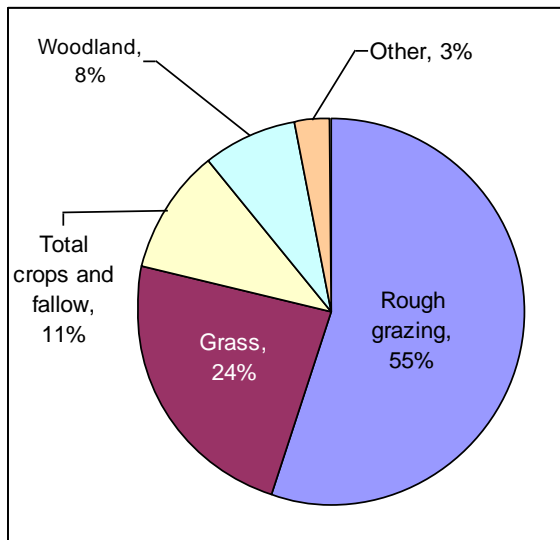
Compared with June 2011, these results show that :-

- **Cereal** areas increased by 10,600 hectares (2.4 per cent) to 457,700 hectares. Within this there was a move from winter to spring-planted crops, with an increase in spring barley of 26,300 hectares (10 per cent) and an increase in spring oats of 3,500 hectares (23.4 per cent). ([Table 1a](#))
- The area of **oilseed rape** decreased by 1,800 hectares (4.7 per cent) to 36,600 hectares, but is still higher than most years in the last decade. ([Table 1a](#))
- The area grown with **potatoes** decreased by 1,500 hectares (4.9 per cent) to 29,500 hectares, a 6.8 per cent decrease since 2009 following smaller decreases in the previous two years. ([Table 1a](#))
- The total number of **cattle** decreased by 15,500 (0.9 per cent) to 1.79 million. This was a continuation of the trend since 2005. The number of cows in the beef herd decreased by 6,900 (1.5 per cent) whilst the number of cows in the dairy herd changed minimally. ([Tables 3a and 3b](#))
- The total number of **sheep** fell by 65,200 (1.0 per cent) to 6.74 million. This was due to a decrease in lambs of 54,300 (1.6 per cent), and in ewes used for breeding of 18,000 (0.7 per cent) ([Table 4](#))
- There was another decrease in the total number of **pigs**, by 26,600 (6.8 per cent) to 363,400. There was a decrease in the number of pigs for meat production of 22,200 (6.4 per cent). The pig breeding herd also decreased by 4,500 (12.3 per cent), though there was a slight increase in the number of gilts over 50kg to be used for breeding of 100 (2.0 per cent). ([Table 5](#))
- The **poultry** flock increased by 167,600 (1.2 per cent) to 14.69 million. This was largely driven by an increase in broilers of 996,400 (12.3 per cent), though offset by falls of 663,500 (17.7 per cent) in the number of pullets and hens in the laying flock and 271,800 (22.3 per cent) in the number of breeding hens. ([Table 6](#))
- The number of **people working** in agriculture was 68,400, up 630 compared with 2011. This included an increase of 660 (9.6 per cent) in the number of part time employees and an increase of 330 (2.6 per cent) in the number of working spouses. ([Table 8](#))
- There has been a decrease of 72 holdings with **tenancy agreements** (1.1 per cent) to 6,670. ([Table 9](#))

3. Commentary

3.1 Agricultural Area (Table 1)

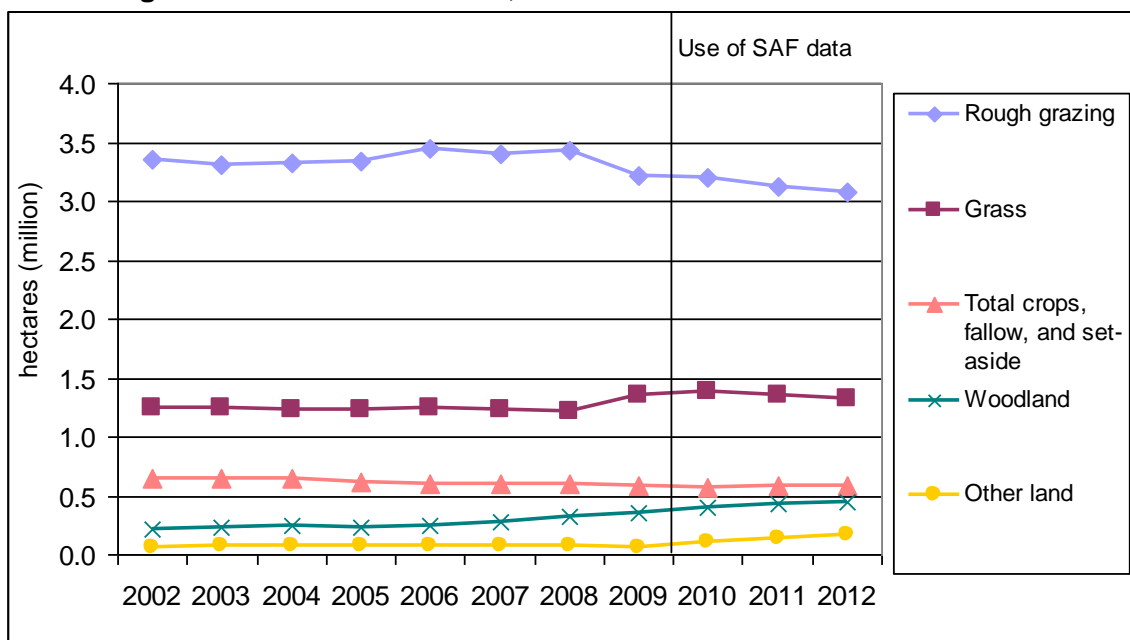
Chart 1: Agricultural land use, June 2012



The total area on agricultural holdings at June 2012 was 5.6 million hectares, with the majority of this area comprised of rough grazing (55 per cent). Almost a quarter (24 per cent) was taken up by grass, with 11 per cent used for crops or left fallow. The remainder consisted of woodland (eight per cent) and 'other land' (three per cent) comprised of roads, yards, buildings, scree, ponds and other such non-cultivated land.

The total area on agricultural holdings equated to 73 per cent of Scotland's total land area.

Chart 2: Agricultural land use trends, 2002 to 2012



Over the past ten years, the total area on agricultural holdings varied between 5.51 and 5.65 million hectares. This variation is more likely to reflect changes to the coverage of agricultural holdings and their areas as recorded on the June Census register, rather than genuine changes in total agricultural land.

From 2009, administrative data on land use has been utilised for holdings which claim Single Farm Payments and other schemes through the Single Application Form (SAF). This development has improved the overall coverage of land use statistics within the June Agricultural Census, as well as significantly reducing the need for survey data collection. It

did however introduce a step change into the land use series between 2008 and 2009, mostly affecting rough grazing and grassland, where a certain amount of substitution occurred between these two categories, with rough grazing figures decreasing by 216,100 hectares and grass land increasing by 142,300 hectares. Most other land use series do not appear to have been adversely affected by the switch to SAF data and results before and after 2009 can be reliably compared.

For the fourth year running there was a reduction in the area of rough grazing, with a drop of 38,800 hectares (1.2 per cent) observed this year. Conversely the 'other land' category rose for the third year running, and it may be that the reduction in rough grazing can be partly explained by more precise recording of usable and unusable areas within individual fields reported on the Single Farm Payments system.

Overall, the area of grass fell only slightly (32,400 hectares or 2.4 per cent), with a 49,700 hectare (5.3 per cent) fall in the area of permanent grass partly offset by a 17,400 hectare (4.2 per cent) rise in the area of temporary grass. These changes may be partly explained by rotation, particularly farmers re-sowing grass on land previously occupied by permanent grass.

In addition, the increase of woodland on agricultural land (up 19,300 hectares or 4.5 per cent) to 445,400 hectares in 2012) may also have contributed to the decrease in rough grazing. It is notable that the area of woodland reported on agricultural holdings increased by 235,500 hectares (112 per cent) over the past ten years. Though this may be partly due to increased coverage of this type of land by the June census register, consistent increases in woodland over the last decade suggest genuine increase may also be driving the trend.

3.2 Crops, fallow and set aside land (Table 1)

In 2012, there were 588,900 hectares of crops and fallow land, with cereals accounting for the majority (78 per cent or 457,700 hectares). Oilseeds made up 6.2 per cent and fallow land 2.6 per cent. The remaining 13 per cent was comprised mainly of potatoes, stock feeding crops and fruit and vegetables.

Chart 3: Trends in Crops, fallow and set-aside land 2002 to 2012

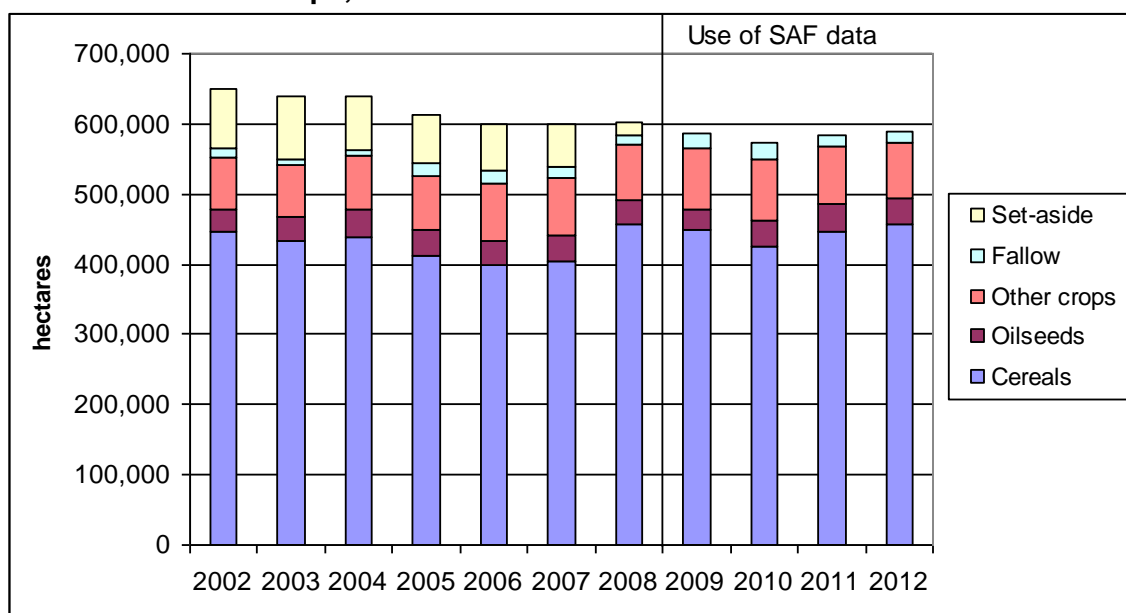


Chart 3 displays trends in these categories over the past ten years, including set-aside land up to 2008. The area of set-aside land was driven by compulsory EC set-aside rates (ten per cent between 2000 and 2003; five per cent between 2004 and 2007, and zero in 2008), as well as by the use of voluntary set-aside, until set-aside was abolished from 2009 in the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) Health Check. Over this period set-aside land peaked at just over 90,000 hectares in 2003.

Set-aside was originally introduced to limit the production of cereals in the EU and was applied on a voluntary basis from 1988/89, becoming compulsory from 1993. In 2005, the Single Farm Payment was introduced, which decoupled subsidy payments from crop areas, which was then followed by a decrease in the total crop, fallow and set-aside land of 38,500 hectares (six per cent) between 2004 and 2006.

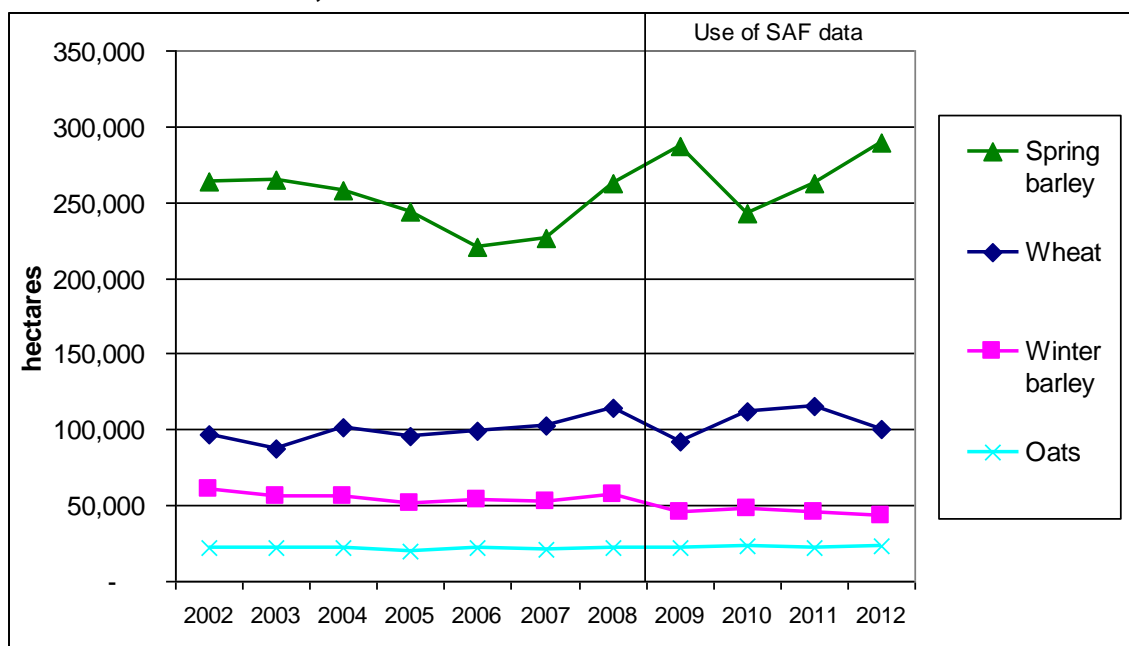
Cereal areas were at their lowest in 2006 and 2007, but increased by 52,900 hectares (13 per cent) in 2008 in response to tight EU and world supply, high market prices following the 2007 harvest and a reduction in compulsory set-aside rates to zero. There were decreases in cereal areas in the years 2009 and 2010 as market prices dropped and the supply situation eased.

Cereal prices have since risen, with farms choosing to plant cereal crops at the expense of less profitable crops such as oilseed rape (down 4.7 per cent) and linseed. In June 2012, the total area of cereal crops was 457,700 hectares, up 10,600 hectares (up 2.4 per cent).

3.3 Cereals (Table 1)

Spring barley was the dominant cereal crop accounting for 289,200 hectares (63 per cent) of the total cereal area in June 2012, with winter barley adding a further 42,800 hectares (9.4 per cent of the total cereal crop area). Wheat, a predominantly winter crop, accounted for 100,600 hectares (22 per cent of the total cereal crop area), while oats contributed 23,700 hectares (5.2 per cent of the total cereal crop area).

Chart 4: Cereal Trends, 2002 to 2012



A notable factor in trends in cereal crops was the effect of weather conditions over the last year, particularly the wet autumn of 2011, which resulted in some farmers having difficulty

sowing winter crops. As a consequence, areas of winter barley (down 5.9 per cent), winter oats (down 22 per cent) and wheat (down 13 per cent) fell, while in contrast, the more profitable spring barley (up ten per cent) and spring oats (up 23 per cent) were sown across greater areas. Similar conditions were experienced in 2008, resulting in corresponding falls and increases observed in June 2009 in winter and spring cereal crop areas respectively.

The trends between June 2011 and June 2012 demonstrate:

- An increase in total barley of 23,600 hectares (7.7 per cent) to 332,000 hectares.
- An decrease in wheat of 14,800 hectares (13 per cent) to 100,600 hectares.
- A increase in oats of 2,000 hectares (9 per cent) to 23,700 hectares.

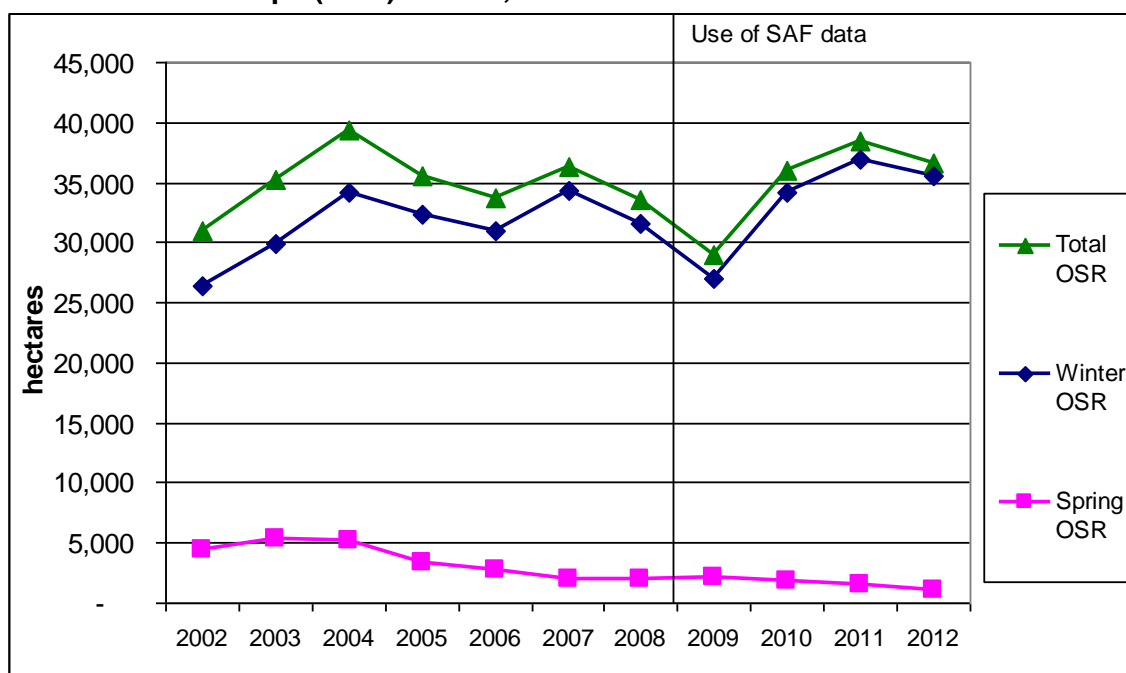
Further Information

Statistics on crop yield and production for cereals and oilseed rape are available from [Scottish Harvest Publications](#)². First estimates of the cereal and oilseed rape harvests 2012 have been pre-announced for publication on 10th October 2012.

3.4 Oilseed Rape (Table 1)

Over the past ten years, the total area of oilseed rape has fluctuated between 29,000 and 39,000 hectares. Figures for June 2012 show a drop of 1,800 hectares on the previous year to 36,600 hectares. The area of land sown with spring oilseed rape has dropped for the third consecutive year, this time by 27 per cent, from 1,470 hectares to 1,070 hectares.

Chart 5: Oilseed Rape (OSR) Trends, 2002 to 2012

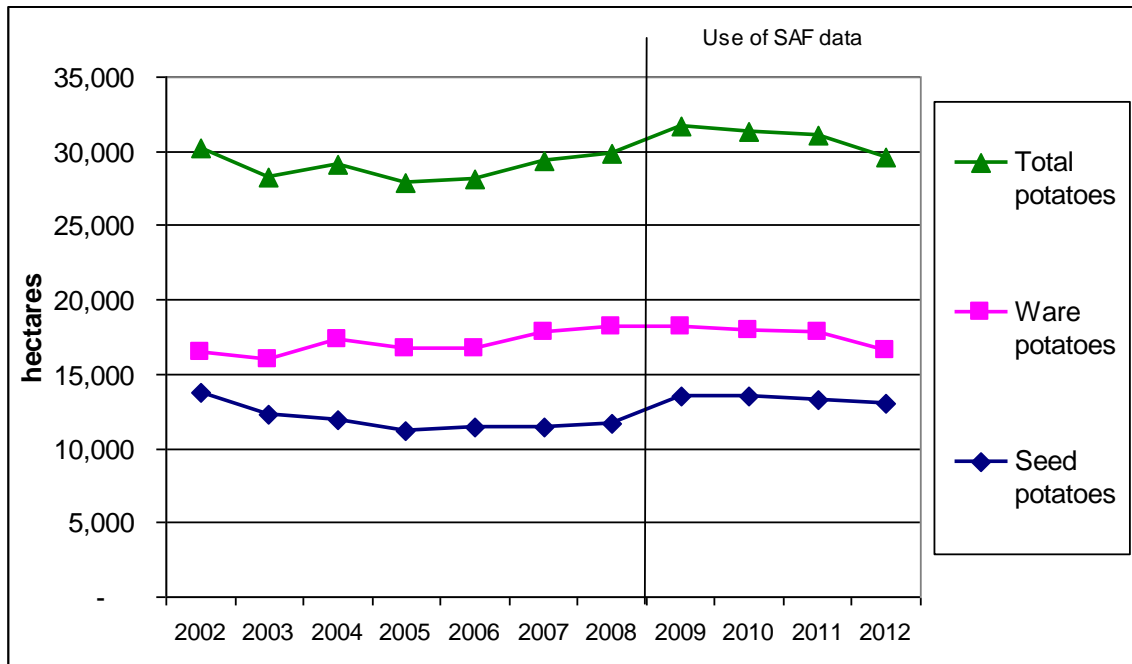


3.5 Potatoes (Table 1)

The area of potatoes grown fell for the third consecutive year, driven largely by a fall in ware potatoes. The drop of 1,500 hectares (4.9 per cent) brought the area of potatoes grown to the lowest figure since 2007.

² www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubCerealHarvest

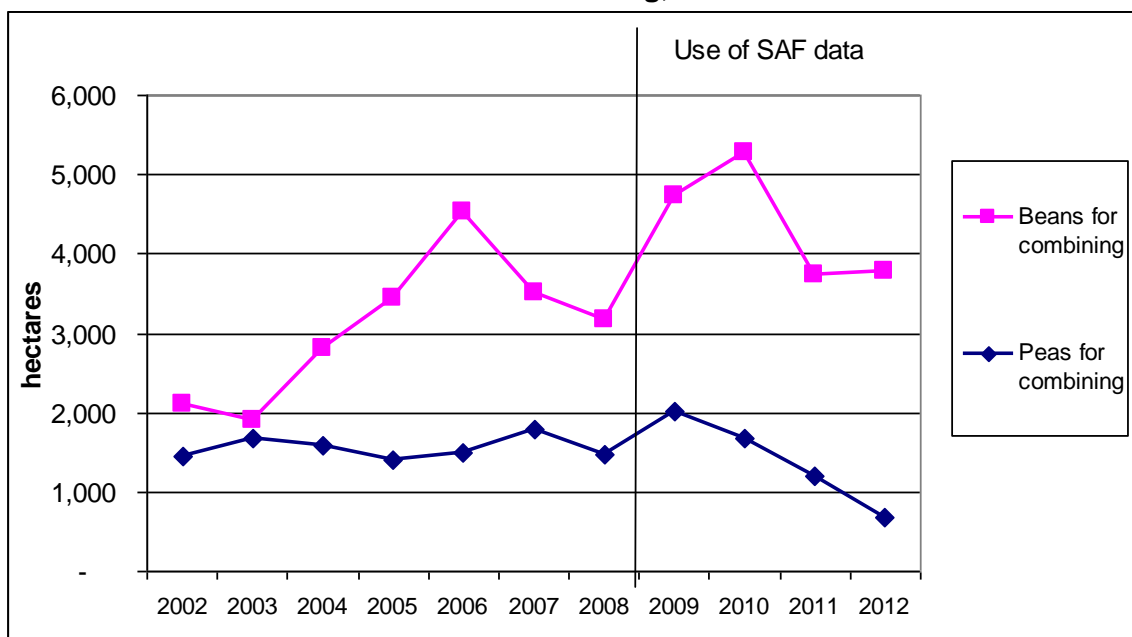
Chart 6: Potato Trends, 2002 to 2012



3.6 Peas & Beans for Combining (Table 1)

The peas and beans described here are usually harvested by combine harvester (hence the name) and used as a source of protein in animal feed. Chart 7 demonstrates that there has been considerable fluctuation in the area of beans, from a low of 1,900 hectares in 2003 to 5,300 in 2010. Though a sharp fall in 2011 was followed by a modest rise of 50 hectares (1.4 per cent) in 2012, the current area is about twice that of a decade ago. Peas for combining, by contrast have displayed a strong downward trend in the area grown over the last three years, with the 2012 figure of 682 hectares representing the lowest figure in the past ten years with a fall of 516 hectares or 43 per cent. There is a suggestion that farmers are substituting this crop, particularly peas, for beans normally intended for human consumption (and reported as such) which are then being processed into animal feed protein.

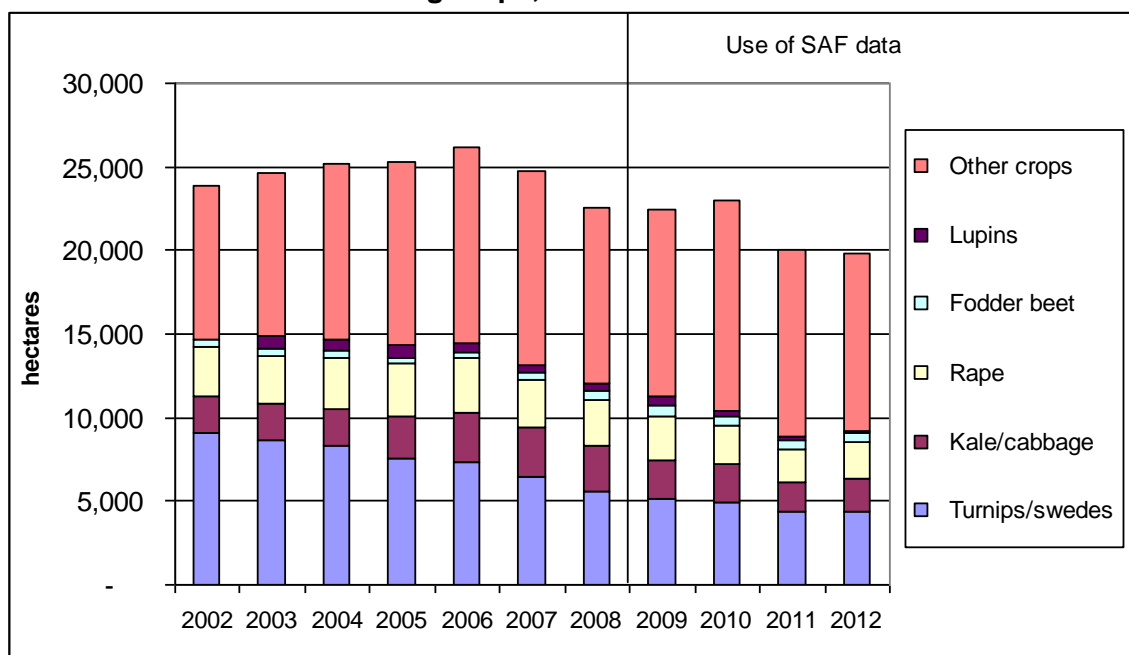
Chart 7: Trends in Peas & Beans for Combining, 2002 to 2012



3.7 Crops for Stockfeeding (Table 1)

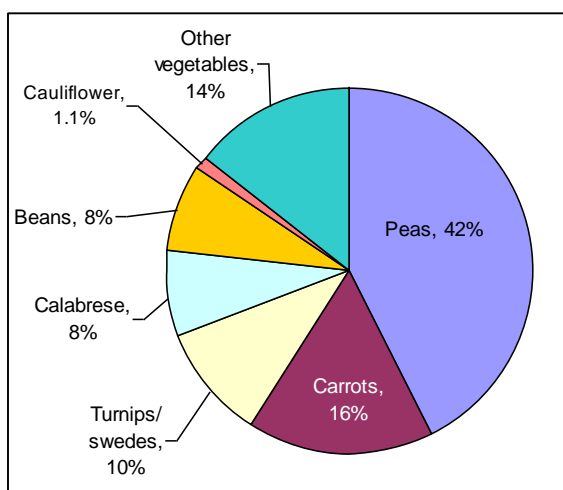
The total area of stockfeeding crops declined between 2006 and 2008, which coincided with a greater rate of decline in cattle and sheep numbers. The area remained fairly stable between 2008 and 2010 but declined in 2011 by 3,048 hectares (13.2 per cent) to 19,989 hectares, possibly due to farmers responding to higher prices in cereals and switching crops. In June 2012, the area fell only slightly (by 170 hectares or 0.8 per cent) though there were some notable changes within this. Falls in the area of turnips and swedes, fodder beet, lupins and other stockfeeding crops were largely offset by increases in kale and cabbage, and rape. The increase in the area of kale and cabbage was the first since 2006, while the area of rape rose for the first time since 2005.

Chart 8: Trends in Stockfeeding crops, 2002 to 2012



3.8 Vegetables for Human Consumption (Table 2)

Chart 9: Vegetables for Human Consumption, 2012



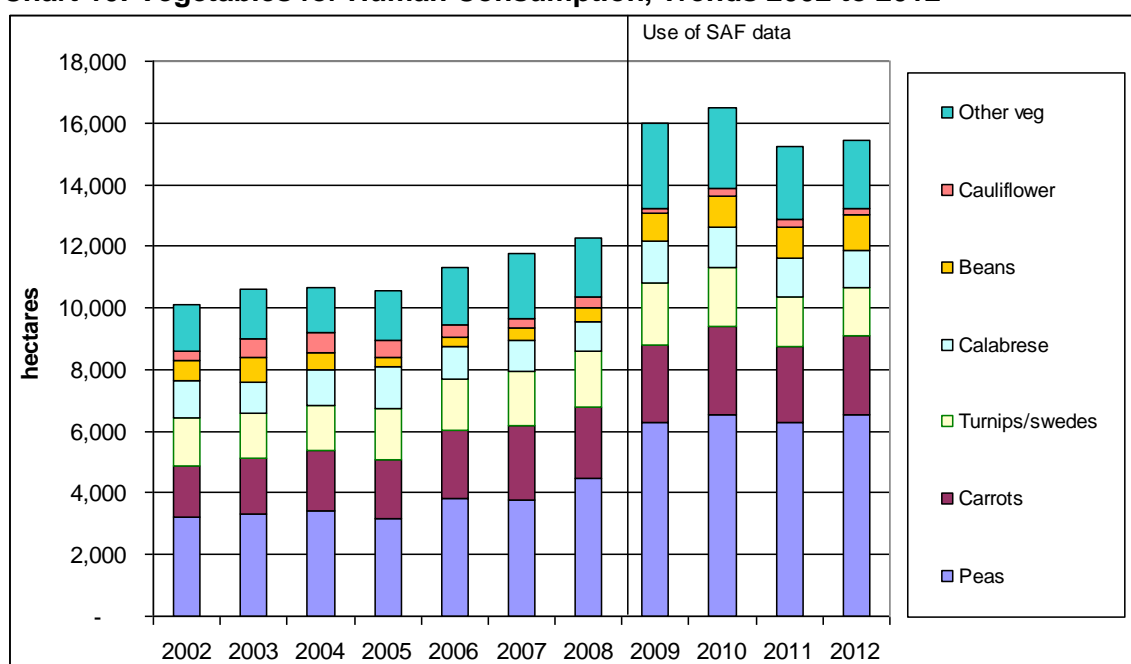
The total area of vegetables grown in the open for human consumption at June 2012 was 15,400 hectares. As has been the case over the last ten years, peas were the dominant vegetable accounting for 42 per cent of the total vegetable area, followed by carrots (16 per cent), turnips/swedes (10 per cent), beans and calabrese (a crop similar to broccoli) (both eight per cent), with all other vegetable crops, including cauliflower, contributing 15 per cent.

Trends show that total vegetable areas increased by 2,157 hectares (21.3 per cent)

between 2002 and 2008, mostly due to increases in peas and carrots. There was a further increase of 3,745 hectares (30.5 per cent) between 2008 and 2009, but this may represent a step change in the data series following the switch to using SAF data for those holdings claiming Single Farm Payment.

Following a drop in 2011, a small increase of 184 hectares (1.2 per cent) in the total vegetable area was observed in June 2012. This increase was largely driven by a 20 per cent rise in the area of peas (up 280 hectares or 4.4 per cent) and beans (from 1,000 to 1,200 hectares), offsetting falls in calabrese, cauliflower and other vegetables. As mentioned in Section 3.6, there is a suggestion that the rise in beans may be partly explained by farmers processing them for use in animal feed.

Chart 10: Vegetables for Human Consumption, Trends 2002 to 2012



3.9 Fruit (Table 2)

In 2012, the Single Application Form (SAF) was amended to collect more detailed information on soft fruit, particularly with regard to identifying whether crops were grown in open fields, glasshouses or walk-in plastic structures. This has resulted in a large shift between areas counted as open field and glasshouse or walk-in plastic structures.

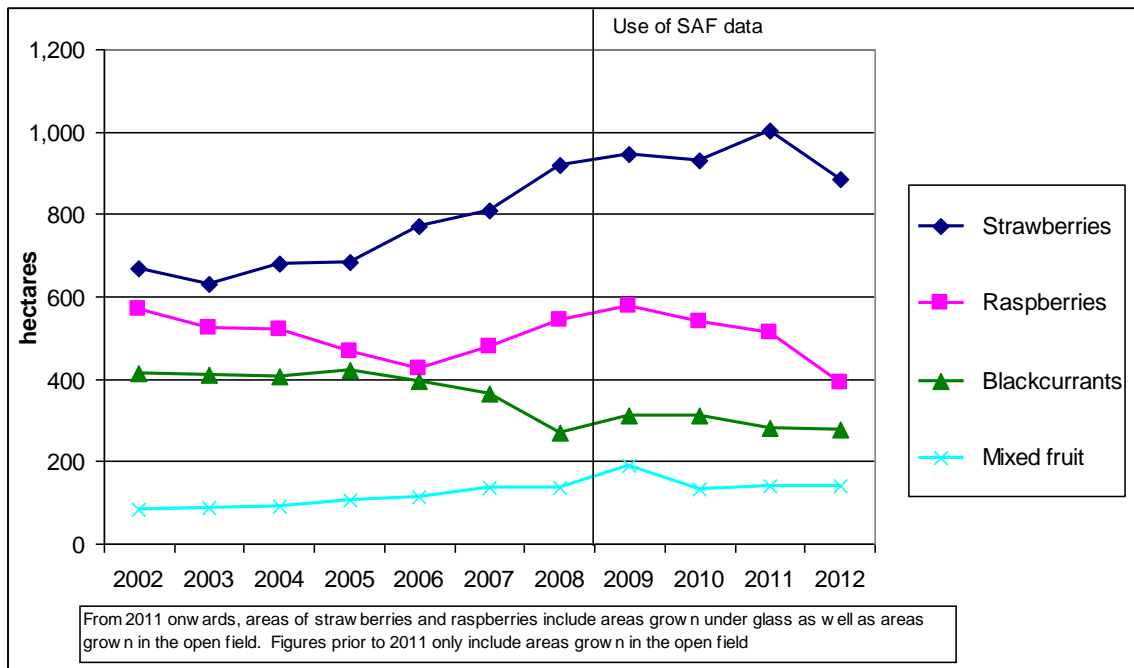
The area of strawberries and raspberries in open fields was 186 and 205 hectares respectively, less than a third of the area reported in 2011. Conversely, the area of these crops grown under glass and walk-in plastic structures has tripled when compared to last years figure.

This alteration to the SAF follows an amendment to the census form in 2011 which allowed areas of strawberries and raspberries grown under glass to be recorded. We consider that these changes have allowed us to improve the accuracy of our estimates and that the changes in strawberry and raspberry areas are largely a result of this as opposed to genuine changes in the area of crops grown. Please see section 4.10 for more information on the methodology employed in response to these changes.

Chart 11 presents combined areas of soft fruit in both open field and in glasshouses in walk-in plastic structures. Given the changes described above, these trends should be treated

with some caution. Between 2011 and 2012 there was a drop of 116 hectares (11.6 per cent) in the area of strawberries grown and a drop of 123 hectares (24.0 per cent) in the area of raspberries grown. The area of blackcurrants and mixed fruit remained relatively stable over this period.

Chart 11: Soft Fruit trends (both open field and plastic and glasshouse crops) 2002 to 2012



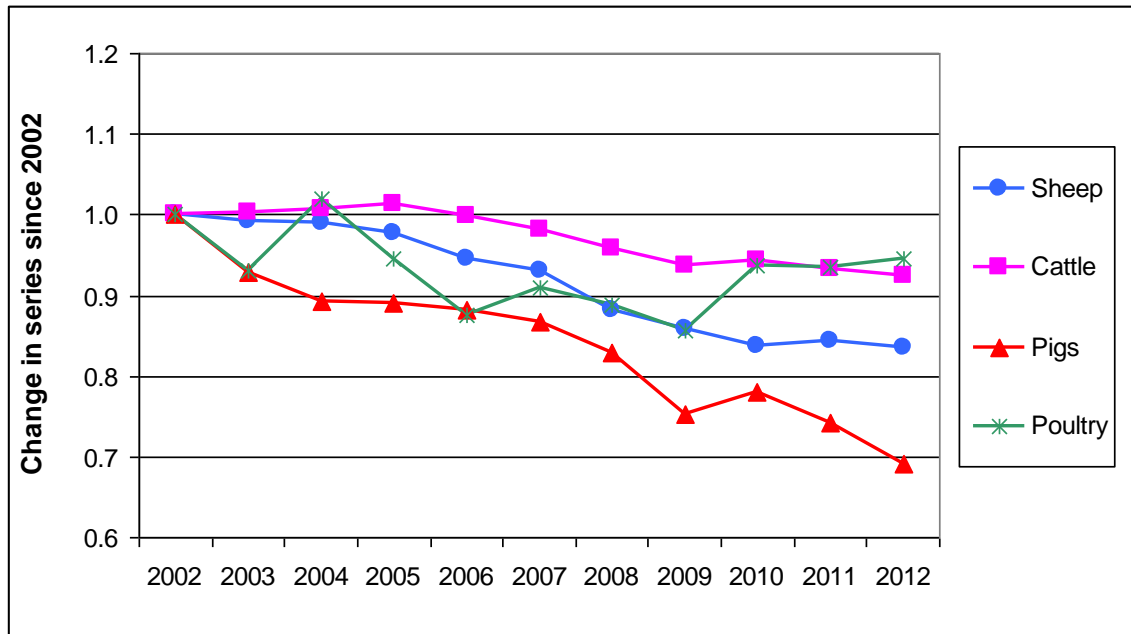
3.10 Bulbs, flowers & hardy nursery stock (Table 2)

The area of land used to grow bulbs, flowers and nursery stock rose by 137 hectares (13.2 per cent) in the last year to 1,174 hectares. This represents the biggest annual increase in land area for these crops in a previously steady figure during the last ten years.

3.11 Livestock Trends Summary (Tables 3 to 6)

Chart 12 presents livestock trends as indices. This demonstrates the relative change of each livestock category from the baseline year of 2002 and can be used to compare trends across livestock with quite different population totals. Decreases in livestock are evident for all categories across the ten year period. The largest decreases have occurred among pigs (30.9 per cent) and sheep (16.5 per cent). Smaller decreases are evident among cattle (7.6 per cent) and poultry (5.5 per cent).

Chart 12: Livestock indices, ten-year trends relative to 2002



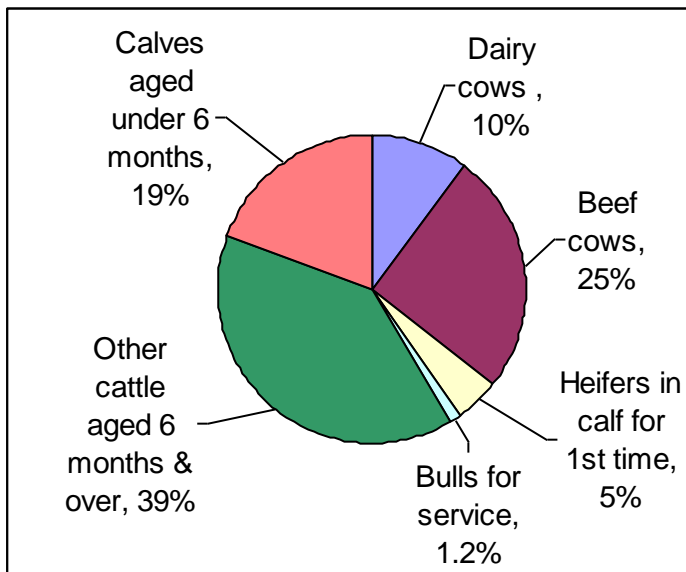
The chart illustrates how the cattle population recovered in the years following the outbreak of foot and mouth in 2000, with rises in numbers in the years up to 2005. This was accompanied by a corresponding decrease in sheep numbers, which has continued in all but one of the last ten years.

In 2005 the Single Farm Payment (SFP) scheme was introduced, which decoupled subsidy payments from most sheep and cattle production, with the exception of the Scottish Beef Calf Scheme. With the introduction of SFP the decline in sheep numbers accelerated, with a decrease of 14 per cent between 2005 and 2010, although the population has stabilised in the last two years, including a small increase (0.7 per cent) in 2011 due to increased lamb numbers. Cattle numbers have also been in decline, down by 8.8 per cent between 2005 and 2012, albeit increasing slightly in 2010.

The bulk of the decline in pig numbers over the last ten years occurred between 2002 and 2009, with a drop of 24.7 per cent observed over this period. A slight rise in 2010 owing to strong pig prices and an increase in the breeding herd was followed by an 11.5 per cent fall in total pig numbers over the last two years. Since 2002, the trend in poultry numbers has fluctuated with a decrease of 5.5 per cent up to 2012. There is however some variability in the annual poultry data, which can be affected by operational factors.

3.12 Cattle (Table 3)

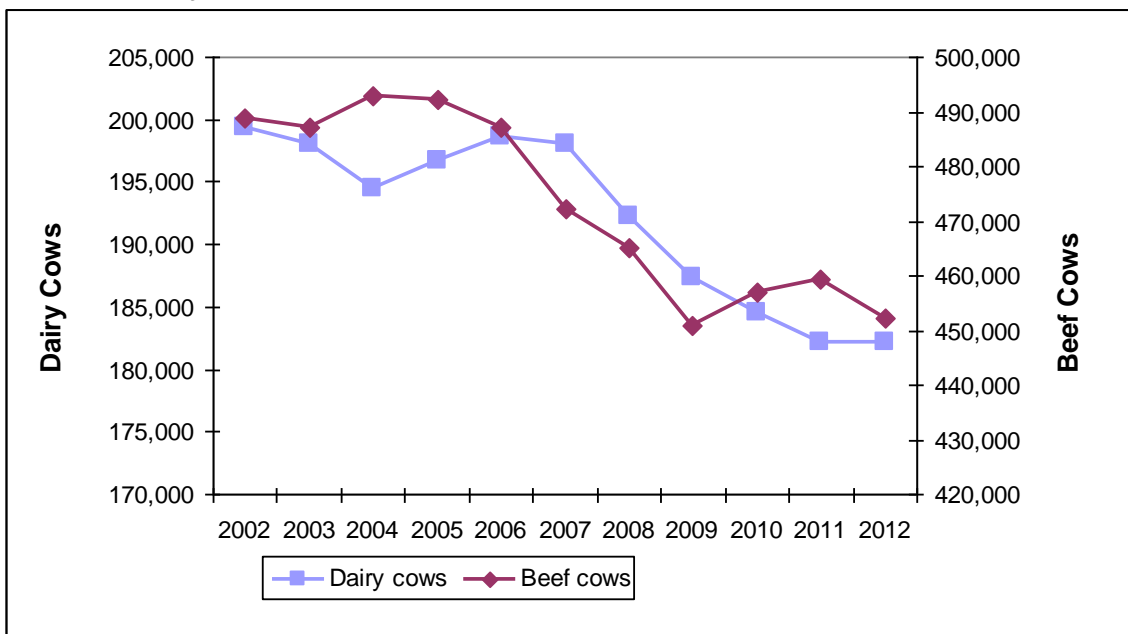
Chart 13: Cattle population, June 2012



In June 2012, the cattle population was 1.79 million. The proportion of total cattle comprising beef cows (25 per cent) was two and a half times greater than the proportion of dairy cows (10 per cent) and a further five per cent of cattle were heifers in calf for the first time. Only one per cent of cattle were bulls for service. 19 per cent of cattle were calves aged under six months and 39 per cent were other cattle aged over six months, which may also include some older calves. The distribution of cattle amongst the categories displayed in Chart 13 is virtually unchanged from last year.

Chart 14 displays the relative trends of cows in the dairy and beef herds over the past ten years. Note that each data series has a different axis, with dairy cow numbers shown on the left axis and beef cow numbers on the right axis. Focusing on cows in the herd provides a good indication of overall trends in the dairy and beef sectors.

Chart 14: Dairy & Beef Herd Trends, 2002 to 2012



Overall trends in cattle were described in Section 3.11, with the total number falling 147,000 (7.6 per cent) from 1.93 million in 2002 to 1.79 million in 2012. Beef and dairy cows have followed similar trends over the last ten years, with dairy cows decreasing 17,200 (7.5 per cent) to 182,200 and beef cows decreasing by 36,500 (8.6 per cent) to 452,300.

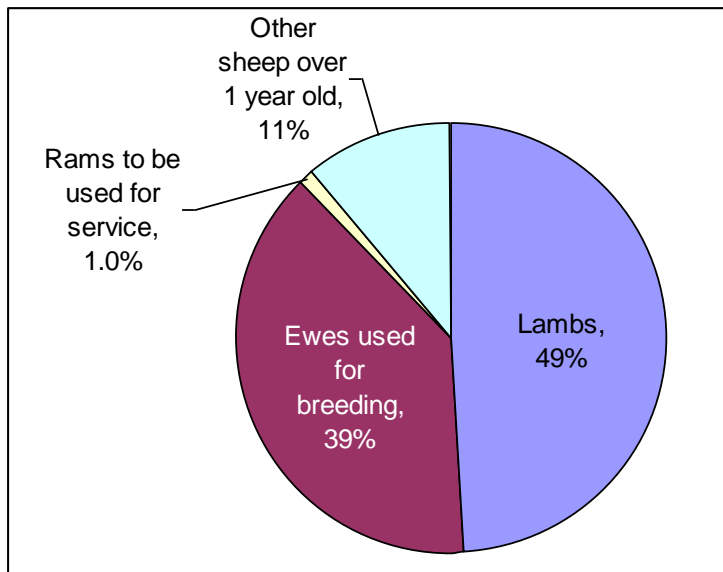
It is noticeable that beef cows started to decline soon after the introduction of Single Farm Payments in 2005, decreasing by 41,502 (8.4 per cent) up till 2009. Dairy cows increased between 2005 and 2006 before declining by 16,400 (8.3 per cent) between 2006 and 2012, although the drop over the last year has been slight. Prior to 2005 there were no coupled subsidy payments for dairy cows, which may explain why they were not immediately affected by the introduction of Single Farm Payments in 2005. There has also been uncertainty in milk prices in this period which may have contributed to numbers declining. In 2012 beef cows decreased for the first time in three years, down 7,000 (1.4 per cent) on 2011 to 452,300.

The latest annual trends between 2011 and 2012 show:

- A decrease in total cattle of 15,500 (0.9 per cent) to 1.79 million.
- Negligible change in the dairy cows at 182,184.
- A decrease in the beef cows of 6,900 (1.5 per cent) to 452,400.

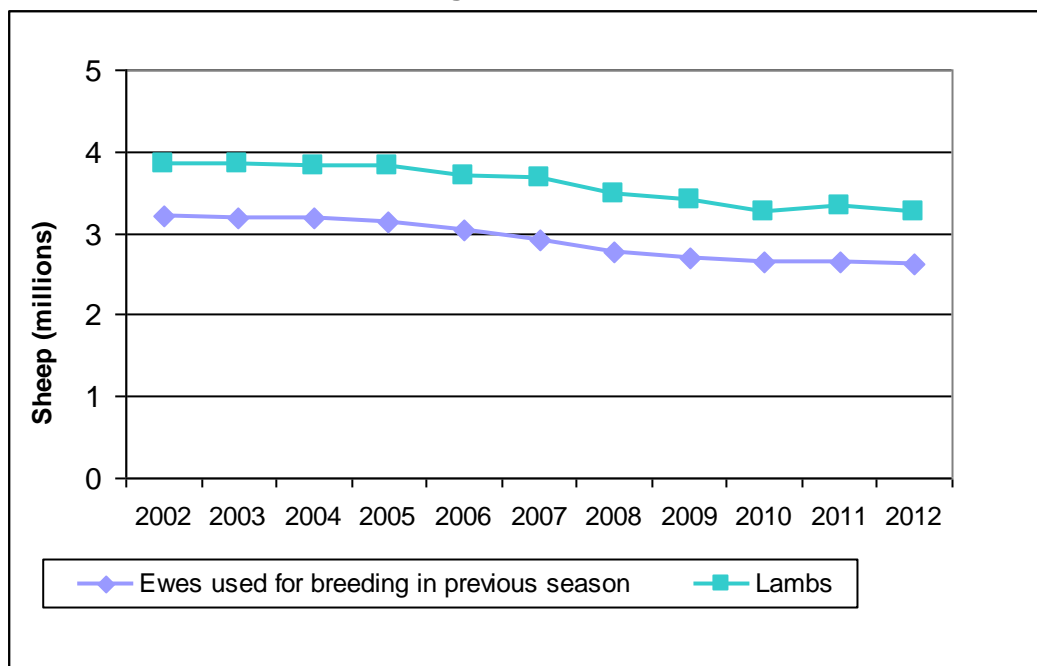
3.13 Sheep (Table 4)

Chart 15: Sheep population, June 2012



In June 2012 the sheep population was 6.74 million. Ewes used for breeding in the previous season accounted for 39 per cent of the total, with rams to be used for service just one per cent. Lambs made up the largest proportion with 49 per cent and other sheep over one year old accounted for 11 per cent. The distribution of sheep amongst the categories displayed in Chart 15 is virtually unchanged from last year.

Chart 16: Ewes used for breeding and lambs, trends 2002 to 2012



Overall trends in the sheep population were described in section 3.11, with the total decreasing by 1.33 million (16.5 per cent) from 8.06 million in 2002 to 6.74 million in 2012.

Chart 16 displays trends for breeding ewes and lambs, which in June 2012 made up 87.5 per cent of the total sheep population. Over the past ten years there has been a decline of 600,000 ewes for breeding (18.6 per cent) from 3.22 million in 2002 to 2.62 million in 2012. Lambs have declined at a slightly lower rate, from 3.85 to 3.27 million (a drop of 15.1 per cent).

In the first few years of the ten year period, between 2002 and 2005, the rate of decline in the number of sheep was slow (average decline of 0.7 per cent per annum) as the

population adjusted to large losses from the foot and mouth outbreak experienced in 2000. After the introduction of Single Farm Payments in 2005, sheep numbers declined more rapidly with a decrease of 1.13 million sheep between 2005 and 2010 (annual average decline of 3.0 per cent).

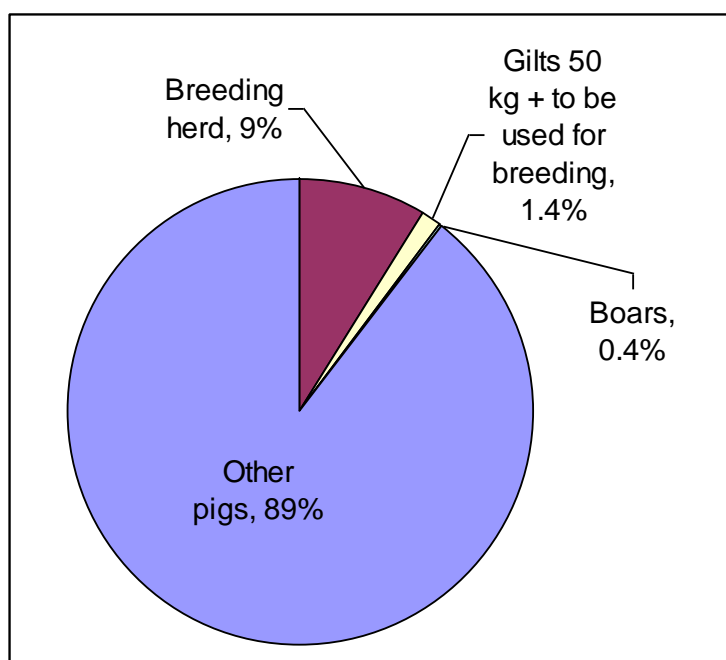
Following an increase in the number of sheep in 2011, driven by an increase in the number of lambs, the number of sheep fell by 65,200 (one per cent) up to June 2012. This was partly attributable to a fall of 54,300 (1.6 per cent) in the number of lambs and, owing to strong prices at slaughter for sheep, to a fall of 18,000 in the number of ewes used for breeding.

The latest annual trends between 2011 and 2012 show:

- An decrease in total sheep of 65,200 (1.0 per cent) to 6.74 million.
- A decrease in ewes used for breeding of 18,000 (0.7 per cent) to 2.62 million.
- An decrease in lambs of 54,300 (1.6 per cent) to 3.27 million.
- An increase in other sheep aged one year and over of 7,800 (1.0 per cent) to 0.75 million.

3.14 Pigs (Table 5)

Chart 17: Pig population, June 2012

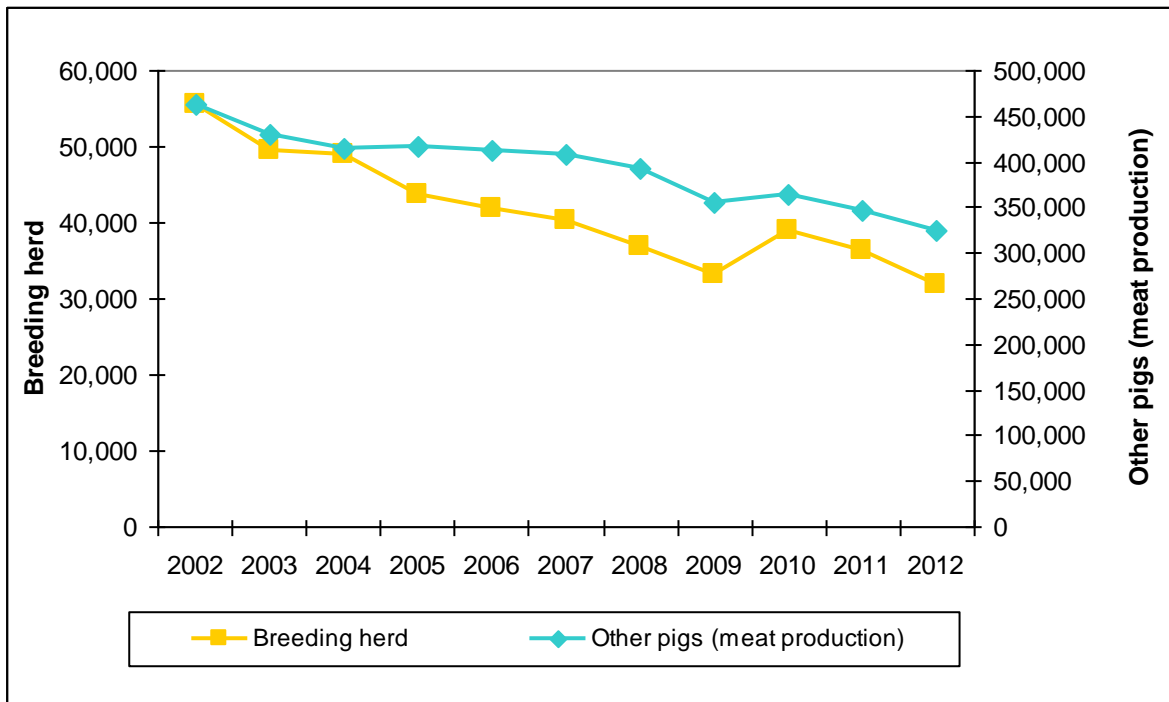


In June 2012 the pig population was 363,400. The breeding herd accounted for nine per cent of the total, with a further 1.4 per cent being gilts (over 50 kg) to be used for future breeding. Boars made up only 0.4 per cent of the population. Barren sows accounted for just 0.3 per cent while the vast majority (89 per cent) were other pigs most of which would be used for meat production.

Chart 18 shows the relative trends over the past ten years of the breeding herd and other pigs (mostly used for meat production). Note that each data series has a different axis, with breeding herd numbers shown on the left axis and other pig numbers on the right axis.

Overall trends in the pig population were described in Section 3.11, with the total decreasing by 162,800 (30.9 per cent) from 526,300 in 2002 to 363,400 in 2012. Over the same period, the breeding herd decreased by 23,700 (42.7 per cent) to 31,900 whilst other pigs for fattening decreased by 138,500 (29.9 per cent) to 324,000.

Chart 18: Breeding and Other Pigs, Trends 2002 to 2012



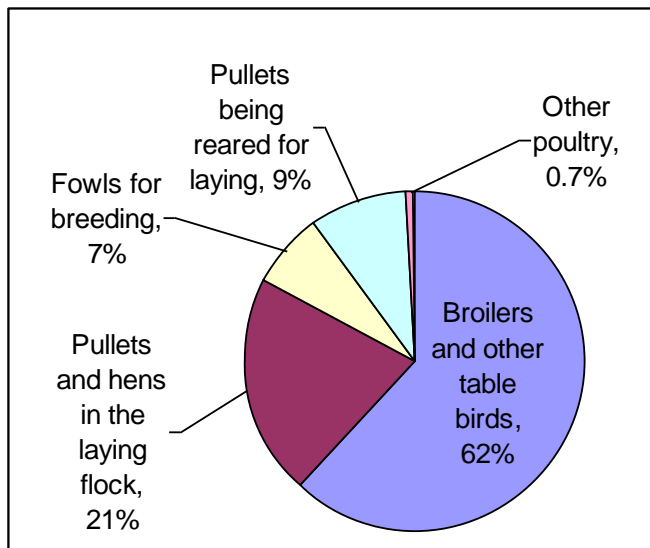
Over the last twelve months total pig numbers have fallen by 26,600 (6.8 per cent) to 363,400. Input costs for fuel and feed have risen over the last year and the drop in numbers may be attributable to farmers downsizing in advance of herds being restocked.

The latest annual trends between 2011 and 2012 show:

- A decrease in total pigs of 26,600 (6.8 per cent) to 363,400.
- A decrease in the breeding herd of 4,500 (12.3 per cent) to 31,900.
- A decrease in other pigs (mostly for meat production) of 22,200 (6.4 per cent) to 324,000.

3.15 Poultry (Table 6)

Chart 19: Poultry population, June 2012

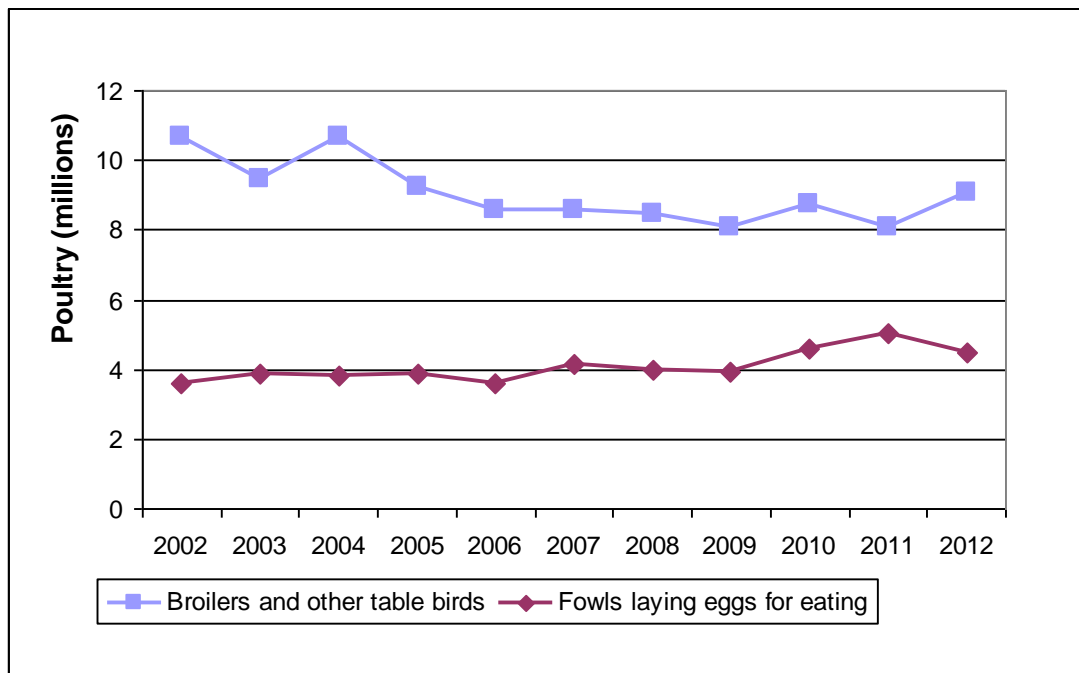


In June 2012 the total poultry population was 14.69 million. The majority were broilers and other table birds (62 per cent), followed by pullets and hens in the laying flock (21 per cent). Fowls for breeding accounted for seven per cent, whilst pullets being reared for laying made up nine per cent. Other poultry made up one per cent of the total.

Overall trends in the poultry population were described in Section 3.11, with the total decreasing by 850,100 (5.5 per cent) from 15.54 million in 2002 to 14.69 million in 2012.

Chart 20 shows differing trends over the same period for poultry used for meat and egg production. There was a decrease in broilers and other table birds of 1.59 million (14.9 per cent) to 9.07 million, whilst the number of fowls for producing eggs increased by 888,500 (24.9 per cent) to 4.46 million.

Chart 20: Trends in Broiler & Table Birds, and Fowls for producing eggs, 2002 to 2012



The EU Directive 1999/74/EC on laying hens stated that cage systems must have at least 750cm² of cage area per hen (known as enriched cages). They must also provide a nest, perching space of 15cm per hen, litter to allow pecking and scratching and unrestricted access to a feed trough measuring at least 12cm per hen in the cage. This directive came into force in January 2012 and is likely to be the main factor behind the drop of 573,200 (11.4 per cent) in the number of fowls for producing eggs over the last year.

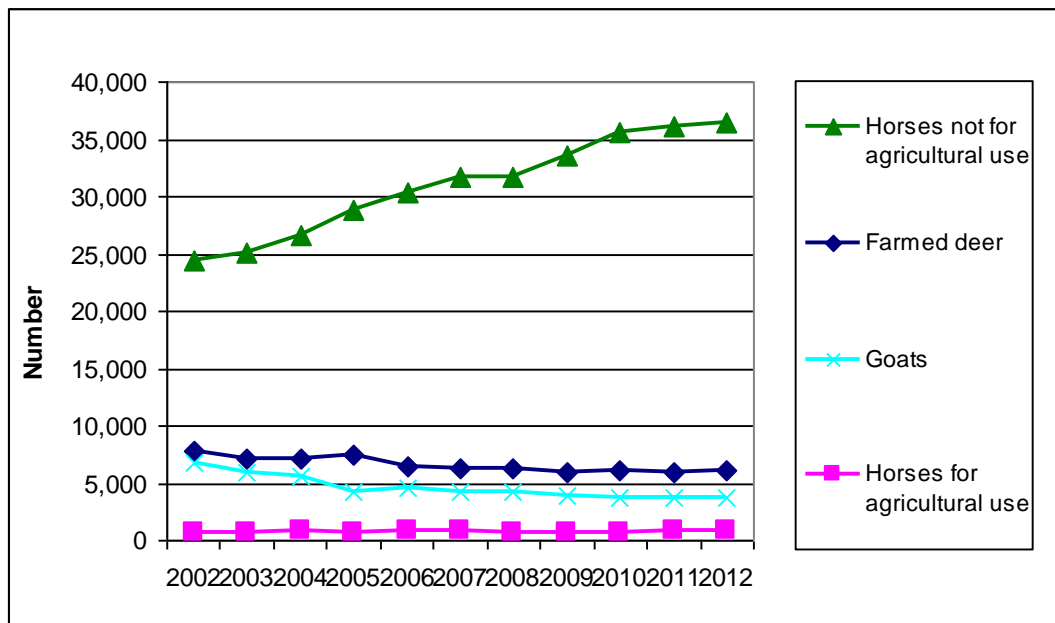
The latest annual trends between 2011 and 2012 show:

- An increase in total poultry of 167,600 (1.2 per cent) to 14.69 million
- A decrease in fowls laying eggs for eating of 573,200 (11.4 per cent) to 4.46 million.
- An increase in broiler and other table birds of 996,400 (12.3 per cent) to 9.07 million.

3.16 Other livestock (Table 7)

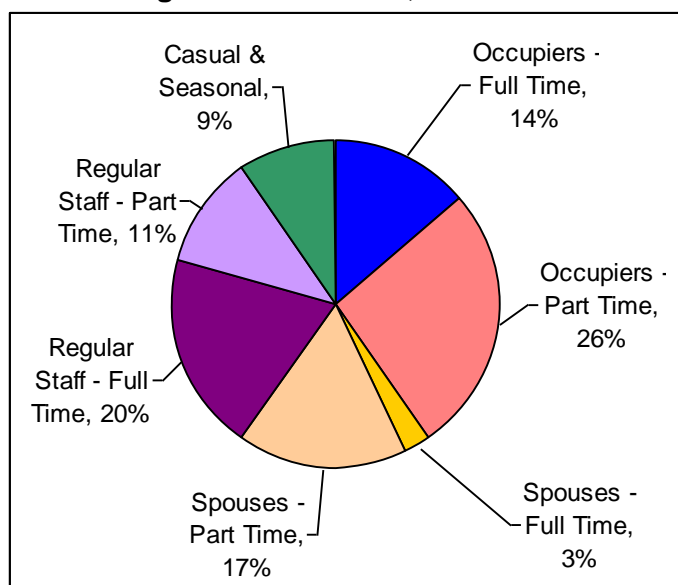
The number of “horses not for agricultural use” has increased over the past ten years by 12,000 (49.4 per cent) to 36,400. There were only a small number of horses used for agriculture, totalling 862 in 2011. Since 2002, farmed deer have decreased by 1,600 (20.1 per cent) to 6,100 and goats have declined sharply by 3,000 (44.1 per cent) to 3,800.

Chart 21: Other Livestock Trends, 2002 to 2012



3.17 Agricultural Labour (Table 8)

Chart 22: Agricultural Labour, June 2012



On the 1st June 2012, there were 68,400 people working on agricultural holdings. Working occupiers made up 40 per cent of the total workers (split between 14 per cent full-time and 26 per cent part-time). A further 19.5 per cent of the total workers were occupiers' spouses (with the majority of these working part-time). Regular staff accounted for 30.5 per cent of total workers (of which more were working full-time than part-time). A further breakdown of the various categories included within regular staff can be found in Chart 28. Casual and seasonal workers represented 9.5 per cent of the total.

Between 2011 and 2012, the number of people working in agriculture increased by 631 (0.9 per cent).

Notable decreases were seen in the numbers for:

- Full time working occupiers, which decreased by 139 (1.4 per cent) to 9,600.
- Casual and seasonal staff, which decreased by 453 (6.5 per cent) to 6,500 driven largely by a fall in female casual and seasonal staff.

Notable increases were seen for:

- Part time working occupiers, which increased by 213 (1.2 per cent) to 18,000, driving the total number of working occupiers (full and part time) to 27,600.
- Working spouses, up 333 (2.6 per cent) to 11,500.
- Regular part time staff, up 658 (9.6 per cent) to 7,500.

It should be noted that some of the annual changes in labour may have been affected by changes in the census form. Inclusion of EC Farm Structure Survey (FSS) questions on the June 2010 census (and the associated redesign of the survey form) led to some labour sections either not being reported correctly or being missed out by survey respondents. In 2011 the census form reverted back to its usual design and, it appears, has resulted in a spike or drop for some labour categories in 2010, particularly evident in numbers for occupiers and regular male staff.

Also, there was an additional change to the 2011 census form, adding in a category for non working occupiers and spouses. "Working occupier" and "working spouse" totals for 2011 do not include the non working categories. It may be possible in the past that non working occupiers and spouses were recorded under the "Less than half time" categories and therefore included in the total working occupier and spouse totals. These non working occupier and spouse categories have been excluded from the 2012 form though numbers for these categories have been imputed. See Section 4.11 for more information.

Looking at longer-term trends, there was a decrease of 3,800 (5.5 per cent) in the number of people working on agricultural holdings from 68,300 in 2002 to 64,500 in 2008. Numbers

have risen consistently since then, by 3,900 (6.1 per cent) from 2008 to 2012's total of 68,400. These totals need to be treated with some caution as they include differing trends for full-time and part-time occupiers, spouses and regular employees.

Chart 23 shows similar trends for working occupiers and regular employees, with a general decline between 2002 and 2008 followed by increases up to 2010. Compared with 2002, the total number of working occupiers is now 662 (2.3 per cent) lower and the number of regular employees is 1,072 (4.9 per cent) lower. The total number of working spouses increased gradually up to 2005, but has followed a downward trend since. Compared to 2002, the number of working spouses is now 675 (4.8 per cent) lower. The number of casual and seasonal staff employed on 1st June rose by 2,500 (64.5 per cent) with much of this rise coming in the latter half of the past decade.

Chart 23: Agricultural Labour Trends, 2002 to 2012



Chart 24 provides a further breakdown of trends in working occupiers. It shows that between 2002 and 2008 there was a decrease in full-time occupiers of 1,900 (16.6 per cent) to 9,491. Numbers have since been broadly level, standing at 9,600 in 2012. The number of part-time occupiers working “half-time or more” has been fairly constant since 2002, whereas there has been an increase of the number of occupiers working “less than half-time”, particularly since 2008, since when numbers have increased by 1,300 (10.2 per cent) to 14,000. The peak of 14,222 “less than half-time occupiers” in 2010 may be an effect of adding the Farm Structure Survey questions and altering the design of the form for that year.

Chart 25 shows that in 2012, spouses were more likely to work less than half-time on agricultural holdings in comparison to other working patterns, with this category representing 9,300 (69.8 per cent) of the total number of working spouses.

Chart 24: Occupiers, Trends 2002 to 2012

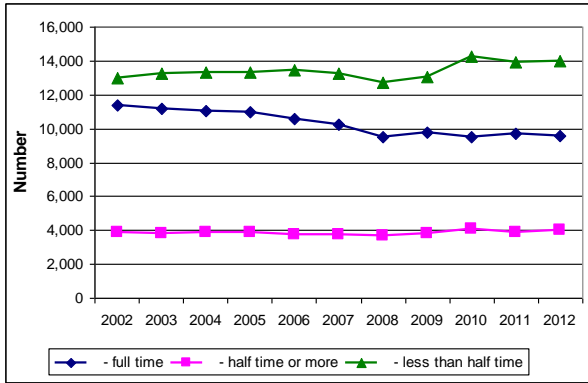
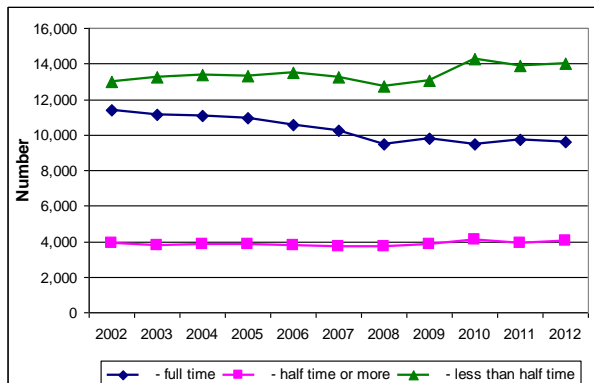


Chart 25: Spouses, Trends 2002 to 2012



Charts 26 and 27 provide a further breakdown of trends in regular employed staff. They show that the overall trends are almost entirely driven by trends in full time male staff, which decreased by 2,500 (17.9 per cent) between 2002 and 2008, before increasing by 600 (5.4 per cent) between 2008 and 2012.

Chart 26: Regular Male Staff, Trends 2002 to 2012

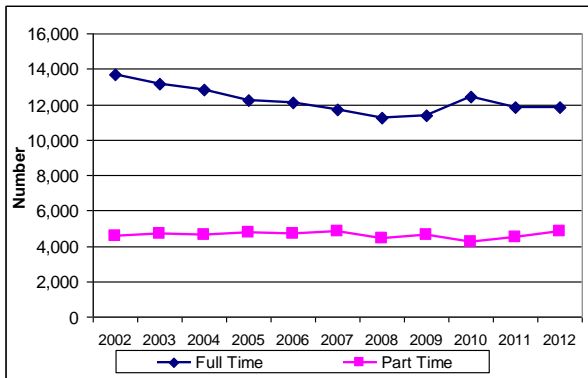


Chart 27: Regular Female Staff, Trends 2002 to 2012

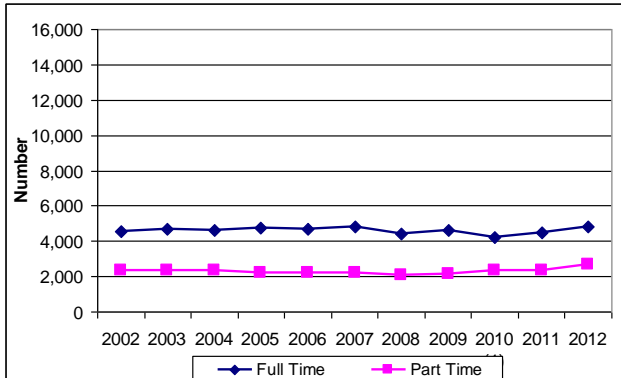


Chart 28: Regular Staff, June 2012

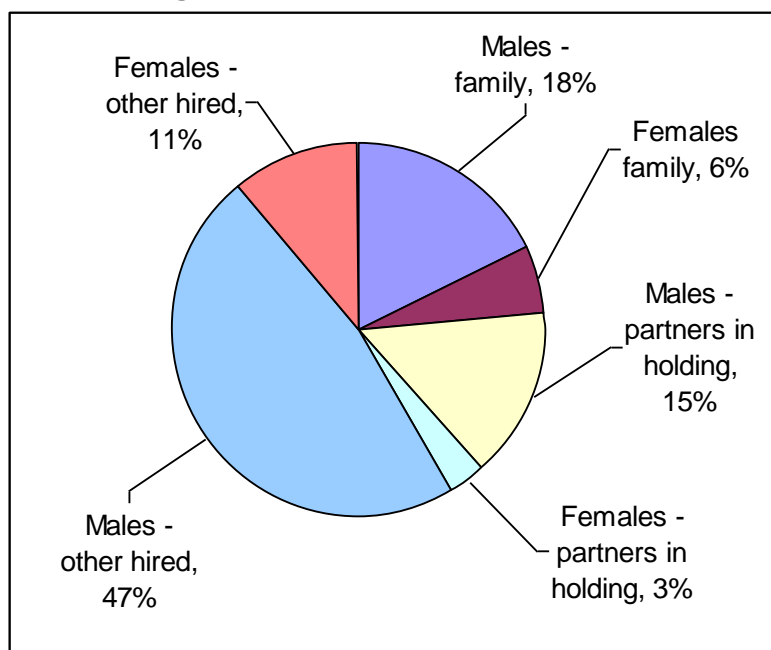
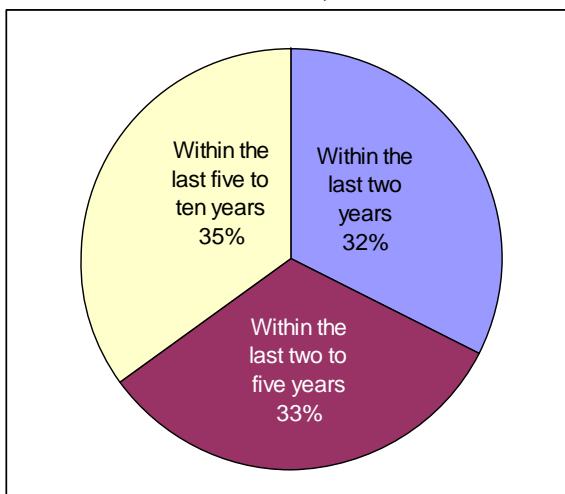


Chart 28 breaks down in greater detail the relative proportions of regular staff noted in Charts 26 and 27. On the 1st June 2012, there were 21,000 regular staff working on agricultural holdings.

Around a quarter (24 per cent) were members of occupiers' families and a further 18 per cent were business partners in the holding. The remaining staff were other hired staff (59 per cent), the majority of whom were males.

Chart 29: New Entrants, 2002 to 2012



A new question was added to the survey in 2012 requesting information on new entrants to farming. This question will provide a greater understanding of the nature of farm succession within Scottish agriculture.

There were 1,530 respondents (about three per cent) who reported that they had become the head of a farm business within the last ten years. They were split fairly evenly between those becoming head within the last two years (32 per cent), within the last two to five years (33 per cent) and within the last five to ten years (35 per cent).

3.18 Tenancy Agreements (Table 9)

Information on agricultural tenancy agreements is collected on the June agricultural census for those holdings that rent land. The statistics below exclude croft holdings and holdings that rent land seasonally for less than 365 days.

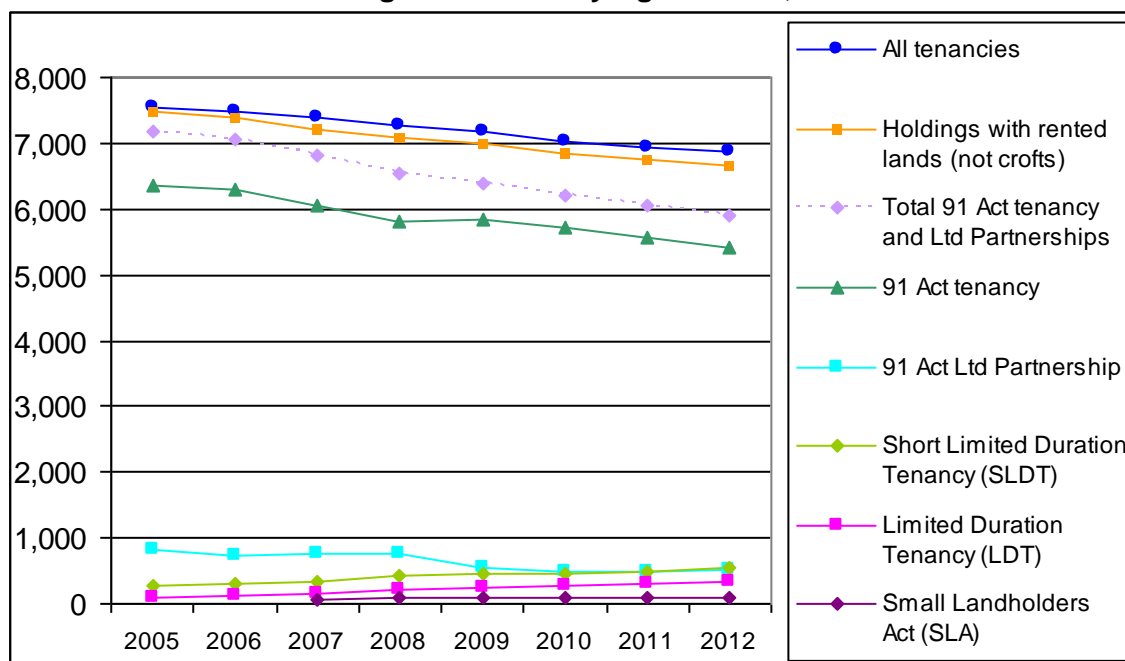
This is the first time that tenancy agreement statistics have been included in this National Statistics publication. In the past the information has been released as “occasional updates” but following a methodology review last year this series will be produced on a regular basis going forward and included in this output. For further detail on the methodology of producing tenancy statistics please consult the detailed paper available on the [tenancy section](#)³ of the website.

In 2012 there were estimated to be 6,670 holdings with tenancy agreements. The most common agreement was a 91 Act tenancy which accounted for 5,402 agreements (81 per cent of holdings with tenancies). This was followed by:

- Short Limited Duration Tenancy (SLDT) with 540 agreements (8.1 per cent of holdings);
- 91 Act Partnership with 512 agreements (7.7 per cent of holdings);
- Limited Duration Tenancy (LDT) with 321 agreements (4.8 per cent of holdings);
- Small Landholders Act (SLA) with 104 agreements (1.6 per cent of holdings).

Please note that a single holding can have more than one agreement type in place.

Chart 30: Number of holdings with Tenancy Agreements, 2005- 2012



Notes:

1 - Holdings can have tenancies of different types, which is why the "All tenancies" total is slightly higher than the number of "Holdings with tenancy agreements"

2 - Crofts and seasonal rents of less than 365 days are excluded

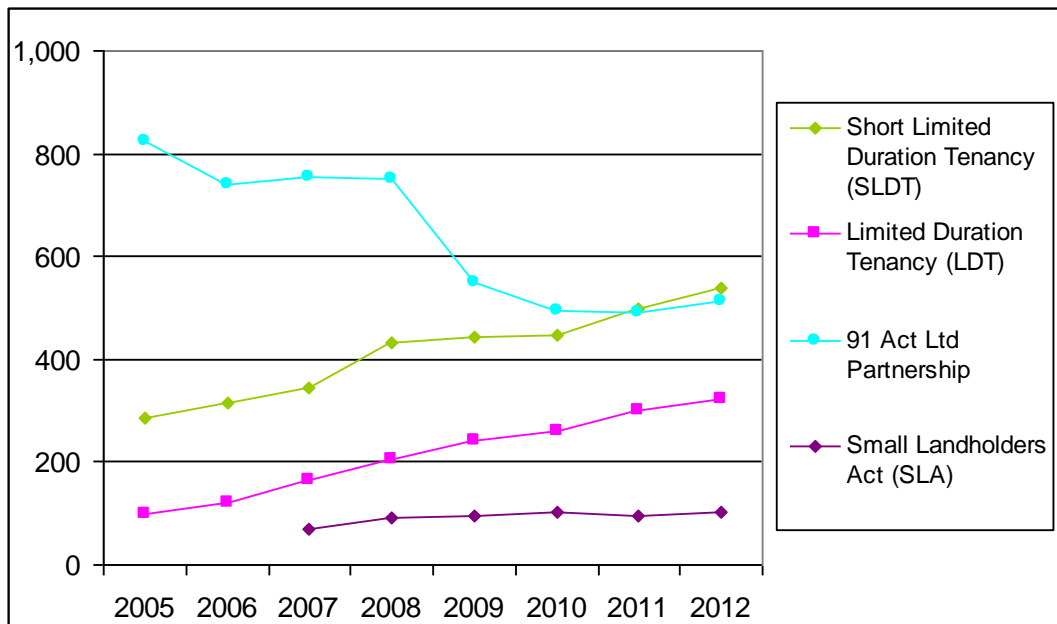
³ www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/agtenancy

Trends in agreements are presented in charts 30 and 31. In the last year there has been a decrease of 72 holdings with tenancy agreements (1.1 per cent) from 6,743 in 2011 to 6,670 in 2012. Over the longer term since 2005 there has been a decrease of 800 holdings (11 per cent) with tenancy agreements from 7,470 holdings in 2005 to 6,670 in 2012. In particular:

- There has been an overall reduction of 1,259 (18 per cent) holdings with either a 91 Act Tenancy or a 91 Act Limited Partnership Agreement, from 7,172 in 2005 to 5,913 in 2012.
- The number of holdings with Short Limited Duration Tenancies (SLDTs) has increased by 255, from 285 in 2005 to 540 in 2012.
- The number of holdings with Limited Duration Tenancies (LDTs) has increased by 222, from 99 in 2005 to 321 in 2012.
- The number of holdings with Small Landholder Act (SLAs) tenancies has remained fairly constant between 2008 and 2012, ranging between 91 and 104.

Chart 31 shows detail from chart 30 for those categories with fewer than 1,000 agreements.

Chart 31: Number of holdings with Tenancy Agreements, 2005- 2012



Notes:

- 1 - Holdings can have tenancies of different types, which is why the "All tenancies" total is slightly higher than the number of "Holdings with tenancy agreements"
- 2 - Crofts and seasonal rents of less than 365 days are excluded

4. Notes

4.1. Background

This publication contains final results for the 2012 June Agricultural census and trends over the last ten years.

4.2. Uses of the information

The census is conducted for a wide range of purposes. The statistics help the government to form, monitor and evaluate policy, and to assess the economic well-being of the different agricultural sectors. Most of the data collected is required by the Statistical Office of the European Communities. Equally important is the regular contact with farmers, which enables the department's register to be kept up to date. This means, for example, that information on new animal health requirements, or new subsidy schemes can be quickly directed to relevant farmers.

Some examples detailing how the census data is or has been used:

- to estimate the total income from farming, as part of the Scottish GDP figures and to compile the National Accounts for the UK.
- to model various scenarios/options and analyse outcomes/impacts on Scottish agriculture in relation to a range of options on the future of support for Scottish Agriculture.
- to provide disease and epidemiology modellers with a snap-shot of livestock numbers and locations (at 1st June) to assist with real-time and emergency planning procedures for animal disease outbreaks.
- UK ammonia and greenhouse gas inventories – the census provides Scottish agricultural land and livestock data.
- to support work on various research packages such as assessing the potential impact of CAP (Common Agricultural Policy) reform on payments to farmers; early environment effects on animal health and welfare; assessing the effectiveness of measures to manage water quality and control diffuse water pollution.

The census is also used by the main research providers working for the Scottish Government on numerous projects and underpins the majority of the analysis and research that is carried out, and to provide sampling frames for this research. In some cases it is also used to identify holdings for receipt of important and relevant information by mail, subject to the terms of Section 80 of the Agriculture Act 1947⁴.

4.3. June Census outputs

Results from the June census are available to the public as follows:

The Annual Abstract of Statistics presents a time series from 1982 onwards which also contains some additional detail on selected items (common grazing, land tenure etc). It is available to download as a spreadsheet along with this publication and can be accessed here:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubAbstract/Abstract2012>

Previous editions of the Abstract can be accessed here:

⁴ www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Geo6/10-11/48/part/V/crossheading/statistics-of-agriculture-in-great-britain

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubAbstract>

The outputs from the census on livestock and crops are also used as key inputs to the Total Income from Farming (TIFF) model, which is used to estimate the value of agricultural productivity in Scotland. Headline results are published each January with more detailed analysis presented in the Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture (ERSA), which is published in May or June of each year. Results for TIFF can be accessed as follows:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/ResultsTIFFBI>

The Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture (ERSA) is a compendium publication which contains detailed statistics on Scottish agriculture. It contains 3 sections covering, (i) Total Income From Farming (TIFF – see above for more details), (ii) Farm Accounts analysis (income and expenditure statistics by different farm types) and (iii) additional statistics/analysis from the June census e.g. more detail is provided on the structure and composition of Scottish agriculture in terms of the types of activity on holdings, additional geographic analysis is provided along with some UK comparisons.

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubEconomicReport>

Geographical results for the June census in years prior to 2010 are available in the Geographical Summary Sheets which provides analysis by the 14 agricultural geographic areas within Scotland. Results for the June census from 2010 onwards have been incorporated into ERSA.

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubScottishCensus>

Agricultural Facts and Figures pocketbook. This provides a useful summary of the key statistics in the Scottish agriculture and food sector in a convenient pocketbook format.

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubFactsFigures>

EC regulations

The EC demands that each member state collect agricultural statistics every year, enforced through a number of EC regulations relating primarily to crops and livestock. Specific regulations are listed on pages 3 to 5 of our 2009/10 annual statistics plan; a link is provided here:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/scotstat/Agstat0910>

These regulations are legally enforceable by the EC meaning that member states must comply with the data collection requirements in order to avoid financial penalties. In Scotland, the June census is the main survey that is used to meet these requirements as part of providing a response to the EC at a UK level.

We also use the June census to contribute to the formulation and publication of UK statistics on agriculture. These publications are co-ordinated by DEFRA and more details are available here.

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/evidence/statistics/index.htm>

4.4. Data collection

The June Agricultural Census is conducted annually by the Scottish Government's Rural and Environmental Science Analytical Services (RESAS).

Data for the June census is collected from two sources:

- Land data extracted from the Single Application Form (SAF) database for around 25,500 holdings that are claiming Single Farm Payment (SFP). This data is accurate as farmers can face penalties for supplying incorrect data. Around 18,500 of these holdings were surveyed in 2012 with a cut-down census form sent to them to collect additional data on livestock and labour. See section 4 for more details on SAF data.
- The remaining 10,600 holdings that needed to be surveyed in 2012 were sent a full census form covering land, livestock and labour.

There are around 52,600 agricultural holdings in Scotland. In 2012 a total of 29,100 holdings were surveyed (with either a full or cut-down form). Results in this bulletin are based on the 20,100 census forms that were returned and the information collated via the SAF database.

In 2012 the overall response rate was 69%. This breaks down:

- For holdings that received a full census form (i.e., those holdings where we collected full data through the June census) the response rate was 60%.
- By contrast, the response rate for holdings that received a reduced census form (those holdings where data was through the SAF database) was 74%. These are the holdings that generally cover a larger proportion of overall agricultural activity.

Please note that the rates quoted here relate to the number of survey forms received, as a proportion of total forms issued. This masks the fact that we effectively receive 100% response for land items that are extracted from the SAF database as detailed above. Therefore, although the crude response rate of 69% may seem low, we can in fact be very confident about the accuracy of the majority of the land data that is supplied to us which also covers the bulk of the larger (by activity) agricultural holdings in Scotland.

4.5. Non-response

In Scotland the register details of the 52,600 agricultural holdings are used to maintain a holding-level dataset of agriculture for statistical purposes. This provides a virtually complete coverage of agricultural activity in Scotland. However, please note that:

- we very rarely conduct a full census of holdings as this would place an unnecessary burden on farmers
- for the selected holdings that are surveyed, not all farmers return data to us
- where we have gaps in our holding-level data set, we 'maintain' records by producing estimates

Estimates are produced for holdings which were (i) not surveyed and (ii) surveyed but did not provide a response. The population of holdings (around 52,600) is divided into 'main' and 'minor' holdings ('main' holdings are generally those holdings which are over one hectare in size). The 'main' holdings are then divided into strata (using farm type and 'economic' size) and estimates are made (using ratio estimation) for non-response within each separate strata. Any estimates are restricted to a maximum of +/- 2.5% change on the previous year for each holding in order to avoid artificial distortion in the overall statistics (artificial distortion can occur when large actual changes in a small number of holdings within a strata are applied to non-response holdings in the same strata).

For main holdings, within each strata, land, livestock and labour values for non-response holdings are calculated by looking at real changes in land, livestock and labour items on

holdings that returned data in the current year. These reported rates of change are then applied to the land, livestock and labour categories for non-response holdings (but only where a non-response holding has provided some data for an item in the past).

For minor holdings a different approach is used. Any holdings designated as 'minor' (and identified as still active), who did not submit a survey return in the current year, have their data from the previous year rolled forward into the current year. The primary reason for taking this approach is that, although numerous, minor holdings do not contribute a significant amount towards agricultural activity and (generally) the data associated with land, livestock and labour does not radically change from year to year. More information on minor holdings (and a pending review of the minor survey) can be found here: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/scotstat/assess

4.6. Data Quality

Relevance

The content of the census and any changes to it are agreed with a range of Scottish Government division and where necessary the Scotstat Group. The survey provides data used by both the Scottish Government and the EU to assess agricultural activity, in the monitoring and development of policy (see section 4.2 above).

Accuracy

Data undergo several validation processes as follows; (i) checking for any obvious errors on the paper census forms upon receipt, (ii) auto-checking and identifying any internal inconsistencies once loaded onto the initial database, (iii) auto-checking for any sudden changes in comparison with previous annual returns and other holdings (iv) assessing any trends or switches in item areas or quantities that look unreasonable.

If necessary farmers are contacted to ensure data are correct. Additional quality assurance is provided at the later stages by utilising expert knowledge within the Scottish Government and the agriculture industry.

See sections 4.4 and 4.5 for further information on survey methodology.

Timeliness and Punctuality

Results have been published within three months from the census date. The census date was set at 1st June 2012, with returns requested by 15th June. However forms were still being received in early September, when the census was then closed to finalise results.

Accessibility and Clarity

These statistics are made available online at the Scottish Government's statistics website in accessible formats (html and pdf versions are available). All data tables are made available in excel format to allow users to carry out further analysis. We encourage feedback on the content and format of our publications.

Comparability

The publication includes comparable data from the previous ten years' censuses, with data from year prior to that published in the accompanying documentation. The change to collecting some administrative data via the Single Application Form led to some apparent discontinuities in the data between 2008 and 2009. Likewise a change in the collection of data on strawberries and raspberries has led to some discontinuities between 2010 and 2011 and between 2011 and 2012 (see separate note below).

4.7. Use of administrative data from the Single Application Form

In 2009, for the first time, data on land use was obtained from the **Single Application Form** (SAF) for 24,700 holdings claiming Single Farm Payments. This data was combined with land use data from all the other holdings, collected through June Census forms, to generate overall 2009 June Census results. This development led to a substantial reduction in statistical data collection and an overall improvement in the quality of land use statistics.

While the new method of incorporating SAF data is believed to be more accurate than the previous method it has resulted in a **step change** in some of the land use results for 2009, especially for **rough grazing and grass**. This means that trends between 2008 and 2009 for these land use categories do not represent genuine changes in land use, but do represent differences in the way this data has been reported between the 2008 June Census and 2009 SAF. These trends should be treated with caution.

4.8. Respondent Burden

One of the recommendations resulting from the UKSA assessment of Scottish Government agricultural statistics was to report annually on the estimated costs of farmers responding to the agricultural surveys.

To determine how long it took farmers to complete the December survey, around 110 farmers were asked over the telephone for an estimate of the total time it took them to fill in the form itself as well as the time taken to read guidance notes, count livestock or consult business records containing information required to fill in the form etc. More information on how this exercise was conducted can be found in the results from the 2011 December Survey of Main Holdings:

www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2012/03/7513

A median time of 30 minutes was derived from this survey of farmers in December and is the figure used as the baseline for calculating respondent burden for the June Census. Calculations for estimating respondent burden for the June Census are based on the assumption that the partial form completed by those also submitting a Single Application Form (SAF) takes around the same time to complete as the December Survey form, while the full June Census form takes twice as long.

The table below employs formulae based on guidance given by the Scottish Government Statistics group. It is estimated that farmers spent 13,200 hours completing the June Census forms in 2012 at a cost of £164,300:

Number of responses (partial form)	13,665
Median time taken to respond in hours	0.5
Time taken to respond to partial form in hours	6,832.5
Number of responses (partial form)	6397
Median time taken to respond in hours	1
Time taken to respond to full form in hours	6397
Total hours taken to respond to forms	13,229.5
Hourly rate of typical respondent*	£12.42
Total cost of responding to June Census forms	£164,310

* 2011 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) - Table 3.5a Median "Full Time Gross" hourly pay for Scotland males and females

4.9. Revisions

This year's publication includes revisions made to the number of camelids for 2010 and 2011. Major revisions to the results from the June Agricultural Census are published on the Scottish Government website:

www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/revisions

4.10. Soft fruit under cover

In 2012 additional codes were added to the Single Application Form (SAF) which now allow farmers to record on their SAF whether their area of strawberries, raspberries and blackcurrants were grown in open fields or under walk-in plastic structures. Furthermore, areas of strawberries and raspberries grown under glass could also be recorded separately in the SAF.

This follows on from an amendment of the Census form in 2011 which allowed areas of strawberries and raspberries grown under glass to be recorded.

This further amendment allows us to collect more detailed information for these fruits as, previously, we were not able to disaggregate these fruits on the basis of those only submitting a SAF. While this amendment improves the level of detail of soft fruit grown in Scotland, changes between 2010 and 2012 (owing to both the changes to the SAF in 2012 and the Census form in 2011) should be treated with caution.

Adjustments have been made to the areas of strawberries and raspberries for holdings submitting the Single Application Form (SAF) as it is possible for these holdings to record their area of strawberries and raspberries twice (once through reporting land items on the SAF and once through reporting their areas under glass or open field on the census form). Where this was the case, we have deducted the double counting from the area of strawberries and raspberries reported on the Census form.

4.11. Occupiers and Spouses doing farm work

There was erroneously no category provided on the form to allow instances of occupiers and spouses not working on the holding to be recorded. Numbers for these instances was calculated using imputation based on returns from the previous year.

4.12. Other publications

The next large agricultural survey will be the 2012 December survey of agricultural main holdings. This is a smaller exercise which surveys around 11,000 holdings. Results will be published in Spring 2012. Results for the 2013 June census will be published in September 2013.

Statistics on the production of meat, milk, eggs and other livestock products are published in the Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture (ERSA). These can show different trends in livestock numbers to those shown above, as they are also dependent on factors such as production yields and international trade in livestock for finishing and slaughter. ERSA also provides statistics on the price and value of livestock and other agricultural outputs. These data can be accessed here:

www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubEconomicReport

Results from all Scottish Government agricultural surveys can be accessed here:

www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications

Results from previous June censuses can be accessed here:

www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubFinalResultsJuneCensus

Publications relating to cereal and oilseed rape production can be accessed here:

www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubCerealHarvest

5. Appendix of Tables

FINAL RESULTS OF THE JUNE 2012 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS TOGETHER WITH FINAL JUNE RESULTS FOR THE YEARS 2002 TO 2011 FOR COMPARISON

Table 1a. Agricultural area in hectares, 2002 to 2012

From 2009, data on land use has been obtained from the Single Application Form (SAF) for holdings claiming Single Farm Payments.

This has been combined with land use data from all other holdings, collected through June Census forms, to generate overall results.

This change in the underlying data source constitutes a step change in the data series, which is more evident for certain land use categories, such as rough grazing and grass land.

								Use of SAF Data				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ⁽¹⁾	2010	2011	2012	change between 2011 & 2012
Cereals												
Wheat	97,192	87,498	101,126	95,595	99,681	102,744	113,797	92,482	111,418	115,412	100,637	-12.8%
Triticale	1,265	1,314	1,273	1,140	1,286	1,237	1,096	612	687	629	554	-11.9%
Barley - winter	61,234	55,649	56,348	51,341	53,762	52,625	57,612	45,149	47,948	45,477	42,816	-5.9%
Barley - spring	263,914	264,920	257,462	243,298	220,640	226,019	262,322	287,011	242,351	262,948	289,222	10.0%
Oats - winter	5,430	6,034	6,146	4,984	6,618	7,234	6,529	5,225	7,366	6,929	5,423	-21.7%
Oats - spring	16,477	16,306	15,685	14,971	16,064	13,634	15,191	17,074	15,615	14,785	18,249	23.4%
Mixed grain	421	445	322	444	461	405	239	1,229	893	923	807	-12.6%
Total	445,933	432,165	438,362	411,773	398,513	403,898	456,786	448,783	426,278	447,104	457,709	2.4%
Oilseed rape												
Winter	26,432	29,883	34,176	32,269	30,978	34,276	31,623	26,948	34,115	36,918	35,541	-3.7%
Spring	4,469	5,280	5,141	3,322	2,764	2,058	2,000	2,095	1,876	1,470	1,070	-27.2%
Total	30,901	35,163	39,317	35,591	33,742	36,334	33,623	29,043	35,991	38,388	36,611	-4.6%
Peas for combining	1,451	1,674	1,582	1,395	1,490	1,790	1,480	2,025	1,668	1,198	682	-43.1%
Beans for combining	2,116	1,899	2,798	3,441	4,527	3,507	3,172	4,728	5,268	3,738	3,789	1.4%
Linseed ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	861	820	628	408	314	238	179	87	105	138	*	*
Total combine harvested crops	481,262	471,721	482,687	452,608	438,586	445,766	495,239	484,666	469,310	490,566	498,791	1.7%
Potatoes												
Seed	13,787	12,230	11,857	11,128	11,440	11,450	11,720	13,511	13,491	13,305	13,002	-2.3%
Ware	16,416	16,004	17,262	16,706	16,711	17,868	18,116	18,187	17,876	17,768	16,534	-6.9%
Total	30,204	28,234	29,118	27,834	28,151	29,318	29,836	31,697	31,368	31,073	29,536	-4.9%
Crops for stockfeeding												
Turnips/swedes	9,073	8,679	8,363	7,555	7,314	6,486	5,540	5,123	4,888	4,406	4,350	-1.3%
Kale/cabbage	2,241	2,175	2,185	2,512	3,022	2,887	2,780	2,319	2,289	1,729	1,982	14.6%
Rape	2,937	2,860	3,014	3,135	3,188	2,944	2,710	2,657	2,315	1,917	2,186	14.0%
Fodder beet	402	371	402	337	350	417	577	667	630	594	584	-1.7%
Lupins ⁽³⁾	-	787	691	777	581	410	398	509	284	199	140	-29.6%
Other crops ⁽⁴⁾	9,228	9,781	10,523	10,953	11,682	11,579	10,600	11,121	12,630	11,145	10,581	-5.1%
Total	23,880	24,653	25,178	25,270	26,137	24,722	22,605	22,395	23,037	19,989	19,823	-0.8%

⁽¹⁾ From 2009, data on land use has been obtained from the Single Application Form (SAF) for holdings claiming Single Farm Payments.

⁽²⁾ The 2003 figure for linseed also includes flax, which was collected separately for 2003 only.

⁽³⁾ Lupins are not available before 2003.

⁽⁴⁾ Maize is included within 'Crops for stockfeeding - other crops'.

⁽⁵⁾ In order to prevent disclosure, for 2012 a small area of linseed was added to the figure for spring oilseed rape

**FINAL RESULTS OF THE JUNE 2012 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS
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Table 1b. Agricultural area in hectares, 2002 to 2012

From 2009, data on land use has been obtained from the Single Application Form (SAF) for holdings claiming Single Farm Payments. This has been combined with land use data from all other holdings, collected through June Census forms, to generate overall results. This change in the underlying data source constitutes a step change in the data series, which is more evident for certain land use categories, such as rough grazing and grass land.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Use of SAF Data					change between 2011 & 2012
								2009 ⁽¹⁾	2010	2011	2012		
Vegetables for human consumption	10,110	10,589	10,678	10,568	11,314	11,778	12,267	16,012	16,479	15,246	15,430	1.2%	
Orchard fruit	47	43	44	45	39	45	47	37	49	67	69	3.0%	
Soft fruit	1,742	1,649	1,695	1,676	1,706	1,787	1,866	2,025	1,913	1,666	808	-51.5%	
Other crops	4,784	4,807	5,773	6,904	9,146	9,732	8,381	7,611	7,804	9,306	8,937	-4.0%	
Fallow ⁽²⁾	12,085	8,073	8,514	19,213	17,724	15,085	14,330	22,166	21,934	15,056	15,477	2.8%	
Fallow - under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,798	10,988	11,306	2.9%	
Fallow - 5th year & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,136	4,068	4,171	2.5%	
Set-aside ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	85,580	90,684	75,117	69,492	67,549	62,433	17,815	-	-	-	-	-	
Total crops, fallow, and set-aside	649,694	640,594	638,805	613,611	600,352	600,667	602,386	586,609	571,895	582,968	588,873	1.0%	
Grass													
Grass - under 5 years	321,609	319,146	322,044	324,440	321,476	316,026	300,838	415,531	422,623	411,179	428,538	4.2%	
Grass - 5th year & over	929,821	933,506	902,402	910,293	922,100	919,123	917,738	945,298	954,646	946,372	896,649	-5.3%	
Total grass	1,251,430	1,252,652	1,224,446	1,234,733	1,243,576	1,235,149	1,218,576	1,360,828	1,377,268	1,357,551	1,325,187	-2.4%	
Total area of crops and grass	1,901,124	1,893,246	1,863,251	1,848,344	1,843,929	1,835,816	1,820,963	1,947,438	1,949,163	1,940,519	1,914,059	-1.4%	
Rough grazing	3,359,707	3,313,492	3,329,487	3,342,315	3,441,133	3,407,194	3,434,016	3,217,955	3,192,860	3,119,241	3,080,483	-1.2%	
Woodland	209,866	236,639	238,955	238,024	249,293	279,851	317,341	350,836	399,805	426,101	445,425	4.5%	
Other land	64,855	74,237	80,677	80,597	80,395	74,524	74,585	68,689	101,563	139,298	164,147	17.8%	
Total agricultural area	5,535,551	5,517,613	5,512,370	5,509,280	5,614,750	5,597,386	5,646,906	5,584,918	5,643,391	5,625,159	5,604,114	-0.4%	

⁽¹⁾ From 2009, data on land use has been obtained from the Single Application Form (SAF) for holdings claiming Single Farm Payments.

⁽²⁾ Information on land that has been fallow for more than five years and less than 5 years was collected for the first time in 2010

⁽³⁾ Set-aside entitlements under the Single Farm Payment Scheme ceased in 2009.

⁽⁴⁾ Note that some crop areas on land attracting set-aside entitlements under the Single Farm Payment Scheme in 2008 may not have been reported on the June Agricultural Census. Conversely, the set-aside estimate could include some land used for non-industrial arable, forage and protein crops.

**FINAL RESULTS OF THE JUNE 2012 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS
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Table 2a. Area of vegetables for human consumption, bulbs & soft fruit grown in the open (in hectares) and crops grown in glasshouses 2002 to 2012

From 2009, data on land use has been obtained from the Single Application Form (SAF) for holdings claiming Single Farm Payments. This has been combined with land use data from all other holdings, collected through June Census forms, to generate overall results. This change in the underlying data source constitutes a step change in the data series, which is more evident for certain land use categories.

								Step change - use of SAF Data				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ⁽¹⁾	2010	2011 ⁽²⁾	2012	Percentage change between 2011 & 2012
Vegetables for human consumption												
Peas for canning, freezing or drying	3,197	3,310	3,396	3,165	3,845	3,793	4,478	6,296	6,549	6,276	6,553	4.4%
Beans for canning, freezing or drying	643	807	538	280	296	373	425	899	1,011	996	1,193	19.8%
Turnips/swedes	1,570	1,445	1,449	1,619	1,654	1,773	1,803	2,050	1,878	1,614	1,595	-1.2%
Calabrese	1,230	1,027	1,172	1,390	1,043	991	968	1,315	1,328	1,276	1,170	-8.3%
Cauliflower	284	594	649	544	444	322	336	156	235	265	167	-37.0%
Carrots	1,662	1,822	1,998	1,936	2,195	2,400	2,328	2,488	2,868	2,463	2,533	2.8%
Other vegetables	1,524	1,584	1,476	1,634	1,837	2,126	1,929	2,807	2,611	2,355	2,219	-5.8%
Total	10,110	10,589	10,678	10,568	11,314	11,778	12,267	16,012	16,479	15,246	15,430	1.2%
Bulbs, flowers & hardy nursery stock	913	907	972	984	950	909	987	1,048	1,014	1,037	1,174	13.2%
Soft fruit grown in the open												
Strawberries ⁽²⁾	670	629	678	682	769	809	919	946	931	783	186	-76.2%
Raspberries ⁽²⁾	571	523	519	468	425	477	544	577	540	460	205	-55.4%
Blackcurrants	415	409	405	420	396	363	269	312	311	282	276	-2.1%
Mixed fruit	84	88	93	106	115	138	135	190	132	140	141	0.7%
Total Soft Fruit grown in the open	1,742	1,649	1,695	1,676	1,706	1,787	1,866	2,025	1,913	1,665	808	-51.5%

⁽¹⁾ From 2009, data on land use has been obtained from the Single Application Form (SAF) for holdings claiming Single Farm Payments. This has been combined with land use data from all other holdings collected through June Census forms, to generate overall results.

⁽²⁾ From 2011 onwards, areas of strawberries and raspberries include areas grown under glass as well as areas grown in the open field. Figures prior to 2010 only include areas grown in the open field

**FINAL RESULTS OF THE JUNE 2012 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS
TOGETHER WITH FINAL JUNE RESULTS FOR THE YEARS 2002 TO 2011 FOR COMPARISON**

Table 2b. Area of vegetables for human consumption, bulbs & soft fruit grown in the open (in hectares) and crops grown in glasshouses 2002 to 2012

From 2009, data on land use has been obtained from the Single Application Form (SAF) for holdings claiming Single Farm Payments. This has been combined with land use data from all other holdings, collected through June Census forms, to generate overall results. This change in the underlying data source constitutes a step change in the data series, which is more evident for certain land use categories.

								Step change - use of SAF Data				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ⁽¹⁾	2010	2011	2012	Percentage change between 2011 & 2012
Glasshouses												
Walk in plastic structures	53	57	69	73	80	104	70	150	158	344	1,000	190.4%
Glass clad structures	29	23	21	24	30	24	28	29	28	31	39	25.7%
Total plastic and glass clad structures	82	80	90	96	110	128	98	180	186	376	1,039	176.7%
Area of glasshouses which is:												
Tomatoes	7	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	-16.5%
Strawberries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218	699	220.3%
Raspberries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	186	244.8%
Other fruit	-	25	28	25	55	55	20	113	112	40	38	-3.6%
Vegetables	-	2	1	2	2	8	12	11	10	10	11	9.4%
Bedding and pot plants	19	17	16	17	15	15	19	20	20	22	23	3.8%
Hardy Nursery Stock	8	10	11	11	8	14	14	13	15	12	13	8.5%
Total fruit grown in the open and in glasshouses												
Strawberries ⁽²⁾	670	629	678	682	769	809	919	946	931	1,001	885	-11.6%
Raspberries ⁽²⁾	571	523	519	468	425	477	544	577	540	514	391	-24.0%
Blackcurrants	415	409	405	420	396	363	269	312	311	282	276	-2.1%
Mixed fruit	84	88	93	106	115	138	135	190	132	140	141	0.7%
Tomatoes	7	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	-16.5%
Other fruit	-	25	28	25	55	55	20	113	112	40	38	-3.6%
Total fruit grown in the open and in glasshouses	1,747	1,679	1,726	1,705	1,763	1,845	1,890	2,140	2,028	1,981	1,734	-12.4%

⁽¹⁾ From 2009, data on land use has been obtained from the Single Application Form (SAF) for holdings claiming Single Farm Payments. This has been combined with land use data from all other holdings collected through June Census forms, to generate overall results.

⁽²⁾ From 2011 onwards, areas of strawberries and raspberries include areas grown under glass as well as areas grown in the open field. Figures prior to 2010 only include areas grown in the open field

**FINAL RESULTS OF THE JUNE 2012 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS
TOGETHER WITH FINAL JUNE RESULTS FOR THE YEARS 2002 TO 2011 FOR COMPARISON**

Table 3a. Number of cattle, 2002 to 2012

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Percentage change between 2011 & 2012
Dairy herd												
Cows and heifers in milk	173,568	172,678	168,994	170,491	171,768	170,842	166,447	162,381	160,209	158,326	158,479	0.1%
Cows in calf but not in milk	25,831	25,294	25,550	26,219	26,804	27,148	25,813	24,980	24,316	23,893	23,705	-0.8%
Total Dairy herd	199,399	197,972	194,544	196,710	198,572	197,990	192,260	187,361	184,525	182,219	182,184	0.0%
Beef herd												
Cows and heifers in milk	389,444	386,241	394,614	393,303	388,979	378,772	374,286	362,167	368,351	368,792	365,191	-1.0%
Cows in calf but not in milk	99,345	100,892	98,259	99,016	98,215	93,452	90,889	88,650	88,580	90,549	87,247	-3.6%
Total Beef herd	488,789	487,133	492,873	492,319	487,194	472,224	465,175	450,817	456,931	459,341	452,438	-1.5%
Heifers in calf for the first time												
Dairy HIC1st- 2 years and over	30,023	27,482	29,743	30,134	28,119	27,748	25,872	24,224	24,399	23,812	22,759	-4.4%
Dairy HIC1st - Under 2 years	16,139	15,395	16,607	16,146	16,188	16,907	16,755	16,111	16,031	17,551	17,913	2.1%
Beef HIC1st - 2 years and over	35,127	34,226	34,727	33,476	32,052	32,304	31,439	31,054	33,908	31,640	29,793	-5.8%
Beef HIC1st - Under 2 years	14,662	13,984	15,617	14,138	14,344	13,767	13,721	13,230	12,984	12,749	13,725	7.7%
Total HIC1st	95,951	91,087	96,694	93,894	90,703	90,726	87,787	84,619	87,322	85,752	84,190	-1.8%
Bulls for service												
Bulls - 2 years and over	16,576	16,923	17,189	17,569	18,191	18,120	18,162	17,796	18,126	18,209	17,678	-2.9%
Bulls - Under 2 years	3,955	3,874	3,957	4,112	3,931	3,839	3,860	3,823	4,593	4,231	3,978	-6.0%
Total Bulls	20,531	20,797	21,146	21,681	22,122	21,959	22,022	21,619	22,719	22,440	21,656	-3.5%

**FINAL RESULTS OF THE JUNE 2012 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS
TOGETHER WITH FINAL JUNE RESULTS FOR THE YEARS 2002 TO 2011 FOR COMPARISON**

Table 3b. Number of cattle, 2002 to 2012

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Percentage change between 2011 & 2012
Other cattle 2 years and over												
Other - 2+ Male	42,576	44,144	40,688	45,398	47,268	48,050	44,449	43,764	47,611	41,382	41,072	-0.7%
Female for breeding 2+ - dairy	6,724	6,451	6,757	6,215	6,995	6,632	5,940	5,926	5,457	5,466	4,977	-8.9%
Female for breeding 2+ - beef	22,174	22,058	23,155	24,688	24,398	26,826	25,602	26,010	28,313	27,588	26,680	-3.3%
Female not for breeding 2+	21,514	22,713	21,276	22,917	27,431	25,564	27,257	26,682	28,090	26,403	24,146	-8.5%
Total Other 2+	92,988	95,366	91,876	99,218	106,092	107,072	103,248	102,382	109,471	100,839	96,875	-3.9%
Other cattle 1 year and over but under 2 years												
Male 1-2	221,106	222,168	222,938	228,459	214,561	212,435	204,393	205,543	201,306	198,102	196,093	-1.0%
Female for breeding 1-2 - dairy	38,090	40,862	39,618	39,716	38,269	37,421	35,754	37,074	38,853	38,120	37,778	-0.9%
Female for breeding 1-2 - beef	57,693	56,990	56,335	58,598	57,393	61,657	60,711	60,982	60,378	57,648	61,318	6.4%
Female not for breeding 1-2	148,318	148,557	148,018	154,067	152,034	146,705	141,785	137,143	131,883	131,663	125,629	-4.6%
Total Other 1-2	465,207	468,577	466,909	480,840	462,257	458,218	442,643	440,742	432,420	425,533	420,818	-1.1%
Other cattle 6 months and over but under 1 year												
Male 6-12 mths	104,580	105,153	105,796	102,632	101,961	97,712	93,571	90,304	90,601	88,454	86,752	-1.9%
Female 6-12 mths	109,037	109,943	111,284	109,815	109,453	104,382	103,145	98,083	97,772	95,035	96,560	1.6%
Total Other 6-12 mths	213,617	215,096	217,080	212,447	211,414	202,094	196,716	188,387	188,373	183,489	183,312	-0.1%
Other cattle under 6 months												
Male under 6mths	176,765	179,223	182,375	178,249	174,750	171,427	168,606	165,063	168,561	168,225	170,446	1.3%
Female under 6mths	181,431	183,682	186,228	183,524	180,770	176,828	176,292	171,415	174,765	176,099	176,551	0.3%
Total Other under 6 mths	358,196	362,905	368,603	361,773	355,520	348,255	344,898	336,478	343,326	344,324	346,997	0.8%
Total cattle	1,934,678	1,938,933	1,949,725	1,958,882	1,933,874	1,898,538	1,854,749	1,812,405	1,825,087	1,803,937	1,788,470	-0.9%

**FINAL RESULTS OF THE JUNE 2012 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS
TOGETHER WITH FINAL JUNE RESULTS FOR THE YEARS 2002 TO 2011 FOR COMPARISON**

Table 4. Number of sheep, 2002 to 2012

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Percentage change between 2011 & 2012
Ewes used for breeding in previous season	3,221,700	3,192,609	3,179,434	3,141,546	3,028,595	2,919,571	2,778,503	2,708,019	2,645,139	2,641,664	2,623,656	-0.7%
Rams to be used for service	101,410	99,969	99,574	100,796	96,944	95,354	91,346	87,675	86,947	87,324	86,694	-0.7%
Other sheep 1 year and over												
For breeding	795,366	780,640	805,275	745,664	725,379	712,079	674,356	643,844	664,115	660,511	666,114	0.8%
Other	92,558	84,271	83,872	83,468	84,020	93,934	82,491	82,048	89,199	85,502	87,668	2.5%
Total other sheep 1 year and over	887,924	864,911	889,147	829,132	809,399	806,013	756,847	725,892	753,314	746,013	753,782	1.0%
Lambs	3,852,153	3,848,847	3,814,142	3,811,586	3,692,988	3,677,279	3,477,992	3,399,768	3,269,391	3,326,133	3,271,842	-1.6%
Total sheep	8,063,187	8,006,336	7,982,297	7,883,060	7,627,926	7,498,217	7,104,688	6,921,354	6,754,791	6,801,134	6,735,974	-1.0%

**FINAL RESULTS OF THE JUNE 2012 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS
TOGETHER WITH FINAL JUNE RESULTS FOR THE YEARS 2002 TO 2011 FOR COMPARISON**

Table 5. Number of pigs, 2002 to 2012

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Percentage change between 2011 & 2012
Breeding herd												
Sows in pig	37,862	34,407	35,800	32,337	31,026	30,114	26,738	24,026	25,620	24,179	20,712	-14.3%
Gilts in pig	7,899	7,526	5,276	4,197	4,529	3,830	3,530	3,069	5,681	5,253	5,376	2.3%
Other sows	9,864	7,644	7,754	7,179	6,252	6,231	6,671	6,150	7,625	6,906	5,793	-16.1%
Total breeding herd	55,625	49,577	48,830	43,713	41,807	40,175	36,939	33,245	38,926	36,338	31,881	-12.3%
Barren sows for fattening	1,224	961	1,184	812	820	762	709	495	552	735	941	28.0%
Gilts 50 kg & over to be used for breeding	4,717	5,311	4,641	5,260	6,322	6,136	3,883	5,478	6,415	5,163	5,265	2.0%
Boars	2,147	1,774	1,600	1,465	1,409	1,352	1,278	1,196	1,506	1,506	1,308	-13.1%
Other pigs												
80 kg liveweight and over	62,255	70,467	64,037	78,346	66,941	61,600	64,066	60,702	64,002	66,082	55,173	-16.5%
50 kg and under 80 kg liveweight	117,321	98,120	88,763	87,019	95,156	87,999	89,676	82,868	86,883	73,595	70,726	-3.9%
20 kg and under 50 kg liveweight	132,054	118,909	127,112	122,815	127,210	134,798	118,760	99,201	101,767	95,707	100,088	4.6%
Under 20 kg liveweight	150,933	143,137	133,537	129,582	124,060	123,847	120,592	112,856	110,651	110,869	98,057	-11.6%
Total Other pigs	462,563	430,633	413,449	417,762	413,367	408,244	393,094	355,627	363,303	346,253	324,044	-6.4%
Total pigs	526,276	488,256	469,704	469,012	463,725	456,669	435,903	396,041	410,702	389,995	363,439	-6.8%

**FINAL RESULTS OF THE JUNE 2012 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS
TOGETHER WITH FINAL JUNE RESULTS FOR THE YEARS 2002 TO 2011 FOR COMPARISON**

Table 6. Number of poultry, 2002 to 2012

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Percentage change between 2011 & 2012
Fowls for producing eggs												
Pullets and hens in the laying flock	2,647,750	2,923,577	2,938,130	2,714,538	2,735,455	2,919,810	2,953,144	3,066,813	3,677,229	3,746,061	3,082,602	-17.7%
Pullets being reared for laying	925,990	946,097	855,844	1,154,733	865,257	1,237,748	1,035,966	869,153	893,387	1,289,354	1,379,620	7.0%
Total fowls for producing eggs	3,573,740	3,869,674	3,793,974	3,869,271	3,600,712	4,157,558	3,989,110	3,935,966	4,570,616	5,035,415	4,462,222	-11.4%
Fowls for breeding												
Breeding hens	1,102,960	963,405	1,217,736	1,437,605	1,258,088	1,199,836	1,166,551	1,105,064	1,073,256	1,218,937	947,138	-22.3%
Cocks	105,427	99,504	74,538	125,040	109,883	116,962	118,417	120,462	100,506	124,453	107,187	-13.9%
Total fowls for breeding	1,208,387	1,062,909	1,292,274	1,562,645	1,367,971	1,316,798	1,284,968	1,225,526	1,173,762	1,343,390	1,054,325	-21.5%
Broilers and other table birds	10,664,096	9,470,105	10,697,132	9,208,474	8,561,905	8,584,991	8,471,892	8,088,820	8,755,751	8,077,846	9,074,234	12.3%
Other poultry	97,912	68,235	80,435	63,677	69,204	69,607	69,988	69,193	67,124	69,743	103,211	48.0%
Total poultry	15,544,135	14,470,923	15,863,815	14,704,067	13,599,792	14,128,954	13,815,958	13,319,505	14,567,253	14,526,394	14,693,992	1.2%

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Table 7. Number of other livestock, 2002 to 2012

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Percentage change between 2011 & 2012
Deer	7,739	7,122	7,066	7,473	6,500	6,221	6,213	5,885	6,117	5,977	6,121	2.4%
Horses												
For agricultural or horticultural use	665	649	831	702	814	839	724	696	719	763	860	12.7%
Other horses	24,393	25,075	26,584	28,844	30,400	31,736	31,711	33,523	35,662	36,115	36,425	0.9%
Total	25,058	25,724	27,415	29,546	31,214	32,575	32,435	34,219	36,381	36,878	37,285	1.1%
Goats	6,834	5,881	5,574	4,294	4,521	4,184	4,182	3,852	3,695	3,756	3,783	0.7%
Camelids⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	542	704	945	34.2%

(1) Revisions have been made to camelids figures for 2010 and 2011

**FINAL RESULTS OF THE JUNE 2012 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS
TOGETHER WITH FINAL JUNE RESULTS FOR THE YEARS 2002 TO 2011 FOR COMPARISON**

Table 8a. Number of employees, 2002 to 2012

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Percentage change between 2010 & 2011
Regular full-time staff												
Males : Hired	8,812	8,403	8,238	7,823	7,751	7,418	7,103	7,154	7,836	7,524	7,571	0.6%
Family	2,581	2,582	2,473	2,284	2,203	2,126	2,020	1,971	2,134	1,919	1,919	0.0%
Partners	2,323	2,197	2,142	2,118	2,134	2,158	2,137	2,222	2,432	2,378	2,376	-0.1%
Total	13,716	13,182	12,853	12,225	12,088	11,702	11,260	11,347	12,402	11,821	11,866	0.4%
Females : Hired	823	739	807	815	844	983	883	905	1,060	1,021	983	-3.7%
Family	336	331	345	349	325	344	305	278	399	316	311	-1.6%
Partners	254	258	248	210	243	240	240	236	375	311	327	5.1%
Total	1,413	1,328	1,400	1,374	1,412	1,567	1,428	1,419	1,834	1,648	1,621	-1.6%
Regular full-time staff total	15,129	14,510	14,253	13,599	13,500	13,269	12,688	12,766	14,236	13,469	13,487	0.1%
Regular part-time staff												
Males : Hired	2,146	2,236	2,192	2,188	2,237	2,418	2,141	2,144	2,072	2,156	2,332	8.2%
Family	1,868	1,864	1,841	1,958	1,891	1,869	1,770	1,890	1,584	1,726	1,798	4.2%
Partners	553	568	563	608	578	556	528	598	588	605	701	15.9%
Total	4,567	4,668	4,596	4,754	4,706	4,843	4,439	4,632	4,244	4,487	4,831	7.7%
Females : Hired	1,115	1,118	1,114	994	1,016	1,135	1,025	1,047	1,246	1,181	1,346	14.0%
Family	961	979	918	950	926	850	805	835	813	873	950	8.8%
Partners	279	274	294	245	244	234	262	268	282	293	365	24.6%
Total	2,355	2,371	2,326	2,189	2,186	2,219	2,092	2,150	2,341	2,347	2,661	13.4%
Regular part-time staff total	6,922	7,039	6,922	6,943	6,892	7,062	6,531	6,782	6,585	6,834	7,492	9.6%
Total regular full-time and part-time staff	22,051	21,549	21,175	20,542	20,392	20,331	19,219	19,548	20,821	20,303	20,979	3.3%
Casual and seasonal staff												
Males	3,049	3,184	3,155	3,333	3,238	3,826	3,928	4,258	3,765	4,471	4,353	-2.6%
Females	898	1,039	1,072	1,301	1,294	1,781	2,021	2,392	2,133	2,474	2,139	-13.5%
Total	3,947	4,223	4,227	4,634	4,532	5,607	5,949	6,650	5,898	6,945	6,492	-6.5%

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TOGETHER WITH FINAL JUNE RESULTS FOR THE YEARS 2002 TO 2011 FOR COMPARISON**

Table 8b. Number of occupiers and spouses and total workforce, 2002 to 2012

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Percentage change between 2011 & 2012
Occupiers												
- full time	11,377	11,167	11,041	10,972	10,571	10,212	9,491	9,764	9,499	9,713	9,575	-1.4%
- half time or more	3,888	3,788	3,851	3,855	3,754	3,732	3,682	3,837	4,077	3,889	4,000	2.9%
- less than half time	12,987	13,256	13,350	13,312	13,478	13,234	12,713	13,038	14,266	13,904	14,006	0.7%
Total working occupiers	28,252	28,211	28,242	28,139	27,803	27,178	25,886	26,639	27,842	27,506	27,581	0.3%
- Occupiers not working on the holding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	994	848	-14.7%
Spouses												
- full time	2,139	2,137	2,068	2,031	2,026	1,968	1,850	1,849	1,855	1,857	1,856	-0.1%
- half time or more	2,524	2,380	2,402	2,306	2,299	2,231	2,180	2,212	2,044	2,073	2,187	5.5%
- less than half time	9,388	9,781	9,945	9,974	9,959	9,837	9,429	9,743	9,210	9,113	9,333	2.4%
Total working spouses	14,051	14,298	14,415	14,311	14,284	14,036	13,459	13,804	13,109	13,043	13,376	2.6%
- Spouses not working on the holding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,716	1,404	-18.2%
Total working occupiers and spouses	42,303	42,509	42,657	42,450	42,087	41,214	39,345	40,443	40,951	40,549	40,957	1.0%
Total agricultural workforce⁽¹⁾	68,301	68,281	68,059	67,626	67,011	67,152	64,513	66,641	67,670	67,797	68,428	0.9%

(1) This figure includes regular full time and part time staff, and casual and seasonal staff from table 8a as well as total working occupiers and spouses

**FINAL RESULTS OF THE JUNE 2012 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS
TOGETHER WITH FINAL JUNE RESULTS FOR THE YEARS 2005 TO 2011 FOR COMPARISON**

Table 9. Holdings with Agricultural Tenancies 2005 to 2012 ^{(1),(2)}

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	change between 2011 & 2012
Short Limited Duration Tenancy (SLDT)	285	316	344	431	442	447	499	540	8%
Limited Duration Tenancy (LDT)	99	119	166	204	242	262	301	321	7%
91 Act tenancy	6,348	6,308	6,051	5,795	5,851	5,722	5,557	5,402	-3%
91 Act Ltd Partnership	824	740	753	750	548	494	491	512	4%
Small Landholders Act (SLA)			70	91	94	101	96	104	8%
All tenancies	7,557	7,484	7,384	7,272	7,177	7,026	6,943	6,879	-1%
Holdings with rented lands (not crofts)	7,470	7,385	7,202	7,096	7,010	6,841	6,743	6,670	-1.1%
Total Holdings in Scotland	51,136	51,361	51,365	51,489	52,034	52,314	52,543	52,625	0%
% of Holdings with Tenancy Agreements	15%	14%	14%	14%	13%	13%	13%	13%	-1%

(1) Holdings can have tenancies of different types, which is why the "All tenancies" total is slightly higher than the number of "Holdings with tenancy agreements"

(2) Crofts and seasonal rents of less the 365 days are excluded from this table

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ISSN 2045-5461

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ISBN: 978-1-78256-115-6