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RESULTS FROM THE JUNE 2013 SCOTTISH AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

9th October 2013



1. Main findings

Compared with June 2012, these results show that :-

- **Cereal** areas increased by 1,900 hectares (0.4 per cent) to 460,000 hectares. There was a noticeable move from winter to spring-planted crops, as occurred last year, with a fall in wheat of 13,800 hectares (13.7 per cent) offsetting an increase in spring barley of 7,200 hectares (2.5 per cent) and an increase in spring oats of 7,900 hectares (43.3 per cent). ([Table 1a](#))
- The area of **oilseed rape** decreased by 3,000 hectares (8.1 per cent) to 33,700 hectares. Here too, the winter crop decreased (by 4,100 or 11.5 per cent) while the area of spring oilseed rape doubled to 2,200 hectares. ([Table 1a](#))
- The area grown with **potatoes** decreased by 400 hectares (1.4 per cent) to 29,100 hectares, with the areas of both ware and seed potatoes decreasing for the fourth year in a row. Vegetables for stock-feed decreased, the area of fruit was broadly similar, and there was a three per cent increase in the area of **vegetables** for human consumption. ([Table 1a](#))
- The total number of **cattle** decreased by 42,800 (2.3 per cent) to 1.8 million. This was the third annual fall in a row, and is part of a longer-term decline in numbers. The number of beef cattle fell by 16,400 (2.2 per cent) to 725,950, while the number of dairy cattle remained virtually unchanged at 265,900. The number of calves fell by four per cent. ([Tables 3a and 3b](#))

Wheat
↓14,000 ha

Spring barley
↑7,000 ha

Spring oats
↑8,000 ha

Oilseed rape
↓3,000 ha

Potatoes
↓400 ha

Fruit
→no change

Veg
↑470 ha

Cattle
↓42,800

- The total number of **sheep** fell by 165,400 (2.5 per cent) to 6.57 million, having fallen nearly every years since 1998. This year's reduction was due chiefly to a decrease in lambs of 166,700 (5.1 per cent). ([Table 4](#))

Sheep
↓165,000
- The total number of **pigs** fell by 44,000 (12.1 per cent) to 319,400, having fallen most years since 1998. There was a decrease in the number of pigs for meat production of 40,700 (12.6 per cent). The pig breeding herd also decreased by 3,400 (10.6 per cent), though there was an increase in the number of gilts over 50kg to be used for breeding of 680 (12.6 per cent). ([Table 5](#))

Pigs
↓44,000
- The **poultry** flock, which in recent years has fluctuated between 13 and 15 million, decreased by 522,000 (3.6 per cent) to 14.17 million. This was largely driven by a fall in the number of broilers of 988,000 (10.9 per cent), though partially offset by a rise of 444,800 (14.4 per cent) in the number of pullets and hens in the laying flock. ([Table 6](#))

Poultry
↓522,000
- The number of **people working** in agriculture was 67,400, similar to the average over the last ten years. ([Table 8](#))
- The amount of agricultural land that was **rented** again fell, by 21,000 hectares(1.5 per cent) to 1.37 million hectares, or 24.1 per cent of agricultural land.

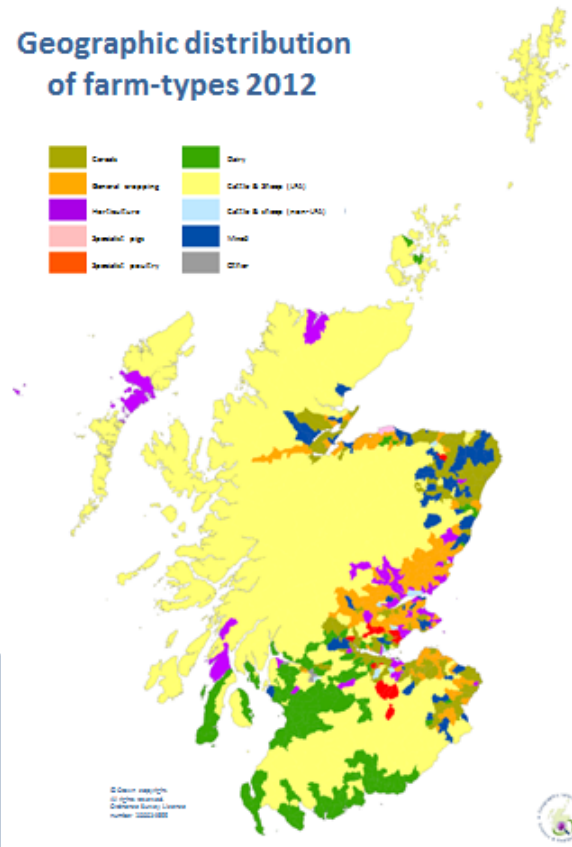
Rented land
↓21,000 ha
- There has been a decrease of 370 holdings (five per cent) in the estimated number of holdings with tenancy agreements (excluding crofts), to 7,100. ([Tables 9 and 10](#))

Tenant holdings
↓370

Farm-types 2013

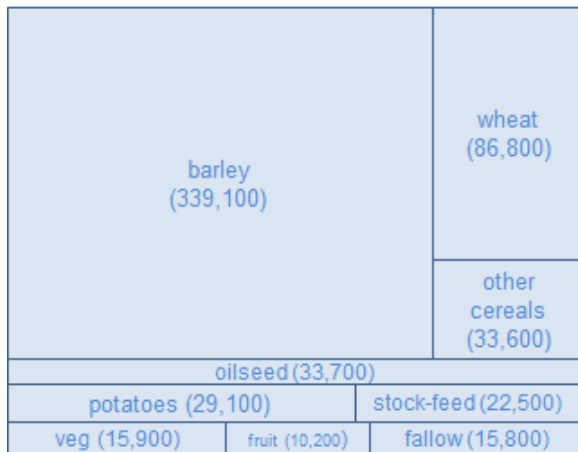
	holdings	area
Cereal	2,671	253,700
Gen crop	1,079	134,500
Horticulture	673	16,800
Pigs	308	8,400
Poultry	944	12,400
Dairy	892	130,900
S&C LFA	14,445	3,147,600
S&C nLFA	2,344	87,800
Mixed	5,531	300,400
Forage	22,165	1,432,200
Other	1,664	79,100
Total	52,716	5,604,000

Geographic distribution of farm-types 2012

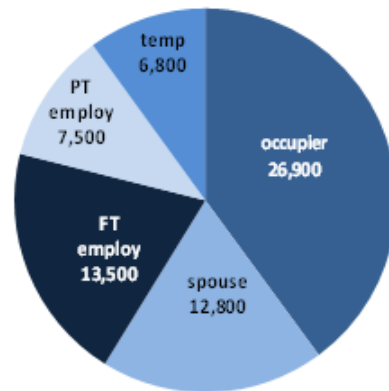


Crop areas (hectares) - June 2013

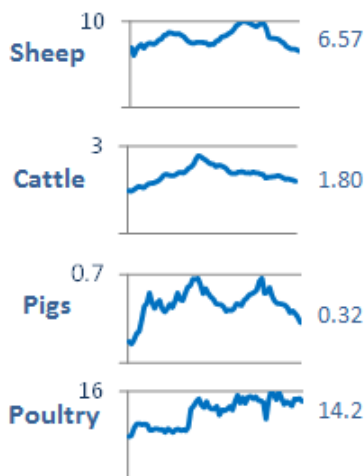
Total area (586,800)



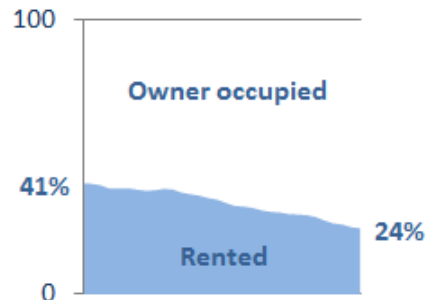
Employment 2013 (headcount 67,400)



Livestock (millions) 1946-2013



Rented land 1983-2012



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2. Introduction

This publication contains results from the 2013 June Agricultural Census on land use, crop areas, livestock and the number of people working on agricultural holdings. For the first time, the publication features cattle figures derived from Cattle Tracing Scheme (CTS) administrative data.

Census 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. It is available at www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/01071

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:
e-mail: agric.stats@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

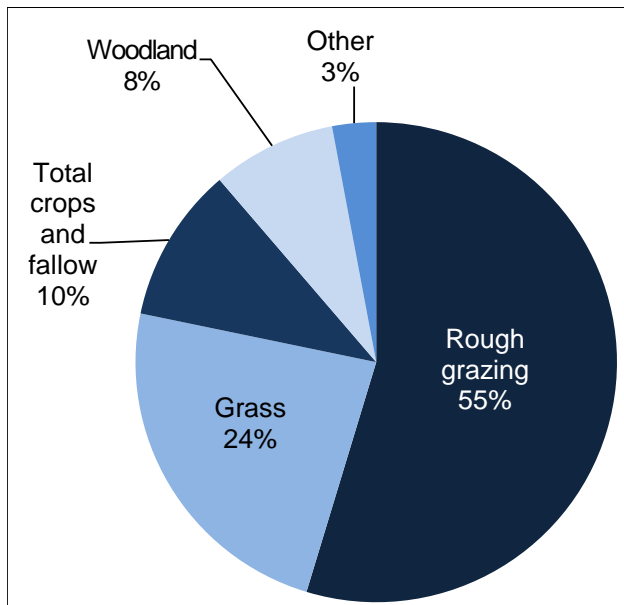
Contact: **Graeme Kerr**
Tel: **0300 244 9709**

¹ www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubAbstract/Abstract2013

3. Commentary

3.1 Agricultural Area (Table 1)

Chart 1: Agricultural land use, June 2013 Source: Table 1



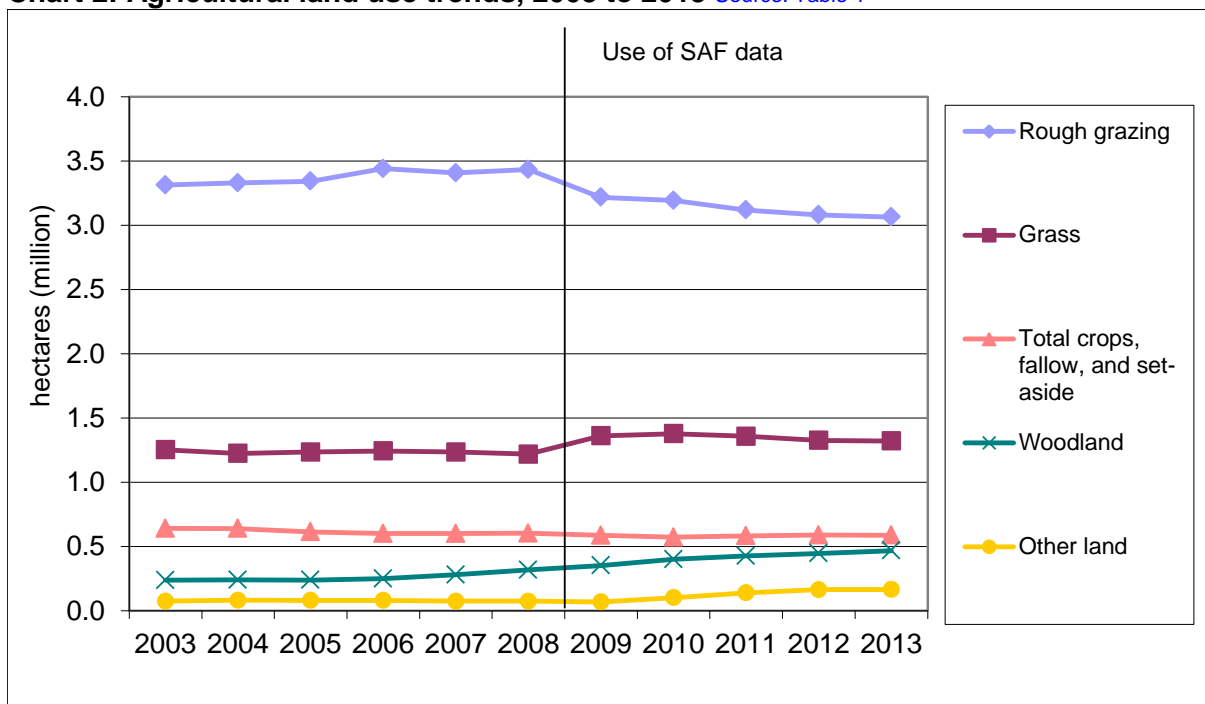
The total area on agricultural holdings at June 2013 was 5.60 million hectares, with the majority of this area comprised of rough grazing (55 per cent). Almost a quarter (24 per cent) was taken up by grass, with ten per cent used for crops or left fallow. The remainder consisted of woodland (eight per cent) and 'other land' (three per cent) comprised of roads, yards, buildings, scree, ponds and other such non-cultivated land.

There were 52,716 agricultural holdings, with the total area equating to 73 per cent of Scotland's total land area.

There was also a further 583,729 hectares of common grazing, **not included** in these

census results. If common grazing is included the total area was 6.19 million hectares, which equates to 78.6 per cent of Scotland's total land area.

Chart 2: Agricultural land use trends, 2003 to 2013 Source: Table 1



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

Since 2009, administrative data on land use has been used 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 sixth year running there was a reduction in the area of rough grazing, with a drop of 16,300 hectares (0.5 per cent) observed this year. It is notable that, conversely, the 'other land' category rose for the fifth year running.

Overall, the area of grass fell only slightly (4,000 hectares or 0.3 per cent) and, for the second successive year, a rise (of 10,500 hectare or 2.5 per cent) in the area of temporary grass was offset by a fall (of 14,500 or 1.6 per cent) in the area of permanent grass. In both years these changes could be partly explained by rotation, particularly an increased prevalence of farmers re-sowing grass on land previously occupied by permanent grass.

It is notable that the area of woodland reported on agricultural holdings has almost doubled over the past ten years. Though this may be partly due to increased coverage of this type of land by the June Census register, particularly in the years immediately following the use of SAF data from 2009, 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 2013, there were 586,800 hectares of crops and fallow land, with cereals accounting for the majority (78 per cent or 459,600 hectares). Oilseeds made up 5.7 per cent and fallow land 2.7 per cent. The remaining 13.2 per cent was comprised mainly of potatoes, stock-feeding crops and fruit and vegetables.

Chart 3: Trends in Crops, fallow and set-aside land 2003 to 2013 [Source: Table 1](#)

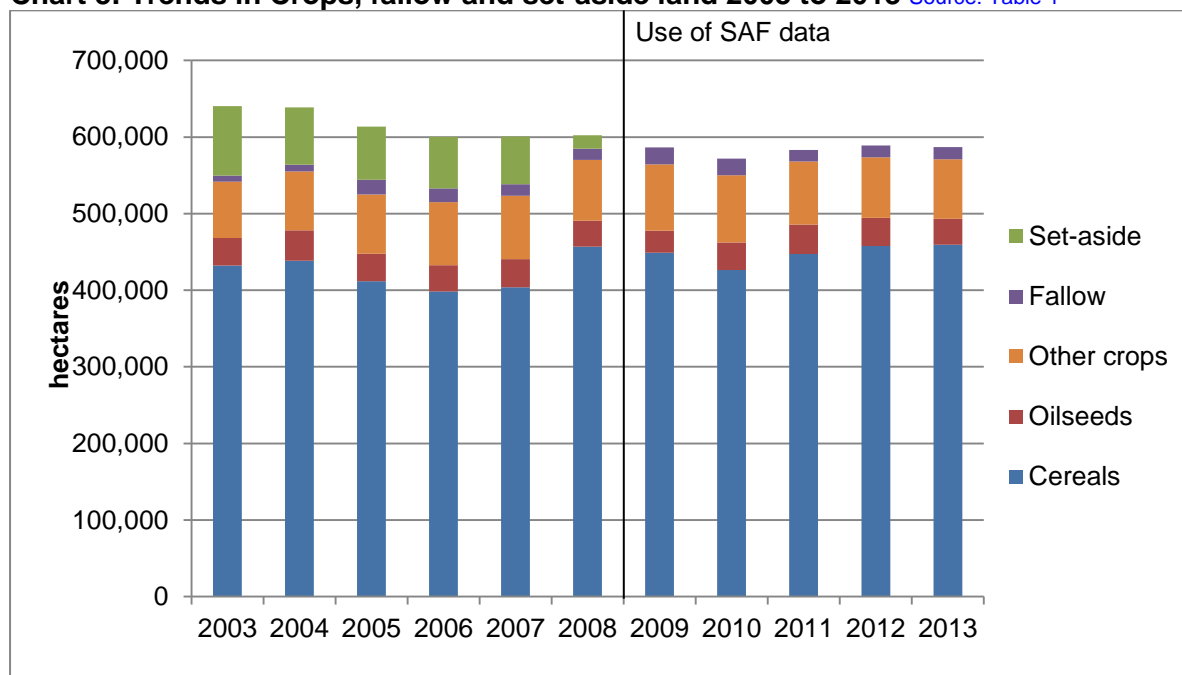


Chart 3 displays trends in these categories over the past ten years, including set-aside land up to 2008. The area of set-aside land was driven by compulsory EC set-aside rates (ten per cent between 2000 and 2003; five per cent between 2004 and 2007, and zero in 2008), as well as by the use of voluntary 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.

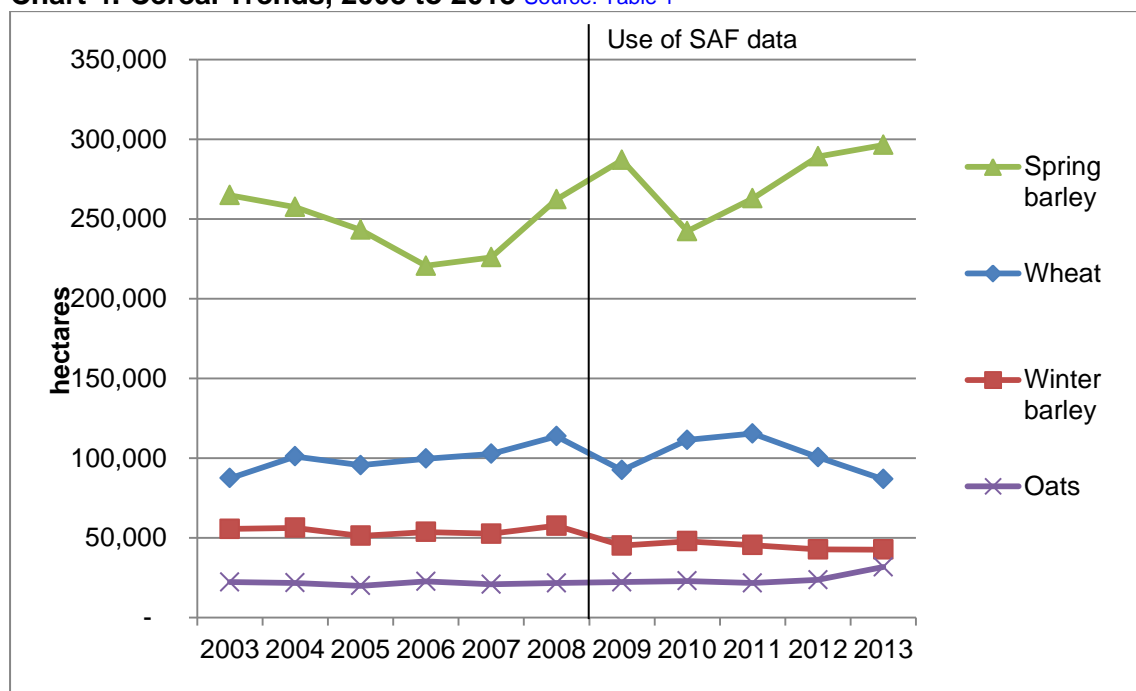
Cereal areas were at their lowest in 2006 and 2007, but increased by 52,900 hectares (13 per cent) in 2008 in response to tight EU and world supply, high market prices following the 2007 harvest and a reduction in compulsory set-aside rates to zero. There were decreases in cereal areas in the years 2009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

3.3 Cereals (Table 1)

In June 2013, the total area of cereal crops was 459,600 hectares, up 1,900 hectares (0.4 per cent).

As usual, spring barley was the dominant cereal crop accounting for 296,400 hectares (65 per cent) of the total cereal area in June 2013, with winter barley adding a further 42,700 hectares (9.3 per cent of the total cereal crop area). Wheat accounted for 86,800 hectares (19 per cent of the total cereal crop area). Spring oats predominated over the winter variety with 26,200 hectares (5.7 per cent of the total cereal crop area), with winter oats occupying 5,600 hectares (1.2 per cent of the total).

Chart 4: Cereal Trends, 2003 to 2013 Source: Table 1



A notable factor in trends in cereal crops over the last few years has been the effect of the poor weather in both 2011/12 and 2012/13, which resulted in some farmers having difficulty sowing, or needing to re-sow crops. This year, wheat was particularly affected (down 13.7 per cent), while in contrast, spring barley (up 2.5 per cent) and spring oats (up 43.3 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. In relation to this, there has been a sharp rise in the area of mixed grain for threshing (up 70.1 per cent from 800 to 1,400 hectares). This may be due to restocking following the depletion of feedstocks over the winter and long, cold spring.

The trends between June 2012 and June 2013 demonstrate:

- An increase in total barley of 7,100 hectares (2.1 per cent) to 339,100 hectares.
- A decrease in wheat of 13,800 hectares (13.7 per cent) to 86,800 hectares.
- An increase in oats of 8,100 hectares (34 per cent) to 31,700 hectares.

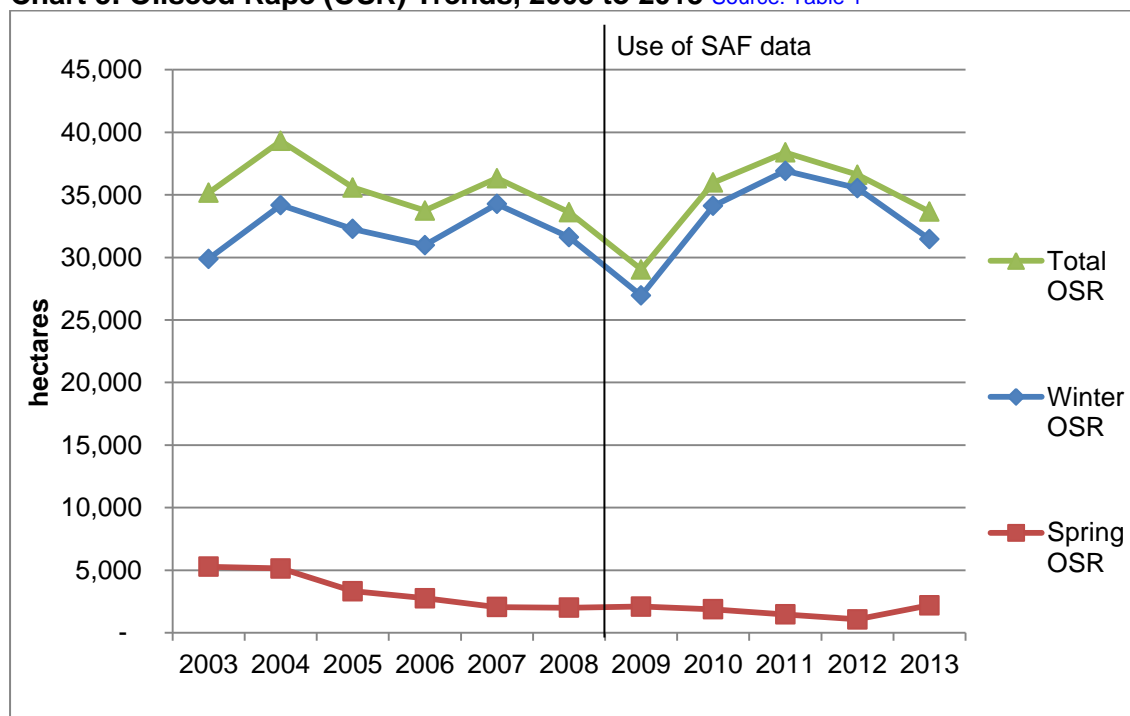
Further Information

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 2013 have been pre-announced for publication on 10th October 2013.

3.4 Oilseed Rape (Table 1)

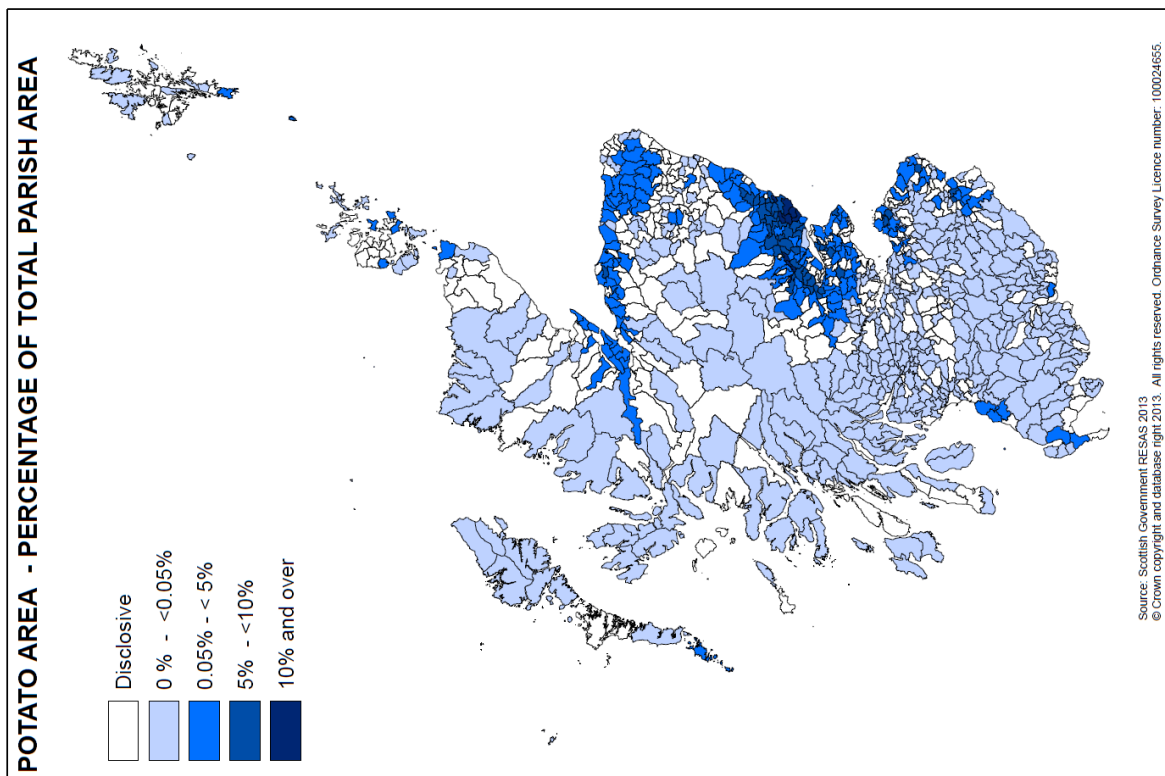
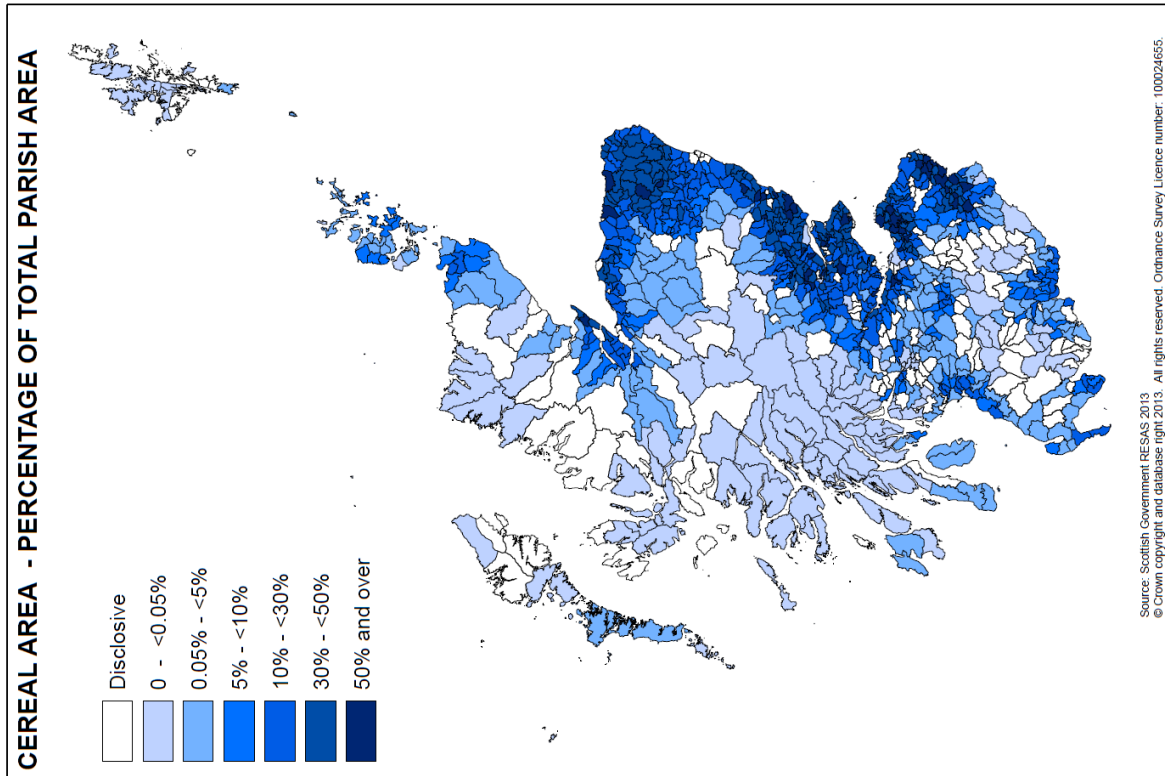
Over the past ten years, the total area of oilseed rape has fluctuated between 29,000 and 39,000 hectares. Figures for June 2013 show a drop of 3,000 hectares on the previous year to 33,700 hectares, due to an 11.5 per cent drop (4,100 hectares) in winter oilseed rape. However, following three annual falls in a row, the area of land sown with spring oilseed rape doubled to 2,200 hectares, returning the crop to 2009 levels.

Chart 5: Oilseed Rape (OSR) Trends, 2003 to 2013 Source: Table 1



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

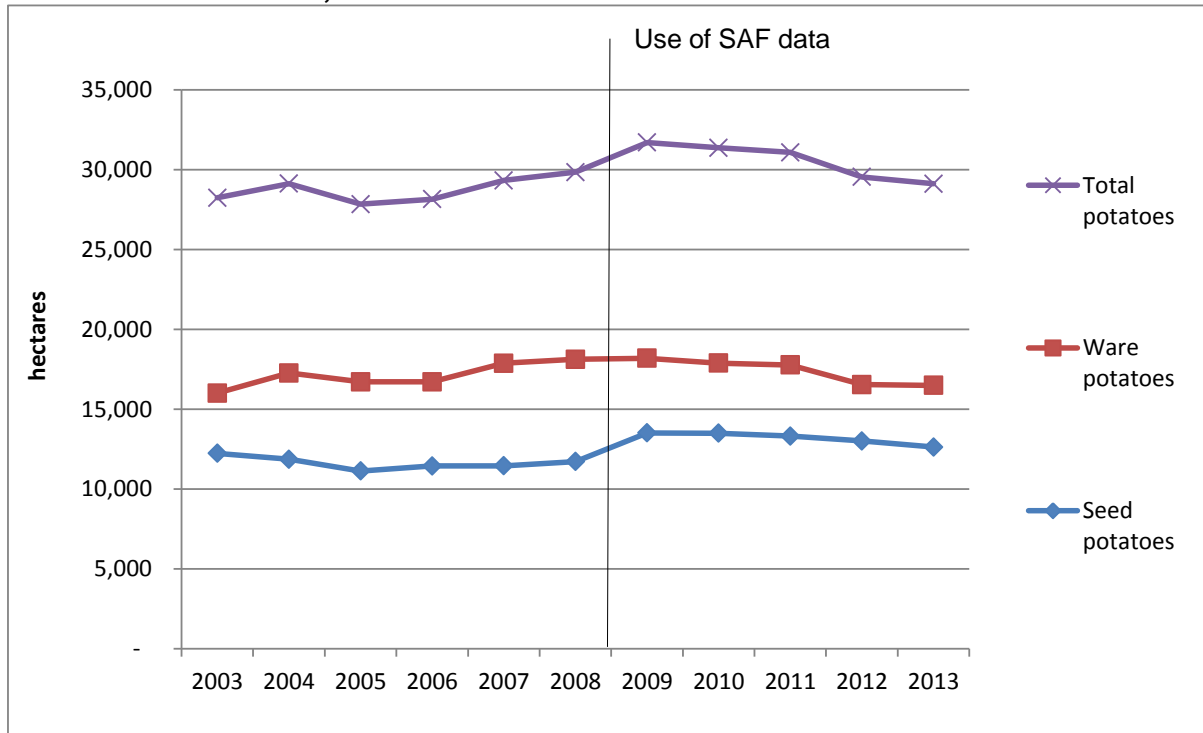
The following maps show the percentage of the total area in a parish (not just of the area of agricultural holdings) that was used for growing cereals or potatoes. Where there are too few producers in an area the data are deemed disclosive and so not published. For cereal and potato maps the overall pattern is not considered to be too adversely affected by this suppression.



3.5 Potatoes (Table 1)

The area of potatoes sown fell for the fourth consecutive year. This year, the change was modest, with the drop of 430 hectares (1.4 per cent), driven almost exclusively by a fall in seed potatoes, bringing the area of potatoes grown to the lowest figure since 2006.

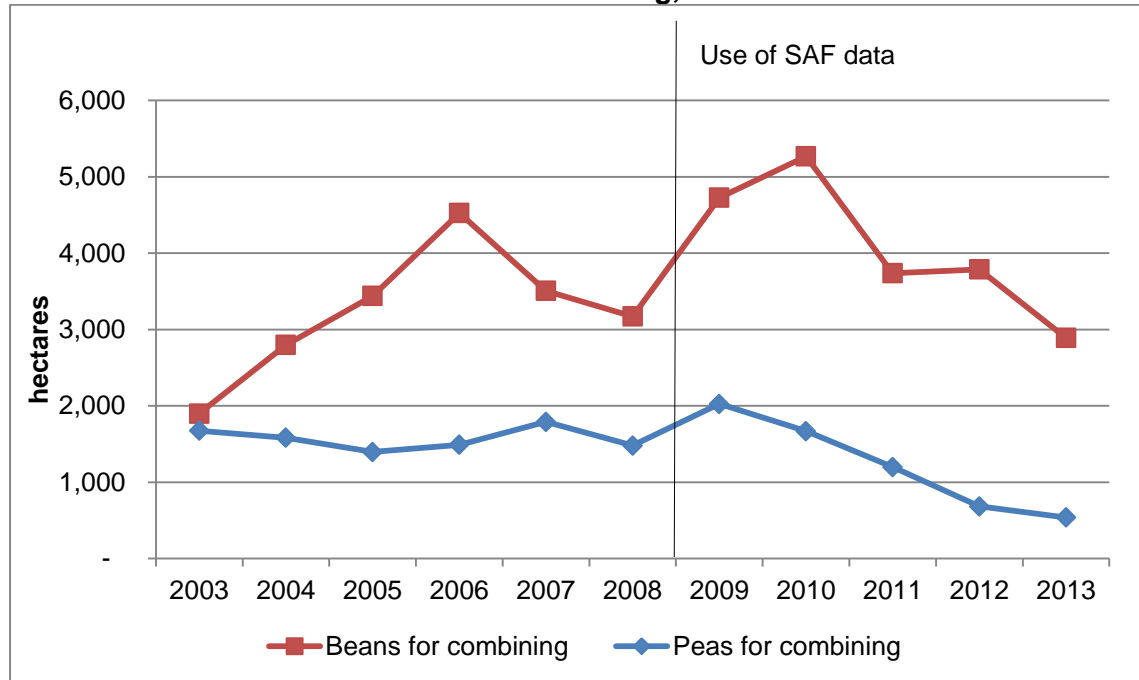
Chart 6: Potato Trends, 2003 to 2013 Source: Table 1



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. June 2013 saw the area of beans for combining fall by almost a quarter (900 hectares) to 2,900 hectares, the lowest figure since 2004. Similarly, peas for combining fell to around 540 hectares, a drop of 21.3 per cent. This is the fourth consecutive year that the area of peas has fallen and represents the lowest figure over this period.

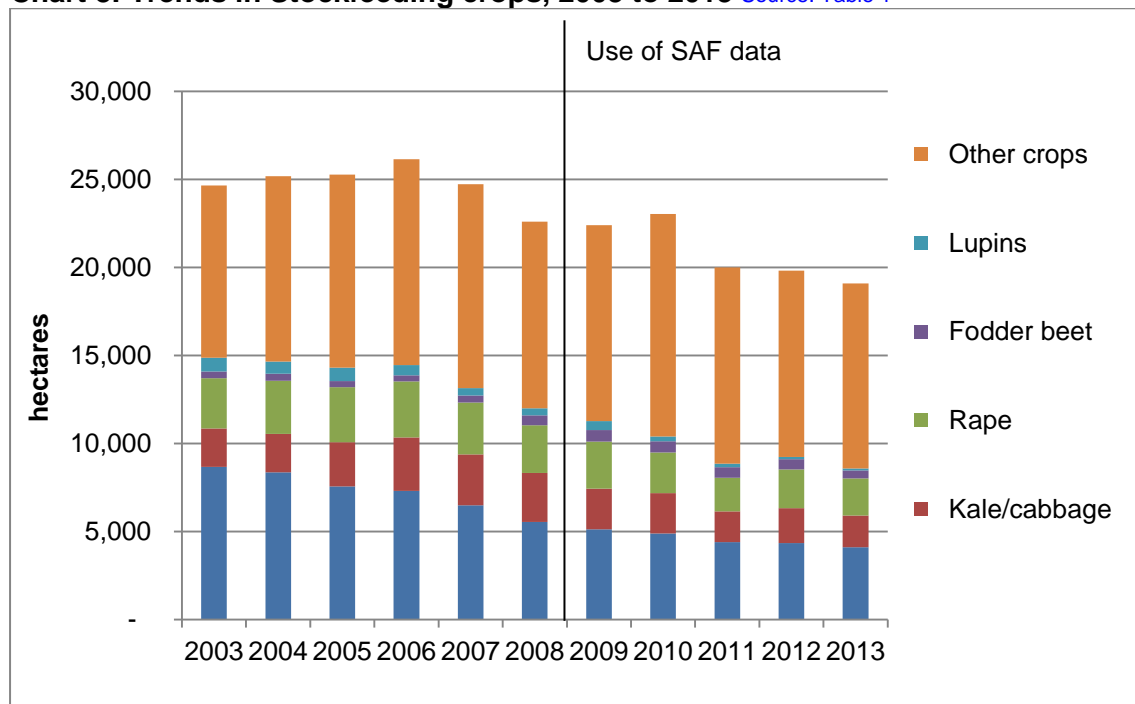
Chart 7: Trends in Peas & Beans for Combining, 2003 to 2013 [Source: Table 1](#)



3.7 Crops for Stockfeeding (Table 1)

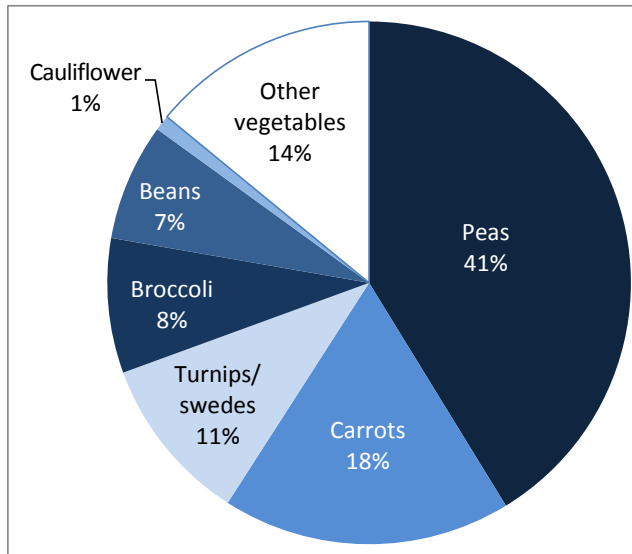
The total area of stockfeeding crops declined between 2006 and 2008, which coincided with a greater rate of decline in cattle and sheep numbers. The area remained fairly stable between 2008 and 2010 but declined in 2011 by 3,048 hectares (13.2 per cent) to 19,989 hectares, possibly due to farmers responding to higher prices in cereals and switching crops. In June 2013 the area fell by 730 hectares or 3.7 per cent. All crops in this group saw a drop in comparison with 2012 and, though these were all modest, the areas for turnips/swedes and lupins were all at their lowest in the last ten years.

Chart 8: Trends in Stockfeeding crops, 2003 to 2013 [Source: Table 1](#)



3.8 Vegetables for Human Consumption (Table 2)

Chart 9: Vegetables for Human Consumption, 2013 Source: Table 2



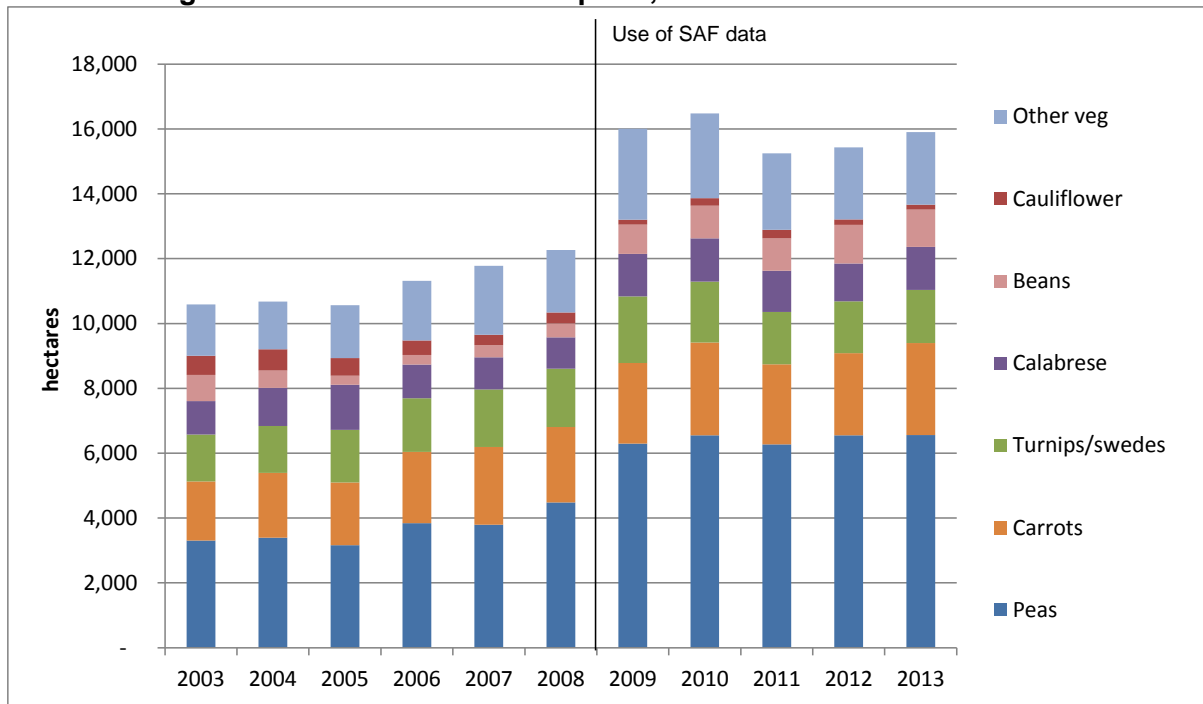
The total area of vegetables grown in the open for human consumption at June 2013 was 15,900 hectares. As has been the case over the last ten years, peas were the dominant vegetable accounting for 41 per cent of the total vegetable area, followed by carrots (18 per cent), turnips/swedes (10 per cent), calabrese (or broccoli as it is more commonly known) (eight per cent), beans (seven per cent) with all other vegetable crops, including cauliflower, contributing 15 per cent.

Trends show that total vegetable areas increased by 1,700 hectares (16 per cent) between 2003 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.

The increase of 470 hectares (3.1 per cent) in 2013 follows a similar small increase in 2012. This increase was largely driven by a rise in the area of calabrese/broccoli (up 155 hectares or 13.2 per cent) and carrots (up 300 hectares or 12 per cent). Beans and cauliflower were the only vegetables to fall in 2013, beans dropping 40 hectares to 1,150 hectares and cauliflower falling 15 hectares to 152 hectares.

Chart 10: Vegetables for Human Consumption, Trends 2003 to 2013 Source: Table 2

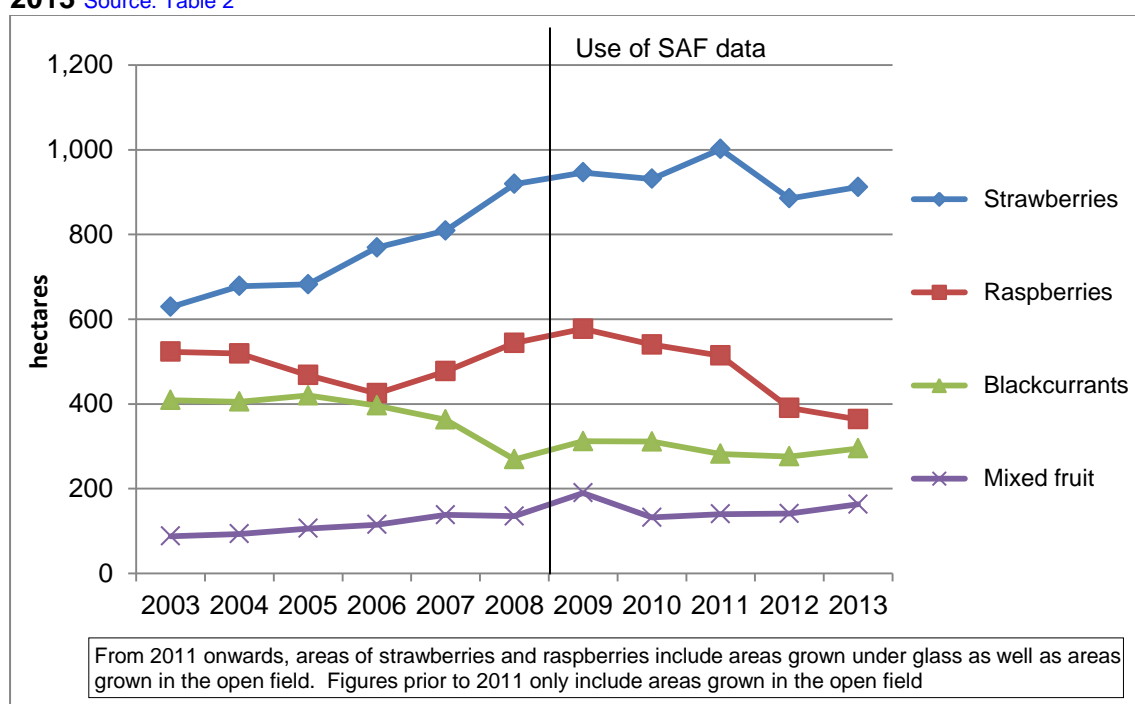


3.9 Fruit (Table 2)

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 resulted in a large shift from those areas counted as open field towards those classed as grown under glasshouses or walk-in plastic structures.

Chart 11 presents combined areas of soft fruit in both open field, in glasshouses and walk-in plastic structures. Given the changes described above, the trends in 2009 and 2012 should be treated with some caution. Between 2012 and 2013 there was an increase of 27 hectares (three per cent) in the area of strawberries grown, while the area of raspberries grown fell by 27 hectares (6.9 per cent). The area of blackcurrants (up 19 hectares or 6.9 per cent) and mixed fruit (up 22 hectares or 15.6 per cent) both rose over this period.

Chart 11: Soft Fruit trends (both open field and plastic or glasshouse crops) 2003 to 2013 Source: Table 2



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

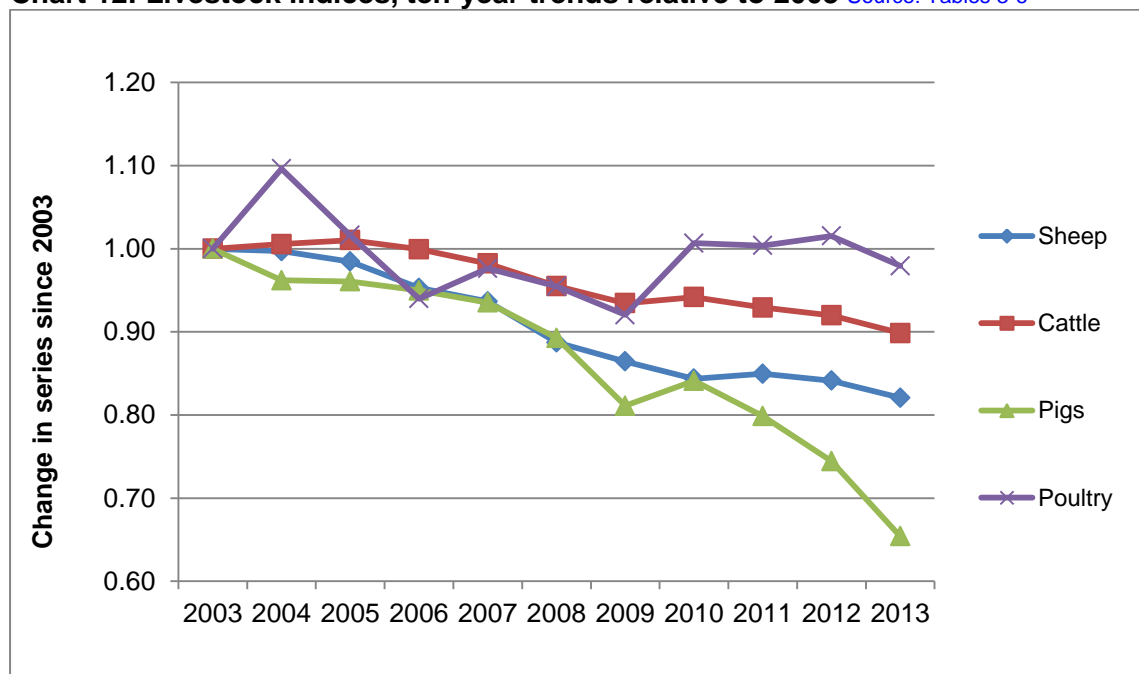
The area of land used to grow bulbs, flowers and nursery stock increased only marginally at 1,181 hectares. The area sown with these crops has risen 30 per cent since 2003, and this year's rise is the third in a row.

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 a baseline year of 2003 and can be used to compare trends across livestock types 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 (34.6 per cent) and sheep (17.9 per cent). Smaller decreases are evident among cattle (10.1 per cent), while poultry has fluctuated, with the latest figure only 2.1 per cent lower than in 2003.

For this year's census, Cattle Tracing Scheme (CTS) data from 2006 onwards have been used. The CTS data are an administrative data source which records cattle movements across Great Britain. More information on the use of CTS data can be found in section 4.10. For the purposes of Chart 12, figures from 2003 to 2005 use cattle figures gathered from census forms in those years scaled up by the average percentage difference for years where we have usable data from both CTS and the census, i.e. 2006 to 2012.

Chart 12: Livestock indices, ten-year trends relative to 2003 Source: Tables 3-6



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.

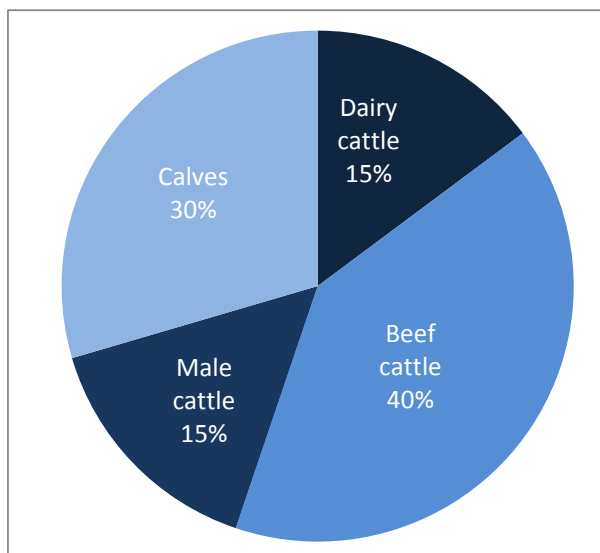
Pig numbers have fallen steadily over the last ten years. The rise in pig numbers in 2010 (owing to strong pig prices and an increase in the breeding herd), interrupted falls of 18.9 per cent between 2003 and 2009, and of 22 per cent between 2010 and 2013. Since 2003, the trend in poultry numbers has fluctuated, with a reduction of 2.1 per cent evident up to 2013. There is however some variability in the annual poultry data, which can be affected by operational factors.

Historically cattle numbers peaked in 1974 and have been declining since, and are now back to levels seen in the 1950s. Sheep numbers saw peaks in the 1930s, 1960s and 1990s, but

are now at their lowest since 1947, with only two other years lower since 1883. Pig number saw a very large increase in the 1950s, but about two-thirds of this increase has now been lost. Poultry numbers saw a large increase in the 1970s and, while fluctuating year-on-year, have generally been around 14 million since.

3.12 Cattle (Table 3)

Chart 13: Cattle population, June 2013 Source: Table 3

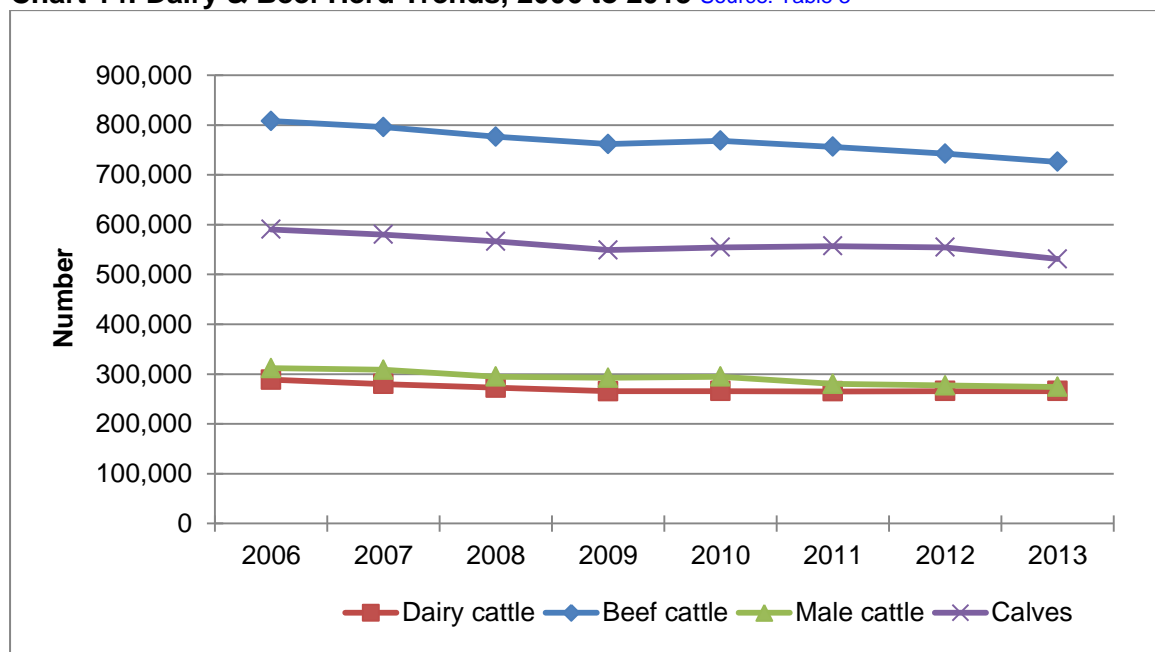


In June 2013, the cattle population was 1.80 million. Looking at female cattle aged one year and over, the proportion of total cattle comprising beef cattle (40 per cent) was more than two and a half times greater than the proportion of dairy cattle (15 per cent). In both of these categories, the majority of cattle were those over two years old with offspring. Male cattle one year and over made up 15 per cent of the total, while about 30 per cent comprised calves under one year old. The distribution of cattle amongst the categories displayed in Chart 13 is virtually unchanged from CTS figures gathered in June 2012.

Overall trends in cattle were described in Section 3.11, with the total number falling

203,000 (10.1 per cent) from an estimated 2.00 million in 2003³ to 1.80 million in 2013. Chart 14 displays the relative trends of cows in the dairy and beef herds since 2006, the first year in which usable CTS data were available.

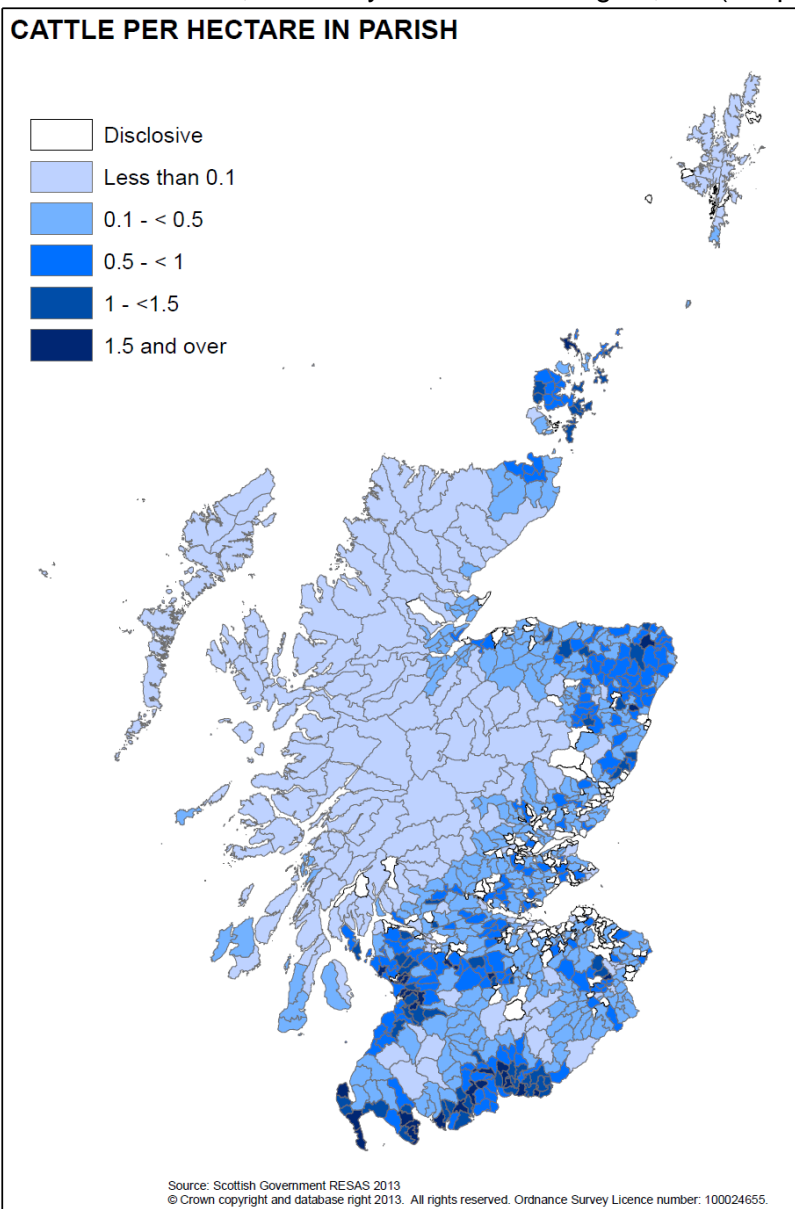
Chart 14: Dairy & Beef Herd Trends, 2006 to 2013 Source: Table 3



³ Cattle figures for 2003 use cattle figures gathered from census forms in those years scaled up by the average percentage difference for years where we have usable data from both CTS and the census, i.e. 2006 to 2012.

With the exception of a slight rise in 2010, total cattle figures have fallen every year since 2005, with numbers dropping by 42,800 (2.3 per cent) over the year to June 2013. Falls over the last year can be attributed to higher costs reducing margins offsetting the benefits of increased prices. In addition, the difficult winters of 2011/12 and 2012/13 along with the poor summer in 2012 may have influenced decisions to cut back numbers, or may be seen in the four per cent reduction in the number of calves. However, it must also be noted that this is part of a trend since the 1970s.

Beef cattle and dairy cattle (i.e. female cattle aged one year and over) have followed similar trends since 2006, with dairy cattle decreasing 22,700 (7.9 per cent) to 265,900 and beef



cattle decreasing by 82,200 (10.2 per cent) to 725,950. In contrast to beef cattle however, where all categories have experienced a drop, the decline in dairy cattle numbers has been driven by falls in the number of dairy cattle aged two years and over. The number of dairy cattle aged between one and two years has actually increased (up 6,400 or 13.2 per cent) since 2006.

A fall in numbers can also be seen among male cattle aged one year and over (down 2,900 or 1.0 per cent) and calves (down 23,400 or 4.2 per cent).

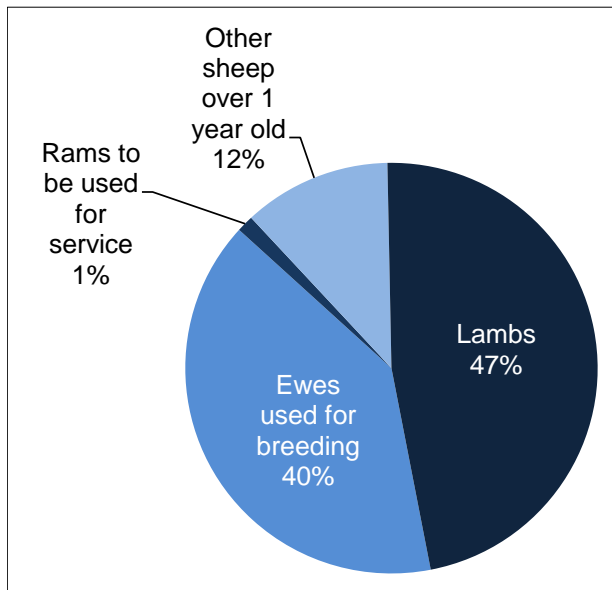
The map shows the number of cattle per hectare, using the total area in the parish, not just the area of agricultural land. Where there are too few producers in an area the data are deemed disclosive and so not published. The overall pattern is not considered to be too adversely affected by this suppression.

The latest annual trends between 2012 and 2013 show:

- A decrease in total cattle of 42,800 (2.3 per cent) to 1.80 million.
- Negligible change in the number of dairy cattle at 265,900.
- A decrease in the number of beef cattle of 16,400 (2.2 per cent) to 735,950.
- A decrease in the number of calves of 23,400 (4.2 per cent) to 531,132.

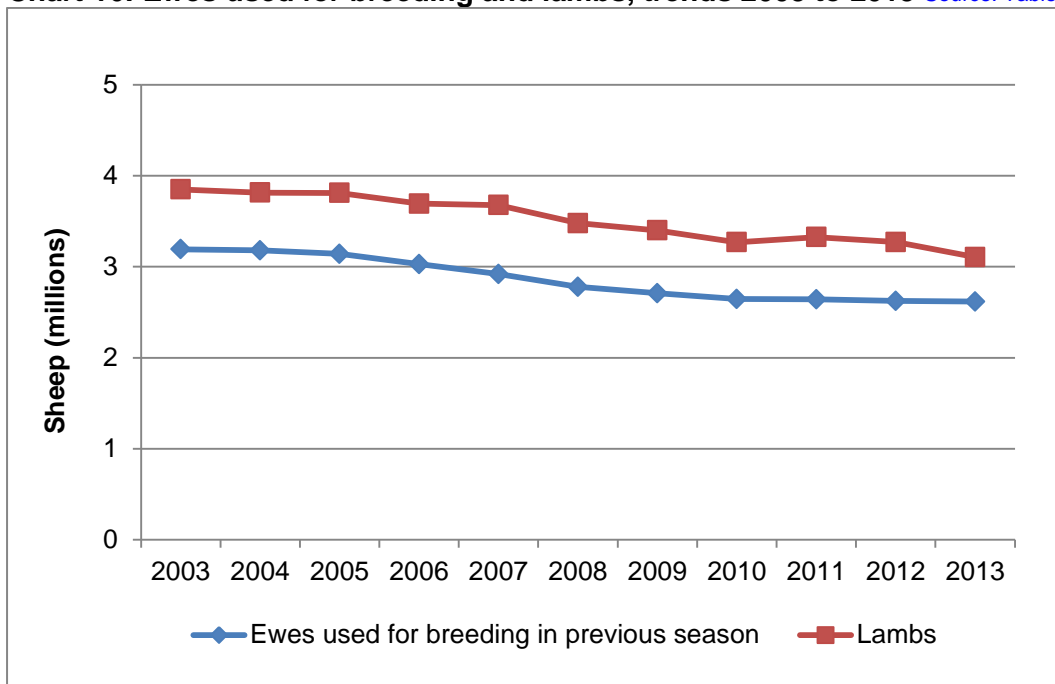
3.13 Sheep (Table 4)

Chart 15: Sheep population, June 2013 Source: Table 4



In June 2013 the sheep population was 6.57 million. Ewes used for breeding in the previous season accounted for 40 per cent of the total, with rams to be used for service just one per cent. Lambs made up the largest proportion with 47 per cent and other sheep over one year old accounted for 12 per cent. Lamb numbers were proportionally low compared to the flock size (generally about 49 per cent), which may have been due to a combination of a poor summer in 2012 leading to poorer conception rates, the harsh winter and bad weather at lambing time.

Chart 16: Ewes used for breeding and lambs, trends 2003 to 2013 Source: Table 4

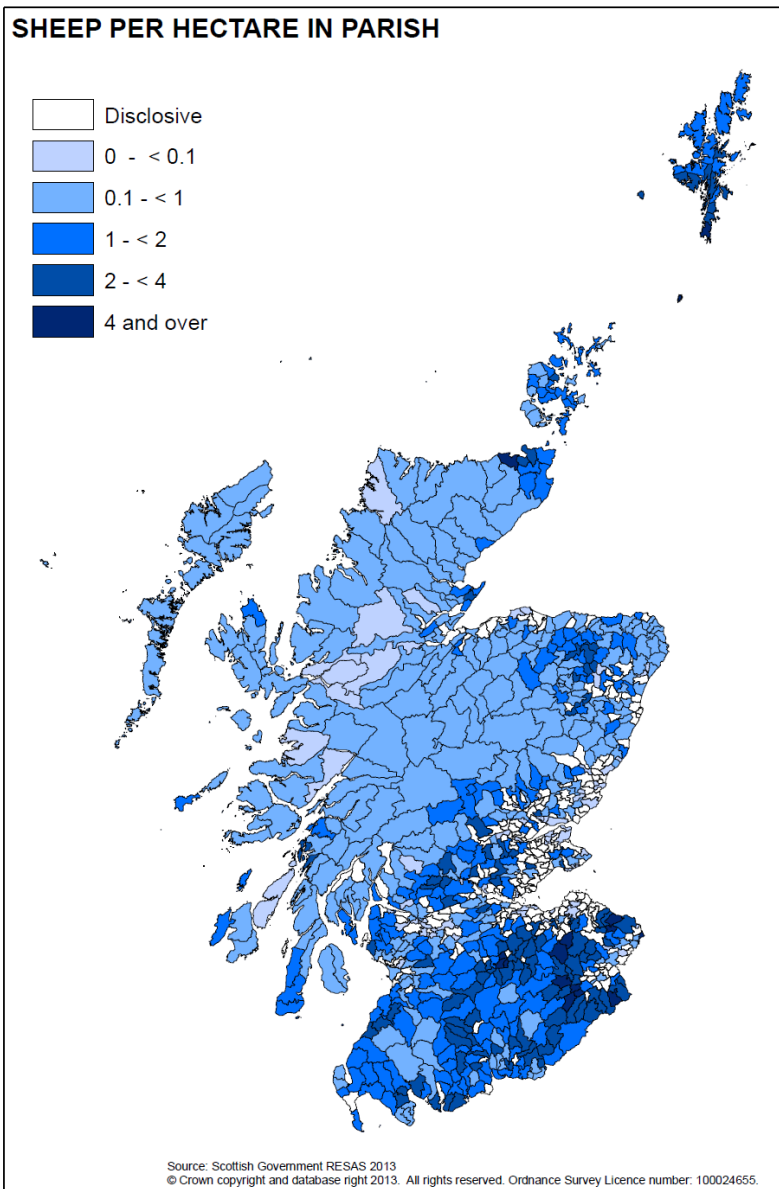


Overall trends in the sheep population were described in section 3.11, with the total decreasing by 1.44 million (17.9 per cent) from 8.01 million in 2003 to 6.57 million in 2013.

Chart 16 displays trends for breeding ewes and lambs, which in June 2013 made up 87.1 per cent of the total sheep population. Over the past ten years there has been a decline of 576,000 ewes for breeding (18.1 per cent) from 3.19 million in 2003 to 2.62 million in 2013. Lambs have declined at a slightly lower rate, from 3.85 to 3.11 million (a drop of 19.3 per cent).

Between 2003 and 2005, the rate of decline in the number of sheep was slow (average decline of less than 0.8 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 in 2012 (by 65,200 or one per cent) and in June 2013 (by 165,000 or 2.2 per cent). This was attributable in the main to a fall of 167,000 (5.1 per cent) in the number of lambs offset by rises in the number of rams and (for the second year in succession) other sheep aged one year and over.



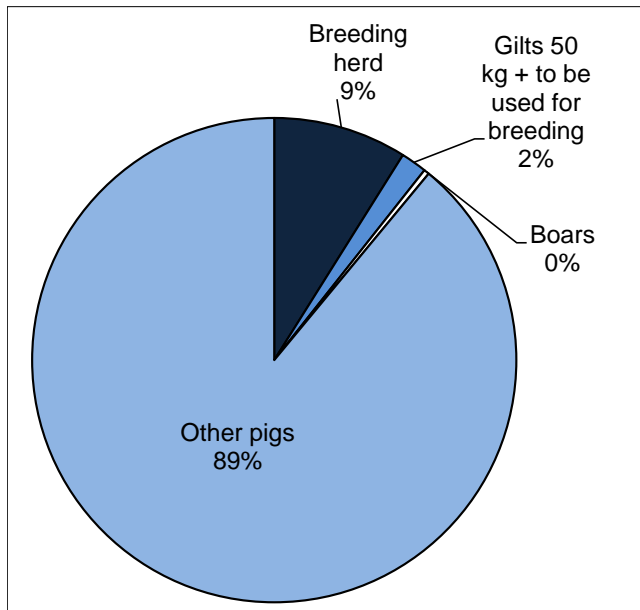
The map shows the number of sheep per hectare, using the total area in the parish, not just the area of agricultural land. Where there are too few producers in an area the data are deemed disclosive and so not published. The overall pattern is not considered to be too adversely affected by this suppression.

The latest annual trends between 2012 and 2013 show:

- An decrease in total sheep of 165,000 (2.5 per cent) to 6.57 million.
- A decrease in ewes used for breeding of 7,500 (0.3 per cent) to 2.62 million.
- An decrease in lambs of 167,000 (5.1 per cent) to 3.11 million.
- An increase in other sheep aged one year and over (not for breeding) of 17,000 (19.4 per cent) to 105,000.

3.14 Pigs (Table 5)

Chart 17: Pig population, June 2013 Source: Table 5

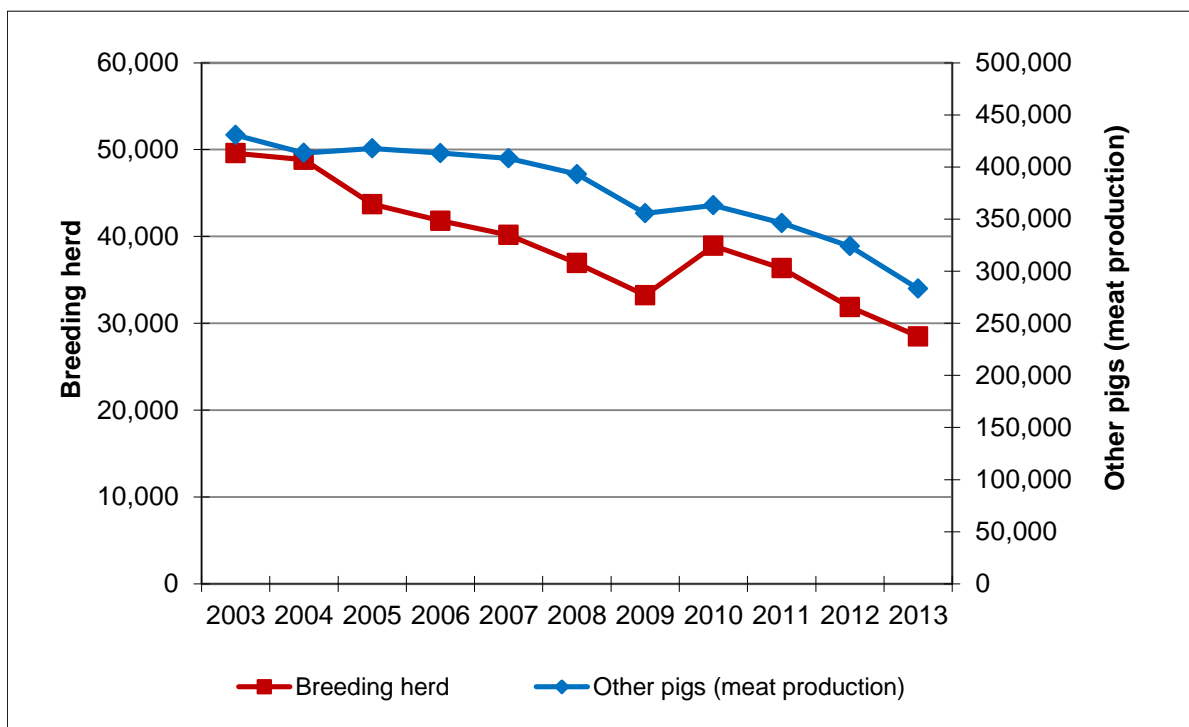


In June 2013 the pig population was 319,400. The breeding herd accounted for nine per cent of the total, with a further 1.7 per cent being gilts (over 50 kg) to be used for future breeding. Boars made up only 0.4 per cent of the population. Barren sows accounted for just 0.3 per cent while the vast majority (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 of 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 169,900 (34.6 per cent) from 488,300 in 2003 to 319,400 in 2013. Over the same period, the breeding herd decreased by 21,100 (42.5 per cent) to 28,500 whilst other pigs for fattening decreased by 147,300 (34.2 per cent) to 283,300.

Chart 18: Breeding and Other Pigs, Trends 2003 to 2013 Source: Table 5



Total pig numbers have decreased for all but one of the last ten years (there was a 3.7 per cent rise in 2010). Falls were more gradual over the early part of this ten year period, with an annual average decline of around 1.6 per cent observed from 2004 to 2007. In comparison, the average annual rate of decline over the last three years has been around eight per cent.

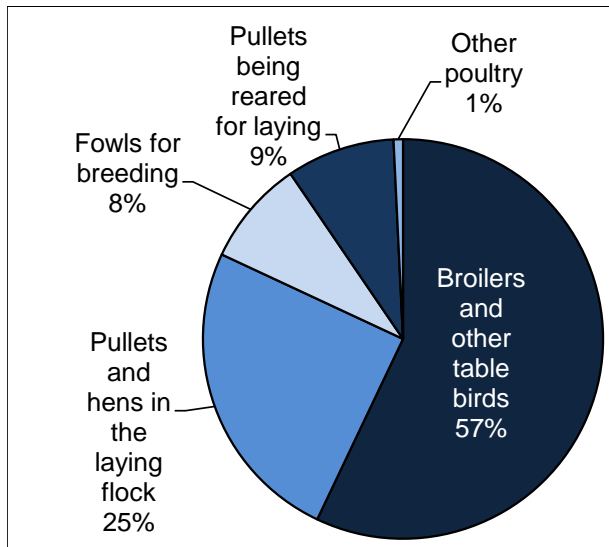
Over the last twelve months total pig numbers fell by 44,000 (12.1 per cent) to 319,400. This was largely driven by falls in sows in pig and in the number of fattening pigs.

The latest annual trends between 2012 and 2013 show:

- A decrease in total pigs of 44,000 (12.1 per cent) to 319,400.
- A decrease in the breeding herd of 3,400 (10.6 per cent) to 28,500.
- A decrease in other pigs (mostly for meat production) of 40,700 (12.6 per cent) to 283,300.

3.15 Poultry (Table 6)

Chart 19: Poultry population, June 2013 Source: Table 6



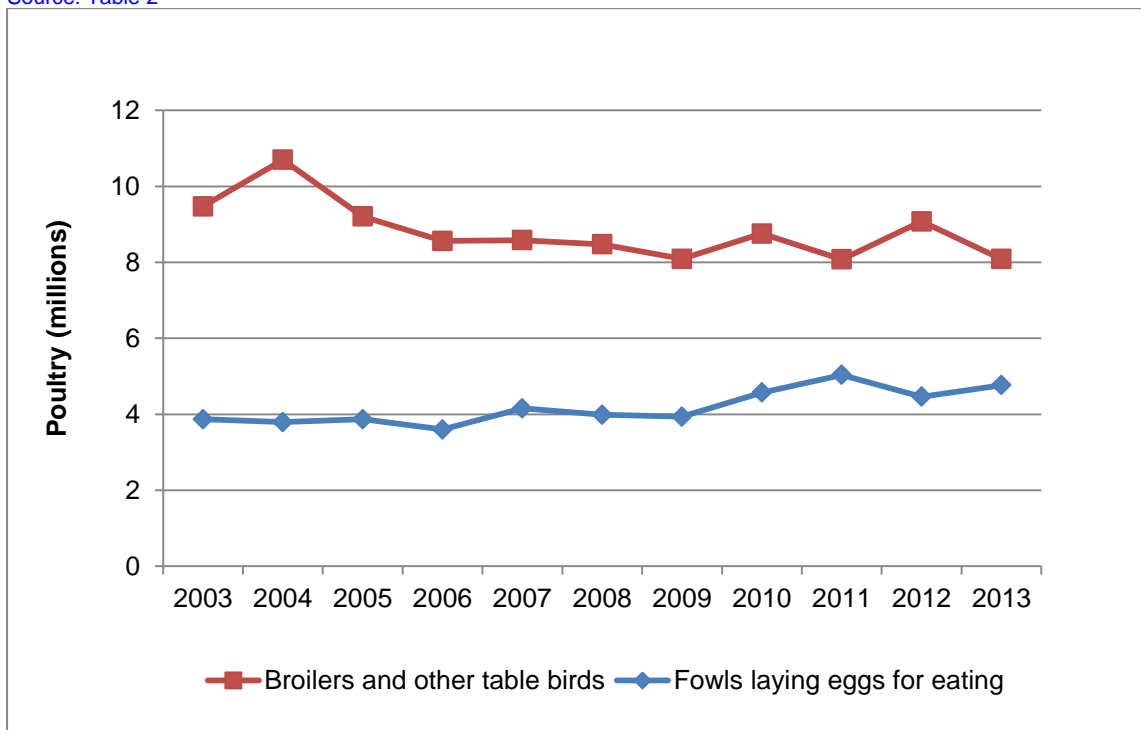
In June 2013 the total poultry population was 14.17 million. The majority were broilers and other table birds (57 per cent, down from 62 per cent in 2012), followed by pullets and hens in the laying flock (25 per cent, up from 21 per cent in 2012). Fowls for breeding and pullets being reared for laying both accounted for nine per cent. Other poultry made up just under one per cent of the total.

Overall trends in the poultry population were described in Section 3.11, with the total decreasing by 298,900 (2.1 per cent) from 14.69 million in 2003 to 14.17 million in 2013.

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 988,000 (10.9 per cent) to 8.09 million, offset in part by a rise in the number of fowls for producing eggs (up by 305,000 (6.8 per cent) to 4.77 million) and in the number of fowls for breeding (up 156,600 or 14.9 per cent to 1.21 million).

Chart 20: Trends in Broiler & Table Birds, and Fowls for producing eggs, 2003 to 2013

Source: Table 2



A fall in the number of fowls producing eggs was observed in last year's census, possibly related to the introduction of EU Directive 1999/74/EC, which placed minimum requirements on the size and conditions of cage systems. However, in 2013, the number of fowls

producing eggs rose by 305,000, driven by a rise in the number of pullets and hens in the laying flock (as opposed to pullets being reared for laying).

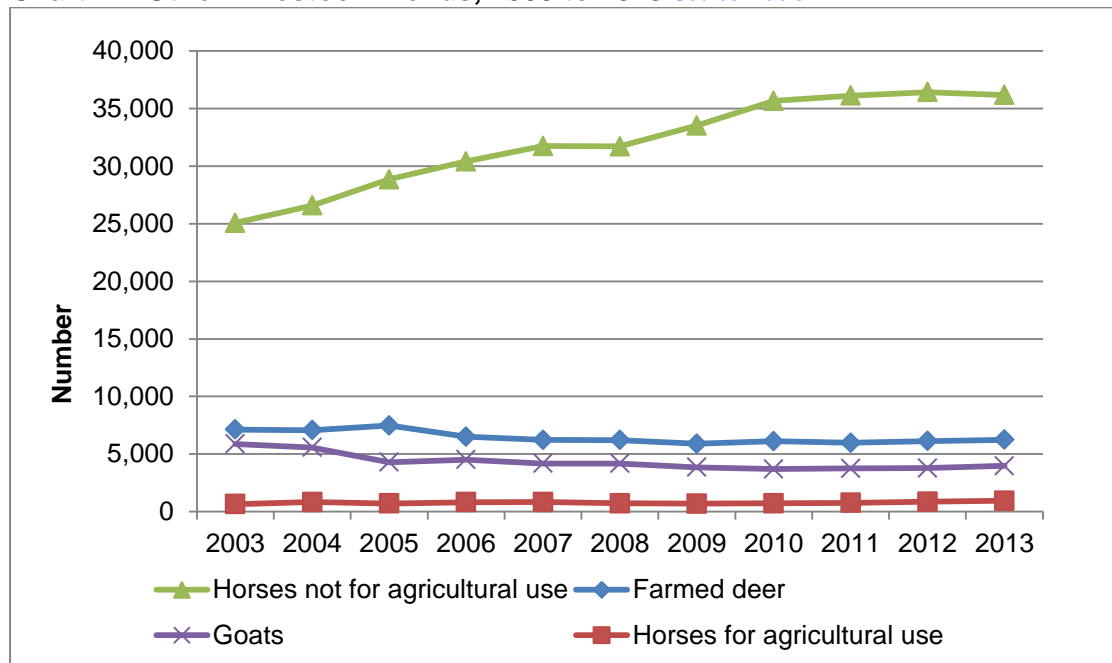
The latest annual trends between 2012 and 2013 show:

- A decrease in total poultry of 522,000 (3.6 per cent) to 14.17 million
- An increase in fowls laying eggs for eating of 305,000 (6.8 per cent) to 4.77 million.
- A decrease in broiler and other table birds of 988,000 (10.9 per cent) to 8.09 million.

3.16 Other livestock (Table 7)

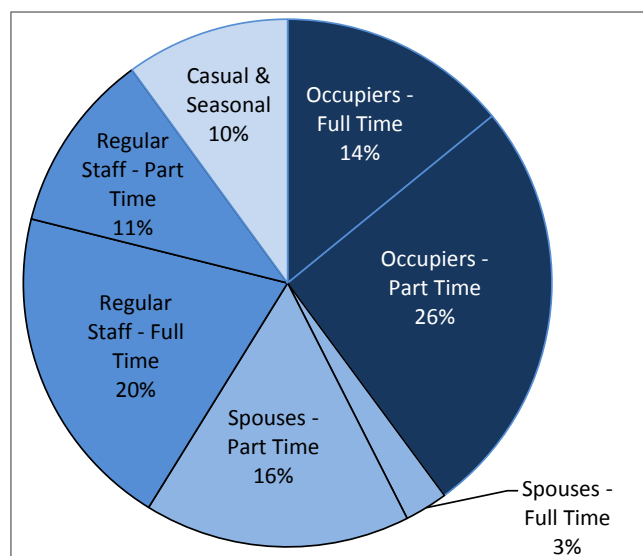
The number of “horses not for agricultural use” has increased over the past ten years by 10,500 (41.7 per cent) to 36,200. There were only a small number of horses used for agriculture, totalling 942 in 2013, though these have risen in number for four consecutive years. Since 2003, farmed deer have decreased by 890 (12.5 per cent) to 6,200 while the sharp decline in the number of goats (down 2,200 or 37 per cent by 2010) has been tempered somewhat by small increases in numbers in each of the last three years.

Chart 21: Other Livestock Trends, 2003 to 2013 [Source: Table 7](#)



3.17 Agricultural Labour (Table 8)

Chart 22: Agricultural Labour, June 2013 Source: Table 8



On the 1st June 2013, there were 67,400 people (headcount) working on agricultural holdings. Working occupiers made up almost 40 per cent of the total workers (split between 14 per cent full-time and 26 per cent part-time). A further 19 per cent of the total workers were occupiers' spouses (with the majority of these working part-time). Regular staff accounted for 30.3 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 ten per cent of the total.

Between 2012 and 2013, the number of people working in agriculture decreased by 1,050 (1.5 per cent). This is the first fall since 2008 but may be attributable to more accurate recording of part time and non-working occupiers and spouses, following changes on the census form. The figure of 67,400 is, anyway, broadly similar to the average workforce over the last ten years.

Notable decreases were seen in the numbers for:

- Working occupiers, which decreased by 700 (2.5 per cent) to 26,900, driven largely by a fall in the number of occupiers recording as working less than half time.
- Working spouses, which decreased by 630 (4.7 per cent) to 12,750, driven largely by a fall in the number of spouses recording as working less than half time.

Notable increases were seen for:

- Female full time staff, which increased by 72 (4.4 per cent) to 1,700.
- Casual and seasonal staff, which increased by 260 (4 per cent) to 6,750.

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 have been changes in the recording of non-working occupiers and spouses in the last three years. Numbers of non-working occupiers have been published since 2011. In 2012 however, this category was absent from the form and estimated. Following the reinstatement of the "non-working" category in 2013, there was a swing from occupiers and spouses working less than half time towards non-working occupiers and spouses. It is likely that in 2012 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. See Section 4.11 for more information.

Looking at longer-term trends, the number of people working on agricultural holdings has fluctuated over the last ten years from a low of 64,500 in 2008 to a high 68,400 in 2012. The fall of 1,050 in 2013 was the first since 2008. 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, and full-time equivalent figures might give a different picture.

Chart 23 shows similar trends for working occupiers and regular employees, with a general decline between 2003 and 2008 followed by a general recovery since. Compared with 2003, the total number of working occupiers is now 700 (2.5 per cent) lower and the number of regular employees is 550 (2.6 per cent) lower. The trend in the total number of working spouses can be characterised as a general decline interrupted by small increases (in 2004, 2009 and 2012). Compared to 2003, the number of working spouses is now 1,550 (10.8 per cent) lower. The number of casual and seasonal staff employed on 1st June rose by 2,500 (59.9 per cent) with much of this rise coming since 2006.

Chart 23: Agricultural Labour Trends, 2003 to 2013 [Source: Table 8](#)

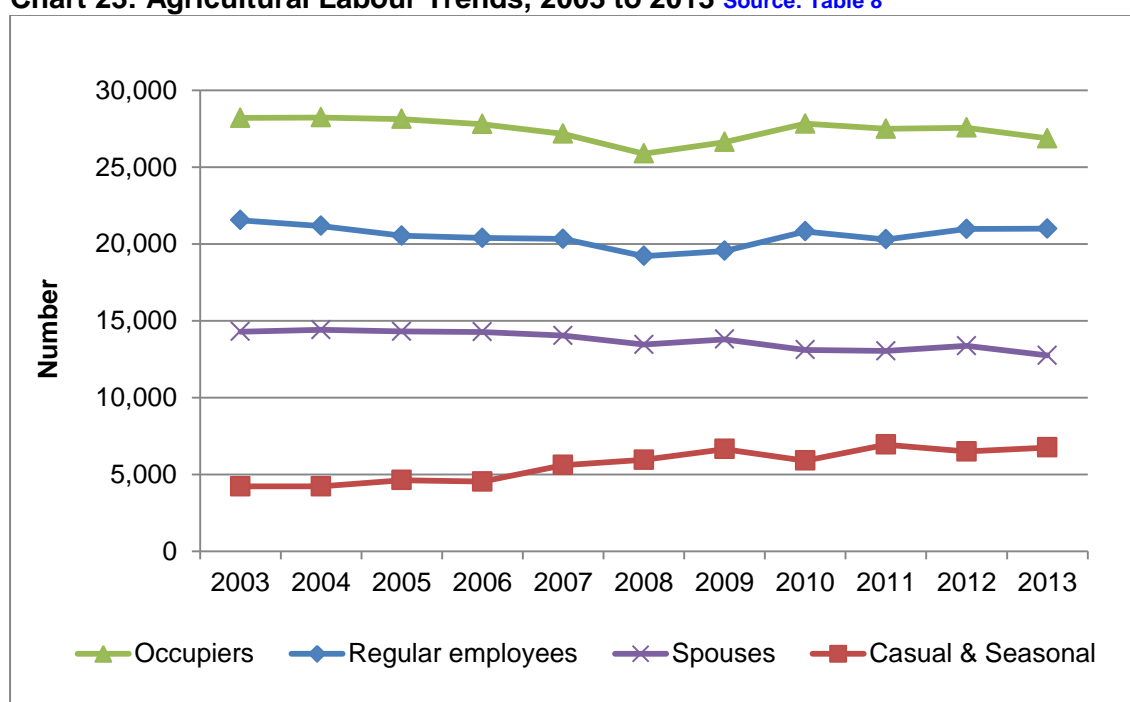


Chart 24 provides a further breakdown of trends in working occupiers. It shows that from 2003 numbers declined to a ten year low of 9,491 in 2008. Numbers have been broadly stable since, with the 2013 figure of 9,494 virtually mirroring that of 2008. The number of part-time occupiers working “half-time or more” has been fairly constant since 2003, whereas the number of occupiers working “less than half-time”, has declined since the high of 14,300 in 2010 to 13,400, again similar to the figure recorded ten years previously. It is worth noting that high figures 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 spouses are more likely to work less than half-time on agricultural holdings in comparison to other working patterns, with this category representing 8,900 (69.9 per cent) of the total number of working spouses.

Chart 24: Occupiers, Trends 2003 to 2013

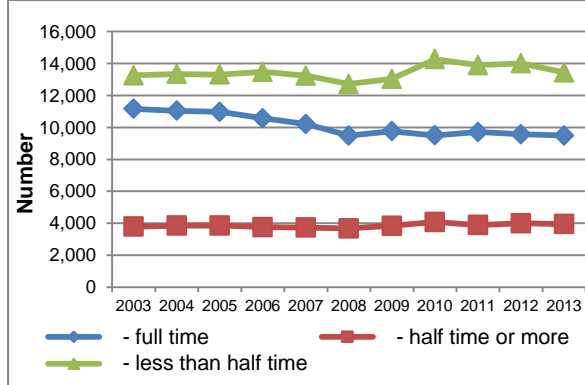
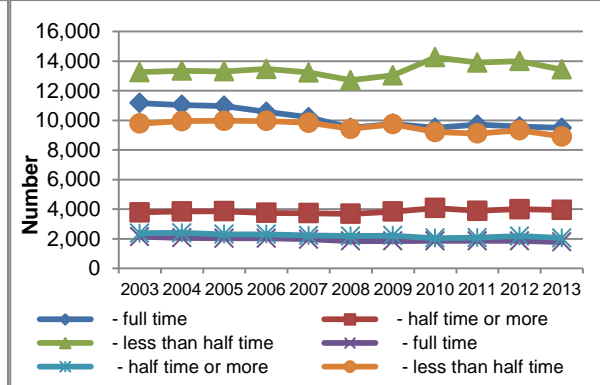


Chart 25: Spouses, Trends 2003 to 2013



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, the numbers of which decreased by 1,900 (14.6 per cent) between 2003 and 2008, before increasing by 590 (5.2 per cent) between 2008 and 2013.

Chart 26: Regular Male Staff, Trends 2003 to 2013

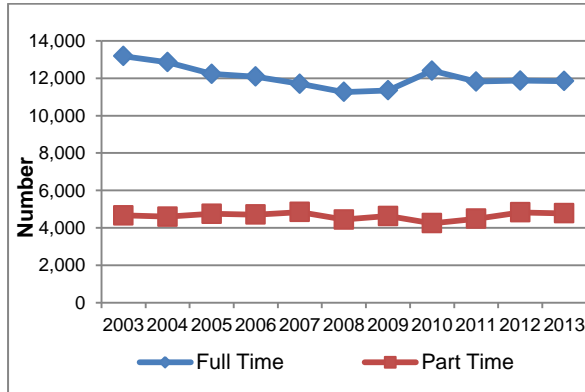


Chart 27: Regular Female Staff, Trends 2003 to 2013

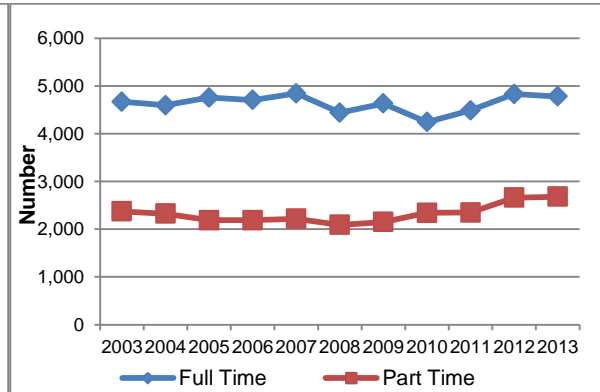


Chart 28: Regular Staff, June 2013 Source: Table 9

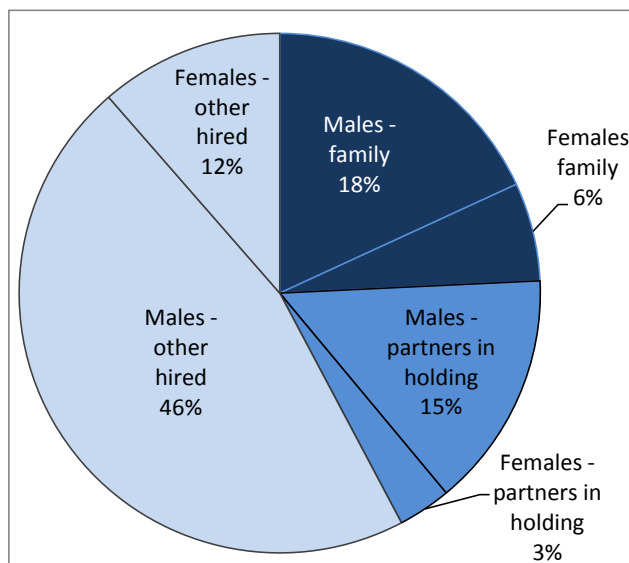


Chart 28 shows, in greater detail, the relative proportions of regular staff noted in Charts 26 and 27. On the 1st June 2013, there were 21,000 regular staff working on agricultural holdings, a figure virtually unchanged from the previous year.

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 (57 per cent), the majority of whom were males.

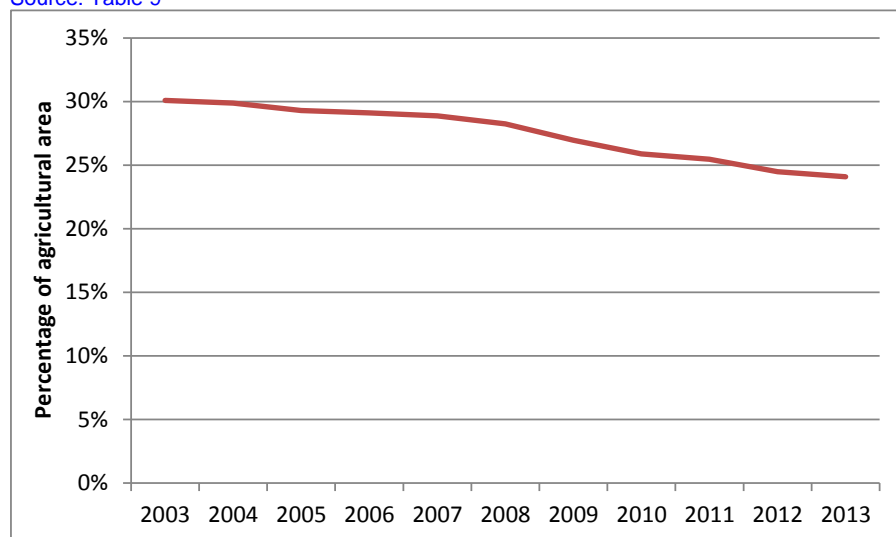
3.18 Rented land (Table 9)

Information on agricultural crofts and tenancy arrangements is collected on the June agricultural census for those holdings that rent land. Holdings that only rent land seasonally for less than 365 days are excluded from the following figures.

In 2013 there were 1.37 million hectares of land rented (including crofts), accounting for 24.1 per cent of agricultural land. This proportion has fallen from 30.1 per cent in 2003, and is a reduction of 21,000 hectares (1.5 per cent) since 2012.

Chart 29: Proportion of total area under a full tenancy or rented croft, 2003 to 2013

Source: Table 9



3.19 Tenancy (Table 10)

The following statistics exclude land rented seasonally for less than 365 days.

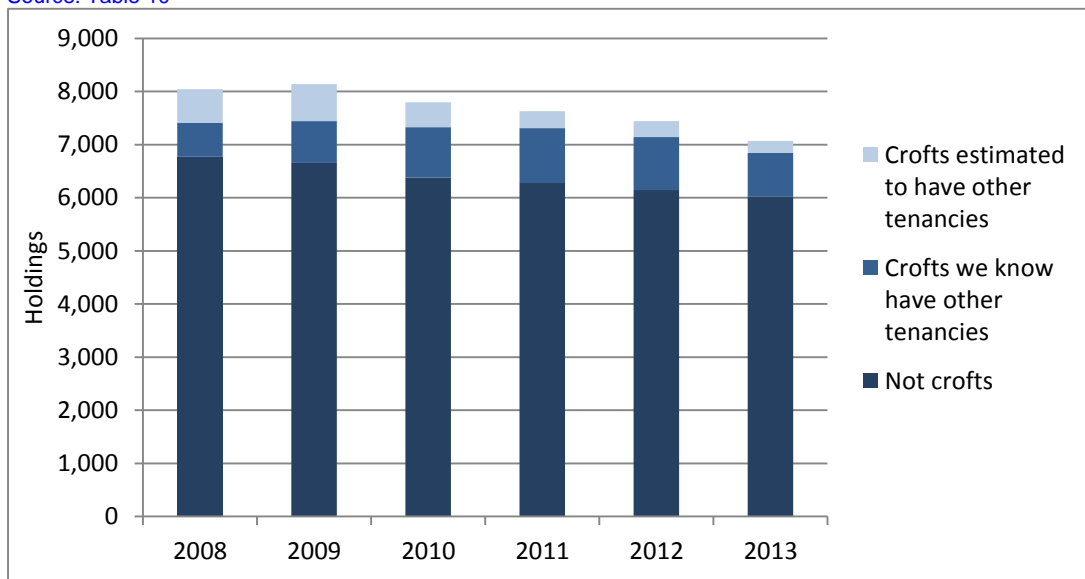
Please note that although census data on the area of rented land is considered sufficiently complete, a considerable amount of data identifying what type of tenancy they are held under are incomplete. The methodology for estimating the number of holdings with tenancies has been revised since last year's publication, leading to an increased estimate.

In 2013 there were 16,444 holdings with rented land. Of these holdings, 10,422 were on the latest Crofting Commission Register or had recorded they were renting a croft, the other 6,022 holdings having only other types of tenancy arrangement (91 Act tenancy, 91 Act Ltd Partnership, SDLT, LDT, or SLA). However some crofts may also rent land under these other tenancy arrangements. Of the 8,154 crofts that have provided data, 819 (10 per cent) have other tenancy arrangements. If this proportion is applied to the 2,268 crofts that have not provided tenancy-type data, that would imply that a total of 1,047 crofts also have other tenancy arrangements. This means there are an estimated 7,069 holdings with non-croft tenancy arrangements.

Table 10 and chart 30 provide these figures from 2008 to 2013. The estimated number of holdings with a (non-croft) tenancy has fallen by 373 (five per cent) since last year, and 975 (12 per cent) since 2008.

Chart 30: Number of holdings with a (non-croft) tenancy arrangement, 2008 to 2013

Source: Table 10



Further work will be carried out to estimate the breakdown of the data by type of tenancy, which will be published as additional background information when available.

4. Notes

4.1. Background

This publication contains final results for the 2013 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.

The EU Farm Structure Survey takes place every three or four years (this year's survey is the first since 2010). Land and livestock data collected through the 2013 June Agricultural Census forms part of this survey along with data on labour, farm diversification and farm machinery collected in a survey undertaken in March 2013. Data from the March survey will be published on 21st November 2013.

Some examples detailing how the census data are or have 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 www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Geo6/10-11/48/part/V/crossheading/statistics-of-agriculture-in-great-britain

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:

www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubAbstract/Abstract2013

Previous editions of the Abstract can be accessed here:

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:

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 three 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.

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.

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.

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:

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

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. www.gov.uk/government/publications?departments%5B%5D=department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs&publication_filter_option=statistics

4.4. Data collection

The June Agricultural Census is conducted annually by the Scottish Government's Rural and Environmental Science Analytical Services (RESAS). Data are requested from all larger (or 'main') holdings, and a sample of smaller (or 'minor') holdings.

Data for the June census is collected from three sources:

- Land data were extracted from the Single Application Form (SAF) database for around 24,400 holdings that are claiming Single Farm Payment (SFP). Around 19,700 of these holdings (all of the larger holdings and a proportion of the smaller ones) were then also sent a cut-down census form to collect the additional data on livestock and labour. See section 4.7 for more details on the use of SAF data.
- From the remaining 28,300 holdings that do not complete a SAF, 11,700 (mainly a sample of smaller holdings, plus any larger holdings that do not complete a SAF) were sent a full census form covering land, livestock and labour. However, since a few of the non-SAF holdings had returned SAF last year, they were only sent the partial form.
- All cattle data were collected from the Cattle Tracing Scheme administrative source. This means that we effectively have 100 per cent data, even including those smaller holdings that were not selected for inclusion in the census.

The following table gives a breakdown for forms returned for each category of holding. In terms of area, returns were received for 93 per cent of land-use data (shaded grey), 100 per cent of cattle data, and 70 per cent of other data (the final column in the table).

	number	selected ⁽¹⁾	returns ⁽²⁾	area	selected ⁽¹⁾	returns ⁽²⁾
Large/SAF	18,289	18,172	13,181	4,742,227	4,719,342	3,622,408
Large/ full	6,385	5,753	3,065	448,475	385,281	219,493
non-SAF part		272	137		28,183	7,109
Small/SAF	6,109	1,571	1,211	199,699	46,128	32,146
Small/ full	21,933	5,620	2,987	213,607	42,597	24,339
non-SAF part		72	36		3,083	2,427
Total	52,716	31,460	20,617	5,604,008	5,224,614	3,907,923

(1) For large holdings the numbers selected are slightly lower than the total number eventually identified due to annual changes in the list of holdings.

(2) The return numbers quoted here relate to the number of survey forms received. For SAF holdings this masks the fact that we effectively receive 100 per cent response for all land items. Cattle data, from the CTS database, is also effectively 100 per cent complete. Response rates based on these figures therefore relate to other livestock and employment data.

4.5. Treatment of non-response

In Scotland the register details of the 52,700 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 do not conduct a full census as this would place an unnecessary burden on farmers
- for the selected holdings that are surveyed, not all farmers return data to us
- gaps in our holding-level data set are 'maintained' by producing estimates

Estimates are produced for holdings which were (i) not surveyed and (ii) surveyed but did not provide a response, either to the whole form or to certain questions. The population of holdings 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 then 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 divisions and, where necessary, the Scotstat network. 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 about four months the census date. The census date was set at 3rd June 2013, with returns requested by 17th June. However forms were still being received throughout 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 years 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). Use of data from the Cattle

Tracing Scheme means that data prior to 2006 are not directly comparable, though they have been scaled up by about three per cent where comparison is necessary.

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 were 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 13,450 hours completing the June Census forms in 2013 at a cost of £171,600:

Number of responses (partial form)	14,339
Median time taken to respond in hours	0.5
Time taken to respond to partial form in hours	7,169.5
Number of responses (full form)	6,278
Median time taken to respond in hours	1
Time taken to respond to full form in hours	6,278
Total hours taken to respond to forms	13,447.5
Hourly rate of typical respondent*	£12.76
Total cost of responding to June Census forms	£171,590

* 2012 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) - Table 3.5a Median "Full Time Gross" hourly pay for males and females

4.9. Revisions

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. Collection of Cattle Data through the Cattle Tracing System

Statistical data on cattle populations have historically been collected through the June census and December survey in Scotland. In order to reduce the burden on survey respondents, data from the June 2013 census (and in subsequent June and December data collections) has been obtained through the Cattle Tracing System (CTS), an administrative data source held by the British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS) which records cattle movements across Great Britain. CTS data have been used to obtain cattle figures for England and Wales since 2007.

The following advantages informed the adoption of CTS data:

- Reduced data collection burden on farmers
- Reduced data processing burden on central government
- Provision of full survey coverage, rather than only a sample of minor holdings in June and no minor holdings in December.
- Obtain complete data, rather than have to impute data for any non-respondents to the census (about 30 per cent of holdings). Historically dairy farms have had particularly poor response rates.
- Obtain more detailed information on births, fallen stock, export and imports, useful for economic modelling of agriculture, which were not collected on the census.

Usable data from the CTS is only available for Scotland from 2006. For comparability, tables containing data collected via the survey methods used up until June 2012 have been included. For those years where both census and CTS data are available, CTS data have been, on average, 3.2 per cent higher than that collected through the census.

	June census	CTS data	Difference	Percentage difference
2006	1,933,874	1,998,976	65,102	3.4
2007	1,898,538	1,964,888	66,350	3.5
2008	1,854,749	1,910,381	55,632	3.0
2009	1,812,405	1,869,059	56,654	3.1
2010	1,825,087	1,883,925	58,838	3.2
2011	1,803,937	1,858,802	54,865	3.0
2012	1,788,470	1,840,119	51,649	2.9

Further information relating to the collection of CTS data can be found in [Annex A of the Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture 2013](#).

4.11. Soft fruit under cover

In 2012 additional codes were added to the Single Application Form (SAF) which 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 allowed 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. An additional change was made in 2013 to the census form sent to those holdings returning a SAF in order that crops under glasshouses and walk-in plastic structures could be recorded separately (with the exception of strawberries and raspberries, which are collected from the SAF).

Up to 2012, 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.

4.12. Farm types

The Farm Types table on page 3 lists the number of holdings and agricultural area by a set of new farm types (whereas the 2012 map on the same page uses the old farm types).

Every ten years, in order to reflect changes in agriculture across Europe, the European Commission (EC) updates its methodology for classifying farm types and, within that, how the values attached to individual crops and livestock on farms are calculated. The values attached to crops and livestock have also changed from Standard Gross Margins (SGMs) to Standard Outputs (SOs). SOs differ to SGMs in that the former does not factor in the costs of production. The old and new farm typologies, allocated by calculating the main activity (in terms of SO value) of a holding, are listed below: Further information on changes to the farm typology and to the introduction of Standard Outputs can be found in [Annex B of the Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture 2013](#).

Old typology	New typology
Cereals	Specialist cereals
General cropping	General cropping
Horticulture	Specialist horticulture and permanent crops
Specialist pigs	Specialist pigs
Specialist poultry	Specialist poultry
Dairy	Specialist dairy
Cattle and sheep (within Less Favoured Areas)	Cattle and sheep (within Less Favoured Areas)
Cattle and sheep (out-with Less Favoured Areas)	Cattle and sheep (out-with Less Favoured Areas)
Mixed	Mixed
Other	Specialist forage
	Unclassified/other

4.13. Other publications

The next large agricultural survey will be the 2013 December survey of agricultural main holdings. This is a smaller exercise which surveys around 11,000 holdings. Results will be published in Spring 2014. Results for the 2014 June census will be published in September 2014.

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 2013 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS TOGETHER WITH FINAL JUNE RESULTS FOR THE YEARS 2003 TO 2012 FOR COMPARISON

Table 1a. Agricultural area in hectares, 2003 to 2013

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					change between	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ⁽¹⁾	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012 & 2013	
Cereals													
Wheat	87,498	101,126	95,595	99,681	102,744	113,797	92,482	111,418	115,412	100,637	86,840	-13.7%	
Triticale	1,314	1,273	1,140	1,286	1,237	1,096	612	687	629	554	513	-7.4%	
Barley - winter	55,649	56,348	51,341	53,762	52,625	57,612	45,149	47,948	45,477	42,816	42,694	-0.3%	
Barley - spring	264,920	257,462	243,298	220,640	226,019	262,322	287,011	242,351	262,948	289,222	296,444	2.5%	
Oats - winter	6,034	6,146	4,984	6,618	7,234	6,529	5,225	7,366	6,929	5,423	5,569	2.7%	
Oats - spring	16,306	15,685	14,971	16,064	13,634	15,191	17,074	15,615	14,785	18,249	26,159	43.3%	
Mixed grain	445	322	444	461	405	239	1,229	893	923	807	1,373	70.1%	
Total	432,165	438,362	411,773	398,513	403,898	456,786	448,783	426,278	447,104	457,709	459,592	0.4%	
Oilseed rape													
Winter	29,883	34,176	32,269	30,978	34,276	31,623	26,948	34,115	36,918	35,541	31,454	-11.5%	
Spring	5,280	5,141	3,322	2,764	2,058	2,000	2,095	1,876	1,470	1,070	2,199	105.5%	
Total	35,163	39,317	35,591	33,742	36,334	33,623	29,043	35,991	38,388	36,611	33,653	-8.1%	
Peas for combining	1,674	1,582	1,395	1,490	1,790	1,480	2,025	1,668	1,198	682	537	-21.3%	
Beans for combining	1,899	2,798	3,441	4,527	3,507	3,172	4,728	5,268	3,738	3,789	2,891	-23.7%	
Linseed⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	820	628	408	314	238	179	87	105	138	*	*	*	
Total combine harvested crops	471,721	482,687	452,608	438,586	445,766	495,239	484,666	469,310	490,566	498,791	496,673	-0.4%	
Potatoes													
Seed	12,230	11,857	11,128	11,440	11,450	11,720	13,511	13,491	13,305	13,002	12,623	-2.9%	
Ware	16,004	17,262	16,706	16,711	17,868	18,116	18,187	17,876	17,768	16,534	16,486	-0.3%	
Total	28,234	29,118	27,834	28,151	29,318	29,836	31,697	31,368	31,073	29,536	29,109	-1.4%	
Crops for stockfeeding													
Turnips/swedes	8,679	8,363	7,555	7,314	6,486	5,540	5,123	4,888	4,406	4,350	4,106	-5.6%	
Kale/cabbage	2,175	2,185	2,512	3,022	2,887	2,780	2,319	2,289	1,729	1,982	1,802	-9.1%	
Rape	2,860	3,014	3,135	3,188	2,944	2,710	2,657	2,315	1,917	2,186	2,102	-3.8%	
Fodder beet	371	402	337	350	417	577	667	630	594	584	465	-20.4%	
Lupins ⁽³⁾	787	691	777	581	410	398	509	284	199	140	104	-25.7%	
Other crops ⁽⁴⁾	9,781	10,523	10,953	11,682	11,579	10,600	11,121	12,630	11,145	10,581	10,512	-0.7%	
Total	24,653	25,178	25,270	26,137	24,722	22,605	22,395	23,037	19,989	19,823	19,091	-3.7%	

⁽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, from 2012 a small area of linseed was added to the figure for spring oilseed rape

**FINAL RESULTS OF THE JUNE 2013 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS
TOGETHER WITH FINAL JUNE RESULTS FOR THE YEARS 2003 TO 2012 FOR COMPARISON**

Table 1b. Agricultural area in hectares, 2003 to 2013

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.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Use of SAF Data					change between	
							2009 ⁽¹⁾	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012 & 2013	
Vegetables for human consumption	10,589	10,678	10,568	11,314	11,778	12,267	16,012	16,479	15,246	15,430	15,902	3.1%	
Orchard fruit	43	44	45	39	45	47	37	49	67	69	86	24.6%	
Soft fruit	1,649	1,695	1,676	1,706	1,787	1,866	2,025	1,913	1,666	808	786	-2.7%	
Other crops	4,807	5,773	6,904	9,146	9,732	8,381	7,611	7,804	9,306	8,937	9,284	3.9%	
Fallow⁽²⁾	8,073	8,514	19,213	17,724	15,085	14,330	22,166	21,934	15,056	15,477	15,830	2.3%	
Fallow - under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,798	10,988	11,306	12,955	14.6%	
Fallow - 5th year & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,136	4,068	4,171	2,875	-31.1%	
Set-aside⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	90,684	75,117	69,492	67,549	62,433	17,815	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total crops, fallow, and set-aside	640,594	638,805	613,611	600,352	600,667	602,386	586,609	571,895	582,968	588,873	586,761	-0.4%	
Grass													
Grass - under 5 years	319,146	322,044	324,440	321,476	316,026	300,838	415,531	422,623	411,179	428,538	439,061	2.5%	
Grass - 5th year & over	933,506	902,402	910,293	922,100	919,123	917,738	945,298	954,646	946,372	896,649	882,165	-1.6%	
Total grass	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	1,321,226	-0.3%	
Total area of crops and grass	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	1,907,987	-0.3%	
Rough grazing	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	3,064,184	-0.5%	
Woodland	236,639	238,955	238,024	249,293	279,851	317,341	350,836	399,805	426,101	445,425	466,759	4.8%	
Other land	74,237	80,677	80,597	80,395	74,524	74,585	68,689	101,563	139,298	164,147	165,078	0.6%	
Total agricultural area	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	5,604,008	0.0%	

⁽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 2013 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS
TOGETHER WITH FINAL JUNE RESULTS FOR THE YEARS 2003 TO 2012 FOR COMPARISON**

Table 2a. Area of vegetables for human consumption, bulbs & soft fruit grown in the open (in hectares) and crops grown in glasshouses 2003 to 2013

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					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ⁽¹⁾	2010	2011 ⁽²⁾	2012	2013	Percentage change between 2012 & 2013
Vegetables for human consumption												
Peas for canning, freezing or drying	3,310	3,396	3,165	3,845	3,793	4,478	6,296	6,549	6,276	6,553	6,559	0.1%
Beans for canning, freezing or drying	807	538	280	296	373	425	899	1,011	996	1,193	1,153	-3.4%
Turnips/swedes	1,445	1,449	1,619	1,654	1,773	1,803	2,050	1,878	1,614	1,595	1,644	3.1%
Calabrese	1,027	1,172	1,390	1,043	991	968	1,315	1,328	1,276	1,170	1,325	13.2%
Cauliflower	594	649	544	444	322	336	156	235	265	167	152	-9.0%
Carrots	1,822	1,998	1,936	2,195	2,400	2,328	2,488	2,868	2,463	2,533	2,836	12.0%
Other vegetables	1,584	1,476	1,634	1,837	2,126	1,929	2,807	2,611	2,355	2,219	2,233	0.6%
Total	10,589	10,678	10,568	11,314	11,778	12,267	16,012	16,479	15,246	15,430	15,902	3.1%
Bulbs, flowers & hardy nursery stock	907	972	984	950	909	987	1,048	1,014	1,037	1,174	1,181	0.6%
Soft fruit grown in the open												
Strawberries ⁽²⁾	629	678	682	769	809	919	946	931	783	186	141	-24.2%
Raspberries ⁽²⁾	523	519	468	425	477	544	577	540	460	205	188	-8.3%
Blackcurrants	409	405	420	396	363	269	312	311	282	276	295	6.9%
Mixed fruit	88	93	106	115	138	135	190	132	140	141	163	15.6%
Total Soft Fruit grown in the open	1,649	1,695	1,676	1,706	1,787	1,866	2,025	1,913	1,665	808	786	-2.7%

⁽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 2013 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS
TOGETHER WITH FINAL JUNE RESULTS FOR THE YEARS 2003 TO 2012 FOR COMPARISON**

Table 2b. Area of vegetables for human consumption, bulbs & soft fruit grown in the open (in hectares) and crops grown in glasshouses 2003 to 2013

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					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ⁽¹⁾	2010	2011	2012	2013	Percentage change between 2012 & 2013
Glasshouses												
Walk in plastic structures	57	69	73	80	104	70	150	158	344	1,000	1,004	0.4%
Glass clad structures	23	21	24	30	24	28	29	28	31	39	34	-13.8%
Total plastic and glass clad structures	80	90	96	110	128	98	180	186	376	1,039	1,038	-0.1%
Area of glasshouses which is:												
Tomatoes	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	4.2%
Strawberries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218	699	771	10.3%
Raspberries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	186	175	-5.4%
Other fruit	25	28	25	55	55	20	113	112	40	38	36	-6.9%
Vegetables	2	1	2	2	8	12	11	10	10	11	12	5.9%
Bedding and pot plants	17	16	17	15	15	19	20	20	22	23	17	-23.7%
Hardy Nursery Stock	10	11	11	8	14	14	13	15	12	13	15	14.8%
Total fruit grown in the open and in glasshouses												
Strawberries ⁽²⁾	629	678	682	769	809	919	946	931	1,001	885	912	3.0%
Raspberries ⁽²⁾	523	519	468	425	477	544	577	540	514	391	363	-6.9%
Blackcurrants	409	405	420	396	363	269	312	311	282	276	295	6.9%
Mixed fruit	88	93	106	115	138	135	190	132	140	141	163	15.6%
Tomatoes	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	4.2%
Other fruit	25	28	25	55	55	20	113	112	40	38	36	-6.9%
Total fruit grown in the open and in glasshouses	1,679	1,726	1,705	1,763	1,845	1,890	2,140	2,028	1,981	1,734	1,772	2.2%

⁽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 2013 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS
TOGETHER WITH FINAL JUNE RESULTS FOR THE YEARS 2006 TO 2012 FOR COMPARISON**

Table 3. Number of cattle, 2006 to 2013: Data obtained from Cattle tracing Scheme

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Percentage change between 2012 & 2013
Female Dairy Cattle									
Female Dairy Cattle aged 1-2	48,506	47,070	46,675	47,263	50,763	51,656	52,575	54,914	4.4%
Female Dairy Cattle with offspring - 2 years and over	182,681	181,341	174,901	168,832	167,623	164,008	166,777	165,666	-0.7%
Female Dairy Cattle w/o offspring - 2 years and over	57,452	51,762	50,995	49,436	47,624	49,442	46,662	45,323	-2.9%
Total Female Dairy Cattle	288,639	280,173	272,571	265,531	266,010	265,106	266,014	265,903	0.0%
Female Beef Cattle									
Female Beef Cattle aged 1-2	224,449	222,877	214,261	213,004	204,027	199,816	199,994	195,087	-2.5%
Female Beef Cattle with offspring - 2 years and over	494,989	483,365	472,542	458,169	468,413	471,291	461,688	446,945	-3.2%
Female Beef Cattle w/o offspring - 2 years and over	88,684	89,639	89,725	90,517	96,145	85,200	80,658	83,918	4.0%
Total Female Beef Cattle	808,122	795,881	776,528	761,690	768,585	756,307	742,340	725,950	-2.2%
Male Cattle									
Male Cattle aged 1-2	233,521	228,419	218,918	217,114	214,904	210,937	208,971	204,499	-2.1%
Male Cattle aged 2 and over	78,388	80,090	75,986	75,580	79,962	69,465	68,245	69,838	2.3%
Total Male Cattle	311,909	308,509	294,904	292,694	294,866	280,402	277,216	274,337	-1.0%
Calves									
Female Dairy Cattle under 1	48,147	47,886	48,379	52,152	52,752	53,800	56,067	56,967	1.6%
Female Beef Cattle under 1	255,633	251,939	245,409	230,481	230,094	232,896	229,349	217,215	-5.3%
Male Cattle under 1	286,526	280,500	272,590	266,511	271,618	270,291	269,133	256,950	-4.5%
Total Calves	590,306	580,325	566,378	549,144	554,464	556,987	554,549	531,132	-4.2%
Total Cattle (CTS)	1,998,976	1,964,888	1,910,381	1,869,059	1,883,925	1,858,802	1,840,119	1,797,322	-2.3%

**FINAL RESULTS OF THE JUNE 2013 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS
TOGETHER WITH FINAL JUNE RESULTS FOR THE YEARS 2003 TO 2012 FOR COMPARISON**

Table 4. Number of sheep, 2003 to 2013

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Percentage change between 2012 & 2013
Ewes used for breeding in previous season	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	2,616,166	-0.3%
Rams to be used for service	99,969	99,574	100,796	96,944	95,354	91,346	87,675	86,947	87,324	86,694	86,904	0.2%
Other sheep 1 year and over												
For breeding	780,640	805,275	745,664	725,379	712,079	674,356	643,844	664,115	660,511	666,114	657,811	-1.2%
Other	84,271	83,872	83,468	84,020	93,934	82,491	82,048	89,199	85,502	87,668	104,636	19.4%
Total other sheep 1 year and over	864,911	889,147	829,132	809,399	806,013	756,847	725,892	753,314	746,013	753,782	762,447	1.1%
Lambs	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	3,105,094	-5.1%
Total sheep	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	6,570,611	-2.5%

**FINAL RESULTS OF THE JUNE 2013 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS
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Table 5. Number of pigs, 2003 to 2013

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Percentage change between 2012 & 2013
Breeding herd												
Sows in pig	34,407	35,800	32,337	31,026	30,114	26,738	24,026	25,620	24,179	20,712	18,253	-11.9%
Gilts in pig	7,526	5,276	4,197	4,529	3,830	3,530	3,069	5,681	5,253	5,376	6,051	12.6%
Other sows	7,644	7,754	7,179	6,252	6,231	6,671	6,150	7,625	6,906	5,793	4,189	-27.7%
Total breeding herd	49,577	48,830	43,713	41,807	40,175	36,939	33,245	38,926	36,338	31,881	28,493	-10.6%
Barren sows for fattening	961	1,184	812	820	762	709	495	552	735	941	904	-3.9%
Gilts 50 kg & over to be used for breeding	5,311	4,641	5,260	6,322	6,136	3,883	5,478	6,415	5,163	5,265	5,530	5.0%
Boars	1,774	1,600	1,465	1,409	1,352	1,278	1,196	1,506	1,506	1,308	1,141	-12.8%
Other pigs												
80 kg liveweight and over	70,467	64,037	78,346	66,941	61,600	64,066	60,702	64,002	66,082	55,173	48,607	-11.9%
50 kg and under 80 kg liveweight	98,120	88,763	87,019	95,156	87,999	89,676	82,868	86,883	73,595	70,726	61,718	-12.7%
20 kg and under 50 kg liveweight	118,909	127,112	122,815	127,210	134,798	118,760	99,201	101,767	95,707	100,088	85,165	-14.9%
Under 20 kg liveweight	143,137	133,537	129,582	124,060	123,847	120,592	112,856	110,651	110,869	98,057	87,838	-10.4%
Total Other pigs	430,633	413,449	417,762	413,367	408,244	393,094	355,627	363,303	346,253	324,044	283,328	-12.6%
Total pigs	488,256	469,704	469,012	463,725	456,669	435,903	396,041	410,702	389,995	363,439	319,396	-12.1%

**FINAL RESULTS OF THE JUNE 2013 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS
TOGETHER WITH FINAL JUNE RESULTS FOR THE YEARS 2003 TO 2012 FOR COMPARISON**

Table 6. Number of poultry, 2003 to 2013

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Percentage change between 2012 & 2013
Fowls for producing eggs												
Pullets and hens in the laying flock	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	3,527,396	14.4%
Pullets being reared for laying	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	1,239,825	-10.1%
Total fowls for producing eggs	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	4,767,221	6.8%
Fowls for breeding												
Breeding hens	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	1,083,481	14.4%
Cocks	99,504	74,538	125,040	109,883	116,962	118,417	120,462	100,506	124,453	107,187	127,472	18.9%
Total fowls for breeding	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	1,210,953	14.9%
Broilers and other table birds	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	8,086,193	-10.9%
Turkeys	43,760	38,506	20,678	20,212	16,492	18,300	14,210	10,533	9,996	12,472	12,259	-1.7%
Other poultry	24,475	41,929	42,999	48,992	53,115	51,688	54,983	56,591	59,747	90,739	95,389	5.1%
Total poultry	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	14,172,015	-3.6%

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Table 7. Number of other livestock, 2003 to 2013

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Percentage change between 2012 & 2013
Deer	7,122	7,066	7,473	6,500	6,221	6,213	5,885	6,117	5,977	6,121	6,234	1.8%
Horses												
For agricultural or horticultural use	649	831	702	814	839	724	696	719	763	860	942	9.5%
Other horses	25,075	26,584	28,844	30,400	31,736	31,711	33,523	35,662	36,115	36,425	36,175	-0.7%
Total	25,724	27,415	29,546	31,214	32,575	32,435	34,219	36,381	36,878	37,285	37,117	-0.5%
Goats	5,881	5,574	4,294	4,521	4,184	4,182	3,852	3,695	3,756	3,783	3,966	4.8%
Camelids⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	542	704	945	956	1.2%

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

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Table 8a. Number of employees, 2003 to 2013

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Percentage change between 2012 & 2013
Regular full-time staff												
Males : Hired	8,403	8,238	7,823	7,751	7,418	7,103	7,154	7,836	7,524	7,571	7,517	-0.7%
Family	2,582	2,473	2,284	2,203	2,126	2,020	1,971	2,134	1,919	1,919	1,985	3.4%
Partners	2,197	2,142	2,118	2,134	2,158	2,137	2,222	2,432	2,378	2,376	2,344	-1.3%
Total	13,182	12,853	12,225	12,088	11,702	11,260	11,347	12,402	11,821	11,866	11,846	-0.2%
Females : Hired	739	807	815	844	983	883	905	1,060	1,021	983	1,030	4.8%
Family	331	345	349	325	344	305	278	399	316	311	331	6.4%
Partners	258	248	210	243	240	240	236	375	311	327	332	1.5%
Total	1,328	1,400	1,374	1,412	1,567	1,428	1,419	1,834	1,648	1,621	1,693	4.4%
Regular full-time staff total	14,510	14,253	13,599	13,500	13,269	12,688	12,766	14,236	13,469	13,487	13,539	0.4%
Regular part-time staff												
Males : Hired	2,236	2,192	2,188	2,237	2,418	2,141	2,144	2,072	2,156	2,332	2,212	-5.1%
Family	1,864	1,841	1,958	1,891	1,869	1,770	1,890	1,584	1,726	1,798	1,820	1.2%
Partners	568	563	608	578	556	528	598	588	605	701	748	6.7%
Total	4,668	4,596	4,754	4,706	4,843	4,439	4,632	4,244	4,487	4,831	4,780	-1.1%
Females : Hired	1,118	1,114	994	1,016	1,135	1,025	1,047	1,246	1,181	1,346	1,364	1.3%
Family	979	918	950	926	850	805	835	813	873	950	955	0.5%
Partners	274	294	245	244	234	262	268	282	293	365	360	-1.4%
Total	2,371	2,326	2,189	2,186	2,219	2,092	2,150	2,341	2,347	2,661	2,679	0.7%
Regular part-time staff total	7,039	6,922	6,943	6,892	7,062	6,531	6,782	6,585	6,834	7,492	7,459	-0.4%
Total regular full-time and part-time staff	21,549	21,175	20,542	20,392	20,331	19,219	19,548	20,821	20,303	20,979	20,998	0.1%
Casual and seasonal staff												
Males	3,184	3,155	3,333	3,238	3,826	3,928	4,258	3,765	4,471	4,353	4,539	4.3%
Females	1,039	1,072	1,301	1,294	1,781	2,021	2,392	2,133	2,474	2,139	2,213	3.5%
Total	4,223	4,227	4,634	4,532	5,607	5,949	6,650	5,898	6,945	6,492	6,752	4.0%

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Table 8b. Number of occupiers and spouses and total workforce, 2003 to 2013

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Percentage change between 2012 & 2013
Occupiers												
- full time	11,167	11,041	10,972	10,571	10,212	9,491	9,764	9,499	9,713	9,575	9,494	-0.8%
- half time or more	3,788	3,851	3,855	3,754	3,732	3,682	3,837	4,077	3,889	4,000	3,945	-1.4%
- less than half time	13,256	13,350	13,312	13,478	13,234	12,713	13,038	14,266	13,904	14,006	13,439	-4.0%
Total working occupiers	28,211	28,242	28,139	27,803	27,178	25,886	26,639	27,842	27,506	27,581	26,878	-2.5%
- Occupiers not working on the holding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	994	848	2,252	165.6%
Spouses												
- full time	2,137	2,068	2,031	2,026	1,968	1,850	1,849	1,855	1,857	1,856	1,778	-4.2%
- half time or more	2,380	2,402	2,306	2,299	2,231	2,180	2,212	2,044	2,073	2,187	2,057	-5.9%
- less than half time	9,781	9,945	9,974	9,959	9,837	9,429	9,743	9,210	9,113	9,333	8,915	-4.5%
Total working spouses	14,298	14,415	14,311	14,284	14,036	13,459	13,804	13,109	13,043	13,376	12,750	-4.7%
- Spouses not working on the holding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,716	1,404	2,388	70.1%
Total working occupiers and spouses	42,509	42,657	42,450	42,087	41,214	39,345	40,443	40,951	40,549	40,957	39,628	-3.2%
Total agricultural workforce⁽¹⁾	68,281	68,059	67,626	67,011	67,152	64,513	66,641	67,670	67,797	68,428	67,378	-1.5%

(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

Table 9. Area of owned and tenanted land, 2003 to 2013⁽¹⁾

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	change between 2012 & 2013
Area rented	1,659,877	1,647,423	1,614,081	1,634,516	1,616,395	1,594,615	1,535,636	1,483,912	1,453,650	1,387,103	1,365,932	-1.5%
Area Owned	3,857,736	3,864,947	3,895,200	3,980,234	3,980,991	4,052,291	4,160,158	4,249,175	4,255,907	4,280,783	4,304,460	0.6%
Total Area in Sole Occupation	5,517,614	5,512,370	5,509,281	5,614,750	5,597,386	5,646,906	5,695,794	5,733,087	5,709,557	5,667,886	5,670,391	0.0%
Percentage of area rented	30%	30%	29%	29%	29%	28%	27%	26%	25%	24%	24%	

⁽¹⁾ From 2009, Total area in sole occupation no longer matches Total Agricultural Area in Table 1b. This is because land use data is sourced from SAF while land tenure data is administered via census returns. Include crofts.

Table 10. Holdings with rented land 2008 -2013

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change between 2012 & 2013
Holdings with rented land	17,996	17,875	16,645	16,627	16,483	16,444	-0.2%
Holdings with rented land and with croft	11,226	11,220	10,269	10,350	10,339	10,422	
Of which : Holdings providing rented area split on census form	5,631	5,971	6,877	7,882	7,936	8,154	
Holdings NOT providing rented area split on census form	5,595	5,249	3,392	2,468	2,403	2,268	
Rented holdings with croft, also with 91Act , SLDT , LDTs etc.	639	789	952	1,031	996	819	
Hence % of crofts with other tenancies	11.3%	13.2%	13.8%	13.1%	12.6%	10.0%	
Estimated number of crofts with other tenancies	1,274	1,483	1,422	1,354	1,298	1,047	
Estimated number of holdings with non-croft tenancies	8,044	8,138	7,798	7,631	7,442	7,069	-5.0%

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