

# ECONOMIC REPORT ON SCOTTISH AGRICULTURE

2014 Edition



# Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture 2014 Edition

Scottish Government Directorate for Environment and Forestry  
Rural and Environment Science and Analytical Services

## A NATIONAL STATISTICS PUBLICATION FOR SCOTLAND

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This is the 2014 edition of the Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture (ERSA) which has been compiled by the Rural and Environment Science and Analytical Services division (RESAS) in the Scottish Government (SG). It presents an overall picture of Scottish agriculture using data from the various agricultural surveys that RESAS manage.

The format of ERSA brings together related information to create a thematic structure. It gives a geographic and financial overview of the industry, followed by chapters on each of the sectors, labour figures and UK comparisons. The various sections bring together the information on related subjects from three sets of data

- 2013 June Census and December surveys of farms,
- the Farm Accounts Survey 2012-13 – which collects statistics from the business accounts of around 500 farms in Scotland,
- Total Income from Farming 2012 and 2013 – estimates of the output values and associated input costs of Scottish agriculture which underpins the Scottish Agricultural Account which is submitted to the EC every year.

For ease of use by those familiar with previous editions, the statistical tables have remained relatively unchanged since last year and where possible retain their numbering. Additional tables, and more extensive versions of tables in the publication (i.e. containing more years) are also available in spreadsheet format from the following link:

[www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubEconomicReport](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubEconomicReport)

We hope that you find the format of this publication helpful. We are always happy to hear your views on any of our statistics and publications – if you want to contact us, our details are on page ii.

We would also like to thank Scottish farmers for their continuing cooperation with all of our data collections.

Rural and Environment Science and Analytical Services (RESAS)  
Scottish Government  
June 2014

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Overview of agriculture in Scotland in 2013

The year 2013 started with very difficult weather conditions. Wet conditions at the end of 2012 meant that a lot of cereal planting was delayed until spring. This was followed in March by heavy drifting snow, strong easterly winds and low temperatures. Thousands of livestock were lost, and many areas of winter crops replanted. In April, Moray was hit by sand-storms, affecting some of the cereal farmers in the area. This series of extreme weather conditions led the Government to provide financial assistance in the form of £6 million in weather aid payments. The June agricultural census results showed a continuation of the downward trend in the number of cattle, sheep and pigs, which in 2013 was partly due to the weather conditions.

On the positive side, there was a long dry growing period, with July being the second warmest and third sunniest on record<sup>1</sup>, and with the weather remaining generally favourable for harvesting into mid-September. This meant that despite the earlier poor conditions for planting, much of the loss in level of production seen in the bad weather of 2012 was regained in 2013. The year ended with a relatively mild but stormy December, the wettest since records began in 1910. However, data from the December Survey suggested a return to more normal levels of winter cereal planting.

2013 was also dominated by negotiations on the future of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), in particular relating to the way in which payments would be allocated in the future. This is covered in more detail in Annex A of this publication. The Scottish Government also set up a Review of Agricultural Holdings Legislation. The review group is due to report in December 2014.

The total area of agricultural holdings in Scotland at the time of the June 2013 agricultural census was 5.6 million hectares, equating to 73 per cent of Scotland's total land area. Just over half of this comprised rough grazing, with about a quarter taken up by grass, and about ten per cent used for crops or left fallow. The rest consisted of woodland, ponds, yards or other uses. There was a further 580,000 hectares of common grazing. If common grazing is included, the total area was 6.2 million hectares, or 79 per cent of Scotland's total land area.

Amongst the crops grown in Scotland (excluding grass), cereals accounted for 78 per cent of the land area, with nearly three-quarters of that being barley (340,000 hectares). There were also considerable areas growing wheat (87,000 hectares), oilseed rape (34,000 hectares), oats (32,000 hectares) and potatoes (29,000 hectares). Amongst fruit and vegetables, a total of 911 hectares of strawberries were grown, mainly under cover, which was the largest source of income amongst horticulture crops (see section 4).

Livestock numbers continued to fall in 2013, continuing a trend dating back to the turn of the millennium (in the case of pigs and sheep) or to the mid-1970s (in the case of cattle), with 6.6 million sheep, 1.8 million cattle and 308,000 pigs, all being less than in previous years, and the lowest since the 1940/50s. Poultry numbers

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<sup>1</sup> Records are since 1910 and 1929 respectively

## Introduction

were also down (to 14.2 million), though these have tended to fluctuate around 14 million over the last 25 years (see section 5).

Total Income from Farming (TIFF) was estimated at £700 million in 2012, being made up of £2.9 billion in outputs and £570 million in support payments, offset by £2.8 billion in costs. The initial estimate of TIFF for 2013 was £830 million, though this figure will be revised in January 2015. The increase in 2013 was strongly linked to the improved weather relative to 2012, as previously mentioned. The longer term trend in TIFF has been rising since the turn of the century, but with fluctuations from year to year. TIFF per annual work unit increased to £31,000, similar to the value in 2011 (see sections 3.1 and 3.7).

Income from agriculture made up about one per cent of the Scottish economy<sup>2</sup> and accounted for 1.5 per cent of employment<sup>3</sup>.

The Farm Accounts Survey of economically active farms, based on the 2012 crop year (that was affected by very poor weather), showed that average income fell in 2012-13 by £16,000, to £30,000, and by £12,000 over the last four years. This is equivalent to a Farm Business Income (FBI) per unit of unpaid labour (those with an entrepreneurial interest in the farm business) of £21,000 (see sections 3.2).

Converting the income estimates to hourly income for unpaid labour - such as farm owners, family members and business partners - shows that the income generated from 43 per cent of businesses wouldn't have been enough to meet the minimum agricultural wage. This includes the one in five farm businesses that made a loss, up from one in ten in the previous year (see sections 3.6).

Incomes fell across all farming sectors with the exception of general cropping businesses which saw a ten per cent rise in profits from £52,000 in 2011 to £55,000 in 2012. Other cattle & sheep farms in Less Favoured Areas and lowland cattle & sheep farms saw incomes more than halved in 2012 to £20,000 and £18,000 respectively (see summaries in sections 4 and 5).

The figures suggest that some farm businesses rely on sources of income other than from farming, including: contracting work; hosting mobile phone masts; provision for tourism and recreation; and financial support from grants and subsidies. Analysis of the Farm Accounts Survey suggests that, excluding support from grants and subsidies, the average farm made a loss of £16,000 in 2012. However, calculations from TIFF suggest that, excluding support, the sector still made a small profit (see sections 3.1 and 3.10).

Despite the reduction in incomes the estimated average net worth, assets minus liabilities, of Scottish farm businesses remain largely unchanged at £1.3 million in 2012; down one per cent due to an increase in liabilities (see sections 3.11).

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<sup>2</sup> Gross Value Added (GVA)

<sup>3</sup> Labour Force Survey

## 1.2 Previous publication of these data

The main results for each of the collections have already been published on the Scottish Government website at the following locations

June Census results

[www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/01071](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/01071)

December Survey results

[www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/01091](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/01091)

Total Income from Farming

[www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/01088](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/01088)

Farm Accounts Survey results

[www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/01094](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/01094)

Tenanted Land statistics

[www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/01096](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/01096)

Since publication, minor revisions have been made to the June Census results and historical TIFF results. Please note that, given that the changes are small and do not have a large impact, we have not amended the original headline statistical publications, though any changes made are incorporated into this publication.

The initial estimate of TIFF is always updated the following year to include more complete data, including any revisions in previous years due to changes in methodology. In January 2014 we published initial TIFF estimates for 2013, along with revised estimates for previous years. Where revisions have been made, they have been applied retrospectively to ensure comparability across years. The 2013 initial estimates will be revised in the January 2015 publication, along with previous years where necessary. Likewise, Farm Accounts Survey results will be revised slightly when next published in 2015.

## 1.3 Publication notes

Due to rounding, some totals may not agree with the sum of their constituent parts.

The following symbols are used in this publication

- : not available/not collected
- c too few farms involved to publish
- z not applicable

## 2. Geography and Structure

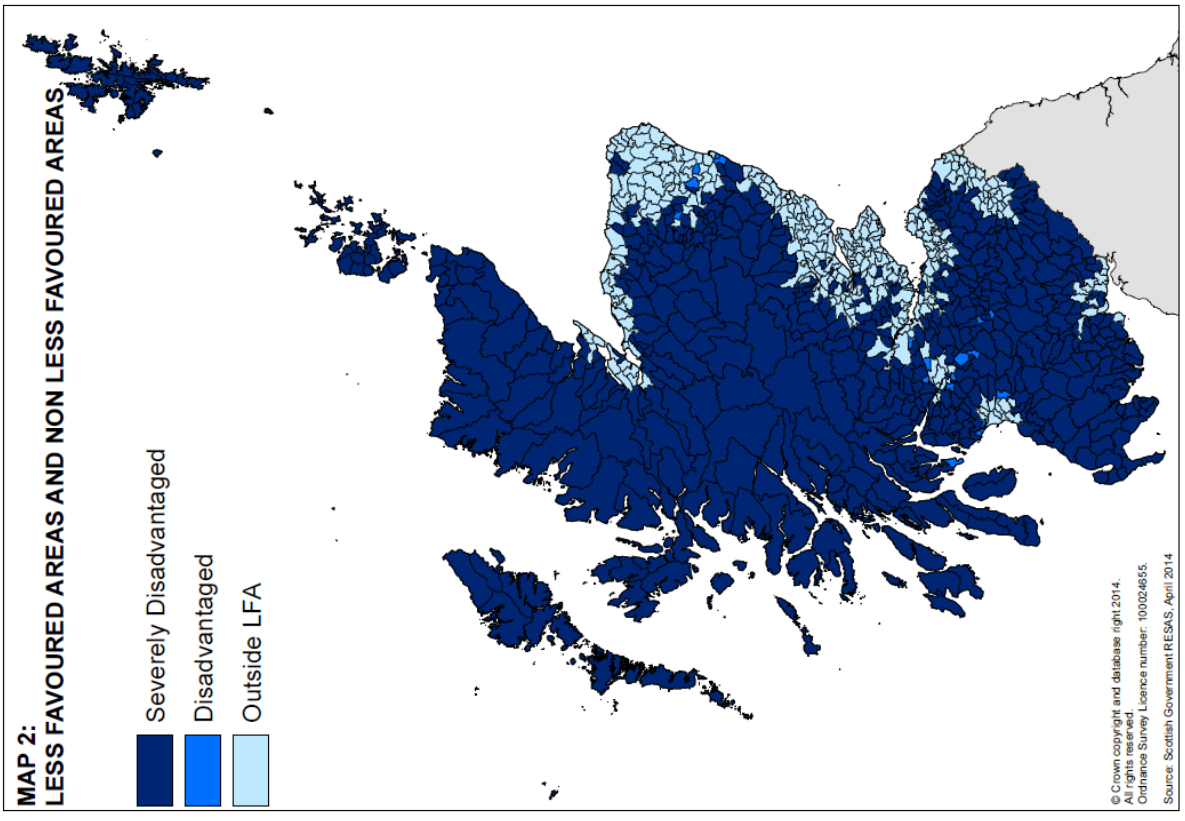
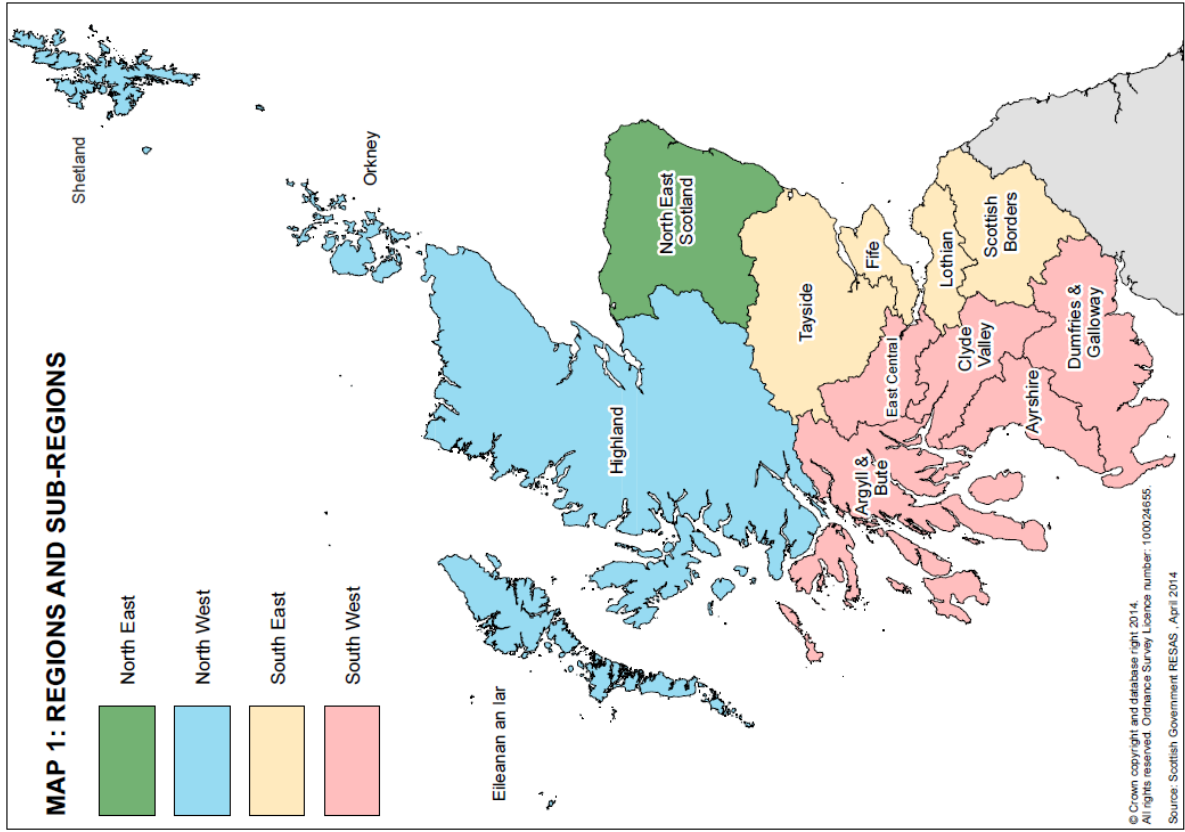
### 2.1 Geographical areas (Map 1)

Each agricultural holding is allocated to one of the 891 parishes in Scotland. These parishes can then be aggregated up to the higher geographies like local authority (LA), sub-region (groupings of LAs) and region. The table below presents which local authorities lie within each region and sub-region .

Most, though not all parishes lie wholly within a single LA area. Where a parish straddles LA boundaries, the whole parish is assigned to the LA in which the majority of the parish's area is located.

#### Regions, Sub-regions and Local Authority Areas

Region	Sub-regions	Local Authority
North West	Shetland	Shetland
	Orkney	Orkney
	Eileanan an Iar	Eileanan an Iar
	Highland	Highland
North East	Grampian	Aberdeen City Aberdeenshire Moray
South East	Tayside	Angus Dundee City Perth & Kinross
	Fife	Fife
	Lothian	East Lothian City of Edinburgh Midlothian West Lothian
	Scottish Borders	Scottish Borders
South West	East Central	Clackmannan Falkirk Stirling
	Argyll & Bute	Argyll & Bute
	Clyde Valley	East Dunbartonshire East Renfrewshire City of Glasgow Inverclyde North Lanarkshire Renfrewshire South Lanarkshire West Dunbartonshire
	Ayrshire	East Ayrshire North Ayrshire South Ayrshire
	Dumfries & Galloway	Dumfries & Galloway





## 2.2 Less Favoured Area (LFA) (Map 2 and table C3)

A holding is classified as Less Favoured Areas (LFA) if 50 per cent or more of its land is assessed as being disadvantaged, i.e. likely only to be able to support low intensity farming. Map 2 shows the distribution of agricultural land that is classified as LFA. It can be seen that the vast majority of Scotland’s agricultural land is classified as “severely disadvantaged LFA”, reflecting the large areas of upland farmland in Scotland. Non-LFA land tends to be located to the east of the country in coastal areas.

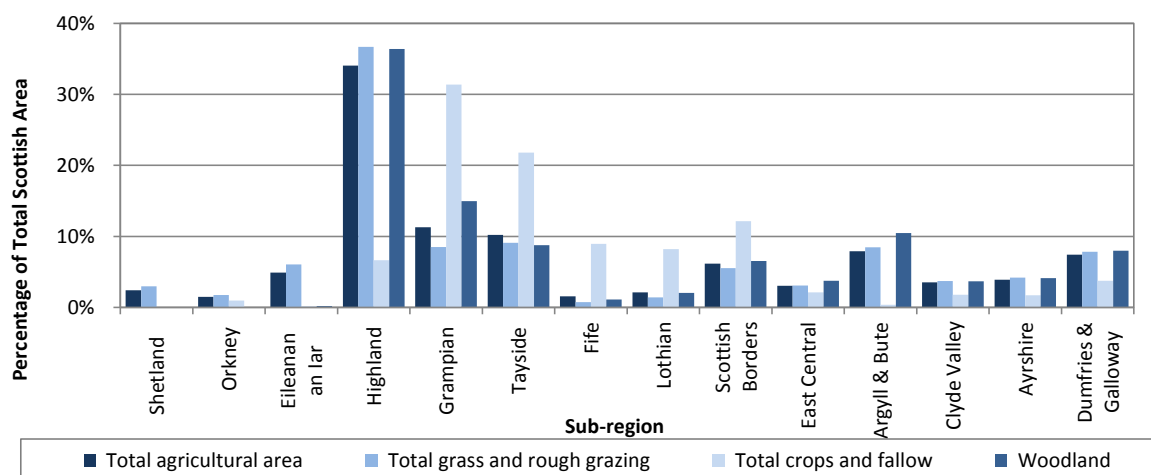
Table C3 gives a breakdown of land-use by whether it is LFA or not. It shows that in 2013 there were 5.33 million hectares of land located on LFA holdings, accounting for 86 per cent of all agricultural land in Scotland (including common grazing). Almost all rough grazing (99 per cent or 3.61 million hectares) was located on LFA holdings, with high proportions of woodland (87 per cent or 404,000 hectares) and other land (90 per cent or 148,000 hectares) also being located on these holdings. Just under 80 per cent (1.05 million hectares) of grass was located in LFA areas, slightly less than the percentage of area in total.

Table C3 also shows that crops were mainly located on non-LFA holdings. In particular, almost 80 per cent of crops (excluding grass and fallow, 455,000 hectares) were on non-LFA holdings. The only crops mainly located on LFA holdings were turnips, swedes and beet for stock-feeding (51 per cent on LFA holdings or 2,300 hectares) and other crops for stock-feeding (71 per cent on LFA holdings or 10,300 hectares).

## 2.3 Land use by sub-region (Table C4)

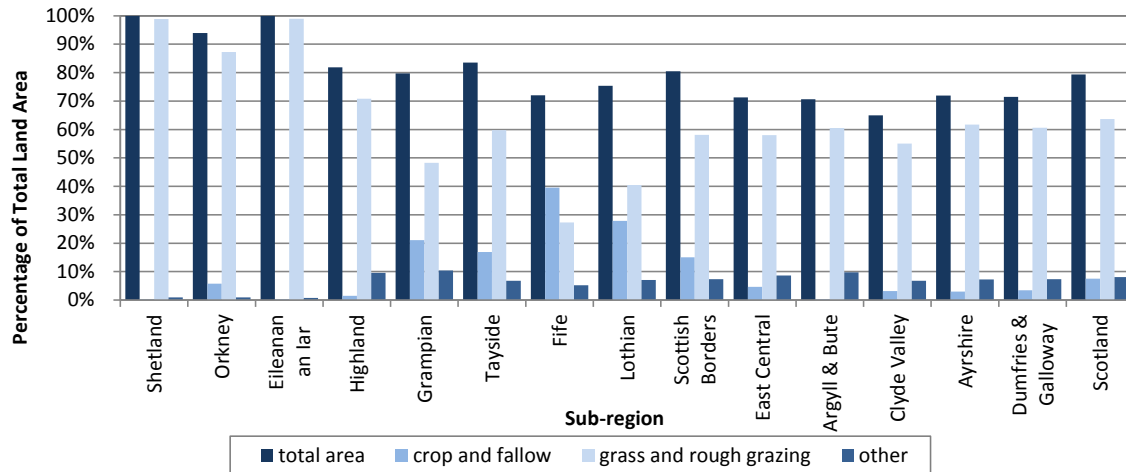
Table C4 presents land use by the four regions and 14 sub-regions (as presented in Map 1). Chart 2.1 highlights that Highland understandably had the largest share of Scotland’s agricultural land, it being the largest area, with 2.11 million hectares (34 per cent), followed by Grampian (11 per cent) and Tayside (ten per cent). These large sub-regions also accounted for the largest share of grass and rough grazing in Scotland. Highland had by far the largest share of farmed woodland (36 per cent of Scotland’s total).

Chart 2.1: Distribution of total agricultural area and other land-types by sub-region, June 2013



However, taking into account the size of these sub-regions, chart 2.2 shows that the islands have the largest proportion of their land in agricultural use, with nearly 100 per cent on Shetland and Eileanan an Iar, and over 90 per cent on Orkney. The lowest percentage was in the Clyde Valley, where 65 per cent was in agricultural use.

Chart 2.2: Proportion of area in agricultural use, and by type, June 2013



The two charts also show that Grampian and Tayside had the largest share of crop and fallow land in Scotland (31 per cent and 22 per cent of Scotland’s total respectively), with Fife and Lothian having the largest proportions of their land as crop or fallow (40 per cent and 28 per cent respectively). By contrast very small areas of land were used for crops and fallow on Shetland, Eileanan an Iar and in Argyll and Bute. See section 4.1 for more detailed breakdown of these categories.

## 2.4 Distribution of holdings and agricultural area by farm size and region

(Tables C5, C6)

The distribution of agricultural area between holdings in Scotland is highly skewed, with a relatively small number of very large holdings accounting for a high proportion of the area. Eight per cent of holdings accounted for 76 per cent of land (4,473 holdings of 200 hectares or over in size, with 4.24 million hectares of area between them). Conversely, 52 per cent of holdings accounted for 1.6 per cent of the total land (27,359 holdings of less than ten hectares in size, with 91,840 hectares of land). These patterns can be seen by comparing chart 2.3 and 2.4.

Large holdings, of 200 hectares and over, were most prevalent in Scottish Borders (23 per cent of all holdings in the Scottish Borders), Argyll and Bute (20 per cent) and Tayside (14 per cent). Just over half (55 per cent) of holdings over 200 hectares were cattle & sheep (LFA) farms with extensive areas of rough grazing.

Smaller holdings, of under ten hectares, were prevalent in Eileanan An Iar (83 per cent of their holdings) and Highland (62 per cent), reflecting the high number of small crofts in these areas.

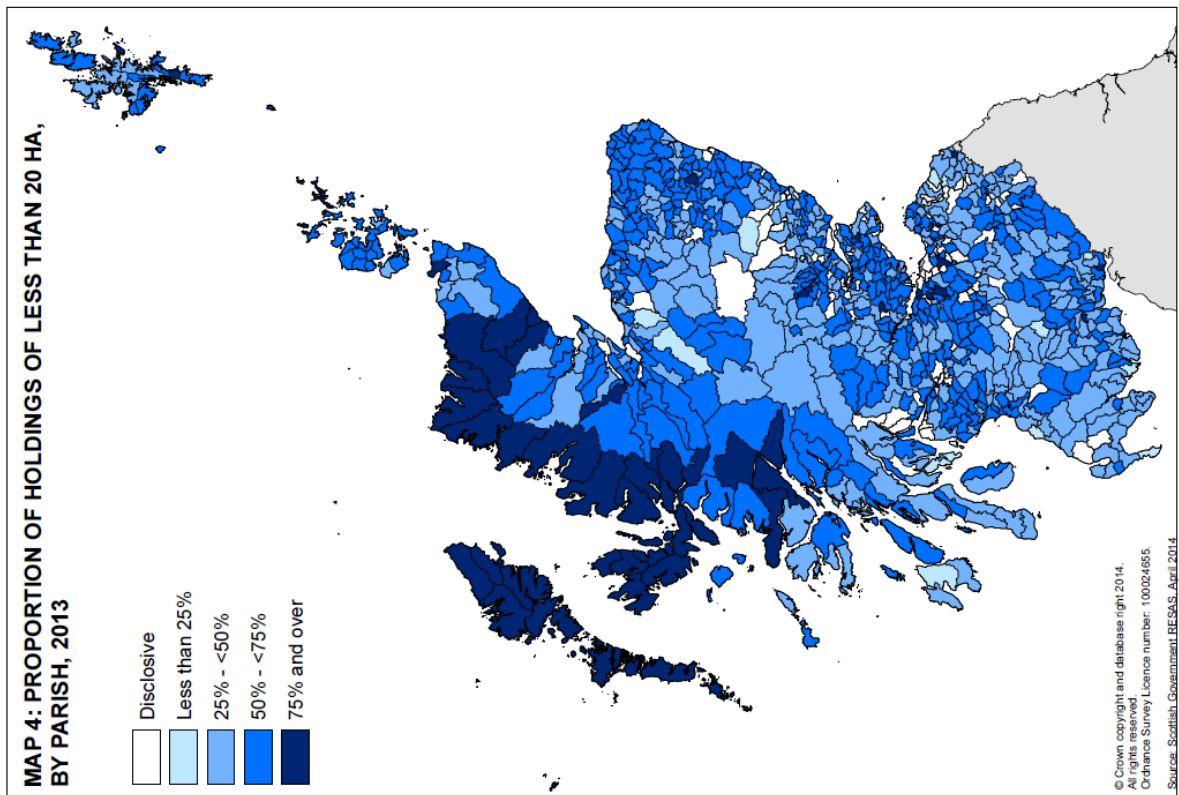
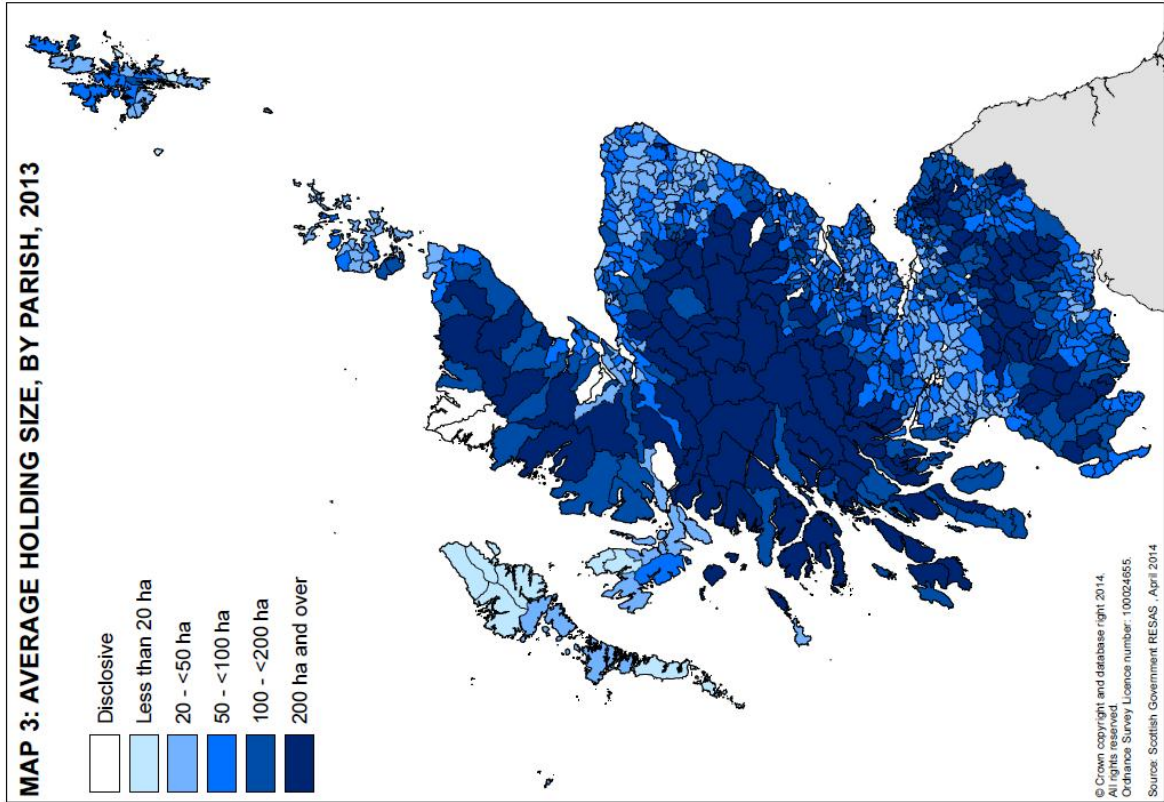


Chart 2.3 illustrates this, with holdings in the North West being skewed, with far more smaller holdings than larger ones in comparison to other regions; however it also has some particularly large holdings (mainly LFA cattle & sheep or forage holdings), as illustrated in chart 2.4.

Chart 2.3: Number of holdings by region and holding size, June 2013

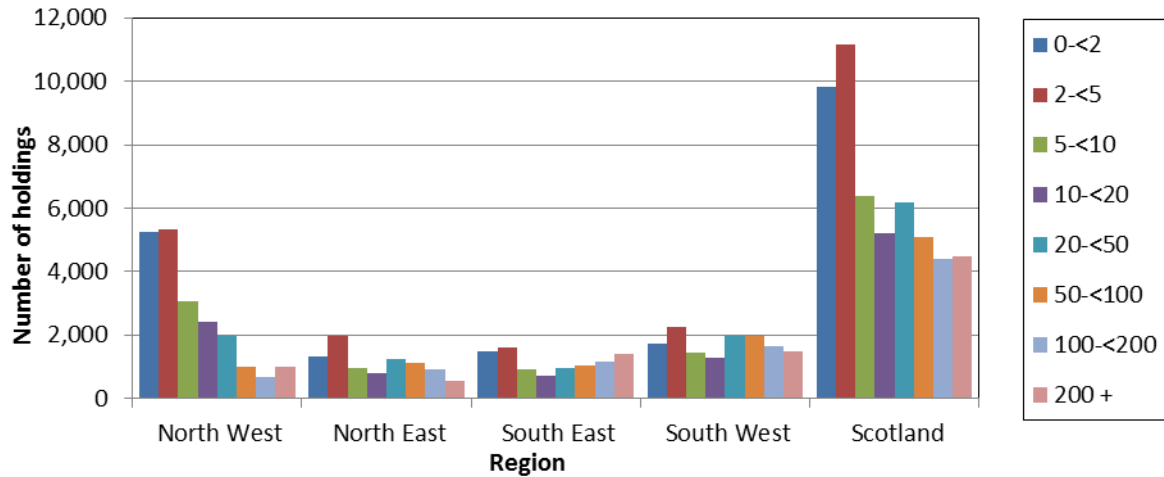
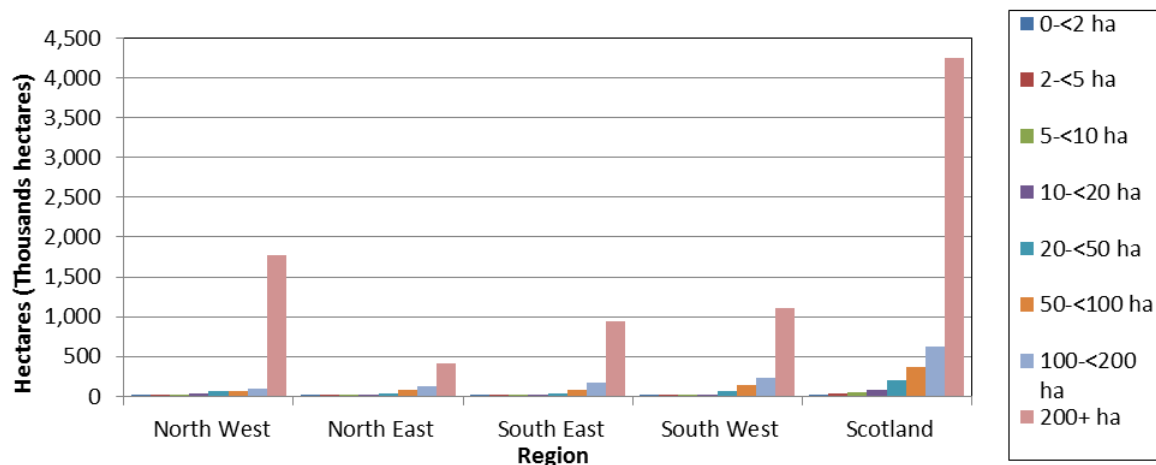


Chart 2.4 Agricultural area by region and holding size, June 2013



Maps 3 and 4 also demonstrate how the farm size distribution differs across Scotland, with the average size of a holding away from the coast and the central belt being over 200 hectares, and a high proportion of holdings on the north-west coast and in Eileanan An Iar and Skye being of less than 20 hectares.

### 2.5 Standard Outputs and farm types (Map 5 and tables C1 and C23)

Standard Outputs (SO) represent the notional farm-gate worth generated by a holding's crops and livestock and is calculated by applying multipliers (in £s) to all crop areas and livestock units. These multipliers are applied uniformly across Scotland. The multipliers used in this publication are based on a five year average, centred around the year 2007 and these have been applied to the 2013 crop areas and livestock units of holdings.

## Geography and Structure

SOs have replaced Standard Gross Margins (SGMs). Whereas SGMs represented the estimated farm-gate worth generated by a holding's crops and livestock after some costs had been deducted (for example, veterinary and medical costs, crop protection etc.), Standard Outputs methodology doesn't take these costs into account. Consequently, SO figures are higher than their equivalent SGM values.

Using results from the June Agricultural Census, holdings are classified into farm types, which are allocated if the contribution of a specific farming activity accounts for at least two-thirds of a holding's total SO value.

In addition, a new farm typology has been introduced. There are eleven basic farm types (cereals, general cropping, horticulture & permanent crops, specialist pigs, specialist poultry, dairy, cattle & sheep (LFA), lowland cattle & sheep, mixed, forage, and other). 'Other' relates to holdings with no SO value (e.g. holdings with fallow land only), whereas 'mixed' is where no single crop or livestock category accounts for two-thirds. However the same calculation can be used to subdivide the categories further, and so this publication also includes analysis (in the Farm Accounts Survey results) of cattle & sheep (LFA) farms split into three categories; specialist beef (LFA), specialist sheep (LFA), and other cattle & sheep (LFA). Please do not confuse the latter with the overall cattle & sheep (LFA) category.

This SO methodology is implemented in line with EC requirements. More information on the change to SOs and the new typology can be found in the Economic Report for Scottish Agriculture, 2013 Edition<sup>4</sup>.

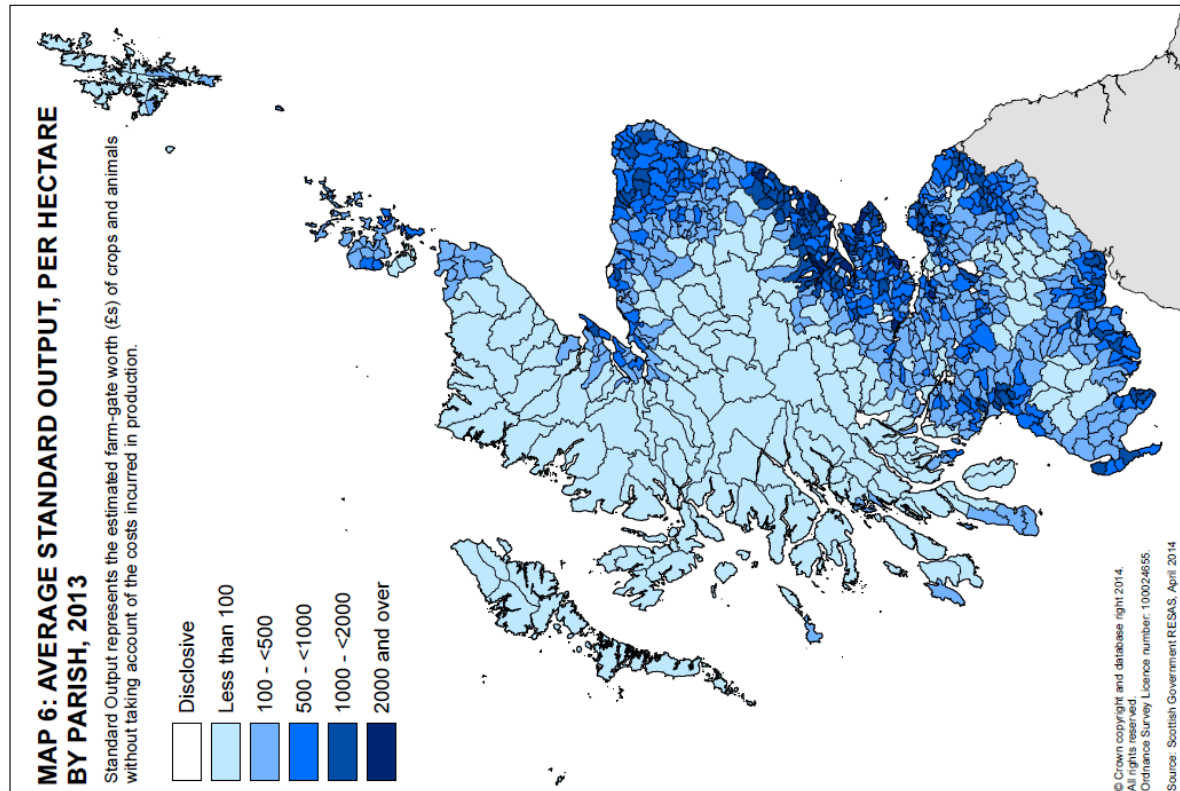
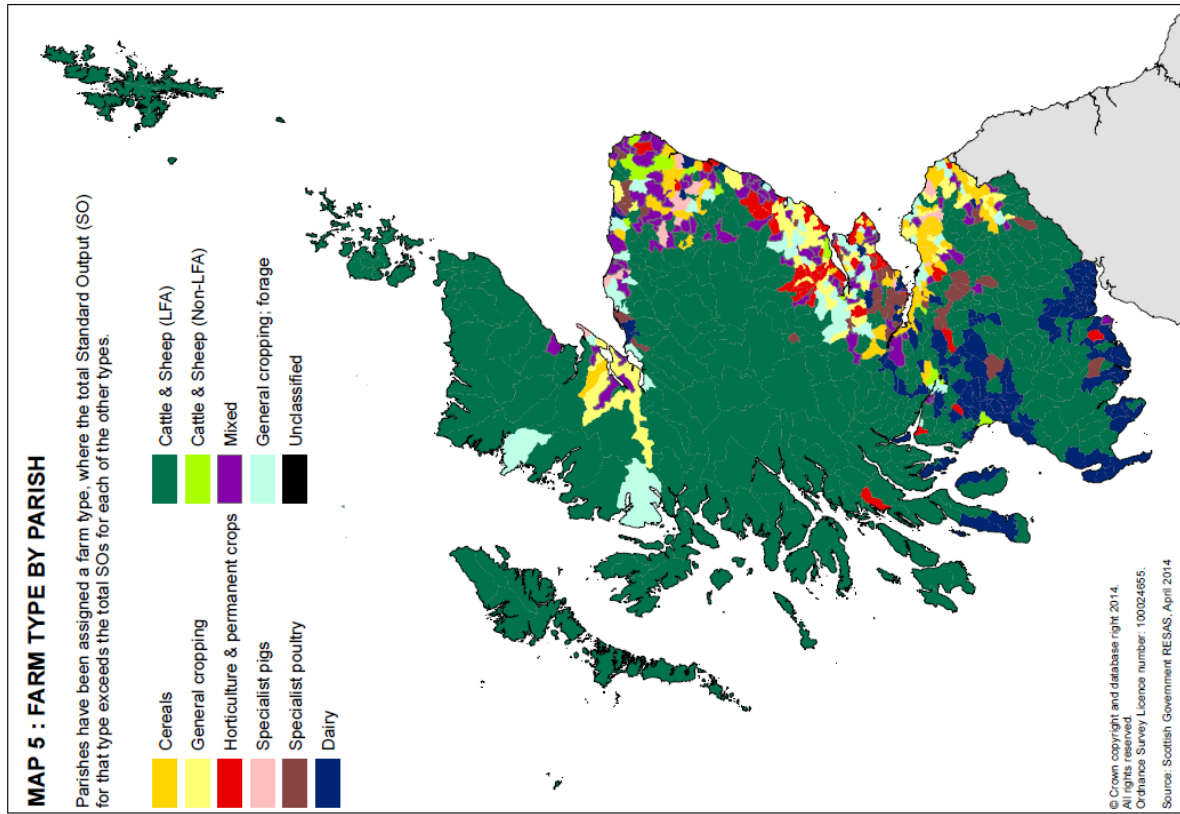
The geographic distribution of these farm types is presented in Map 5. It should be noted that this map shows a generalised view by parish rather than by holding, with a parish being allocated the farm type of whichever farm type SO total within the parish is the largest. We have also included the 'specialist forage' farm type in table C1 as it relates to a large number of holdings, although this farm type does not feature much in Map 5 as this activity has a relatively low SO value.

While Map 5 shows what the most common type of activity is in a given area, it should not be taken to illustrate where activities most commonly take place. It may correctly imply that cereal farming is generally in the east, but it would be wrong to infer that cattle and sheep are more prevalent in the Highlands. Maps 10 and 11 show that both cattle and sheep are more generally found south of the central belt and in Grampian – cattle and sheep only dominate in the north-west because there is comparatively little other farming activity there.

Table C23 presents information on each of the main farm types in Scotland, showing the total number of holdings, total agricultural area and total size in terms of SOs (Standard Outputs) and SLRs (Standard Labour Requirements, see section 7.3). The most common farm type was 'specialist forage' which totalled 22,164 holdings. This was followed by cattle & sheep (LFA) (14,441 holdings) and mixed holdings (5,532). Lowland cattle & sheep and cereal farms were fairly prevalent (with around 2,500 holdings each). General cropping, poultry and dairy farms numbered

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<sup>4</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/06/5219/12](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/06/5219/12)



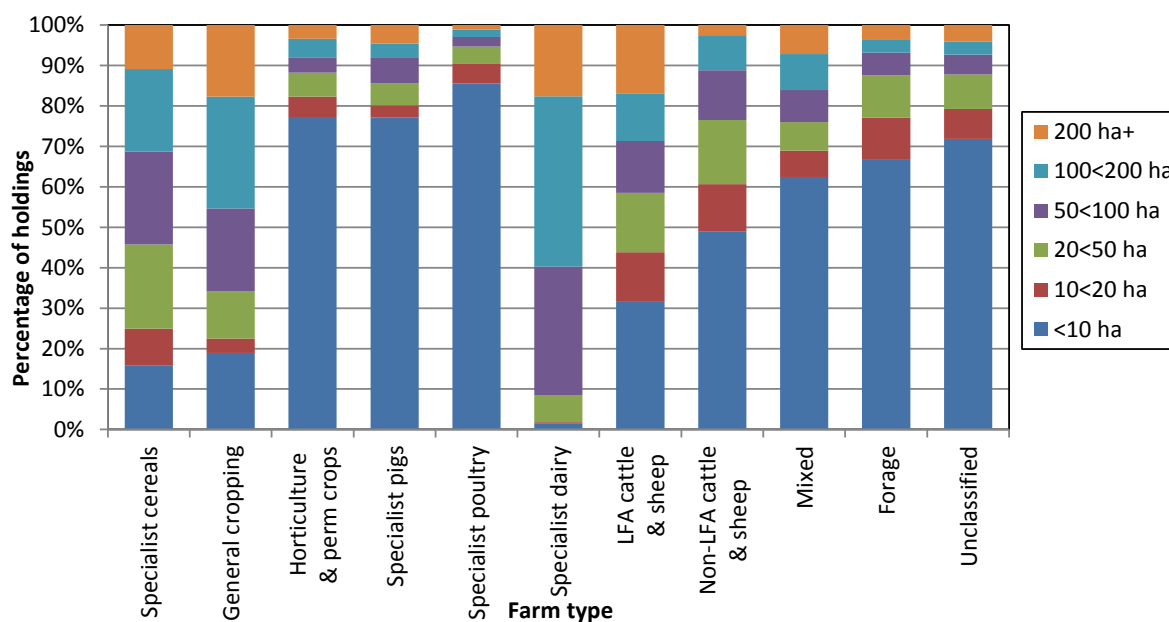
## Geography and Structure

around 1,000 each, while horticulture and pig holdings were the least common farm types.

### 2.6 Size of holdings by farm type (Table C7)

Table C7 and chart 2.5 show that farm size distribution also varied within each farm type. The majority of specialist poultry (86 per cent), horticulture, pigs (both 77 per cent), forage (67 per cent) and mixed holdings (62 per cent) were below ten hectares in size. With the exception of mixed and forage holdings, this trend is largely associated with the intensive nature of production among these farm types.

Chart 2.5: Specialist farm types by holding size, June 2013



The majority of dairy (92 per cent), general cropping (66 per cent) and cereal (54 per cent) holdings were 50 hectares or greater in size, reflecting the tendency of activity in these sectors to be carried out by larger producers.

The distribution of cattle & sheep (LFA) holdings by farm size also shows a varied mix, incorporating large extensive holdings, small holdings and crofts. This tendency is largely determined by geography, with a tendency for smaller cattle & sheep (LFA) holdings to be concentrated in the north-west and larger ones in the south-west.

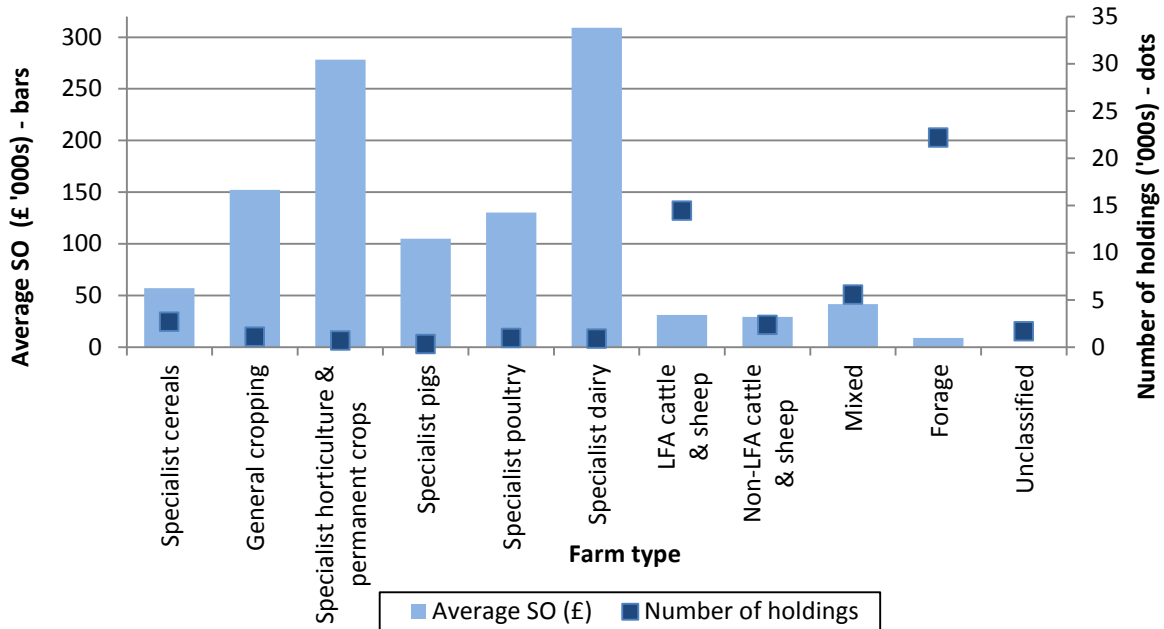
### 2.7 Standard Outputs by farm type (Table C23, C25)

Chart 2.6 shows that dairy holdings had the highest average SO at £309,257. This was followed by horticulture (£278,387), general cropping (£152,140) and poultry (£130,173). Other than unclassified holdings (which generate no Standard Output value), forage holdings had the lowest average SO (£8,928). Lowland cattle & sheep (£29,236), and LFA cattle & sheep (£31,110) holdings also had relatively low average SO values.

It should be noted, however, that for most farm types these results are derived from a large number of holdings with a small amount of agricultural activity and a few very large holdings with a large amount of activity. The number of holdings are illustrated in chart 2.6 by the dark blue dots. It should also be noted that, since SOs do not take

into account costs, those farm types that have relatively high costs per output will appear to be faring differently, relative to other farm types, than was the case with the previously used SGMs.

Chart 2.6: Average Standard Output by farm type, June 2013



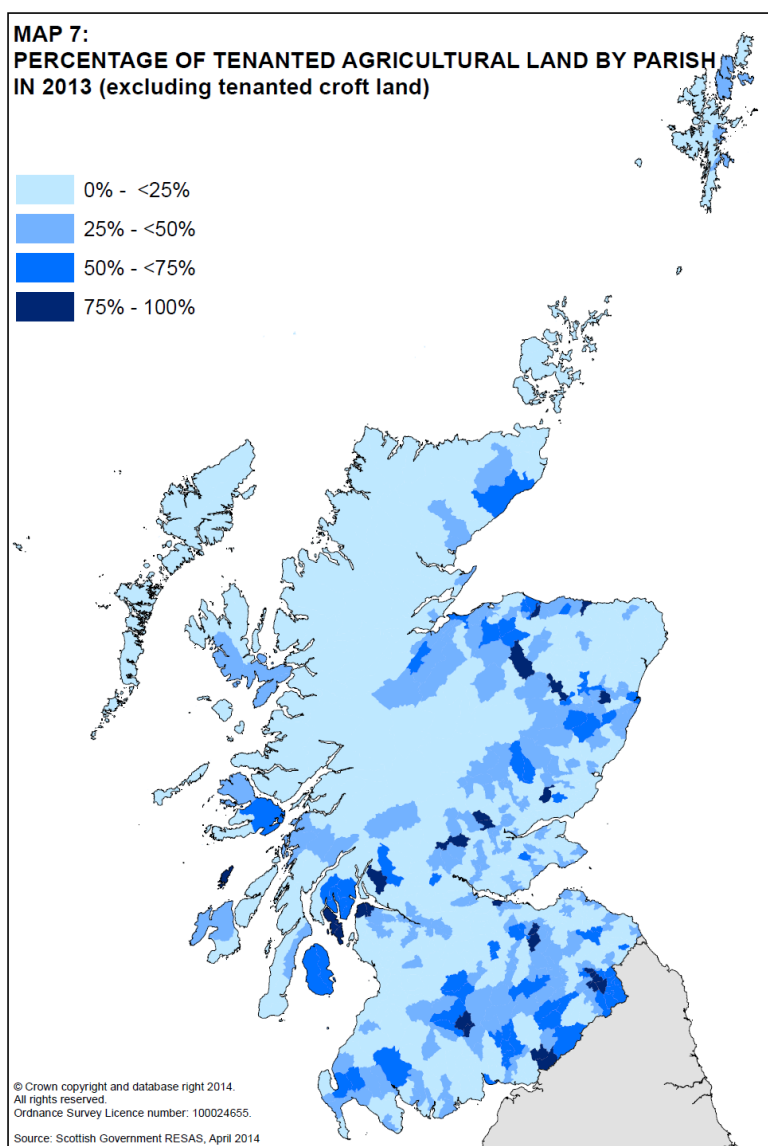
Looking at the total contribution each farm type made to total SOs in Scotland, table C23 (see also chart 7.4) shows that cattle & sheep (LFA) and dairy holdings accounted for the largest shares of SO (24 per cent and 15 per cent respectively) followed by mixed holdings (12 per cent), forage (11 per cent) and horticulture and permanent crops (ten per cent). All other farm types each contributed ten per cent or less to total SO.

Table C25 (and chart 7.5) show that Tayside and Grampian contributed most to Scotland's total SO, both accounting for around 20 per cent each, followed by Dumfries and Galloway (14 per cent). All other sub-regions each contributed less than ten per cent of the total. This partly reflects the farm type distributions in these sub-regions as well as the size of these geographical areas.

Map 6 shows the average SO per hectare for each parish. It illustrates the higher output in the east, and along and to the south of the central belt.



## 2.8 Rented land (Table C28)



Just under a quarter of agricultural land in Scotland was rented under a lease lasting one year or more; about 1.37 million hectares. This proportion of land has fallen steadily over time. However, in recent years, this reduction has been offset, in numerical terms at least, by an increase in seasonal let land, which now accounts for a further 0.80 million hectares, or 14 per cent of agricultural land. This means that 38 per cent of agricultural land is rented.

Map 7 shows parish-level tenancy rates (excluding crofts and seasonal lets). In some cases parishes have been combined to minimise the risk of identifying information about individual

holdings. There may also be some undercounting in crofting counties due to incomplete information about whether land is croft or tenanted.

Tenanted land was more prevalent south of the central belt, in Angus and Moray, and around the mouth of the Clyde. Rates were also higher amongst dairy and cropping farms, and lower for horticulture, pigs and poultry. More detailed information on tenancies is available in the separate publication.

For more detail please see [www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/01096](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/01096).

### 3. Farm Income

There are two main farm income measures contained in this publication. They are closely related and provide complementary information. Total Income from Farming (TIFF) provides a national estimate of total income across the sector as a whole, with a breakdown of the national value of farm outputs, costs and subsidies. Farm Business Income (FBI) provides a sectorial insight into the incomes of farm businesses for eight different farm types, with estimates of average incomes, outputs, costs and subsidies.

For example, the difference in the way TIFF and FBI are calculated can be seen by considering cereals:

- TIFF estimates the income from cereals across all farms-types to be £427 million. This is gross income from the sale of grain, and does not take into account any of the costs of production, such as seed, and includes all sales irrespective of whether from a specialist cereal farm or a mixed cropping farm or something else. Separately then, TIFF would also calculate, for example, estimates for the cost of seed across all types of farms – about £87 million.
- FBI by comparison produces an estimate of average income on cereal farms of £19,000 per farm, including all the income from those farms, whether from their cereals, other crops or anything else, and taking into account costs.

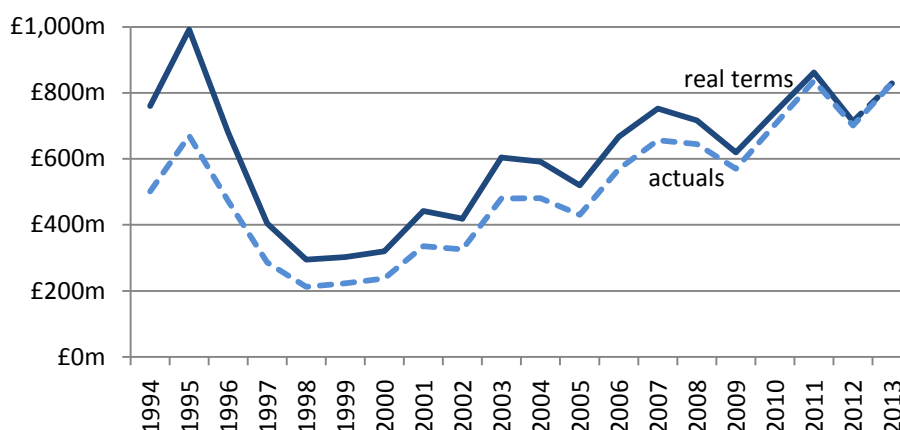
For more detail please see [www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/01088](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/01088) and [www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/01094](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/01094).

#### 3.1 Total Income from Farming (TIFF) (Table A1)

TIFF is the headline national-level measure of farm income, or profit. The total net income from farming is calculated using a range of data covering each factor of output and cost for Scottish agriculture. This means obtaining volume and price data for each type of crop and livestock, collecting data on income from other sources, and estimating the cost of each aspect of production, e.g. seed, feed, fuel, or labour.

Over the past ten years there has been a general upward trend in TIFF, which has increased by £349 million (73 per cent or 36 per cent in real terms) since 2003, from £480 million in 2003 to a provisional estimate of £829 million in 2013. The estimate

Chart 3.1: Total Income from Farming (in real terms) 1994 to 2013

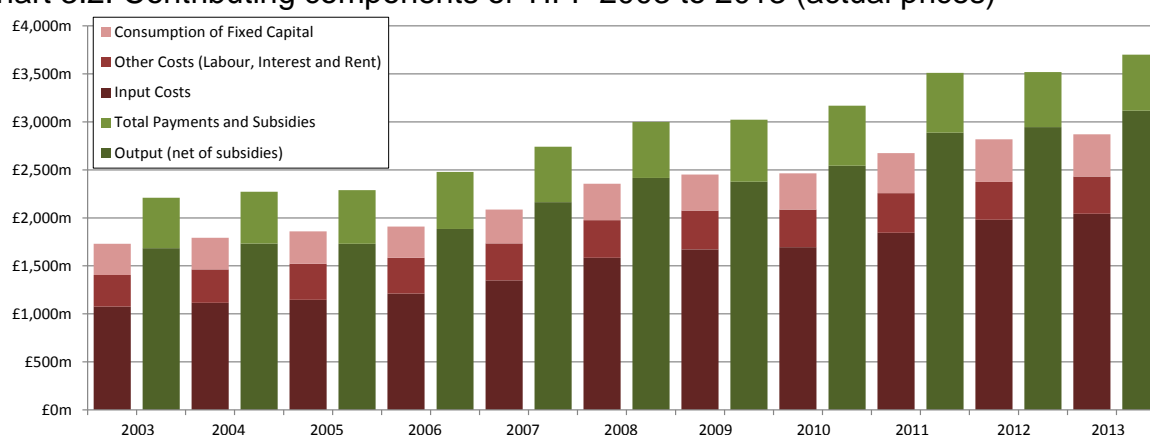


## Farm Income

for 2013 suggests that TIFF increased by £128 million (18 per cent or 16 per cent in real terms) from 2012, after a decrease of £136 million (16 per cent or 18 per cent in real terms) between 2011 and 2012. The value of TIFF is greater than the value of subsidies, suggesting the industry would still make a small profit without them. This, however, is not the same as the findings of the Farm Accounts Survey (compare section 3.3).

Chart 3.2 shows the contributing components of TIFF, with output and total payments and subsidies showing the positive contribution and input costs, other costs and consumption of fixed capital showing the negative contribution. Initial estimates for 2013 were outputs at £3.12 billion, support at £580 million, and costs of £2.87 billion.

Chart 3.2: Contributing components of TIFF 2003 to 2013 (actual prices)



Since 2003 the output value (net of subsidies<sup>5</sup>) from agricultural businesses has increased by £1,433 million (85 per cent, 47 per cent in real terms), and total payments and subsidies have increased £57 million (11 per cent, or a 12 per cent drop after accounting for inflation). Over the same period, total costs have risen by £1,141 million (66 per cent, or 32 per cent relative to general inflation).

The overall value of TIFF is calculated as the small difference between the large values of gross income and costs. This makes it quite sensitive to small percentage changes in these larger values. Between 2012 and 2013, gross income increased by £180 million (five per cent) and costs increased by £52 million (two per cent). These small percentage changes resulted in an increase in TIFF of £128 million (18 per cent, or 16 per cent in real terms) between 2012 and 2013.

### 3.2 Farm Business Income (FBI) (Table B2)

Farm Business Income (FBI) is the headline business-level measure of farm income, or profit, providing data for each farm type (TIFF estimates only provide information for the sector as a whole). FBI represents the return to the whole farm business, that is, the total income available to all unpaid labour and their capital invested in the business. Returns from diversified activities (non-agricultural activities that use farm resources, for example: renting out farm cottages for tourism; income from small-medium scale wind turbines; etc.) are included in overall FBI (as they are in TIFF).

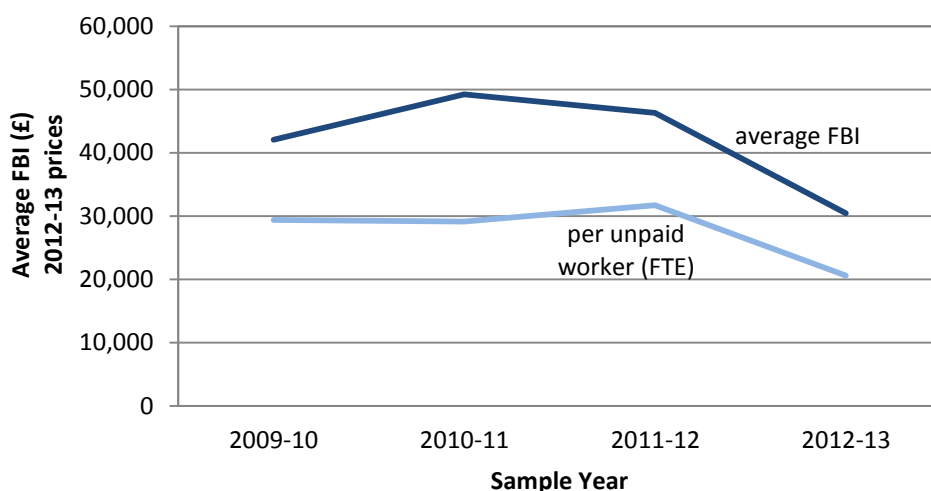
<sup>5</sup> Note: chart 3.2 groups all grants and subsidies together, whereas coupled payments are often included with outputs. See Table A1.

In Scotland, the data used to calculate FBI comes from the Farm Accounts Survey (FAS). The FAS represents economically active farms (using at least half the average labour requirement of a crop or livestock enterprise – see SLR definition in section 7.3). The FAS therefore excludes many small holdings. Horticulture, pigs and poultry farms are also excluded. (Since TIFF uses national data it includes all farm types.)

Scottish FBI figures for farms classified into types by standard outputs (see section 2.5) are available from 2009-10, up to the latest year available of 2012-13, based on the 2012 crop year. Unless stated otherwise time series are presented in 2012-13 prices, using the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) all items index, adjusted to represent the period covered by each year of the Farm Accounts Survey (FAS). This provides more reliable trends as the effects of inflation are accounted for. The Net Farm Income measure provides a longer time series and is presented by farm type in section 3.12. The difference between FBI and NFI is explained in the FAS methodology and quality note, along with other information on the survey methodology and quality of results, on the agriculture statistics web page<sup>6</sup>. More detailed data tables are also available in the 2012-13 FAS data tables<sup>7</sup> also on the agriculture statistics web page.

Chart 3.3 below shows that in 2012-13 FBI fell to its lowest level over the last four years, at £30,000. Incomes fell across all farming sectors with the exception of general cropping businesses which saw a ten per cent rise in profits from £52,000 in 2011 to £55,000 in 2012. Other cattle & sheep farms (LFA) and lowland cattle & sheep farms saw incomes more than halved in 2012 to £20,000 and £18,000 (see section 5.3.7 and 5.3.8).

Chart 3.3: Average FBI of Scottish farms, 2009-10 to 2012-13



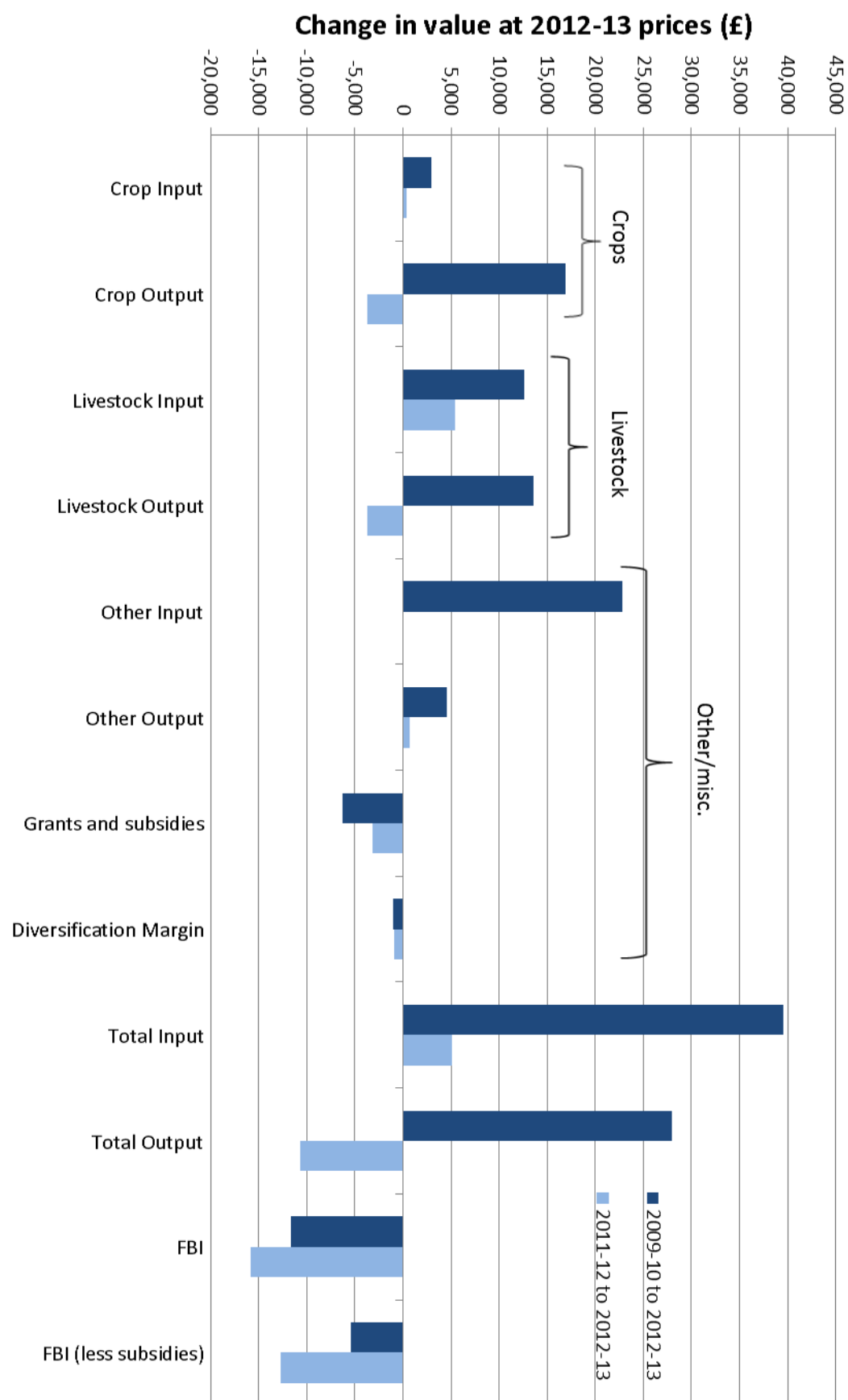
Incomes were highest in 2010-11, at £49,000, largely due to lower input costs. Along with a rise in output values, fertiliser costs fell after a large increase in the previous year. This allowed the FBI of specialist cereal and general cropping farms to recover from low levels in 2009-10 (see sections 4.2.2 and 4.4).

<sup>6</sup> [www.Scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/FASmethod](http://www.Scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/FASmethod)

<sup>7</sup> [www.Scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/FASdata](http://www.Scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/FASdata)

# Farm Income

Chart 3.4: 2012-13 Changes to FBI components: all farm types



Source: online FAS data tables

In 2011-12 the average FBI of Scottish farms fell by around six per cent, to £46,000, compared to 2010-11. This decrease was mainly caused by a reduction in the value of grants and subsidies received by Scottish farmers.

Chart 3.4 shows the average changes to FBI components both in the last year and over the last four years, accounting for inflation. Over the last year, 2011-12 to 2012-13, both livestock and crop outputs fell, at the same time livestock production became more expensive and the value of grants and subsidies fell. It is the livestock costs which have contributed the most to the decline in profitability of Scottish farm businesses in 2012-13. The value of feed used on Scottish farms drove the increased costs, rising by an average of £6,000 (19 per cent) to £37,000.

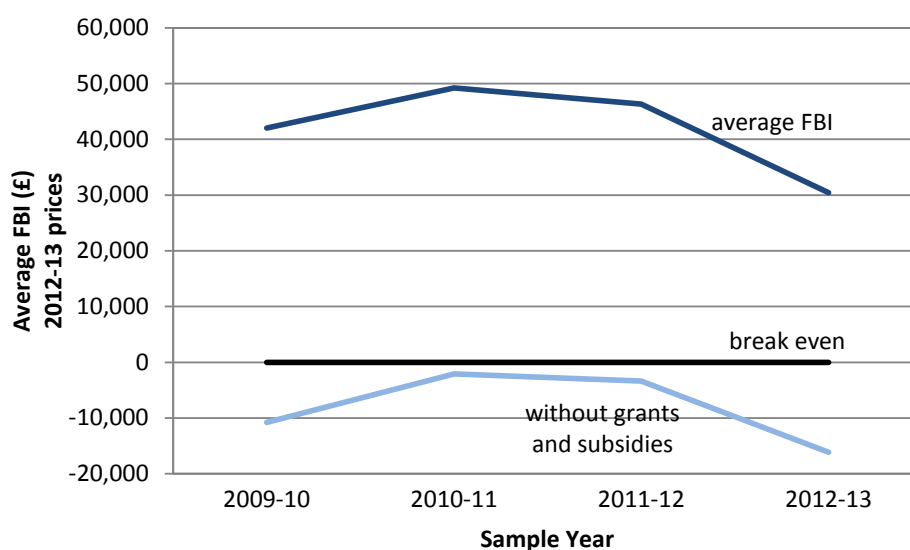
The fall in output value was due to an average £4,000 drop (29 per cent) in the value of crop production other than cereals and potatoes, and in the value of sheep, also down £4,000 on average (down 18 per cent). The average value of single farm payment fell by around £2,000 to £38,000 in 2012-13. This was due to unfavourable exchange rates in 2012.

While output values have improved over the longer term these have been outweighed by a rise in input costs (in particular “other” costs such as: machinery; land and buildings; depreciation; and miscellaneous costs) combined with a decline in value of grants and subsidies.

### 3.3 Grants and subsidies (Table B2)

Chart 3.5 shows the overall impact of grants and subsidies on the average income of farm businesses. When grants and subsidies are excluded, the average FBI falls below the break-even line (£0: neither profit nor loss). In each of the last four years FBI without grants and subsidies has been negative. In 2012-13, this figure was -£16,000.

Chart 3.5: Average FBI of Scottish farms without grants and subsidies, 2009-10 to 2012-13



## Farm Income

### 3.4 Income distributions (Tables B4, B8)

Chart 3.6: FBI distribution 2012-13

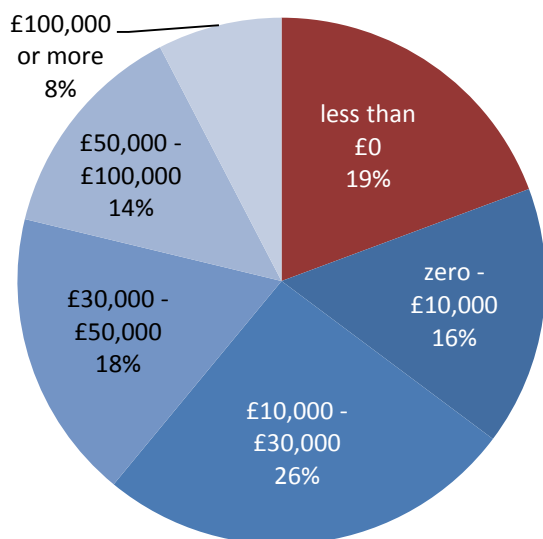
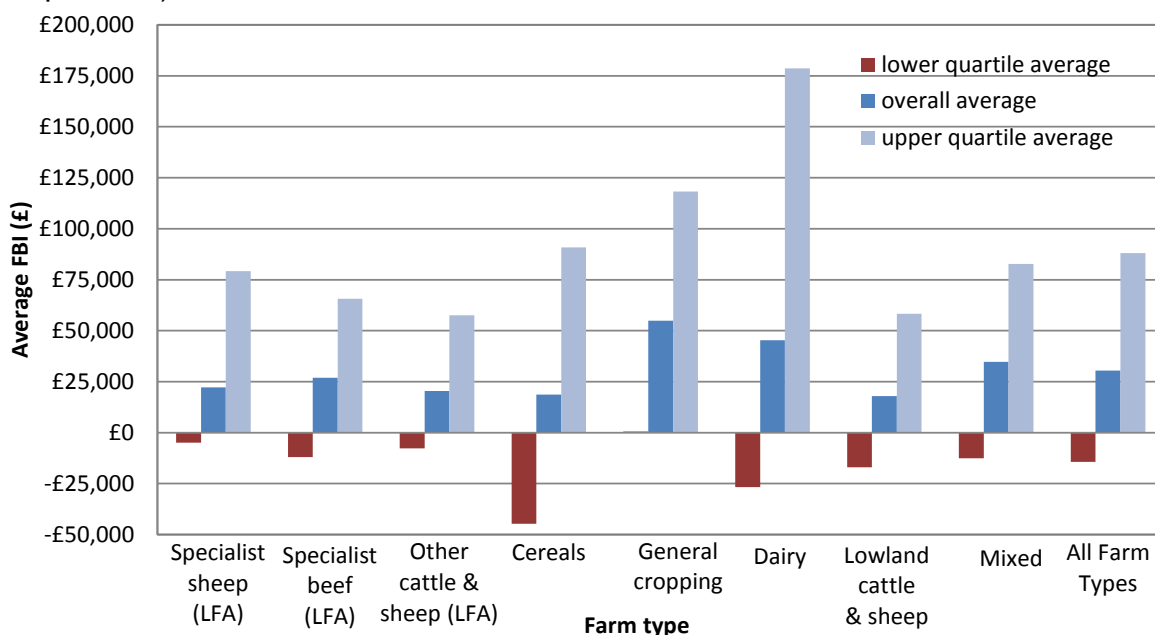


Chart 3.6 shows the distribution of Farm Business Incomes. Nineteen per cent of farms, or approximately one in five, had a negative FBI. A further 42 per cent had an FBI below £30,000; so, while the average FBI is £30,000, 61 per cent of farms earn less than this. Eighteen per cent of farms achieved an FBI between £30,000 and £50,000. The remaining 14 per cent achieved an FBI of £50,000 to £100,000, and eight per cent achieved an FBI of £100,000 or more.

Chart 3.7 shows the average FBI of all farm types by quartile, i.e. the average for farm businesses with the lowest 25 per cent of FBI values, the overall average, and the average of those farm businesses with the highest 25 per cent of FBI values.

Chart 3.7: Average FBI by farm type and quartile (lowest 25 per cent, average, upper 25 per cent), 2012-13



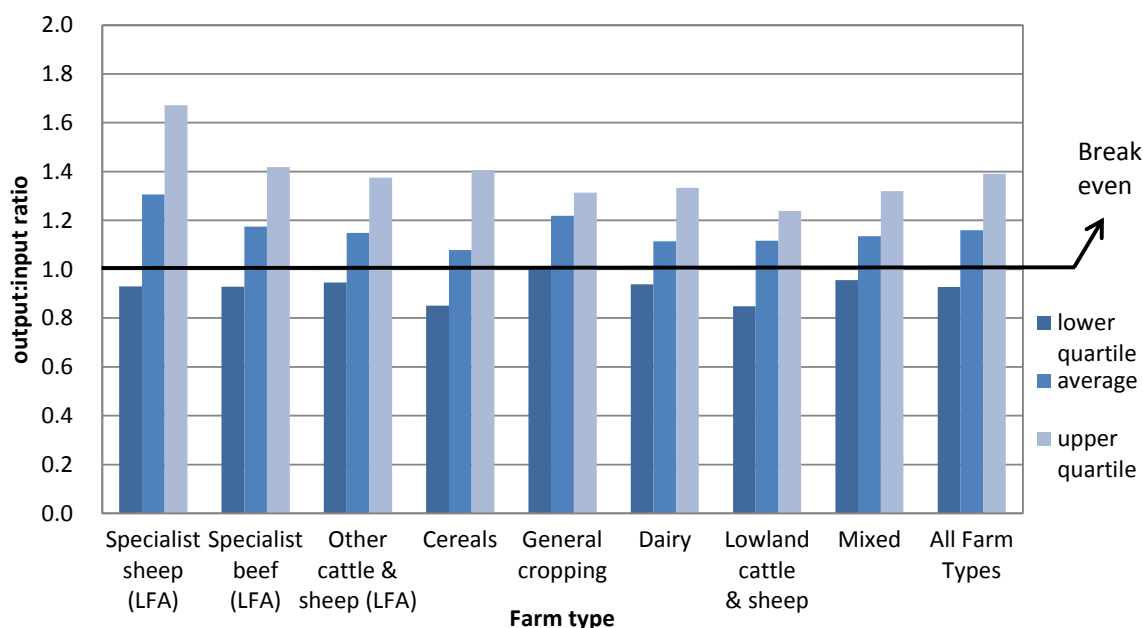
Across all farm types there was a considerable difference between higher and lower performing farms. The overall average FBI of farms in the lower quartile was -£14,000, the overall average was £30,000 and for those in the upper quartile it was £88,000 (nearly three times the average FBI).

Lower quartile farms for all farm types except general cropping made an overall loss in terms of FBI. For general cropping, the average FBI of lower quartile farms was just above zero, and hence hardly visible on the chart.

The average FBI for upper quartile farms ranged from two to five times the overall average for each farm type. There are many factors which contribute to the relative performance of a farm business, including: tenure of the farm (with tenant farms having relatively higher overheads); prices and duration of contract for produce; supply costs and efficiency of application of inputs; level of indebtedness; as well as the motivations for farming and preferences for methods of farming of individual farm owners/managers.

The output to input ratio can be viewed as a measure of productivity, i.e. how much output can be produced per unit of input. Chart 3.8 shows the differences in the relationship between output value and input costs which result in the differences in FBI. The overall average output to input ratio is 1.16, meaning that for every £1 spent on inputs, Scottish farm businesses are generating £1.16 worth of outputs.

Chart 3.8: Average output:input ratio by farm type and quartile (lowest 25 per cent, average, upper 25 per cent), 20012-13



The average for farms in the upper quartile (relatively high performers) is around £1.39, while for those in the lower quartile (relatively low performers) it is around £0.71; an average loss of £0.29 for every £1 spent.

Upper quartile specialist sheep (LFA) and specialist beef (LFA) appear to be more efficient at producing output than other farm types, due to the lower cost of inputs. However, there appears to be greater variability for these farm types compared to, say, general cropping or dairy farms. As above, the quartiles here have been determined based on FBI, and not on output:input ratio.

It should be noted, however, that a higher output to input ratio does not necessarily lead to a higher FBI when comparing across farm type. FBI depends on both the



## Farm Income

ratio between and the absolute levels of outputs and inputs. For example, whereas the upper quartile output:input ratio of specialist sheep (LFA) farms, £1.67, was the highest of all farm types, the upper quartile of specialist sheep (LFA) farms, £79,000, was lower than that of other farm types. This was due to the relatively low absolute value of outputs and inputs.

### **3.5 Enterprise gross margins** (Table B12)

The purpose of enterprise analysis is to provide a basic assessment of financial performance of the main farm enterprises in Scotland. This allows individual farmers and others with an interest in the agricultural industry to compare individual enterprise performance against sector averages. As more results become available in future years it will also provide a useful guide to performance over time.

The performance of an enterprise is difficult to assess and relies on a number of factors that cannot be identified through this analysis, such as: natural constraints (e.g. quality of land, weather, etc.); reason for farming (e.g. financial, personal satisfaction, etc.); methods of farming (e.g. organic versus conventional production methods); fixed costs of the whole farm business; the interaction of other enterprises within the farm business and many other factors.

The results are presented as gross margins, as no account has been taken of fixed costs of the enterprises: those costs which are not attributed to a specific enterprise. These costs could vary greatly depending on the size or type of farm or enterprise. The results are from the 2012-13 Farm Accounts Survey (FAS), which centres on the 2012 crop year.

Results are provided as un-weighted group averages for each enterprise and within each enterprise (where sample size allows) to identify differences between relatively high performers (those achieving the 25 per cent highest gross margins), the average for the whole enterprise group and relatively low performers (those achieving the 25 per cent lowest gross margins). Enterprises have been classified as high or low performers based on their gross margins, though this does not necessarily mean that high performing enterprises are being managed more effectively. The intentions, attitudes, reasons for farming and factors outside the control of farmers and farm managers have not been considered in this analysis.

The analysis examines three measures of financial performance, the main measure is the enterprise gross margin per head or per hectare, which shows the gross income (before accounting for fixed costs) from a single unit of output (per head for livestock and per hectare for crops). Additional measures are the overall enterprise gross margin, which shows the overall balance of the enterprise, and the output:input ratio, which shows how much gross return is achieved per pound (£) spent per single unit of output (head per hectare). Enterprise output includes the market value of the output retained on the farm.

The three measures each provide a different insight into the performance of the enterprise. Taken in isolation, these figures may provide a misleading impression of the performance of an enterprise relative to high, low or average performers, or to different enterprises. It is intended that each measure be taken into consideration when drawing comparisons based on this analysis.

Analysis for crop, cattle and sheep enterprises are presented in sections 4.5, 5.2.7 and 5.3.6 respectively. More detailed results, including sample size information, are available from the agriculture statistics web page, Enterprise Performance Analysis<sup>8</sup>.

### 3.6 FBI per unpaid labour (Tables B1, B9)

FBI does not include imputed costs for the value of unpaid labour (farmer, spouse, other partners, directors and managers) who are, to some extent, dependent on the income of the farm business. The unpaid FTE (full-time equivalent) of a farm relates to the total number of hours worked by regular unpaid labour. One FTE is equivalent to 1,900 worked hours in a year. Chart 3.3, earlier in this publication, also shows the average FBI of Scottish farms per unit of unpaid labour.

Trends in FBI/FTE mirror those of overall FBI but at a reduced level, typically around two thirds of overall FBI. In 2012-13 the overall average FBI/FTE was £21,000. From chart 3.3 it can be seen that the relative position of FBI and FBI/FTE has remained unchanged over the last four years, which shows that the overall average FTE of unpaid farm labour has remained unchanged and therefore, the factors influencing changes in FBI and FBI/FTE are the same.

FBI/FTE reveals more than FBI alone. When looking in more detail, for example by farm type (covered in later sections of this publication), it can be seen that the average FTE varies considerably. Therefore the finance available to remunerate unpaid labour, that is those with an entrepreneurial interest in the farm business, will also vary.

We can put the FBI/FTE into context by comparing it to the minimum agricultural wage (MAW) which farm owners are required to pay farm workers. Although the MAW may be less than what the person involved in this unpaid labour would expect to be paid, due to level of experience or qualifications, it is the legal minimum. It should also be noted that the income described by FBI should cover more than just the labour provided by the owner: there is also the unpaid management, provision for return on capital and provision of funds for further investment (beyond the depreciation charges included in costs). Comparison against the MAW is nonetheless a helpful indicator of the performance of farm businesses.

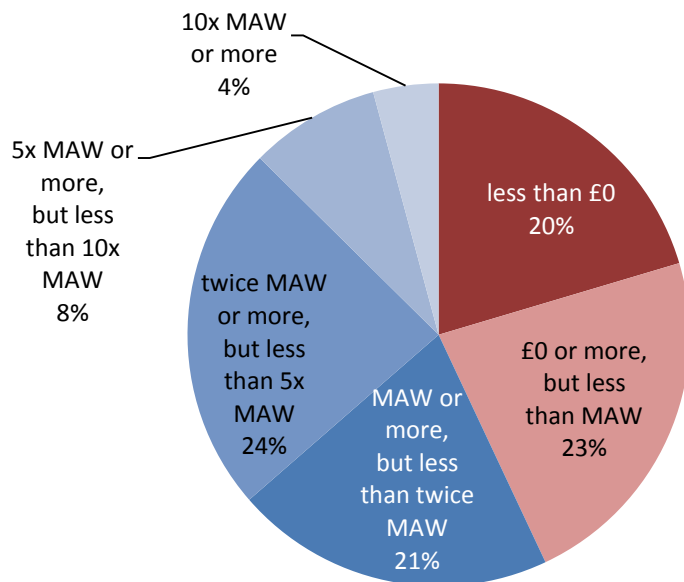
Chart 3.9 shows the distribution of FBI/FTE relative to the MAW. The MAW is updated every year and takes effect from the start of October each year. Although data collected through the FAS spans calendar years, 2012-13 data are centred on 2012. For the purpose of this comparison a weighted MAW for the 2012 calendar year of £6.68 per hour has been used. The average FBI/FTE of £21,000 is equivalent to an hourly wage for unpaid labour of £10.83, one and half times the minimum agricultural wage in Scotland. It should be noted that other costs may need to be covered from the FBI and not all unpaid labour will be remunerated equally. There will also be differences in systems of farming and overheads between farms.

<sup>8</sup> [www.Scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/FASdata](http://www.Scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/FASdata)

## Farm Income

From chart 3.9 we see that 43 per cent of farms generated an FBI/FTE equivalent to less than the minimum agricultural wage, per hour of unpaid labour. At the top end, eight per cent generated an FBI/FTE between five and ten times the minimum agricultural wage, that is, between £33.40 and £66.80 per hour of unpaid labour, and four per cent generated more. The remaining 45 per cent of farms generate an FBI/FTE between one and five times the minimum agricultural wage.

Chart 3.9: Average FBI/FTE, relative to minimum agricultural wage (MAW), 2012-13



### 3.7 TIFF per annual work unit (Tables A15, A16)

Table A15 provides information on a range of economic indicators related to Total Income From Farming (TIFF).

One measure that is similar to the FBI per FTE (unpaid labour) in section 3.6 is TIFF per annual work unit. This considers the return to farmers, partners, directors and others with an entrepreneurial interest in the farm business, against the labour they themselves have invested in the business.

This is done by estimating the amount of entrepreneurial labour invested, expressed in terms of full time equivalent annual work units (AWU). TIFF is then divided by this total to provide TIFF per AWU. AWU is effectively the same concept as the FTE in section 3.6, but AWU is calculated from Scotland-level census data on the number of entrepreneurial workers, whereas the FTE figure is calculated by converting FAS data, on hours of unpaid worked, into the equivalent number of people.

Table A15 shows that in 2013, the total amount of entrepreneurial labour invested was 26,890 AWU. Dividing the TIFF figure of £829 million by this labour, provides an average TIFF per AWU estimate of £30,815. The updated figure for 2012 (the year to which the FBI/FTE figure more generally relates) was £25,600.

Chart 3.10 shows that between 2003 and 2013 TIFF per AWU increased by £15,676 (51 per cent). This increase in TIFF per AWU mostly reflects the £349 million (73 per cent) increase in TIFF over the same period, as well as a decrease in

entrepreneurial labour of 2,549 AWUs (nine per cent). In other words, in 2013 a larger TIFF was being generated by a lower amount of entrepreneurial labour, compared to 2003.

Chart 3.10: Entrepreneurial labour and TIFF per AWUs 2003 to 2013

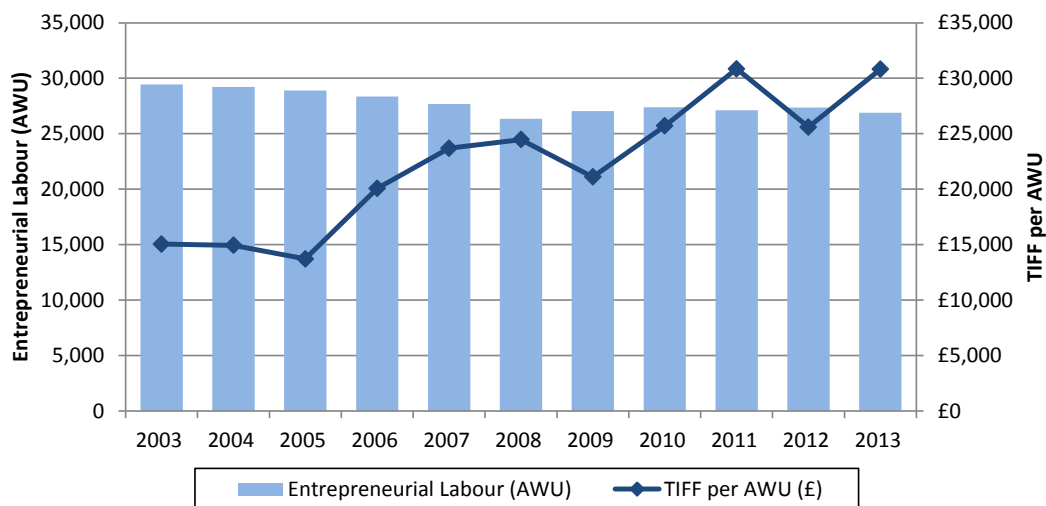


Table A16 shows three different productivity indices, which are based on different definitions with respect to component inputs and outputs. All three measures show a higher productivity in 2011 compared to 2003, with a decline in 2012 - mainly a result of poor crop yields due to the weather. The measures have increased in 2013 compared to 2012, but not back to levels similar to those of 2003.

### 3.8 Cost centres (Table B13)

The purpose of cost centre analysis is to identify the contribution to the overall business profit or loss of different sources of income within the business. All inputs and outputs have been counted against one of five cost centres: agricultural; agri-environment (land management to support environmental objectives); diversification; agricultural contracting (off-farm use of farm business resources); and income from the direct payments scheme (costs could be incurred against this centre if, for example, accountants are hired to manage claims). Cost centres are a recent addition to the Farm Accounts Survey; figures are only available for the last two years of the survey.

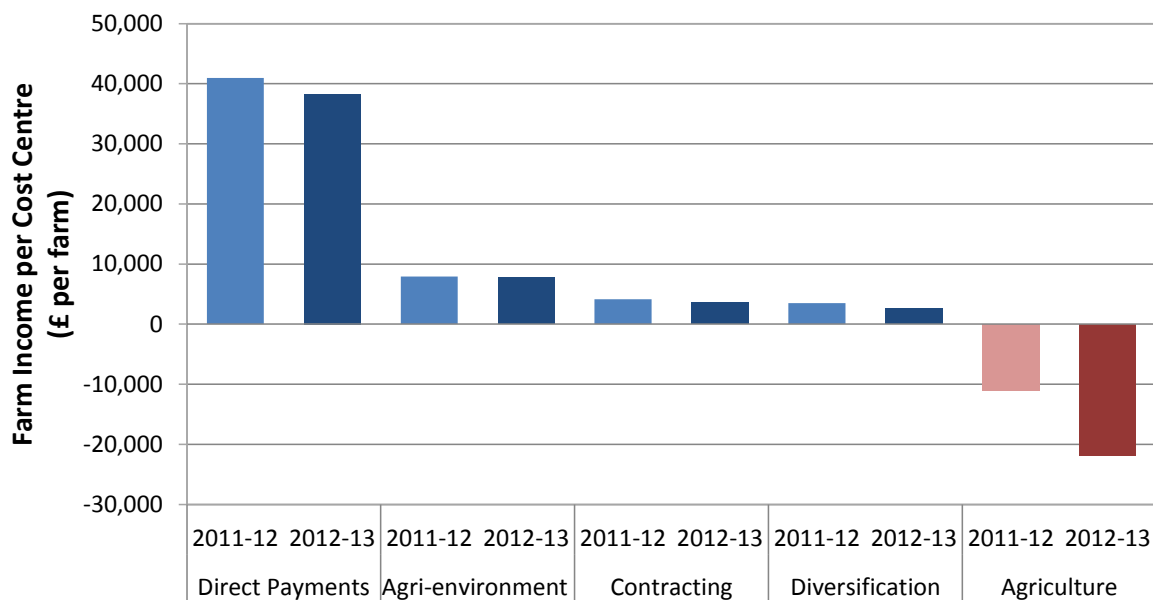
Chart 3.11 below shows the overall average income from each cost centre in 2011-12 and 2012-13. In both years, losses were accumulated against farming activity (the agricultural cost centre) and it is this activity which sees the most fluctuation between years.

In 2011-12, losses against farming activities were absorbed by income generated through diversification, contracting and agri-environment activities, though the profitability of the average Scottish farm business is heavily reliant on income from the Direct Payment Scheme. In 2012-13, with losses from farming activities almost doubling (to -£22,000 on average), the average farm business still made a loss after accounting for diversification (£3,000), contracting (£4,000) and agri-environment activities (£8,000). Farm businesses were reliant on subsidies (£38,000) to make a profit.

## Farm Income

Chart 3.11 shows that while farm businesses are generating profits, agricultural activities on their own are generating losses and suggests that farm businesses are heavily reliant on subsidies.

Chart 3.11: Farm Business Income by cost centre, 2011-12 and 2012-13



In 2012-13 the average income to Scottish farm businesses from direct payments was £38,000, down six per cent on the previous year (due to a less favourable exchange rate). There was no change in the value derived from agri-environment schemes and contracting in the latest year, with these activities generating an average of £8,000 and £4,000 respectively in both years. In 2012-13, diversified activities generated around £3,000 on average though, as described below, there was not the apparent premium in incomes for farms engaged in diversified activities that was seen in previous years.

### 3.9 Income from diversified activity (Tables B1, B5, B6, B7)

Approximately half of all farms (50 per cent) in 2012-13 received additional income from diversified activities (non-agricultural activities that use farm resources, e.g. renting out farm cottages for tourism, income from small-medium scale wind turbines, etc.). Chart 3.12 shows the main activities undertaken and the average income from each, taken from Farm Accounts Survey data. Of those farms engaged in diversified activities, the average income from such activities was £4,000. Almost half (49 per cent) of diversified activities related to renting out buildings for uses other than tourist accommodation, although this activity did not generate the highest average income; this was generated from the use of land for the installation of mobile phone masts.

Chart 3.12: Average income from diversified activities, 2012-13

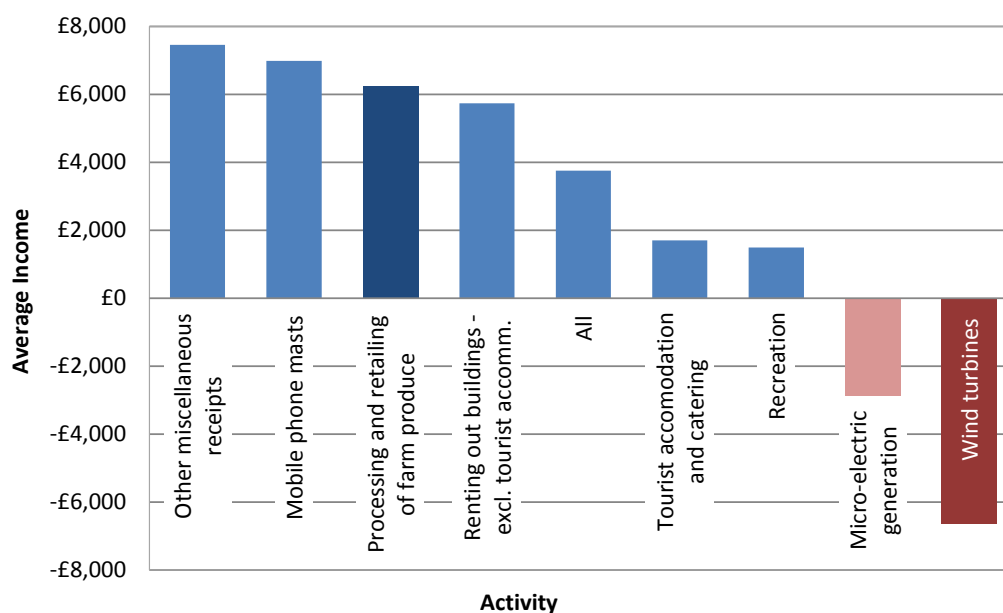
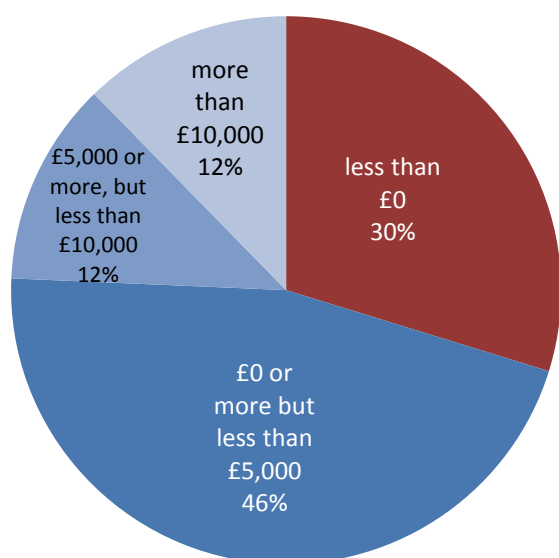


Chart 3.13: Distribution of income from diversified activities, 2012-13



Of the other separately identified activities, processing and retailing of farm produce was the least common activity, with only two per cent of farms engaged in this activity. Micro-electric generation and land used for wind turbines were the only activities which made an average loss, which could be due to relatively high start-up costs compared to initial output.

Chart 3.13 shows the distribution of income from diversified activities. Around a third of farms with diversified activities (30 per cent) did not make a profit from their activities. A further 46 per cent made up to £5,000, with the remaining 24 per cent making more than £5,000.

To examine trends in diversified activities, a matched sample of 431 farms was taken; this sample includes the same farms in each of the last four years, from 2009-10 to 2012-2013. Over this period the percentage of farms engaged in diversified activities increased from 46 per cent to 50 per cent, though given the sample size it is not clear whether diversified activities are used more frequently now to supplement income from other agricultural activities.

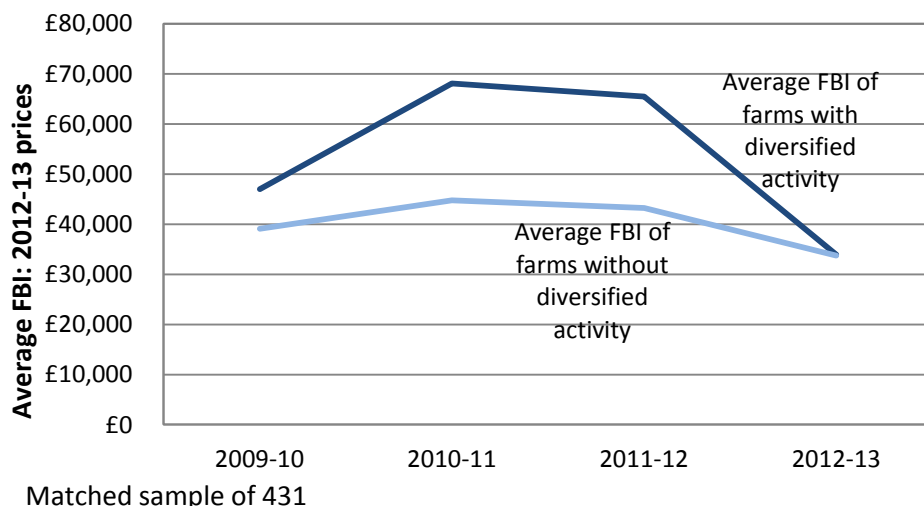
The average number of diversified activities on farms with any such activity has remained largely unchanged, at 1.5, as has the share of overall FBI coming from diversified activities, at 18 per cent. Chart 3.14 shows, from the matched sample,

## Farm Income

the average FBI of those farms engaged in any diversified activity and those with no diversified activities.

General cropping and cereal farms had the highest average incomes from diversified activities (table B1), at around £7,000 and £4,000 respectively per farm. In previous years, average FBI was greater for farms engaged in diversified activities, but in the latest year there has been little difference at £34,000 in both cases.

Chart 3.14: Comparison of average income of farms with and without diversified activities, 2009-10 to 2012-13



The TIFF estimate for the total income from non-agricultural activities was £179 million in 2012 and £193 million in 2013, with costs estimated as £58 million in 2012 and £57 million in 2013.

### 3.10 Off-farm income (Table B10)

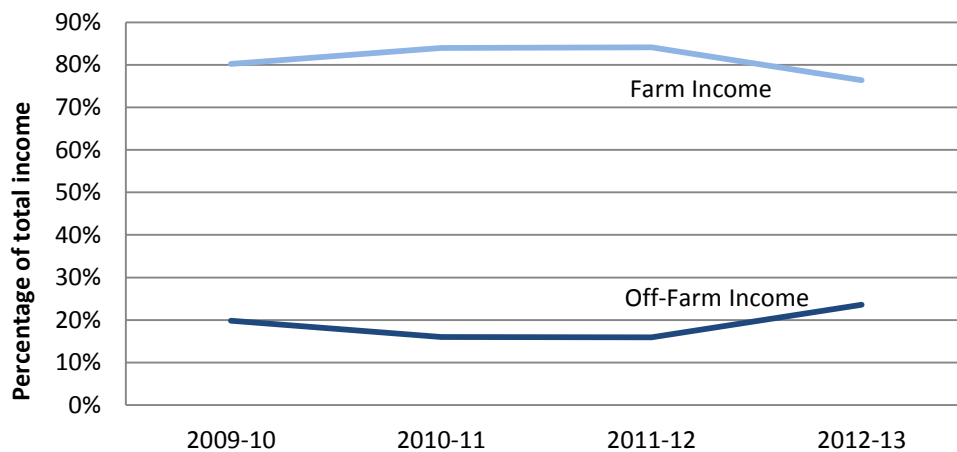
Farm owners often supplement their income from agricultural activities with income from other sources. Off-farm income refers to these additional sources of income for farm owners and their spouses.

Overall, in 2012-13, 60 per cent of off-farm income came from employment or self-employment, with the remaining 40 per cent coming from investments and pensions.

Chart 3.15 shows the percentage of total income (agricultural income and off-farm income combined) that comes from agricultural activities (including diversified activities and grants and subsidies) and from off-farm income sources (such as employment and investments).

In 2010-11 and 2011-12 the percentage of total income per FTE (FBI/FTE plus off-farm income/FTE) provided by agricultural activities was relatively unchanged at around 84 per cent. In 2012-13 this fell to 76 per cent. Accounting for inflation, both sources of income have decreased on average compared to 2009-10, FBI/FTE by around 30 per cent and OFI/FTE by around ten per cent.

Chart 3.15: Contribution of farming and off-farm income to overall income, 2009-10 to 2012-13



**3.11 Balance sheets** (Tables B11, A13, A14)

Chart 3.16 shows the average change between 2011-12 and 2012-13 (in actual prices) of assets, liabilities and net worth of Scottish farm businesses by tenure type and the overall average for all tenures. Overall, assets remained constant, while liabilities increased by seven per cent (£10,000), resulting in an overall decrease of one per cent (£8,000) in net worth.

Chart 3.16: Change in assets, liabilities and net worth by tenure, 2012-13

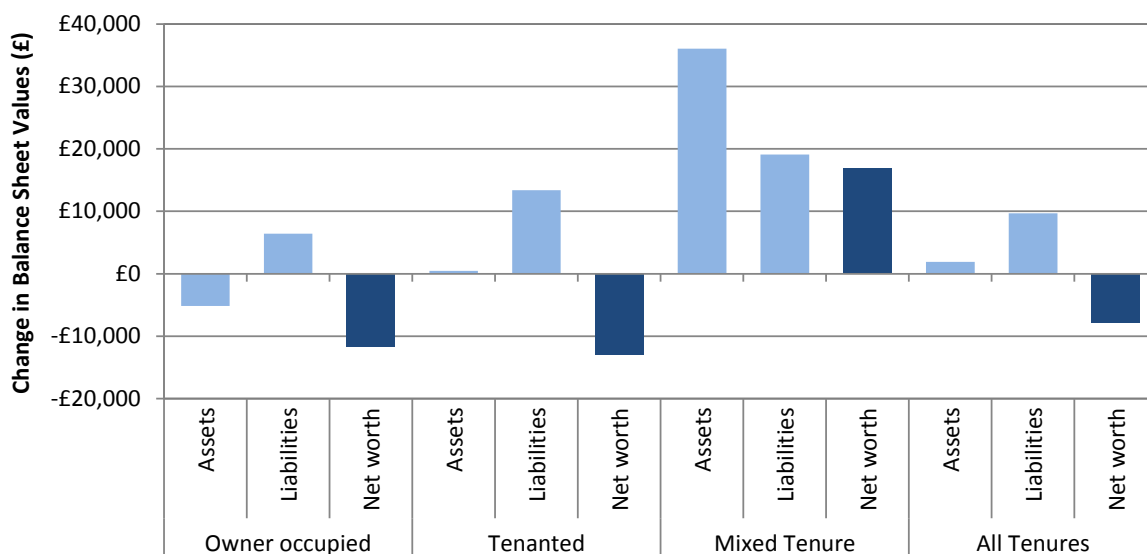


Chart 3.17 summarises the closing valuations of Scottish farm businesses in 2012-13 by tenure type. In general, owner occupied farms had the highest net worth due to the greater value of assets. Tenanted farms had the lowest overall net worth, due to a low value of assets and a high value of liabilities relative to assets. The overall average net worth of Scottish farm businesses (all tenure types) in 2012-13 was £1.3 million.



## Farm Income

Chart 3.17: Assets, liabilities and net worth by tenure, 2012-13

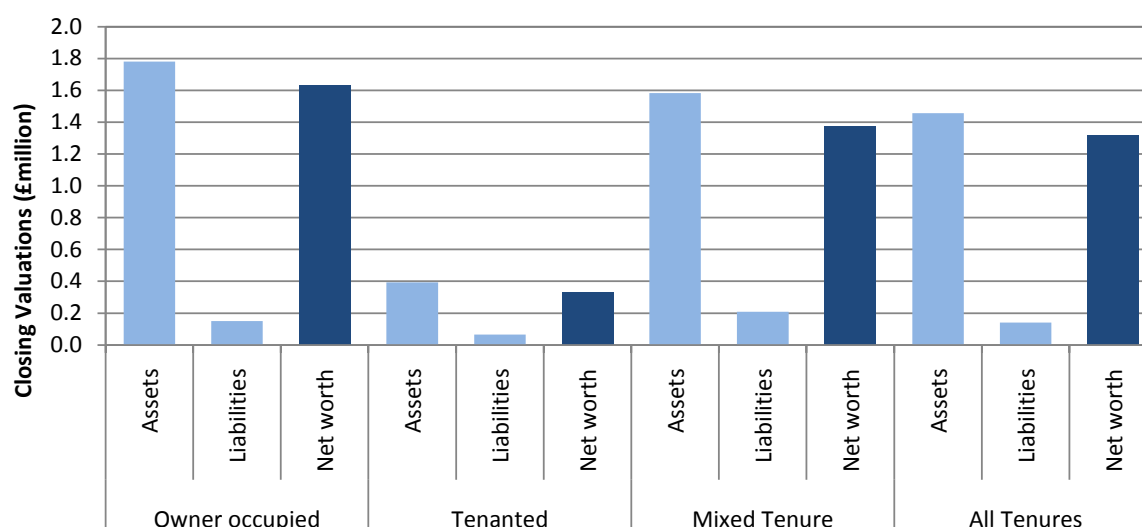
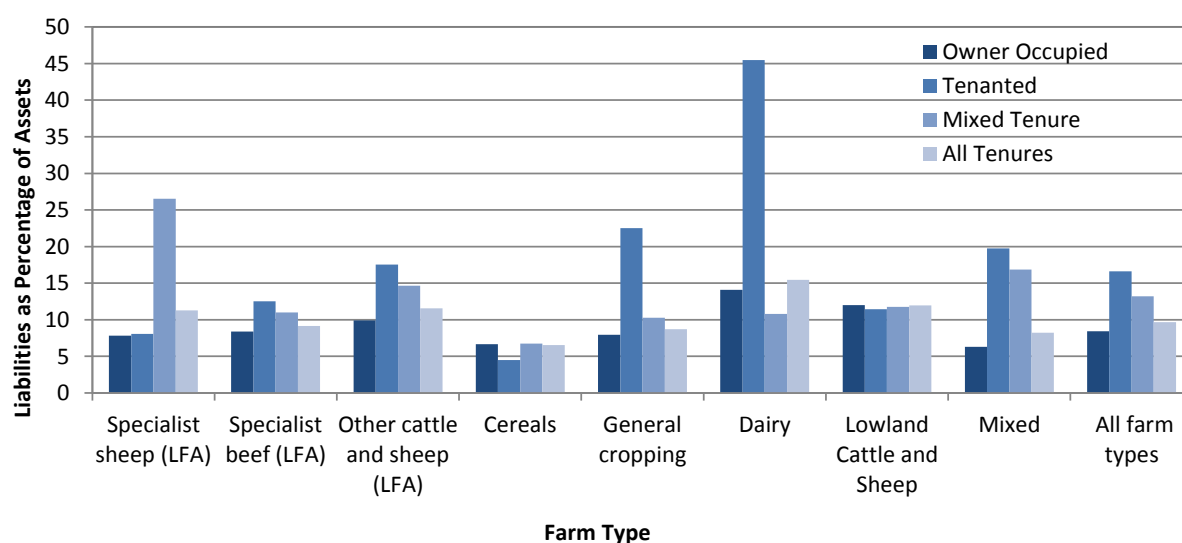


Chart 3.18 shows the debt ratio (liabilities: assets) expressed as percentages for each farm type and tenure. The debt ratio provides an insight into how indebted the sector is and its ability to service those debts. Overall, Scottish farm businesses have, on average, relatively low debt ratios (liabilities ten per cent of assets), reflecting the fact that their assets heavily outweigh their liabilities.

Chart 3.18: Liabilities as a percentage of assets, 2012-13



Tenanted farm businesses, where relatively little capital is owned, have higher debt ratios, though on average assets still outweigh liabilities by about three to one; that is, for every pound of debt, the tenanted business has at least three pounds of assets. For owner occupied farm businesses assets are on average around nine times greater than liabilities.

Cereal and mixed farms had the lowest ratio, at seven per cent and eight per cent respectively. Dairy farms had the highest ratio at 15 per cent, while those of other farm types lay between nine per cent and 12 per cent; the overall average was ten per cent.

At a national level, using TIFF data, over the period 2003 to 2013 the net worth of Scottish agriculture has roughly trebled from £11.8 billion to £33.5 billion. This is primarily because of a large rise in the value of land and buildings over that period, which has risen from £10.8 billion in 2003 to £31.3 billion in 2013, with most of this rise occurring since 2007. Land value information is based on land prices from the Value Office Agency which has been supplemented with data from the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS).

The liabilities of Scottish agriculture have risen 28 per cent between 2003 and 2013 to £2.5 billion, representing seven per cent of total asset value.

The amount farmers invested in buildings, plant, machinery and vehicles increased by £20 million (eight per cent) from 2012 to 2013.

### **3.12 Long term trends – Net Farm Income (NFI)**

While FBI is the headline business-level measure of farm income, it is a relatively new measure of income and only allows comparisons over the last six years. Net Farm Income (NFI) has a much longer time series available for comparing income levels and examining trends. This measure places all farms on a tenanted basis, with imputed rent costs applied to owner occupiers. It is quite a different measure from FBI, estimating the return only to the farmer and spouse for their managerial input to the farm business.

Looking at the general trend over the last 20 years in actual prices, for the average over all farm types, suggests that, while farm incomes are subject to a considerable level of fluctuation, they have more than trebled between 1997-98 and 2010-11. Farm incomes were at their lowest between 1997-98 and 2000-01, during the time of a strong pound, weak world commodity prices, and the ban on beef exports following outbreaks of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).

However, when accounting for inflation the picture is quite different. When the time series is converted into 2012-13 prices - the equivalent value of incomes in today's economy - we see that the decline in farm incomes in the mid-1990s was more severe and was followed by a slower recovery. The extent varies by farm type, but the general trend described above is witnessed across all farm types.

### **3.13 Farming costs (Table A1)**

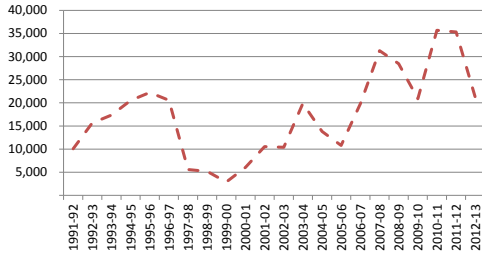
In 2013, the initial TIFF estimate for the total costs incurred by agricultural businesses was £2.9 billion. These costs are made up of many different components. Estimates for 2013 are very dependent upon data not available until later in 2014, and so those presented here should only be considered provisional.

Please note that in this section (3.13 to 3.13.5), increases are stated in actual terms, rather than real terms. To obtain real terms increases, inflation since 2003 was 25.9 per cent and since 2012 was 1.8 per cent, so these should be subtracted from the respective percentage change figures.

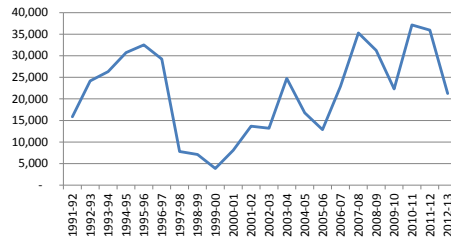
In 2013, the largest costs were for: animal feed (£680 million or 24 per cent of the total); consumption of fixed capital (£441 million or 15 per cent, including £171 million of livestock); hired labour (£331 million or 12 per cent); fertilisers and

### Long Term Trends – Net Farm Income by farm type

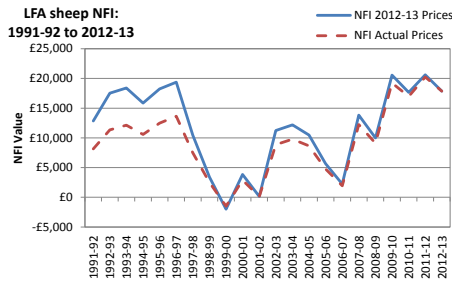
All farm types NFI actual prices



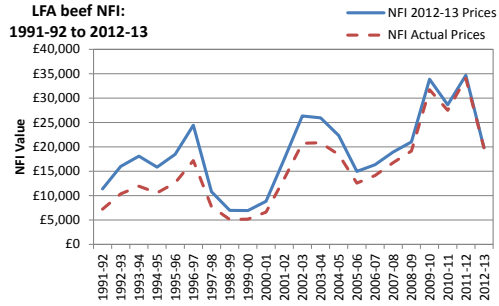
All farm types NFI 2012-13 prices



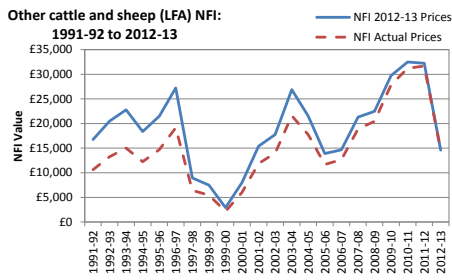
LFA sheep NFI: 1991-92 to 2012-13



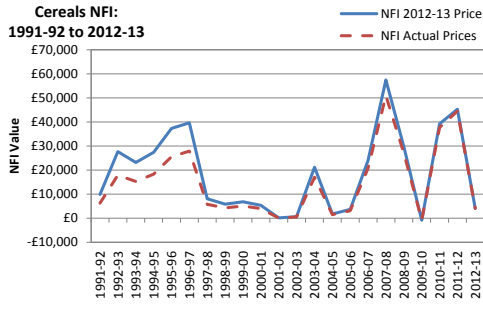
LFA beef NFI: 1991-92 to 2012-13



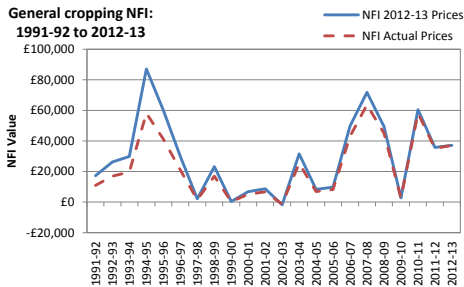
Other cattle and sheep (LFA) NFI: 1991-92 to 2012-13



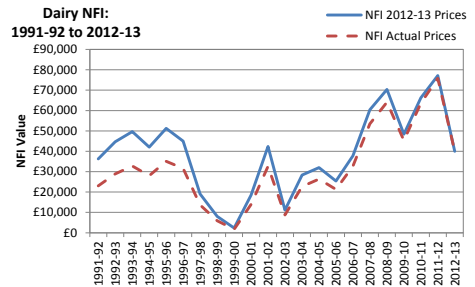
Cereals NFI: 1991-92 to 2012-13



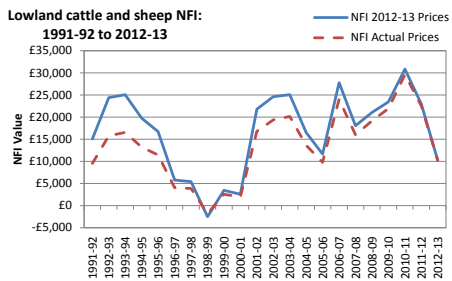
General cropping NFI: 1991-92 to 2012-13



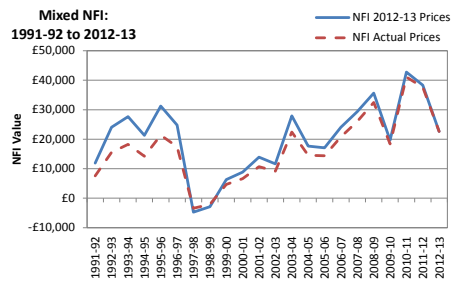
Dairy NFI: 1991-92 to 2012-13



Lowland cattle and sheep NFI: 1991-92 to 2012-13

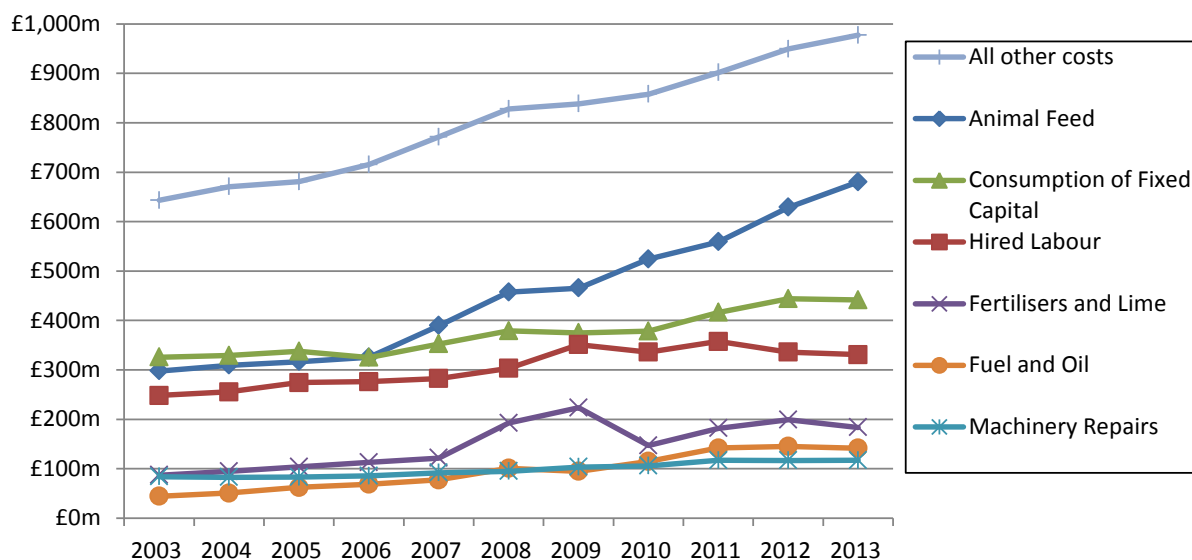


Mixed NFI: 1991-92 to 2012-13



lime (£184 million or six per cent); fuel and oil (£142 million or five per cent) and machinery repairs (£117 million or four per cent). All other costs, totalling £977 million accounted for 34 per cent of the total.

Chart 3.19: Total farming costs 2003 to 2013



Since 2003, total costs have increased by £1,141 million (66 per cent) from £1.73 billion to £2.9 billion in 2013. The largest increases have occurred in animal feed (up £382 million or 128 per cent) and fuel and oil (up £97 million or 218 per cent).

### 3.13.1 Animal feed (Tables A1, A7)

Most of the animal feed costs are associated with the purchase of concentrate feed, especially for cattle and sheep. Over the past ten years, increasing trends in the cost of these concentrate feeds have contributed the most to the overall increase in animal feed costs.

### 3.13.2 Fertiliser and lime (Tables A1, A8)

There has been substantial variation in the cost of fertilisers and lime over the past few years, as shown in Chart 3.20. This has had a considerable impact on recent trends in TIFF. Please note that we have changed the way in which the total fertiliser costs are calculated, now using data taken from the British Survey of Fertiliser Practice (BSFP), but revised by DEFRA using data from the Agricultural Industries Confederation, rather than using raw BSFP data. The change has been back-dated to 2003.

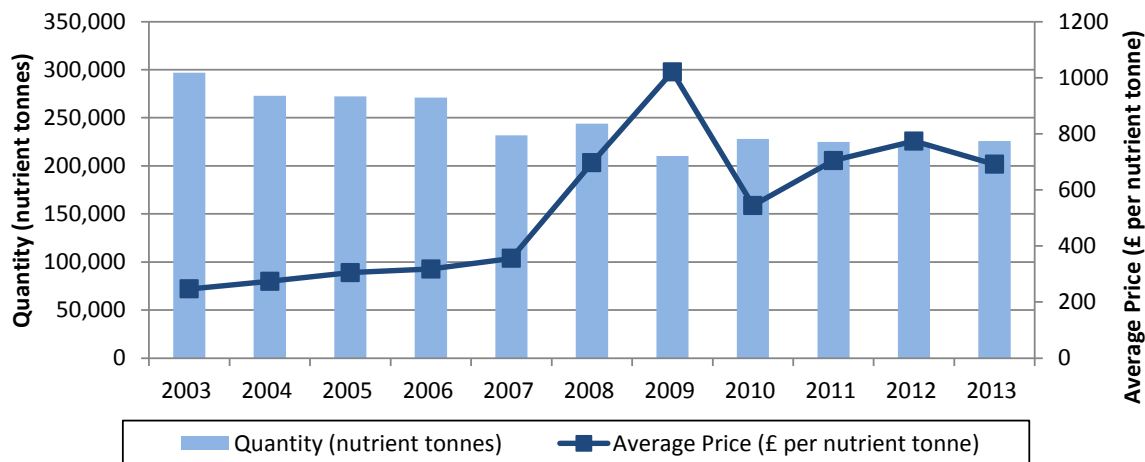
Table A8 shows key components of the underlying price and quantity information used in the compilation of the fertiliser and lime valuation.

It should be noted that the vast majority of fertilisers are used in the first half of the calendar year. However, a substantial proportion of these fertilisers will have been purchased in the previous autumn/winter. This lag between purchases and usage has been accounted for in the TIFF valuation and should be borne in mind when comparing average annual prices in TIFF with monthly market prices.

## Farm Income

Chart 3.20 shows a summary of fertiliser usage and average annual prices, expressed in terms of nutrient tonnes. Nutrient tonnes are used in order to account for different types of fertilisers which have different compositions in terms of nutrient content.

Chart 3.20: Quantity and average annual prices of fertilisers used 2003 to 2013



There was a decreasing trend in the usage of fertilisers between 2003 and 2010, with the volume remaining steady since then. Compared to 2003, the quantity of fertiliser usage in 2013 was 71,300 tonnes lower (24 per cent), however the average price was £445 per tonne higher (180 per cent). Over this period average prices increased sharply from 2007 to a peak of £966 per tonne in 2009. In 2010, prices fell back before rising again in 2011 and 2012, although they remained lower than the peak in 2009. Prices were estimated to have fallen 11 per cent in 2013, accounting for the small decrease estimated in the total cost of fertilisers and lime.

### 3.13.3 Hired labour (Tables A1, A10)

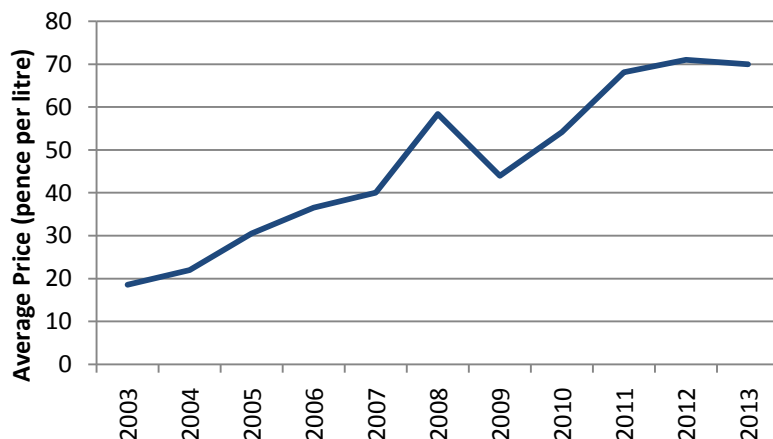
Hired labour costs increased by £109 million (44 per cent) between 2003 and 2011, before falling by £27 million (seven per cent) by 2013. These costs are calculated by taking into account the number of hired workers reported in the June Agricultural Census and information on earnings from the monthly Survey of Hours and Earnings of Agricultural Workers.

Between 2003 and 2009 there was a gradual decline in the number of hired regular workers, which has steadied in recent years. The number of casual and seasonal workers has been increasing, particularly since 2006. The lower labour costs in 2013 are a result of a slight decrease in the average regular weekly wages.

### 3.13.4 Fuel (Tables A1, A9)

Red diesel is used as fuel by agricultural businesses. Red diesel is cheaper than conventional diesel, as it attracts lower rates of tax. The overall trend in red diesel prices has shown a steady increase since 2003, with a spike in prices during 2008. However, prices have been fairly stable since 2011.

Chart 3.21: UK red diesel annual average prices 2003 to 2013



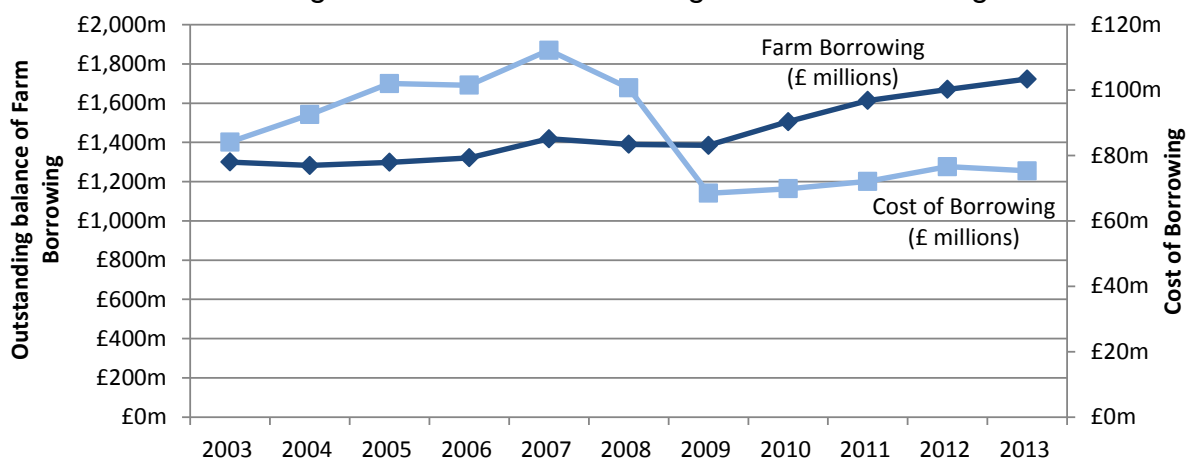
In 2013, the estimated overall cost of fuel and oil decreased by £4 million (two per cent), reflecting the one pence per litre (one per cent) decrease in red diesel prices.

### 3.13.5 Net interest payments (Tables A1, A11)

Over the past ten years there has been a steady increase in the balance of farm borrowing from banks and other institutions, from £1.3 billion in 2003 to £1.7 billion in 2013. Over the same period, the corresponding cost of borrowing has varied, reflecting changes in underlying interest rates.

There was a large fall in the cost of borrowing (split into two components in table A1, financial services and interest) between 2008 and 2009 of £32 million (32 per cent) due to a decrease in the base rate of interest. The situation has been more stable since 2009, with the small reduction predicted between 2012 and 2013 of £1.3 million (two per cent) due to a fall in the estimated amount of borrowing from other sources, identified from the Farm Accounts Survey.

Chart 3.22: Outstanding balance of farm borrowing & cost of borrowing 2003 to 2013



## 4. Crops

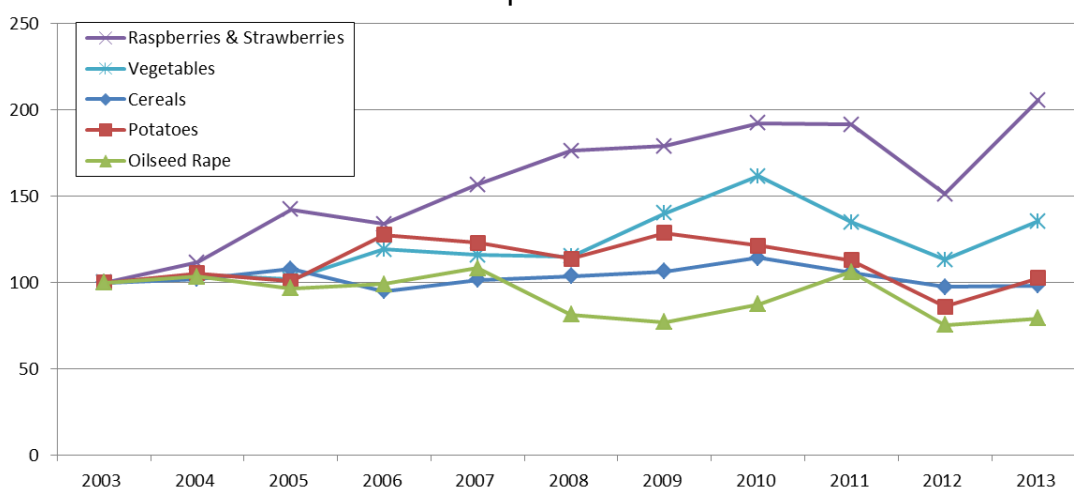
### 4.1 Overview (Table C2)

In 2013 crops accounted for almost ten per cent of agricultural land; barley accounted for 339,000 hectares, wheat 86,800 hectares, oats 32,000 hectares, oilseed rape 33,700 hectares, potatoes 29,100 hectares, stock-feeding crops 23,000 hectares, vegetables for human consumption 16,000 hectares, and fruit 872 hectares.

Chart 4.1 shows production trends of various crops, presented as indices of tonnage. The most striking trend is the increase in production of raspberries and strawberries, which has more than doubled over the past ten years (even with the fall in 2012). This is mostly due to increases in the area and yields of strawberries, with the proliferation of strawberries grown under protection having a big impact.

After steady increases between 2003 and 2010, the production of vegetables decreased between 2011 and 2012, probably due to the poor weather, with a recovery in 2013 to similar levels as seen 2011.

Chart 4.1: Production indices for crops 2003 to 2013



The production of potatoes increased by 270,000 tonnes (26 per cent) between 2005 and 2006 and generally remained higher for some years compared to pre-2006 levels. The increase in 2006 was mostly due to very favourable growing and harvesting conditions, with very high yields accounting for most of the increase in production. However, as with other crops, poor yields were obtained in 2012, with production falling right back to below 2003 levels. The recovering in 2013 only brought production back to levels similar to those of 2003.

There has been little variation in cereal production over the last ten years, which has ranged from 2.60 million tonnes in 2006 to 3.12 million tonnes in 2010. The 2013 harvest was 49,000 tonnes lower (two per cent) than the 2003 harvest at 2.69 million tonnes.

The production of oilseed rape, including that grown for industrial purposes, was 29,000 tonnes lower (21 per cent) in 2013 than in 2003. Over the past ten years

production levels have been quite varied, reaching peaks of 153,000 tonnes in 2007 and 150,000 tonnes in 2011.

#### 4.1.1 Distribution of crops by region (Table C4)

Chart 2.1 shows the regional distribution of use of agricultural land. In more detail, chart 4.2 shows that Grampian accounted for the largest proportion of barley (40 per cent) and oilseed crops (36 per cent). Tayside had the largest area of wheat, 20,200 hectares or 23 per cent of the national total. Map 8 shows the prevalence of cereals on the east coast, with high rates in East Lothian, Fife, Angus and Aberdeenshire.

Crops for stock-feeding were more likely to be grown in areas with high numbers of livestock such as Grampian (4,000 hectares) and Dumfries & Galloway (3,800 hectares), which each represented just under a fifth of the Scotland total.

Chart 4.2: Distribution of crop types by sub-region, June 2013

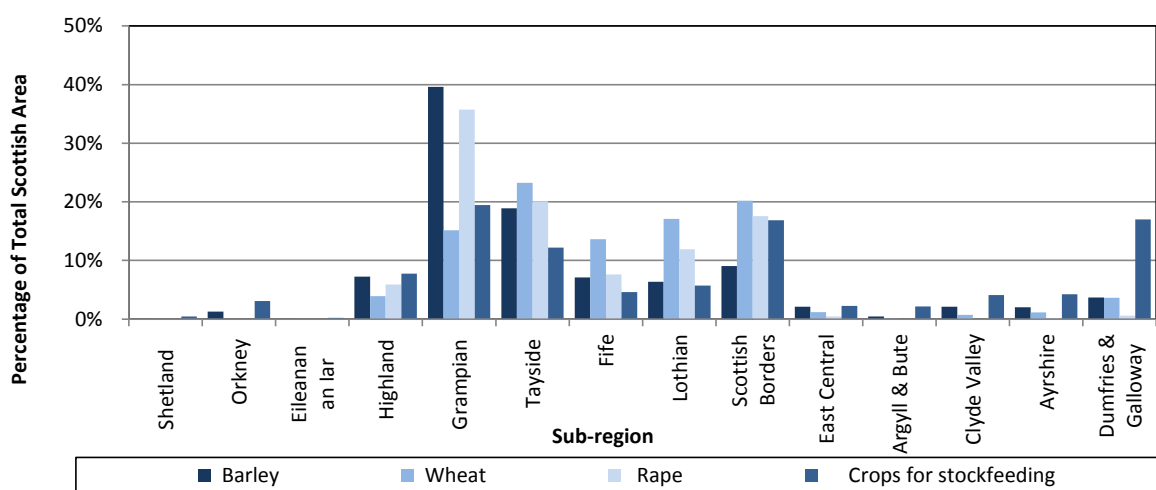
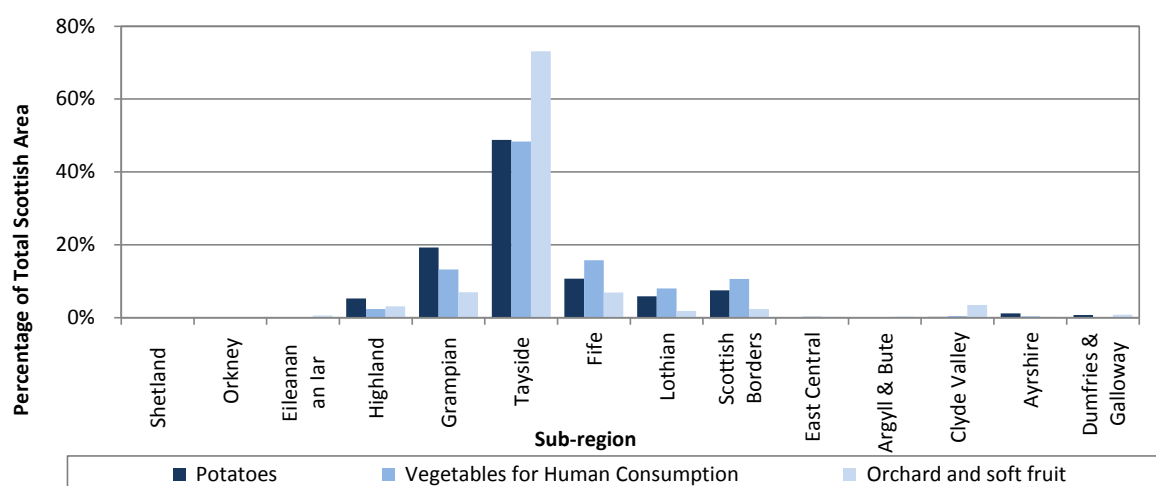
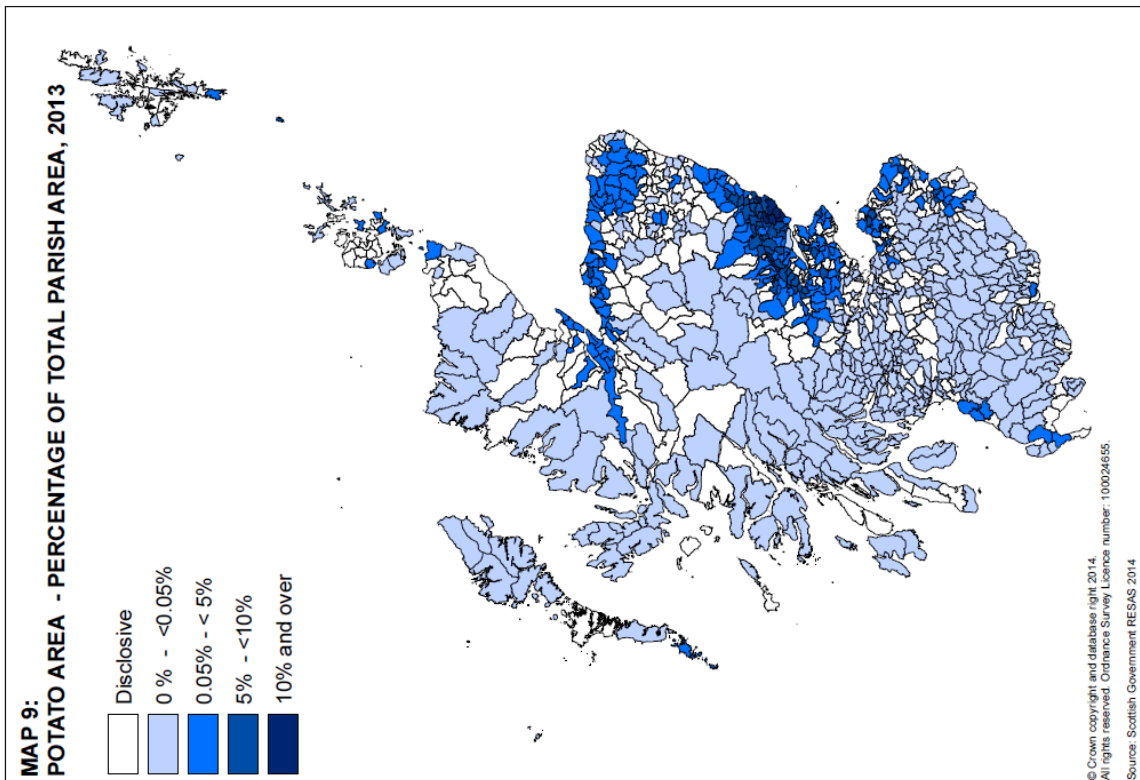
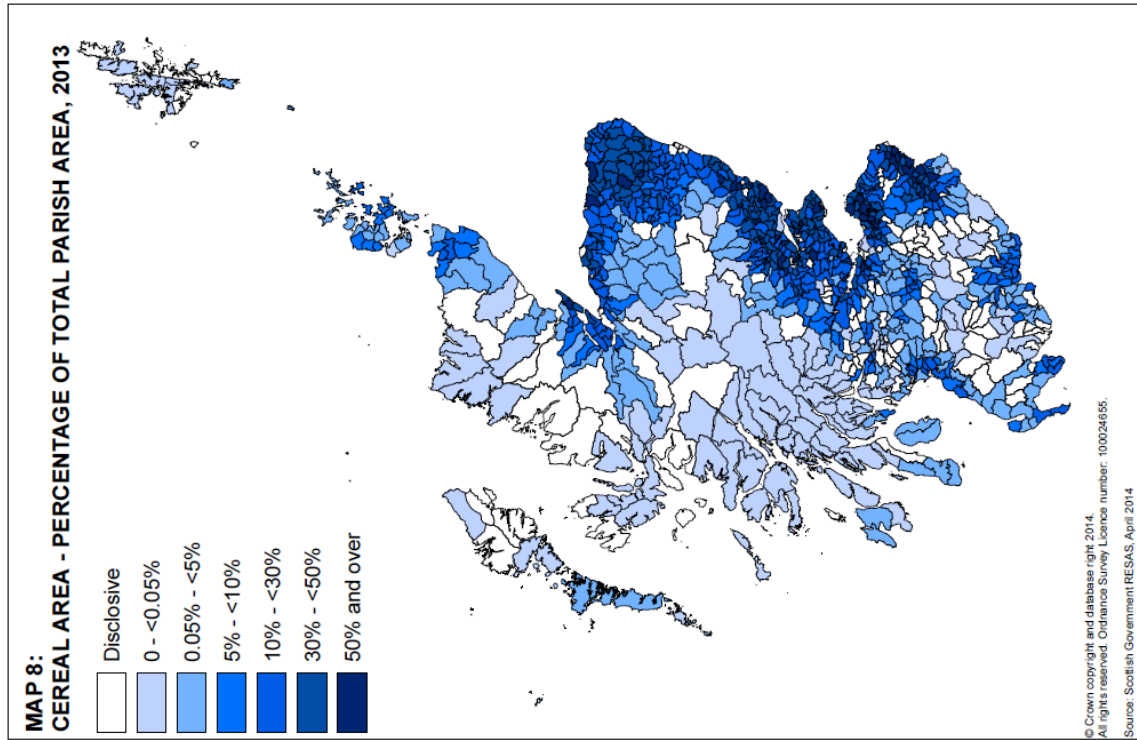


Chart 4.3: Distribution of potatoes, soft fruit and vegetables by sub-region, June 2013





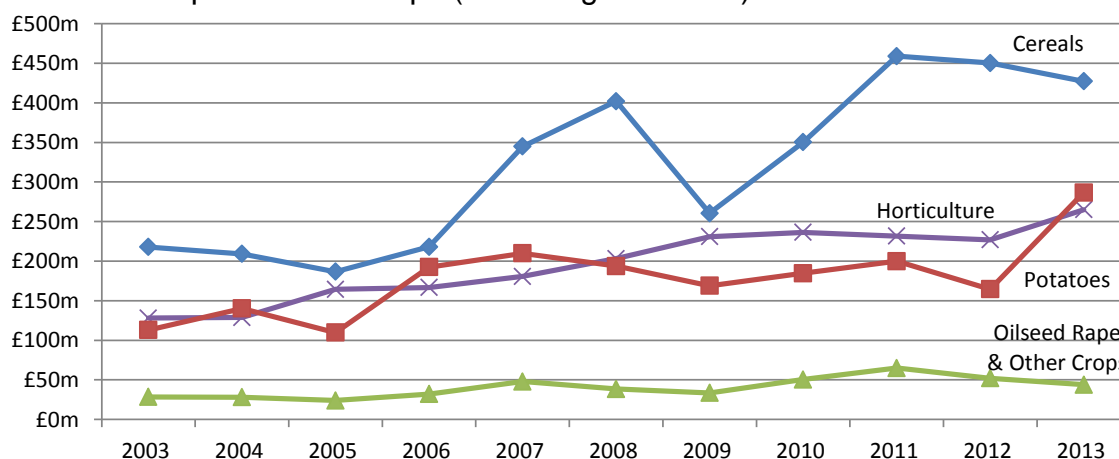


Regarding other crops, chart 4.3 shows that Tayside had 73 per cent (640 hectares) of the land used for orchard and soft fruit in Scotland. Tayside also accounted for nearly half (48 per cent or 7,700 hectares) of the land used in Scotland to grow vegetables for human consumption, and, as illustrated in Map 9, also accounted for nearly half (49 per cent or 14,200 hectares) of the area used for growing potatoes. Elsewhere in the east, Grampian, Fife, Scottish Borders and Lothian are the other areas that contributed greatly to the production of other crops.

#### 4.1.2 Income from crops (Tables A1, A2, A3, A4)

Crops account for about 30 per cent of total output from farming. Since 2003 the total output value of crops, excluding related subsidies, has increased by £536 million (110 per cent) to £1,023 million in 2013. There has been a general increasing trend in the value of horticulture (up £137 million or 107 per cent) along with oilseed rape and other farm crops (up £15 million or 54 per cent), with a decrease in 2012 due to poor weather. Trends in cereals and potatoes have also been upwards but have fluctuated more over time.

Chart 4.4: Output value of crops (excluding subsidies) 2003 to 2013



Between 2003 and 2013 the value of cereals increased by £209 million (96 per cent), however this trend includes large increases of £184 million between 2006 and 2008 and £198 million between 2009 and 2011, as well as a large decrease of £141 million between 2008 and 2009. These trends largely reflect market price movements, as production levels have not varied to this extent.

The value of potatoes increased by £174 million (154 per cent) between 2003 and 2013. Most of this increase occurred between 2012 and 2013, when production and market prices of potatoes both increased.

On the shorter term, provisional estimates for 2013 suggest that the output value of crops increased by £129 million (14 per cent) from 2012. The output value of potatoes and horticulture increased over the last year by £122 million (75 per cent) and £38 million (17 per cent) respectively. Cereals, and oilseed rape and other farm crops both decreased over the last year, by £23 million (five per cent) and £8 million (16 per cent) respectively.

Tables A2(i) to A2(iii) provide information on area, yield and production of a selection of crops. These production figures form the basis of TIFF crop valuations. It should

## Crops

be noted however that production is valued at the point it is used or sold off the farm, so there can be differences between calendar year production and output volumes. The TIFF calculation also includes end year stock valuations.

Statistics on crop areas come from the June Agricultural Census. A detailed description of area trends between 2003 and 2013 is available in the Statistical Publication 'Results From the June 2013 Scottish Agricultural Census', available at [www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/01071](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/01071)

A detailed description of statistics on area, yield and production of cereals and oilseed rape was published in December 2013 in the publication 'Final Estimate of Cereal and Oilseed Rape Harvest 2013', available at [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/InteractiveCerealCharts](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/InteractiveCerealCharts)

### 4.2 Cereals

#### 4.2.1 Income from cereals (Table A3)

Cereals account for about 15 per cent of total farm output, an estimated £430 million in 2013 and half of the output from crops in general.

Chart 4.5 shows trends in the average annual output prices for cereals, used in the TIFF valuation. It is important to note that these calendar year prices span two crop production years and represent the value of cereals when they are used or sold off the farm. They also represent an average across different types of cereals used for animal feed, seed, human consumption and industrial purposes. These prices, which are obtained from the HGCA (Home Grown Cereals Authority) incorporate tonnages sold on forward contracts as well as cereals sold at spot prices.

Cereal output prices were relatively stable between 2003 and 2006. In 2007, prices increased substantially, with barley showing the biggest increase from £77 per tonne to £134 per tonne (up 74 per cent). This increase incorporates the price spike following the 2007 harvest, but the average for 2007 also incorporates output tonnages earlier in the calendar year from the 2006 harvest, which attracted much lower prices. The average output prices remained high in 2008, with wheat showing a further increase of £21 per tonne (18 per cent). Average prices dropped quite markedly in 2009 before three years of increases. These average prices reflect global trends in supply and demand of cereals.

Chart 4.5: Annual average output prices for cereals 2003 to 2013

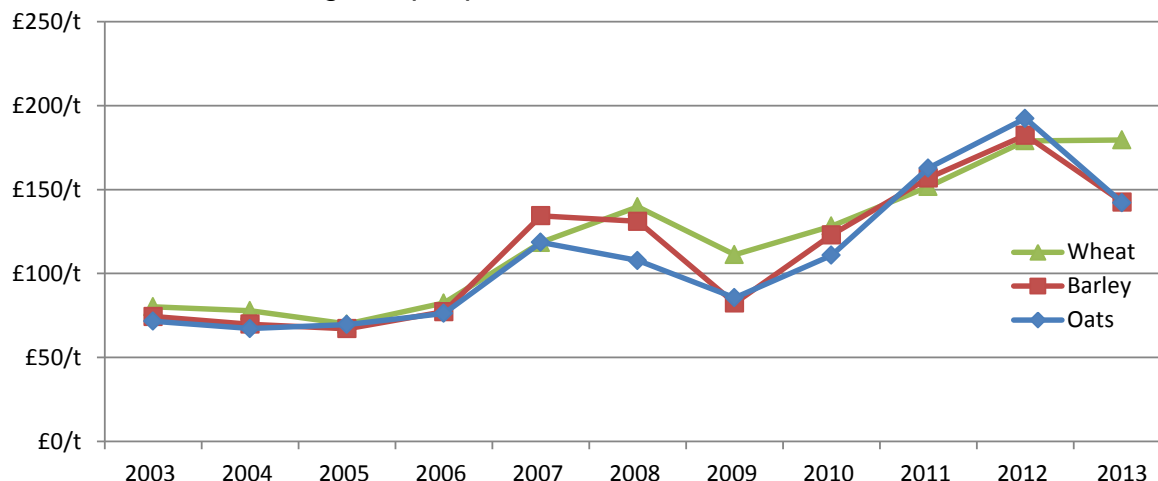
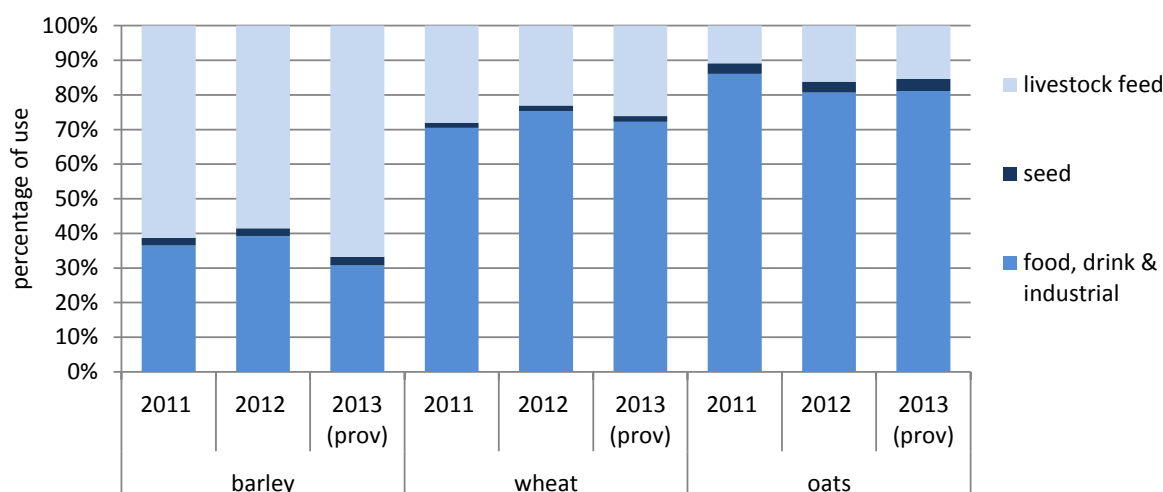


Chart 4.6 shows the utilisation of cereals for different purposes. In 2013, the majority of barley (67 per cent) was used for animal feed, whilst the majority of wheat (72 per cent) and oats (81 per cent) was used for human and industrial purposes.

Chart 4.6: Cereal utilisation: 2011 to 2013



In 2013, total value of cereal output fell by 23 million (down five per cent), compared to 2012, following a decrease of £9 million (two per cent) between 2011 and 2012. The output value of barley fell by £30 million (down 11 per cent), due to a £40 per tonne (22 per cent) decrease in price, despite a 270,000 tonne (16 per cent) increase in production. The output value of wheat rose by £2 million (one per cent), as a £0.60 per tonne price increase outweighed a 20,000 tonne (three per cent) decrease in production. The value of oats increased by £5 million (21 per cent), driven by a 79,000 tonne (73 per cent) increase in production, despite a £50 per tonne (26 per cent) decrease in price.

## Crops

### 4.2.2 Cereal farms FBI (Table B1)

Accounting for inflation, between 2009-10 and 2012-13 the average FBI of cereal farms decreased by around 33 per cent. This was due to an increase in input costs for crops, labour, machinery, land and buildings.

In the last year input costs have increased and output value for cereal farms has decreased, resulting in an overall decline in profits for 2012-13 to leave the average FBI of cereal farms at £19,000. The total average inputs and outputs for cereal farms were £236,000 and £255,000 respectively. The largest portion of the input costs was due to inputs such as machinery, land and buildings. The average FBI/FTE unpaid worker was £14,000 in 2012-13.

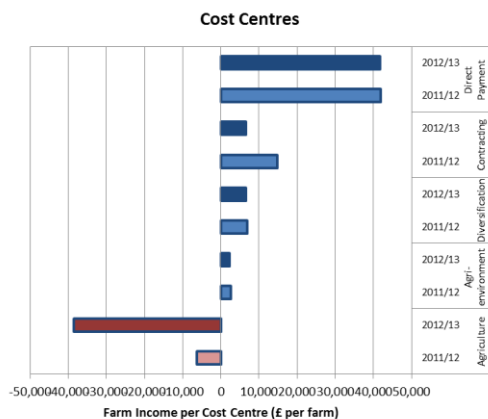
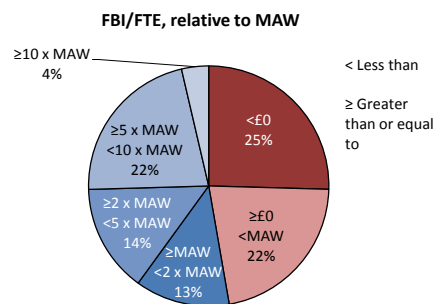
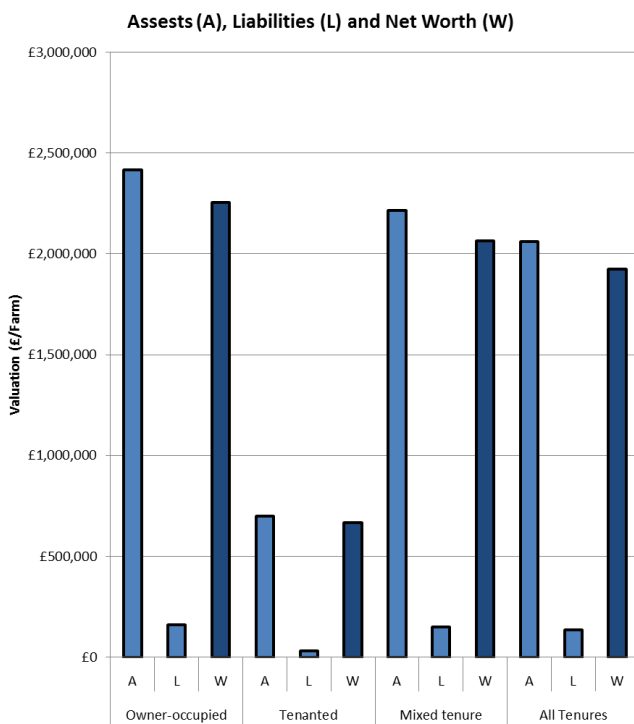
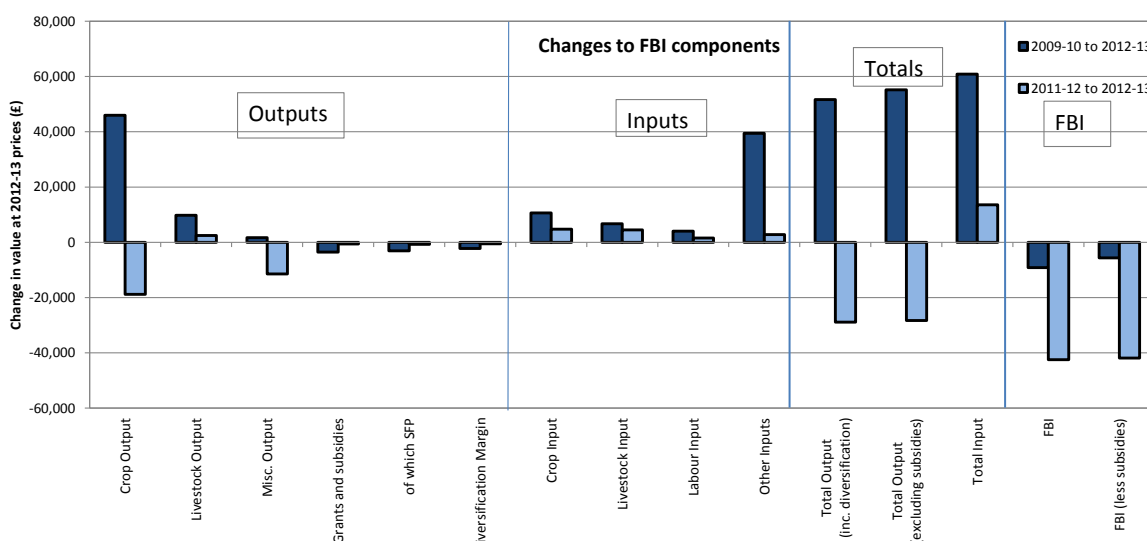
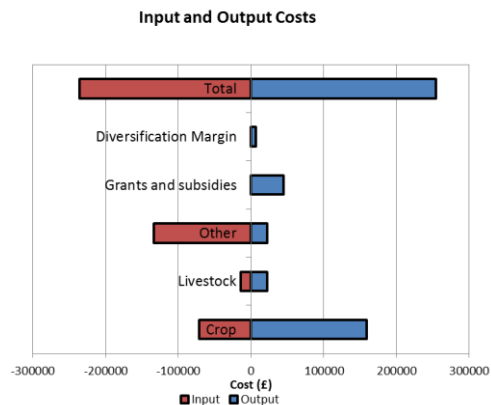
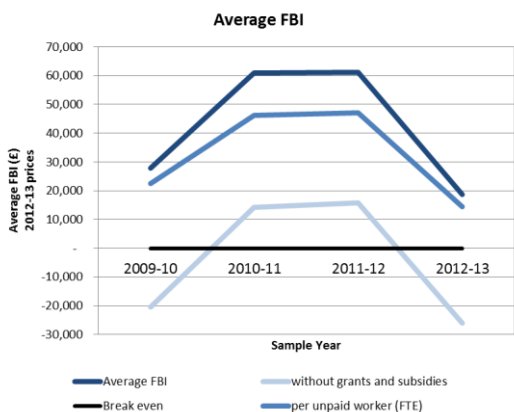
Over the last four years, average FBI without subsidies has been below zero twice, ranging from -£26,000 in 2012-13 to £16,000 in 2011-12.

The average FBI/FTE of £14,000 is roughly equivalent to an hourly wage for unpaid labour of £7.55, only slightly above the minimum agricultural wage in Scotland (£6.68). Approximately 40 per cent of farms generated an FBI/FTE equivalent to at least twice the minimum agricultural wage per hour of unpaid labour. At the top end, 22 per cent of farms generated an FBI/FTE between five and ten times the minimum agricultural wage, that is, between £33.40 and £66.80 per hour of unpaid labour, and four per cent generated more. In contrast, the income of nearly half of all cereal farms (47 per cent) equated to less than the minimum agricultural wage, per unit of unpaid labour.

Cost centre analysis (see section 3.8) for cereal farms show an overall decrease in income as part of agricultural and environmental activities, diversification, contracting and subsidies compared to 2011-12. Total output values associated with agricultural activities have shown a decrease, and an increase in total input costs resulted in negative income.

The average net worth of cereal farms of all tenures was £1,937,000; from £668,000 for tenanted farms, to £2,064,000 for mixed tenure farms and £2,254,000 for owner occupied farms. The average debt ratio (liabilities: assets) was seven per cent for all tenures of cereal farms, which was consistent with owner-occupied and mixed tenure farms, and with four per cent for tenanted farms.

### Cereals Farms

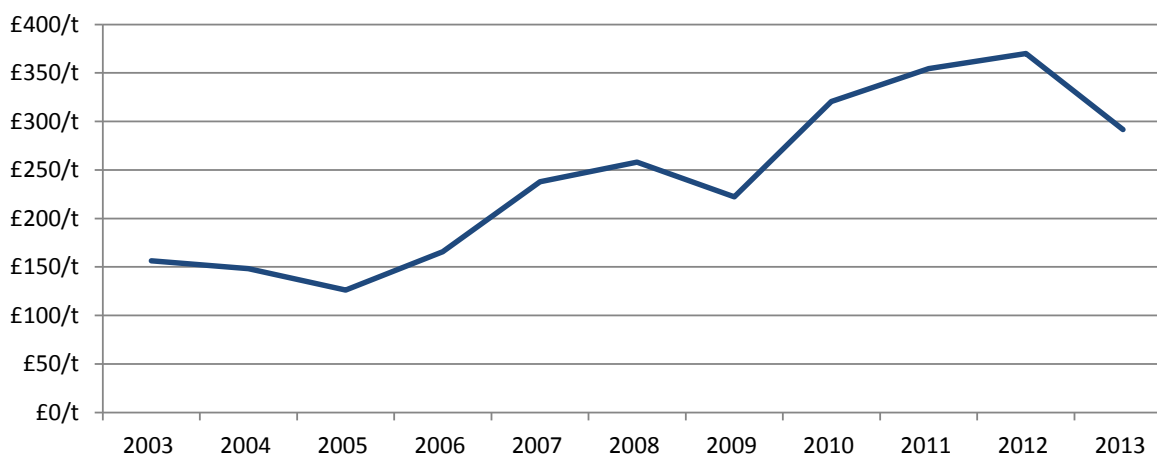


## Crops

### 4.3 Other crops

#### 4.3.1 Income from oilseed rape (Table A3)

Chart 4.7: Average annual output price for oilseed rape 2002 to 2013



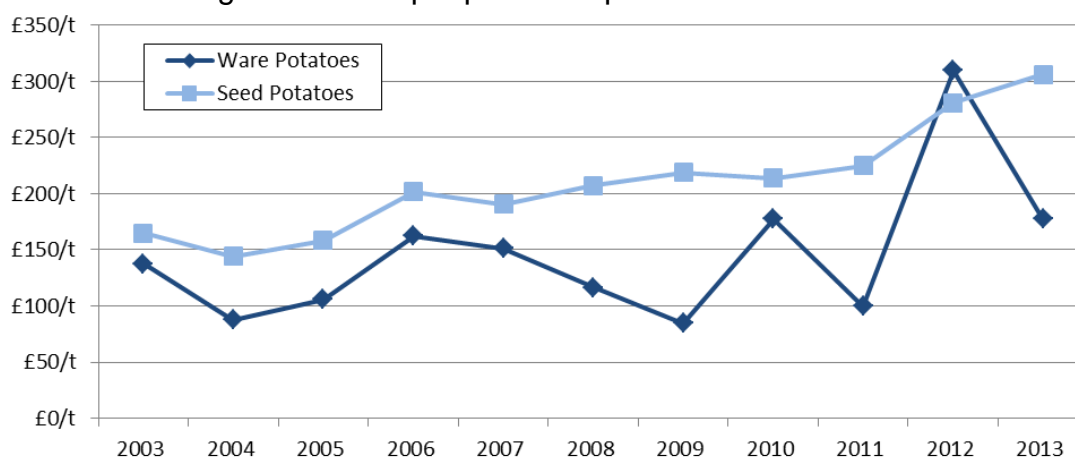
The average output price for oilseed rape increased sharply from £126 per tonne in 2005 to £370 per tonne in 2012. In 2013 the output price fell by £78 per tonne (down 21 per cent). This decrease was accompanied by a 5,000 tonne increase in production (up five per cent). The resulting change in value was a £7 million decrease (down 17 per cent).

#### 4.3.2 Income from potatoes (Table A4)

Potatoes generally account for around eight per cent of total farm output, with sales in 2013 being estimated at £287m.

Table A4 shows the components of the output valuation for potatoes. In 2013, main-crop ware potatoes accounted for an estimated 744,000 tonnes (65 per cent) of output, and seed potatoes 292,000 tonnes (26 per cent) – both these tonnages increased in 2013 but not to the levels seen in 2006 to 2011.

Chart 4.8: Average annual output prices for potatoes 2003 to 2013



The free-market price of ware potatoes was high for the 2012 crop at £310 per tonne, due to, and partially mitigating, the effect of poor yields. The price then decreased in 2013 to £177 per tonne. It should be noted that since production is

valued at the point it is used, the valuation for 2013 is partially based on the high prices received for the 2012 crop sold in the early part of 2013.

The price of seed potatoes has been more stable, with a general upward trend and only small year-to-year fluctuations, with a provisional price estimate of £306 per tonne in 2013.

In 2013, the overall output value of potatoes increased by £122 million (74 per cent), with the high ware price being the main factor.

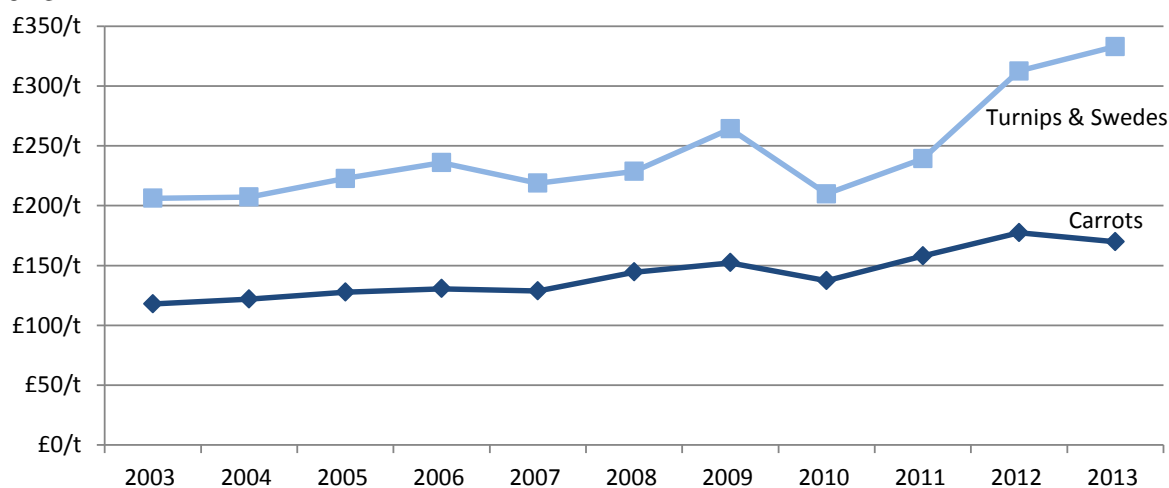
#### 4.3.3 Income from vegetables (Table A4)

Vegetables generally account for around four per cent of total farm output, with sales in 2013 being estimated at £125m. The valuation of vegetables is comprised of many different crops. Table A4 shows information for the key crops.

Over the past ten years the output value of vegetables has increased by £63 million (102 per cent) to £125 million in 2013.

Carrots were the most valuable vegetable crop in Scotland, with a value of £27.1 million in 2013, almost double the 2003 value of £12.2 million, with increased areas (up 56 per cent) and prices (up 44 per cent) driving this longer term trend. Turnips and swedes were the second largest vegetable crop in 2013 in terms of production (61,000 tonnes) and value (£20.4 million) following a general upward trend and only small year-to-year fluctuations.

Chart 4.9: Average annual output prices for carrots and turnips & swedes, 2003 to 2013



#### 4.3.4 Income from fruit (Table A4)

Fruit generally accounts for around three per cent of total farm output. Over the past ten years the output value of soft fruit has increased by £56 million (152 per cent) to an estimated £93 million in 2013.

Table A4 shows that in 2013, strawberries accounted for £70 million (75 per cent of the overall value of soft fruit) and raspberries £11 million (12 per cent).

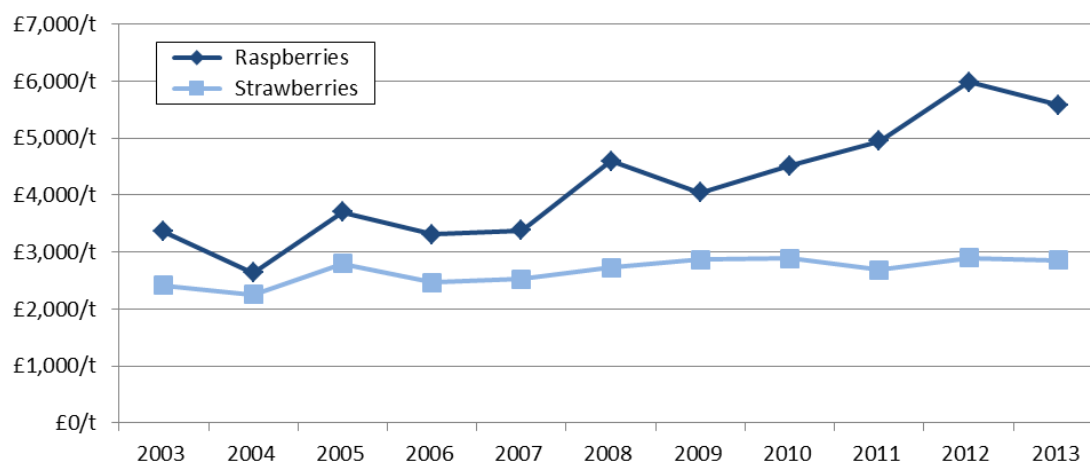


## Crops

Over the past decade the value of strawberries has increased by £46 million (190 per cent). This was mostly due to a 14,000 tonne (146 per cent) increase in production, along with an increase in average prices of £400 per tonne (18 per cent).

The value of raspberries increased slightly by £1.4 million (14 per cent) over the same period, with estimated production at its lowest level in the last decade as a result of poor yields in 2013 and reduced area, but with an increase in price.

Chart 4.10: Average annual output prices for raspberries and strawberries 2003 to 2013



### 4.4 General cropping farms FBI (Table B1)

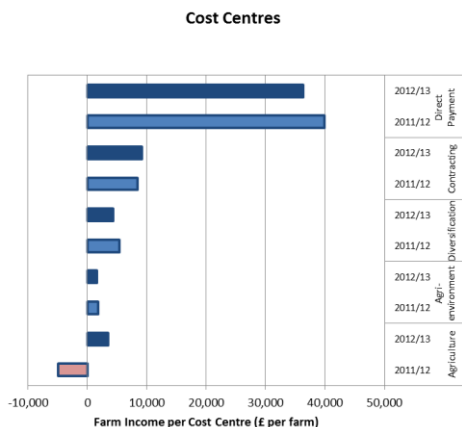
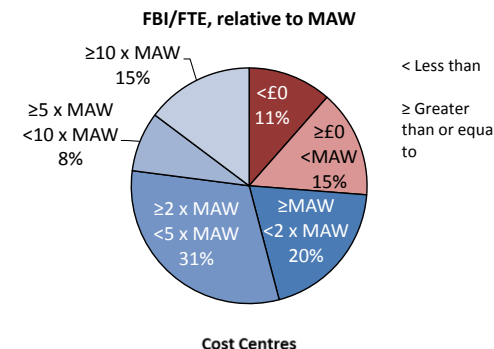
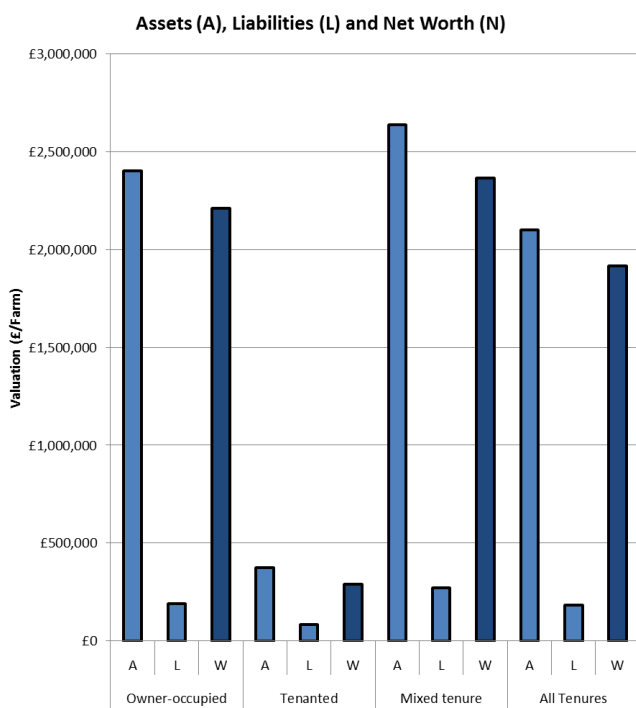
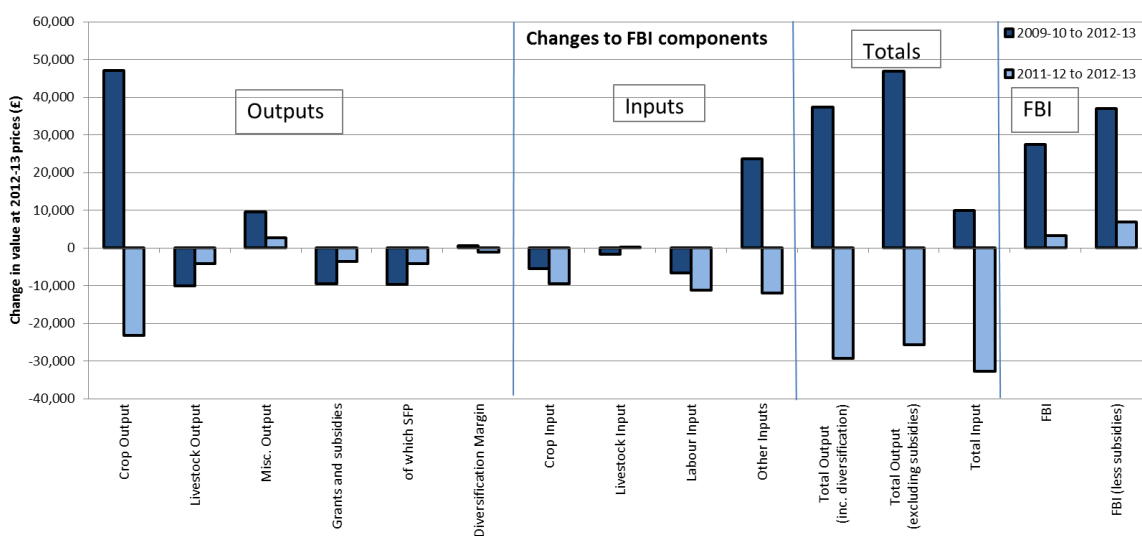
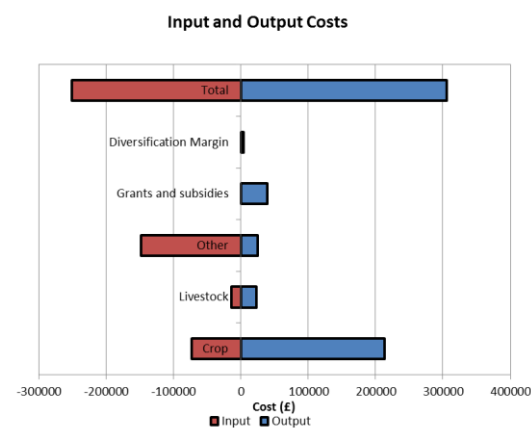
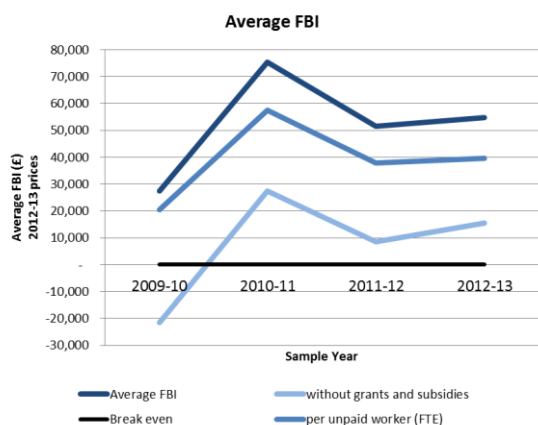
Accounting for inflation, between 2009-10 and 2012-13 the average FBI of general cropping farms doubled. This was due to an increase in the output value of crops.

In the last year both input and output values for general cropping farms have decreased compared to 2011-12, resulting in an overall increase in income for 2012-13, to leave the average FBI value of general cropping farms at £55,000. The total average inputs and outputs for general cropping farms were £251,000 and £306,000 respectively. The largest portion of the input costs was due to inputs such as machinery, land and buildings. The average FBI/FTE unpaid worker was £39,000 in 2012-13.

Over the last four years, average FBI without subsidies has been above zero, with the exception of 2009-10 when FBI without subsidies was -£21,000. In other years it ranged from £9,000 in 2011-12 to £28,000 in 2010-11. In 2012-13 the average FBI without subsidies of general cropping farms was £15,000.

The average FBI/FTE of £39,000 is roughly equivalent to an hourly wage for unpaid labour of £20.78, almost three times the minimum agricultural wage in Scotland. Around a quarter of general cropping farms generated incomes equivalent to less than the minimum agricultural wage (MAW), whereas 15 per cent generated more than ten times MAW.

### General Cropping Farms



## Crops

Cost centre analysis for general cropping farms show an overall increase in income as part of agricultural and environmental activities compared to 2011-12. Income from diversified activities and direct payments fell in 2012-13.

The average net worth of general cropping farms of all tenures was £1,917,000; from £290,000 for tenanted farms, to £2,211,000 for owner occupied farms and £2,366,000 for mixed tenure farms. The average debt ratio (liabilities: assets) was nine per cent for all tenures of general cropping farms but ranged between eight per cent for owner-occupied and 22 per cent for tenanted farms.

### 4.5 Crop enterprises (Table B12)

Overall average gross margins for crop enterprises ranged from £623 per hectare for winter oilseed rape enterprises to £839 per hectare for winter oats, with the exception of potato enterprises (a combination of ware, seed and mixed potato enterprises) which stood out at £4,917 per hectare.

Where sample sizes were sufficient to allow comparison between high and low performing enterprises, gross margins of high performers in 2012-13 were around twice that of low performers, but for winter barley, winter oil seed rape and winter oats, high performers achieved margins around three times that of the low performers.

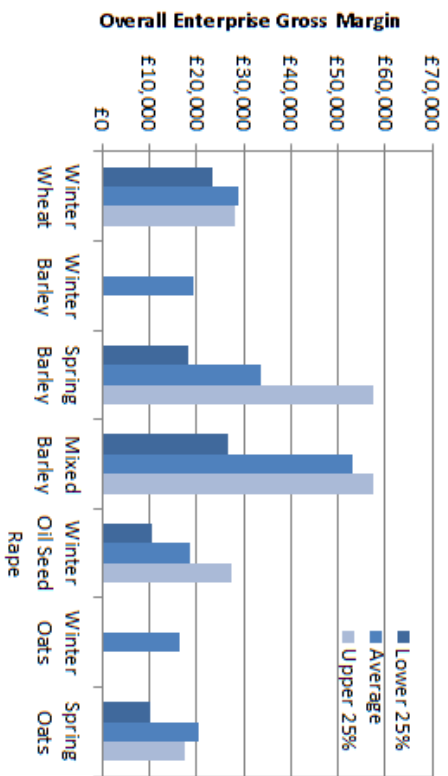
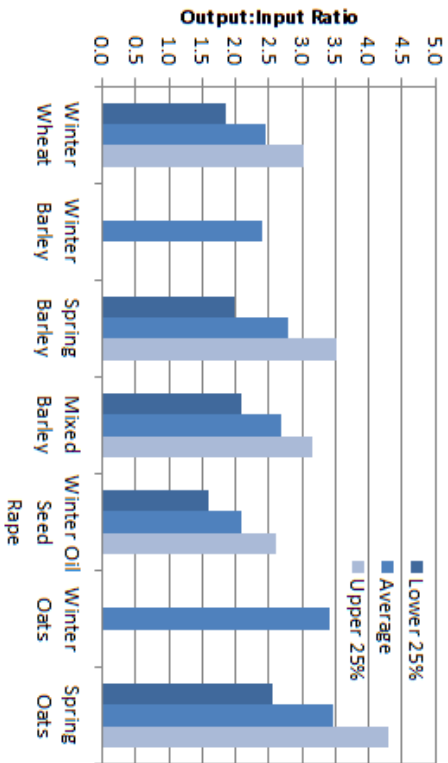
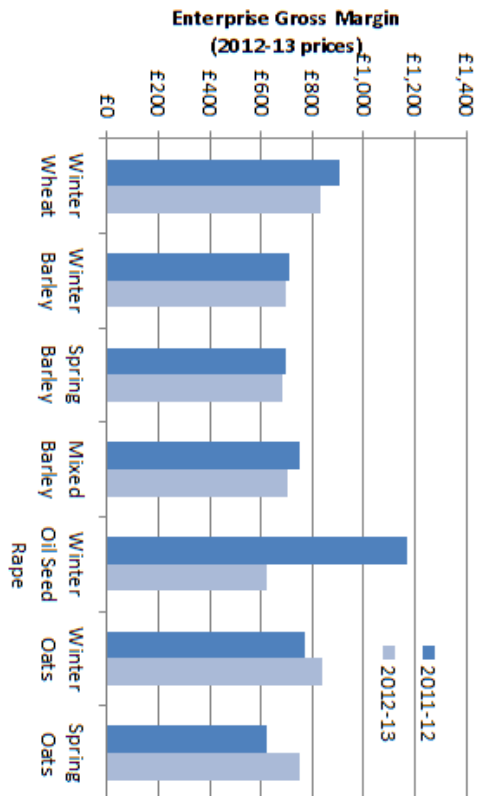
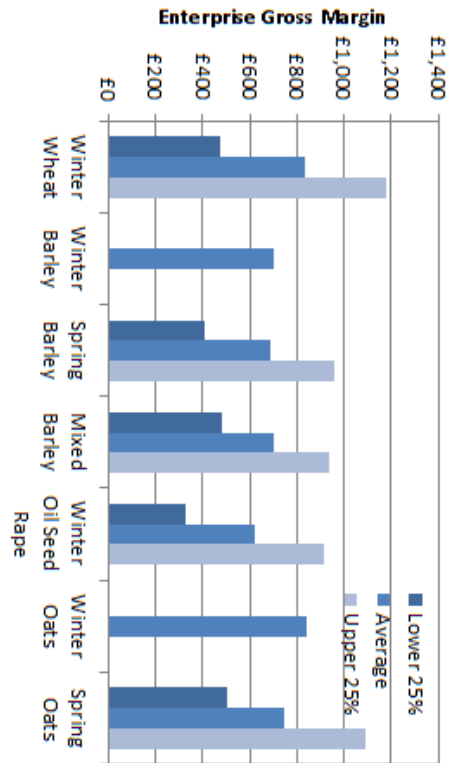
For crop enterprises the differences in financial performance between high and low performing groups was due to the high performers achieving; higher sales prices per tonne which is expected to reflect generally higher quality, higher yields producing a greater volume of output per hectare, and better management of variable costs.

Winter wheat, mixed barley, and oilseed rape have seen reductions in their overall average gross margin per hectare since 2011-12; down seven per cent, four per cent and 46 per cent respectively. Even though the price per tonne increased by around 20 per cent, winter wheat enterprises experienced a seven per cent reduction in margins due to lower production levels (less area and a yield down 17 per cent) combined with increased costs. Mixed barley margins were also reduced by lower yields and increased variable costs, even though the price per tonne was up by 16 per cent. Winter oilseed rape margins decreased considerably, down 46 per cent. This was due to reduced yields (down by 30 per cent) and costs up by 30 per cent. A small three per cent increase in price per tonne could not offset these changes. Spring oat margins improved (up 22 per cent) due to an increase in the area grown (higher production) and a 17 per cent rise in price per tonne received. Costs remained stable, up two per cent.

Taking account of the size of enterprises, potato (£157,000), spring barley (£34,000) and mixed barley (£53,000) achieved the highest average overall enterprise income. High performing spring and mixed barley enterprises achieved a considerable advantage, with overall enterprise gross margins £29,000 higher than those of other high performing crop enterprises. Winter oats (£16,000) achieved the lowest overall enterprise income.

In contrast to gross margin results, the group average output:input ratios (the return achieved per £1 spent) was greatest for potatoes at 3.7, outperforming spring and

### Crop: Enterprise Gross Margin Measures



## Crops

winter oat enterprises. Winter oilseed rape generated the lowest ratio. Average ratios range from 2.1 for winter oilseed rape to 3.5 for spring oats. Of the high performing enterprises, spring oats achieved the greatest output: input ratio at 4.3.

More detailed results, including sample size information, are available from the agriculture statistics web page, Enterprise Performance Analysis<sup>9</sup>.

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<sup>9</sup> [www.Scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/FASdata](http://www.Scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/FASdata)

## 5. Livestock

### 5.1 Overview (Table C8)

Table C8 presents livestock numbers for each country in the UK and shows that, in June 2013, Scotland had 1.80 million cattle, 6.57 million sheep, 308,000 pigs and 14.2 million poultry.

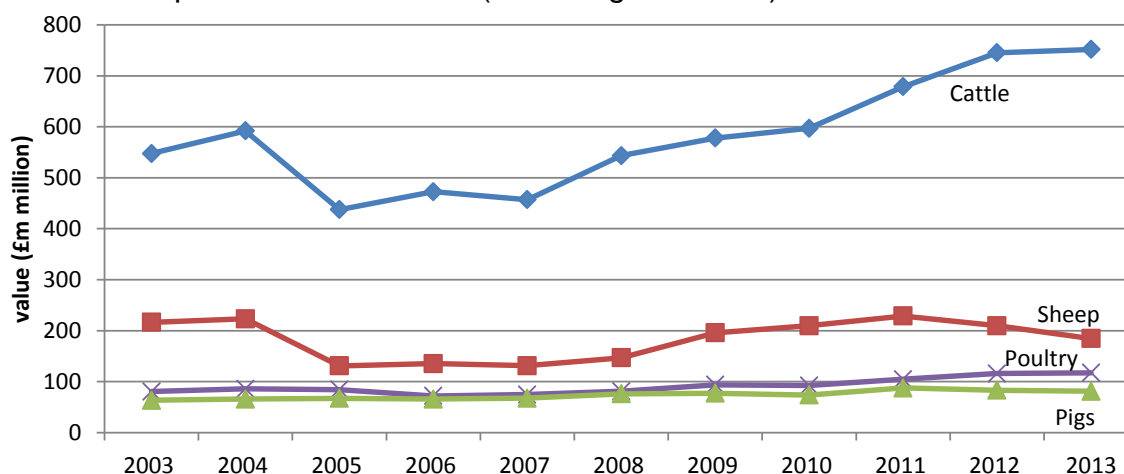
#### 5.1.1 Livestock by LFA/non-LFA (Table C9)

Table C9 shows the balance between livestock on LFA and non-LFA holdings in Scotland. It shows that cattle and sheep tended to be located on LFA holdings, with 71 per cent of cattle and 89 per cent of sheep being located on holdings in these areas, reflecting the large areas of grassland and rough grazing in these areas. (LFA accounts for 86 per cent of agricultural land.) In contrast pigs and poultry tended to be located on non-LFA holdings (81 per cent and 79 per cent respectively) where lower dependency on large areas of agricultural land lends itself to these more intensive livestock sectors.

#### 5.1.2 Income from livestock (Tables A1, A5)

Livestock accounts for under 40 per cent of total farm output, being estimated at £1.15 billion in 2013. Chart 5.1, which shows output for finished and store, but excludes subsidies, illustrates that cattle remains the biggest earner for Scottish livestock, accounting for almost £650 million or 62 per cent of outputs.

Chart 5.1 Output value of livestock (excluding subsidies) 2003-2013



Charts 5.2 and 5.3 illustrate the varying effect of quantity and price. The greatest volume produced was in beef, accounting for almost half of production by weight. Poultry-meat, pig-meat and lamb/mutton are all showing similar levels of production. Beef and lamb prices are much higher than pig and poultry meat, with the price of beef and poultry having more than doubled over the past decade. Lamb prices have dropped back in the last two years, and pig prices have risen slowly.

## Livestock

Chart 5.2 Output volume of meat production (dressed carcass weight) 2003-2013

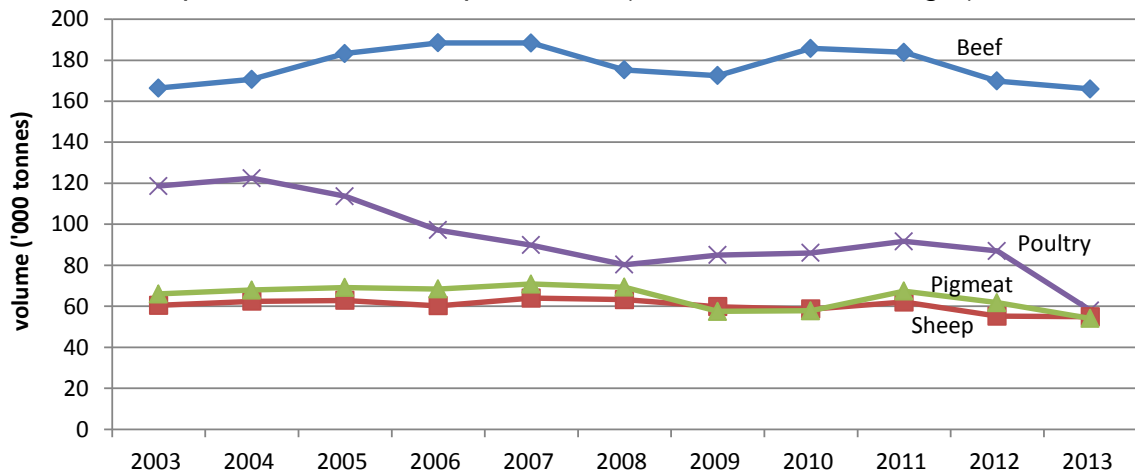
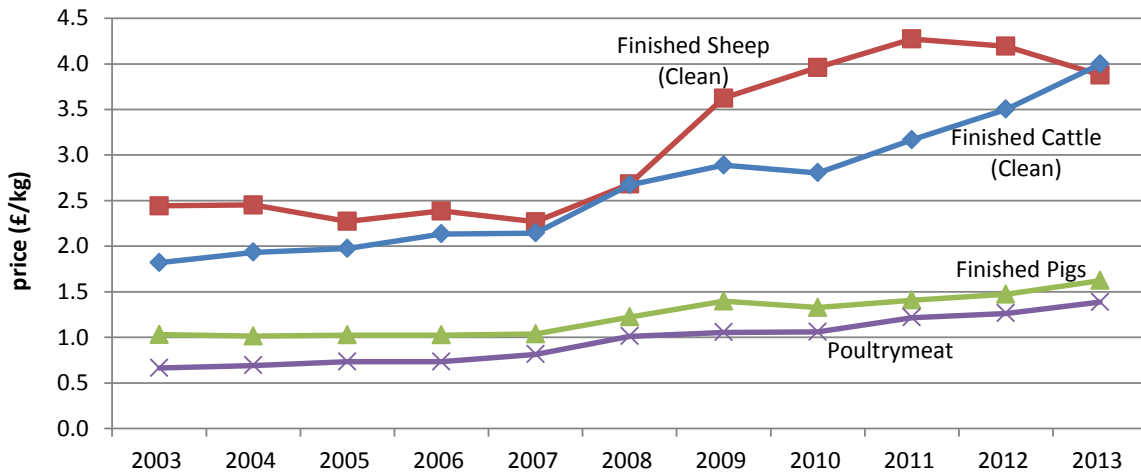


Chart 5.3 Annual average output price of finished livestock 2003-2013

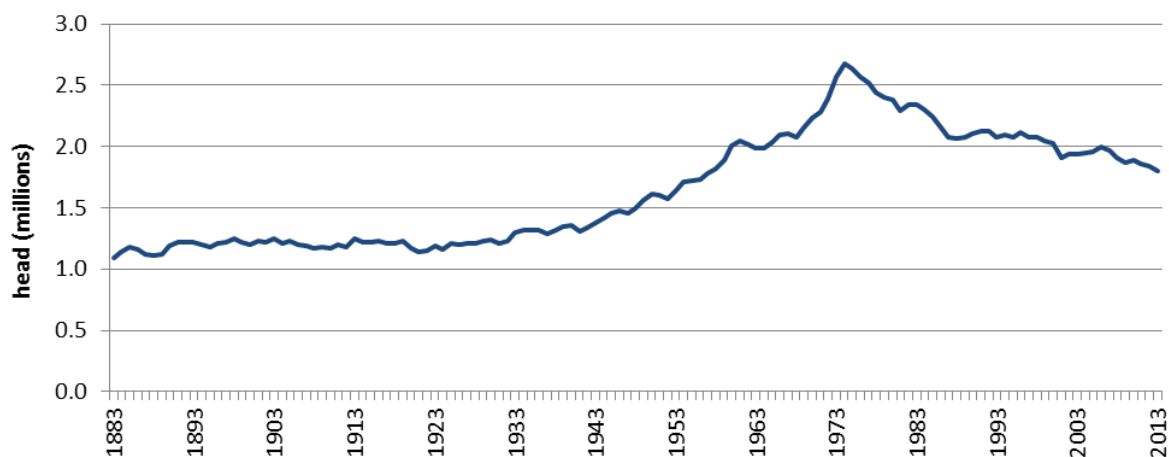


More detail is given in the individual sections that follow.

## 5.2 Cattle

Chart 5.4 shows that the number of cattle in Scotland has been steadily falling since an historical peak of 2.7 million in 1974. Prior to that it had risen slowly from a constant 1.2 million in the first three decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Just over half of that increase had been lost by 2013.

Chart 5.4: Number of cattle in Scotland, 1883-2013

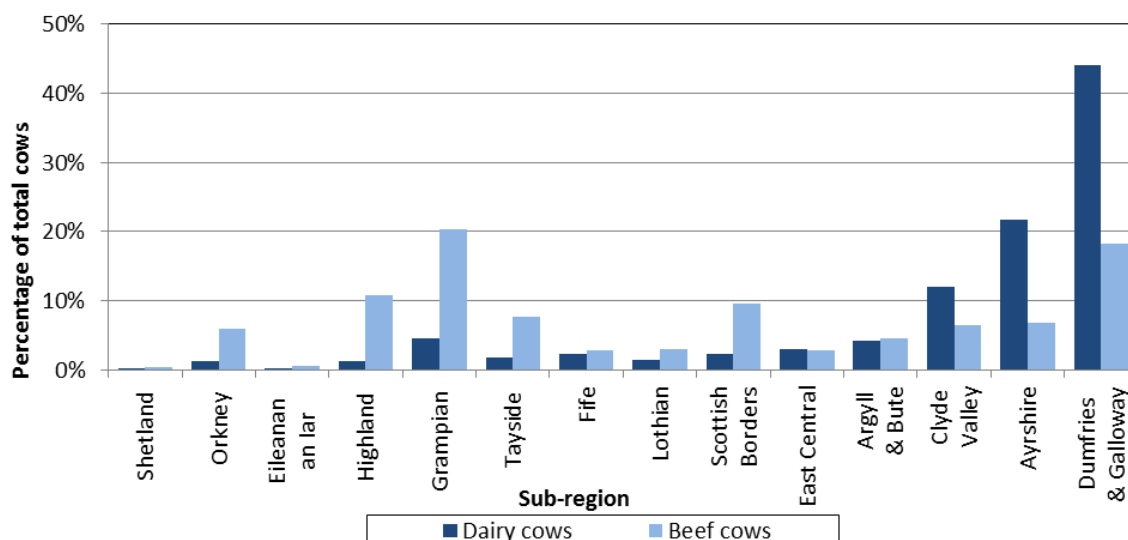


### 5.2.1 Distribution of dairy and beef herds (Table C10(i), C10(ii))

In 2013 there were 1.80 million cattle in Scotland. The greatest number of cattle were located in Dumfries & Galloway (429,000 cattle or 24 per cent of the total) while 356,000 were in Grampian (20 per cent). Ayrshire (191,000 or 11 per cent), the Clyde Valley (141,000 or eight per cent), Scottish Borders (132,500 or seven per cent) and Highlands (128,000 or seven per cent) also had relatively high numbers of cattle.

Dairy cows<sup>10</sup> totalled 166,000 in June 2013, of which just over three quarters were located across the south western sub-regions of Dumfries & Galloway (73,100 or

Chart 5.5: Distribution of cattle by sub-region, June 2013



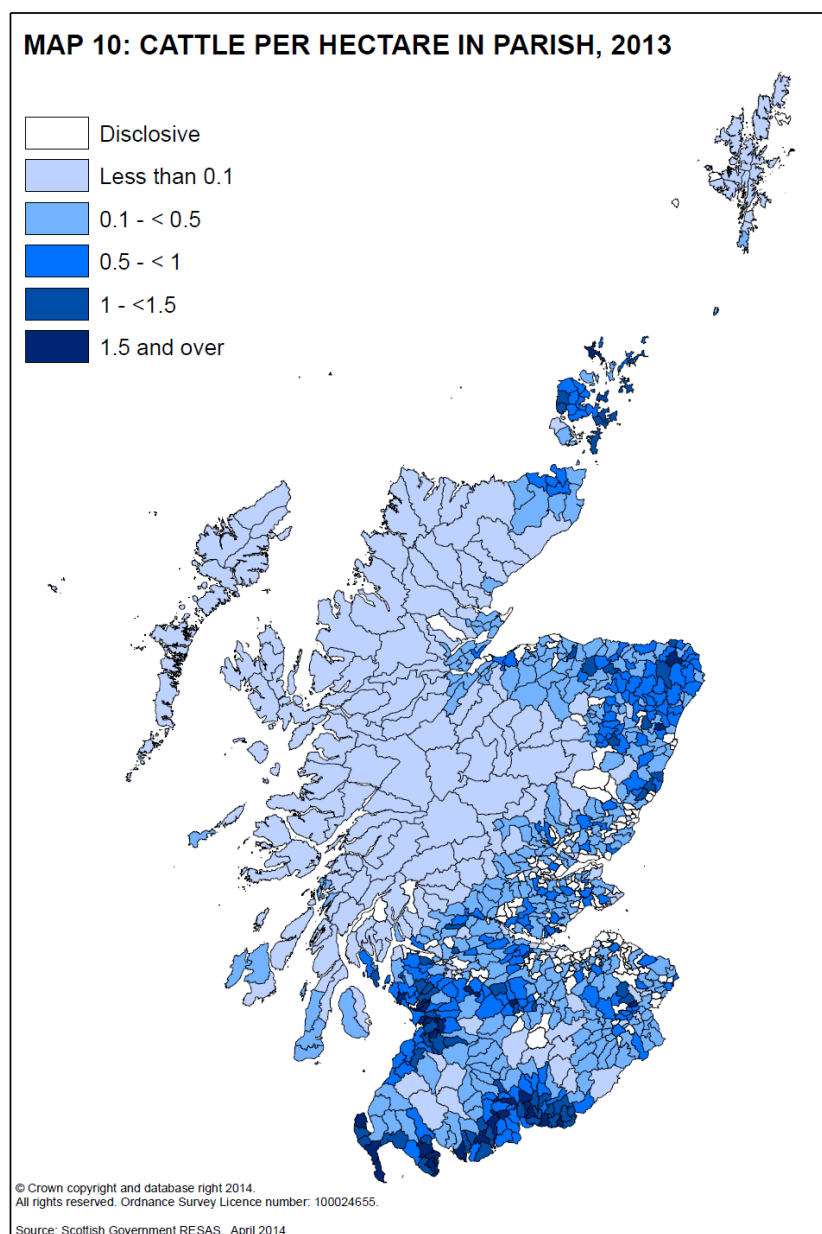
<sup>10</sup> "Dairy cows" refers to female dairy cattle aged two years and over, with offspring



## Livestock

44 per cent), Ayrshire (35,900 or 22 per cent) and the Clyde Valley (19,800 or 12 per cent). In contrast beef cows<sup>11</sup>, which totalled 446,900, had a wider regional spread, with large numbers evident in more northerly sub-regions such as Grampian (90,900 or 20 per cent) and Highland (48,600 or 11 per cent) as well as Dumfries & Galloway (81,600 or 18 per cent) and the Scottish Borders (42,800 or ten per cent).

Map 10 illustrates that the highest density of cattle are to be found in the south-west and north-east.

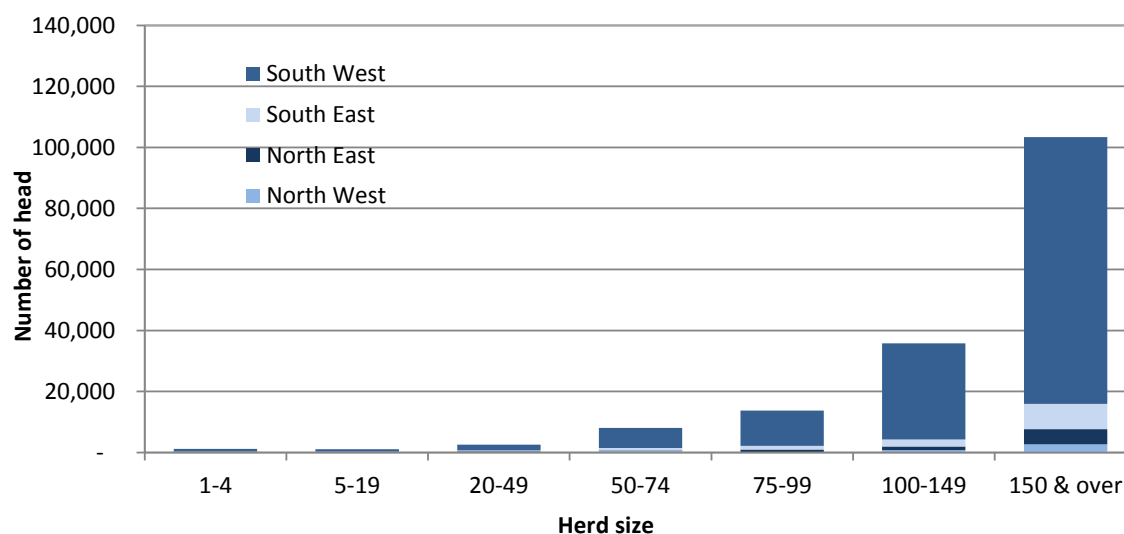


### 5.2.2 Size of dairy and beef herds (Tables C11, C12)

Chart 5.6 shows that the majority (62 per cent) of dairy cows were in herd sizes of 150 or more, totalling 103,000. A further 35,800 (22 per cent) were in herd sizes of between 100 and 149, with the remaining 16,300 (16 per cent) in herd sizes less than 100. This illustrates the concentrated distribution of the dairy sector.

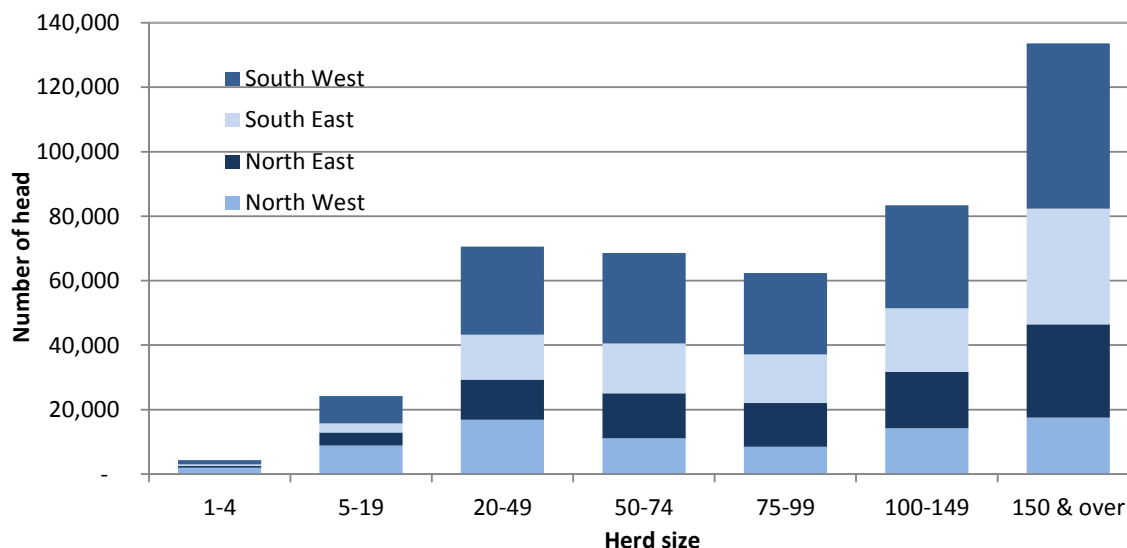
<sup>11</sup> "Beef cows" refers to female beef cattle aged two years and over, with offspring

Chart 5.6: Dairy cows by region and herd-size group, June 2013



There is a less skewed distribution of beef cows herd sizes as shown in chart 5.7. The largest proportion (30 per cent) of beef cows were in a herd size of 150 or more, totalling 134,000 cows. Whereas 62 per cent of dairy cows were held in holdings with herds of 150 cattle and over, the same proportion among beef cattle was accounted for by holdings with herds of 75 cattle and over.

Chart 5.7: Beef cows by region and herd-size group, June 2013



### 5.2.3 Income from cattle (Table A5)

Over the past decade the total output value of finished and store livestock, excluding related subsidies, has increased by £204 million (37 per cent) to £752 million in 2013. The value has been increasing each year since 2007. Two of the largest increases occurred in 2008 (£87 million) and 2011 (£81 million). Output from cattle equates to about 24 per cent of total agricultural output.

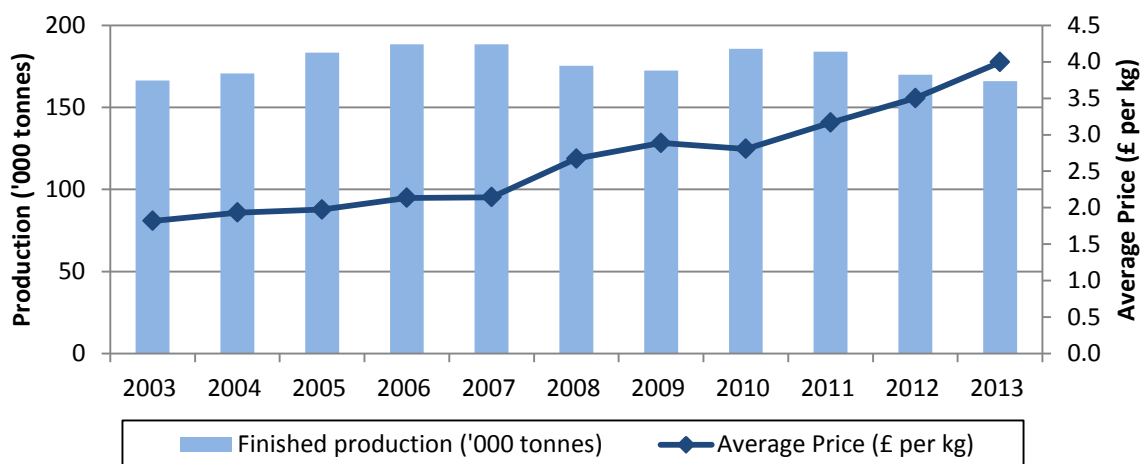
## Livestock

Tables A5 and A6 provide the detail behind these livestock valuations including numbers of livestock, weight of meat production, average output prices and stock change valuations.

In 2013, the output value of store cattle and calves was £73.4 million, an increase of £3.8 million from 2012 (five per cent).

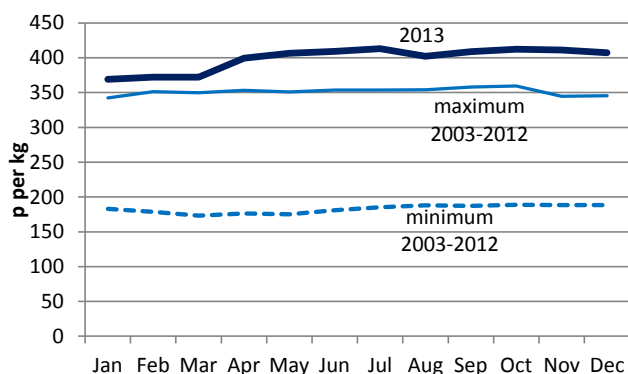
Total beef production in 2013 (including cull of older cattle) was at 166,000 tonnes, remaining fairly stable over the past ten years, with some higher levels in the intervening years. Chart 5.8 shows that finished beef production decreased again slightly in 2013, after similar drops in production each year since 2010.

Chart 5.8: Finished cattle production and average price, 2003-2013



Clean finished cattle prices have risen in each year throughout the past ten years, up from an average of £1.82 per kg in 2003 to £4.00 per kg in 2013, a rise of 120 per cent; most of this increase has occurred since 2008. This trend has been the key factor in the large increase in the output value of cattle.

Chart 5.9 Monthly heifer marts prices in 2013, compared to previous ten years

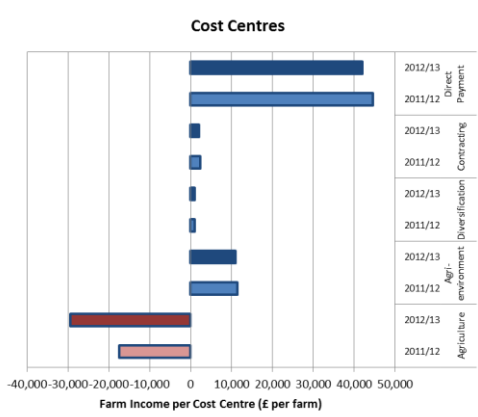
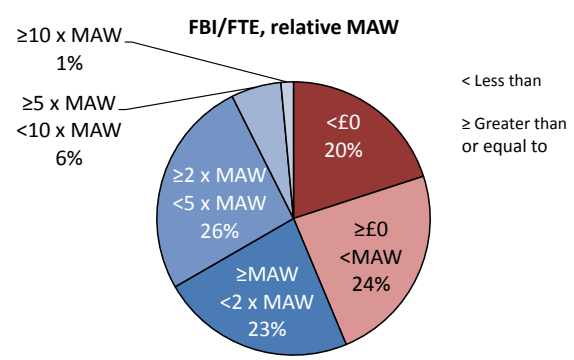
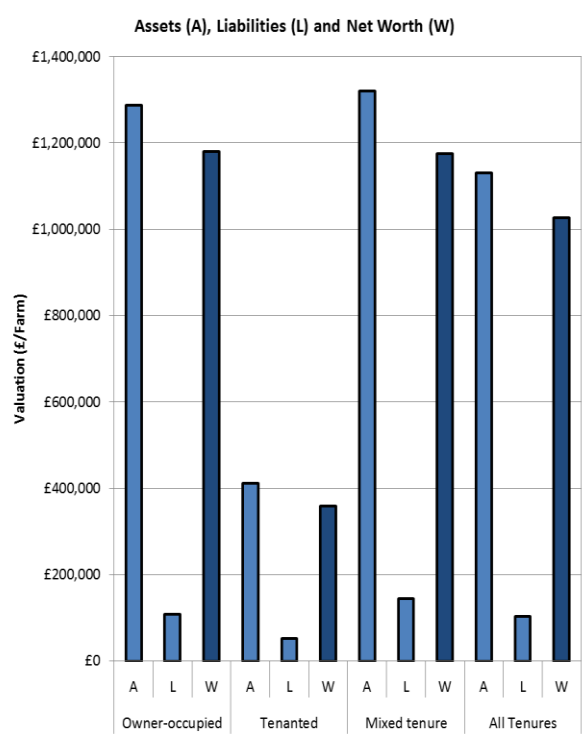
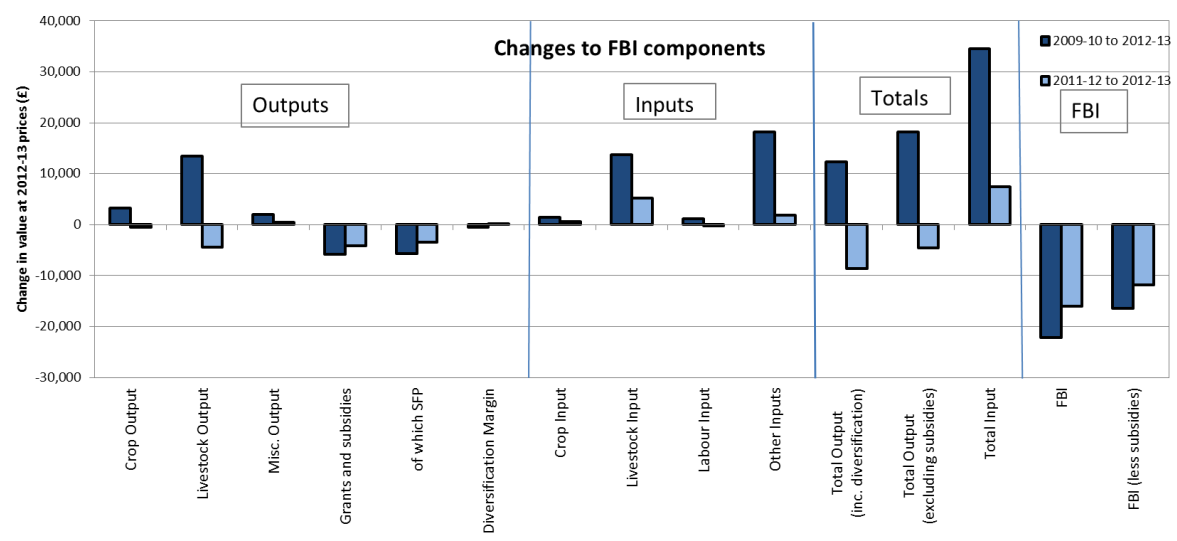
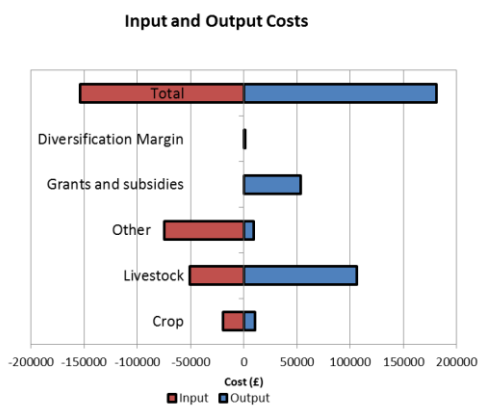
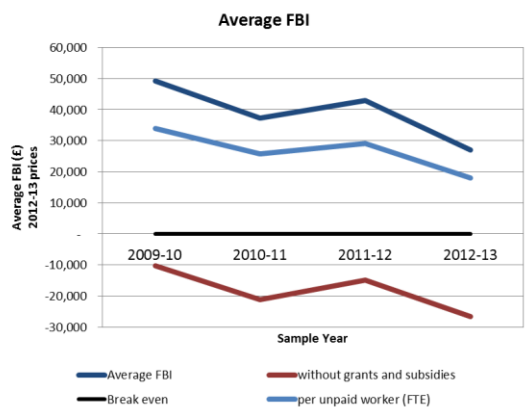


Prices continued to rise in the first part of 2013, from 369p per kg in January, peaking at 413p per kg in July, and ending the year at 407p per kg.

### 5.2.4 Specialist beef (LFA) FBI (Table B1)

Accounting for inflation, between 2009-10 and 2012-13 the average FBI of specialist cattle (LFA) farms decreased by around 45 per cent. This decrease was due to a rise in input costs, especially livestock and crop and a fall in livestock output value and subsidies.

### Specialist Beef Farms (LFA)



## Livestock

In the last year input costs for specialist cattle (LFA) farms have increased, while the output value has decreased, resulting in an overall decline in profits for 2012-13 to leave the average FBI value of specialist cattle (LFA) farms at £27,000. The total average inputs and outputs for specialist cattle (LFA) farms were £154,000 and £181,000 respectively. The largest portion of both the input costs and outputs were due to livestock expenses. The average FBI/FTE unpaid worker was £18,000 in 2012-13.

Over the last four years, average FBI without subsidies has been below zero. An increase was observed in 2010-11 but income has since decreased. It ranges from -£10,000 in 2009-10 to -£27,000 in 2012-13.

The average FBI/FTE of £18,000 is roughly equivalent to an hourly wage for unpaid labour of £9.51, just under one and a half times the minimum agricultural wage in Scotland. Approximately 33 per cent of farms generated an FBI/FTE equivalent to at least twice the minimum agricultural wage per hour of unpaid labour. At the top end, six per cent generated an FBI/FTE between five and ten times the minimum agricultural wage, that is, between £33.40 and £66.80 per hour of unpaid labour, and one per cent generated more. In contrast, the income of 44 per cent of farms equated to less than the minimum agricultural wage per unit of unpaid labour.

Trends in cost centres for specialist cattle (LFA) farms show an overall decrease in income from agricultural activities and subsidies compared to 2011-12, costs remained steady for diversification, contracting and agri-environmental activities. Output values associated with agricultural activities have shown a decrease and there has also been an increase in the inputs costs which resulted in negative income.

The average net worth of specialist cattle (LFA) farms of all tenures was £1,027,000; from £359,000 for tenanted farms, to £1,176,000 for mixed tenure farms and £1,179,000 for owner occupied farms. The average debt ratio (liabilities: assets) was nine per cent for all tenures of specialist cattle (LFA) farms but ranged between eight per cent for owner-occupied and 13 per cent for tenanted farms.

### **5.2.5 Income from milk and milk products** (Table A6)

The production of milk and milk products accounted for an estimated £411 million of output in 2013, about 13 per cent of total farming output. The value of milk was equivalent to just over half the output from beef, and more than the value of meat from sheep, pigs and poultry put together. The value has increased by 72 per cent since 2003, with the most notable increases occurring in 2008 (25 per cent) and 2012 (ten per cent) with a further ten per cent increase to 2013 (see chart 5.12).

Milk production has been fairly steady in the last ten years, with very little difference between 2013 production and the 2003 level. After a settled period between 2003 and 2005 where prices and production remained stable, production fell by 60 million litres (just four per cent) between 2006 and 2009, but has now recovered to a level close to that of a decade ago.

Chart 5.10 Milk (including milk products) production and average price 2003 to 2013

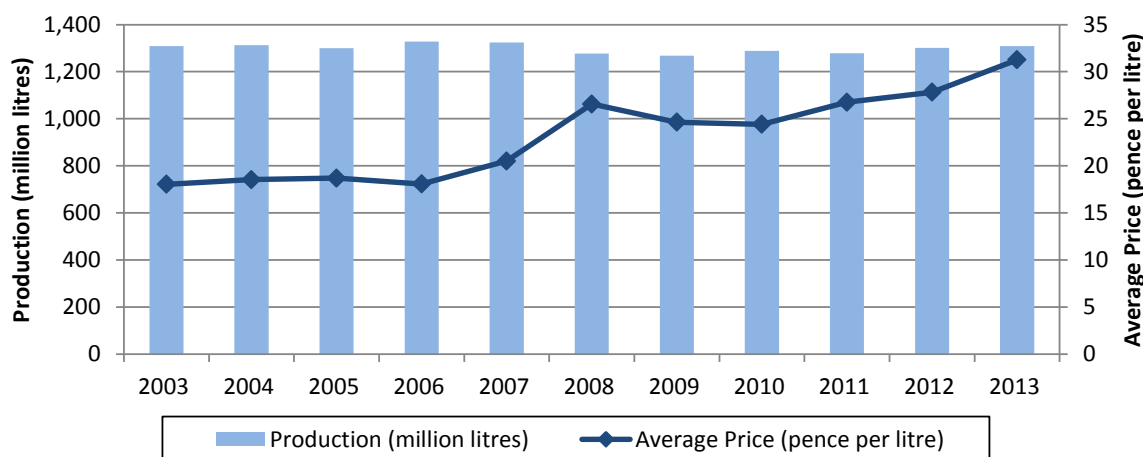


Chart 5.11 Monthly milk prices in 2013, compared to previous ten years

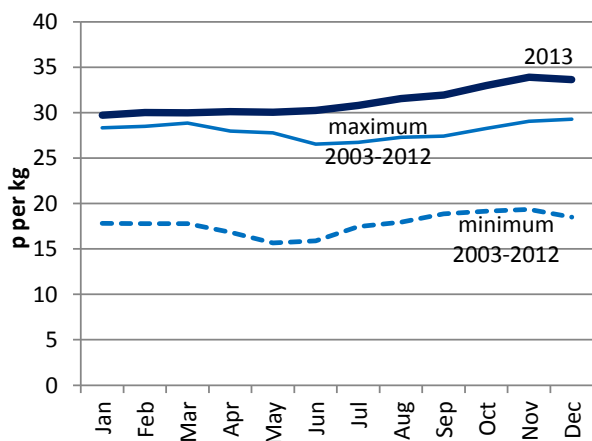
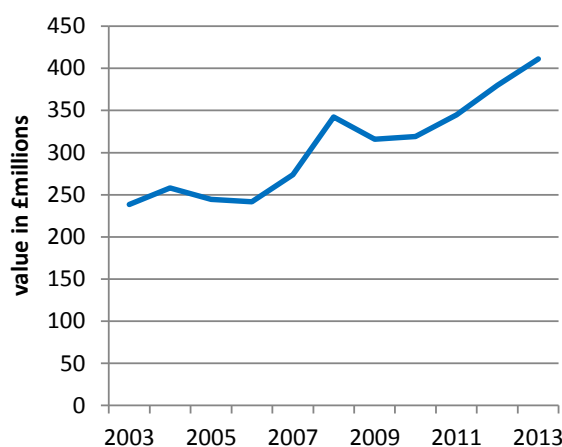


Chart 5.12 Output value of milk and milk products, 2003 to 2013



The average price of milk reached 31.3p per litre in 2013, up from 27.8p per litre (12 per cent) in 2012 and 18.0p per litre (73 per cent) in 2003. Much of this increase occurred in 2007, when the price per litre went from 18.2p in January to 26.5p in December. The monthly average price peaked at 33.9p per litre in November 2013, rising from 29.7p per litre at the start of the year.

Data on milk utilisation has been removed as it was incomplete, and therefore inaccurate, and also potentially disclusive.

### **5.2.6 Specialist dairy FBI** (Table B1, B4)

Accounting for inflation, between 2009-10 and 2012-13 the average FBI of dairy farms decreased by around 47 per cent. This was due to an increase in the input costs for livestock and machinery, land and buildings.

In the last year input costs for dairy farms have increased, while the output value has decreased compared to 2011-12, resulting in an overall decline in income to leave the FBI value of dairy farms at £45,000. The total average inputs and outputs for dairy farms were £395,000 and £440,000 respectively. The largest portion of the input costs was due to livestock costs and other inputs such as machinery, land and buildings. The average FBI/FTE unpaid worker was £23,000 in 2012-13.

Table B4 compares input and output performance across FBI quartiles for 2012-13 and reveals noticeable differences in key characteristics. Upper quartile (high performing) dairy farms had an average herd size of 224 cows with a yield per cow of 7,663 litres, which sold at 28.64p per litre. Lower quartile farms averaged 167 cows producing 6,244 litres, selling at 28.54p per litre. This results in an average lower quartile FBI of -£27,000 and upper quartile FBI of £179,000.

Over the last four years, FBI without subsidies has been above zero. It ranges from £4,000 in 2012-13 to £41,000 in 2011-12.

The average FBI/FTE of £23,000 is roughly equivalent to an hourly wage for unpaid labour of £12.05, almost twice the minimum agricultural wage in Scotland. Approximately 36 per cent of farms generated an FBI/FTE equivalent to at least twice the minimum agricultural wage per hour of unpaid labour. At the top end, ten per cent, or one in ten farms, generated an FBI/FTE between five and ten times the minimum agricultural wage, that is, between £33.40 and £66.80 per hour of unpaid labour, and eight per cent generated more. In contrast, the income of 45 per cent of farms equated to less than the minimum agricultural wage, per unit of unpaid labour.

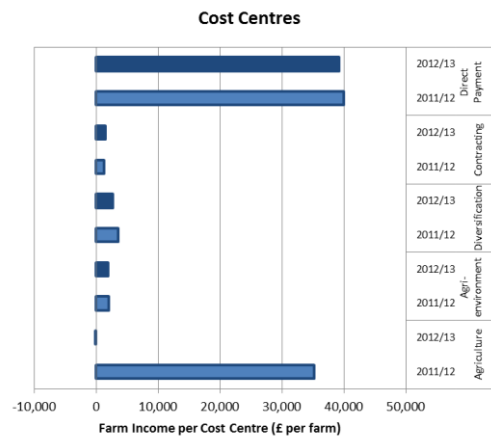
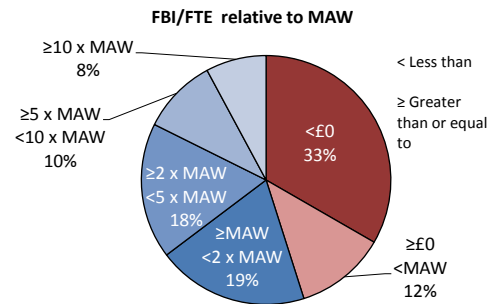
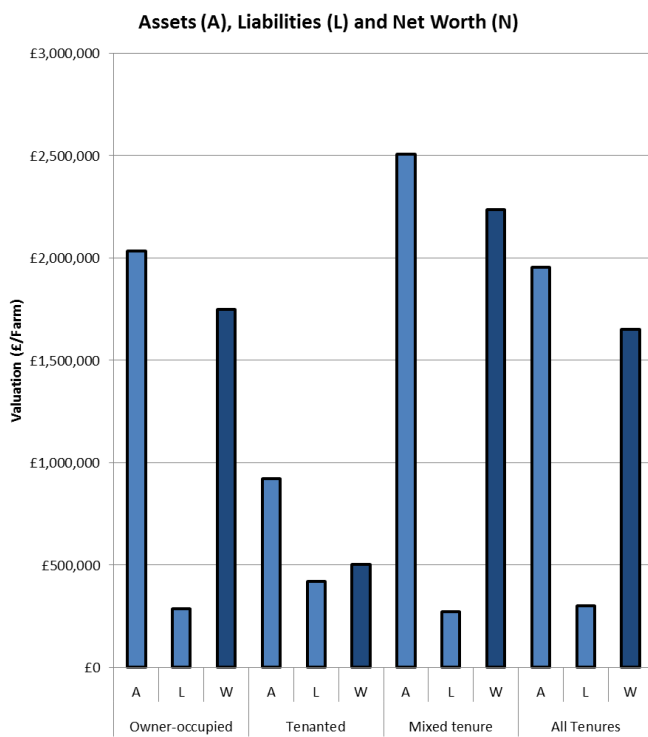
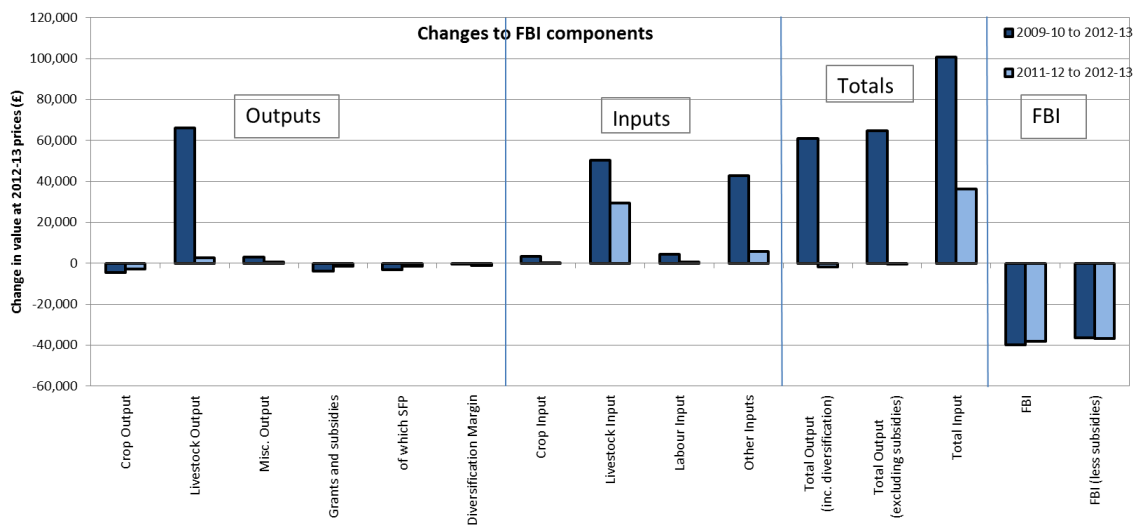
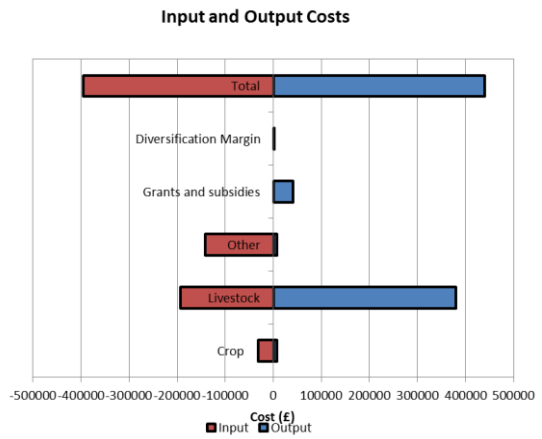
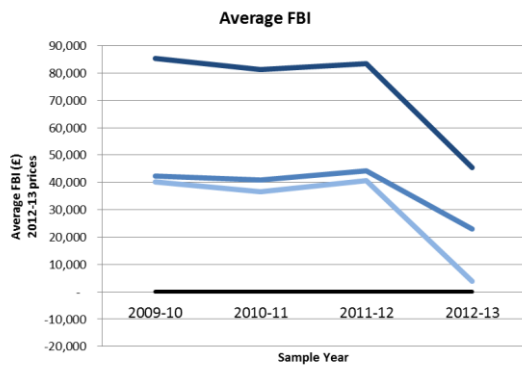
Cost centre analysis for dairy farms show an overall decrease in income as part of agricultural activities, diversification and subsidies compared to 2011-12, cost remained steady for environmental activities and an increase was observed for contracting.

The average net worth of dairy farms of all tenures was £1,652,000; from £503,000 for tenanted farms, to £1,747,000 for owner occupied farms, and to £2,237,000 for mixed tenure farms. The average debt ratio (liabilities: assets) was 15 per cent for all tenures of dairy farms but ranged between 11 per cent for mixed tenure farms and 45 per cent for tenanted farms.

### **5.2.7 Dairy and beef enterprises** (Table B12)

Overall average gross margins for dairy and beef enterprises ranged from £142 per head for mixed beef store enterprises to £477 per head for dairy followers, with the exception of dairy cow enterprises at £850 per head (equivalent to 12.1 pence per litre).

### Dairy Farms





## Livestock

Where sample sizes were sufficient to allow comparisons between high and low performers, we can see that low performing dairy and beef enterprises generated considerably lower margins. Most low performing beef enterprises were barely profitable with beef mixed and finishing making an average loss, ranging from -£54 per head for finishing to -£77 per head for mixed. High performing enterprises achieved gross margins between £370 per head and £339 per head respectively.

High performing dairy cow enterprises made around twice the average gross margin compared to low performers, at £1,222 per head. At £666 per head, high performing mixed dairy and beef enterprises made around five times the margin of low performing enterprises.

On dairy and beef enterprises the difference in financial performance was due to high performers achieving; higher sales prices per head (which is expected to reflect generally higher quality outputs), a greater increase in value due to improved technical performance, and better management of variable costs.

Overall the dairy follower average gross margin per head increased by six per cent compared to 2011-12. Although sale prices fell by one per cent to £1,152 per head, improved technical performance for the enterprise raised closing values by £200 per head (16 per cent added value) on the opening valuation. Costs remained stable, up around one per cent for the year.

Compared to 2011-12 the average margin for beef upland sucker herds (less than six months) fell by 45 per cent. Enterprise performance declined by five per cent while costs increased by 28 per cent, mainly due to higher purchased concentrates. Beef upland suckler (12 months) gross margins fell by around 17 per cent compared to 2011-12, as did beef lowland suckler herd margins. Although the sale price per head increased by seven per cent and nine per cent respectively on the year, added value (performance) only increased by four per cent and two per cent in each case. Cost increases in roughages, and in home grown and purchased concentrates pushed margins lower than those for the previous year. Beef forward stores and mixed beef herd margins improved by 26 per cent and 17 per cent respectively. Beef forward store enterprises added ten per cent of additional value between valuations while lowering concentrate feed bills from the previous year. Beef mixed herds saw average sale prices rise nine per cent compared to 2011-12.

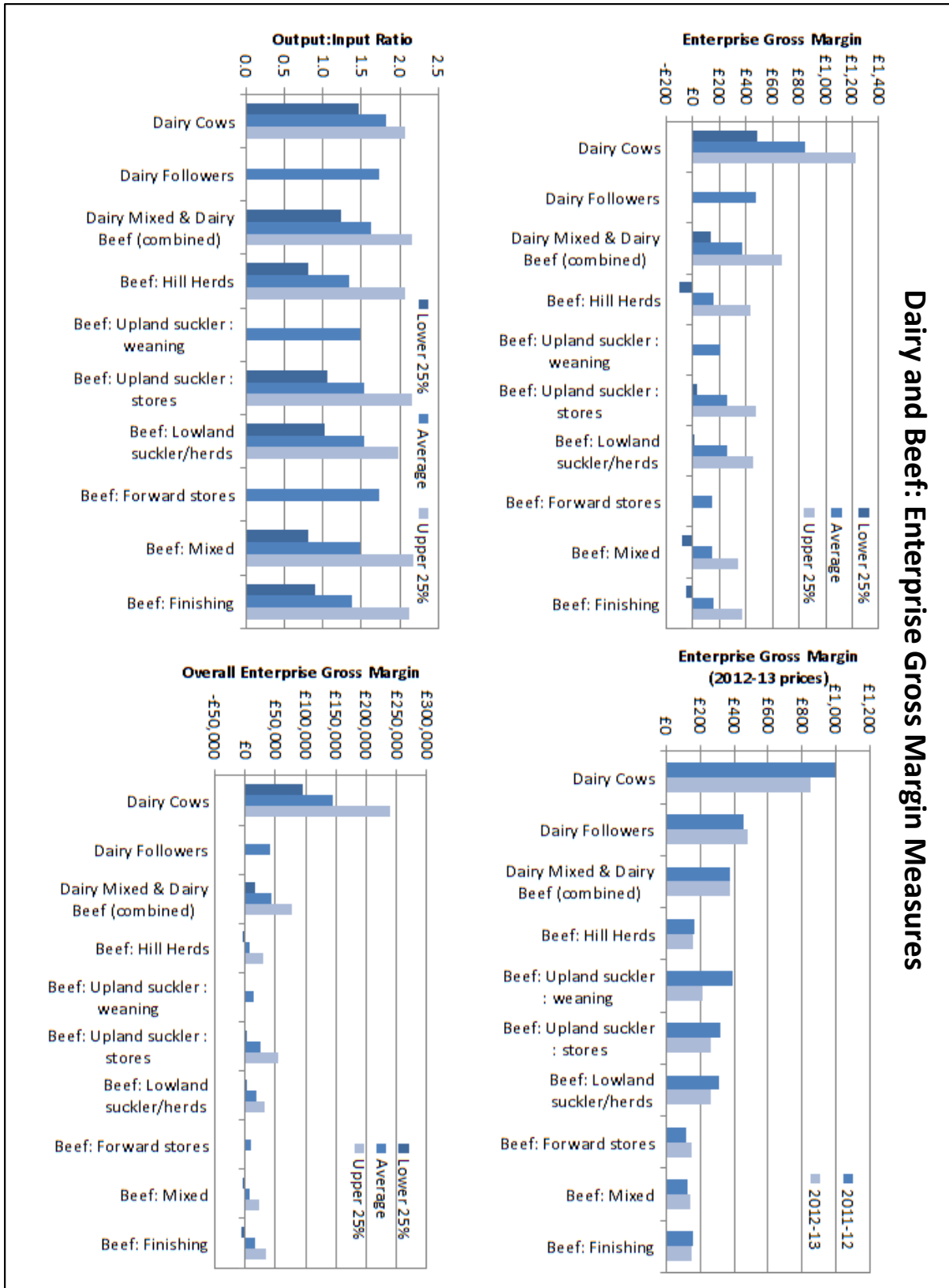
Taking account of the size of enterprises, dairy cow (£145,000), mixed dairy enterprises (£44,000) and dairy followers (£42,000) achieved the highest overall enterprise income. Beef forward stores (£9,000) and mixed (£9,000) achieved the lowest. In contrast to gross margin results, the group average output: input ratios, the return achieved per £1 spent, was greatest for dairy cows at 1.8. Beef hill herd enterprises had the lowest ratio, at 1.3.

More detailed results, including sample size information, are available from the agriculture statistics web page, Enterprise Performance Analysis<sup>12</sup>.

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<sup>12</sup> [www.Scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/FASdata](http://www.Scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/FASdata)

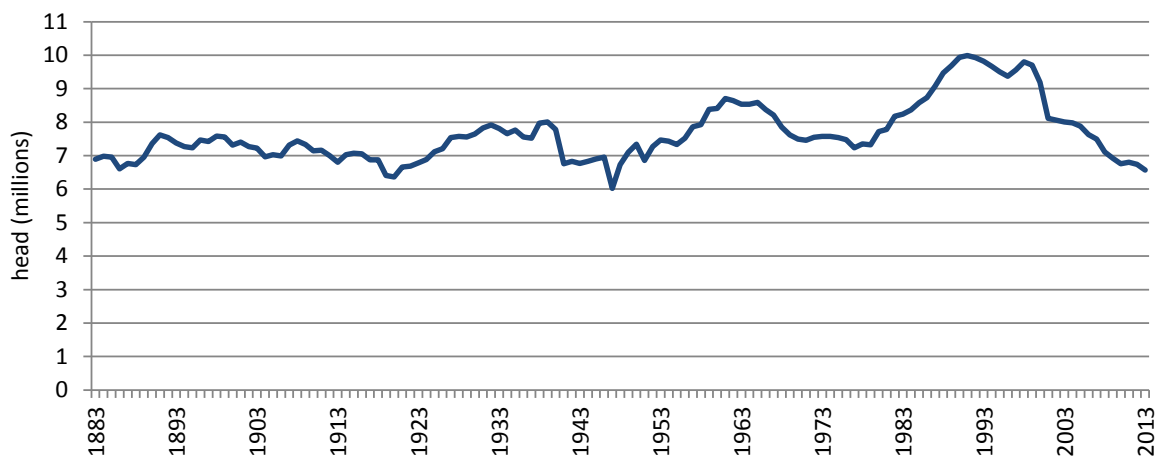
Dairy and Beef: Enterprise Gross Margin Measures



### 5.3 Sheep

The number of sheep in Scotland has gone through a series of fluctuations in the past 125 years, with peaks in the thirties, the sixties and the nineties. The 2013 figure of 6.57 million was the lowest since 1947.

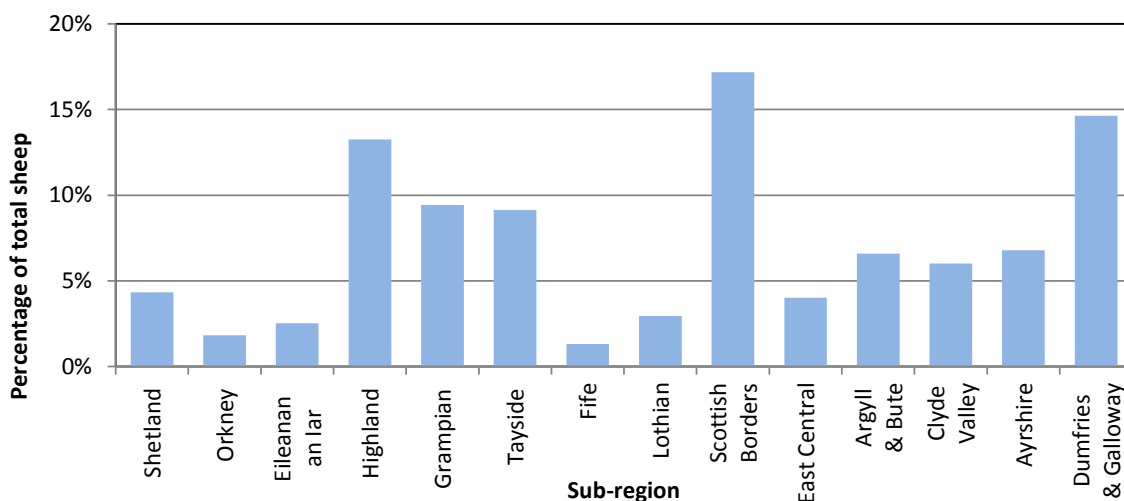
Chart 5.14: Number of sheep in Scotland, 1883-2013



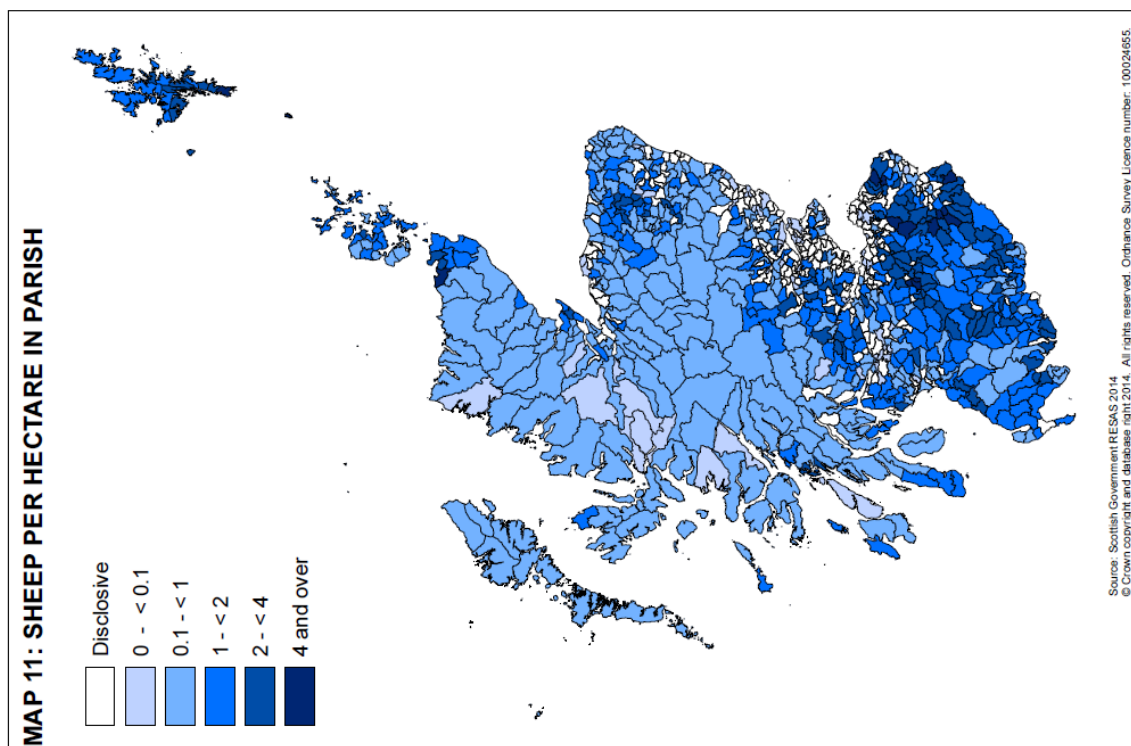
#### 5.3.1 Distribution of sheep (Table C10(i), C10(ii))

There were 6.57 million sheep in Scotland in June 2013. Areas with highest numbers of sheep were the Scottish Borders (1.13 million or 17 per cent of the total), Dumfries and Galloway (962,000 or 15 per cent), the Highlands (870,000 or 13 per cent), Grampian (620,000 or nine per cent) and Tayside (600,000 or nine per cent).

Chart 5.15: Distribution of sheep by sub-region, June 2013



However, once you take into account the size of these sub-regions, Map 11 shows that, while one might associate the large areas of rough grazing in the Highlands with sheep farming, the highest concentration of sheep is to be found south of the central belt, and to a lesser extent on the east coast.

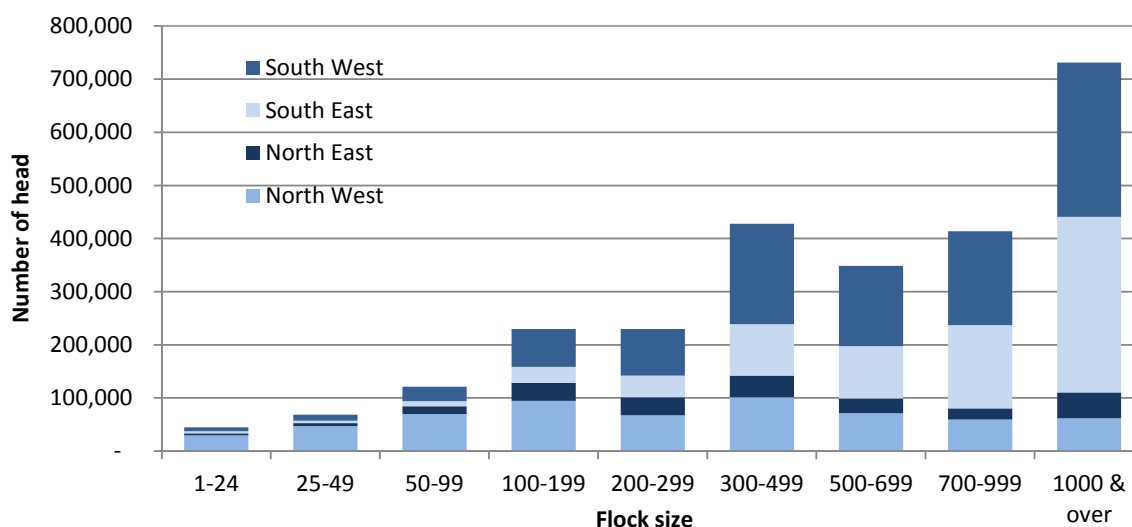


### 5.3.2 Size of sheep flocks (Table C14)

There were 2.62 million breeding ewes in Scotland in June 2013, with the majority (1.49 million or 57 per cent) in flock sizes of 500 or more breeding ewes. These larger flock sizes were mostly located in the South East and South West.

Of the 12,708 holdings with breeding ewes, the majority (7,469 or 59 per cent) had flock sizes of less than 100 breeding ewes. However, these holdings only accounted for 234,500 (nine per cent) of breeding ewes in Scotland. Most of these holdings with smaller flock sizes were located in the North West.

Chart 5.16: Breeding sheep, by size group and region, June 2013



### 5.3.3 Income from sheep (Table A5)

Sheep account for about six per cent of income from farming. Since 2003, the value of income from sheep, including store sales but excluding related subsidies, has decreased by £31.8 million (15 per cent) to an estimated £185 million in 2013 (see chart 5.1). Between 2005 and 2008 values remained fairly steady, averaging around £140 million. Between 2008 and 2009 there was a 33 per cent increase in value followed by smaller increases in the years after that. However, in the last two years there have been decreases of eight and 12 per cent.

The volume of meat production over the past ten years has been mixed, with increases in one year being reversed the following year. Total production (including from older livestock), shown in Chart 5.2, was 9 per cent lower in 2013 than in 2003, at 55,000 tonnes, which is similar to last year's level of production. Chart 5.1 shows a similar pattern for just finished lambs.

Chart 5.17: Finished lamb production and average price, 2003-2013

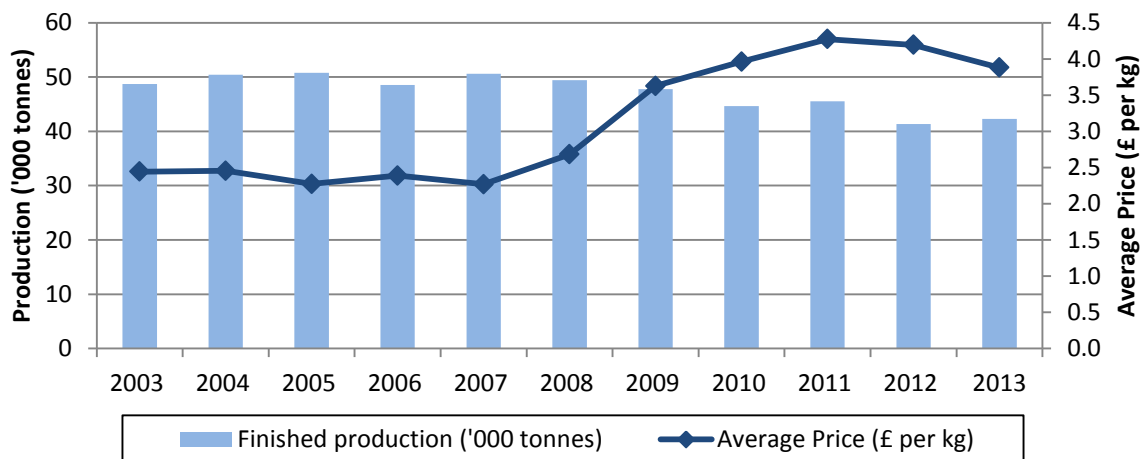
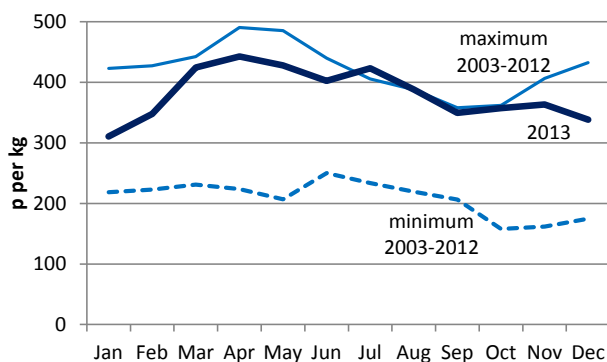


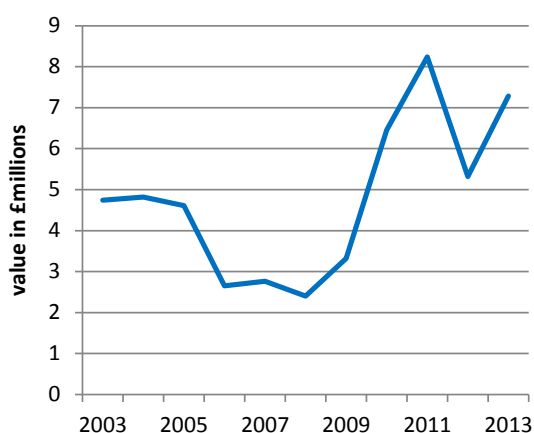
Chart 5.18: Monthly lamb prices in 2013, compared to previous ten years



Prices showed an increase of 59 per cent since 2003, up from an average of £2.44 per kg to £3.88 per kg. As with cattle prices, most of these increases have been in the years since 2008, with a 35 per cent increase between 2008 and 2009 alone. Tight global sheep meat supplies, an increased demand for lamb for export and decreasing sheep production have all contributed to the rise in prices, as well as to the rise in output value in recent years.

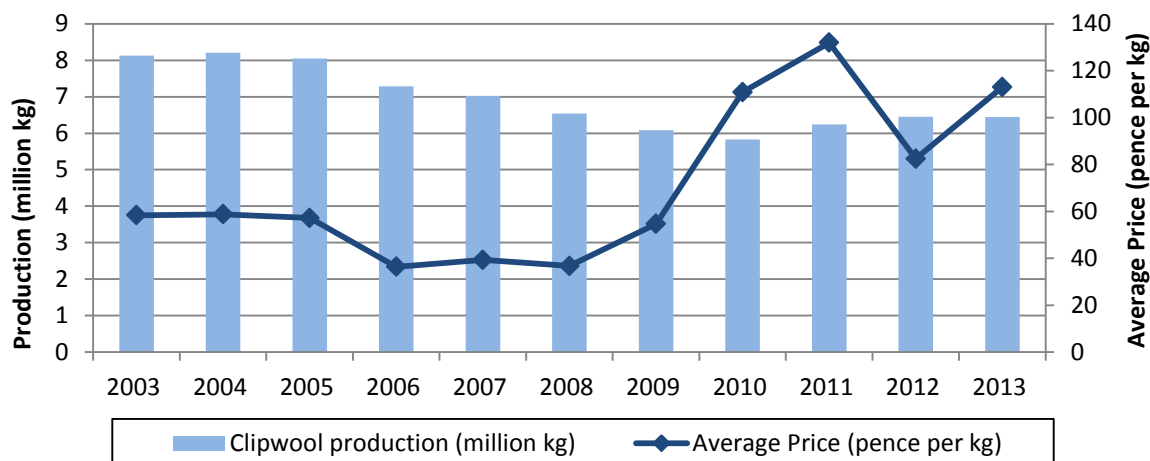
### 5.3.4 Income from wool (Table A6)

Chart 5.19: Income from wool, 2003-2013



Income from wool only accounted for about £7.3 million in 2013. This has however more than trebled since 2008, due to a considerable increase in price. There was a decrease in value in 2012, but most of this was recovered in 2013 and the value is now 54 per cent up on the 2003 value.

Chart 5.20: Wool production and average price, 2003 to 2013



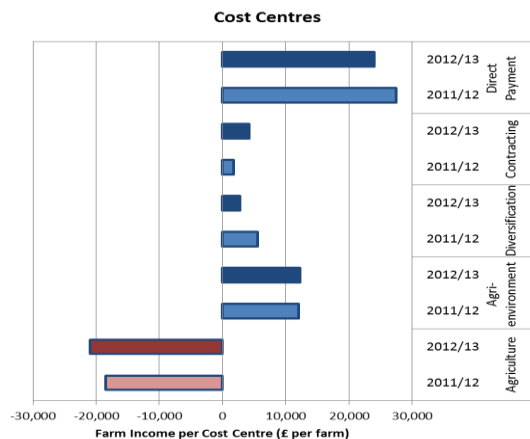
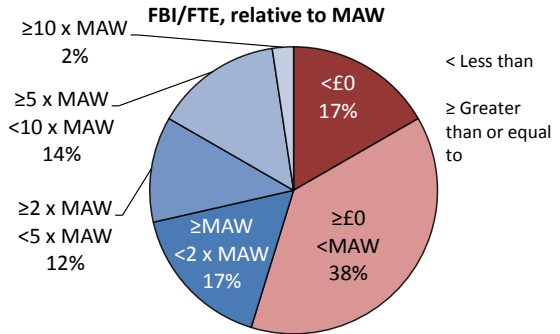
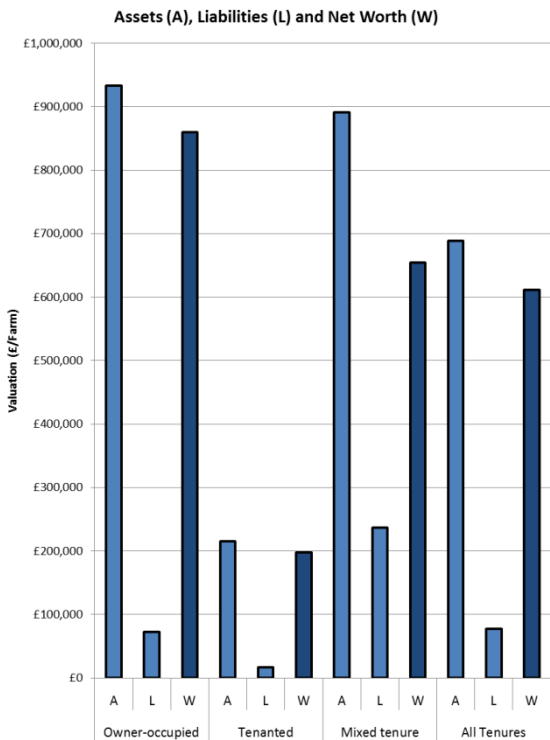
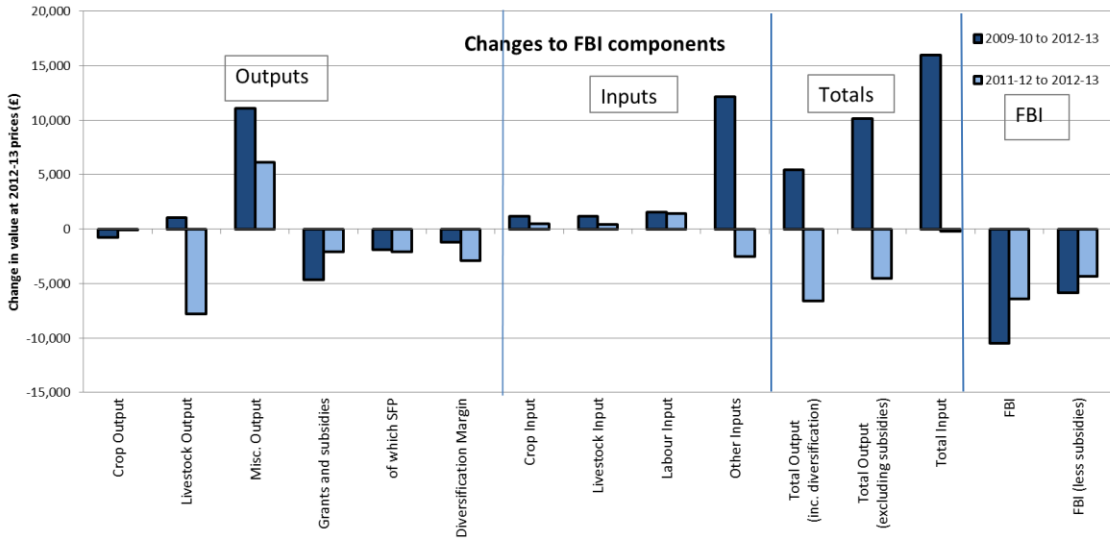
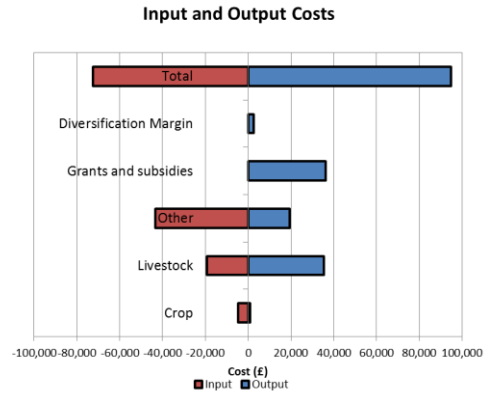
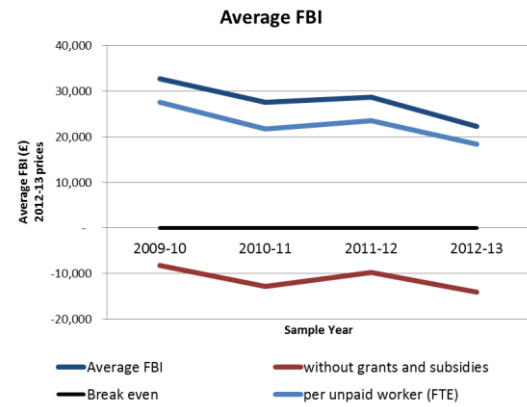
### 5.3.5 Specialist sheep (LFA) FBI (Table B1)

Accounting for inflation, between 2009-10 and 2012-13, the average FBI of specialist sheep (LFA) farms decreased by around 32 per cent. This decrease was due to a rise in input costs, especially labour, and a fall in livestock output value.

In the last year input costs for specialist sheep (LFA) farms have remained steady, following the increase observed in the previous year, while the output value decreased, resulting in an overall decline in profits for 2012-13, to leave the FBI value of specialist sheep (LFA) farms at £22,000. The total average inputs and outputs for specialist sheep (LFA) farms were £72,000 and £95,000 respectively. The largest portion of the input costs were due to other inputs such as machinery and land and buildings costs. The average FBI/FTE unpaid worker was £18,000 in 2012-13.

Over the last four years, FBI without subsidies has been below zero. An increase was observed in 2011-12 but income has since decreased. It ranges from -£8,000 in 2009-10 to -£14,000 in 2012-13.

### Specialist sheep (LFA) Farms



The average FBI/FTE of £18,000 is roughly equivalent to an hourly wage for unpaid labour of £9.68, just under one and a half times the minimum agricultural wage in Scotland. Approximately 28 per cent of farms generated an FBI/FTE equivalent to at least twice the minimum agricultural wage per hour of unpaid labour. At the top end, 14 per cent, or one in seven farms, generated an FBI/FTE between five and ten times the minimum agricultural wage, that is, between £33.40 and £66.80 per hour of unpaid labour, and two per cent generated more. In contrast, the income of 55 per cent of farms equated to less than the minimum agricultural wage, per unit of unpaid labour.

Cost centre analysis for specialist sheep (LFA) farms show an overall decrease in income from agricultural activities, diversification and subsidies over the last year, with an increase observed for contracting and agri-environmental activities. Output values associated with agricultural activities have shown a decrease and there has been an increase in the input costs, which resulted in negative income.

The average net worth of specialist sheep (LFA) farms of all tenures was £611,000; from £198,000 for tenanted farms, to £655,000 for mixed tenure farms and £860,000 for owner occupied farms. The average debt ratio (liabilities: assets) was 11 per cent overall but ranged between eight per cent for owner-occupied and tenanted farms and 27 per cent for mixed tenure farms.

### **5.3.6 Sheep enterprises** (Table B12)

Overall average gross margins for sheep enterprises ranged from £14 per head for store lamb finishing enterprises (long keep) and extensive/hardhill sheep to £51 per head for crossbred ewe production.

Where sample sizes were sufficient to allow comparisons between high and low performers, we can see that low performing sheep enterprises generated considerably lower margins. With the exception of crossbred ewe production all other low performing sheep enterprises made an average loss, ranging from -£3 per head for store lamb finishing enterprises (long keep) to -£24 per head for lowland sheep, whereas high performing enterprises achieved gross margins between £30 per head and £74 per head respectively.

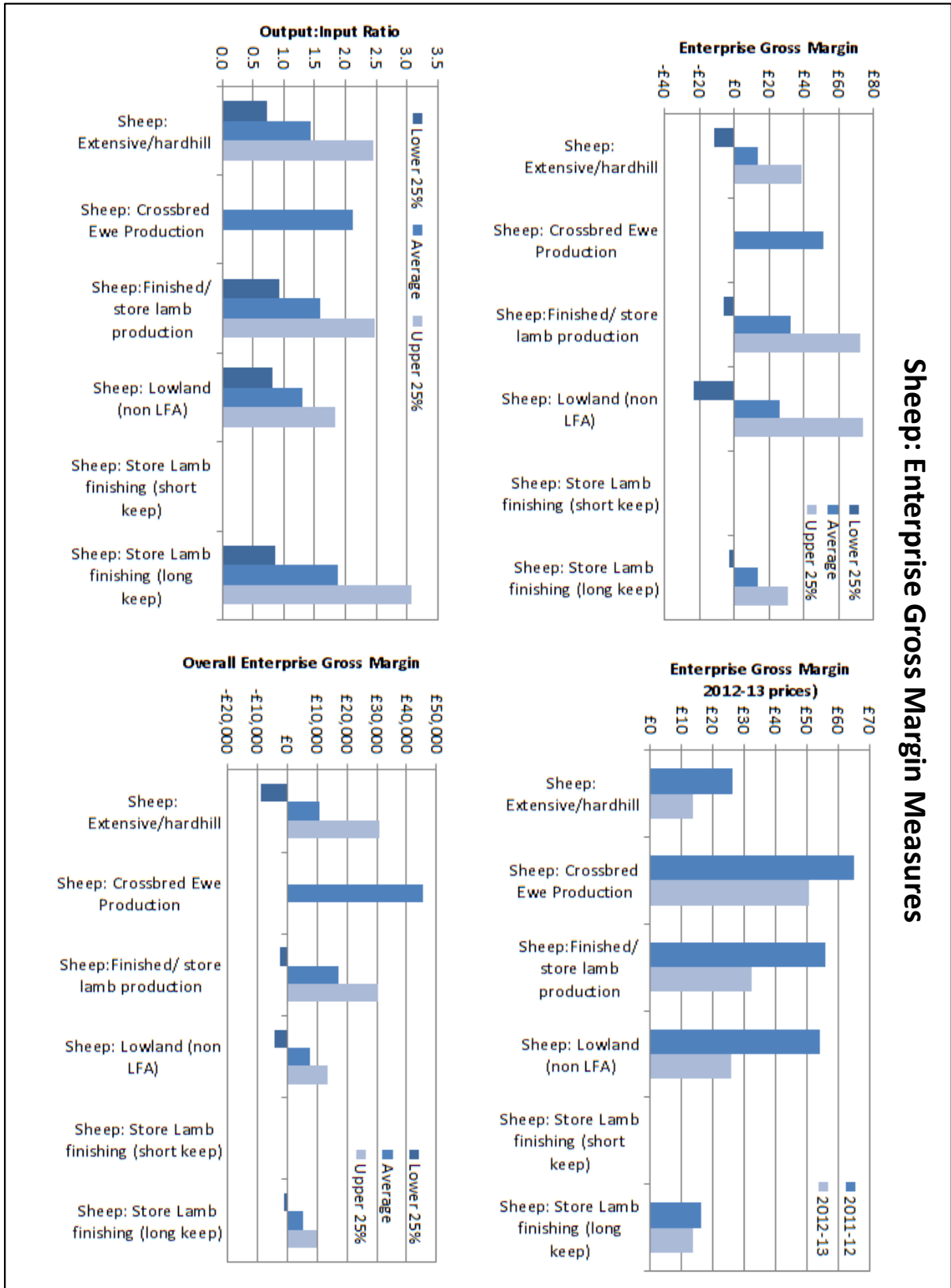
High performing enterprises produced margins around twice that of the overall average for each enterprise type. The highest margins were achieved for high performing lowland (non-LFA) and store lamb production enterprises at £74 per head and £72 per head respectively.

For sheep enterprises, variable costs were relatively similar between high and low performing enterprises. Differences in gross margins were due mostly to the value added to stocks, and higher sales prices per head which is expected to reflect generally higher quality outputs between the performance groups.

All sheep and lamb enterprises experienced a reduction in their overall average gross margin per head since 2011-12, down, on average, by around 40 per cent. This reduction in margins was caused by large increases in feed costs of between 20 per cent and 30 per cent from the previous year. Sale prices fell slightly compared to 2011-12 and very little value was added through technical performance (around one per cent). Lowland sheep enterprise margins fell by around 50 per cent



Sheep: Enterprise Gross Margin Measures



compared to 2011-12. A seven per cent reduction in the sales price, combined with increased concentrate costs, drove margins downwards. Similarly, the average margin for extensive/hard enterprises was 46 per cent lower than the previous year. There was a 13 per cent reduction in sale prices for this enterprise and this was combined with much higher feed costs, thus margins fell.

The poor weather conditions experienced during the 2012 production year led to increased feeding of concentrates and also added to the cost of producing forage. Physical performance remained static as the variable cost per head increased.

This therefore impacted on the income accrued from sheep enterprises. Taking account of the size of enterprises, crossbred ewe production (£45,000) and store lamb production (£17,000) achieved the highest average overall gross margins. Long keep store lamb finishing enterprises (£5,000) achieved the lowest average overall gross margins. However, crossbred ewe production was down £19,000, store lamb production was down £10,000, and long keep store lamb finishing enterprises were unchanged from 2011-12.

In contrast to gross margin results, the group average output: input ratios (the return achieved per £1 spent) was greatest for crossbred ewe production enterprises at 2.1. Lowland (non-LFA) and extensive/hard-hill enterprises had the lowest ratios, at 1.3 and 1.4 respectively. These ratios were all substantially lower than those seen in 2011-12.

More detailed results, including sample size information, are available from the agriculture statistics web page, Enterprise Performance Analysis<sup>13</sup>.

### **5.3.7 Other cattle & sheep (LFA) FBI (Table B1)**

The other cattle & sheep (LFA) category includes all cattle & sheep (LFA) holdings other than those in specialist beef (LFA) and specialist sheep (LFA).

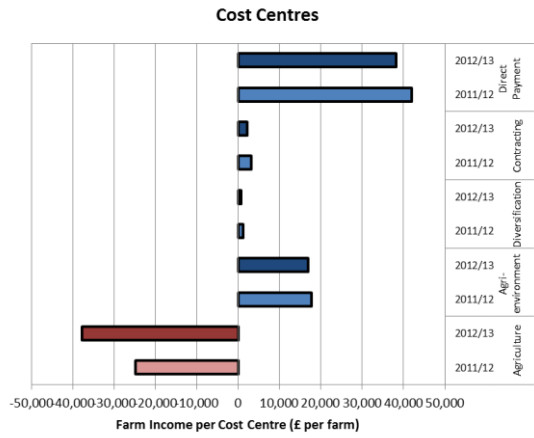
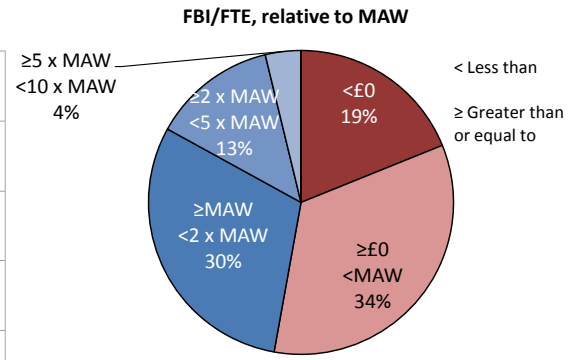
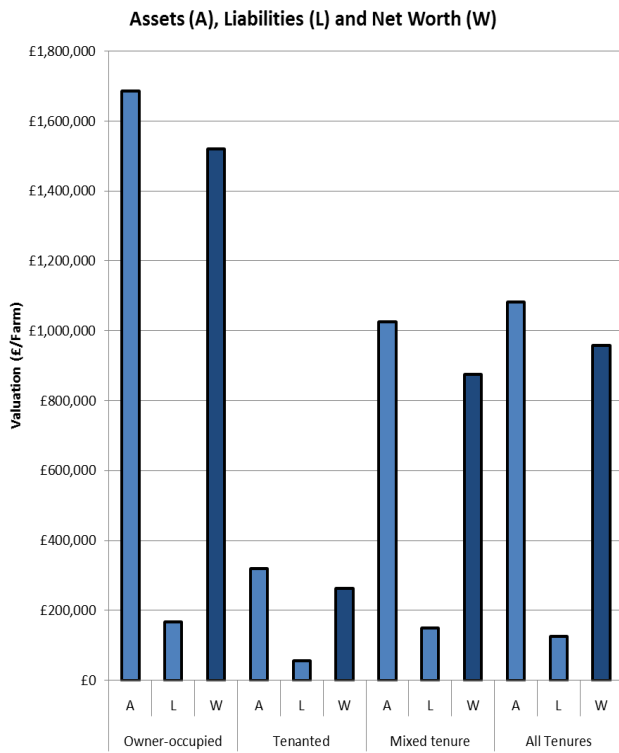
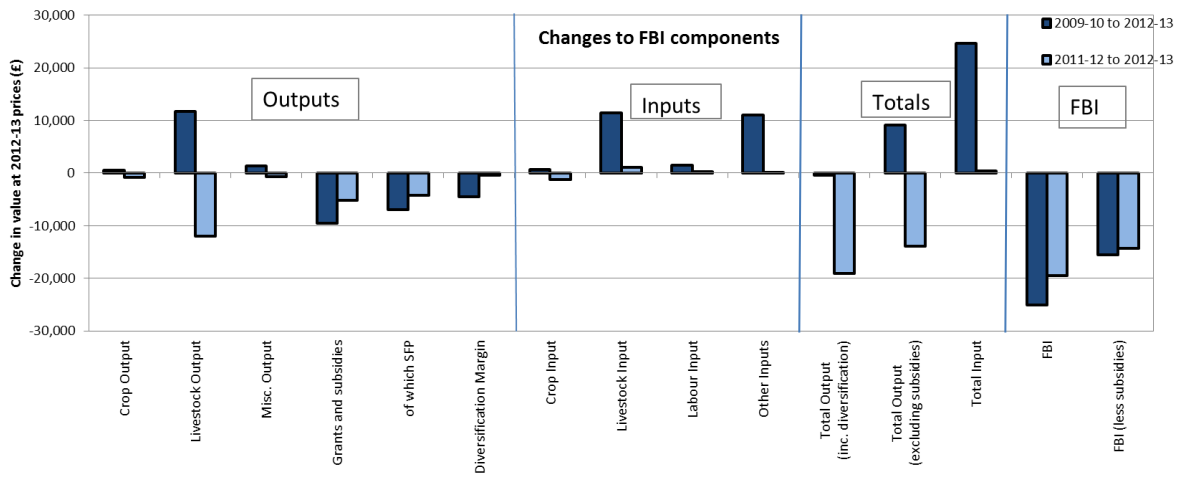
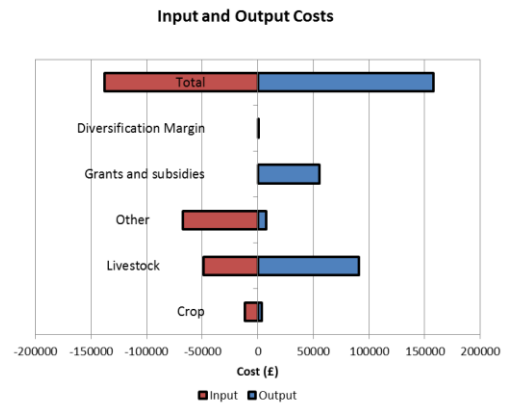
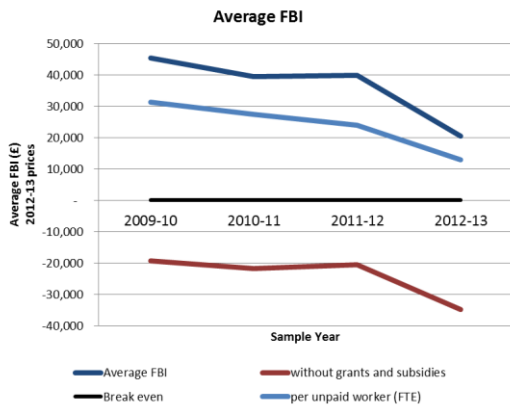
Accounting for inflation, between 2009-10 and 2012-13 the average FBI of other cattle & sheep (LFA) farms decreased by around 55 per cent. This was due to a decrease in the value of subsidies and reduced margins from diversification.

In the last year input costs for other cattle & sheep (LFA) farms have remained steady, while the output value has decreased, resulting in an overall decline in profit for 2012-13, to leave the FBI value of other cattle & sheep (LFA) farms at £20,000. The total average inputs and outputs for other cattle & sheep (LFA) farms were £138,000 and £158,000 respectively. The largest portion of the input costs was due to other inputs such as machinery, land and buildings. The average FBI/FTE unpaid worker was £13,000 in 2012-13. Over the last four years, FBI without subsidies has been below zero and declining. It ranges from -£19,000 in 2009-10 to -£35,000 in 2012-13.

The average FBI/FTE of £13,000 is roughly equivalent to an hourly wage for unpaid labour of £6.81, only slightly above the minimum agricultural wage in Scotland. Approximately 17 per cent of farms generated an FBI/FTE equivalent to at least twice the minimum agricultural wage, per hour of unpaid labour. At the top end, only

<sup>13</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/FASdata](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/FASdata)

### Other Cattle & Sheep Farms (LFA)



four per cent of farms generated an FBI/FTE between five and ten times the minimum agricultural wage, that is, between £33.40 and £66.80 per hour of unpaid labour, and no farms in the sample generated more. In contrast, the income of 53 per cent of farms equated to less than the minimum agricultural wage per unit of unpaid labour.

Trends in cost centres for other cattle & sheep (LFA) farms show an overall decrease in income as part of agricultural activities, diversification, contracting and subsidies compared to 2011-12, costs remained steady for environmental activities. Output values associated with agricultural activities have shown a decrease with total input costs remaining steady, which resulted in negative income.

The average net worth of other cattle & sheep (LFA) farms of all tenures was £957,000; from £263,000 for tenanted farms, to £874,000 for mixed tenure farms, and to £1,519,000 for owner occupied farms. The average debt ratio (liabilities: assets) was 12 per cent for all tenures of other cattle & sheep (LFA) farms but ranged between ten per cent for owner-occupied and 18 per cent for tenanted farms.

### **5.3.8 Lowland cattle & sheep FBI (Table B1)**

Accounting for inflation, between 2009-10 and 2012-13 the average FBI of lowland cattle & sheep farms decreased by around 57 per cent. This was due to an increase in the input costs for livestock.

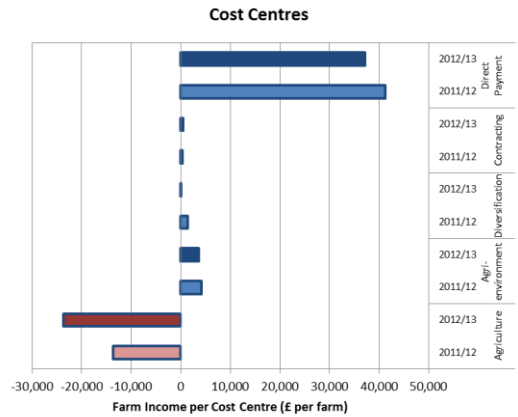
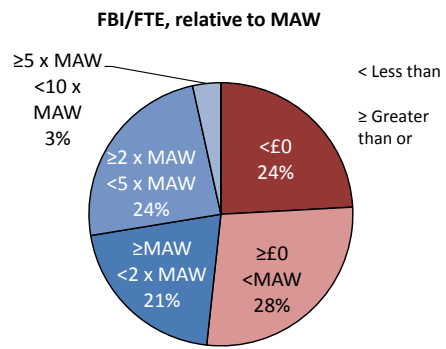
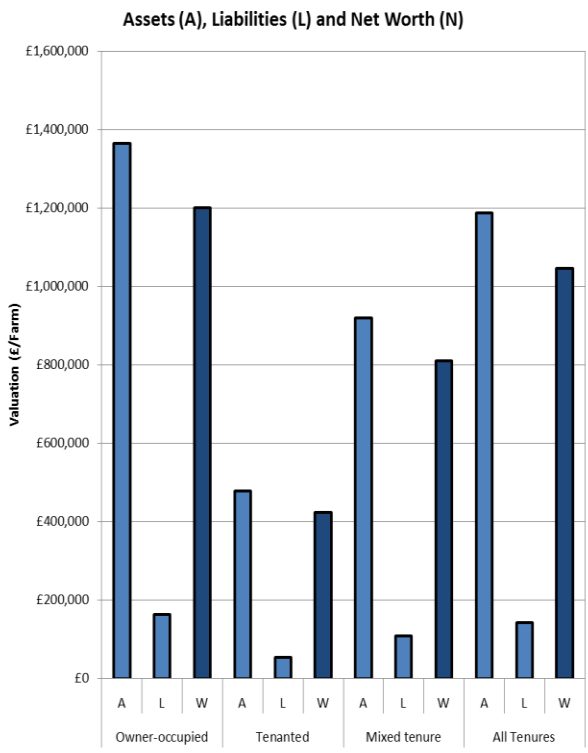
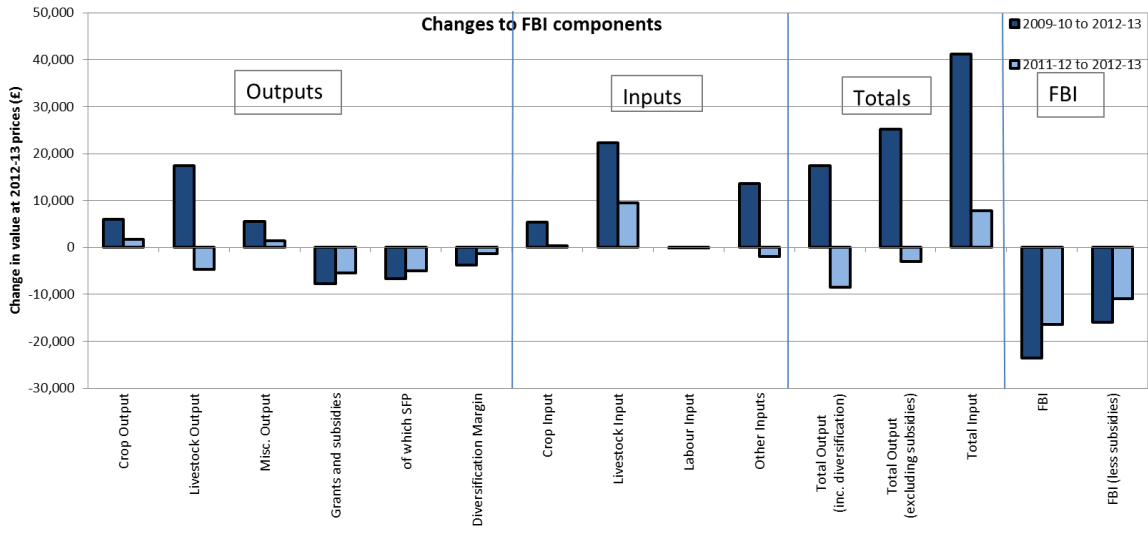
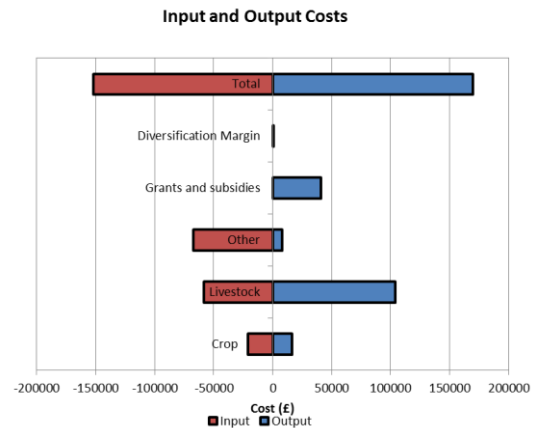
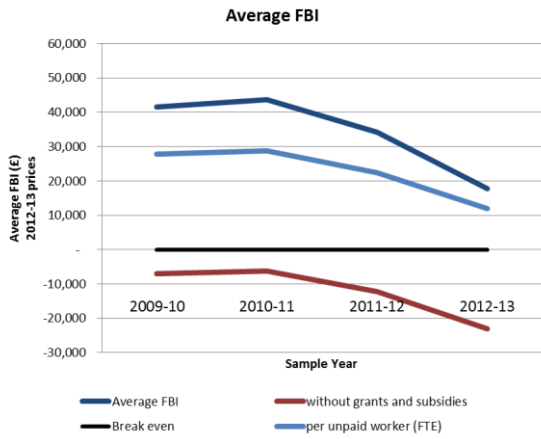
In the last year input costs for lowland cattle & sheep farms have increased, while the output value has decreased, resulting in an overall decline in FBI value for 2012-13, with the average FBI value of lowland cattle & sheep farms at £18,000. The total average inputs and outputs for lowland cattle & sheep farms were £152,000 and £170,000 respectively. The largest portion of the input costs was due to inputs such as machinery, land and buildings. The average FBI/FTE unpaid worker was £12,000 in 2012-13. Over the last four years, FBI without subsidies has been below zero. It has ranged from -£23,000 in 2012-13 to -£6,000 in 2010-11.

The average FBI/FTE of £12,000 is roughly equivalent to an hourly wage for unpaid labour of £6.30, below the minimum agricultural wage in Scotland. Approximately 28 per cent of farms generated an FBI/FTE equivalent to at least twice the minimum agricultural wage per hour of unpaid labour. At the top end, three per cent generated an FBI/FTE between five and ten times the minimum agricultural wage, that is, between £33.40 and £66.80 per hour of unpaid labour, with no farms in the sample generating more than that. In contrast, the income of 52 per cent of farms equated to less than the minimum agricultural wage per unit of unpaid labour.

Trends in cost centres for lowland cattle & sheep farms show an overall decrease in income as part of agricultural and environmental activities, diversification and subsidies compared to 2011-12. An increase was observed for contracting.

The average net worth of lowland cattle & sheep farms of all tenures was £1,045,000, from £424,000 for tenanted farms, to £811,000 for mixed tenure farms, and to £1,201,000 for owner occupied farms. The average debt ratio (liabilities: assets) was 12 per cent for lowland cattle & sheep farms, varying little between tenure types.

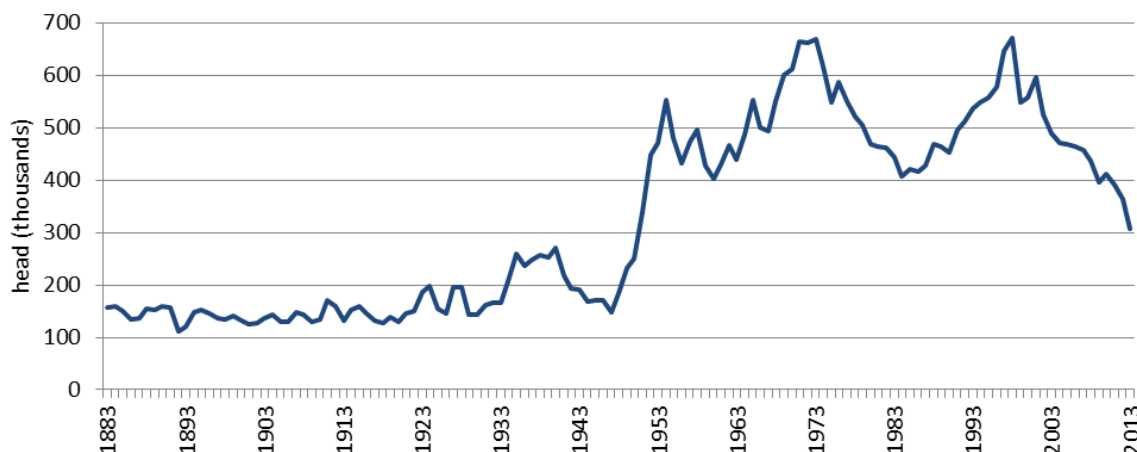
### Lowland Cattle & Sheep Farms



## 5.4 Pigs

There were 308,000 pigs in Scotland in June 2013. The number increased sharply in the 1950s, peaking in the early 70s and late 90s, but has now fallen back to its lowest since 1950.

Chart 5.21: Number of pigs in Scotland 1883-2013



### 5.4.1 Distribution of pigs (Table C10(i), C10(ii))

Chart 5.23 shows that the majority of pigs were located in Grampian (187,200 pigs or 61 per cent). Tayside, Lothian, Highland and Scottish Borders each accounted for between six per cent and 11 per cent of the total number of pigs in Scotland.

### 5.4.2 Pig herd size (Tables C15, C16)

The pig sector is highly concentrated. In June 2013 eight per cent of pig holdings were accounting for 84 per cent of the total number of female breeding pigs (45 holdings with more than 250 female breeding pigs, with 24,200 breeding pigs, out of a total of 28,800). Conversely, 74 per cent of holdings accounted for just three per cent of female breeding pigs (402 holdings with fewer than five female breeding pigs, with 780 between them).

This structure is similarly marked with regard to fattening pigs, with 15 per cent of holdings accounting for 98 per cent of fattening pigs (125 holdings with herds of 100 and over accounting for 180,200 of the 184,800 fattening pigs in Scotland). Likewise there were 73 per cent of holdings accounting for one per cent of the total number of fattening pigs (604 holdings with herds of fewer than ten). In the case of both breeding and fattening pigs, this concentration of larger herds is greatest in the North East, where the majority of pigs in Scotland are located.

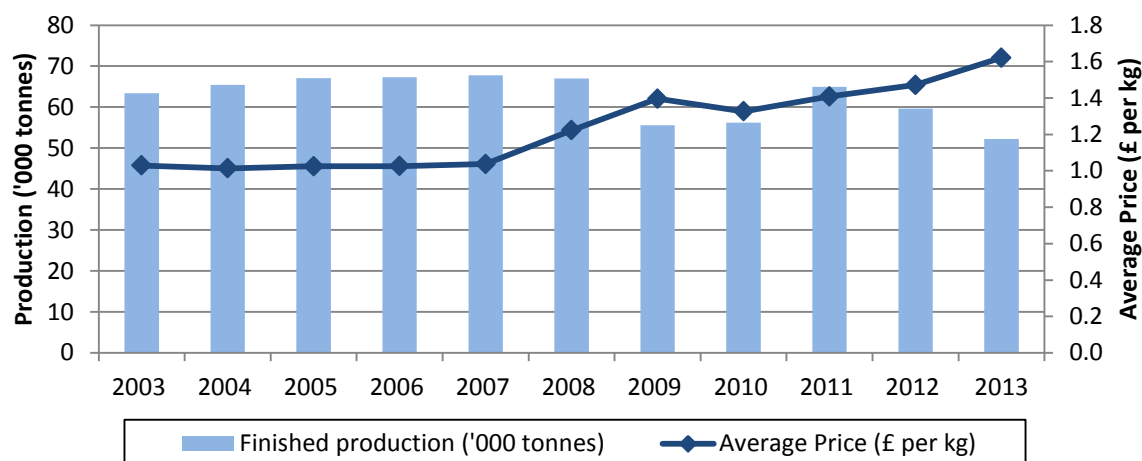
### 5.4.3 Income from pigs (Table A6)

Pigs accounted for about three per cent of output from farming. The value of income from pigs increased by £17.5 million (28 per cent) between 2003 and 2013; the 2013 value was £81 million (see chart 5.1). Income has seen several rises over the period, particularly in 2011. Between 2011 and 2012 values fell by five per cent, with a further three per cent decrease to 2013, due to falls in numbers.

## Livestock

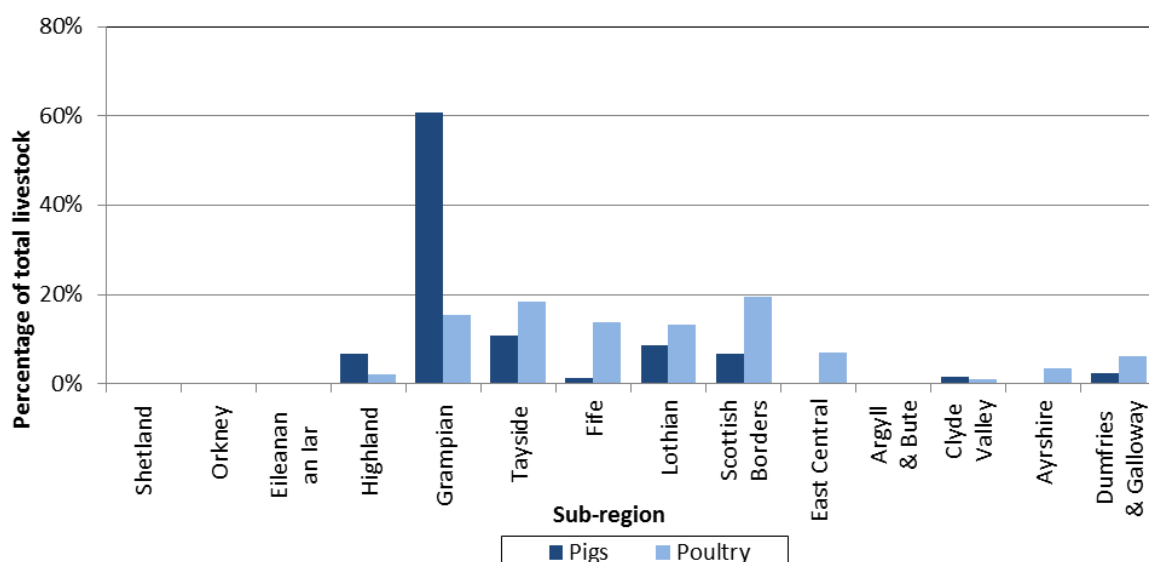
Between 2003 and 2012 total pig-meat production fell by 4,300 tonnes (six per cent), with a further fall of 12 per cent in 2013 (see chart 5.1). Including cull of older animals, production in 2013 was at 54,000 tonnes. A large increase in production (as well as price) in 2011 to 67,000 tonnes has had the effect of making the decreases in following years appear larger than a comparison with the trend would suggest. Chart 5.22 shows data for finished pig production, excluding older livestock.

Chart 5.22: Finished pig production and average price, 2003-2013



Over the past ten years there have been increases in the price of finished pigs, up from an average of £1.03 per kg in 2003 to £1.62 per kg in 2013, a 58 per cent rise.

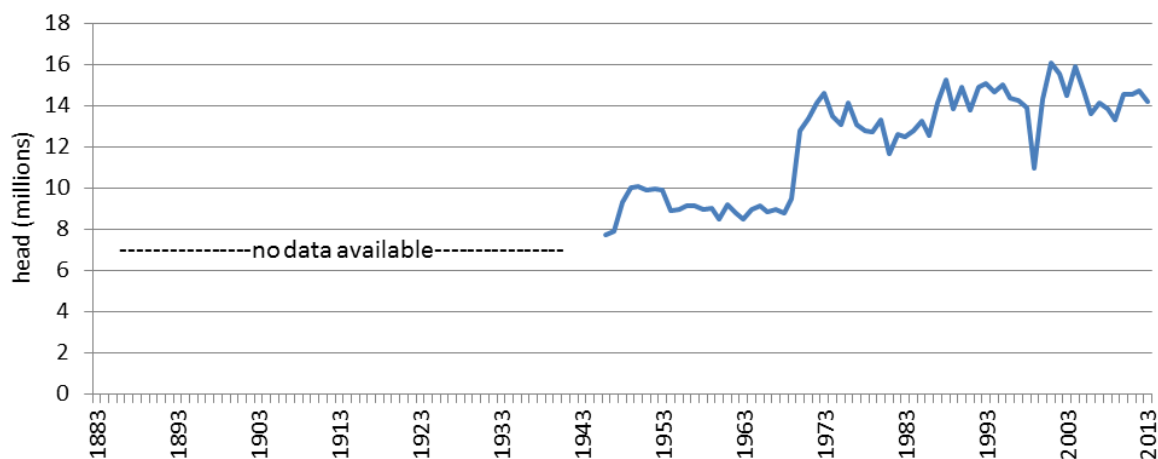
Chart 5.23: Distribution of pigs and poultry by sub-region, June 2013



## 5.5 Poultry

There were 14.18 million poultry on agricultural holdings in Scotland in June 2013. Numbers, which are only available since 1946, increased in the 1970s, and have fluctuated since then, generally between 12 million and 15 million.

Chart 5.24: Number of poultry in Scotland 1946-2013



### 5.5.1 Distribution of poultry (Table C10(i), C10(ii))

Chart 5.23 shows that 80 per cent of poultry were located in the East of Scotland, in Tayside, Grampian, Scottish Borders, Fife and Lothians, with each sub-region accounting for between 13 per cent and 20 per cent of the Scottish total.

### 5.5.2 Poultry flock size (Tables C17, C18)

The poultry sector is highly concentrated. In June 2013, two per cent of poultry holdings accounted for 98 per cent of fowls laying eggs for eating (127 holdings with more than 1,000 fowls for laying eggs for eating, with 4.68 million birds). Conversely, 78 per cent of holdings with fowls for laying eggs accounted for just 0.8 per cent of birds (4,706 holdings with fewer than 20 laying fowls, with 37,600 between them).

There was also a similar pattern for breeding fowls, with three per cent of holdings accounting for 90 per cent of the 1.1 million breeding fowls in Scotland (35 holdings with 979,000 birds).

### 5.5.3 Income from poultry (Table A6)

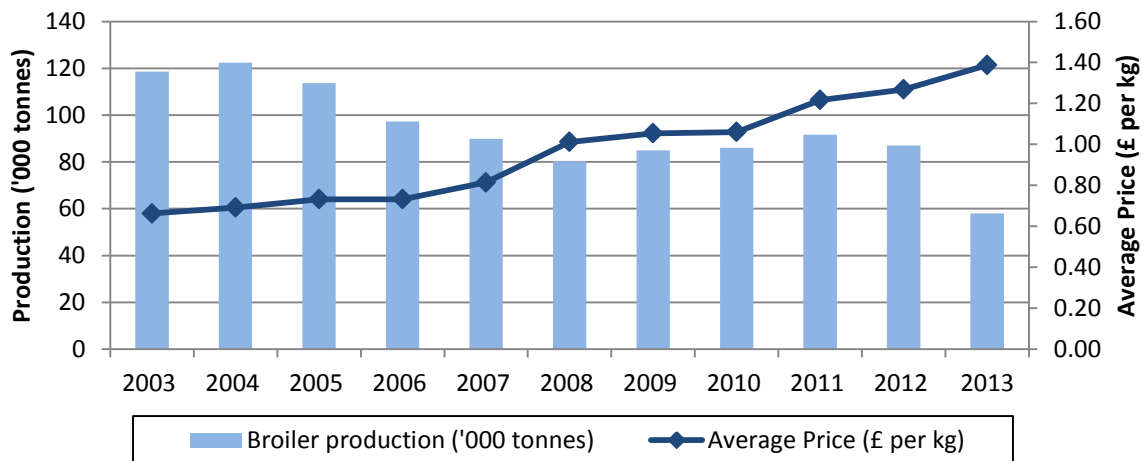
Poultry accounted for about four per cent of output from farming. The value of £118 million has increased by 46 per cent since 2003 (see chart 5.1). Income increased by £24 million (30 per cent) between 2003 and 2011, with large increases occurring in 2009 (£13 million), 2011 (£12 million) and 2012 (£11 million), due to a combination of higher prices and an increased volume of meat production. There was a £2 million increase in 2013.

Poultry production decreased steadily between 2003 and 2009, from 119,000 tonnes in 2003 to 85,000 tonnes in 2009 (a 28 per cent fall). This was followed by increases in 2010 and 2011. Further falls in 2012 and 2013 have seen the overall poultry production levels decrease by around 51 per cent over the past ten years.



## Livestock

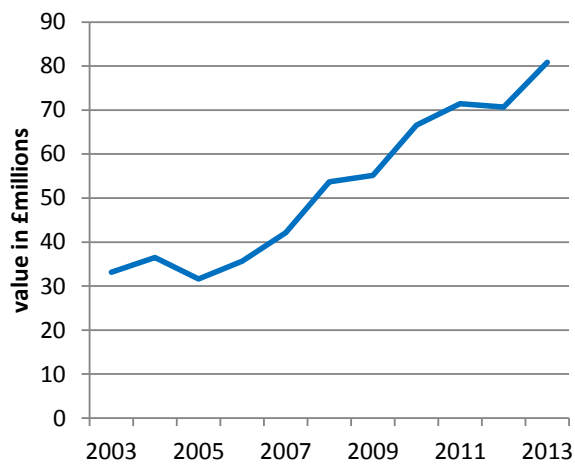
Chart 5.25: Broiler production and average price, 2003-2013



Poultry-meat prices have increased by 109 per cent between 2003 and 2013, up from an average of £0.66 per kg in 2003 to £1.39 per kg in 2013. There have been price increases in every year since 2003; the rise between 2010 and 2011 was around 15 per cent.

### 5.5.4 Income from eggs (Tables A6)

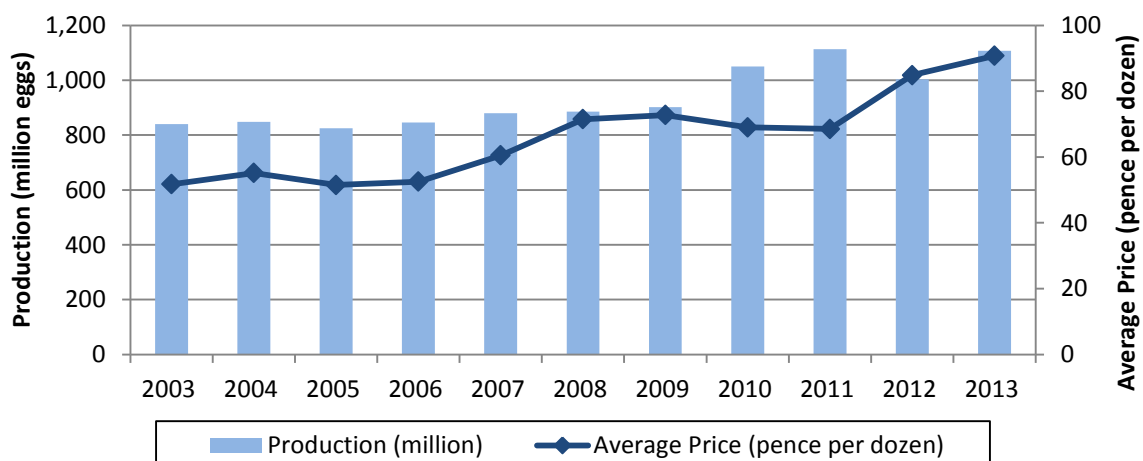
Chart 5.26: Income from eggs, 2003-2013



Income from eggs was estimated at £81 million in 2013, almost trebling since 2003, having risen steadily since 2005.

Egg production increased steadily between 2003 and 2009, from 840 million eggs to 902 million eggs, an increase of 62 million eggs (seven per cent), with a further increase between 2009 and 2013 of 205 million eggs (23 per cent), showing an overall increase between 2003 and 2013 of 267 million eggs (32 per cent).

Chart 5.27: Eggs for food - production and average price 2003 to 2013



Since 2003, prices have risen from 39p per dozen to 76p per dozen (96 per cent) for eggs produced in laying cages and from 65p per dozen to 106p per dozen (63 per cent) for free range eggs.

Chart 5.28: Egg production method, 2003-2013

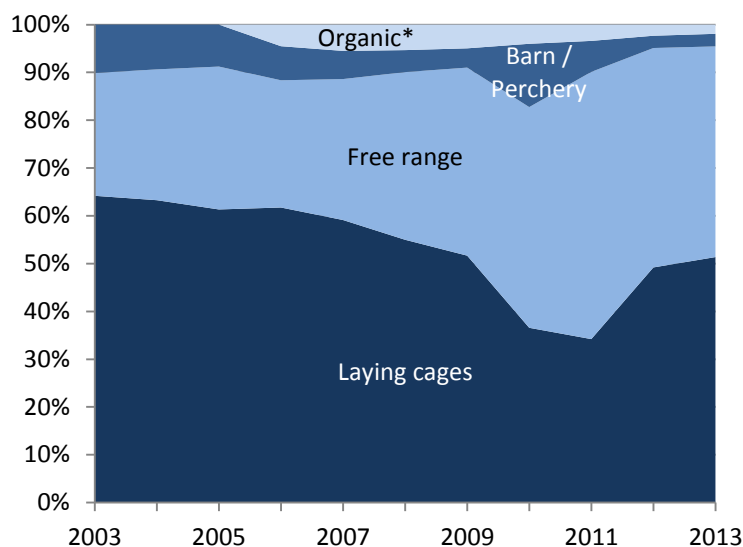


Chart 5.28 shows the change in the method used to produce these eggs. In 2003 nearly two-thirds (64 per cent) of all eggs were produced in laying cages, whereas in 2013 there was a more equal split, with laying cages accounting for 51 per cent and free range for 44 per cent. In 2011 the proportion in laying cages fell to 34 per cent.

\*data on organic not collected prior to 2006

## 5.6 Other livestock

Other livestock collected in the census consisted mainly of horses, deer, goats and camelids. The number of horses has increased by 44 per cent over the last ten years to 37,100, with very few used for agricultural purposes. The number of farmed deer fell slightly in the first half of the decade, and has remained at around 6,000 since. Data on camelids (alpacas, llamas, etc.) have been collected since 2010, with numbers increasing to 956 in 2013.

Income from other livestock and other livestock products, which also includes income from stud farms, game and honey, is estimated in TIFF at £15 million, though there is little data on the actual value of these produce.

### **5.7 Mixed farms FBI (Table B1)**

Accounting for inflation, between 2009-10 and 2012-13 the average FBI of mixed farms decreased by around 13 per cent. This was due to an increase in the input costs for livestock and machinery, land and buildings.

In the last year the increase in input costs outstripped an increase in output value, resulting in an overall decline in FBI value for 2012-13, to leave the average FBI value of mixed farms at £35,000. The total average inputs and outputs for mixed farms were £256,000 and £291,000 respectively. The largest portion of the input costs was due to inputs such as machinery, land and buildings. The average FBI/FTE unpaid worker was £21,000 in 2012-13.

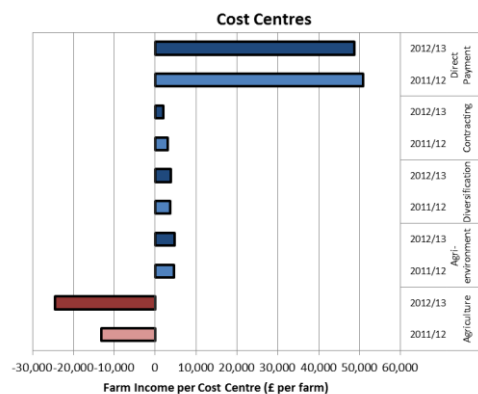
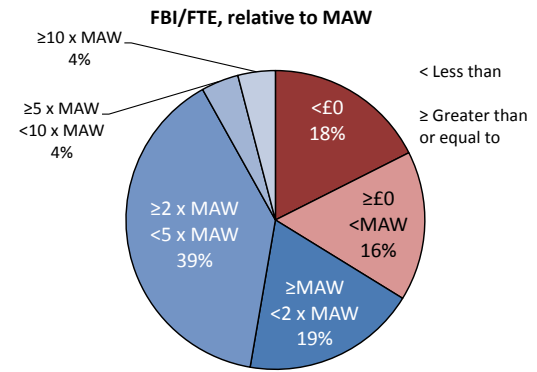
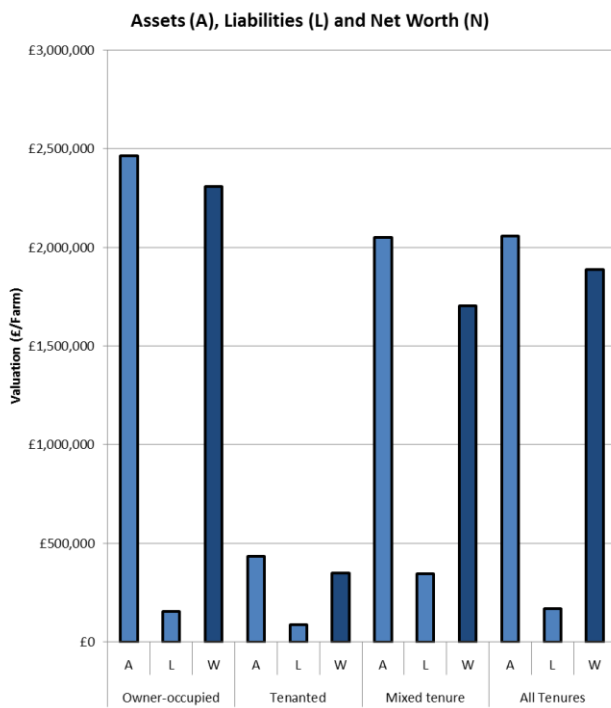
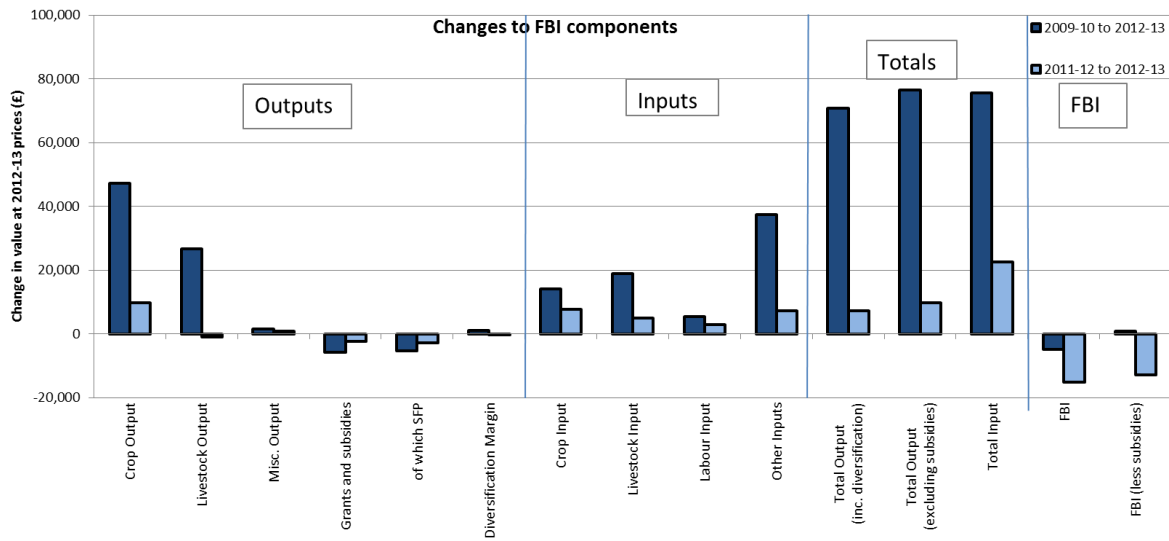
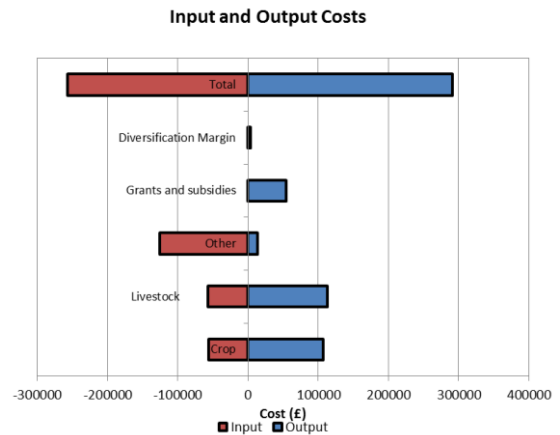
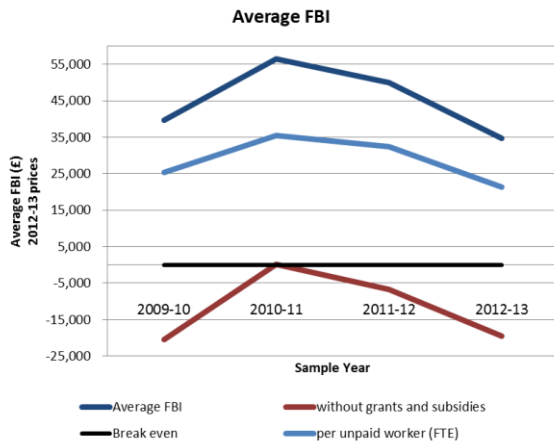
Over the last four years, average FBI without subsidies has been below zero, with the exception of 2009-10 when FBI without subsidies was £96. In other years it ranged from -£20,000 in 2009-10 to -£7,000 in 2011-12. In 2012-13 the average FBI without subsidies of mixed farms was -£19,000.

The average FBI/FTE of £21,000 is equivalent to an hourly wage for unpaid labour of £11.21, over one and a half times the minimum agricultural wage in Scotland. Approximately 47 per cent of farms generated an FBI/FTE equivalent to at least twice the minimum agricultural wage per hour of unpaid labour. At the top end, four per cent, generated an FBI/FTE between five and ten times the minimum agricultural wage, that is, between £33.40 and £66.80 per hour of unpaid labour, and a further four per cent generated more. In contrast, the income of 34 per cent of farms equated to less than the minimum agricultural wage per unit of unpaid labour.

Cost centre analysis for mixed farms show an overall decrease in income as part of agricultural activities, contracting and subsidies compared to 2011-12, cost remained steady for diversification and an increase was observed for environmental activities.

The average net worth of mixed farms of all tenures was £1,887,000; from £349,000 for tenanted farms, to £1,704,000 for mixed tenure farms and £2,309,000 for owner occupied farms. The average debt ratio (liabilities: assets) was eight per cent for all tenures of mixed farms but ranged between six per cent for owner-occupied farms and 20 per cent for tenanted farms.

### Mixed Farms



## 6. Payments and Subsidies (Tables A1, A12)

In 2013, total payments and subsidies included in the TIFF figure were £580 million. Table A12(i) provides a breakdown of this total, with Single Farm Payments at £446 million accounting for the majority (76 per cent), followed by Less-Favoured Area Support Scheme (LFASS) payments at £66 million (11 per cent). The next largest amounts were for payments under Rural Priorities (£34 million or six per cent) and the Scottish Beef Scheme (£21 million or four per cent).

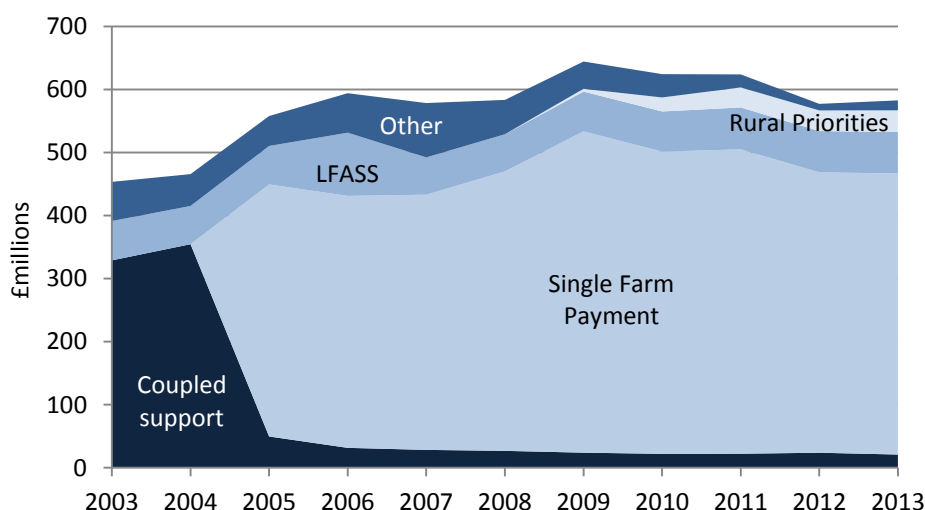
2013 saw the main negotiations completed on reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), leading to the implementation of the new regulations from the start of 2015. Further information on this is included in Annex A of this report.

Not all payments and subsidies made to farmers are included in the TIFF total. Table A12(ii) shows a further £32 million (provisional figure) paid to farmers in 2013, mostly under Rural Priorities (£24 million) and the FEOGA Processing and Marketing Scheme (£6.2 million). These payments were primarily for capital improvements and for non-agricultural activities, which fall outwith the scope of the TIFF definition.

It should be noted that the totals under various schemes shown in Tables A12(i) and A12(ii) only represent payments made to the agriculture sector, so exclude any payments to other sectors such as forestry. They also exclude broader non-agricultural payments under the Scottish Rural Development Programme.

Chart 6.1 illustrates trends in payments and subsidies, included within the TIFF total, since 2003. In 2005, de-coupling of payments and subsidies took place under reforms of the CAP. Payments previously tied directly to crop and livestock production were mostly consolidated into the Single Farm Payment. Since 2005, coupled cattle subsidies have included payments under the Scottish Beef Calf Scheme, ranging between £18 million and £24 million, which has been replaced in 2013 with the Scottish Beef Scheme. There were also payments under the 'Over 30 Month Scheme' (up to 2006) and 'Older Cattle Disposal Scheme' (up to 2008), related to the disposal of older cattle which were prevented from entering the food chain, in order to minimise the risk to public health related to BSE.

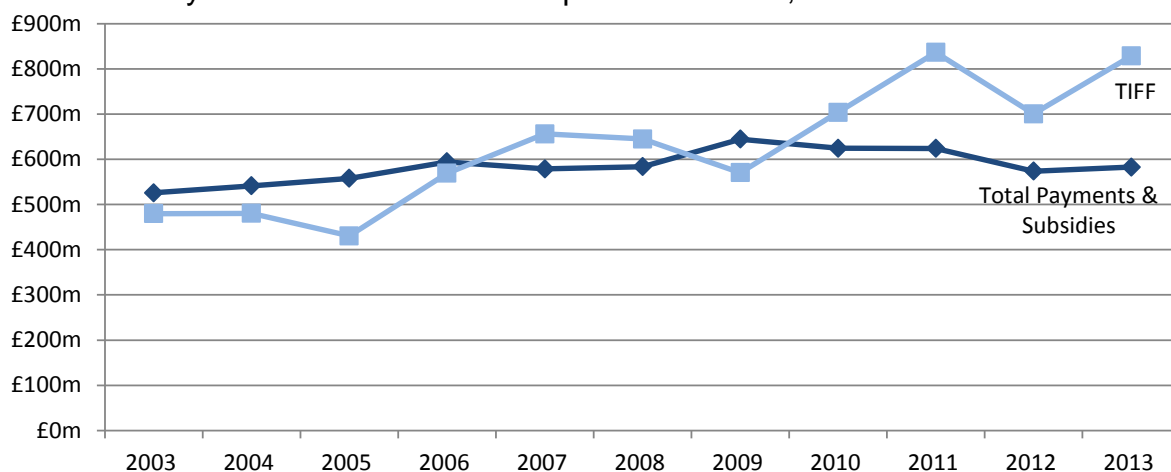
Chart 6.1: Grants and subsidies 2003-2013



Total payments and subsidies included in TIFF have increased by £57 million (11 per cent) between 2003 and 2013. The sterling value of Single Farm Payments remained broadly constant at £446 million in 2013, due to a reduction in the original euro amount but an improvement in the exchange rate.

Chart 6.2 also shows that since 2010, the total value of TIFF has been higher than the value of total payments and subsidies. Years where TIFF was lower suggest that without these payments and subsidies, the net income to farmers would have been negative. (See section 3.3 for a contradictory finding from the Farm Accounts Survey.)

Chart 6.2: Payments and subsidies compared with TIFF, 2003 to 2013



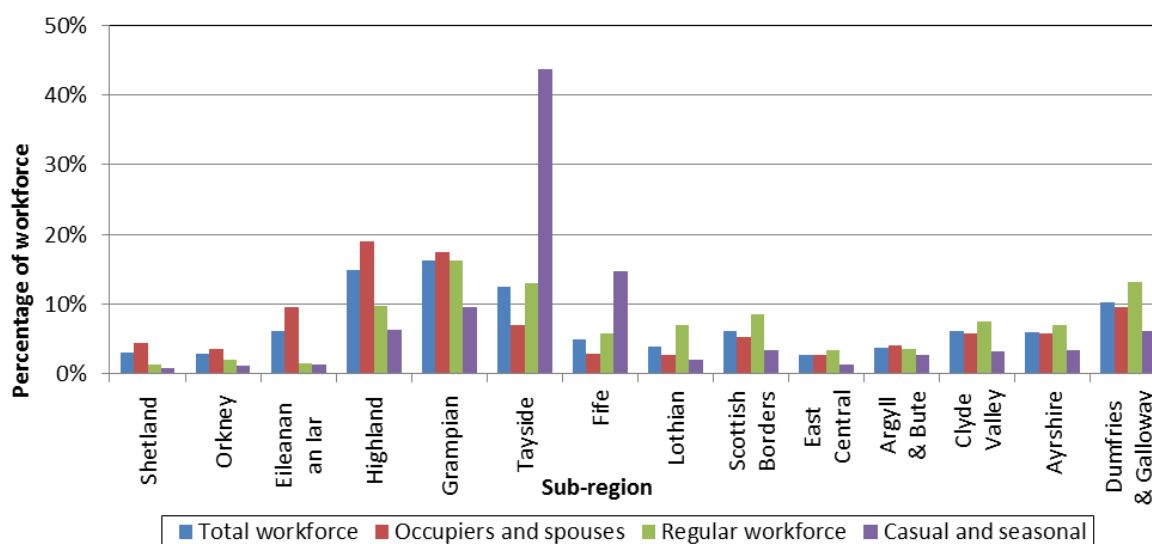
## 7. Labour and Machinery

### 7.1 Overview of labour (Tables C19, C21(i), C21(ii))

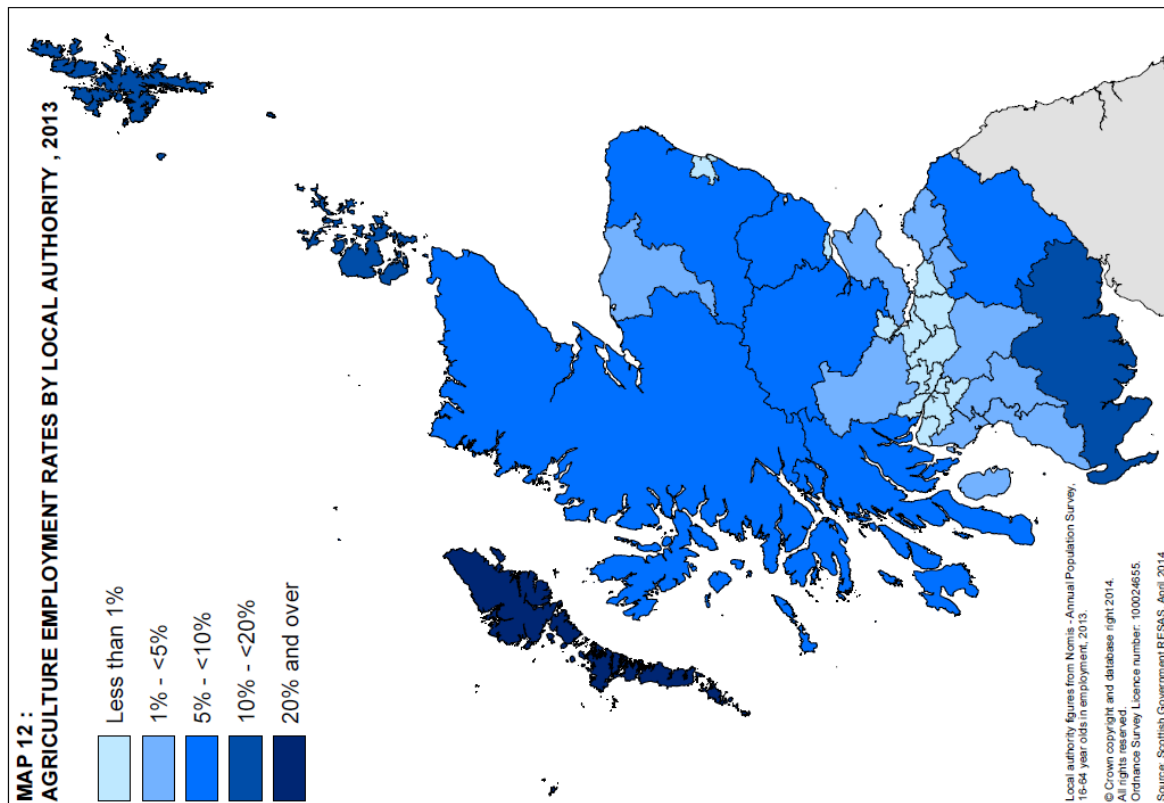
There were a total of 67,400 people working on agricultural holdings at 1<sup>st</sup> June 2013. This was made up of 26,900 working occupiers (comprising 40 per cent of the total workforce), 12,800 working spouses (19 per cent), 13,500 full time regular staff (20 per cent), 7,500 part time regular staff (11 per cent) and 6,800 casual and seasonal staff (ten per cent).

Over half of the total agricultural workforce was located in Grampian (11,000 or 16 per cent), Highland (10,000 or 15 per cent), Tayside (8,500 or 13 per cent) or Dumfries and Galloway (7,000 or ten per cent). These totals represent the number of people employed or working on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2013, but do not take into account differing working patterns or seasonal labour.

Chart 7.1: Distribution of the workforce by sub-region, June 2013



Map 12 illustrates the employment rates by local authority (number of people employed in agriculture as a percentage of people employed in the area), showing highest levels of employment in agriculture in Eileanan an Iar, Orkney and Shetland. In addition, there is also a clear split between lowland and highland local authorities, demonstrating the relative importance of agriculture in terms of employment among these regions.



## 7.2 Structure of the workforce

### 7.2.1 Occupiers and spouses (Tables C20, C21(i), C21(ii))

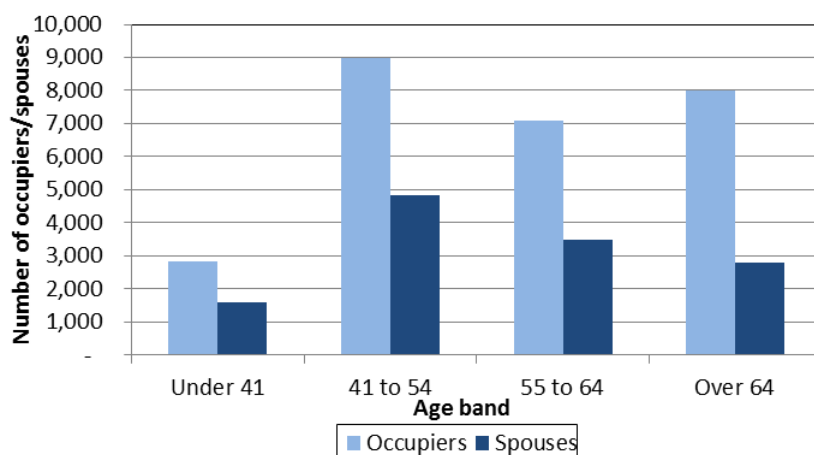
Around 51 per cent of holdings in Scotland had a working occupier (26,900 holdings), and 24 per cent had a working spouse (12,800). For working occupiers this figure ranged from 44 per cent in Eileanan an Iar to 65 per cent in Shetland and for working spouses from 15 per cent in Eileanan an Iar to 32 per cent in Dumfries and Galloway. It should be noted however, that if an occupier or spouse was working on more than one holding, then they would only be recorded against one of these holdings.

In terms of the total workforce, occupiers and spouses made up 59 per cent of the total in Scotland. This percentage was lower in areas where agriculture activities that rely more heavily on employed labour (for example, horticulture) were prevalent, such as Tayside (33 per cent), Fife (34 per cent) and Lothian (40 per cent), but higher in areas such as Orkney (74 per cent), Highland (75 per cent), Shetland (84 per cent) and Eileanan an Iar (90 per cent) where less labour intensive agricultural practices tended to prevail.

Table C20 shows the age and working pattern for working occupiers and spouses. It can be seen that 35 per cent of occupiers (9,500) were working full time on the holding while the other 65 per cent (17,400) were part time. In comparison only 14 per cent of spouses (1,800) worked full time while 86 per cent (11,000) worked part time.



Chart 7.2: Age of occupiers and spouses, June 2013



Regarding the age of working occupiers, chart 7.2 shows that over half (56 per cent or 15,100) were 55 years old or older and only ten per cent (2,800) were under 41 years old. Working spouses tended to be younger with just under half being 55 or over (49 per cent or 6,300).

### 7.2.2 Regular employees (Table C21(i), C21(ii))

There were a total of 21,100 regular employees (excluding occupiers and spouses) on agricultural holdings (13,500 full-time and 7,500 part-time) in Scotland in 2013. As with the total workforce, chart 7.1 shows that over half of regular employees were in Grampian (3,400 or 16 per cent), Dumfries & Galloway (2,800 or 13 per cent), Tayside (2,700 or 13 per cent) or Highland (2,000 or ten per cent).

### 7.2.3 Casual and seasonal staff (Table C21(i), C21(ii))

Of the total 6,752 casual and seasonal staff in Scotland, just under half (44 per cent or 3,000) were located in Tayside. Tayside and Fife were characterised by having a large casual and seasonal component to their workforce (35 and 30 per cent of their total workforce respectively), supporting the seasonal demand for harvesting fruit and vegetables.

## 7.3 Standard Labour Requirements (Tables C23, C25, C26)

Standard Labour Requirements (SLR) represent the notional amount of labour required by a holding to carry out all of its agricultural activity and is also used as a measure of farm size. Standard Labour Requirements are derived at an aggregate level for each agricultural activity. The total SLR for each farm is calculated by multiplying its crop areas and livestock numbers by the appropriate SLR coefficients and then summing the results for all agricultural activity on that farm. One SLR equates to 1,900 working hours per year.

The SLR coefficients used in this publication are based on values in the year 2004 and have been applied to the 2013 crop areas and livestock units of holdings.

The total SLR for Scotland was 46,100 full time equivalent workers, averaging 0.88 per holding. The SLR full-time equivalent total was less than the total labour figure reported in section 7.1, due to the fact that the labour total (67,400 people) is a headcount (i.e. a part-time worker working for a year would equate to less than one SLR).

Chart 7.3: Standard Labour Requirements by farm type, June 2013

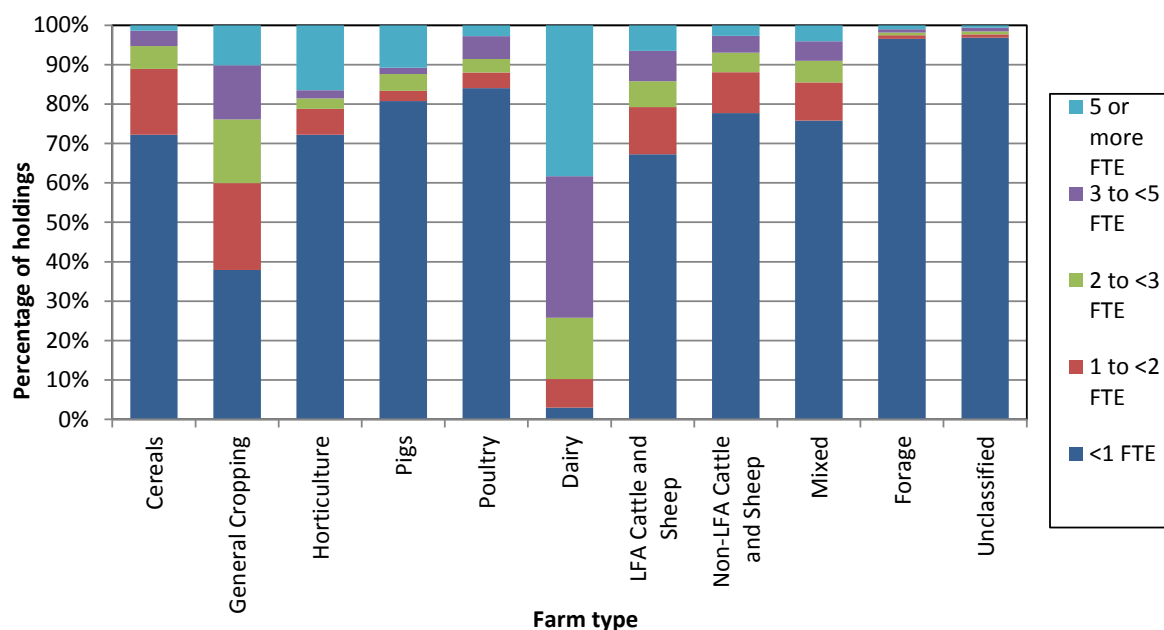


Chart 7.3 shows the SLR distribution by farm type. It shows that just three per cent of dairy holdings had an SLR of less than one full-time equivalent (FTE) and 74 per cent had an SLR of three or more.

General cropping (62 per cent) was the only other farm type where the majority of holdings had an SLR of one or more. Farm types which had the highest proportions of holdings with less than one SLR, and thus can be viewed as requiring less labour in general over the year, were forage and unclassified holdings (both 97 per cent), specialist poultry (84 per cent), specialist pig (81 per cent) and non-LFA cattle & sheep (78 per cent). However, it should be noted that those holdings with more than one SLR among farm types such as specialist pig and poultry account for a large proportion of output in these sectors, due to their highly concentrated production (as illustrated in sections 5.4.2 and 5.5.2 respectively).

Please note also that SLR is a measure of labour requirement averaged over the whole year. Therefore, where a large number of workers are casual or seasonal labour, such as is likely in horticulture, these will not necessarily equate to a large SLR.

Chart 7.4 shows the share of national SLRs by farm type, in comparison with Standard Outputs (SO). Cattle & sheep (LFA) holdings accounted for 42 per cent of total SLRs compared to their 24 per cent share of SO. This means that this farm type had a much higher labour requirement in proportion to its total SO.

By contrast, most other farm types, including general cropping, horticulture, poultry, pigs, dairy and cereals holdings had a higher share of Scotland's SO total in comparison to their share of SLRs.

Chart 7.4: Distribution of total Standard Outputs and Standard Labour Requirements by farm type, June 2013

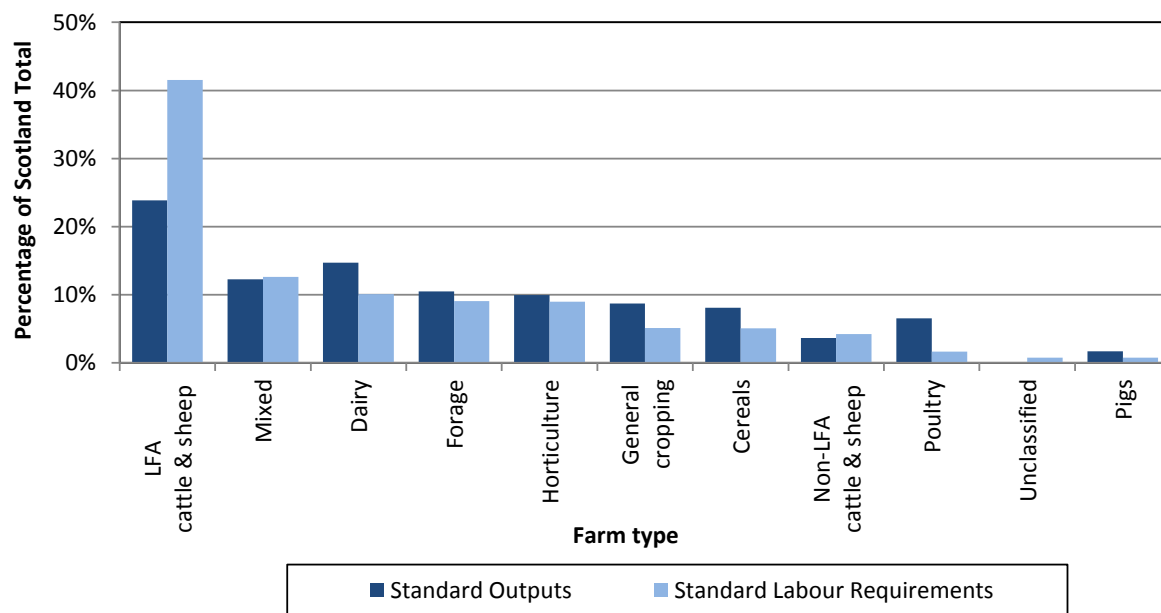
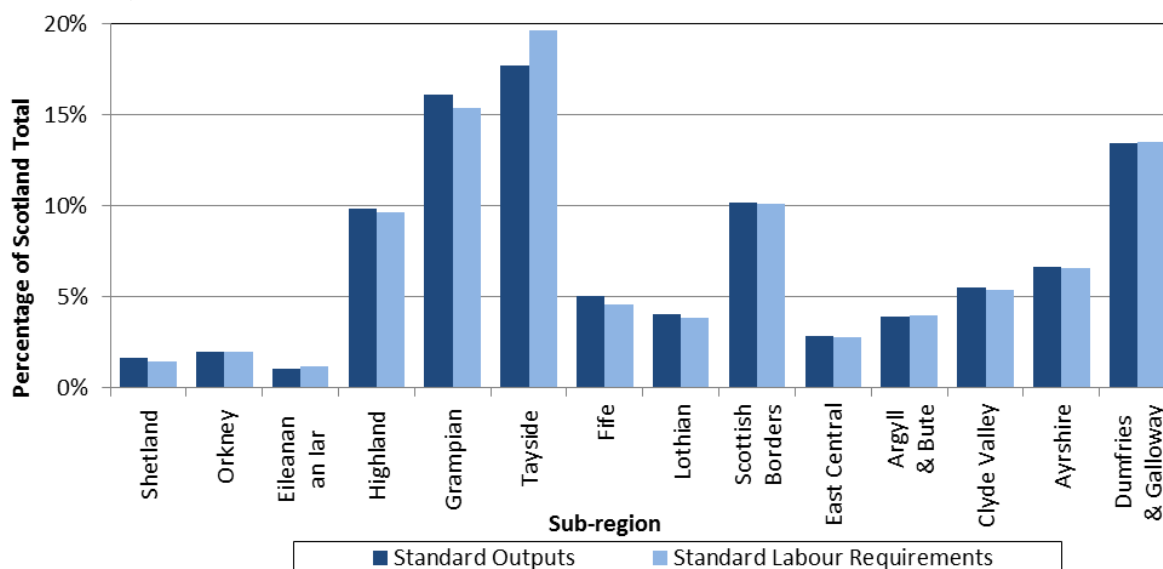


Chart 7.5 shows the geographic distribution of SLRs, in comparison with SOs. Sub-regions with a lower share of SLRs compared to SOs, such as Grampian, Tayside, Fife and Lothian, had higher proportions of farm types such as general cropping, cereal and horticulture. In a number of cases, sub-regions with a higher share of SLRs compared to SO, such as Highland, Scottish Borders and Argyll & Bute had a higher proportion of cattle & sheep (LFA) holdings.

Chart 7.5: Distribution of total Standard Outputs and Standard Labour Requirements by sub-region, June 2013



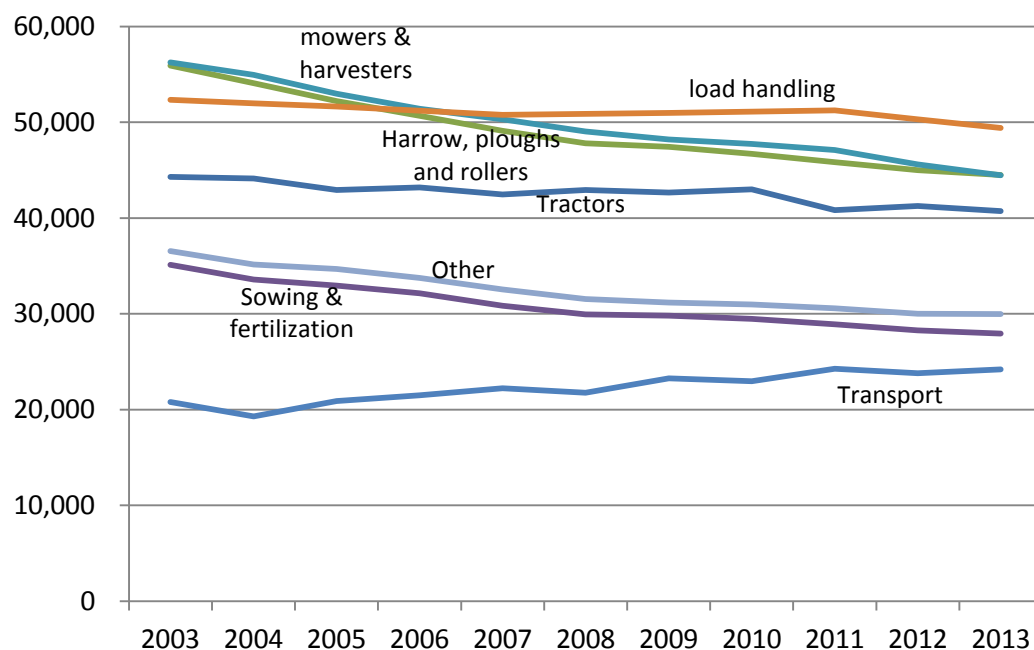
### 7.4 Machinery (Tables C27)

Information on tractors is collected every year in the December Survey, while data on other machinery is collected in alternate years. The data relate only to main holdings<sup>14</sup>.

When considering trends in machinery, it should be noted that a large amount of agricultural work is done using contractors and their machinery, and these may not necessarily be included within the scope of the survey.

Chart 7.6 shows that the numbers in most categories of machinery have fallen over the last ten years. Within tractors, there has been an increase in the number of more powerful tractors (those over 108 horsepower), but this has not kept pace with the drop in the number of less powerful ones. Only in transport vehicles has there been an increase, with the numbers increasing 16 per cent between 2003 and 2013.

Chart 7.6: Machinery, 2003 to 2013



See Annex B of this publication for an historical look at the rise of the tractor in the 1950s.

<sup>14</sup> Only the larger agricultural holdings are surveyed in December. The results represent approximately 25,000 holdings, or 93 per cent of agricultural land.

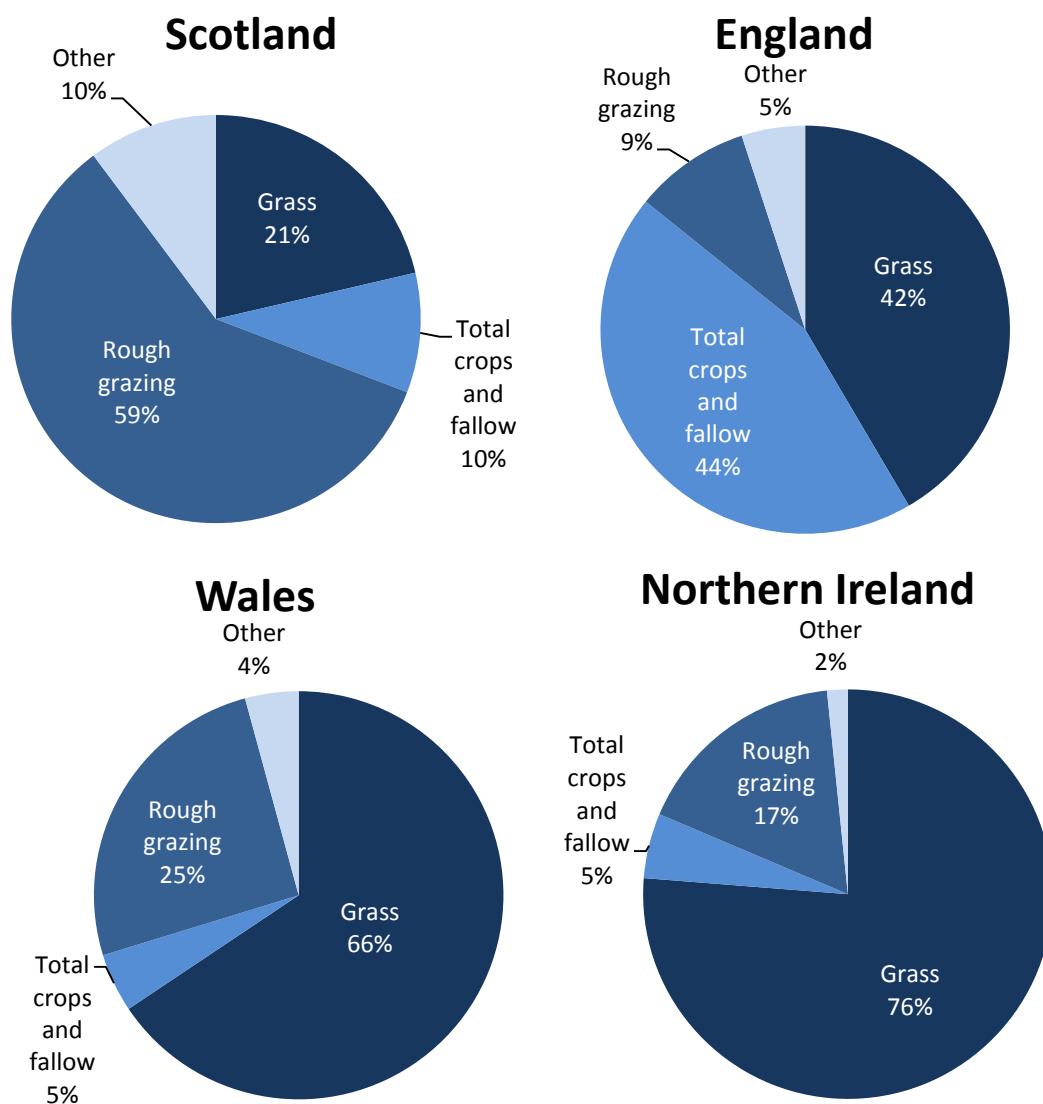
## 8. Comparison with Other UK Nations

### 8.1 Land use (Table C2)

The total agricultural area in Scotland, including common grazing, totalled 6.19 million hectares in 2013, representing 79 per cent of the total land area in Scotland. This proportion of total land cover is slightly higher than England and Northern Ireland (both 73 per cent) but lower than Wales (84 per cent).

The majority (59 per cent) of agricultural land in Scotland was covered by rough grazing and common grazing (3.65 million hectares), a far higher proportion than in other UK countries, due to large areas of upland agricultural land in Scotland being suitable only for livestock grazing. In contrast grass covered 21 per cent of agricultural land in Scotland (1.32 million hectares), a far lower proportion than elsewhere in the UK.

Chart 8.1: Agricultural area for each UK country by land use, June 2013



Total crops and fallow land made up 587,000 hectares in Scotland (ten per cent of total agricultural area), double the proportions in Wales and Northern Ireland (both five per cent) but much lower than in England (44 per cent).

Total crops and fallow land in Scotland (587,000 hectares) made up 12 per cent of the UK total (4.9 million hectares). The following crops in Scotland accounted for large proportions of the UK total; spring barley (297,000 hectares or 33 per cent of the UK total) and potatoes (29,100 hectares or 20 per cent). The large area of spring barley can be partially accounted for by the demand of the whisky industry in Scotland, with spring barley the key ingredient for malting, though most barley in Scotland is used for animal feed. Conversely, the following crops accounted for much lower proportions of the UK total; maize (1,400 hectares or one per cent), orchard and soft fruit (872 hectares or three per cent) and oilseed crops (33,700 hectares or four per cent).

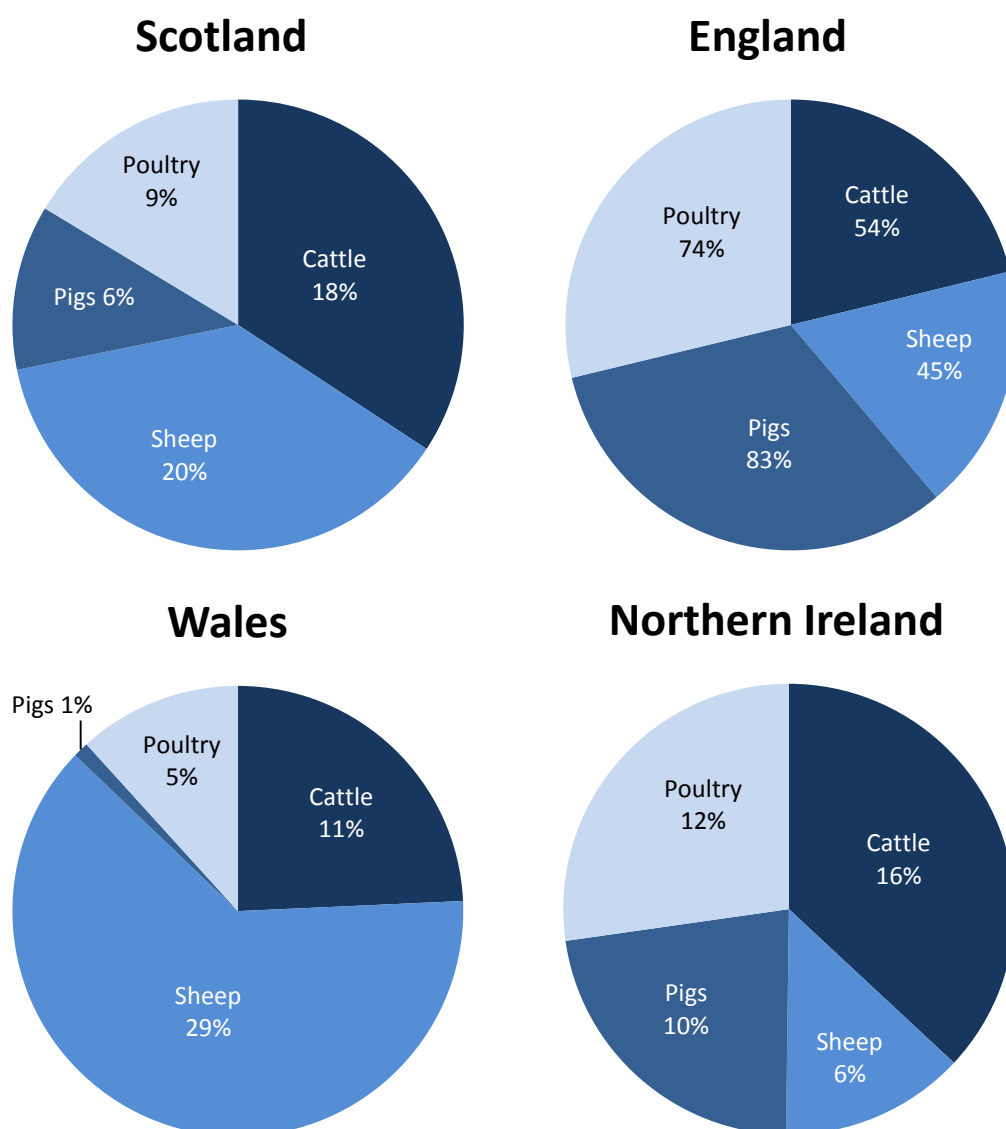
## Comparison with Other UK Nations

### 8.2 Livestock (Table C8)

Chart 8.2 shows the share each country had of the UK population for each of the main livestock groups. Please note, it does not show the share of each nation's livestock – percentages within each pie chart do not add to 100. Rather it allows us to see which livestock sector each nation was relatively dominant in.

Scotland had a higher share of UK cattle (18 per cent) and sheep (20 per cent) compared to pigs (six per cent) and poultry (nine per cent).

Chart 8.2: Percentage share of UK livestock, by country, June 2013

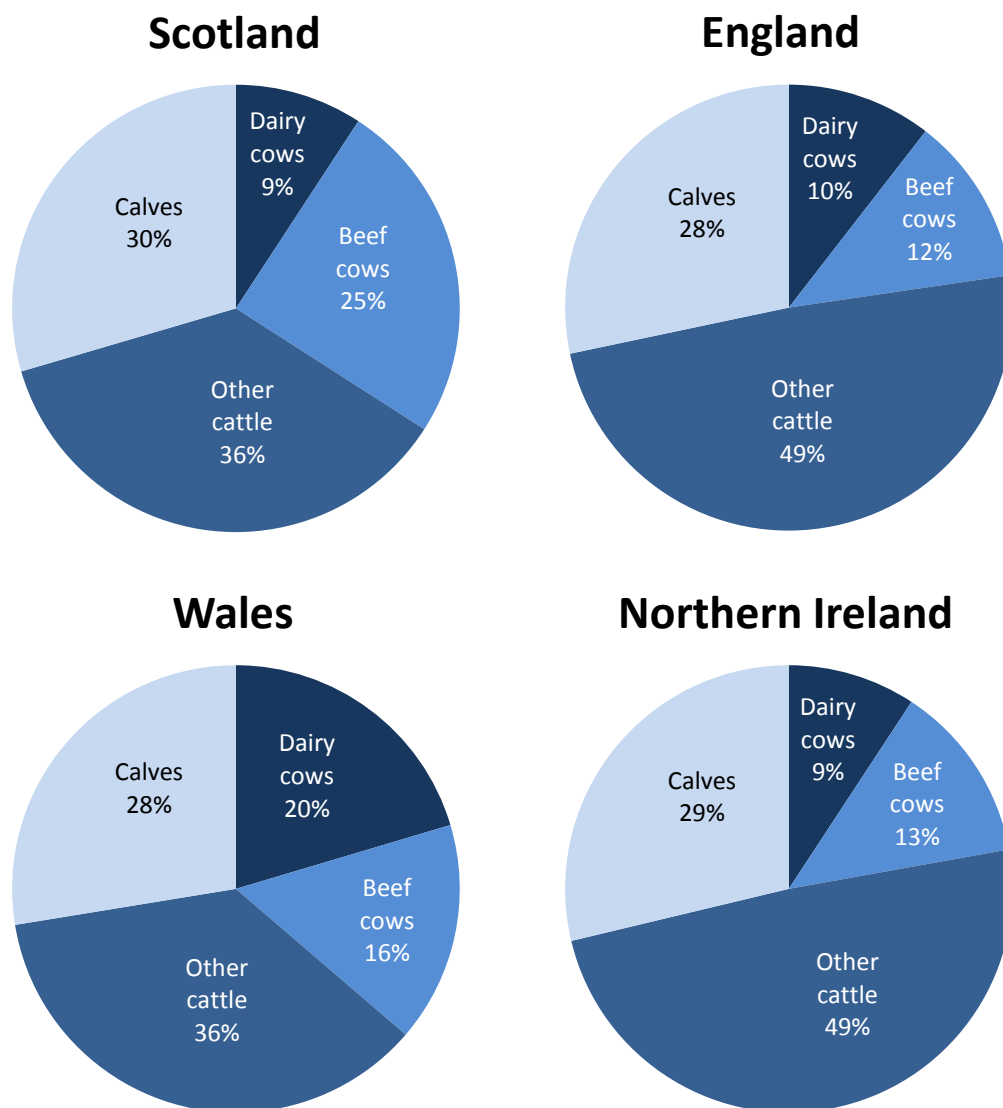


Northern Ireland had a similar share to Scotland for cattle, pigs and poultry but with a much lower share for sheep. Compared to Scotland, Wales had a higher share of sheep and a lower share of other livestock groups (including a particularly low number of pigs).

England, naturally, had the highest share of all livestock groups but with a profile opposite to Scotland, with a larger share of the pig and poultry populations in comparison to cattle and sheep.

Chart 8.3 shows the proportion of different types of cattle<sup>15</sup> within each country. In Scotland, the number of beef cows (constituting 25 per cent of total cattle in Scotland) was larger than the number of dairy cows (nine per cent), contrasting with the profiles in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, where the numbers of beef and dairy cows were of a similar magnitude.

Chart 8.3: Cattle type, by country, June 2013



<sup>15</sup> Dairy and beef cows are defined as female cattle aged two years and over, with offspring.

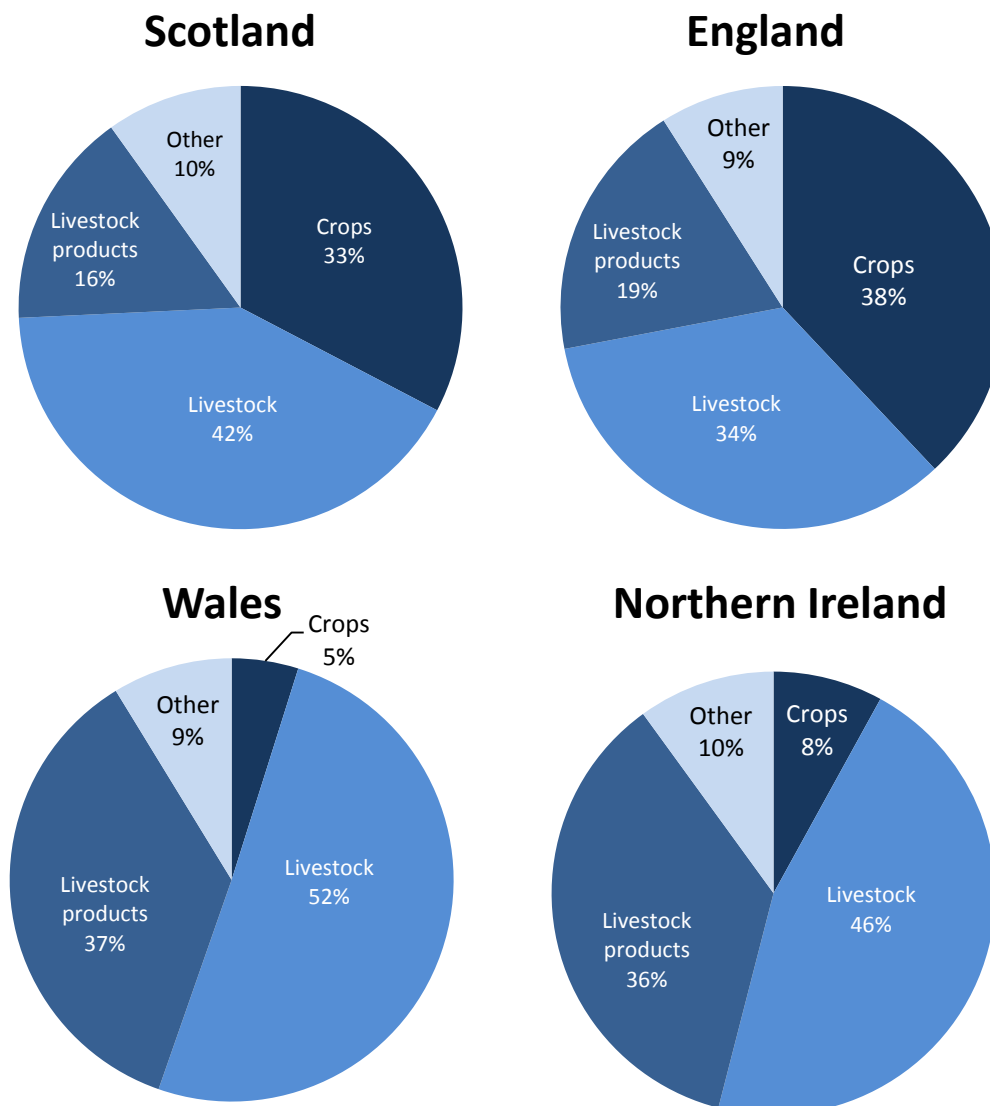


## Comparison with Other UK Nations

### 8.3 Output from farming

Chart 8.4 shows the comparative importance of each sector to a country's total output. While a large proportion of Scottish output came from livestock, Scotland also had significant cereal, horticulture and potato sectors. England also had a reasonably equal division between livestock and crops. However in both Wales and Northern Ireland there was a particularly high reliance on livestock and livestock products.

Chart 8.4: Comparison of relative importance of sector to total output, by country, 2013<sup>16</sup>



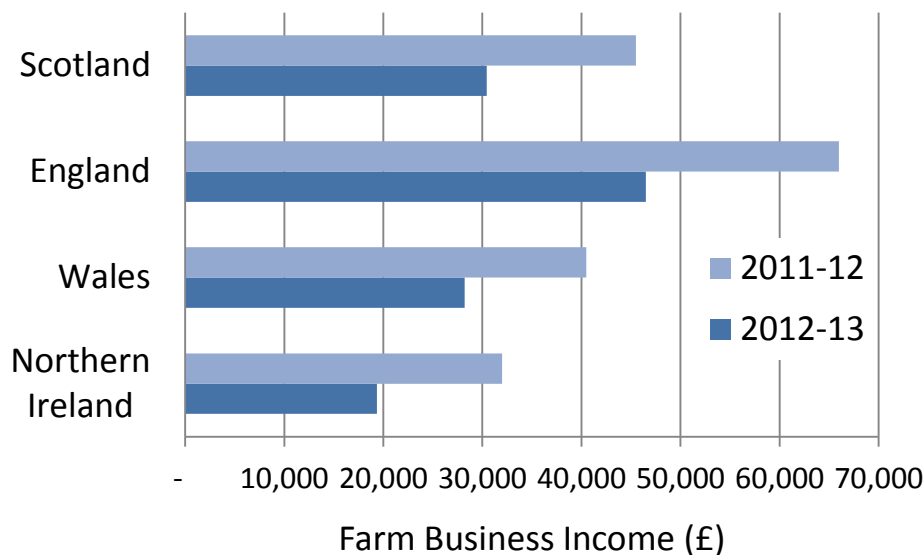
<sup>16</sup> 2012 data for England

### 8.4 Farm Business Income

Chart 8.5 shows the estimated average Farm Business Income for 2011-12 and 2012-13 for UK nations. The highest average value for 2012-13 (i.e. the 2012 crop year) was in England at £46,500, with Scotland at £30,450 just above Wales at £28,200, and with a lower average value of £19,350 in Northern Ireland.

Similar declines in income in 2012-13 were seen throughout the UK; average income in England and Wales fell by around 30 per cent, in Scotland it fell by 33 per cent, while average income in Northern Ireland fell by 40 per cent. It should be noted that while survey methodologies are harmonised across the UK the coverage of surveys in each country differs. For example, in England the Farm Business Survey includes results from horticulture, pigs and poultry farms. More information on UK surveys is available from the respective departments<sup>17</sup>.

Chart 8.5 Farm Business Income by UK country: 2011-12 and 2012-13



<sup>17</sup> Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), England. [www.gov.uk/defra](http://www.gov.uk/defra)  
 Department for Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD), Northern Ireland. [www.dardni.gov.uk](http://www.dardni.gov.uk)  
 Welsh Government, Wales. [www.wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research](http://www.wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research)



# Tables

Table A1 Output, input and income, 2009 to 2013

£ million

OUTPUT	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (prov)
<b>Cereals:</b>					
Wheat	85.6	120.6	145.9	114.7	116.2
Barley	163.3	213.2	292.9	314.4	284.3
Oats	11.3	16.0	19.7	20.8	26.2
Triticale	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
<b>1. Total cereals</b>	<b>260.6</b>	<b>350.3</b>	<b>459.1</b>	<b>450.3</b>	<b>427.2</b>
<i>Cereals net of subsidies</i>	260.6	350.3	459.1	450.3	427.2
<b>Other crops:</b>					
Potatoes	168.9	184.7	199.9	164.5	286.6
Oilseed rape	24.1	39.5	53.0	39.4	32.6
Other farm crops	9.8	10.8	12.0	12.6	11.3
<b>2. Total other crops</b>	<b>202.9</b>	<b>235.1</b>	<b>264.9</b>	<b>216.5</b>	<b>330.5</b>
<i>Other crops net of subsidies</i>	202.4	235.1	264.9	216.5	330.5
<b>Horticulture:</b>					
Vegetables	109.4	111.4	109.4	104.0	125.3
Fruit	79.9	84.2	81.4	72.1	92.5
Flowers and nursery stock	40.0	40.6	40.9	50.8	47.4
<b>3. Total horticulture</b>	<b>230.9</b>	<b>236.5</b>	<b>231.7</b>	<b>226.9</b>	<b>265.1</b>
<b>Finished livestock:</b>					
Finished cattle and calves	535.0	563.5	629.3	675.6	678.5
Finished sheep and lambs	182.3	195.6	214.3	197.5	173.6
Finished pigs	77.5	73.8	87.7	83.4	81.1
Poultry	93.9	92.5	104.9	116.0	117.6
Other livestock	13.7	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.8
<b>4. Total finished livestock</b>	<b>902.5</b>	<b>939.4</b>	<b>1,050.3</b>	<b>1,086.7</b>	<b>1,065.6</b>
<i>Finished livestock net of subsidies</i>	879.1	917.4	1,028.0	1,062.9	1,044.7
<b>Store livestock:</b>					
Store cattle	27.4	21.9	32.3	44.3	47.3
Store calves	15.5	11.9	17.0	25.3	26.1
Store sheep	13.6	14.1	14.5	12.3	11.1
<b>5. Total store livestock</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>84.5</b>
<b>Livestock products:</b>					
Milk and milk products	315.8	318.9	344.7	379.9	411.0
Eggs for food	55.2	66.6	71.5	70.7	80.8
Clipwool	3.3	6.5	8.2	5.3	7.3
Other livestock products	4.2	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.8
<b>6. Total livestock products</b>	<b>378.5</b>	<b>396.7</b>	<b>429.0</b>	<b>459.3</b>	<b>502.9</b>
<i>Livestock products net of subsidies</i>	378.5	396.7	429.0	459.3	502.9
<b>Capital formation:</b>					
Cattle	70.0	68.8	78.3	104.3	99.5
Sheep	23.6	32.9	32.9	36.5	37.6
Pigs	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9
Poultry	15.5	19.5	21.4	19.1	23.3
<b>7. Total capital formation</b>	<b>109.7</b>	<b>122.0</b>	<b>133.5</b>	<b>160.6</b>	<b>161.3</b>
<b>Other agricultural activities:</b>					
Contract work	84.6	90.2	95.5	105.1	108.2
Leasing of quotas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>8. Total other agricultural activities</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>108.2</b>
<b>9. Total non-agricultural activities</b>	<b>175.1</b>	<b>147.4</b>	<b>181.9</b>	<b>179.0</b>	<b>192.9</b>
<b>10. GROSS OUTPUT AT BASIC PRICES</b>	<b>2,401.3</b>	<b>2,565.5</b>	<b>2,909.6</b>	<b>2,966.2</b>	<b>3,138.2</b>
(1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9)					
<i>Gross output at basic prices net of subsidies</i>	2,377.5	2,543.4	2,887.4	2,942.4	3,117.3

Table A1 (ctd) Output, input and income, 2009 to 2013

£ million

INPUT	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (prov)
<b>11. Total feedstuffs</b>	<b>465.4</b>	<b>524.1</b>	<b>559.0</b>	<b>628.9</b>	<b>680.1</b>
<b>12. Total seeds</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>86.7</b>
<b>13. Total fertilisers and lime</b>	<b>223.5</b>	<b>146.9</b>	<b>181.7</b>	<b>199.2</b>	<b>183.6</b>
<b>Farm maintenance:</b>					
Occupier	60.7	65.1	75.3	78.9	79.3
Landlord	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.0	5.9
<b>14. Total farm maintenance</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>85.2</b>
<b>Miscellaneous expenditure:</b>					
Machinery repairs	103.2	105.9	117.0	116.6	116.9
Fuel and oil	94.9	115.0	141.9	145.2	141.6
Other machinery expenses	22.6	25.3	23.7	23.5	24.0
Veterinary expenses and medicines	51.1	53.3	56.1	58.0	61.5
Crop protection	65.1	66.9	69.9	75.2	85.1
Contract work	84.6	90.2	95.5	105.1	108.2
Leasing of quotas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other farm costs	318.3	333.2	353.5	363.5	377.7
<b>15. Total miscellaneous expenses</b>	<b>740.0</b>	<b>789.8</b>	<b>857.7</b>	<b>886.9</b>	<b>915.0</b>
<b>16. FISIM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured)</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>34.3</b>
<b>17. Total Non-Agricultural Activities</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>57.1</b>
<b>18. GROSS INPUT<sup>(1)</sup> (11+12+13+14+15+16+17)</b>	<b>1,671.0</b>	<b>1,695.1</b>	<b>1,845.8</b>	<b>1,980.9</b>	<b>2,042.0</b>
<b>19. GROSS VALUE ADDED<sup>(2)</sup> (10-18)</b>	<b>730.4</b>	<b>870.4</b>	<b>1,063.8</b>	<b>985.3</b>	<b>1,096.2</b>
<i>Gross value added net of subsidies</i>	<i>706.5</i>	<i>848.4</i>	<i>1,041.6</i>	<i>961.6</i>	<i>1,075.3</i>
<b>Consumption of fixed capital:</b>					
Plant machinery and vehicles	144.1	151.8	158.6	163.8	165.3
Building and works	122.6	104.3	103.4	106.4	105.1
Cattle	66.8	70.3	97.9	117.2	111.4
Sheep	24.4	33.7	35.4	34.3	38.4
Pigs	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.0
Poultry	16.3	17.5	19.9	21.3	20.2
<b>20. Total consumption of fixed capital</b>	<b>374.8</b>	<b>378.2</b>	<b>416.3</b>	<b>443.9</b>	<b>441.4</b>
<b>21. NET VALUE ADDED (at basic price)(19-20)</b>	<b>355.5</b>	<b>492.1</b>	<b>647.5</b>	<b>541.5</b>	<b>654.8</b>
<i>Net value added (at basic price) net of subsidies</i>	<i>331.7</i>	<i>470.1</i>	<i>625.3</i>	<i>517.7</i>	<i>633.9</i>
<b>Other subsidies:</b>					
Single Farm Payment	509.9	479.5	483.0	444.9	445.9
Less-Favoured Areas Support Scheme	63.0	63.7	66.4	65.5	65.8
Land Management Contract Menu Scheme	17.8	17.1	6.6	0.2	0.1
Land Managers Options	0.4	0.9	3.5	5.8	6.0
Rural Stewardship Scheme	13.0	7.8	4.0	0.7	0.3
Rural Priorities	4.4	22.2	31.8	32.7	34.5
Environmentally Sensitive Areas	2.7	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.0
Other Agri Environmental Schemes <sup>(3)</sup>	9.3	6.9	6.0	3.5	3.2
Other	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	6.2
<b>22. Total other subsidies</b>	<b>620.6</b>	<b>602.5</b>	<b>601.8</b>	<b>553.5</b>	<b>561.9</b>
<i>Total payments and subsidies</i>	<i>644.4</i>	<i>624.5</i>	<i>624.0</i>	<i>577.3</i>	<i>582.8</i>
<b>23. NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST<sup>(4)</sup> (21+22)</b>	<b>976.1</b>	<b>1,094.6</b>	<b>1,249.4</b>	<b>1,095.0</b>	<b>1,216.7</b>
<b>24. Hired labour<sup>(5)</sup></b>	<b>351.3</b>	<b>335.8</b>	<b>357.5</b>	<b>336.0</b>	<b>330.7</b>
<b>25. Interest</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>41.0</b>
<b>26. Net rent</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>16.4</b>
<b>27. TOTAL INCOME FROM FARMING (23-(24+25+26))</b>	<b>570.3</b>	<b>703.9</b>	<b>836.6</b>	<b>700.5</b>	<b>828.6</b>

(1) Also known as Total Intermediate Consumption.

(2) Formerly known as Gross Product.

(3) Includes Countryside Premium Scheme, Farm Woodland Scheme, Farm Woodland Premium Scheme, Organic Aid Scheme and elements of Habitats and Heather Moorland Schemes.

(4) Formerly known as Net Product.

(5) Also known as Compensation of Employees.

Table A2 (i) Area of cereals<sup>(1)</sup>, root crops and horticultural crops, 2009 to 2013

'000 ha

	Average 2009-13	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (prov)
Wheat	101.4	92.5	111.4	115.4	100.6	86.8
Winter barley	44.8	45.1	47.9	45.5	42.8	42.7
Spring barley	275.6	287.0	242.4	262.9	289.2	296.4
Total barley	320.4	332.2	290.3	308.4	332.0	339.1
Oats	24.5	22.3	23.0	21.7	23.7	31.7
Triticale	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Oilseed rape	34.7	29.0	36.0	38.4	36.6	33.7
Potato – early ware <sup>(2)</sup>	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Potato – maincrop ware <sup>(2)</sup>	19.1	19.8	19.6	19.5	18.5	18.3
Potato – seed <sup>(2)</sup>	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.5	10.8	10.7
Vining peas	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.6
Tomatoes (ha)	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.9	3.3	3.3
Raspberries	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Strawberries	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9

Table A2 (ii) Estimated yield of cereals<sup>(1)</sup>, root crops and horticultural crops, 2009 to 2013

tonnes per ha

	Average 2009-13	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (prov)
Wheat	7.9	8.3	8.6	8.3	6.7	7.5
Winter barley	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.3	6.5	6.9
Spring barley	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.0	5.7
Total barley	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.2	5.9
Oats	5.7	5.9	6.3	5.6	4.6	5.9
Triticale	5.3	6.8	5.2	5.5	3.6	5.5
Oilseed rape	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.9	2.9	3.3
Potato – early ware <sup>(2)</sup>	24.4	21.0	25.6	28.5	23.1	23.8
Potato – maincrop ware <sup>(2)</sup>	43.9	49.9	47.6	44.2	35.1	42.7
Potato – seed <sup>(2)</sup>	27.3	29.2	27.7	28.1	24.3	27.4
Vining peas	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.2	3.5	4.0
Tomatoes	181.1	179.7	181.9	183.3	181.7	179.1
Raspberries	6.4	7.3	5.6	6.1	6.3	6.8
Strawberries	22.1	19.8	23.2	23.0	18.1	26.5

Table A2 (iii) Estimated production<sup>(3)</sup> of cereals<sup>(1)</sup>, root crops and horticultural crops, 2009 to 2013

'000 tonnes

	Average 2009-13	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (prov)
Wheat	800.8	767.7	953.2	957.0	673.3	652.9
Winter barley	313.4	314.5	345.6	333.6	276.5	296.5
Spring barley	1,551.2	1,668.2	1,410.3	1,533.0	1,446.9	1,697.6
Total barley	1,864.6	1,982.8	1,755.9	1,866.6	1,723.5	1,994.1
Oats	139.0	132.6	145.1	121.8	108.2	187.0
Triticale	3.2	4.1	3.6	3.5	2.0	2.8
Oilseed rape	119.9	108.6	123.3	149.6	106.4	111.7
Potato – early ware <sup>(2)</sup>	4.0	5.2	3.4	4.4	4.2	2.8
Potato – maincrop ware <sup>(2)</sup>	843.1	989.2	932.5	860.4	650.6	782.9
Potato – seed <sup>(2)</sup>	307.6	339.1	322.1	321.9	262.7	292.3
Vining peas	26.6	27.1	30.3	26.6	23.0	26.0
Tomatoes	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Raspberries	3.0	4.2	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.0
Strawberries	20.6	18.7	21.6	21.4	16.9	24.4

(1) Crop yield estimates are taken mainly from the Cereal Production Survey. Some estimation from industry experts has been included in the yield and production estimates for winter barley, oats, triticale and oilseed rape.

(2) The yield and production figures are partly based on Scottish Agricultural College and British Potato Council estimates.

(3) Production is valued at the point it is used or sold off the farm, so there can be differences between production volumes presented here and output volumes presented in subsequent tables.

**Table A3 Output and utilisation of cereals and oilseed rape, 2009 to 2013<sup>(1)</sup>**

	Unit	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (prov)
<b>Wheat<sup>(2)</sup></b>						
Human and industrial	'000 tonnes	595.0	703.4	626.6	638.4	395.5
Seed <sup>(3)</sup>	"	12.0	15.7	13.5	14.0	9.1
Feed and other <sup>(4)</sup>	"	211.0	295.2	248.9	195.6	143.0
<b>Total marketings</b>	"	<b>818.0</b>	<b>1,014.3</b>	<b>889.0</b>	<b>848.0</b>	<b>547.6</b>
Stock change	"	-50.4	-61.0	68.0	-174.8	105.3
<b>Total quantity of output</b>	"	<b>767.7</b>	<b>953.2</b>	<b>957.0</b>	<b>673.3</b>	<b>652.9</b>
Market price <sup>(5)</sup>	£ per tonne	111.21	128.27	151.81	179.04	179.59
Market value	£ millions	90.97	130.10	134.96	151.83	98.34
Stock change <sup>(6)</sup>	"	-5.42	-9.49	10.91	-37.12	17.89
<b>Total value of output</b>	"	<b>85.55</b>	<b>120.61</b>	<b>145.87</b>	<b>114.71</b>	<b>116.23</b>
<b>Barley<sup>(2)</sup></b>						
Human and industrial	'000 tonnes	556.0	652.6	686.5	670.1	613.4
Seed <sup>(3)</sup>	"	46.9	44.1	41.4	39.6	48.4
Feed and other <sup>(4)</sup>	"	1,368.8	1,262.3	1,153.0	1,000.4	1,330.9
<b>Total marketings</b>	"	<b>1,971.6</b>	<b>1,959.0</b>	<b>1,880.9</b>	<b>1,710.0</b>	<b>1,992.7</b>
Stock change	"	11.2	-203.1	-14.3	13.4	1.4
<b>Total quantity of output</b>	"	<b>1,982.8</b>	<b>1,755.9</b>	<b>1,866.6</b>	<b>1,723.5</b>	<b>1,994.1</b>
Market price	£ per tonne	82.37	123.00	156.92	182.36	142.57
Market value	£ millions	162.40	240.95	295.14	311.84	284.09
Stock change <sup>(6)</sup>	"	0.87	-27.78	-2.28	2.52	0.19
<b>Total value of output</b>	"	<b>163.27</b>	<b>213.17</b>	<b>292.86</b>	<b>314.36</b>	<b>284.28</b>
<b>Oats<sup>(2)</sup></b>						
Human and industrial	'000 tonnes	102.8	106.2	110.6	85.5	117.6
Seed <sup>(3)</sup>	"	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.3	5.2
Feed and other <sup>(4)</sup>	"	14.0	40.9	14.0	17.1	22.3
<b>Total marketings</b>	"	<b>120.3</b>	<b>150.9</b>	<b>128.5</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>145.1</b>
Stock change	"	12.3	-5.8	-6.6	2.3	41.9
<b>Total quantity of output</b>	"	<b>132.6</b>	<b>145.1</b>	<b>121.8</b>	<b>108.2</b>	<b>187.0</b>
Market price	£ per tonne	85.55	110.84	162.81	192.35	142.14
Market value	£ millions	10.29	16.72	20.92	20.38	20.62
Stock change <sup>(6)</sup>	"	1.04	-0.69	-1.17	0.45	5.58
<b>Total value of output</b>	"	<b>11.33</b>	<b>16.03</b>	<b>19.75</b>	<b>20.83</b>	<b>26.20</b>
<b>Oilseed rape<sup>(2)</sup></b>						
Total marketings	'000 tonnes	108.6	123.3	149.6	106.4	111.7
Market price	£ per tonne	222.30	320.50	354.47	370.00	291.60
<b>Total value of output</b>	<b>£ millions</b>	<b>24.14</b>	<b>39.53</b>	<b>53.04</b>	<b>39.38</b>	<b>32.56</b>

(1) Output data are for calendar years (except oilseed rape) and so reflect the influence of two crop years. Oilseed rape data are for crop year.

(2) Includes all production whether sold off or consumed on the national farm.

(3) Excludes seed retained on farm of origin or sold farm-to-farm.

(4) Includes sales to animal feed manufacturers, feed and seed retained on farm of origin or sold farm-to-farm.

(5) Average market returns net of marketing expenses, feed and seed retained on farm of origin or sold farm-to-farm are valued at opportunity cost, assumed to be the ex-farm feed price.

(6) Value of the physical increase in on-farm stocks over the course of the year.

Note: Wheat & barley stock-change was omitted from the calculation of TIFF in 2011 (Table A1).



**Table A4 Output and utilisation of potatoes, vegetables and fruit, 2009 to 2013<sup>(1)</sup>**

	Unit	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (prov)
<b>Potatoes<sup>(2)</sup></b>						
Earlies	'000 tonnes	5.2	3.4	4.4	4.2	2.8
Maincrop ware <sup>(3)</sup>	"	955.8	899.7	816.7	607.1	743.5
Seed <sup>(4)</sup>	"	339.1	322.1	321.9	262.7	292.3
Stockfeed <sup>(5)</sup>	"	126.2	118.8	107.8	80.1	98.1
<b>Total potatoes</b>	"	<b>1,426.2</b>	<b>1,343.8</b>	<b>1,250.9</b>	<b>954.2</b>	<b>1,136.8</b>
Earlies	£ per tonne	300.3	321.6	262.5	498.3	413.1
Maincrop ware	"	84.6	177.6	99.6	309.7	177.3
Seed <sup>(4)</sup>	"	218.8	213.7	224.7	281.0	306.0
Earlies	£ millions	1.6	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.2
Seed <sup>(4)</sup>	"	66.4	71.4	69.8	71.6	79.3
Maincrop ware	"	90.1	117.6	131.3	129.8	187.2
Stockfeed <sup>(5)</sup>	"	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.6
Stockchange <sup>(6)</sup>	"	10.3	-6.2	-3.4	-40.3	17.4
<b>Total value of output</b>	"	<b>168.9</b>	<b>184.7</b>	<b>199.9</b>	<b>164.5</b>	<b>286.6</b>
<b>Vegetables</b>						
Carrots	'000 tonnes	146.3	190.7	148.2	126.5	159.8
Turnips & swedes	"	70.9	75.2	64.4	52.8	61.4
Brussel sprouts	"	11.5	12.2	14.8	12.5	14.5
Peas	"	27.1	30.3	26.6	23.0	26.0
Other vegetables	"	88.1	88.4	77.7	62.9	70.8
<b>Total vegetables</b>	"	<b>343.9</b>	<b>396.8</b>	<b>331.7</b>	<b>277.8</b>	<b>332.5</b>
Carrots	£ per tonne	152.2	137.3	157.9	177.3	169.8
Turnips & swedes	"	264.2	209.9	239.3	312.5	332.9
Brussel sprouts	"	809.1	820.1	1,047.5	1,086.8	1,243.7
Peas	"	338.5	290.3	305.0	331.7	383.2
Carrots	£ millions	22.3	26.2	23.4	22.4	27.1
Turnips & swedes	"	18.7	15.8	15.4	16.5	20.4
Brussel sprouts	"	9.3	10.0	15.5	13.6	18.1
Peas	"	9.2	8.8	8.1	7.6	10.0
Other vegetables	"	50.0	50.6	47.0	43.9	49.7
<b>Total value of output</b>	"	<b>109.4</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>125.3</b>
<b>Fruit</b>						
Raspberries	'000 tonnes	4.2	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.0
Strawberries	"	18.7	21.6	21.4	16.9	24.4
Other fruit	"	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.7	6.5
<b>Total fruit</b>	"	<b>28.0</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>32.9</b>
Raspberries	£ per tonne	4,040.3	4,514.6	4,948.6	5,975.8	5,575.0
Strawberries	"	2,862.5	2,881.2	2,688.5	2,894.0	2,856.6
Raspberries	£ millions	17.1	13.7	15.7	15.1	11.1
Strawberries	"	53.6	62.3	57.5	48.9	69.6
Other fruit	"	9.3	8.1	8.2	8.1	11.7
<b>Total value of output</b>	"	<b>79.9</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>92.5</b>

(1) Output data are for calendar years and so reflect the influence of two crop years.

(2) Includes all production whether sold off or consumed on the national farm.

(3) Includes farmyard consumption.

(4) Includes seed retained on the farm of origin or sold farm-to-farm. Valued at opportunity cost, assumed to be the ex-farm seed price.

(5) Potatoes used on farm as stockfeed and so does not equate to Potato Marketing Board stockfeed support scheme.

(6) Value of the physical increase in on-farm stocks over the course of the year.

**Table A5 Output<sup>(1)</sup> and prices of cattle and sheep, 2009 to 2013**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (prov)
<b>Finished cattle:</b>					
Number ('000 head)	446	467	460	415	412
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	155.3	166.1	161.7	147.1	144.3
Average price (£ per kg)	2.89	2.80	3.17	3.50	4.00
Value of output (£m)	448.3	465.9	511.8	515.2	576.7
<b>Cows and bulls:</b>					
Number ('000 head)	52	57	64	65	63
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	17.2	19.6	22.2	22.7	21.6
Average price (£ per head)	697.0	684.2	850.6	910.1	908.2
Value of output (£m)	36.1	39.0	54.1	59.3	56.9
<b>Finished calves:</b>					
Number ('000 head)	0	0	0	0	0
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Value of output (£m)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtract MLC levy	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Stock change (£m) <sup>(2)</sup>	-10.4	-6.4	-22.3	13.7	-30.6
Other receipts (£m) <sup>(3)</sup>	23.4	22.0	22.2	23.8	20.9
<b>Total value of output (£m)</b>	<b>535.0</b>	<b>563.5</b>	<b>629.3</b>	<b>675.6</b>	<b>678.5</b>
<b>Store cattle:</b>					
Number ('000 head)	19	17	15	12	15
Average price (£ per head)	1,004.6	998.1	1,112.2	1,241.3	1,400.8
Value of output (£m)	27.4	21.9	32.3	44.3	47.3
<b>Store calves:</b>					
Number ('000 head)	12.7	11.0	10.3	9.6	8.6
Average price (£ per head)	196.55	224.95	280.22	391.13	593.09
Value of output (£m)	15.5	11.9	17.0	25.3	26.1
<b>Total value of output (£m)</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>73.4</b>
<b>Finished sheep:</b>					
Number ('000 head)	2,401	2,221	2,266	2,049	2,142
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	47.7	44.6	45.6	41.3	42.3
Average price (£ per kg)	3.62	3.96	4.27	4.19	3.88
Value of output (£m)	173.4	177.3	195.0	173.9	164.2
<b>Ewes and rams:</b>					
Number ('000 head)	444	465	500	424	430
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	12.1	14.0	16.5	13.8	12.6
Average price (£ per head)	72.2	79.8	86.1	84.9	76.7
Value of output (£m)	23.2	28.1	34.1	25.6	21.5
Stock change (£m) <sup>(2)</sup>	-4.9	0.1	-4.1	7.6	-2.8
Other receipts (£m)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total value of output (£m)</b>	<b>182.3</b>	<b>195.6</b>	<b>214.3</b>	<b>197.5</b>	<b>173.6</b>
<b>Store sheep:</b>					
Number ('000 head)	257	220	218	200	200
Average price (£ per head)	56.3	68.3	71.3	65.8	59.7
<b>Total value of output (£m)</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>

(1) Output values also takes into account expenses.

(2) Value of the physical increase in on-farm stocks over the course of the year.

(3) Scottish Beef Calf Scheme up to 2012, and Scottish Beef Scheme in 2013.

**Table A6 Output and prices of pigs, poultry and livestock products, 2009 to 2013**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (prov)
<b>Finished pigs:</b>					
Number ('000 head)	709	717	819	764	678
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	55.5	56.2	65.0	59.6	52.2
Average price (£ per kg)	1.40	1.33	1.41	1.47	1.62
Value of output (£m)	77.4	74.5	91.4	87.1	84.6
<b>Sows and boars:</b>					
Number ('000 head)	12	11	17	15	14
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	2.0	1.6	2.5	2.2	1.8
Average price (£ per head)	72.63	64.18	63.16	72.57	68.39
Value of output (£m)	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.9
Stock change (£m) <sup>(1)</sup>	1.6	0.5	-2.6	-2.7	-2.5
<b>Total value of output (£m)</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>81.1</b>
<b>Poultry:</b>					
Chickens: Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	85	86	92	87	58
Other table poultry: Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	5.8	5.6	6.1	5.9	5.4
Chickens: Average price (p per kg)	105.42	106.00	121.68	126.84	138.68
Value of output (£m)	90.8	92.4	112.7	111.3	81.2
Stock change (£m) <sup>(1)</sup>	0.0	0.2	-1.4	2.6	-2.3
<b>Total value of output (£m)</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>117.6</b>
<b>Eggs:</b>					
Packing station throughput – laying cages (million eggs)	466	384	381	493	569
Packing station throughput – free range (million eggs)	355	485	622	460	488
Packing station throughput – other (million eggs)	81	181	110	49	50
Average price – laying cages (p per dozen)	55	54	54	72	76
Average price – free range (p per dozen)	90	84	83	98	106
<b>Total value of output (£m)</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>80.8</b>
<b>Milk (including milk products):</b>					
Production (million litres)	1,275	1,293	1,282	1,356	1,308
Average price (p per litre)	24.63	24.55	26.75	27.88	31.26
<b>Total value of output (£m)</b>	<b>315.8</b>	<b>318.9</b>	<b>344.7</b>	<b>379.9</b>	<b>411.0</b>
<b>Wool:</b>					
Clipwool (million kg)	6	6	6	6	6
Average receipts (p per kg)	54.65	110.83	131.92	82.43	112.99
<b>Total value of output (£m)</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>

(1) Value of the physical increase in on-farm stocks over the course of the year.

**Table A7 Annual average hay and straw prices, 2009 to 2013<sup>(1)</sup>**

£/tonne

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (prov)
Hay	86	101	105	90	102
Oat straw <sup>(2)</sup>	33	43	52	51	51
Barley straw	53	63	60	59	66

(1) Average of growers' prices paid by a representative sample of merchants throughout Scotland.

(2) Oat straw 2013 prices based on 2012 harvest.

**Table A8 Prices and quantities of fertiliser and lime used by Scottish farmers, 2009 to 2013**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (prov)
<b>Price – £ per tonne of nutrient</b>					
Compounds	911	551	641	722	666
Straights	895	562	783	890	820
Nitrates (N)					
Phosphate (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	1,221	512	788	859	726
Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O)	946	559	543	573	528
Lime (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	41	39	39	40	41
<b>Quantity used – '000 tonnes of nutrient</b>					
Nitrates (N)	124	127	124	125	125
Phosphate (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	34	44	42	43	43
Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O)	52	57	59	56	57
Lime (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	521	549	504	478	470

**Table A9 Annual average prices of red diesel in UK, 2009 to 2013**

p/litre

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (prov)
Red diesel	44.0	54.1	68.1	71.0	70.0

**Table A10 Average weekly earnings of regular full-time hired workers, 2009 to 2013**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (prov)
<b>Hours worked: number</b>					
Ordinary hours	41.3	39.5	39.2	38.9	38.7
Seasonal overtime hours	6.6	6.1	6.8	6.6	6.6
<b>Total hours worked</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>45.4</b>
<b>Earnings: £</b>					
Regular cash earnings <sup>(1)</sup>	351.02	329.23	327.62	342.17	339.71
Seasonal overtime <sup>(2)</sup>	65.12	58.67	70.17	66.11	64.77
Bonuses	0.16	1.26	0.80	1.05	1.01
Other payments	0.81	1.94	1.12	0.64	0.76
<b>Total cash earnings</b>	<b>417.11</b>	<b>391.10</b>	<b>399.71</b>	<b>409.97</b>	<b>406.26</b>
Benefits	5.91	24.14	20.30	16.36	16.64
<b>Total earnings</b>	<b>423.02</b>	<b>415.24</b>	<b>420.01</b>	<b>426.33</b>	<b>422.90</b>

(1) Shepherds' dog allowances are not included in earnings.

(2) Includes cash in lieu which is not shown individually.

Table A11 Total bank advances to agriculture at 31 May 2009 to 2013

£ million

		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (prov)
<b>Advances to Agriculture</b>	<b>Current</b>	1,385	1,506	1,614	1,670	1,724
	<b>Real Terms (2013 Prices)</b>	1,612	1,676	1,707	1,711	1,724
<b>Index 2011 =100</b>	<b>Current</b>	80.4	87.4	93.6	96.9	100.0
	<b>Real Terms (2013 Prices)</b>	93.6	97.2	99.0	99.3	100.0

Table A12 (i) Agricultural payments and subsidies<sup>(1)</sup> included in the aggregate account, 2009 to 2013 £ million

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (prov)
<b>Included in Commodity Output (Table A1)</b>					
<b>Cattle:</b>					
Scottish Beef Calf Scheme	23.4	22.0	21.9	20.4	z
Scottish Beef Scheme	z	z	z	z	20.9
<b>Cattle total</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>20.9</b>
<b>Arable Area Payments Scheme</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Included in Other Subsidies (Table A1):</b>					
Single Farm Payment Scheme	509.852	479.479	482.951	444.900	445.900
Less-Favoured Area Support Scheme	63.000	63.720	66.400	65.469	65.775
Land Management Contract Menu Scheme	17.839	17.119	6.556	0.154	0.063
Land Managers Options	0.390	0.917	3.540	5.812	6.011
Rural Stewardship Scheme	12.960	7.781	3.964	0.674	0.271
Rural Priorities	4.441	22.206	31.839	32.724	34.470
Chernobyl Compensation Payments	0.004	0.001	z	z	z
Environmentally Sensitive Areas Payments	2.746	1.486	0.578	0.242	0.037
Countryside Premium Scheme	1.798	0.754	0.233	0.009	0.023
Organic Aid Scheme	2.613	2.077	1.728	0.149	0.089
Farm Woodland Scheme	0.400	0.360	0.356	0.290	0.300
Farm Woodland Premium Scheme	3.285	2.560	2.285	1.790	1.500
Farmland Premium Scheme	1.234	1.190	1.407	1.290	1.300
EU Dairy Payment	z	2.575	z	z	z
Other <sup>(2)</sup>	z	0.233	z	z	6.187
<b>Total included in other subsidies</b>	<b>620.562</b>	<b>602.457</b>	<b>601.837</b>	<b>553.503</b>	<b>561.925</b>
<b>Total other payments and subsidies</b>	<b>644.443</b>	<b>624.491</b>	<b>623.752</b>	<b>573.903</b>	<b>582.839</b>

(1) Subsidies paid to farmers to support non-agricultural activities or capital improvements excluded from table A12 (i).

(2) Includes Severe Weather grants for 2010, Fallen Stock, Weather Aid and New entrants scheme for 2013.

z not applicable.

**Table A12 (ii) Agricultural other payments and subsidies not included in the aggregate account, 2009 to 2013**

£ million

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (prov)
Animal Diseases Compensation	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2
<b>Other Grants (Mainly Capital)</b>					
Agriculture Business Development Scheme <sup>(1)</sup>	-0.1	z	z	z	z
Farm Business Development Scheme	8.1	z	z	z	z
Crofting Buildings Grants and Loans Scheme (CBGLS) <sup>(2)</sup>	1.8	z	z	z	z
Crofting Counties Agricultural Grants Scheme (CCAGS)	3.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6
FEOGA Processing and Marketing Scheme	5.4	5.9	6.5	5.4	6.2
Land Managers Options	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Rural Priorities	4.6	18.3	33.0	32.0	24.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>32.2</b>
<b>Overall total of other payments and subsidies</b> (included in tables A12 (i) and A12 (ii))	<b>668.2</b>	<b>650.7</b>	<b>665.0</b>	<b>613.5</b>	<b>615.0</b>

(1) For 2009, represents repayments to EU as a result of recoveries against applicants who breached their terms and conditions.

(2) Approved Expenditure on Grants and Loans.

z not applicable.

**Table A13 Estimated balance sheet for Scottish agriculture at current prices, 2009 to 2013<sup>(1)</sup>**

£ million

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (prov)
<b>Assets:</b>					
<b>Fixed:</b>					
Land and buildings <sup>(2)</sup>	28,615	31,720	33,845	32,920	31,265
Plant and machinery	715	805	800	815	830
Farm vehicles	85	90	90	95	100
Farm cars	65	65	60	70	70
Breeding livestock	965	865	1,120	980	1,130
<b>Total fixed assets</b>	<b>30,445</b>	<b>33,545</b>	<b>35,920</b>	<b>34,880</b>	<b>33,395</b>
<b>Current:</b>					
Trading livestock	805	745	850	860	1,240
Crops and stores	225	280	275	315	305
Financial	1,125	1,095	1,070	1,010	1,025
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>2,155</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>2,195</b>	<b>2,185</b>	<b>2,575</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>32,600</b>	<b>35,660</b>	<b>38,115</b>	<b>37,065</b>	<b>35,965</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
<b>Long term:</b>					
Bank loans	585	690	755	750	770
Other	325	320	320	315	325
<b>Total long term</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>1,095</b>
<b>Short term:</b>					
Bank	775	735	730	715	755
Other	555	575	605	600	630
<b>Total short term</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>1,385</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>2,245</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>2,405</b>	<b>2,380</b>	<b>2,480</b>
<b>Net worth</b>	<b>30,355</b>	<b>33,345</b>	<b>35,710</b>	<b>34,680</b>	<b>33,485</b>
<b>Net worth as % of total assets</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>93</b>

(1) Rounded to the nearest £5 million. Individual items may not sum to total. The value of land and buildings has been estimated from Farm Accounts data, due to a lack of land sales data.

(2) The value of land and buildings does not include the domestic share of dwellings, but does include the business share ie the value of the proportion of the farmhouse used for business purposes.

**Table A14 Investment by farmers, 2009 to 2013**

£ million

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (prov)
Investment by Farmers <sup>(1)</sup>	237.0	287.7	221.8	231.6	251.1

(1) Investment by farmers in buildings, plant, machinery and vehicles.

Table A15 Major economic indicators of Scottish agriculture, 2009 to 2013

£ million

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (prov)
<b>Current Prices</b>					
A. Net value added at factor cost <sup>(1)</sup>	976	1,095	1,249	1,095	1,217
B. Returns to all labour <sup>(2)</sup>	922	1,040	1,194	1,037	1,159
C. TIFF <sup>(3)</sup>	570	704	837	701	829
Stockchange due to volume in outputs	-7	-50	-26	-53	3
Stockchange due to volume in inputs	-1	0	1	0	0
Capital formation in livestock	110	122	133	161	161
<i>minus</i> consumption of capital in livestock	108	122	154	174	171
<b>D. Sub total</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>-46</b>	<b>-67</b>	<b>-7</b>
<b>E. Adjusted TIFF<sup>(4)</sup> (C-D)</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>836</b>
Depreciation	267	256	262	270	270
Capital grants	24	26	41	40	32
Change in borrowings	227	446	151	-51	65
<b>F. Sub total</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>368</b>
<b>G. Capital investment<sup>(5)</sup></b>	<b>219</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>229</b>
<b>H. Cash available (E+F-G)</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>975</b>
Annual work units of entrepreneurial labour <sup>(6)</sup>	27,029	27,377	27,120	27,363	26,890
TIFF per AWU (£)	21,099	25,710	30,847	25,600	30,815
<b>Real terms</b>					
Net value added at factor cost	778	834	905	768	1,192
TIFF	454	536	606	492	812
Cash flow	939	1,268	1,162	824	954
TIFF per AWU (£)	16,814	19,582	22,335	17,964	30,181
<b>Indices 2000=100</b>					
Net value added at factor cost	131	141	153	130	151
TIFF	189	223	252	204	253
Cash flow	243	328	301	213	247
TIFF per AWU (£)	215	250	285	230	290

(1) Net Value Added at Factor Cost (formerly known as Net Product) is a measure of the value added by the agricultural industry to all goods and services from outside agriculture after provision has been made for depreciation.

(2) Represents Net Value Added at Factor Cost less Rent and Interest payments and so is equivalent to the total returns to labour inputs.

(3) TIFF (Total Income From Farming) represents the return, to all those with an entrepreneurial interest in agricultural production, for their labour, management skills and own capital invested after providing for depreciation.

(4) After adjustments for input and output stock changes due to volume (including breeding livestock). Adjustments are also made to convert the effect of subsidies included within the calculation of TIFF from an accruals to a cash paid basis.

(5) The total volume of labour provided by those with an entrepreneurial interest in terms of full-time equivalents.

(6) The value of work carried out by entrepreneurial labour in the creation of new capital is deducted from the total value of capital investment.



**Table A16 Productivity Indices<sup>(1)</sup>, 2009 to 2013**

	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013 (prov)</b>
Final output (gross output less transactions within the agricultural industry)	101	99	101	92	96
Net value added per AWU of all labour	105	91	94	62	74
Final output per unit of all inputs (including fixed capital and labour)	101	97	98	86	90

(1) Indices at basic prices (including direct subsidies on products). Base year 2000=100.

**Table B1 FAS summary table 1: 2012-13**

	Measure	Specialist Sheep (LFA)	Specialist Beef (LFA)	Other Cattle and Sheep (LFA) <sup>(4)</sup>	Cereal	General Cropping	Dairy	Lowland Cattle and Sheep	Mixed	All Types
<b>Average</b>	Output (£)	55,734	126,106	102,079	203,570	262,246	396,274	128,899	233,236	171,974
	Input (£)	72,485	153,869	137,672	236,138	251,180	395,082	152,038	256,497	190,753
	Subsidy and payments (£)	36,303	53,611	55,323	44,690	39,461	41,444	40,862	54,189	46,572
	Diversified income (£)	2,693	1,073	719	6,521	4,358	2,679	121	3,774	2,658
	FBI (£)	22,244	26,922	20,449	18,643	54,885	45,316	17,844	34,702	30,450
	FBI/FTE (£) <sup>(1)</sup>	18,384	18,068	12,942	14,341	39,486	22,887	11,976	21,290	20,574
	Output:Input ratio	1.31	1.17	1.15	1.08	1.22	1.11	1.12	1.14	1.16
	Off farm income (£) <sup>(2)</sup>	8,928	8,610	11,404	8,487	11,665	4,675	8,633	11,277	9,407
Off farm income/FTE (£) <sup>(1) (2)</sup>	7,379	5,779	7,217	6,528	8,392	2,361	5,794	6,918	6,356	
<b>Balance sheets (all tenures)</b>	Net worth (£) closing valuation (CV)	611,222	1,027,265	957,414	1,925,372	1,916,920	1,651,962	1,045,449	1,887,443	1,316,019
	Liabilities as % of assets (CV)	11.3	9.1	11.6	6.5	8.7	15.4	12.0	8.2	9.7
<b>Hourly income</b>	Average hourly income (£)	9.68	9.51	6.81	7.55	20.78	12.05	6.30	11.21	10.83
	Minimum agricultural wage (£) <sup>(3)</sup>	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68
	Average hourly income as % of MAW <sup>(3)</sup>	144.8	142.4	102.0	113.0	311.1	180.3	94.4	167.7	162.1
<b>Quartiles</b>	FBI upper quartile (£)	79,257	65,694	57,500	90,796	118,215	178,649	58,335	82,763	88,026
	FBI lower quartile (£)	-4,905	-12,014	-7,758	-44,720	497	-26,662	-16,975	-12,552	-14,312
	Output:Input ratio upper quartile	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4
	Output:Input ratio lower quartile	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9

(1) Full-Time equivalent (FTE) is 1,900 hours.

(2) Off-farm income is only collected for farmers and their spouse and represents the midpoint of the range in which their income falls.

(3) The minimum agricultural wage (MAW) is the weighted average for the 2012-13 survey, with a value of £6.68.

(4) Other cattle and sheep (LFA) excludes farms identified as specialist sheep or specialist beef.

**Table B2 FAS summary table 2: 2009-10 to 2012-13 (2012-13 prices)**

	Measure	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
<b>Average</b>	Output (£)	136,834	163,010	178,672	171,974
	Input (£)	151,224	168,770	185,605	190,753
	Subsidy and payments (£)	52,802	51,340	49,683	46,572
	Diversified income (£)	3,631	3,656	3,552	2,658
	FBI (£)	42,043	49,236	46,302	30,450
	FBI/FTE (£) <sup>(1)</sup>	29,401	29,134	31,714	20,574
	FBI without grants and subsidies	-10,759	-2,104	-3,380	-16,122
	Output : Input ratio	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
	Off farm income (£) <sup>(2)</sup>	10,396	9,397	8,755	9,407
	Off farm income/FTE (£) <sup>(1) (2)</sup>	7,270	5,560	5,997	6,356
<b>Hourly income</b>	Average hourly income (£)	15.47	15.33	16.69	10.83
	Minimum agricultural wage (£) <sup>(3)</sup>	6.23	6.37	6.55	6.68
	Average hourly income as % of MAW	248.4	240.7	254.8	162.1
<b>Quartiles</b>	FBI upper quartile (£)	88,838	107,621	114,010	88,026
	FBI lower quartile (£)	-7,845	1,257	114	-14,312
	Output : Input ratio upper quartile	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
	Output : Input ratio lower quartile	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
<b>Balance sheets (all tenures)</b>	Net worth (£) closing valuation (CV)	926,650	1,243,340	1,289,153	1,316,019
	Liabilities as % of assets (CV)	10.5	9.6	9.4	9.7

(1) Full-Time equivalent (FTE) is 1,900 hours.

(2) Off farm Income is only collected for farmers and their spouse as the midpoint of the range in which their income falls.

(3) The minimum agricultural wage (MAW) is the weighted average for the 2012-13 survey, with a value of £6.68.

**Table B3 Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs, and Farm Business Income by type of farm: 2012-13**

Type of farm	Specialist Sheep (LFA)	Specialist Beef (LFA)	Other Cattle and sheep (LFA) <sup>(3)</sup>	Cereals	General Cropping	Dairy	Lowland Cattle and Sheep	Mixed	All Farm Types
<b>Number of farms in sample</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>500</b>
Average size of business (SLR)	3	2	4	2	3	5	3	3	3
Average size of farm (hectares)	676	190	512	186	176	143	144	209	294
Area of cereals (hectares)	0	11	4	124	101	7	18	84	41
Area of potatoes (hectares)	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	1	3
Area of oilseed rape (hectares)	0	0	0	15	9	0	0	5	3
Area of other crops (hectares)	0	0	0	5	9	0	0	1	2
Area of fodder	0	2	2	3	3	9	3	3	2
Area of grass	65	111	116	35	30	115	97	89	83
Number of ewes	560	183	662	15	35	25	245	78	232
Number of suckler cows	7	88	54	9	10	2	51	51	40
Number of dairy cows	0	2	0	0	0	153	0	2	12
Output yield per dairy cow (ltrs)	z	z	z	z	z	6,851	z	z	z
Revenue value pence per litre	z	z	z	z	z	28.10	z	z	z
Number of other cattle	10	141	68	32	32	190	136	138	92
Headcount of unpaid labour	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.0
Number of unpaid workers (FTE) <sup>(1)</sup>	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.5
<b>Average output (£ per farm)</b>									
Total crop output	1,058	10,662	3,490	159,440	213,318	8,245	16,466	106,833	62,272
Total livestock output	35,308	106,371	91,143	21,976	23,537	379,843	104,146	112,700	95,192
Miscellaneous output	19,369	9,074	7,446	22,155	25,392	8,186	8,287	13,704	14,510
<b>Total average output</b>	<b>55,734</b>	<b>126,106</b>	<b>102,079</b>	<b>203,570</b>	<b>262,246</b>	<b>396,274</b>	<b>128,899</b>	<b>233,236</b>	<b>171,974</b>
<b>Subsidy and payments</b>	<b>36,303</b>	<b>53,611</b>	<b>55,323</b>	<b>44,690</b>	<b>39,461</b>	<b>41,444</b>	<b>40,862</b>	<b>54,189</b>	<b>46,572</b>
<b>Average inputs (£ per farm)</b>									
Crop expenses	4,677	19,490	11,454	71,021	72,770	31,521	20,993	55,460	33,940
Livestock expenses	19,281	51,152	48,698	14,396	14,349	192,632	58,532	57,264	49,035
Other input costs	48,527	83,227	77,520	150,721	164,061	170,929	72,512	143,773	107,778
<b>Total average inputs</b>	<b>72,485</b>	<b>153,869</b>	<b>137,672</b>	<b>236,138</b>	<b>251,180</b>	<b>395,082</b>	<b>152,038</b>	<b>256,497</b>	<b>190,753</b>
<b>Diversification margin</b>	<b>2,693</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>6,521</b>	<b>4,358</b>	<b>2,679</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>3,774</b>	<b>2,658</b>
of which: Diversification Output	3,601	3,484	3,456	11,976	17,536	6,035	2,596	5,816	6,581
Diversification Input	908	2,411	2,736	5,455	13,178	3,355	2,475	2,042	3,923
<b>FARM BUSINESS INCOME (FBI)</b>	<b>22,244</b>	<b>26,922</b>	<b>20,449</b>	<b>18,643</b>	<b>54,885</b>	<b>45,316</b>	<b>17,844</b>	<b>34,702</b>	<b>30,450</b>
FBI per unpaid labour (FTE) <sup>(1)</sup>	18,384	18,068	12,942	14,341	39,486	22,887	11,976	21,290	20,574
<b>Output:Input ratio (including subsidies)</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1.16</b>
<b>Output:Input ratio (excluding subsidies)</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.92</b>
<b>Off-farm income (OFI)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>8,928</b>	<b>8,610</b>	<b>11,404</b>	<b>8,487</b>	<b>11,665</b>	<b>4,675</b>	<b>8,633</b>	<b>11,277</b>	<b>9,407</b>
OFI per unpaid labour (FTE) <sup>(1)</sup>	7,379	5,779	7,217	6,528	8,392	2,361	5,794	6,918	6,356

(1) Full-Time equivalent (FTE) is 1,900 hours.

(2) Off-farm Income is only collected for farmers and their spouse and represents the midpoint of the range in which their income falls.

(3) Other cattle and sheep (LFA) excludes farms identified as specialist sheep or specialist beef.

z not applicable.

**Table B4 Farm business income, outputs and inputs performance bands by quartile: 2012-13**

Type of farm	Specialist Sheep (LFA)			Specialist Beef (LFA)			
	Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%	Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%	
<b>Performance band</b>							
<b>Number of farms in sample</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>34</b>	
Average size of business (SLR)	2	3	3	2	2	3	
Average size of farm (hectares)	465	676	723	166	190	225	
Area of cereals (hectares)	1	0	0	7	11	18	
Area of potatoes (hectares)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Area of oilseed rape (hectares)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Area of other crops (hectares)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Area of fodder	1	0	0	2	2	1	
Area of grass	67	65	77	108	111	122	
Number of ewes	545	560	647	160	183	147	
Number of suckler cows	7	7	12	97	88	107	
Number of dairy cows	0	0	0	1	2	2	
Number of other cattle	12	10	16	133	141	176	
Headcount of unpaid labour	1.5	1.6	1.4	2.2	2.0	1.7	
Number of unpaid labour (FTE) <sup>(1)</sup>	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.4	
<b>Average output (£ per farm)</b>							
Total crop output	1,934	1,058	670	7,928	10,662	16,247	
Total livestock output	28,821	35,308	50,551	85,734	106,371	134,541	
Miscellaneous output	3,670	19,369	81,906	14,247	9,074	6,464	
<b>Total average output</b>	<b>34,425</b>	<b>55,734</b>	<b>133,128</b>	<b>107,908</b>	<b>126,106</b>	<b>157,251</b>	
<b>Subsidy and payments</b>	<b>28,333</b>	<b>36,303</b>	<b>53,844</b>	<b>47,956</b>	<b>53,611</b>	<b>64,672</b>	
<b>Average inputs (£ per farm)</b>							
Crop expenses	4,473	4,677	9,656	20,089	19,490	20,940	
Livestock expenses	20,397	19,281	23,001	53,967	51,152	54,414	
Other input costs	44,588	48,527	85,378	93,696	83,227	81,738	
<b>Total average inputs</b>	<b>69,458</b>	<b>72,485</b>	<b>118,035</b>	<b>167,752</b>	<b>153,869</b>	<b>157,092</b>	
<b>Diversification margin</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>2,693</b>	<b>10,321</b>	<b>-127</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>863</b>	
of which: Diversification Output	2,638	3,601	12,001	1,376	3,484	1,991	
Diversification Input	844	908	1,680	1,503	2,411	1,128	
<b>FARM BUSINESS INCOME (FBI)</b>	<b>-4,905</b>	<b>22,244</b>	<b>79,257</b>	<b>-12,014</b>	<b>26,922</b>	<b>65,694</b>	
FBI per unpaid labour (FTE) <sup>(1)</sup>	-4,122	18,384	68,325	-7,194	18,068	47,952	
<b>Output:Input ratio (including subsidies)</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	
<b>Output:Input ratio (excluding subsidies)</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	
<b>Off farm income (OFI)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>15,341</b>	<b>8,928</b>	<b>5,521</b>	<b>12,079</b>	<b>8,610</b>	<b>7,701</b>	
OFI per unpaid labour (FTE) <sup>(1)</sup>	12,892	7,379	4,760	7,233	5,779	5,621	

(1) Full-Time equivalent (FTE) is 1,900 hours.

(2) Off-farm Income is only collected for farmers and their spouse and represents the midpoint of the range in which their income falls.

(3) Other cattle and sheep (LFA) excludes farms identified as specialist sheep or specialist beef.

	Other Cattle and Sheep (LFA) <sup>(3)</sup>			Cereals			General Cropping		
	Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%	Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%	Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%
	<b>14</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>16</b>
	4	4	4	2	2	2	3	3	4
	707	512	477	212	186	195	166	176	198
	4	4	6	133	124	136	94	101	123
	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	18	25
	0	0	0	21	15	14	10	9	11
	2	0	0	9	5	1	8	9	10
	1	2	2	2	3	2	4	3	1
	107	116	141	40	35	33	37	30	25
	622	662	770	0	15	0	28	35	14
	51	54	52	26	9	6	17	10	4
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	53	68	81	43	32	53	67	32	31
	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.8
	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.1
	2,291	3,490	9,633	151,372	159,440	198,943	139,493	213,318	343,091
	73,883	91,143	124,478	20,959	21,976	42,893	46,694	23,537	16,441
	8,364	7,446	3,999	30,761	22,155	12,878	12,571	25,392	89,251
	<b>84,538</b>	<b>102,079</b>	<b>138,111</b>	<b>203,092</b>	<b>203,570</b>	<b>254,714</b>	<b>198,758</b>	<b>262,246</b>	<b>448,782</b>
	<b>53,488</b>	<b>55,323</b>	<b>68,727</b>	<b>50,510</b>	<b>44,690</b>	<b>54,787</b>	<b>39,024</b>	<b>39,461</b>	<b>39,901</b>
	10,900	11,454	15,969	81,898	71,021	76,019	62,861	72,770	105,045
	47,051	48,698	56,799	14,649	14,396	27,119	35,779	14,349	11,355
	84,337	77,520	80,663	204,548	150,721	120,448	138,269	164,061	259,679
	<b>142,288</b>	<b>137,672</b>	<b>153,431</b>	<b>301,095</b>	<b>236,138</b>	<b>223,585</b>	<b>236,909</b>	<b>251,180</b>	<b>376,079</b>
	<b>-3,495</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>4,094</b>	<b>2,772</b>	<b>6,521</b>	<b>4,880</b>	<b>-376</b>	<b>4,358</b>	<b>5,611</b>
	2,678	3,456	5,463	7,336	11,976	10,861	2,916	17,536	9,767
	6,173	2,736	1,369	4,564	5,455	5,981	3,292	13,178	4,156
	<b>-7,758</b>	<b>20,449</b>	<b>57,500</b>	<b>-44,720</b>	<b>18,643</b>	<b>90,796</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>54,885</b>	<b>118,215</b>
	-4,674	12,942	32,670	-35,492	14,341	68,267	360	39,486	55,762
	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
	10,683	11,404	11,969	8,182	8,487	8,734	14,170	11,665	14,252
	6,436	7,217	6,800	6,493	6,528	6,567	10,268	8,392	6,723

**Table B4 Farm business income, outputs and inputs performance bands by quartile: 2012-13 (continued)**

Type of farm	Dairy			Lowland Cattle and Sheep		
Performance band	Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%	Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%
<b>Number of farms in sample</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>8</b>
Average size of business (SLR)	5	5	6	2	3	3
Average size of farm (hectares)	164	143	178	86	144	166
Area of cereals (hectares)	2	7	5	10	18	28
Area of potatoes (hectares)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area of oilseed rape (hectares)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area of other crops (hectares)	2	0	0	0	0	0
Area of fodder	12	9	13	4	3	4
Area of grass	130	115	142	64	97	105
Number of ewes	53	25	19	233	245	223
Number of suckler cows	2	2	3	42	51	88
Number of dairy cows	167	153	224	0	0	0
<i>Output yield per dairy cow (ltrs)</i>	<i>6,244</i>	<i>6,851</i>	<i>7,663</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>z</i>
<i>Output value pence per litre</i>	<i>28.54</i>	<i>28.10</i>	<i>28.64</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>z</i>
Number of other cattle	203	190	247	57	136	263
Headcount of unpaid labour	2.5	2.4	2.5	1.8	1.9	2.2
Number of unpaid labour (FTE) <sup>(1)</sup>	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.6
<b>Average output (£ per farm)</b>						
Total crop output	3,079	8,245	8,841	6,681	16,466	25,651
Total livestock output	357,950	379,843	618,345	56,838	104,146	163,313
Miscellaneous output	6,840	8,186	6,120	4,033	8,287	55,588
<b>Total average output</b>	<b>367,869</b>	<b>396,274</b>	<b>633,306</b>	<b>67,552</b>	<b>128,899</b>	<b>244,552</b>
<b>Subsidy and payments</b>	<b>40,811</b>	<b>41,444</b>	<b>67,849</b>	<b>30,945</b>	<b>40,862</b>	<b>56,697</b>
<b>Average inputs (£ per farm)</b>						
Crop expenses	31,563	31,521	41,613	14,490	20,993	35,305
Livestock expenses	215,149	192,632	276,801	43,713	58,532	98,081
Other input costs	188,569	170,929	217,177	53,878	72,512	111,334
<b>Total average inputs</b>	<b>435,282</b>	<b>395,082</b>	<b>535,591</b>	<b>112,082</b>	<b>152,038</b>	<b>244,720</b>
<b>Diversification margin</b>	<b>-59</b>	<b>2,679</b>	<b>13,086</b>	<b>-3,390</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1,805</b>
of which: Diversification Output	3,991	6,035	17,063	1,591	2,596	2,499
Diversification Input	4,050	3,355	3,977	4,980	2,475	694
<b>FARM BUSINESS INCOME (FBI)</b>	<b>-26,662</b>	<b>45,316</b>	<b>178,649</b>	<b>-16,975</b>	<b>17,844</b>	<b>58,335</b>
FBI per unpaid labour (FTE) <sup>(1)</sup>	-12,636	22,887	91,148	-12,668	11,976	36,009
<b>Output:Input ratio (including subsidies)</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Output:Input ratio (excluding subsidies)</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Off-farm income (OFI)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>6,017</b>	<b>4,675</b>	<b>4,869</b>	<b>9,631</b>	<b>8,633</b>	<b>4,920</b>
OFI per unpaid labour (FTE) <sup>(1)</sup>	2,852	2,361	2,484	7,187	5,794	3,037

(1) Full-Time equivalent (FTE) is 1,900 hours.

(2) Off-farm Income is only collected for farmers and their spouse and represents the midpoint of the range in which their income falls.  
z not applicable.

	Mixed			All Farm Types		
	Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%	Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%
	<b>19</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>125</b>
	3	3	3	3	3	3
	267	209	227	284	294	402
	85	84	95	39	41	49
	1	1	1	2	3	3
	6	5	5	3	3	4
	1	1	0	3	2	1
	4	3	3	4	2	3
	99	89	116	85	83	97
	149	78	36	240	232	288
	53	51	50	42	40	45
	0	2	5	11	12	14
	z	z	z	z	z	z
	z	z	z	z	z	z
	133	138	187	86	92	125
	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.1
	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5
	96,691	106,833	121,170	48,165	62,272	83,131
	88,778	112,700	142,472	79,759	95,192	123,099
	19,149	13,704	12,351	11,790	14,510	37,994
	<b>204,617</b>	<b>233,236</b>	<b>275,993</b>	<b>139,714</b>	<b>171,974</b>	<b>244,223</b>
	<b>53,529</b>	<b>54,189</b>	<b>63,494</b>	<b>43,087</b>	<b>46,572</b>	<b>62,840</b>
	54,756	55,460	58,911	33,146	33,940	41,618
	54,088	57,264	60,107	52,225	49,035	55,584
	174,229	143,773	139,779	112,031	107,778	127,792
	<b>283,073</b>	<b>256,497</b>	<b>258,797</b>	<b>197,402</b>	<b>190,753</b>	<b>224,994</b>
	<b>12,374</b>	<b>3,774</b>	<b>2,073</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>2,658</b>	<b>5,957</b>
	14,584	5,816	4,778	3,064	6,581	9,275
	2,210	2,042	2,705	2,775	3,923	3,318
	<b>-12,552</b>	<b>34,702</b>	<b>82,763</b>	<b>-14,312</b>	<b>30,450</b>	<b>88,026</b>
	-6,437	21,290	46,496	-9,174	20,574	60,708
	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>
	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>
	15,367	11,277	8,297	13,041	9,407	8,620
	7,881	6,918	4,661	8,360	6,356	5,945



**Table B5 Number of diversified activities and average income in FAS sample (2012-13 prices): 2009-10 to 2012-13**

	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Number	Average Income (£)	Number	Average Income (£)	Number	Average Income (£)	Number	Average Income (£)
All	280	7,058	305	5,833	333	5,229	366	3,757
Processing and retailing of farm produce	7	3,020	11	288	7	4,224	7	6,246
Recreation	20	1,353	19	2,169	19	1,518	13	1,492
Renting out buildings – not including tourist accommodation	170	5,900	173	5,922	166	6,499	164	5,737
Tourist Accommodation and Catering	18	3,303	16	-1,268	16	4,232	16	1,706
Mobile Phone Masts	20	6,712	23	6,670	25	6,328	23	6,982
Wind Turbines	11	31,630	28	4,763	29	1,026	37	-6,637
Micro Electric Generation	:	:	:	:	12	-4,056	35	-2,863
Other Miscellaneous receipts	34	11,271	35	12,682	59	6,852	71	7,452

: Micro Electric Generation was not recorded as a separate category until 2011-12.

**Table B6 Percentage distribution of income from diversified activities (sample farms with diversified activities): 2009-10 to 2012-13**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
£0 or less	12.5	19.7	22.8	29.8
up to £2,500	28.2	25.6	24.9	25.4
up to £5,000	20.4	19.7	18.9	20.5
up to £7,500	11.1	10.8	12.0	7.1
up to £10,000	11.4	9.8	6.3	4.9
more than £10,000	16.4	14.4	15.0	12.3
<b>Total number of activities</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>366</b>

**Table B7 Diversified activity and incomes (matched sample) at 2012-13 prices: 2009-10 to 2012-13**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total number of farms in matched sample	431	431	431	431
Percentage of farms engaged in diversified activity	46%	48%	47%	50%
Average number of diversified activities on farms with any diversified activity	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5
Average diversified income of farms with diversified activity	£7,046	£7,806	£7,723	£5,944
Average diversified income of farms with diversified activity (% of FBI)	15%	11%	12%	18%
Average FBI of farms with diversified activity	£46,972	£68,059	£65,453	£33,938
Average FBI of farms without diversified activity	£39,078	£44,771	£43,227	£33,719

**Table B8 Percentage distribution of farms according to farm business incomes: 2012-13**

Type of farm	Farm Business Income in 2012-13								
	Less than £0	£0 to £4,999	£5,000 to £9,999	£10,000 to £19,999	£20,000 to £29,999	£30,000 to £39,999	£40,000 to £49,999	£50,000 to £99,999	£100,000 and over
Specialist sheep (LFA)	9.6	22.2	8.7	35.1	0.0	3.9	8.7	3.9	7.7
Specialist beef (LFA)	21.8	5.7	6.1	15.8	11.9	11.2	9.7	12.1	5.5
Other cattle and sheep (LFA) <sup>(1)</sup>	17.9	14.1	17.0	13.0	11.1	8.1	8.1	7.6	3.1
Cereals	27.3	7.3	8.3	11.4	6.0	6.2	3.9	25.6	4.0
General cropping	12.2	1.3	4.9	13.5	8.3	10.9	21.9	11.4	15.6
Dairy	36.8	3.3	0.0	6.6	11.0	4.9	3.3	17.6	16.5
Lowground cattle and sheep	26.5	7.7	9.8	21.6	4.9	9.8	8.9	6.8	4.1
Mixed	17.3	9.5	1.7	10.7	13.9	5.8	8.1	27.4	5.5
<b>All farm types</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>

(1) Other cattle and sheep (LFA) excludes farms identified as specialist sheep or specialist beef.

**Table B9 Percentage distribution of farms according to farm business incomes per unpaid labour (FTE), relative to the minimum agricultural wage (MAW)<sup>(1)</sup>: 2012-13**

Type of farm	Farm Business Income in 2012-13					
	<£0	≥£0 <MAW	≥MAW <2 x MAW	≥2 x MAW <5 x MAW	≥5 x MAW <10 x MAW	≥10 x MAW
Specialist sheep (LFA)	16.7	38.1	16.7	11.9	14.3	2.4
Specialist beef (LFA)	20.0	23.7	23.0	25.9	5.9	1.5
Other cattle and sheep (LFA) <sup>(2)</sup>	18.9	34.0	30.2	13.2	3.8	0.0
Cereals	25.5	21.8	12.7	14.6	21.8	3.6
General cropping	11.5	14.8	19.7	31.2	8.2	14.8
Dairy	33.3	11.8	19.6	17.7	9.8	7.8
Lowground cattle and sheep	24.1	27.6	20.7	24.1	3.5	0.0
Mixed	17.6	16.2	18.9	39.2	4.1	4.1
<b>All farm types</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>

(1) The minimum agricultural wage (MAW) is the weighted average for the 2012-13 survey, with a value of £6.68

(2) Other cattle and sheep (LFA) excludes farms identified as specialist sheep or specialist beef.

≥ greater than or equal to.

< less than.

**Table B10 Average sources and levels of income, including off-farm income<sup>(1)</sup> (2012-13 prices): 2009-10 to 2012-13**

Farm type	Sample year	Number of farms in sample (OFI)	FBI per unpaid labour (FTE) (£ per farm)	OFI (farmer and spouse) (£ per farm)	OFI per unpaid labour (FTE) <sup>(2)</sup> (£ per farm)	% of OFI from employment and/or self-employment	% of OFI from investments, pensions and other
<b>Specialist sheep LFA</b>	2009-10	41	27,533	9,137	7,722	65	35
	2010-11	41	21,683	7,330	5,740	60	40
	2011-12	40	23,486	5,064	4,171	80	20
	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>18,384</b>	<b>8,928</b>	<b>7,355</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Specialist beef (LFA)</b>	2009-10	140	33,888	11,046	7,590	50	50
	2010-11	143	25,676	9,891	6,823	55	45
	2011-12	136	29,200	9,857	6,715	55	45
	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>18,068</b>	<b>8,610</b>	<b>5,772</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Other cattle and sheep (LFA)<sup>(3)</sup></b>	2009-10	54	31,364	14,448	9,948	75	25
	2010-11	57	27,348	13,508	9,401	80	20
	2011-12	58	24,045	11,008	6,621	75	25
	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>12,942</b>	<b>11,404</b>	<b>7,215</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Cereals</b>	2009-10	51	22,425	10,758	8,014	40	60
	2010-11	48	46,206	9,523	7,100	40	60
	2011-12	55	47,025	6,704	5,088	55	45
	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>14,341</b>	<b>8,487</b>	<b>5,538</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>General cropping</b>	2009-10	63	20,412	8,083	8,054	25	75
	2010-11	61	57,506	6,932	7,234	35	65
	2011-12	63	37,935	9,846	4,939	30	70
	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>39,486</b>	<b>11,665</b>	<b>6,115</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Dairy</b>	2009-10	47	42,421	6,738	3,349	65	35
	2010-11	48	41,003	5,826	2,945	70	30
	2011-12	54	44,199	4,981	2,638	75	25
	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>22,887</b>	<b>4,675</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Lowland cattle and sheep</b>	2009-10	29	27,840	12,051	8,104	80	20
	2010-11	31	28,717	11,964	7,879	80	20
	2011-12	29	22,348	11,295	7,383	85	15
	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11,976</b>	<b>8,633</b>	<b>5,772</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Mixed</b>	2009-10	66	25,267	11,378	7,214	65	35
	2010-11	72	35,525	11,383	7,139	60	40
	2011-12	75	32,399	10,830	7,005	60	40
	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>21,290</b>	<b>11,277</b>	<b>6,933</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>All farm types</b>	2009-10	493	29,401	10,396	7,248	55	45
	2010-11	503	29,134	9,397	5,546	60	40
	2011-12	512	31,714	8,755	5,994	60	40
	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>20,574</b>	<b>9,407</b>	<b>6,351</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40</b>

(1) Off-farm Income is only collected for farmers and their spouse and represents the midpoint of the range in which their income falls.

(2) OFI per unpaid labour FTE shows what finance is available to the farmer and their spouse that could supplement FBI per unpaid labour, it is not necessarily used for this purpose.

(3) Other cattle and sheep (LFA) excludes farms identified as specialist sheep or specialist beef.

**Table B11 Average opening and closing balance sheets by tenure and type of farm: 2012-13**

Tenure of farm	Type of farm	Specialist sheep (LFA)		Specialist beef (LFA)		Other Cattle and sheep (LFA) <sup>(1)</sup>		Cereals	
		Valuation (£/farm)		Valuation (£/farm)		Valuation (£/farm)		Valuation (£/farm)	
		Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing
<b>Owner-occupied farms</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>21</b>		<b>60</b>		<b>23</b>		<b>24</b>	
	Total assets	937,590	932,884	1,276,710	1,287,283	1,687,248	1,685,751	2,433,796	2,415,626
	Total external liabilities	78,037	72,919	105,112	107,841	164,313	166,844	163,421	161,229
	<b>Net worth</b>	<b>859,553</b>	<b>859,965</b>	<b>1,171,598</b>	<b>1,179,442</b>	<b>1,522,935</b>	<b>1,518,907</b>	<b>2,270,375</b>	<b>2,254,397</b>
	<i>Liabilities as a percentage of assets</i>	8.3	7.8	8.2	8.4	9.7	9.9	6.7	6.7
<b>Tenanted farms</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>32</b>		<b>15</b>		<b>9</b>	
	Total assets	230,584	215,246	420,141	410,819	321,330	319,552	702,035	699,679
	Total external liabilities	10,405	17,320	43,912	51,491	53,488	56,053	44,426	31,467
	<b>Net worth</b>	<b>220,179</b>	<b>197,926</b>	<b>376,230</b>	<b>359,328</b>	<b>267,841</b>	<b>263,499</b>	<b>657,609</b>	<b>668,212</b>
	<i>Liabilities as a percentage of assets</i>	4.5	8.0	10.5	12.5	16.6	17.5	6.3	4.5
<b>Mixed tenure farms</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>42</b>		<b>15</b>		<b>19</b>	
	Total assets	818,981	891,233	1,290,805	1,321,145	1,011,854	1,024,362	2,236,184	2,213,349
	Total external liabilities	195,804	236,411	127,917	145,200	144,772	149,967	147,363	149,257
	<b>Net worth</b>	<b>623,176</b>	<b>654,822</b>	<b>1,162,888</b>	<b>1,175,944</b>	<b>867,081</b>	<b>874,395</b>	<b>2,088,821</b>	<b>2,064,092</b>
	<i>Liabilities as a percentage of assets</i>	23.9	26.5	9.9	11.0	14.3	14.6	6.6	6.7
<b>All Tenures</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>42</b>		<b>134</b>		<b>53</b>		<b>52</b>	
	Total assets	686,181	688,848	1,120,543	1,130,528	1,081,404	1,082,559	2,075,735	2,060,095
	Total external liabilities	72,274	77,626	97,362	103,263	122,079	125,145	138,534	134,723
	<b>Net worth</b>	<b>613,907</b>	<b>611,222</b>	<b>1,023,181</b>	<b>1,027,265</b>	<b>959,325</b>	<b>957,414</b>	<b>1,937,201</b>	<b>1,925,372</b>
	<i>Liabilities as a percentage of assets</i>	10.5	11.3	8.7	9.1	11.3	11.6	6.7	6.5

(1) Other cattle and sheep (LFA) excludes farms identified as specialist sheep or specialist beef.

c cell values have been suppressed due to small sample sizes.

	General cropping		Dairy		Lowland cattle and sheep		Mixed		All farm types	
	Valuation (£/farm)		Valuation (£/farm)		Valuation (£/farm)		Valuation (£/farm)		Valuation (£/farm)	
	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing
	27		25		11		27		218	
	2,435,147	2,402,085	1,995,753	2,033,639	1,326,143	1,364,595	2,506,367	2,464,055	1,785,375	1,780,222
	181,009	190,937	259,121	286,351	114,821	163,970	161,500	155,484	143,801	150,214
	<b>2,254,138</b>	<b>2,211,147</b>	<b>1,736,632</b>	<b>1,747,289</b>	<b>1,211,321</b>	<b>1,200,626</b>	<b>2,344,867</b>	<b>2,308,571</b>	<b>1,641,574</b>	<b>1,630,008</b>
	7.4	7.9	13.0	14.1	8.7	12.0	6.4	6.3	8.1	8.4
	11		c		7		12		99	
	364,406	374,469	c	c	501,071	479,120	465,056	434,657	393,358	393,824
	57,802	84,233	c	c	43,727	54,789	90,385	85,847	52,120	65,484
	<b>306,604</b>	<b>290,236</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>457,344</b>	<b>424,330</b>	<b>374,671</b>	<b>348,810</b>	<b>341,238</b>	<b>328,340</b>
	15.9	22.5	c	c	8.7	11.4	19.4	19.8	13.3	16.6
	19		21		10		33		171	
	2,642,065	2,635,990	2,463,978	2,508,314	920,559	919,157	1,949,032	2,049,607	1,545,908	1,581,925
	272,570	270,348	242,760	271,034	101,207	108,191	309,566	345,502	189,986	209,102
	<b>2,369,495</b>	<b>2,365,642</b>	<b>2,221,218</b>	<b>2,237,280</b>	<b>819,352</b>	<b>810,966</b>	<b>1,639,465</b>	<b>1,704,105</b>	<b>1,355,921</b>	<b>1,372,823</b>
	10.3	10.3	9.9	10.8	11.0	11.8	15.9	16.9	12.3	13.2
	57		50		28		72		488	
	2,122,786	2,099,962	1,889,690	1,953,682	1,162,276	1,187,473	2,077,639	2,056,999	1,454,670	1,456,591
	171,877	183,042	254,534	301,720	103,343	142,024	169,557	169,556	130,865	140,572
	<b>1,950,909</b>	<b>1,916,920</b>	<b>1,635,157</b>	<b>1,651,962</b>	<b>1,058,933</b>	<b>1,045,449</b>	<b>1,908,082</b>	<b>1,887,443</b>	<b>1,323,805</b>	<b>1,316,019</b>
	8.1	8.7	13.5	15.4	8.9	12.0	8.2	8.2	9.0	9.7

**B12 Enterprise performance<sup>(1)</sup> summary table: 2011-12 and 2012-13**

Enterprise type	Enterprise Gross Margin			
	2011-12 <sup>(2)</sup>	2012-13		
	Average	Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%
	<b>Crop EGM (£ hectare)</b>	<b>Crop EGM (£ per hectare)</b>		
Winter wheat	907	472	832	1,175
Winter barley	707	c	699	c
Spring barley	698	408	686	962
Mixed barley	748	480	702	937
Winter oil seed rape	1,170	328	623	914
Winter oats	767	c	839	c
Spring oats	622	501	747	1,091
All potatoes	3,515	c	4,917	c
	<b>Cattle EGM (£ head)</b>	<b>Cattle EGM (£ per head)</b>		
Dairy cows	1,000	480	850	1,222
Dairy followers	457	c	477	c
Dairy mixed & dairy beef (combined)	372	140	371	666
Beef: hill herds	163	-100	158	439
Beef: upland suckler selling weaning	390	c	212	c
Beef: upland suckler selling yearling stores	319	33	260	471
Beef: lowland suckler/herds	312	15	259	458
Beef: forward stores	117	c	145	c
Beef: mixed	124	-77	142	339
Beef: finishing	160	-54	152	370
	<b>Sheep EGM (£ head)</b>	<b>Sheep EGM (£ per head)</b>		
Sheep: extensive/hardhill	26	-12	14	38
Sheep: crossbred ewe production	65	c	51	c
Sheep: finished/store lamb production	56	-6	32	72
Sheep: lowland (non LFA)	54	-24	26	74
Sheep: store lamb finishing (short keep)	c	c	c	c
Sheep: store lamb finishing (long keep)	16	-3	14	30

(1) Performance categories are based on distributions of gross margin results.

(2) in 2012-13 prices.

c cell values have been suppressed due to small sample sizes.

	Overall Enterprise Gross Margin			Output:Input Ratio		
	2011-13			2012-13		
	Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%	Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%
	<b>Crop Overall EGM (£)</b>			<b>Crop</b>		
	23,280	28,891	28,158	1.8	2.5	3.0
	c	19,396	c	c	2.4	c
	18,217	33,799	57,517	2.0	2.8	3.5
	26,516	53,034	57,421	2.1	2.7	3.2
	10,389	18,667	27,266	1.6	2.1	2.6
	c	16,255	c	c	3.4	c
	10,301	20,598	17,428	2.6	3.5	4.3
	c	156,501	c	c	3.7	c
	<b>Cattle Overall EGM (£)</b>			<b>Cattle</b>		
	96,066	144,927	240,430	1.5	1.8	2.1
	c	41,535	c	c	1.7	c
	16,769	43,980	77,781	1.2	1.6	2.2
	-3,255	7,920	29,079	0.8	1.3	2.1
	c	13,125	c	c	1.5	c
	2,502	24,756	55,779	1.1	1.5	2.2
	848	17,747	31,413	1.0	1.5	2.0
	c	8,624	c	c	1.7	c
	-3,303	8,524	24,010	0.8	1.5	2.2
	-5,030	17,372	35,297	0.9	1.4	2.1
	<b>Sheep Overall EGM (£)</b>			<b>Sheep</b>		
	-8,652	11,003	30,719	0.7	1.4	2.5
	c	45,432	c	c	2.1	c
	-2,562	17,071	30,213	0.9	1.6	2.5
	-4,070	7,640	13,396	0.8	1.3	1.8
	c	c	c	c	c	c
	-1,108	5,097	10,051	0.9	1.9	3.1



**B13 Farm Business Income by Cost Centres: 2011-13**

		Cost Centre (£ per Farm)											
		Agriculture		Agri-environment		Diversification		Contracting		Direct Payment		Farm Business (£ per Farm)	
		2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
Specialist sheep (LFA)	Total Output	52,082	50,569	12,154	12,433	6,593	3,601	2,407	4,993	27,460	24,042	100,696	95,638
	Total Costs	70,584	71,472	164	187	1,087	908	690	786	15	41	72,540	73,393
	<b>Income</b>	<b>-18,502</b>	<b>-20,902</b>	<b>11,990</b>	<b>12,246</b>	<b>5,506</b>	<b>2,693</b>	<b>1,717</b>	<b>4,207</b>	<b>27,445</b>	<b>24,001</b>	<b>28,156</b>	<b>22,245</b>
Specialist beef (LFA)	Total Output	123,138	119,863	11,765	11,411	3,049	3,484	5,436	6,292	44,728	42,152	188,115	183,202
	Total Costs	140,536	149,222	351	410	2,000	2,411	2,989	4,132	60	105	145,936	156,280
	<b>Income</b>	<b>-17,398</b>	<b>-29,359</b>	<b>11,414</b>	<b>11,001</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>2,446</b>	<b>2,161</b>	<b>44,668</b>	<b>42,046</b>	<b>42,179</b>	<b>26,921</b>
Other cattle and sheep (LFA) <sup>(1)</sup>	Total Output	108,348	96,871	17,875	17,868	3,983	3,456	4,630	4,396	42,154	38,266	176,990	160,857
	Total Costs	133,173	134,551	196	874	2,831	2,736	1,410	2,176	158	70	137,768	140,408
	<b>Income</b>	<b>-24,825</b>	<b>-37,680</b>	<b>17,679</b>	<b>16,994</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>3,220</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>41,996</b>	<b>38,196</b>	<b>39,221</b>	<b>20,449</b>
Cereals	Total Output	202,330	187,715	2,659	2,898	10,170	11,976	24,808	15,784	42,060	41,864	282,027	260,236
	Total Costs	208,542	226,255	44	556	3,255	5,455	10,055	9,228	59	98	221,955	241,593
	<b>Income</b>	<b>-6,212</b>	<b>-38,540</b>	<b>2,615</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>6,915</b>	<b>6,521</b>	<b>14,753</b>	<b>6,555</b>	<b>42,001</b>	<b>41,765</b>	<b>60,072</b>	<b>18,643</b>
General cropping	Total Output	265,889	244,835	2,246	2,577	14,622	17,536	16,156	17,945	39,961	36,349	338,874	319,243
	Total Costs	270,809	241,367	383	978	9,270	13,178	7,670	8,785	43	50	288,177	264,358
	<b>Income</b>	<b>-4,920</b>	<b>3,468</b>	<b>1,862</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>5,351</b>	<b>4,358</b>	<b>8,486</b>	<b>9,160</b>	<b>39,918</b>	<b>36,299</b>	<b>50,697</b>	<b>54,885</b>
Dairy	Total Output	386,935	393,892	2,062	2,128	5,527	6,034	1,888	2,511	40,032	39,187	436,444	443,752
	Total Costs	351,731	393,941	59	159	1,909	3,355	588	964	69	18	354,357	398,437
	<b>Income</b>	<b>35,204</b>	<b>-48</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>3,618</b>	<b>2,679</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>39,963</b>	<b>39,169</b>	<b>82,087</b>	<b>45,315</b>
Lowland cattle and sheep	Total Output	127,182	127,886	4,206	3,706	2,680	2,596	831	734	41,621	37,434	176,520	172,357
	Total Costs	140,811	151,518	33	53	1,236	2,475	472	249	369	218	142,921	154,512
	<b>Income</b>	<b>-13,628</b>	<b>-23,631</b>	<b>4,173</b>	<b>3,653</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>41,252</b>	<b>37,216</b>	<b>33,599</b>	<b>17,844</b>
Mixed	Total Output	210,810	225,818	4,900	5,183	6,162	5,816	8,558	7,655	50,897	48,768	281,328	293,241
	Total Costs	223,995	250,333	333	448	2,399	2,042	5,511	5,625	60	91	232,298	258,539
	<b>Income</b>	<b>-13,184</b>	<b>-24,515</b>	<b>4,567</b>	<b>4,735</b>	<b>3,763</b>	<b>3,774</b>	<b>3,047</b>	<b>2,031</b>	<b>50,837</b>	<b>48,677</b>	<b>49,029</b>	<b>34,702</b>
All types	Total Output	167,350	164,124	8,159	8,190	6,500	6,581	7,856	7,851	41,028	38,381	230,893	225,126
	Total Costs	178,346	186,011	239	467	3,010	3,923	3,720	4,193	79	82	185,394	194,676
	<b>Income</b>	<b>-10,996</b>	<b>-21,887</b>	<b>7,919</b>	<b>7,722</b>	<b>3,491</b>	<b>2,658</b>	<b>4,137</b>	<b>3,659</b>	<b>40,949</b>	<b>38,298</b>	<b>45,499</b>	<b>30,450</b>

(1) Other cattle and sheep (LFA) excludes farms identified as specialist sheep or specialist beef.

**Table C1 Number of holdings by region, subregion and farm type, June 2013**

holdings

	Farm type											Total
	Specialist cereals	General cropping	Specialist horticulture & permanent crops	Specialist pigs	Specialist poultry	Specialist dairy	LFA cattle & sheep	Non-LFA cattle & sheep	Mixed holdings	General cropping; forage	Unclassified	
<b>North West:</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7,508</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>10,099</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>20,758</b>
Shetland	c	c	13	c	17	c	1,132	0	121	548	12	1,853
Orkney	41	c	19	c	39	17	707	0	144	958	47	1,993
Eileanan an Iar	c	97	77	15	71	c	2,378	c	263	3,440	130	6,488
Highland	216	131	155	c	165	12	3,291	c	762	5,153	369	10,424
<b>North East:</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>3,314</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>8,922</b>
Grampian	1,106	197	78	74	163	35	1,212	838	1,559	3,314	346	8,922
<b>South East:</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>3,325</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>9,270</b>
Tayside	310	414	92	17	74	11	445	257	488	1,454	130	3,692
Fife	204	88	43	14	46	20	55	159	287	557	65	1,538
Lothian	267	53	27	17	41	13	174	148	219	506	64	1,529
Scottish	248	60	18	19	53	12	678	188	358	808	69	2,511
<b>South West:</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>4,369</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>5,426</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>13,766</b>
East Central	c	c	9	8	42	24	331	141	189	640	60	1,552
Argyll & Bute	c	c	29	9	34	48	894	5	90	797	62	1,975
Clyde Valley	72	5	58	12	49	139	957	115	334	1,379	146	3,266
Ayrshire	43	13	24	7	56	216	800	158	299	1,143	87	2,846
Dumfries & Galloway	41	7	32	35	94	341	1,387	227	419	1,467	77	4,127
<b>LFA</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>14,441</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,767</b>	<b>15,756</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>36,358</b>
<b>Non-LFA</b>	<b>2,192</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,345</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>6,409</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>16,358</b>
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>2,670</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>14,441</b>	<b>2,345</b>	<b>5,532</b>	<b>22,164</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>52,716</b>

c data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

Note: The 2014 ERSA uses a new farm typology. Comparisons with previous years should be made with caution. Further details are available at: [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/06/5219/12](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/06/5219/12)

**Table C2 Crops, grass and rough grazings for each United Kingdom country, June 2013**

	Scotland	England	Wales	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>Number of holdings<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>52,716</b>	<b>103,804<sup>(9)</sup></b>	<b>42,297</b>	<b>24,503</b>	<b>223,320</b>
<b>Crops, fallow and set-aside:</b>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>
Wheat	86,840	1,504,571	15,133	7,968	1,614,511
Triticale	513	10,724	:	46	11,283
Barley: Winter	42,694	256,899	4,966	5,266	309,825
Spring	296,444	570,808	15,428	20,491	903,171
Total	339,138	827,707	20,394	25,757	1,212,997
Oats (including mixed grain) <sup>(2)</sup>	33,101	149,294	4,442	1,973	188,810
Rape for oilseed (including flax <sup>(3)</sup> and linseed)	33,653	710,912	4,679	473	749,716
Potatoes	29,109	103,273	2,586	4,325	139,293
Peas for combining	537	28,447	:	:	:
Beans for combining <sup>(4)</sup>	2,891	114,963	461	:	:
Maize	1,406	181,894	9,599	1,577	194,477
Turnips, swedes and beet for stockfeeding	4,570	26,280	:	410	31,260
Other crops for stockfeeding <sup>(5)</sup>	13,114	19,287	19,396	4,552	56,349
Vegetables for human consumption	15,902	98,224	407	1,413	115,946
Orchard and soft fruit	872	29,870	715	1,523	32,980
Bulbs, other flowers and nursery stock	1,181	10,322	297	111	11,911
All other crops	8,103	144,365	2,123	1,492	156,053
Fallow land	15,831	237,422	678	1,430	255,361
<b>Total crops and fallow</b>	<b>586,761</b>	<b>4,197,555</b>	<b>80,910</b>	<b>53,049</b>	<b>4,918,276</b>
<b>Grass:</b>					
Under 5 years	439,061	667,714	143,720	139,170	1,389,665
5 years and over	882,165	3,273,178	997,620	648,784	5,801,747
<b>Total grass</b>	<b>1,321,227</b>	<b>3,940,892</b>	<b>1,141,340</b>	<b>787,954</b>	<b>7,191,413</b>
<b>Total crops, fallow and grass</b>	<b>1,907,987</b>	<b>8,138,447</b>	<b>1,222,250</b>	<b>841,003</b>	<b>12,109,658</b>
<b>Rough grazing:</b>					
Sole right grazing	3,064,184	471,804	263,816	140,051	3,939,855
Common grazing <sup>(6)</sup>	583,729	398,947	180,315	35,407	1,198,388
<b>Total rough grazing</b>	<b>3,647,914</b>	<b>870,751</b>	<b>444,131</b>	<b>175,458</b>	<b>5,138,244</b>
<b>Total crops, fallow, grass and rough grazing</b>	<b>5,555,900</b>	<b>9,009,198</b>	<b>1,666,381</b>	<b>1,016,461</b>	<b>17,247,900</b>
Woodland	466,759	324,942	63,366	10,331	865,397
Other land	165,078	151,296	10,126	6,568	333,067
<b>Total agricultural area<sup>(7)</sup></b>	<b>6,187,737</b>	<b>9,485,436</b>	<b>1,739,873</b>	<b>1,033,359</b>	<b>18,446,365</b>
<b>Total land area<sup>(8)</sup></b>	<b>7,880,763</b>	<b>13,044,880</b>	<b>2,078,013</b>	<b>1,412,972</b>	<b>24,416,629</b>
<b>% land agricultural</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>76%</b>

(1) Refers only to holdings actively engaged in agriculture but excludes sheep stock clubs and landless cattle keepers in Scotland and non-commercial holdings in England.

(2) Includes rye for England and Wales and triticale for Wales.

(3) Flax not collected for Scotland. Figure for Scotland includes linseed.

(4) Wales figures includes peas for combining.

(5) Includes lupins. Wales figure included turnips, swede and beet for stock feeding.

(6) Inclusion of common grazing land brings total agricultural area in Scotland and in Northern Ireland to a higher level than that published in the June agricultural census publication.

(7) As at December 2012. Data source: UK Standard Area Measurements (SAM), published by Office for National Statistics, August 2013.

(8) 2012 figure. 2013 figure unavailable at time of going to press.

: Information not available.

**Table C3 Agricultural area by Less Favoured Area Category, June 2013**

	<b>LFA<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Non-LFA</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of holdings</b>	<b>36,358</b>	<b>16,358</b>	<b>52,716</b>
<b>Crops, fallow and set-aside:</b>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>
Wheat	6,801	80,039	86,840
Triticale	255	258	513
Barley: Winter	5,205	37,489	42,694
Spring	74,218	222,226	296,444
Total	79,423	259,715	339,138
Oats (including mixed grain)	7,815	25,286	33,101
Rape for oilseed (including linseed)	1,890	31,763	33,653
Potatoes	2,101	27,007	29,109
Peas for combining	96	441	537
Beans for combining	200	2,692	2,891
Turnips, swedes and beet for stockfeeding	2,312	2,258	4,570
Other crops for stockfeeding <sup>(2)</sup>	10,326	4,195	14,521
Vegetables for human consumption	895	15,007	15,902
Orchard and soft fruit	88	784	872
Bulbs, flowers and nursery stock	289	893	1,181
All other crops	3,663	4,440	8,103
Fallow land: 5 years or less	3,415	9,541	12,955
more than 5 years	1,722	1,153	2,875
<b>Total crops and fallow</b>	<b>121,290</b>	<b>465,471</b>	<b>586,761</b>
<b>Grass:</b>			
Under 5 years	286,335	152,726	439,061
5 years and over	760,921	121,244	882,165
<b>Total grass</b>	<b>1,047,256</b>	<b>273,970</b>	<b>1,321,226</b>
<b>Total crops, fallow and grass</b>	<b>1,168,547</b>	<b>739,441</b>	<b>1,907,987</b>
<b>Rough grazing:</b>			
Sole right grazing	3,023,628	40,556	3,064,184
Common grazing	583,729	0	583,729
<b>Total rough grazing</b>	<b>3,607,357</b>	<b>40,556</b>	<b>3,647,913</b>
<b>Total crops, fallow, grass and rough grazing</b>	<b>4,775,904</b>	<b>779,997</b>	<b>5,555,900</b>
Woodland	403,942	62,817	466,759
Other land	148,214	16,864	165,078
<b>Total agricultural area</b>	<b>5,328,059</b>	<b>859,678</b>	<b>6,187,737</b>

(1) A holding is classified as LFA if 50% or more of its land is assessed as being disadvantaged or severely disadvantaged for subsidy purposes.

(2) Includes lupins and maize.

**Table C4 Number of holdings with crops and grass and area of crops and grass by region and sub-region, June 2013**

	North West					North East		South East		
	Total	Shetland	Orkney	Eileanan an Iar	Highland	Total	Grampian	Total	Tayside	Fife
<b>Crops and fallow:</b>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>
Wheat	120	0	c	c	114	488	488	1,551	597	314
Triticale	c	c	c	0	c	c	c	24	c	c
Barley: Winter	69	0	14	0	55	620	620	830	288	166
Spring	1,132	c	447	c	662	2,854	2,854	2,694	1,280	461
Total	1,142	c	451	c	668	2,912	2,912	2,807	1,313	490
Oats (including mixed grain)	427	25	27	135	240	368	368	690	246	156
Rape for oilseed and linseed	75	c	0	c	73	405	405	671	275	100
Potatoes	848	65	117	286	380	502	502	1,233	824	196
Peas and beans for combining	c	0	c	7	c	c	c	179	41	42
Turnips, swedes and beet for stockfeeding	368	30	47	29	262	485	485	229	105	37
Other crops for stockfeeding <sup>(1)</sup>	398	66	115	37	180	339	339	454	178	38
Vegetables for human consumption	599	40	47	224	288	271	271	786	447	157
Orchard and soft fruit	193	c	c	48	138	73	73	153	86	23
Bulbs, flowers and nursery stock	48	c	c	15	25	40	40	78	c	c
All other crops	579	27	172	57	323	679	679	917	337	142
Fallow land: 5 years or less	564	15	35	144	370	1,017	1,017	1,129	512	241
more than 5 years	516	15	48	181	272	256	256	233	108	46
<b>Total crops and fallow</b>	<b>3,403</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>3,737</b>	<b>3,737</b>	<b>3,830</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>661</b>
<b>Grass and rough grazing:</b>										
Grass under 5 years old	4,864	234	842	1,201	2,587	4,834	4,834	4,022	1,694	641
Grass 5 years old and over	13,807	1,418	1,456	4,248	6,685	5,915	5,915	6,588	2,459	1,059
Sole right grazing	10,362	1,270	924	2,615	5,553	3,396	3,396	3,134	1,255	504
Common grazing	1,043	161	20	313	549	6	6	0	0	0
<b>Total grass and rough grazing</b>	<b>19,926</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>6,303</b>	<b>9,873</b>	<b>8,260</b>	<b>8,260</b>	<b>8,356</b>	<b>3,264</b>	<b>1,372</b>
Woodland	2,341	52	51	162	2,076	2,511	2,511	3,093	1,038	433
Other land	6,148	765	795	1,112	3,476	3,993	3,993	4,181	1,630	662
<b>Total agricultural area</b>	<b>20,727</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>1,993</b>	<b>6,485</b>	<b>10,396</b>	<b>8,921</b>	<b>8,921</b>	<b>9,269</b>	<b>3,691</b>	<b>1,538</b>
<b>Crops and fallow:</b>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>
Wheat	3,417	0	c	c	3,412	13,169	13,169	64,376	20,169	11,833
Triticale	c	c	c	0	c	c	c	217	c	c
Barley: Winter	1,209	0	25	0	1,185	18,391	18,391	19,967	6,367	3,632
Spring	27,705	c	4,276	c	23,343	116,021	116,021	120,505	57,719	20,440
Total	28,915	c	4,300	c	24,528	134,412	134,412	140,471	64,087	24,073
Oats (including mixed grain)	2,898	15	110	267	2,506	5,630	5,630	20,043	6,314	5,420
Rape for oilseed and linseed	1,985	c	0	c	1,985	12,024	12,024	19,253	6,770	2,562
Potatoes	1,636	21	44	35	1,537	5,599	5,599	21,217	14,204	3,124
Peas and beans for combining	c	0	c	0	c	c	c	2,880	661	493
Turnips, swedes and beet for stockfeeding	811	10	68	8	725	1,819	1,819	1,332	568	219
Other crops for stockfeeding <sup>(1)</sup>	1,650	90	623	42	894	2,423	2,423	4,649	1,515	328
Vegetables for human consumption	421	6	17	21	377	2,108	2,108	13,176	7,689	2,512
Orchard and soft fruit	32	c	c	5	27	61	61	735	638	60
Bulbs, flowers and nursery stock	33	c	c	2	28	407	407	619	c	c
All other crops	1,108	15	210	17	865	1,996	1,996	3,524	1,473	506
Fallow land: 5 years or less	1,460	21	110	248	1,082	3,611	3,611	6,499	2,797	1,313
more than 5 years	1,242	10	187	161	885	656	656	714	283	63
<b>Total crops and fallow</b>	<b>45,739</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>5,679</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>38,977</b>	<b>184,084</b>	<b>184,084</b>	<b>299,704</b>	<b>127,807</b>	<b>52,518</b>
<b>Grass and rough grazing:</b>										
Grass under 5 years old	62,923	993	20,022	1,783	40,126	129,904	129,904	106,502	36,212	13,933
Grass 5 years old and over	188,712	26,193	30,882	24,936	106,701	71,240	71,240	187,808	61,062	17,292
Sole right grazing	1,536,818	54,824	33,071	57,492	1,391,433	216,123	216,123	539,009	354,536	4,973
Common grazing <sup>(2)</sup>	568,423	66,022	2,278	216,072	284,051	5,028	5,028	0	0	0
<b>Total grass and rough grazing</b>	<b>2,356,877</b>	<b>148,032</b>	<b>86,251</b>	<b>300,283</b>	<b>1,822,311</b>	<b>422,295</b>	<b>422,295</b>	<b>833,319</b>	<b>451,810</b>	<b>36,198</b>
Woodland	170,807	31	61	852	169,864	69,811	69,811	86,211	40,977	5,214
Other land	79,343	1,285	858	1,334	75,867	21,315	21,315	18,860	10,201	1,746
<b>Total agricultural area</b>	<b>2,652,766</b>	<b>149,620</b>	<b>92,849</b>	<b>303,279</b>	<b>2,107,018</b>	<b>697,506</b>	<b>697,506</b>	<b>1,238,094</b>	<b>630,795</b>	<b>95,674</b>

(1) Includes lupins and maize.

(2) Inclusion of common grazing land brings total agricultural area in Scotland to a higher level than that published in the June agricultural census.

c data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

South East		South West								
Lothian	Scottish Borders	Total	East Central	Argyll & Bute	Clyde Valley	Ayrshire	Dumfries & Galloway	Scotland		
<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<b>Crops and fallow:</b>
290	350	346	42	6	41	73	184	2,505	53	Wheat
c	c	22	c	0	7	5	c	53	1,726	Triticale
131	245	207	c	c	32	35	116	8,122	8,349	Barley: Winter
396	557	1,442	c	c	322	330	510	1,752	1,205	Spring
412	592	1,488	196	88	331	335	538	2,699	228	Total
67	221	267	120	c	40	c	87	1,175	1,806	Oats (including mixed grain)
128	168	24	8	0	c	c	10	2,983	1,806	Rape for oilseed and linseed
100	113	116	9	20	20	33	34	2,627	511	Potatoes
26	70	21	16	0	c	c	c	2,983	209	Peas and beans for combining
21	66	123	15	12	20	42	34	2,983	209	Turnips, swedes and beet for stockfeeding
54	184	551	36	56	102	70	287	1,203	1,203	Other crops for stockfeeding <sup>(1)</sup>
84	98	150	c	c	31	35	37	1,203	1,203	Vegetables for human consumption
16	28	92	c	c	38	12	21	1,203	1,203	Orchard and soft fruit
c	c	43	c	12	11	8	c	1,203	1,203	Bulbs, flowers and nursery stock
136	302	452	60	44	96	86	166	2,983	2,983	All other crops
197	179	273	50	22	86	51	64	1,203	1,203	Fallow land: 5 years or less
42	37	198	21	23	73	43	38	1,203	1,203	more than 5 years
<b>593</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>2,653</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>13,623</b>		<b>Total crops and fallow</b>
										<b>Grass and rough grazing:</b>
613	1,074	4,393	556	384	c	c	1,553	18,113	36,982	Grass under 5 years old
1,037	2,033	10,672	1,129	1,421	2,492	2,255	3,375	22,408	1,117	Grass 5 years old and over
440	935	5,516	498	1,252	1,123	989	1,654	1,117	49,652	Sole right grazing
0	0	68	0	59	c	c	0	1,117	49,652	Common grazing
<b>1,347</b>	<b>2,373</b>	<b>13,110</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>3,072</b>	<b>2,709</b>	<b>3,991</b>	<b>49,652</b>		<b>Total grass and rough grazing</b>
486	1,136	3,903	495	547	854	718	1,289	11,848	20,662	Woodland
645	1,244	6,340	688	1,043	1,370	1,222	2,017	52,681	52,681	Other land
<b>1,529</b>	<b>2,511</b>	<b>13,764</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>1,975</b>	<b>3,266</b>	<b>2,845</b>	<b>4,127</b>	<b>52,681</b>		<b>Total agricultural area</b>
<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<b>Crops and fallow:</b>
14,855	17,520	5,878	1,034	50	622	998	3,174	86,840	513	Wheat
c	c	258	c	0	73	41	c	513	42,695	Triticale
3,417	6,550	3,127	c	c	335	402	2,031	296,444	339,138	Barley: Winter
18,151	24,194	32,214	c	c	6,845	6,475	10,517	33,101	33,653	Spring
21,568	30,744	35,341	7,199	1,537	7,180	6,877	12,548	29,109	3,428	Total
1,520	6,789	4,531	2,801	c	482	c	1,146	33,653	29,109	Oats (including mixed grain)
4,012	5,909	390	143	0	c	c	197	29,109	4,570	Rape for oilseed and linseed
1,712	2,176	656	33	9	54	338	222	3,428	4,570	Potatoes
352	1,374	286	191	0	c	c	c	14,521	14,521	Peas and beans for combining
128	417	608	87	67	73	216	165	15,902	15,902	Turnips, swedes and beet for stockfeeding
804	2,002	5,800	228	417	801	709	3,645	872	1,181	Other crops for stockfeeding <sup>(1)</sup>
1,280	1,696	197	c	c	70	62	16	1,181	1,181	Vegetables for human consumption
16	21	44	c	c	30	2	7	8,103	8,103	Orchard and soft fruit
c	c	123	c	6	16	9	c	12,956	12,956	Bulbs, flowers and nursery stock
417	1,128	1,475	262	63	429	201	519	2,875	2,875	All other crops
1,175	1,215	1,386	263	64	551	308	200	2,875	2,875	Fallow land: 5 years or less
247	121	263	70	24	74	67	29	2,875	2,875	more than 5 years
<b>48,133</b>	<b>71,247</b>	<b>57,234</b>	<b>12,374</b>	<b>2,273</b>	<b>10,521</b>	<b>9,962</b>	<b>22,105</b>	<b>586,761</b>		<b>Total crops and fallow</b>
										<b>Grass and rough grazing:</b>
13,716	42,642	139,732	15,507	9,475	c	c	65,058	439,061	882,165	Grass under 5 years old
24,912	84,542	434,405	34,273	60,258	77,953	97,418	164,503	3,064,184	583,729	Grass 5 years old and over
31,327	148,174	772,234	104,003	341,595	78,431	87,537	160,667	3,064,184	3,064,184	Sole right grazing
0	0	10,278	0	8,939	c	c	0	583,729	583,729	Common grazing <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>69,955</b>	<b>275,357</b>	<b>1,356,648</b>	<b>153,783</b>	<b>420,268</b>	<b>184,405</b>	<b>206,627</b>	<b>390,228</b>	<b>4,969,139</b>		<b>Total grass and rough grazing</b>
9,574	30,447	139,929	17,480	48,861	17,153	19,213	37,223	466,759	165,078	Woodland
2,629	4,284	45,560	5,433	18,793	5,740	5,330	10,263	6,187,737	6,187,737	Other land
<b>130,291</b>	<b>381,335</b>	<b>1,599,371</b>	<b>189,070</b>	<b>490,195</b>	<b>217,817</b>	<b>241,132</b>	<b>459,818</b>	<b>6,187,737</b>		<b>Total agricultural area</b>

Table C5 Number of holdings and area by region, sub-region and size of holding, June 2013<sup>(1)</sup>

	0-<2 hectares	2-<5 hectares	5-<10 hectares	10-<20 hectares	20-<50 hectares	50-<100 hectares	100-<200 hectares	200 + hectares	Total
	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>
<b>North West</b>	<b>5,262</b>	<b>5,318</b>	<b>3,081</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>1,988</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>20,758</b>
Shetland	158	300	327	336	373	167	115	77	1,853
Orkney	385	370	231	259	330	215	123	80	1,993
Eileanan an Iar	2,303	2,029	1,076	717	226	73	23	41	6,488
Highland	2,416	2,619	1,447	1,111	1,059	534	428	810	10,424
<b>North East</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>8,922</b>
Grampian	1,339	1,966	936	796	1,251	1,138	931	565	8,922
<b>South East</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>9,270</b>
Tayside	571	601	345	243	440	484	490	518	3,692
Fife	358	272	137	101	143	192	211	124	1,538
Lothian	224	339	175	124	154	159	176	178	1,529
Scottish Borders	341	388	272	230	230	190	278	582	2,511
<b>South West</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>2,268</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>1,958</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>1,637</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>13,766</b>
East Central	199	263	169	164	232	199	175	151	1,552
Argyll & Bute	227	281	205	203	258	235	174	392	1,975
Clyde Valley	376	620	374	331	545	517	297	206	3,266
Ayrshire	311	513	294	282	435	454	344	213	2,846
Dumfries & Galloway	627	591	384	308	488	546	647	536	4,127
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>9,835</b>	<b>11,152</b>	<b>6,372</b>	<b>5,205</b>	<b>6,164</b>	<b>5,103</b>	<b>4,412</b>	<b>4,473</b>	<b>52,716</b>
	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>
<b>North West</b>	<b>6,181</b>	<b>16,740</b>	<b>21,967</b>	<b>34,321</b>	<b>63,498</b>	<b>69,911</b>	<b>96,293</b>	<b>1,775,432</b>	<b>2,084,343</b>
Shetland	167	1,025	2,424	4,767	12,386	11,757	15,928	35,143	83,598
Orkney	393	1,207	1,646	3,755	10,728	15,196	16,893	40,752	90,572
Eileanan an Iar	2,744	6,136	7,712	9,875	6,616	4,959	3,252	45,914	87,207
Highland	2,876	8,372	10,185	15,924	33,768	37,999	60,220	1,653,622	1,822,967
<b>North East</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>6,227</b>	<b>6,669</b>	<b>11,563</b>	<b>41,864</b>	<b>82,547</b>	<b>129,856</b>	<b>412,251</b>	<b>692,477</b>
Grampian	1,500	6,227	6,669	11,563	41,864	82,547	129,856	412,251	692,477
<b>South East</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>5,096</b>	<b>6,586</b>	<b>9,919</b>	<b>31,975</b>	<b>74,882</b>	<b>167,359</b>	<b>940,710</b>	<b>1,238,094</b>
Tayside	601	1,892	2,426	3,520	14,518	35,321	69,347	503,172	630,795
Fife	367	854	984	1,435	4,806	14,225	29,770	43,233	95,674
Lothian	243	1,097	1,269	1,749	5,127	11,575	26,136	83,096	130,291
Scottish Borders	357	1,253	1,908	3,216	7,523	13,762	42,107	311,209	381,335
<b>South West</b>	<b>1,791</b>	<b>7,345</b>	<b>10,171</b>	<b>18,455</b>	<b>65,337</b>	<b>141,182</b>	<b>230,399</b>	<b>1,114,414</b>	<b>1,589,093</b>
East Central	205	841	1,206	2,376	7,622	14,180	24,479	138,160	189,070
Argyll & Bute	244	908	1,484	2,893	8,415	16,938	25,410	424,963	481,256
Clyde Valley	413	2,002	2,636	4,743	17,952	37,159	40,765	112,147	217,817
Ayrshire	328	1,670	2,074	4,047	15,157	32,851	47,872	137,132	241,132
Dumfries & Galloway	601	1,924	2,769	4,396	16,191	40,052	91,873	302,012	459,818
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>11,040</b>	<b>35,408</b>	<b>45,392</b>	<b>74,258</b>	<b>202,674</b>	<b>368,521</b>	<b>623,907</b>	<b>4,242,807</b>	<b>5,604,008</b>

(1) This table includes the area of farm woodlands and other farm land but excludes the area of common grazings.

**Table C6 Number of holdings with crops and grass and area of crops and grass by region and size group, June 2013**

Crops and grass size group Hectares	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Hectares	Holdings	Hectares	Holdings	Hectares	Holdings	Hectares	Holdings	Hectares
Under 2	4,181	4,516	1,189	1,327	1,233	1,293	1,370	1,374	7,973	8,510
2-<5	3,912	12,367	1,584	5,005	1,312	4,170	1,719	5,556	8,527	27,097
5-<10	2,350	16,658	814	5,728	755	5,355	1,154	8,296	5,073	36,038
10-<20	1,859	26,369	709	10,337	542	7,808	1,095	15,728	4,205	60,242
20-<50	1,571	48,854	1,199	40,141	966	32,269	1,968	66,590	5,704	187,855
50-<100	768	54,167	1,123	81,352	1,077	78,581	2,010	146,038	4,978	360,138
100-<200	444	60,842	872	120,568	1,226	176,084	1,541	212,357	4,083	569,851
200 & over	219	73,602	374	120,769	862	288,455	535	175,431	1,990	658,256
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,304</b>	<b>297,375</b>	<b>7,864</b>	<b>385,228</b>	<b>7,973</b>	<b>594,014</b>	<b>11,392</b>	<b>631,370</b>	<b>42,533</b>	<b>1,907,987</b>

**Table C7 Number of holdings by size group and farm type, June 2013**

Size group Hectares	Farm type										Total	
	Specialist cereals	General cropping	Specialist horticulture & permanent crops	Specialist pigs	Specialist poultry	Specialist dairy	LFA cattle & sheep	Non-LFA cattle & sheep	Mixed holdings	General cropping; forage		Unclassified
Under 10	424	c	521	237	808	c	4,583	1,149	3,453	14,771	1,196	27,359
10-<20	242	c	34	9	47	c	1,751	273	362	2,322	123	5,205
20-<50	556	125	40	17	39	59	2,114	372	389	2,311	142	6,164
50-<100	613	222	25	19	22	286	1,854	290	438	1,253	81	5,103
100-<200	544	298	31	11	18	377	1,698	202	495	685	53	4,412
200 & over	291	191	23	14	10	158	2,441	59	395	822	69	4,473
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,670</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>14,441</b>	<b>2,345</b>	<b>5,532</b>	<b>22,164</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>52,716</b>

Note: The 2014 ERSA uses a new farm typology. Comparisons with previous years should be made with caution. Further details are available at: [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/06/5219/12](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/06/5219/12)  
 c data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.



Table C8 Number of livestock for each United Kingdom country, June 2013<sup>(1)</sup>

Number

	Scotland	England	Wales	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>Cattle:</b>					
Dairy Cows <sup>(2)</sup>	165,672	562,116	223,208	146,773	1,097,769
Other Female Dairy Cattle	100,201	1,113,494	116,043	279,481	1,609,219
Beef Cows <sup>(3)</sup>	446,939	654,164	174,100	205,310	1,480,513
Other Female Beef Cattle	279,041	719,864	134,609	270,105	1,403,619
Male Cattle	274,337	795,274	144,812	229,784	1,444,207
Calves	531,132	1,518,898	301,872	456,313	2,808,215
<b>Total cattle<sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>1,797,322</b>	<b>5,363,810</b>	<b>1,094,644</b>	<b>1,587,766</b>	<b>9,843,542</b>
<b>Sheep:</b>					
Ewes for breeding	2,616	5,535,216	4,003,581	792,260	10,333,673
Rams for service	86,904	178,899	139,988	26,431	432,222
Other sheep one year old and over for breeding	657,811	1,108,675	:	129,156	:
Others <sup>(5)</sup>	104,636	650,481	429,233	16,108	1,200,458
Lambs	3,105,094	7,448,368	4,887,890	939,579	16,380,931
<b>Total sheep</b>	<b>6,570,611</b>	<b>14,921,639</b>	<b>9,460,692</b>	<b>1,903,534</b>	<b>32,856,476</b>
<b>Pigs:</b>					
Female breeding herd: Total	28,796	346,092	3,568	42,474	420,930
Gilts 50kg and over for breeding	5,418	75,240	456	5,175	86,289
Boars for service	1,141	12,804	358	612	14,915
Barren Sows for fattening	656	:	224	613	:
Other pigs: 20kg and over <sup>(6)</sup>	184,772	2,508,303	15,970	282,384	2,991,429
Under 20kg	87,053	1,123,489	4,314	149,059	1,363,915
Total	271,825	3,631,792	20,284	431,443	4,355,344
<b>Total pigs</b>	<b>307,836</b>	<b>4,065,928</b>	<b>24,890</b>	<b>480,317</b>	<b>4,878,971</b>
<b>Poultry:</b>					
Fowls in laying flock: Hens in 1st laying season	3,496,125	:	:	2,438,431	:
Moulted hens	43,271	:	:	:	:
Total	3,539,396	:	1,820,097	2,438,431	:
Pullets being reared for laying	1,239,825	:	197,965	909,289	:
Fowls for breeding	1,210,953	7,493,332	358,296	2,150,605	:
Total laying and breeding fowls	2,450,778	33,349,352	2,376,358	5,498,325	43,674,813
Broilers/other table fowls	8,086,193	76,999,044	6,079,114	13,412,033	104,576,384
Other poultry <sup>(7)</sup>	107,648	10,155,846	281,075	463,455	11,008,024
<b>Total poultry</b>	<b>14,184,015</b>	<b>120,504,242</b>	<b>8,736,547</b>	<b>19,373,813</b>	<b>162,798,617</b>
<b>Goats and kids</b>	<b>3,966</b>	<b>79,987</b>	<b>11,550</b>	<b>3,215</b>	<b>98,718</b>
<b>Deer</b>	<b>6,234</b>	<b>21,834</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>2,728</b>	<b>31,803</b>
<b>Horses:</b>					
Horses used in agriculture or horticulture	942	:	:	:	:
All other horses and ponies	36,175	:	:	:	:
<b>Total horses</b>	<b>37,117</b>	<b>194,141</b>	<b>50,381</b>	<b>11,731</b>	<b>293,370</b>
<b>Camelids:</b>					
Alpacas	616	9,901	:	:	:
Llamas	261	1,119	:	:	:
Other camelids	79	:	:	:	:
<b>Total camelids</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>:</b>
<b>Other livestock</b>	<b>1,696</b>	<b>10,122</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>:</b>

(1) All figures rounded to the nearest 10.

(2) Female dairy cattle aged 2 years old and over with offspring.

(3) Female beef cattle aged 2 years old and over with offspring.

(4) In Scotland, England and Wales data is obtained from the Cattle Tracing System and in Northern Ireland data from the Animal and Public Health Information System is used.

(5) Includes draft and cast ewes, and wethers in England and Wales.

(6) Includes barren sows for fattening in England.

(7) Includes turkeys, ducks, geese and guinea fowl. Includes ostriches in England and Wales.

: Information not available.

**Table C9 Number of livestock by Less Favoured Area<sup>(1)</sup> category, June 2013**

Number

	LFA <sup>(1)</sup>	Non-LFA	Total
<b>Cattle:</b>			
Dairy Cows <sup>(2)</sup>	113,534	52,138	165,672
Other Female Dairy Cattle	68,213	31,988	100,201
Beef Cows <sup>(3)</sup>	351,514	95,425	446,939
Other Female Beef Cattle	183,559	95,482	279,041
Male Cattle	155,215	119,122	274,337
Calves	396,198	134,934	531,132
<b>Total cattle</b>	<b>1,268,233</b>	<b>529,089</b>	<b>1,797,322</b>
<b>Sheep:</b>			
Ewes for breeding	2,366,250	249,916	2,616,166
Rams for service	77,440	9,464	86,904
Other sheep one year old and over for breeding	601,906	55,905	657,811
Others <sup>(4)</sup>	89,191	15,445	104,636
Lambs	2,741,256	363,838	3,105,094
<b>Total sheep</b>	<b>5,876,043</b>	<b>694,568</b>	<b>6,570,611</b>
<b>Pigs:</b>			
Female breeding herd: Total	6,625	22,171	28,796
Gilts 50kg and over for breeding	573	4,845	5,418
Boars for service	536	605	1,141
Barren sows for fattening	303	353	656
Other pigs: 20kg and over	33,894	150,878	184,772
Under 20kg	17,120	69,933	87,053
Total	51,014	220,811	271,825
<b>Total pigs</b>	<b>59,051</b>	<b>248,785</b>	<b>307,836</b>
<b>Poultry:</b>			
Fowls in laying flock: Hens in 1st laying season	1,465,501	2,030,624	3,496,125
Moulted hens	30,061	13,210	43,271
Total	1,495,562	2,043,834	3,539,396
Pullets being reared for laying	161,096	1,078,729	1,239,825
Fowls for breeding	257,775	953,178	1,210,953
Broilers and other table fowls	921,245	7,164,948	8,086,193
Other poultry <sup>(5)</sup>	70,492	37,156	107,648
<b>Total poultry</b>	<b>2,906,170</b>	<b>11,277,845</b>	<b>14,184,015</b>
<b>Goats and kids</b>	<b>2,565</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>3,966</b>
<b>Deer</b>	<b>5,257</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>6,234</b>
<b>Horses:</b>			
Horses used in agriculture or horticulture	557	385	942
All other horses and ponies	20,511	15,664	36,175
<b>Total horses</b>	<b>21,068</b>	<b>16,049</b>	<b>37,117</b>
<b>Camelids:</b>			
Alpacas	402	214	616
Llamas	c	c	261
Other camelids	c	c	79
<b>Total camelids</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>956</b>
<b>Other livestock</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>1,696</b>

(1) A holding is classified as LFA if 50% or more of its land is assessed as being disadvantaged or severely disadvantaged for subsidy purposes.

(2) Female dairy cattle aged 2 years old and over with offspring.

(3) Female beef cattle aged 2 years old and over with offspring.

(4) Includes draft and cast ewes, and wethers in England and Wales.

(5) Includes turkeys, ducks, geese and guinea fowl.

c data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

Table C10(i) Number of holdings with livestock by region and sub-region, June 2013

Holdings

	North West					North East		South East		
	Total	Shetland	Orkney	Eileanan an Iar	Highland	Total	Grampian	Total	Tayside	Fife
<b>Female Dairy Cattle</b>										
Female Dairy Cattle aged 1-2	59	9	25	0	25	75	75	108	29	32
Female Dairy Cattle 2 years and over with offspring	169	c	43	c	96	187	187	203	46	49
Female Dairy Cattle 2 years and over without offspring	61	c	30	c	20	86	86	119	32	32
<b>Total Female Dairy Cattle</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Female Beef Cattle</b>										
Female Beef Cattle aged 1-2	1,936	102	478	200	1,156	1,675	1,675	1,558	573	229
Female Beef Cattle 2 years and over with offspring	2,760	142	501	405	1,712	1,667	1,667	1,642	603	230
Female Beef Cattle 2 years and over without offspring	1,887	79	432	196	1,180	1,490	1,490	1,502	559	210
<b>Total Female Beef Cattle</b>	<b>2,990</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>1,861</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>1,877</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>271</b>
<b>Male Cattle</b>										
Male Cattle aged 1-2	1,485	85	468	117	815	1,671	1,671	1,472	546	222
Male Cattle aged 2 and over	1,743	84	455	137	1,067	1,740	1,740	1,610	607	233
<b>Total Male Cattle</b>	<b>2,121</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>266</b>
<b>Calves</b>										
Female Dairy Cattle under 1	81	c	22	c	46	67	67	106	32	28
Female Beef Cattle under 1	2,385	117	491	306	1,471	1,716	1,716	1,608	589	231
Male Cattle under 1	2,371	c	493	c	1,466	1,822	1,822	1,670	607	248
<b>Total Calves</b>	<b>2,610</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>259</b>
<b>Total Cattle</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>2,362</b>	<b>2,362</b>	<b>2,045</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>299</b>
<b>Sheep:</b>										
Ewes for breeding	6,126	1,089	440	2,059	2,538	1,317	1,317	1,882	653	170
Other sheep one year old and over for breeding	4,793	905	306	1,570	2,012	736	736	1,410	486	105
Rams for service	4,578	866	368	1,486	1,858	1,136	1,136	1,603	546	143
Lambs	5,976	1,048	457	1,964	2,507	1,401	1,401	1,926	663	180
Other sheep not for breeding	2,870	488	224	1,064	1,094	565	565	782	265	99
<b>Total sheep</b>	<b>6,967</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>2,283</b>	<b>2,975</b>	<b>1,718</b>	<b>1,718</b>	<b>2,254</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>240</b>
<b>Pigs:</b>										
Female breeding herd <sup>(1)</sup>	171	7	22	25	117	110	110	110	33	c
All other non-breeding pigs	359	21	38	60	240	249	249	253	78	c
<b>Total pigs</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Poultry:</b>										
Fowls for producing eggs	2,247	263	326	425	1,233	943	943	1,127	400	208
Fowls for breeding <sup>(2)</sup>	c	c	c	217	571	c	c	480	166	80
Broilers and other table fowls and other poultry	c	c	c	146	560	c	c	531	181	93
<b>Total poultry</b>	<b>2,471</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>240</b>
<b>Goats and kids</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Deer</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Horses:</b>										
Horses used in agriculture or horticulture	64	8	8	14	34	40	40	70	23	13
All other horses and ponies	1,343	180	181	130	852	1,442	1,442	1,915	625	327
<b>Total horses</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>336</b>
<b>Camelids</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Other livestock</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>

(1) Sows in pig, gilts in pig and other sows for breeding.

(2) Hens laying eggs to hatch layer and table chicks and cocks.

c data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

South East		South West								
Lothian	Scottish Borders	Total	East Central	Argyll & Bute	Clyde Valley	Ayrshire	Dumfries & Galloway	Scotland		
27	20	974	33	72	191	270	408	1,216	<b>Female Dairy Cattle</b>	
43	65	1,344	61	93	292	364	534	1,903	Female Dairy Cattle aged 1-2	
30	25	1,127	38	72	235	321	461	1,393	Female Dairy Cattle 2 years and over with offspring	
<b>47</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1,488</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>2,155</b>	Female Dairy Cattle 2 years and over without offspring	
196	560	3,400	288	453	671	724	1,264	8,569	<b>Total Female Dairy Cattle</b>	
212	597	3,414	321	561	683	646	1,203	9,483	<b>Female Beef Cattle</b>	
194	539	3,239	275	471	635	666	1,192	8,118	Female Beef Cattle aged 1-2	
<b>245</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>4,118</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>11,033</b>	Female Beef Cattle 2 years and over with offspring	
194	510	3,264	278	353	658	734	1,241	7,892	Female Beef Cattle 2 years and over without offspring	
209	561	3,582	314	456	697	743	1,372	8,675	<b>Total Female Beef Cattle</b>	
<b>241</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>3,995</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>9,939</b>	<b>Male Cattle</b>	
26	20	933	33	69	173	272	386	1,187	Male Cattle aged 1-2	
207	581	3,664	311	540	705	751	1,357	9,373	Male Cattle aged 2 and over	
216	599	3,844	336	538	742	798	1,430	9,707	<b>Total Male Cattle</b>	
<b>225</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>3,994</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>10,316</b>	<b>Calves</b>	
<b>276</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>4,557</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>12,097</b>	Female Dairy Cattle under 1	
243	816	3,383	311	706	629	583	1,154	12,708	Female Beef Cattle under 1	
175	644	2,409	218	571	435	392	793	9,348	Male Cattle under 1	
203	711	2,919	269	612	530	500	1,008	10,236	<b>Total Calves</b>	
259	824	3,396	329	689	631	584	1,163	12,699	<b>Total Cattle</b>	
112	306	1,352	126	329	209	217	471	5,569	<b>Sheep:</b>	
<b>311</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>3,879</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>14,818</b>	Ewes for breeding	
24	c	154	c	25	c	19	65	545	Other sheep one year old and over for breeding	
60	c	312	c	44	c	55	112	1,173	Rams for service	
<b>63</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>1,298</b>	Lambs	
171	348	1,692	c	c	339	314	578	6,009	Other sheep not for breeding	
83	151	785	c	c	157	135	c	2,841	<b>Total sheep</b>	
96	161	823	c	119	175	161	c	2,985	<b>Pigs:</b>	
<b>213</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>6,852</b>	Female breeding herd <sup>(1)</sup>	
<b>32</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>760</b>	All other non-breeding pigs	
c	c	28	c	6	c	7	8	81	<b>Total pigs</b>	
171	348	1,692	c	c	339	314	578	6,009	<b>Poultry:</b>	
83	151	785	c	c	157	135	c	2,841	Fowls for producing eggs	
96	161	823	c	119	175	161	c	2,985	Fowls for breeding <sup>(2)</sup>	
<b>213</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>6,852</b>	Broilers and other table fowls and other poultry	
<b>32</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>Total poultry</b>	
c	c	28	c	6	c	7	8	81	<b>Goats and kids</b>	
12	22	88	c	c	23	25	31	262	<b>Deer</b>	
346	617	2,282	c	c	588	493	745	6,982	<b>Horses:</b>	
<b>351</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>2,326</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>7,133</b>	Horses used in agriculture or horticulture	
8	12	54	c	c	13	9	22	148	All other horses and ponies	
<b>11</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>Total horses</b>	
									<b>Camelids</b>	
									<b>Other livestock</b>	

Table C10(ii) Number of livestock by region and sub-region, June 2013

Number

	North West					North East		South East			
	Total	Shetland	Orkney	Eileanan an Iar	Highland	Total	Grampian	Total	Tayside	Fife	
<b>Female Dairy Cattle</b>											
Female Dairy Cattle aged 1-2	1,218	94	649	0	475	2,766	2,766	5,026	1,330	1,679	
Female Dairy Cattle 2 years and over with offspring	4,562	c	2,210	c	1,997	7,580	7,580	13,051	2,949	3,745	
Female Dairy Cattle 2 years and over without offspring	924	c	496	c	330	1,489	1,489	3,244	704	1,102	
<b>Total Female Dairy Cattle</b>	<b>6,704</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>3,355</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2,802</b>	<b>11,835</b>	<b>11,835</b>	<b>21,321</b>	<b>4,983</b>	<b>6,526</b>	
<b>Female Beef Cattle</b>											
Female Beef Cattle aged 1-2	25,380	457	11,019	465	13,439	57,197	57,197	41,118	13,068	5,858	
Female Beef Cattle 2 years and over with offspring	79,238	1,588	26,311	2,741	48,598	90,867	90,867	103,210	34,071	12,888	
Female Beef Cattle 2 years and over without offspring	11,429	216	3,696	530	6,987	18,301	18,301	16,707	5,735	2,134	
<b>Total Female Beef Cattle</b>	<b>116,047</b>	<b>2,261</b>	<b>41,026</b>	<b>3,736</b>	<b>69,024</b>	<b>166,365</b>	<b>166,365</b>	<b>161,035</b>	<b>52,874</b>	<b>20,880</b>	
<b>Male Cattle</b>											
Male Cattle aged 1-2	20,404	286	10,314	263	9,541	62,807	62,807	40,280	11,918	7,137	
Male Cattle aged 2 and over	6,028	145	2,164	291	3,428	19,317	19,317	12,004	4,359	2,044	
<b>Total Male Cattle</b>	<b>26,432</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>12,478</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>12,969</b>	<b>82,124</b>	<b>82,124</b>	<b>52,284</b>	<b>16,277</b>	<b>9,181</b>	
<b>Calves</b>											
Female Dairy Cattle under 1	1,369	c	644	c	678	2,803	2,803	5,054	1,163	1,567	
Female Beef Cattle under 1	35,319	710	12,429	1,069	21,111	43,779	43,779	48,017	15,575	6,006	
Male Cattle under 1	35,724	c	12,928	c	20,964	48,957	48,957	53,555	17,162	8,117	
<b>Total Calves</b>	<b>72,412</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>26,001</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>42,753</b>	<b>95,539</b>	<b>95,539</b>	<b>106,626</b>	<b>33,900</b>	<b>15,690</b>	
<b>Total Cattle</b>	<b>221,595</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>82,860</b>	<b>6,487</b>	<b>127,548</b>	<b>355,863</b>	<b>355,863</b>	<b>341,266</b>	<b>108,034</b>	<b>52,277</b>	
<b>Sheep:</b>											
Ewes for breeding	602,786	123,938	43,751	73,247	361,850	229,632	229,632	771,320	237,408	30,826	
Other sheep one year old and over for breeding	153,307	30,266	10,811	17,065	95,165	51,419	51,419	205,740	64,346	6,334	
Rams for service	21,249	3,975	1,697	3,062	12,515	7,969	7,969	24,235	7,346	1,031	
Lambs	629,440	120,657	60,919	63,732	384,132	318,960	318,960	979,261	279,287	45,843	
Other sheep not for breeding	34,700	6,239	3,189	8,468	16,804	12,109	12,109	28,170	11,809	2,077	
<b>Total sheep</b>	<b>1,441,482</b>	<b>285,075</b>	<b>120,367</b>	<b>165,574</b>	<b>870,466</b>	<b>620,089</b>	<b>620,089</b>	<b>2,008,726</b>	<b>600,196</b>	<b>86,111</b>	
<b>Pigs:</b>											
Female breeding herd <sup>(1)</sup>	1,970	19	58	61	1,832	17,180	17,180	7,478	3,034	c	
All other non-breeding pigs	19,666	125	411	212	18,918	170,032	170,032	77,608	30,109	c	
<b>Total pigs</b>	<b>21,636</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>20,750</b>	<b>187,212</b>	<b>187,212</b>	<b>85,086</b>	<b>33,143</b>	<b>4,227</b>	
<b>Poultry:</b>											
Fowls for producing eggs	203,129	3,791	6,963	5,355	187,020	412,284	412,284	3,437,018	334,948	1,134,129	
Fowls for breeding <sup>(2)</sup>	c	c	c	644	2,193	c	c	661,495	171,018	165,733	
Broilers and other table fowls and other poultry	c	c	c	1,269	124,351	c	c	5,075,614	2,103,208	636,310	
<b>Total poultry</b>	<b>337,681</b>	<b>5,681</b>	<b>11,168</b>	<b>7,268</b>	<b>313,564</b>	<b>2,174,730</b>	<b>2,174,730</b>	<b>9,174,127</b>	<b>2,609,174</b>	<b>1,936,172</b>	
<b>Goats and kids</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>187</b>	
<b>Deer</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>1,669</b>	<b>1,669</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>433</b>	
<b>Horses:</b>											
Horses used in agriculture or horticulture	163	33	13	28	89	118	118	366	120	149	
All other horses and ponies	5,686	1,309	730	295	3,352	7,560	7,560	11,220	3,535	2,010	
<b>Total horses</b>	<b>5,849</b>	<b>1,342</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>3,441</b>	<b>7,678</b>	<b>7,678</b>	<b>11,586</b>	<b>3,655</b>	<b>2,159</b>	
<b>Camelids</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>20</b>	
<b>Other livestock</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>53</b>	

(1) Sows in pig, gilts in pig and other sows for breeding.

(2) Hens laying eggs to hatch layer and table chicks and cocks.

c data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

South East		South West								
Lothian	Scottish Borders	Total	East Central	Argyll & Bute	Clyde Valley	Ayrshire	Dumfries & Galloway	Scotland		
700	1,317	45,878	1,726	2,136	7,132	10,679	24,205	54,888	<b>Female Dairy Cattle</b>	
2,463	3,894	140,479	4,884	6,818	19,813	35,903	73,061	165,672	Female Dairy Cattle aged 1-2	
749	689	39,656	1,184	2,064	6,512	11,440	18,456	45,313	Female Dairy Cattle 2 years and over with offspring	
									Female Dairy Cattle 2 years and over without offspring	
<b>3,912</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>226,013</b>	<b>7,794</b>	<b>11,018</b>	<b>33,457</b>	<b>58,022</b>	<b>115,722</b>	<b>265,873</b>	<b>Total Female Dairy Cattle</b>	
									<b>Female Beef Cattle</b>	
5,942	16,250	71,418	4,520	4,698	11,902	15,087	35,211	195,113	Female Beef Cattle aged 1-2	
13,416	42,835	173,624	12,800	20,084	28,704	30,407	81,629	446,939	Female Beef Cattle 2 years and over with offspring	
									Female Beef Cattle 2 years and over without offspring	
2,335	6,503	37,491	2,856	3,718	6,845	7,780	16,292	83,928		
<b>21,693</b>	<b>65,588</b>	<b>282,533</b>	<b>20,176</b>	<b>28,500</b>	<b>47,451</b>	<b>53,274</b>	<b>133,132</b>	<b>725,980</b>	<b>Total Female Beef Cattle</b>	
									<b>Male Cattle</b>	
6,440	14,785	81,008	6,085	3,447	13,989	17,588	39,899	204,499	Male Cattle aged 1-2	
1,981	3,620	32,489	2,205	1,852	5,863	7,566	15,003	69,838	Male Cattle aged 2 and over	
<b>8,421</b>	<b>18,405</b>	<b>113,497</b>	<b>8,290</b>	<b>5,299</b>	<b>19,852</b>	<b>25,154</b>	<b>54,902</b>	<b>274,337</b>	<b>Total Male Cattle</b>	
									<b>Calves</b>	
682	1,642	47,727	1,627	2,107	7,301	11,413	25,279	56,953	Female Dairy Cattle under 1	
6,537	19,899	90,114	6,299	8,992	14,130	17,736	42,957	217,229	Female Beef Cattle under 1	
7,209	21,067	118,714	7,479	9,967	18,917	24,974	57,377	256,950	Male Cattle under 1	
<b>14,428</b>	<b>42,608</b>	<b>256,555</b>	<b>15,405</b>	<b>21,066</b>	<b>40,348</b>	<b>54,123</b>	<b>125,613</b>	<b>531,132</b>	<b>Total Calves</b>	
<b>48,454</b>	<b>132,501</b>	<b>878,598</b>	<b>51,665</b>	<b>65,883</b>	<b>141,108</b>	<b>190,573</b>	<b>429,369</b>	<b>1,797,322</b>	<b>Total Cattle</b>	
									<b>Sheep:</b>	
72,406	430,680	1,012,428	108,339	190,189	154,151	177,907	381,842	2,616,166	Ewes for breeding	
19,600	115,460	247,345	26,551	49,270	39,227	41,516	90,781	657,811	Other sheep one year old and over for breeding	
2,578	13,280	33,451	3,501	6,663	5,575	5,630	12,082	86,904	Rams for service	
95,773	558,358	1,177,433	121,233	181,007	190,595	216,784	467,814	3,105,094	Lambs	
3,070	11,214	29,657	4,238	6,124	5,528	4,091	9,676	104,636	Other sheep not for breeding	
<b>193,427</b>	<b>1,128,992</b>	<b>2,500,314</b>	<b>263,862</b>	<b>433,253</b>	<b>395,076</b>	<b>445,928</b>	<b>962,195</b>	<b>6,570,611</b>	<b>Total sheep</b>	
									<b>Pigs:</b>	
2,205	c	1,865	c	102	c	56	912	28,796	Female breeding herd <sup>(1)</sup>	
24,724	c	12,037	c	897	c	419	6,112	279,040	All other non-breeding pigs	
<b>26,929</b>	<b>20,787</b>	<b>13,902</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>7,024</b>	<b>307,836</b>	<b>Total pigs</b>	
									<b>Poultry:</b>	
50,440	1,917,501	726,790	c	c	53,038	327,853	314,756	4,779,221	Fowls for producing eggs	
164,313	160,431	517,372	c	c	95,390	108,007	c	1,210,953	Fowls for breeding <sup>(2)</sup>	
1,653,546	682,550	1,253,315	c	1,425	6,328	38,010	c	8,193,841	Broilers and other table fowls and other poultry	
<b>1,868,299</b>	<b>2,760,482</b>	<b>2,497,477</b>	<b>991,848</b>	<b>12,562</b>	<b>154,756</b>	<b>473,870</b>	<b>864,441</b>	<b>14,184,015</b>	<b>Total poultry</b>	
<b>281</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>3,966</b>	<b>Goats and kids</b>	
<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>6,234</b>	<b>Deer</b>	
									<b>Horses:</b>	
32	65	295	c	c	73	71	112	942	Horses used in agriculture or horticulture	
2,631	3,044	11,709	c	c	3,570	2,778	2,920	36,175	All other horses and ponies	
<b>2,663</b>	<b>3,109</b>	<b>12,004</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>3,643</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>37,117</b>	<b>Total horses</b>	
<b>84</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>Camelids</b>	
<b>104</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>1,696</b>	<b>Other livestock</b>	

**Table C11 Number of holdings with dairy cows<sup>(1)</sup> and number of dairy cows by region and size group, June 2013**

Herd size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-4	130	182	129	182	111	157	383	613	753	1,134
5-19	8	76	11	87	11	98	81	807	111	1,068
20-49	5	177	7	223	7	259	57	1,946	76	2,605
50-74	c	c	c	c	12	762	104	6,562	127	8,006
75-99	c	c	c	c	13	1,144	132	11,610	156	13,731
100-149	7	801	9	1,144	19	2,286	254	31,512	289	35,743
150 & over	10	2,699	18	4,912	30	8,345	333	87,429	391	103,385
<b>Total</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>4,562</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>7,580</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>13,051</b>	<b>1,344</b>	<b>140,479</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>165,672</b>

(1) Female dairy cattle aged 2 years old and over with offspring.  
c data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

**Table C12 Number of holdings with beef cows<sup>(1)</sup> and number of beef cows by region and size group, June 2013**

Herd size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-4	852	1,993	278	575	231	464	609	1,278	1,970	4,310
5-19	889	8,905	354	3,995	254	2,810	764	8,465	2,261	24,175
20-49	536	16,845	383	12,501	410	13,863	811	27,324	2,140	70,533
50-74	181	11,129	226	13,933	253	15,449	460	28,071	1,120	68,582
75-99	99	8,525	157	13,513	174	15,074	294	25,289	724	62,401
100-149	121	14,275	144	17,467	164	19,675	267	31,958	696	83,375
150 & over	82	17,566	125	28,883	156	35,875	209	51,239	572	133,563
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,760</b>	<b>79,238</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>90,867</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>103,210</b>	<b>3,414</b>	<b>173,624</b>	<b>9,483</b>	<b>446,939</b>

(1) Female beef cattle aged 2 years old and over with offspring.

**Table C13 Number of holdings with calves and number of calves by region and size group, June 2013**

Herd size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-4	817	1,889	354	777	198	424	409	937	1,778	4,027
5-19	844	8,509	511	5,572	355	4,156	795	9,035	2,505	27,272
20-49	510	15,803	458	15,121	429	14,377	964	32,374	2,361	77,675
50-74	150	9,136	224	13,782	273	16,579	569	34,826	1,216	74,323
75-99	115	9,936	161	13,954	151	13,065	446	38,252	873	75,207
100-149	99	11,711	123	14,976	187	22,714	452	54,442	861	103,843
150 & over	75	15,428	135	31,357	153	35,311	359	86,689	722	168,785
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,610</b>	<b>72,412</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>95,539</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>106,626</b>	<b>3,994</b>	<b>256,555</b>	<b>10,316</b>	<b>531,132</b>

**Table C14 Number of holdings with breeding ewes and number of breeding ewes by region and size group, June 2013**

Flock size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-24	2,317	29,614	372	3,790	424	4,012	686	7,196	3,799	44,612
25-49	1,349	46,878	156	5,698	132	4,740	326	11,447	1,963	68,763
50-99	1,004	69,949	199	14,367	136	9,826	368	26,938	1,707	121,080
100-199	676	94,730	239	34,035	202	29,521	493	71,823	1,610	230,109
200-299	281	67,524	137	33,648	167	40,685	359	87,724	944	229,581
300-499	258	101,191	108	41,056	245	96,773	484	188,927	1,095	427,947
500-699	121	71,443	48	27,640	167	98,737	256	151,060	592	348,880
700-999	74	59,633	25	20,594	186	156,849	213	176,762	498	413,838
1000 & over	46	61,824	33	48,804	223	330,177	198	290,551	500	731,356
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,126</b>	<b>602,786</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>229,632</b>	<b>1,882</b>	<b>771,320</b>	<b>3,383</b>	<b>1,012,428</b>	<b>12,708</b>	<b>2,616,166</b>

**Table C15 Number of holdings with female breeding pigs<sup>(1)</sup> and number of female breeding pigs by region and size group, June 2013**

Herd size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-4	147	269	56	115	71	145	128	251	402	780
5-49	19	151	15	169	19	245	22	283	75	848
50-99	0	0	c	c	c	c	0	0	7	510
100-249	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	16	2,436
250 & over	c	c	28	15,354	11	6,458	c	c	45	24,222
<b>Total</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>17,180</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>7,781</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>1,865</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>28,796</b>

(1) Sows and gilts in pig and other sows for breeding.

c data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

**Table C16 Number of holdings with fattening pigs<sup>(1)</sup> and number of fattening pigs by region and size group, June 2013**

Herd size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-9	198	588	92	277	125	413	189	533	604	1,811
10-99	25	665	16	410	30	889	31	768	102	2,732
100 & over	11	11,962	74	113,633	32	48,365	8	6,269	125	180,229
<b>Total</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>13,215</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>114,320</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>49,667</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>7,570</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>184,772</b>

(1) Non-breeding pigs, 20kg liveweight and over, excluding Barren Sows.



**Table C17 Number of holdings with fowls for producing eggs for eating by region and size group, June 2013**

Flock size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-19	1,830	15,084	745	5,673	803	6,413	1,328	10,472	4,706	37,642
20-49	332	9,309	127	3,610	199	5,504	258	7,303	916	25,726
50-99	42	2,682	22	1,486	33	2,156	45	2,950	142	9,274
100-999	34	7,717	26	5,078	29	6,550	29	7,613	118	26,958
1000 & over	9	168,337	23	396,437	63	3,416,395	32	698,452	127	4,679,621
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>203,129</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>412,284</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>3,437,018</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>726,790</b>	<b>6,009</b>	<b>4,779,221</b>

**Table C18 Number of holdings with breeding fowls<sup>(1)</sup> and number of breeding fowls by region and size group, June 2013**

Flock size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-4	275	638	129	272	95	212	180	398	679	1,520
5-9	98	624	37	221	28	176	52	348	215	1,369
10-19	40	538	23	283	12	150	30	388	105	1,359
20-49	c	c	c	c	c	c	17	468	49	1,336
50-999	c	c	6	355	c	c	5	322	14	884
1000-9999	0	0	0	0	7	54,269	6	43,856	13	98,125
10000 & over	0	0	c	c	c	c	15	418,210	35	978,888
<b>Total</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>25,348</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>591,805</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>463,990</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>1,083,481</b>

(1) Females laying eggs to hatch layer and table chicks.

c data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

**Table C19 Number of occupiers, spouses and employees by Less Favoured Area category, June 2013**

Number

	LFA <sup>(1)</sup>	Non-LFA	Total
<b>Working occupiers:</b>			
Full-time	6,266	3,228	9,494
Part-time: Half time or more	2,988	957	3,945
Less than half time	10,061	3,378	13,439
<b>Total working occupiers</b>	<b>19,315</b>	<b>7,563</b>	<b>26,878</b>
Occupiers not working on the holding	<b>1,375</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>2,252</b>
<b>Working wife/husband of occupier:</b>			
Full-time	1,269	509	1,778
Part-time: Half time or more	1,511	546	2,057
Less than half time	6,322	2,593	8,915
<b>Total working wife/husband of occupier</b>	<b>9,102</b>	<b>3,648</b>	<b>12,750</b>
Spouses not working on the holding	<b>1,430</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>2,388</b>
<b>Full-time employees:</b>			
Male: Partners	1,394	950	2,344
Hired	3,383	4,134	7,517
Family	1,230	755	1,985
Female: Partners	192	140	332
Hired	318	712	1,030
Family	213	118	331
<b>Total full-time employees</b>	<b>6,730</b>	<b>6,809</b>	<b>13,539</b>
<b>Part-time employees:</b>			
Male: Partners	473	275	748
Hired	1,218	994	2,212
Family	1,354	466	1,820
Female: Partners	226	134	360
Hired	588	776	1,364
Family	685	270	955
<b>Total part-time employees</b>	<b>4,544</b>	<b>2,915</b>	<b>7,459</b>
<b>Casual and seasonal employees:</b>			
Male	1,604	2,935	4,539
Female	344	1,869	2,213
<b>Total casual and seasonal employees</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>4,804</b>	<b>6,752</b>
<b>Total employees</b>	<b>13,222</b>	<b>14,528</b>	<b>27,750</b>
<b>Total workforce</b> (including occupiers and spouses)	<b>41,639</b>	<b>25,739</b>	<b>67,378</b>

(1) A holding is classified as LFA if 50% or more of its land is assessed as being disadvantaged or severely disadvantaged for subsidy purposes.

**Table C20 Number of occupiers and spouses by age group, June 2013**

Number

	Under 41	41 to 54	55 to 64	Over 64	Total
<b>Working occupiers:</b>					
Full-time	741	3,243	2,665	2,845	9,494
Part-time: Half time or more	362	1,257	1,004	1,322	3,945
Less than half time	1,715	4,482	3,408	3,834	13,439
<b>Total working occupiers</b>	<b>2,818</b>	<b>8,982</b>	<b>7,077</b>	<b>8,001</b>	<b>26,878</b>
Occupiers not working on the holding	267	509	530	946	2,252
<b>Working wife/husband of occupier:</b>					
Full-time	165	619	504	490	1,778
Part-time: Half time or more	216	793	583	465	2,057
Less than half time	1,234	3,437	2,417	1,827	8,915
<b>Total working wife/husband of occupier</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>4,849</b>	<b>3,504</b>	<b>2,782</b>	<b>12,750</b>
Spouses not working on the holding	420	750	513	705	2,388

**Table C21(j) Number of holdings<sup>(1)</sup> with occupiers, spouses and employees by region and sub-region, June 2013** Holdings

	North West					North East		South East		
	Total	Shetland	Orkney	Eileanan an Iar	Highland	Total	Grampian	Total	Tayside	Fife
<b>Working occupiers:</b>										
Full-time	1,861	178	381	182	1,120	1,920	1,920	2,206	869	358
Part-time: Half time or more	1,747	218	152	411	966	580	580	632	252	104
Less than half time	6,570	800	421	2,237	3,112	2,145	2,145	1,889	744	311
<b>Total working occupiers</b>	<b>10,178</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>2,830</b>	<b>5,198</b>	<b>4,645</b>	<b>4,645</b>	<b>4,727</b>	<b>1,865</b>	<b>773</b>
Occupiers not working on the holding	778	54	104	226	394	482	482	444	169	92
<b>Working wife/husband of occupier</b>										
Full-time	386	42	74	43	227	316	316	329	124	53
Part-time: Half time or more	647	82	122	81	362	363	363	386	135	63
Less than half time	3,341	430	306	824	1,781	1,581	1,581	1,613	638	256
<b>Total working wife/husband of occupier</b>	<b>4,374</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>2,370</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>2,328</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>372</b>
Spouses not working on the holding	719	50	87	174	408	512	512	539	204	111
<b>Full-time employees:</b>										
Male: Partners	221	13	60	6	142	379	379	539	221	90
Hired	410	6	78	10	316	556	556	1,335	499	201
Family	241	16	51	23	151	282	282	443	171	79
Female: Partners	31	0	8	0	23	64	64	79	40	18
Hired	47	c	0	0	c	64	64	180	65	32
Family	56	c	10	6	c	38	38	68	26	12
<b>Total full-time employees</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>314</b>
<b>Part-time employees:</b>										
Male: Partners	106	22	21	9	54	129	129	156	73	23
Hired	248	11	30	13	194	231	231	474	168	76
Family	528	88	45	120	275	271	271	246	106	36
Female: Partners	59	c	17	c	32	60	60	79	27	13
Hired	96	c	8	c	74	125	125	271	116	37
Family	249	44	24	53	128	125	125	162	59	25
<b>Total part-time employees</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>170</b>
<b>Casual and seasonal employees:</b>										
Male	347	26	45	52	224	209	209	418	159	62
Female	93	10	10	15	58	58	58	142	69	30
<b>Total casual and seasonal employees</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Total employees</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>418</b>
<b>Total workforce (including occupiers and spouses)</b>	<b>10,852</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,986</b>	<b>5,623</b>	<b>5,039</b>	<b>5,039</b>	<b>5,417</b>	<b>2,148</b>	<b>863</b>

(1) Except for totals, holdings with employees in more than one category are counted more than once.

c data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

South East		South West								
Lothian	Scottish Borders	Total	East Central	Argyll & Bute	Clyde Valley	Ayrshire	Dumfries & Galloway	Scotland		
340	639	3,507	337	408	739	763	1,260	9,494	<b>Working occupiers:</b>	
98	178	986	100	196	202	180	308	3,945	Full-time	
279	555	2,835	289	496	626	540	884	13,439	Part-time: Half time or more	
<b>717</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>7,328</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>2,452</b>	<b>26,878</b>	Less than half time	
									<b>Total working occupiers</b>	
76	107	548	55	72	127	115	179	2,252	Occupiers not working on the holding	
									<b>Working wife/ husband of occupier</b>	
62	90	747	50	90	148	195	264	1,778	Full-time	
46	142	661	74	98	123	143	223	2,057	Part-time: Half time or more	
229	490	2,380	241	328	496	485	830	8,915	Less than half time	
<b>337</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>3,788</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>12,750</b>	<b>Total working wife/ husband of occupier</b>	
84	140	618	69	75	144	132	198	2,388	Spouses not working on the holding	
									<b>Full-time employees:</b>	
83	145	730	67	53	153	170	287	1,869	Male: Partners	
219	416	1,221	99	142	207	222	551	3,522	Hired	
68	125	684	70	64	154	153	243	1,650	Family	
9	12	130	c	c	29	32	54	304	Female: Partners	
40	43	143	15	21	37	29	41	434	Hired	
14	16	130	c	c	33	37	37	292	Family	
<b>329</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>6,305</b>	<b>Total full-time employees</b>	
									<b>Part-time employees:</b>	
19	41	238	22	24	60	56	76	629	Male: Partners	
78	152	620	53	69	124	120	254	1,573	Hired	
39	65	496	71	72	119	92	142	1,541	Family	
13	26	132	13	13	37	32	37	330	Female: Partners	
48	70	227	24	33	40	43	87	719	Hired	
35	43	308	35	33	75	55	110	844	Family	
<b>189</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>4,590</b>	<b>Total part-time employees</b>	
									<b>Casual and seasonal employees:</b>	
65	132	660	58	104	125	129	244	1,634	Male	
17	26	134	10	34	29	30	31	427	Female	
<b>72</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>Total casual and seasonal employees</b>	
<b>440</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>3,680</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>9,987</b>	<b>Total employees</b>	
<b>833</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>8,094</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>1,635</b>	<b>2,693</b>	<b>29,402</b>	<b>Total workforce (including occupiers and spouses)</b>	

Table C21(ii) Number of occupiers, spouses and employees by region and sub-region, June 2013

Number

	North West					North East		South East			
	Total	Shetland	Orkney	Eileanan an Iar	Highland	Total	Grampian	Total	Tayside	Fife	
<b>Working occupiers:</b>											
Full-time	1,861	178	381	182	1,120	1,920	1,920	2,206	869	358	
Part-time: Half time or more	1,747	218	152	411	966	580	580	632	252	104	
Less than half time	6,570	800	421	2,237	3,112	2,145	2,145	1,889	744	311	
<b>Total working occupiers</b>	<b>10,178</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>2,830</b>	<b>5,198</b>	<b>4,645</b>	<b>4,645</b>	<b>4,727</b>	<b>1,865</b>	<b>773</b>	
Occupiers not working on the holding	778	54	104	226	394	482	482	444	169	92	
<b>Working wife/husband of occupier</b>											
Full-time	386	42	74	43	227	316	316	329	124	53	
Part-time: Half time or more	647	82	122	81	362	363	363	386	135	63	
Less than half time	3,341	430	306	824	1,781	1,581	1,581	1,613	638	256	
<b>Total working wife/husband of occupier</b>	<b>4,374</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>2,370</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>2,328</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>372</b>	
Spouses not working on the holding	719	50	87	174	408	512	512	539	204	111	
<b>Full-time employees:</b>											
Male: Partners	281	18	72	8	183	471	471	675	278	112	
Hired	694	7	112	15	560	1,139	1,139	3,308	1,177	576	
Family	282	19	57	32	174	336	336	545	213	91	
Female: Partners	31	0	8	0	23	71	71	92	46	21	
Hired	79	c	0	0	c	131	131	564	158	108	
Family	66	c	10	8	c	40	40	84	28	17	
<b>Total full-time employees</b>	<b>1,433</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>2,188</b>	<b>2,188</b>	<b>5,268</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>925</b>	
<b>Part-time employees:</b>											
Male: Partners	139	24	24	11	80	152	152	183	87	25	
Hired	328	13	36	15	264	324	324	760	339	108	
Family	650	114	52	154	330	319	319	277	116	38	
Female: Partners	75	c	17	c	42	64	64	82	27	13	
Hired	153	c	13	c	120	217	217	492	210	85	
Family	286	48	25	60	153	144	144	180	60	31	
<b>Total part-time employees</b>	<b>1,631</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>300</b>	
<b>Casual and seasonal employees:</b>											
Male	513	42	69	71	331	463	463	2,606	1,792	511	
Female	136	12	14	18	92	185	185	1,705	1,159	483	
<b>Total casual and seasonal employees</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>4,311</b>	<b>2,951</b>	<b>994</b>	
<b>Total employees</b>	<b>3,713</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>2,470</b>	<b>4,056</b>	<b>4,056</b>	<b>11,553</b>	<b>5,690</b>	<b>2,219</b>	
<b>Total workforce (including occupiers and spouses)</b>	<b>18,265</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>4,186</b>	<b>10,038</b>	<b>10,961</b>	<b>10,961</b>	<b>18,608</b>	<b>8,452</b>	<b>3,364</b>	

c data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

South East		South West								
Lothian	Scottish Borders	Total	East Central	Argyll & Bute	Clyde Valley	Ayrshire	Dumfries & Galloway	Scotland		
340	639	3,507	337	408	739	763	1,260	9,494	<b>Working occupiers:</b>	
98	178	986	100	196	202	180	308	3,945	Full-time	
279	555	2,835	289	496	626	540	884	13,439	Part-time: Half time or more	
<b>717</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>7,328</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>2,452</b>	<b>26,878</b>	Less than half time	
									<b>Total working occupiers</b>	
76	107	548	55	72	127	115	179	2,252	Occupiers not working on the holding	
									<b>Working wife/ husband of occupier</b>	
62	90	747	50	90	148	195	264	1,778	Full-time	
46	142	661	74	98	123	143	223	2,057	Part-time: Half time or more	
229	490	2,380	241	328	496	485	830	8,915	Less than half time	
<b>337</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>3,788</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>12,750</b>	<b>Total working wife/ husband of occupier</b>	
84	140	618	69	75	144	132	198	2,388	Spouses not working on the holding	
									<b>Full-time employees:</b>	
106	179	917	89	68	188	219	353	2,344	Male: Partners	
719	836	2,376	240	243	396	409	1,088	7,517	Hired	
94	147	822	76	76	184	185	301	1,985	Family	
12	13	138	c	c	30	35	57	332	Female: Partners	
207	91	256	22	42	75	56	61	1,030	Hired	
18	21	141	c	c	37	42	38	331	Family	
<b>1,156</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>13,539</b>	<b>Total full-time employees</b>	
									<b>Part-time employees:</b>	
25	46	274	27	28	73	63	83	748	Male: Partners	
101	212	800	69	81	155	170	325	2,212	Hired	
46	77	574	79	82	146	103	164	1,820	Family	
14	28	139	15	15	40	32	37	360	Female: Partners	
80	117	502	38	48	178	105	133	1,364	Hired	
40	49	345	42	37	83	62	121	955	Family	
<b>306</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>2,634</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>7,459</b>	<b>Total part-time employees</b>	
									<b>Casual and seasonal employees:</b>	
100	203	957	74	143	171	192	377	4,539	Male	
34	29	187	13	41	54	36	43	2,213	Female	
<b>134</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>6,752</b>	<b>Total casual and seasonal employees</b>	
<b>1,596</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>8,428</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>3,181</b>	<b>27,750</b>	<b>Total employees</b>	
<b>2,650</b>	<b>4,142</b>	<b>19,544</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>2,543</b>	<b>4,144</b>	<b>4,015</b>	<b>6,950</b>	<b>67,378</b>	<b>Total workforce (including occupiers and spouses)</b>	

**Table C22 Number of holdings with full-time employees and number of full-time employees by region and size group, June 2013**

Employee size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1	499	499	644	644	988	988	1,337	1,337	3,468	3,468
2	197	394	232	464	516	1,032	605	1,210	1,550	3,100
3	61	183	116	348	216	648	202	606	595	1,785
4	24	96	39	156	97	388	97	388	257	1,028
5-6	20	107	39	207	93	498	72	387	224	1,199
7 & over	14	154	32	369	104	1,714	61	722	211	2,959
<b>Total full-time employees</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>1,433</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>2,188</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>5,268</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>6,305</b>	<b>13,539</b>

**Table C23 Number and area of holdings by main farm type, total from Standard Outputs<sup>(1)</sup> and Standard Labour Requirements<sup>(2)</sup>, 2012 and 2013**

Main farm type	2012						2013					
	Holdings	Hectares	Total from Standard Outputs (£) <sup>(3)</sup>	Average Standard Outputs per holding (£) <sup>(3)</sup>	Standard Labour Requirements	Holdings	Hectares	Total from Standard Outputs (£) <sup>(3)</sup>	Average Standard Outputs per holding (£) <sup>(3)</sup>	Standard Labour Requirements		
Specialist Cereals	2,570	247,224	148,643,391	57,838	2,231	2,670	253,642	152,400,779	57,079	2,340		
General cropping	1,145	138,678	174,927,758	152,775	2,524	1,079	134,532	164,158,752	152,140	2,357		
Specialist horticulture & permanent crops	720	16,269	193,829,031	269,207	4,692	674	16,841	187,633,146	278,387	4,145		
Specialist pigs	312	7,945	36,486,549	116,944	406	307	8,442	32,216,417	104,939	359		
Specialist poultry	935	12,004	129,292,100	138,280	773	944	12,424	122,883,107	130,173	770		
Specialist dairy	921	130,204	278,646,507	302,548	4,688	896	130,942	277,094,675	309,257	4,658		
LFA Cattle and sheep <sup>(4)</sup>	14,532	3,131,601	453,798,974	31,228	19,530	14,441	3,147,587	449,262,504	31,110	19,162		
Non-LFA Cattle and sheep	2,380	90,388	68,031,105	28,584	1,968	2,345	87,868	68,557,788	29,236	1,957		
Mixed holdings	5,536	313,362	237,067,777	42,823	6,066	5,532	300,483	230,745,395	41,711	5,825		
General cropping; forage	21,990	1,449,934	197,291,595	8,972	4,163	22,164	1,432,107	197,876,692	8,928	4,198		
Unclassified	1,584	66,506	0	0	378	1,664	79,139	0	0	365		
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,625</b>	<b>5,604,114</b>	<b>1,918,014,787</b>	<b>36,447</b>	<b>47,419</b>	<b>52,716</b>	<b>5,604,008</b>	<b>1,882,829,255</b>	<b>35,716</b>	<b>46,136</b>		

(1) Standard Outputs represent the estimated farm-gate worth (£) of crops and animals without taking account of the costs incurred in production.

(2) 1 Standard Labour Requirement = 1,900 hours per year.

(3) The total amount generated (in £) using the individual SOs on each farm type listed. The individual SO coefficients for crops and livestock are listed here: [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/SOCoeffs](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/SOCoeffs)

(4) A holding is classified as LFA if 50% or more of its land is assessed as being disadvantaged or severely disadvantaged for subsidy purposes.

Note: The 2014 ERSA uses a new farm typology. Comparisons with previous years should be made with caution. Further details are available at: [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/06/5219/12](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/06/5219/12)

Table C24 Number of holdings by Standard Outputs<sup>(1)</sup>, region and sub-region, June 2013

Holdings

	Standard Outputs					Total
	<10,000	10,000- <20,000	20,000- <40,000	40,000- <80,000	80,000+	
<b>North West:</b>	<b>18,097</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>20,758</b>
Shetland	1,550	166	94	33	10	1,853
Orkney	1,431	142	156	140	124	1,993
Eileanan an Iar	6,369	80	29	5	5	6,488
Highland	8,747	594	441	306	336	10,424
<b>North East:</b>	<b>5,525</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>8,922</b>
Grampian	5,525	641	704	827	1,225	8,922
<b>South East:</b>	<b>5,119</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>2,215</b>	<b>9,270</b>
Tayside	1,945	215	239	354	939	3,692
Fife	902	72	91	127	346	1,538
Lothian	895	99	92	107	336	1,529
Scottish Borders	1,377	138	171	231	594	2,511
<b>South West:</b>	<b>8,375</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>1,878</b>	<b>13,766</b>
East Central	972	142	155	142	141	1,552
Argyll & Bute	1,313	187	166	155	154	1,975
Clyde Valley	2,147	299	253	246	321	3,266
Ayrshire	1,705	233	243	241	424	2,846
Dumfries & Galloway	2,238	328	315	408	838	4,127
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>37,116</b>	<b>3,336</b>	<b>3,149</b>	<b>3,322</b>	<b>5,793</b>	<b>52,716</b>

(1) Standard Outputs represent the estimated farm-gate worth (£s) of crops and animals without taking account of the costs incurred in production.

Table C25 Number of holdings, total and average from Standard Outputs<sup>(1)</sup>, total and average Standard Labour Requirement<sup>(2)</sup> by region and sub-region, June 2013

	Holdings	Standard Outputs (£)		Standard Labour Requirements	
		Total from SO	Total from SO (average £ per holding)	Total SLR	Average SLR per holding
<b>North West:</b>	<b>20,758</b>	<b>171,588,400</b>	<b>8,266</b>	<b>6,689</b>	<b>0.322</b>
Shetland	1,853	11,731,694	6,331	753	0.406
Orkney	1,993	35,186,144	17,655	926	0.464
Eileanan an Iar	6,488	9,993,546	1,540	479	0.074
Highland	10,424	114,677,017	11,001	4,531	0.435
<b>North East:</b>	<b>8,922</b>	<b>370,198,901</b>	<b>41,493</b>	<b>7,431</b>	<b>0.833</b>
Grampian	8,922	370,198,901	41,493	7,431	0.833
<b>South East:</b>	<b>9,270</b>	<b>770,364,058</b>	<b>83,103</b>	<b>17,074</b>	<b>1.842</b>
Tayside	3,692	375,993,209	101,840	8,176	2.215
Fife	1,538	128,900,780	83,811	2,323	1.511
Lothian	1,529	94,493,422	61,801	1,865	1.22
Scottish Borders	2,511	170,976,646	68,091	4,709	1.875
<b>South West:</b>	<b>13,766</b>	<b>570,677,897</b>	<b>41,456</b>	<b>14,942</b>	<b>1.085</b>
East Central	1,552	47,650,989	30,703	1,310	0.844
Argyll & Bute	1,975	44,345,048	22,453	1,803	0.913
Clyde Valley	3,266	92,105,454	28,201	2,555	0.782
Ayrshire	2,846	126,862,330	44,576	3,067	1.078
Dumfries & Galloway	4,127	259,714,075	62,930	6,207	1.504
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>52,716</b>	<b>1,882,829,255</b>	<b>35,716</b>	<b>46,136</b>	<b>0.875</b>

(1) Standard Outputs represent the estimated farm-gate worth (£s) of crops and animals without taking account of the costs incurred in production.

(2) 1 Standard Labour Requirement = 1,900 hours per year.



**Table C26 Number of holdings by Standard Labour Requirements<sup>(1)</sup> and farm type, June 2013**

Farm type	Standard Labour Requirements					Total
	Very small (<1 FTE)	Small (1 to <2 FTE)	Medium (2 to <3 FTE)	Large (3 to <5 FTE)	Very large (5 or more FTE)	
	Holdings	Holdings	Holdings	Holdings	Holdings	
Specialist cereals	1,928	446	154	105	37	2,670
General cropping	409	238	174	148	110	1,079
Specialist horticulture & permanent crops	487	44	18	14	111	674
Specialist pigs	248	8	13	5	33	307
Specialist poultry	793	38	32	55	26	944
Specialist dairy	27	65	139	322	343	896
LFA cattle and sheep	9,712	1,726	957	1,103	943	14,441
Non-LFA cattle and sheep	1,822	243	116	100	64	2,345
Mixed holdings	4,195	533	303	276	225	5,532
General cropping; forage	21,401	205	140	198	220	22,164
Unclassified	1,611	15	12	15	11	1,664
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,633</b>	<b>3,561</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>2,341</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>52,716</b>

(1) 1 Standard Labour Requirement = 1,900 hours per year.

Note: The 2014 ERSAs use a new farm typology. Comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.

Further details are available at: [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/06/5219/12](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/06/5219/12)

FTE means full-time equivalent.

**Table C27 Number of tractors, and other machinery, on main holdings December 2003-2013<sup>(1)</sup>**

Number

Machinery type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Tracked tractors	224	251	315	379	465	759	654	803	604	579	706
Wheeled tractors	44,075	43,874	42,614	42,827	41,985	42,173	41,997	42,190	40,224	40,683	40,009
Transport <sup>(2) (5)</sup>	20,778	19,278	20,902	21,509	22,221	21,758	23,246	22,967	24,278	23,802	24,197
Harrows and other cultivators <sup>(3) (6)</sup>	26,341	:	24,692	:	23,712	:	23,253	:	22,080	:	21,049
Ploughs and rollers <sup>(4)</sup>	:	28,564	:	26,461	:	24,325	:	24,047	:	23,441	:
Sowing <sup>(3) (7)</sup>	9,339	:	8,728	:	7,855	:	7,803	:	7,386	:	6,753
Fertilization <sup>(4) (8)</sup>	:	24,560	:	23,862	:	22,112	:	21,873	:	21,184	:
Mowers, rakes, and potato harvesters <sup>(3) (9)</sup>	33,484	:	31,619	:	30,580	:	29,241	:	28,660	:	26,378
Forage and combine harvesters <sup>(4) (10)</sup>	:	22,385	:	20,316	:	19,116	:	18,777	:	18,089	:
Load handling <sup>(3) (11)</sup>	52,339	:	51,625	:	50,771	:	50,966	:	51,225	:	49,405
Drying and storage <sup>(4) (12)</sup>	:	5,252	:	4,793	:	4,684	:	4,365	:	4,142	:
Mounted hedge cutters <sup>(3)</sup>	767	:	1,192	:	833	:	843	:	910	:	1,068
Cattle weighing crushes <sup>(3)</sup>	2,607	:	2,604	:	2,442	:	2,315	:	2,491	:	2,271
Miscellaneous <sup>(4) (13)</sup>	:	26,320	:	25,419	:	23,640	:	23,332	:	22,494	:

- (1) Excludes minor holdings.  
 (2) Question asked slightly differently in odd and even years, reducing comparability.  
 (3) Data only collected in odd years.  
 (4) Data only collected in even years.  
 (5) Includes land rovers, lorries, vans, pick-ups, and all-terrain vehicles.  
 (6) Includes stone separators, harrows, hoes, rotary diggers, and other mounted or trailed cultivators.  
 (7) Includes seed drills, seedling transplanters, and potato planters.  
 (8) Includes mechanical dung spreaders, slurry and effluent tankers, and fertilizer distributors.  
 (9) Includes mowers, mower conditioners, tedders, turners, siderakes, buckrakes, potato harvesters, and potato graders.  
 (10) Includes forage harvesters, combine harvesters, turnip and forage root harvesters, and balers.  
 (11) Includes fork lift trucks, general purpose tractor trailers, wheeled automatic bale accumulators and packers, and linkage or loader attachments for bale handling.  
 (12) Includes grain driers, and mobile engine driven fans.  
 (13) Includes feed mills, feed mixers, field crop/fruit sprayers, drainage equipment, stand-by generators, general purpose elevators, moveable augers, and pneumatic conveyors.  
 : Information not available.

**Table C28 Area of agricultural land rented, in million hectares, 2003-2013**

	Lease of one year or more	Seasonal let
2003	1.66	:
2004	1.65	:
2005	1.61	0.52
2006	1.63	0.53
2007	1.62	0.56
2008	1.59	0.58
2009	1.54	0.65
2010	1.48	0.69
2011	1.45	0.71
2012	1.39	0.77
2013	1.37	0.80

: Information not available.



## **Reform of the Common Agricultural Policy**

This annex covers the reform to the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), with a focus on the new direct payments system. A brief overview of the European policy and budget changes are provided followed by a summary of the work researchers and government analysts have undertaken to support policy decisions in Scotland.

### **Policy background**

Following extensive EU negotiations, recent decisions on the CAP mean that payments under Pillar 1 in Scotland will need to change from 1st January 2015. The new requirements will cover the period up to 31st December 2020. The policy framework laid out in the European Regulations constrains the choices Scottish Ministers can take when implementing the future CAP.

From 2015, instead of just one main direct payment for farmers, the Single Farm Payment (SFP), several new types of direct payment to eligible farmers will be possible. The regulations make it mandatory for Scotland to make some payments, whilst others are optional.

The mandatory payments include Basic Payments (paid per hectare), Greening Payments (paid per hectare, dependent on meeting greening criteria), Young Farmer Payments and National Reserve Payments (for farms that have not received support under historical payments). Governments have the option of differentiating these payments by applying regions, defined by geography or by other criteria such as land quality.

The regulations gave the Scottish Government discretion to make Voluntary Coupled Support Payments, Redistributive Payments (higher payments on first 54 hectares of a farm), Pillar 1 Payments for Areas with Natural Constraints, and Small Farmer Scheme Payments.

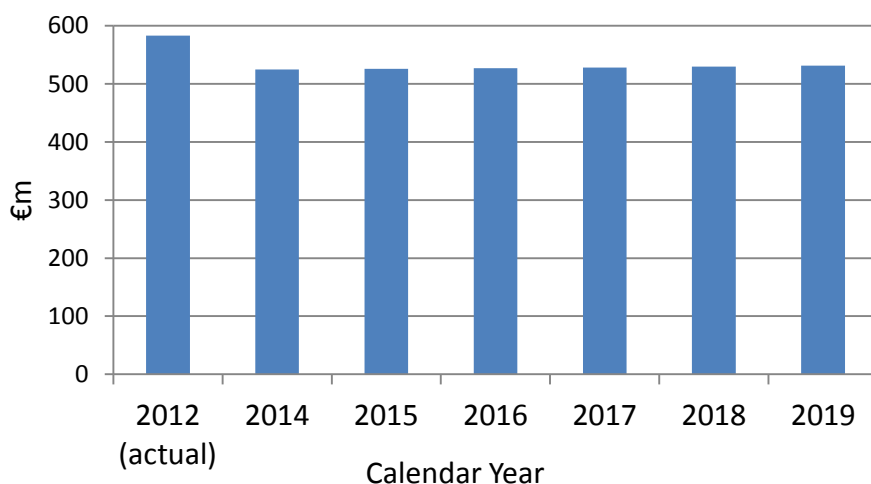
The two changes most likely to affect an individual farmer's pillar 1 subsidies are the move from historic to area based payments (e.g. for the new Basic and Greening Payments), and the reduction in the total EU payment pot.

### **Budget background**

The budget supporting the CAP is negotiated at a European level every seven years. The Multiannual Financial Framework is the result of these deliberations and sets the total funding that will be available to the UK between 2014 and 2020, with Scotland's allocation notified by UK Ministers.

The UK's, and hence Scotland's future budget will see a significant reduction. In 2012, following all transfers to pillar 2, Scotland's farmers received around €583 million in Single Farm and Scottish Beef Calf Scheme Payments. In 2019, following a transfer of 9.5 per cent to pillar 2, approximately €531 million will be available for Direct Payments, a reduction of around €52 million (nine per cent) compared to 2012. The following chart shows a comparison of 2012 pillar 1 funding with future years. Of course the variation in exchange rates means that the trend in Sterling values will differ from this.

Chart 1: Pillar 1 funding (post Pillar 2 transfers)



### Policy analysis

A detailed programme of research and analysis has been undertaken to support stakeholders, policy makers and Ministers in their deliberations over how the CAP should be implemented in Scotland. Most of the analytical work has been coordinated by the Scottish Government’s “Rural and Environment Science and Analytical Services” (RESAS) division drawing on the expertise of scientists at the James Hutton Institute and economists at Scotland’s Rural College.

In 2010, scientists at the James Hutton Institute modelled a range of scenarios for the Pack Inquiry. This work began the detailed process of gathering geospatial data on Less Favoured Area (LFA) and Land Capability for Agriculture (LCA) categories.

Following the publication of draft European regulations in October 2011, analysis was undertaken on aspects of the reform deemed to be of interest to Scotland. Findings were presented to the Future CAP Stakeholder Group, a forum where industry experts, environmental and farming groups and other interested groups (e.g. public authorities) could discuss the reforms. A summary of this work is provided below and published results can be found on the Scottish Government CAP webpages<sup>18</sup>.

With the mandatory elements of the CAP reform like Basic Payments and Greening payments moving to area based payments, research was undertaken to investigate ways to regionalise payments in Scotland. In 2012, methods for defining regions were tested by Scottish Government economists against several criteria including data availability, cost and the European Commission requirement that regions be objective, non-discriminatory and not directly linked with production.

Working with the Future CAP Stakeholder Group, several options were shortlisted for detailed investigation. This included three farm level options (LFA, LCA, land type) and three options based on agricultural parishes (an administrative boundary). Scientists at the James Hutton Institute were commissioned to undertake a major data processing, mapping and analytical project to gather farm level geographic, claim, and payment information covering all of the CAP claimants in Scotland. This

<sup>18</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/farmingrural/Agriculture/CAP](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/farmingrural/Agriculture/CAP)

was possible because of funding provided through the Scottish Government's strategic research programmes<sup>19</sup> which invested in the capacity, expertise and systems needed for the work.

In April 2013, at the "CAP Moving Forward Conference", 30 scenarios combining regions and budgets were presented to farmers and stakeholder groups. Each of the scenarios compared area based payments to the status quo, holding everything else constant. Results were mapped and summarised for all of the sectors (e.g. specialist beef, cereals, specialist sheep), for different geographies in Scotland (e.g. Highland, Tayside, Ayrshire), for High Nature Value Farms and by farm size. Following the CAP conference, preferred scenarios were analysed alongside other aspects of the reform including the use of Coupled Support, Redistributive Payments, and potential new areas to be included in a future scheme.

In late 2013, the UK Government decided on Scotland's budget allocation, and policy analysis since then has focused on refining policy options based on a model built by RESAS analysts that allows analysis of different elements of the reform in combination. From all of this work, some main trends have emerged.

### Emerging findings

The James Hutton Institute concluded "*The introduction of an area-based payment per region necessarily results in redistribution from intensive to extensive systems within each payment region*". This is reflected in gains in sectors and regions with more extensive farming systems. For example, the specialist sheep sector and the mixed cattle and sheep sector show net increases in funding under all of the scenarios. Farms over 250 hectares in size and the Highland region, Tayside and Eileanan an Iar show net gains under most of the scenarios examined.

The move to area based payments also tends to draw funding away from the most intensive sectors, often farming on better land. For instance, the cropping, dairy and cereals sectors tend to experience net losses with a move to area based payments.

While these findings show the "big picture", the diverse nature of land and farming in Scotland means that the average gains or losses presented for each sector or region often obscured the large scale change within sectors and regions. This is perhaps most obvious in results for the specialist beef sector where at an overall (net) level the results broadly mirror the general fall in the budget, but there are both losses and gains for individual businesses within the sector.

### Next steps

Scottish Government decisions will be notified to the European Commission by 1 August 2014 and with the new CAP due to be implemented by 1 January 2015, the analytical agenda has switched from investigating the direct impact on businesses to the practicalities of implementation and to investigation of wider economic, environmental and social impacts of the reform.

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<sup>19</sup> [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Research/About/EBAR/StrategicResearch/future-research-strategy/Themes](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Research/About/EBAR/StrategicResearch/future-research-strategy/Themes)

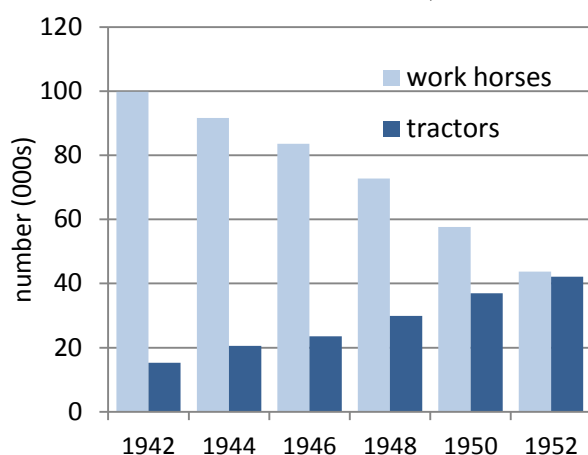
## The Rise of the Tractor - 1952

Each December the Agricultural and Horticultural Survey – commonly referred to as the December census – collects data on one of two subsets of farm machinery, building up a full picture every two years. It collects figures on tractors every year.

The Scottish Agriculture Economics Volume III, published in 1952, contained nine separate reports and shorter notes covering a range of topics, from “The Financial Results of Farming 1950/51” to “Planning for Profit in Egg Production”.

Among the four short notes was one entitled “Farm Machinery Statistics”, written by G.F. Hendry M.A., who had also jointly authored the report “Economics of Milk Production since the War”. The paper charted the “rapid mechanisation of Scottish agriculture over the last ten years”, noting that the January 1952 census had even recorded “certain types of specialised harvesting machinery” now coming into use.

Chart 1: The rise of the tractor, 1942-1952



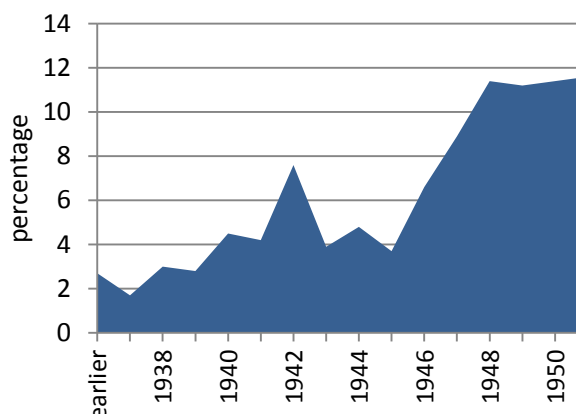
However, the dominant feature of the last decade had not been those harvesters, but “the general change-over to the tractor as the main source of power”. As illustrated in chart 1, the number of tractors had almost trebled between 1942 and 1952, while the number of working horses had fallen from 100,000 to under 44,000. Even “during the war, despite shortages of raw materials and factory capacity, the tractor force grew rapidly”.

This was a time when tractors such as the Nuffield Universal, the Gray Fergie and the David Brown Cropmaster were “built in this country” (the UK), and in the post-war years half of tractor production was exported.

The data in chart 1 relate to all holdings. The published 2013 figure of 40,000 relates to main holdings only, for which the 1952 figure was 37,180. Total tractor numbers peaked in the 1960s at 60,000.

Chart 2 shows the age profile of tractors being used in 1952, with one in five being more than ten years old. A sharp spike in the figures is seen in 1942, but with most tractors in use being post-war. The oldest tractor still in use was from 1924.

Chart 2: Age profile of tractors (year of manufacture), 1952



The increase of the tractor brought with it an increase in tractor-drawn, rather than horse-drawn, implements. In 1951 eight tractor-ploughs were produced for each horse-drawn plough, compared to three-to-one in favour of horse-drawn in 1937. The author seemed surprised that the total number of implements required had remained the same, despite the now faster rate of working, though this may have been because each ploughman still needed a plough, irrespective of how fast he could work.

Chart 3: Other machinery, 1942-1952

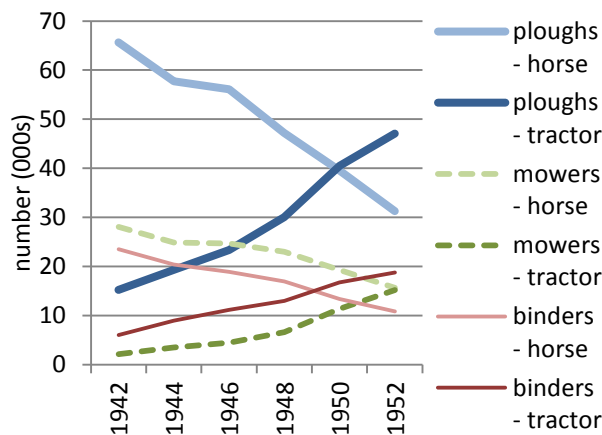
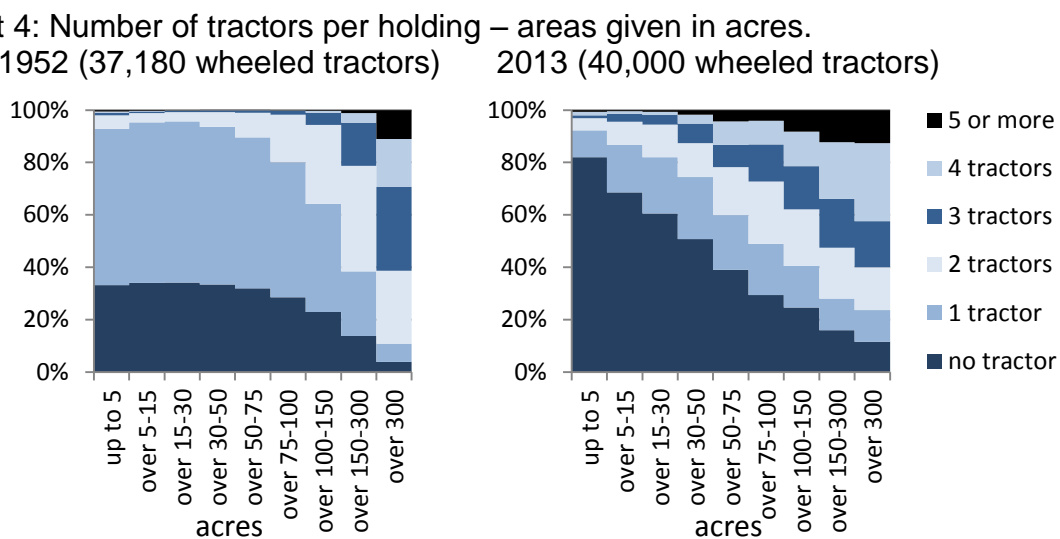


Chart 3 shows similar mechanisation in the number of mowing machines and binders, with increases in tractor-based implements mirroring the decrease in horse-drawn.

The report concluded by noting that the tractor had not been universally accepted. Giving data only for larger holdings and, unfortunately, only those with wheeled tractors, it showed that 60 per cent of them only had one such tractor. Holdings of over 100 to 150 hectares generally had more than one tractor, with three or more on holdings of over 300 hectares. The report stated however that there were about 7,500 full-time farms in Scotland without a tractor. It may of course have been purchasing power, or just farm-type, that explained this rather than acceptance.

Chart 4 illustrates the profile of wheeled-tractor ownership, but we have also added the farms with no tractor, distributing the quoted 7,500 by the profile of single-tractor farms. It also gives a comparison against the distribution of the 40,000 wheeled tractors on main holdings from the 2013 December census. The latter shows the large proportion of farms not reporting any tractors, which clearly is no longer related to “acceptance” of mechanisation.

Chart 4: Number of tractors per holding – areas given in acres. 1952 (37,180 wheeled tractors) 2013 (40,000 wheeled tractors)



Historical publications are available at [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/histagstats](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/histagstats)



## Statistics at a glance - 2013

<b>Land-use</b> Scotland: 7.9m ha Agricultural land: 6.2m ha Rough grazing: 3.6m ha Grass: 1.3m ha Crops: 570,900 ha Fallow: 15,800 ha	<b>Cattle</b> Total: 1.80m Total dairy: 266,000 Dairy cows: 166,000 Total beef: 726,000 Beef cows: 447,000 Bulls: 274,000 Calves: 531,000	<b>TIFF: £829m</b> <b>Outputs: £3.14b</b> Cereals: £427m Barley: £284m Wheat: £116m Potatoes : £287m Vegetables: £125m Fruit: £92m Livestock: £1.15b Cattle: £752m Sheep: £185m Pigs: £81m Poultry: £118m Milk: £411m Eggs: £81m Wool: £7m Diversified activity: £108m
<b>Crops</b> Barley: 339,100 ha Wheat: 86,800 ha Oats: 31,700 ha Oilseed: 33,700 ha Potatoes: 29,100 ha Stock-feed: 19,100 ha Vegetables: 15,900 ha Fruit: 870 ha	<b>Sheep</b> Total: 6.57m Ewes for breeding: 2.62m Rams: 86,900 Other: 762,000 Lambs: 3.11m	
<b>Labour</b> Total headcount: 67,400 Occupiers: 26,900 Spouses: 12,750 Full-time staff: 13,500 Part-time staff: 7,500 Casual and seasonal: 6,800	<b>Pigs</b> Total: 308,000 Breeding herd: 28,800 Gilts for breeding: 5,420 Boars: 1,140 Other: 272,000	<b>Subsidies</b> Total in TIFF: £583m SFP: £446m LFASS: £66m Rural Priorities: £34m Weather: £5.3m Outwith TIFF: £32m
<b>Tenancy</b> Area rented >1yr: 1.37m ha Holdings renting land: 16,400 ...excluding croft: 7,100 Holdings with 91 Act: 5,640 ...with 91 Partnership: 520 ...with SDLT: 630 ...with LDT: 360 ...with SLA: 150 Seasonal lets: 0.80m ha	<b>Poultry</b> Total: 14.2m Producing eggs: 4.77m Breeding: 1.21m Broilers: 8.09m Turkeys: 12,300 Other poultry: 95,400	<b>Cost estimates: £2.87b</b> Feed: £680m Seed: £87m Fertiliser: £184m Maintenance: £85m Fuel: £142m Net Interest: £75m Net Labour: £331m Net Rent: £16m
	<b>Other farm livestock</b> Deer: 6,200 Horses, work: 940 Horses, other: 36,200 Goats: 4,000 Camelids: 960	

Type	holdings	area	Standard Output	2012-13 FBI	% making < min. agric. wage
Cereal	2,670	253,642	152,400,800	18,643	47
General cropping	1,079	134,532	164,158,800	54,885	26
Horticulture	674	16,841	187,633,100	:	:
Pigs	307	8,442	32,216,400	:	:
Poultry	944	12,424	122,883,100	:	:
Dairy	896	130,942	277,094,700	45,316	45
Sheep & cattle LFA	14,441	3,147,587	449,262,500	24,206	48
Sheep & cattle non-LFA	2,345	87,868	68,557,800	17,844	52
Mixed	5,532	300,483	230,745,400	34,702	34
Forage	22,164	1,432,107	197,876,700	:	:
Other	1,664	79,139	0	:	:
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,716</b>	<b>5,604,008</b>	<b>1,882,829,300</b>	<b>30,450</b>	<b>43</b>

: information not available

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