Statistical Publication

Agriculture Series

A National Statistics Publication for Scotland

RESULTS FROM THE JUNE 2014
SCOTTISH AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

7th October 2014

1. Main findings

Compared with June 2013, these results show that :-

- **Cereal** area increased by 2,500 hectares (0.6 per cent) to 462,000 hectares, its highest value since 1998. In contrast to the last two years, there was a move back from spring to winter-planted crops, with rises in wheat (22,000 hectares or 26 per cent), winter barley (9,800 or 23 per cent) and winter oats (2,400 or 44 per cent) offsetting decreases in spring barley (22,000 hectares or seven per cent) and spring oats (9,100 hectares or 35 per cent). (Table 1a)

- The area of **oilseed rape** increased by 3,500 hectares (ten per cent) to 37,000 hectares. Here too, the area of winter oilseed rape rose by 5,000 hectares while the spring crop decreased (by 1,500 hectares or 67 per cent). (Table 1a)

- The area grown with **potatoes** decreased by 600 hectares (2.1 per cent) to 28,500 hectares, continuing a trend since 2009. There was a five per cent rise in the area of seed potatoes, offset by an eight per cent drop in the area sown as ware. Vegetables for stockfeed decreased, the area of fruit fell by 20 hectares (1.1 per cent), and there was a 2.3 per cent increase in the area of **vegetables** for human consumption. (Table 1a)

- The total number of **cattle** decreased by 4,000 (0.2 per cent) to 1.79 million. Though modest, this was the seventh fall in the last eight years, and forms part of a longer-term decline in numbers since 1974. The number of dairy cattle rose by 8,400 (three per cent) to 274,000, but the number of beef cattle fell by 13,000 (1.7 per cent) to 713,000 and the number of calves fell by 0.8 per cent. (Tables 3a and 3b)

Wheat
↑22,000 ha

Barley
↓12,000 ha

Oats
↓6,700 ha

Oilseed rape
↑3,500 ha

Potatoes
↓600 ha

Fruit
↓20 hectares

Stockfeed
↓520 hectares

Veg
↑360 ha

Cattle
↓4,000

- The total number of **sheep** rose by 122,000 (1.9 per cent) to 6.69 million, the first rise since 2011. This year's rise was due chiefly to 165,000 more lambs (five per cent) being born this spring. Breeding ewes however fell by 12,000 (0.5 per cent) having fallen every year since 1998 (Table 4)

Sheep
↑122,000

- The total number of **pigs** rose by 8,500 (three per cent) to 316,000, stabilising after large falls in recent years. This included increases in the number of other pigs (mostly for meat production) of 7,300 (three per cent) and in the breeding herd of 1,400 (five per cent). (Table 5)

Pigs
↑8,500

- The **poultry** flock, which in recent years has fluctuated between 13 and 15 million, increased by 558,000 (four per cent) to 14.7 million, the highest since 2004. An increase in the number of laying fowls of 930,000 (19 per cent) was offset by falls in fowls and pullets for breeding (by 99,000 or eight per cent) and broilers (by 281,000 or three per cent). (Table 6)

Poultry
↑558,000

- The number of **people working** in agriculture was 66,300, a drop of 1,100 (1.6 per cent). (Table 8)

Workforce
↓ 1,100

- The amount of agricultural land that was **rented** for one year or more fell again, by 43,000 hectares (three per cent) to 1.33 million hectares, constituting 23 per cent of agricultural land. Seasonal lets also fell again, by 28,000 hectares, and account for a further 770,000 hectares, or 13 per cent of land.

Rented land
↓43,000 ha

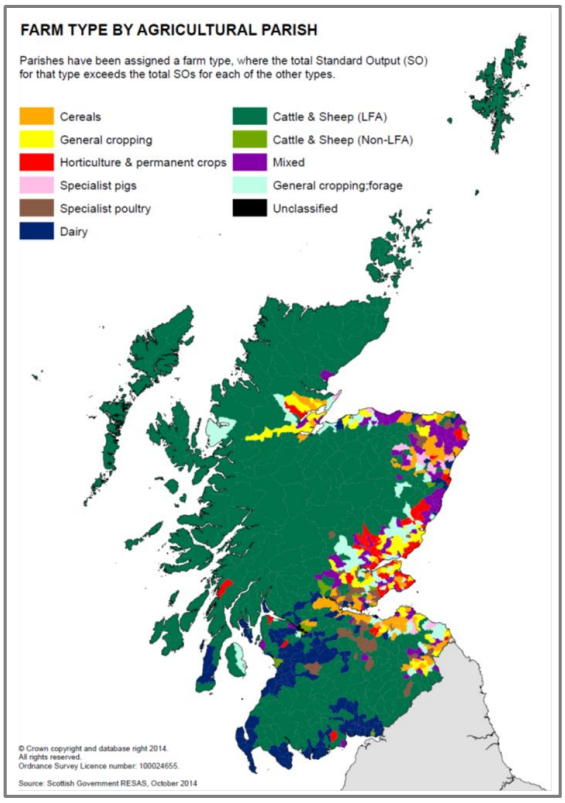
Seasonal lets
↓28,000 ha

- There has been an increase of 130 holdings (1.9 per cent) in the estimated number of holdings with tenancy agreements (excluding crofts), to 6,700, due to an increase in the number with SLDTs or LDTs. (Tables 9 and 10)

Tenant holdings
↑130

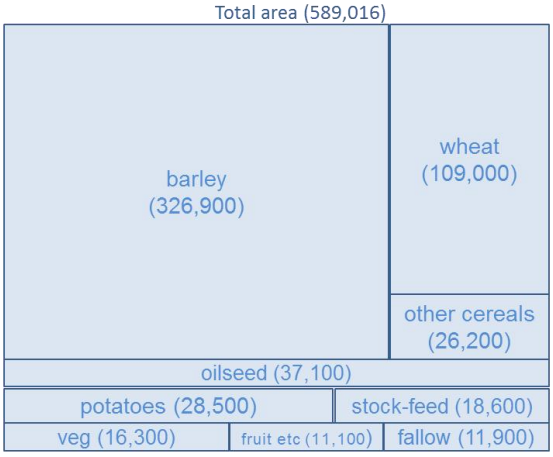
Farm-types 2014

	holdings	area
Cereal	2,694	260,800
Gen crop	1,063	136,700
Horticulture	617	17,100
Pigs	298	10,900
Poultry	930	11,600
Dairy	886	129,900
S&C LFA	14,328	3,164,700
S&C nLFA	2,287	88,000
Mixed	5,495	307,800
Forage	22,311	1,409,300
Other	1,368	59,200
Total	52,277	5,596,000

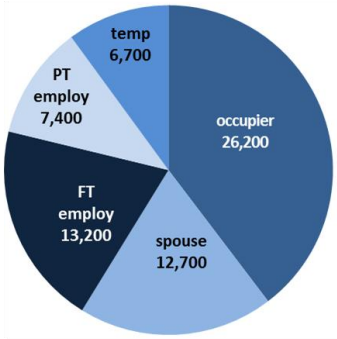


Crop areas (hectares) - June 2014

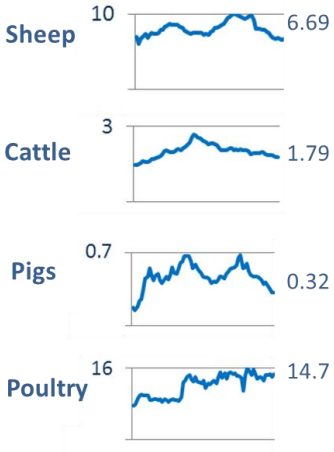
Total area (589,016)



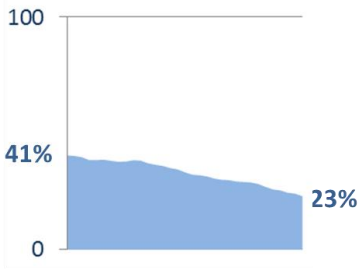
Employment 2014 (headcount 66,300)



Livestock (millions) 1946-2014



Rented land 1983-2014



Contents

2. Introduction

This publication contains results from the 2014 June Agricultural Census on land use, crop areas, livestock and the number of people working on agricultural holdings. This year, we have included figures for seasonal rents, while data on beehives and blueberries were collected for the first time.

Census statistics are used by government and stakeholders to assess agricultural activity by different sectors of the industry and to inform related debate and policies. They also form the basis of a large amount of further analytical work, such as that carried out to determine the details of CAP reform. The government also uses these results to meet the requirements of Statistical Regulations of the European Commission.

This Statistical Publication provides commentary and graphics on the latest annual changes and trends over the past ten years.
It is available at http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/01117

Accompanying this release is an annex containing the Abstract of Scottish Agricultural Statistics[1], which presents trends going back to 1982.

We are happy to receive comments on the content or format of this publication at:
e-mail: **agric.stats@scotland.gsi.gov.uk**

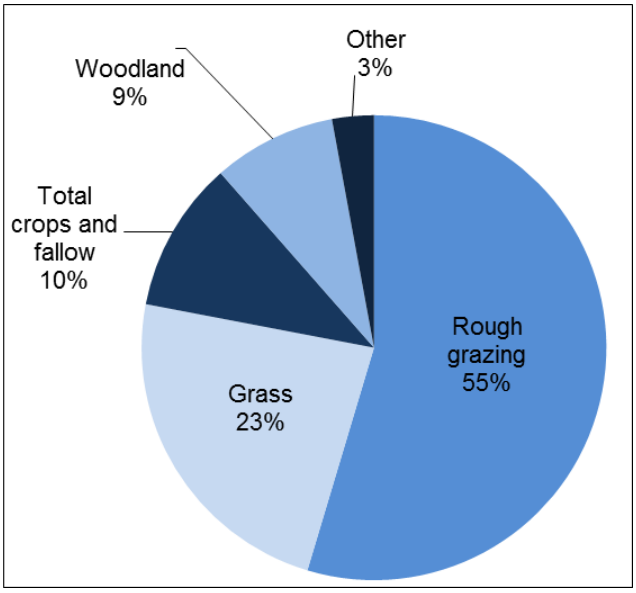
Contact: **Graeme Kerr**
Tel: **0300 244 9709**

[1] www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubAbstract/Abstract2014

3. Commentary

3.1 Agricultural Area (Table 1)

Chart 1: Agricultural land use, June 2014 Source: Table 1

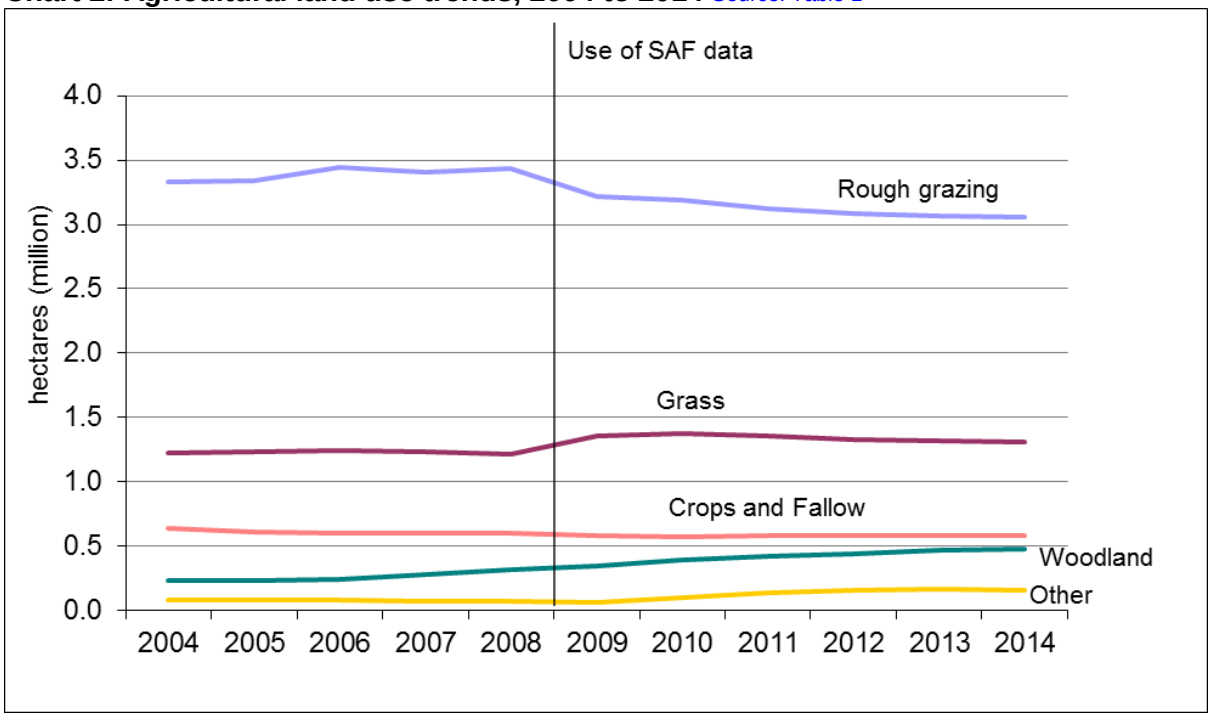


The total area on agricultural holdings at June 2014 was 5.60 million hectares, with the majority of this area being rough grazing (55 per cent). Almost a quarter (23 per cent) was grass, with ten per cent used for crops or left fallow. The remainder consisted of woodland (nine per cent) and 'other land' (three per cent) comprised of roads, yards, buildings, scree, ponds and other such non-cultivated land.

There were 52,277 agricultural holdings, with the total area equating to 72 per cent of Scotland's total land area.

There was also a further 584,263 hectares of common grazing, **not included** in these census results. If common grazing is included the total area was 6.18 million hectares, which equates to 79 per cent of Scotland's total land area.

Chart 2: Agricultural land use trends, 2004 to 2014 Source: Table 1



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

For the sixth year running there was a reduction in the area of rough grazing, though this year the drop was modest (7,300 hectares). Since 2010, any drop in the area of rough grazing has been accompanied by a rise on the area of 'other land'. This year however, the 'other land' area fell by 2,500 hectares (1.5 per cent).

Overall, the area of grass fell (13,000 hectares or 1.0 per cent) for the fourth successive year, with the fall driven wholly by temporary grass.

It is notable that the area of woodland reported on agricultural holdings has more than doubled over the past ten years. Though this may be partly due to increased coverage of this type of land by the June Census register, particularly in the years immediately following the use of SAF data from 2009, consistent increases in woodland over the last decade suggest genuine increase may also be driving the trend.

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

In 2014, there were 589,000 hectares of crops and fallow land, with cereals accounting for the majority (78.5 per cent or 462,000 hectares). Oilseeds made up 6.3 per cent and vegetables (including potatoes) 7.6 per cent . The remaining 7.6 per cent was comprised mainly of stock-feeding crops, fruit and fallow land.

Chart 3: Trends in crops and fallow 2004 to 2014 Source: Table 1

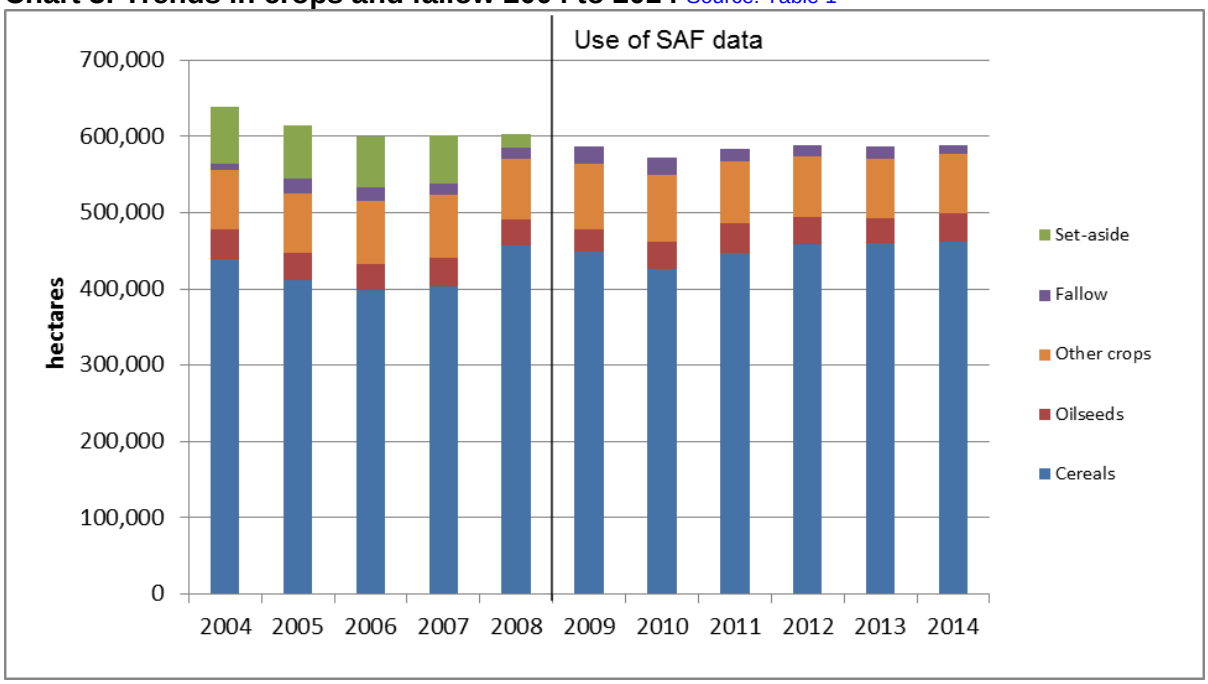


Chart 3 displays trends in these categories over the past ten years, including set-aside land up to 2008.

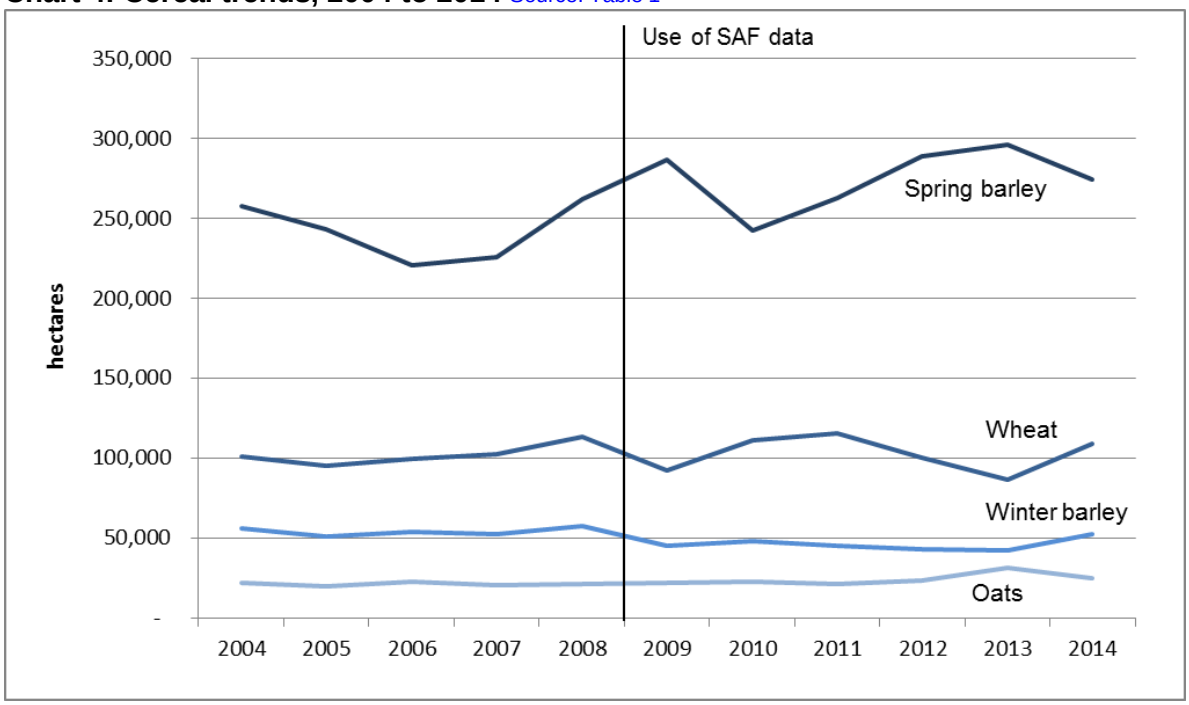
Cereal areas were at their lowest in 2006 and 2007, but increased by 52,900 hectares (13 per cent) in 2008 in response to tight EU and world supply, high market prices following the 2007 harvest and a reduction in compulsory set-aside rates to zero. There were decreases in cereal areas in the years 2009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

3.3 Cereals (Table 1)

In June 2014, the total area of cereal crops was 462,000 hectares, up 2,500 hectares (0.6 per cent).

As usual, spring barley was the dominant cereal crop accounting for 274,000 hectares (59.4 per cent) of the total cereal area in June 2014, with winter barley adding a further 52,500 hectares (11.4 per cent of the total cereal crop area). Wheat accounted for 109,000 hectares (23.6 per cent of the total cereal crop area). Spring oats predominated over the winter variety with 17,100 hectares (3.7 per cent of the total cereal crop area), with winter oats occupying 8,000 hectares (1.7 per cent of the total).

Chart 4: Cereal trends, 2004 to 2014 Source: Table 1



A notable factor in trends in cereal crops over the last few years has been the effect of the poor weather which, in both 2011/12 and 2012/13, resulted in some farmers having difficulty sowing, or needing to re-sow crops. In 2012/13, this was manifested in a fall in winter crops (particularly wheat) and more widespread sowing of spring crops.

More favourable sowing conditions at the end of 2013 has resulted in a reversal of this situation, with areas of wheat (up 22,000 hectares or 25.5 per cent), winter barley (up 9,800 hectares or 23 per cent) and winter oats (up 2,400 hectares or 43.6 per cent) all up, reducing the need for sowing in spring. Consequently, areas of spring barley (down 22,000 or 7.4 per cent) and spring oats (down 9,100 hectares or 34.8 per cent) were down on June 2013. This also results in a move from barley to wheat.

In 2013, there was a sharp rise in the area of mixed grain for threshing, attributed to restocking following the depletion of feed-stocks over the winter and spring of 2012/13. This year, the figure for mixed grain has more than halved, possibly due to more favourable conditions over the equivalent period in 2013/14.

The trends between June 2013 and June 2014 demonstrate:

- An increase in wheat of 22,000 hectares (25.5 per cent) to 109,000 hectares.
- A decrease in total barley of 12,300 hectares (3.6 per cent) to 327,000 hectares.
- A decrease in total oats of 6,700 hectares (21 per cent) to 25,050 hectares.

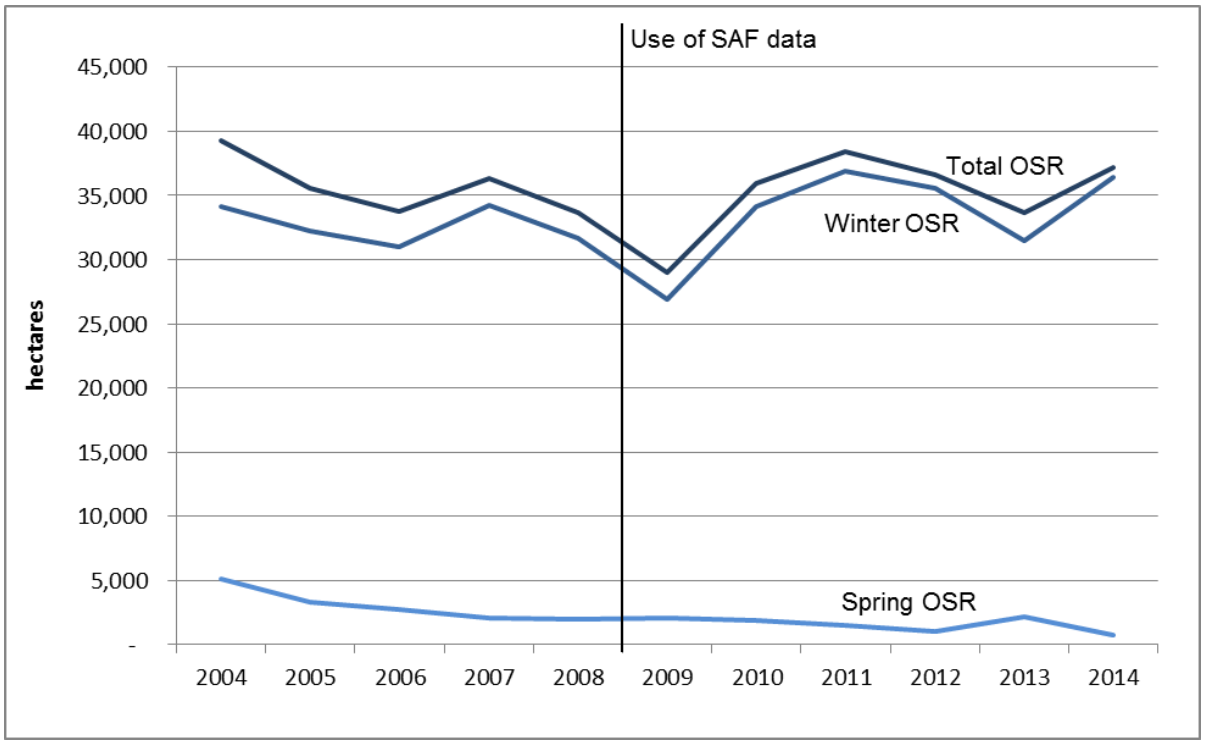
Further information

Statistics on crop yield and production for cereals and oilseed rape are available from Scottish Harvest Publications[2]. First estimates of the cereal and oilseed rape harvests 2014 have been pre-announced for publication on 8th October 2014.

3.4 Oilseed rape (Table 1)

Over the past ten years, the total area of oilseed rape has fluctuated between 29,000 and 39,000 hectares. Figures for June 2014 show a rise of 3,500 hectares on the previous year to 37,100 hectares, due to the success of the winter sowing. Winter oilseed rape rose by 5,000 hectares (15.8 per cent) while spring oilseed rape, which had doubled in area in 2013, fell back by 1,500 hectares (67.3 per cent) to 720 hectares, the lowest figure recorded since collection started in 1988.

Chart 5: Oilseed rape (OSR) trends, 2004 to 2014 Source: Table 1

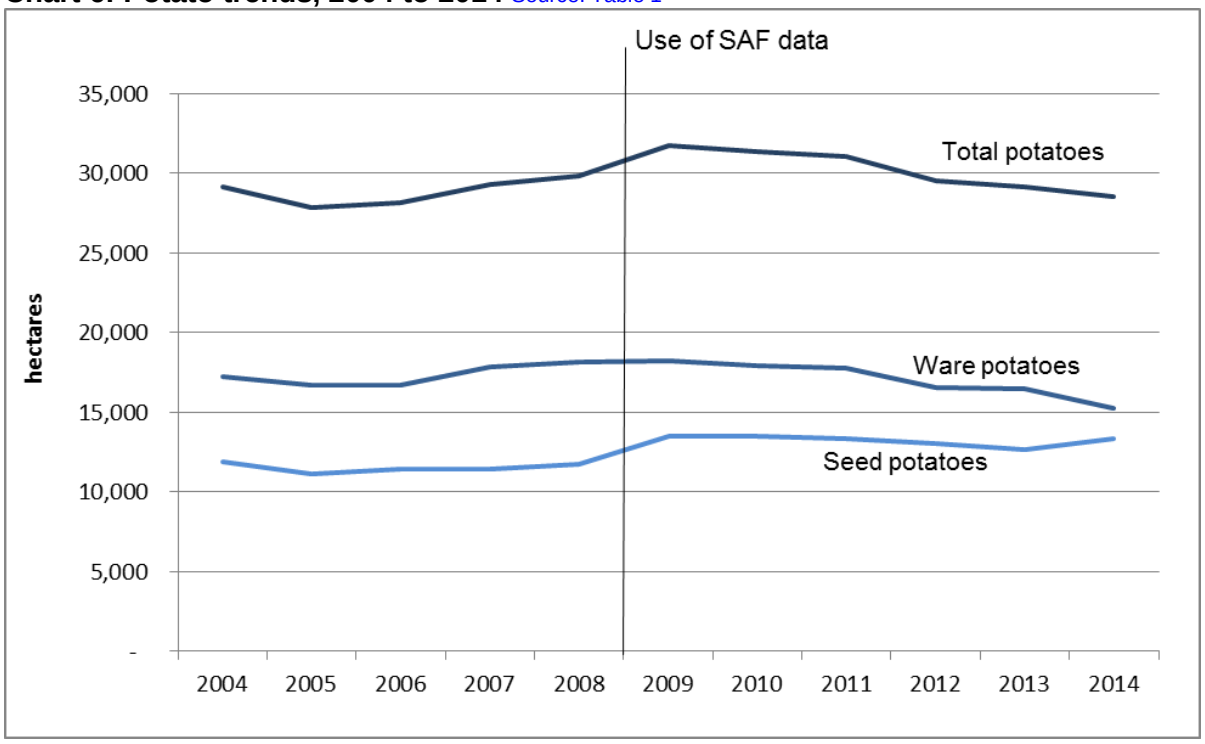


[2] www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubCerealHarvest

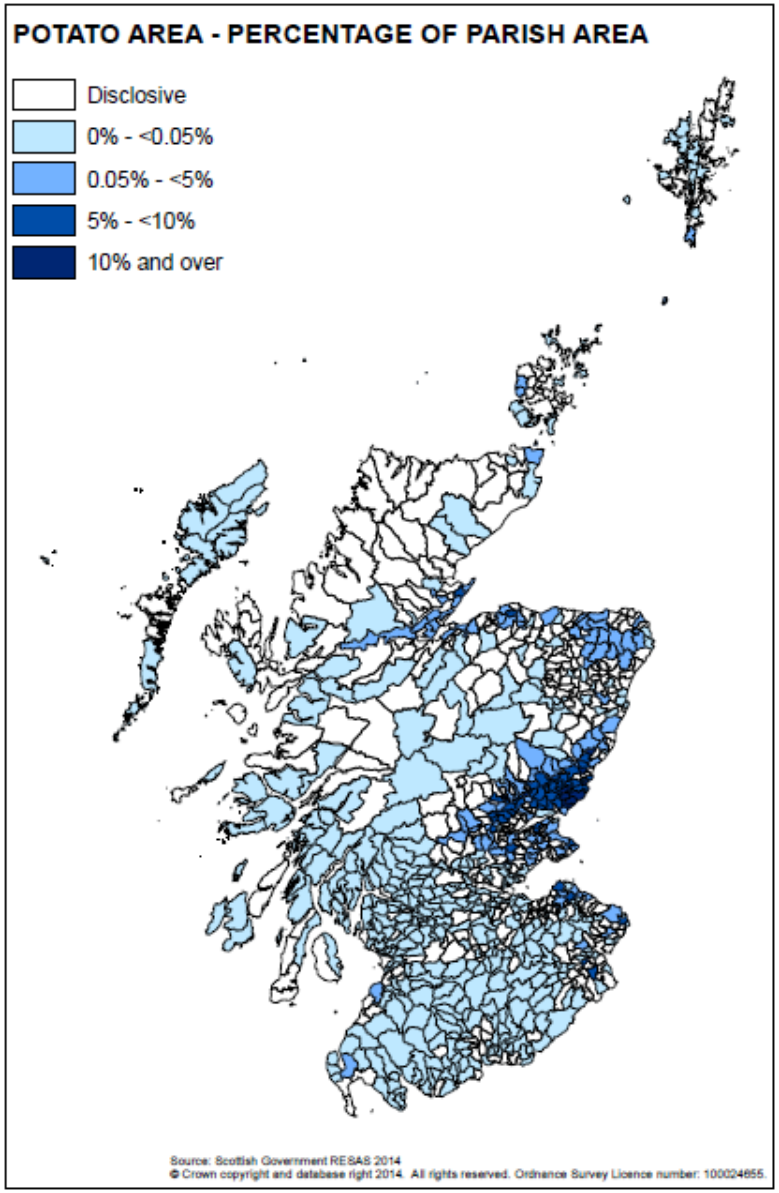
3.5 Potatoes (Table 1)

The area of potatoes sown fell for the fifth consecutive year (though these have generally been modest falls, averaging just over two per cent per year). This year, the change was, again, fairly small, with the drop of 600 hectares (2.1 per cent), driven by a fall in ware potatoes, bringing the area of potatoes grown to the lowest figure since 2006. The fall in ware potatoes was partially offset by a 5.4 per cent rise in seed potatoes. This rise in seed potatoes reverses the decline seen over the past four years.

Chart 6: Potato trends, 2004 to 2014 Source: Table 1



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


POTATO AREA - PERCENTAGE OF PARISH AREA
Disclosive
0% - <0.05%
0.05% - <5%
5% - <10%
10% and over
Source: Scottish Government RESAS 2014
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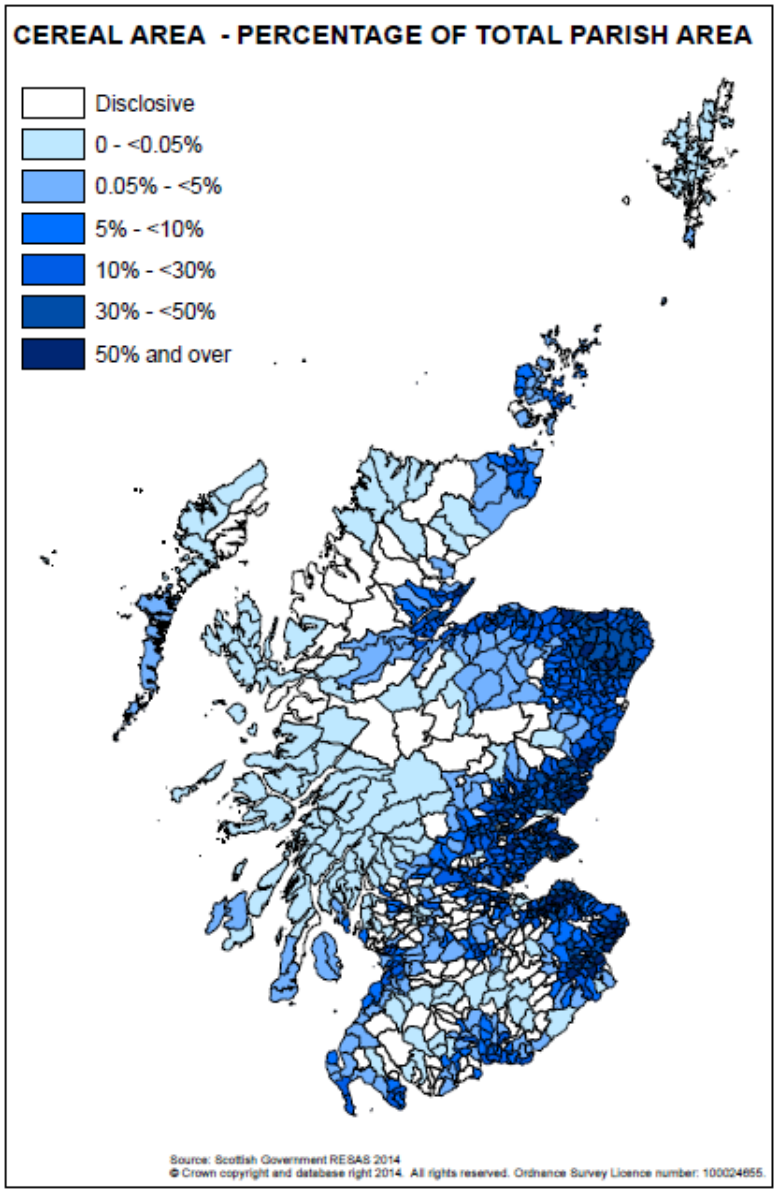
CEREAL AREA - PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PARISH AREA
Disclosive
0 - <0.05%
0.05% - <5%
5% - <10%
10% - <30%
30% - <50%
50% and over
Source: Scottish Government RESAS 2014
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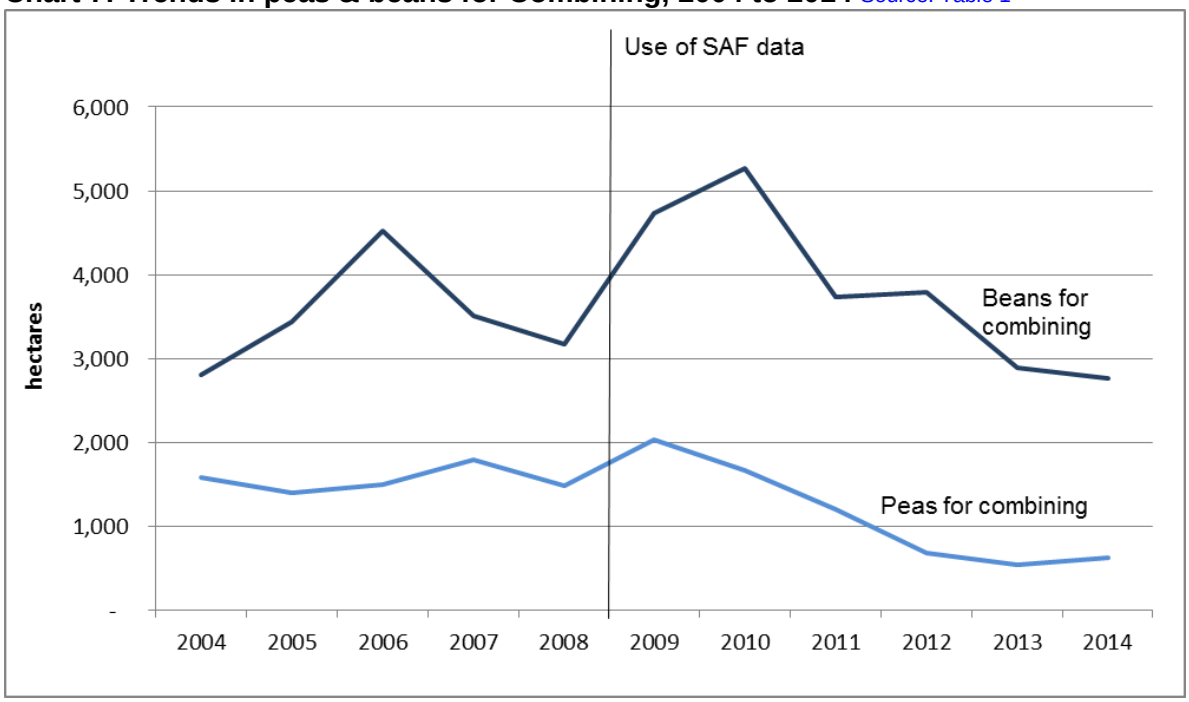
3.6 Peas & beans for combining (Table 1)

The peas and beans described here are usually harvested by combine harvester (hence the name) and used as a source of protein in animal feed. Chart 7 demonstrates that there has been considerable fluctuation in the area of beans, with the 2014 figure being the lowest since 2003.

Peas for combining fell steadily from a ten year high of 2,000 hectares in 2009 to a low of 540 hectares in 2013. This year's rise of 80 hectares (14.7 per cent) is, consequently, the first for five years, but the area remains the second lowest comparable since records began in 1984.

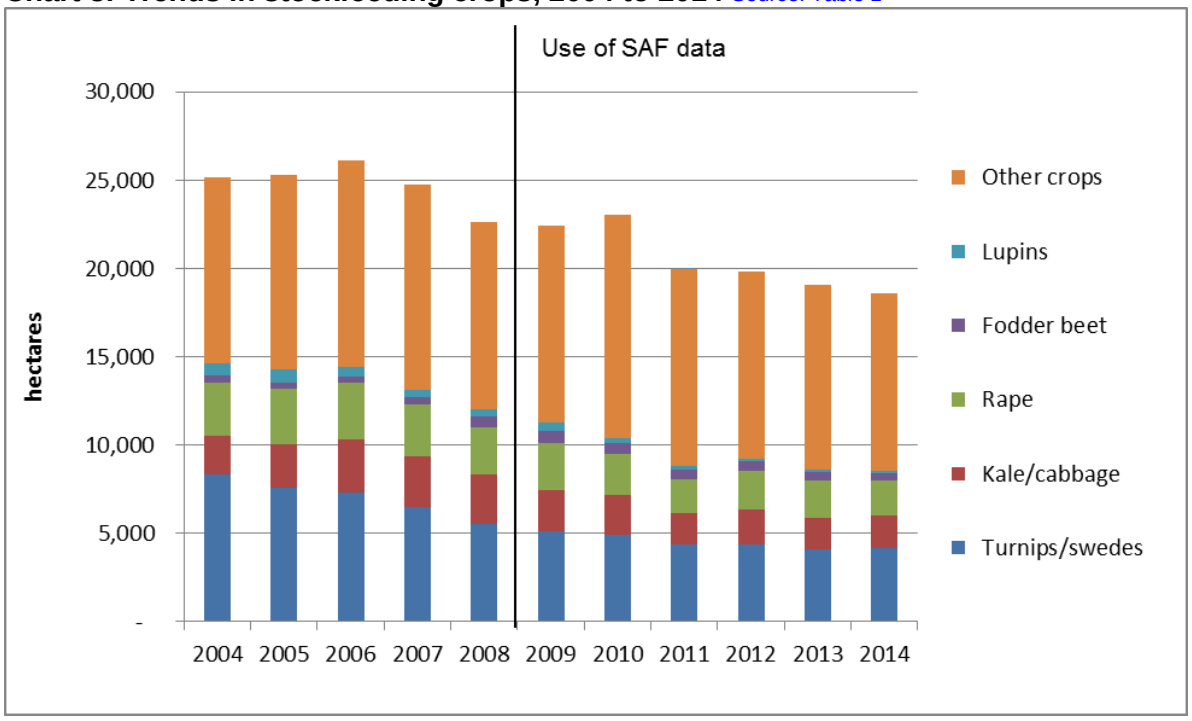
Chart 7: Trends in peas & beans for Combining, 2004 to 2014 Source: Table 1



3.7 Crops for stockfeeding (Table 1)

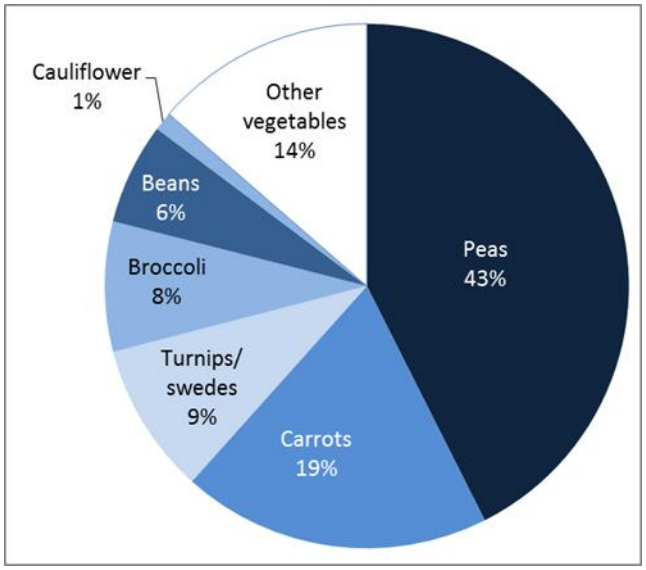
The total area of stockfeeding crops declined between 2006 and 2008, which coincided with a greater rate of decline in cattle and sheep numbers. The area remained fairly stable between 2008 and 2010 but declined in 2011 by 3,048 hectares (13.2 per cent) to 19,989 hectares, possibly due to farmers responding to higher prices in cereals and switching crops. In June 2014 the area fell by 520 hectares or 2.7 per cent. Change amongst crops in this group was modest, with rises in areas of turnips/swedes, kale/cabbage and lupins countered by falls in the areas of rape, fodder beet and other crops for stockfeeding.

Chart 8: Trends in stockfeeding crops, 2004 to 2014 Source: Table 1



3.8 Vegetables for human consumption (Table 2)

Chart 9: Vegetables for human consumption, 2014 Source: Table 2

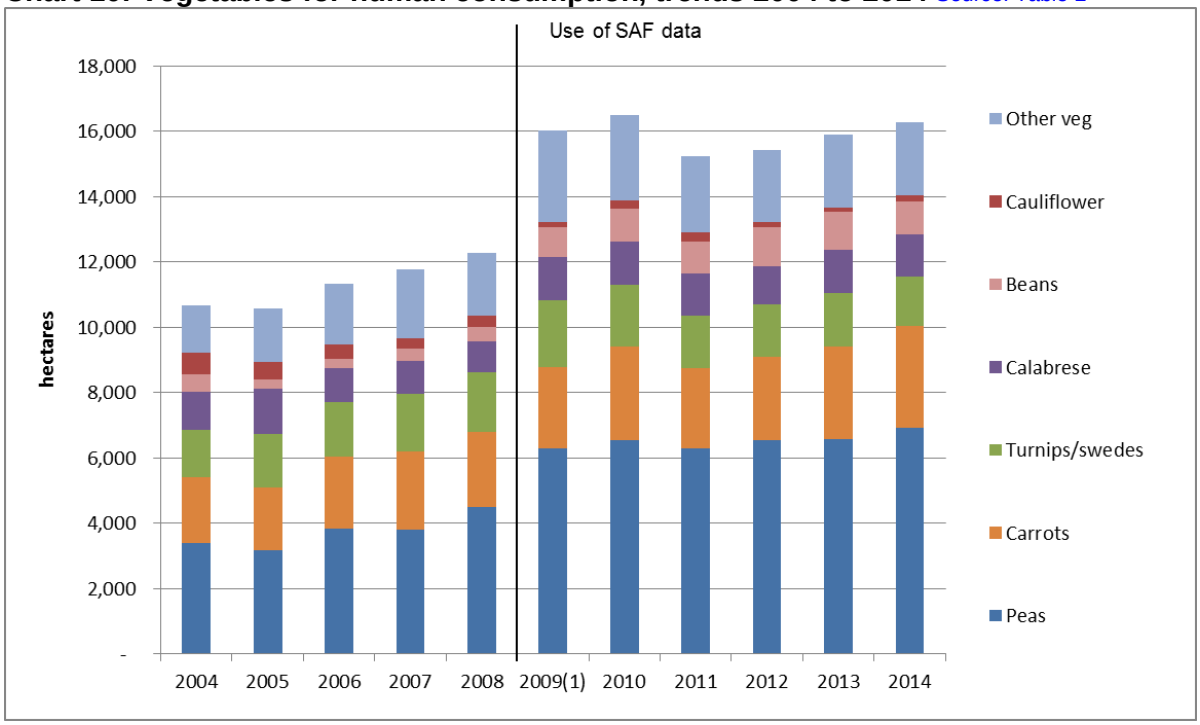


The total area of vegetables grown in the open for human consumption at June 2014 was 16,300 hectares. As has been the case over the last ten years, peas were the dominant vegetable accounting for 43 per cent of the total vegetable area, followed by carrots (19 per cent), turnips/swedes (nine per cent), calabrese (or broccoli as it is more commonly known) (eight per cent), beans (six per cent) with all other vegetable crops contributing 15 per cent.

Trends show that the total vegetable area increased by 1,700 hectares (16 per cent) between 2003 and 2008, mostly due to increases in peas and carrots. There was a further increase of 3,745 hectares (30.5 per cent) between 2008 and 2009, but this may represent a step change in the data series following the switch to using SAF data for those holdings claiming Single Farm Payment.

The increase of 360 hectares (2.3 per cent) in 2014 follows similar small increases in 2012 and 2013. This year, the increase was largely driven by a rise in the area of peas (up 360 hectares or 5.5 per cent) and carrots (up 260 hectares or 9.3 per cent). Beans and turnips/swedes were the main fallers in 2014, beans dropping 135 hectares to 1,020 hectares and turnips/swedes falling 130 hectares to 1,500 hectares.

Chart 10: Vegetables for human consumption, trends 2004 to 2014 Source: Table 2



3.9 Fruit (Table 2)

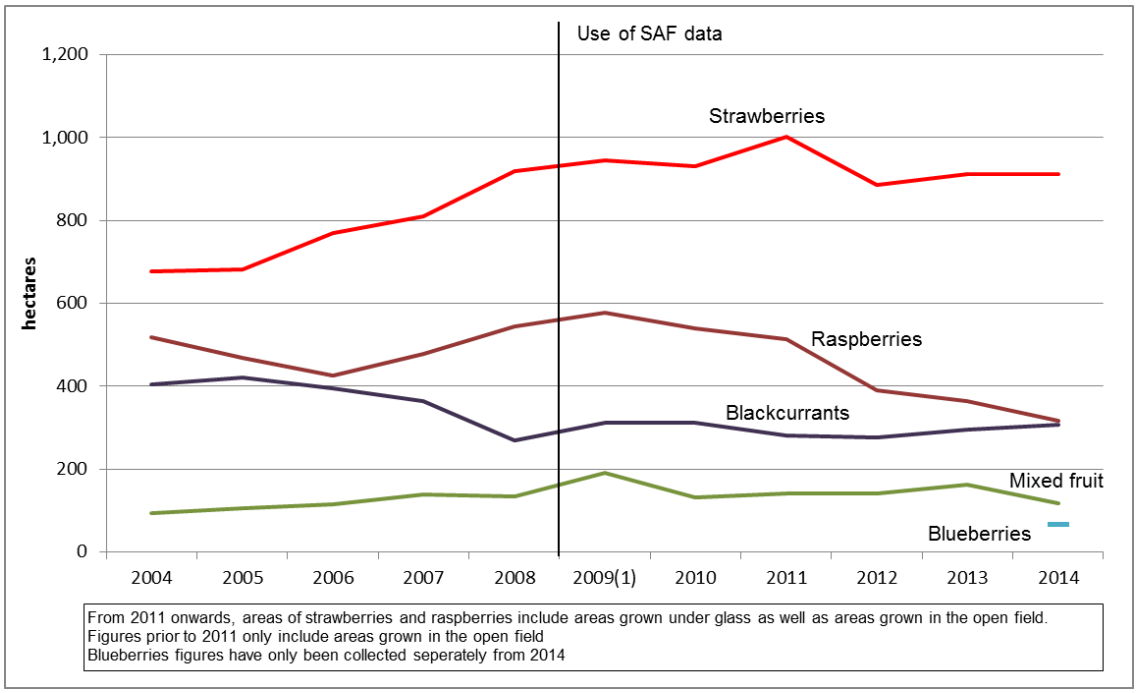
In 2012, the Single Application Form (SAF) was amended to collect more detailed information on soft fruit, particularly with regard to identifying whether crops were grown in open fields, glasshouses or walk-in plastic structures. This resulted in a large shift from those areas counted as open field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

Chart 11 presents combined areas of soft fruit in both open field, in glasshouses and walk-in plastic structures. Given the changes described above, the trends in 2009 and 2012 should be treated with some caution.

Between 2013 and 2014 the area of strawberries grown remained almost unchanged, at 913 hectares, while the area of raspberries grown fell by 46 hectares (12.8 per cent) to 317 hectares. The area of blackcurrants (which is only published separately as a crop grown in the open) rose by 13 hectares (4.4 per cent).

This year, figures on blueberries are collected separately for the first time, with an estimated area of 67 hectares. Note that this figure includes some scaling up to account for those holdings yet to be included in the census sample. As blueberries would previously have been included in the mixed fruit category, the figure for mixed fruit area (down 46 hectares or 28.2 per cent) has dropped accordingly.

Chart 11: Soft fruit trends (both open field and plastic or glasshouse crops) 2004 to 2014 Source: Table 2



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

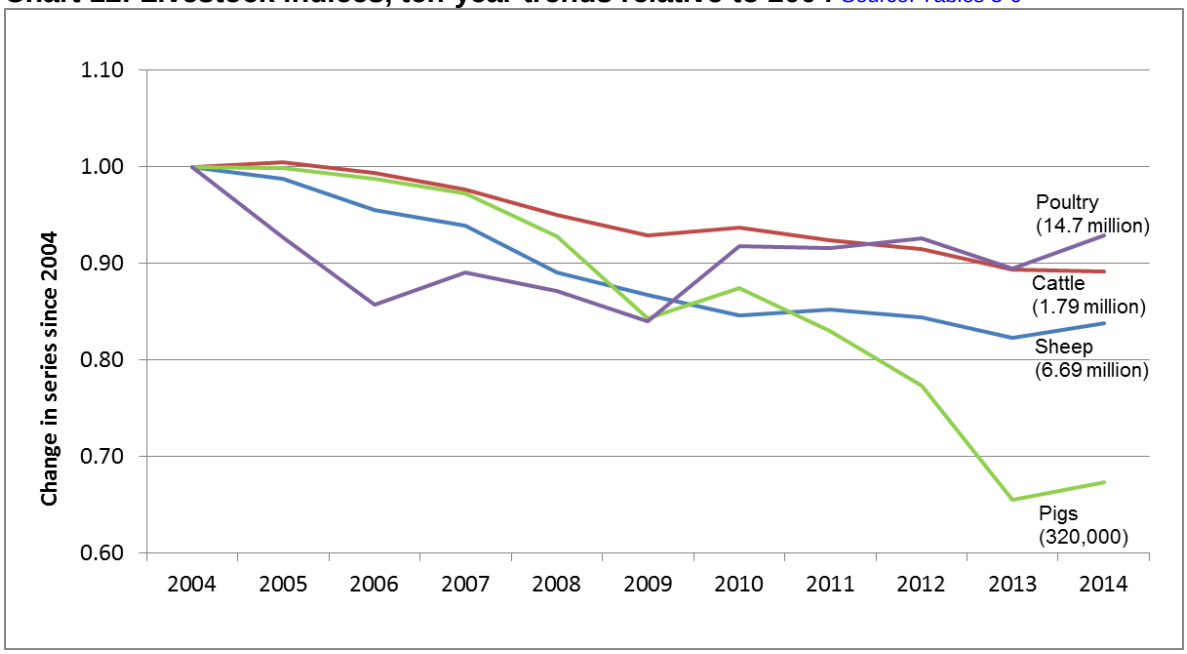
The area of land used to grow bulbs, flowers and nursery stock increased by 87 hectares (7.4 per cent) at 1,270 hectares. The area sown with these crops has risen 30.5 per cent since 2004, and this year's rise is the fourth in a row.

3.11 Livestock trends summary (Tables 3 to 6)

Chart 12 presents livestock trends as indices. This demonstrates the relative change of each livestock category from a baseline year of 2004 and can be used to compare trends across livestock types with quite different population totals. Decreases in livestock are evident for all categories across the ten year period. The largest decreases have occurred among pigs (27 per cent) and sheep (15.9 per cent). Smaller decreases are evident among cattle (10.8 per cent), while poultry has fluctuated, with the latest figure 10.1 per cent lower than in 2004.

Cattle Tracing Scheme (CTS) data are an administrative data source which records cattle movements across Great Britain and were introduced into the census publication in 2013. CTS data from 2006 onwards have been used in this publication. For the purposes of Chart 12, figures for 2004 and 2005 use cattle figures gathered from census forms in those years scaled up by the average percentage difference for years where we have usable data from both CTS and the census, i.e. 2006 to 2012.

Chart 12: Livestock indices, ten-year trends relative to 2004 Source: Tables 3-6



In 2005 the Single Farm Payment (SFP) scheme was introduced, which decoupled subsidy payments from most sheep and cattle production, with the exception of the Scottish Beef Calf Scheme. With the introduction of SFP the decline in sheep numbers accelerated, with a decrease of 14 per cent between 2005 and 2010, although the population has stabilised in the last few years, including increases in 2011 (0.6 per cent) and 2014 (1.5 per cent). Cattle numbers have also been in decline, down by 10.2 per cent between 2006 and 2014.

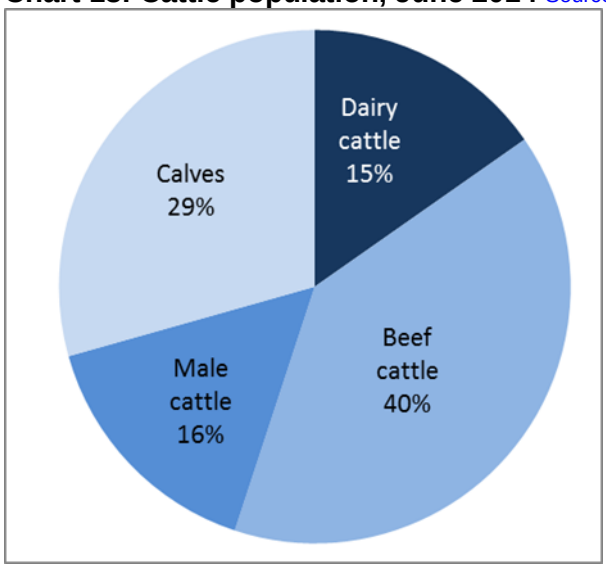
Notwithstanding rises in 2010 and 2014, pig numbers have fallen steadily over the last ten years. The rise in pig numbers in 2010 (owing to strong pig prices and an increase in the breeding herd), interrupted falls of 15.7 per cent between 2004 and 2009, and of 21.9 per cent between 2010 and 2013. Since 2004, the trend in poultry numbers has fluctuated, with a reduction of 7.1 per cent evident up to 2014. There is however some variability in the annual poultry data, which can be affected by operational factors (2004, for example, showed an unusually high poultry count, driven by a spike in the number of broilers).

Historically, cattle numbers peaked in 1974 and have been declining since, and are now back to levels seen in the 1950s. Sheep numbers saw peaks in the 1930s, 1960s and 1990s, but are currently at levels last seen in the 1940s. Pig numbers saw a very large

increase in the 1950s, but about two-thirds of this increase has now been lost. Poultry numbers saw a large increase in the 1970s and, while fluctuating year-on-year, have generally been around 14 million since.

3.12 Cattle (Table 3)

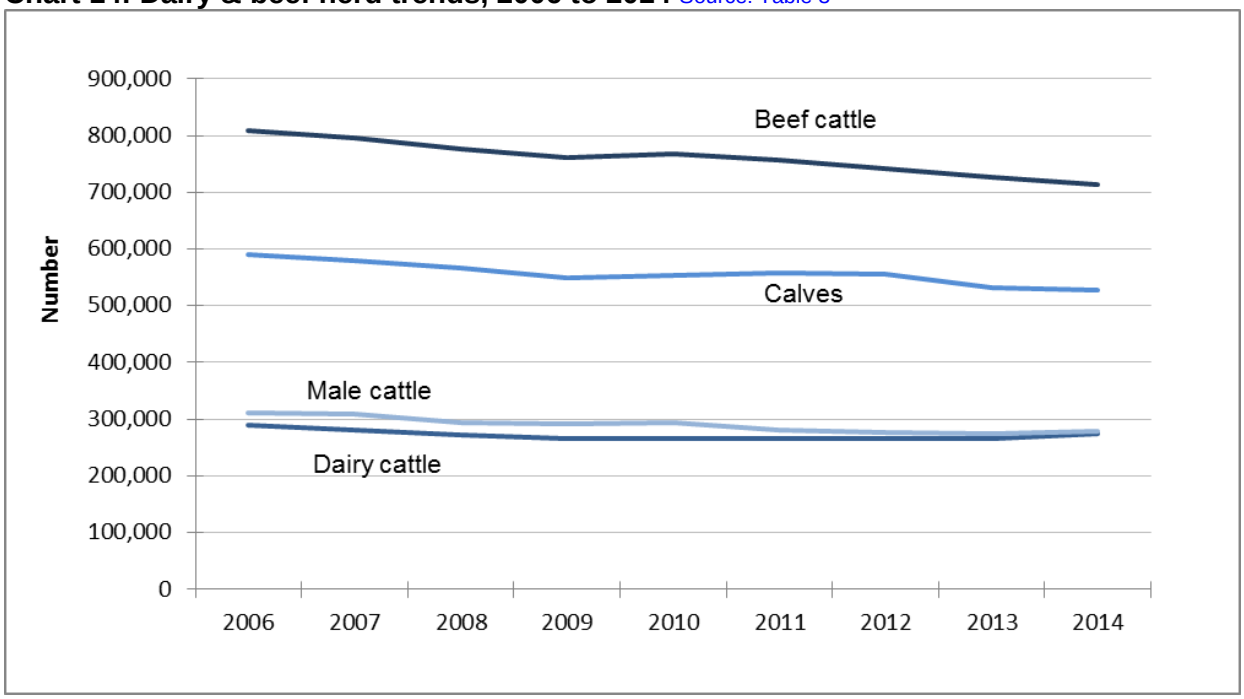
Chart 13: Cattle population, June 2014 Source: Table 3



In June 2014, the cattle population was 1.79 million. Looking at female cattle aged one year and over, the number of beef cattle was 713,000, or 40 per cent of the total, more than two and a half times greater than the number of dairy cattle (274,000, or 15 per cent). In both of these categories, the majority of cattle were those over two years old with offspring. Male cattle aged one year and over made up 16 per cent of the total, while 29 per cent comprised calves under one year old. The distribution of cattle amongst the categories displayed in Chart 13 is virtually unchanged from June 2013.

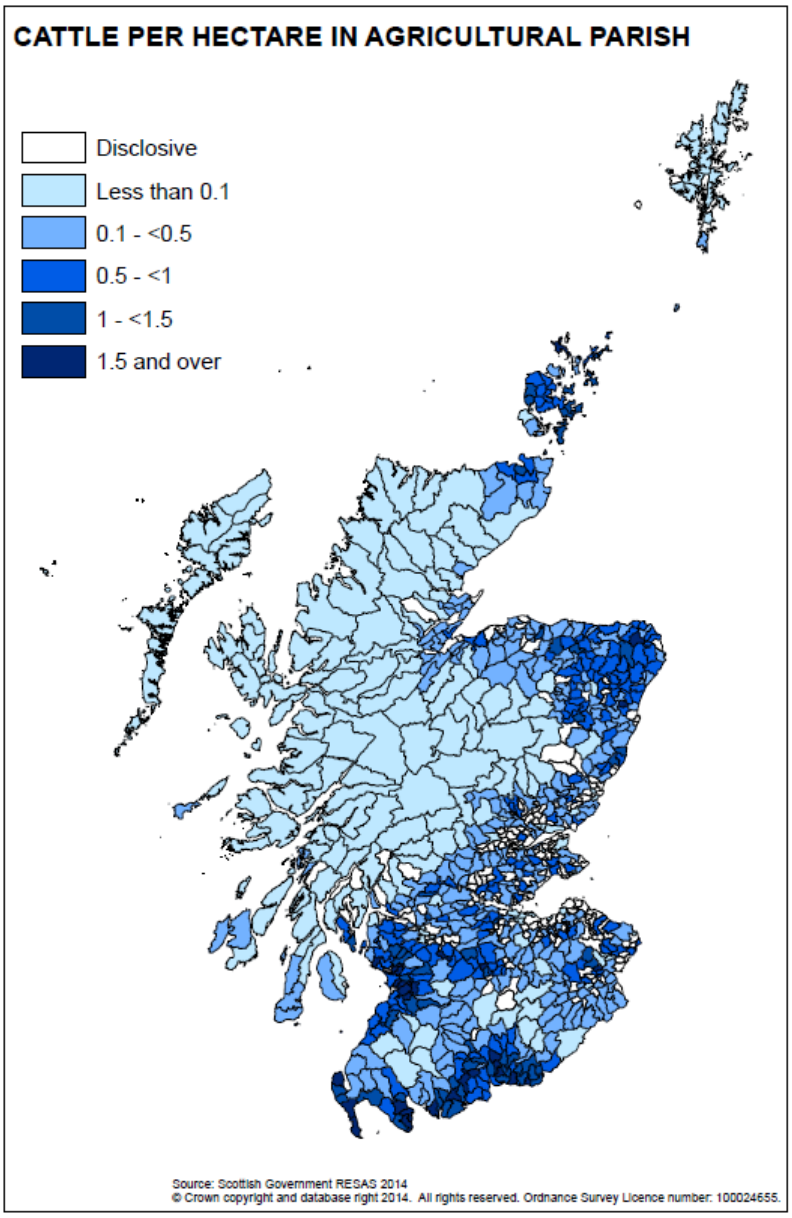
Overall trends in cattle were described in Section 3.11, with the total number falling 218,000 (10.8 per cent) from an estimated 2.01 million in 2004[3] to 1.79 million in 2014. Chart 14 displays the relative trends of cows in the dairy and beef herds since 2006, the first year in which usable CTS data were available.

Chart 14: Dairy & beef herd trends, 2006 to 2014 Source: Table 3



With the exception of a slight rise in 2010, total cattle figures have fallen every year since 2006, though numbers dropped only slightly (by 4,000 or 0.2 per cent) over the year to June 2014. Falls over this period can be attributed to higher costs reducing margins offsetting the benefits of increased prices. In addition, the difficult winters of 2011/12 and 2012/13 along

[3] Cattle figures for 2004 use cattle figures gathered from census forms in those years scaled up by the average percentage difference for years where we have usable data from both CTS and the census, i.e. 2006 to 2012.



with the poor summer in 2012 may have influenced decisions to cut back numbers over this period. However, it must also be noted that this is part of a downward trend since the 1970s.

Differing trends between dairy and beef cattle are evident over the ten year period. Dairy cattle fell 14,400 (five per cent) since 2004, including a 3.3 per cent rise since 2009. Beef cattle meanwhile have fallen 94,900 since 2004 (11.7 per cent) reflecting the relative profitability of the dairy and beef sectors. While all categories of female dairy cattle rose, the fall in beef cattle was driven by the drop in numbers of cattle aged one to two and cattle aged over two years with offspring.

A fall in numbers between 2013 and 2014 can also be seen among calves (down 4,500 or 0.8 per cent) while male cattle aged one year and over have risen (by 4,800 or 1.8 per cent).

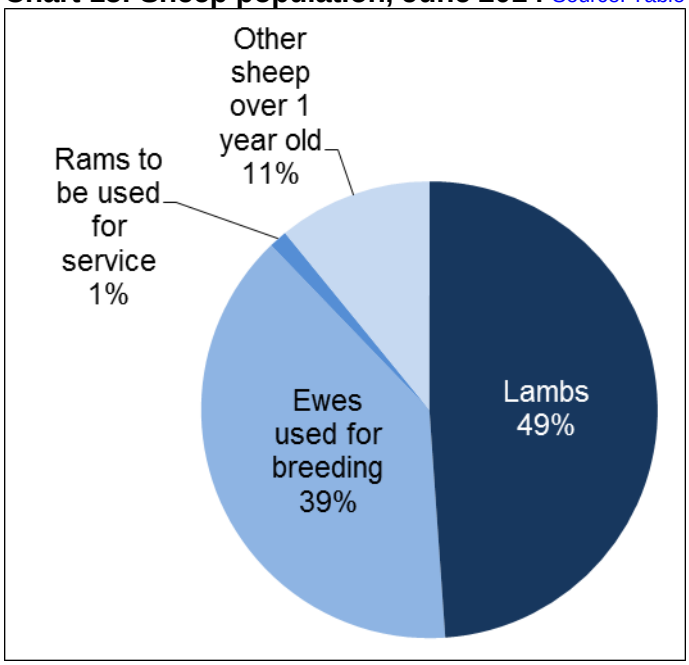
The map shows the number of cattle per hectare, using the total area in the parish, not just the area of agricultural land. Where there are too few producers in an area the data are deemed disclosive and so not published. The overall pattern is not considered to be too adversely affected by this suppression.

The latest annual trends between 2013 and 2014 show:

- A decrease in total cattle of 4,000 (0.2 per cent) to 1.79 million.
- An increase in the number of dairy cattle of 8,400 (3.2 per cent) to 274,300.
- A decrease in the number of beef cattle of 12,700 (1.7 per cent) to 713,300.
- An increase in the number of dairy cows of 4,050 (2.4 per cent) to 169,700.
- A decrease in the number of beef cows of 10,400 (2.3 per cent) to 436,500.
- An increase in the number of calves of 4,500 (0.8 per cent) to 526,600.

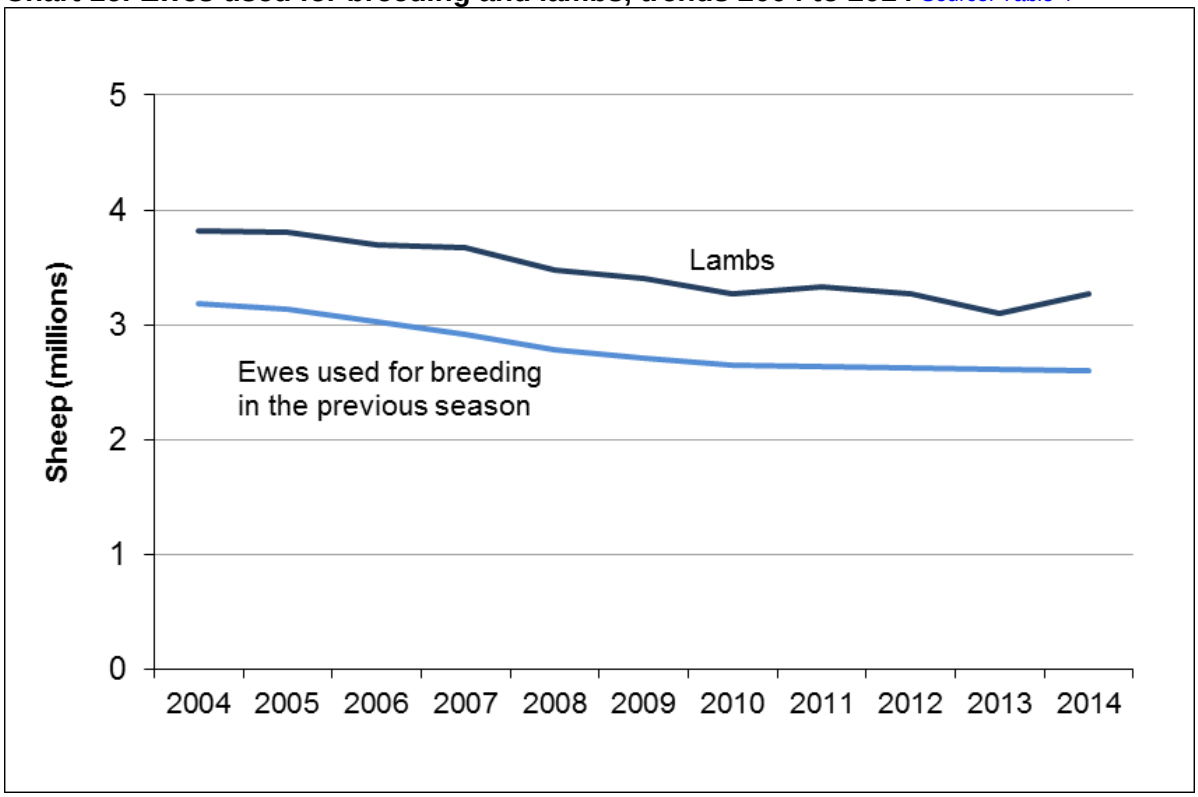
3.13 Sheep (Table 4)

Chart 15: Sheep population, June 2014 Source: Table 4



In June 2014 the sheep population was 6.69 million. Ewes used for breeding in the previous season accounted for 39 per cent of the total, with rams to be used for service just over one per cent. Lambs made up the largest proportion with 49 per cent and other sheep over one year old accounted for 11 per cent. Lamb numbers increased by 165,000 (5.3 per cent) compared with last year, returning to a level similar to June 2012. Lambing was affected by the favourable weather in 2013 and the spring of 2014, leading to improved conception rates and number of live births.

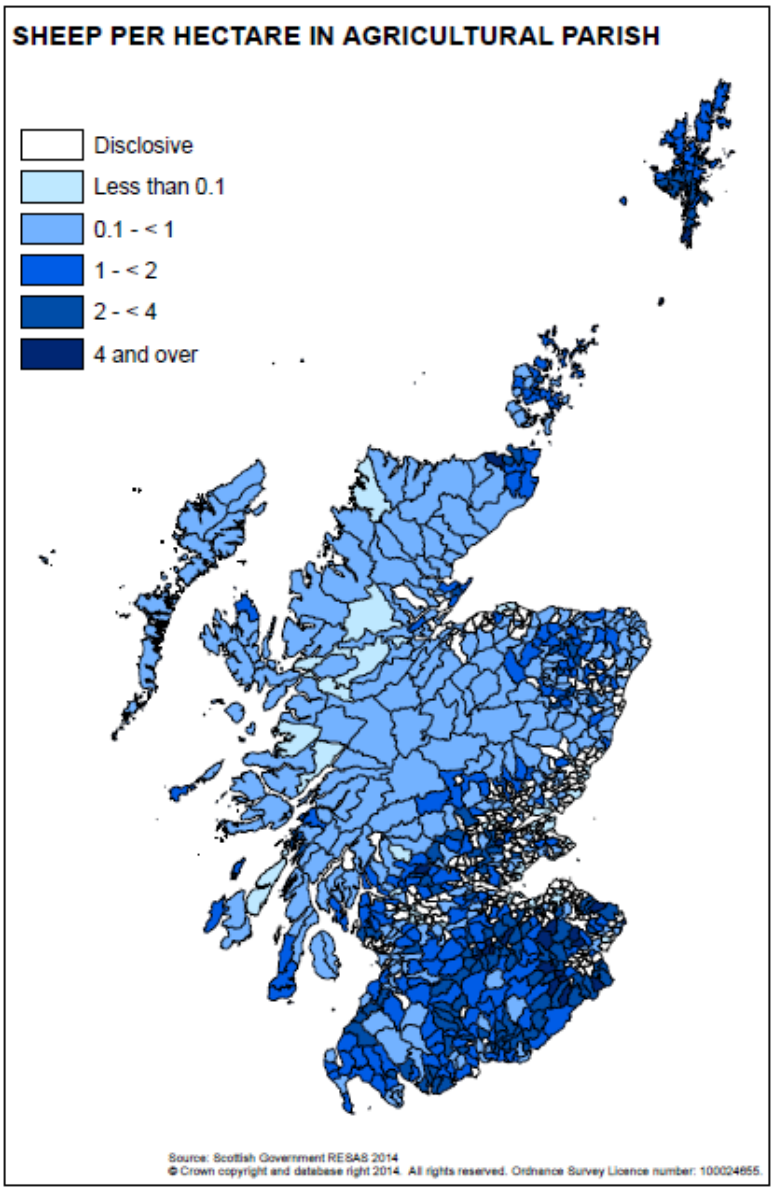
Chart 16: Ewes used for breeding and lambs, trends 2004 to 2014 Source: Table 4



Overall trends in the sheep population were described in section 3.11, with the total decreasing by 1.29 million (16 per cent) from 7.98 million in 2004 to 6.69 million in 2014.

Chart 16 displays trends for breeding ewes and lambs, which in June 2014 made up 88 per cent of the total sheep population. Over the past ten years there has been a decline of 575,000 among ewes for breeding (18 per cent) from 3.18 million in 2004 to 2.60 million in 2014. However most of this decline occurred between 2005 and 2010, with more modest declines since then. Lambs have declined at a slightly lower rate (and have experienced rises in 2011 and 2014), from 3.81 to 3.27 million (a drop of 14 per cent).

The introduction of Single Farm Payments in 2005 signalled a steeper decline in sheep numbers sheep numbers than had been witnessed earlier in the decade (following restocking after the 2001 foot and mouth outbreak) with a decrease of 1.13 million sheep evident between 2005 and 2010 (annual average decline of 3.0 per cent).



Following an increase in the number of sheep in 2011, driven by an increase in the number of lambs, the number of sheep fell in 2012 (by 65,200 or one per cent) and in June 2013 (by 165,000 or 2.2 per cent). This was attributable in the main to a fall of 167,000 (5.1 per cent) in the number of lambs, offset by rises in the number of rams and (for the second year in succession) other sheep aged one year and over. The rise in sheep numbers in 2014 was the first since 2011 and, again, was driven by a rise in the number of lambs, following the improved weather.

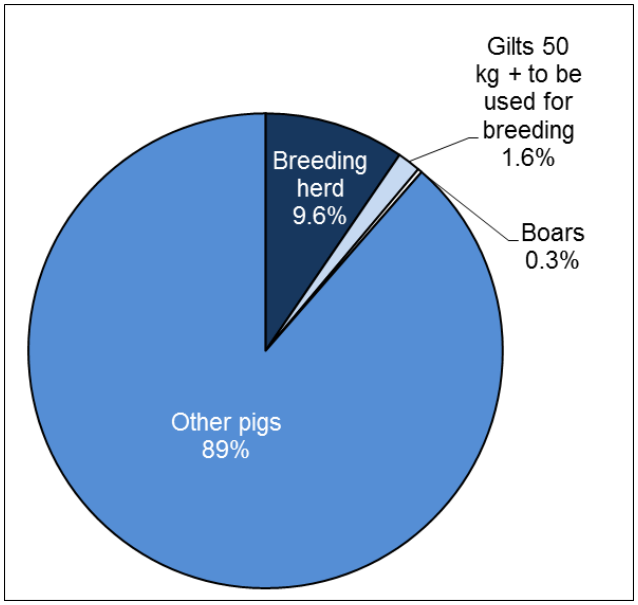
The map shows the number of sheep per hectare, using the total area in the parish, not just the area of agricultural land. Where there are too few producers in an area the data are deemed disclosive and so not published. The overall pattern is not considered to be too adversely affected by this suppression.

The latest annual trends between 2013 and 2014 show:

- An increase in total sheep of 122,000 (1.9 per cent) to 6.69 million.
- A decrease in ewes used for breeding of 12,000 (0.5 per cent) to 2.60 million.
- An increase in lambs of 165,000 (5.3 per cent) to 3.27 million.
- A decrease other sheep aged one year and over of 31,300 (5.3 per cent) to 731,000.

3.14 Pigs (Table 5)

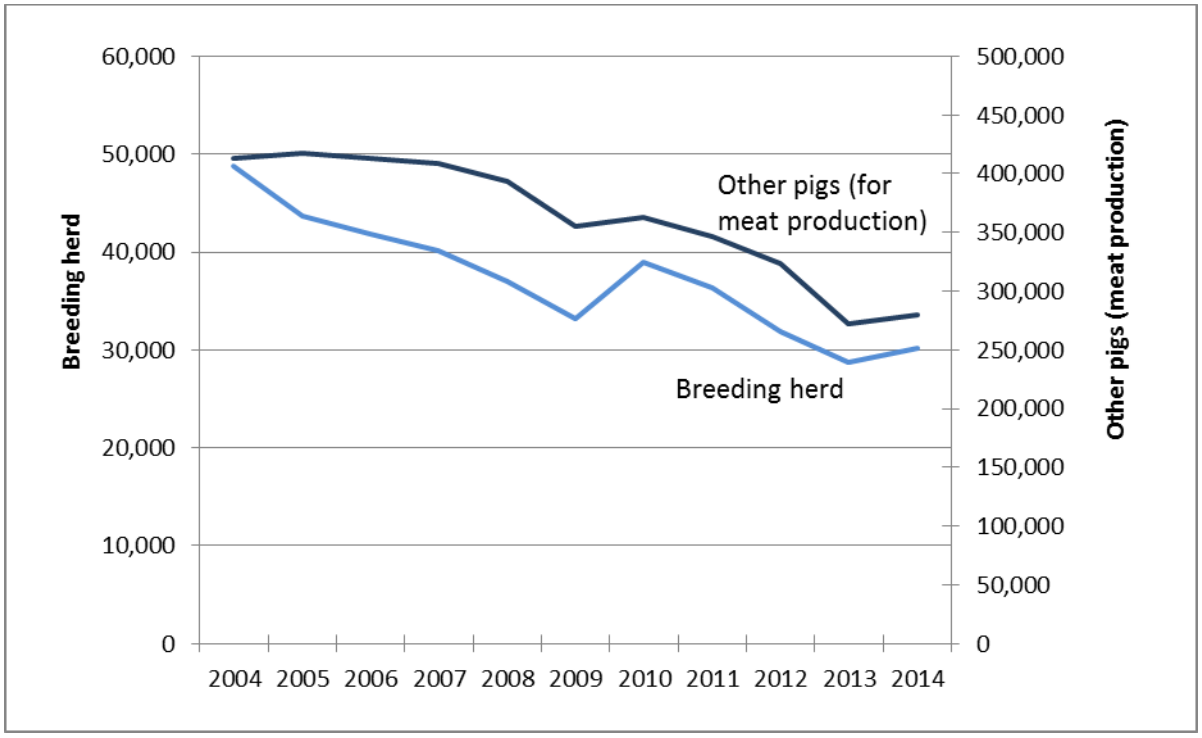
Chart 17: Pig population, June 2014 Source: Table 5



In June 2014 the pig population was 316,000. The breeding herd accounted for 9.6 per cent of the total, with a further 1.6 per cent being gilts (over 50 kg) to be used for future breeding. Boars made up only 0.3 per cent of the population. Barren sows accounted for just 0.2 per cent while the vast majority (89 per cent) were other pigs most of which would be used for meat production.

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

Chart 18: Breeding and other pigs, trends 2004 to 2014 Source: Table 5



Overall trends in the pig population were briefly described in Section 3.11, with the total decreasing from 470,000 in 2004 to 316,000 in 2014 (a drop of 32.7 per cent). Over the same period, the breeding herd decreased by 19,000 (38.1 per cent) to 30,000 whilst other pigs for fattening decreased by 134,000 (32.4 per cent) to 280,000.

Pig numbers have been declining steadily since a peak in the late 1990s. However this year there has been an increase in breeding and fattening pigs for the first time since 2010,

though the pig population is still below what it was in 2012. It is possible that the pig population is beginning to stabilise after three years of declining numbers.

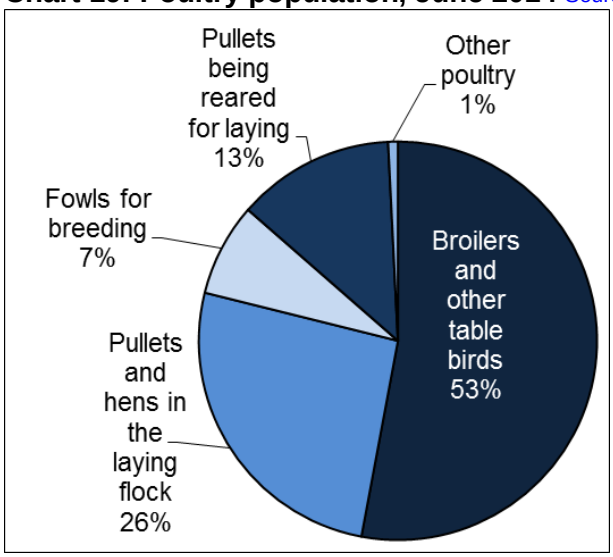
Over the last twelve months total pig numbers rose by 8,500 (2.7 per cent) to 316,000.

The latest annual trends between 2013 and 2014 show:

- An increase in total pigs of 8,500 (2.7 per cent) to 316,000.
- An increase in the breeding herd of 1,400 (5.0 per cent) to 30,000.
- An increase in other pigs (mostly for meat production) of 7,300 (2.6 per cent) to 285,000.

3.15 Poultry (Table 6)

Chart 19: Poultry population, June 2014 Source: Table 6



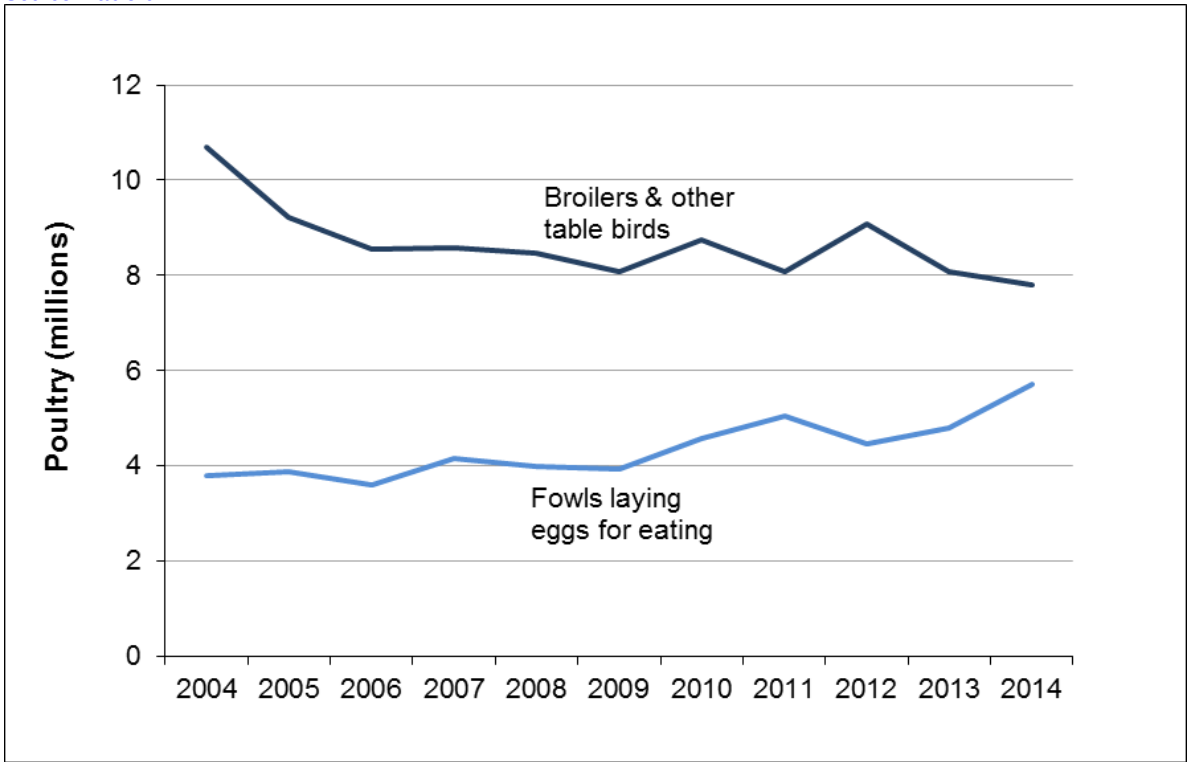
In June 2014 the total poultry population was 14.74 million. The majority were broilers and other table birds (53 per cent, down from 57 per cent in 2013), followed by pullets and hens in the laying flock (26 per cent, up from 25 per cent in 2013). Pullets being reared for laying accounted for 13 per cent and fowls for breeding seven per cent. Other poultry (including turkeys) made up just under one per cent of the total.

Overall trends in the poultry population were described in Section 3.11, with the total fluctuating around 14 million over the past ten years.

Chart 20 shows differing trends over the same period for poultry used for meat and egg production. There has been an increase in the number of fowls for producing eggs (up 1.92 million or 50.5 per cent) between 2004 and 2014, whilst there has been a decrease in broilers and other table birds of 2.89 million (27 per cent). The breeding flock also fell 180,000 (13.9 per cent) to 1.11 million.

Chart 20: Trends in broiler & table birds, and fowls for producing eggs, 2004 to 2014

Source: Table 6



The EU Directive 1999/74/EC, which placed minimum requirements on the size and conditions of cage systems was introduced in 2012 and was accompanied by a fall in the number of fowls producing eggs in that year's census. However, the number of fowls producing eggs has risen by 1.25 million in the two years since, with the figure for pullets

being reared for laying showing particularly strong growth. The number of fowls producing eggs in June 2014 was the highest figure over the 10 year period.

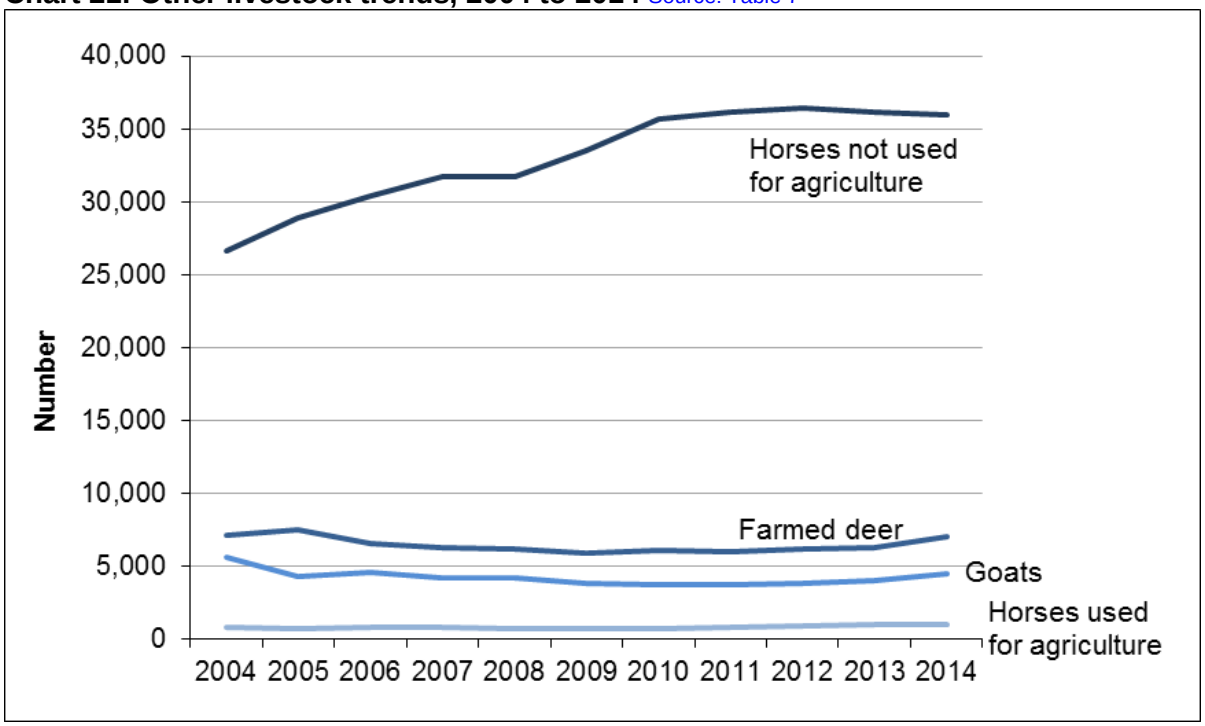
The latest annual trends between 2013 and 2014 show:
- An increase in total poultry of 558,000 (3.9 per cent) to 14.74 million
- An increase in fowls laying eggs for eating of 930,000 (19.5 per cent) to 5.71 million.
- A decrease in broiler and other table birds of 281,000 (3.5 per cent) to 7.80 million.

3.16 Other livestock (Table 7)

The number of "horses not for agricultural use" has increased over the past ten years by 9,400 (34.3 per cent) to 36,000. There were only a small number of horses used for agriculture, totalling 950 in 2014, though these have risen in number for five consecutive years. Since 2004, the number of farmed deer has varied between a high of 7,500 (in 2005) and a low of 5,900 (in 2009). In 2014 the number of deer rose by 770 (12.4 per cent) to 7,000.

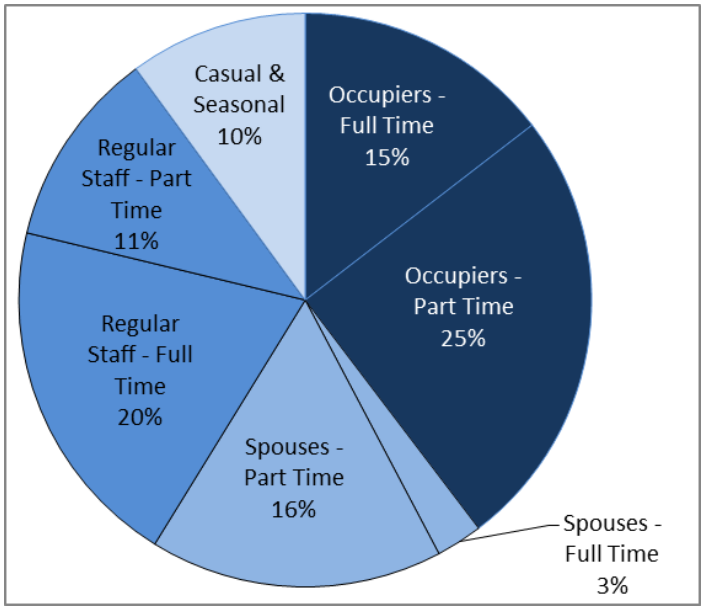
Information on bee hives was collected for the first time in 2014, and returns showed that there were an estimated 4,421 beehives on agricultural holdings in Scotland on census day, either owned or brought in. This estimate includes a scaling up of the recorded figures to take into account holdings that have yet to be included in the census sample. The time series of figures for camelids, which have also only been collected in recent years, and now is estimated at 1,792, has also been adjusted to account for this temporary form of non-response.

Chart 21: Other livestock trends, 2004 to 2014 Source: Table 7



3.17 Agricultural labour (Table 8)

Chart 22: Agricultural labour, June 2014 Source: Table 8



On the 1st June 2014, there were 66,300 people (headcount) working on agricultural holdings. Working occupiers made up 40 per cent of the total workers (split between 15 per cent full-time and 25 per cent part-time). A further 19 per cent of the total workers were the working spouses of occupiers (with the majority of these working part-time). Regular staff accounted for 31 per cent of total workers (of which more were working full-time than part-time). A further breakdown of the various categories included within regular staff can be found in Chart 28. Casual and seasonal workers represented ten per cent of the total.

Between 2013 and 2014, the number of people working in agriculture decreased by 1,100 (1.6 per cent), the second consecutive annual fall. This follows a drop of a similar magnitude in 2013 and, like that fall, it may be attributable to more accurate recording of part time and non-working occupiers and spouses, following changes on the census form (overall, the number of occupiers and spouses have gone up since 2011, when non-working occupiers and spouses were first identified).

Notable decreases were seen in the numbers for:

- Working occupiers, which decreased by 610 (2.3 per cent) to 26,300, driven largely by a fall in the number of occupiers recording as working less than half time.
- Regular full-time staff, which decreased by 310 (2.3 per cent) to 13,200, driven largely by a fall in the number of hired full-time male staff.

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

Also, there have been changes in the recording of non-working occupiers and spouses in the last three years. Numbers of non-working occupiers have been published since 2011. In 2012 however, this category was absent from the form and estimated. Following the reinstatement of the “non-working” category in 2013, there was a swing from occupiers and spouses working less than half time towards non-working occupiers and spouses. It is likely that in 2012 non-working occupiers and spouses were recorded under the “Less than half time” categories and therefore included in the total working occupier and spouse totals.

Looking at longer-term trends, the number of people working on agricultural holdings has fluctuated over the last ten years from a low of 64,500 in 2008 to a high 68,400 in 2012. The figure for 2014 is the lowest since that of 2009. These totals need to be treated with some caution as they include differing trends for full-time and part-time occupiers, spouses and

regular employees. Full-time equivalent figures, were they available, might give a different picture.

Chart 23 shows that trends for occupiers and general workers show some similarity with the total workforce figures, portraying a gentle decline over the ten year period, with a slightly steeper drop and recovery in the years 2006 to 2010. Compared with 2004, the total number of working occupiers is now 2,000 (seven per cent) lower and the number of regular employees is 530 (2.5 per cent) lower. In contrast, the number of casual and seasonal workers is up 2,400 or 57.7 per cent since 2004. There has been a slow decline in the total number of working spouses, interrupted by small increases (in 2009 and 2012). Compared to 2004, the number of working spouses is now 1,700 (11.9 per cent) lower.

Chart 23: Agricultural labour trends, 2004 to 2014 Source: Table 8

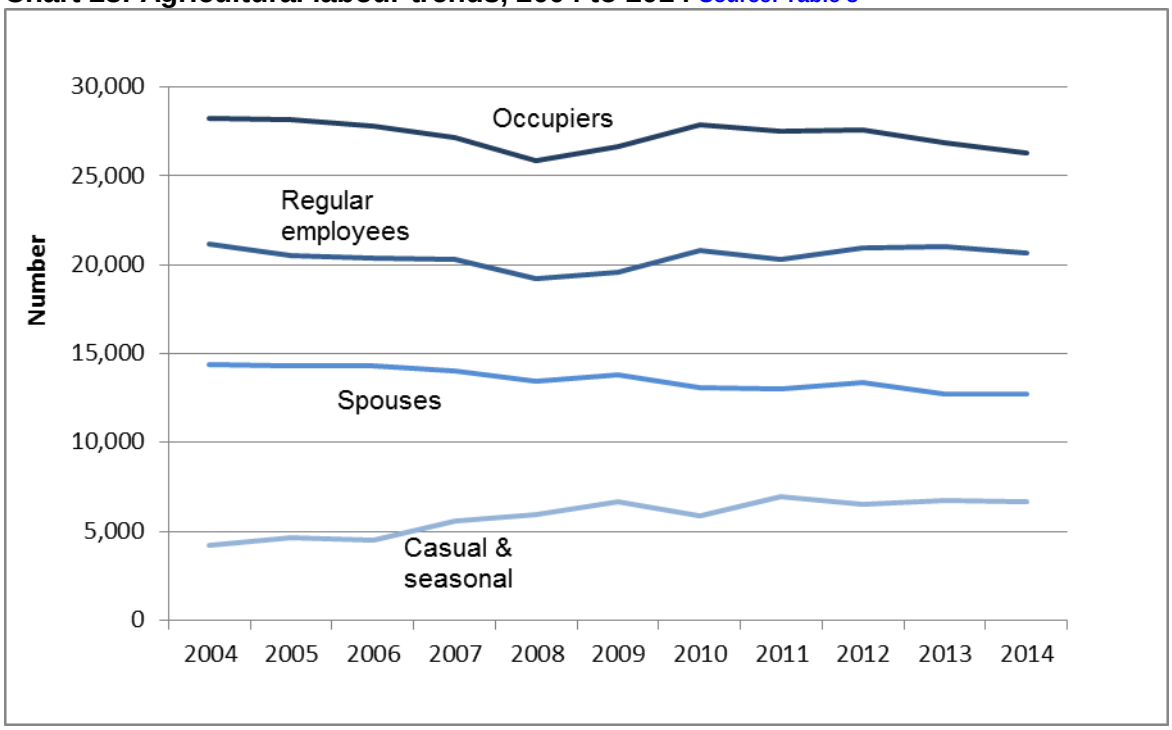


Chart 24 provides a further breakdown of trends in working occupiers. It shows that from 2004 numbers of full-time occupiers declined to a ten year low of 9,500 in 2008 and have remained below 10,000 since then. The number of part-time occupiers working “half-time or more” has been fairly constant since 2004, whereas the number of occupiers working “less than half-time”, has declined since the high of 14,300 in 2010 to 12,800. It is worth noting that high figures in 2010 may be an effect of adding the Farm Structure Survey questions and altering the design of the form for that year.

Chart 25 shows that spouses are more likely to work less than half-time on agricultural holdings in comparison to other working patterns, with this category representing 8,800 (69.4 per cent) of the total number of working spouses in 2014.

Chart 24: Occupiers, trends 2004 to 2014

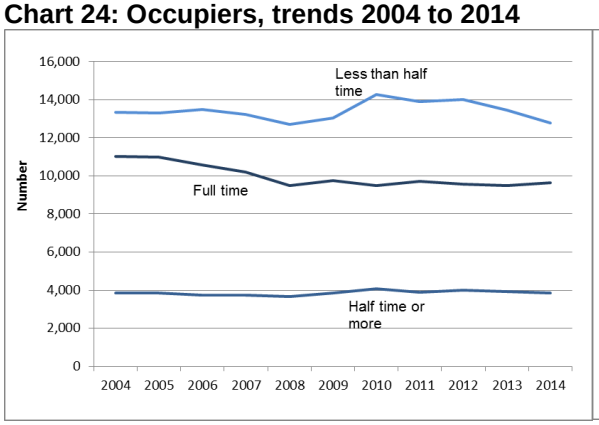
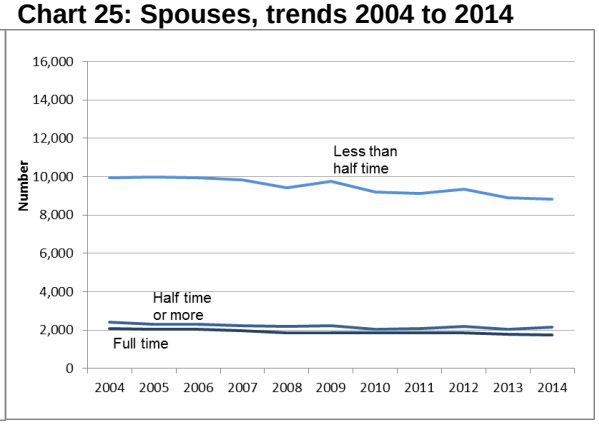


Chart 25: Spouses, trends 2004 to 2014



Charts 26 and 27 provide a further breakdown of trends in regular employed staff. They show that the overall trends are almost entirely driven by trends in full time male staff, the numbers of which decreased by 1,600 (11 per cent) between 2004 and 2008, before increasing by 200 (2.8 per cent) between 2008 and 2014. A spike in 2010 is particularly noticeable in this category, but the response effect of the 2010 FSS survey should be borne in mind .

Chart 26: Regular male staff, trends 2004 to 2014

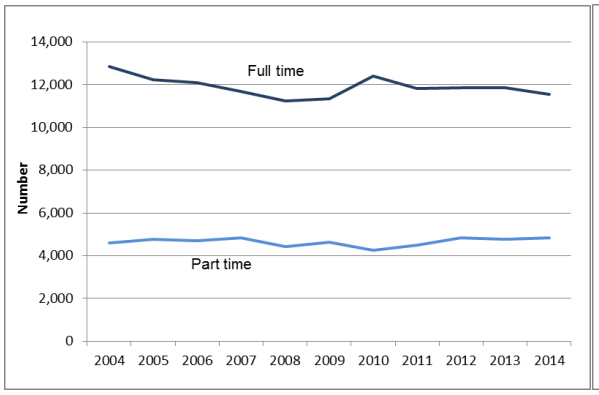


Chart 27: Regular female staff, trends 2004 to 2014

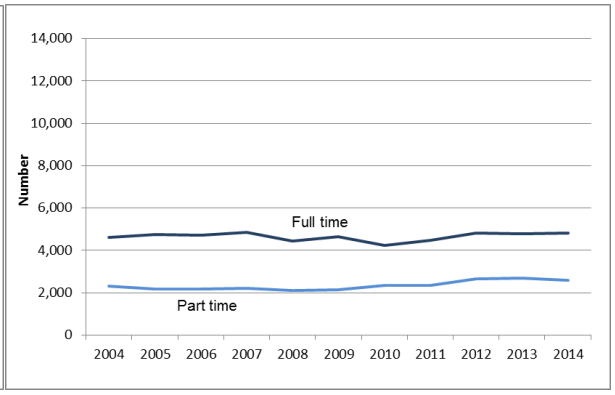


Chart 28: Regular staff, June 2014 Source: Table 9

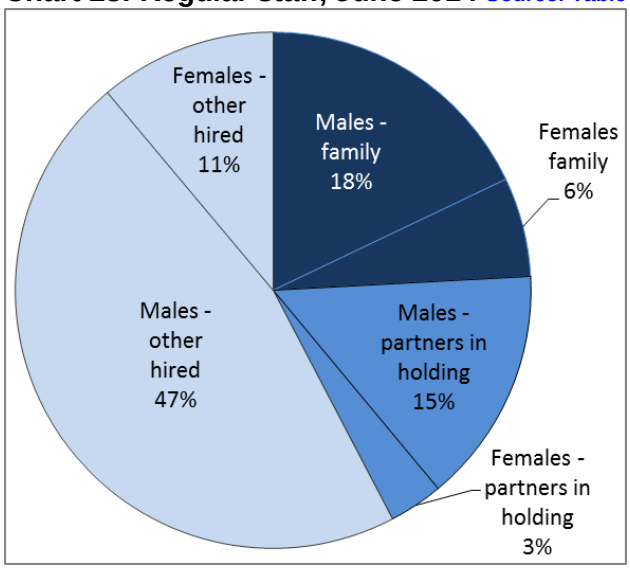


Chart 28 shows, in greater detail, the relative proportions of regular staff noted in Charts 26 and 27. On the 1st June 2014, there were 20,650 regular staff working on agricultural holdings, down 350 (1.7 per cent) from the previous year.

Around a quarter (24 per cent) were members of occupiers' families and a further 18 per cent were business partners in the holding. The remaining staff were other hired staff (58 per cent), the majority of whom were males. These proportions are virtually unchanged from those in 2013.

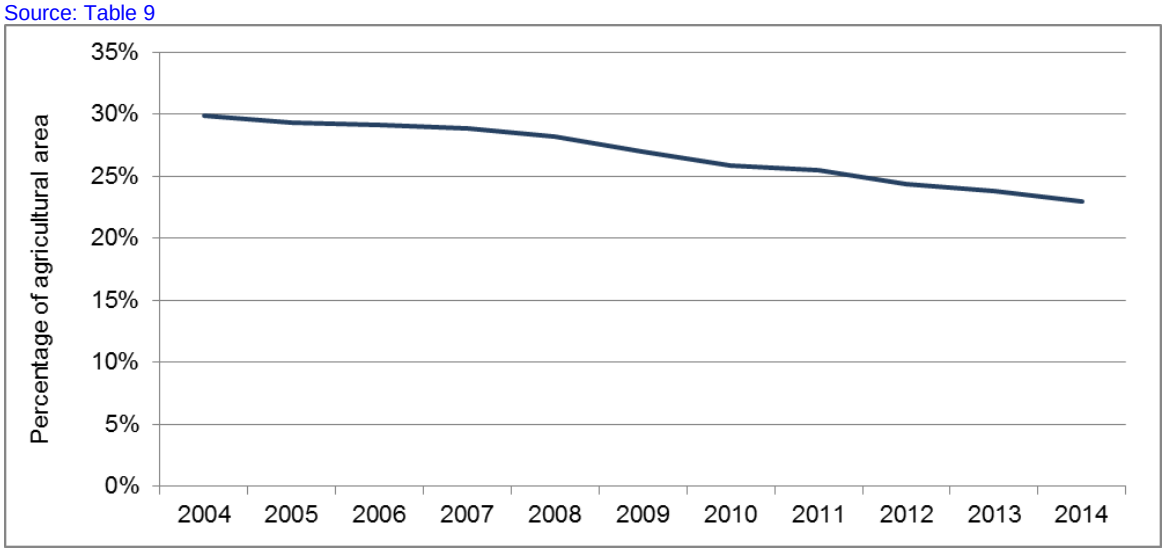
3.18 Rented land (Table 9)

Information on agricultural crofts and tenancy arrangements is collected on the June agricultural census for those holdings that rent land. Figures for holdings that rent land seasonally (for less than 365 days in a year) are included here for the first time.

In 2014 there were 1.33 million hectares of land rented (including crofts), accounting for 23 per cent of agricultural land. This proportion has fallen from 29.9 per cent in 2004, and is a reduction of 43,000 hectares (3.1 per cent) since 2013.

Chart 29: Proportion of total area under a full tenancy or rented croft, 2004 to 2014

Source: Table 9



3.19 Holdings renting land for one year or more (Table 10)

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

Please note that although census data on the area of rented land is considered sufficiently complete, a considerable amount of data identifying what type of tenancy they are held under is incomplete.

Detailed tenancy information has only been collected on the June Agricultural Census since 2008. Due to some smaller holdings not being sent a census each year, and some sampled holdings not returning a census or not completing this section, complete coverage of all agricultural holdings in Scotland is not available. Prior to June 2014, where a rented holding's tenancy type was unavailable, it was in some cases assumed that the tenancy was a 91 Act tenancy, this being by far the most common tenancy type. However this means that 91 Act tenancies were over-estimated, and all other tenancy types under-estimated.

From June 2014, measures have been taken to improve the accuracy of data on tenancy agreements for the years 2013 and 2014, and information on how the figures have been calculated here is available in section 4.12. However, whilst this has improved the quality of the figures, they are not directly comparable with previous years.

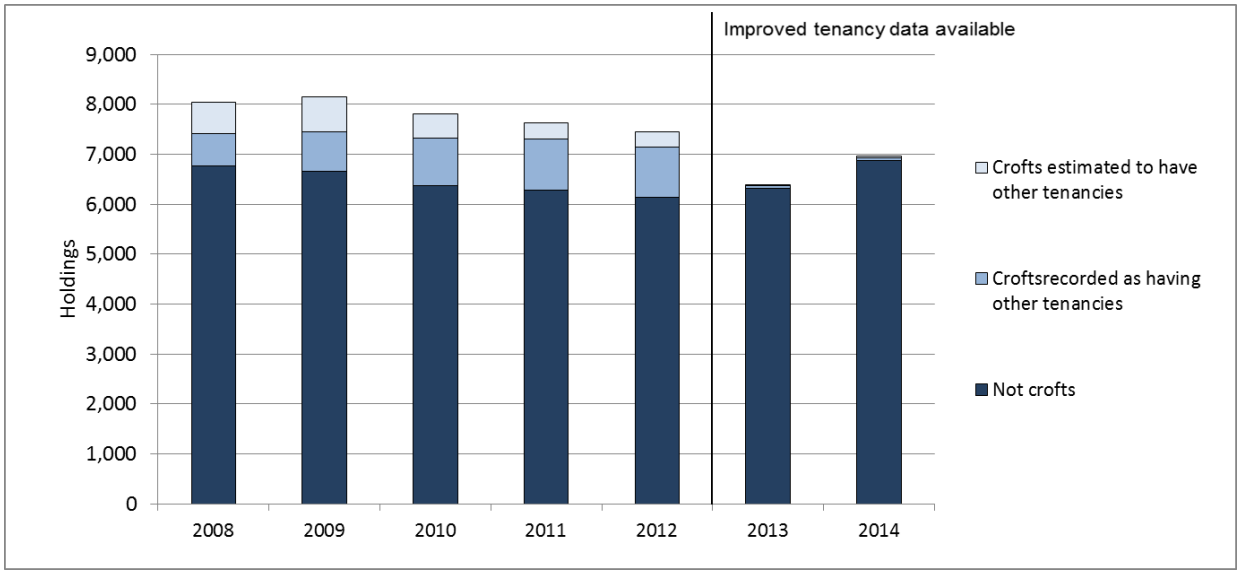
In 2014 there were 16,760 holdings with rented land. Of these holdings, 10,124 were on the Crofting Commission Register or had recorded they were renting a croft; the other 6,636 holdings having other types of tenancy arrangement (91 Act tenancy, 91 Act Ltd Partnership, SDLT, LDT, or SLA) only. However some crofts may also rent land under these other tenancy arrangements. Of the 7,550 holdings with crofts that provided data, 66 (0.9 per cent) had other tenancy arrangements in addition to their crofting tenancy. If this proportion is

applied to the 2,574 holdings with crofts that have not provided tenancy type data, that would imply that a total of 89 holdings with crofts also have other tenancy arrangements. Summing the 6,636 holdings with non-croft tenancies to these 89 holdings provides us with a figure of 6,725 holdings with non-croft tenancy arrangements.

Table 10 and chart 30a provide these figures from 2008 to 2014. The estimated number of holdings with a (non-croft) tenancy agreement has risen by 127 (1.9 per cent) since last year, and fallen 1,300 (16.4 per cent) since 2008.

Please note that estimates for the number of holdings with tenancies in previous years have changed since previously published.

Chart 30: Number of holdings with a (non-croft) tenancy arrangement, 2008 to 2014
Source: Table 10



There are six different types of rental arrangements recorded on the June Agricultural Census. They are:

- Rented croft (found only in crofting counties defined in legislation)
- Small Landholders Act Tenancy (lease of land only where the tenant provides all equipment, including the house)
- 91 Act tenancy: Any tenancy for one year or more with full security of tenure and succession rights.
- 91 Act, Ltd Partnership: Any tenancy for one year or more where the tenant is in a limited partnership.
- Short Limited Duration Tenancy (SLDT): entered into for between one and five years duration.
- Limited Duration Tenancy (LDT): entered into on or after Martinmas (28th November) 2003 for ten years or more and with a specific end date.

Chart 31a and 31b provide a breakdown of tenancy types from 2008 to 2014. This year saw the first rise in the number of non-croft tenancy agreements since 2009, rising by 127 (1.9 per cent), due to increases in the number of LDTs and SLDTs. The most common tenancy type was 91 Act tenancy, which accounted for 70.9 per cent of non-croft tenancy arrangements, down from 74.4 per cent in 2013.

Chart 31a: Number of holdings by tenancy type, 2008 to 2014 Source: Table 11

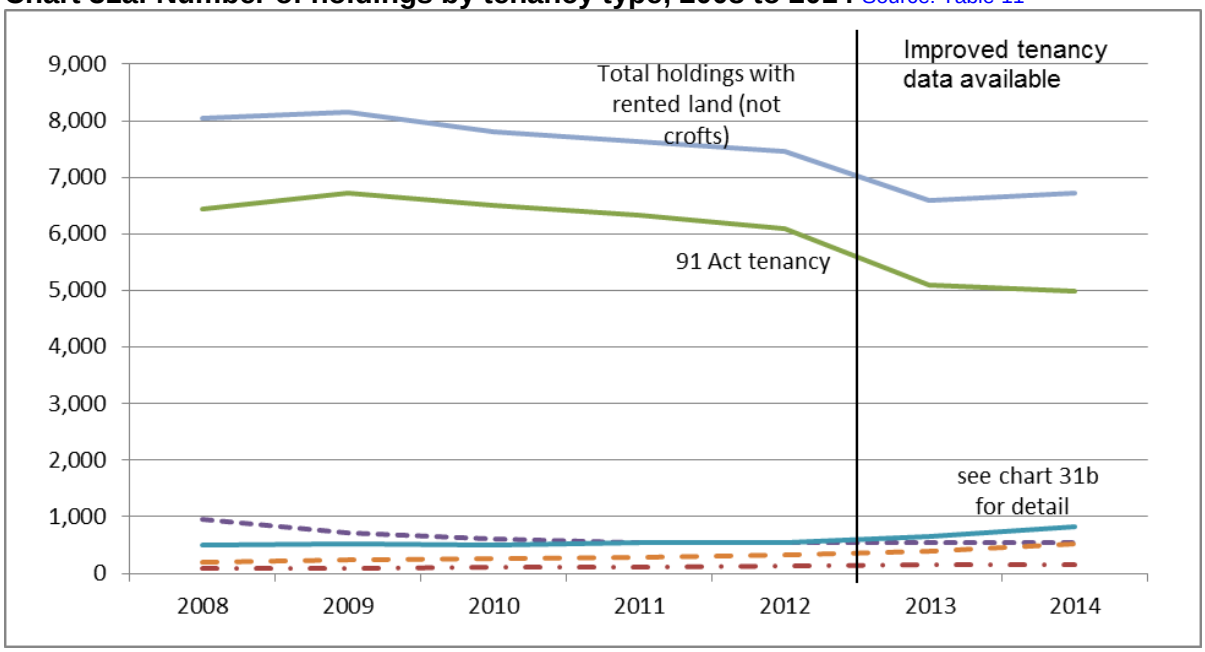
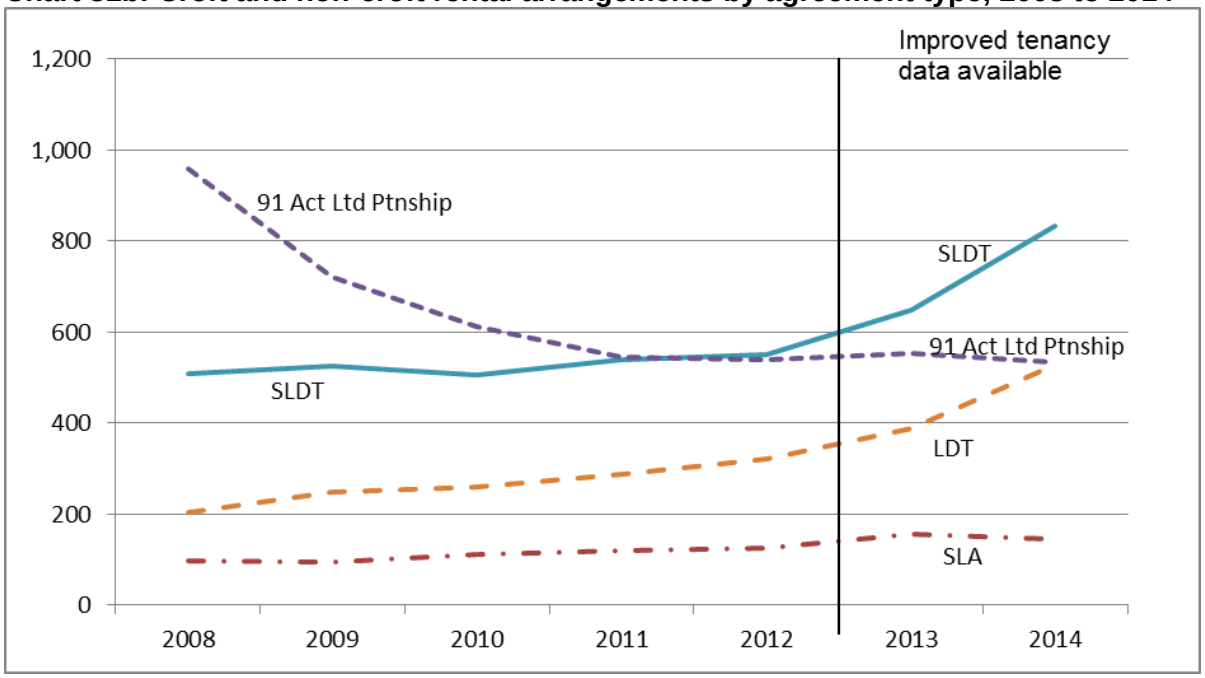


Chart 31b: Croft and non-croft rental arrangements by agreement type, 2008 to 2014



3.20 Holdings renting land on seasonal tenancies

Land may also be let on a seasonal basis lasting less than one year, some of which may be at the same location each year on a recurring basis. Alternatively land may be worked by contract farmers, without any formal letting of land. In 2014, there was 770,340 hectares of land rented out on a seasonal basis, accounting for a further 13.4 per cent of agricultural land. The figure is 28,359 hectares (or 3.5 per cent) down on last year.

The total amount of land rented, including both seasonal lets and longer term tenancies, was 2,096,859 hectares, or 36.4 per cent of agricultural land, having fallen 71,000 hectares or 3.3 per cent since June 2013.

4. Notes

4.1. Background

This publication contains final results for the 2014 June Agricultural census and trends over the last ten years.

4.2. Uses of the information

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

Most of the data collected are required by the Statistical Office of the European Communities, specifically Council Regulation 1165/2008 which sets out requirements for provision of cattle, pig, sheep and goat statistics in both May/June and November/December. It defines the category, age or weight of livestock for which statistics are to be provided and specifies the provision of quarter-year and half-year production forecasts. There is also a separate EC Regulation covering the submission of winter crops. This information is collated by DEFRA for submission at member state (UK) level.

Some examples detailing how the census data are or have been used:

- to estimate the total income from farming, as part of the Scottish GDP figures and to compile the National Accounts for the UK.

- to model various scenarios/options and analyse outcomes/impacts on Scottish agriculture in relation to a range of options on the future of support for Scottish Agriculture.

- to provide disease and epidemiology modellers with a snap-shot of livestock numbers and locations (at 1st June) to assist with real-time and emergency planning procedures for animal disease outbreaks.

- UK ammonia and greenhouse gas inventories – the census provides Scottish agricultural land and livestock data.

- to support work on various research packages such as assessing the potential impact of CAP (Common Agricultural Policy) reform on payments to farmers; early environment effects on animal health and welfare; assessing the effectiveness of measures to manage water quality and control diffuse water pollution.

The census is also used by the main research providers working for the Scottish Government on numerous projects and underpins the majority of the analysis and research that is carried out, and to provide sampling frames for this research. In some cases it is also used to identify holdings for receipt of important and relevant information by mail, subject to the terms of Section 80 of the Agriculture Act 1947[4].

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

4.3. June Census outputs

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

The Annual Abstract of Statistics presents a time series from 1982 onwards which also contains some additional detail on selected items (common grazing, land tenure etc). It is available to download as a spreadsheet along with this publication and can be accessed here:
www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubAbstract/Abstract2013

Previous editions of the Abstract can be accessed here:
www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubAbstract

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

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

Geographical results for the June census in years prior to 2010 are available in the Geographical Summary Sheets which provides analysis by the 14 agricultural geographic areas within Scotland. Results for the June census from 2010 onwards have been incorporated into ERSA.
www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubScottishCensus

Agricultural Facts and Figures pocketbook. This provides a useful summary of the key statistics in the Scottish agriculture and food sector in a convenient pocketbook format.
www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubFactsFigures

EC regulations

The EC demands that each member state collect agricultural statistics every year, enforced through a number of EC regulations relating primarily to crops and livestock. Specific regulations are listed on pages 3 to 5 of our 2009/10 annual statistics plan; a link is provided here:
www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/scotstat/planning

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

We also use the June census to contribute to the formulation and publication of UK statistics on agriculture. These publications are co-ordinated by Defra and more details are available here. www.gov.uk/government/publications?departments%5B%5D=department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs&publication_filter_option=statistics

4.4. Data collection

The June Agricultural Census is conducted annually by the Scottish Government's Rural and Environmental Science Analytical Services (RESAS). A change was made to our sample design this year. Previously, forms were sent to all 'main' (larger) holdings, along with a sample of smaller 'minor' holdings. This year, data are requested from all holdings who submitted a claim for Single Farm Payment (SFP) through the Single Application Form (SAF) in the previous year regardless of their classification as a 'main' or 'minor' holding. A sample of holdings who didn't submit a SAF and who didn't return a form last year were also sent a census form.

Data for the June census is collected from three sources:

- Land data were extracted from the Single Application Form (SAF) database for around 24,600 holdings that are claiming Single Farm Payment (SFP). Holdings that submitted a SAF in 2013 were also sent a cut-down census form (24,100 forms) to collect the additional data on livestock and labour. See section 4.7 for more details on the use of SAF data.
- From the remaining 27,700 holdings that did not complete a SAF in 2013, 8,800 (including holdings that submitted a SAF for the first time in 2014) were sent a full census form covering land, livestock and labour.
- All cattle data were collected from the Cattle Tracing Scheme administrative source. This means that we effectively have 100 per cent data, even including those smaller holdings that were not selected for inclusion in the census.

The following table gives a breakdown for forms returned for each category of holding. In terms of area, returns were received for 94 per cent of land-use data (shaded grey), 100 per cent of cattle data, and 72 per cent of other data (the final column in the table).

		number	selected[(1)]	returns[(2)]	area	selected[(1)]	returns[(2)]
SAF		24,588	24,027	17,594	4,973,073	4,937,729	3,748,434
	full		463	290		46,490	29,927
	part		23,564	17,304		4,891,239	3,718,507
Non-SAF		27,689	8,837	5,191	622,895	428,557	275,630
	full		8,295	4,929		394,584	259,207
	part		542	262		33,973	16,423
Total		52,277	32,864	22,785	5,595,968	5,366,286	4,024,064

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

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

4.5. Treatment of non-response

In Scotland the register details of the 52,300 agricultural holdings are used to maintain a holding-level dataset of agriculture for statistical purposes. This provides a virtually complete coverage of agricultural activity in Scotland. However, please note that:

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

Estimates are produced for holdings which were (i) not surveyed and (ii) surveyed but did not provide a response, either to the whole form or to certain questions. Holdings are divided into strata (using farm type and 'economic' size) and estimates are made (using ratio estimation) for non-responders within each separate strata. Estimates are restricted to a maximum of +/-2.5% change on the previous year for each holding, in order to avoid

artificial distortion in the overall statistics. Artificial distortion can occur when large actual changes in a small number of holdings within a strata are applied to non-response holdings in the same strata.

Within each stratum, land, livestock and labour values for non-response holdings are calculated by looking at percentage changes on holdings that did return data in both the current and previous years, and applying that to the non-responders' previous data. However, this year there has been a change in what we mean by "previous years".

In the past, this percentage change was based on returned values in the immediate previous year, and applied to the non-responders' values for that year, i.e. the percentage change between 2012 and 2013 for those that returned both was applied to the 2012 data for non-responders. The 2012 data for these non-responders had, in many cases, been imputed from the previous year by this methodology, sometimes leading to a chain of imputations.

This methodology has been changed this year so as to now refer back to the most recently returned value, using a percentage change based on those who returned data in whichever year that was, i.e. if a given non-responder last returned data in 2008, the percentage change for holdings returning data in both 2008 and 2014 is calculated, and this is applied to the 2008 data for the non-responder.

In addition, this year, a restriction was removed where only items relating to the main activity on the farm had been trended (e.g. only cereals were trended on specialist cereal farms). In this year's census, in the case of non-responses, all land and livestock items were trended regardless of a farm's main activity. Labour items were rolled forward using the most recently returned data.

A further change this year was that this methodology was applied to all holdings, whereas previously it was only applied to the larger "main" holdings, smaller holdings just being rolled forward.

Data was collected for the first time for beehives and blueberries. Figures for blueberries were imputed based on past responses for mixed and other fruit before relative proportions based on actual responses were used to calculate the final figures for blueberries and mixed/other fruit. Trend information was not available for beehives however. Consequently, alongside the figures for actual responses, we have provided an estimate based on actual returns within each strata (based on size and type) to account for non-response and for holdings which were not sampled in 2014. Similarly, figures for camelids (which were first collected in 2010) have also been provided in order to account for this temporary form or non-response.

4.6. Data quality

Relevance

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

Accuracy

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

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

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

Timeliness and Punctuality
Results have been published about four months the census date. The census date was set at 2nd June 2014, with returns requested by 16th June. However forms were still being received throughout September, when the census was then closed to finalise results. Forms received after closure of the census will be incorporated into revisions published alongside the results of the June 2015 census.

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

Comparability
The publication includes comparable data from the previous ten years' censuses, with data from years prior to that published in the accompanying documentation. The change to collecting some administrative data via the Single Application Form led to some apparent discontinuities in the data between 2008 and 2009. Likewise a change in the collection of data on strawberries and raspberries has led to some discontinuities between 2010 and 2011 and between 2011 and 2012 (see separate note below). Use of data from the Cattle Tracing Scheme means that data prior to 2006 are not directly comparable, though they have been scaled up by about three per cent where comparison is necessary.

4.7. Use of administrative data from the Single Application Form

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

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

4.8. Collection of cattle data through the Cattle Tracing System

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

Usable data from the CTS is only available for Scotland from 2006. For comparability, tables containing data collected via the survey methods used up until June 2012 have been

included. For those years where both census and CTS data are available, CTS data have been, on average, 3.2 per cent higher than that collected through the census.

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

4.9. Respondent burden

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

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

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

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

The table below employs formulae based on guidance given by the Scottish Government Statistics group. It is estimated that farmers spent 14,029 hours completing the June Census forms in 2014 at a cost of £182,500:

Number of responses (partial form)	17,578
Median time taken to respond in hours	0.5
Time taken to respond to partial form in hours	**8,789**
Number of responses (full form)	5,240
Median time taken to respond in hours	1
Time taken to respond to full form in hours	**5,240**
Total hours taken to respond to forms	14,029
Hourly rate of typical respondent*	£13.01
Total cost of responding to June Census forms	**£182,517**

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

4.10. Revisions

Major revisions to the results from the June Agricultural Census are published on the Scottish Government website:

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

4.11. Soft fruit under cover

In 2012 additional codes were added to the Single Application Form (SAF) which allow farmers to record on their SAF whether their area of strawberries, raspberries and

blackcurrants were grown in open fields or under walk-in plastic structures. Furthermore, areas of strawberries and raspberries grown under glass could also be recorded separately in the SAF.

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

This further amendment allowed us to collect more detailed information for these fruits as, previously, we were not able to disaggregate these fruits on the basis of those only submitting a SAF. While this amendment improves the level of detail of soft fruit grown in Scotland, changes between 2010 and 2012 (owing to both the changes to the SAF in 2012 and the Census form in 2011) should be treated with caution. An additional change was made in 2013 to the census form sent to those holdings returning a SAF in order that crops under glasshouses and walk-in plastic structures could be recorded separately (with the exception of strawberries and raspberries, which are collected from the SAF).

Up to 2012, adjustments have been made to the areas of strawberries and raspberries for holdings submitting the Single Application Form (SAF) as it is possible for these holdings to record their area of strawberries and raspberries twice (once through reporting land items on the SAF and once through reporting their areas under glass or open field on the census form). Where this was the case, we have deducted the double counting from the area of strawberries and raspberries reported on the Census form.

4.12. Full tenancies and seasonal tenancies

The methodology for calculating holdings with rented land and full tenancy arrangements was refined in 2014. In order to calculate a breakdown of tenancy types, in cases of non-response, data from the most recently returned data was used. In addition, information returned in 2014 on holdings for which there was previously no tenancy type information available was applied to data for 2013. Additional information from the Crofting Commission has also been applied to data for 2013 and 2014. Consequently, revised figures for 2013 have been included in this year's publication. Estimates for remaining cases of non-response were calculated by applying proportions from actual responses to those holdings with rented land for which no tenancy type information was available.

Data on seasonal tenancies was, like other land data in this publication, derived from a combination of data from SAF and from June census forms. Data on seasonal tenancies was previously published in 'Tenanted Agricultural Land in Scotland 2013'[5].

4.13. Other publications

The next large agricultural survey will be the 2014 December survey of agricultural holdings. This is a smaller exercise which surveys around 15,000 of the larger holdings. Results will be published in Spring 2015. Results for the 2015 June census will be published in September/October 2015.

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

[5] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2014/04/5405

Results from all Scottish Government agricultural surveys can be accessed here:
www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications

Results from previous June censuses can be accessed here:
www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubFinalResultsJuneCensus

Publications relating to cereal and oilseed rape production can be accessed here:
www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubCerealHarvest

5. Appendix of Tables

FINAL RESULTS OF THE JUNE 2014 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS
TOGETHER WITH FINAL JUNE RESULTS FOR THE YEARS 2004 TO 2013 FOR COMPARISON

Table 1a. Agricultural area in hectares, 2004 to 2014

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

						Use of SAF Data						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 [1]	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	change between 2013 & 2014
Cereals												
Wheat	101,126	95,595	99,681	102,744	113,797	92,482	111,418	115,412	100,637	86,840	109,023	*25.5%*
Triticale	1,273	1,140	1,286	1,237	1,096	612	687	629	554	513	519	*1.2%*
Barley - winter	56,348	51,341	53,762	52,625	57,612	45,149	47,948	45,477	42,816	42,694	52,507	*23.0%*
Barley - spring	257,462	243,298	220,640	226,019	262,322	287,011	242,351	262,948	289,222	296,444	274,377	*-7.4%*
Oats - winter	6,146	4,984	6,618	7,234	6,529	5,225	7,366	6,929	5,423	5,569	7,998	*43.6%*
Oats - spring	15,685	14,971	16,064	13,634	15,191	17,074	15,615	14,785	18,249	26,159	17,052	*-34.8%*
Mixed grain	322	444	461	405	239	1,229	893	923	807	1,373	646	*-52.9%*
Total	**438,362**	**411,773**	**398,513**	**403,898**	**456,786**	**448,783**	**426,278**	**447,104**	**457,709**	**459,592**	**462,123**	***0.6%***
Oilseed rape												
Winter	34,176	32,269	30,978	34,276	31,623	26,948	34,115	36,918	35,541	31,454	36,420	*15.8%*
Spring	5,141	3,322	2,764	2,058	2,000	2,095	1,876	1,470	1,070	2,199	720	*-67.3%*
Total	**39,317**	**35,591**	**33,742**	**36,334**	**33,623**	**29,043**	**35,991**	**38,388**	**36,611**	**33,653**	**37,140**	***10.4%***
Peas for combining	**1,582**	**1,395**	**1,490**	**1,790**	**1,480**	**2,025**	**1,668**	**1,198**	**682**	**537**	**616**	***14.7%***
Beans for combining	**2,798**	**3,441**	**4,527**	**3,507**	**3,172**	**4,728**	**5,268**	**3,738**	**3,789**	**2,891**	**2,765**	***-4.4%***
Linseed [3]	**628**	**408**	**314**	**238**	**179**	**87**	**105**	**138**	**:**	**:**	**:**	***z***
Total combine harvested crops	**482,687**	**452,608**	**438,586**	**445,766**	**495,239**	**484,666**	**469,310**	**490,566**	**498,791**	**496,673**	**502,644**	***1.2%***
Potatoes												
Seed	11,857	11,128	11,440	11,450	11,720	13,511	13,491	13,305	13,002	12,623	13,300	*5.4%*
Ware	17,262	16,706	16,711	17,868	18,116	18,187	17,876	17,768	16,534	16,486	15,211	*-7.7%*
Total	**29,118**	**27,834**	**28,151**	**29,318**	**29,836**	**31,697**	**31,368**	**31,073**	**29,536**	**29,109**	**28,511**	***-2.1%***
Crops for stockfeeding												
Turnips/swedes	8,363	7,555	7,314	6,486	5,540	5,123	4,888	4,406	4,350	4,106	4,169	*1.5%*
Kale/cabbage	2,185	2,512	3,022	2,887	2,780	2,319	2,289	1,729	1,982	1,802	1,814	*0.7%*
Rape	3,014	3,135	3,188	2,944	2,710	2,657	2,315	1,917	2,186	2,102	2,025	*-3.7%*
Fodder beet	402	337	350	417	577	667	630	594	584	465	392	*-15.7%*
Lupins	691	777	581	410	398	509	284	199	140	104	114	*9.6%*
Other crops [2]	10,523	10,953	11,682	11,579	10,600	11,121	12,630	11,145	10,581	10,512	10,061	*-4.3%*
Total	**25,178**	**25,270**	**26,137**	**24,722**	**22,605**	**22,395**	**23,037**	**19,989**	**19,823**	**19,091**	**18,574**	***-2.7%***

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

[2] Maize is included within 'Crops for stockfeeding - other crops'.

[3] In order to prevent disclosure, from 2012 a small area of linseed was added to the figure for spring oilseed rape

: not available

z not applicable

FINAL RESULTS OF THE JUNE 2014 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS
TOGETHER WITH FINAL JUNE RESULTS FOR THE YEARS 2004 TO 2013 FOR COMPARISON

Table 1b. Agricultural area in hectares, 2004 to 2014

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

						Use of SAF Data						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 [1]	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	change between 2013 & 2014
Vegetables for human consumption	**10,678**	**10,568**	**11,314**	**11,778**	**12,267**	**16,012**	**16,479**	**15,246**	**15,430**	**15,902**	**16,262**	***2.3%***
Orchard fruit	**44**	**45**	**39**	**45**	**47**	**37**	**49**	**67**	**69**	**86**	**89**	***3.5%***
Soft fruit	**1,695**	**1,676**	**1,706**	**1,787**	**1,866**	**2,025**	**1,913**	**1,666**	**808**	**786**	**674**	***-14.2%***
Other crops	**5,773**	**6,904**	**9,146**	**9,732**	**8,381**	**7,611**	**7,804**	**9,306**	**8,937**	**9,284**	**10,354**	***11.5%***
Fallow [2]	**8,514**	**19,213**	**17,724**	**15,085**	**14,330**	**22,166**	**21,934**	**15,056**	**15,477**	**15,830**	**11,910**	***-24.8%***
Fallow - under 5 years	:	:	:	:	:	:	18,798	10,988	11,306	12,955	7,447	*-42.5%*
Fallow - 5th year & over	:	:	:	:	:	:	3,136	4,068	4,171	2,875	4,463	*55.2%*
Set-aside [3][4]	**75,117**	**69,492**	**67,549**	**62,433**	**17,815**	**z**	**z**	**z**	**z**	**z**	**z**	***z***
Total crops, fallow, and set-aside	**638,805**	**613,611**	**600,352**	**600,667**	**602,386**	**586,609**	**571,895**	**582,968**	**588,873**	**586,761**	**589,018**	***0.4%***
Grass												
Grass - under 5 years	322,044	324,440	321,476	316,026	300,838	415,531	422,623	411,179	428,538	439,061	425,742	*-3.0%*
Grass - 5th year & over	902,402	910,293	922,100	919,123	917,738	945,298	954,646	946,372	896,649	882,165	882,387	*0.0%*
Total grass	**1,224,446**	**1,234,733**	**1,243,576**	**1,235,149**	**1,218,576**	**1,360,828**	**1,377,268**	**1,357,551**	**1,325,187**	**1,321,226**	**1,308,129**	***-1.0%***
Total area of crops and grass	**1,863,251**	**1,848,344**	**1,843,929**	**1,835,816**	**1,820,963**	**1,947,438**	**1,949,163**	**1,940,519**	**1,914,059**	**1,907,987**	**1,897,147**	***-0.6%***
Rough grazing	**3,329,487**	**3,342,315**	**3,441,133**	**3,407,194**	**3,434,016**	**3,217,955**	**3,192,860**	**3,119,241**	**3,080,483**	**3,064,184**	**3,056,855**	***-0.2%***
Woodland	**238,955**	**238,024**	**249,293**	**279,851**	**317,341**	**350,836**	**399,805**	**426,101**	**445,425**	**466,759**	**479,359**	***2.7%***
Other land	**80,677**	**80,597**	**80,395**	**74,524**	**74,585**	**68,689**	**101,563**	**139,298**	**164,147**	**165,078**	**162,607**	***-1.5%***
Total agricultural area	**5,512,370**	**5,509,280**	**5,614,750**	**5,597,386**	**5,646,906**	**5,584,918**	**5,643,391**	**5,625,159**	**5,604,114**	**5,604,008**	**5,595,968**	***-0.1%***

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

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

[3] Set-aside entitlements under the Single Farm Payment Scheme ceased in 2009.

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

: not available - question wasn't previously asked on the June Agricultural Census
z not applicable

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Table 2a. Area of vegetables for human consumption, bulbs & soft fruit grown in the open (in hectares) and crops grown in glasshouses 2004 to 2013

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

						Step change - use of SAF Data						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009[1]	2010	2011[2]	2012	2013	2014	Percentage change between 2013 & 2014
Vegetables for human consumption												
Peas for canning, freezing or drying	3,396	3,165	3,845	3,793	4,478	6,296	6,549	6,276	6,553	6,559	6,922	*5.5%*
Beans for canning, freezing or drying	538	280	296	373	425	899	1,011	996	1,193	1,153	1,018	*-11.7%*
Turnips/swedes	1,449	1,619	1,654	1,773	1,803	2,050	1,878	1,614	1,595	1,644	1,516	*-7.8%*
Calabrese	1,172	1,390	1,043	991	968	1,315	1,328	1,276	1,170	1,325	1,304	*-1.6%*
Cauliflower	649	544	444	322	336	156	235	265	167	152	186	*22.4%*
Carrots	1,998	1,936	2,195	2,400	2,328	2,488	2,868	2,463	2,533	2,836	3,100	*9.3%*
Other vegetables	1,476	1,634	1,837	2,126	1,929	2,807	2,611	2,355	2,219	2,233	2,217	*-0.7%*
Total	**10,678**	**10,568**	**11,314**	**11,778**	**12,267**	**16,012**	**16,479**	**15,246**	**15,430**	**15,902**	**16,262**	***2.3%***
Bulbs, flowers & hardy nursery stock	**972**	**984**	**950**	**909**	**987**	**1,048**	**1,014**	**1,037**	**1,174**	**1,181**	**1,269**	***7.5%***
Soft fruit grown in the open												
Strawberries[2]	678	682	769	809	919	946	931	783	186	141	95	*-32.6%*
Raspberries[2]	519	468	425	477	544	577	540	460	205	188	129	*-31.4%*
Blackcurrants	405	420	396	363	269	312	311	282	276	295	308	*4.4%*
Blueberries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	25	*z*
Mixed fruit	93	106	115	138	135	190	132	140	141	163	117	*-28.2%*
Total Soft Fruit grown in the open	**1,695**	**1,676**	**1,706**	**1,787**	**1,866**	**2,025**	**1,913**	**1,665**	**808**	**786**	**674**	***-14.2%***

[1] From 2009, data on land use has been obtained from the Single Application Form (SAF) for holdings claiming Single Farm Payments.
This has been combined with land use data from all other holdings collected through June Census forms, to generate overall results.
[2] From 2011 onwards, areas of strawberries and raspberries include areas grown under glass as well as areas grown in the open field.
Figures prior to 2010 only include areas grown in the open field
: not available - question wasn't previously asked on the June Agricultural Census
z not applicable

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Table 2b. Area of vegetables for human consumption, bulbs & soft fruit grown in the open (in hectares) and crops grown in glasshouses 2004 to 2014

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

						Step change - use of SAF Data						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009[1]	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Percentage change between 2013 & 2014
Glasshouses												
Walk in plastic structures	69	73	80	104	70	150	158	344	1,000	1,004	1,079	*7.5%*
Glass clad structures	21	24	30	24	28	29	28	31	39	34	42	*25.0%*
Total plastic and glass clad structures	**90**	**96**	**110**	**128**	**98**	**180**	**186**	**376**	**1,039**	**1,038**	**1,122**	***8.1%***
Area of glasshouses which is:												
Tomatoes	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	*-22.9%*
Strawberries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	218	699	771	818	*6.2%*
Raspberries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	54	186	175	188	*7.2%*
Blueberries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	42	*z*
Other fruit	28	25	55	55	20	113	112	40	38	36	27	*-24.5%*
Vegetables	1	2	2	8	12	11	10	10	11	12	11	*-8.5%*
Bedding and pot plants	16	17	15	15	19	20	20	22	23	17	16	*-8.9%*
Hardy Nursery Stock	11	11	8	14	14	13	15	12	13	15	14	*-6.8%*
Fruit												
Strawberries[2]	678	682	769	809	919	946	931	1,001	885	912	913	*0.2%*
Raspberries[2]	519	468	425	477	544	577	540	514	391	363	317	*-12.8%*
Blackcurrants	405	420	396	363	269	312	311	282	276	295	308	*4.4%*
Blueberries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	67	*z*
Mixed fruit	93	106	115	138	135	190	132	140	141	163	117	*-28.2%*
Tomatoes	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	*-22.9%*
Other fruit	28	25	55	55	20	113	112	40	38	36	27	*-24.5%*
Total fruit grown in the open and in glasshouses	**1,726**	**1,705**	**1,763**	**1,845**	**1,890**	**2,140**	**2,028**	**1,981**	**1,734**	**1,772**	**1,752**	***-1.1%***

[1] From 2009, data on land use has been obtained from the Single Application Form (SAF) for holdings claiming Single Farm Payments.
This has been combined with land use data from all other holdings collected through June Census forms, to generate overall results.
[2] From 2011 onwards, areas of strawberries and raspberries include areas grown under glass as well as areas grown in the open field.
Figures prior to 2010 only include areas grown in the open field
: not available - question wasn't previously asked on the June Agricultural Census
z not applicable

FINAL RESULTS OF THE JUNE 2014 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS
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Table 3. Number of cattle, 2006 to 2014: Data obtained from Cattle tracing Scheme

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Percentage change between 2013 & 2014
Female Dairy Cattle										
Female Dairy Cattle aged 1-2	48,506	47,070	46,675	47,263	50,763	51,656	52,575	54,914	55,810	*1.6%*
Female Dairy Cattle with offspring - 2 years and over	182,681	181,341	174,901	168,832	167,623	164,008	166,777	165,666	169,716	*2.4%*
Female Dairy Cattle w/o offspring - 2 years and over	57,452	51,762	50,995	49,436	47,624	49,442	46,662	45,323	48,760	*7.6%*
Total Female Dairy Cattle	**288,639**	**280,173**	**272,571**	**265,531**	**266,010**	**265,106**	**266,014**	**265,903**	**274,286**	*3.2%*
Female Beef Cattle										
Female Beef Cattle aged 1-2	224,449	222,877	214,261	213,004	204,027	199,816	199,994	195,087	190,487	*-2.4%*
Female Beef Cattle with offspring - 2 years and over	494,989	483,365	472,542	458,169	468,413	471,291	461,688	446,945	436,526	*-2.3%*
Female Beef Cattle w/o offspring - 2 years and over	88,684	89,639	89,725	90,517	96,145	85,200	80,658	83,918	86,256	*2.8%*
Total Female Beef Cattle	**808,122**	**795,881**	**776,528**	**761,690**	**768,585**	**756,307**	**742,340**	**725,950**	**713,269**	*-1.7%*
Male Cattle										
Male Cattle aged 1-2	233,521	228,419	218,918	217,114	214,904	210,937	208,971	204,499	201,395	*-1.5%*
Male Cattle aged 2 and over	78,388	80,090	75,986	75,580	79,962	69,465	68,245	69,838	77,770	*11.4%*
Total Male Cattle	**311,909**	**308,509**	**294,904**	**292,694**	**294,866**	**280,402**	**277,216**	**274,337**	**279,165**	*1.8%*
Calves										
Female Dairy Cattle under 1	48,147	47,886	48,379	52,152	52,752	53,800	56,067	56,967	57,054	*0.2%*
Female Beef Cattle under 1	255,633	251,939	245,409	230,481	230,094	232,896	229,349	217,215	214,818	*-1.1%*
Male Cattle under 1	286,526	280,500	272,590	266,511	271,618	270,291	269,133	256,950	254,764	*-0.9%*
Total Calves	**590,306**	**580,325**	**566,378**	**549,144**	**554,464**	**556,987**	**554,549**	**531,132**	**526,636**	*-0.8%*
Total Cattle (CTS)	**1,998,976**	**1,964,888**	**1,910,381**	**1,869,059**	**1,883,925**	**1,858,802**	**1,840,119**	**1,797,322**	**1,793,356**	*-0.2%*

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Table 4. Number of sheep, 2004 to 2014

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Percentage change between 2013 & 2014
Ewes used for breeding in previous season	**3,179,434**	**3,141,546**	**3,028,595**	**2,919,571**	**2,778,503**	**2,708,019**	**2,645,139**	**2,641,664**	**2,623,656**	**2,616,166**	**2,604,185**	***-0.5%***
Rams to be used for service	**99,574**	**100,796**	**96,944**	**95,354**	**91,346**	**87,675**	**86,947**	**87,324**	**86,694**	**86,904**	**86,807**	***-0.1%***
Other sheep 1 year and over												
For breeding	805,275	745,664	725,379	712,079	674,356	643,844	664,115	660,511	666,114	657,811	631,185	*-4.0%*
Other	83,872	83,468	84,020	93,934	82,491	82,048	89,199	85,502	87,668	104,636	99,935	*-4.5%*
Total other sheep 1 year and over	**889,147**	**829,132**	**809,399**	**806,013**	**756,847**	**725,892**	**753,314**	**746,013**	**753,782**	**762,447**	**731,120**	***-4.1%***
Lambs	**3,814,142**	**3,811,586**	**3,692,988**	**3,677,279**	**3,477,992**	**3,399,768**	**3,269,391**	**3,326,133**	**3,271,842**	**3,105,094**	**3,270,509**	***5.3%***
Total sheep	**7,982,297**	**7,883,060**	**7,627,926**	**7,498,217**	**7,104,688**	**6,921,354**	**6,754,791**	**6,801,134**	**6,735,974**	**6,570,611**	**6,692,621**	***1.9%***

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Table 5. Number of pigs, 2004 to 2014

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Percentage change between 2013 & 2014
Breeding herd												
Sows in pig	35,800	32,337	31,026	30,114	26,738	24,026	25,620	24,179	20,712	19,064	20,690	*8.5%*
Gilts in pig	5,276	4,197	4,529	3,830	3,530	3,069	5,681	5,253	5,376	5,459	4,568	*-16.3%*
Other sows	7,754	7,179	6,252	6,231	6,671	6,150	7,625	6,906	5,793	4,261	4,970	*16.6%*
Total breeding herd	**48,830**	**43,713**	**41,807**	**40,175**	**36,939**	**33,245**	**38,926**	**36,338**	**31,881**	**28,784**	**30,228**	***5.0%***
Barren sows for fattening	**1,184**	**812**	**820**	**762**	**709**	**495**	**552**	**735**	**941**	**668**	**610**	***-8.7%***
Gilts 50 kg & over to be used for breeding	**4,641**	**5,260**	**6,322**	**6,136**	**3,883**	**5,478**	**6,415**	**5,163**	**5,265**	**5,418**	**5,007**	***-7.6%***
Boars	**1,600**	**1,465**	**1,409**	**1,352**	**1,278**	**1,196**	**1,506**	**1,506**	**1,308**	**1,141**	**923**	***-19.1%***
Other pigs												
80 kg liveweight and over	64,037	78,346	66,941	61,600	64,066	60,702	64,002	66,082	55,173	46,353	53,617	*15.7%*
50 kg and under 80 kg liveweight	88,763	87,019	95,156	87,999	89,676	82,868	86,883	73,595	70,726	60,792	60,528	*-0.4%*
20 kg and under 50 kg liveweight	127,112	122,815	127,210	134,798	118,760	99,201	101,767	95,707	100,088	77,627	76,781	*-1.1%*
Under 20 kg liveweight	133,537	129,582	124,060	123,847	120,592	112,856	110,651	110,869	98,057	87,053	88,604	*1.8%*
Total Other pigs	**413,449**	**417,762**	**413,367**	**408,244**	**393,094**	**355,627**	**363,303**	**346,253**	**324,044**	**271,825**	**279,530**	***2.8%***
Total pigs	**469,704**	**469,012**	**463,725**	**456,669**	**435,903**	**396,041**	**410,702**	**389,995**	**363,439**	**307,836**	**316,298**	***2.7%***

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Table 6. Number of poultry, 2004 to 2014

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Percentage change between 2013 & 2014
Fowls for producing eggs												
Pullets and hens in the laying flock	2,938,130	2,714,538	2,735,455	2,919,810	2,953,144	3,066,813	3,677,229	3,746,061	3,082,602	3,539,396	3,824,321	*8.1%*
Pullets being reared for laying	855,844	1,154,733	865,257	1,237,748	1,035,966	869,153	893,387	1,289,354	1,379,620	1,239,825	1,885,032	*52.0%*
Total fowls for producing eggs	**3,793,974**	**3,869,271**	**3,600,712**	**4,157,558**	**3,989,110**	**3,935,966**	**4,570,616**	**5,035,415**	**4,462,222**	**4,779,221**	**5,709,353**	***19.5%***
Fowls for breeding												
Breeding hens	1,217,736	1,437,605	1,258,088	1,199,836	1,166,551	1,105,064	1,073,256	1,218,937	947,138	1,083,481	975,196	*-10.0%*
Cocks	74,538	125,040	109,883	116,962	118,417	120,462	100,506	124,453	107,187	127,472	136,926	*7.4%*
Total fowls for breeding	**1,292,274**	**1,562,645**	**1,367,971**	**1,316,798**	**1,284,968**	**1,225,526**	**1,173,762**	**1,343,390**	**1,054,325**	**1,210,953**	**1,112,122**	***-8.2%***
Broilers and other table birds	**10,697,132**	**9,208,474**	**8,561,905**	**8,584,991**	**8,471,892**	**8,088,820**	**8,755,751**	**8,077,846**	**9,074,234**	**8,086,193**	**7,804,746**	***-3.5%***
Turkeys	**38,506**	**20,678**	**20,212**	**16,492**	**18,300**	**14,210**	**10,533**	**9,996**	**12,472**	**12,259**	**11,693**	***-4.6%***
Other poultry	**41,929**	**42,999**	**48,992**	**53,115**	**51,688**	**54,983**	**56,591**	**59,747**	**90,739**	**95,389**	**104,182**	***9.2%***
Total poultry	**15,863,815**	**14,704,067**	**13,599,792**	**14,128,954**	**13,815,958**	**13,319,505**	**14,567,253**	**14,526,394**	**14,693,992**	**14,184,015**	**14,742,096**	***3.9%***

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Table 7. Number of other livestock, 2004 to 2014

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Percentage change between 2013 & 2014
Deer	**7,066**	**7,473**	**6,500**	**6,221**	**6,213**	**5,885**	**6,117**	**5,977**	**6,121**	**6,234**	**7,007**	***12.4%***
Horses												
For agricultural or horticultural use	831	702	814	839	724	696	719	763	860	942	950	*0.8%*
Other horses	26,584	28,844	30,400	31,736	31,711	33,523	35,662	36,115	36,425	36,175	35,982	*-0.5%*
Total	**27,415**	**29,546**	**31,214**	**32,575**	**32,435**	**34,219**	**36,381**	**36,878**	**37,285**	**37,117**	**36,932**	***-0.5%***
Goats	**5,574**	**4,294**	**4,521**	**4,184**	**4,182**	**3,852**	**3,695**	**3,756**	**3,783**	**3,966**	**4,491**	***13.2%***
Camelids[(1)]	**:**	**:**	**:**	**:**	**:**	**:**	**1,311**	**1,241**	**1,538**	**1,403**	**1,792**	***27.7%***
Beehives[(2)]	**:**	**:**	**:**	**:**	**:**	**:**	**:**	**:**	**:**	**:**	**4,421**	***z***

(1) Revisions have been made to camelids figures for 2010-13 to include estimates for holdings not returning a census since 2010.
Questions on camelid numbers were introduced to the June Agricultural Census in 2010.
(2) A question on beehives was introduced to the June Agricultural Census in 2014.
: not available - question wasn't previously asked on the June Agricultural Census
z not applicable

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Table 8a. Number of employees, 2004 to 2014

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Percentage change between 2013 & 2014
Regular full-time staff												
Males : Hired	8,238	7,823	7,751	7,418	7,103	7,154	7,836	7,524	7,571	7,517	7,305	*-2.8%*
Family	2,473	2,284	2,203	2,126	2,020	1,971	2,134	1,919	1,919	1,985	1,880	*-5.3%*
Partners	2,142	2,118	2,134	2,158	2,137	2,222	2,432	2,378	2,376	2,344	2,357	*0.6%*
Total	**12,853**	**12,225**	**12,088**	**11,702**	**11,260**	**11,347**	**12,402**	**11,821**	**11,866**	**11,846**	**11,542**	***-2.6%***
Females : Hired	807	815	844	983	883	905	1,060	1,021	983	1,030	1,025	*-0.5%*
Family	345	349	325	344	305	278	399	316	311	331	342	*3.3%*
Partners	248	210	243	240	240	236	375	311	327	332	324	*-2.4%*
Total	**1,400**	**1,374**	**1,412**	**1,567**	**1,428**	**1,419**	**1,834**	**1,648**	**1,621**	**1,693**	**1,691**	***-0.1%***
Regular full-time staff total	**14,253**	**13,599**	**13,500**	**13,269**	**12,688**	**12,766**	**14,236**	**13,469**	**13,487**	**13,539**	**13,233**	***-2.3%***
Regular part-time staff												
Males : Hired	2,192	2,188	2,237	2,418	2,141	2,144	2,072	2,156	2,332	2,212	2,318	*4.8%*
Family	1,841	1,958	1,891	1,869	1,770	1,890	1,584	1,726	1,798	1,820	1,816	*-0.2%*
Partners	563	608	578	556	528	598	588	605	701	748	693	*-7.4%*
Total	**4,596**	**4,754**	**4,706**	**4,843**	**4,439**	**4,632**	**4,244**	**4,487**	**4,831**	**4,780**	**4,827**	***1.0%***
Females : Hired	1,114	994	1,016	1,135	1,025	1,047	1,246	1,181	1,346	1,364	1,274	*-6.6%*
Family	918	950	926	850	805	835	813	873	950	955	941	*-1.5%*
Partners	294	245	244	234	262	268	282	293	365	360	373	*3.6%*
Total	**2,326**	**2,189**	**2,186**	**2,219**	**2,092**	**2,150**	**2,341**	**2,347**	**2,661**	**2,679**	**2,588**	***-3.4%***
Regular part-time staff total	**6,922**	**6,943**	**6,892**	**7,062**	**6,531**	**6,782**	**6,585**	**6,834**	**7,492**	**7,459**	**7,415**	***-0.6%***
Total regular full-time and part-time staff	**21,175**	**20,542**	**20,392**	**20,331**	**19,219**	**19,548**	**20,821**	**20,303**	**20,979**	**20,998**	**20,648**	***-1.7%***
Casual and seasonal staff												
Males	3,155	3,333	3,238	3,826	3,928	4,258	3,765	4,471	4,353	4,539	4,410	*-2.8%*
Females	1,072	1,301	1,294	1,781	2,021	2,392	2,133	2,474	2,139	2,213	2,256	*1.9%*
Total	**4,227**	**4,634**	**4,532**	**5,607**	**5,949**	**6,650**	**5,898**	**6,945**	**6,492**	**6,752**	**6,666**	***-1.3%***

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Table 8b. Number of occupiers and spouses and total workforce, 2004 to 2014

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Percentage change between 2013 & 2014
Occupiers												
- full time	11,041	10,972	10,571	10,212	9,491	9,764	9,499	9,713	9,575	9,494	9,639	*1.5%*
- half time or more	3,851	3,855	3,754	3,732	3,682	3,837	4,077	3,889	4,000	3,945	3,886	*-1.5%*
- less than half time	13,350	13,312	13,478	13,234	12,713	13,038	14,266	13,904	14,006	13,439	12,765	*-5.0%*
Total working occupiers	**28,242**	**28,139**	**27,803**	**27,178**	**25,886**	**26,639**	**27,842**	**27,506**	**27,581**	**26,878**	**26,290**	***-2.2%***
- Occupiers not working on the holding	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	994	848	2,252	3,517	*56.2%*
Spouses												
- full time	2,068	2,031	2,026	1,968	1,850	1,849	1,855	1,857	1,856	1,778	1,743	*-2.0%*
- half time or more	2,402	2,306	2,299	2,231	2,180	2,212	2,044	2,073	2,187	2,057	2,142	*4.1%*
- less than half time	9,945	9,974	9,959	9,837	9,429	9,743	9,210	9,113	9,333	8,915	8,813	*-1.1%*
Total working spouses	**14,415**	**14,311**	**14,284**	**14,036**	**13,459**	**13,804**	**13,109**	**13,043**	**13,376**	**12,750**	**12,698**	***-0.4%***
- Spouses not working on the holding	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,716	1,404	2,388	3,196	*33.8%*
Total working occupiers and spouses	**42,657**	**42,450**	**42,087**	**41,214**	**39,345**	**40,443**	**40,951**	**40,549**	**40,957**	**39,628**	**38,988**	***-1.6%***
Total agricultural workforce[(1)]	**68,059**	**67,626**	**67,011**	**67,152**	**64,513**	**66,641**	**67,670**	**67,797**	**68,428**	**67,378**	**66,302**	***-1.6%***

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

: not available - question wasn't previously asked on the June Agricultural Census

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Table 9. Area of owned and tenanted land, 2004 to 2014[(1)]

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	change between 2013 & 2014
Area rented	1,647,423	1,614,081	1,634,516	1,616,395	1,594,615	1,535,636	1,483,912	1,453,650	1,382,114	1,368,945	1,326,119	*-3.1%*
Area Owned	3,864,947	3,895,200	3,980,234	3,980,991	4,052,291	4,160,158	4,249,175	4,255,907	4,285,772	4,389,349	4,437,817	*1.1%*
Total Area in Sole Occupation	5,512,370	5,509,280	5,614,750	5,597,386	5,646,906	5,695,794	5,733,087	5,709,557	5,667,886	5,758,295	5,763,936	*0.1%*
Percentage of area rented	30%	29%	29%	29%	28%	27%	26%	25%	24%	24%	23%	

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

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Table 10 : Holdings with rented land 2008 to 2014

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	More accurate tenancy data available 2013	2014	Percentage change between 2013 & 2014
1. Holdings with rented land	17,996	17,875	16,645	16,627	16,483	17,257	16,760	-2.9%
2. Holdings with rented land and no croft	6,770	6,655	6,376	6,277	6,144	6,516	6,636	
3. Holdings with rented land and with croft	11,226	11,220	10,269	10,350	10,339	10,741	10,124	
Of which : Holdings providing rented area split on census form	5,633	5,974	6,880	7,886	7,940	8,218	7,550	
Holdings NOT providing rented area split on census form	5,593	5,246	3,389	2,464	2,399	2,523	2,574	
Rented holdings with croft, also with 91Act , SLDT , LDTs etc.	641	793	958	1,036	1,003	63	66	
4. Hence % of crofts with other tenancies	11.4%	13.3%	13.9%	13.1%	12.6%	0.8%	0.9%	
5. Estimated number of crofts with other tenancies (line 3 * line 4)	1,277	1,489	1,430	1,360	1,306	82	89	
6. Estimated number of holdings with non-croft tenancies (line 2 + line 5)	8,047	8,144	7,806	7,637	7,450	6,598	6,725	1.9%

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Table 11: Holdings by tenancy type 2008 to 2014

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	More accurate tenancy data available 2013	2014	Percentage change between 2013 & 2014
Holdings with rented land by tenancy type:								
SLA	98	94	112	119	124	156	149	*-4.5%*
91 Act tenancy	6,441	6,723	6,497	6,327	6,100	5,086	4,993	*-1.8%*
91 Act Ltd Ptnship	958	721	613	546	539	553	532	*-3.7%*
SLDT	509	526	506	539	551	648	834	*28.7%*
LDT	205	247	259	289	322	389	528	*35.9%*
Total holdings with rented land (not crofts)	**8,047**	**8,144**	**7,806**	**7,637**	**7,450**	**6,598**	**6,725**	***1.9%***
Rented crofts	**9,982**	**9,772**	**8,884**	**9,036**	**9,076**	**10,702**	**10,124**	***-5.4%***

Note: the total number of holdings with rented land does not equal the sum of holdings with each tenancy type as a holding may hold more than one type of tenancy agreement

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