

## AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND MARINE

# Results from the June 2015 Scottish Agricultural Census

27<sup>th</sup> October 2015

## 1. Main Findings

The results show that, compared with June 2014: -

- **Cereal** area decreased by 19,500 hectares (four per cent) to 444,000 hectares. This was driven by a fall in the area of spring barley (down 18,500 hectares or seven per cent), probably affected by the new crop diversification requirements of the Basic Payment Scheme. (Table 1a)
- The area of **oilseed rape** decreased by 1,300 hectares (four per cent) to 36,000 hectares. The areas of both spring and winter oilseed rape fell, with spring oilseed rape area being the lowest since current records began in 1984. (Table 1a)
- The area grown with **potatoes** decreased by 2,700 hectares (ten per cent) to 26,000 hectares, continuing a downward trend evident since 2009. Areas of both ware and seed potatoes fell (ten and nine per cent respectively). (Table 1b)
- **Crops for stockfeed** decreased four per cent. The area of **fruit** increased by 60 hectares (four per cent), while there was a three per cent increase in the area of **vegetables** for human consumption. (Tables 1b, 2b)
- The area of **fallow land** almost trebled to 33,000 hectares, as farmers left ground bare to meet crop diversification requirements. (Table 1c)

Barley  
↓ 19,000 ha

Wheat  
↗ 540 ha

Oats  
↑ 560 ha

Oilseed rape  
↓ 1,300 ha

Potatoes  
↓ 2,700 ha

Fruit  
↑ 60 ha

Stockfeed  
↓ 730 ha

Veg  
↑ 410 ha

Fallow  
↑ 23,000 ha

- The total number of **cattle** increased by 13,000 (0.7 per cent) to 1.81 million. This was largely driven by calf numbers rising 17,000 (3.2 per cent) to 544,000. This is the first increase in total cattle numbers since 2010. However, there has been a longer-term decline in numbers since 1974. The number of dairy cattle rose by 3,700 (1.4 per cent) to 278,000, though the number of beef cattle fell by 3,700 (0.5 per cent) to 710,000. (Tables 3a and 3b)
- The total number of **sheep** rose by 9,000 (0.1 per cent) to 6.70 million. Breeding ewe numbers fell by 16,000 (0.6 per cent) having fallen every year since 1998, but there was a large increase in other sheep for breeding, up 66,000 (ten per cent). Lamb numbers fell by 41,000 (one per cent) (Table 4)
- The total number of **pigs** rose by 1,500 (0.5 per cent) to 318,000, with rises in the last two years demonstrating a degree of stability after large falls in previous years. The breeding herd increased by 600 (two per cent), whilst the number of fattening pigs fell by 1,000 (0.4 per cent). (Table 5)
- The **poultry** flock decreased by 1.69 million (11 per cent) to 13.06 million. This was driven by a large fall in the number of broilers (down 2.13 million or 27 per cent) following closures in late 2014 as the sector restructured. This was partially offset by increases in laying fowls of 400,000 (seven per cent) and fowls for breeding up 77,000 (seven per cent). (Table 6)
- The headcount number of **people working** in agriculture was 65,000, a drop of 940 (one per cent). (Table 8)
- The amount of agricultural land that was **rented** for one year or more fell again, by 6,400 hectares (0.5 per cent) to 1.32 million hectares, constituting 23 per cent of agricultural land. (Table 9)
- There has been a decrease of 110 holdings (two per cent) in the estimated number of holdings with tenancy agreements (excluding crofts), to 6,600. (Tables 10 and 11)

Cattle  
↗13,000

Sheep  
↗ 9,000

Pigs  
↗ 1,500

Poultry  
↓ 1.69 million

Workforce  
↓ 940

Rented land  
↘ 6,400 ha

Tenant holdings  
↓110

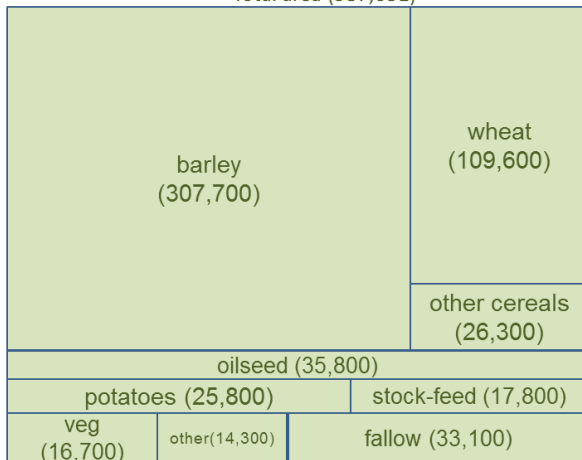
(diagonal arrows indicate changes of less than one per cent)

### Farm-types 2015

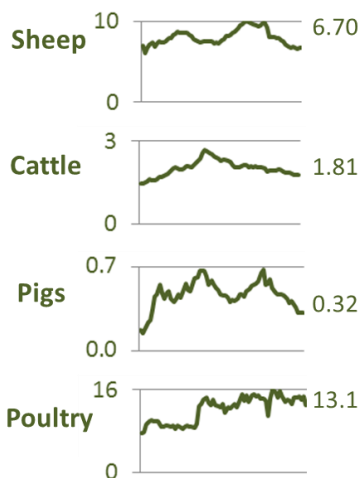
	holdings	area
Cereal	2,576	264,000
Gen crop	895	97,100
Horticulture	666	20,100
Pigs	285	10,100
Poultry	856	11,300
Dairy	787	117,800
S&C LFA	14,555	3,194,400
S&C nLFA	2,455	110,600
Mixed	5,301	291,700
Forage	22,310	1,387,800
Other	1,617	70,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,303</b>	<b>5,576,400</b>

### Crop areas (hectares) - June 2015

Total area (587,031)



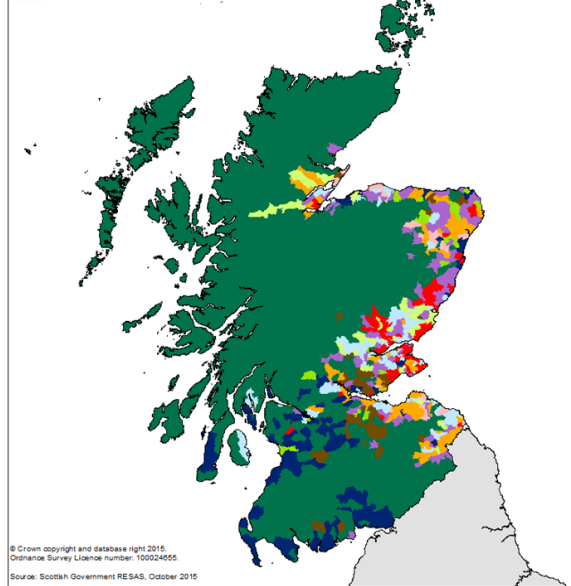
### Livestock (millions) 1946-2015



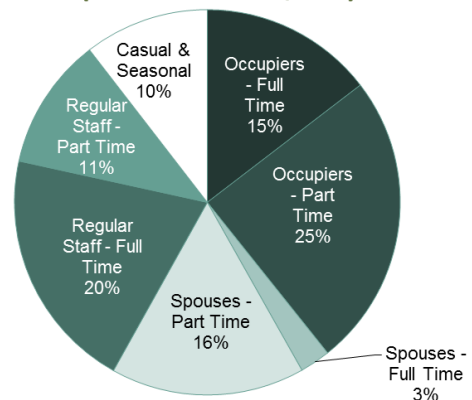
### FARM TYPE BY PARISH, JUNE 2015

Parishes have been assigned a farm type, where the total Standard Output (SO) for that type exceeds the total SOs for each of the other types.

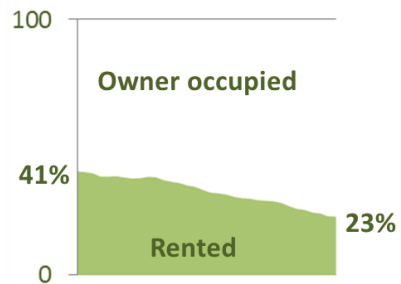
- Specialist cereals
- General cropping
- Specialist horticulture & permanent crops
- Specialist pigs
- Specialist poultry
- Specialist dairy
- LFA Cattle & Sheep
- Non-LFA Cattle & Sheep
- Mixed holdings
- General cropping; forage
- Unclassified



### Employment 2015 (headcount 65,350)



### Rented land 1983-2015



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## 2. Introduction

This publication contains results from the 2015 June Agricultural Census on land use, crop areas, livestock and the number of people working on agricultural holdings.

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.

Much of the crop and land use data used in the Census is taken from the Rural Payments and Services Single Application Form. Some elements of this year's data have been affected by changes to the system this year. Please see section 4.7 for further details.

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.gov.scot/stats/bulletins/01117>

Accompanying this release is an annex containing the [Abstract of Scottish Agricultural Statistics](#)<sup>1</sup>, 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@gov.scot](mailto:agric.stats@gov.scot)

Contact: **Graeme Kerr**

Tel: **0300 244 9709**

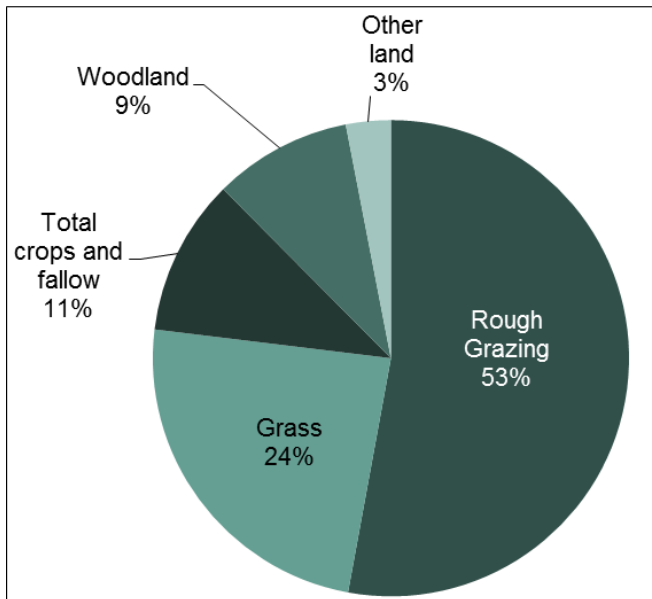
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<sup>1</sup> [www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubAbstract/Abstract2015](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubAbstract/Abstract2015)

# 3. Commentary

## 3.1 Agricultural Area

**Chart 1: Agricultural land use, June 2015**

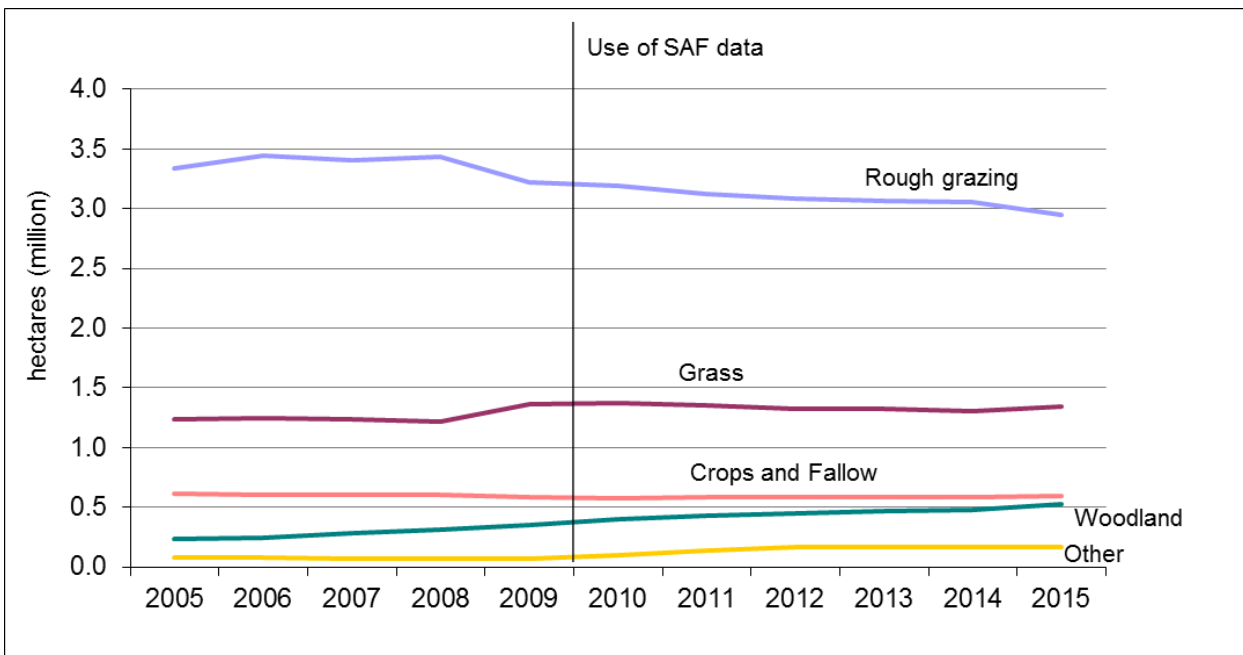


The total area on agricultural holdings at June 2015 was 5.58 million hectares, with the majority of this area being rough grazing (53 per cent). Almost a quarter (24 per cent) was grass, with 11 per cent used for crops or left fallow. The remainder consisted of woodland (nine per cent) and ‘other land’ (two per cent) comprised of roads, yards, buildings, scree, ponds and other such non-cultivated land.

There were 52,303 agricultural holdings, with the total area equating to 71 per cent of Scotland’s total land area.

There was also a further 584,247 hectares of common grazing not included in these census results. If common grazing is included, the total area was 6.16 million hectares, which equates to 78 per cent of Scotland’s total land area.

**Chart 2: Agricultural land use trends, 2005 to 2015**



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 seventh year running there was a reduction in the area of rough grazing, dropping 108,000 hectares (3.5 per cent). This fall, however, may in part be due to changes in the Single Application Form<sup>2</sup> rather than representing a genuine drop. As in previous years, the drop in the area of rough grazing was accompanied by a rise in the area of woodland and 'other' non-agricultural land on holdings (woodland and 'other land' increasing 45,000 and 7,100 hectares respectively).

Overall, the area of grass rose (by 33,000 hectares or 2.5 per cent), the first increase in five years. The apparent switch from grass under five years old (down 213,000 hectares) to grass five years and over (up 246,000 hectares) is likely to be due to a change in the definitions used, rather than reflecting genuine changes (see section 4.7 for more details).

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 is also driving the trend.

### **3.2 Crops, fallow and set-aside land**

In 2015, there were 593,000 hectares of crops and fallow land, with cereals accounting for the majority (75 per cent or 444,000 hectares). Oilseeds made up 6.1 per cent and vegetables (including potatoes) 7.2 per cent. The remaining 12 per cent was comprised mainly of stock-feeding crops, fruit and fallow land.

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

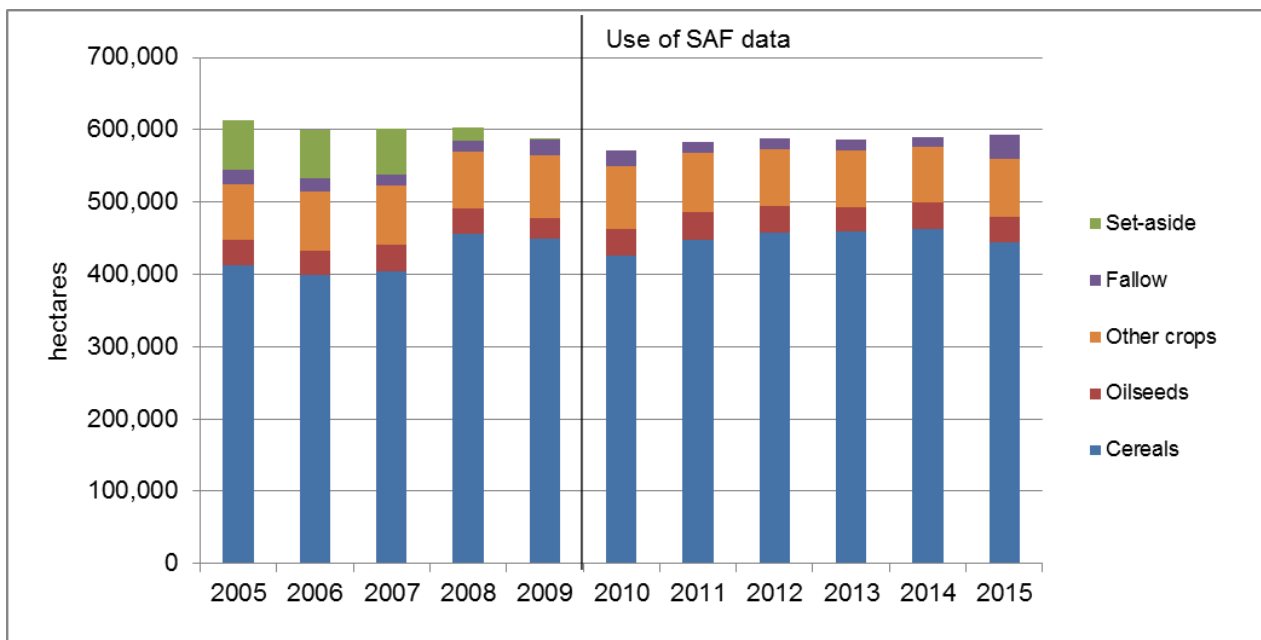
In terms of the last ten years, cereal areas were at their lowest in 2006 and 2007, but increased by 53,000 hectares (13 per cent) in 2008 in response to tight EU and world supply, high market prices following the 2007 harvest and a reduction in compulsory set-aside rates to zero. There were decreases in cereal areas in the years 2009 and 2010 as market prices dropped and the supply situation eased. Following a rising trend in subsequent years, this figure returned to 2009 levels in 2015.

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<sup>2</sup> See section 4.7



**Chart 3: Trends in crops and fallow 2005 to 2015**



### 3.3 Cereals

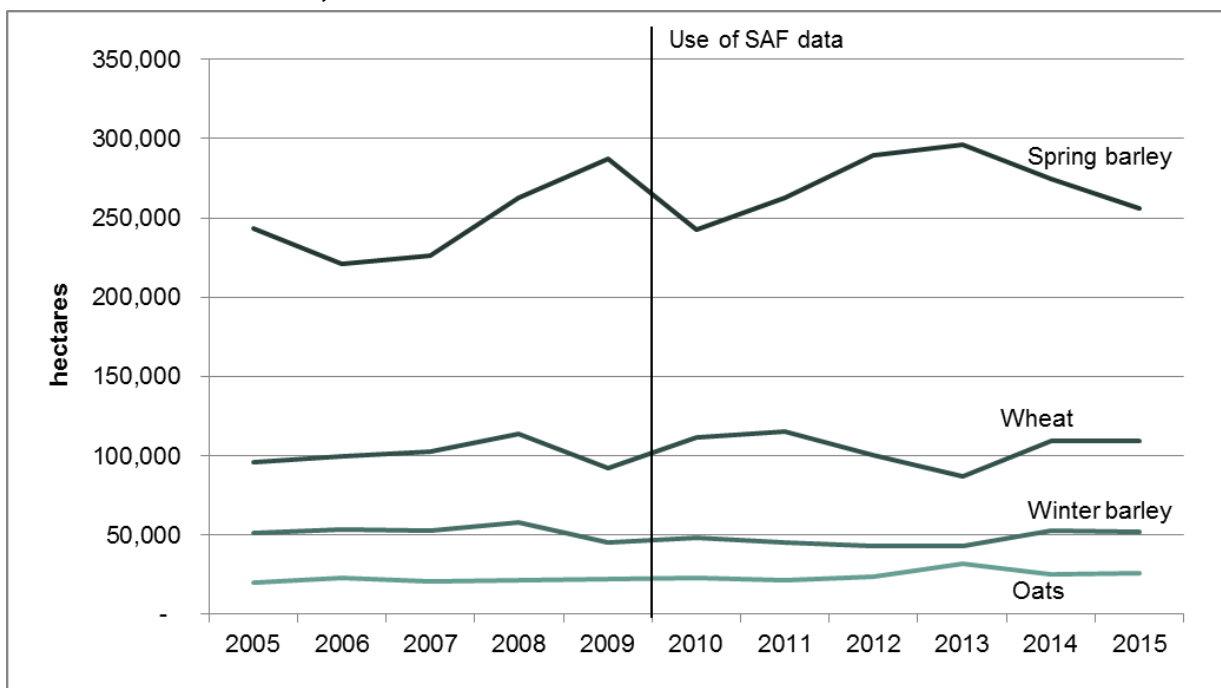
In June 2015, the total area of cereal crops was 444,000 hectares, down 19,000 hectares (4.0 per cent).

As usual, spring barley was the dominant cereal crop accounting for 256,000 hectares (58 per cent) of the total cereal area in June 2015, with winter barley adding a further 52,000 hectares (12 per cent of the total cereal crop area). Wheat accounted for 110,000 hectares (25 per cent of the total cereal crop area). Spring oats predominated over the winter variety with 18,000 hectares (4.1 per cent of the total cereal crop area), compared with 7,600 hectares (1.7 per cent of the total) of winter oats.

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 resulted in a reversal of this situation, and this has continued into the 2015 harvest.

In 2015 changes were made to the EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) support schemes. This included changes to the criteria for accessing the Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) - previously called Single Farm Payments (SFP). In particular, there was a requirement for crop diversification. This probably contributed to a decrease in the area of spring barley (the dominant crop grown in Scotland), and an increase in the area of fallow land (up 178 per cent to 33,000 hectares).

**Chart 4: Cereal trends, 2005 to 2015**



Compared to 2014, the area of spring barley decreased by 18,000 hectares (6.7 per cent down) to 256,000 hectares. Winter barley decreased by 700 hectares (1.3 per cent down). Wheat increased slightly, by 540 hectares (0.5 per cent up). Spring oats increased by 980 hectares (5.7 per cent up). Winter oats decreased by 410 hectares (5.2 per cent down), though 2014 was a particularly high year.

**The trends between June 2014 and June 2015 demonstrate:**

- A decrease in spring barley of 18,000 hectares (6.7 per cent) to 256,000 hectares.
- A decrease in the total area of barley of 19,000 hectares (5.9 per cent) to 308,000
- An increase in wheat of 540 hectares (0.5 per cent) to 110,000 hectares.
- An increase in oats of 560 hectares (2.3 per cent) to 26,000 hectares.

**More information**

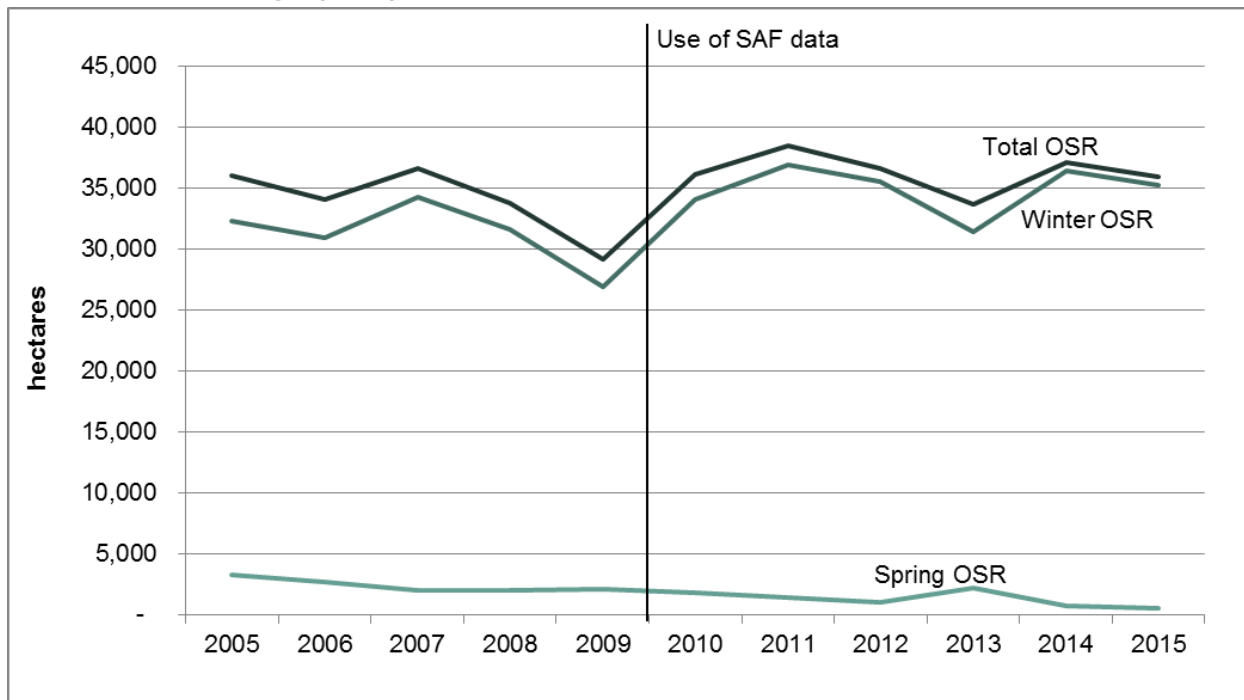
Statistics on crop yield and production for cereals and oilseed rape are available from [Scottish Harvest Publications](http://www.scottishharvest.gov.uk)<sup>3</sup>. First estimates of the cereal and oilseed rape harvests 2015 were published on 14th October 2015.

<sup>3</sup> [www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubCerealHarvest](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubCerealHarvest)

### 3.4 Oilseed rape

Over the past ten years, the total area of oilseed rape has fluctuated between 29,000 and 39,000 hectares. Figures for June 2015 show a fall of 1,300 hectares on the previous year to 36,000 hectares. Winter oilseed rape decreased by 1,200 hectares (3.4 per cent). While spring oilseed rape fell back by 120 hectares (17 per cent) to 600 hectares, the lowest figure recorded since collection started in 1988.

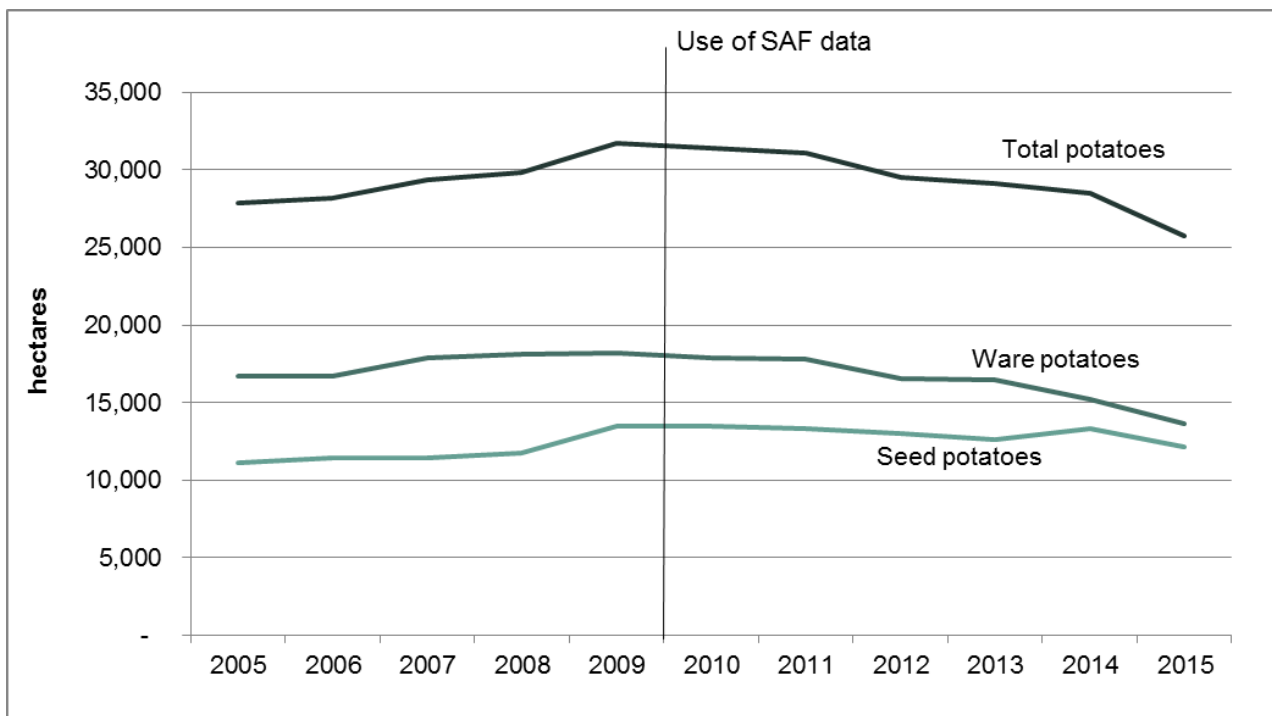
Chart 5: Oilseed rape (OSR) trends, 2005 to 2015



### 3.5 Potatoes

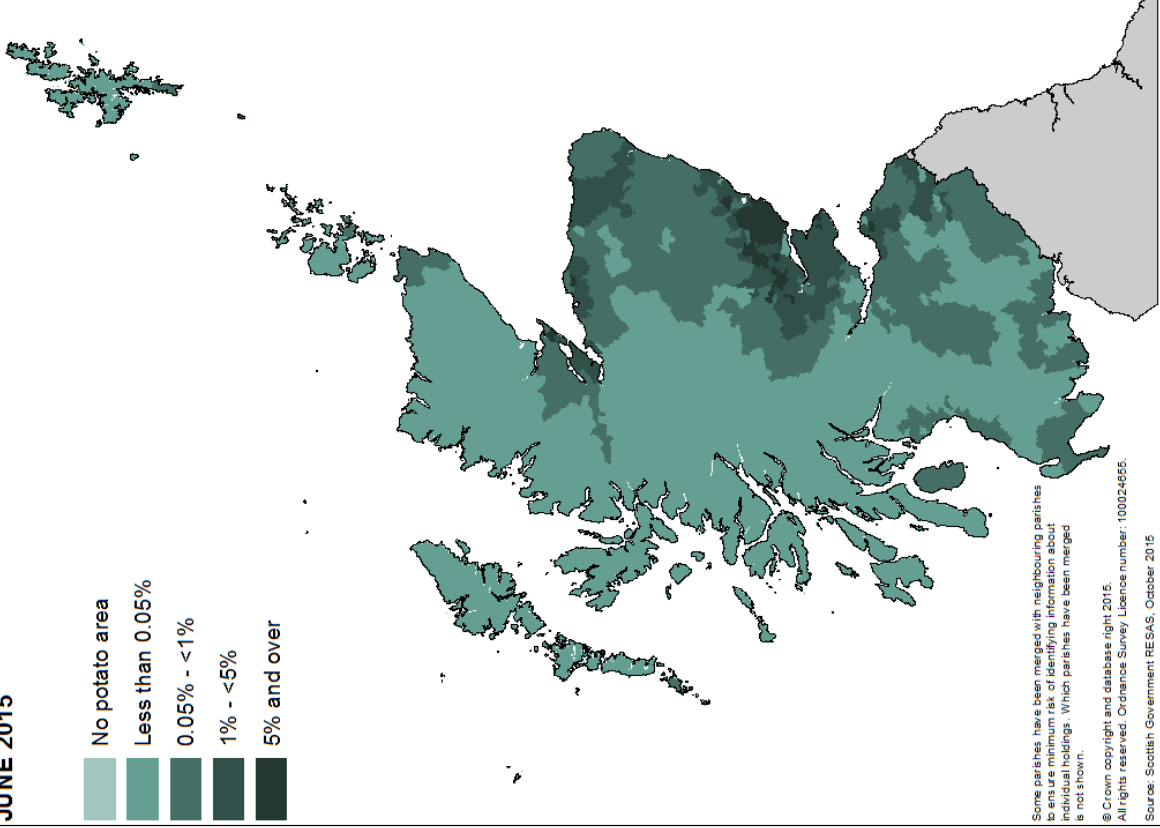
The area of potatoes sown fell for the sixth consecutive year, reflecting falling consumer demand. These decreases have generally been modest, averaging just over two per cent per year. However, this year the fall in potato area was larger, dropping 2,700 hectares (9.6 per cent) to 26,000 hectares. The decrease in potato area was seen across both ware and seed potatoes, dropping by ten and nine per cent respectively. This may have been influenced by high yields in 2014, coupled with falling demand, which resulted in downward pressure on prices.

**Chart 6: Potato trends, 2005 to 2015**



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 and potatoes. 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 greatly affected by this suppression.

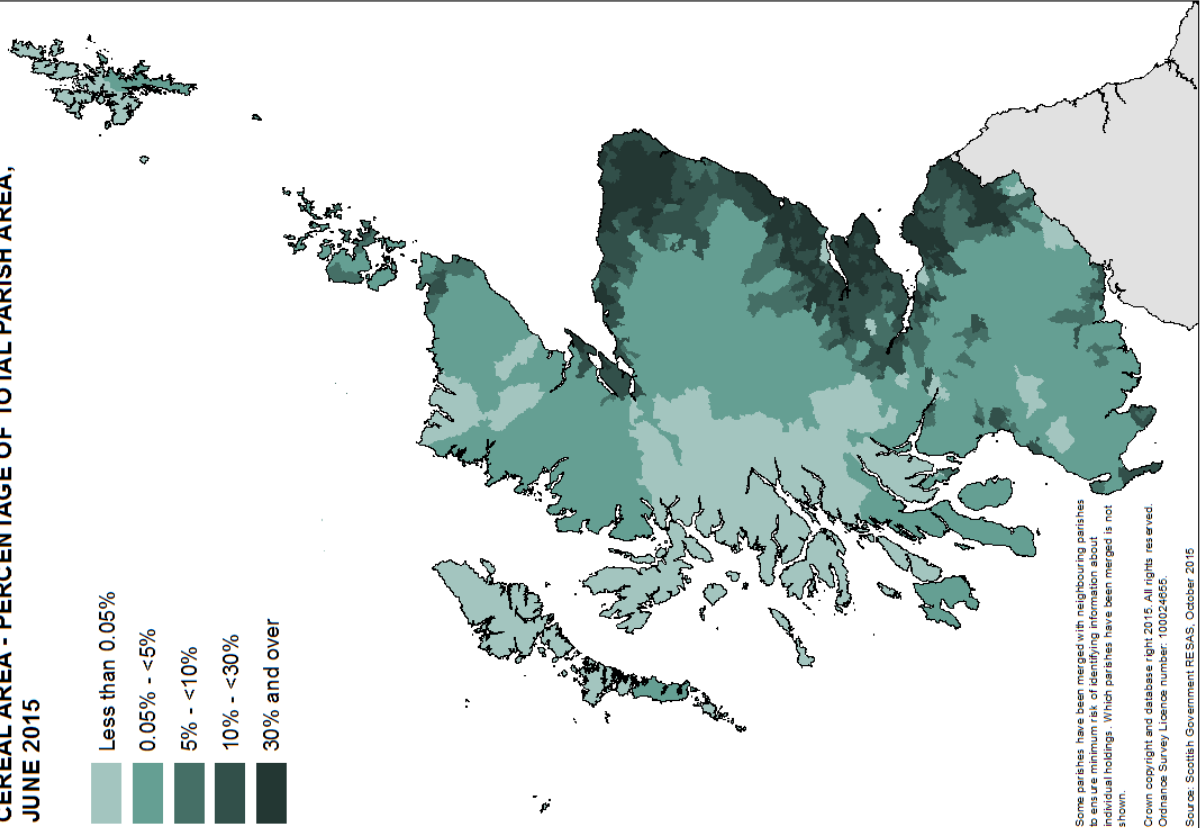
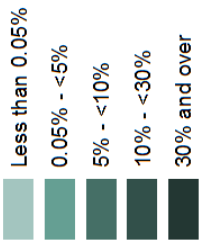
**POTATO AREA - PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PARISH AREA,  
JUNE 2015**



Some parishes have been merged with neighbouring parishes to ensure minimum risk of identifying information about individual holdings. Which parishes have been merged is not shown.

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Source: Scottish Government RESAS, October 2015

**CEREAL AREA - PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PARISH AREA,  
JUNE 2015**



Some parishes have been merged with neighbouring parishes to ensure minimum risk of identifying information about individual holdings. Which parishes have been merged is not shown.

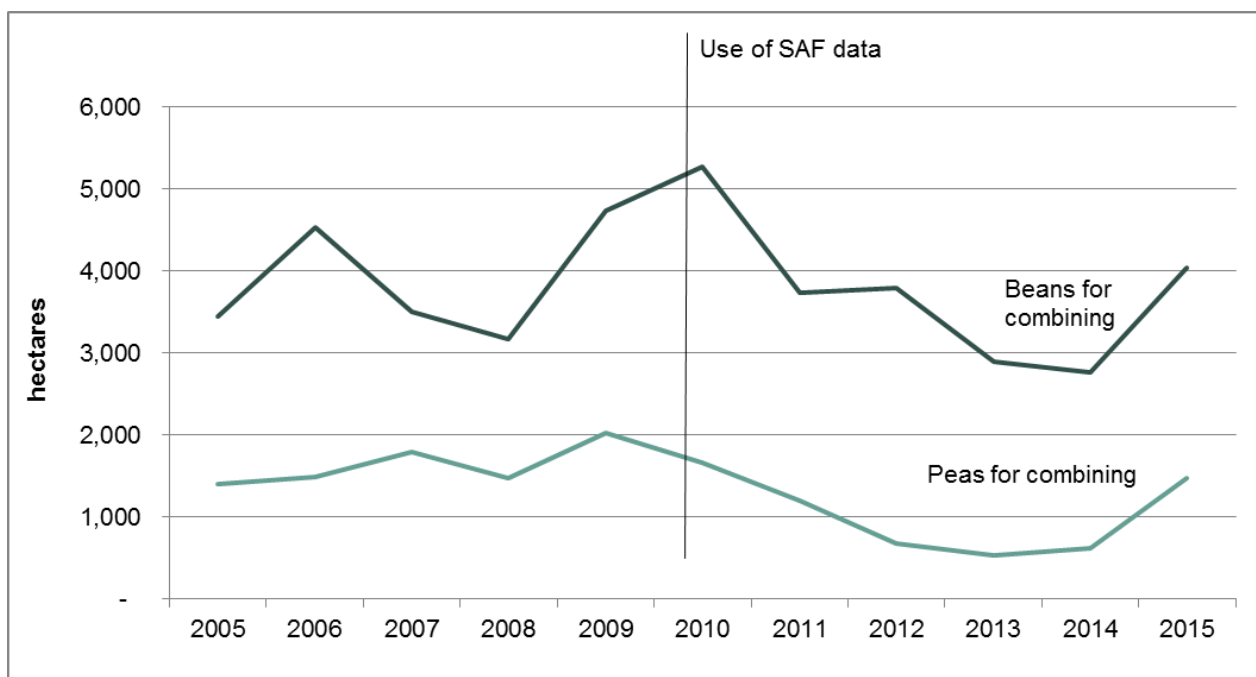
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Source: Scottish Government RESAS, October 2015

### 3.6 Peas & beans for combining

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. The 2015 figure rose 46 per cent after relatively small harvests in recent years.

The area of peas for combining more than doubled over the past year. However this was from a low base, with the past two years being the lowest since current records began in 1984. This year's figure is comparable to the area grown from 2005 to 2010.

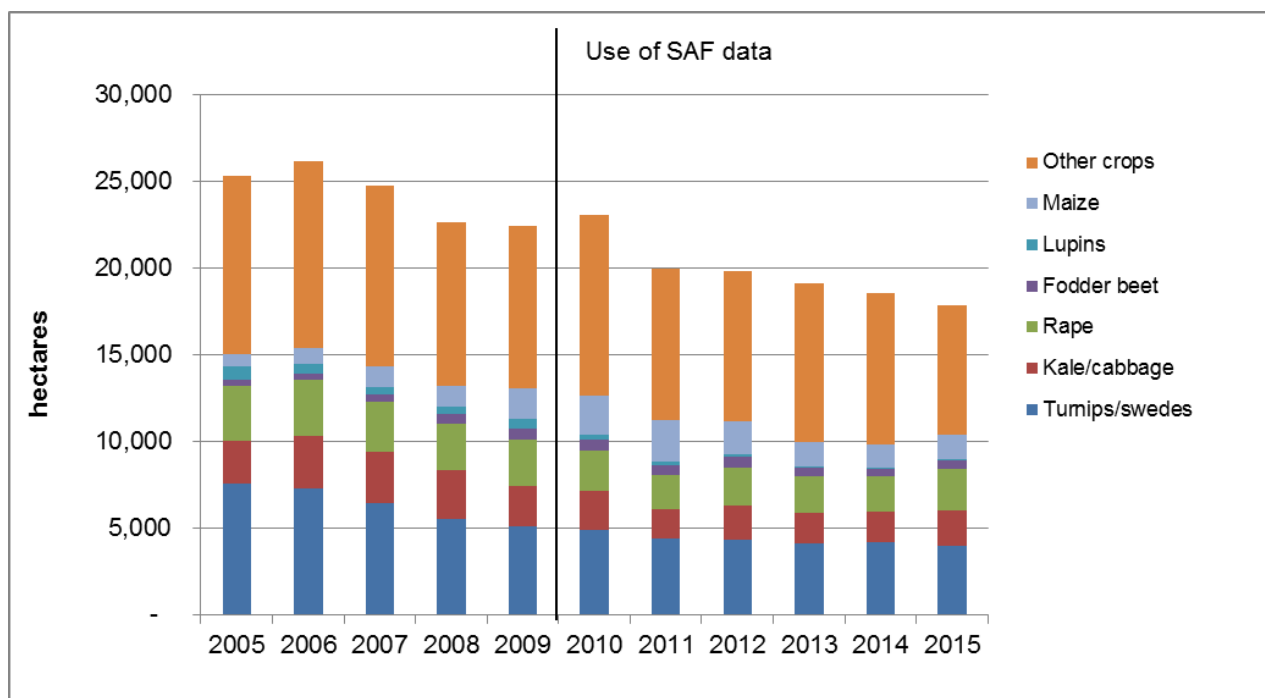
Chart 7: Trends in peas & beans for combining, 2005 to 2015



### 3.7 Crops for stockfeeding

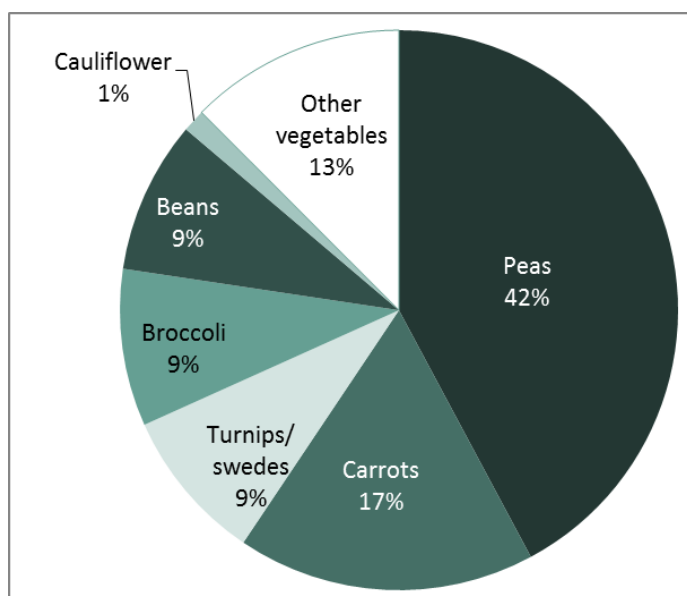
The total area of stockfeeding crops declined markedly between 2006 and 2008, which coincided with a greater rate of decline in cattle and sheep numbers. The area remained fairly stable between 2008 and 2010 but declined in 2011 by 3,000 hectares (13 per cent), possibly due to farmers responding to higher prices in cereals and switching crops. In June 2015 the area fell by 730 hectares to 18,000 (3.9 per cent). Change amongst crops in this group was modest, with rises in areas of kale/cabbage, rape and fodder beet countered by falls in the areas of turnips/swedes, lupins and other crops for stockfeeding.

**Chart 8: Trends in stockfeeding crops, 2005 to 2015**



### 3.8 Vegetables for human consumption

**Chart 9: Vegetables for human consumption, June 2015**



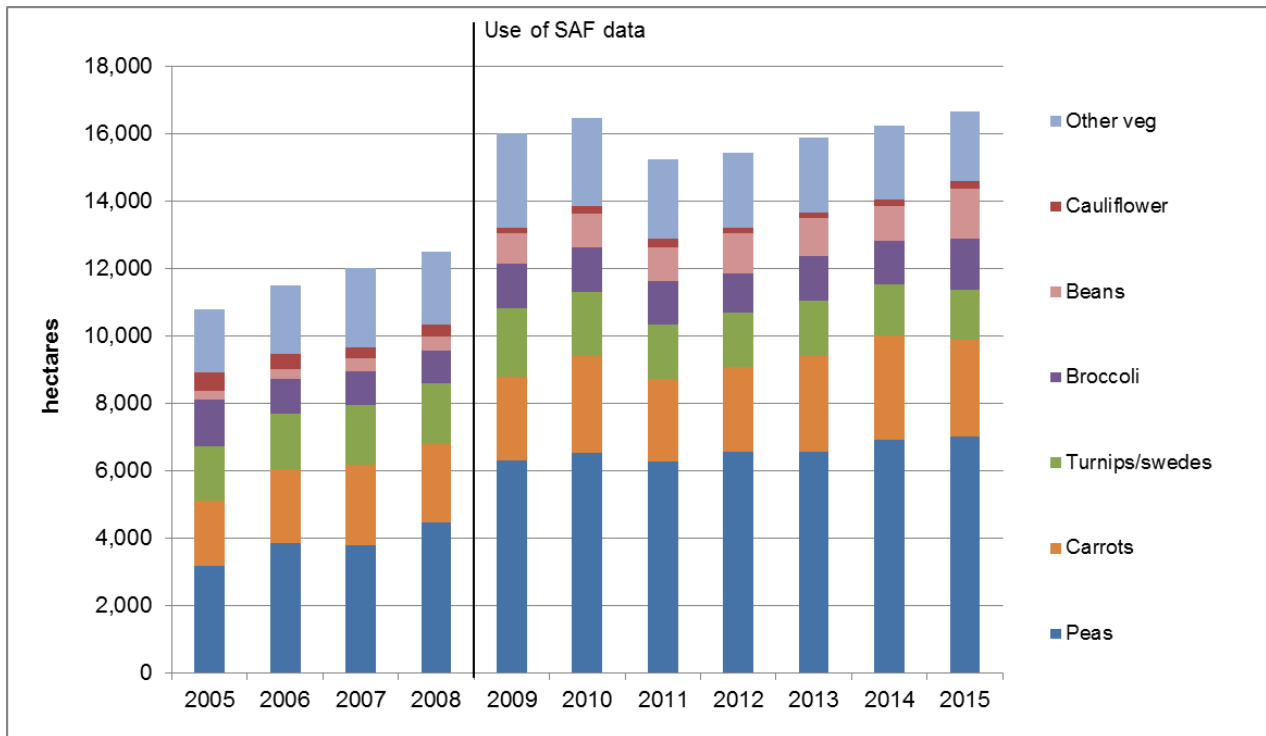
The total area of vegetables grown in the open for human consumption at June 2015 was 16,700 hectares. As has been the case over the last ten years, peas were the dominant vegetable accounting for 42 per cent of the total vegetable area, followed by carrots (17 per cent), broccoli (calabrese), turnips/swedes, and beans (each on nine per cent), with all other vegetable crops contributing 14 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.

The increase in the area of vegetables of 3,700 hectares (31 per cent) between 2008 and 2009 probably represents a jump in the data series following the switch to using SAF data for those holdings claiming Single Farm Payment.

Since 2009, the total area has remained stable, at around 16,000 hectares. However, within this there have been increases in peas, beans, broccoli and cauliflower. Carrots have also been increasing over the past few years but saw a fall in 2015. The area of turnips/swedes and other vegetables have been decreasing since 2009.

**Chart 10: Vegetables for human consumption, trends 2005 to 2015**



### 3.9 Fruit

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 walk-in plastic structures or glasshouses.

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

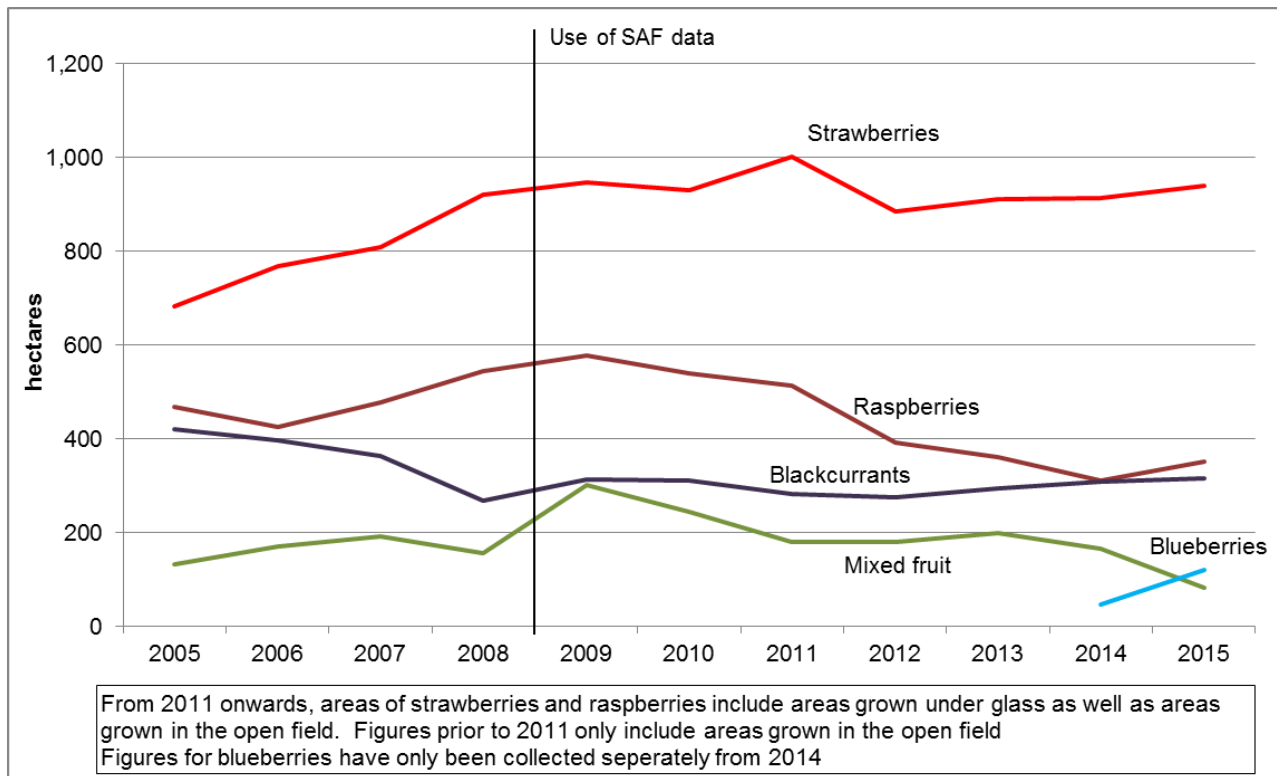
Between 2014 and 2015 the area of strawberries grown rose by 30 hectares to 940 hectares (a 2.9 per cent increase). The area of strawberries grown in the open fell sharply to 20 hectares (a 76 per cent decrease) as the trend for strawberries to be grown under cover continued.

The area of raspberries grown increased by 40 hectares (13 per cent) to 350 hectares, though the trend since 2009 has been for the area of raspberries to decline. The area of blackcurrants rose slightly to 310 hectares (2.1 per cent).



Blueberries increased 75 hectares (165 per cent) to 120 hectares. This may reflect interest shown by growers in producing more blueberries to meet rising consumer demand.

**Chart 11: Soft fruit trends (both open field and plastic or glasshouse crops) 2005 to 2015**



### 3.10 Bulbs, flowers & hardy nursery stock

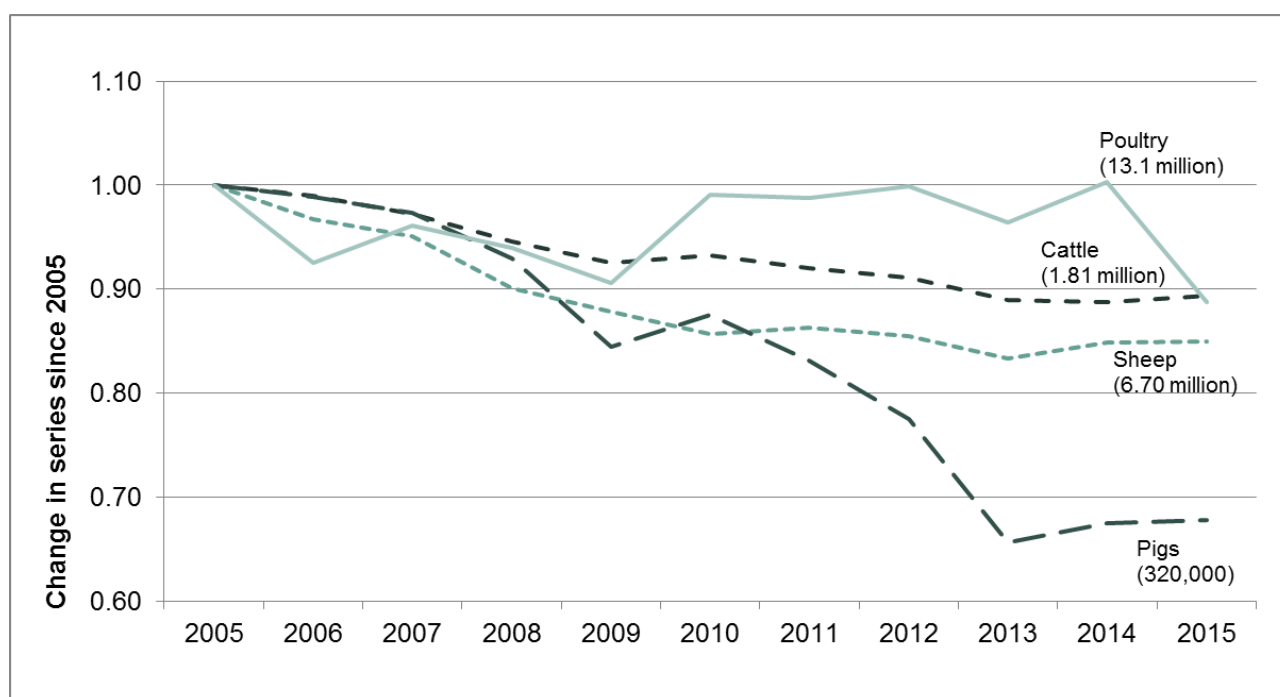
The area of land used to grow bulbs, flowers and nursery stock decreased by 330 hectares (26 per cent) to 950 hectares. This fall was driven by a drop in the recorded area of ornamental trees. However some or all of this decrease may be due to changes in the categories used on this year’s Single Application Form, and may not reflect a genuine reduction of ornamental trees or hardy nursery stock.

### 3.11 Livestock trends summary

Chart 12 presents livestock trends as indices. This demonstrates the relative change of each livestock category from a baseline year of 2005 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 (32 per cent) and sheep (15 per cent). Smaller decreases are evident among poultry (11 per cent) and cattle (11 per cent).

Cattle Tracing Scheme (CTS) data are derived from an administrative data source which records cattle movements across Great Britain and which replaced the collection of cattle data via the census in 2013. CTS data from 2006 onwards have been used in this publication. For the purposes of Chart 13, figures for 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 2005**



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 (0.7 per cent), 2014 (1.9 per cent) and 2015 (0.1 per cent). Cattle numbers have also been in decline, down by 9.7 per cent between 2006 and 2015, though with a small increase in 2015.

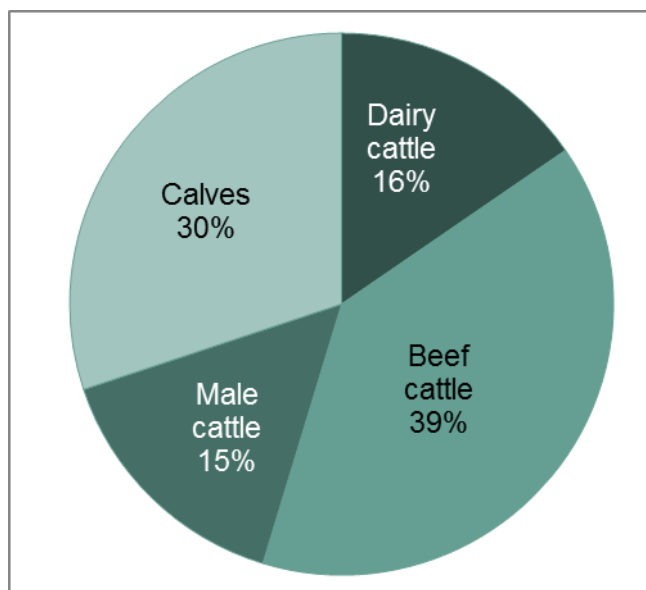
Notwithstanding a rise in 2010, pig numbers fell steadily between 2005 and 2013. The rise in pig numbers in 2010 (owing to strong pig prices and an increase in the breeding herd), interrupted falls of 16 per cent between 2005 and 2009, and of 25 per cent between 2010 and 2013. However, since 2013, pig numbers appear to have stabilised.

Between 2005 and 2014, poultry numbers have generally been around 14 million. There is some variability in the annual poultry data, which can be affected by operational factors such as poultry sheds temporarily being empty for a period including census day to allow for cleaning. However, the closure of several poultry producers in late 2014 saw the number of broilers decrease by 2.13 million between 2014 and 2015. The total poultry flock fell to 13.06 million, a year-on-year decrease of 11 per cent.

Historically, cattle numbers peaked in 1974 and have been declining since, with levels now back to those seen in the late 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, were generally around 14 million until the drop this year.

### 3.12 Cattle

**Chart 13: Cattle population, June 2015**

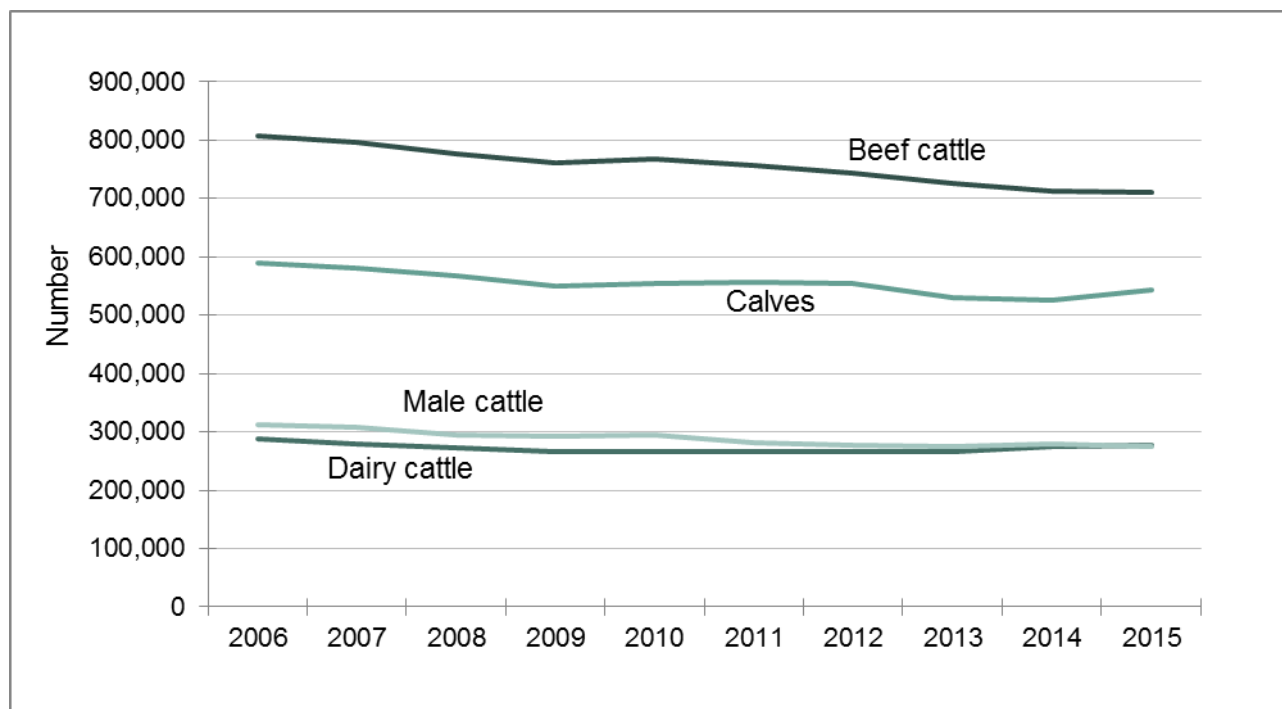


In June 2015, the cattle population was 1.81 million. Looking at those female cattle aged one year and over, the number of beef cattle was 710,000, or 39 per cent of the total; more than two and a half times greater than the number of dairy cattle (278,000, or 15 per cent). In both of these categories, the majority of cattle were those over two years old with offspring.

Male cattle aged one year and over made up 15 per cent of the total, while 30 per cent were calves under one year old. The distribution of cattle amongst the categories displayed in Chart 13 is similar to June 2014.

Overall trends in cattle were described in Section 3.11, with the total number falling 215,000 (10.6 per cent) from an estimated 2.00 million in 2005 to 1.81 million in 2015. Chart 14 displays the relative trends of cows in the dairy and beef herds since 2006, the first year in which CTS data were available.

**Chart 14: Dairy & beef herd trends, 2006 to 2015**



Total cattle numbers increased 13,000 or 0.7 per cent over the year to June 2015. This represented the first rise since 2010, and was largely driven by an increase in the number of calves. Falls since 2006 can be attributed to higher costs reducing margins offsetting the benefits of increased prices. However, it must also be noted that this forms part of a downward trend evident since the 1970s.

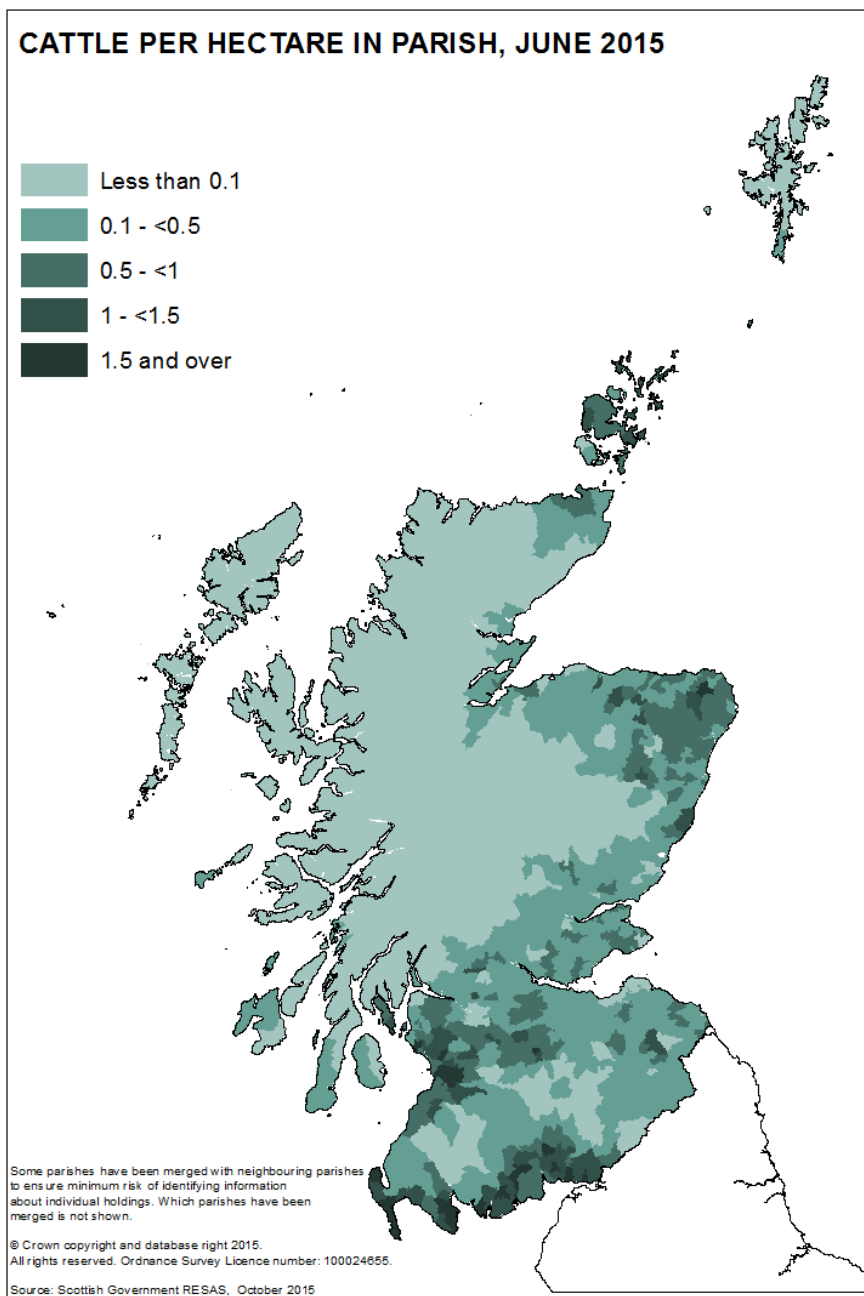
Differing trends between dairy and beef cattle are seen over the period. Dairy cattle have increased from a low of 265,000 in 2011, to 278,000 in 2015. Beef cattle meanwhile, have fallen every year since 2006 with the exception of a rise in 2010.

The fall in female beef cattle (down 3,700 or 0.5 per cent) over the past year was largely down to a drop in the number of female beef cattle aged 2 and over without offspring. In contrast, the increase in female dairy cattle (up 3,700 or 1.4 per cent) over the past year was largely driven by an increase in female dairy cattle aged 2 and over with offspring.

An increase in numbers between 2014 and 2015 can also be seen among calves (up 17,000 or 3.2 per cent) while male cattle aged one year and over has fallen (down 4,400 or 1.6 per cent).

The Annex to this publication gives data on cattle breed types (page 61). The most common breeds in Scotland were Limousin, with 390,000 head, Aberdeen Angus with 280,000, Simmental with 260,000, Holstein Friesian with 250,000, and Charolais with 190,000. These five breeds accounted for 76 per cent of cattle in Scotland.

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.

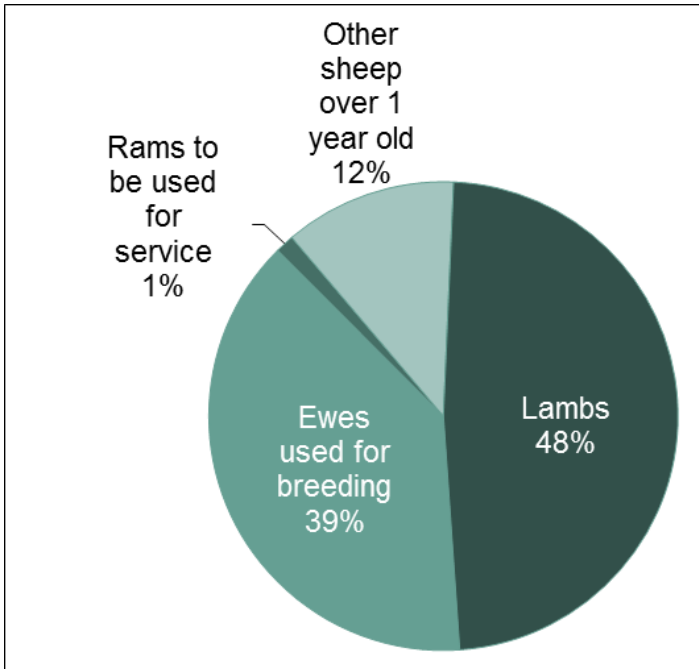


**The latest annual trends between 2014 and 2015 show:**

- An increase in total cattle of 13,000 (0.7 per cent) to 1.81 million.
- An increase in the number of dairy cattle of 3,700 (1.4 per cent) to 278,000.
- A decrease in the number of beef cattle of 3,700 (0.5 per cent ) to 710,000.
- An increase in the number of dairy cows of 6,000 (3.5 per cent) to 176,000.
- An increase in the number of beef cows of 200 (0.1 per cent ) to 437,000.
- An increase in the number of calves of 17,000 (3.2 per cent ) to 544,000.

### 3.13 Sheep

**Chart 15: Sheep population, June 2015**



In June 2015 the sheep population was 6.70 million, a 0.1 per cent increase on 2014. 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 48 per cent and other sheep over one year old accounted for 12 per cent. Lamb numbers decreased by 41,000 (1.2 per cent) compared with last year.

Overall trends in the sheep population were described in section 3.11, with the total decreasing by 1.18 million (15 per cent) from 7.88 million in 2005 to 6.70 million in 2015.

**Chart 16: Ewes used for breeding and lambs, trends 2005 to 2015**

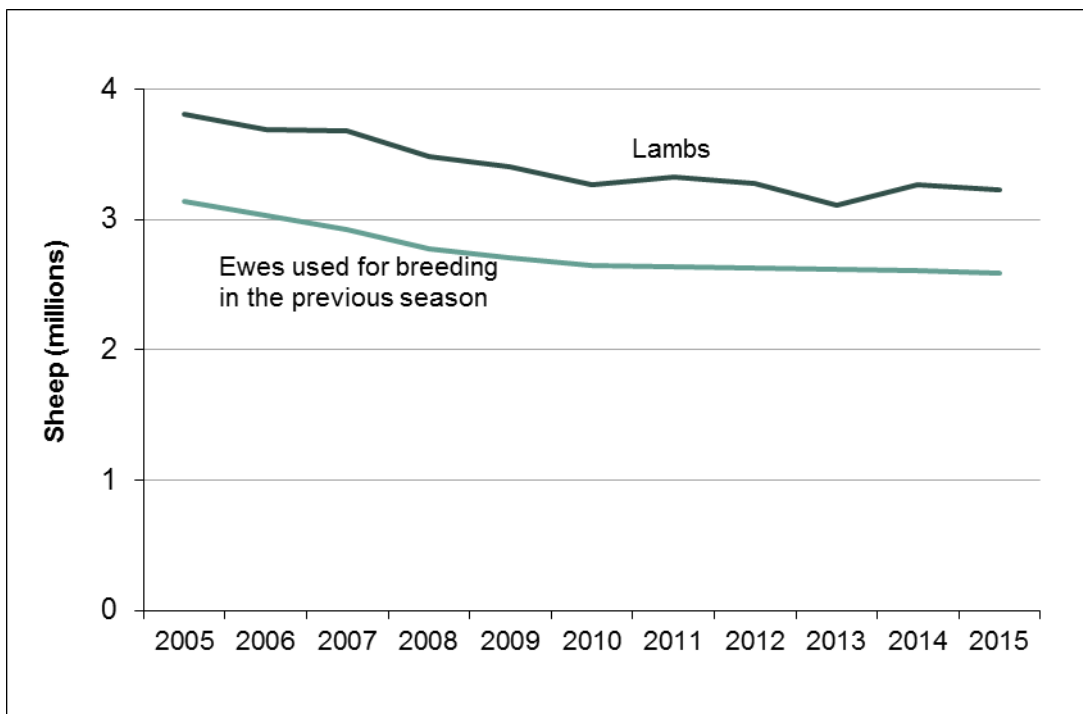
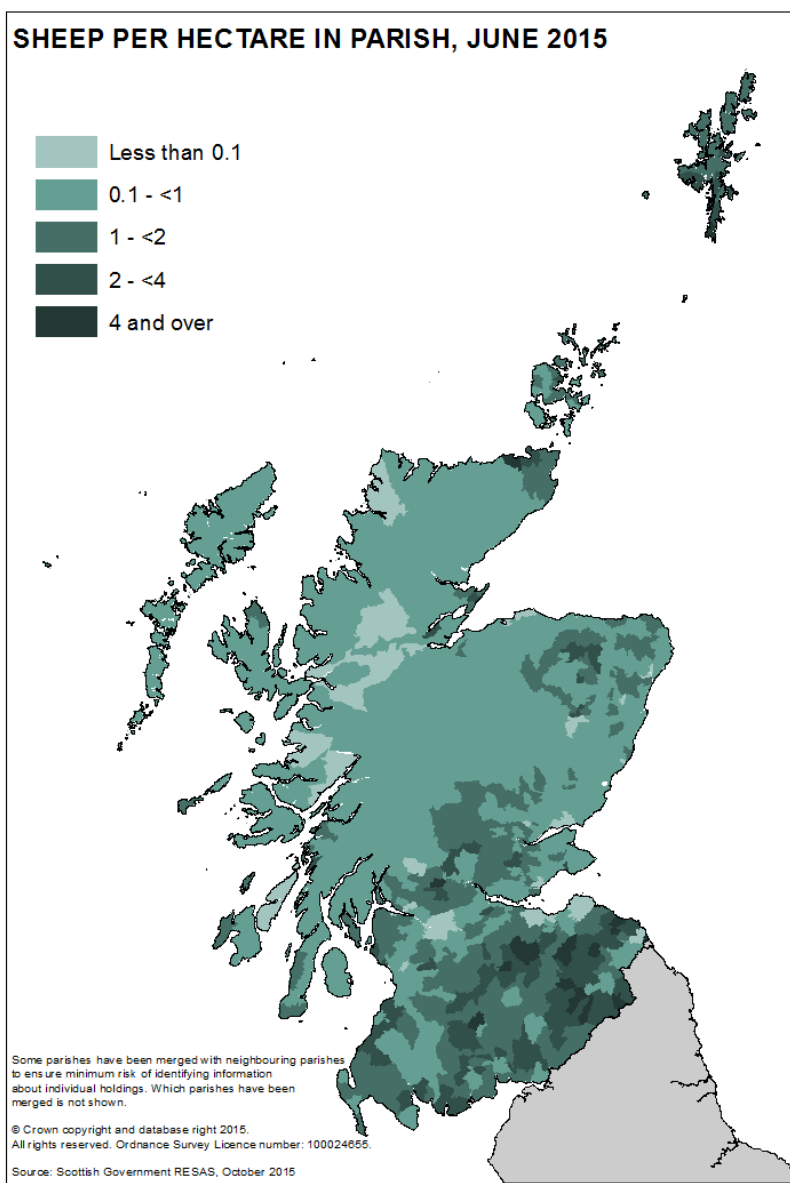


Chart 16 displays trends for breeding ewes and lambs, which in June 2015 made up 87 per cent of the total sheep population. Over the past ten years there has been a decline of 553,000 among ewes for breeding (18 per cent) from 3.14 million in 2005 to 2.59 million in 2015. However most of this decline occurred between 2005 and 2010, with more modest declines since then. Lambs have declined at a slightly lower rate over the past ten years (and have experienced rises in 2011 and 2014), from 3.81 to 3.23 million (a drop of 15 per cent).

The introduction of Single Farm Payments in 2005 signalled a steeper decline in 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).

Since 2010 the number of sheep has generally been around 6.7 million, with fluctuations driven by variability in the number of lambs. The annual lamb numbers have been affected by how harsh the winters and springs have been.



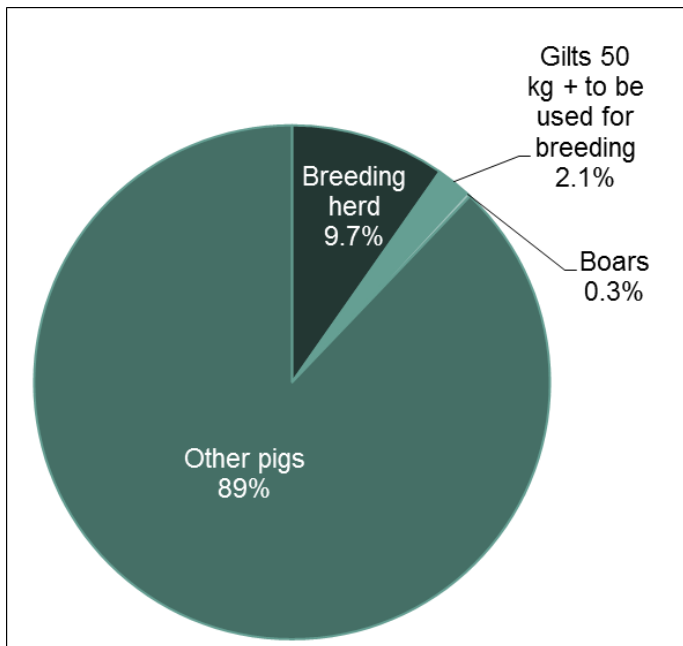
The map shows the number of sheep per hectare, using the total area in the parish, not just the area of agricultural land. Where there are too few producers in an area the data are deemed disclosive and so not published. The overall pattern is not considered to be too adversely affected by this suppression.

The latest annual trends between 2014 and 2015 show:

- An increase in total sheep of 8,800 (0.1 per cent) to 6.70 million.
- A decrease in ewes used for breeding of 16,000 (0.6 per cent) to 2.59 million.
- A decrease in lambs of 41,000 (1.2 per cent) to 3.23 million.
- An increase in other sheep aged one year and over of 65,000 (8.9 per cent) to 796,000.

### 3.14 Pigs

Chart 17: Pig population, June 2015



In June 2015 the pig population was 318,000. The breeding herd accounted for 9.7 per cent of the total, with a further 2.1 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 (88 per cent) were other pigs most of which would be used for meat production.

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

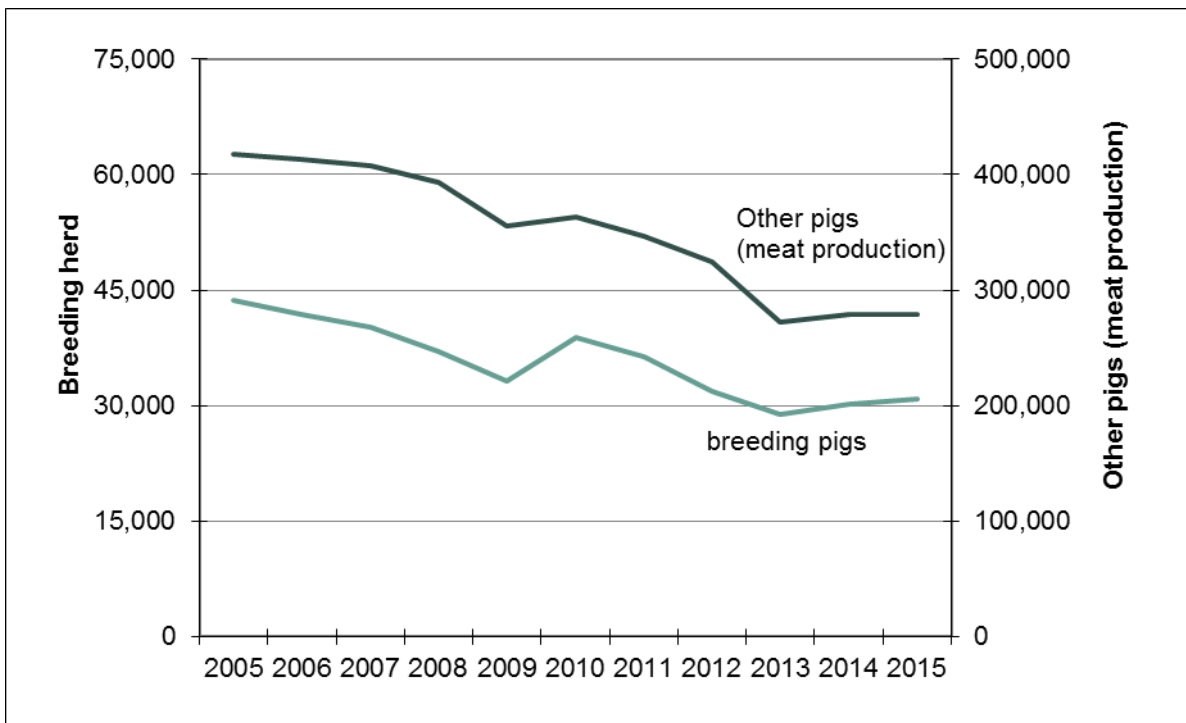
Overall trends in the pig population were briefly described in Section 3.11, with the total decreasing from 470,000 in 2005 to 318,000 in 2015 (a drop of 32 per cent). Over the same period, the breeding herd decreased by 13,000 (29 per cent) to 31,000 whilst other pigs for fattening decreased by 140,000 (33 per cent) to 279,000.

Pig numbers have been declining steadily since a peak in the late 1990s, They dropped below 300,000 in December 2013<sup>4</sup> following the closure of the Hall's meat processing factory in late 2012. However pig numbers appear to have stabilised since 2013. Over the last twelve months total pig numbers rose by 1,500 (0.5 per cent) to 318,000. The breeding herd increased by 600 to 31,000 (2.0 per cent), gilts for future breeding increased by 1,800 (35 per cent), whilst fattening pigs decreased 1,000 (0.4 per cent).

<sup>4</sup> [www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/03/6349](http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/03/6349)



**Chart 18: Breeding and other pigs, trends 2005 to 2015**

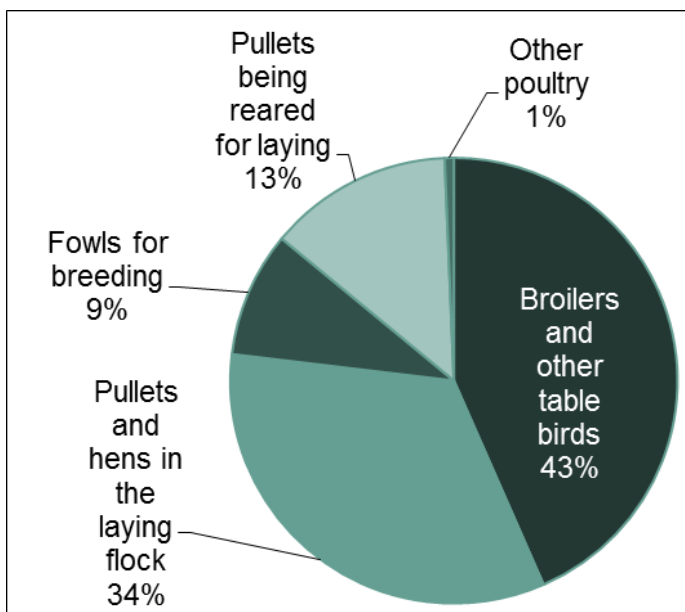


**The latest annual trends between 2014 and 2015 show:**

- An increase in total pigs of 1,500 (0.5 per cent) to 318,000.
- An increase in the breeding herd of 600 (2.0 per cent) to 31,000.
- A decrease in other pigs (mostly for meat production) of 1,000 (0.4 per cent) to 279,000

### 3.15 Poultry

**Chart 19: Poultry population, June 2015**

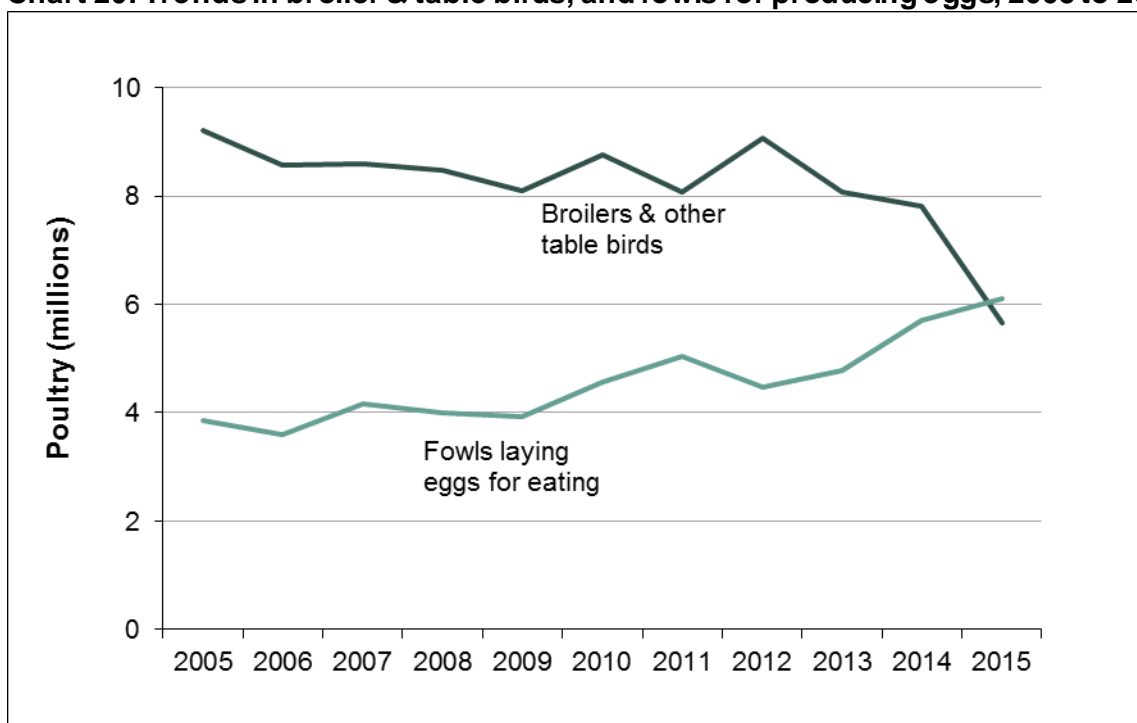


In June 2015 the total poultry population was 13.06 million. The majority were broilers and other table birds (43 per cent, down from 53 per cent in 2014), followed by pullets and hens in the laying flock (34 per cent, up from 26 per cent in 2014). Pullets being reared for laying accounted for 13 per cent and fowls for breeding nine 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 until 2014. Since then the closure of several large poultry holdings has seen a fall in the number of poultry.

Chart 20 shows differing trends over the past ten years for poultry used for meat and egg production. There has been an increase in the number of fowls for producing eggs (up 2.24 million or 58 per cent) between 2005 and 2015. Whilst there has been a decrease in broilers and other table birds of 3.54 million (38 per cent). The breeding flock also fell 373,000 (24 per cent) to 1.19 million.

**Chart 20: Trends in broiler & table birds, and fowls for producing eggs, 2005 to 2015**



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 1.65 million in the three years since. The number of fowls producing eggs in June 2015 was the highest figure over the ten year period.

**The latest annual trends between 2014 and 2015 show:**

- A decrease in total poultry of 1.69 million (11 per cent) to 13.06 million
- An increase in fowls laying eggs for eating of 401,000 (7.0 per cent) to 6.11 million.
- A decrease in broiler and other table birds of 2.13 million (27 per cent) to 5.67 million.

### 3.16 Other Livestock

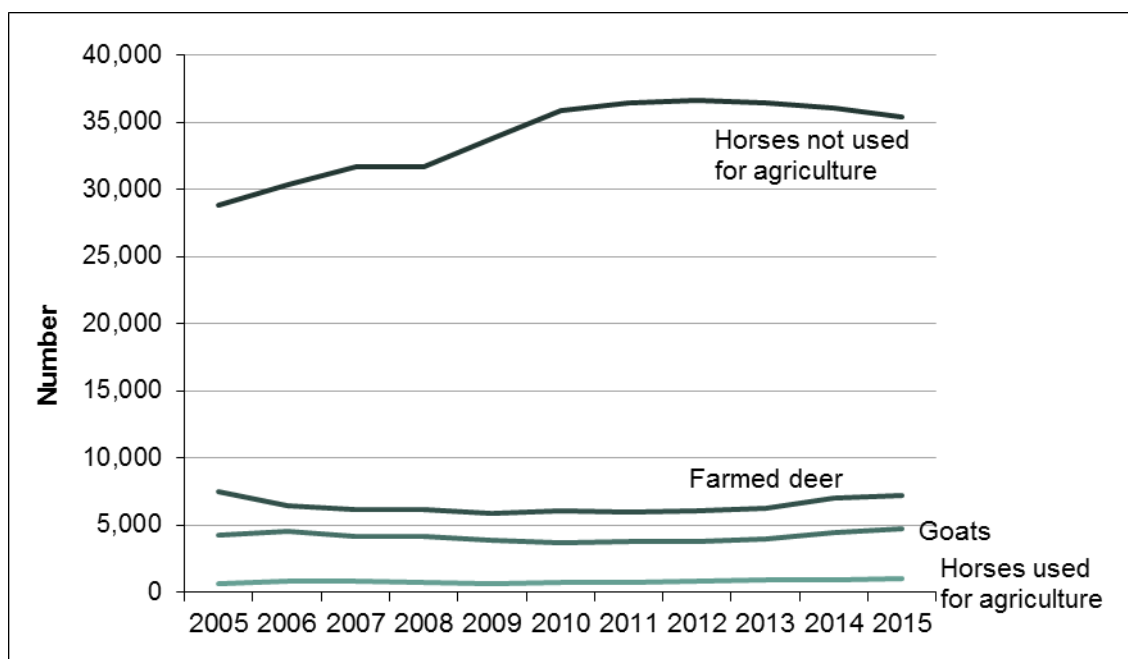
The number of “horses not for agricultural use” has increased over the past ten years by 6,700 (23 per cent) to 36,000. There were only a small number of horses used for agriculture, totalling 1,000 in 2015, though these have risen in number for five consecutive years. In 2015 data on donkeys were specifically collected for the first time. There were an estimated 1,300 donkeys in June 2015. Note that prior to 2015 some donkeys were included in the non-agricultural horse numbers.

Since 2005, the number of farmed deer has varied between a high of 7,500 (in 2005) and a low of 5,900 (in 2009). Between 2014 and 2015 the number of deer rose by 230 (3.3 per cent) to 7,200.

Information on bee hives has been collected since 2014, and returns showed that there were an estimated 4,900 beehives on agricultural holdings in June 2015. This includes hives that were present on agricultural holdings on census day, whether owned or brought in.

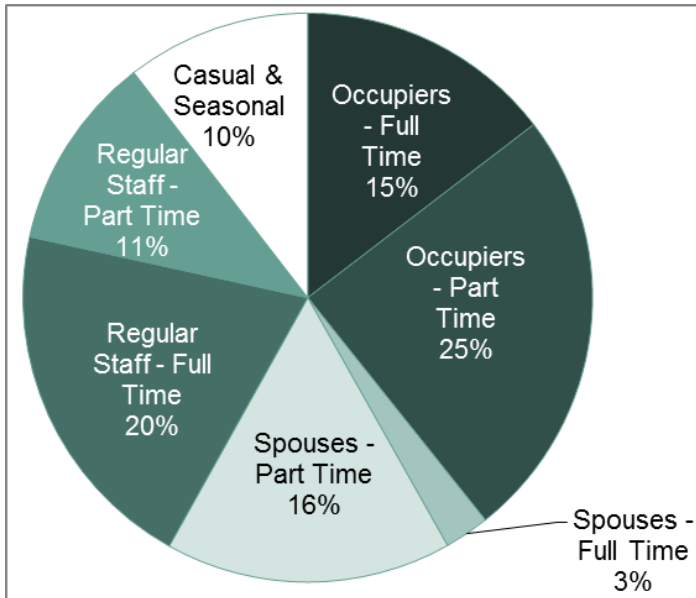
There were an estimated 1,800 camelids on holdings in June 2015, similar to the number in 2014. Not every holding completes a census form each year, and so it can take several years to achieve complete coverage for new livestock categories. The estimates for beehives, camelids, and donkeys include a scaling up of the recorded figures to take into account holdings that have yet to be included in the census sample. These estimates will become more accurate once data have been collected for several years. See notes section 4.5 for more details of methodology.

**Chart 21: Other livestock trends, 2005 to 2015**



### 3.17 Agricultural Labour

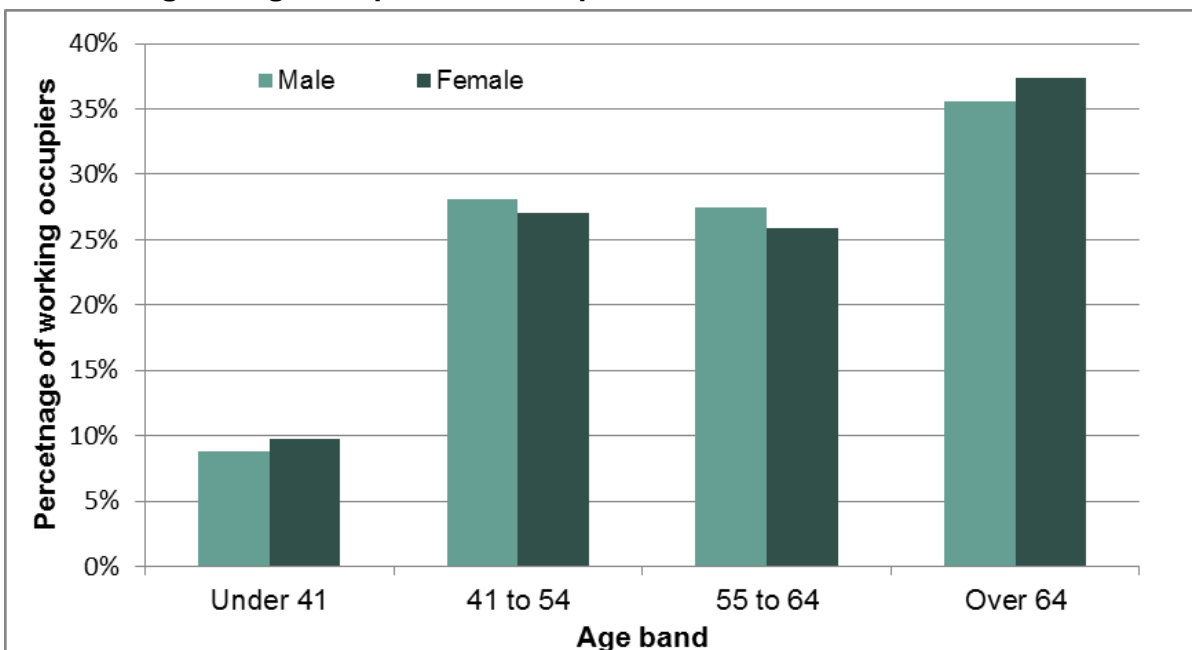
Chart 22: Agricultural labour, June 2015



On the 1st June 2015, there were 65,000 people (headcount) working on agricultural holdings. Working occupiers made up 39 per cent of the total workers (split between 14.6 per cent full-time and 24.7 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 29. Casual and seasonal workers represented ten per cent of the total.

New data collected this year show that 86 per cent of working occupiers were male. It is also evident that the gender profile of occupiers differs between full time (92 per cent male) and part time occupiers (80 per cent male). The age profile of occupiers shows a mixed picture in terms of gender, with higher proportions of females in both the youngest and oldest categories. This data is based solely on actual returns for holdings which returned information on occupier age and gender in 2015.

Chart 23: Age and gender profile of occupiers

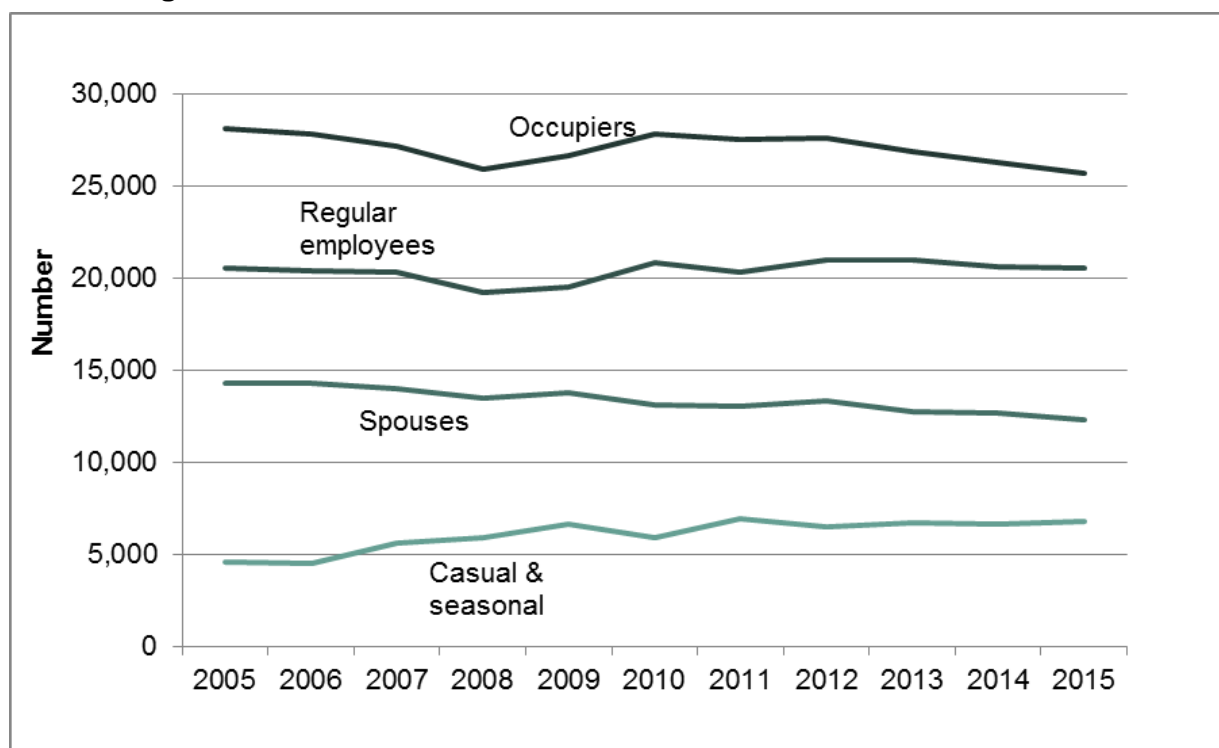


Between 2014 and 2015, the number of people working in agriculture decreased by 940 (1.4 per cent). This follows similar drops in 2013 and 2014. Overall, the number of occupiers and spouses have gone up since 2011, when non-working occupiers and spouses were first identified.

Notable decreases were seen in the numbers for working occupiers, which dropped by 610 (2.3 per cent) to 26,000, driven largely by a fall in the number of occupiers recording as working less than half time. 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.

In addition, 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.

**Chart 24: Agricultural labour trends, 2005 to 2015**



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 2015 is the lowest since 2008. These totals need to be treated with some caution as they include differing trends for full-time and part-time occupiers, spouses and regular employees. Full-time equivalent figures, were they available, might give a different picture.

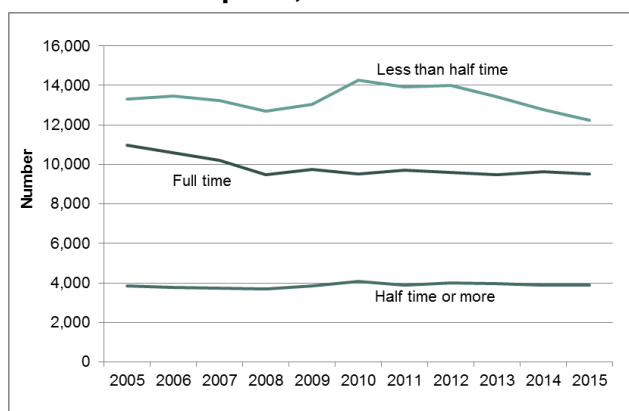
Chart 24 shows that trends for occupiers and regular employees reflect some similarity with the total workforce figures, portraying a gentle decline over the ten year period, with a slightly steeper drop and recovery in the years 2006 to 2010. Compared with 2005, the total number of working occupiers is now 2,500 (8.8 per cent) lower, whilst the number of regular employees is virtually unchanged at 20,600.

In contrast, the number of casual and seasonal workers – largely associated with the soft fruit sector - is up 2,200 or 48 per cent since 2005. There has been a slow decline in the total number of working spouses, interrupted by small increases (in 2009 and 2012). Compared to 2005, the number of working spouses is now 2,000 (14 per cent) lower.

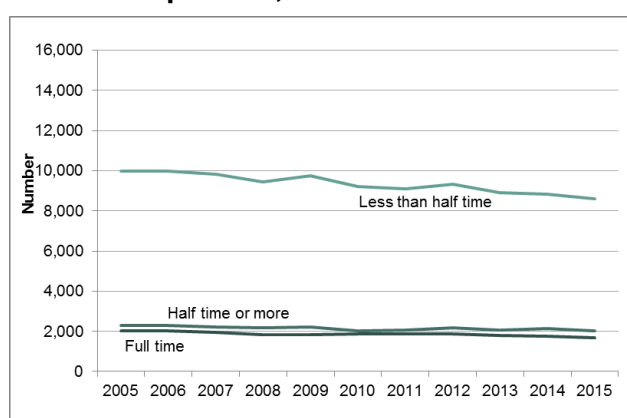
Chart 25 provides a further breakdown of trends in working occupiers. It shows that, from 2005, numbers of full-time occupiers declined to a ten year low of 9,500 in 2008 and have remained below 10,000 since then. The number of part-time occupiers working “half-time or more” has been fairly constant since 2005, whereas the number of occupiers working “less than half-time”, has declined since the high of 14,300 in 2010 to 12,300. 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 26 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 8,600 (70 per cent) of the total number of working spouses in 2015.

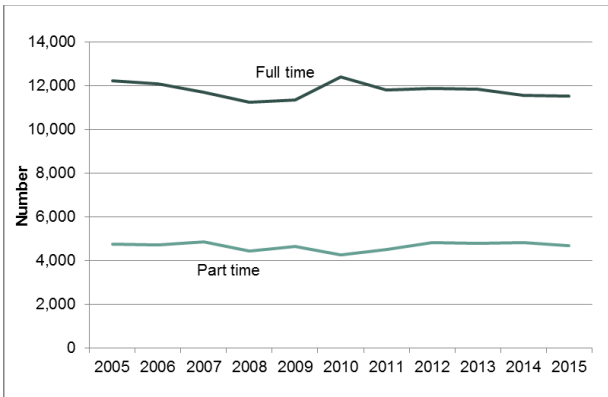
**Chart 25: Occupiers, trends 2005 to 2015**



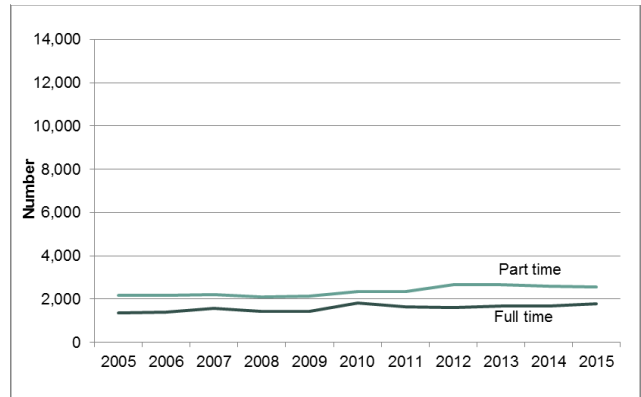
**Chart 26: Spouses, trends 2005 to 2015**



**Chart 27: Regular male staff, trends 2005 to 2015**



**Chart 28: Regular female staff, trends 2005 to 2015**



Charts 27 and 28 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 full-time male staff decreased by 970 (7.9 per cent) between 2005 and 2008, before increasing by 270 (2.4 per cent) between 2008 and 2015. The trend in full-time female staff, meanwhile, was generally upward, with a rise of 400 (29 per cent) over the 10 year period. In both cases, a spike in 2010 is particularly noticeable, but the possible effect of the merger of the 2010 FSS survey with the Census that year should be borne in mind.

**Chart 29: Regular staff, June 2015**

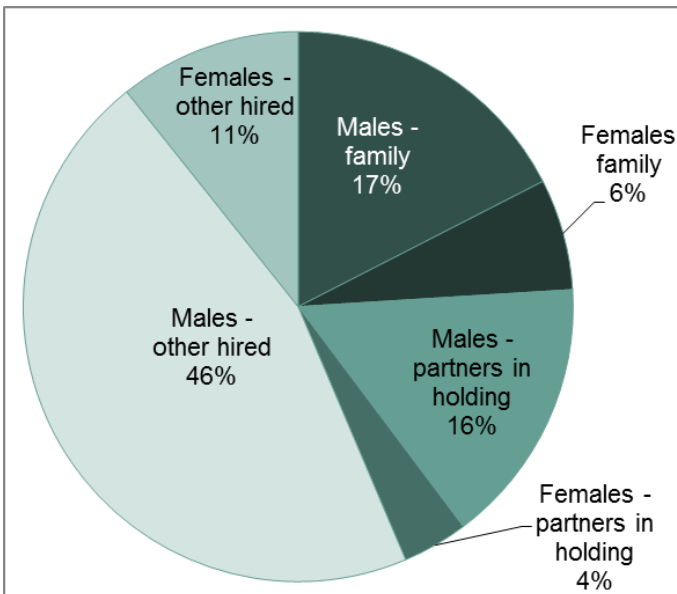


Chart 29 shows, in greater detail, the relative proportions of regular staff noted in Charts 26 and 27. On the 1st June 2015, there were 21,000 regular staff working on agricultural holdings, down 0.5 per cent from the previous year.

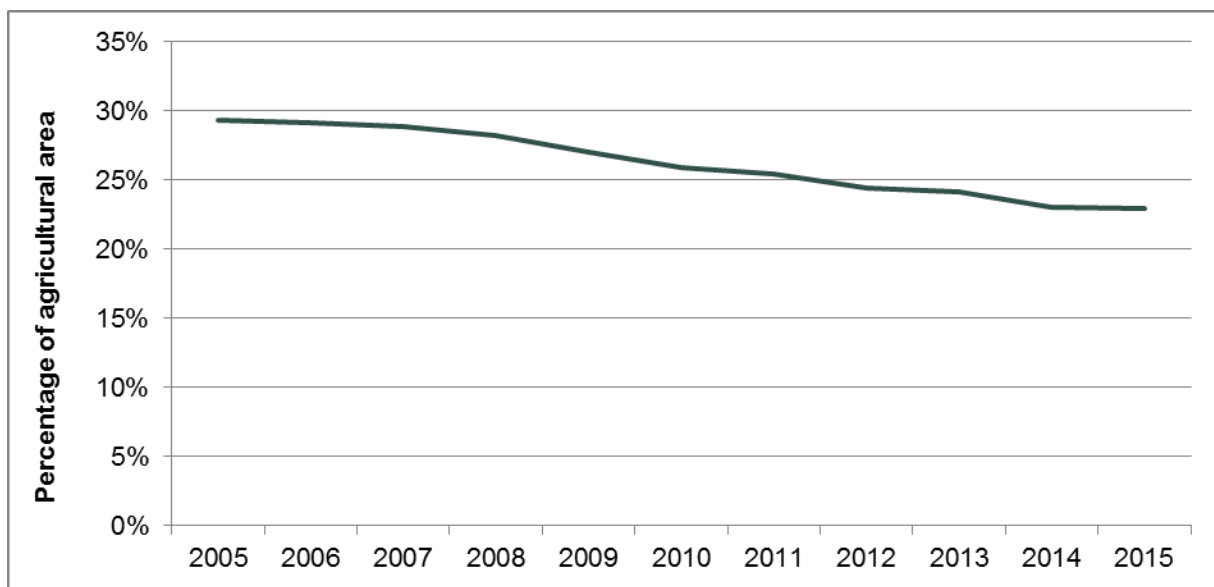
Around a quarter (24 per cent) were members of occupiers' families and a further 20 per cent were business partners in the holding. The remaining staff were other hired staff (56 per cent), the majority of whom were males. These proportions are similar to those in 2014.

### 3.18 Rented land

Information on agricultural crofts and tenancy arrangements is collected on the June agricultural census for those holdings that rent land.

In 2015 there were 1.32 million hectares of land rented (including crofts), having fallen 290,000 over the past ten years. In 2015 rented land accounted for 23 per cent of agricultural land, compared with 29 per cent of agricultural land in 2005.

**Chart 30: Proportion of total area under a full tenancy or rented croft, 2005 to 2015**



### 3.19 Holdings renting land for one year or more

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 were potentially under-estimated.

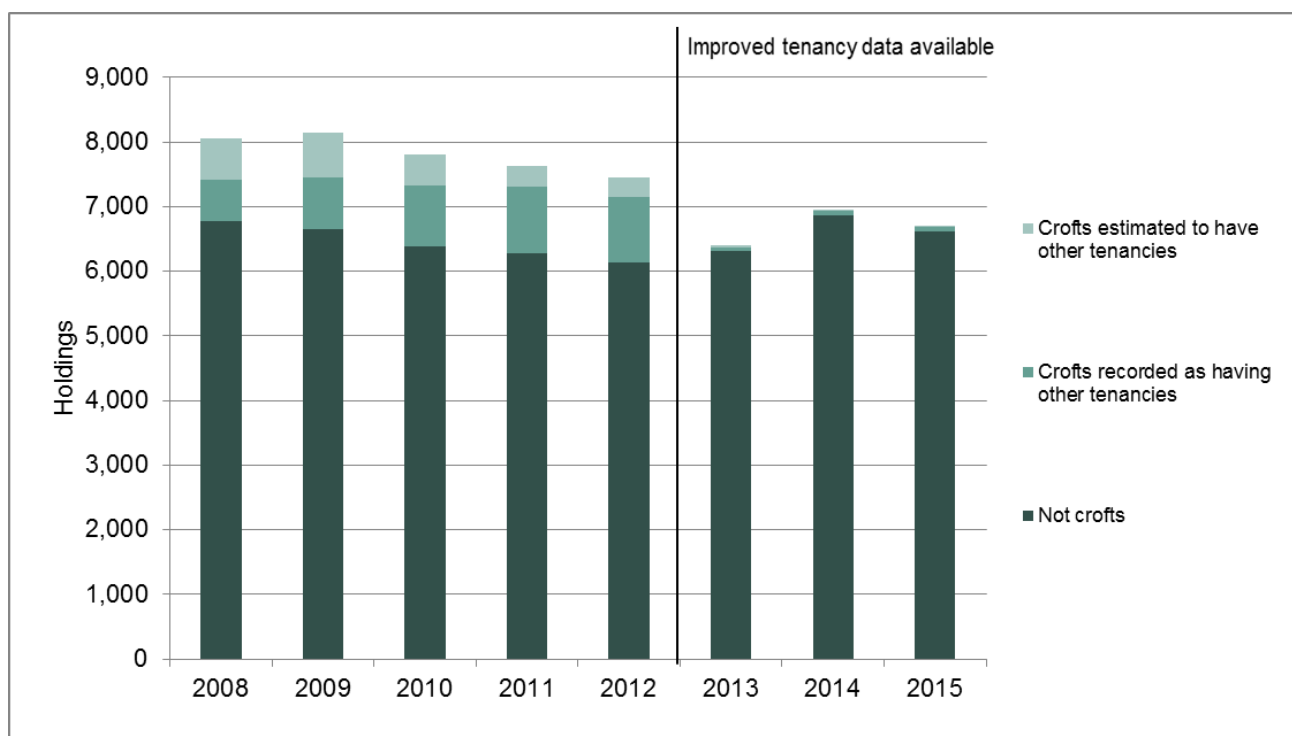
Measures have been taken to improve the accuracy of data on tenancy agreements for the years since 2013, and information on how these figures have been calculated here is available in section 4.12. However, whilst this has improved the quality of the figures, they are not directly comparable with previous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



In 2015 there were 16,700 holdings with rented land. Of these holdings, 10,200 were on the Crofting Commission Register or had recorded they were renting a croft. The other 6,500 holdings had other types of rental arrangement (91 Act tenancy, 91 Act Ltd Partnership, SDLT, LDT, or SLA) only. However, some crofts may also rent land under these other arrangements. Of the 7,800 holdings with crofts that provided data, 70 (0.9 per cent) had other tenancy arrangements in addition to their crofting tenancy. If this proportion is applied to the 2,400 holdings with crofts that have not provided tenancy type data, that would imply that a total of 90 holdings with crofts also have other tenancy arrangements. Summing the 6,500 holdings with non-croft tenancies to these 92 holdings provides us with a figure of 6,600 holdings with non-croft tenancy arrangements.

Table 10 and chart 31 provide these figures from 2008 to 2015. The estimated number of holdings with a (non-croft) tenancy agreement has fallen by 110 (1.6 per cent) since last year, and fallen 1,400 (18 per cent) since 2008.

**Chart 31: Number of holdings with a (non-croft) tenancy arrangement, 2008 to 2015**



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

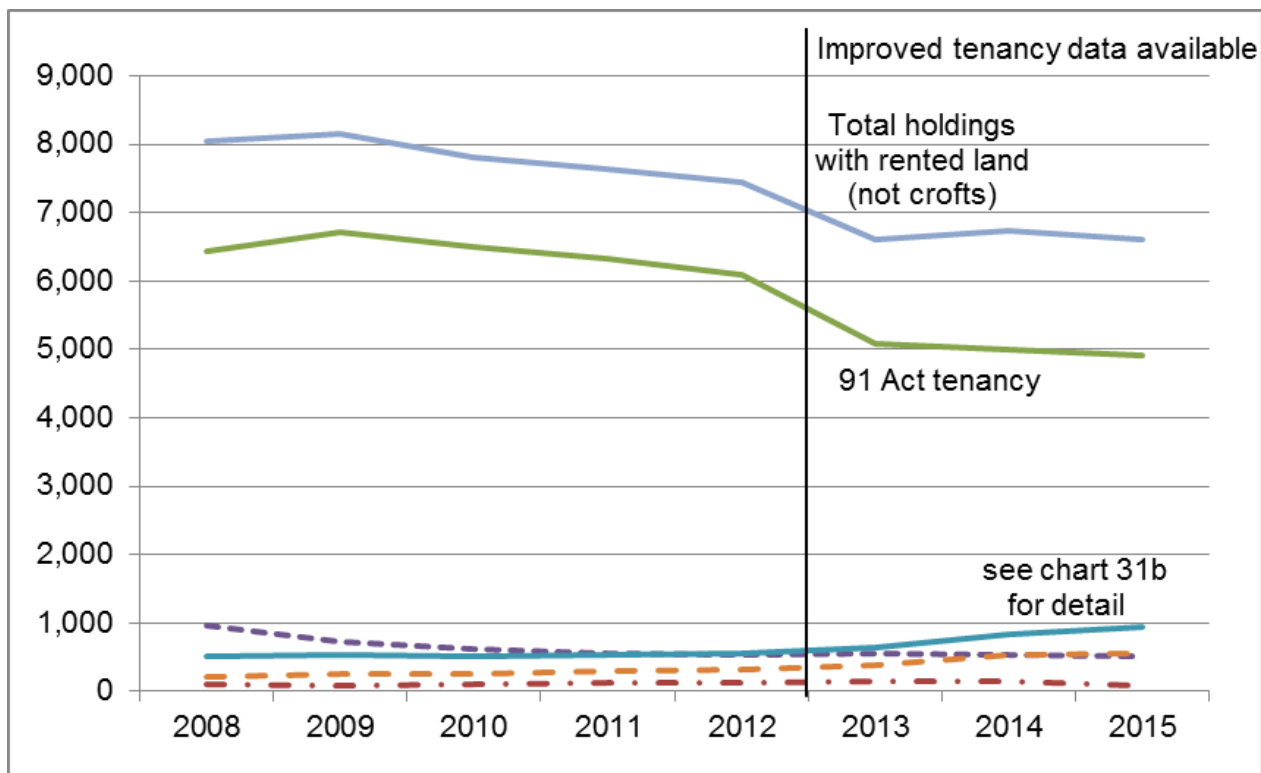
- Rented croft (found only in crofting counties and areas defined in legislation)
- Small Landholders Act Tenancy (lease of land only where the tenant provides all equipment, including the house)
- 91 Act tenancy: A tenancy for one year or more with full security of tenure and succession rights.

- 91 Act, Ltd Partnership: A 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.

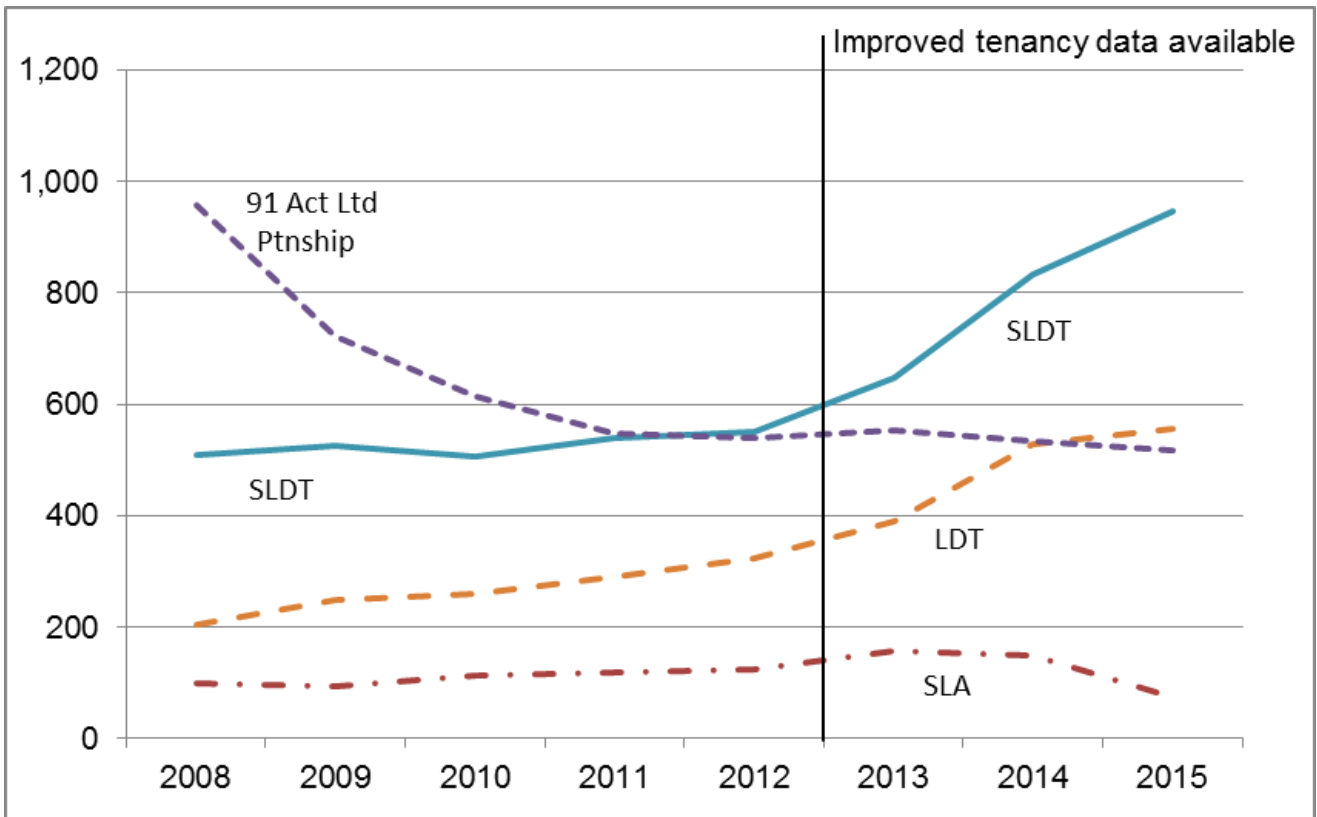
Chart 32a and 32b provide a breakdown of tenancy types from 2008 to 2015. Compared with June 2014, there has been a decrease in the number of 91 Act tenancies (down 3.2 per cent) and 91 Act partnerships (down 4.2 per cent), whilst there has been increases in the number of LDTs (up 3.9 per cent) and SLDTs (up 12 per cent). The most common tenancy type was 91 Act tenancy, which accounted for 74 per cent of holdings with non-croft tenancy arrangements, unchanged from the figure in 2014.

A considerable amount of work has taken place validating data on Small Landholder Act (SLA) tenancies, and this is the reason for the apparent reduction in SLAs, rather than any genuine change.

**Chart 32a: Number of holdings by tenancy type, 2008 to 2015**



**Chart 32b: Croft and non-croft rental arrangements by agreement type, 2008 to 2015**



### 3.20 Holdings renting land on seasonal lets

Changes to the Single Application Form in 2015 mean that we are unable to provide data on seasonal lets. Please see the 2014 Census Results<sup>5</sup> for previous years' data.

<sup>5</sup> [www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/10/6277](http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/10/6277)

## 4. Notes

### 4.1 Background

This publication contains final results for the 2015 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 the Department for Environmental and Rural Affairs (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<sup>6</sup>.

### 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.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubAbstract/Abstract2015](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubAbstract/Abstract2015)

Previous editions of the Abstract can be accessed here:

[www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubAbstract](http://www.gov.scot/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.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/ResultsTIFFBI](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/ResultsTIFFBI)

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

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

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

[www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubFactsFigures](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubFactsFigures)

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<sup>6</sup> [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Geo6/10-11/48/part/V/crossheading/statistics-of-agriculture-in-great-britain](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Geo6/10-11/48/part/V/crossheading/statistics-of-agriculture-in-great-britain)

## 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 11 to 13 of our 2013/14 annual statistics plan; a link is provided here:

[www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/scotstat/planning](http://www.gov.scot/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](http://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 division (RESAS). Data are requested from all holdings who submitted a 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 or 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 23,800 holdings that are claiming Single Farm Payment (SFP). Holdings that submitted a SAF in 2014 were also sent a cut-down census form (24,300 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 holdings that did not complete a SAF in 2014, 7,500 (potentially including holdings that submitted a SAF for the first time in 2015) 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 coverage, even for those smaller holdings that were not selected for inclusion in the census. This year this also included data on cattle breeds.

The following table gives a breakdown for forms returned for each category of holding.

- Land-use data was received for holdings covering 90 per cent of the total agricultural area, either from returned full census forms or the SAF (shaded grey).

- Cattle data was received for 100 per cent of holdings with cattle, from the CTS.
- Other data was received for holdings covering 69 per cent of the total agricultural area, from returned census forms (the final column in the table).

Census type <sup>(1)</sup>	Total number	Number selected <sup>(2)</sup>	Number of returns <sup>(3)</sup>	Total area	Area of selected <sup>(2)</sup>	Area of returns <sup>(3)</sup>
SAF	23,784	23,182	17,020	4,839,362	4,779,517	3,526,649
full form		440	285		50,325	19,655
part form		22,742	16,735		4,729,192	3,506,994
Non-SAF	28,519	8,624	4,676	737,058	534,773	342,572
full form		7,081	3,798		389,756	251,267
part form		1,543	878		145,017	91,305
Total	52,303	31,806	21,696	5,576,420	5,314,290	3,869,212

(1) "SAF" refers to holdings where land-use data is available from the Single Application Form dataset. "Non-SAF" refers to holdings where land-use data is only available through the June Agricultural Census form (if at all).

"full form" refers to the long version of the census form covering land use, livestock (except cattle), and labour, designed for those not completing the SAF.

"part form" refers to the short version of the census form covering livestock (except cattle), and labour, designed for those known to be completing the SAF.

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

(3) 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 registered details of the 52,303 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 stratum. 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 stratum are applied to non-response holdings in the same stratum.

Within each stratum, land, livestock and labour values for non-response holdings are calculated by looking at those holdings that returned data in 2015 and calculating the percentage change since their previous census responses. These percentages are applied to the non-responders' previous data for the corresponding years. That is, if a given non-responder last returned data in 2008, the percentage change for holdings returning data in both 2008 and 2015 is calculated, and this is applied to the 2008 data for the non-responder to give an estimate for 2015. Labour figures are rolled forward using the most recently returned data.

These changes in the method of imputation were introduced for the 2014 Census. More information on these changes can be found in that year's publication.<sup>7</sup>

Since 2014, data have been collected for beehives and blueberries. Where a census hasn't been returned in 2014 or 2015, 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, nor for donkey which were first specifically collected in 2015. Consequently, alongside the figures for actual responses, we have provided an estimate, based on actual returns within each stratum (based on size and type), to account for non-response and for holdings which were not sampled. 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.

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<sup>7</sup> [www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/10/6277/4](http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/10/6277/4)



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 five months after the census date. The census date was set at 1st June 2015, with returns requested by 15th 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 are used for imputation of the following year's census will be incorporated into revisions published alongside the results of the June 2016 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 section 4.7). Further changes to data collection in 2015 led to discontinuities in grass, rough grazing, woodland, other land between 2014 and 2015 and also led to the non-availability of seasonally let land in 2015 (see section 4.7).

Use of data from the Cattle Tracing Scheme means that cattle 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**

Since 2009, data on land use has been obtained from the **Single Application Form** (SAF). These data were combined with land use data from all the other holdings, collected through June Census forms, to generate overall 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. In 2015 SAF data was obtained for 23,800 agricultural holdings.

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.

In 2015 the definitions of temporary and permanent grass were changed on the SAF. From 2015, temporary grass relates to whether it has been reseeded in the last five years, whereas previously it related to how long it had been used for grass. The new definition only includes land that is included in a holding's crop rotation. This means changes between 2014 and 2015 in **grass under 5 years old**, and **grass 5 years and older** do not represent genuine changes in land use, but instead differences in how grass data were recorded.

In 2015 changes were made to the ways in which **rough grazing, woodland, other land and seasonally let land** were collected on the SAF. This affected the level of detail available in these land use categories for some holdings. This meant that for SAF holdings about 540,000 hectares of rough grazing, woodland, other land and seasonally let land-use data had to be imputed (10 per cent of the total agricultural area). This included 26,000 hectares of rough grazing (one per cent), 400,000 hectares of woodland (76 per cent) and 120,000 hectares of other land (69 per cent).

The imputation was based on the results for the holding from previous years, as well as the results from similar holdings in the current year. The increase in the amount of imputation means that the results are less precise than in 2014. However we believe the accuracy of the data is still higher than with the method used prior to the introduction of SAF data in 2009.

#### 4.8 Collection of cattle data through the Cattle Tracing Scheme

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, cattle data has been obtained through the Cattle Tracing System (CTS) since June 2013. CTS, an administrative data source held by the British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS), records cattle movements across Great Britain and has also 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<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2013/06/5219/11>

## 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:

<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2012/03/7513>

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

The table below employs formulae based on guidance given by the Scottish Government Statistics group. It is estimated that farmers spent 13,000 hours completing the June Census forms in 2015 at a cost of £171,000:

Number of responses (partial form)	17,613
Median time taken to respond in hours	0.5
<b>Time taken to respond to partial form in hours</b>	<b>8,807</b>
Number of responses (full form)	4,083
Median time taken to respond in hours	1
<b>Time taken to respond to full form in hours</b>	<b>4,083</b>
Total hours taken to respond to forms	12,890
Hourly rate of typical respondent*	£13.23
<b>Total cost of responding to June Census forms</b>	<b>£170,535</b>

\* 2014 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.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/revisions](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/revisions)

4.11 Soft fruit under cover From 2011 the areas of strawberries and raspberries were collected separately for fruit grown in open fields, under walk-in plastic

structures, or in glasshouses. Further details on these changes are described in the [2012 June Agricultural Census](#).<sup>9</sup>

In 2015 the area of blackcurrants under walk-in plastic structures and glasshouses was specifically collected for the first time. Previously this was recorded as either blackcurrants in the open or other fruit under cover. Because of the small areas involved only the total area of blackcurrants has been published to protect the confidentiality of individual holdings.

#### 4.11 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. 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. Further work was carried out in 2015 to validate data on Small Landholder Act Tenancies, which has led to a reduction in the estimated number of holdings.

Due to changes in the Single Application Form, data on seasonal tenancies were not available this year. It is hoped that we will be able to collect data in future years. Data on seasonal tenancies was previously published in '[Tenanted Agricultural Land in Scotland 2014](#)'<sup>10</sup>.

#### 4.12 Farm Types

Using results from the Census, holdings are classified into farm types, which are allocated based on the main activity on the farm (as defined by the holdings Standard Output value). The farm type breakdown for 2015 uses price-derived coefficients based on a five year (2010) centred average. More information on farm types can be found in the [Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture](#)<sup>11</sup>.

The change in values of these coefficients means that the number of holdings for each farm type is not directly comparable with 2014. The table below compares 2015 farm types with 2014 farm types calculated using the new 2010 centred coefficients, and with the 2014 farm types calculated with the previous coefficients:

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<sup>9</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2012/09/1148/4>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/stats/bulletins/01155>

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/06/8844/9>

Farm Type	2014 (using 2007 centred coefficients)	2014 (adjusted for 2010 centred coefficients)	2015
Cereals	2,694	2,612	2,576
General Cropping	1,064	952	895
Horticulture	617	624	666
Pigs	297	282	285
Poultry	929	873	856
Dairy	886	785	787
Sheep & Cattle (LFA)	14,327	14,531	14,555
Sheep and Cattle (non-LFA)	2,287	2,363	2,455
Mixed	5,498	5,511	5,301
Forage	22,310	22,376	22,310
Unclassified	1,368	1,368	1,617
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,277</b>	<b>52,277</b>	<b>52,303</b>

## 4.13 Other publications

The next large agricultural survey will be the 2015 December survey of agricultural holdings. This is a smaller exercise which surveys around 15,000 of the larger holdings, and this year will be combined with the Sheep and Goat Annual Inventory. Results will be published in Spring 2016. Results for the 2016 June census will be published in October 2016. During 2016 there will also be a European Farm Structure Survey.

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

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

[www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications)

Results from previous June censuses can be accessed here:

[www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubFinalResultsJuneCensus](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubFinalResultsJuneCensus)

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

[www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubCerealHarvest](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubCerealHarvest)

# Appendix of tables

## Final Results of the June 2015 Agricultural Census together with June results for the years 2005 to 2014 for comparison

**Table 1a. Agricultural area in hectares, 2005 to 2015**

From 2009, data on land use has been obtained from the Single Application Form (SAF) for holdings claiming Basic Payment Scheme entitlements (previously 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.

					b Step change - use of SAF Data							Percentage
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>(1)</sup>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change between 2014 & 2015
<b>Cereals</b>												
Wheat	95,595	99,681	102,744	113,797	92,482	111,418	115,412	100,637	86,840	109,023	109,562	0.5%
Triticale	1,140	1,286	1,237	1,096	612	687	629	554	513	519	626	20.5%
Barley	294,639	274,402	278,644	319,934	332,161	290,299	308,425	332,039	339,138	326,884	307,686	-5.9%
Winter barley	51,341	53,762	52,625	57,612	45,149	47,948	45,477	42,816	42,694	52,507	51,808	-1.3%
Spring barley	243,298	220,640	226,019	262,322	287,011	242,351	262,948	289,222	296,444	274,377	255,878	-6.7%
Oats	19,955	22,682	20,868	21,720	22,299	22,981	21,715	23,672	31,728	25,050	25,615	2.3%
Winter oats	4,984	6,618	7,234	6,529	5,225	7,366	6,929	5,423	5,569	7,998	7,586	-5.2%
Spring oats	14,971	16,064	13,634	15,191	17,074	15,615	14,785	18,249	26,159	17,052	18,029	5.7%
Mixed grain	444	461	405	239	1,230	893	923	807	1,373	646	75	-88.4%
<b>Total cereals</b>	<b>411,773</b>	<b>398,513</b>	<b>403,898</b>	<b>456,786</b>	<b>448,783</b>	<b>426,278</b>	<b>447,104</b>	<b>457,709</b>	<b>459,592</b>	<b>462,123</b>	<b>443,564</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>
<b>Oilseeds</b>												
Winter oilseed rape	32,269	30,978	34,276	31,623	26,948	34,115	36,918	35,541	31,454	36,420	35,198	-3.4%
Spring oilseed rape	3,322	2,764	2,058	2,000	2,182	1,876	1,470	1,070	2,199	720	599	-16.9%
Linseed <sup>(2)</sup>	408	314	238	179	:	105	138	:	:	:	151	:
<b>Total oilseeds</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>34,056</b>	<b>36,572</b>	<b>33,802</b>	<b>29,130</b>	<b>36,096</b>	<b>38,526</b>	<b>36,611</b>	<b>33,653</b>	<b>37,140</b>	<b>35,948</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> From 2009, data on land use has been obtained from the Single Application Form (SAF) for holdings claiming Basic Payment Scheme entitlements (previously Single Farm Payments).

<sup>(2)</sup> In order to prevent disclosure of individual holding data, from 2009, 2012, 2013 and 2014 a small area of linseed was added to the figure for spring oilseed rape

b break in time series

: not available

## Final Results of the June 2015 Agricultural Census together with June results for the years 2005 to 2014 for comparison

**Table 1b. Agricultural area in hectares, 2005 to 2015**

From 2009, data on land use has been obtained from the Single Application Form (SAF) for holdings claiming Basic Payment Scheme entitlements (previously 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.

					b Step change - use of SAF Data								Percentage change between 2014 & 2015
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>(1)</sup>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Peas for combining	1,395	1,490	1,790	1,480	2,025	1,668	1,198	682	537	616	1,470	138.6%	
Beans for combining	3,441	4,527	3,507	3,172	4,728	5,268	3,738	3,789	2,891	2,765	4,045	46.3%	
<b>Total combine harvested crops</b>	<b>452,608</b>	<b>438,586</b>	<b>445,766</b>	<b>495,239</b>	<b>484,666</b>	<b>469,310</b>	<b>490,566</b>	<b>498,791</b>	<b>496,673</b>	<b>502,644</b>	<b>485,027</b>	<b>-3.5%</b>	
<b>Potatoes</b>													
Seed	11,128	11,440	11,450	11,720	13,511	13,491	13,305	13,002	12,623	13,300	12,115	-8.9%	
Ware	16,706	16,711	17,868	18,116	18,187	17,876	17,768	16,534	16,486	15,211	13,649	-10.3%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,834</b>	<b>28,151</b>	<b>29,318</b>	<b>29,836</b>	<b>31,697</b>	<b>31,368</b>	<b>31,073</b>	<b>29,536</b>	<b>29,109</b>	<b>28,511</b>	<b>25,764</b>	<b>-9.6%</b>	
<b>Crops for stockfeeding</b>													
Turnips/swedes	7,555	7,314	6,486	5,540	5,123	4,888	4,406	4,350	4,106	4,169	3,959	-5.0%	
Kale/cabbage	2,512	3,022	2,887	2,780	2,319	2,289	1,729	1,982	1,802	1,814	2,084	14.9%	
Maize	738	909	1,180	1,214	1,819	2,235	2,386	1,913	1,406	1,319	1,396	5.9%	
Rape	3,135	3,188	2,944	2,710	2,657	2,315	1,917	2,186	2,102	2,025	2,390	18.0%	
Fodder beet	337	350	417	577	667	630	594	584	465	392	487	24.1%	
Lupins	777	581	410	398	509	284	199	140	104	114	86	-23.9%	
Other crops	10,215	10,773	10,399	9,387	9,302	10,396	8,759	8,668	9,106	8,742	7,441	-14.9%	
<b>Total crops for stockfeeding</b>	<b>25,270</b>	<b>26,137</b>	<b>24,722</b>	<b>22,605</b>	<b>22,395</b>	<b>23,037</b>	<b>19,989</b>	<b>19,823</b>	<b>19,091</b>	<b>18,574</b>	<b>17,843</b>	<b>-3.9%</b>	
Vegetables for human consumption	10,568	11,314	11,778	12,267	16,012	16,479	15,246	15,430	15,902	16,262	16,672	2.5%	
Orchard fruit	45	39	45	47	37	49	67	69	86	89	111	24.4%	
Soft fruit	1,704	1,764	1,844	1,889	2,140	2,028	1,981	1,734	1,769	1,746	1,809	3.6%	
Other crops	6,876	9,088	9,675	8,358	7,496	7,690	8,990	8,011	8,302	9,281	12,362	33.2%	

<sup>(1)</sup> From 2009, data on land use has been obtained from the Single Application Form (SAF) for holdings claiming Basic Payment Scheme entitlements (previously Single Farm Payments).

b break in time series

: not available

## Final Results of the June 2015 Agricultural Census together with June results for the years 2005 to 2014 for comparison

**Table 1c. Agricultural area in hectares, 2005 to 2015**

From 2009, data on land use has been obtained from the Single Application Form (SAF) for holdings claiming Basic Payment Scheme entitlements (previously 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.

					b Step change - use of SAF Data								Percentage
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>(1)</sup>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 <sup>(5)</sup>	change between 2014 & 2015	
Fallow <sup>(2)</sup>	19,213	17,724	15,085	14,330	22,166	21,934	15,055	15,478	15,831	11,910	33,110	178.0%	
Fallow - under 5 years	:	:	:	:	:	18,798	10,988	11,306	12,955	7,447	30,061	303.7%	
Fallow - 5th year & over	:	:	:	:	:	3,136	4,068	4,171	2,875	4,463	3,049	-31.7%	
Set-aside <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	69,492	67,549	62,433	17,815	584	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	
<b>Total crops, fallow, and set-aside</b>	<b>613,611</b>	<b>600,352</b>	<b>600,667</b>	<b>602,386</b>	<b>586,609</b>	<b>571,895</b>	<b>582,968</b>	<b>588,873</b>	<b>586,761</b>	<b>589,017</b>	<b>592,698</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	
Grass <sup>(5)</sup>													
Grass - under 5 years	324,440	321,476	316,026	300,838	415,531	422,623	411,179	428,538	439,061	425,742	212,964	-50.0%	
Grass - 5th year & over	910,293	922,100	919,123	917,738	945,298	954,646	946,372	896,649	882,165	882,387	1,127,964	27.8%	
Total grass	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	1,340,928	2.5%	
<b>Total crops and grass</b>	<b>1,848,344</b>	<b>1,843,929</b>	<b>1,835,816</b>	<b>1,820,963</b>	<b>1,947,438</b>	<b>1,949,163</b>	<b>1,940,519</b>	<b>1,914,059</b>	<b>1,907,987</b>	<b>1,897,146</b>	<b>1,933,625</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	
Rough grazing	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	2,949,100	-3.5%	
Woodland	238,024	249,293	279,851	317,341	350,836	399,805	426,101	445,425	466,759	479,359	524,026	9.3%	
Other land	80,597	80,395	74,524	74,585	68,689	101,563	139,298	164,147	165,078	162,607	169,668	4.3%	
<b>Total sole right agricultural area</b>	<b>5,509,280</b>	<b>5,614,750</b>	<b>5,597,386</b>	<b>5,646,906</b>	<b>5,584,918</b>	<b>5,643,391</b>	<b>5,625,159</b>	<b>5,604,114</b>	<b>5,604,008</b>	<b>5,595,967</b>	<b>5,576,420</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	
<b>Common grazings</b>	<b>598,472</b>	<b>595,334</b>	<b>594,440</b>	<b>593,504</b>	<b>591,901</b>	<b>583,728</b>	<b>583,331</b>	<b>583,686</b>	<b>583,729</b>	<b>584,263</b>	<b>584,247</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	

<sup>(1)</sup> From 2009, data on land use has been obtained from the Single Application Form (SAF) for holdings claiming Basic Payment Scheme entitlements (previously Single Farm Payments)

<sup>(2)</sup> 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

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

<sup>(4)</sup> 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.

<sup>(5)</sup> Change in definitions of grass used in June Agricultural Census to "Rotational grass under 5 years" and "Permanent grassland"

b break in time series

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

z not applicable



## Final Results of the June 2015 Agricultural Census together with June results for the years 2006 to 2014 for comparison

**Table 2a. Area of vegetables for human consumption, bulbs & soft fruit grown in the open 2005 to 2015**

From 2009, data on land use has been obtained from the Single Application Form (SAF) for holdings claiming Basic Payment Scheme entitlements (previously 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.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	b Step change - use of SAF Data							Percentage	
					2009 <sup>(1)</sup>	2010	2011 <sup>(2)</sup>	2012	2013	2014	2015	change between 2014 & 2015	
<b>Vegetables for human consumption</b>													
Peas for canning, freezing or drying	3,165	3,845	3,793	4,478	6,296	6,549	6,276	6,553	6,559	6,922	7,029		1.5%
Beans for canning, freezing or drying	280	296	373	425	899	1,011	996	1,193	1,153	1,018	1,469		44.3%
Turnips/swedes	1,619	1,654	1,773	1,803	2,050	1,878	1,614	1,595	1,644	1,516	1,479		-2.5%
Calabrese	1,390	1,043	991	968	1,315	1,328	1,276	1,170	1,325	1,304	1,513		16.1%
Cauliflower	544	444	322	336	156	235	265	167	152	186	218		17.6%
Carrots	1,936	2,195	2,400	2,328	2,488	2,868	2,463	2,533	2,836	3,100	2,877		-7.2%
Other vegetables	1,854	2,021	2,365	2,165	2,807	2,611	2,355	2,219	2,233	2,217	2,086		-5.9%
<b>Total vegetables</b>	<b>10,568</b>	<b>11,314</b>	<b>11,778</b>	<b>12,267</b>	<b>16,012</b>	<b>16,479</b>	<b>15,246</b>	<b>15,430</b>	<b>15,902</b>	<b>16,262</b>	<b>16,672</b>		<b>2.5%</b>
<b>Bulbs, flowers &amp; hardy nursery stock</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>946</b>		<b>-25.8%</b>
<b>Soft fruit grown in the open</b>													
Strawberries <sup>(2)</sup>	682	769	809	919	946	931	783	186	141	95	23		-75.8%
Raspberries <sup>(2)</sup>	468	426	477	544	577	540	460	205	185	123	148		20.9%
Blueberries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	18	35		96.1%
Blackcurrants and other fruit	525	512	500	404	502	443	423	417	458	432	391		-9.6%
<b>Total Soft Fruit grown in the open</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>1,706</b>	<b>1,787</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>2,025</b>	<b>1,913</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>597</b>		<b>-10.6%</b>

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

<sup>(2)</sup> 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

b break in time series

: not available - question wasn't previously asked on the June Agricultural Census (blueberries were included in other fruit)

z not applicable

## Final Results of the June 2015 Agricultural Census together with June results for the years 2006 to 2014 for comparison

**Table 2b. Area of crops grown under cover and total soft fruit 2005 to 2015**

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.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	b Step change - use of SAF Data							Percentage change between 2014 & 2015	
					2009 <sup>(1)</sup>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
<b>Glasshouses and walk-in plastic structures</b>													
Walk in plastic structures	73	80	104	70	150	158	344	1,000	1,004	1,078	1,233	14.4%	
Glass clad structures	24	30	24	28	29	28	31	39	34	42	38	-11.6%	
<b>Total plastic and glass clad structures</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	
<b>Area of crops grown under cover:</b>													
Tomatoes	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	1.6%	
Strawberries	:	:	:	:	:	:	218	699	771	818	916	12.0%	
Raspberries	:	:	:	:	:	:	54	186	175	188	203	7.7%	
Blueberries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	27	85	209.0%	
Other fruit	25	55	55	20	113	112	40	38	36	42	5	-88.0%	
Vegetables	2	2	8	12	11	10	10	11	12	9	9	-7.3%	
Bedding and pot plants	17	15	15	19	20	20	22	23	17	16	15	-8.3%	
Hardy Nursery Stock	11	8	14	14	13	15	12	13	15	14	16	9.7%	
Unused area	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20	z	
<b>Soft fruit grown in open and under cover</b>													
Strawberries <sup>(2)</sup>	682	769	809	919	946	931	1,001	885	911	913	939	2.9%	
Raspberries <sup>(2)</sup>	468	426	477	544	577	540	514	391	361	311	351	12.9%	
Blackcurrants	420	396	363	269	312	311	282	276	295	308	314	2.1%	
Blueberries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	45	120	164.5%	
Tomatoes	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	1.6%	
Other fruit	131	170	192	155	302	244	180	180	198	166	81	-51.0%	
<b>Total soft fruit</b>	<b>1,704</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>1,889</b>	<b>2,140</b>	<b>2,028</b>	<b>1,981</b>	<b>1,734</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	

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

<sup>(2)</sup> 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

b break in time series

: not available - question wasn't previously asked on the June Agricultural Census (blueberries were included in other fruit)

## Final Results of the June 2015 Agricultural Census together with June results for the years 2006 to 2014 for comparison

**Table 3. Number of cattle, 2006 to 2014: Data obtained from Cattle tracing Scheme**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Percentage change between 2014 & 2015
<b>Female Dairy Cattle</b>											
Female dairy cattle aged 1-2	48,500	47,056	46,663	47,242	50,747	51,632	52,564	54,888	55,810	55,290	-0.9%
Female dairy cattle aged 2 and over - with offspring	182,654	181,317	174,889	168,833	167,623	164,018	166,781	165,672	169,716	175,734	3.5%
Female dairy cattle aged 2 and over - without offspring	57,449	51,764	50,987	49,429	47,613	49,438	46,651	45,313	48,760	46,997	-3.6%
<b>Total Female Dairy Cattle</b>	<b>288,603</b>	<b>280,137</b>	<b>272,539</b>	<b>265,504</b>	<b>265,983</b>	<b>265,088</b>	<b>265,996</b>	<b>265,873</b>	<b>274,286</b>	<b>278,021</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
<b>Female Beef Cattle</b>											
Female beef cattle aged 1-2	224,455	222,891	214,273	213,025	204,043	199,840	200,005	195,113	190,487	190,065	-0.2%
Female beef cattle aged 2 and over - with offspring	495,016	483,389	472,554	458,168	468,413	471,281	461,684	446,939	436,526	436,766	0.1%
Female beef cattle aged 2 and over - without offspring	88,687	89,637	89,733	90,524	96,156	85,204	80,669	83,928	86,256	82,714	-4.1%
<b>Total Female Beef Cattle</b>	<b>808,158</b>	<b>795,917</b>	<b>776,560</b>	<b>761,717</b>	<b>768,612</b>	<b>756,325</b>	<b>742,358</b>	<b>725,980</b>	<b>713,269</b>	<b>709,545</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>
<b>Male Cattle</b>											
Male cattle aged 1-2	233,521	228,419	218,918	217,114	214,904	210,937	208,971	204,499	201,395	200,328	-0.5%
Male cattle aged 2 and over	78,388	80,090	75,986	75,580	79,962	69,465	68,245	69,838	77,770	74,461	-4.3%
<b>Total Male Cattle</b>	<b>311,909</b>	<b>308,509</b>	<b>294,904</b>	<b>292,694</b>	<b>294,866</b>	<b>280,402</b>	<b>277,216</b>	<b>274,337</b>	<b>279,165</b>	<b>274,789</b>	<b>-1.6%</b>
<b>Calves</b>											
Female dairy cattle under 1	48,133	47,868	48,365	52,146	52,736	53,791	56,056	56,953	57,054	60,706	6.4%
Female beef cattle under 1	255,647	251,957	245,423	230,487	230,110	232,905	229,360	217,229	214,818	221,166	3.0%
Male cattle under 1	286,526	280,500	272,590	266,511	271,618	270,291	269,133	256,950	254,764	261,759	2.7%
<b>Total Calves</b>	<b>590,306</b>	<b>580,325</b>	<b>566,378</b>	<b>549,144</b>	<b>554,464</b>	<b>556,987</b>	<b>554,549</b>	<b>531,132</b>	<b>526,636</b>	<b>543,631</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
<b>Total Cattle (CTS)</b>	<b>1,998,976</b>	<b>1,964,888</b>	<b>1,910,381</b>	<b>1,869,059</b>	<b>1,883,925</b>	<b>1,858,802</b>	<b>1,840,119</b>	<b>1,797,322</b>	<b>1,793,356</b>	<b>1,805,986</b>	<b>0.7%</b>

**Final Results of the June 2015 Agricultural Census  
together with June results for the years 2005 to 2014 for comparison**

**Table 4. Number of sheep, 2005 to 2015**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Percentage change between 2014 & 2015
<b>Ewes used for breeding in previous season</b>	3,141,546	3,028,595	2,919,571	2,778,503	2,708,019	2,645,139	2,641,664	2,623,656	2,616,268	2,604,185	2,588,174	-0.6%
<b>Rams to be used for service</b>	100,796	96,944	95,354	91,346	87,675	86,947	87,324	86,694	86,904	86,807	87,121	0.4%
<b>Other sheep 1 year and over</b>												
For breeding	745,664	725,379	712,079	674,356	643,844	664,115	660,511	666,114	657,831	631,185	697,419	10.5%
Other	83,468	84,020	93,934	82,491	82,048	89,199	85,554	87,668	104,711	99,935	99,002	-0.9%
<b>Total other sheep 1 year and over</b>	<b>829,132</b>	<b>809,399</b>	<b>806,013</b>	<b>756,847</b>	<b>725,892</b>	<b>753,314</b>	<b>746,065</b>	<b>753,782</b>	<b>762,542</b>	<b>731,120</b>	<b>796,421</b>	<b>8.9%</b>
<b>Lambs</b>	<b>3,811,586</b>	<b>3,692,988</b>	<b>3,677,279</b>	<b>3,477,992</b>	<b>3,399,841</b>	<b>3,269,391</b>	<b>3,326,133</b>	<b>3,271,842</b>	<b>3,105,263</b>	<b>3,270,509</b>	<b>3,229,660</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>
<b>Total sheep</b>	<b>7,883,060</b>	<b>7,627,926</b>	<b>7,498,217</b>	<b>7,104,688</b>	<b>6,921,427</b>	<b>6,754,791</b>	<b>6,801,186</b>	<b>6,735,974</b>	<b>6,570,977</b>	<b>6,692,621</b>	<b>6,701,376</b>	<b>0.1%</b>

## Final Results of the June 2015 Agricultural Census together with June results for the years 2005 to 2014 for comparison

Table 5. Number of pigs, 2005 to 2015

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Percentage change between 2014 & 2015
<b>Breeding herd</b>												
Sows in pig	32,337	31,026	30,114	26,738	24,026	25,620	24,179	20,712	19,064	20,690	21,001	1.5%
Gilts in pig	4,197	4,529	3,830	3,530	3,069	5,681	5,253	5,376	5,459	4,568	4,933	8.0%
Other sows	7,179	6,252	6,231	6,671	6,150	7,625	6,906	5,793	4,261	4,970	4,900	-1.4%
<b>Total breeding herd</b>	<b>43,713</b>	<b>41,807</b>	<b>40,175</b>	<b>36,939</b>	<b>33,245</b>	<b>38,926</b>	<b>36,338</b>	<b>31,881</b>	<b>28,784</b>	<b>30,228</b>	<b>30,834</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
<b>Barren sows for fattening</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>25.7%</b>
<b>Gilts 50 kg &amp; over to be used for breeding</b>	<b>5,260</b>	<b>6,322</b>	<b>6,136</b>	<b>3,883</b>	<b>5,478</b>	<b>6,415</b>	<b>5,163</b>	<b>5,265</b>	<b>5,418</b>	<b>5,007</b>	<b>6,783</b>	<b>35.5%</b>
<b>Boars</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>1,308</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>-7.3%</b>
<b>Other pigs</b>												
80 kg liveweight and over	78,346	66,941	61,600	64,066	60,707	64,002	66,082	55,173	46,353	53,617	47,401	-11.6%
50 kg and under 80 kg liveweight	87,019	95,156	87,999	89,676	82,868	86,883	73,595	70,726	60,792	60,528	64,451	6.5%
20 kg and under 50 kg liveweight	122,815	127,210	134,798	118,760	99,201	101,767	95,707	100,088	77,627	76,781	78,924	2.8%
Under 20 kg liveweight	129,582	124,060	123,847	120,592	112,856	110,651	110,869	98,057	87,053	88,604	87,732	-1.0%
<b>Total Other pigs</b>	<b>417,762</b>	<b>413,367</b>	<b>408,244</b>	<b>393,094</b>	<b>355,632</b>	<b>363,303</b>	<b>346,253</b>	<b>324,044</b>	<b>271,825</b>	<b>279,530</b>	<b>278,508</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>
<b>Total pigs</b>	<b>469,012</b>	<b>463,725</b>	<b>456,669</b>	<b>435,903</b>	<b>396,046</b>	<b>410,702</b>	<b>389,995</b>	<b>363,439</b>	<b>307,836</b>	<b>316,298</b>	<b>317,748</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

## Final Results of the June 2015 Agricultural Census together with June results for the years 2005 to 2014 for comparison

Table 6. Number of poultry, 2005 to 2015

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Percentage change between 2014 & 2015
<b>Fowls for producing eggs</b>												
Pullets and hens in the laying flock	2,714,538	2,735,455	2,919,810	2,953,144	3,066,853	3,677,229	3,746,067	3,082,613	3,539,396	3,824,321	4,369,578	14.3%
Pullets being reared for laying	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	1,740,903	-7.6%
<b>Total fowls for producing eggs</b>	<b>3,869,271</b>	<b>3,600,712</b>	<b>4,157,558</b>	<b>3,989,110</b>	<b>3,936,006</b>	<b>4,570,616</b>	<b>5,035,421</b>	<b>4,462,233</b>	<b>4,779,221</b>	<b>5,709,353</b>	<b>6,110,481</b>	<b>7.0%</b>
<b>Fowls for breeding</b>												
Breeding hens	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	1,061,091	8.8%
Cocks	125,040	109,883	116,962	118,417	120,462	100,506	124,453	107,187	127,472	136,926	128,092	-6.5%
<b>Total fowls for breeding</b>	<b>1,562,645</b>	<b>1,367,971</b>	<b>1,316,798</b>	<b>1,284,968</b>	<b>1,225,526</b>	<b>1,173,762</b>	<b>1,343,390</b>	<b>1,054,325</b>	<b>1,210,953</b>	<b>1,112,122</b>	<b>1,189,183</b>	<b>6.9%</b>
<b>Broilers and other table birds</b>	<b>9,208,474</b>	<b>8,561,905</b>	<b>8,584,991</b>	<b>8,471,892</b>	<b>8,088,820</b>	<b>8,755,751</b>	<b>8,077,846</b>	<b>9,074,234</b>	<b>8,086,193</b>	<b>7,804,746</b>	<b>5,669,826</b>	<b>-27.4%</b>
<b>Turkeys</b>	<b>20,678</b>	<b>20,212</b>	<b>16,492</b>	<b>18,300</b>	<b>14,210</b>	<b>10,533</b>	<b>9,996</b>	<b>12,472</b>	<b>12,259</b>	<b>11,693</b>	<b>10,488</b>	<b>-10.3%</b>
<b>Other poultry</b>	<b>42,999</b>	<b>48,992</b>	<b>53,115</b>	<b>51,688</b>	<b>55,006</b>	<b>56,591</b>	<b>59,753</b>	<b>90,740</b>	<b>95,389</b>	<b>104,182</b>	<b>75,190</b>	<b>-27.8%</b>
<b>Total poultry</b>	<b>14,704,067</b>	<b>13,599,792</b>	<b>14,128,954</b>	<b>13,815,958</b>	<b>13,319,568</b>	<b>14,567,253</b>	<b>14,526,406</b>	<b>14,694,004</b>	<b>14,184,015</b>	<b>14,742,096</b>	<b>13,055,168</b>	<b>-11.4%</b>

## Final Results of the June 2015 Agricultural Census together with June results for the years 2005 to 2014 for comparison

Table 7. Number of other livestock, 2005 to 2015

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Percentage change between 2014 & 2015
<b>Deer</b>	7,473	6,500	6,221	6,213	5,885	6,117	5,977	6,126	6,274	7,007	7,236	3.3%
<b>Horses</b>												
For agricultural or horticultural use	702	814	839	724	696	719	768	860	942	950	1,006	5.9%
Other horses	28,844	30,400	31,736	31,711	33,741	35,884	36,442	36,621	36,412	36,043	35,402	-1.8%
<b>Total horses</b>	<b>29,546</b>	<b>31,214</b>	<b>32,575</b>	<b>32,435</b>	<b>34,437</b>	<b>36,603</b>	<b>37,210</b>	<b>37,481</b>	<b>37,354</b>	<b>36,993</b>	<b>36,408</b>	<b>-1.6%</b>
<b>Donkeys</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,265	:
<b>Goats</b>	4,294	4,521	4,184	4,182	3,852	3,695	3,765	3,783	3,966	4,491	4,751	5.8%
<b>Camelids<sup>(1)</sup></b>	:	:	:	:	:	1,311	1,241	1,538	1,403	1,792	1,778	-0.8%
<b>Beehives<sup>(2)</sup></b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4,412	4,901	11.1%

<sup>(1)</sup> 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.

<sup>(2)</sup> 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

## Final Results of the June 2015 Agricultural Census together with June results for the years 2005 to 2014 for comparison

Table 8a. Number of employees, 2005 to 2015

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Percentage change between 2014 & 2015
<b>Regular full-time staff</b>												
Males :												
Hired	7,823	7,751	7,418	7,103	7,154	7,836	7,524	7,571	7,517	7,305	7,171	-1.8%
Family	2,284	2,203	2,126	2,020	1,971	2,134	1,919	1,919	1,985	1,880	1,896	0.9%
Partners	2,118	2,134	2,158	2,137	2,222	2,432	2,378	2,376	2,344	2,357	2,462	4.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,225</b>	<b>12,088</b>	<b>11,702</b>	<b>11,260</b>	<b>11,347</b>	<b>12,402</b>	<b>11,821</b>	<b>11,866</b>	<b>11,846</b>	<b>11,542</b>	<b>11,529</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>
Females :												
Hired	815	844	983	883	905	1,060	1,021	983	1,030	1,025	1,017	-0.8%
Family	349	325	344	305	278	399	316	311	331	342	360	5.3%
Partners	210	243	240	240	236	375	311	327	332	324	392	21.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>1,412</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>1,428</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>1,834</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>1,691</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>4.6%</b>
<b>Regular full-time staff total</b>	<b>13,599</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>13,269</b>	<b>12,688</b>	<b>12,766</b>	<b>14,236</b>	<b>13,469</b>	<b>13,487</b>	<b>13,539</b>	<b>13,233</b>	<b>13,298</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>Regular part-time staff</b>												
Males :												
Hired	2,188	2,237	2,418	2,141	2,144	2,072	2,156	2,332	2,212	2,318	2,215	-4.4%
Family	1,958	1,891	1,869	1,770	1,890	1,584	1,726	1,798	1,820	1,816	1,694	-6.7%
Partners	608	578	556	528	598	588	605	701	748	693	771	11.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,754</b>	<b>4,706</b>	<b>4,843</b>	<b>4,439</b>	<b>4,632</b>	<b>4,244</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>4,831</b>	<b>4,780</b>	<b>4,827</b>	<b>4,680</b>	<b>-3.0%</b>
Females :												
Hired	994	1,016	1,135	1,025	1,047	1,246	1,181	1,346	1,364	1,274	1,186	-6.9%
Family	950	926	850	805	835	813	873	950	955	941	985	4.7%
Partners	245	244	234	262	268	282	293	365	360	373	402	7.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,189</b>	<b>2,186</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>2,092</b>	<b>2,150</b>	<b>2,341</b>	<b>2,347</b>	<b>2,661</b>	<b>2,679</b>	<b>2,588</b>	<b>2,573</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>
<b>Regular part-time staff total</b>	<b>6,943</b>	<b>6,892</b>	<b>7,062</b>	<b>6,531</b>	<b>6,782</b>	<b>6,585</b>	<b>6,834</b>	<b>7,492</b>	<b>7,459</b>	<b>7,415</b>	<b>7,253</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>
<b>Total regular full-time and part-time staff</b>	<b>20,542</b>	<b>20,392</b>	<b>20,331</b>	<b>19,219</b>	<b>19,548</b>	<b>20,821</b>	<b>20,303</b>	<b>20,979</b>	<b>20,998</b>	<b>20,648</b>	<b>20,551</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>
<b>Casual and seasonal staff</b>												
Males	3,333	3,238	3,826	3,928	4,258	3,765	4,471	4,353	4,539	4,410	4,667	5.8%
Females	1,301	1,294	1,781	2,021	2,392	2,133	2,474	2,139	2,213	2,256	2,171	-3.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,634</b>	<b>4,532</b>	<b>5,607</b>	<b>5,949</b>	<b>6,650</b>	<b>5,898</b>	<b>6,945</b>	<b>6,492</b>	<b>6,752</b>	<b>6,666</b>	<b>6,838</b>	<b>2.6%</b>



## Final Results of the June 2015 Agricultural Census together with June results for the years 2005 to 2014 for comparison

Table 8b. Number of occupiers and spouses and total workforce, 2005 to 2015

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Percentage change between 2014 & 2015
<b>Occupiers</b>												
- full time	10,972	10,571	10,212	9,491	9,764	9,499	9,713	9,575	9,494	9,640	9,534	-1.1%
- half time or more	3,855	3,754	3,732	3,682	3,837	4,077	3,889	4,000	3,945	3,885	3,888	0.1%
- less than half time	13,312	13,478	13,234	12,713	13,038	14,266	13,904	14,006	13,439	12,764	12,252	-4.0%
<b>Total working occupiers</b>	<b>28,139</b>	<b>27,803</b>	<b>27,178</b>	<b>25,886</b>	<b>26,639</b>	<b>27,842</b>	<b>27,506</b>	<b>27,581</b>	<b>26,878</b>	<b>26,289</b>	<b>25,674</b>	<b>-2.3%</b>
- Occupiers not working on the holding	:	:	:	:	:	:	994	848	2,252	3,517	4,177	18.8%
<b>Spouses</b>												
- full time	2,031	2,026	1,968	1,850	1,848	1,855	1,857	1,856	1,778	1,742	1,669	-4.2%
- half time or more	2,306	2,299	2,231	2,180	2,212	2,044	2,073	2,187	2,057	2,142	2,044	-4.6%
- less than half time	9,974	9,959	9,837	9,429	9,742	9,210	9,113	9,333	8,915	8,812	8,582	-2.6%
<b>Total working spouses</b>	<b>14,311</b>	<b>14,284</b>	<b>14,036</b>	<b>13,459</b>	<b>13,802</b>	<b>13,109</b>	<b>13,043</b>	<b>13,376</b>	<b>12,750</b>	<b>12,696</b>	<b>12,295</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>
- Spouses not working on the holding	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,715	1,404	2,388	3,196	3,520	10.1%
<b>Total working occupiers and spouses</b>	<b>42,450</b>	<b>42,087</b>	<b>41,214</b>	<b>39,345</b>	<b>40,441</b>	<b>40,951</b>	<b>40,549</b>	<b>40,957</b>	<b>39,628</b>	<b>38,985</b>	<b>37,969</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>
<b>Total agricultural workforce<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>67,626</b>	<b>67,011</b>	<b>67,152</b>	<b>64,513</b>	<b>66,639</b>	<b>67,670</b>	<b>67,797</b>	<b>68,428</b>	<b>67,378</b>	<b>66,299</b>	<b>65,358</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> 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

## Final Results of the June 2015 Agricultural Census

**Table 8c. Number of occupiers by age and gender<sup>(1)</sup>, June 2015**

	Under 41		41 to 54		55 to 64		Over 64		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Occupiers</b>										
- full time	490	50	1,758	134	1,812	144	2,010	201	6,070	529
- half time or more	180	56	501	128	465	109	773	135	1,919	428
- less than half time	405	94	1,169	293	1,078	279	1,562	432	4,214	1,098
<b>Total working occupiers</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>3,428</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>3,355</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>4,345</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>12,203</b>	<b>2,055</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Only includes occupiers for whom we have age and gender data

## Final Results of the June 2015 Agricultural Census together with June results for the years 2005 to 2014 for comparison

**Table 9. Area of owned and tenanted land, 2005 to 2015<sup>(1)</sup>**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Percentage change between 2014 & 2015
Area rented	1,614,081	1,634,516	1,616,395	1,594,615	1,535,636	1,483,912	1,453,650	1,382,114	1,365,932	1,326,139	1,319,724	-0.5%
Area Owned	3,895,200	3,980,234	3,980,991	4,052,291	4,160,158	4,249,175	4,255,907	4,285,772	4,304,459	4,437,900	4,443,906	0.1%
Total Area in Sole Occupation	5,509,280	5,614,750	5,597,386	5,646,906	5,695,794	5,733,087	5,709,557	5,667,886	5,670,391	5,764,039	5,763,630	0.0%
Percentage of area rented	29%	29%	29%	28%	27%	26%	25%	24%	24%	23%	23%	

<sup>(1)</sup> 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 the Single Application Form while land tenure data is administered via census returns.

## Final Results of the June 2015 Agricultural Census together with June results for the years 2005 to 2014 for comparison

Table 10 : Holdings with rented land<sup>(1)</sup> 2008 to 2015

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	b More accurate tenancy data available			Percentage
						2013	2014	2015	change between 2014 & 2015
<b>1. Holdings with rented land</b>	<b>17,996</b>	<b>17,875</b>	<b>16,645</b>	<b>16,627</b>	<b>16,483</b>	<b>17,257</b>	<b>16,760</b>	<b>16,691</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>
2. Holdings with rented land and no croft	6,770	6,655	6,376	6,277	6,144	6,516	6,636	6,524	
3. Holdings with rented land and with croft	11,226	11,220	10,269	10,350	10,339	10,741	10,124	10,167	
Of which : Holdings providing rented area split on census form	5,633	5,974	6,880	7,886	7,940	8,218	7,550	7,767	
Holdings NOT providing rented area split on census form	5,593	5,246	3,389	2,464	2,399	2,523	2,574	2,400	
Rented holdings with croft, also with 91Act , SLDT , LDTs etc.	641	793	958	1,036	1,003	63	66	70	
4. Hence % of crofts with other tenancies	11.4%	13.3%	13.9%	13.1%	12.6%	0.8%	0.9%	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	92	
<b>6. Estimated number of holdings with non-croft tenancies (line 2 + line 5)</b>	<b>8,047</b>	<b>8,144</b>	<b>7,806</b>	<b>7,637</b>	<b>7,450</b>	<b>6,598</b>	<b>6,725</b>	<b>6,616</b>	<b>-1.6%</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> rented land refers to any tenancy lasting one year or longer, including rented crofts but excluding seasonally let land

b break in time series

## Final Results of the June 2015 Agricultural Census together with June results for the years 2005 to 2014 for comparison

Table 11: Holdings by tenancy type 2008 to 2015

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	b More accurate tenancy data available			Percentage change between
						2013	2014	2015	2014 & 2015
<b>Holdings with rented land by tenancy type:</b>									
SLA <sup>(1)</sup>	98	94	112	119	124	156	149	74	z <sup>(1)</sup>
91 Act tenancy	6,441	6,723	6,497	6,327	6,100	5,086	4,993	4,904	-1.8%
91 Act Ltd Ptnship	958	721	613	546	539	553	532	518	-2.7%
SLDT	509	526	506	539	551	648	834	945	13.3%
LDT	205	247	259	289	322	389	528	557	5.4%
<b>Total holdings with rented land (not crofts)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>8,047</b>	<b>8,144</b>	<b>7,806</b>	<b>7,637</b>	<b>7,450</b>	<b>6,598</b>	<b>6,725</b>	<b>6,616</b>	<b>-1.6%</b>
<b>Rented crofts</b>	<b>11,226</b>	<b>11,220</b>	<b>10,269</b>	<b>10,350</b>	<b>10,339</b>	<b>10,741</b>	<b>10,124</b>	<b>10,167</b>	<b>0.4%</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The apparent drop in SLA holdings between 2014 and 2015 is a result of more accurate SLA tenancy information becoming available, rather than reflecting a genuine decrease

<sup>(2)</sup> 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

b break in time series

z not applicable

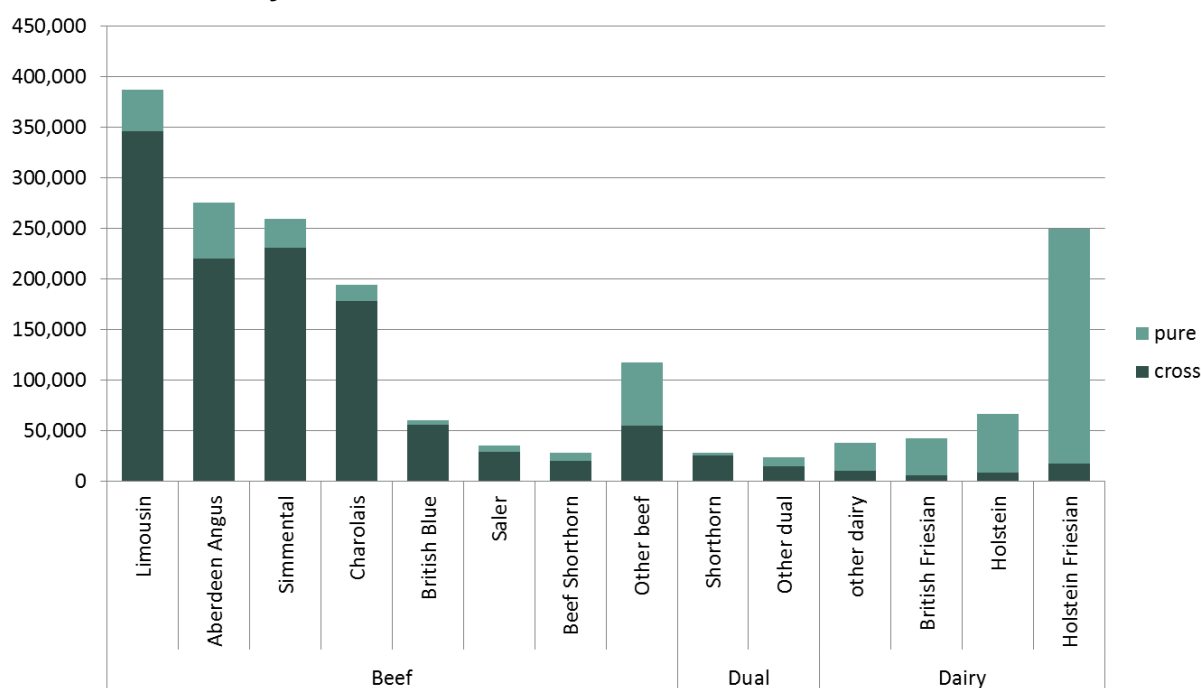
# Annex A

## Cattle Breeds in Scotland

In June 2015 there were 1.81 million cattle in Scotland, in 84 different breeds (counting pure-breeds and cross breeds as one). About two thirds of cattle were cross-breeds, though with the dominant breed identified. Cross-breeds were much more common amongst beef cattle, with 84 per cent of beef cattle cross-bred, compared to just 11 per cent of dairy cattle.

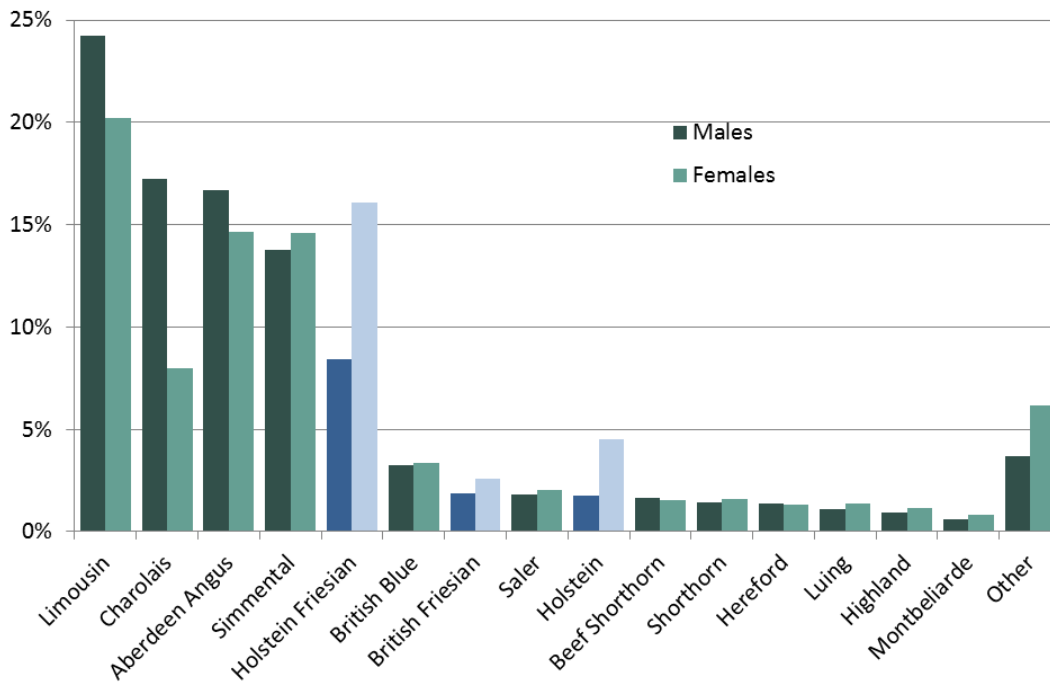
The most common breeds of cattle in Scotland were Limousin, with 390,000 head, Aberdeen Angus with 280,000, Simmental with 260,000, Holstein Friesian with 250,000, and Charolais with 190,000. These five breeds accounted for 76 per cent of cattle in Scotland.

**Chart 1: Cattle by breed, 2015**



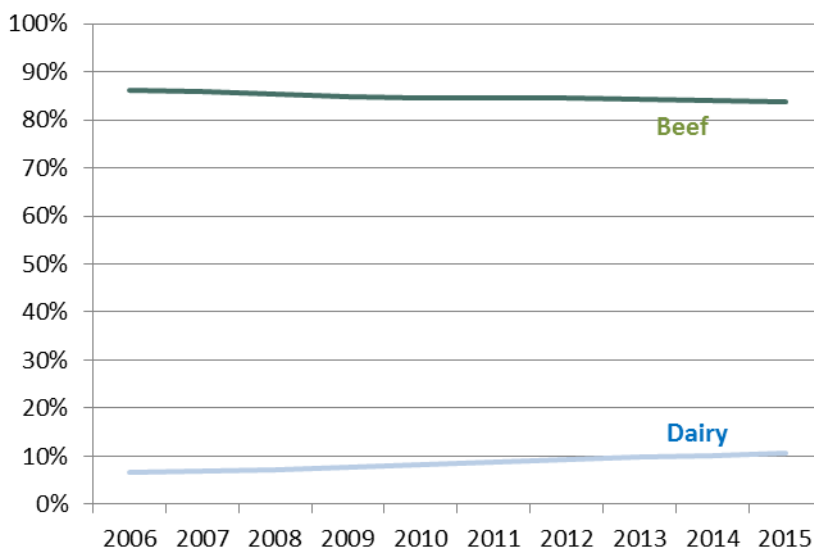
The distribution of breeds for males differed considerably from females. Dairy breeds such as Holstein Friesians were under-represented amongst males, with this breed accounting for eight per cent of males but 16 per cent of females. This is related to steers being of more use in the beef sector than in dairy. Charolais, on the other hand, accounted for 17 per cent of males but only eight per cent of females. Amongst beef breeds there were twice as many females and males, whereas in dairy the ratio was 4.8 females to each male.

**Chart 2: Cattle by breed and sex, 2015**



Breed data are available from 2006 onwards. This shows that the percentage of beef cattle that are cross-bred has been falling slightly, from 86.1 per cent in 2006 to 83.7 per cent in 2015, while the percentage amongst dairy has been increasing, from 6.5 per cent to 10.7 per cent.

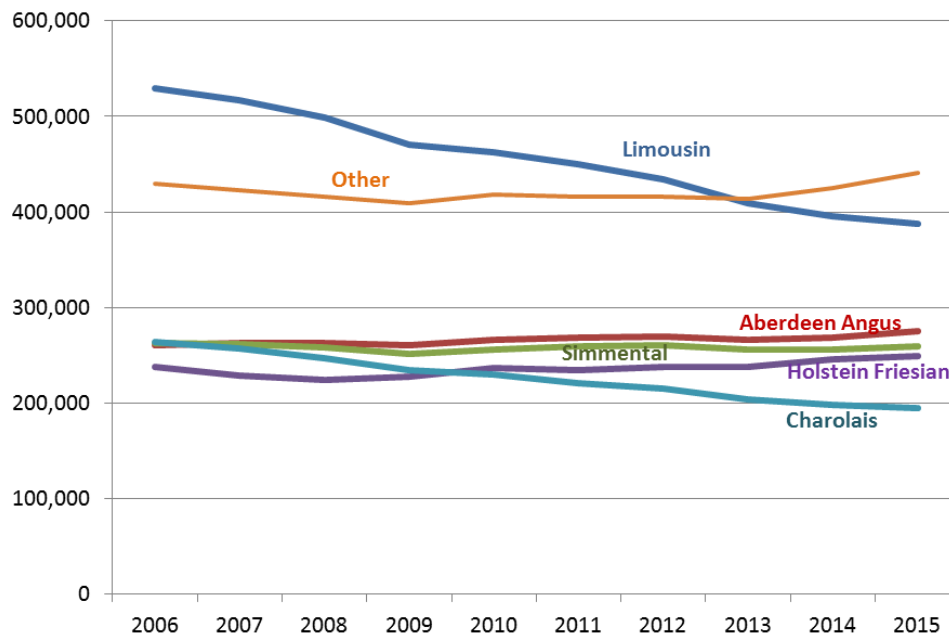
**Chart 3: percentage of cross breeds, by type, 2006-2015**



The top five breeds have fared differently across the decade. Both Limousin and Charolais numbers have decreased 27 per cent, with Charolais falling from being the second most common breed to fifth. Simmental has seen a two per cent drop, Holstein Friesian were up five per cent and Aberdeen Angus up six per cent.

Amongst other breeds, Blonde d'Aquitaine has fallen from ninth most popular to 17<sup>th</sup>, losing two thirds of the cattle, whilst Beef Shorthorn has risen from 18<sup>th</sup> to tenth most popular, with two-and-a-half times as many cattle as in 2006.

**Chart 4: Most common breeds of cattle, 2006-2015**



Note: The totals in the breed information are slightly different from the cattle numbers reported in the Census results. The different only equates to 0.06 per cent.

Table 1: Number of cattle by breed, sex and cross-breeding, 2015

	<b>pure female</b>	<b>cross female</b>	<b>pure male</b>	<b>cross male</b>	<b>total</b>
Limousin	25,983	231,109	14,781	115,321	387,194
Aberdeen Angus	36,356	149,859	19,076	70,585	275,876
Simmental	19,497	165,616	8,955	65,110	259,178
Holstein Friesian	190,015	13,945	41,664	3,739	249,363
Charolais	8,244	93,538	7,632	84,998	194,412
Holstein	50,194	7,064	8,142	1,418	66,818
British Blue	2,757	40,214	1,169	16,221	60,361
British Friesian	28,187	4,380	8,733	1,463	42,763
Saler	4,487	21,505	1,910	7,978	35,880
Beef Shorthorn	5,596	13,804	2,805	6,134	28,339
Shorthorn	1,724	18,651	672	6,952	27,999
Hereford	2,842	14,246	1,451	6,038	24,577
Luining	13,385	4,043	4,413	1,556	23,397
Ayrshire	18,397	2,011	2,305	325	23,038
Highland	13,180	1,237	4,600	431	19,448
Montbeliarde	3,217	7,116	1,090	2,063	13,486
Blonde D'Aquitaine	829	5,990	409	2,678	9,906
Galloway	6,054	1,267	2,088	461	9,870
Jersey	5,052	4,266	132	94	9,544
Stabiliser	1,321	3,231	627	1,474	6,653
Other	12,825	16,912	3,895	5,471	39,103

Table 2: Number of cattle by purpose and cross-breeding, 2006-15

	<b>Beef</b>		<b>Dairy</b>		<b>Dual</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>pure</b>	<b>cross</b>	<b>pure</b>	<b>cross</b>	<b>pure</b>	<b>cross</b>	<b>pure</b>	<b>cross</b>
2006	217,285	1,347,908	359,180	25,009	6,900	28,034	583,365	1,400,951
2007	219,849	1,323,721	342,658	25,552	7,175	30,638	569,682	1,379,911
2008	222,259	1,287,573	332,309	26,109	7,278	32,810	561,846	1,346,492
2009	219,365	1,231,645	333,950	28,169	7,074	33,841	560,389	1,293,655
2010	224,485	1,229,888	344,048	30,906	7,373	35,044	575,906	1,295,838
2011	221,679	1,213,197	339,337	32,396	7,798	35,027	568,814	1,280,620
2012	218,221	1,196,321	339,566	34,994	8,184	35,694	565,971	1,267,009
2013	215,445	1,153,372	338,800	36,811	8,307	36,766	562,552	1,226,949
2014	216,690	1,137,706	348,576	39,448	9,086	38,636	574,352	1,215,790
2015	221,159	1,137,428	354,770	42,317	10,570	40,769	586,499	1,220,514



Table 3: Number of cattle by breed, 2006-15

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Limousin	529,221	517,214	499,134	470,121	462,550	449,670	434,530	409,652	395,708	387,194
Aberdeen Angus	261,121	262,646	263,343	261,245	266,610	268,386	269,761	266,808	268,819	275,876
Simmental	263,198	262,221	257,892	251,128	256,690	259,415	260,653	256,515	256,202	259,178
Holstein Friesian	237,831	228,774	224,959	228,023	236,985	235,087	237,457	238,163	246,154	249,363
Charolais	264,628	256,924	247,574	234,692	230,637	221,312	214,914	204,358	198,775	194,412
Holstein	52,307	51,924	51,755	54,894	58,270	58,745	59,988	61,521	63,866	66,818
British Blue	81,871	80,125	77,297	72,165	71,467	68,512	65,614	62,489	61,147	60,361
British Friesian	44,851	42,414	40,698	40,676	41,281	40,631	40,183	39,819	41,233	42,763
Saler	26,680	26,913	27,214	27,052	28,625	29,440	31,046	31,745	33,517	35,880
Beef Shorthorn	11,316	12,915	14,656	16,134	18,132	19,753	21,266	23,109	25,492	28,339
Shorthorn	24,001	24,707	25,052	24,513	24,696	24,243	24,547	25,157	26,653	27,999
Hereford	25,971	24,674	23,418	21,946	21,928	21,739	21,675	21,477	22,597	24,577
Luing	14,232	14,990	16,181	17,271	18,879	20,030	21,030	21,788	22,635	23,397
Ayrshire	25,152	24,578	23,431	22,788	22,835	22,423	22,657	22,639	23,114	23,038
Highland	21,598	22,301	23,054	22,221	22,127	21,576	20,872	19,963	19,742	19,448
Montbeliarde	3,956	5,901	7,743	9,357	10,667	11,451	11,858	11,942	12,535	13,486
Blonde D'Aquitaine	28,062	25,352	22,825	20,540	18,791	16,880	15,118	12,851	11,090	9,906
Galloway	13,931	13,190	12,640	11,727	11,298	11,061	10,854	10,214	9,816	9,870
Jersey	4,770	5,616	5,947	6,419	7,353	7,741	8,029	7,936	8,104	9,544
Stabiliser	1,630	2,344	3,028	3,694	5,220	5,162	5,437	5,968	6,194	6,653
Other	49,604	45,016	41,329	38,014	37,162	36,538	35,795	35,628	36,950	39,103

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ISSN < ISSN number > ISBN < ISBN number >

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