

# ECONOMIC REPORT ON SCOTTISH AGRICULTURE

2016 Edition



The Scottish  
Government  
Riaghaltas na h-Alba

# **Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture 2016 Edition**

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

## A NATIONAL STATISTICS PUBLICATION FOR SCOTLAND

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This is the 2016 edition of the Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture (ERSA) which has been compiled by the Rural and Environment Science and Analytical Services division (RESAS) in the Scottish Government (SG). It presents an overall picture of Scottish agriculture using data from the various agricultural surveys that RESAS manages.

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

- 2015 June Census and December surveys of farms,
- the Farm Accounts Survey 2014-15 – which collects statistics from the business accounts of around 500 farms in Scotland,
- Total Income from Farming 2014 and 2015 – estimates of the output values and associated input costs of Scottish agriculture which underpin the Scottish Agricultural Account, submitted to the EC every year.

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

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

This year we have three annexes to the publication. As well as the Statistics at a Glance back-page, we have a summary of some of the research projects funded by RESAS, and also an historical look at price-fixing in the 1950s.

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

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

Rural and Environment Science and Analytical Services (RESAS)  
Scottish Government  
June 2016

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## Contents

	page
<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Overview of agriculture in Scotland in 2015	1
1.2 Previous publication of these data	3
1.3 Publication notes	3
<b>2. Geography and Structure</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1 Geographical areas	4
2.2 Less Favoured Area (LFA)	6
2.3 Land use by sub-region	6
2.4 Distribution of holdings and agricultural area by farm size and region	8
2.5 Standard Outputs and farm types	10
2.6 Size of holdings by farm type	13
2.7 Standard Outputs by farm type	13
2.8 Rented land	16
<b>3. Farm Income</b>	<b>17</b>
3.1 Total Income from Farming	17
3.2 Farm Business Income (FBI)	19
3.3 Grants and subsidies	21
3.4 Income distributions	21
3.5 Enterprise gross margins	23
3.6 FBI per unpaid labour	24
3.7 TIFF per annual work unit	26
3.8 Productivity indices	27
3.9 Cost centres	28
3.10 Income from diversified activity	29
3.11 Off-farm income	30
3.12 Balance sheets	31
3.13 Long term trends – Net Farm Income (NFI)	33
3.14 Farming costs	35
3.14.1 Animal feed	35
3.14.2 Fertiliser and lime	36
3.14.3 Hired labour	36
3.14.4 Fuel	37
3.14.5 Net interest payments	37
<b>4. Crops</b>	<b>38</b>
4.1 Overview	38
4.1.1 Distribution of crops by region	39
4.1.2 Income from crops	41
4.2 Cereals	42
4.2.1 Income from cereals	42
4.2.2 Cereal farms FBI	43

4.3	Other crops	45
4.3.1	Income from oilseed rape	45
4.3.2	Income from potatoes	45
4.3.3	Income from vegetables	46
4.3.4	Income from fruit	47
4.4	General cropping farms FBI	48
4.5	Crop enterprises	50

## **5. Livestock 52**

5.1	Overview	52
5.1.1	Livestock by LFA/non-LFA	52
5.1.2	Income from livestock	52
5.2	Cattle	54
5.2.1	Distribution of dairy and beef herds	54
5.2.2	Size of beef and dairy herds	56
5.2.3	Income from cattle	57
5.2.4	Specialist Cattle (LFA) FBI	58
5.2.5	Income from milk and milk products	60
5.2.6	Specialist dairy FBI	61
5.2.7	Dairy and beef enterprises	63
5.3	Sheep	65
5.3.1	Distribution of sheep	65
5.3.2	Size of sheep flocks	67
5.3.3	Income from sheep	67
5.3.4	Income from wool	68
5.3.5	Specialist sheep (LFA) FBI	69
5.3.6	Sheep enterprises	71
5.3.7	Other cattle & sheep (LFA) FBI	73
5.3.8	Lowland cattle & sheep FBI	75
5.4	Pigs	77
5.4.1	Distribution of pigs	77
5.4.2	Pig herd size	77
5.4.3	Income from pigs	77
5.5	Poultry	79
5.5.1	Distribution of poultry	79
5.5.2	Poultry flock size	79
5.5.3	Income from poultry	79
5.5.4	Income from eggs	80
5.6	Other livestock	81
5.7	Mixed farms FBI	82

## **6. Payments and Subsidies 84**

<b>7. Labour and Machinery</b>		<b>86</b>
7.1	Overview of labour	86
7.2	Structure of the workforce	88
7.2.1	Occupiers and spouses	88
7.2.2	Regular employees	89
7.2.3	Casual and seasonal staff	89
7.3	Standard Labour Requirements	89
7.4	Machinery	92
<b>8. Comparison with Other UK Nations</b>		<b>93</b>
8.1	Land use	93
8.2	Livestock	95
8.3	Output from farming	97
8.4	Total Income from Farming	98
8.5	Farm Business Income	99
<b>9</b>	<b>Tables (see separate list)</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>Annexes</b>		<b>157</b>
Annex A	Agricultural research funded by RESAS	157
Annex B	Price-fixing in agriculture	161
Annex C	Statistics at a glance 2015	164
<b>Maps</b>		
Map 1	Regions and sub-regions	5
Map 2	Less Favoured Areas	7
Map 3	Average holding size, by parish	9
Map 4	Proportion of holdings with less than 20 hectares, by parish	9
Map 5	Farm type by parish	12
Map 6	Average Standard Output, per hectare, by parish	15
Map 7	Percentage of tenanted agricultural land, by parish	16
Map 8	Cereals area, percentage of total parish area	40
Map 9	Potato area, percentage of total parish area	40
Map 10	Cattle per hectare in parish	55
Map 11	Sheep per hectare in parish	66
Map 12	Agriculture employment rates by local authority	87

**Tables** (a spreadsheet version of the tables is available online, in some cases containing a longer time series)

		page
<b>Total Income from Farming</b>		
A1	Output, input and income, 2011 to 2015	102
A2 (i)	Area of cereals, root crops and horticultural crops, 2011 to 2015	104
A2 (ii)	Estimated yield of cereals, root crops and horticultural crops, 2011 to 2015	104
A2 (iii)	Estimated production of cereals, root crops and horticultural crops, 2011 to 2015	104
A3	Output and utilisation of cereals and oilseed rape, 2011 to 2015	105
A4	Output and utilisation of potatoes, vegetables and fruit, 2011 to 2015	106
A5	Output and prices of cattle and sheep, 2011 to 2015	107
A6	Output and prices of pigs, poultry and livestock products, 2011 to 2015	108
A7	Annual average hay and straw prices, 2011 to 2015	109
A8	Prices and quantities of fertiliser and lime used by Scottish farmers, 2011 to 2015	109
A9	Annual average prices of red diesel in UK, 2011 to 2015	109
A10	Average weekly earnings of regular full-time hired workers, 2011 to 2015	109
A11	Total bank advances to agriculture at 31st May, 2011 to 2015	110
A12 (i)	Agricultural payments and subsidies included in the aggregate account, 2011 to 2015	110
A12 (ii)	Agricultural other payments and subsidies not included in the aggregate account, 2011 to 2015	111
A13	Estimated balance sheet for Scottish agriculture at current prices, 2011 to 2015	112
A14	Investment by farmers, 2011 to 2015	112
A15	Major economic indicators of Scottish agriculture, 2011 to 2015	113
A16	Productivity indices, 2011 to 2015	114
<b>Farm Accounts Survey</b>		
B1	FAS summary table 1 (by farm type): 2014-15	115
B2	FAS summary table 2: 2009-10 to 2014-15 (2014-15 prices)	116
B3	Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs, and Farm Business Income by type of farm: 2014-15	117
B4	Farm Business Income, outputs and inputs performance bands by quartile: 2014-15	118
B5	Number of diversified activities and average income in FAS sample (2014-15 prices): 2010-11 to 2014-15	122
B6	Percentage distribution of income from diversified activities, 2010-11 to 2014-15	123
B7	Diversified activity and incomes (matched sample) at 2014-15 prices: 2010-11 to 2014-15	123



B8	Percentage distribution of farms according to Farm Business Incomes: 2014-15	123
B9	Percentage distribution of farms according to Farm Business Incomes per unpaid labour (FTE), relative to the minimum agricultural wage (MAW): 2014-15	124
B10	Average sources and levels of income, including off-farm income (2014-15 prices), 2010-11 to 2014-15	125
B11	Average opening and closing balance sheets by tenure and type of farm: 2014-15	126
B12	Enterprise performance summary table: 2013-14 and 2014-15	128
B13	Farm Business Income by cost centre: 2013-14 and 2014-15	130

## Agricultural Census

C1	Number of holdings by sub-regional, region and farm type, June 2015	131
C2	Crops, grass and rough grazing for each United Kingdom country, June 2015	132
C3	Agricultural area by Less Favoured Area category, June 2015	133
C4	Number of holdings with crops and grass and area of crops and grass by sub-region and region, June 2015	134
C5	Number of holdings and area by sub-region, region and size of holding, June 2015	136
C6	Number of holdings with crops and grass and area of crops and grass by region and size group, June 2015	137
C7	Number of holdings by size group and farm type, June 2015	137
C8	Number of livestock for each United Kingdom country, June 2015	138
C9	Number of livestock by Less Favoured Area category, June 2015	139
C10(i)	Number of holdings with livestock by sub-region and region, June 2015	140
C10(ii)	Number of livestock by sub-region and region, June 2015	142
C11	Number of holdings with dairy cows and number of dairy cows by region and size group, June 2015	144
C12	Number of holdings with beef cows and number of beef cows by region and size group, June 2015	144
C13	Number of holdings with calves and number of calves by region and size group, June 2015	144
C14	Number of holdings with breeding ewes and number of breeding ewes by region and size group, June 2015	145
C15	Number of holdings with female breeding pigs and number of female breeding pigs by region and size group, June 2015	145
C16	Number of holdings with fattening pigs and number of fattening pigs by region and size group, June 2015	145
C17	Number of holdings with fowls for producing eggs, by region and size group, June 2015	146

C18	Number of holdings with breeding fowls and number of breeding fowls by region and size group, June 2015	146
C19	Number of occupiers, spouses and employees by Less Favoured Area, June 2015	147
C20	Number of occupiers and spouses by age group, June 2015	147
C21(i)	Number of holdings with occupiers, spouses and employees by sub-region and region, June 2015	148
C21(ii)	Number of occupiers, spouses and employees by sub-region and region, June 2015	150
C22	Number of holdings with full-time employees and number of full-time employees by region and size group, June 2015	152
C23	Number and area of holdings by main farm type, total from Standard Outputs and Standard Labour Requirements, 2014 and 2015	152
C24	Number of holdings by Standard Outputs, regional grouping and region, June 2015	153
C25	Number of holdings, total and average from Standard Outputs, total and average Standard Labour Requirement by regional grouping and region, June 2015	153
C26	Number of holdings by Standard Labour Requirements and farm type, June 2015	154
C27	Number of tractors, and other machinery, on main holdings, December 2005-2015	155
C28	Area of agricultural land rented, in million hectares, 2004-2015	155

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Overview of agriculture in Scotland in 2015

The year 2015 started with wet and windy weather, but nothing as harmful to winter crops or lambing as in 2013. Unfortunately the wet weather continued into the spring, particularly in the west, with Scotland experiencing the second wettest spring on record. The east coast however enjoyed a particularly sunny period. For the north and west, the rain continued to be an issue into the summer months, with above-average rainfall, meaning crops were often late to mature. Eventually September and the start of October saw a period of dry and sunny weather, allowing the cereal harvest to be gathered, though the quality was, in places, affected by the weather.

The year ended with a relatively wet and stormy November and the wettest December on record. Data from the December Agricultural Survey show that winter crop areas were down five per cent on 2014, though livestock numbers were up, except in pigs. The fall in winter crops may have partly been due to difficulties in planting due to the late harvest and ensuing wet conditions.

Unfortunately prices in 2015 were dropping worldwide, particularly milk prices, hitting the profitability of farms. The global fall in milk prices led to the EU providing assistance that was passed on to milk producers. The particularly wet weather led to Government assistance being made available through the Royal Scottish Agricultural Benevolent Institution (RSABI), and the Government even facilitated the shipment of hay-bales to Orkney to help livestock through the winter.

2015 saw the implementation of the new CAP regime, with some changes seen to planting patterns to meet new greening regulations, and a new software system in place for the Single Application Form, which delayed payments. The less favourable euro exchange rate applied to the new Basic Payment, and the reduction in the original payment amount, also led to smaller incomes.

Other IT developments included the December Agricultural Survey being merged with Sheep and Goat Annual Inventory, which reduced the number of forms for 6,100 sheep farmers, with the survey also being put online.

The total area of agricultural holdings and common grazing in Scotland at the time of the June 2015 agricultural census was 6.2 million hectares, equating to 79 per cent of Scotland's total land area. About sixty per cent of this comprised rough grazing (including 580,000 hectares of common grazing), about a fifth was taken up by grass, and about ten per cent used for crops or left fallow. The rest consisted of woodland, ponds, yards or other uses.

Amongst the crops grown in Scotland (excluding grass), cereals accounted for 75 per cent of the land area, with 69 per cent of that being barley (308,000 hectares). There were also considerable areas growing wheat (110,000 hectares), oilseed rape (36,000 hectares), oats (26,000 hectares) and potatoes (26,000 hectares). Amongst fruit and vegetables, a total of 950 hectares of strawberries were grown, mainly under cover, which was the largest source of income amongst horticulture crops (see section 4).

## Introduction

The June agricultural census results showed increases in cattle, sheep, and pigs, the first time all three have increased since 1991. However, poultry numbers had been hit by major restructuring of the broiler industry at the end of 2014, with over a quarter of table birds being lost. There were 1.8 million cattle, 6.7 million sheep, 318,000 pigs and 13.1 million poultry. Despite the rises this year, cattle, sheep, and pigs numbers remain well below the average for the preceding decade.

Total Income from Farming (TIFF) was estimated at £777 million in 2014, being made up of £3.1 billion in outputs and £489 million in support payments, offset by £2.8 billion in costs. The initial estimate of TIFF for 2015 was £667 million, though this figure will be revised in January 2017. The decrease in 2015 relative to 2014 was linked to lower prices, particularly in milk, which outweighed small increases in volumes. The longer term trend in TIFF has been rising since the turn of the century, but with fluctuations from year to year, and this was only the second time since then that it had dropped two years in a row. TIFF per annual work unit decreased to £25,000, similar to the value in 2012 (see sections 3.1 and 3.7).

Income from agriculture made up about one per cent of the Scottish economy<sup>1</sup>.

The average income of commercial farms in Scotland is estimated to have halved over the six year period to 2014/15 (the 2014 crop year). The latest reduction in farm business income, a measure of the return to unpaid labour on commercial farms, continues that decline.

Estimates from the annual Farm Accounts Survey show that average farm business income fell by a quarter (£8,000) between the 2013/14 and 2014/15 accounting years, to £23,000; the lowest level of FBI since the current measure was introduced in 2009/10. Income has been falling since a peak in 2010. Since then, commercial farms have seen a decrease of 55 per cent (£28,000) from an average of £51,000.

The main factor behind the recent fall in incomes was the reduced value of crops, which fell by £18,000 on average in the year to 2014. The lower value of subsidy payments, which was £7,000 lower on average, also played a large part. Over the longer term, rising input costs for livestock, such as feed, as well as costs for machinery, land and buildings have also impacted on profitability.

Not all farming sectors saw lower incomes in 2014. Cattle and cattle & sheep farms benefited from lower input costs, such as feed, and saw small increases in income compared to the previous year. Dairy farms saw a decline in incomes of 14 per cent, but continued to generate higher incomes than all other farming sectors; with average incomes more than twice that of other farm types. The average income for general cropping and cereal farms fell by 25 per cent and 38 per cent respectively. The largest decline in average income was seen in sheep farms in Less Favoured Areas, where incomes were halved compared to the previous year, and mixed farming where incomes fell by almost two thirds.

Converting the income estimates to hourly income for unpaid labour, i.e. for farm owners, family members and business partners, shows that for almost half of farm

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<sup>1</sup> Gross Value Added (GVA)

businesses (47 per cent) the income generated wouldn't have been enough to meet the legal minimum agricultural wage for paid workers. This includes the one in five farm businesses that made a loss in 2014.

The figures show that many farm businesses rely on sources of income other than from farming, including: contracting work; hosting mobile phone masts; provision for tourism and recreation; and financial support from grants and subsidies. Analysis of the Farm Accounts Survey suggests that, excluding support from grants and subsidies, the average farm made a loss of £17,000 in 2014. However, calculations from TIFF suggest that, excluding support, the agriculture sector as a whole still made a small profit (see sections 3.1, 3.3 and 6).

## 1.2 Previous publication of these data

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

June Census results

[www.gov.scot/stats/bulletins/01186](http://www.gov.scot/stats/bulletins/01186)

December Survey results

[www.gov.scot/stats/bulletins/01205](http://www.gov.scot/stats/bulletins/01205)

Total Income from Farming

[www.gov.scot/stats/bulletins/01197](http://www.gov.scot/stats/bulletins/01197)

Farm Accounts Survey results

[www.gov.scot/stats/bulletins/01208](http://www.gov.scot/stats/bulletins/01208)

Since publication, minor revisions have been made to the June Census results. Please note that, given that the changes are small and do not have an impact on any overall trends or messages, we have not amended the original headline statistical publications, though any changes made are incorporated into this publication.

The initial estimate of TIFF is always updated the following year to include more complete data, including any revisions in previous years due to changes in methodology. In January 2016 we published initial TIFF estimates for 2015, along with revised estimates for previous years. Where revisions have been made, they have been applied retrospectively to ensure comparability across years. The 2015 initial estimates will be revised in the January 2017 publication, along with previous years where necessary. Likewise, Farm Accounts Survey results will be revised slightly when next published in 2017.

## 1.3 Publication notes

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

The following symbols are used in this publication

: not available/not collected

c suppressed to prevent disclosure of information about individual holdings

z not applicable

## 2. Geography and Structure

### 2.1 Geographical areas (Map 1)

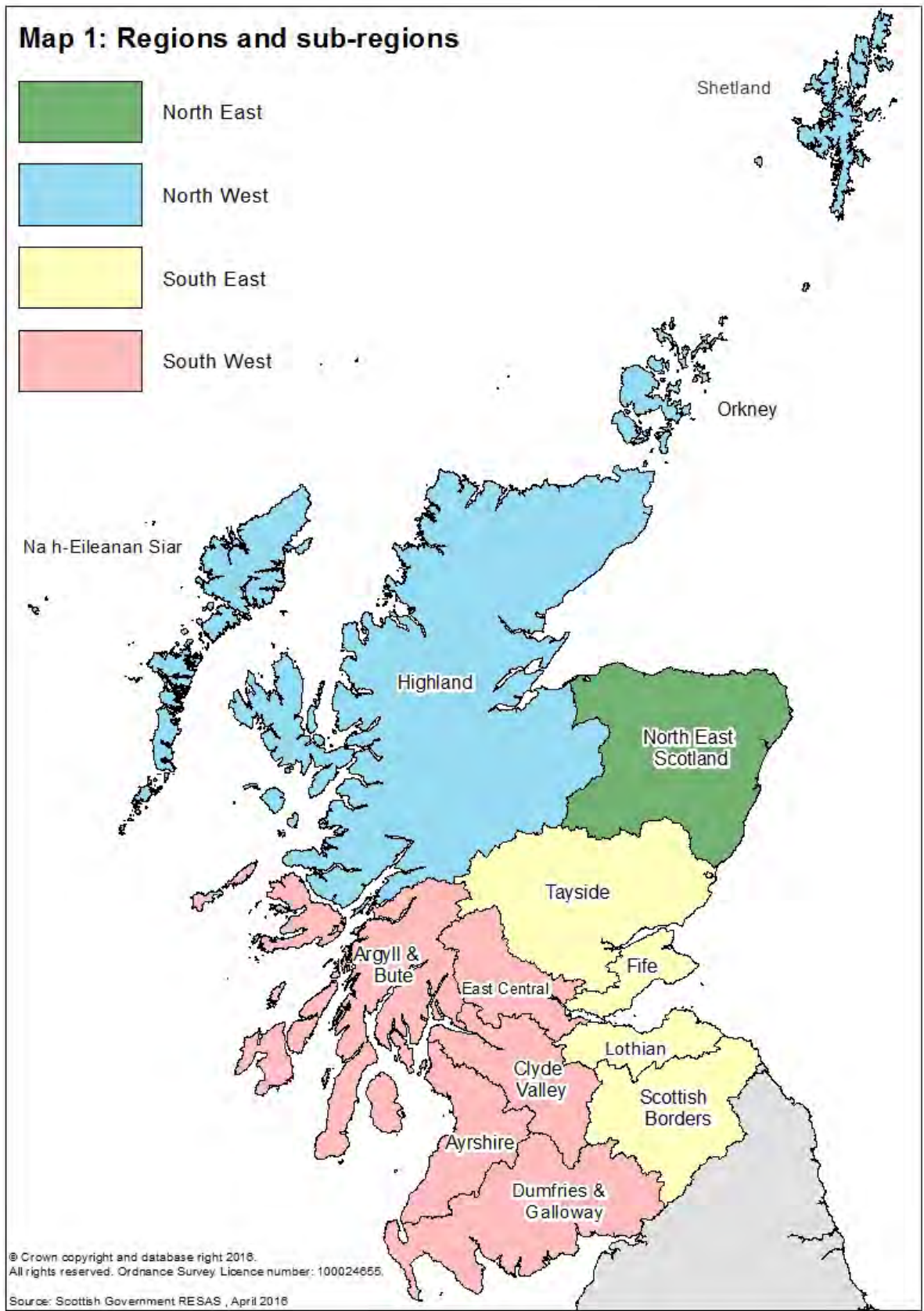
Each agricultural holding is allocated to one of the 891 parishes in Scotland, ranging in area from about 60 hectares to 113,000 hectares. These parishes can then be aggregated up to the higher geographies like local authority (LA), sub-region (groupings of LAs) and region. The table below shows which local authorities lie within each region and sub-region.

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

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

(Please note, these Regions are not the same as the EU's NUTS2 regions)

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



Note: these Regions are not the same as the EU's NUTS2 regions

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

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

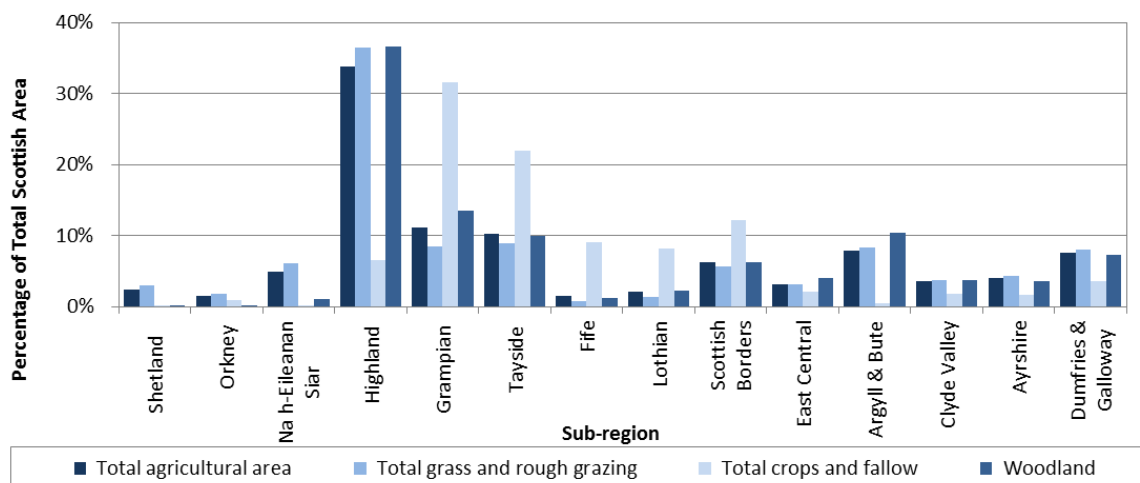
Table C3 gives a breakdown of land-use by whether it is LFA or not. It shows that in 2015 there were 5.3 million hectares of land located on LFA holdings, accounting for 86 per cent of all agricultural land in Scotland (including common grazing). Almost all rough grazing (99 per cent or 3.5 million hectares) was located on LFA holdings, with high proportions of woodland (86 per cent or 452,000 hectares) and other land (90 per cent or 153,000 hectares) also being located on these holdings. Just under 80 per cent (1.07 million hectares) of grass was located in LFA areas.

By contrast, Table C3 also shows that crops were mainly located on non-LFA holdings. In particular, 80 per cent of crops (excluding grass and fallow, 448,000 hectares) were on non-LFA holdings. The only crops mainly located on LFA holdings were turnips, swedes and beet for stock-feeding (52 per cent on LFA holdings or 2,300 hectares) and other crops for stock-feeding (72 per cent on LFA holdings or 9,600 hectares).

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




Table C4 presents land use by the four regions and 14 sub-regions (as presented in Map 1). Chart 2.1 highlights that Highland, understandably, had the largest share of Scotland’s agricultural land, it being the largest area, with 2.08 million hectares (34 per cent), followed by Grampian (11 per cent) and Tayside (ten per cent). Highland also had by far the largest share of grass and rough grazing (36 per cent), and of farmed woodland (37 per cent).

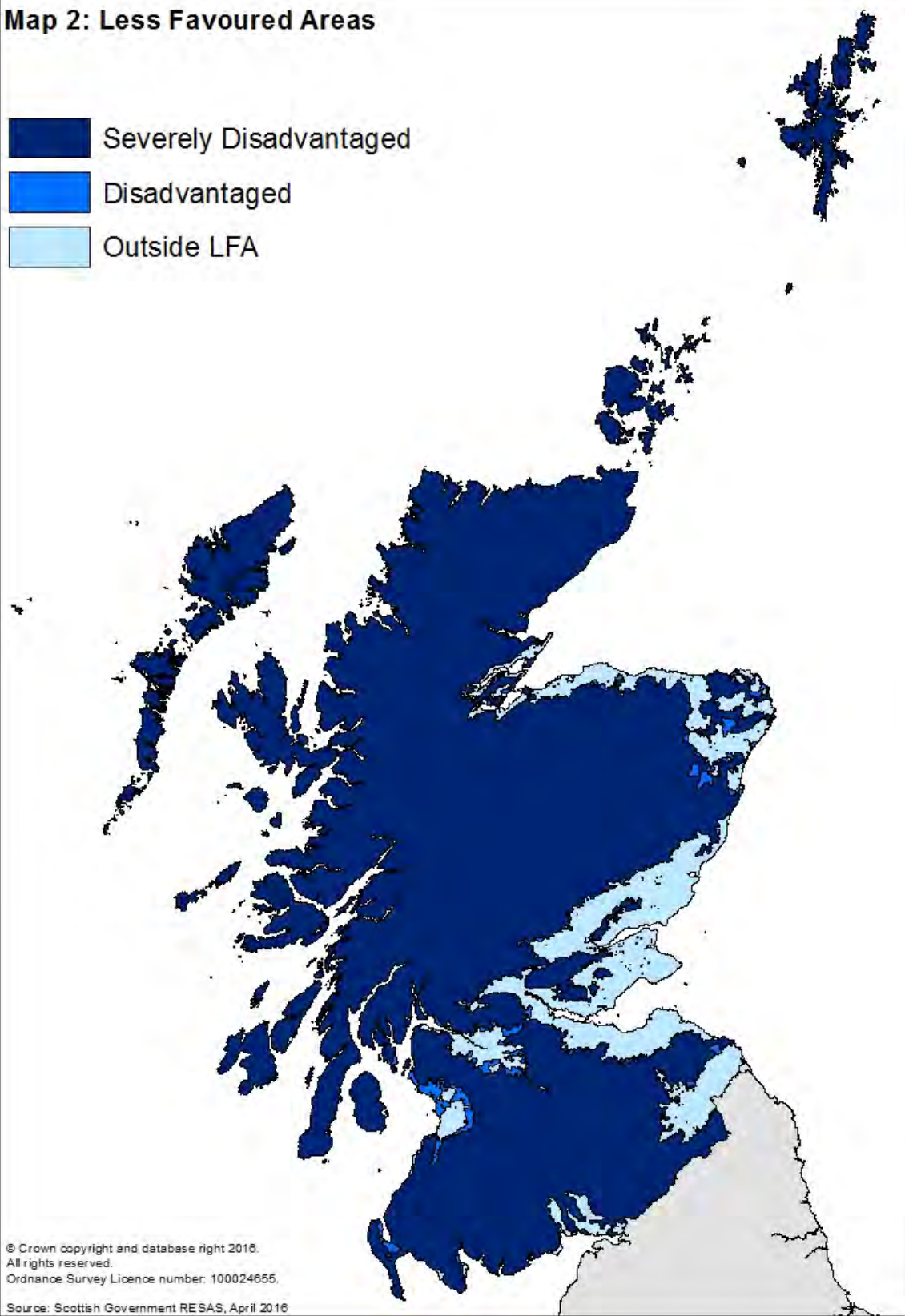
Chart 2.1: Distribution of total agricultural area and other land-types by sub-region, June 2015





**Map 2: Less Favoured Areas**

-  Severely Disadvantaged
-  Disadvantaged
-  Outside LFA

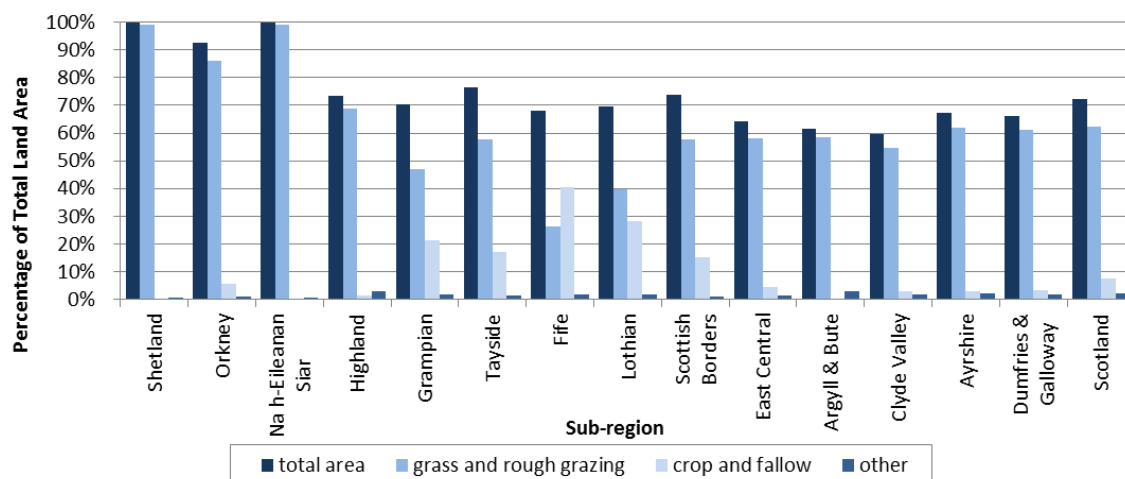


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Source: Scottish Government RESAS, April 2016

## Geography and Structure

However, taking into account the size of these sub-regions, chart 2.2 shows that the islands have the largest proportion of their land in agricultural use, with nearly 100 per cent on Shetland and Na h-Eileanan Siar, and over 90 per cent on Orkney. The lowest percentage was in Clyde Valley, where 60 per cent was in agricultural use.

Chart 2.2: Proportion of area in agricultural use, and by type, June 2015



The two charts also show that Grampian and Tayside had the largest share of crop and fallow land in Scotland (32 per cent and 22 per cent respectively of Scotland's total), with Fife and Lothian having the largest proportions of their land as crop or fallow (40 per cent and 28 per cent respectively). By contrast very small areas of land were used for crops and fallow on Shetland, Na h-Eileanan Siar and in Argyll and Bute. See section 4.1 for more detailed breakdown of these categories.

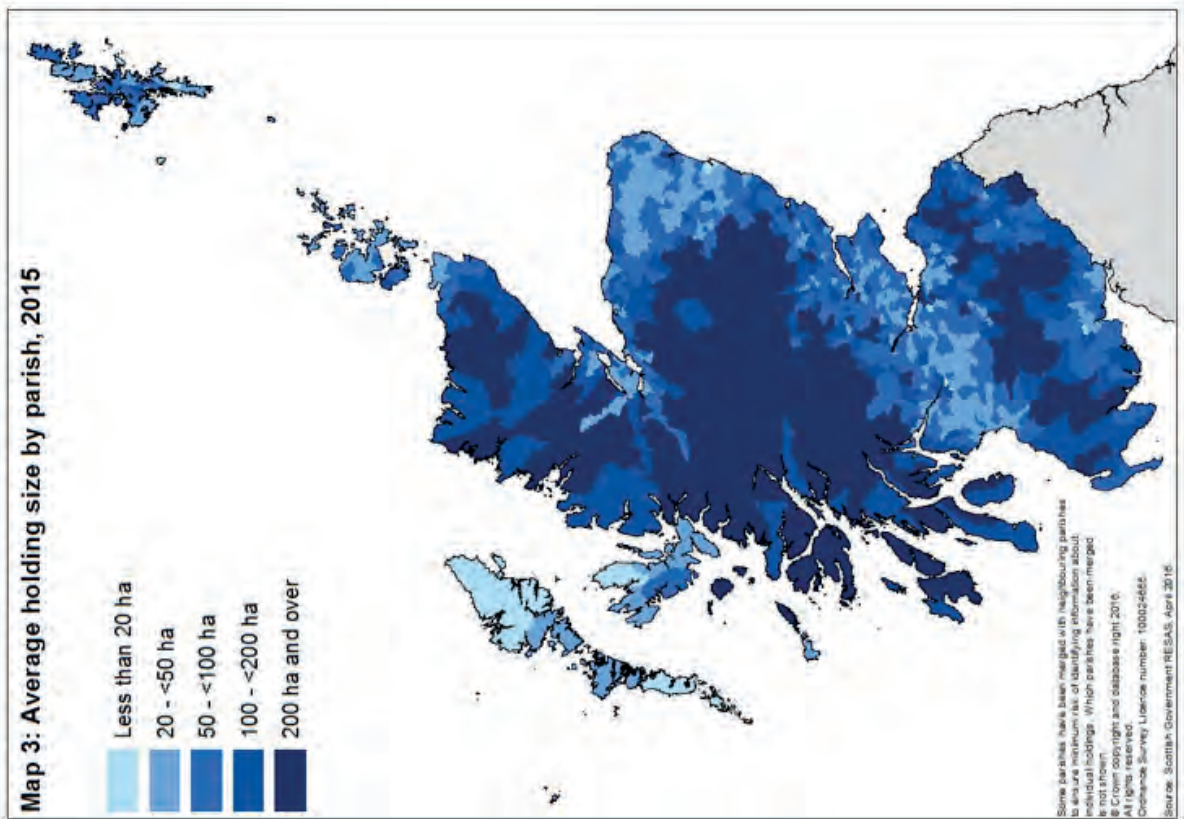
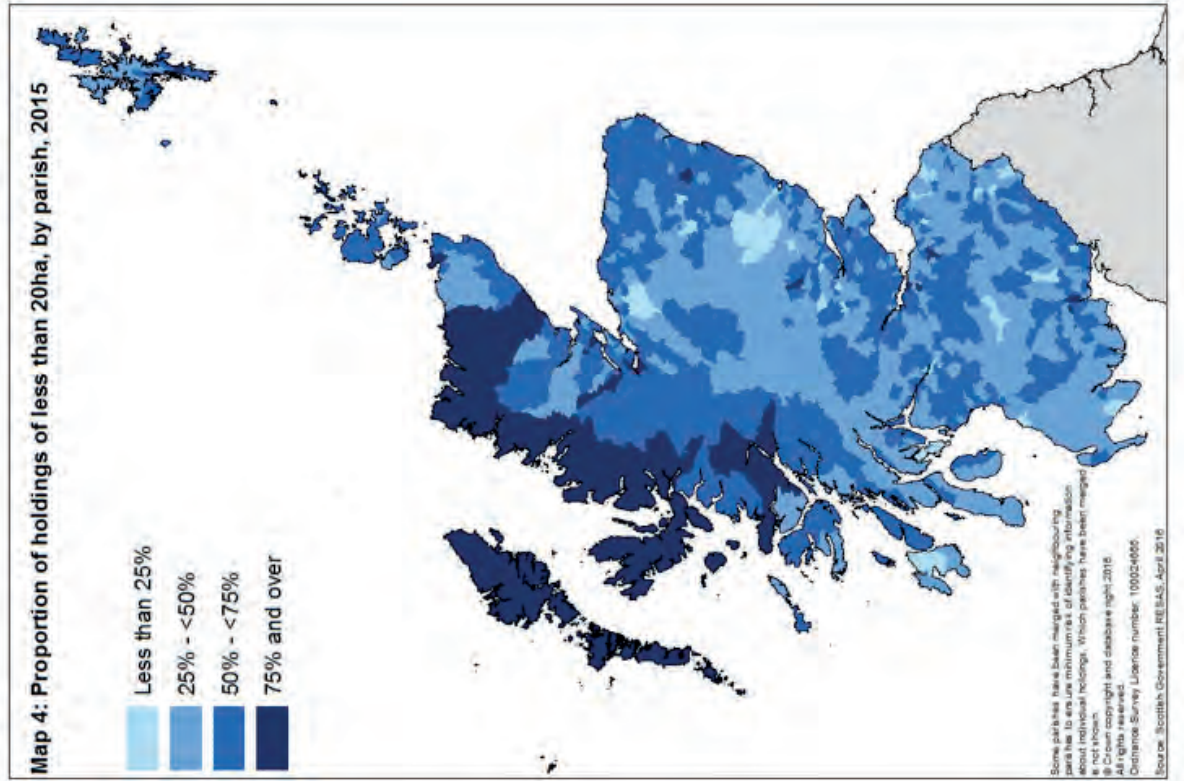
### 2.4 Distribution of holdings and agricultural area by farm size and region

(Tables C5, C6)

The distribution of agricultural area between holdings in Scotland is highly skewed, with a relatively small number of very large holdings accounting for a high proportion of the area. Nine per cent of holdings accounted for 76 per cent of land (4,502 holdings of 200 hectares or over in size, with 4.24 million hectares of area between them). Conversely, 52 per cent of holdings accounted for 1.6 per cent of the total land (27,266 holdings of less than ten hectares in size, with 90,803 hectares of land). These patterns can be seen by comparing chart 2.3 and 2.4.

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

Smaller holdings, of under ten hectares, were prevalent in Na h-Eileanan Siar (83 per cent of their holdings) and Highland (63 per cent), reflecting the high number of small farms and crofts in these areas.



## Geography and Structure

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

Chart 2.3: Number of holdings by region and holding size, June 2015

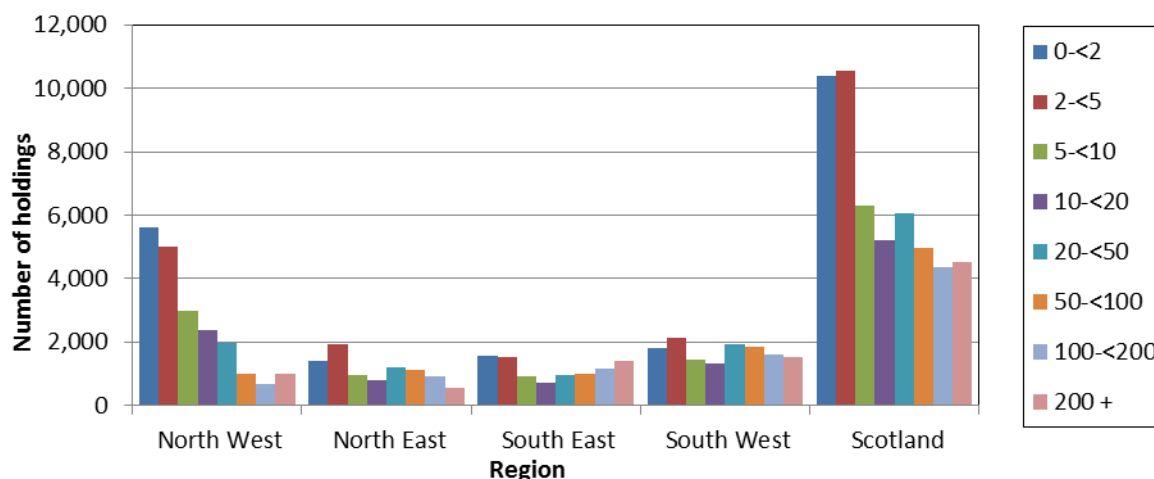
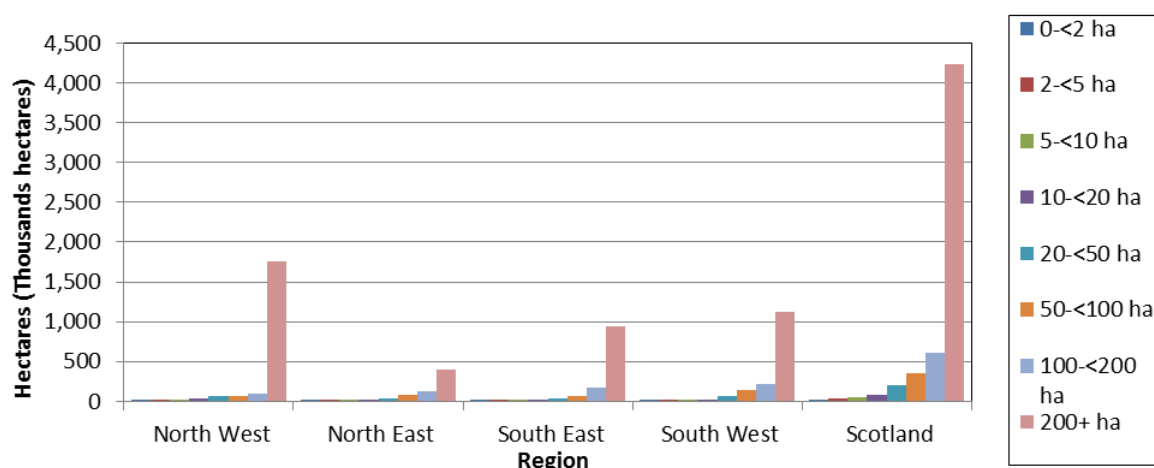


Chart 2.4 Agricultural area by region and holding size, June 2015



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

### 2.5 Standard Outputs and farm types (Maps 5 and 6 and tables C1 and C23)

Standard Outputs (SO) represent the notional farm-gate worth generated by a holding's crops and livestock and is calculated by applying multipliers (in £s) to all crop areas and livestock units. These multipliers are applied uniformly across Scotland. The multipliers used in this publication are based on a five year average, centred around the year 2010, and these have been applied to the 2015 crop areas and livestock units of holdings. This contrasts with those produced in 2014 which were based on 2007-centred coefficients, which results in a step change in the data between these two years. Further information on these changes, including an

adjusted annual comparison, is available in section 4.12 of the publication, 'Results from the June 2015 Scottish Agricultural Census'<sup>2</sup>.

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

There are eleven basic farm types (cereals, general cropping, horticulture & permanent crops, specialist pigs, specialist poultry, dairy, cattle & sheep (LFA), lowland cattle & sheep, mixed, forage, and other). 'Other' relates to holdings with no SO value (e.g. holdings with fallow land only), whereas 'mixed' is where no single crop or livestock category accounts for two-thirds of the holding's SO value. However the same calculation can be used to subdivide the categories further, and so this publication also includes analysis (in the Farm Accounts Survey results and in Map 5) of cattle & sheep (LFA) farms split into three categories; specialist cattle (LFA), specialist sheep (LFA), and other cattle & sheep (LFA). Please do not confuse the latter with the overall cattle & sheep (LFA) category.

This SO methodology is implemented in line with EC requirements and was first used in the June 2013 Agricultural Census. More information on the change to SOs and the new typology can be found in the Economic Report for Scottish Agriculture, 2013 Edition<sup>3</sup>.

The geographic distribution of these farm types is presented in Map 5. It should be noted that this map shows a generalised view by parish rather than by holding, with a parish being allocated the farm type of whichever farm type SO total within the parish is the largest. The map also uses the split of cattle & sheep (LFA) into the three sub-categories, as described above.

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

Table C23 presents information on each of the main farm types in Scotland, showing the total number of holdings, total agricultural area and total size in terms of SOs (Standard Outputs) and SLRs (Standard Labour Requirements, see section 7.3). The most common farm type was 'general cropping; forage' which totalled 22,306 holdings. This was followed by cattle & sheep (LFA) (14,546 holdings) and mixed holdings (5,322). Lowland cattle & sheep and cereal farms were fairly prevalent (with around 2,500 holdings each). General cropping and poultry farms numbered around 1,000 each, while horticulture and pig holdings were the least common farm types.

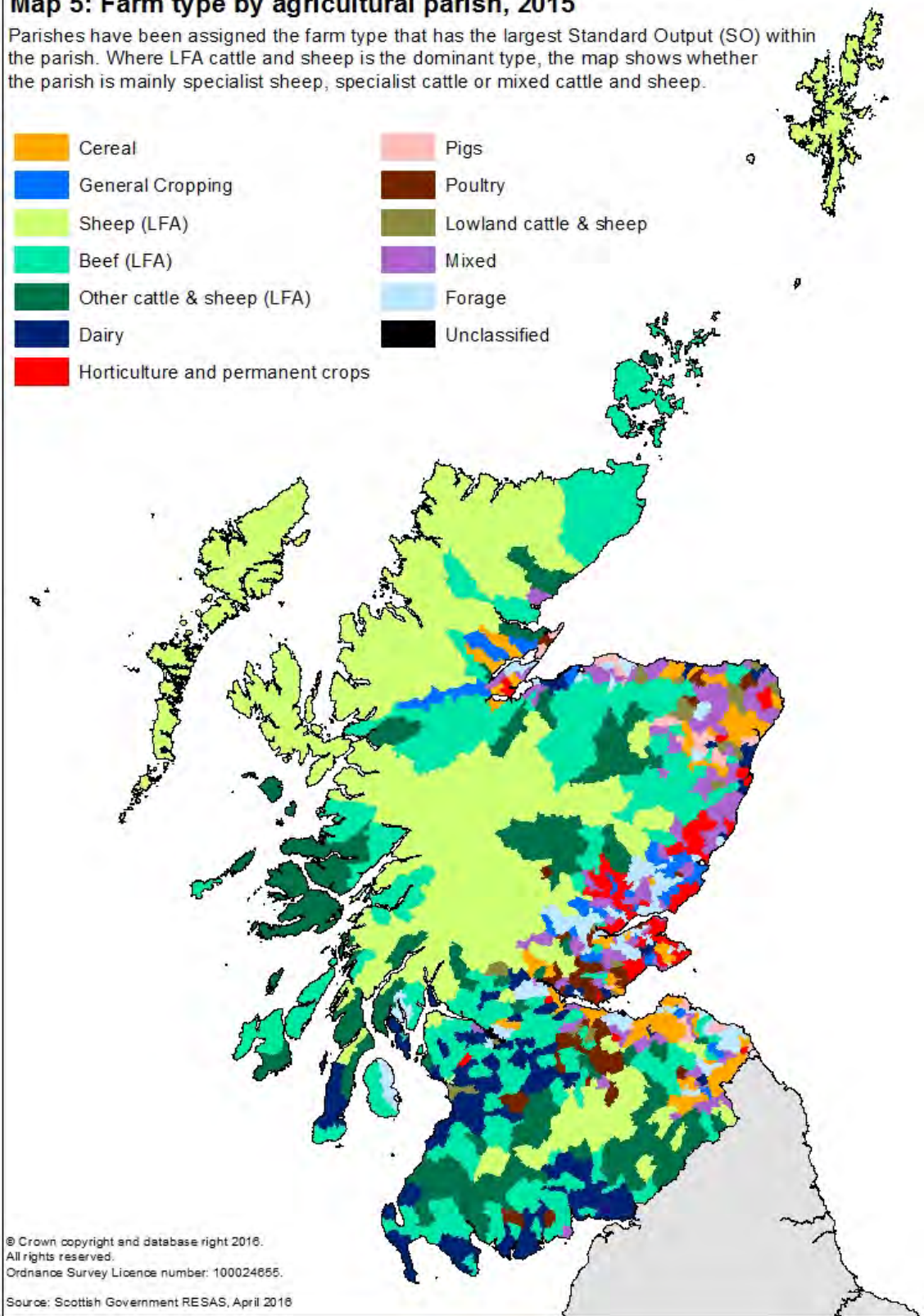
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<sup>2</sup> [www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/10/6201/320269](http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/10/6201/320269)

<sup>3</sup> [www.gov.scot/Publications/2013/06/5219/12](http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2013/06/5219/12)

### Map 5: Farm type by agricultural parish, 2015

Parishes have been assigned the farm type that has the largest Standard Output (SO) within the parish. Where LFA cattle and sheep is the dominant type, the map shows whether the parish is mainly specialist sheep, specialist cattle or mixed cattle and sheep.

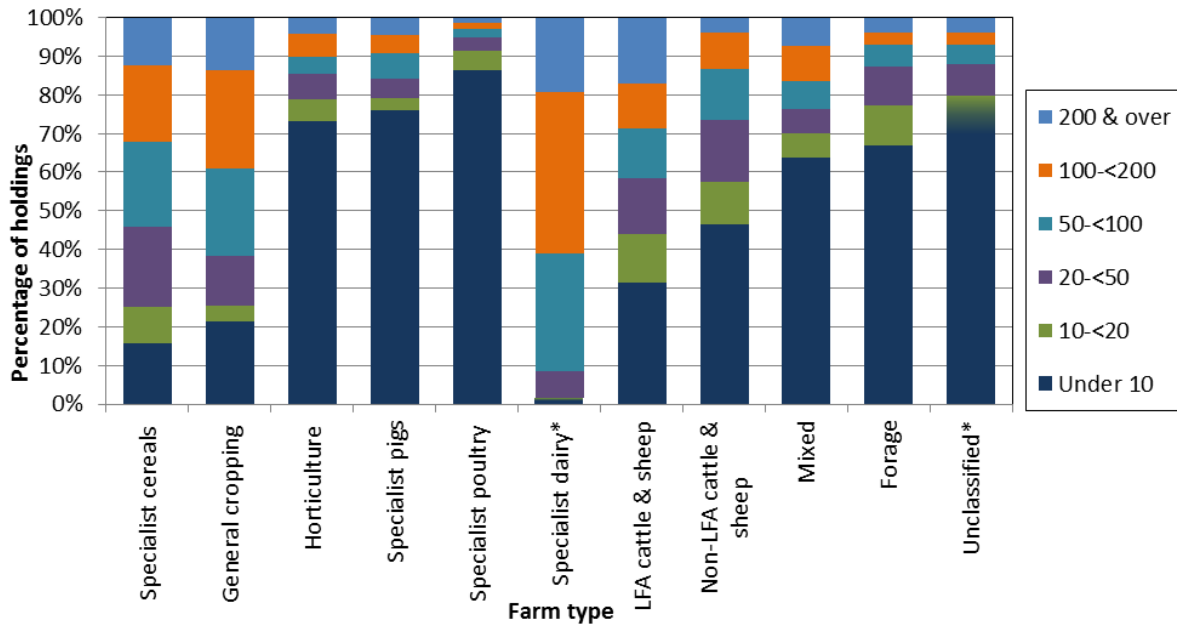


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 Source: Scottish Government RESAS, April 2016

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

Table C7 and chart 2.5 show that farm size distribution also varied within each farm type. The majority of specialist poultry (86 per cent), pigs (76 per cent), horticulture (73 per cent), forage (67 per cent) and mixed holdings (64 per cent) were below ten hectares in size. With the exception of mixed and forage, this trend is largely associated with the intensive nature of production among these farm types.

Chart 2.5: Specialist farm types by holding size, June 2015



\* The 'Under 10' and '10-<20' categories have been combined for specialist dairy and unclassified holdings in order to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

The majority of dairy (92 per cent), general cropping (62 per cent) and cereal (54 per cent) holdings were 50 hectares or greater in size, reflecting the tendency of activity in these sectors to be carried out by larger producers.

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

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

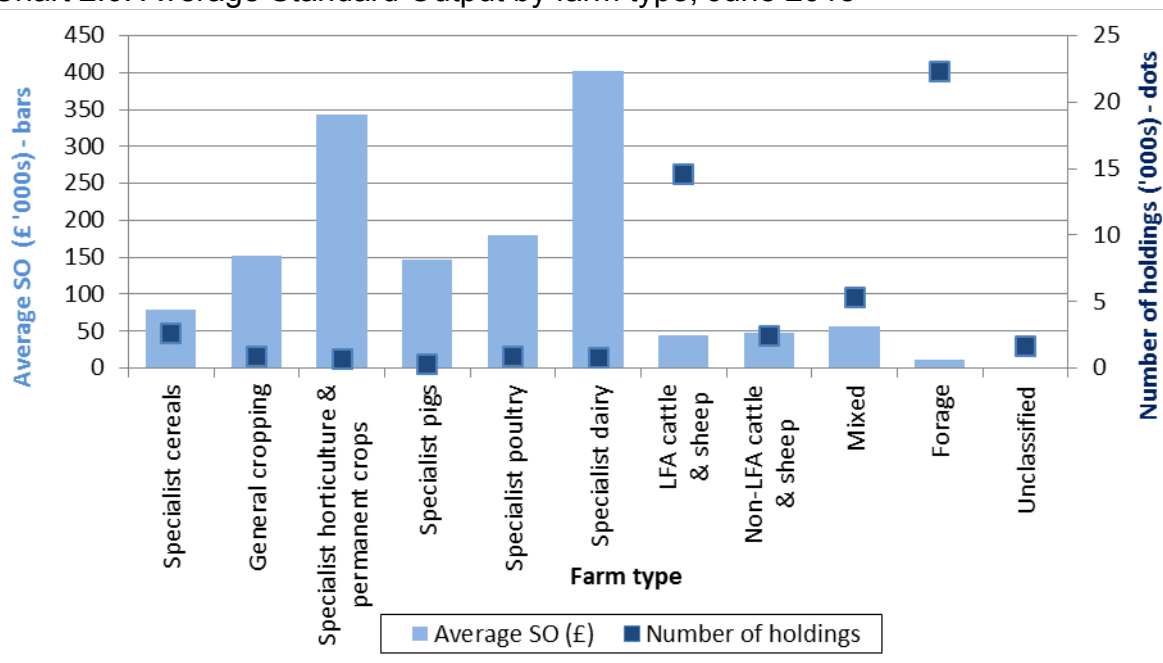
Chart 2.6 shows that dairy holdings had the highest average SO at £402,329. This was followed by horticulture (£343,299), some way ahead of poultry (£180,222) and general cropping (£151,777). Other than unclassified holdings (which generate no Standard Output value), forage holdings had the lowest average SO (£11,286). Lowland cattle & sheep (£47,936), and LFA cattle & sheep (£44,684) holdings also had relatively low average SO values. Remember that the figures here are only of value for comparison, since they are based on notional standard values based on a five year average centred on 2010.

It should be noted, however, that for most farm types these results are derived from a large number of holdings with a small amount of agricultural activity and a few very large holdings with a large amount of activity. The number of holdings are illustrated

## Geography and Structure

in chart 2.6 by the dark blue dots. It should also be noted that, since SOs do not take into account costs, those farm types that have relatively high costs per output will appear to be faring differently, relative to other farm types, than would be the case if costs were also included. For data on actual incomes, see section 3.4.

Chart 2.6: Average Standard Output by farm type, June 2015



Looking at the total contribution each farm type made to total SOs in Scotland, table C23 (see also chart 7.6) shows that cattle & sheep (LFA) and dairy holdings accounted for the largest shares of SO (27 per cent and 13 per cent respectively, though they account for 28 per cent and only two per cent of the holdings) followed by mixed holdings (13 per cent) and forage (ten per cent). All other farm types each contributed less than ten per cent to total SO.

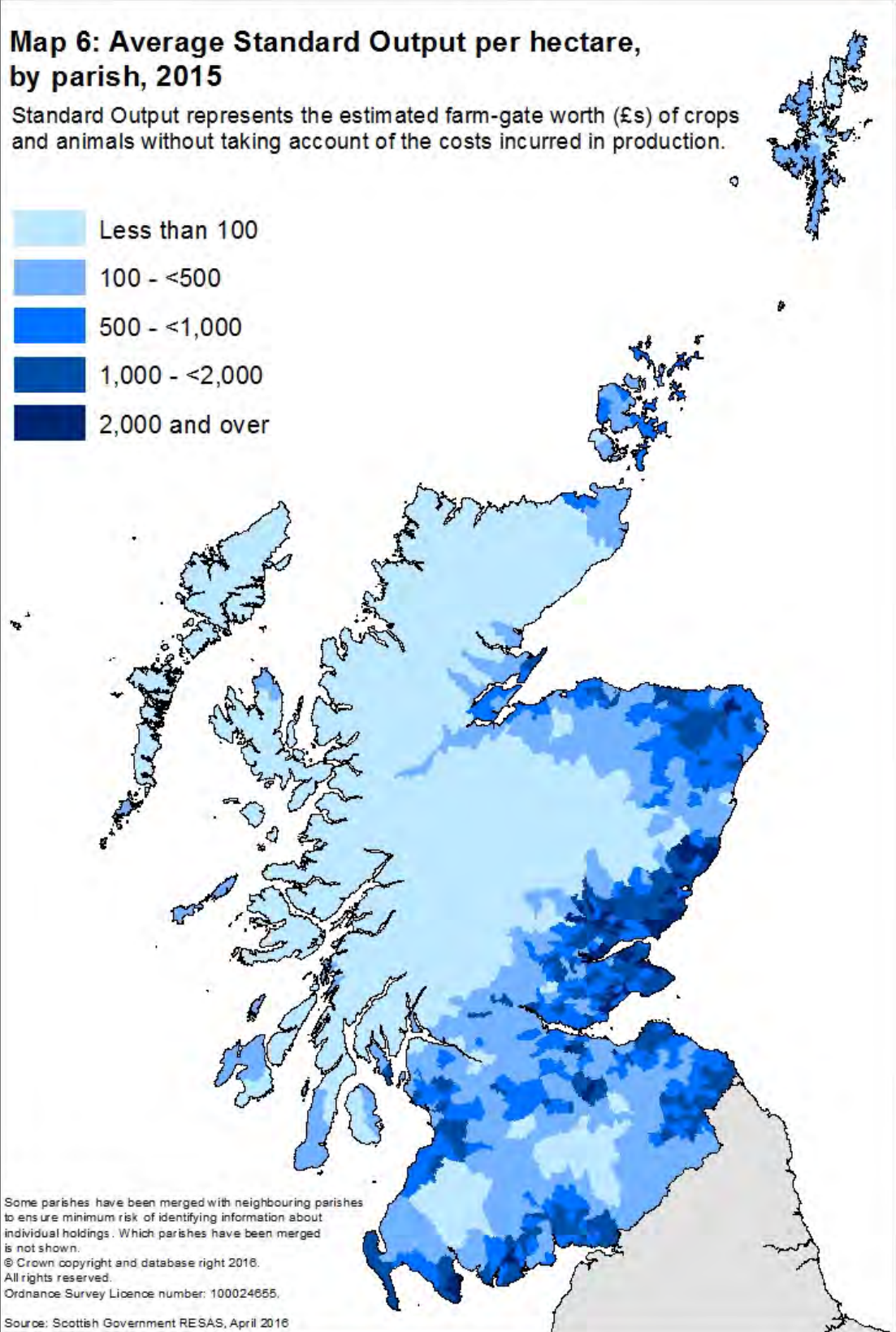
Table C25 (and chart 7.7) shows that Grampian and Tayside contributed most to Scotland's total SO, accounting for around 19 and 18 per cent respectively, followed by Dumfries and Galloway (14 per cent). All other sub-regions each contributed less than ten per cent of the total. This partly reflects the farm type distributions in these sub-regions as well as the size of these geographical areas.

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



**Map 6: Average Standard Output per hectare, by parish, 2015**

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



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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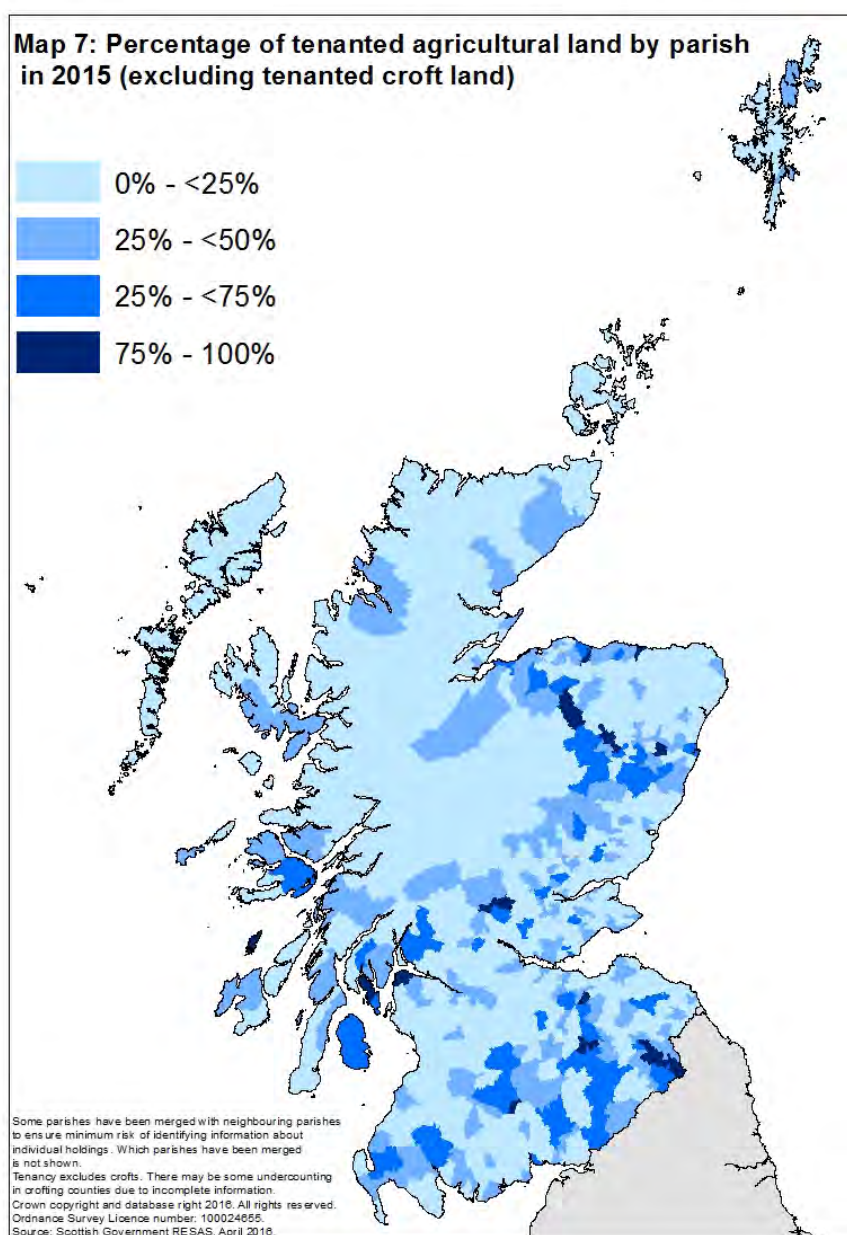
Source: Scottish Government RESAS, April 2016

### 2.8 Rented land (Table C28)

Just under a quarter of agricultural land in Scotland was rented under a lease lasting one year or more; about 1.32 million hectares. The proportion of land under these tenancies has fallen steadily over time, with the area dropping again in 2015.

However, in recent years, this reduction has been offset, in numerical terms at least, by a general increase in seasonal let land which, in 2014, accounted for 0.77 million hectares, or 13 per cent of agricultural land. Note that data on seasonal tenancies are not available for 2015.

Map 7 shows the geographic distribution of tenanted land (excluding crofts). Tenanted land was more prevalent south of the central belt, in Angus and Moray, and around the mouth of the Clyde.



More detailed information on tenancies is available in the separate publication, please see [www.gov.scot/stats/bulletins/01215](http://www.gov.scot/stats/bulletins/01215).

### 3. Farm Income

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

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

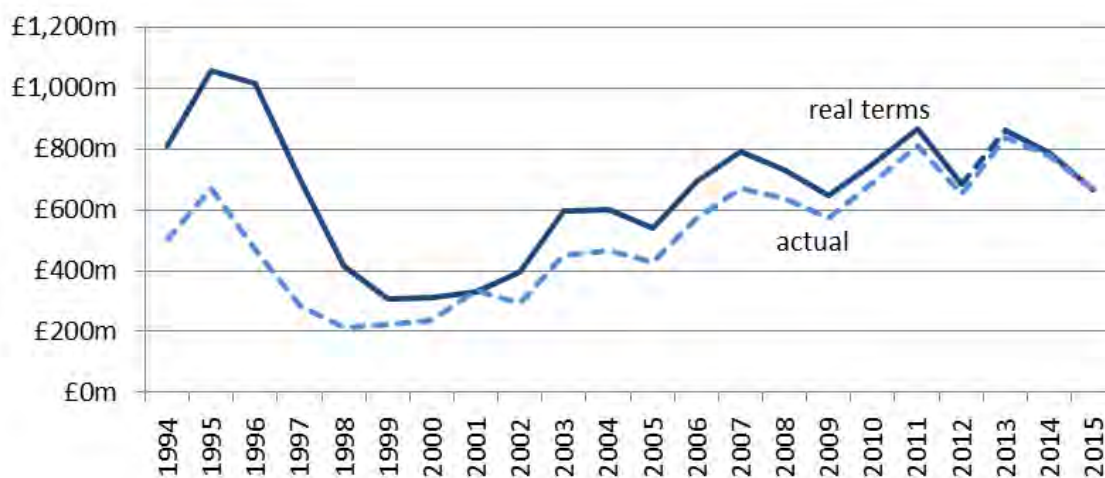
- TIFF estimates the income from cereals across all farm types to be £334 million. This is gross income from the sale of grain, and does not take into account any of the costs of production, such as seed, and includes all sales irrespective of whether from a specialist cereal farm or a mixed cropping farm or something else. Separately then, TIFF would also calculate, for example, estimates for the cost of seed across all types of farms (about £70 million), as well as all other categories of outputs and costs.
- FBI by comparison produces an estimate of average income on cereal farms of £16,000 per farm, including all the income from those farms, whether from their cereals, other crops or anything else, and taking into account all of their costs.

For more detail please see [www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/01/3641](http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/01/3641) and [www.gov.scot/stats/bulletins/01208](http://www.gov.scot/stats/bulletins/01208).

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

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

Chart 3.1: Total Income from Farming (in real terms) 1994 to 2015



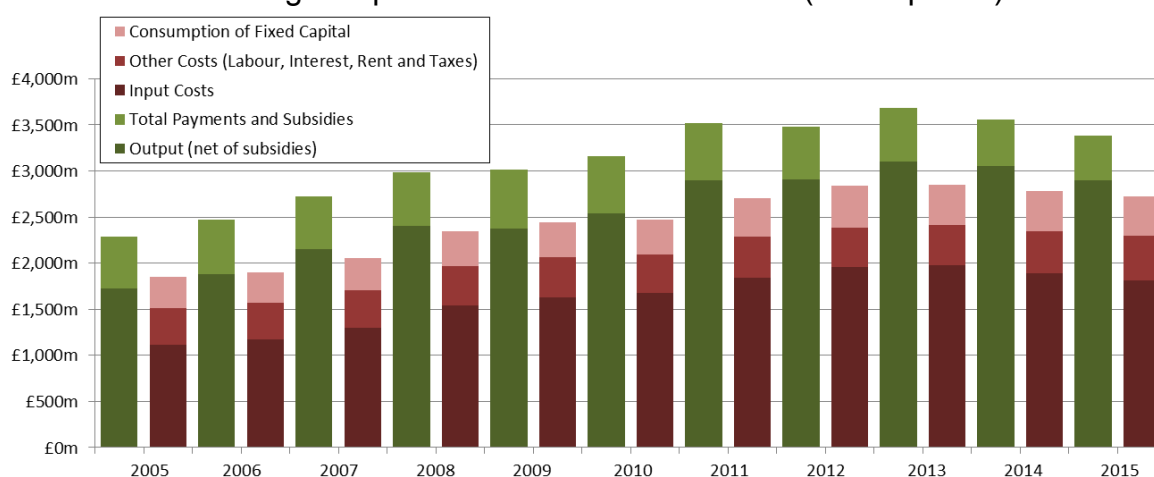
## Farm Income

Over the past ten years there has been a general upward trend in TIFF, with some fluctuations, which has increased by £236 million (55 per cent or 24 per cent in real terms) since 2005, from £430 million in 2005 to a provisional estimate of £667 million in 2015. The estimate for 2015 suggests that TIFF decreased by £110 million (14 per cent, or 15 per cent in real terms) from 2014, following another decrease of £60 million (seven per cent, or nine per cent in real terms) between 2013 and 2014. This is the second time in the past ten years that TIFF has fallen in two consecutive years.

The value of TIFF is greater than the value of subsidies, suggesting the industry would still make a small profit without them. This, however, is not the same finding as from the Farm Accounts Survey (compare section 3.3, see also chart 6.2).

Chart 3.2 shows the contributing components of TIFF, with output and total payments and subsidies showing the positive contribution and input costs, other costs and consumption of fixed capital showing the negative contribution. Initial estimates for 2015 were outputs at £2.9 billion, support at £490 million and costs of £2.72 billion.

Chart 3.2: Contributing components of TIFF 2005 to 2015 (actual prices)



Since 2005, the output value (net of subsidies<sup>4</sup>) from agricultural businesses has increased by £1,171 million (68 per cent, 34 per cent in real terms), and total payments and subsidies have decreased £68 million (12 per cent, or 30 per cent after accounting for inflation). Over the same period, total costs have risen by £867 million (47 per cent, or 17 per cent in real terms).

The overall value of TIFF is calculated as the small difference between the large values of gross income and costs. This makes it quite sensitive to small percentage changes in these larger values. Between 2014 and 2015, gross income decreased by £153 million (five per cent) and costs also decreased by £63 million (two per cent). These small percentage changes resulted in a decrease in TIFF of £110 million (14 per cent, or 15 per cent in real terms) between 2014 and 2015.

<sup>4</sup> Note: chart 3.2 groups all grants and subsidies together, whereas coupled payments are often included with outputs. See Table A1.

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

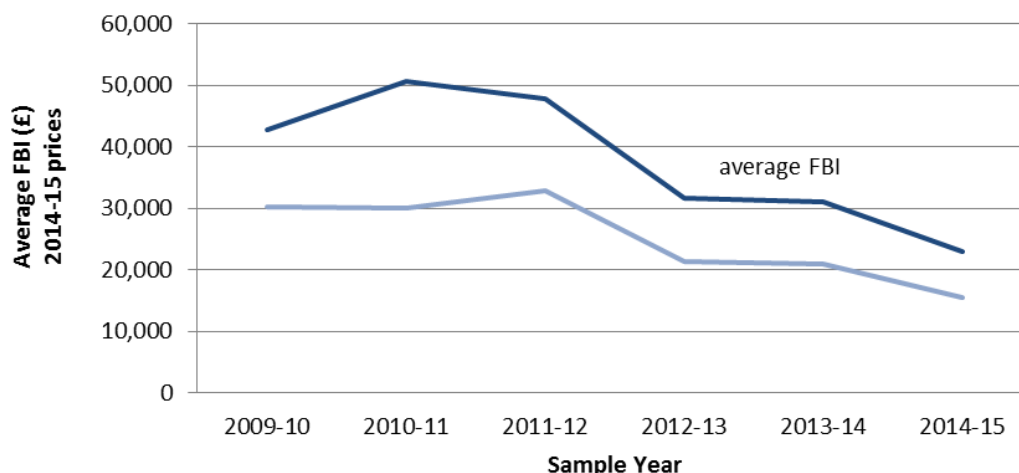
Farm Business Income (FBI) is the average headline business-level measure of farm income in the UK. FBI represents the return to the whole farm business, that is, the total income available to all unpaid labour and their capital invested in the business. Returns from diversified activities (non-agricultural activities that use farm resources, for example: renting out farm cottages for tourism; income from small-medium scale wind turbines; etc.) are included in overall FBI (as they are in TIFF), though not larger-scale enterprises that count as separate businesses.

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

Scottish FBI figures for farms, classified into types by standard outputs (see section 2.5), are available from 2009-10, up to the latest year available of 2014-15, based on the 2014 crop year. Unless stated otherwise, time series are presented in 2014-15 prices, using the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) deflator index. This provides more reliable trends as the effects of inflation are accounted for. The Net Farm Income measure provides a longer time series and is presented by farm type in section 3.12. The difference between FBI and NFI is explained in the FAS methodology and quality note, along with other information on the survey methodology and quality of results, on the agriculture statistics web page<sup>5</sup>. More detailed data tables are also available in the 2014-15 FAS data tables<sup>6</sup>, also on the agriculture statistics web page.

Chart 3.3 below shows that in 2014-15, the average Farm Business Income (FBI) was £23,000, the lowest level in the last six years. This is 26 per cent lower than the previous year; down (£8,000) and down 46 per cent since 2009-10. Average incomes were highest in 2010-11, at £51,000, largely due to lower input costs.

Chart 3.3: Average FBI of Scottish farms, 2009-10 to 2014-15



<sup>5</sup> [www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/FASmethod](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/FASmethod)

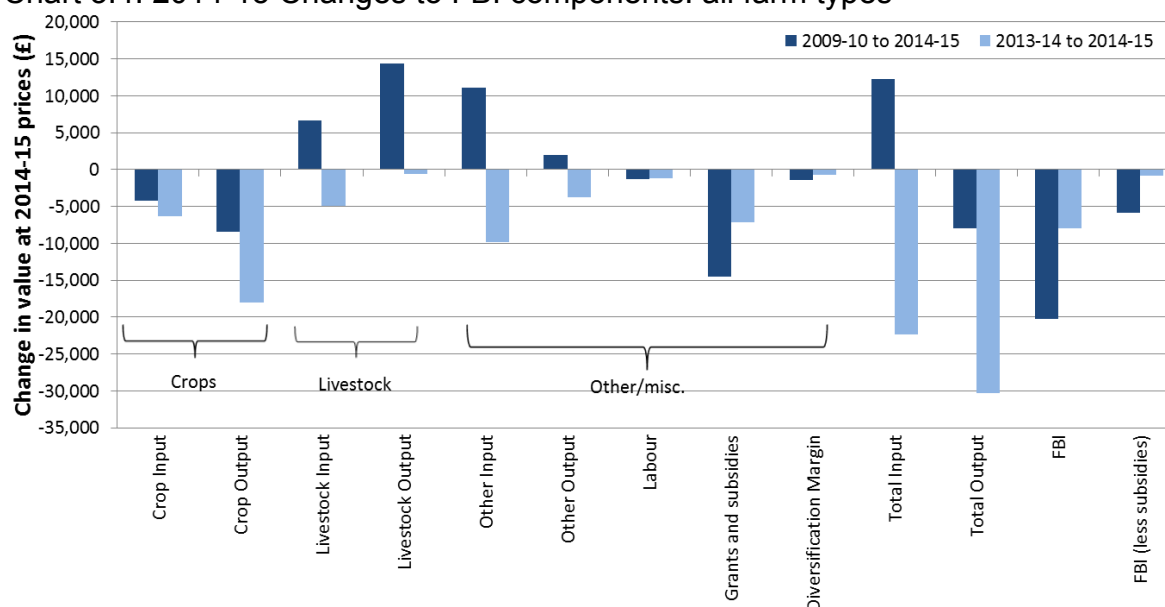
<sup>6</sup> [www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/FASdata](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/FASdata)

## Farm Income

The average FBI has been in decline since then, though in 2013-14 the average FBI of Scottish farms was relatively unchanged (fall of £600) at £31,000, compared to 2012-13. Over the longer term, rising input costs for livestock, such as feed, as well as costs for machinery, land and buildings have lowered the average FBI.

Chart 3.4 shows a breakdown of factors affecting changes in FBI over the six year series in comparison to the changes in the latest year. This shows that all revenues and spending fell over the last year. Crop revenues saw larger reductions than spending on inputs, putting a downward pressure on margins from cropping enterprises. Livestock production costs fell, considerably more than the revenues, with the opposite effect for such enterprises. The value of subsidy payments also fell. Overall, revenues saw greater reductions than spending on inputs, resulting in a fall in income. Had the level of subsidy payments remained unchanged, the overall average FBI would have fallen by only £800. However, it is the decline in crop revenue which has contributed the most to the decline in profitability of Scottish farm businesses in 2014-15.

Chart 3.4: 2014-15 Changes to FBI components: all farm types



Source: online FAS data tables

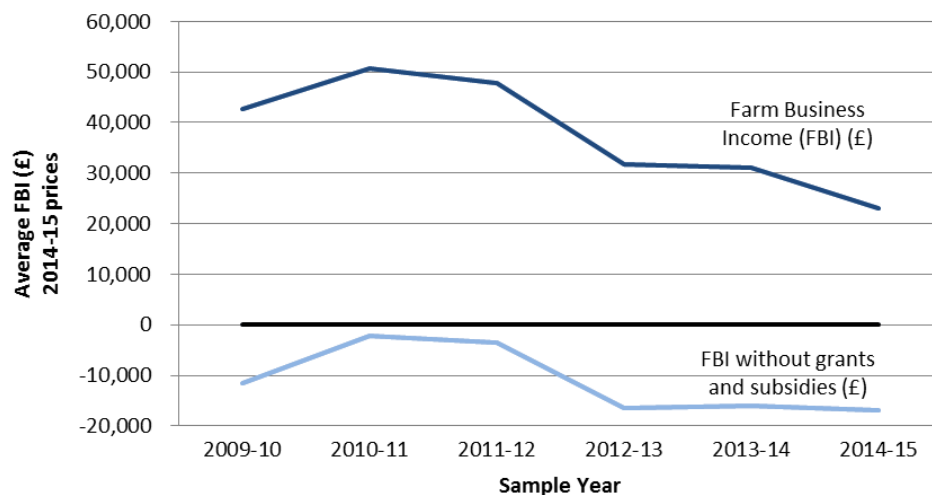
Amongst farms in the Farm Accounts Survey, the average value of Single Farm Payment subsidy fell by around £7,000 to an average of £31,000 per farm in 2014-15. This was largely due to unfavourable exchange rates as well as a reduction in the original Euro amount.

Over the longer term, while revenues for livestock have improved, these have been outweighed by a rise in spending on inputs (in particular “other” costs such as: machinery; land and buildings; depreciation; and miscellaneous costs) combined with a declining average value of subsidy payments. Labour costs are largely unchanged when compared over six years, having fallen by around £1,000.

### 3.3 Grants and subsidies (Table B2)

Chart 3.5 shows the overall impact of grants and subsidies on the average income of farm businesses. When subsidy payments are excluded, the average FBI is a loss of £17,000 in 2014-15. In each of the last six years, FBI without subsidy payments has been negative.

Chart 3.5: Average FBI of Scottish farms without grants and subsidies, 2009-10 to 2014-15



The difference in the messages about the profitability of agriculture without subsidies between TIFF (chart 3.2) and FAS data (chart 3.5) may be at least partly explained by the absence from FAS of the horticulture, pig and poultry sectors. These attract relatively little in the way of subsidies but do contribute to the profitability. However this is unlikely to fully explain such a large difference.

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

Chart 3.6: FBI distribution 2014-15

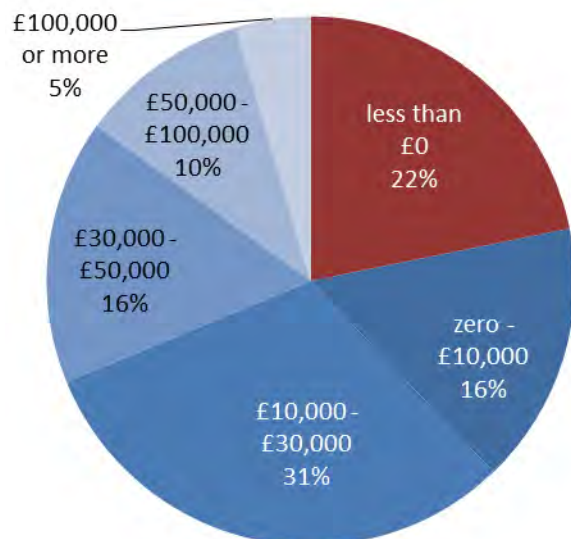
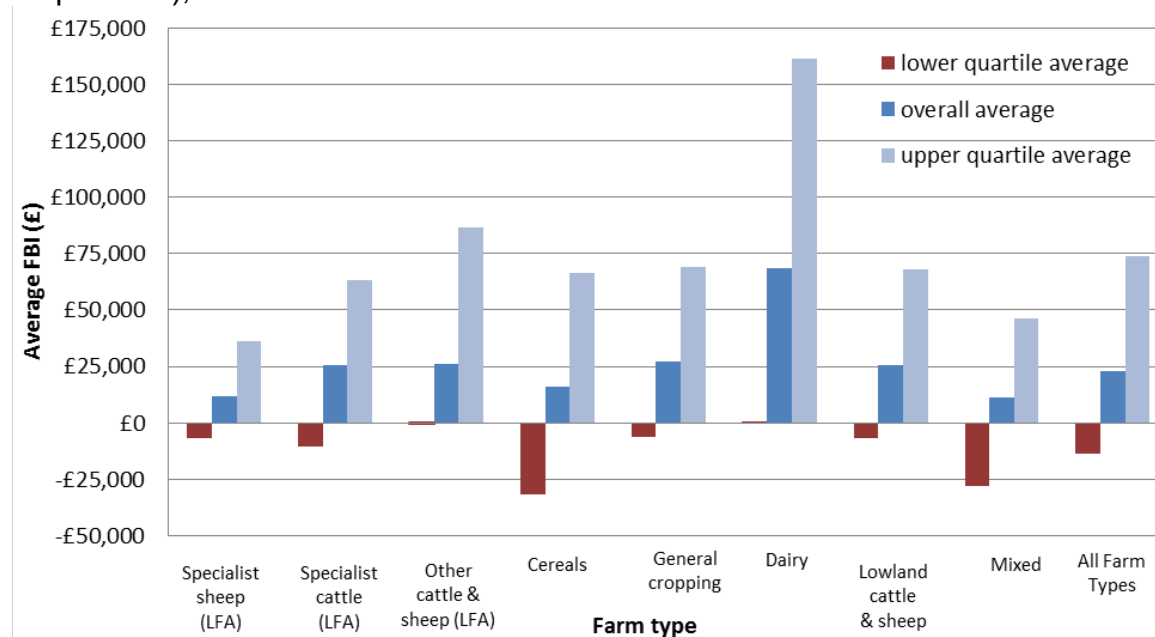


Chart 3.6 shows the distribution of Farm Business Incomes. Twenty two per cent of farms, or approximately one in five, had a negative FBI. A further 45 per cent had an FBI below £30,000; so, while the average FBI is £31,000, 69 per cent of farms earn less than this. Sixteen per cent of farms achieved an FBI between £30,000 and £50,000. A further 10 per cent achieved an FBI of £50,000 to £100,000, and seven per cent achieved an FBI of £100,000 or more.

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

## Farm Income

Chart 3.7: Average FBI by farm type and quartile (lowest 25 per cent, average, upper 25 per cent), 2014-15



Across all farm types there was a considerable difference between higher and lower performing businesses. The overall average FBI of farms in the lower quartile was a loss of £14,000, while those in the upper quartile generated an average income of £74,000 (more than three times the average FBI).

All lower quartile farms, with the exception of dairy farms (which broke even on average) made an overall loss in terms of FBI in 2014-15. The average FBI of lower quartile farms ranged from a loss of £300 for other cattle & sheep (LFA) farms to a loss of £32,600 for cereal farms.

Dairy farms had the highest average farm business income in the survey, at £68,000 in 2014-15.

The average FBI for upper quartile farms ranged from two to four times the overall average for each farm type. Dairy farms had the highest upper quartile income at £161,000. Other cattle & sheep (LFA) farms had the second highest upper quartile income.

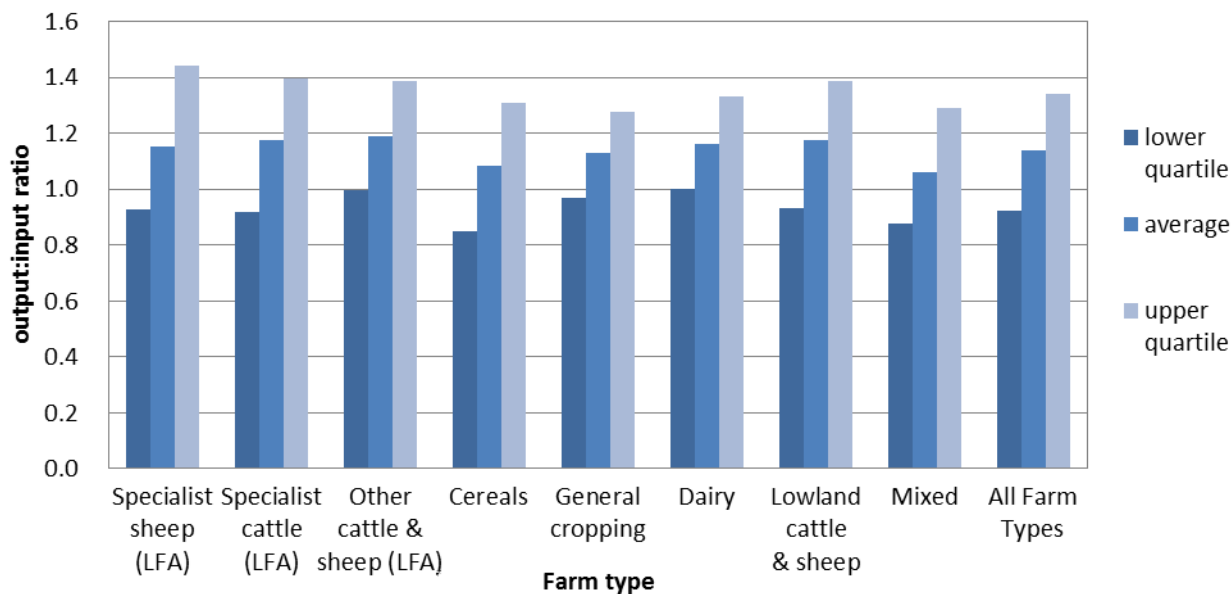
There are many factors which contribute to the relative performance of a farm business, including tenure of the farm (with tenant farms having relatively higher overheads), prices and duration of contract for produce, supply costs and efficiency of application of inputs, level of indebtedness, as well as the motivations for farming and preferences for methods of farming of individual farm owners/managers. The variation seen between the quartiles does not take into account the overall size of farms. Larger farm businesses will have larger input costs as well as output value compared to smaller equivalent businesses, but both could be working with equal efficiency.

The output to input ratio can be viewed as a measure of productivity, i.e. how much output can be produced per unit of input. Chart 3.8 shows the differences in the



relationship between output value and input costs which result in the differences in FBI. The overall average output to input ratio is 1.14, meaning that for every £1 spent on inputs, Scottish farm businesses are generating £1.14 worth of outputs.

Chart 3.8: Average output:input ratio by farm type and quartile (lowest 25 per cent, average, upper 25 per cent), 2014-15



The average for farms in the upper quartile (relatively high performers) is around £1.34, while for those in the lower quartile (relatively low performers) it is around £0.92; an average loss of £0.08 for every £1 spent. The quartiles here have been determined based on FBI, not on output to input ratio.

It should be noted, however, that a higher output to input ratio does not necessarily lead to a higher FBI when comparing across farm type. FBI depends on both the ratio between and the absolute levels of outputs and inputs. For example, whereas the upper quartile output:input ratio of specialist sheep (LFA) farms, £1.44, was the highest of all farm types, the upper quartile of specialist sheep (LFA) farms, £36,000, was the lowest of all farm types. This was due to the relatively low absolute value of outputs and inputs.

### 3.5 Enterprise gross margins (Table B12)

The purpose of enterprise analysis, published later in this report, is to provide a basic assessment of financial performance of the main farm enterprises in Scotland. By “enterprise” we mean, for example, analysing just the sheep farming part of a sheep farm, rather than including any other farming or other activities carried out by the business. This allows individual farmers and others with an interest in the agricultural industry to compare individual enterprise performance against sector averages. As more results become available in future years it will also provide a useful guide to performance over time.

The performance of an enterprise is difficult to assess and relies on a number of factors that cannot be identified through this analysis, such as natural constraints (e.g. quality of land, weather, etc.), reason for farming (e.g. financial, personal satisfaction, etc.), methods of farming (e.g. organic versus conventional production

## Farm Income

methods), fixed costs of the whole farm business, the interaction of other enterprises within the farm business, and many other factors.

The results are presented as gross margins, as no account has been taken of fixed costs of the enterprises: those costs which are not attributed to a specific enterprise. These costs could vary greatly depending on the size or type of farm or enterprise. The results are from the 2014-15 Farm Accounts Survey (FAS), which centres on the 2014 crop year.

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

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

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

Analysis for crop, cattle and sheep enterprises are presented in sections 4.5, 5.2.7 and 5.3.6 respectively. More detailed results, including sample size information, are available from the agriculture statistics web page, Enterprise Performance Analysis<sup>7</sup>.

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

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

Trends in FBI/FTE roughly mirror overall FBI at a reduced level; typically around a third lower. In 2014-15 the overall average FBI/FTE was £16,000 and it can be seen,

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<sup>7</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/FASdata>

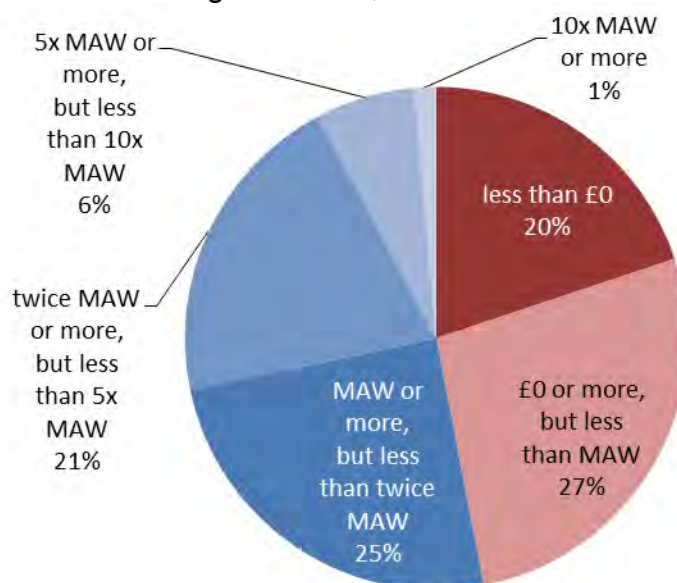
in Figure 1, that the difference between FBI and FBI/FTE was largest in 2010-11; reducing the value of FBI/FTE in that year. Over the last year, the average FTE has remained relatively unchanged.

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

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

Chart 3.9 shows the distribution of FBI/FTE relative to the MAW. The MAW is updated every year and takes effect from the start of October each year. Data collected through the FAS span calendar years, with 2014-15 data centred on 2014. For the purpose of this comparison a weighted MAW for the 2014 calendar year of £7.03 per hour has been used. The average FBI/FTE of £16,000 is equivalent to an hourly wage for unpaid labour of £8.42, around 20 per cent more than the minimum agricultural wage in Scotland. It should be noted that other costs may need to be covered from the FBI and not all unpaid labour will be remunerated equally. There will also be differences in systems of farming and overheads between farms.

Chart 3.9: Average FBI/FTE, relative to minimum agricultural wage (MAW), 2014-15



From chart 3.9 we see that 47 per cent of farms generated an FBI/FTE equivalent to less than the minimum agricultural wage, per hour of unpaid labour. At the top end,

## Farm Income

seven per cent generated an FBI/FTE of at least five times the minimum agricultural wage, that is, at least £35.15 and per hour of unpaid labour. The remaining 46 per cent of farms generate an FBI/FTE between one and five times the minimum agricultural wage.

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

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

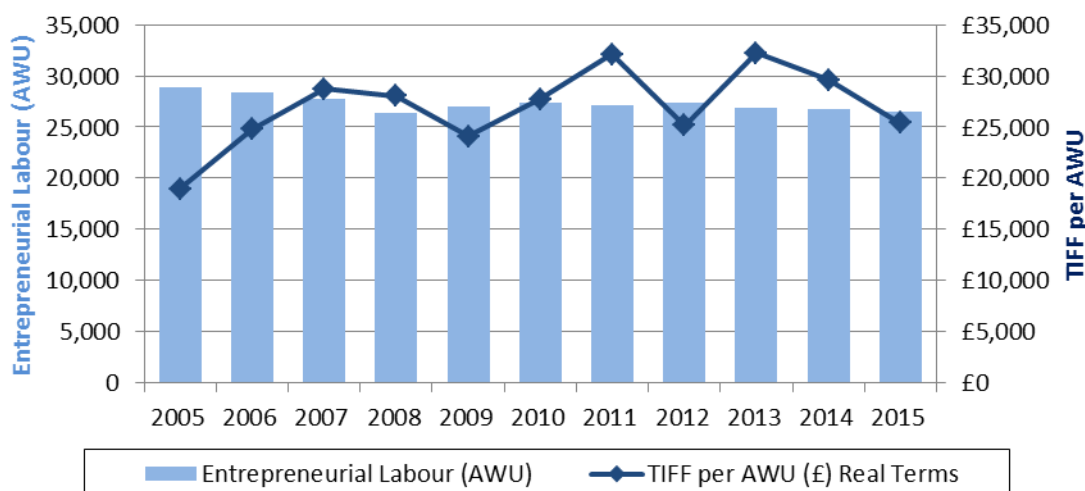
One measure that is similar to the FBI per FTE (of unpaid labour), in section 3.6, is TIFF per annual work unit. This considers the return to farmers, partners, directors and others with an entrepreneurial interest in the farm business, against the labour they themselves have invested in the business.

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

Table A15 shows that in 2015, the total amount of entrepreneurial labour invested was estimated as 26,462 AWU. Dividing the TIFF figure of £667 million by this labour, provides an average TIFF per AWU estimate of £25,192. The updated figure for 2014 (the year to which the FBI/FTE figure more generally relates) was £29,104.

Chart 3.10 shows that between 2005 and 2015, and accounting for inflation, TIFF per AWU increased by £6,500 (34 per cent). This increase reflects the £130 million (24 per cent) real terms increase in TIFF over the same period, as well as a decrease in entrepreneurial labour of 2,440 AWUs (eight per cent). In other words, in 2015 a larger TIFF was being generated by a lower amount of entrepreneurial labour, compared to 2005.

Chart 3.10: Entrepreneurial labour and TIFF per AWUs, both accounting for inflation, 2005 to 2015



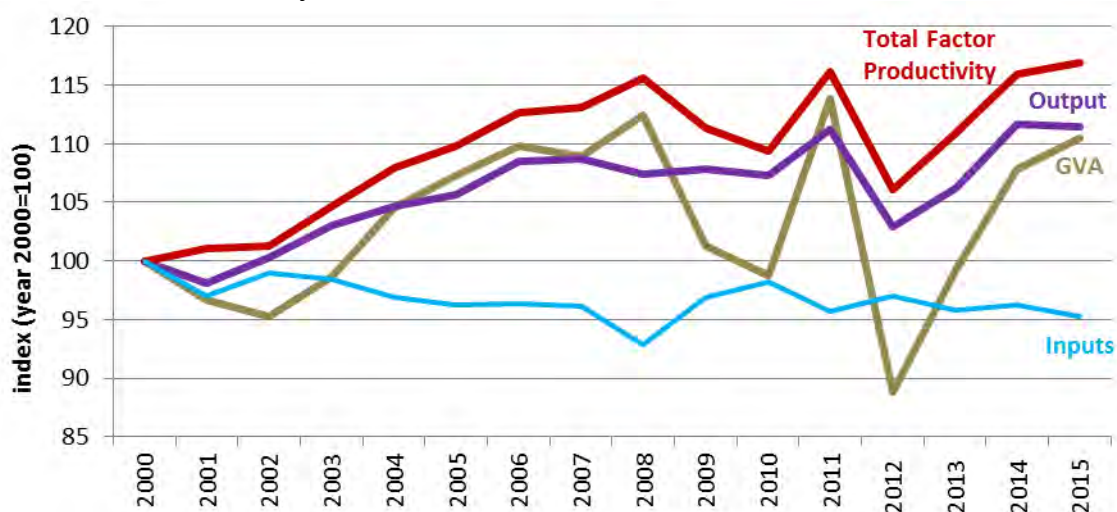
### 3.8 Productivity indices (Table A16)

Table A16 (see also spreadsheet version online) shows six different productivity indices. To produce these, income and expenditure accounts (similar to TIFF) are calculated based on constant prices. The percentage annual changes in these is calculated, which are then converted into indices.

- The Output Index looks at how the volume of output changes over time. It doesn't take into account capital formation, and is not affected by whether commodities have received coupled support (a change to previously published data).
- The Input Index looks at most items of input, hence how the volume of input changes over time. It doesn't however take into account spend on contract work, interest or taxes on production.
- Total Factor Productivity Index calculates the ratio of outputs to inputs, in line with that published at UK-level by DEFRA. This has not previously been published and will replace Output per Unit Input.
- The Gross Value Added Index is a volume-based indicator of the economic size of the industry, used in GDP calculations. As with the other indicators, it is not, strictly speaking, affected by the value of commodities, other than in terms of the weight given to each element within the calculation. This index is therefore different from the Gross Value Added figure included in Table A1.
- The Output per Unit of Input Index (not shown on chart 3.11) is similar to Total Factor Productivity, but includes/excludes different items. It was published previously and we have included it this year to provide the updated time series.
- The Net Value Added per AWU Index (not shown on chart 3.11) includes output less most categories of costs, though not labour, rent or interest. It then calculates this per unit of labour. It was published previously and we have included it this year to provide the updated time series.

The five indicators, excluding Input, show fluctuating growth compared to the base year 2000. Initial growth until 2006 has stuttered, with dips in 2010 and 2012, resulting in the trend since 2006 struggling to show much increase. Chart 3.11 shows four of these indices. Please note that the methodology and data used for calculating these have changed since previous publications, resulting in considerably different results. See the online Annex to this publication for more details.

Chart 3.11: Productivity indices, 2000 to 2015



## Farm Income

### 3.9 Cost centres (Table B13)

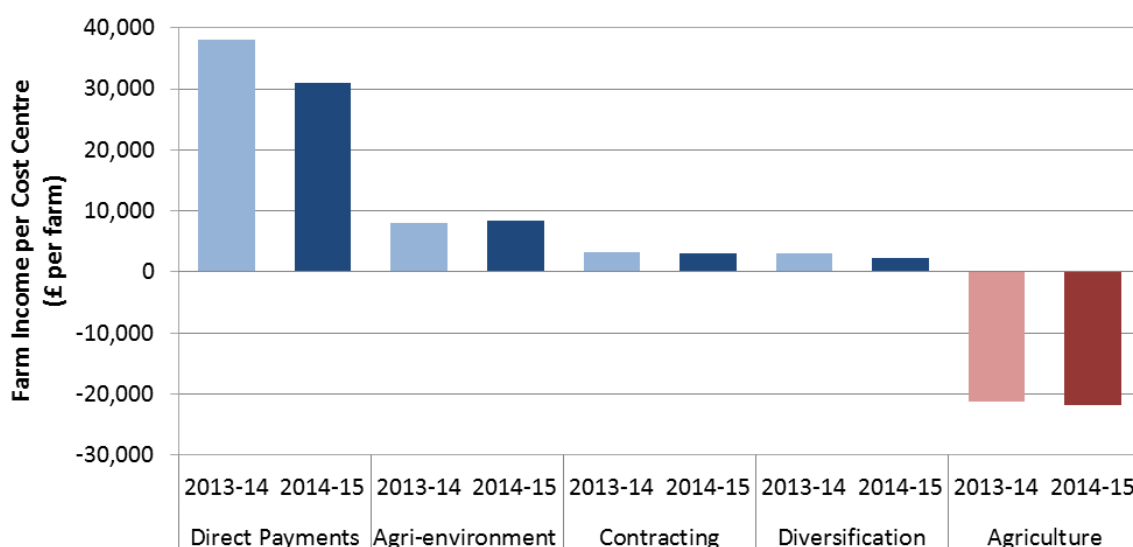
The purpose of cost centre analysis is to identify the contribution to the overall business profit or loss of different sources of income within the business. Although referred to as 'cost centres' it is worth noting that these parts of the business also generate income and not just costs. All inputs and outputs have been counted against one of five cost centres: agricultural; agri-environment (land management to support environmental objectives); diversification; agricultural contracting (off-farm use of farm business resources); and income from the direct payments scheme (costs could be incurred against this centre if, for example, accountants are hired to manage claims).

Chart 3.12 shows the overall average income from each cost centre in 2013-14 and 2014-15. In both years, losses were accumulated against farming activity (the agricultural cost centre).

In 2014-15, losses made against agricultural farming activities were partly offset by income generated through diversification, contracting and agri-environment activities, though the profitability of the average Scottish farm business was heavily reliant on income from the Direct Payment Schemes. In 2014-15, losses from agricultural farming activities were comparable to those in 2013-14 (£21,000 in 2013-14 and £22,000 in 2014-15).

Chart 3.12 shows that while farm businesses are generating profits, agricultural activities on their own are generating losses and suggests that farm businesses are heavily reliant on subsidies.

Chart 3.12: Farm Business Income by cost centre, 2013-14 and 2014-15



In 2014-15 the average income to Scottish farm businesses from direct payments was £31,000, a decrease of 19 per cent on the previous year (due to a less favourable exchange rate and reduction in the Euro value of direct payments). There was little change in the value derived from agri-environment schemes and contracting in the latest year, with these activities generating an average of £8,000 and £3,000 respectively. In 2014-15, diversified activities generated around £2,000 on average, as described below. Despite the low average income from diversified

activities, farms engaged in such activities reported notably higher incomes, on average, than non-diversified farms.

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

Most farms in 2014-15 (84 per cent) received additional income from diversified activities. Figure 6 shows the main activities undertaken and the average income from each. Of farms engaged in diversified activities, the overall average income from such activities was £3,000. The most common diversified activity was renting out buildings for uses other than tourist accommodation (41 per cent of activities), but it was income from land used for mobile phone masts that generated the greatest margins from diversification.

Chart 3.13: Average income from diversified activities, 2014-15

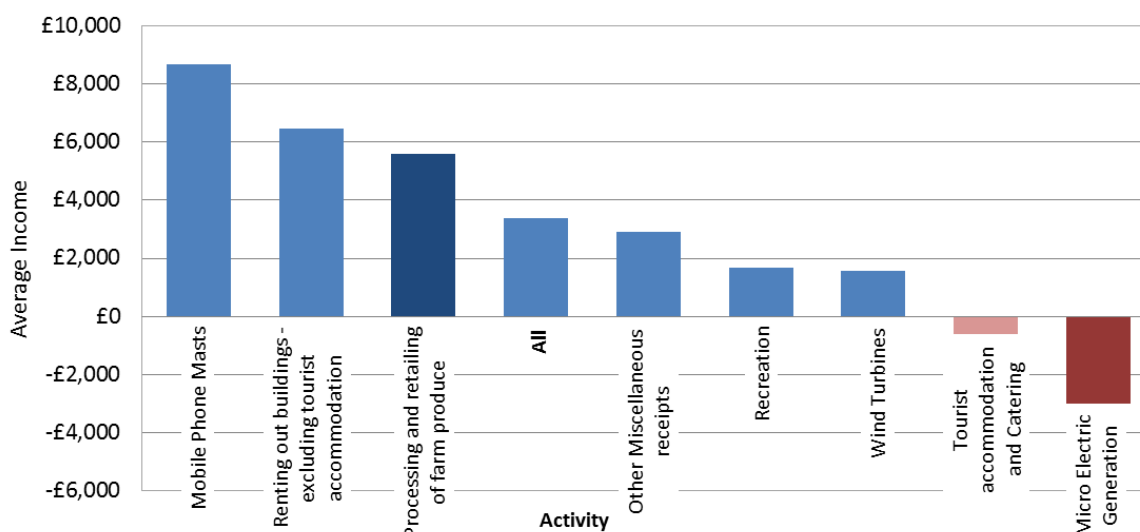
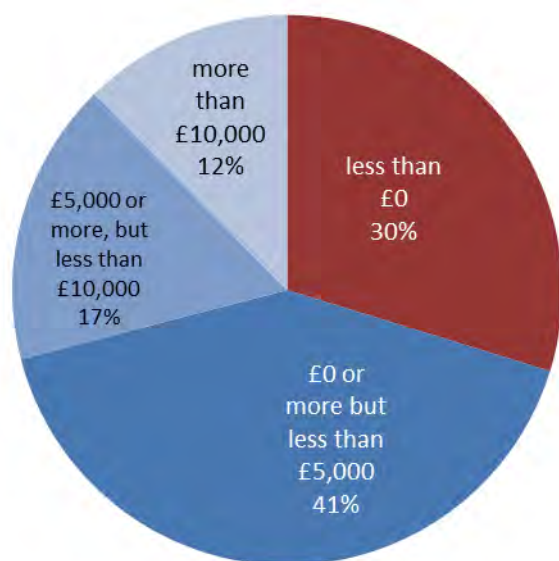


Chart 3.14: Distribution of income from diversified activities, 2014-15



Micro electric generation and tourist accommodation were the only activities which made an average loss (£3,000 and £600 respectively). The largest increase in number of activities in the sample was seen in micro electric generation. Losses in this category may be due to high start-up costs compared to initial income as well as high depreciation costs.

Chart 3.14 shows the distribution of income from diversified activities. Around a third of farms with diversified activities (30 per cent) did not make a profit from their activities. A further 41 per cent made up to £5,000, with the remaining 29 per cent making more than £5,000.

## Farm Income

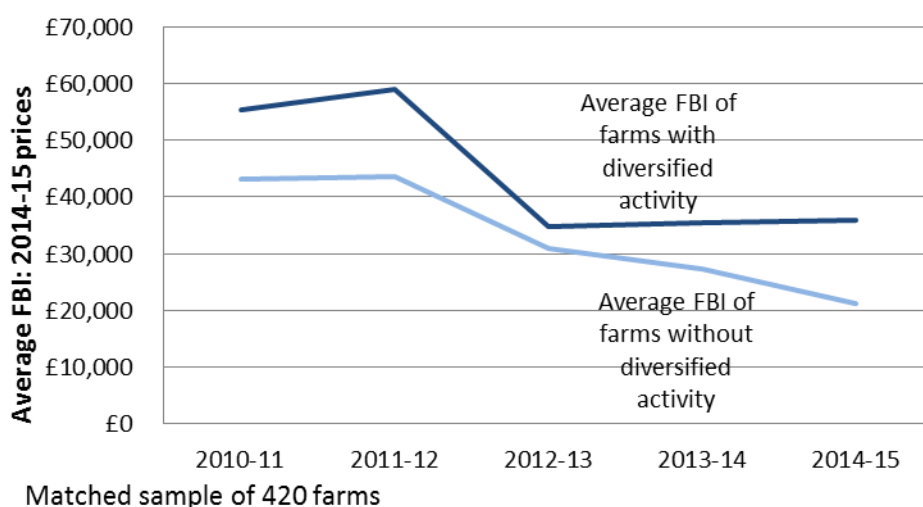
To examine trends in diversified activities, a matched sample of 420 farms was taken; this sample includes the same farms in each of the last five years, from 2010-11 to 2014-2015. Over this period the percentage of farms engaged in diversified activities increased from 46 per cent to 65 per cent.

The average number of diversified activities on farms with any such activity has increased from 1.3 to 1.5 activities. The share of overall FBI coming from diversified activities has remained unchanged at 15 per cent. Chart 3.15 shows, from the matched sample, the average FBI of those farms engaged in any diversified activity and those with no diversified activities.

Average income was greater for farms engaged in diversified activities at £36,000, which has remained relatively unchanged to that seen in 2013-14, while the average income on non-diversified farms has fallen by around £6,000. The average difference in FBI between diversified and non-diversified farms is around £15,000.

The unmatched sample shows that average income from diversified activities has fallen in the latest year. However, income from wind turbines, processing and retailing of farm produce and from mobile phone masts have all increased (by around £2,000 each).

Chart 3.15: Comparison of average income of farms with and without diversified activities, 2010-11 to 2014-15



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

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

Overall, in 2014-15, 58 per cent of off-farm income came from employment or self-employment, with the remaining 42 per cent coming from investments and pensions.

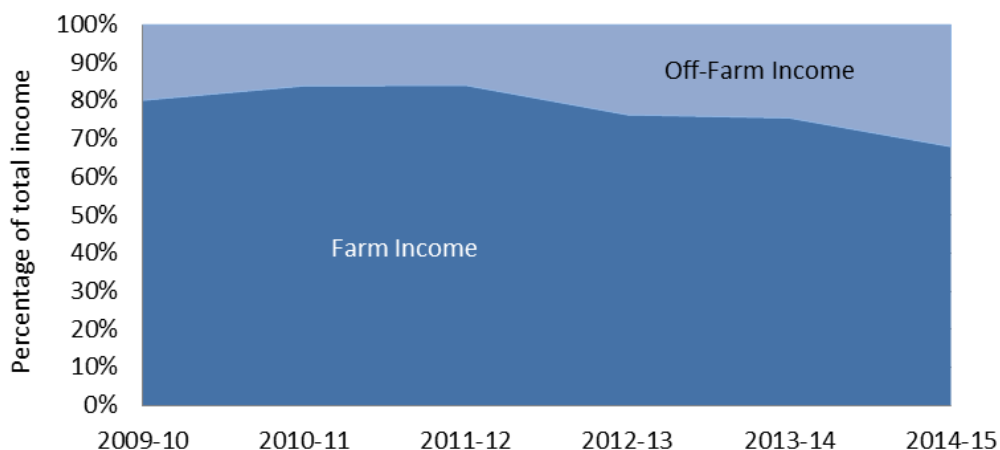
Chart 3.16 shows the percentage of total income (agricultural income and off-farm income combined) that comes from agricultural activities (including diversified



activities and grants and subsidies) and from off-farm income sources (such as employment and investments).

In 2010-11 and 2011-12 the percentage of total income per FTE (FBI/FTE plus off-farm income/FTE) provided by agricultural activities was relatively unchanged at around 84 per cent. In 2012-13 and 2013-14 this fell to 76 per cent, before falling again in 2014-15 to 68 per cent. Accounting for inflation, FBI/FTE has fallen by 48 per cent since 2009-10, while OFI/FTE has increased by three per cent over the same period.

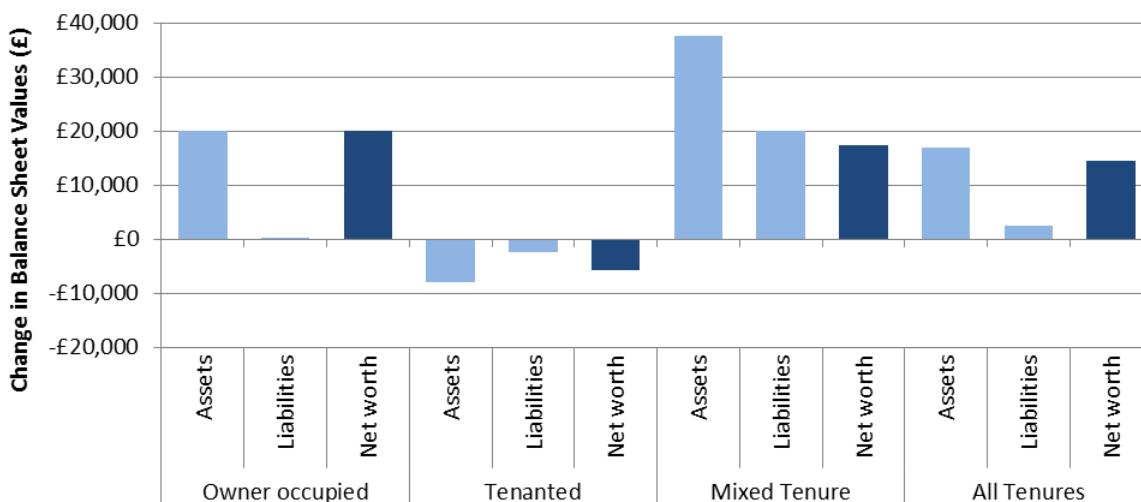
Chart 3.16: Contribution of farming and off-farm income to overall income, 2009-10 to 2014-15



### 3.12 Balance sheets (Tables B11, A13, A14)

Chart 3.17 shows the average change between 2013-14 and 2014-15 (in actual prices) of assets, liabilities and net worth of Scottish farm businesses by tenure type and the overall average for all tenures. Overall, asset values increased by around one per cent (£17,000) while liabilities increased by around two per cent (£2,000), resulting in an overall increase of one per cent (£14,000) in net worth.

Chart 3.17: Change in assets, liabilities and net worth by tenure, 2014-15



## Farm Income

Chart 3.18 summarises the closing valuations of Scottish farm businesses in 2014-15 by tenure type. In general, owner occupied farms had the highest net worth due to the greater value of assets. Tenanted farms had the lowest overall net worth, due to a low value of assets and a high value of liabilities relative to assets. The overall average net worth of Scottish farm businesses (all tenure types) in 2014-15 was £1.3 million.

Chart 3.18: Assets, liabilities and net worth by tenure, 2014-15

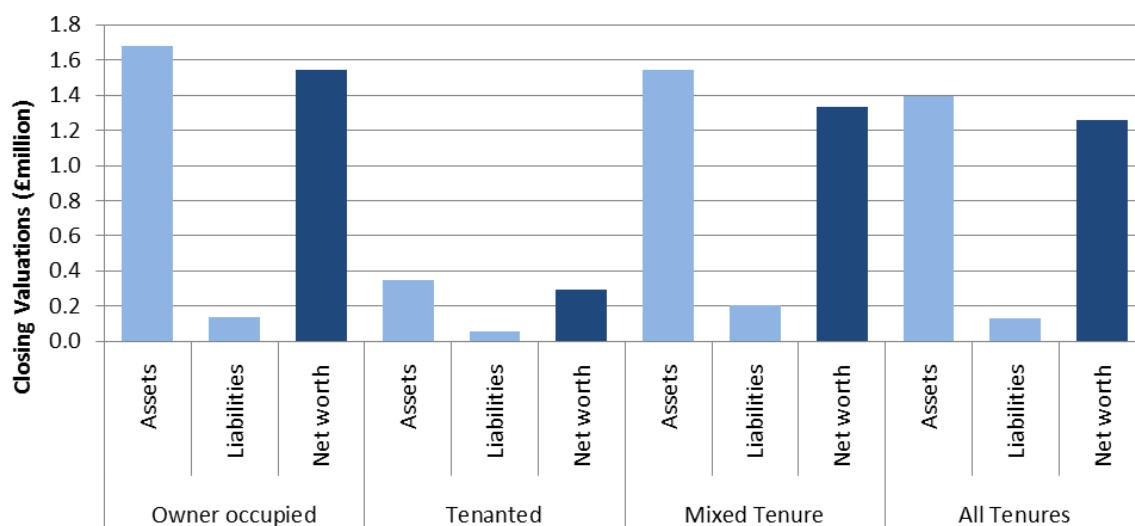
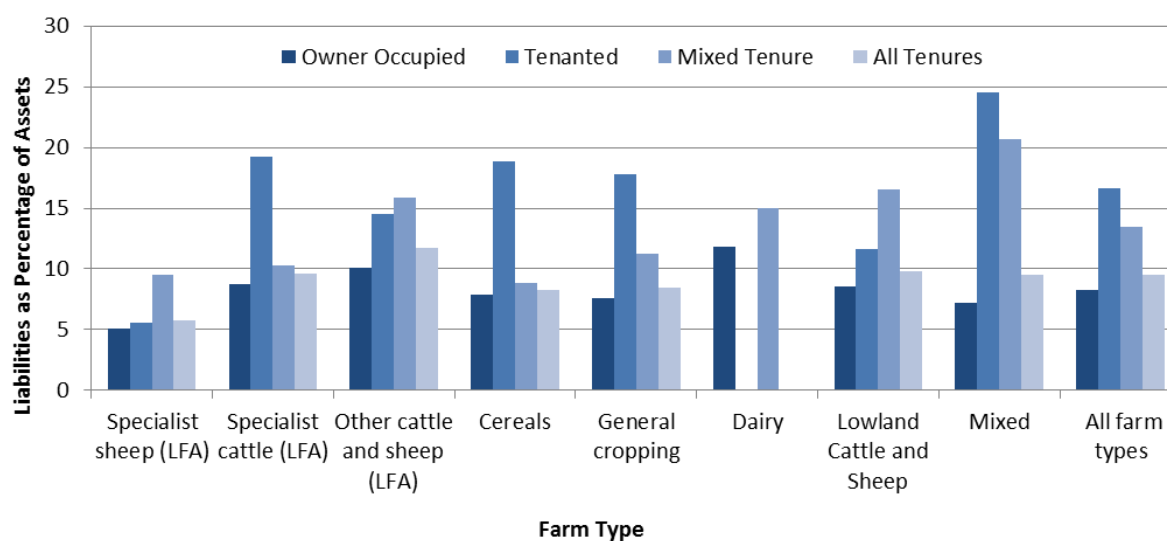


Chart 3.19 shows the debt ratio (liabilities:assets) expressed as percentages for each farm type and tenure. The debt ratio provides an insight into how indebted the sector is and its ability to service those debts. Overall, Scottish farm businesses have, on average, relatively low debt ratios (liabilities nine per cent of assets), reflecting the fact that their assets heavily outweigh their liabilities.

Chart 3.19: Liabilities as a percentage of assets, 2014-15



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

owner occupied farm businesses assets are on average around 12 times greater than liabilities.

Specialist sheep (LFA), had the lowest debt ratio, at six per cent. Dairy farms had the highest ratio at 14 per cent, while those of other farm types lay between eight per cent and 12 per cent; the overall average debt ratio was nine per cent.

At a national level, using TIFF data, over the period 2005 to 2015, the net worth of Scottish agriculture has more than doubled, from £15.2 billion to £34.1 billion. This is primarily because of a large rise in the value of land and buildings over that period, which has risen from £14.5 billion in 2005 to £33.1 billion in 2015, with most of this rise occurring since 2007. Land value information is based on land prices from the Value Office Agency which has been supplemented with data from the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS).

The liabilities of Scottish agriculture have risen 64 per cent between 2005 and 2015 to £3.3 billion, representing nine per cent of total asset value.

The amount farmers invested in buildings, plant, machinery and vehicles increased by £15 million (eight per cent) from 2014 to 2015.

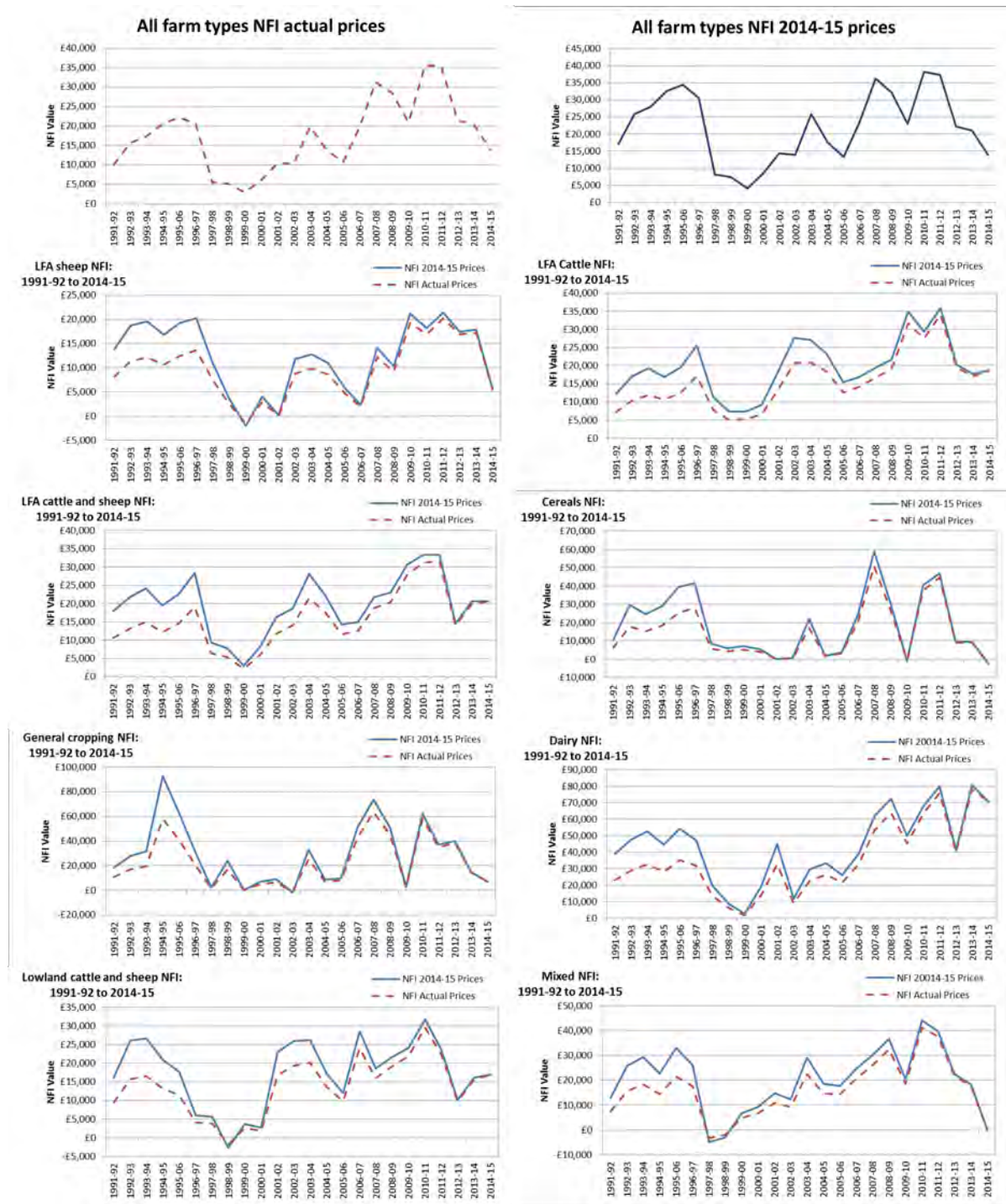
### **3.13 Long term trends – Net Farm Income (NFI)**

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

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

# Farm Income

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



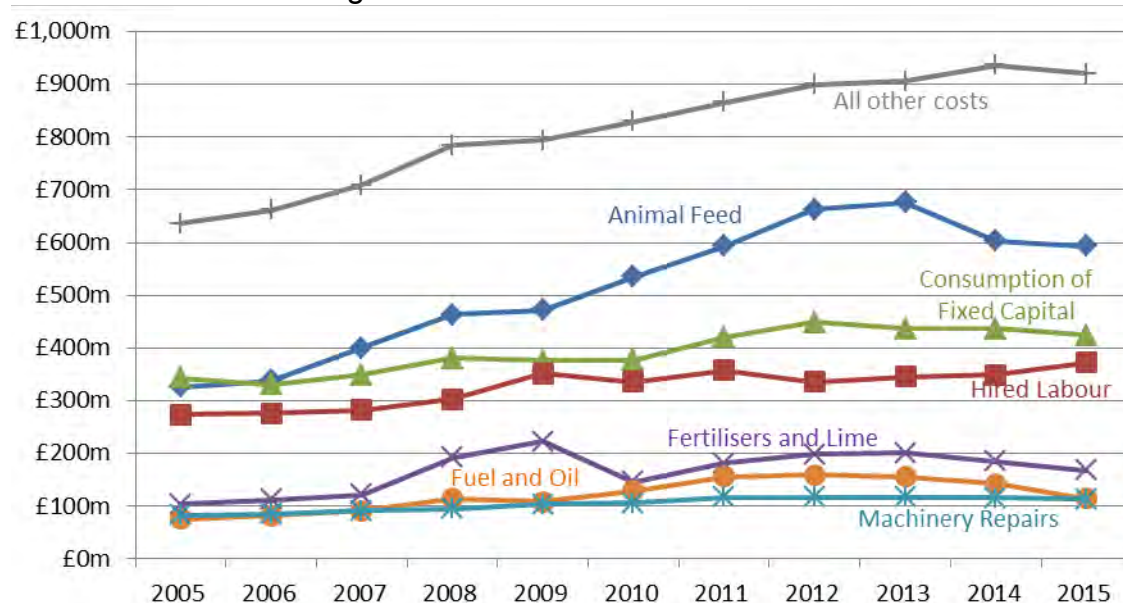
### 3.14 Farming costs (Table A1)

In 2015, the initial TIFFF estimate for the total costs incurred by agricultural businesses was £2.72 billion. These costs are made up of many different components. Estimates for 2015 are very dependent upon data not available until later in 2016, and so those presented here should only be considered provisional.

Please note that in this section (3.14 to 3.14.5), increases are stated in actual terms, rather than real terms. For calculations of real terms increases, inflation since 2005 was 25.0 per cent and since 2014 was 1.2 per cent.

In 2015, the largest costs were for: animal feed (£594 million or 22 per cent of the total); consumption of fixed capital (£424 million or 16 per cent, including £174 million of livestock); hired labour (£373 million or 14 per cent); fertilisers and lime (£169 million or six per cent); fuel and oil (£115 million or four per cent) and machinery repairs (£114 million or four per cent). All other costs, totalling £934 million accounted for 34 per cent of the total.

Chart 3.20: Total farming costs 2005 to 2015



Since 2005, total costs have increased by £867 million (47 per cent) from £1.85 billion to £2.72 billion in 2015. The largest increases have occurred in animal feed (up £267 million or 82 per cent) and fertilisers and lime (up £65 million or 63 per cent).

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

Most of the animal feed costs are associated with the purchase of concentrate feed, especially for cattle and sheep. Over the past ten years, increasing trends in the price of these concentrate feeds have contributed the most to the overall increase in animal feed costs; however, they saw an estimated two per cent fall in 2015.

## Farm Income

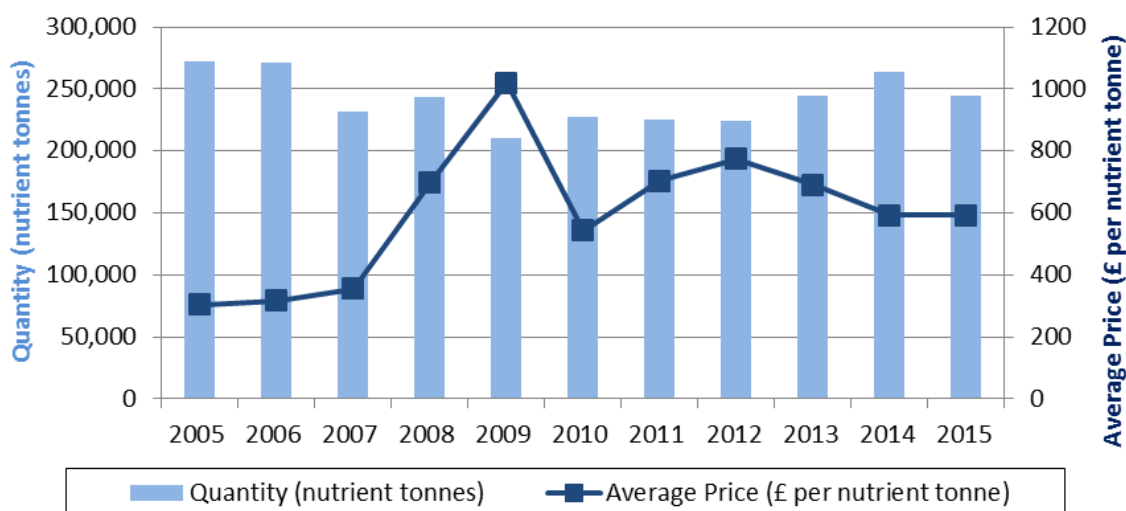
### 3.14.2 Fertiliser and lime (Tables A1, A8)

There has been substantial variation in the cost of fertilisers and lime over the past few years, as shown in Chart 3.21. Table A8 shows key components of the underlying price and quantity information used in the compilation of the fertiliser and lime valuation.

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

Chart 3.21 shows a summary of fertiliser usage and average annual prices, expressed in terms of nutrient tonnes. Nutrient tonnes are used in order to account for different types of fertilisers which have different compositions in terms of nutrient content.

Chart 3.21: Quantity and average annual prices of fertilisers used 2005 to 2015



There was a decreasing trend in the usage of fertilisers between 2005 and 2009, with the volume increasing slightly since then. Compared to 2005, the quantity of fertiliser usage in 2015 was 27,900 tonnes lower (10 per cent), however the average price was £290 per tonne higher (94 per cent). Over this period, average prices have fluctuated considerably.

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

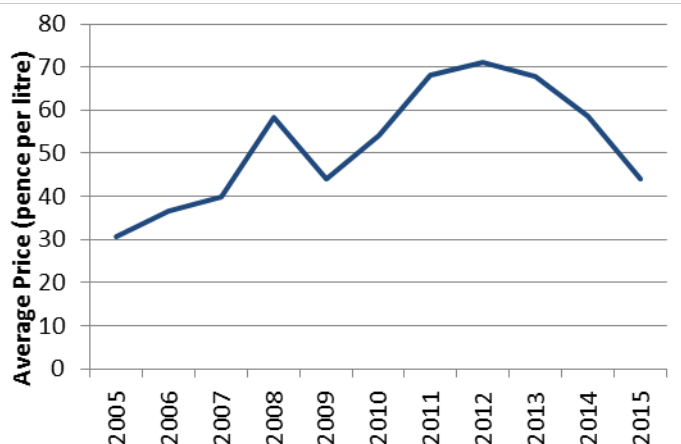
Hired labour costs increased by £98 million (36 per cent) between 2005 and 2015. These costs are calculated by taking into account the number of hired workers reported in the June Agricultural Census and information on earnings from the monthly Survey of Hours and Earnings of Agricultural Workers.

Between 2003 and 2009 there was a gradual decline in the number of hired regular workers, which, prior to falling 2.8 per cent to 11,600 in 2015, had steadied in recent years. The number of casual and seasonal workers has, however, been increasing.

### 3.14.4 Fuel (Tables A1, A9)

Red diesel is used as fuel by agricultural businesses. Red diesel is cheaper than conventional diesel, as it attracts lower rates of tax. The overall trend in red diesel

Chart 3.22: UK red diesel annual average prices 2005 to 2015



prices has shown a steady increase since 2003, with a spike in prices during 2008. Prices remained fairly stable between 2011 and 2013, however prices have fallen sharply since then, and are now similar to those seen in 2009.

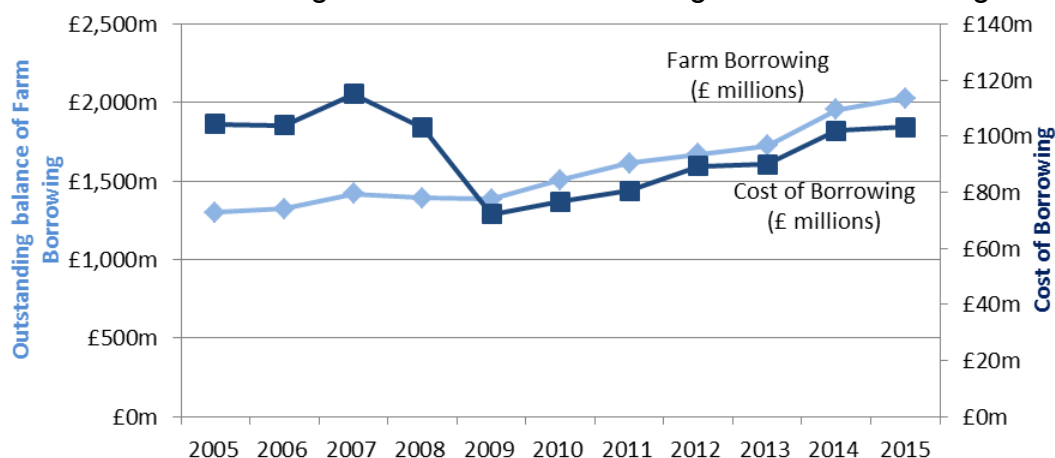
In 2015, the estimated overall cost of fuel and oil decreased by £28 million (20 per cent), reflecting the 15 pence per litre (25 per cent) decrease in red diesel prices.

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

Over the past ten years there has been a steady increase in the balance of farm borrowing from banks and other institutions, from £1.3 billion in 2005 to £2.0 billion in 2015. Over the same period, the corresponding cost of borrowing has varied, reflecting changes in underlying interest rates.

There was a large fall in the cost of borrowing (split into two components in table A1, financial services and interest) between 2008 and 2009 of £31 million (30 per cent) due to a decrease in the base rate of interest. The situation has been more stable since 2009, with the small increase predicted between 2014 and 2015 of £1.3 million (one per cent) due to a rise in the estimated amount of borrowing.

Chart 3.23: Outstanding balance of farm borrowing & cost of borrowing 2005 to 2015



## 4. Crops

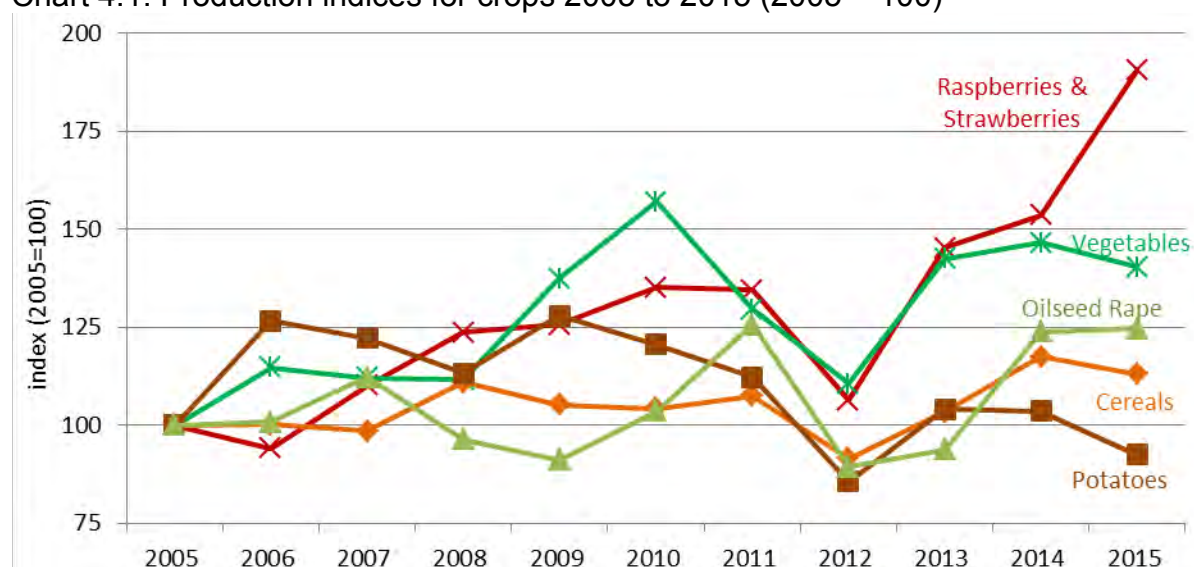
### 4.1 Overview (Table C2)

In 2015 crops accounted for almost ten per cent of agricultural land; barley accounted for 308,000 hectares, wheat 110,000 hectares, oats 25,700 hectares, oilseed rape 35,900 hectares, potatoes 25,800 hectares, stock-feeding crops 23,400 hectares, vegetables for human consumption 16,800 hectares, and fruit 1,900 hectares.

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

After steady increases between 2005 and 2010, the production of vegetables decreased between 2011 and 2012, probably due to the poor weather, with a recovery since 2013.

Chart 4.1: Production indices for crops 2005 to 2015 (2005 = 100)



The production of potatoes increased by 300,000 tonnes (27 per cent) between 2005 and 2006 and generally remained higher for most years compared to pre-2006 levels. However, as with other crops, poor yields were obtained in 2012, with production falling right back to below 2005 levels. The recovery in 2013 only brought production back to levels similar to those of 2003, while 2015 saw another decrease to levels similar to poor yields in 2012.

There has been little variation in cereal production over the last ten years, which has ranged from 2.51 million tonnes in 2012 to 3.22 million tonnes in 2014. The 2015 harvest was 351,000 tonnes higher (13 per cent) than the 2005 harvest.

The production of oilseed rape was 29,000 tonnes higher (25 per cent) in 2015 than in 2005. Over the past ten years production levels have been quite varied, ranging between 106,000 tonnes in 2012 and 150,000 tonnes in 2011.



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

Chart 2.1 shows the regional distribution of use of agricultural land. In more detail, chart 4.2 shows that Grampian accounted for the largest proportion of barley (41 per cent) and oilseed crops (30 per cent). Tayside had the largest area of wheat (24,500 hectares or 22 per cent of the national total). Map 8 shows the prevalence of cereals on the east coast, with high rates in East Lothian, Fife, Angus and Aberdeenshire.

Crops for stock-feeding were more generally grown in areas with high numbers of livestock such as Grampian (4,400 hectares), Dumfries and Galloway (3,200 hectares) and Scottish Borders (2,300 hectares), which together represented over half of the Scotland total.

Chart 4.2: Distribution of crop types by sub-region, June 2015

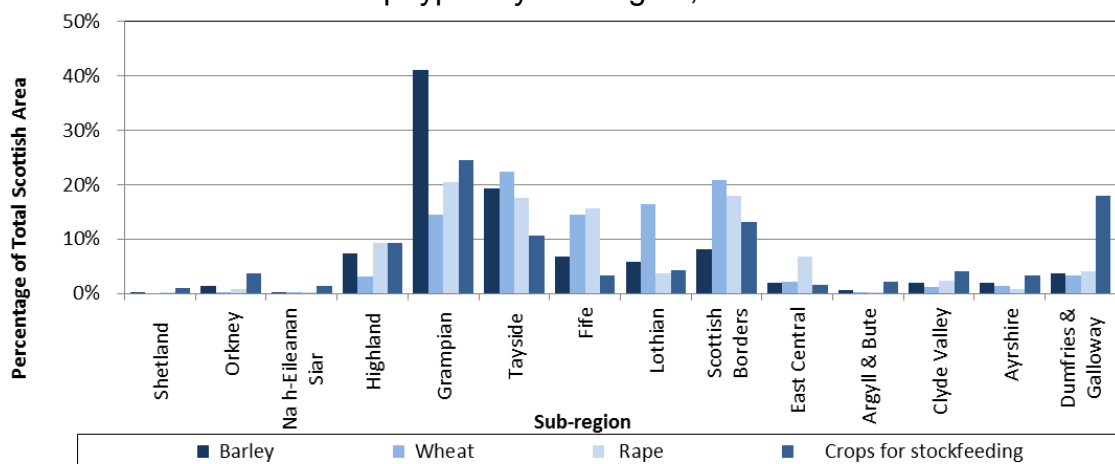
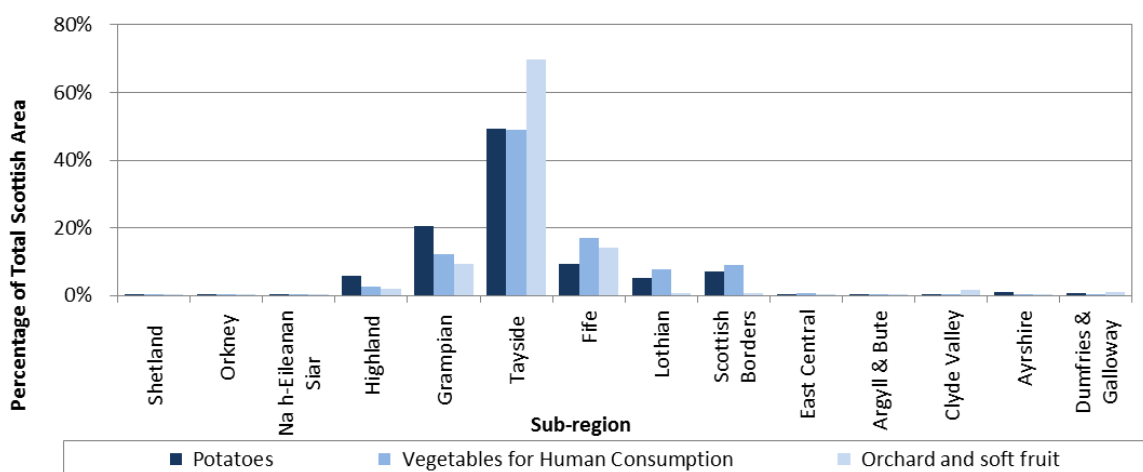
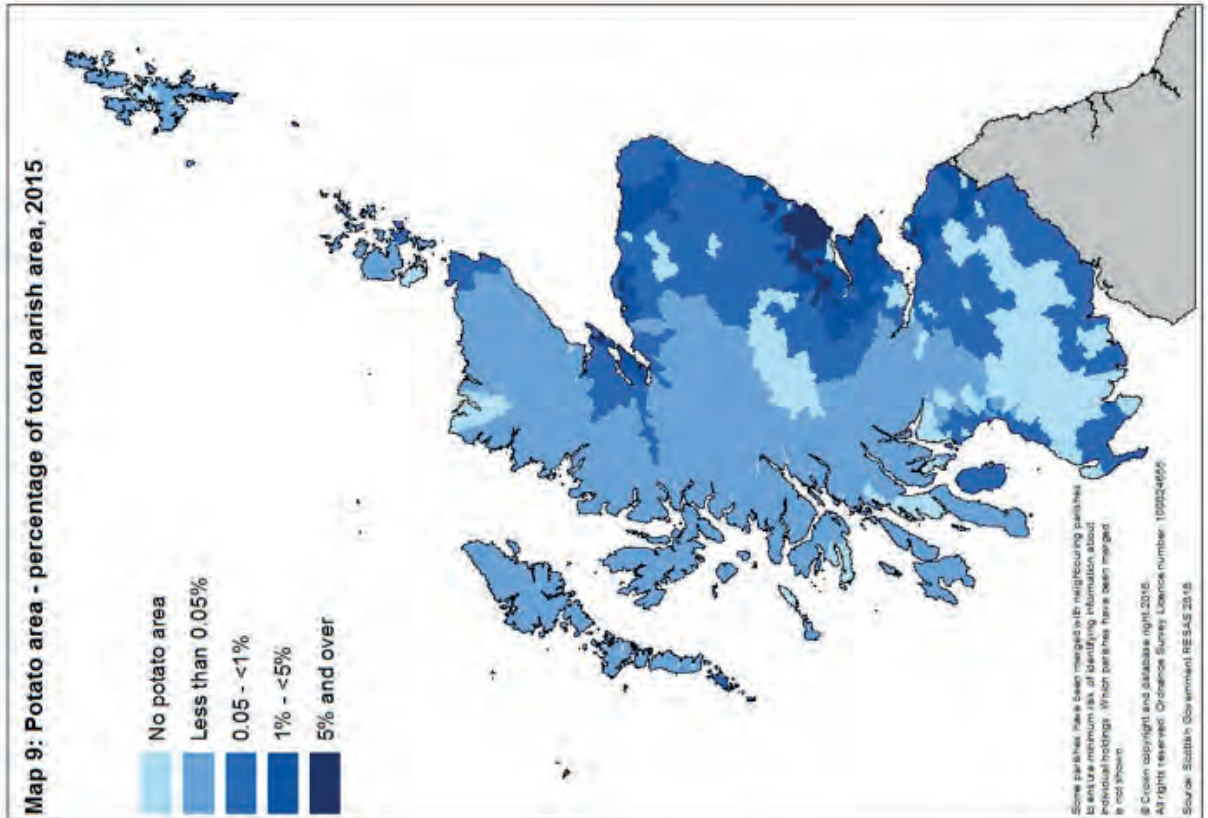
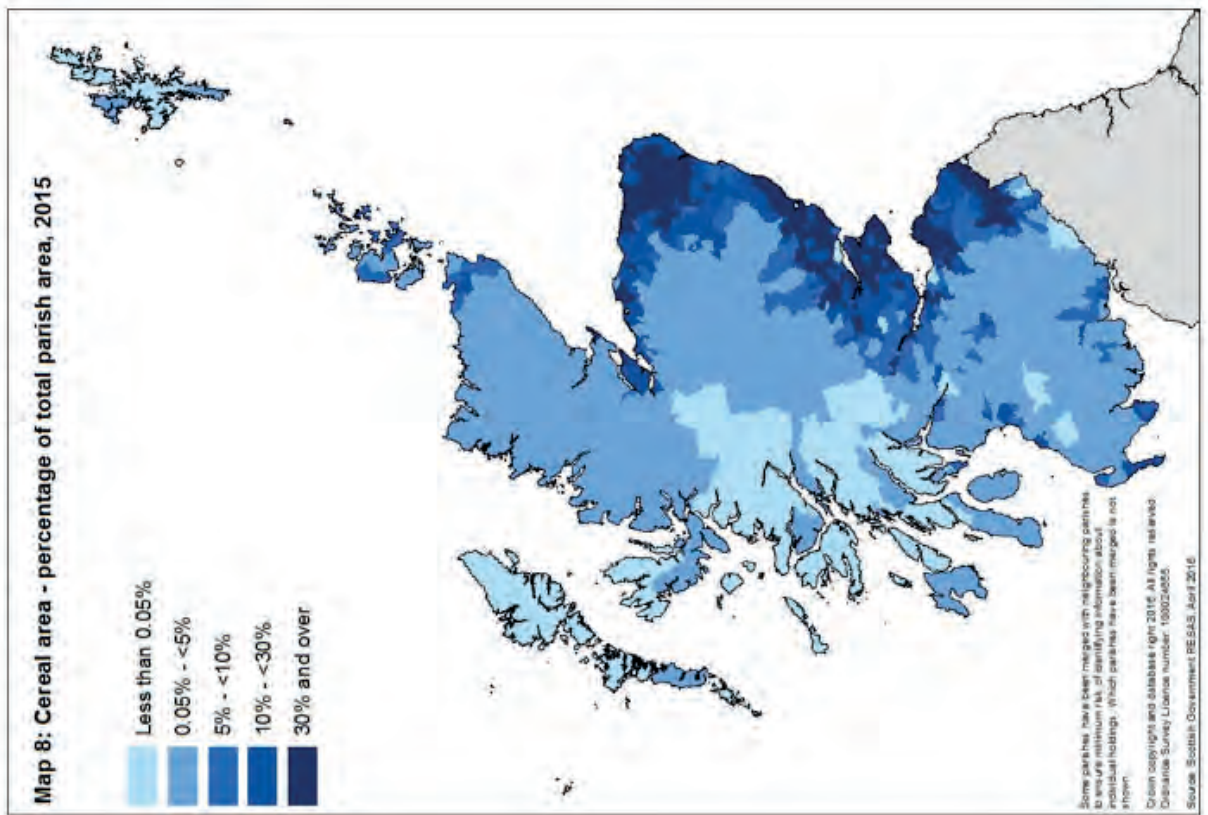


Chart 4.3: Distribution of potatoes, soft fruit and vegetables by sub-region, June 2015



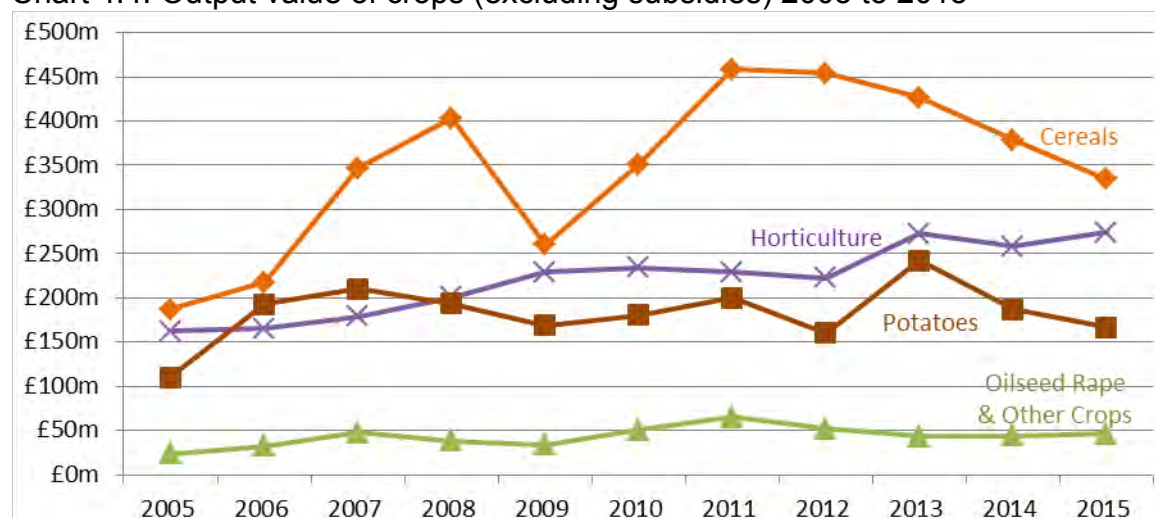
Regarding other crops, chart 4.3 shows that Tayside had 70 per cent (1,300 hectares) of the land used for orchard and soft fruit in Scotland. Tayside also accounted for nearly half (49 per cent or 8,100 hectares) of the land used to grow vegetables for human consumption, and, as illustrated in Map 9, also accounted for nearly half (49 per cent or 12,700 hectares) of the area used for growing potatoes. The other areas that contributed greatly to the production of other crops, Grampian, Fife, Scottish Borders and Lothian, are also in the east.



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

Crops account for about 30 per cent of total output from farming. Since 2005 the total output value of crops, excluding related subsidies, has increased by £339 million (70 per cent) to £822 million in 2015. However, there were fluctuations within this period, with crop values having seen a decline in the last two years. There has been a general increasing trend in the value of horticulture (up £112 million or 69 per cent) along with oilseed rape and other farm crops (up £23 million or 94 per cent), with a slight decrease seen since 2012. Trends in cereals and potatoes have also been upwards but have fallen more recently.

Chart 4.4: Output value of crops (excluding subsidies) 2005 to 2015



Between 2005 and 2015 the value of cereals increased by £147 million (79 per cent), however this trend includes large increases of £186 million between 2006 and 2008 and £198 million between 2009 and 2011, as well as a large decrease of £142 million between 2008 and 2009 and of £124 million since 2011. These trends largely reflect market price movements, as production levels have not varied to this extent.

The value of potatoes increased by £57 million (52 per cent) between 2005 and 2015. This trend included a large increase of £83 million in 2006 and £82 million in 2013, when production and market prices of potatoes both increased, though the value has been decreasing in the last two years mainly due to lower prices.

Over the shorter term, provisional estimates for 2015 suggest that the output value of crops decreased by £46 million (five per cent) from 2014. The output value of potatoes and cereals decreased over the last year by £20 million (11 per cent) and £44 million (12 per cent) respectively. Oilseed rape showed a five per cent increase, other farm crops increased by seven per cent, while horticulture increased by six per cent.

Tables A2(i) to A2(iii) provide information on area, yield and production of a selection of crops. These production figures form the basis of TIFF crop valuations. It should be noted however that production is valued at the point it is used or sold off the farm,

## Crops

so there can be differences between calendar year production and output volumes. The TIFF calculation also includes end year stock valuations.

Statistics on crop areas come from the June Agricultural Census. A detailed description of area trends between 2005 and 2015 is available in the Statistical Publication 'Results From the June 2015 Scottish Agricultural Census', available at [www.gov.scot/stats/bulletins/01186](http://www.gov.scot/stats/bulletins/01186)

A detailed description of statistics on area, yield and production of cereals and oilseed rape was published in December 2015 in the publication 'Final Estimate of Cereal and Oilseed Rape Harvest 2015', available at [www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/12/5988](http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/12/5988)

### 4.2 Cereals

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

Cereals account for about 13 per cent of total farm output, an estimated £334 million in 2015 and around 43 per cent of the output from crops in general.

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

Cereal output prices were relatively stable between 2005 and 2006, before increasing substantially in 2007 and remaining high in 2008. They then dropped quite markedly in 2009 before three years of increases. After peaking in 2012 at £180 to £190 per tonne, prices have fallen to about £100 (barley), £110 (oats) or £120 (wheat) per tonne, reflecting global trends in supply and demand of cereals.

Chart 4.5: Annual average output prices for cereals 2005 to 2015

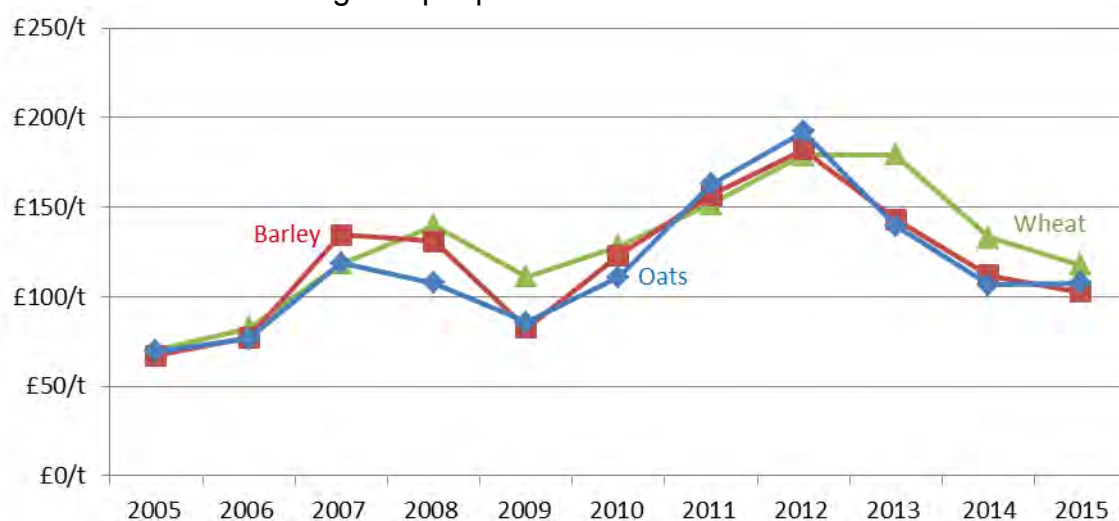
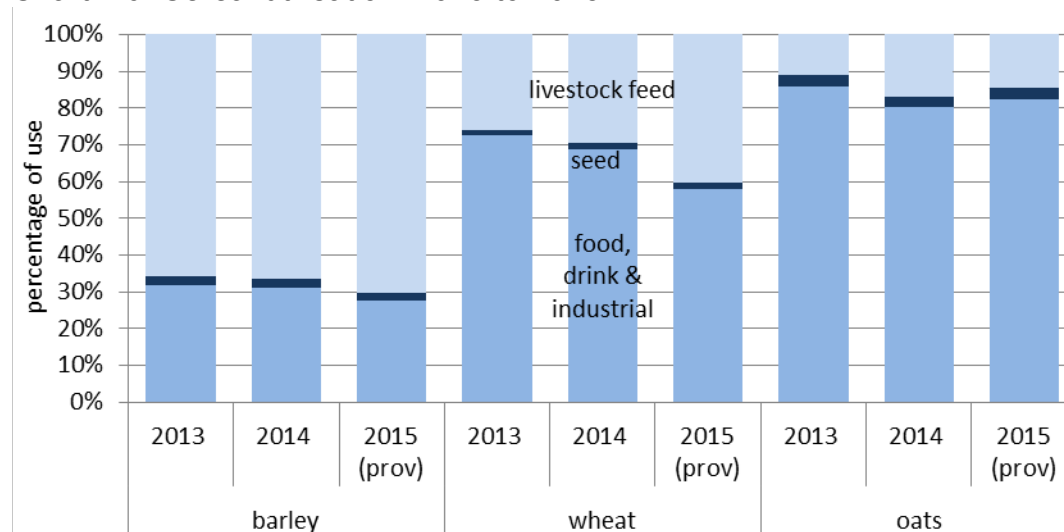


Chart 4.6 shows the utilisation of cereals for different purposes. In 2015, the majority of barley (70 per cent) was used for animal feed, whilst the majority of wheat (58 per cent) and oats (82 per cent) was used for human and industrial purposes.

Chart 4.6: Cereal utilisation: 2013 to 2015



In 2015, total value of cereal output fell by 44 million (down 12 per cent), compared to 2014, following a previous decrease of £48 million (11 per cent) between 2013 and 2014. The output value of barley fell by £34 million (down 15 per cent), due to a combination of £9 per tonne (eight per cent) decrease in price and a 149,000 tonne (seven per cent) decrease in production. The output value of wheat decreased by £10 million (eight per cent), due to a £15 per tonne (12 per cent) decrease in price, despite a 30,000 tonne (three per cent) increase in production. The value of oats remained relatively unchanged due to only very few change in both production figures and prices.

#### 4.2.2 Cereal farms FBI (Table B1)

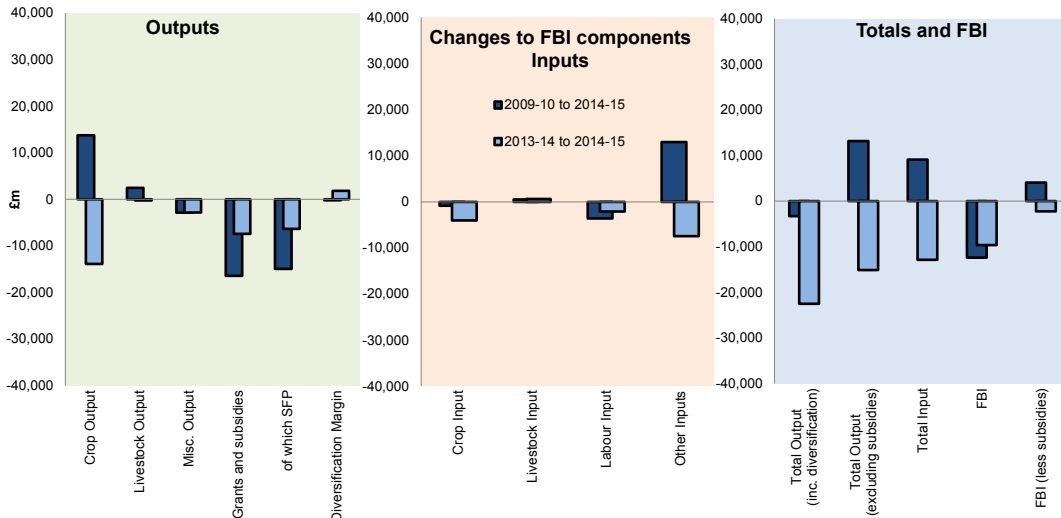
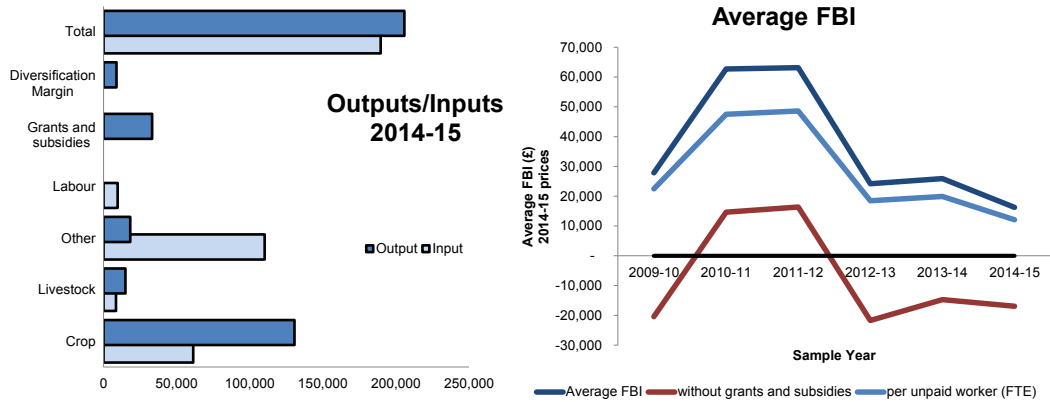
Accounting for inflation, between 2009-10 and 2014-15 the average FBI of cereal farms decreased by around 43 per cent, and by 74 per cent from the peak in income of £63,000 between 2010-11 and 2011-12. This was due largely to the decreased value of crop revenues and subsidy payments.

In the last year, both spending on inputs and revenue for cereal farms have decreased. As revenue saw a larger decrease at the same time as a fall in subsidy payments, this resulted in an overall decrease in income for 2014-15 to leave the FBI value of cereal farms at £16,000.

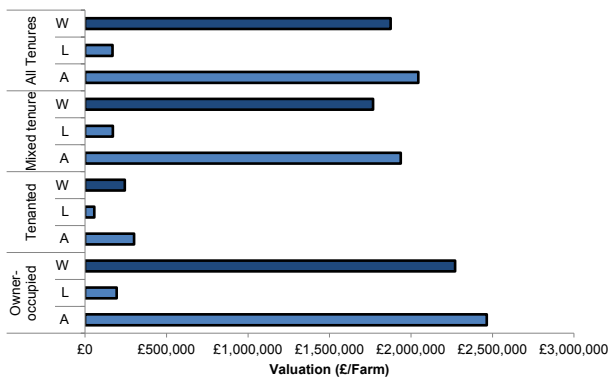
The average FBI/FTE for cereal farms of £12,000 is roughly equivalent to an hourly wage for unpaid labour of £6.37, equivalent to 91 per cent of the minimum agricultural wage in Scotland. Around 54 per cent of cereal farms generated incomes equivalent to less than the minimum agricultural wage (MAW), whereas 11 per cent generated more than five times MAW.

At £66,000, on average, high performing cereal farms generated incomes roughly four times the overall average. Low performing farm businesses made an average loss of £32,000.

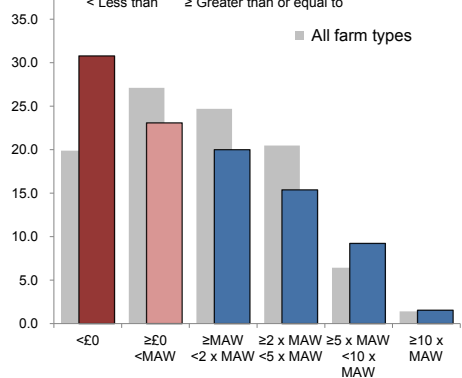
### Cereals Farms



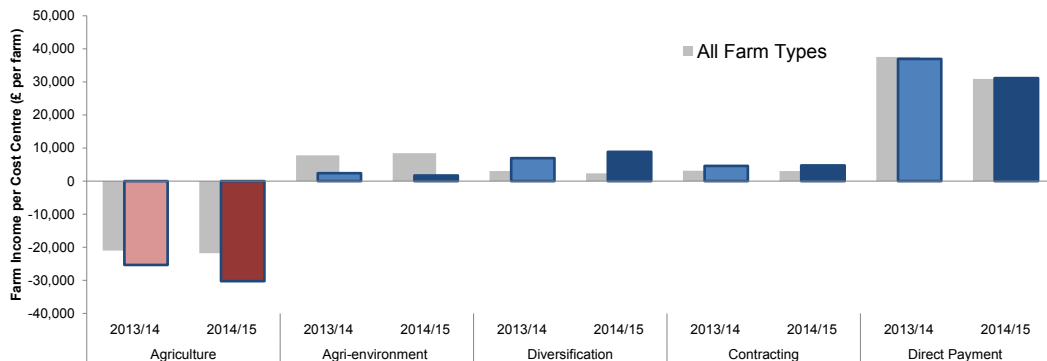
### Assets (A), Liabilities (L) and Net Worth (W)



### FBI/FTE, relative to MAW for Cereal



### Cost Centres for Cereals



The total average revenue for cereal farms, including income from diversification and subsidy payments, was £206,000. Spending on inputs averaged £190,000. The largest portion of the input costs was due to other inputs such as machinery, land and buildings and fertilisers.

Over the last three years, FBI without subsidy payments has been a loss. Over the six-year series this figure ranged from a loss of £22,000 in 2012-13 to a profit of £16,000 in 2011-12. Over the last year, FBI without subsidy payments has slightly worsened to a loss of £17,000.

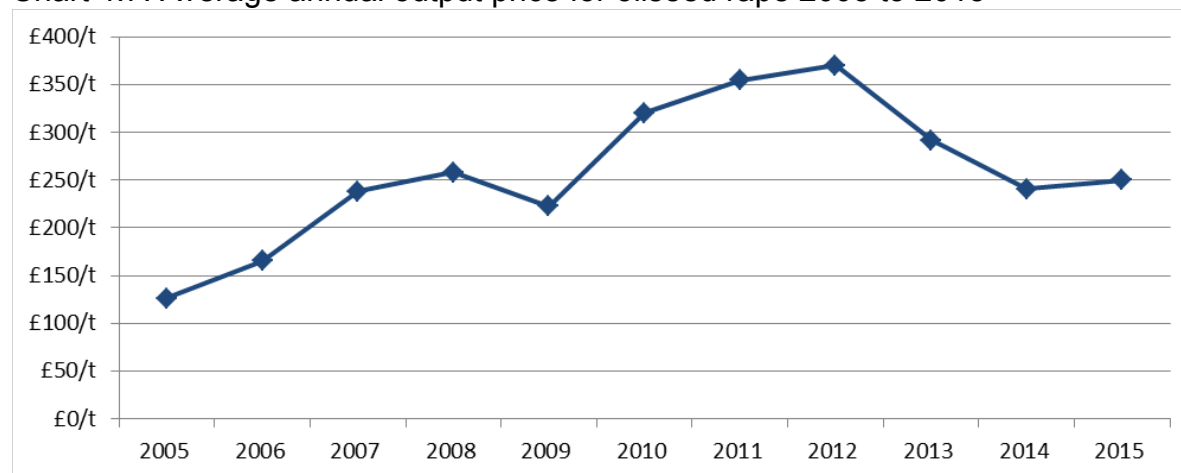
Over the last year, cost centres for cereal farms show a small increase in income from diversification, but decreased income from agricultural activities and direct payments. There has been little change to the income from agri-environment and contracting activities.

The average net worth (assets minus liabilities) of cereal farms was £1.9 million in 2014-15. The average debt ratio (liabilities:assets) remained unchanged at eight per cent for cereals farms but ranged between eight per cent for owner-occupied and 19 per cent for tenanted farms.

### 4.3 Other crops

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

Chart 4.7: Average annual output price for oilseed rape 2005 to 2015



The average output price for oilseed rape increased steadily between 2005 and 2012, from £126 per tonne to £370 per tonne, with a notable decrease in 2009. In both 2013 and 2014, the output price fell, with a partial recovery estimated in 2015 by £9 per tonne (up four per cent). The combined effect of both a small increase in production by 1,000 tonnes (one per cent) and price by £9 per tonne resulted in an increase in value of £2 million (up five per cent).

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

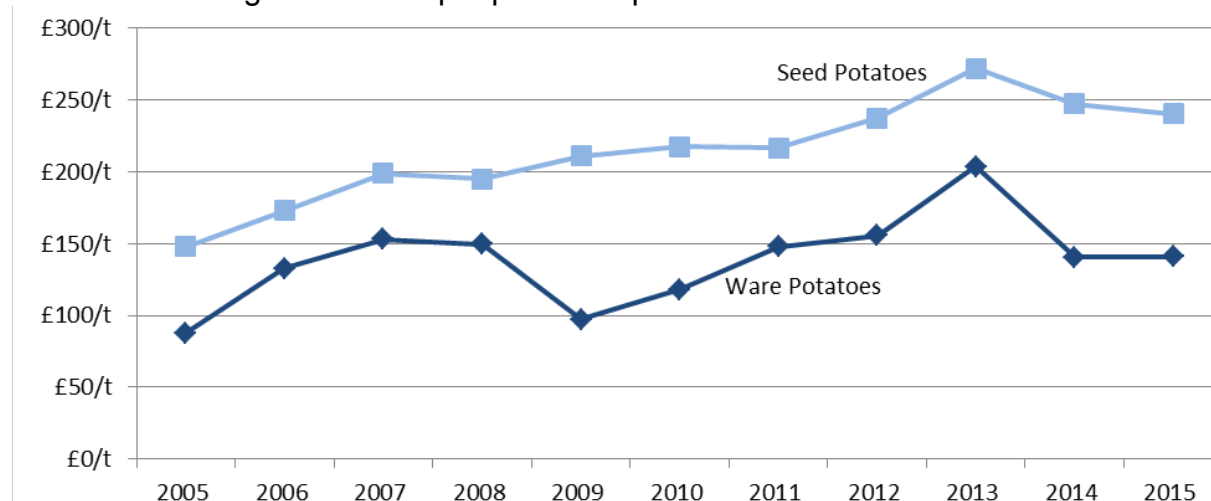
Potatoes generally account for around seven per cent of total farm output, with sales in 2015 being estimated at £167m.

Table A4 shows the components of the output valuation for potatoes. In 2015, main-crop ware potatoes accounted for an estimated 665,000 tonnes (64 per cent) of output, and seed potatoes 272,000 tonnes (26 per cent) – both these tonnages show

## Crops

decreases from 2014, main-crop ware decreased by 94,000 tonnes (12 per cent) and seed potatoes were down 19,000 tonnes (six per cent).

Chart 4.8: Average annual output prices for potatoes 2005 to 2015



The free-market price of ware potatoes fluctuated between 2005 and 2015. The price rose steadily from 2005 to 2007 before stabilising in 2008. This was followed by a 35 per cent drop in price in 2009 to levels similar to 2005, around £100 per tonne, after which a consistent price growth followed, peaking at £200 per tonne in 2013. In the latest two years, the prices have fallen by about 31 per cent from their peak in 2013 to an estimated £140 per tonne.

The price of seed potatoes has been more stable, with a general upward trend and only small year-to-year fluctuations but with falls since 2013, giving provisional price estimate of £240 per tonne in 2015.

In 2015, the overall output value of potatoes decreased by £20 million (11 per cent), with decreases in overall production of 124,000 tonnes (11 per cent) accounted for mainly by ware potatoes.

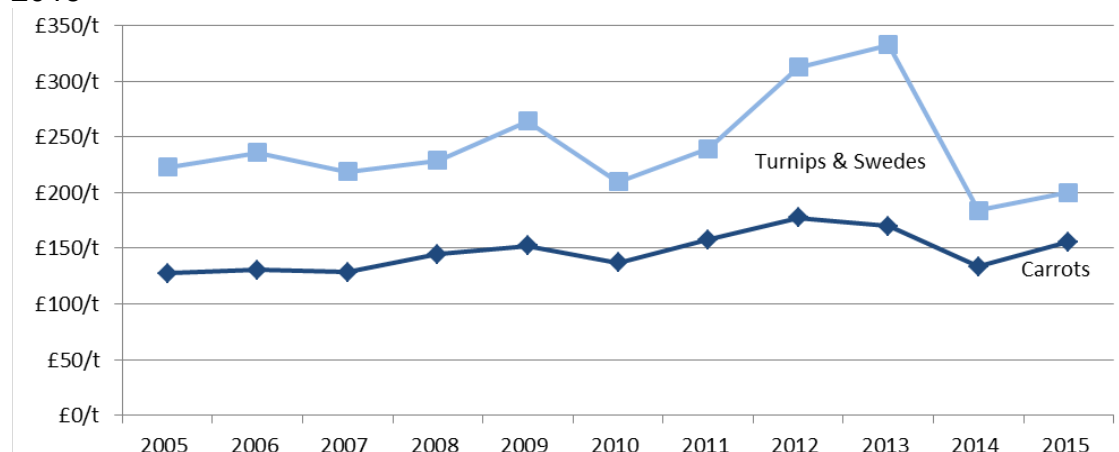
### 4.3.3 Income from vegetables (Table A4)

Vegetables generally account for around four per cent of total farm output, with sales in 2015 being estimated at £116m. The valuation of vegetables is comprised of many different crops. Table A4 shows information for the key crops.

Over the past ten years, the output value of vegetables has increased by £48 million (72 per cent) to £116 million in 2015. Carrots were the most valuable vegetable crop in Scotland, with a value of £29 million in 2015, double the 2005 value of £13 million, with increased areas (up 49 per cent) and prices (up 22 per cent) driving this longer term trend. Turnips and swedes were the second largest vegetable crop in 2015 in terms of production (55,000 tonnes) though not in value (£11 million, compared to peas at £12 million). After a sharp increase in 2013, the value of turnips and swedes halved in 2014 and remained low in 2015.



Chart 4.9: Average annual output prices for carrots and turnips & swedes, 2005 to 2015



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

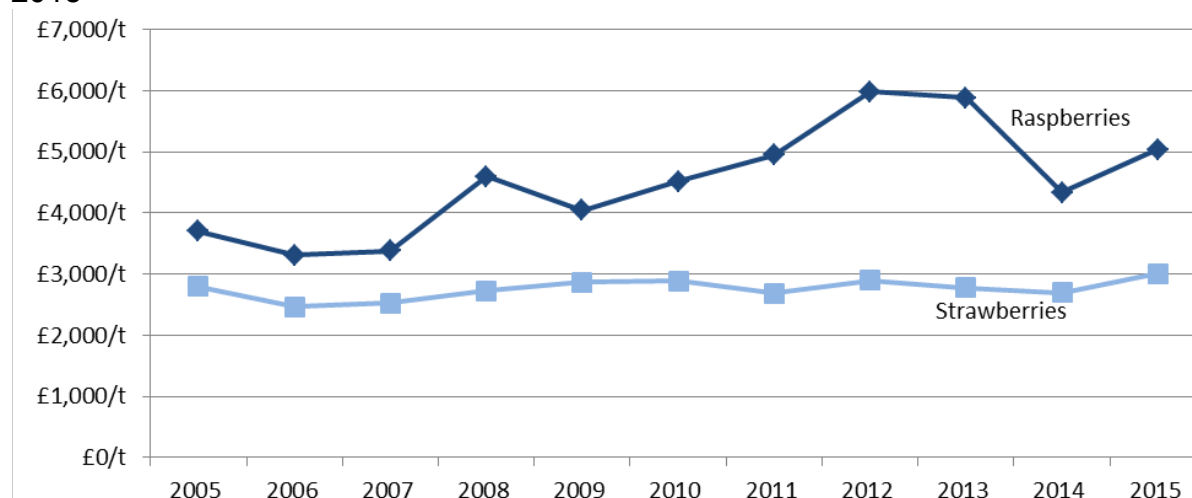
Fruit generally accounts for around three per cent of total farm output. Over the past ten years the output value of soft fruit has increased by £68 million (112 per cent) to an estimated £128 million in 2015.

Table A4 shows that in 2015, strawberries accounted for £95 million (74 per cent of the overall value of soft fruit) and raspberries £15 million (12 per cent).

Over the past decade the value of strawberries has increased by £56 million (144 per cent). This was mostly due to an 18,000 tonne (127 per cent) increase in production, along with an increase in average prices of £212 per tonne (eight per cent).

The value of raspberries decreased by £0.5 million (three per cent) over the same period, with estimated production now lower than in 2005 and considerably lower than in 2007 to 2009, but prices are now 36 per cent higher, even after the large fall in price seen in 2014.

Chart 4.10: Average annual output prices for raspberries and strawberries 2005 to 2015



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

Accounting for inflation, between 2009-10 and 2014-15 the average FBI of general cropping farms decreased by around four per cent, and by 65 per cent since the peak in income of £77,000 in 2010-11. This was due to a decrease in the revenue value of crops and a fall in the value of subsidy payments.

In the last year both spending on inputs and revenue for general cropping farms have decreased. As revenues fell by considerably more, the effect has been an overall decrease in income for 2014-15 to leave the FBI value of general cropping farms at £27,000.

The average FBI/FTE for general cropping farms of £20,000 is roughly equivalent to an hourly wage for unpaid labour of £10.50, almost equivalent to one and a half times the minimum agricultural wage (MAW) in Scotland. Around 45 per cent of general cropping farms generated incomes equivalent to less than the MAW whereas 12 per cent generated over 10 times MAW.

At £69,000 on average, high performing general cropping farms generated incomes more than two and a half times the overall average. Low performing farm businesses made an average loss of £6,000.

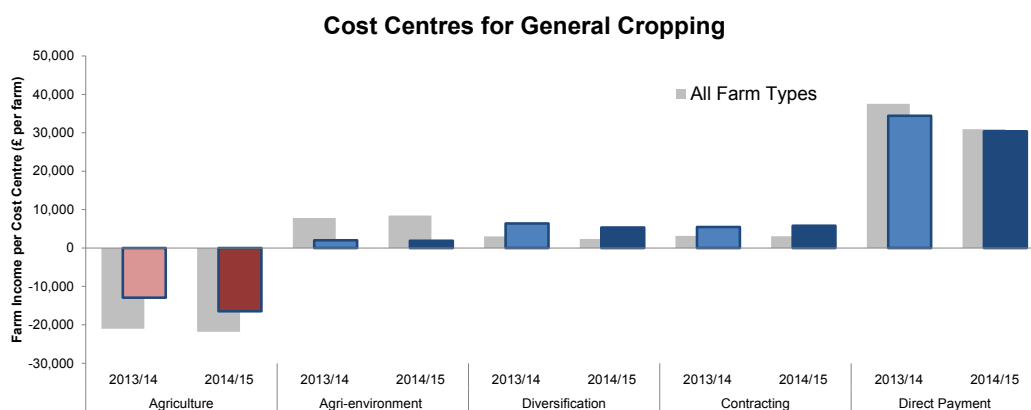
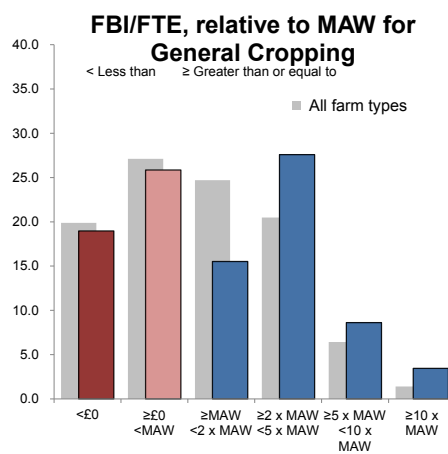
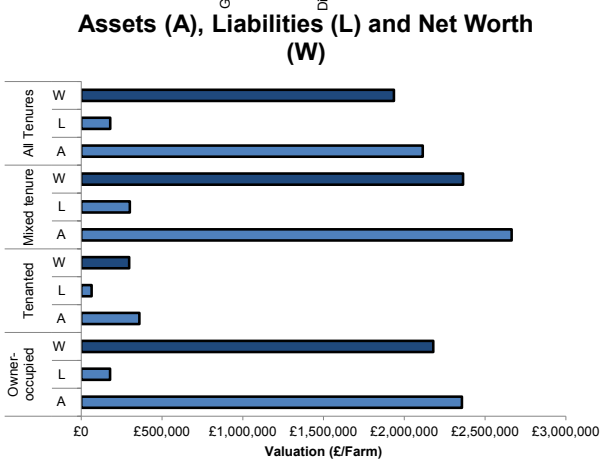
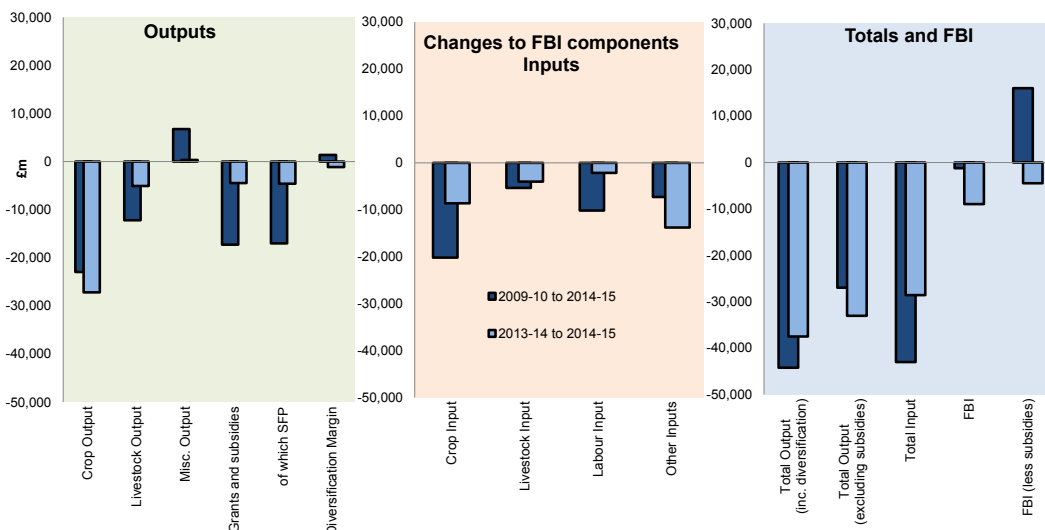
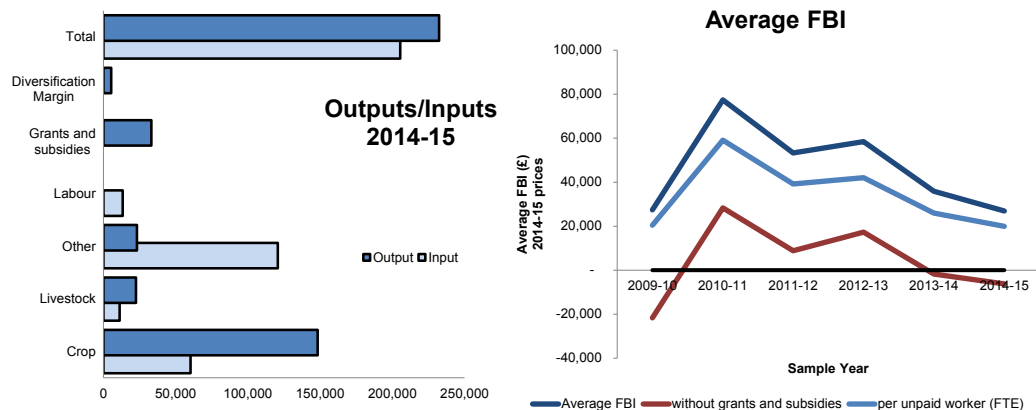
The total average revenue for general cropping farms, including income from diversification and subsidy payments, was £232,000. Spending on inputs averaged at £205,000. The largest portion of the input costs was due to fertiliser and “other inputs” such as machinery and land and buildings.

Over the last five years, FBI without subsidy payments has been on a general downward trend, with partial recovery in 2012-13. Recently, it has recorded losses since 2013-14. Over the six year time series, the figures ranged from a loss of £22,000 in 2009-10 to a profit of £28,000 in 2010-11. In 2014-15, FBI without subsidy payments was a loss of £6,000.

Over the last year cost centres for general cropping farms show decreased income from agricultural activities and direct payments, but little other change.

The average net worth (assets minus liabilities) of general cropping farms was £1.9 million in 2014-15. The average debt ratio (liabilities:assets) increased by one percentage point in 2014-15 to eight per cent for general cropping farms and ranged between eight per cent for owner-occupied and 18 per cent for tenanted farms.

### General Cropping Farms



## Crops

### 4.5 Crop enterprises (Table B12)

Overall average gross margins for crop enterprises ranged from £418 per hectare for spring oats enterprises to £632 per hectare for winter wheat, with the exception of potato enterprises (a combination of ware, seed and mixed potato enterprises) which stood out at £3,574 per hectare.

Where sample sizes were sufficient to allow comparison between high and low performing enterprises, gross margins of high performers in 2014-15 were around two to three times greater than that of low performers but, for spring oats, high performers achieved margins around four times that of the low performers.

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

All crop enterprises apart from winter barley and winter oilseed rape have seen reductions in their overall average gross margin per hectare since 2013-14. This has been particularly marked for winter wheat (down 23 per cent). Winter barley and winter oilseed rape margins increased by 25 per cent and 21 per cent respectively. The decline in gross margins has been driven by reductions in prices achieved for produce across all enterprises, despite increased yields across all enterprises and reductions in spend on variable costs across most enterprises.

Taking account of the size of enterprises, potato (£76,000), mixed barley (£41,000) and spring barley (£25,000) achieved the highest average overall enterprise income. Overall enterprise income for high performing spring barley enterprises were around six times greater than those of low performers. High performing winter barley and winter wheat enterprises achieved overall income around four times greater than those of low performing enterprises.

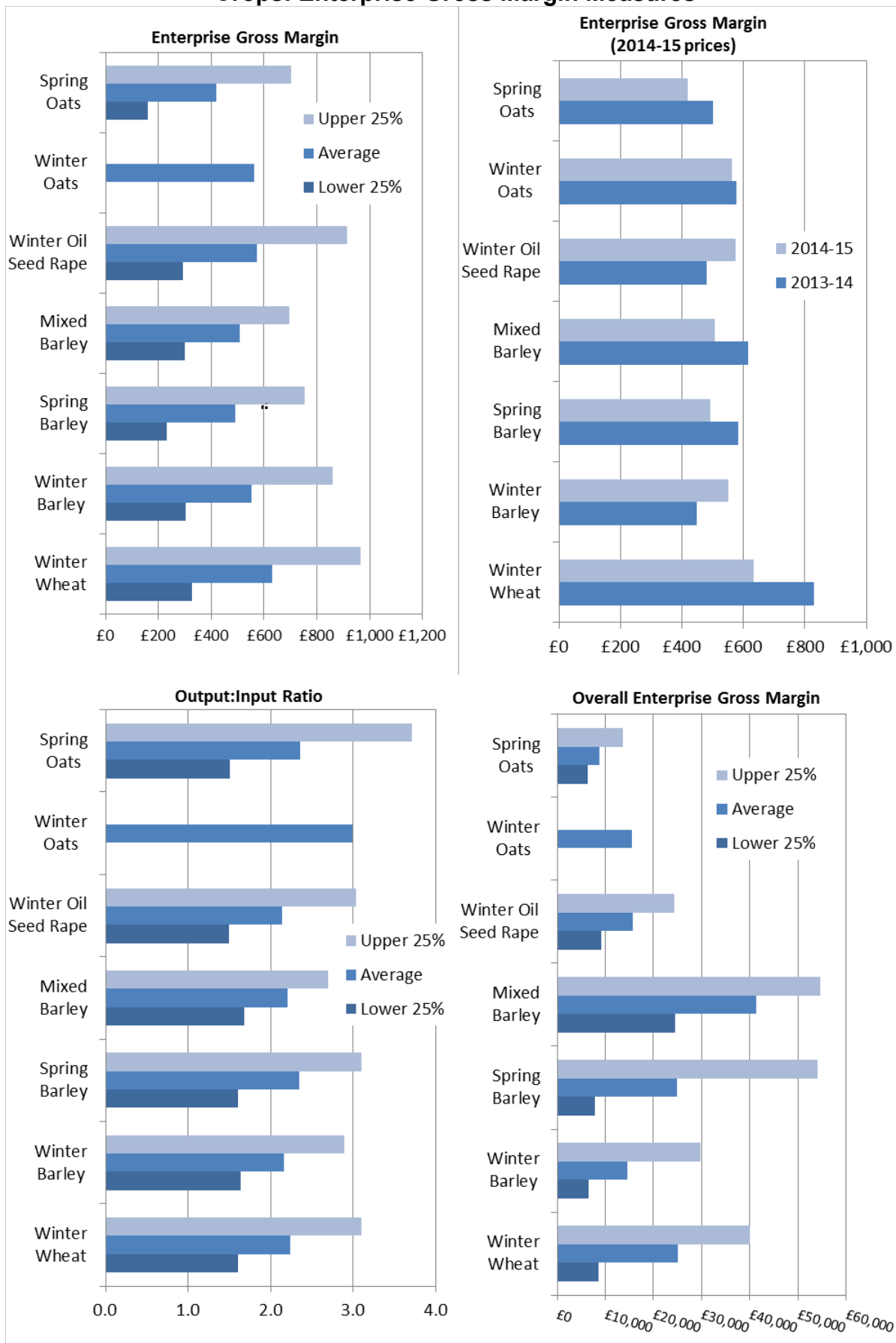
The group average output:input ratios (the return achieved per £1 spent) was greatest for potatoes at 3.1 and winter oats at 3.0. Winter oilseed rape generated the lowest ratio at 2.1 each. Of the high performing enterprises (excluding potatoes), spring oats achieved the greatest output:input ratio at 3.7.

More detailed results, including sample size information, are available from the agriculture statistics web page, Enterprise Performance Analysis<sup>8</sup>.

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

### Crops: Enterprise Gross Margin Measures



## 5. Livestock

### 5.1 Overview (Table C8)

Table C8 presents livestock numbers for each country in the UK and shows that, in June 2015, Scotland had 1.81 million cattle, 6.70 million sheep, 318,000 pigs and 13.1 million poultry.

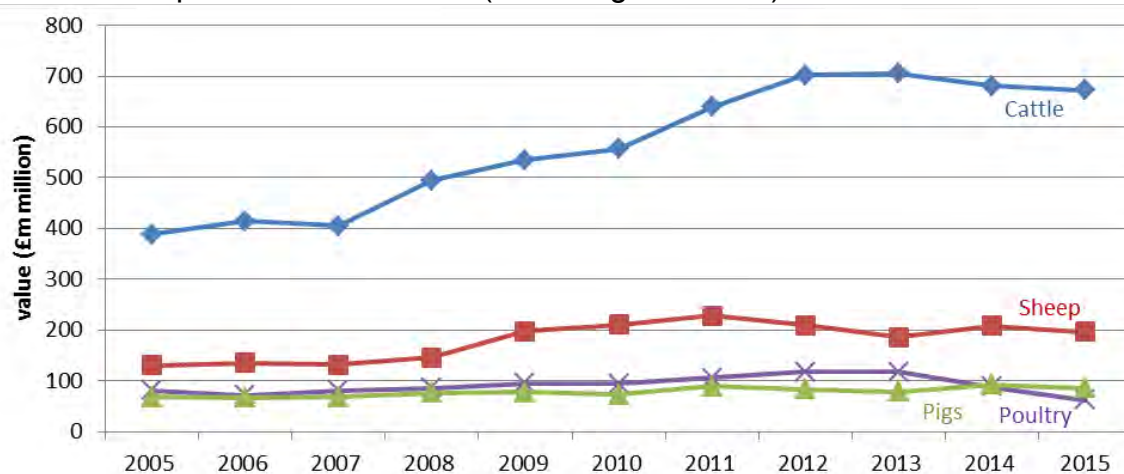
#### 5.1.1 Livestock by LFA/non-LFA (Table C9)

Table C9 shows the balance between livestock on LFA and non-LFA holdings in Scotland. It shows that cattle and sheep tended to be located on LFA holdings, with 72 per cent of cattle and 89 per cent of sheep being located on holdings in these areas, reflecting the large areas of grassland and rough grazing in these areas. (LFA accounts for 86 per cent of agricultural land.) In contrast, pigs and poultry tended to be located on non-LFA holdings (82 per cent and 78 per cent respectively) due to their lower dependence on large areas of agricultural land.

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

Livestock (excluding livestock products) accounts for just under 40 per cent of total farm output, being estimated at £1.11 billion in 2015. Chart 5.1, which shows output for finished and store, but excludes coupled support, illustrates that cattle remains the biggest earner for Scottish livestock, accounting for over £670 million, or 65 per cent of livestock outputs.

Chart 5.1 Output value of livestock (excluding subsidies) 2005-2015



Charts 5.2 and 5.3 illustrate the varying effect of quantity and price. The greatest volume produced was in beef, accounting for almost half of production by weight. Pig-meat and lamb/mutton are showing broadly similar levels of production, with a fall in poultry-meat production in 2015. Beef and lamb prices are much higher than pig and poultry meat, with the price of beef almost doubling over the past decade. Lamb prices have shown some fluctuation over the past few years. Pig prices have been rising steadily, but saw a slight fall in 2015.

Chart 5.2 Output volume of meat production (dressed carcass weight) 2005-2015

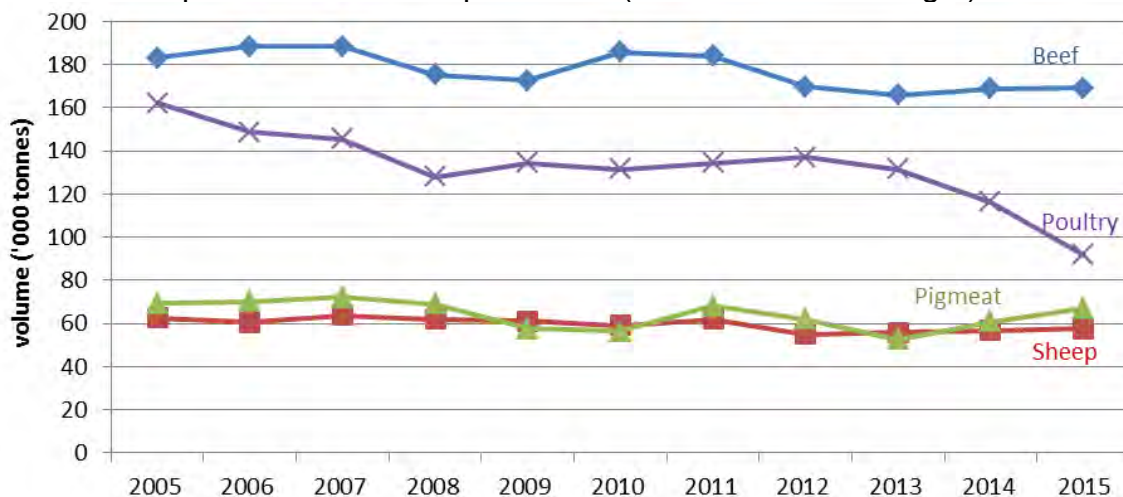
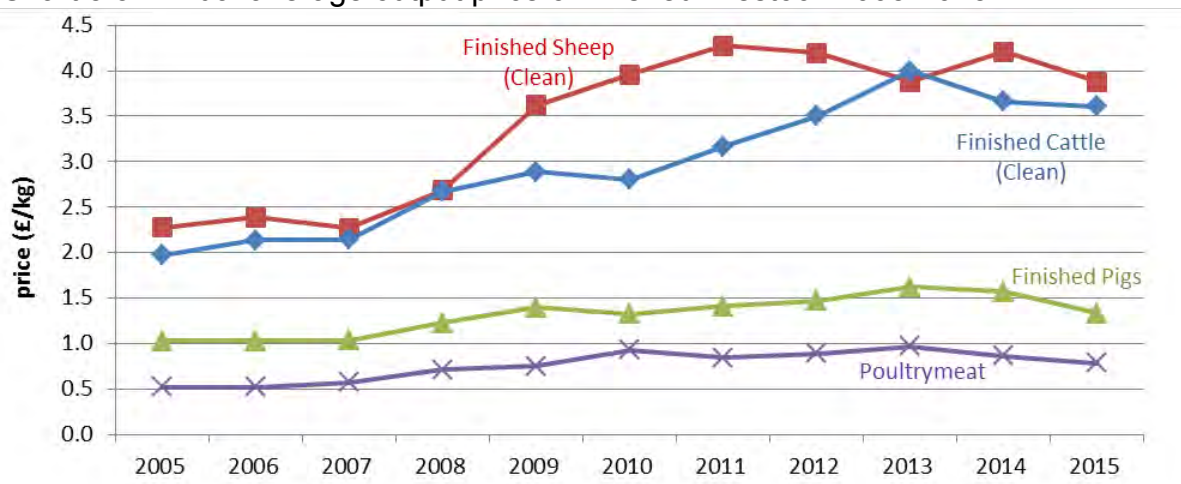


Chart 5.3 Annual average output price of finished livestock 2005-2015



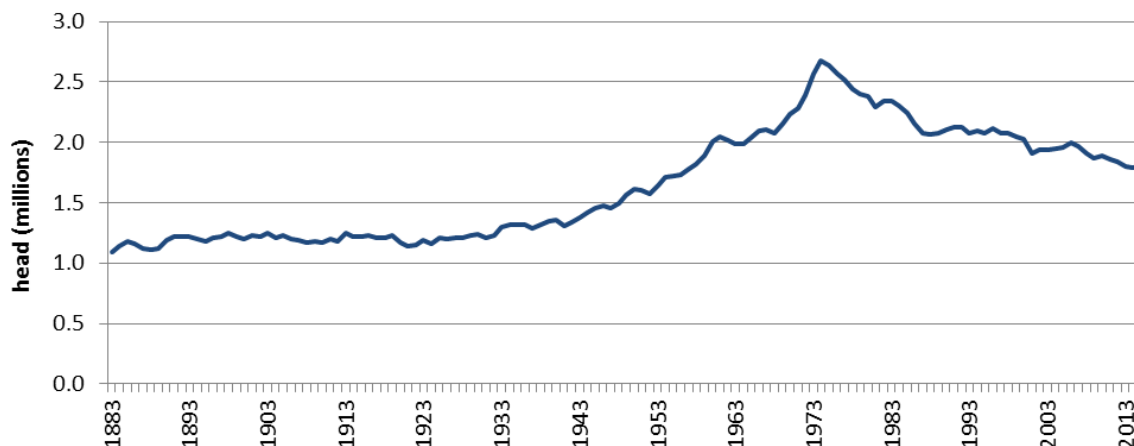
More detail is given in the individual sections that follow.

## Livestock

### 5.2 Cattle

Chart 5.4 shows that the number of cattle in Scotland has been steadily falling since an historical peak of 2.7 million in 1974. Prior to that it had risen from a constant 1.2 million in the first three decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Over half of that increase had been lost by 2015.

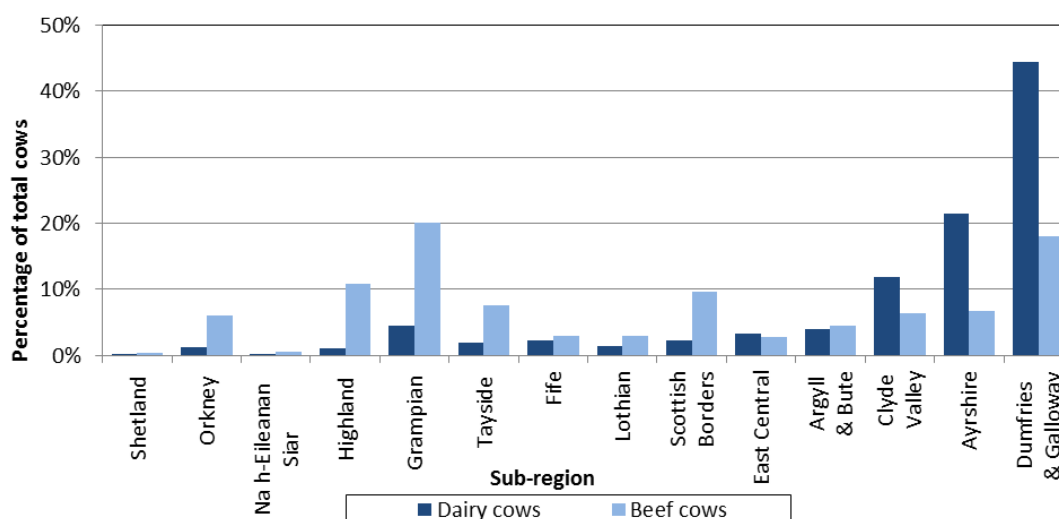
Chart 5.4: Number of cattle in Scotland, 1883-2015



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

In 2015 there were 1.81 million cattle in Scotland. The greatest number of cattle were located in Dumfries & Galloway (434,000 cattle or 24 per cent of the total) while 359,000 were in Grampian (20 per cent). Ayrshire (191,000 or 11 per cent), the Clyde Valley (140,000 or eight per cent), Scottish Borders (132,000 or seven per cent) and Highlands (126,000 or seven per cent) also had relatively high numbers of cattle.

Chart 5.5: Distribution of cattle by sub-region, June 2015

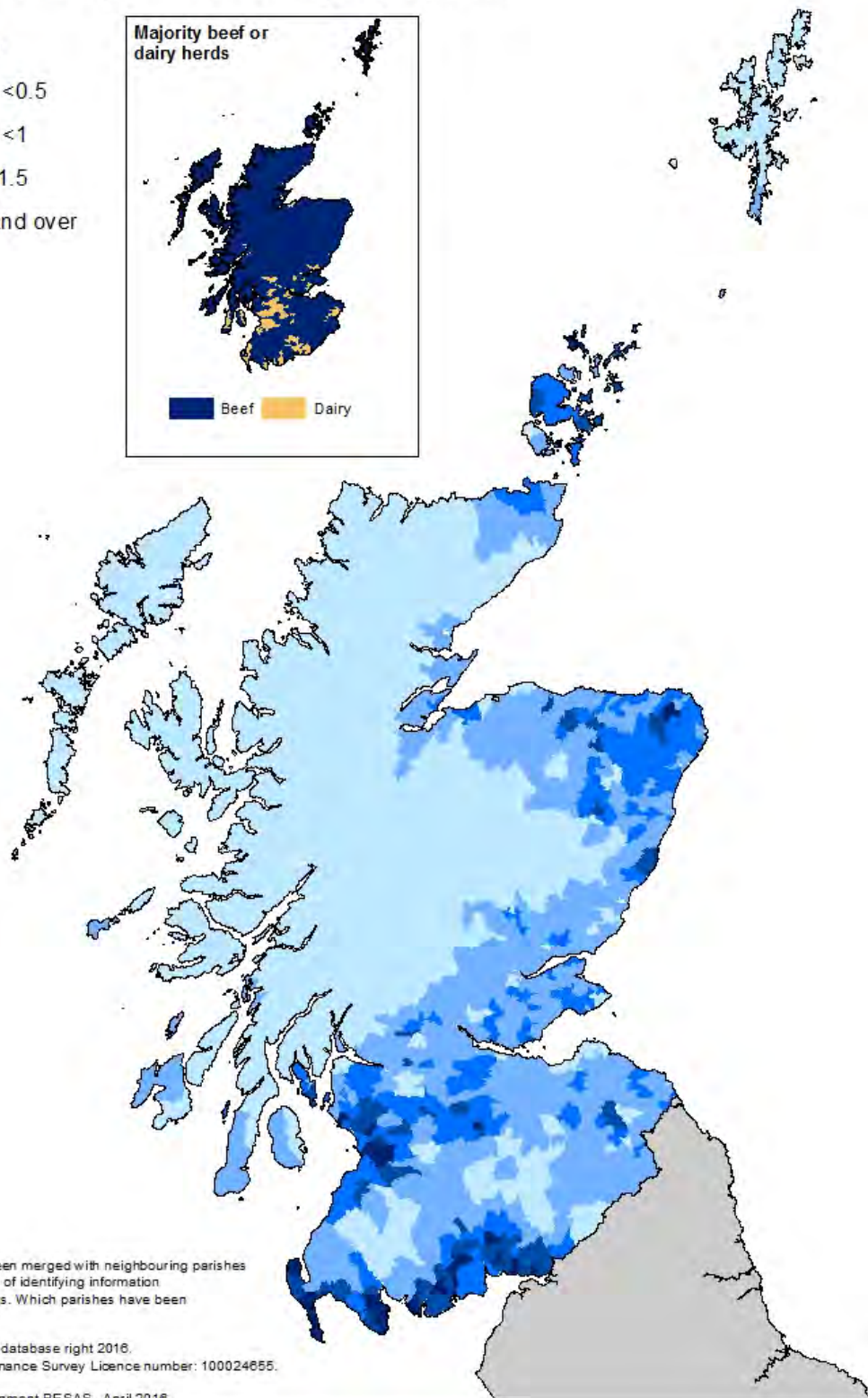
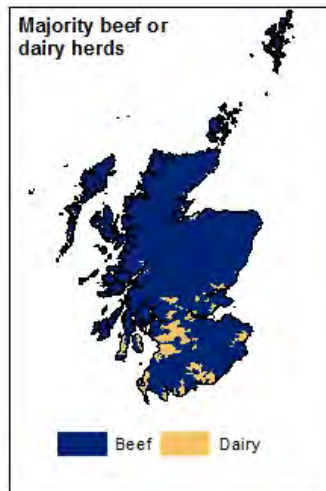


Dairy cows<sup>9</sup> totalled 176,000 in June 2015, of which just over three quarters were located across the south western sub-regions of Dumfries & Galloway (78,200 or 44 per cent), Ayrshire (37,600 or 21 per cent) and the Clyde Valley (20,900 or 12 per

<sup>9</sup> "Dairy cows" refers to female dairy cattle aged two years and over, with offspring.



**Map 10: Cattle per hectare in parish, 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, April 2016

## Livestock

cent). In contrast, beef cows<sup>10</sup>, which totalled 437,000, had a wider regional spread, with large numbers evident in more northerly sub-regions such as Grampian (88,000 or 20 per cent) and Highland (47,600 or 11 per cent) as well as Dumfries & Galloway (79,100 or 18 per cent) and the Scottish Borders (42,200 or ten per cent). Map 10 illustrates that the highest density of cattle are to be found in the south-west and north-east. In addition, the inset map shows that beef predominates over dairy in most areas apart from patches in the south west of Scotland.

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

Charts 5.6 and 5.7 illustrate the different distributions of beef and dairy cattle numbers. While 30 per cent of beef cows (131,000 cows) were in a herd size of 150 or more, 69 per cent of dairy cows (121,000 cows) were held in holdings with herds of 150 cattle and over. This illustrates the concentrated distribution of the dairy sector.

Chart 5.6: Beef cows by region and herd-size group, June 2015

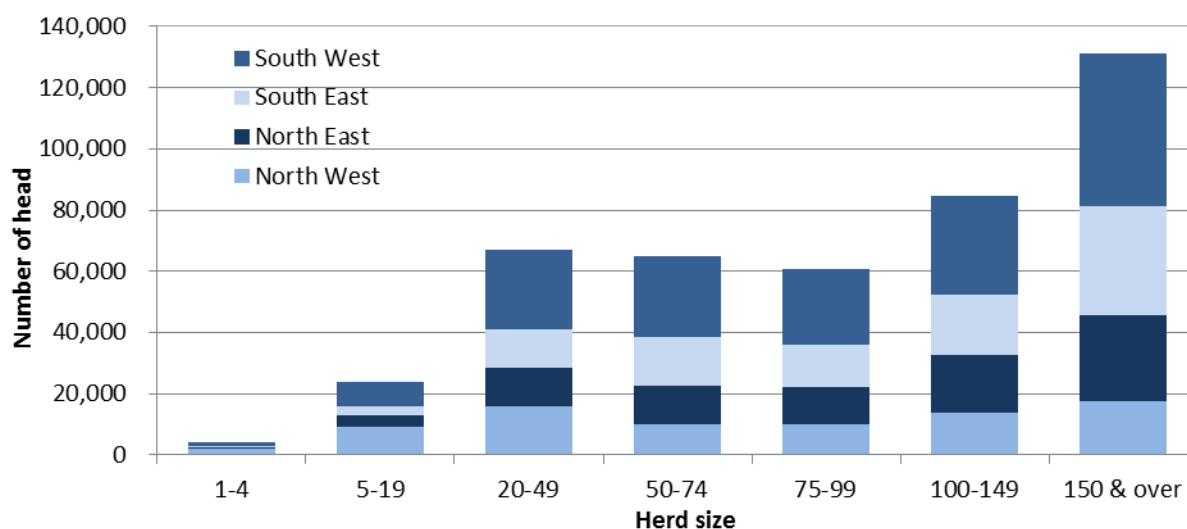
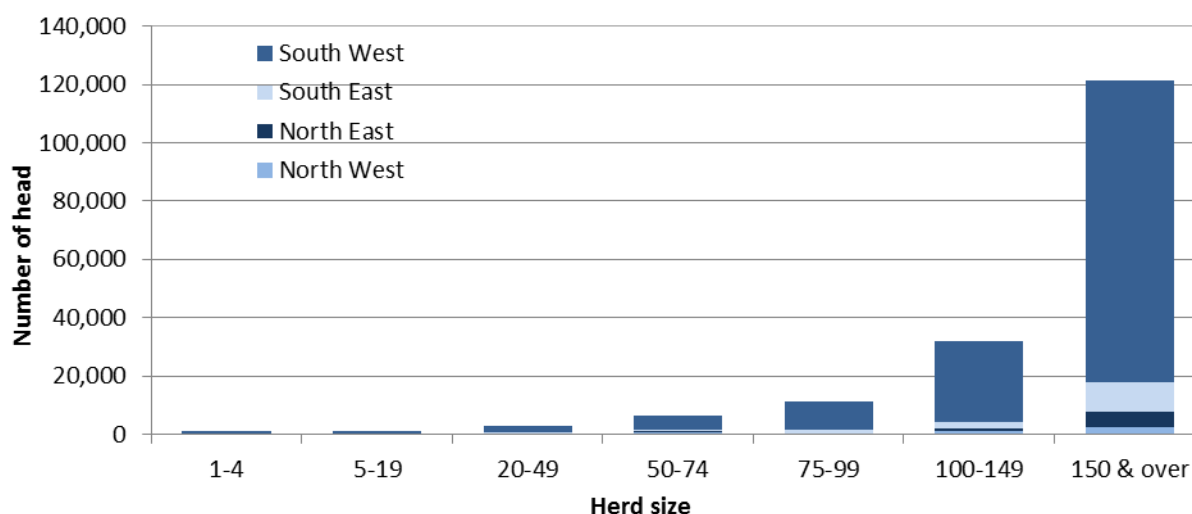


Chart 5.7: Dairy cows by region and herd-size group, June 2015



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

Data collected by the Scottish Dairy Cattle Association suggest that there were 982 milk-producing dairy herds in Scotland in July 2015, with a total of 174,487 cows, though the definition of which animals are included in that figure would differ from those used elsewhere in this publication.

### 5.2.3 Income from cattle (Table A5)

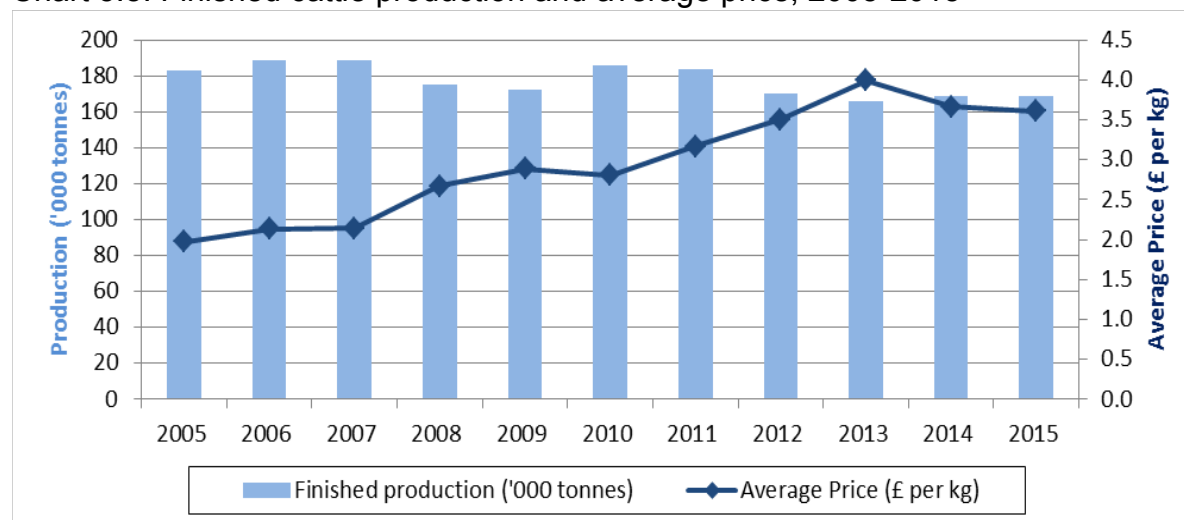
Over the past decade the total output value of finished and store livestock, excluding related subsidies, has increased by £284 million (73 per cent) to £672 million in 2015 (chart 5.1). The value increased each year between 2005 and 2013 (except 2007) but has fallen slightly in the past two years. Two of the largest increases occurred in 2008 (£88 million) and 2011 (£81 million). Output from cattle equates to about 25 per cent of total agricultural output.

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

In 2015, the output value of store cattle and calves was £51.4 million, up £2.5 million from 2014 (five per cent).

Total beef production in 2015 (including cull of older cattle) was at 169,000 tonnes, remaining fairly stable over the past ten years, with some higher levels in the intervening years (chart 5.2). Chart 5.8 shows that finished beef production was pretty much unchanged in 2015.

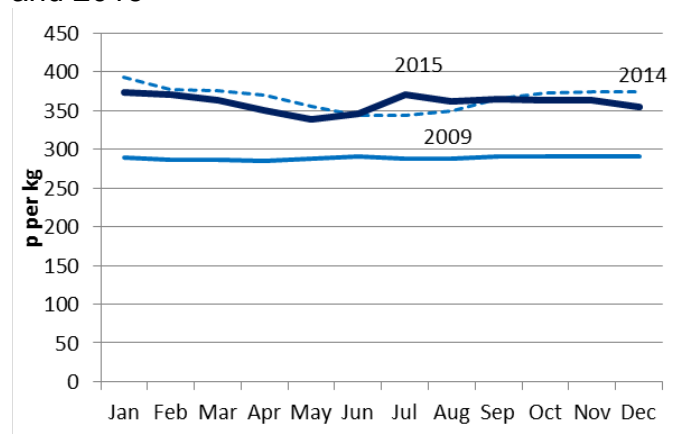
Chart 5.8: Finished cattle production and average price, 2005-2015



Clean finished cattle prices had risen in each year throughout the past ten years, except 2010, up from an average of £1.97 per kg in 2005 to £4.00 per kg in 2013, a rise of 102 per cent. This trend has been the key factor in the large increase in the output value of cattle. However there was an eight per cent fall in price in 2014 and a further two per cent decrease in 2015, to £3.61 per kg.

## Livestock

Chart 5.9 Monthly cattle marts prices in 2009, 2014 and 2015



Prices started 2015 well, following on from the rises seen in the latter part of 2014, at around 374p per kg in January. Prices dipped during the first half of the year, rose in July, but fell back again, ending at 355p per kg.

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

Accounting for inflation, between 2009-10 and 2014-15 the average FBI of specialist cattle (LFA) farms decreased by around 49 per cent, to the second lowest level over the series. This decrease was due to a rise in spending on inputs, and a fall in livestock revenue. In the last year spending on inputs as well as revenue for specialist cattle (LFA) farms have both decreased, along with a fall in subsidy value, resulting in an overall decline in profits for 2014-15. The FBI value of specialist cattle (LFA) farms was £26,000.

The average FBI/FTE for cattle farms of £18,000 is roughly equivalent to an hourly wage for unpaid labour of £9.39, around a third more than the minimum agricultural wage in Scotland. Around 44 per cent of specialist cattle (LFA) farms generated incomes equivalent to less than the minimum agricultural wage (MAW) whereas nine per cent generated more than five times MAW.

At an average of £63,000, on average, high performing specialist cattle (LFA) farms generated incomes around two and a half times the overall average. Low performing farm businesses made an average loss of £10,000.

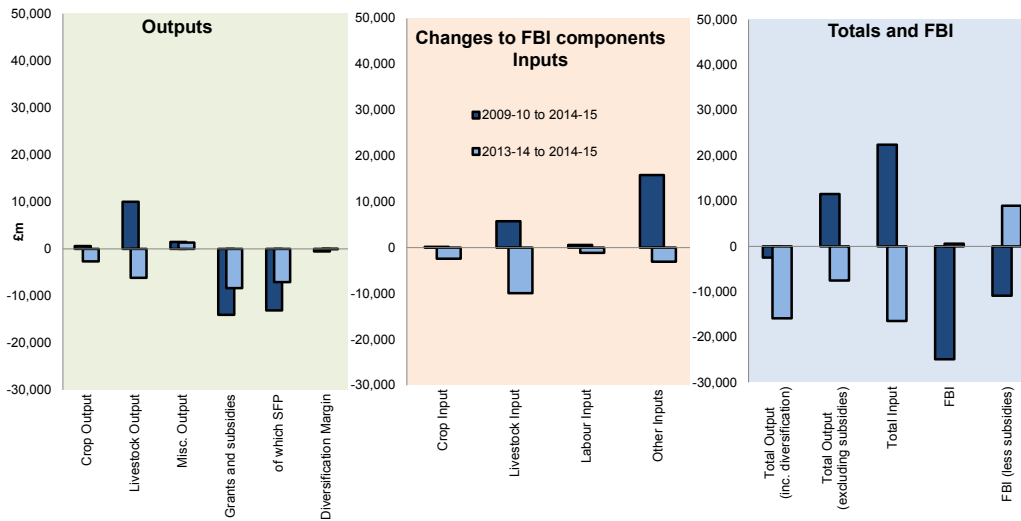
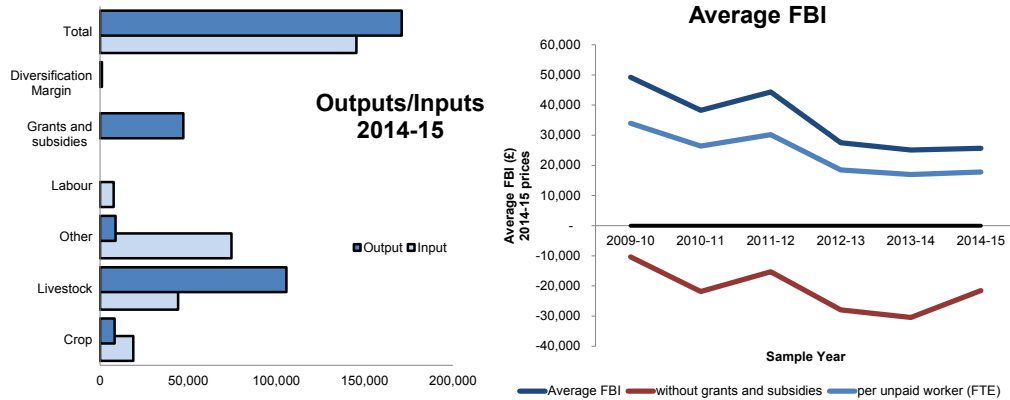
The total average revenue for specialist cattle (LFA) farms, including income from diversification and subsidy payments, was £171,000. Spending on inputs averaged at £145,000. The largest portion of the input costs was due to feed and “other inputs” such as machinery and land and buildings.

Losses were recorded in each of the last six years when excluding subsidy payments. The losses ranged from £10,000 in 2009-10 to their highest level of £30,000 in 2013-14. In 2014-15 losses of £22,000 were recorded.

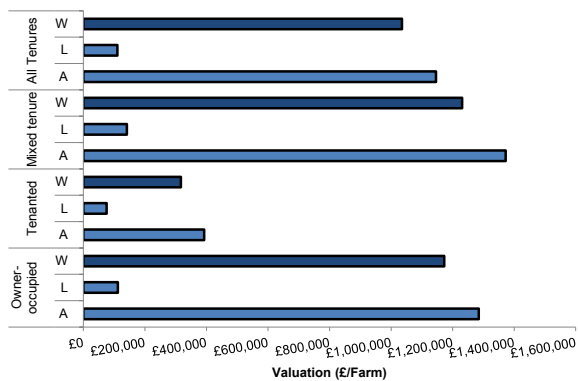
In the last year, cost centres for specialist cattle (LFA) farms show an increase in income from agricultural activities and a decrease in direct payments. There has been little change to income from other cost centres.

The average net worth (assets minus liabilities) of specialist cattle (LFA) farms was £1 million in 2014-15. The average debt ratio (liabilities:assets) remained unchanged at ten per cent for specialist cattle (LFA) farms, but ranged between nine per cent for owner-occupied and 19 per cent for tenanted farms.

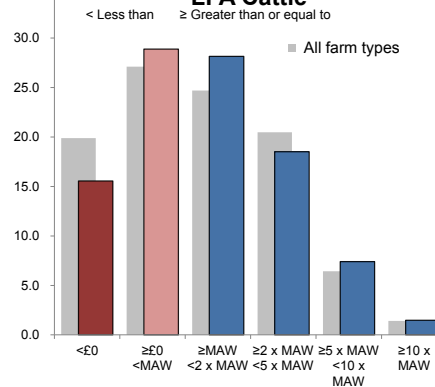
### Specialist Cattle Farms (LFA)



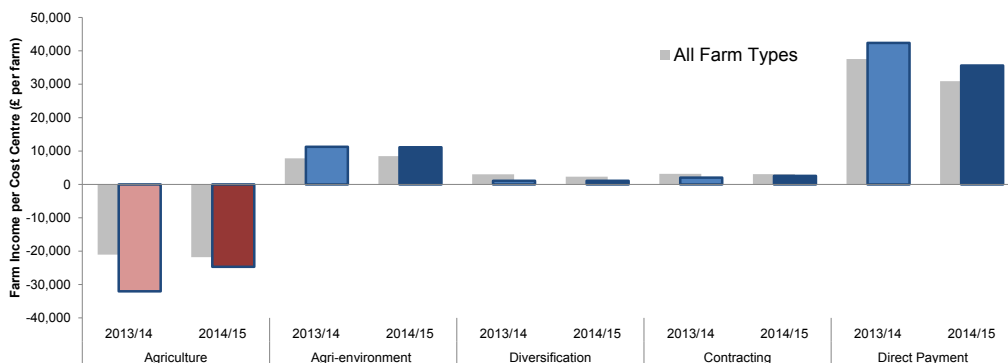
### Assets (A), Liabilities (L) and Net Worth (W)



### FBI/FTE, relative to MAW for LFA Cattle



### Cost Centres for LFA Cattle



## Livestock

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

The production of milk and milk products accounted for an estimated £364 million of output in 2015, about 12 per cent of total farming output. The value of milk was equivalent to over half the output from beef, and more than the value of meat from sheep, pigs and poultry put together. The value has increased by 49 per cent since 2005, with the most notable increases occurring in 2008 (25 per cent) and 2013 (16 per cent), but is showing a 20 per cent decrease in 2015 (see chart 5.12).

Milk production has been fairly steady in the last ten years, with very little difference between 2013 production and the 2005 level, followed by increases observed in the next two years. At an estimated 1.5 billion litres, production is now at its highest ever level.

Chart 5.10 Milk (including milk products) production and average price 2005 to 2015

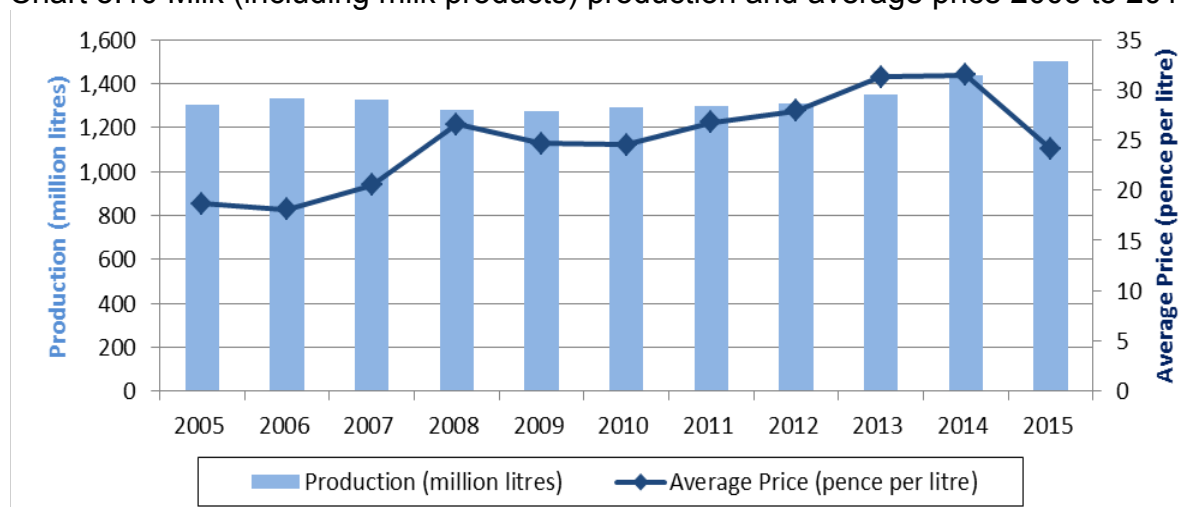


Chart 5.11 Monthly milk prices in 2009, 2014 and 2015

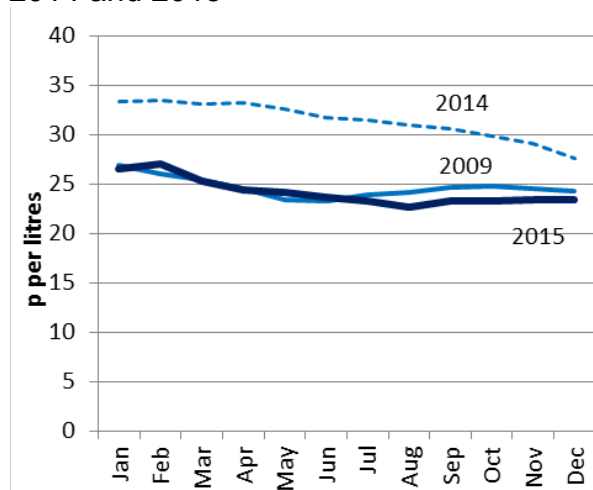
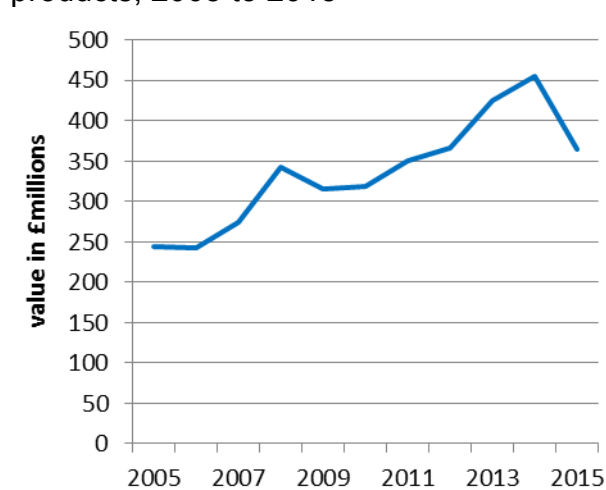


Chart 5.12 Output value of milk and milk products, 2005 to 2015



The average price of milk was 26.5p per litre in January 2015, down 21 per cent on January 2014. The monthly average price peaked at 27.1p per litre in February 2015, following which the price fell steadily, ending the year at 23.4p per litre.

In 2015 much of the milk processed in Scotland was used directly as liquid milk for human consumption, with more semi-skimmed and skimmed than whole or standardised milk. Cheese production was the next largest use. Other uses included chocolate crumb, butter, cream, ice cream and yoghurt.

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

Accounting for inflation, between 2009-10 and 2014-15, the average FBI of dairy farms decreased by around 22 per cent. Incomes for dairy farms fell considerably in 2012-13 from £86,000 to the lowest level over the series at £47,000. Incomes partially recovered to £79,000 in 2013-14, before falling once more in 2014-15. The latest decrease in income was due to an increase in the input costs for livestock, machinery, land and buildings.

In 2014-15, revenue for dairy farms decreased along with a decrease in the value of subsidy payments, resulting in an overall decrease in income. In 2014-15 the FBI value of dairy farms was £68,000, the highest of any farm type in the survey.

The average FBI/FTE for dairy farms of £34,000 is roughly equivalent to an hourly wage for unpaid labour of £17.84, almost equivalent to two and a half times the minimum agricultural wage in Scotland. Around 30 per cent of dairy farms generated incomes equivalent to less than the minimum agricultural wage (MAW), whereas 15 per cent generated more than five times MAW.

At £161,000, on average, high performing dairy farms generated incomes around two and a half times the overall average. Low performing farm businesses broke even, on average.

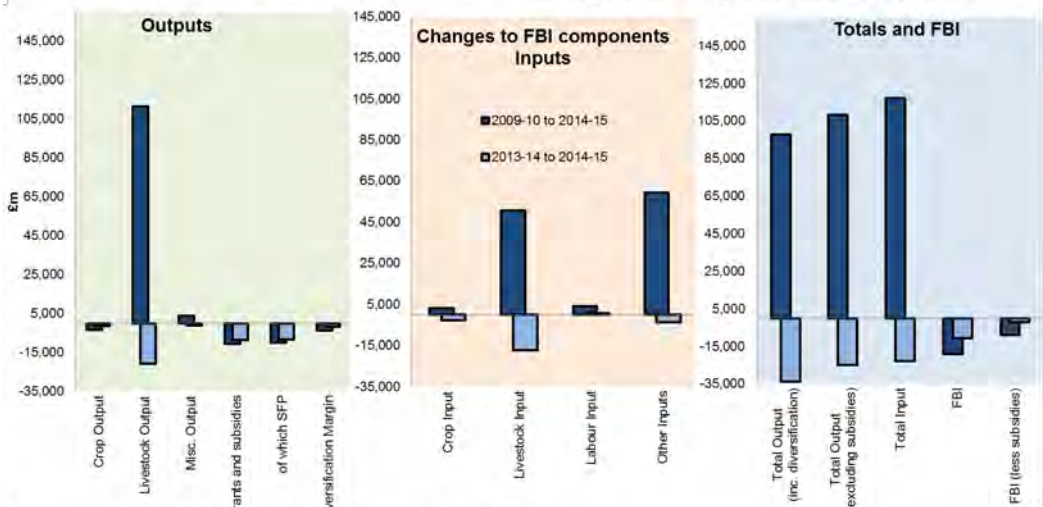
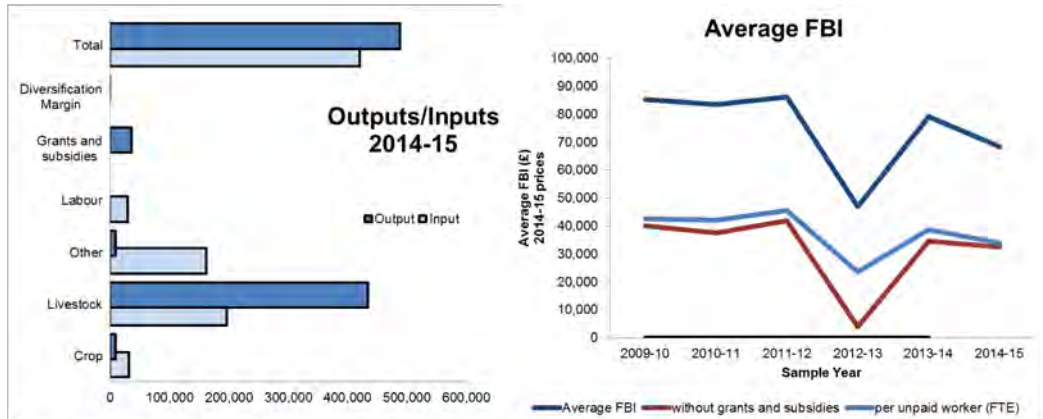
The total average revenue for dairy farms, including income from diversification and subsidy payments, was £489,000. Spending on inputs averaged at £420,000. The largest portion of the input costs was due to livestock costs such as feed and other inputs such as machinery and land and buildings.

Over each of the last six years, FBI without subsidy payments has still recorded a profit. It ranges from £4,000 in 2012-13 to the highest figure of £42,000 in 2011-12. In 2014-15, the average FBI without subsidies of dairy farms was £32,000.

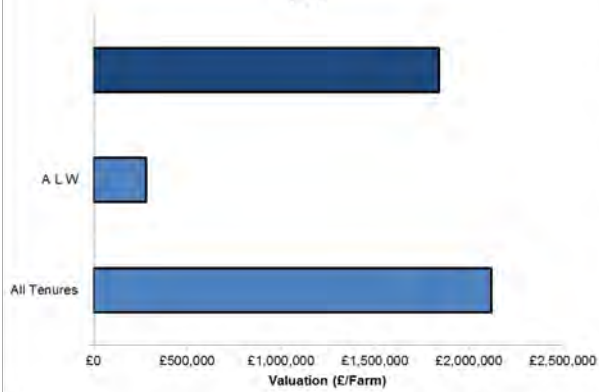
Over the last year cost centres for dairy farms show little change in income from agricultural activities. Direct payments have decreased and there has been a small decrease in income from diversification, while other cost centres have seen little change.

The average net worth (assets minus liabilities) of dairy farms was £1.8 million in 2014-15. The average debt ratio (liabilities:assets) remained unchanged at 13 per cent. Analysis by tenure type is not available for dairy farms due to small sample sizes.

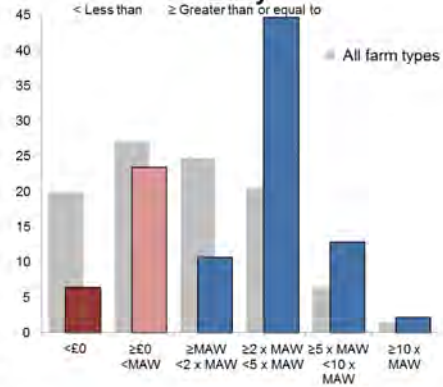
### Dairy Farms



### Assets (A), Liabilities (L) and Net Worth (W)



### FBI/FTE, relative to MAW for Dairy



### Cost Centres for Dairy





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

Overall average gross margins for dairy and beef enterprises ranged from £44 per head for forward store enterprises to £375 per head for upland suckler store enterprises, with the exception of dairy cow enterprises at £1,118 per head (equivalent to 15.2 pence per litre).

Where sample sizes were sufficient to allow comparisons between high and low performers, we can see that low performing dairy and beef enterprises generated considerably lower margins. Some low performing dairy and beef enterprises generated losses, with dairy followers, lowland sucklers and finishing enterprises making an average loss, with gross margins ranging from -£50 per head for finishing enterprises to -£112 per head for dairy followers. By comparison, high performers in these enterprises achieved gross margins between £406 per head and £822 per head.

High performing dairy cow enterprises made around twice the average gross margin compared to low performers, at £1,588 per head. At £497 per head, high performing dairy mixed and dairy beef made around eight times the margin of low performing enterprises.

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

All dairy and beef enterprise groups, with the exceptions of upland suckler stores, hill herds and dairy followers, saw reduced margins compared to the previous year. Enterprise margins for upland sucklers, hill herds and dairy followers increased by 32, 48 and 11 per cent respectively. Forward store enterprises experienced the largest decrease in income, with the average margin 68 per cent lower than in 2013-14. The lower margins are largely the result of the lower output value of dairy and beef cattle in 2014-15, reflecting lower prices, despite most enterprise groups reducing their spend on variable costs. Lower milk prices have also impacted on gross margins for dairy enterprises.

Taking account of the size of enterprises, dairy cow (£198,000), mixed dairy and dairy beef (£41,000) and upland suckler store (£33,000) enterprises achieved the highest overall enterprise income. Beef forward stores (£3,000) and beef hill herds (£13,000) achieved the lowest. The group average output:input ratios, the return achieved per £1 spent, ranged from 1.2 for forward stores, to 2.1 for dairy cow enterprises.

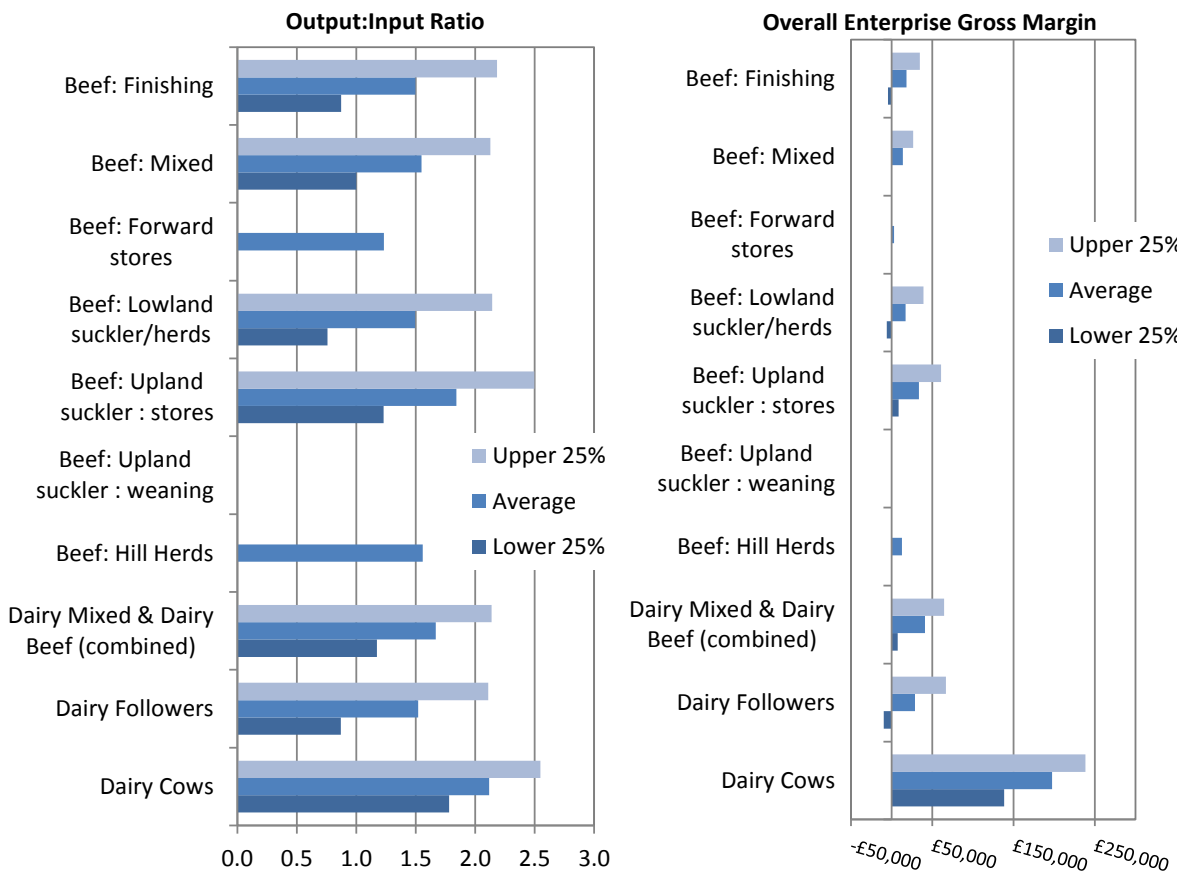
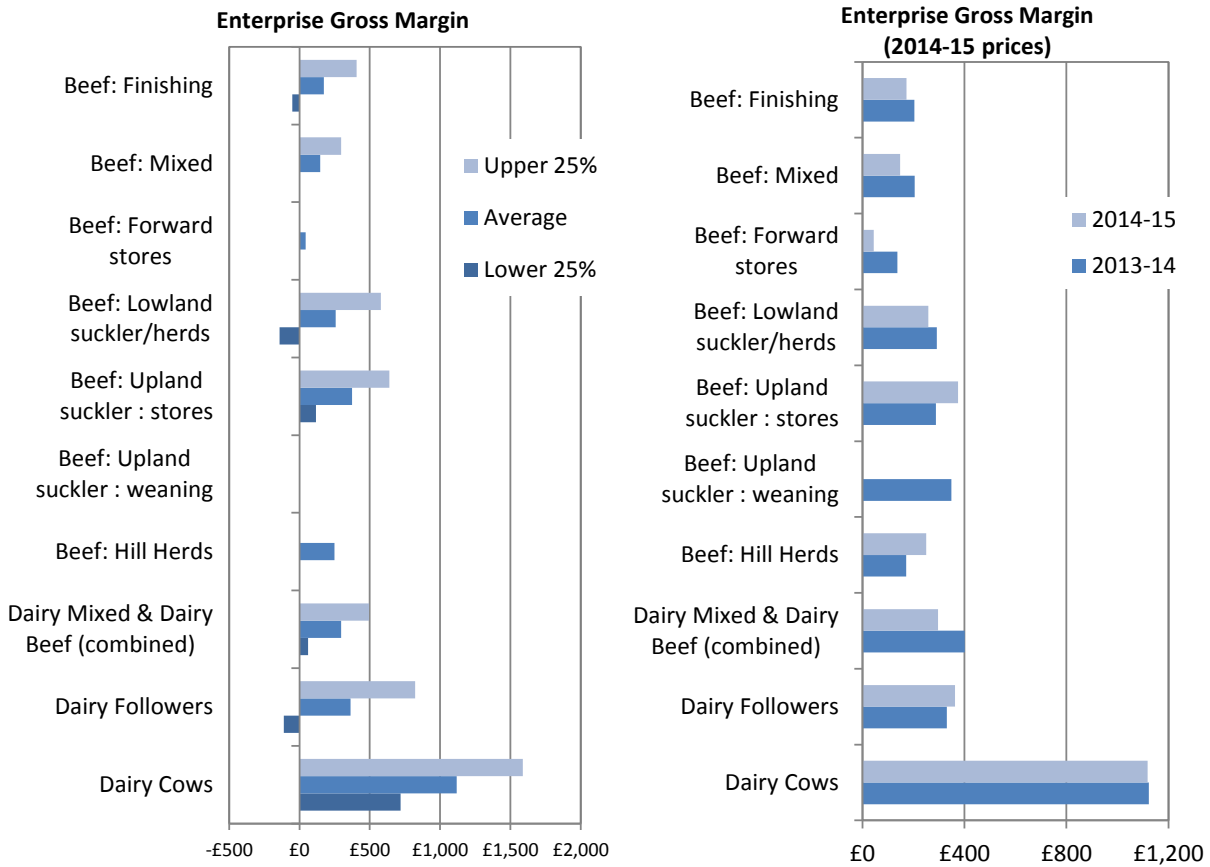
More detailed results, including sample size information, are available from the agriculture statistics web page, Enterprise Performance Analysis<sup>11</sup>.

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<sup>11</sup> [www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/FASdata](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/FASdata)

# Livestock

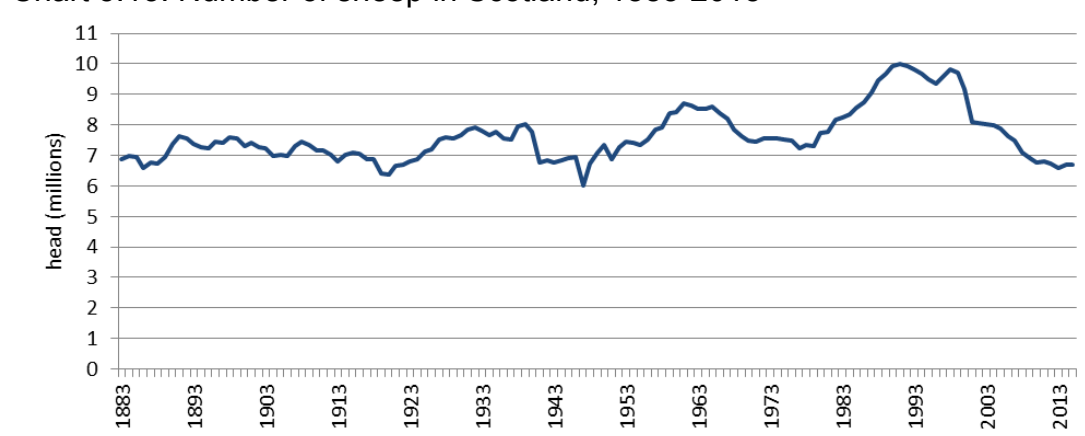
## Dairy and Beef: Enterprise Gross Margin Measures



### 5.3 Sheep

The number of sheep in Scotland has gone through a series of fluctuations in the past 125 years, with peaks in the thirties, the sixties and the nineties. Numbers have been just below seven million for the last seven years, levels last seen in the 1940s.

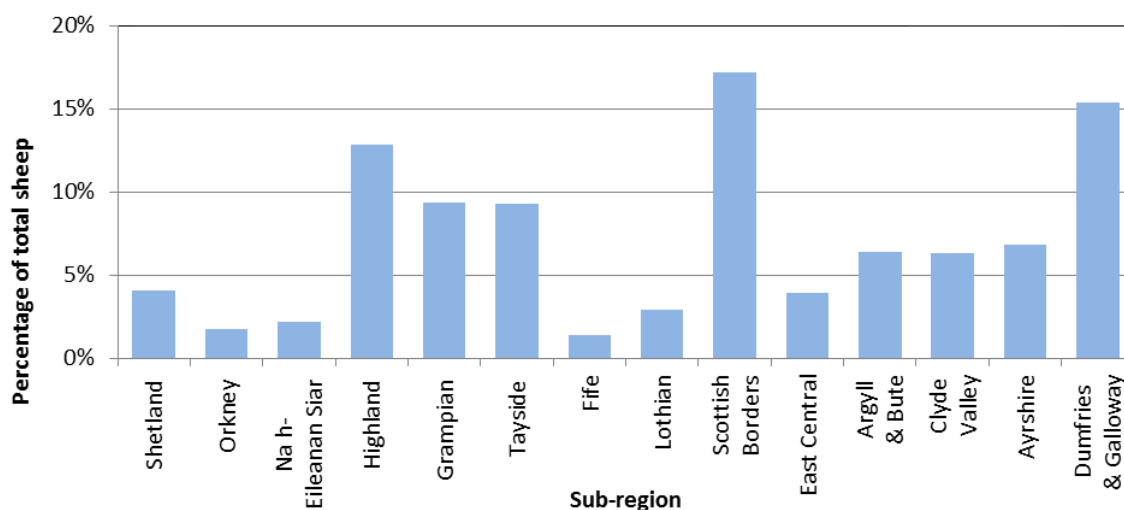
Chart 5.13: Number of sheep in Scotland, 1883-2015



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

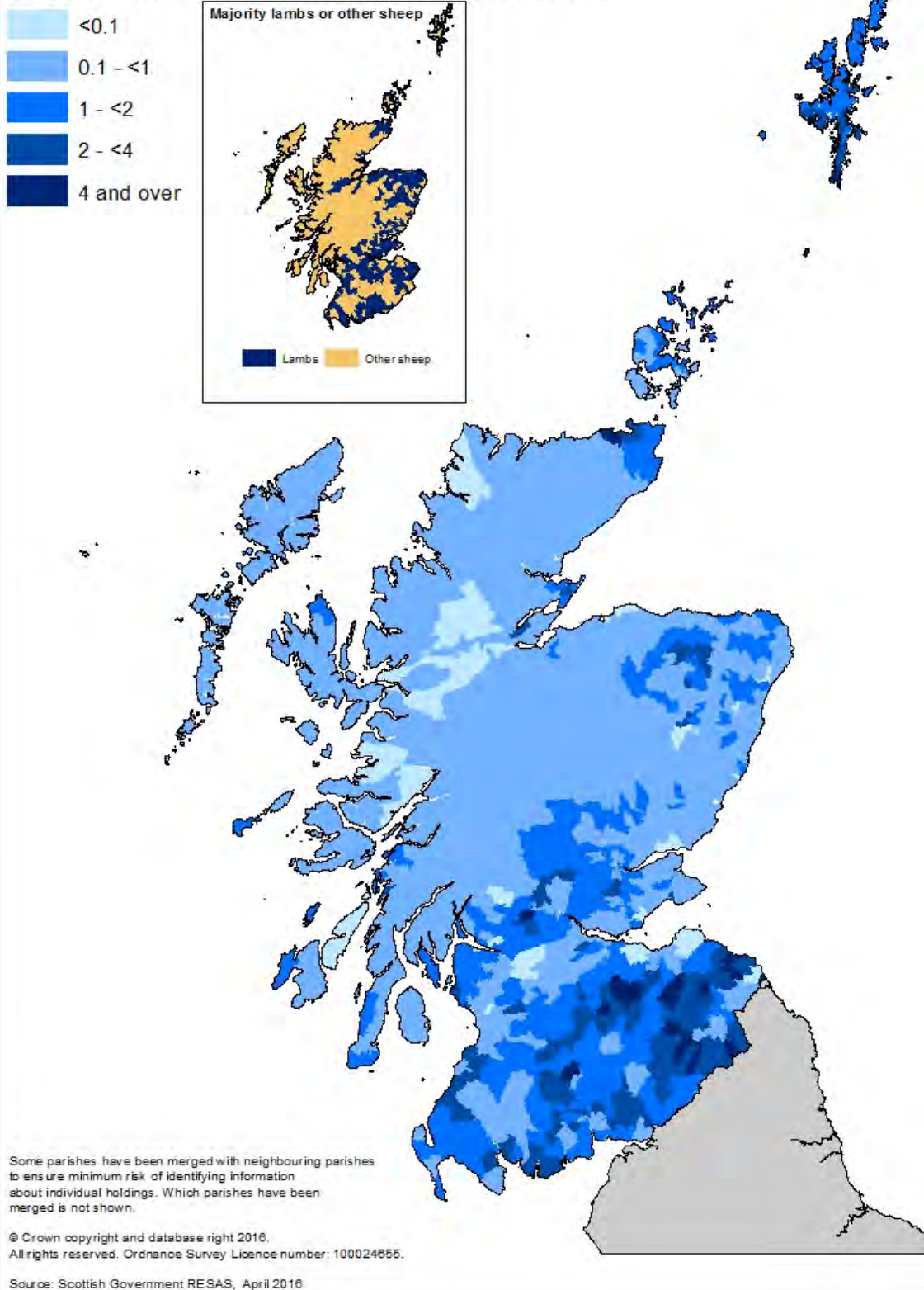
There were 6.70 million sheep in Scotland in June 2015. Areas with the highest numbers of sheep were the Scottish Borders (1.15 million or 17 per cent of the total), Dumfries and Galloway (1.03 million or 15 per cent), the Highlands (863,000 or 13 per cent), Grampian (630,000 or nine per cent) and Tayside (621,000 or nine per cent).

Chart 5.14: Distribution of sheep by sub-region, June 2015



However, once you take into account the size of these sub-regions, Map 11 shows that, while one might associate the large areas of rough grazing in the Highlands with sheep farming, the highest concentration of sheep is to be found south of the central belt, and to a lesser extent on the east coast. The inset map within Map 11 also shows whether the sheep population in a parish is comprised mostly of lambs or older sheep. We can see that parishes with the higher proportions of lambs in June are located largely outwith upland areas, along the east coast and central belt and around coastal areas of the south west.

**Map 11: Sheep per hectare in parish, 2015**

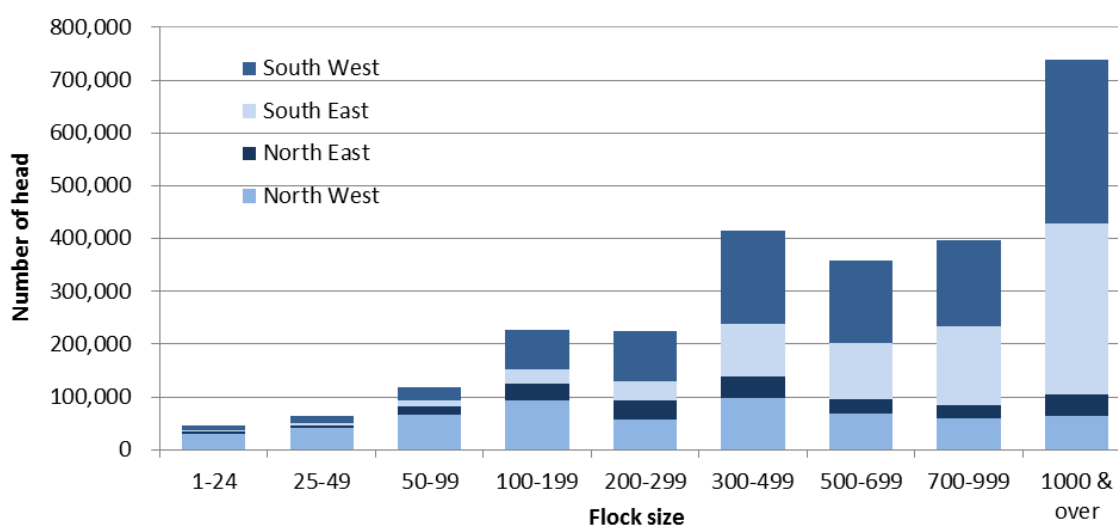


### 5.3.2 Size of sheep flocks (Table C14)

There were 2.59 million breeding ewes in Scotland in June 2015, with the majority (1.49 million or 58 per cent) in flock sizes of 500 or more breeding ewes. These larger flock sizes were mostly located in the South East and South West.

Of the 12,661 holdings with breeding ewes, the majority (7,494 or 59 per cent) had flock sizes of less than 100 breeding ewes. However, these holdings only accounted for 227,800 (nine per cent) of breeding ewes in Scotland. Most of these holdings with smaller flock sizes were located in the North West.

Chart 5.15: Breeding sheep, by size group and region, June 2015



### 5.3.3 Income from sheep (Table A5)

Sheep account for about seven per cent of income from farming. Since 2005, the value of income from sheep, including store sales but excluding related subsidies, has increased by £66 million (51 per cent) to an estimated £196 million in 2015 (see chart 5.1). Between 2005 and 2008 values remained fairly steady, averaging around £140 million. Between 2008 and 2009 there was a 36 per cent increase in value followed by smaller fluctuations in the years after that. 2014 saw a 12 per cent increase, followed by a 6 per cent decrease in 2015.

The volume of meat production over the past ten years has been mixed, with increases in one year being reversed the following year. Total production (including from older livestock), shown in chart 5.2, was eight per cent lower in 2015 than in 2005, at 57,000 tonnes, though slightly up on last year's level of production. Chart 5.16 similarly shows a decline in the production tonnage of finished lambs.

## Livestock

Chart 5.16: Finished lamb production and average price, 2005-2015

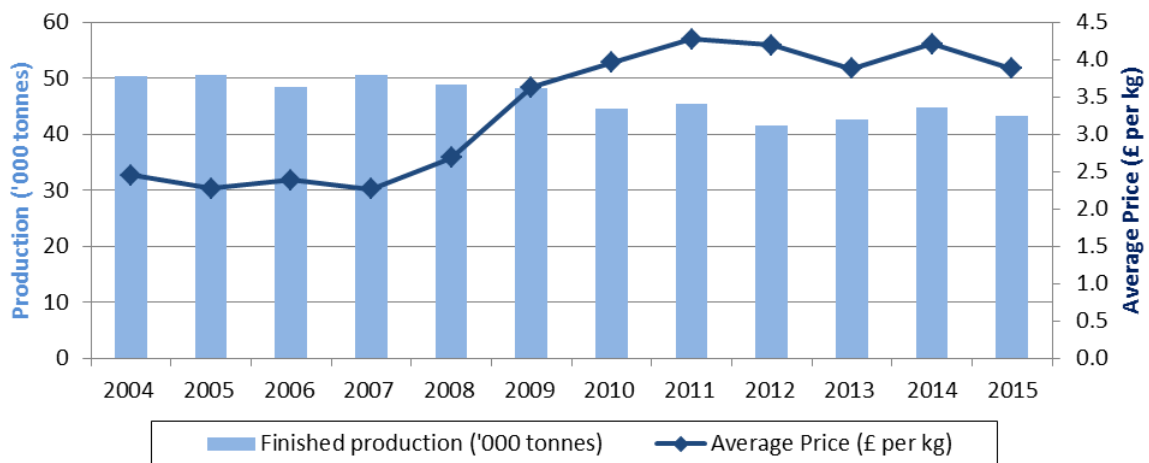


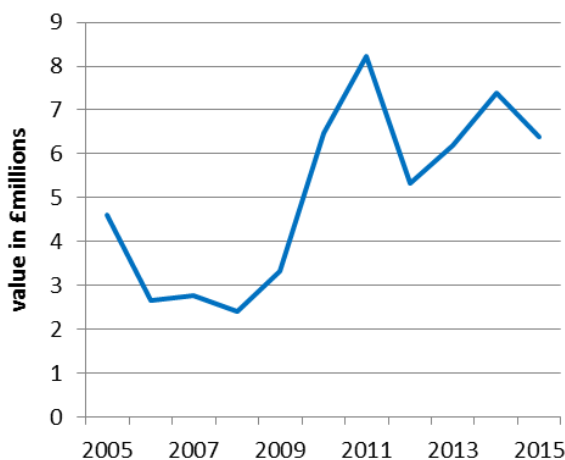
Chart 5.17: Monthly lamb prices in 2009, 2014 and 2015



Prices started 2015 at 395p per kg in January and remained steady in the first quarter of the year, followed by price drops, ending the year on 272p per kg.

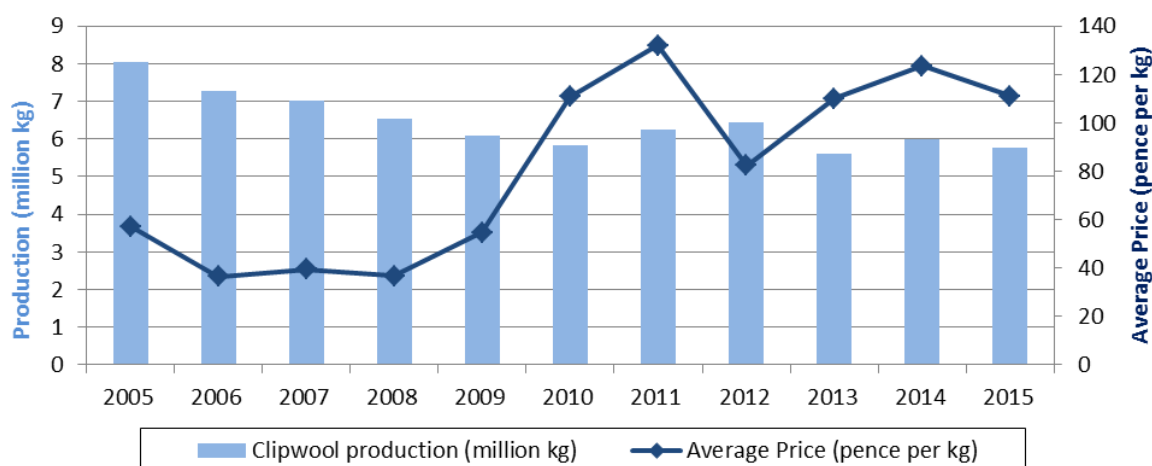
### 5.3.4 Income from wool (Table A6)

Chart 5.18: Income from wool, 2005-2015



Income from wool only accounted for about £6.4 million in 2015 – income from sheep meat was 33 times greater. The value of wool has however increased greatly since 2008, due to a considerable increase in price. Within that period there have been peaks in 2011 and 2014.

Chart 5.19: Wool production and average price, 2005 to 2015



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

Accounting for inflation, between 2009-10 and 2014-15, the average FBI of specialist sheep (LFA) farms decreased by around 65 per cent. This decrease was due to a rise in spending on inputs, especially inputs other than direct livestock inputs and a fall in livestock revenue.

In the last year, revenue for specialist sheep (LFA) farms decreased, along with a fall in revenue and a decrease in the value of subsidy payments, leading to a decrease in profits. The FBI value of specialist sheep (LFA) farms was £12,000 in 2014-15.

The average FBI/FTE for specialist sheep (LFA) farms of £9,000 is roughly equivalent to an hourly wage for unpaid labour of £4.88, around two thirds of the minimum agricultural wage (MAW) in Scotland. Around 55 per cent of specialist sheep (LFA) farms generated incomes equivalent to less than the MAW, whereas three per cent generated more than five times MAW.

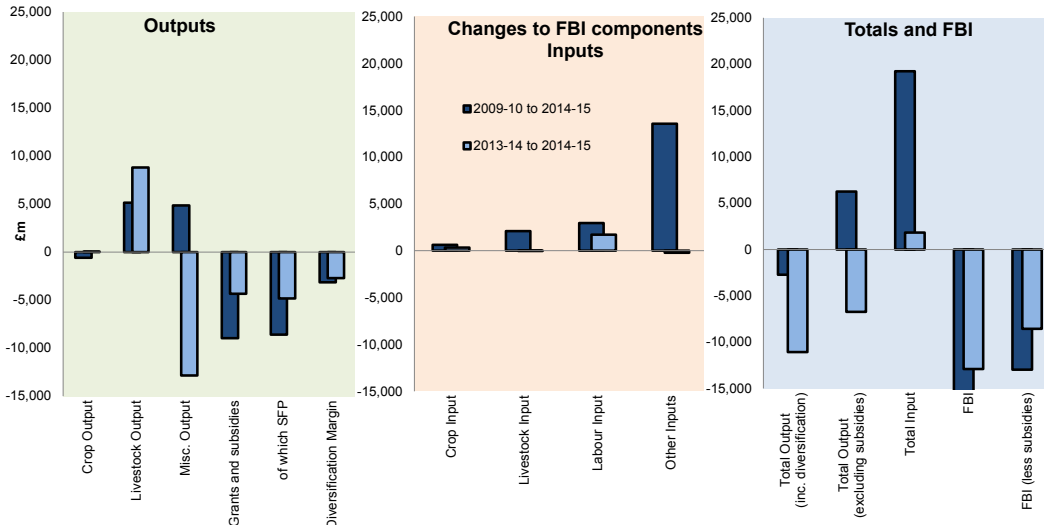
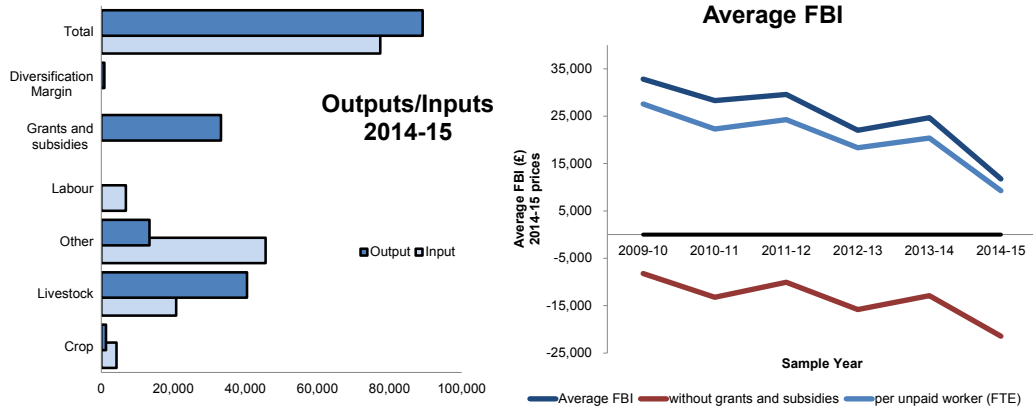
At £36,000 high performing specialist sheep farms generated incomes roughly three times the overall average. The fall in FBI for the upper quartile reflects this change to the sample. Low performing farm businesses made an average loss of £7,000.

The total average revenue for specialist sheep (LFA) farms, including income from diversification and subsidy payments, was £89,000. Spending on inputs averaged at £77,000. The largest portion of the input costs were due to “other inputs” such as machinery, land and buildings costs and those related directly to livestock production (such as feed).

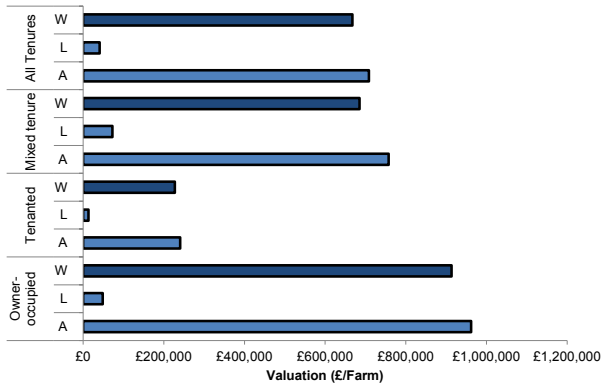
If subsidies were excluded, losses were recorded in each of the last six years. There is a generally worsening trend, with losses ranging from £8,000 in 2009-10 to £21,000 in 2014-15.

Over the last year, cost centres for specialist sheep (LFA) farms show a decrease in profits from agricultural, diversification and direct payment cost centres. There have been small increases in profits from agri-environment and contracting activities.

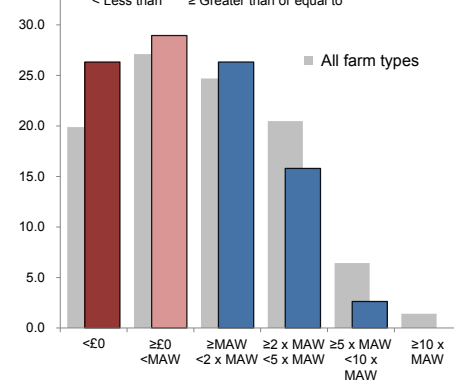
### Specialist sheep (LFA) Farms



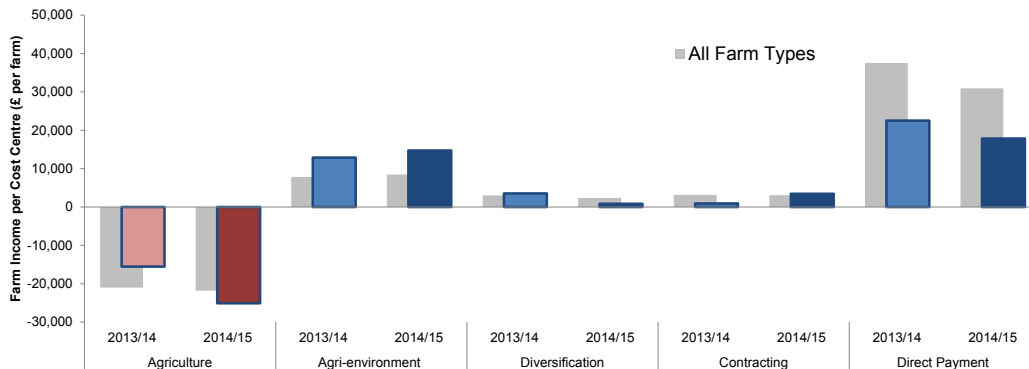
### Assets (A), Liabilities (L) and Net Worth (W)



### FBI/FTE, relative to MAW for LFA Sheep



### Cost Centres for LFA Sheep





The average net worth (assets minus liabilities) of specialist sheep (LFA) farms was £668,000 in 2014-15. The average debt ratio (liabilities:assets) remained unchanged at six per cent overall and ranged between five per cent for owner-occupied farms and 10 per cent for mixed tenure farms.

### 5.3.6 Sheep enterprises (Table B12)

Overall average gross margins for sheep enterprises ranged from £17 per head for store lamb finishing (long keep) to £51 per head for lowland production.

Where sample sizes were sufficient to allow comparisons between high and low performers, we can see that low performing sheep enterprises generated considerably lower margins. Low performing extensive hardhill enterprises made a loss of £5 per head on average, while long keep store lamb finishing enterprises broke even. High performing store lamb production and lowland sheep production enterprises made six and seven times the margins, respectively, of low performers in their groups. High performing store lamb producers made an average margin of £73 per head. High performing lowland sheep producers made an average £91 per head.

For sheep enterprises, differences in gross margins between high and low performers are due to lower variable costs, value added to stocks, and higher sales prices per head which is expected to reflect generally higher quality outputs between the performance groups.

All sheep and lamb enterprises experienced increases in their overall average gross margin per head since 2013-14. Increases to margins ranged from £2 per head for long keep store lamb finishing to £32 per head for lowland sheep production. Across all sheep enterprises, increases in production value (reflecting better market prices) contributed to increased gross margins, despite increased spend on variable costs in some enterprise groups.

Taking account of the size of the enterprises, crossbred ewe production (£28,000) and finished/store lamb production (£23,000) achieved the highest average overall gross margins. Extensive/hardhill, lowland and long keep store lamb finishing enterprises (£7,000) achieved lower average gross margins. However, all sheep enterprises saw increased overall average margins compared to 2013-14, with extensive/hardhill enterprises showing a noticeable improvement.

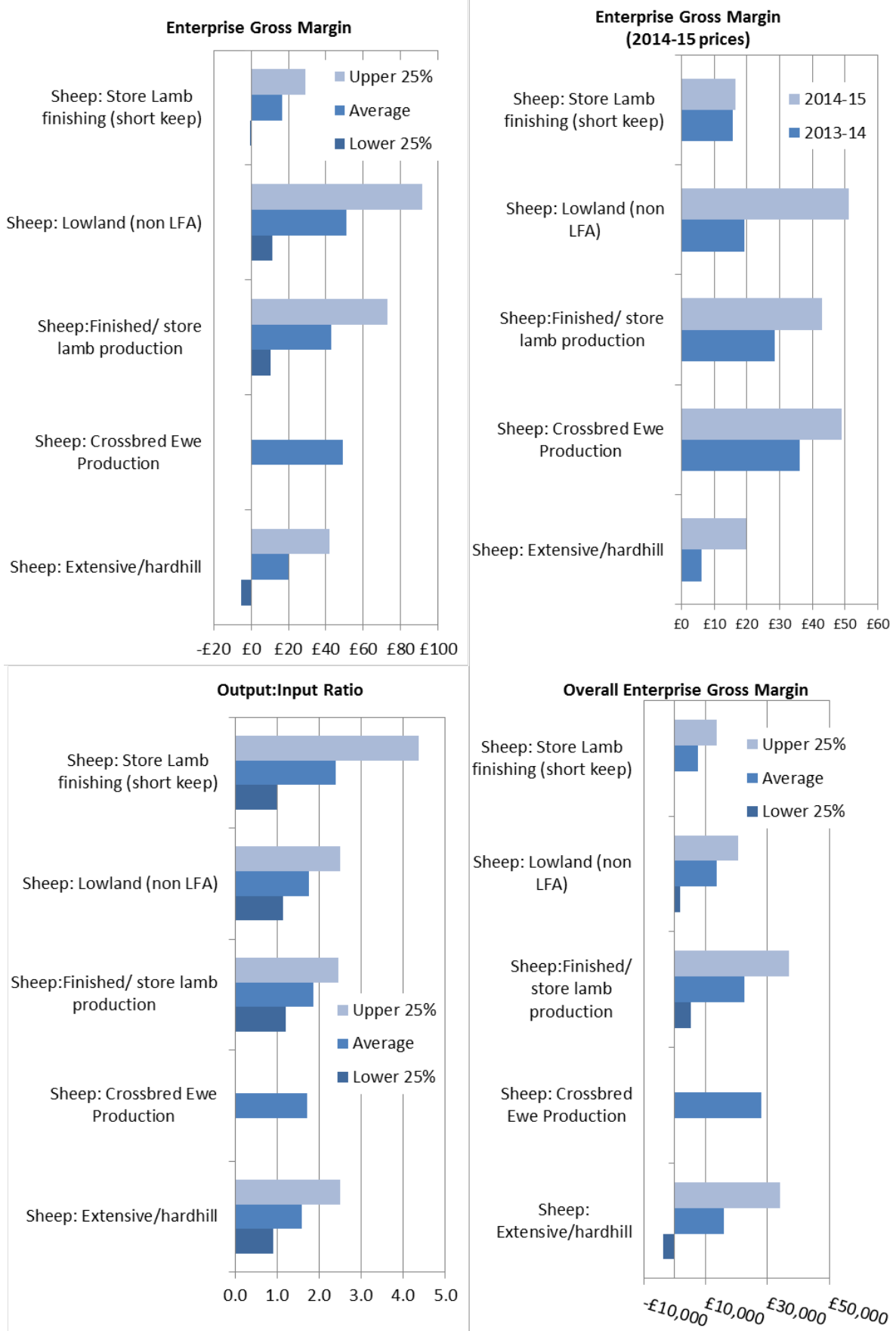
In contrast to gross margin results, the group average output:input ratios (the return achieved per £1 spent) ranged from 1.6 for extensive/hardhill enterprises to 2.4 for long keep store lamb finishing (almost all sheep enterprise groups experienced an increase in the average output:input ratio compared to 2013-14).

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

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

### Sheep: Enterprise Gross Margin Measures



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

Accounting for inflation, between 2009-10 and 2014-15, the average FBI of other cattle and sheep (LFA) farms decreased by around 44 per cent, although there has been some fluctuation between these years. This decrease was due to a rise in spending on inputs, especially direct livestock costs, such as feed, medicine, machinery and depreciation costs.

In the last year, reduced spending on inputs for other cattle and sheep (LFA) farms has outweighed decreased revenue (notably subsidy payments) to slightly lift the average FBI for these farms. The FBI value of other cattle and sheep (LFA) farms was £26,000 in 2014-15.

The average FBI/FTE for other cattle and sheep (LFA) of £16,000 is roughly equivalent to an hourly wage for unpaid labour of £8.67, almost equivalent to one and a quarter times the minimum agricultural wage (MAW) in Scotland. Around 39 per cent of other cattle and sheep (LFA) farms generated incomes equivalent to less than the MAW, whereas four per cent generated more than five times MAW.

At £86,000 on average, high performing other cattle and sheep (LFA) farms generated incomes more than three times the overall average. Low performing farm businesses made an average loss of £300.

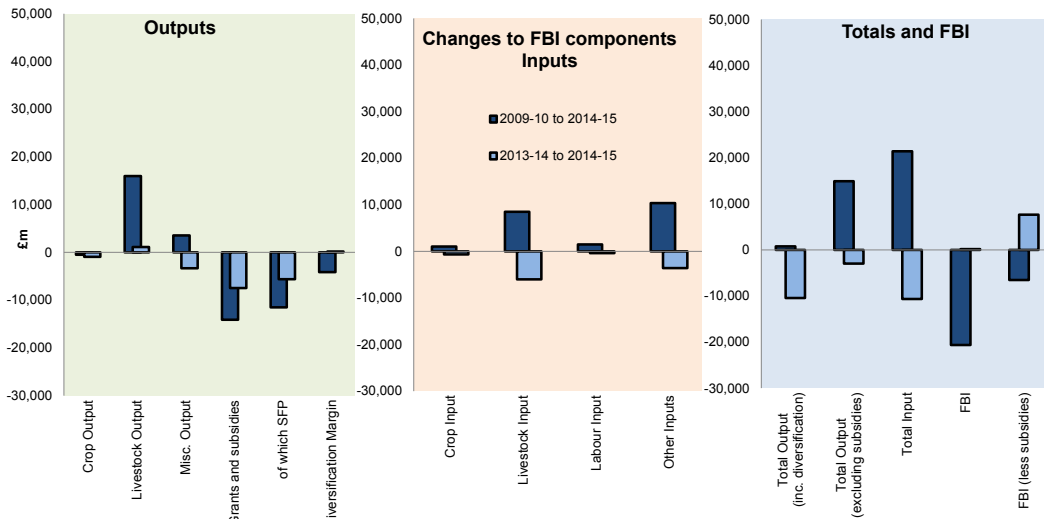
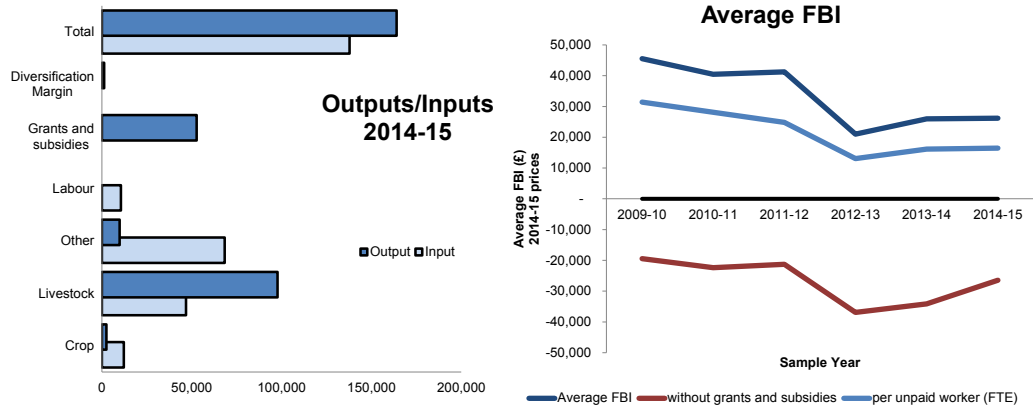
The total average outputs for other cattle and sheep (LFA) farms, including income from diversification and subsidy payments, was £164,000. Spending on inputs averaged at £138,000. The largest portion of the input costs was due to feed and “other inputs” such as machinery and land and buildings.

Excluding subsidy, over the last six years losses would be recorded in each year. They ranged from losses of £19,000 in 2009-10 to their highest of £37,000 in 2012-13. Since 2012-13, FBI without subsidy payments has seen the losses recovering to £26,000 in 2014-15.

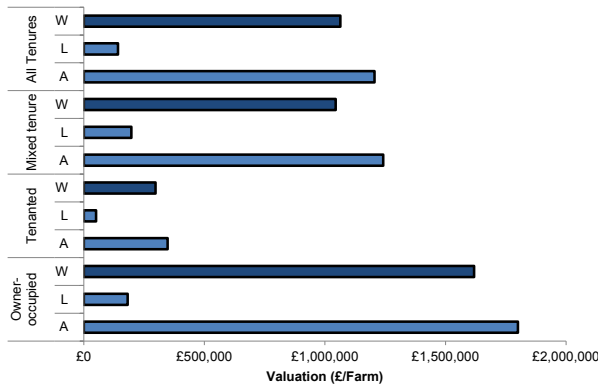
Over the last year, cost centres for other cattle and sheep (LFA) farms show an increase in income from agricultural activities, while direct payments and income from contracting activities has fallen. There was little change in incomes from agri-environment activities and diversification.

The average net worth (assets minus liabilities) of other cattle and sheep (LFA) farms was £1.1 million in 2014-15. The average debt ratio (liabilities:assets) remained unchanged at 12 per cent for LFA cattle and sheep farms but ranged between 10 per cent for owner-occupied and 16 per cent for mixed tenure farms.

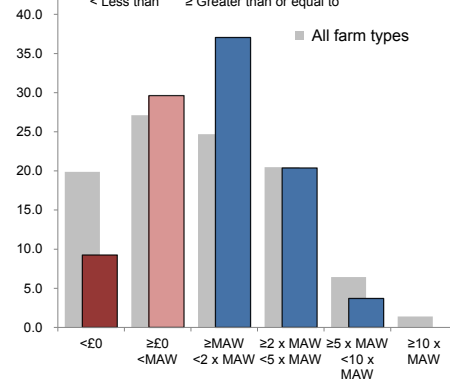
### Other Cattle & Sheep Farms (LFA)



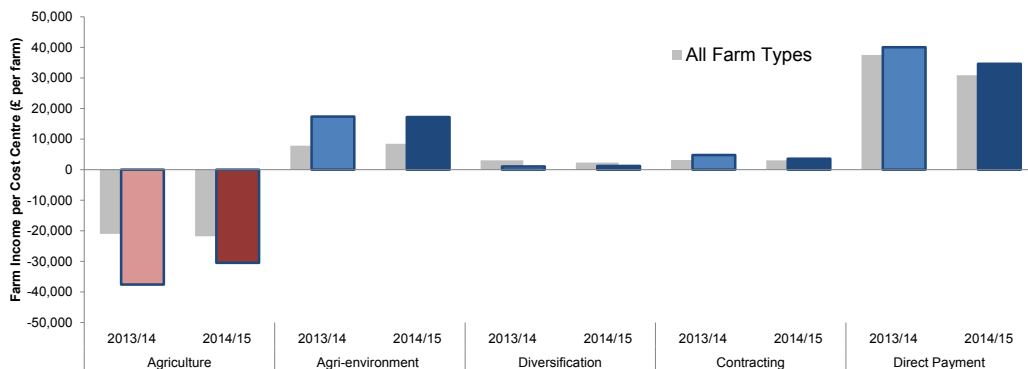
### Assets (A), Liabilities (L) and Net Worth (W)



### FBI/FTE, relative to MAW for LFA Cattle and Sheep



### Cost Centres for LFA Cattle and Sheep



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

Accounting for inflation, between 2009-10 and 2014-15, the average FBI of lowland cattle and sheep farms decreased by around 40 per cent, though this has improved over the last two years from the lowest value of £18,000 in 2012-13. This was due to an increase in the spending on inputs for livestock, machinery, land and buildings and a decrease in the value of subsidy payments.

In the last year both spending on inputs and revenue for lowland cattle and sheep farms have decreased. The reduction in spending on inputs was slightly greater than that of revenue and resulted in an overall increase in FBI value for 2014-15 despite reduction in subsidy payments. The FBI value of lowland cattle and sheep farms was £26,000.

The average FBI/FTE for lowland cattle and sheep farms of £17,000 is roughly equivalent to an hourly wage for unpaid labour of £9.17. Around 62 per cent of lowland cattle and sheep farms generated incomes equivalent to less than the minimum agricultural wage (MAW), whereas seven per cent generated more than five times MAW.

At £68,000, on average, high performing lowland cattle and sheep farms generated incomes roughly two-and-a-half times the overall average. Low performing farm businesses made an average loss of £7,000.

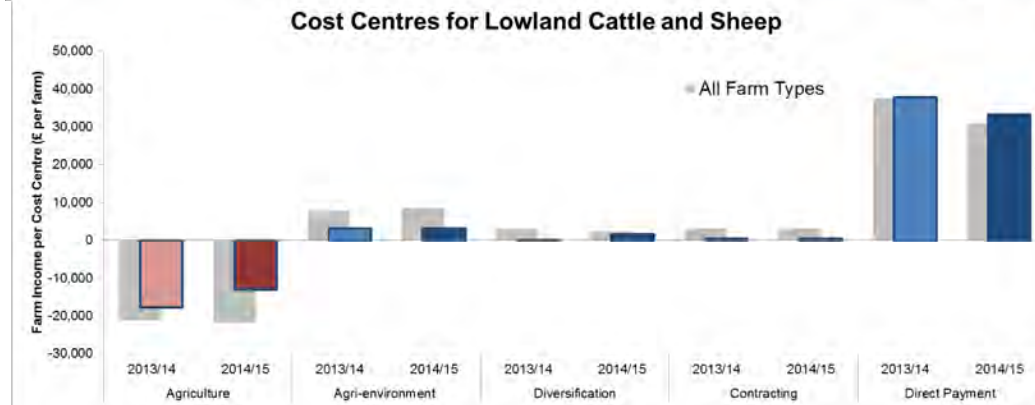
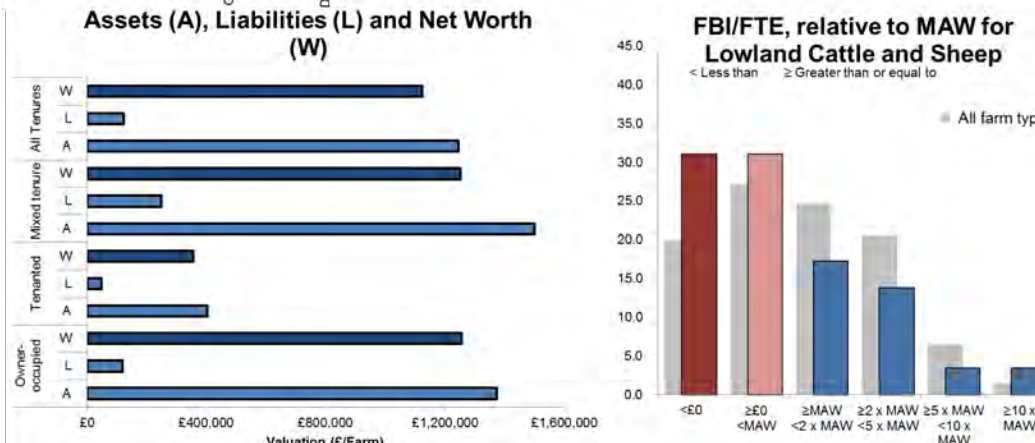
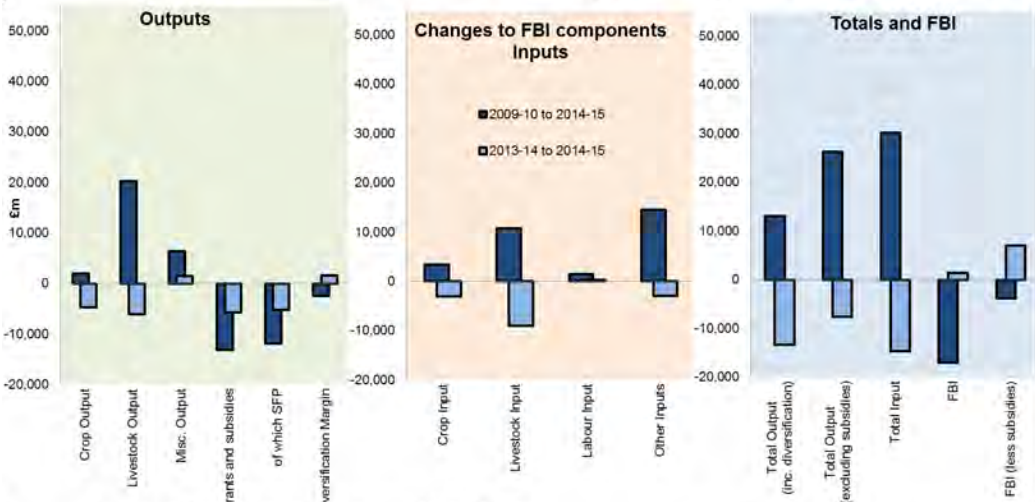
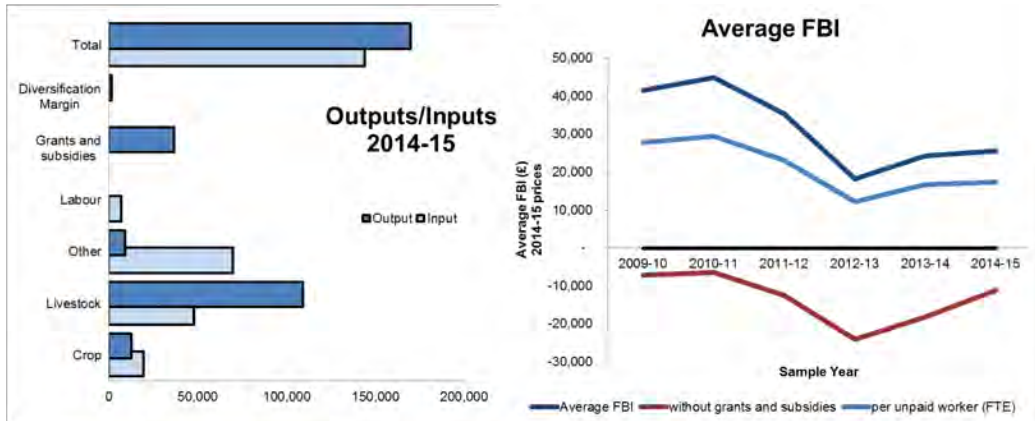
The total average revenue for lowland cattle and sheep farms, including income from diversification and subsidy payments, was £170,000. Spending on inputs averaged at £144,000. The largest portion of the input costs was due to feed and other inputs such as machinery and land and buildings.

Over each of the last six years, FBI without subsidy payments has been negative. It has ranged from a loss of £24,000 in 2012-13 to a loss of £6,000 in 2010-11. Over the last year, FBI without subsidy payments has reduced its losses from a figure of £18,000 to £11,000.

Over the last year, cost centres for lowland cattle and sheep farms show an increase in income from agricultural activities and diversification, while direct payments have fallen. There has been little change in other cost centres over the year.

The average net worth (assets minus liabilities) of lowland cattle and sheep farms was £1.1 million in 2014-15. The average debt ratio (liabilities:assets) remained unchanged at 10 per cent for lowland cattle and sheep farms but ranged between nine per cent for owner-occupied and 17 per cent for mixed farms.

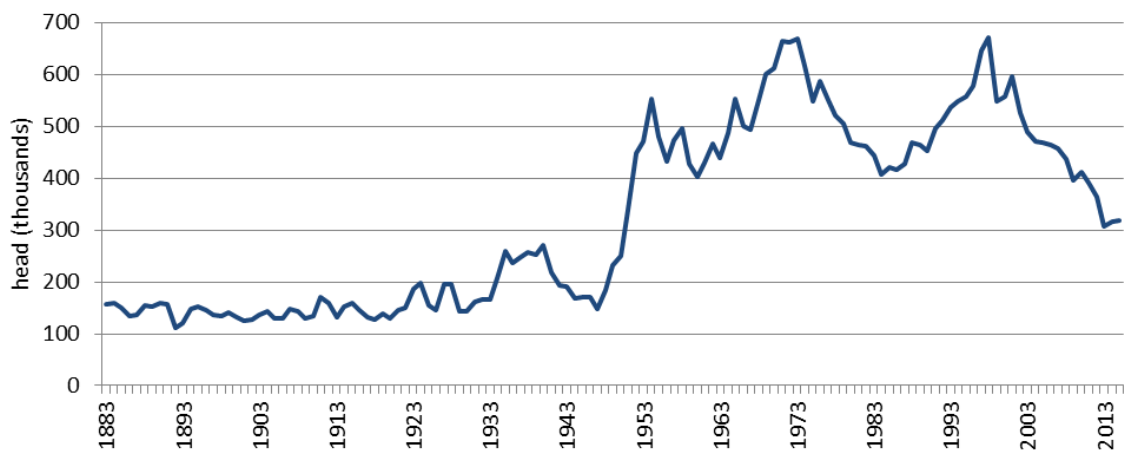
### Lowland Cattle & Sheep Farms



## 5.4 Pigs

There were 318,000 pigs in Scotland in June 2015. The number increased sharply in the 1950s, peaking in the early 70s and late 90s, with numbers in general decline since then.

Chart 5.20: Number of pigs in Scotland 1883-2015



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

Chart 5.22 shows that the majority of pigs were located in Grampian (176,900 pigs or 56 per cent). Tayside, Lothian, Highland and Scottish Borders each accounted for between six per cent and 11 per cent of the total number of pigs in Scotland.

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

The pig sector is highly concentrated. In June 2015 nine per cent of pig holdings accounted for 85 per cent of the total number of female breeding pigs (46 holdings each having more than 250 female breeding pigs, with 26,200 breeding pigs, out of a total of 30,800). Conversely, 73 per cent of holdings accounted for just over two per cent of female breeding pigs (356 holdings with fewer than five female breeding pigs each, and 671 between them).

This structure is similar for fattening pigs, with 15 per cent of holdings accounting for 98 per cent of fattening pigs (117 holdings with herds of 100 and over accounting for 186,600 of the 190,800 fattening pigs in Scotland). Likewise there were 72 per cent of holdings accounting for less than one per cent of the total number of fattening pigs (550 holdings with herds of fewer than ten). In the case of both breeding and fattening pigs, this concentration of larger herds is greatest in the North East, where the majority of pigs in Scotland are located.

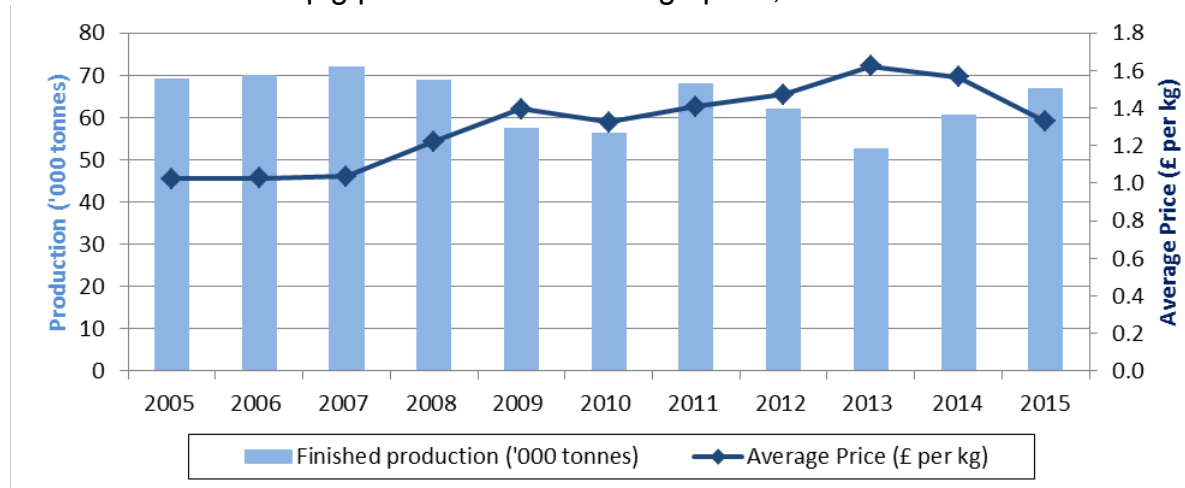
### 5.4.3 Income from pigs (Table A6)

Pigs accounted for about three per cent of output from farming. The value of income from pigs increased by £18 million (26 per cent) between 2005 and 2015; the 2015 value was £85 million (see chart 5.1). Income has seen several rises over the period, particularly in 2011 and 2014. Between 2011 and 2013 values fell by 12 per cent, but rose again in 2014 by £14 million (18 per cent), due to an increase in numbers.

## Livestock

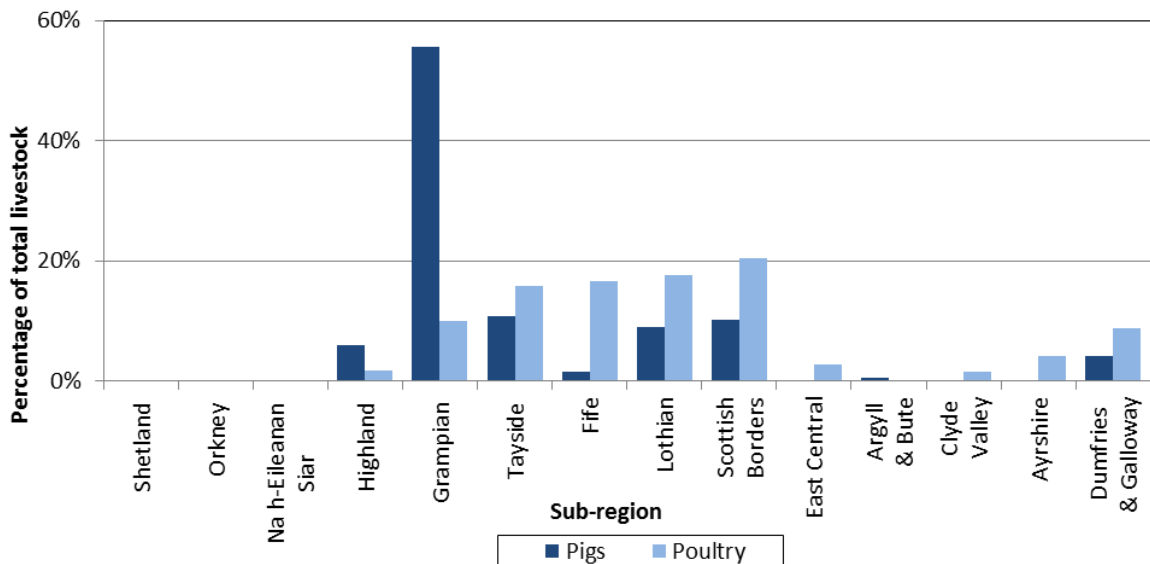
Between 2005 and 2015 total pig-meat production fell by 2,160 tonnes (three per cent), (see chart 5.2). Including cull of older animals, production in 2015 was at 67,000 tonnes, up 6,200 tonnes on 2014 (10 per cent). Production fell by 15 per cent in 2013, but recovered in the next two years, showing an increase of 27 per cent by 2015. Chart 5.21 shows data for finished pig production, excluding older livestock.

Chart 5.21: Finished pig production and average price, 2005-2015



Over the past ten years there have been increases in the price of finished pigs, up from an average of £1.02 per kg in 2005 to £1.33 per kg in 2015, a 30 per cent rise.

Chart 5.22: Distribution of pigs and poultry by sub-region, June 2015

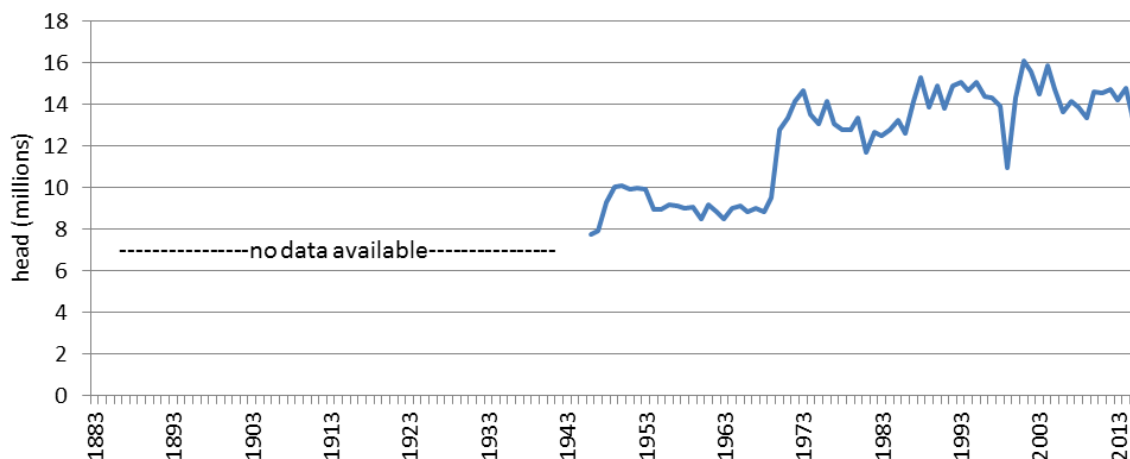




## 5.5 Poultry

There were 13.06 million poultry on agricultural holdings in Scotland in June 2015. Numbers, which are only available since 1946, increased in the 1970s, and have fluctuated since then, generally between 12 million and 15 million.

Chart 5.23: Number of poultry in Scotland 1946-2015



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

Chart 5.23 shows that 71 per cent of poultry were located in the South East of Scotland, in Tayside, Scottish Borders, Fife and Lothians, with each sub-region accounting for between 16 per cent and 21 per cent of the Scottish total.

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

The poultry sector is highly concentrated. In June 2015, two per cent of poultry holdings accounted for 98 per cent of fowls laying eggs for eating (136 holdings with more than 1,000 fowls for laying eggs for eating, with 6.02 million birds). Conversely, 80 per cent of holdings with fowls for laying eggs accounted for just 0.6 per cent of birds (4,874 holdings with fewer than 20 laying fowls, with 37,700 between them).

There was also a similar pattern for breeding fowls, with four per cent of holdings accounting for 91 per cent of the 1.06 million breeding fowls in Scotland (35 holdings with 968,000 birds).

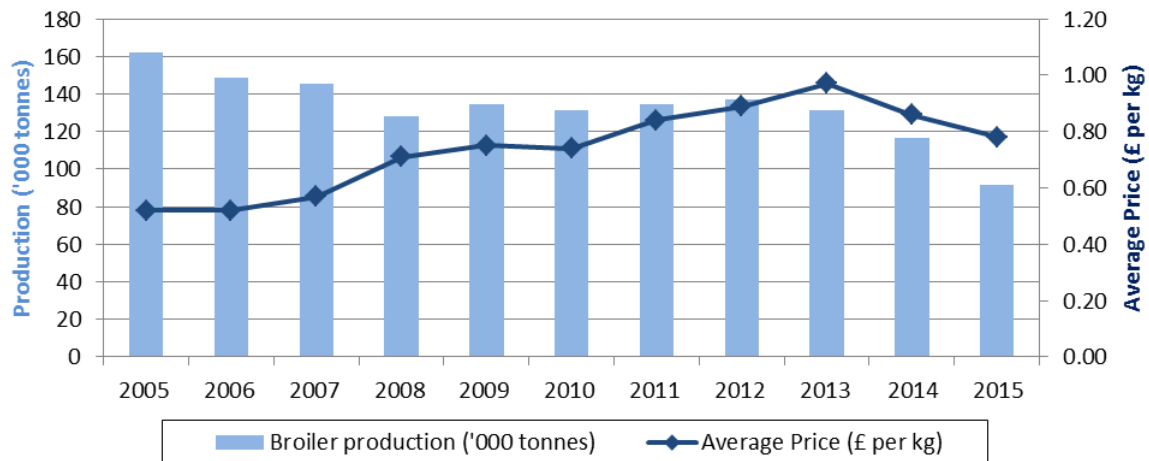
### 5.5.3 Income from poultry (Table A6)

Poultry accounted for about two per cent of output from farming. The 2015 value of £62 million shows an overall fall of 24 per cent over the past ten years. However, this fall has taken place only in the last two years. From 2007 to 2013 there were increases nearly every year, and by 2013 the value was 45 per cent greater than in 2005, due to a combination of higher prices and an increased volume of meat production.

Poultry production (chart 5.2) decreased steadily between 2005 and 2008, from 162,000 tonnes in 2005 to 128,000 tonnes in 2008 (a 21 per cent fall). This was followed by marginal increases in most years until 2012. Falls in 2013 to 2015 have seen the overall poultry production levels decrease to its lowest level over the decade, 43 per cent down on 2005. Chart 5.24 shows a similar pattern solely for broilers.

## Livestock

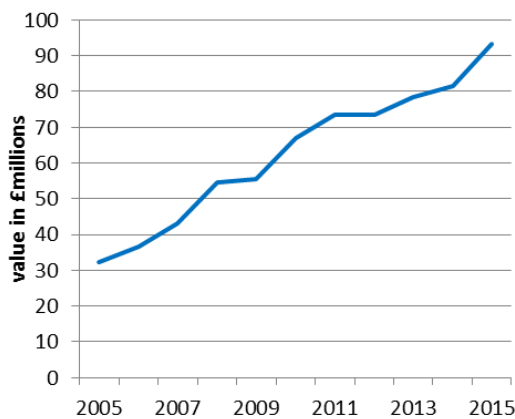
Chart 5.24: Broiler production and average price, 2005-2015



Prices have increased by 50 per cent between 2005 and 2015, up from an average of £0.52 per kg in 2005 to £0.78 per kg in 2015. There have been price increases in almost every year from 2005 to 2013; the rise between 2012 and 2013 was around nine per cent, with an 11 per cent decrease in 2014 and a nine per cent fall in 2015.

### 5.5.4 Income from eggs (Tables A6)

Chart 5.25: Income from eggs, 2005-2015

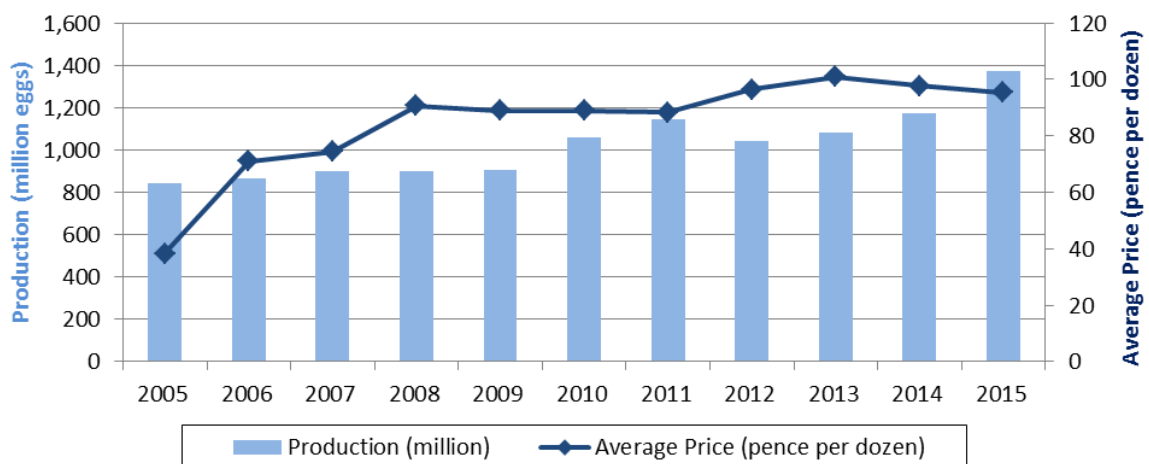


Income from eggs was estimated at £93 million in 2015. The value has almost trebled since 2005.

Egg production has increased steadily between 2005 and 2015, by 529 million eggs (63 per cent). Between 2014 and 2015 alone there was an increase of almost 200 million eggs (17 per cent).

The value of eggs is now estimated to be greater than poultry-meat, mirroring the fact that there are now more layers than broilers in Scotland.

Chart 5.26: Eggs for food - production and average price 2005 to 2015



Since 2005, prices have risen from 34p per dozen to 63p per dozen (82 per cent) for eggs produced in laying cages and from 68p per dozen to 96p per dozen (42 per cent) for free range eggs.

Chart 5.27: Egg production method, 2005-2015

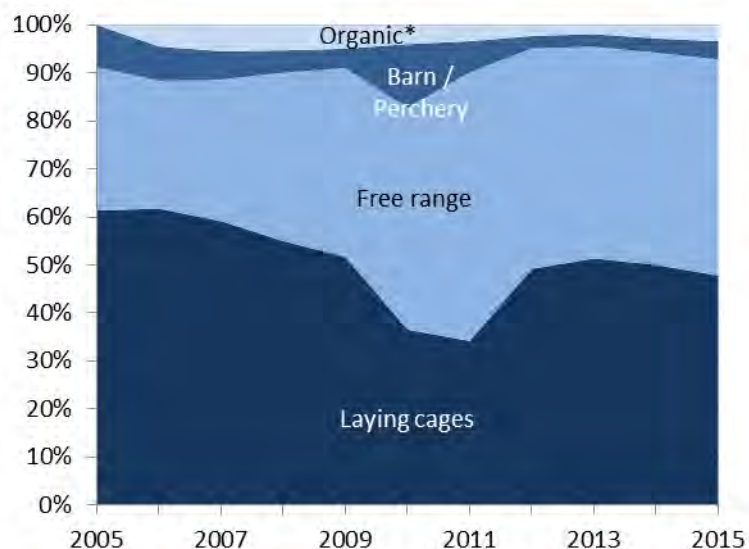


Chart 5.27 shows the change in the method used to produce these eggs. In 2005 nearly two-thirds (61 per cent) of all eggs were produced in laying cages, whereas in 2015 there was a more equal split, with laying cages accounting for 48 per cent and free range for 45 per cent. In 2011 the proportion in laying cages fell to 34 per cent.

\*data on organic not collected prior to 2006

## 5.6 Other livestock

Other livestock collected in the census consisted mainly of horses, deer, goats, camelids and donkeys. The number of horses has increased by 23 per cent over the last ten years to 36,400, though with very few used for agricultural purposes. The number of farmed deer fell slightly in the first half of the decade, though has risen for each of the last four years to around 7,200 in June 2015. Data on camelids (alpacas, llamas, etc.) have been collected since 2010, with around 1,800 in 2015.

Income from other livestock and other livestock products, which also includes income from hatching eggs, stud farms, game and honey, is estimated in TIFF at £30 million, suggesting very little change from last year, though there is little data on the actual value of these produce.

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

Accounting for inflation, between 2009-10 and 2014-15, the average FBI of mixed farms decreased by around 72 per cent, and by 80 per cent from the highest value over the series of £58,000 in 2010-11. The latest decrease was due to a reduction in crop area and livestock numbers in addition to a large decrease in the value of subsidy payments.

In the last year revenue for mixed farms decreased more than input costs. Coupled with a decrease in the value of subsidy payments, this has resulted in an overall decline in FBI value. The FBI value of mixed farms was £12,000.

The average FBI/FTE for mixed farms of £7,000 is equivalent to an hourly wage for unpaid labour of £3.74, around half the minimum agricultural wage (MAW) in Scotland. Around 54 per cent of mixed farms generated incomes equivalent to less than the MAW, whereas one per cent generated over five times the MAW.

At £46,000, on average, high performing mixed farms generated incomes roughly four times the overall average. Low performing farm businesses made an average loss of £28,000.

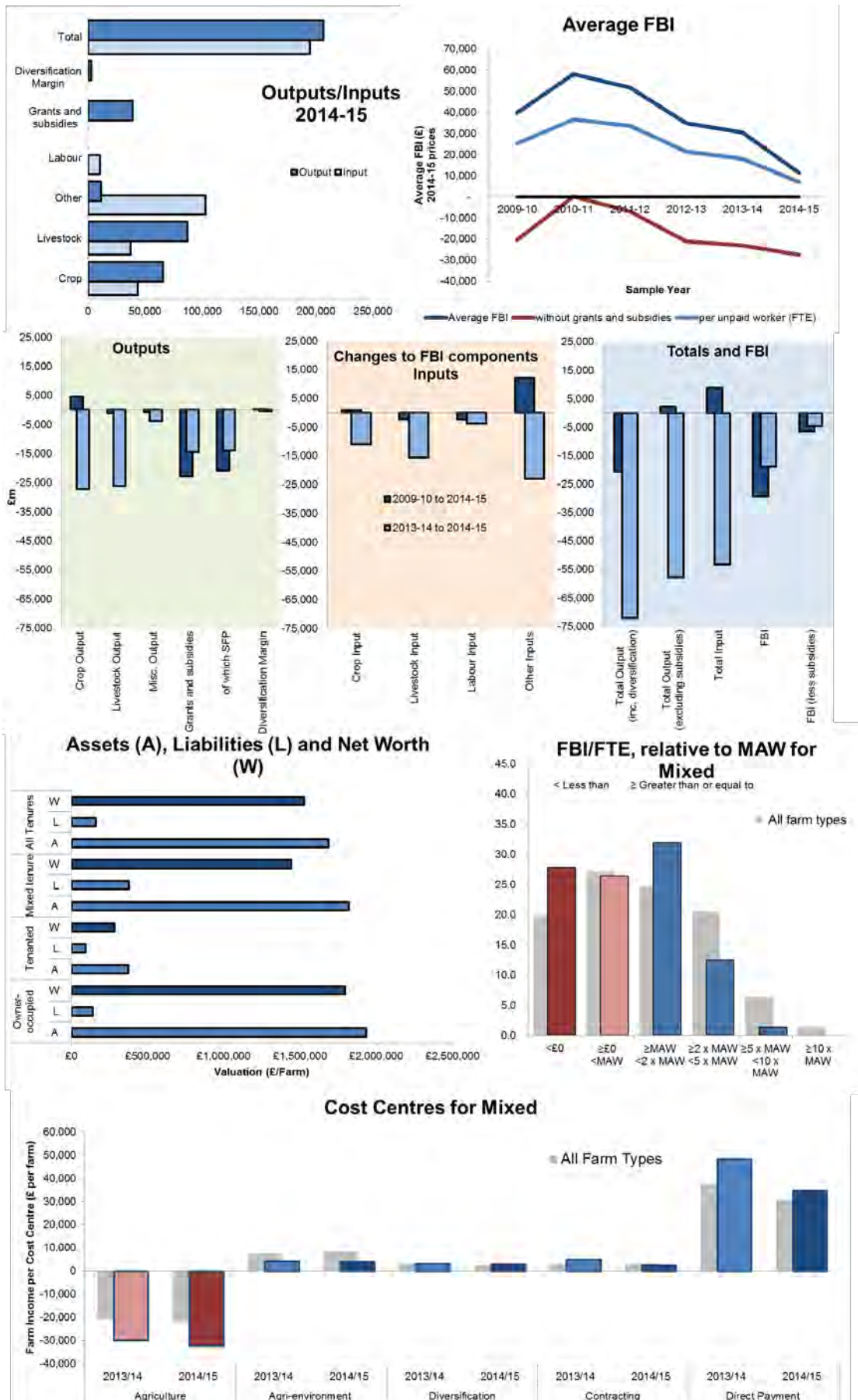
The total average revenue for mixed farms, including income from diversification and subsidy payments, was £206,000. Spending on inputs averaged at £195,000. The largest portion of the input costs was due to “other inputs” such as machinery, land and buildings, and feed costs.

Over the last five years, if subsidy payments were excluded, average FBI has been on a generally downward trend, and with losses recorded in each year, with the exception of 2010-11 when it perhaps recorded a negligible profit. In 2014-15 it reached the lowest level over the series, recording a loss of £27,000.

Over the last year cost centres for mixed farms show decreased income as part of agricultural and contracting activities, as well as from direct payments. There has been little change in other cost centres.

The average net worth (assets minus liabilities) of mixed farms was £1.5 million in 2014-15. The average debt ratio (liabilities:assets) remained unchanged at 10 per cent, but ranged between seven per cent for owner-occupied farms and 25 per cent for tenanted farms.

### Mixed Farms



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

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) regime saw a major change in 2015, with Single Farm Payments (SFP) being replaced by the Basic Payment Scheme (BPS), Greening Payments and the Young Farmer Payment.

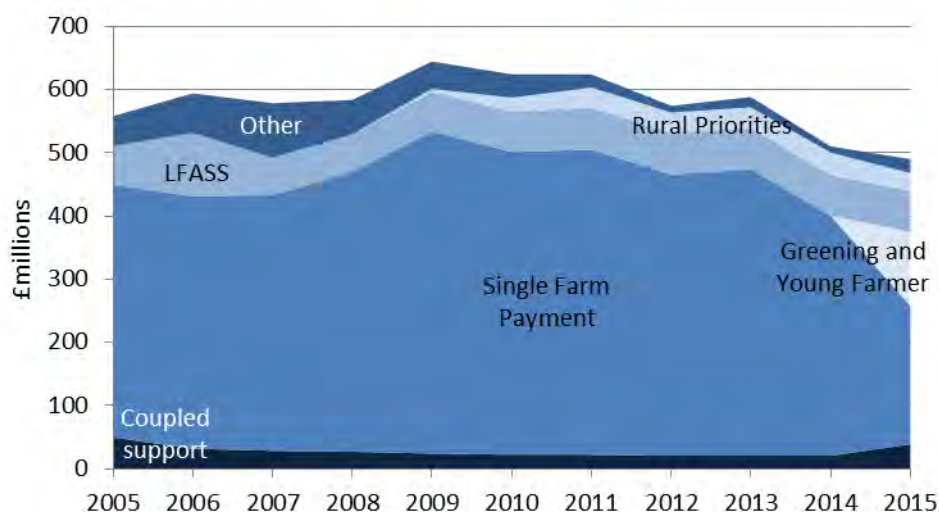
In 2015, total payments and subsidies included in the TIFF figure were £490 million. Table A12(i) provides a breakdown of this total, with Basic Payment Scheme at £219 million accounting for the largest part (45 per cent), followed by the Greening Payment at £115 million (24 per cent) and Less-Favoured Area Support Scheme (LFASS) payments at £66 million (13 per cent). The next largest amounts were for coupled support, including both Beef and Sheep Schemes, at £38 million (eight per cent) and payments under Rural Priorities (£28 million or six per cent).

Not all payments and subsidies made to farmers are included in the TIFF total. Table A12(ii) shows a further £10 million (provisional figure) paid to farmers in 2015, mostly under the European Agricultural Guidance & Guarantee Fund (EEOGA) Processing and Marketing Scheme (£6 million) and Rural Priorities (£3 million). These payments were primarily for capital improvements and for non-agricultural activities, which fall outwith the scope of the TIFF definition.

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

Chart 6.1 illustrates trends in payments and subsidies, included within the TIFF total, since 2005. Coupled cattle subsidies have included payments under the Scottish Beef Calf Scheme, which was replaced in 2013 with the Scottish Beef Scheme. In 2015 this was then replaced by the Scottish Suckler Beef Support Schemes (Mainland and Island). There were also payments under the 'Over 30 Month Scheme' (up to 2006) and 'Older Cattle Disposal Scheme' (up to 2008), related to the disposal of older cattle which were prevented from entering the food chain, in order to minimise the risk to public health related to BSE.

Chart 6.1: Grants and subsidies 2005-2015

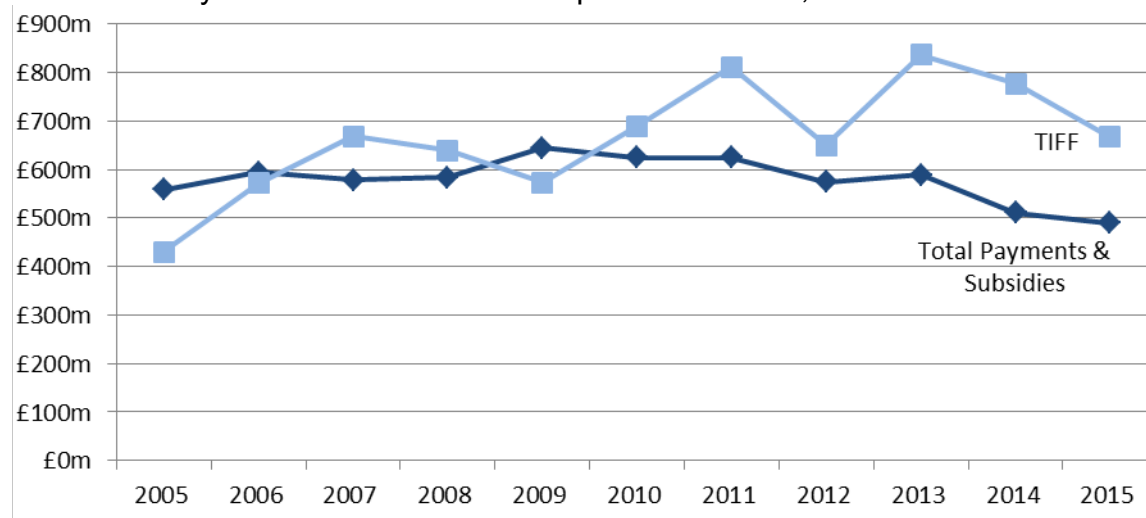


In 2015, cattle payments have also been joined by coupled support for sheep, with the £6 million Scottish Upland Sheep Support Scheme.

Total payments and subsidies included in TIFF have decreased by £68 million (12 per cent) between 2005 and 2015, although the decrease is larger (£155 million or 24 per cent) comparing with their highest level in 2009. The sterling value of Basic Payment Scheme, Greening and the Young Farmer Payment decreased to £336 million in 2015, due to a less favourable exchange rate and a reduction in the original amount due to changes in the EU budget.

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

Chart 6.2: Payments and subsidies compared with TIFF, 2005 to 2015



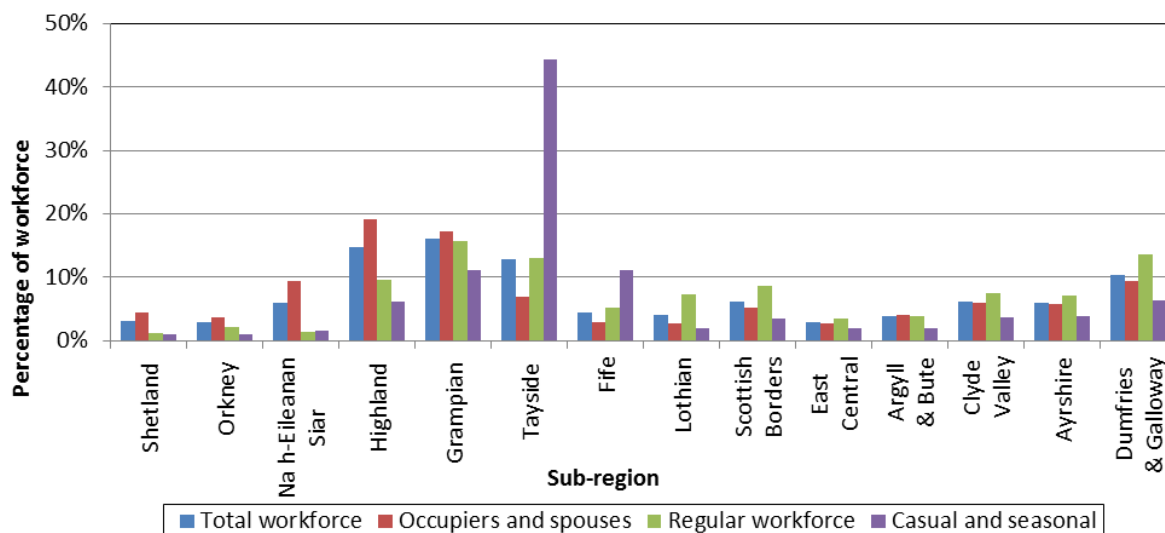
## 7. Labour and Machinery

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

There were a total of 65,400 people working on agricultural holdings at 1 June 2015. This was made up of 25,700 working occupiers (comprising 39 per cent of the total workforce), 12,300 working spouses (19 per cent), 13,300 full time regular staff (20 per cent), 7,300 part time regular staff (11 per cent) and 6,800 casual and seasonal staff (ten per cent).

Over half of the total agricultural workforce was located in either Grampian (10,600 or 16 per cent), Highland (9,700 or 15 per cent), Tayside (8,400 or 13 per cent) or Dumfries and Galloway (6,800 or ten per cent). These totals represent the number of people employed or working on 1 June 2015, but do not take into account differing working patterns or seasonal labour.

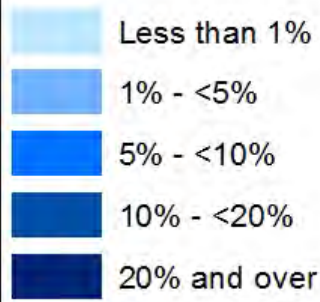
Chart 7.1: Distribution of the workforce by sub-region, June 2015



Map 12 illustrates the employment rates by local authority (number of people employed in agriculture as a percentage of people employed in the area), showing highest levels of employment in agriculture in Na h-Eileanan Siar, Orkney and Shetland. In addition, there is also a clear split between local authorities within and outwith the central belt, demonstrating the relative importance of agriculture in terms of employment among these regions.



Map 12 : Agriculture employment rates by local authority, 2015



Local authority figures from Nomis - Annual Population Survey, 16-64 year olds in employment, 2015.

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Source: Scottish Government RESAS, April 2016

## 7.2 Structure of the workforce

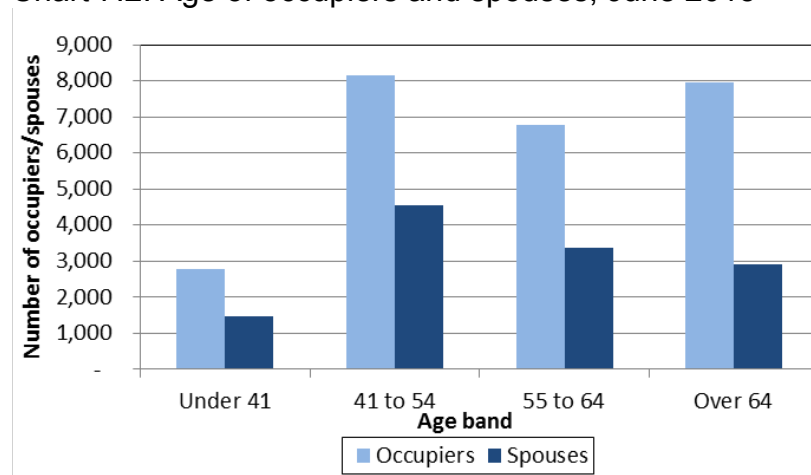
### 7.2.1 Occupiers and spouses (Tables C20, C21(i), C21(ii))

Just under 50 per cent of holdings in Scotland had a working occupier (25,700 holdings), and 24 per cent had a working spouse (12,300). For working occupiers this figure ranged from 41 per cent in Na h-Eileanan Siar to 62 per cent in Shetland, and for working spouses from 15 per cent in Na h-Eileanan Siar to 30 per cent in Dumfries and Galloway and Shetland. It should be noted however, that if an occupier or spouse was working on more than one holding, then they would only be recorded against one of these holdings.

In terms of the total workforce, occupiers and spouses made up 58 per cent of the total in Scotland. This percentage was lower in areas where agriculture activities that rely more heavily on employed labour (for example, horticulture) were prevalent, such as Tayside (31 per cent), Fife (38 per cent) and Lothian (39 per cent), but higher in areas such as Orkney (73 per cent), Highland (75 per cent), Shetland (84 per cent) and Na h-Eileanan Siar (90 per cent) where less labour intensive agricultural practices tended to prevail.

Table C20 shows the age and working pattern for working occupiers and spouses. It can be seen that 37 per cent of occupiers (9,500) were working full time on the holding while the other 63 per cent (16,100) were part time. In comparison only 14 per cent of spouses (1,700) worked full time while 86 per cent (10,600) worked part time.

Chart 7.2: Age of occupiers and spouses, June 2015



Regarding the age of working occupiers, chart 7.2 shows that over half (57 per cent or 14,700) were 55 years old or older and only 11 per cent (2,800) were under 41 years old. Working spouses tended to be younger with just over half being 55 or over (51 per cent or 6,300).

Chart 7.3 shows the broad age distribution of occupiers, with the proportion aged 65 and over now equal to 31 per cent and increasing over time.

It would be expected that the age profile for business owners would be older than that of the general population, particularly when the business is linked directly to the occupant's housing as it is in farming. It would also be expected that this proportion would be increasing, as it is in the population. Chart 7.4 however shows that the proportion of occupiers aged 65 plus has, in recent years, been increasing at a faster rate than in the population as a whole.

Chart 7.3: Age profile of occupiers, 2005 to 2015

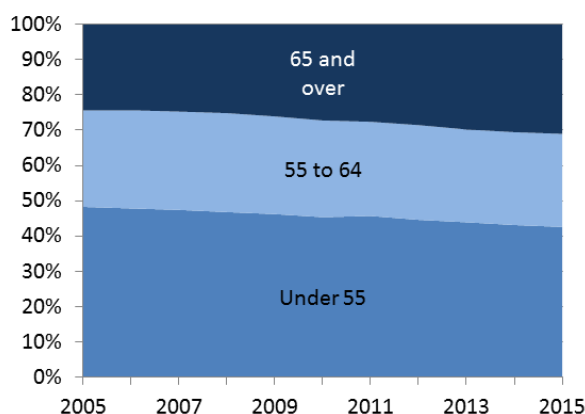
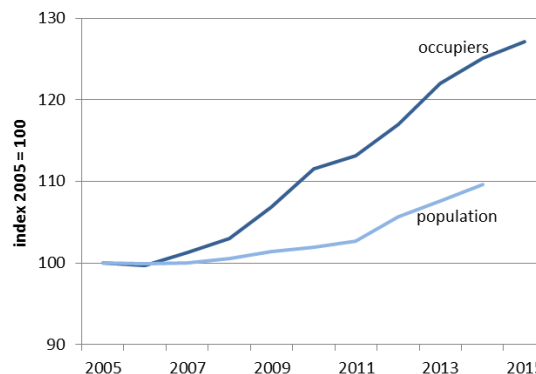


Chart 7.4: Change in proportion of occupiers aged 65+, compared to change in general population



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

There were a total of 20,600 regular employees (excluding occupiers and spouses) on agricultural holdings (13,300 full-time and 7,300 part-time) in Scotland in 2015. As with the total workforce, chart 7.1 shows that over half of regular employees were in either Grampian (3,200 or 16 per cent), Dumfries & Galloway (2,800 or 14 per cent), Tayside (2,700 or 13 per cent), or Highland (2,000 or ten per cent).

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

Of the total 6,800 casual and seasonal staff in Scotland, just under half (44 per cent or 3,000) were located in Tayside. Tayside and Fife were characterised by having a large casual and seasonal component to their workforce (36 and 26 per cent of their total workforce respectively), supporting the seasonal demand for harvesting fruit and vegetables.

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

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

The SLR coefficients used in this publication are based on values agreed in 2004 and have been applied to the 2015 crop areas and livestock units of holdings.

The total SLR for Scotland was 46,700 full time equivalent workers, averaging 0.89 per holding. The SLR full-time equivalent total is only a notional figure, but is unsurprisingly less than the total labour figure reported in section 7.1, due to the fact that the labour total (65,400 people) is a headcount (i.e. a part-time worker working for a year would equate to less than one SLR).

Chart 7.5: Standard Labour Requirements by farm type, June 2015

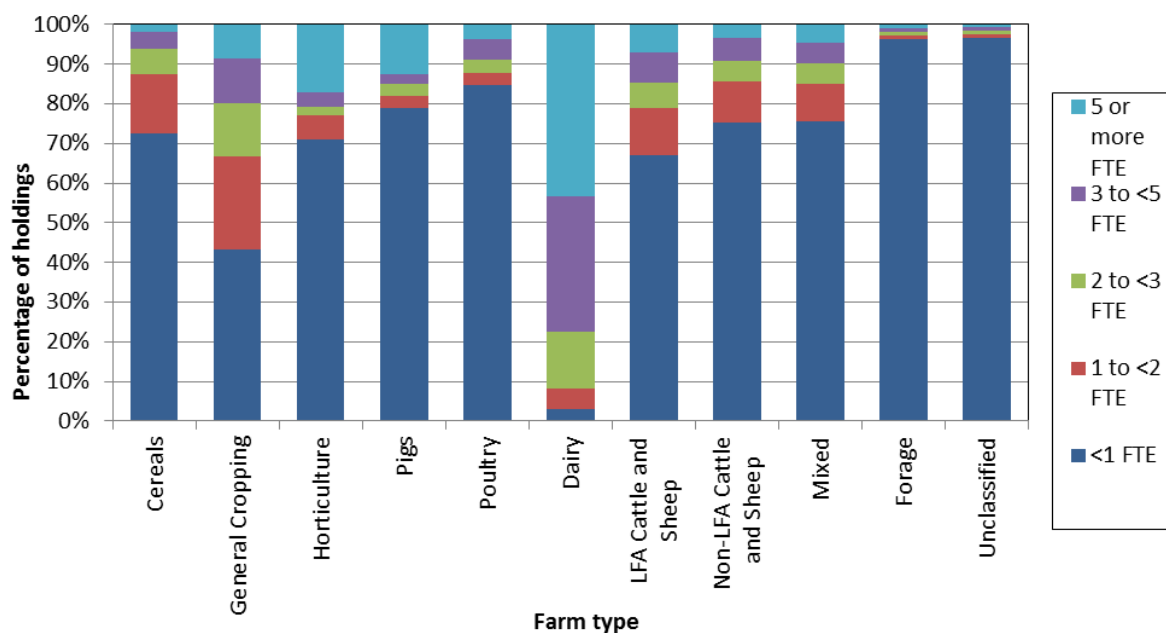


Chart 7.5 shows the SLR distribution by farm type. It shows that just three per cent of dairy holdings had an SLR of less than one full-time equivalent (FTE) and 78 per cent had an SLR of three or more.

General cropping (60 per cent) was the only other farm type where the majority of holdings had an SLR of one or more. Farm types which had the highest proportions of holdings with less than one SLR, and thus can be viewed as requiring less labour in general over the year, were unclassified holdings (97 per cent), forage (96 per cent), specialist poultry (85 per cent), specialist pig (79 per cent) and mixed (76 per cent). However, it should be noted that those holdings with more than one SLR among farm types such as specialist pig and poultry account for a large proportion of output in these sectors, due to their highly concentrated production (as illustrated in sections 5.4.2 and 5.5.2 respectively).

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

Chart 7.6 shows the share of national SLRs by farm type, providing comparison with Standard Outputs (SO). Cattle & sheep (LFA) holdings accounted for 42 per cent of total SLRs compared to their 27 per cent share of SO. This means that this farm type had a much higher labour requirement in proportion to its total SO.

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

Chart 7.6: Distribution of total Standard Outputs and Standard Labour Requirements by farm type, June 2015

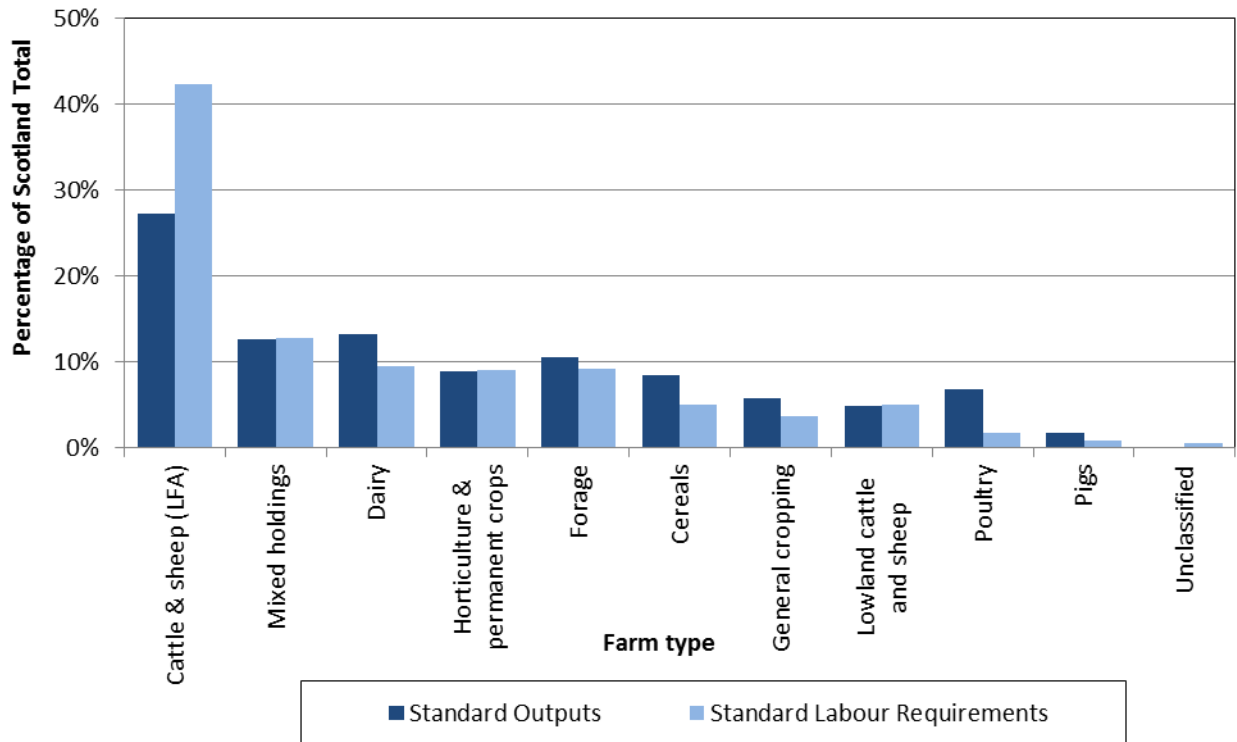
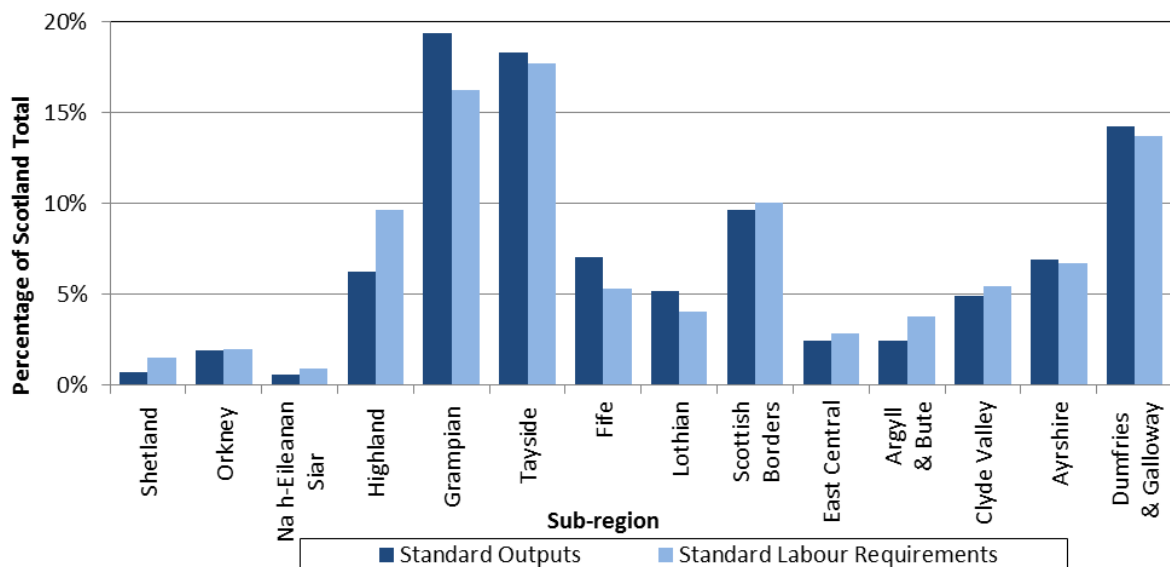


Chart 7.7 shows the geographic distribution of SLRs, in comparison with SOs. Sub-regions with a lower share of SLRs compared to SOs, such as Grampian, Fife and Lothian, had higher proportions of farm types such as general cropping, cereal and horticulture. In a number of cases, sub-regions with a higher share of SLRs compared to SO, such as Highland and Argyll & Bute had a higher proportion of cattle & sheep (LFA) holdings.

Chart 7.7: Distribution of total Standard Outputs and Standard Labour Requirements by sub-region, June 2015



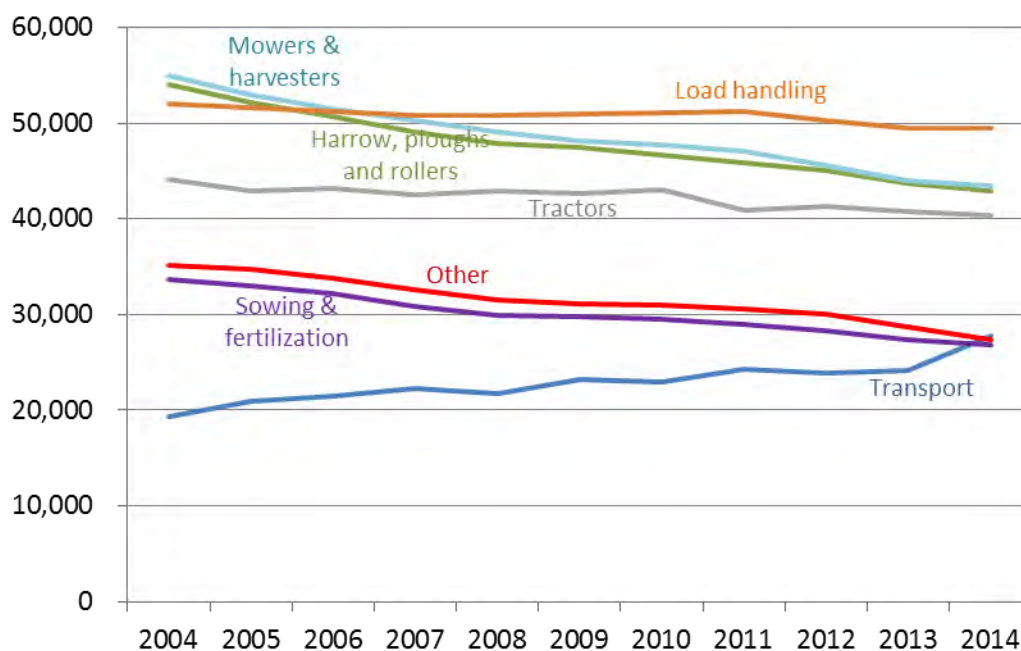
### 7.4 Machinery (Tables C27)

Information on tractors is collected every year in the December Survey, while data on other machinery was, in the past, collected in alternate years, though this has now changed. The data relate only to the larger agricultural holdings that are surveyed in December. The results represent approximately 23,200 holdings, or 91 per cent of agricultural land.

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

Changes to the reporting form means that 2015 machinery data are not comparable with previous years. However, Chart 7.8 shows that the numbers in most categories of machinery have fallen over the last ten years. Within tractors, there has been an increase in the number of more powerful tractors (those over 108 horsepower), but this has not kept pace with the drop in the number of less powerful ones. Only in transport vehicles has there been an increase, with the numbers increasing 44 per cent between 2004 and 2014, though the increase in 2014 may have also been due to a change in the way the data were collected.

Chart 7.8: Machinery, 2004 to 2014



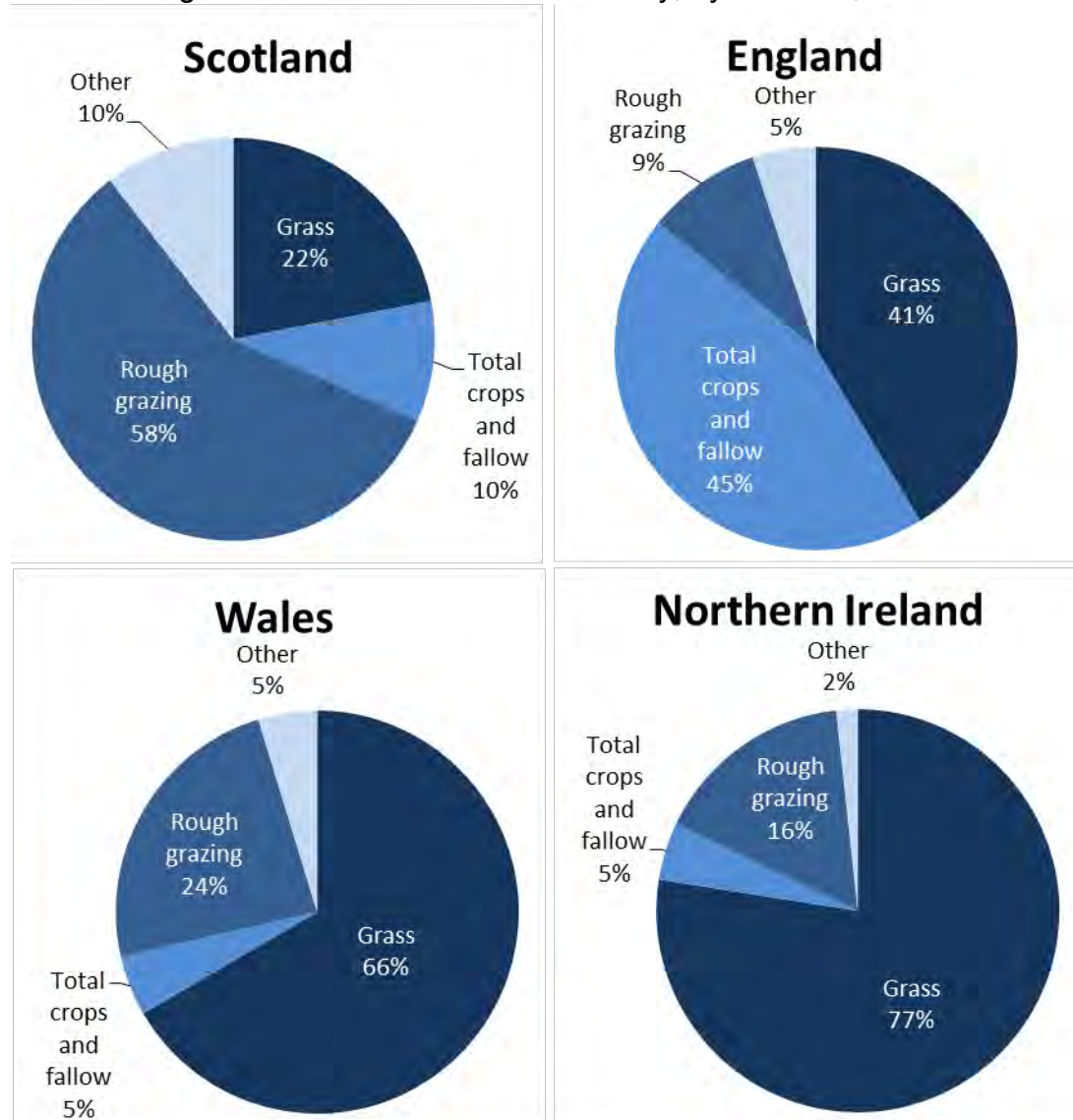
**8. Comparison with Other UK Nations**

**8.1 Land use (Table C2)**

The total agricultural area in Scotland, including common grazing, totalled 6.16 million hectares in 2015, representing 79 per cent of the total land area in Scotland. This proportion of total land cover is slightly higher than England and Northern Ireland (both 72 per cent) but lower than Wales (89 per cent).

The majority (57 per cent) of agricultural land in Scotland was sole right rough grazing or common grazing (3.53 million hectares), a far higher proportion than in other UK countries, due to large areas of upland agricultural land in Scotland being suitable only for livestock grazing. In contrast grass covered 22 per cent of agricultural land in Scotland (1.34 million hectares), a far lower proportion than elsewhere in the UK.

Chart 8.1: Agricultural area for each UK country, by land use, June 2015



## Comparison with Other UK Nations

Total crops and fallow land made up 593,000 hectares in Scotland (ten per cent of total agricultural area), double the proportions in Wales and Northern Ireland (both five per cent) but much lower than in England (45 per cent).

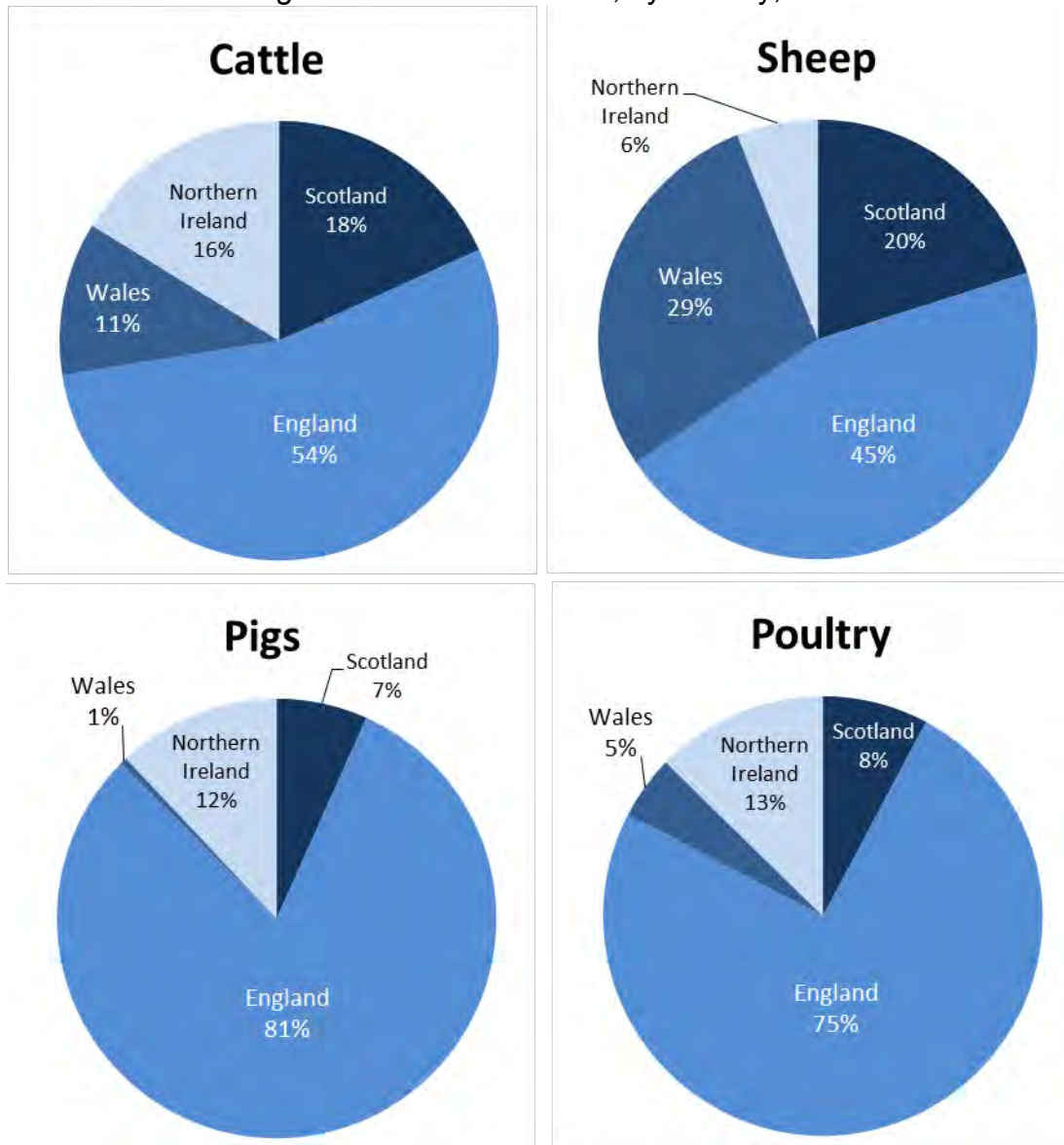
Total crops and fallow land in Scotland (593,000 hectares) made up 12 per cent of the UK total (4.89 million hectares). Two crops in Scotland in particular accounted for large proportions of the UK total; spring barley (256,000 hectares or 39 per cent of the UK total) and potatoes (25,800 hectares or 20 per cent). The large area of spring barley can be partially accounted for by the demand of the whisky industry in Scotland, with spring barley the key ingredient for malting, though most barley in Scotland is used for animal feed. Crops such as maize (1,400 hectares or one per cent), orchard and soft fruit (1,900 hectares or five per cent) and oilseed crops (35,900 hectares or five per cent) accounted for much lower proportions of the UK total.



**8.2 Livestock** (Table C8)

Chart 8.2 shows the share each country had of the UK population for each of the main livestock groups. The charts show that Scotland has relatively larger sectors for sheep (20 per cent) and cattle (18 per cent) than it does of poultry (eight per cent) and pigs (seven per cent).

Chart 8.2: Percentage share of UK livestock, by country, June 2015



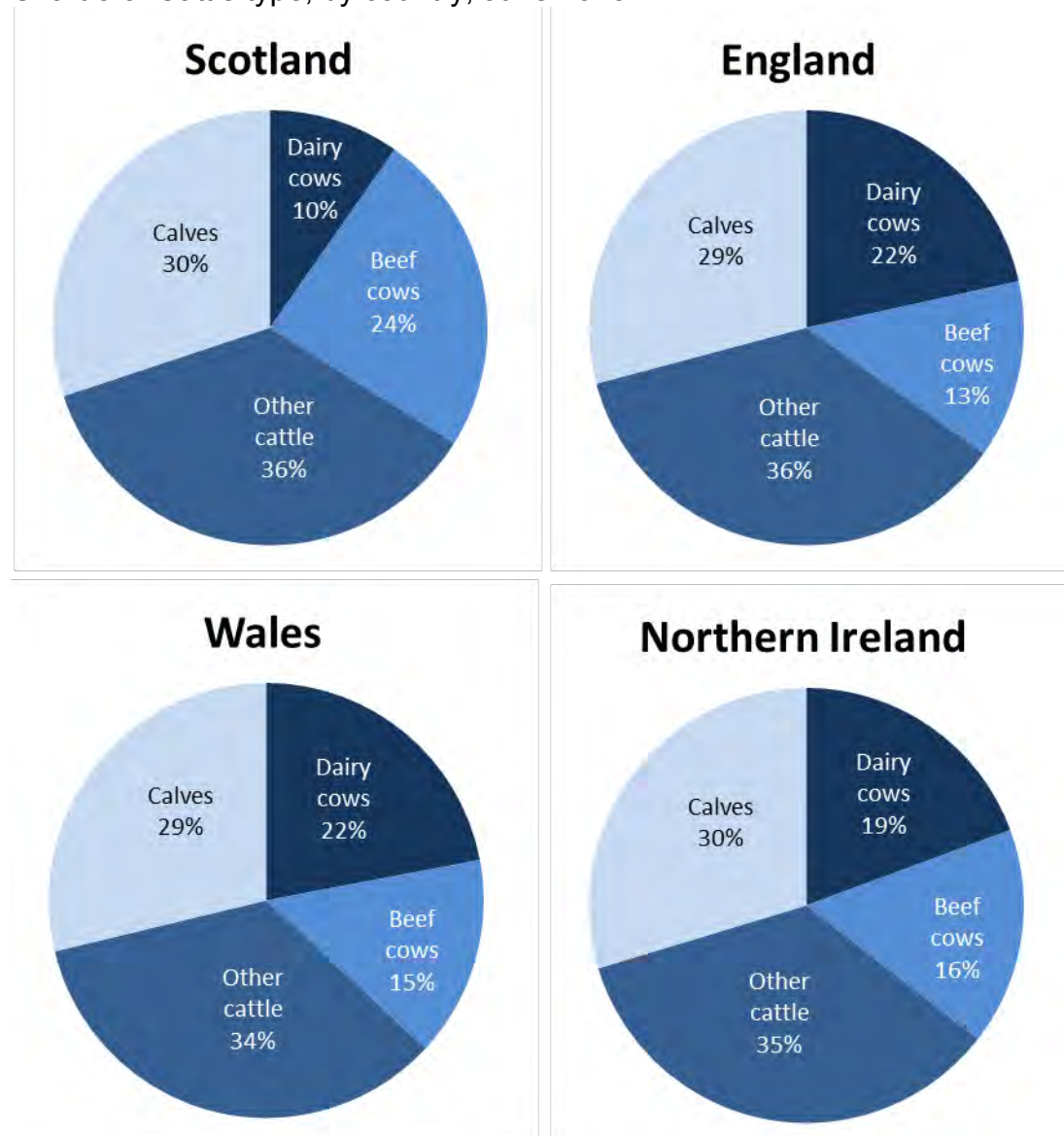
Northern Ireland had a similar share to Scotland for cattle, but with a much lower share for sheep. Compared to Scotland, Wales had a higher share of sheep and a lower share of other livestock groups (including a particularly low number of pigs).

England, naturally, had the highest share of all livestock groups but with a profile opposite to Scotland, being particularly dominant in the pig and poultry populations and comparatively less so in cattle and sheep.

## Comparison with Other UK Nations

Chart 8.3 shows the proportion of different types of cattle<sup>13</sup> within each country. In Scotland, the number of beef cows (constituting 24 per cent of total cattle in Scotland) was larger than the number of dairy cows (ten per cent), contrasting with the profiles in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, where the numbers of dairy cows outstripped the number of beef cows.

Chart 8.3: Cattle type, by country, June 2015

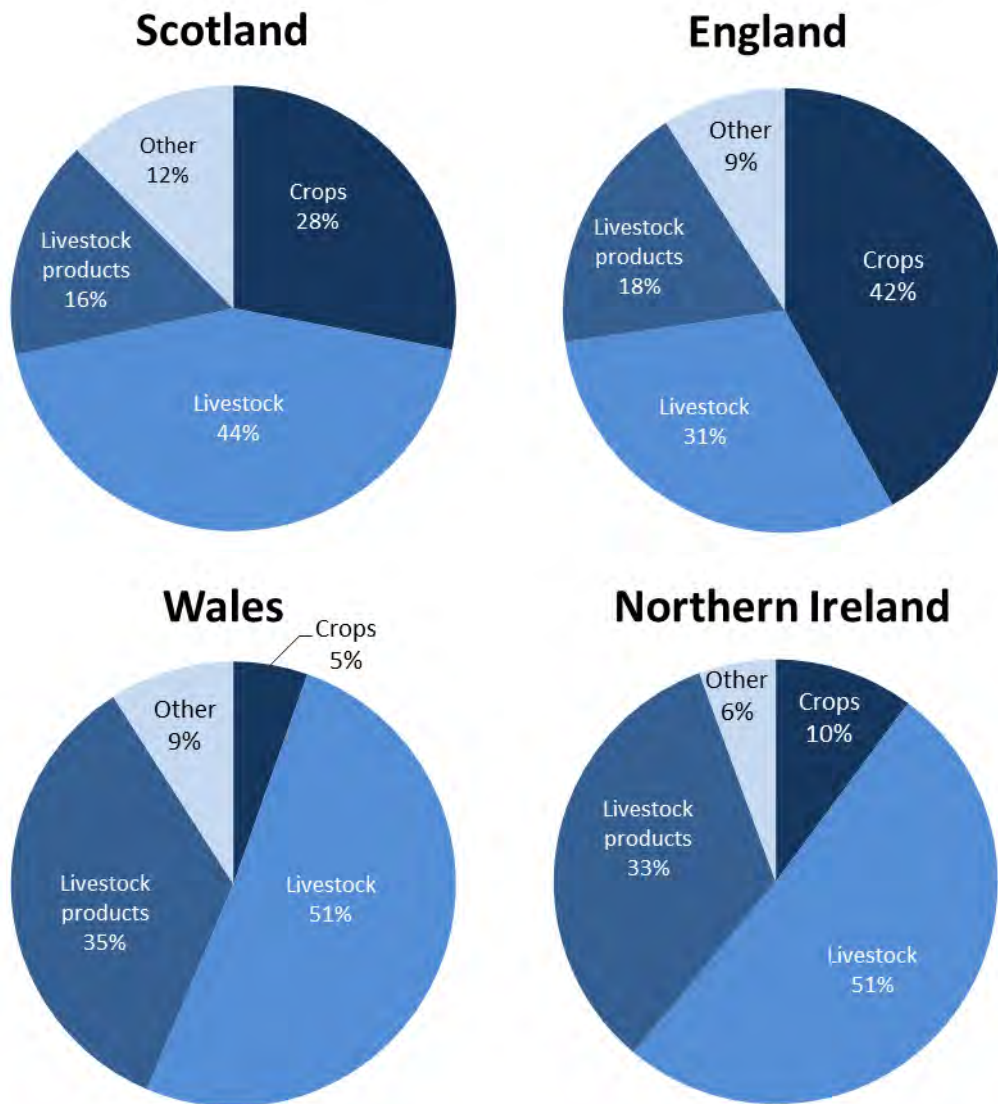


<sup>13</sup> Dairy and beef cows are defined as female cattle aged two years and over, with offspring.

### 8.3 Output from farming

Chart 8.4 shows the comparative importance of each sector to a country's total output. While a large proportion of Scottish output came from livestock, Scotland also had significant cereal, horticulture and potato sectors. Crops played a more important part in England, while in both Wales and Northern Ireland there was a particularly high reliance on livestock and livestock products.

Chart 8.4: Comparison of relative importance of sector to total output, by country, 2015<sup>14</sup>



<sup>14</sup> Capital formation of livestock included in livestock figures. 2014 data for England.

## Comparison with Other UK Nations

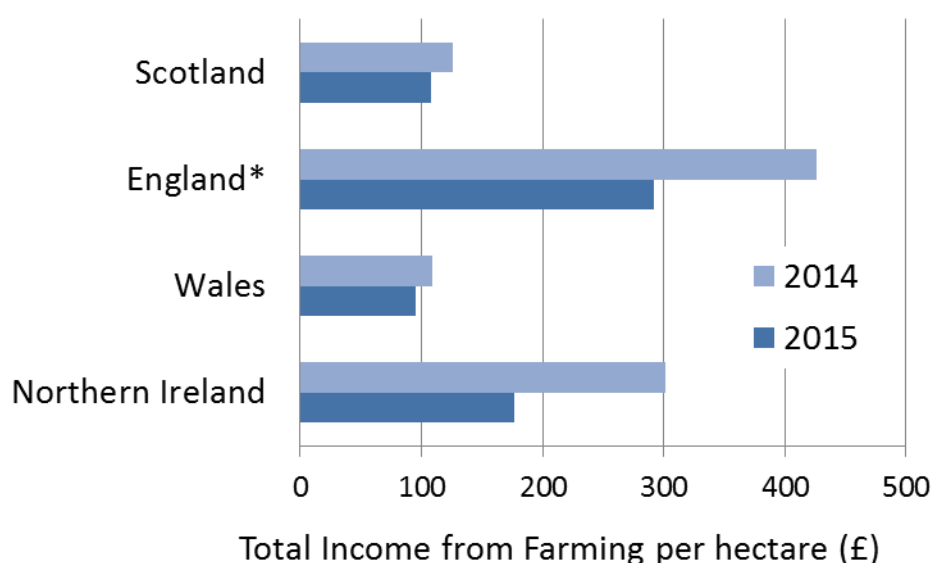
### 8.4 Total Income from Farming

Estimated Total Income from Farming for 2015 was £667 million in Scotland, about £2,750 million in England, £183 million in Northern Ireland and £175 million in Wales.

However, these differences are partly due to the different sizes of the countries. If the total hectareage of agricultural area is taken into account, agriculture generated about £292 per hectare in England, £177 per hectare in Northern Ireland, £108 per hectare in Scotland and £95 per hectare in Wales.

Chart 8.5 shows the estimated Total Income from Farming, calculated per hectare, for 2014 and 2015. Please note that 2015 figures are very much a first estimates and are likely to change when updated next year.

Chart 8.5 Total Income from Farming per hectare, 2014 and 2015



\* England data are obtained from subtracting other nations' data from the UK estimate. Updated estimates for England will be published by Defra in June 2016.

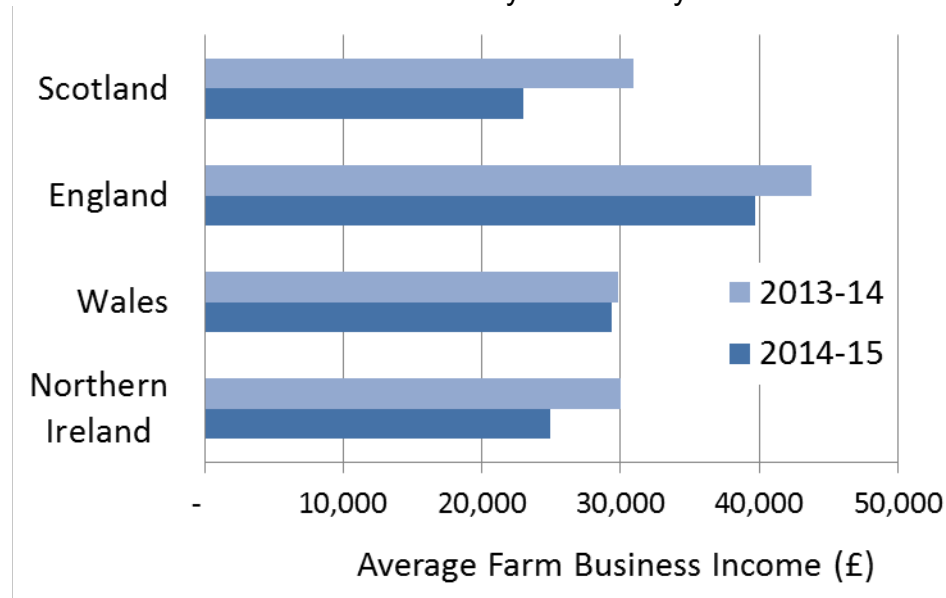
### 8.5 Farm Business Income

Chart 8.6 shows the estimated average Farm Business Income for 2013-14 and 2014-15 for UK nations. The highest average value for 2014-15 (i.e. the 2014 crop year) was in England at £39,700, followed by Wales (£29,400) and Northern Ireland (£24,900). Scotland had the lowest average FBI value at £23,000.

While farm incomes in all countries fell in 2014-15, the decline in average income in Scotland was the steepest, with average incomes down by a quarter. Average incomes in Northern Ireland fell by 17 per cent, in England by nine per cent and remained largely unchanged in Wales (down one per cent).

It should be noted that while survey methodologies are harmonised across the UK, the coverage of surveys in each country differs. For example, in England the Farm Business Survey includes results from horticulture, pigs and poultry farms, which are excluded in Scotland. More information on UK surveys is available from the respective departments<sup>15</sup>.

Chart 8.6 Farm Business Income by UK country: 2013-14 and 2014-15



<sup>15</sup> Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), England. [www.gov.uk/defra](http://www.gov.uk/defra)  
 Department for Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD), Northern Ireland. [www.dardni.gov.uk](http://www.dardni.gov.uk)  
 Welsh Government, Wales. [www.wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research](http://www.wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research)



# Tables

Table A1 Output, input and income, 2011 to 2015

£ million

OUTPUT	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (prov)
<b>Cereals:</b>					
Wheat	145.2	118.4	115.8	129.6	119.3
Barley	292.9	314.4	284.7	232.0	198.1
Oats	19.7	20.8	25.8	16.2	16.3
Triticale	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
<b>1. Total cereals</b>	<b>458.4</b>	<b>453.9</b>	<b>426.7</b>	<b>378.3</b>	<b>334.0</b>
<i>Cereals net of subsidies</i>	458.4	453.9	426.7	378.3	334.0
<b>Other crops:</b>					
Potatoes	200.2	159.8	242.3	186.9	167.0
Oilseed rape	53.0	39.4	32.6	35.5	37.1
Other farm crops	12.0	12.6	11.0	8.7	9.3
<b>2. Total other crops</b>	<b>265.2</b>	<b>211.8</b>	<b>285.8</b>	<b>231.1</b>	<b>213.4</b>
<i>Other crops net of subsidies</i>	265.2	211.8	285.8	231.1	213.4
<b>Horticulture:</b>					
Vegetables	108.8	101.5	131.3	114.5	115.5
Fruit	81.6	72.2	94.2	91.2	128.4
Flowers and nursery stock	38.4	48.7	47.1	52.7	30.4
<b>3. Total horticulture</b>	<b>228.8</b>	<b>222.4</b>	<b>272.5</b>	<b>258.4</b>	<b>274.2</b>
<b>Finished livestock:</b>					
Finished cattle and calves	628.7	668.9	669.8	667.2	680.6
Finished sheep and lambs	213.5	197.1	174.4	197.0	189.8
Finished pigs	88.9	83.2	78.6	92.7	85.1
Poultry	105.0	117.1	117.6	88.0	61.5
Other livestock	25.9	23.2	27.0	25.5	25.6
<b>4. Total finished livestock</b>	<b>1,061.9</b>	<b>1,089.4</b>	<b>1,067.5</b>	<b>1,070.4</b>	<b>1,042.6</b>
<i>Finished livestock net of subsidies</i>	1,040.0	1,069.0	1,046.7	1,049.8	1,004.1
<b>Store livestock:</b>					
Store cattle	32.2	43.4	44.5	29.2	29.8
Store calves	16.7	24.7	25.9	19.6	21.5
Store sheep	14.5	12.1	11.4	11.2	12.3
<b>5. Total store livestock</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>63.7</b>
<b>Livestock products:</b>					
Milk and milk products	349.5	366.3	424.3	454.5	364.4
Eggs for food	73.4	73.5	78.4	81.5	93.9
Clipwool	8.2	5.3	6.2	7.4	6.4
Other livestock products	4.6	3.4	4.4	5.2	4.1
<b>6. Total livestock products</b>	<b>435.7</b>	<b>448.5</b>	<b>513.3</b>	<b>548.6</b>	<b>468.8</b>
<i>Livestock products net of subsidies</i>	435.7	448.5	513.3	548.6	468.8
<b>Capital formation:</b>					
Cattle	79.4	105.6	119.5	133.3	116.5
Sheep	33.3	37.7	38.2	37.2	33.4
Pigs	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8
Poultry	25.5	21.7	22.5	22.6	25.1
<b>7. Total capital formation</b>	<b>139.1</b>	<b>165.7</b>	<b>181.1</b>	<b>193.9</b>	<b>175.8</b>
<b>Other agriculture activities:</b>					
Contract work	82.3	80.7	82.6	93.7	100.9
<b>8. Total other agricultural activities</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>100.9</b>
<b>9. Total non-agricultural activities</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>178.4</b>	<b>209.3</b>	<b>237.2</b>	<b>263.0</b>
<b>10. GROSS OUTPUT</b>	<b>2,916.1</b>	<b>2,930.9</b>	<b>3,120.7</b>	<b>3,071.6</b>	<b>2,936.5</b>
(1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9)					
<i>Gross output net of subsidies</i>	2,894.2	2,910.5	3,099.9	3,051.0	2,898.0



Table A1 (ctd) Output, input and income, 2011 to 2015

£ million

INPUT	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (prov)
<b>11. Total feedstuffs</b>	<b>593.0</b>	<b>663.0</b>	<b>675.6</b>	<b>603.3</b>	<b>593.5</b>
<b>12. Total seeds</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>69.5</b>
<b>13. Total fertilisers and lime</b>	<b>181.7</b>	<b>198.9</b>	<b>201.0</b>	<b>185.4</b>	<b>168.7</b>
<b>Farm maintenance:</b>					
Occupier	75.3	78.9	82.3	81.5	79.6
Landlord	8.9	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.1
<b>14. Total farm maintenance</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>87.7</b>
<b>Miscellaneous expenditure:</b>					
Machinery repairs	117.0	116.6	116.6	115.7	113.7
Fuel and oil	156.6	159.7	156.2	143.0	114.6
Other machinery expenses	4.6	5.1	5.0	4.3	4.2
Electricity and heating	24.2	24.1	22.7	21.7	21.3
Veterinary expenses and medicines	56.1	58.0	62.4	64.9	65.5
Crop protection	69.9	75.2	66.1	68.2	63.3
Contract work	88.5	89.2	91.0	97.8	103.6
Other farm costs	343.6	348.6	360.4	376.4	366.9
<b>15. Total miscellaneous expenses</b>	<b>860.6</b>	<b>876.4</b>	<b>880.5</b>	<b>892.0</b>	<b>853.2</b>
<b>16. FISIM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured)</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>19.7</b>
<b>17. Total Non-Agricultural Activities</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>
<b>18. GROSS INPUT<sup>(1)</sup> (11+12+13+14+15+16+17)</b>	<b>1,838.8</b>	<b>1,955.4</b>	<b>1,974.6</b>	<b>1,886.5</b>	<b>1,810.3</b>
<b>19. GROSS VALUE ADDED<sup>(2)</sup> (10-18)</b>	<b>1,077.2</b>	<b>975.5</b>	<b>1,146.1</b>	<b>1,185.1</b>	<b>1,126.2</b>
<i>Gross value added net of subsidies</i>	<i>1,055.3</i>	<i>955.1</i>	<i>1,125.3</i>	<i>1,164.5</i>	<i>1,087.7</i>
<b>Consumption of fixed capital:</b>					
Plant machinery and vehicles	158.6	164.8	164.7	155.5	153.1
Building and works	103.5	105.9	100.8	99.9	97.2
Cattle	99.8	117.4	107.1	129.5	119.5
Sheep	35.6	34.6	40.9	31.0	31.3
Pigs	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Poultry	22.6	25.0	21.6	20.1	22.3
<b>20. Total consumption of fixed capital</b>	<b>421.1</b>	<b>448.6</b>	<b>436.2</b>	<b>436.9</b>	<b>424.3</b>
<b>21. NET VALUE ADDED (19-20)</b>	<b>656.1</b>	<b>527.0</b>	<b>709.8</b>	<b>748.2</b>	<b>701.8</b>
<i>Net value added net of subsidies</i>	<i>579.1</i>	<i>447.1</i>	<i>644.1</i>	<i>598.2</i>	<i>663.3</i>
<b>Other subsidies:</b>					
Single Farm Payment/Basic Payment Scheme	483.1	445.1	453.1	379.8	219.5
Greening	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	115.4
Young Farmer Payment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Less-Favoured Areas Support Scheme	66.6	65.6	65.2	64.4	65.5
Land Management Contract Menu Scheme	6.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Land Managers Options	3.5	5.8	6.8	6.8	5.2
Rural Stewardship Scheme	4.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
Rural Priorities	31.8	32.7	33.0	35.5	28.2
Environmentally Sensitive Areas	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Agri Environmental Schemes <sup>(3)</sup>	6.0	3.5	2.9	2.7	2.2
Other <sup>(4)</sup>	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	14.6
<b>22. Total other subsidies</b>	<b>602.2</b>	<b>553.9</b>	<b>567.6</b>	<b>489.5</b>	<b>451.5</b>
<i>Total payments and subsidies</i>	<i>624.1</i>	<i>574.3</i>	<i>588.4</i>	<i>510.1</i>	<i>490.0</i>
<b>23. NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST<sup>(5)</sup> (21+22)</b>	<b>1,258.2</b>	<b>1,080.9</b>	<b>1,277.4</b>	<b>1,237.6</b>	<b>1,153.3</b>
<b>24. Hired labour<sup>(6)</sup></b>	<b>357.9</b>	<b>357.9</b>	<b>346.1</b>	<b>349.8</b>	<b>372.6</b>
<b>25. Interest</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>83.5</b>
<b>26. Net rent</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>16.6</b>
<b>27. Taxes on Production</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>14.0</b>
<b>28. Total Costs</b>	<b>2,706.6</b>	<b>2,835.6</b>	<b>2,851.5</b>	<b>2,784.4</b>	<b>2,721.4</b>
<b>27. TOTAL INCOME FROM FARMING (23-(24+25+26))</b>	<b>811.6</b>	<b>649.2</b>	<b>836.7</b>	<b>776.7</b>	<b>666.6</b>

(1) Also known as Intermediate Consumption.

(2) Formerly known as Gross Product.

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

(4) Fallen Stock and New Entrants in 2013, Financial Discipline Reimbursement in 2015.

(5) Formerly known as Net Product.

(6) Also known as Compensation of Employees.

**Table A2 (i) Area of cereals<sup>(1)</sup>, root crops and horticultural crops, 2011 to 2015**

'000 ha

	Average 2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (prov)
Wheat	104.2	115.4	100.4	86.8	109.0	109.6
Winter barley	47.1	45.5	42.8	42.7	52.5	51.8
Spring barley	275.8	262.9	289.2	296.4	274.4	255.9
Total barley	322.8	308.4	332.0	339.1	326.9	307.7
Oats	25.6	21.7	23.7	31.7	25.1	25.6
Triticale	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Oilseed rape	36.3	38.4	36.6	33.7	37.1	35.8
Potato – seed <sup>(2)</sup>	10.9	11.5	10.8	10.9	11.1	10.5
Vining peas	6.7	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.9	7.0
Tomatoes (ha)	3.1	3.9	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6
Raspberries	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Strawberries	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9

**Table A2 (ii) Estimated yield of cereals<sup>(1)</sup>, root crops and horticultural crops, 2011 to 2015**

tonnes per ha

	Average 2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (prov)
Wheat	8.2	8.3	6.7	7.5	9.1	9.3
Winter barley	7.2	7.3	6.5	6.6	7.8	7.8
Spring barley	5.7	5.8	5.0	5.8	6.1	5.9
Total barley	5.9	6.1	5.2	5.9	6.3	6.3
Oats	5.6	5.6	4.6	5.9	6.1	5.9
Triticale	5.3	5.8	3.3	5.6	6.7	4.9
Oilseed rape	3.6	3.9	2.9	3.3	4.0	4.1
Potato – seed <sup>(2)</sup>	26.4	28.1	24.3	27.3	26.2	25.9
Vining peas	4.1	4.2	3.1	4.4	4.4	4.4
Tomatoes	182.5	183.3	175.8	188.0	183.0	182.6
Raspberries	7.5	6.1	6.3	7.5	9.1	8.6
Strawberries	25.5	23.0	18.1	25.9	27.0	33.6

**Table A2 (iii) Estimated production<sup>(3)</sup> of cereals<sup>(1)</sup>, root crops and horticultural crops, 2011 to 2015**

'000 tonnes

	Average 2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (prov)
Wheat	858.3	957.0	673.3	652.9	989.3	1,019.2
Winter barley	341.5	333.6	276.5	280.5	410.8	406.2
Spring barley	1,575.8	1,533.0	1,447.0	1,713.5	1,664.9	1,520.8
Total barley	1,917.4	1,866.6	1,723.5	1,994.0	2,075.7	1,927.0
Oats	144.3	121.8	108.2	187.0	152.9	151.6
Triticale	2.9	3.5	2.0	2.8	3.3	2.9
Oilseed rape	132.8	149.6	106.4	111.7	147.6	148.5
Potato – seed <sup>(2)</sup>	288.8	321.9	262.7	296.2	290.9	272.3
Vining peas	27.4	26.6	20.3	28.9	30.2	30.8
Tomatoes	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Raspberries	2.9	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0
Strawberries	23.8	21.4	16.9	23.8	25.2	31.8

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

(2) The yield and production figures are partly based on Scotland's Rural College (SRUC) and British Potato Council estimates.

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

**Table A3 Output and utilisation of cereals and oilseed rape, 2011 to 2015<sup>(1)</sup>**

	Unit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (prov)
<b>Wheat<sup>(2)</sup></b>						
Human and industrial	'000 tonnes	626.6	638.5	401.4	592.6	524.4
Seed <sup>(3)</sup>	"	13.5	14.0	9.3	14.8	13.6
Feed and other <sup>(4)</sup>	"	248.9	195.6	143.5	254.0	364.3
<b>Total marketings</b>	"	<b>889.0</b>	<b>848.1</b>	<b>554.2</b>	<b>861.4</b>	<b>902.3</b>
Stock change	"	68.0	-174.8	98.7	127.9	116.9
<b>Total quantity of output</b>	"	<b>957.0</b>	<b>673.3</b>	<b>652.9</b>	<b>989.3</b>	<b>1,019.2</b>
Market price <sup>(5)</sup>	£ per tonne	151.81	179.04	179.43	133.03	117.64
Market value	£ millions	134.96	151.84	99.44	114.59	106.15
Stock change <sup>(6)</sup>	"	10.21	-33.45	16.34	15.03	13.17
<b>Total value of output</b>	"	<b>145.17</b>	<b>118.39</b>	<b>115.78</b>	<b>129.63</b>	<b>119.32</b>
<b>Barley<sup>(2)</sup></b>						
Human and industrial	'000 tonnes	686.5	670.1	601.4	629.1	541.9
Seed <sup>(3)</sup>	"	41.4	39.6	47.4	44.6	38.5
Feed and other <sup>(4)</sup>	"	1,152.9	1,000.4	1,245.1	1,340.1	1,371.9
<b>Total marketings</b>	"	<b>1,880.8</b>	<b>1,710.1</b>	<b>1,893.9</b>	<b>2,013.9</b>	<b>1,952.2</b>
Stock change	"	-14.2	13.4	100.1	61.8	-25.3
<b>Total quantity of output</b>	"	<b>1,866.6</b>	<b>1,723.5</b>	<b>1,994.1</b>	<b>2,075.7</b>	<b>1,926.9</b>
Market price	£ per tonne	156.92	182.36	143.07	111.92	102.76
Market value	£ millions	295.13	311.85	270.96	225.40	200.61
Stock change <sup>(6)</sup>	"	-2.27	2.51	13.72	6.63	-2.51
<b>Total value of output</b>	"	<b>292.86</b>	<b>314.36</b>	<b>284.69</b>	<b>232.02</b>	<b>198.10</b>
<b>Oats<sup>(2)</sup></b>						
Human and industrial	'000 tonnes	110.6	85.5	133.6	118.2	120.9
Seed <sup>(3)</sup>	"	3.9	3.3	4.8	4.2	4.5
Feed and other <sup>(4)</sup>	"	14.0	17.1	17.0	25.1	21.4
<b>Total marketings</b>	"	<b>128.5</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>155.3</b>	<b>147.5</b>	<b>146.9</b>
Stock change	"	-6.6	2.3	31.7	5.4	4.7
<b>Total quantity of output</b>	"	<b>121.8</b>	<b>108.2</b>	<b>187.0</b>	<b>152.9</b>	<b>151.6</b>
Market price	£ per tonne	162.80	192.35	139.37	106.57	107.65
Market value	£ millions	20.92	20.38	21.64	15.72	15.81
Stock change <sup>(6)</sup>	"	-1.17	0.45	4.14	0.52	0.50
<b>Total value of output</b>	"	<b>19.75</b>	<b>20.38</b>	<b>25.78</b>	<b>16.24</b>	<b>16.31</b>
<b>Oilseed rape<sup>(2)</sup></b>						
Total marketings	'000 tonnes	149.6	106.4	111.7	147.6	148.5
Market price	£ per tonne	354.47	370.00	291.60	240.50	249.90
<b>Total value of output</b>	<b>£ millions</b>	<b>53.04</b>	<b>39.38</b>	<b>32.56</b>	<b>35.49</b>	<b>37.11</b>

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table A4 Output and utilisation of potatoes, vegetables and fruit, 2011 to 2015<sup>(1)</sup>**

	Unit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (prov)
<b>Potatoes<sup>(2)</sup></b>						
Earlies	'000 tonnes	4.4	4.2	2.8	4.7	6.0
Maincrop ware <sup>(3)</sup>	"	816.7	607.1	760.9	758.9	665.0
Seed <sup>(4)</sup>	"	321.9	262.7	296.2	290.9	272.3
Stockfeed	"	107.8	80.1	100.4	100.2	87.8
<b>Total potatoes</b>	"	<b>1,250.9</b>	<b>954.2</b>	<b>1,160.3</b>	<b>1,154.7</b>	<b>1,031.1</b>
Earlies	£ per tonne	262.52	498.33	413.08	269.81	253.69
Maincrop ware	"	148.00	155.59	203.70	140.55	140.67
Seed <sup>(4)</sup>	"	216.66	237.18	272.01	247.06	240.28
Earlies	£ millions	1.2	2.1	1.2	1.3	1.5
Seed <sup>(4)</sup>	"	69.8	71.6	75.3	73.8	68.6
Maincrop ware	"	132.5	118.1	147.5	112.2	105.7
Stockfeed	"	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.7
Stockchange <sup>(5)</sup>	"	-4.2	-33.3	16.8	-2.2	-10.5
<b>Total value of output</b>	"	<b>200.2</b>	<b>159.8</b>	<b>242.3</b>	<b>186.9</b>	<b>167.0</b>
<b>Vegetables</b>						
Carrots	'000 tonnes	144.8	137.2	184.1	199.8	186.0
Turnips & swedes	"	64.4	49.3	60.9	55.7	54.5
Brussel sprouts	"	14.8	11.0	14.4	11.3	12.4
Peas	"	26.6	20.3	28.9	30.2	30.8
Other vegetables	"	77.4	61.9	72.2	73.9	71.4
<b>Total vegetables</b>	"	<b>327.9</b>	<b>279.7</b>	<b>360.4</b>	<b>370.9</b>	<b>355.1</b>
Carrots	£ per tonne	157.91	177.31	169.77	133.33	155.57
Turnips & swedes	"	239.27	312.49	332.91	183.83	200.14
Brussel sprouts	"	1,047.48	1,086.85	1,243.72	1,085.15	858.44
Peas	"	305.04	331.71	383.24	382.98	395.97
Carrots	£ millions	22.9	24.3	31.3	26.6	28.9
Turnips & swedes	"	15.4	15.4	20.3	10.2	10.9
Brussel sprouts	"	15.5	12.0	17.9	12.2	10.6
Peas	"	8.1	6.7	11.1	11.6	12.2
Other vegetables	"	46.9	43.1	50.8	53.8	52.8
<b>Total value of output</b>	"	<b>108.8</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>131.3</b>	<b>114.4</b>	<b>115.4</b>
<b>Fruit</b>						
Raspberries	'000 tonnes	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0
Strawberries	"	21.4	16.9	23.8	25.2	31.8
Other fruit	"	5.5	4.8	7.1	7.4	9.6
<b>Total fruit</b>	"	<b>30.1</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>44.4</b>
Raspberries	£ per tonne	4,948.60	5,975.83	5,881.50	4,332.70	5,036.66
Strawberries	"	2,688.55	2,894.03	2,774.74	2,697.98	3,004.03
Raspberries	£ millions	15.7	15.1	16.1	12.5	15.2
Strawberries	"	57.5	48.9	66.0	67.9	95.4
Other fruit	"	8.4	8.2	12.0	10.8	17.7
<b>Total value of output</b>	"	<b>81.6</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>128.4</b>

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

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

(3) Includes farmyard consumption.

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

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

**Table A5 Output<sup>(1)</sup> and prices of cattle and sheep, 2011 to 2015**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (prov)
<b>Finished cattle:</b>					
Number ('000 head)	460	415	412	411	398
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	161.7	147.1	144.3	149.1	147.3
Average price (£ per kg)	3.17	3.50	4.00	3.66	3.61
Value of output (£m)	511.8	515.2	576.7	546.1	531.1
<b>Cows and bulls:</b>					
Number ('000 head)	64	65	63	55	61
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	22.2	22.7	21.6	19.6	21.8
Average price (£ per head)	850.62	910.07	908.17	843.14	816.38
Value of output (£m)	54.1	59.3	56.9	46.3	50.1
<b>Finished calves:</b>					
Number ('000 head)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Value of output (£m)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Subtract QMS levy	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Stock change (£m) <sup>(2)</sup>	-22.3	13.7	-41.0	-0.1	4.7
Other receipts (£m) <sup>(3)</sup>	21.9	20.4	20.8	20.6	32.7
<b>Total value of output (£m)</b>	<b>606.8</b>	<b>648.5</b>	<b>649.1</b>	<b>646.6</b>	<b>647.9</b>
<b>Store cattle:</b>					
Number ('000 head)	45	53	51	33	34
Average price (£ per head)	1,112.18	1,241.30	1,400.77	1,328.87	1,335.68
Value of output (£m)	36.2	47.8	49.3	33.1	33.6
<b>Store calves:</b>					
Number ('000 head)	35.1	45.1	41.6	31.0	33.6
Average price (£ per head)	280.22	391.13	593.09	367.6	549.4
Value of output (£m)	18.3	26.7	27.8	21.3	23.3
<b>Total value of output (£m)</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>56.9</b>
<b>Finished sheep:</b>					
Number ('000 head)	2,256	2,054	2,162	2,236	2,129
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	45.4	41.4	42.7	44.7	43.2
Average price (£ per kg)	4.27	4.19	3.88	4.21	3.88
Value of output (£m)	194.2	174.3	165.8	188.6	168.0
<b>Ewes and rams:</b>					
Number ('000 head)	499	415	451	386	445
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	16.5	13.5	13.3	12.0	14.3
Average price (£ per head)	72.85	64.3	53.42	62.82	64.82
Value of output (£m)	34.1	25.0	22.6	22.8	27.1
Stock change (£m) <sup>(2)</sup>	-4.1	7.2	-4.4	-4.2	-1.0
Other receipts (£m) <sup>(4)</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8
<b>Total value of output (£m)</b>	<b>213.5</b>	<b>197.1</b>	<b>174.4</b>	<b>197.0</b>	<b>189.8</b>
<b>Store sheep:</b>					
Number ('000 head)	217	197	206	189	207
Average price (£ per head)	71.24	65.73	59.88	63.61	63.67
<b>Value of output (£m)</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>12.3</b>

(1) Output values also takes into account expenses.

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

(3) Scottish Beef Calf Scheme up to 2012, Scottish Beef Scheme in 2013 and 2014, and Scottish Suckler Support Scheme in 2015.

(4) Scottish Upland Sheep Support Scheme in 2015.

**Table A6 Output and prices of pigs<sup>(1)</sup>, poultry and livestock products, 2011 to 2015**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (prov)
<b>Finished pigs:</b>					
Number ('000 head)	826	767	660	761	849
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	65.5	59.8	50.8	58.9	65.5
Average price (£ per kg)	1.41	1.47	1.62	1.57	1.33
Value of output (£m)	92.2	87.4	82.3	92.2	87.1
<b>Sows and boars:</b>					
Number ('000 head)	17	15	14	13	12
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.5
Average price (£ per head)	63.16	72.57	68.39	58.55	36.58
Value of output (£m)	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.4
Stock change (£m) <sup>(2)</sup>	-2.1	-3.2	-2.7	1.8	0.0
<b>Total value of output (£m)</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>85.1</b>
<b>Poultry:</b>					
Chickens: Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	125	126	122	107	81
Other table poultry: Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	9.6	10.5	9.4	9.8	10.8
Chickens: Average price (p per kg)	84.0	89.0	97.0	86.0	78.0
Value of output (£m)	106.4	114.3	120.0	93.2	64.2
Stock change (£m) <sup>(2)</sup>	-1.4	2.8	-2.4	-5.2	-2.7
<b>Total value of output (£m)</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>117.6</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>61.5</b>
<b>Eggs:</b>					
Packing station throughput – laying cages (million eggs)	391	513	556	587	655
Packing station throughput – free range (million eggs)	639	479	477	519	616
Packing station throughput – other (million eggs)	113	51	49	68	99
Average price – laying cages (p per dozen)	56	71	72	66	63
Average price – free range (p per dozen)	86	96	101	98	96
<b>Total value of output (£m)</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>93.2</b>
<b>Milk (including milk products):</b>					
Production (million litres)	1,300	1,307	1,351	1,438	1,502
Average price (p per litre)	26.75	27.88	31.26	31.46	24.14
<b>Total value of output (£m)</b>	<b>349.5</b>	<b>366.3</b>	<b>424.3</b>	<b>454.5</b>	<b>364.4</b>
<b>Wool:</b>					
Clipwool (million kg)	6	6	6	6	6
Average receipts (p per kg)	131.92	82.43	110.10	123.40	111.14
<b>Total value of output (£m)</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>

(1) Excludes an estimated 40,000 weaner pigs sold as store.

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

**Table A7 Annual average hay and straw prices, 2011 to 2015<sup>(1)</sup>**

£/tonne

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (prov)
Hay	105	90	102	89	73
Oat straw <sup>(2)</sup>	52	51	42	33	25
Barley straw	60	59	66	58	44

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

(2) Oat straw 2014 prices based on 2013 harvest.

**Table A8 Prices and quantities of fertiliser and lime used by Scottish farmers, 2011 to 2015**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (prov)
<b>Price – £ per tonne of nutrient</b>					
Compounds	641	722	666	669	633
Straights					
Nitrates (N)	783	890	820	727	712
Phosphate (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	788	859	726	599	628
Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O)	543	573	528	453	440
Lime (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	39	40	41	43	44
<b>Quantity used – '000 tonnes of nutrient</b>					
Nitrates (N)	124	125	139	151	138
Phosphate (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	42	43	46	48	46
Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O)	59	56	60	65	60
Lime (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	504	471	536	407	344

**Table A9 Annual average prices of red diesel in UK, 2011 to 2015**

p/litre

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (prov)
Red diesel	68.1	71.0	67.9	58.7	44.0

**Table A10 Average weekly earnings of regular full-time hired workers, 2011 to 2015**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (prov)
<b>Hours worked: number</b>					
Ordinary hours	39.2	38.9	39.6	42.3	40.3
Seasonal overtime hours	6.8	6.6	5.8	4.4	5.8
<b>Total hours worked</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>46.2</b>
<b>Earnings: £</b>					
Regular cash earnings <sup>(1)</sup>	327.62	342.17	341.08	371.44	372.52
Seasonal overtime <sup>(2)</sup>	70.17	66.11	65.90	49.85	65.02
Bonuses	0.80	1.05	0.14	1.83	0.60
Other payments	1.12	0.64	0.00	0.21	0.00
<b>Total cash earnings</b>	<b>399.71</b>	<b>409.97</b>	<b>407.13</b>	<b>423.33</b>	<b>438.15</b>
Benefits	20.30	16.36	16.47	15.77	13.19
<b>Total earnings</b>	<b>420.01</b>	<b>426.33</b>	<b>423.60</b>	<b>439.10</b>	<b>451.33</b>

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

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

**Table A11 Total bank advances to agriculture at 31 May, 2011 to 2015**

£ million

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (prov)
Advances to Agriculture	Current Real Terms (2015 Prices)	1,614	1,670	1,724	1,952	2,025
		1,715	1,746	1,770	1,974	2,025
Index 2015 =100	Current	79.7	82.5	85.1	96.4	100.0
	Real Terms (2015 Prices)	84.7	86.2	87.4	97.4	100.0

**Table A12 (i) Agricultural payments and subsidies<sup>(1)</sup> included in the aggregate account, 2011 to 2015**

£ million

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (prov)
<b>Included in commodity output (Table A1)</b>					
<b>Cattle:</b>					
Scottish Beef Calf Scheme	21.915	20.400	z	z	z
Scottish Beef Scheme	z	z	20.772	20.615	z
Scottish Sucker Beef Support Scheme (Mainland)	z	z	z	z	27.888
Scottish Sucker Beef Support Scheme (Island)	z	z	z	z	4.808
<b>Cattle total</b>	<b>21.915</b>	<b>20.400</b>	<b>20.772</b>	<b>20.615</b>	<b>32.696</b>
<b>Scottish Upland Sheep Support Scheme</b>	<b>z</b>	<b>z</b>	<b>z</b>	<b>z</b>	<b>5.770</b>
<b>Included in Other Subsidies (Table A1):</b>					
Single Farm Payment Scheme/Basic Payment Scheme	483.075	445.149	453.094	379.760	219.491
Greening	z	z	z	z	115.397
Young Farmer Payment	z	z	z	z	0.962
Less-Favoured Area Support Scheme	66.595	65.618	65.187	64.430	65.500
Land Management Contract Menu Scheme	6.556	0.154	0.071	0.011	0.004
Land Managers Options	3.540	5.812	6.813	6.818	5.152
Rural Stewardship Scheme	3.964	0.674	0.229	0.166	0.101
Rural Priorities	31.839	32.724	33.046	35.545	28.175
Other Compensation Payments <sup>(2)</sup>	z	z	4.566	z	2.370
Environmentally Sensitive Areas Payments	0.578	0.245	0.031	0.003	z
Countryside Premium Scheme	0.233	0.009	0.030	0.001	z
Organic Aid Scheme	1.728	0.149	0.074	0.043	0.018
Farm Woodland Scheme	0.356	0.290	0.277	0.330	0.310
Farm Woodland Premium Scheme	2.285	1.790	1.360	1.090	0.900
Farmland Premium Scheme	1.407	1.290	1.180	1.280	0.950
Other <sup>(3)</sup>	z	z	1.621	z	12.200
<b>Total included in other subsidies</b>	<b>602.156</b>	<b>553.904</b>	<b>567.579</b>	<b>489.477</b>	<b>451.529</b>
<b>Total other payments and subsidies</b>	<b>624.071</b>	<b>574.304</b>	<b>588.351</b>	<b>510.092</b>	<b>489.995</b>

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

(2) Includes Severe Weather grants for 2013 and EU dairy aid in 2015

(3) Includes Fallen Stock, Weather Aid and New Entrants scheme for 2013, and Financial Discipline Reimbursement in 2015

z: not applicable



**Table A12 (ii) Agricultural other payments and subsidies not included in the aggregate account, 2011 to 2015**

£ million

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (prov)
Animal Diseases Compensation	0.136	0.515	0.170	0.597	0.310
<b>Other Grants (Mainly Capital)</b>					
Crofting Counties Agricultural Grants Scheme (CCAGS)	1.404	1.463	1.721	1.811	1.430
FEOGA Processing and Marketing Scheme	6.502	5.354	7.133	6.000	5.535
Land Managers Options	0.238	0.268	0.229	0.221	0.021
Rural Priorities	33.000	32.000	20.847	13.680	2.508
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.280</b>	<b>39.600</b>	<b>30.100</b>	<b>22.309</b>	<b>9.804</b>
<b>Overall total of other payments and subsidies</b> (included in tables A12 (i) and A12 (ii))	<b>665.351</b>	<b>613.904</b>	<b>618.451</b>	<b>532.401</b>	<b>499.799</b>

**Table A13 Estimated balance sheet for Scottish agriculture at current prices, 2011 to 2015<sup>(1)</sup>**

£ million

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (prov)
<b>Assets:</b>					
<b>Fixed:</b>					
Land and buildings <sup>(2)</sup>	33,845	32,920	31,265	32,315	33,075
Plant and machinery	800	835	820	805	800
Farm vehicles and cars	155	135	110	90	85
Breeding livestock	1,130	985	1,170	1,125	965
<b>Total fixed assets</b>	<b>35,930</b>	<b>34,880</b>	<b>33,370</b>	<b>34,330</b>	<b>34,930</b>
<b>Current:</b>					
Trading livestock	860	870	1,240	980	965
Crops and stores	230	240	250	230	240
Financial	1,135	1,115	1,180	1,325	1,255
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>2,670</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>2,460</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>38,155</b>	<b>37,105</b>	<b>36,040</b>	<b>36,865</b>	<b>37,385</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
<b>Long term:</b>					
Bank loans	800	845	925	1,100	1,120
Other	475	500	500	580	550
<b>Total long term</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>1,675</b>
<b>Short term:</b>					
Bank	775	770	795	865	840
Other	645	650	695	805	820
<b>Total short term</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>1,415</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>1,655</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>2,695</b>	<b>2,760</b>	<b>2,920</b>	<b>3,345</b>	<b>3,330</b>
<b>Net worth</b>	<b>35,460</b>	<b>34,345</b>	<b>33,120</b>	<b>33,520</b>	<b>34,055</b>
<b>Net worth as % of total assets</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>91</b>

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

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

**Table A14 Investment by farmers, 2011 to 2015**

£ million

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (prov)
Investment by farmers <sup>(1)</sup>	221.4	257.7	189.8	182.5	197.8

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

Table A15 Major economic indicators of Scottish agriculture, 2011 to 2015

£ million

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (prov)
<b>Current Prices</b>					
A. Net value added at factor cost <sup>(1)</sup>	1,258	1,081	1,277	1,238	1,153
B. Returns to all labour <sup>(2)</sup>	1,183	998	1,197	1,140	1,053
C. TIFF <sup>(3)</sup>	825	662	850	791	681
Stockchange due to volume in outputs	-27	-43	1	12	2
Stockchange due to volume in inputs	-5	-6	9	2	-3
Capital formation in livestock	122	139	166	181	194
minus consumption of capital in livestock	159	178	171	182	174
<b>D. Sub total</b>	<b>-70</b>	<b>-88</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>E. Adjusted TIFF<sup>(4)</sup> (C-D)</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>662</b>
Depreciation	262	271	266	255	250
Capital grants	41	40	30	23	10
Change in borrowings	151	-51	72	-14	-34
<b>F. Sub total</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>226</b>
<b>G. Capital investment<sup>(5)</sup></b>	<b>205</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>179</b>
<b>H. Cash available (E+F-G)</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>710</b>
Annual work units of entrepreneurial labour <sup>(6)</sup>	27,120	27,363	26,890	26,688	26,462
TIFF per AWU (£)	30,428	24,201	31,626	29,626	25,722
<b>Real terms</b>					
Net value added at factor cost	1,328	1,123	1,301	1,238	1,140
TIFF	871	688	866	791	673
Cash flow	1,208	806	1,057	878	701
TIFF per AWU (£)	32,116	25,135	32,208	29,626	25,417
<b>Indices 2000=100</b>					
Net value added at factor cost	167	141	163	156	143
TIFF	264	208	262	240	204
Cash flow	292	195	255	212	169
TIFF per AWU (£)	299	234	300	276	237

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table A16 Productivity Indices<sup>(1)</sup>, 2011 to 2015**

	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015 (prov)</b>
Final output (gross output less transactions within the agricultural industry)	111	103	106	112	111
Inputs	96	97	96	96	95
Total Factor Productivity	116	106	111	116	117
Gross Value Added	114	89	99	108	110
Net value added per AWU of all labour	149	99	127	149	157
Final output per unit of all inputs (including fixed capital and labour)	114	104	110	115	117

(1) Indices at constant prices. Base year 2000=100. Data have been revised considerably since last published.

**Table B1 FAS summary table 1: 2014-15**

	Measure	Specialist Sheep (LFA)	Specialist Cattle (LFA)	Other Cattle and Sheep (LFA) <sup>(4)</sup>	Cereal	General Cropping	Dairy	Lowland Cattle and Sheep	Mixed	All Types
<b>Average</b>	Output (£)	55,111	122,713	110,095	163,764	193,877	453,158	131,514	164,808	148,726
	Input (£)	77,403	145,309	137,794	189,550	205,430	420,075	144,327	194,985	167,955
	Subsidy and payments (£)	33,209	47,191	52,658	33,180	33,152	36,033	36,746	38,950	39,885
	Diversified income (£)	855	1,083	1,226	8,837	5,336	-644	1,681	2,734	2,334
	FBI (£)	11,772	25,678	26,185	16,231	26,935	68,471	25,613	11,506	22,991
	FBI/FTE <sup>(1)</sup>	9,269	17,832	16,468	12,112	19,952	33,896	17,424	7,102	15,534
	Output:Input ratio	1.15	1.18	1.19	1.09	1.13	1.16	1.18	1.06	1.14
	Off farm income (£) <sup>(2)</sup>	12,145	10,451	9,780	10,063	8,236	5,937	10,682	14,210	10,810
Off farm income/FTE (£) <sup>(1) (2)</sup>	9,563	7,258	6,151	7,510	6,101	2,939	7,266	8,772	7,304	
<b>Balance sheets (All Tenures)</b>	Net worth (£) closing valuation (CV)	667,684	1,035,283	1,064,015	1,875,556	1,935,564	1,840,884	1,122,445	1,525,734	1,259,107
	Liabilities as % of assets (CV)	5.8	9.6	11.7	8.3	8.5	13.1	9.8	9.5	9.5
<b>Hourly income</b>	Average hourly income (£)	4.88	9.39	8.67	6.37	10.50	17.84	9.17	3.74	8.18
	Minimum agricultural wage (£) <sup>(3)</sup>	7.03	7.03	7.03	7.03	7.03	7.03	7.03	7.03	7.03
	Average hourly income as % of MAW <sup>(3)</sup>	69.4	133.5	123.3	90.7	149.4	253.8	130.4	53.2	116.3
<b>Quartiles</b>	FBI upper quartile (£)	36,372	63,273	86,434	66,390	69,022	161,086	68,203	46,426	73,640
	FBI lower quartile (£)	-6,899	-10,389	-274	-31,648	-6,249	14	-6,730	-28,191	-13,596
	Output:Input ratio upper quartile	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
	Output:Input ratio lower quartile	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9

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

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

(3) The minimum agricultural wage (MAW) is the weighted average for 2014 calendar year.

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

**Table B2 FAS summary table 2: 2009-10 to 2014-15 (2014-15 prices)**

	Measure	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Average</b>	Output (£)	140,860	167,552	184,620	178,022	171,146	148,726
	Input (£)	155,674	173,472	191,784	197,260	190,315	167,955
	Subsidy and payments (£)	54,355	52,770	51,337	48,279	47,062	39,885
	Diversified income (£)	3,738	3,758	3,670	2,695	3,075	2,334
	FBI (£)	42,685	50,608	47,844	31,736	30,967	22,991
	FBI/FTE (£) <sup>(1)</sup>	30,266	29,945	32,770	21,443	20,924	15,534
	FBI without grants and subsidies	-11,670	-2,162	-3,493	-16,543	-16,094	-16,895
	Output: Input ratio	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
<b>Hourly income</b>	Off-farm income (£) <sup>(2)</sup>	10,702	9,659	9,046	9,820	10,030	10,810
	Off-farm income/FTE (£) <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	7,381	5,715	6,196	6,635	6,777	7,304
	Average hourly income (£)	15.93	15.76	17.25	11.29	11.01	8.18
<b>Quartiles</b>	Minimum agricultural wage (£) <sup>(3)</sup>	6.76	6.82	6.89	6.91	6.89	7.03
	Average hourly income as % of MAW <sup>(3)</sup>	235.7	231.2	250.4	163.3	159.8	116.3
	FBI upper quartile (£)	97,720	115,193	119,885	91,725	104,916	73,640
	FBI lower quartile (£)	-8,630	1,345	120	-14,794	-15,857	-13,596
<b>Balance sheets (all tenures)</b>	Output: Input ratio upper quartile	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3
	Output: Input ratio lower quartile	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
<b>Balance sheets (all tenures)</b>	Net worth (£) closing valuation (CV)	953,916	1,277,981	1,332,071	1,361,859	1,349,912	1,259,107
	Liabilities as % of assets (CV)	10.5	9.6	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.5

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

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

(3) The minimum agricultural wage (MAW) is the weighted average for 2014 calendar year.

**Table B3 Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs, and Farm Business Income by type of farm: 2014-15**

Type of farm	Specialist Sheep (LFA)	Specialist Cattle (LFA)	Other Cattle and Sheep (LFA) <sup>(3)</sup>	Cereals	General Cropping	Dairy	Lowland Cattle and Sheep	Mixed	All Farm Types
<b>Number of farms in sample</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>498</b>
Average size of business (SLR)	3	2	4	2	3	5	3	2	3
Average size of farm (hectares)	721	202	609	166	166	153	135	175	319
Area of cereals (hectares)	0	10	3	114	96	8	16	69	34
Area of potatoes (hectares)	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	1	1
Area of oilseed rape (hectares)	0	0	0	14	7	0	0	3	2
Area of other crops (hectares)	0	0	0	4	8	1	0	1	1
Area of fodder	0	3	2	2	2	7	4	3	2
Area of grass	63	114	120	27	33	126	101	77	84
Number of ewes	585	184	671	22	25	17	226	90	254
Number of suckler cows	6	86	54	6	9	1	51	42	39
Number of dairy cows	0	3	0	0	0	167	0	1	13
Output yield per dairy cow (ltrs)	z	z	z	z	z	7,221	z	z	z
Revenue value pence per litre	z	z	z	z	z	29.83	z	z	z
Number of other cattle	9	133	74	24	34	202	150	119	90
Headcount of unpaid labour	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.0
Number of unpaid workers (FTE) <sup>(1)</sup>	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.5
<b>Average output (£ per farm)</b>									
Total crop output	1,300	8,288	2,510	130,560	148,268	9,708	12,872	65,839	38,208
Total livestock output	40,434	105,652	97,723	14,990	22,477	434,294	109,485	87,381	98,331
Miscellaneous output	13,377	8,773	9,863	18,213	23,131	9,157	9,157	11,587	12,188
<b>Total average output</b>	<b>55,111</b>	<b>122,713</b>	<b>110,095</b>	<b>163,764</b>	<b>193,877</b>	<b>453,158</b>	<b>131,514</b>	<b>164,808</b>	<b>148,726</b>
<b>Subsidy and payments</b>	<b>33,209</b>	<b>47,191</b>	<b>52,658</b>	<b>33,180</b>	<b>33,152</b>	<b>36,033</b>	<b>36,746</b>	<b>38,950</b>	<b>39,885</b>
<b>Average inputs (£ per farm)</b>									
Crop expenses	4,240	18,835	12,177	61,306	60,270	32,266	19,526	43,588	27,653
Livestock expenses	20,765	44,274	46,807	8,467	11,125	196,974	48,037	37,343	44,148
Other input costs	52,398	82,199	78,809	119,778	134,034	190,836	76,765	114,054	96,154
<b>Total average inputs</b>	<b>77,403</b>	<b>145,309</b>	<b>137,794</b>	<b>189,550</b>	<b>205,430</b>	<b>420,075</b>	<b>144,327</b>	<b>194,985</b>	<b>167,955</b>
<b>Diversification margin</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>8,837</b>	<b>5,336</b>	<b>-644</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>2,334</b>
of which: Diversification Output	2,273	4,981	5,336	14,224	9,584	4,761	4,462	5,059	5,751
Diversification Input	1,419	3,898	4,110	5,387	4,248	5,405	2,781	2,326	3,417
<b>FARM BUSINESS INCOME (FBI)</b>	<b>11,772</b>	<b>25,678</b>	<b>26,185</b>	<b>16,231</b>	<b>26,935</b>	<b>68,471</b>	<b>25,613</b>	<b>11,506</b>	<b>22,991</b>
FBI per unpaid labour (FTE) <sup>(1)</sup>	9,269	17,832	16,468	12,112	19,952	33,896	17,424	7,102	15,534
<b>Output: Input ratio (including subsidies)</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.14</b>
<b>Output: Input ratio (excluding subsidies)</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.90</b>
<b>Off-farm income (OFI)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>12,145</b>	<b>10,451</b>	<b>9,780</b>	<b>10,063</b>	<b>8,236</b>	<b>5,937</b>	<b>10,682</b>	<b>14,210</b>	<b>10,810</b>
OFI per unpaid labour (FTE) <sup>(1)</sup>	9,563	7,258	6,151	7,510	6,101	2,939	7,266	8,772	7,304

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

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

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

z: not applicable.

**Table B4 Farm business income, outputs and inputs performance bands by quartile: 2014-15**

Type of farm	Specialist Sheep (LFA)			Specialist Cattle (LFA)		
	Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%	Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%
<b>Performance band</b>						
<b>Number of farms in sample</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>34</b>
Average size of business (SLR)	3	3	4	2	2	3
Average size of farm (hectares)	631	721	1,008	314	202	209
Area of cereals (hectares)	1	0	0	4	10	9
Area of potatoes (hectares)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area of oilseed rape (hectares)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area of other crops (hectares)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area of fodder	1	0	0	2	3	4
Area of grass	41	63	128	108	114	133
Number of ewes	538	585	744	205	184	192
Number of suckler cows	9	6	6	69	86	99
Number of dairy cows	0	0	0	0	3	3
Number of other cattle	12	9	15	107	133	172
Headcount of unpaid labour	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7
Number of unpaid labour (FTE) <sup>(1)</sup>	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.3
<b>Average output (£ per farm)</b>						
Total crop output	1,242	1,300	1,515	6,219	8,288	6,593
Total livestock output	35,083	40,434	61,754	71,000	105,652	136,467
Miscellaneous output	24,179	13,377	9,641	4,443	8,773	12,229
<b>Total average output</b>	<b>60,504</b>	<b>55,111</b>	<b>72,910</b>	<b>81,662</b>	<b>122,713</b>	<b>155,289</b>
<b>Subsidy and payments</b>	<b>23,923</b>	<b>33,209</b>	<b>44,268</b>	<b>39,177</b>	<b>47,191</b>	<b>63,319</b>
<b>Average inputs (£ per farm)</b>						
Crop expenses	4,278	4,240	4,105	13,443	18,835	21,980
Livestock expenses	20,213	20,765	22,771	37,816	44,274	48,859
Other input costs	68,296	52,398	55,252	77,788	82,199	88,179
<b>Total average inputs</b>	<b>92,787</b>	<b>77,403</b>	<b>82,127</b>	<b>129,047</b>	<b>145,309</b>	<b>159,019</b>
<b>Diversification margin</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>-2,180</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>3,684</b>
of which: Diversification Output	2,290	2,273	7,811	1,464	4,981	5,412
Diversification Input	829	1,419	6,490	3,644	3,898	1,727
<b>FARM BUSINESS INCOME (FBI)</b>	<b>-6,899</b>	<b>11,772</b>	<b>36,372</b>	<b>-10,389</b>	<b>25,678</b>	<b>63,273</b>
FBI per unpaid labour (FTE) <sup>(1)</sup>	-5,073	9,269	23,315	-6,005	17,832	47,574
<b>Output:Input ratio (including subsidies)</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Output:Input ratio (excluding subsidies)</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Off-farm income (OFI)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>12,696</b>	<b>12,145</b>	<b>24,818</b>	<b>6,317</b>	<b>10,451</b>	<b>6,123</b>
OFI per unpaid labour (FTE) <sup>(1)</sup>	9,335	9,563	15,909	3,652	7,258	4,604

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

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

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



	Other Cattle and Sheep (LFA) <sup>(3)</sup>			Cereals			General Cropping		
	Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%	Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%	Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%
	14	54	14	17	65	17	15	58	15
	4	4	7	2	2	2	3	3	3
	703	609	1,221	173	166	181	157	166	176
	5	3	5	117	114	126	92	96	106
	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	14	14
	0	0	0	17	14	21	8	7	9
	0	0	0	3	4	2	9	8	7
	4	2	4	1	2	2	3	2	1
	100	120	221	30	27	27	26	33	32
	605	671	1,151	4	22	26	17	25	32
	51	54	94	8	6	8	9	9	9
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	81	74	141	28	24	22	24	34	29
	1.8	2.0	2.5	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
	1.6	1.6	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6
	4,053	2,510	4,778	112,585	130,560	161,834	131,901	148,268	173,345
	99,266	97,723	197,009	14,761	14,990	16,784	16,530	22,477	32,685
	2,667	9,863	10,598	16,414	18,213	37,816	18,784	23,131	62,204
	<b>105,986</b>	<b>110,095</b>	<b>212,385</b>	<b>143,760</b>	<b>163,764</b>	<b>216,434</b>	<b>167,215</b>	<b>193,877</b>	<b>268,233</b>
	<b>46,991</b>	<b>52,658</b>	<b>91,547</b>	<b>31,697</b>	<b>33,180</b>	<b>39,690</b>	<b>27,464</b>	<b>33,152</b>	<b>33,108</b>
	13,436	12,177	22,833	62,959	61,306	70,444	57,196	60,270	68,337
	50,491	46,807	77,305	11,122	8,467	8,700	8,009	11,125	19,238
	85,324	78,809	124,272	137,130	119,778	136,526	136,274	134,034	161,029
	<b>149,251</b>	<b>137,794</b>	<b>224,410</b>	<b>211,211</b>	<b>189,550</b>	<b>215,670</b>	<b>201,479</b>	<b>205,430</b>	<b>248,604</b>
	<b>-3,998</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>6,912</b>	<b>4,107</b>	<b>8,837</b>	<b>25,937</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>5,336</b>	<b>16,285</b>
	2,321	5,336	12,682	11,764	14,224	35,054	2,009	9,584	22,909
	6,319	4,110	5,770	7,657	5,387	9,117	1,457	4,248	6,625
	<b>-274</b>	<b>26,185</b>	<b>86,434</b>	<b>-31,648</b>	<b>16,231</b>	<b>66,390</b>	<b>-6,249</b>	<b>26,935</b>	<b>69,022</b>
	-171	16,468	39,832	-25,117	12,112	47,763	-4,310	19,952	43,139
	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>
	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>
	<b>12,874</b>	<b>9,780</b>	<b>12,307</b>	<b>11,047</b>	<b>10,063</b>	<b>2,592</b>	<b>9,535</b>	<b>8,236</b>	<b>6,894</b>
	8,046	6,151	5,671	8,767	7,510	1,865	6,576	6,101	4,309

**Table B4 Farm business income, outputs and inputs performance bands by quartile: 2014-15 (continued)**

Type of farm	Dairy			Lowland Cattle and Sheep		
Performance band	Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%	Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%
<b>Number of farms in sample</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>8</b>
Average size of business (SLR)	5	5	6	2	3	3
Average size of farm (hectares)	162	153	180	92	135	167
Area of cereals (hectares)	10	8	6	4	16	21
Area of potatoes (hectares)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area of oilseed rape (hectares)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area of other crops (hectares)	3	1	0	0	0	0
Area of fodder	6	7	12	3	4	4
Area of grass	123	126	153	76	101	124
Number of ewes	34	17	10	231	226	179
Number of suckler cows	2	1	0	39	51	71
Number of dairy cows	163	167	211	1	0	0
Output yield per dairy cow (ltrs)	6,397	7,221	7,834	z	z	z
Output value pence per litre	28.12	29.83	31.63	z	z	z
Number of other cattle	176	202	254	87	150	186
Headcount of unpaid labour	2.2	2.4	2.9	2.1	2.1	1.4
Number of unpaid labour (FTE) <sup>(1)</sup>	1.8	2.0	2.4	1.3	1.5	1.3
<b>Average output (£ per farm)</b>						
Total crop output	12,927	9,708	7,112	3,371	12,872	23,792
Total livestock output	370,274	434,294	584,078	60,239	109,485	167,000
Miscellaneous output	6,093	9,157	8,190	3,878	9,157	5,153
<b>Total average output</b>	<b>389,294</b>	<b>453,158</b>	<b>599,381</b>	<b>67,488</b>	<b>131,514</b>	<b>195,945</b>
<b>Subsidy and payments</b>	<b>31,754</b>	<b>36,033</b>	<b>51,928</b>	<b>27,773</b>	<b>36,746</b>	<b>41,725</b>
<b>Average inputs (£ per farm)</b>						
Crop expenses	36,819	32,266	35,746	11,088	19,526	26,577
Livestock expenses	186,840	196,974	237,493	34,549	48,037	60,865
Other input costs	197,040	190,836	215,017	56,483	76,765	88,114
<b>Total average inputs</b>	<b>420,699</b>	<b>420,075</b>	<b>488,256</b>	<b>102,120</b>	<b>144,327</b>	<b>175,557</b>
<b>Diversification margin</b>	<b>-335</b>	<b>-644</b>	<b>-1,967</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>6,091</b>
of which: Diversification Output	6,043	4,761	2,510	871	4,462	10,246
Diversification Input	6,378	5,405	4,477	742	2,781	4,155
<b>FARM BUSINESS INCOME (FBI)</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>68,471</b>	<b>161,086</b>	<b>-6,730</b>	<b>25,613</b>	<b>68,203</b>
FBI per unpaid labour (FTE) <sup>(1)</sup>	8	33,896	66,291	-5,299	17,424	53,284
<b>Output:Input ratio (including subsidies)</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Output:Input ratio (excluding subsidies)</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Off-farm income (OFI)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>9,047</b>	<b>5,937</b>	<b>4,361</b>	<b>19,799</b>	<b>10,682</b>	<b>3,725</b>
OFI per unpaid labour (FTE) <sup>(1)</sup>	4,998	2,939	1,795	15,590	7,266	2,910

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

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

z: not applicable.

	Mixed			All Farm Types		
	Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%	Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%
	<b>18</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>125</b>
	2	2	2	3	3	4
	202	175	133	278	319	541
	69	69	63	33	34	38
	2	1	1	1	1	1
	4	3	2	3	2	5
	1	1	0	2	1	1
	3	3	2	3	2	3
	76	77	58	78	84	104
	80	90	47	230	254	492
	46	42	26	35	39	54
	0	1	4	14	13	14
	z	z	z	z	z	z
	z	z	z	z	z	z
	117	119	124	80	90	130
	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.3
	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7
	68,782	65,839	56,442	36,998	38,208	47,996
	75,675	87,381	108,764	86,023	98,331	149,494
	14,443	11,587	7,452	10,130	12,188	19,856
	<b>158,900</b>	<b>164,808</b>	<b>172,658</b>	<b>133,152</b>	<b>148,726</b>	<b>217,345</b>
	<b>39,002</b>	<b>38,950</b>	<b>31,307</b>	<b>33,553</b>	<b>39,885</b>	<b>65,020</b>
	46,195	43,588	34,256	28,182	27,653	33,667
	36,003	37,343	42,659	47,882	44,148	59,916
	147,794	114,054	82,508	104,951	96,154	121,834
	<b>229,992</b>	<b>194,985</b>	<b>159,423</b>	<b>181,015</b>	<b>167,955</b>	<b>215,417</b>
	<b>3,899</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>2,334</b>	<b>6,692</b>
	4,672	5,059	4,319	3,234	5,751	12,738
	773	2,326	2,434	2,520	3,417	6,046
	<b>-28,191</b>	<b>11,506</b>	<b>46,426</b>	<b>-13,596</b>	<b>22,991</b>	<b>73,640</b>
	-15,927	7,102	32,466	-8,605	15,534	42,322
	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>
	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>
	<b>13,992</b>	<b>14,210</b>	<b>3,898</b>	<b>12,055</b>	<b>10,810</b>	<b>6,763</b>
	7,905	8,772	2,726	7,630	7,304	3,887

**Table B5 Number of diversified activities and average income in FAS sample (2014-15 prices): 2010-11 to 2014-15**

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	Number	Average Income (£)	Number	Average Income (£)	Number	Average Income (£)	Number	Average Income (£)	Number	Average Income (£)
All	305	5,996	333	5,403	371	3,816	379	3,928	420	3,386
Processing and retailing of farm produce	11	296	7	4,365	7	6,463	8	3,386	3	5,590
Recreation	19	2,229	19	1,569	13	1,544	12	1,904	16	1,689
Renting out buildings – not including tourist accommodation	173	6,087	166	6,715	165	5,919	164	5,946	173	6,459
Tourist Accommodation and catering	16	-1,304	16	4,373	16	1,765	17	1,186	17	-613
Mobile phone masts	23	6,856	25	6,539	23	7,225	26	7,161	24	8,674
Wind turbines	28	4,896	29	1,061	37	-6,523	40	-891	45	1,554
Micro electric generation <sup>(1)</sup>	z	z	12	-4,191	38	-3,402	50	-927	71	-3,012
Other miscellaneous receipts	35	13,035	59	7,080	72	7,638	62	5,471	71	2,917

(1) Micro electric generation was not recorded as a separate category until 2011-12.  
z : not applicable.

**Table B6 Percentage distribution of income from diversified activities (sample farms with diversified activities): 2010-11 to 2014-15**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
£0 or less	19.7 %	22.8 %	29.9%	29.0 %	29.8%
up to £2,500	25.6%	24.9%	25.3%	24.8%	22.1%
up to £5,000	19.7%	18.9%	20.8%	19.5%	19.0%
up to £7,500	10.8%	12.0%	7.0%	9.0 %	10.5%
up to £10,000	9.8%	6.3%	4.9%	4.7 %	6.2%
more than £10,000	14.4%	15.0%	12.1%	12.9%	12.4%
<b>Total number of activities</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>420</b>

**Table B7 Diversified activity and incomes (matched sample) at 2014-15 prices: 2010-11 to 2014-15**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Total number of farms in matched sample	420	420	420	420	420
Percentage of farms engaged in diversified activity	46%	52%	56%	57%	65%
Average number of diversified activities on farms with any diversified activity	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
Average diversified income of farms with diversified activity	£8,282	£7,467	£5,901	£5,791	£5,349
Average diversified income of farms with diversified activity (% of FBI)	15%	13%	17%	16%	15%
Average FBI of farms with diversified activity	£55,377	£59,020	£34,764	£35,558	£36,013
Average FBI of farms without diversified activity	£43,115	£43,544	£30,996	£27,333	£21,336

**Table B8 Percentage distribution of farms according to farm business incomes: 2014-15**

Type of farm	Farm Business Income in 2014-15								
	Less than £0	£0 to £4,999	£5,000 to £9,999	£10,000 to £19,999	£20,000 to £29,999	£30,000 to £39,999	£40,000 to £49,999	£50,000 to £99,999	£100,000 and over
Specialist sheep (LFA)	24.0	14.5	6.1	32.0	10.9	5.8	3.9	1.3	1.3
Specialist cattle (LFA)	16.6	6.3	5.9	23.6	13.3	13.4	3.7	11.7	5.5
Other cattle and sheep (LFA) <sup>(1)</sup>	15.1	6.9	17.6	10.3	15.1	10.3	7.8	14.2	2.6
Cereals	32.6	6.4	7.5	13.2	10.5	11.1	4.1	9.3	5.4
General cropping	15.2	9.5	4.1	19.3	12.4	13.5	6.7	15.6	3.7
Dairy	5.7	1.9	5.6	11.4	5.7	13.2	11.3	28.3	17.0
Lowground cattle and sheep	35.8	4.2	2.5	23.3	11.8	0.0	2.6	9.4	10.5
Mixed	28.3	6.6	14.9	11.4	8.3	18.2	4.4	7.9	0.0
<b>All farm types</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>

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

**Table B9 Percentage distribution of farms according to farm business incomes per unpaid labour (FTE), relative to the minimum agricultural wage (MAW)<sup>(1)</sup>: 2014-15**

Type of farm	Farm Business Income in 2014-15					
	<£0	≥£0 <MAW	≥MAW <2 x MAW	≥2 x MAW <5 x MAW	≥5 x MAW <10 x MAW	≥10 x MAW
Specialist sheep (LFA)	26.3	29.0	26.3	15.8	2.6	0.0
Specialist cattle (LFA)	15.6	28.9	28.2	18.5	7.4	1.5
Other cattle and sheep (LFA) <sup>(2)</sup>	9.3	29.6	37.0	20.4	3.7	0.0
Cereals	30.8	23.1	20.0	15.4	9.2	1.5
General cropping	19.0	25.9	15.5	27.6	8.6	3.5
Dairy	6.4	23.4	10.6	44.7	12.8	2.1
Lowground cattle and sheep	31.0	31.0	17.2	13.8	3.5	3.5
Mixed	27.8	26.4	31.9	12.5	1.4	0.0
<b>All farm types</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>

(1) Minimum Agricultural Wage is £7.03 per hour (weighted average for 2014 calendar year).

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

≥ greater than or equal to.

< less than.

Table B10 Sources and levels of non-farming income<sup>(1)</sup> (2014-15 prices): 2010-11 to 2014-15

Farm type	Sample year	Number of farms in sample (OFI)	FBI per unpaid labour (FTE)	OFI (farmer and spouse)	OFI per unpaid labour (FTE) <sup>(2)</sup>	% of OFI from employment and/or self-employment	% of OFI from investments, pensions and other
Specialist sheep LFA	2010-11	41	21,113	7,137	5,589	60	40
	2011-12	40	23,400	5,045	4,155	80	20
	2012-13	42	17,980	9,270	7,689	65	35
	2013-14	41	20,290	9,568	7,877	45	55
	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>9,269</b>	<b>12,145</b>	<b>9,563</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>58</b>
Specialist cattle (LFA)	2010-11	143	25,992	10,012	6,907	55	45
	2011-12	136	29,733	10,037	6,838	55	45
	2012-13	135	18,366	8,860	5,939	60	40
	2013-14	133	16,992	9,692	6,577	60	40
	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>17,832</b>	<b>10,451</b>	<b>7,258</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>35</b>
Other cattle and sheep (LFA) <sup>(3)</sup>	2010-11	57	27,684	13,675	9,517	80	20
	2011-12	58	24,484	11,209	6,742	75	25
	2012-13	53	12,979	12,102	7,542	75	25
	2013-14	57	16,143	9,501	5,920	70	30
	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>16,468</b>	<b>9,780</b>	<b>6,151</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40</b>
Cereals	2010-11	48	46,775	9,640	7,187	40	60
	2011-12	55	47,884	6,827	5,181	55	45
	2012-13	55	18,364	8,472	5,734	50	50
	2013-14	66	18,140	10,010	4,524	45	55
	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>12,112</b>	<b>10,063</b>	<b>7,510</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>44</b>
General cropping	2010-11	61	58,214	7,017	7,323	35	65
	2011-12	63	38,628	10,026	5,029	30	70
	2012-13	61	41,805	12,205	6,071	40	60
	2013-14	55	26,609	12,135	7,274	30	70
	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>19,952</b>	<b>8,236</b>	<b>6,101</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>59</b>
Dairy	2010-11	48	41,508	5,897	2,981	70	30
	2011-12	54	45,006	5,072	2,687	75	25
	2012-13	51	23,520	4,810	2,443	70	30
	2013-14	45	39,395	4,967	2,424	70	30
	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>33,896</b>	<b>5,937</b>	<b>2,939</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>22</b>
Lowland cattle and sheep	2010-11	31	29,070	12,111	7,976	80	20
	2011-12	29	22,756	11,501	7,518	85	15
	2012-13	29	12,213	8,883	5,939	70	30
	2013-14	27	16,909	10,013	6,923	60	40
	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>17,424</b>	<b>10,682</b>	<b>7,266</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>34</b>
Mixed	2010-11	72	35,962	11,523	7,227	60	40
	2011-12	75	32,991	11,027	7,133	60	40
	2012-13	74	21,175	11,678	7,090	65	35
	2013-14	71	17,941	11,809	6,960	65	35
	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>7,102</b>	<b>14,210</b>	<b>8,772</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>42</b>
All types	2010-11	503	29,492	9,513	5,614	60	40
	2011-12	512	32,293	8,915	6,104	60	40
	2012-13	502	21,323	9,765	6,605	60	40
	2013-14	495	20,918	10,025	6,782	55	45
	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>15,534</b>	<b>10,810</b>	<b>7,304</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>42</b>

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

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

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

**Table B11 Average opening and closing balance sheets by tenure and type of farm: 2014-15**

Tenure of farm	Type of farm	Specialist sheep (LFA)		Specialist cattle (LFA)		Other cattle and sheep (LFA) <sup>(1)</sup>		Cereals	
		Valuation (£/farm) Opening   Closing		Valuation (£/farm) Opening   Closing		Valuation (£/farm) Opening   Closing		Valuation (£/farm) Opening   Closing	
Owner-occupied farms	Sample Size	20-50		>50		20-50		20-50	
	Total assets	957,858	961,846	1,259,273	1,284,790	1,781,736	1,800,629	2,439,238	2,465,059
	Total external liabilities	48,492	48,404	112,108	112,147	184,170	181,912	193,100	194,460
	<b>Net worth</b>	<b>909,366</b>	<b>913,442</b>	<b>1,147,165</b>	<b>1,172,643</b>	<b>1,597,566</b>	<b>1,618,717</b>	<b>2,246,138</b>	<b>2,270,599</b>
	<i>Liabilities as a percentage of assets</i>	5.1	5.0	8.9	8.7	10.3	10.1	7.9	7.9
Tenanted farms	Sample Size	<20		20-50		<20		<20	
	Total assets	247,175	240,345	399,032	392,764	350,763	347,447	299,121	301,199
	Total external liabilities	14,055	13,249	73,377	75,676	53,341	50,331	53,394	56,883
	<b>Net worth</b>	<b>233,121</b>	<b>227,096</b>	<b>325,655</b>	<b>317,088</b>	<b>297,422</b>	<b>297,117</b>	<b>245,727</b>	<b>244,316</b>
	<i>Liabilities as a percentage of assets</i>	5.7	5.5	18.4	19.3	15.2	14.5	17.9	18.9
Mixed tenure farms	Sample Size	<20		<50		<20		<20	
	Total assets	738,288	757,497	1,338,228	1,372,532	1,163,281	1,241,573	1,940,153	1,937,516
	Total external liabilities	66,293	72,319	125,262	141,534	160,638	197,175	159,617	170,704
	<b>Net worth</b>	<b>671,995</b>	<b>685,177</b>	<b>1,212,967</b>	<b>1,230,998</b>	<b>1,002,644</b>	<b>1,044,398</b>	<b>1,780,536</b>	<b>1,766,812</b>
	<i>Liabilities as a percentage of assets</i>	9.0	9.5	9.4	10.3	13.8	15.9	8.2	8.8
All Tenures	Sample Size	38		133		54		62	
	Total assets	705,726	708,462	1,124,345	1,145,798	1,181,829	1,205,675	2,025,792	2,044,394
	Total external liabilities	40,237	40,777	107,540	110,514	136,147	141,660	166,007	168,838
	<b>Net worth</b>	<b>665,488</b>	<b>667,684</b>	<b>1,016,805</b>	<b>1,035,283</b>	<b>1,045,683</b>	<b>1,064,015</b>	<b>1,859,786</b>	<b>1,875,556</b>
	<i>Liabilities as a percentage of assets</i>	5.7	5.8	9.6	9.6	11.5	11.7	8.2	8.3

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

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



	General cropping		Dairy		Lowland cattle and sheep		Mixed		All farm types	
	Valuation (£/farm)		Valuation (£/farm)		Valuation (£/farm)		Valuation (£/farm)		Valuation (£/farm)	
	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing
	20-50		20-50		<20		20-50		>50	
	2,299,953	2,357,009	2,177,151	2,216,185	1,350,837	1,373,301	1,935,528	1,933,592	1,659,430	1,679,409
	147,484	178,269	270,263	261,701	117,726	117,649	147,687	138,929	138,162	138,174
	<b>2,152,468</b>	<b>2,178,740</b>	<b>1,906,888</b>	<b>1,954,484</b>	<b>1,233,112</b>	<b>1,255,652</b>	<b>1,787,841</b>	<b>1,794,663</b>	<b>1,521,268</b>	<b>1,541,235</b>
	6.4	7.6	12.4	11.8	8.7	8.6	7.6	7.2	8.3	8.2
	<20		c		<20		<20		>50	
	381,848	360,052	c	c	407,539	403,396	396,123	374,949	357,975	350,035
	64,694	63,906	c	c	45,147	46,981	103,649	92,060	60,566	58,294
	<b>317,154</b>	<b>296,146</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>362,392</b>	<b>356,414</b>	<b>292,475</b>	<b>282,889</b>	<b>297,409</b>	<b>291,741</b>
	16.9	17.7	c	c	11.1	11.6	26.2	24.6	16.9	16.7
	20-50		20-50		<20		20-50		>50	
	2,630,750	2,664,018	2,635,686	2,700,964	1,491,557	1,499,367	1,768,305	1,818,905	1,502,636	1,540,174
	278,715	300,609	376,967	406,263	258,394	247,808	334,050	376,105	186,454	206,578
	<b>2,352,035</b>	<b>2,363,409</b>	<b>2,258,719</b>	<b>2,294,701</b>	<b>1,233,163</b>	<b>1,251,560</b>	<b>1,434,255</b>	<b>1,442,800</b>	<b>1,316,182</b>	<b>1,333,596</b>
	10.6	11.3	14.3	15.0	17.3	16.5	18.9	20.7	12.4	13.4
	54		47		28		69		485	
	2,071,834	2,114,364	2,082,790	2,119,346	1,228,048	1,244,873	1,684,939	1,686,520	1,374,142	1,391,016
	153,745	178,800	283,122	278,462	123,450	122,428	163,783	160,787	129,459	131,909
	<b>1,918,090</b>	<b>1,935,564</b>	<b>1,799,668</b>	<b>1,840,884</b>	<b>1,104,598</b>	<b>1,122,445</b>	<b>1,521,156</b>	<b>1,525,734</b>	<b>1,244,682</b>	<b>1,259,107</b>
	7.4	8.5	13.6	13.1	10.1	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.5

**B12 Enterprise performance<sup>(1)</sup> summary table: 2013-14 and 2014-15**

Enterprise	Enterprise Gross Margin			
	2013-14 <sup>(2)</sup>	2014-15		
	Average	Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%
	Crop EGM (£ hectare)	Crop EGM (£ per hectare)		
Winter wheat	828	327	632	966
Winter barley	449	304	552	860
Spring barley	582	233	492	755
Mixed barley	616	300	507	695
Winter oil seed rape	481	294	574	914
Winter oats	577	c	561	c
Spring oats	502	160	418	703
All potatoes	4,359	c	3,574	c
	Cattle EGM (£ head)	Cattle EGM (£ per head)		
Dairy cows	1,123	719	1,118	1,588
Dairy followers	330	-112	362	822
Dairy mixed & dairy beef (combined)	401	60	296	495
Beef: hill herds	171	c	250	c
Beef: upland suckler selling weaning	349	c	c	c
Beef: upland suckler selling yearling stores	288	118	375	639
Beef: lowland suckler/herds	292	-140	258	580
Beef: forward stores	137	c	44	c
Beef: mixed	205	0	147	298
Beef: finishing	204	-50	173	406
	Sheep EGM (£ head)	Sheep EGM (£ per head)		
Sheep: extensive/hardhill	6	-5	20	42
Sheep: crossbred ewe production	36	c	49	c
Sheep: finished/store lamb production	28	11	43	73
Sheep: lowland (non LFA)	19	11	51	91
Sheep: store lamb finishing (short keep)	c	c	c	c
Sheep: store lamb finishing (long keep)	16	0	17	29

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

(2) At 2014-15 prices.

c data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual returns.

Overall Enterprise Gross Margin			Output:Input Ratio		
2014-15			2014-15		
Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%	Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%
<b>Crop Overall EGM (£)</b>			<b>Crop</b>		
8,535	25,016	40,063	1.6	2.2	3.1
6,562	14,529	29,719	2	2.2	2.9
7,786	24,844	54,057	1.6	2.4	3.1
24,416	41,390	54,502	1.7	2.2	2.7
9,074	15,727	24,264	1.5	2.1	3.0
c	15,496	c	c	3.0	c
6,270	8,846	13,565	1.5	2.4	3.7
c	76,630	c	c	3.1	c
<b>Cattle Overall EGM (£)</b>			<b>Cattle</b>		
138,452	197,665	238,474	1.8	2.1	2.5
-9,454	28,822	66,911	0.9	1.5	2.1
7,719	41,301	64,634	1.2	1.7	2.1
c	12,801	c	c	1.6	c
c	c	c	c	c	c
8,520	33,499	61,062	1.2	1.8	2.5
-6,027	17,451	39,159	0.8	1.5	2.1
c	3,215	c	c	1.2	c
-1	13,895	26,679	1.0	1.5	2.1
-4,546	18,309	34,891	0.9	1.5	2.2
<b>Sheep Overall EGM (£)</b>			<b>Sheep</b>		
-3,679	16,042	34,048	0.9	1.6	2.5
c	27,962	c	c	1.7	c
5,100	22,631	36,858	1.2	1.9	2.4
1,665	13,742	20,500	1.1	1.8	2.5
c	c	c	c	c	c
-10	7,407	13,622	1.0	2.4	4.4

**B13 Farm Business Income by Cost Centres: 2013-14 and 2014-15 (in 2014-15 prices)**

		Cost Centre (£ per Farm)												Farm Business (£ per Farm)	
		Agriculture		Agri-environment		Diversification		Contracting		Direct Payment		Farm Business			
		2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15		
Specialist sheep (LFA)	Total Output	56,161	44,694	13,266	15,125	4,603	2,273	4,386	10,617	22,875	17,885	101,292	90,593		
	Total Costs	71,906	69,779	195	400	1,036	1,419	3,440	7,166	37	58	76,614	78,821		
	<b>Income</b>	<b>-15,745</b>	<b>-25,085</b>	<b>13,072</b>	<b>14,725</b>	<b>3,567</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>3,451</b>	<b>22,839</b>	<b>17,827</b>	<b>24,678</b>	<b>11,772</b>		
Specialist cattle (LFA)	Total Output	126,181	116,717	11,836	11,460	4,105	4,981	4,673	6,033	43,062	35,693	189,858	174,884		
	Total Costs	158,659	141,417	411	340	2,997	3,898	2,621	3,468	79	83	164,766	149,207		
	<b>Income</b>	<b>-32,478</b>	<b>-24,700</b>	<b>11,425</b>	<b>11,120</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>2,052</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>42,983</b>	<b>35,610</b>	<b>25,091</b>	<b>25,678</b>		
Other cattle and sheep (LFA) <sup>(1)</sup>	Total Output	105,415	104,161	18,409	17,780	4,483	5,336	8,736	6,108	40,807	34,705	177,849	168,089		
	Total Costs	143,532	134,630	804	587	3,436	4,110	3,872	2,528	215	49	151,860	141,904		
	<b>Income</b>	<b>-38,117</b>	<b>-30,469</b>	<b>17,605</b>	<b>17,193</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>4,863</b>	<b>3,579</b>	<b>40,592</b>	<b>34,657</b>	<b>25,989</b>	<b>26,185</b>		
Cereals	Total Output	166,874	152,075	2,636	1,922	12,697	14,224	14,206	11,744	37,573	31,203	233,987	211,168		
	Total Costs	192,597	182,328	224	204	5,668	5,387	9,535	6,985	81	33	208,105	194,937		
	<b>Income</b>	<b>-25,723</b>	<b>-30,253</b>	<b>2,413</b>	<b>1,718</b>	<b>7,030</b>	<b>8,837</b>	<b>4,671</b>	<b>4,759</b>	<b>37,492</b>	<b>31,170</b>	<b>25,882</b>	<b>16,231</b>		
General cropping	Total Output	210,321	178,751	2,347	2,672	17,321	9,584	15,705	15,178	35,012	30,428	280,705	236,613		
	Total Costs	223,446	195,209	288	781	10,857	4,248	10,172	9,384	83	55	244,845	209,678		
	<b>Income</b>	<b>-13,125</b>	<b>-16,458</b>	<b>2,059</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>6,464</b>	<b>5,336</b>	<b>5,533</b>	<b>5,794</b>	<b>34,929</b>	<b>30,373</b>	<b>35,861</b>	<b>26,935</b>		
Dairy	Total Output	472,160	449,663	2,698	2,421	4,657	4,761	4,378	3,495	41,771	33,611	525,665	493,952		
	Total Costs	440,978	418,641	548	183	3,465	5,405	1,472	1,220	61	32	446,522	425,481		
	<b>Income</b>	<b>31,182</b>	<b>31,022</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>-644</b>	<b>2,906</b>	<b>2,275</b>	<b>41,710</b>	<b>33,580</b>	<b>79,142</b>	<b>68,471</b>		
Lowland cattle and sheep	Total Output	140,363	130,210	3,328	3,273	2,825	4,462	914	1,311	38,571	33,466	186,000	172,722		
	Total Costs	158,262	143,168	171	109	2,724	2,781	397	829	204	221	161,760	147,108		
	<b>Income</b>	<b>-17,899</b>	<b>-12,959</b>	<b>3,155</b>	<b>3,164</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>38,367</b>	<b>33,245</b>	<b>24,240</b>	<b>25,613</b>		
Mixed	Total Output	212,086	156,665	4,277	4,162	5,774	5,059	10,300	8,217	48,780	34,714	281,216	208,817		
	Total Costs	242,430	188,847	159	172	2,618	2,325	5,505	5,890	47	77	250,758	197,311		
	<b>Income</b>	<b>-30,344</b>	<b>-32,181</b>	<b>4,118</b>	<b>3,990</b>	<b>3,156</b>	<b>2,733</b>	<b>4,795</b>	<b>2,327</b>	<b>48,734</b>	<b>34,637</b>	<b>30,457</b>	<b>11,506</b>		
All types	Total Output	163,801	140,854	8,268	8,804	7,075	5,751	7,979	7,958	38,160	30,996	225,282	194,363		
	Total Costs	185,115	162,664	333	336	4,000	3,417	4,782	4,883	86	73	194,315	171,372		
	<b>Income</b>	<b>-21,314</b>	<b>-21,810</b>	<b>7,935</b>	<b>8,468</b>	<b>3,074</b>	<b>2,334</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>3,075</b>	<b>38,073</b>	<b>30,924</b>	<b>30,967</b>	<b>22,991</b>		

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

**Table C1 Number of holdings by region, subregion and farm type<sup>(1)</sup>, June 2015**

holdings

	Farm type											Total									
	Specialist cereals	General cropping	Specialist horticulture & permanent crops	Specialist pigs	Specialist poultry	Specialist dairy	LFA cattle & sheep	Non-LFA cattle & sheep	Mixed holdings	General cropping; forage	Unclassified										
<b>North West:</b>																					
Shetland	254	222	220	91	296	30	7,488	114	1,188	10,156	537	20,596									
Orkney	c	c	12	c	17	c	1,123	0	100	534	12	1,806									
Na h-Eileanan Siar	40	c	16	c	41	13	707	0	146	958	41	1,980									
Highland	c	101	74	15	70	c	2,316	c	236	3,522	117	6,460									
	207	114	118	61	168	c	3,342	c	706	5,142	367	10,350									
<b>North East:</b>																					
Grampian	1,083	181	83	61	140	30	1,254	879	1,472	3,352	349	8,884									
	1,083	181	83	61	140	30	1,254	879	1,472	3,352	349	8,884									
<b>South East:</b>																					
Tayside	1,008	469	182	64	189	53	1,341	771	1,354	3,480	305	9,216									
Fife	294	348	90	15	70	11	450	257	511	1,501	120	3,667									
Lothian	202	62	46	13	44	17	53	175	282	577	59	1,530									
Scottish Borders	252	34	28	18	39	15	160	139	223	537	59	1,504									
	260	25	18	18	36	10	678	200	338	865	67	2,515									
<b>South West:</b>																					
East Central	232	24	136	69	270	673	4,463	683	1,308	5,318	431	13,607									
Argyll & Bute	91	c	7	9	38	26	322	149	185	634	c	1,526									
Clyde Valley	7	c	29	7	33	42	912	5	89	793	c	1,980									
Ayrshire	62	7	52	11	49	117	986	119	327	1,342	141	3,213									
Dumfries & Galloway	32	11	25	9	62	194	814	162	300	1,115	85	2,809									
	40	c	23	33	88	294	1,429	248	407	1,434	c	4,079									
<b>LFA</b>	435	214	305	157	531	555	14,546	0	2,621	15,831	989	36,184									
<b>Non-LFA</b>	2,142	682	316	128	364	231	0	2,447	2,701	6,475	633	16,119									
<b>Scotland</b>	2,577	896	621	285	895	786	14,546	2,447	5,322	22,306	1,622	52,303									

(1) Since the 2014 publication, ERSA has used a new farm typology. Comparisons with previous years should be made with caution. Further details are available at: [www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/06/5219/12](http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/06/5219/12).  
c data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

**Table C2 Crops, grass and rough grazings for each United Kingdom country, June 2015**

	Scotland	England	Wales	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>Number of holdings<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>52,303</b>	<b>102,893</b>	<b>35,253</b>	<b>24,907</b>	<b>215,356</b>
<b>Crops, fallow and set-aside:</b>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>
Wheat	109,562	1,692,939	21,835	7,976	1,832,312
Triticale	626	7,911	:	57	:
Barley: Winter	51,808	375,812	6,926	7,021	441,567
Spring	255,878	372,652	15,136	15,687	659,353
Total	307,686	748,464	22,062	22,708	1,100,920
Oats (including mixed grain) <sup>(2)</sup>	25,690	123,954	5,866	2,076	157,586
Rape for oilseed (including flax <sup>(3)</sup> and linseed)	35,948	625,970	4,812	608	667,338
Potatoes	25,764	96,319	2,846	3,593	128,522
Peas for combining	1,470	42,069	:	:	:
Beans for combining <sup>(4)</sup>	4,045	164,829	849	:	:
Maize	1,396	173,477	10,492	1,514	186,880
Turnips, swedes and beet for stockfeeding	4,446	:	:	545	:
Other crops for stockfeeding <sup>(5)</sup>	12,001	42,638	15,064	3,980	:
Vegetables for human consumption	16,672	104,410	449	1,369	122,899
Orchard and soft fruit	1,919	34,166	758	1,516	38,360
Bulbs, other flowers and nursery stock	946	11,266	363	178	12,753
All other crops <sup>(6)</sup>	11,416	115,458	2,570	1,221	130,664
Fallow land	33,110	178,809	1,040	864	213,823
<b>Total crops and fallow</b>	<b>592,698</b>	<b>4,162,679</b>	<b>89,006</b>	<b>48,204</b>	<b>4,892,616</b>
<b>Grass:</b>					
Under 5 years	212,964	646,345	157,501	149,932	1,166,741
5 years and over	1,127,964	3,231,230	1,068,814	650,414	6,078,422
<b>Total grass</b>	<b>1,340,928</b>	<b>3,877,575</b>	<b>1,226,315</b>	<b>800,346</b>	<b>7,245,164</b>
<b>Total crops, fallow and grass</b>	<b>1,933,625</b>	<b>8,040,254</b>	<b>1,315,321</b>	<b>848,550</b>	<b>12,137,750</b>
<b>Rough grazing:</b>					
Sole right grazing	2,949,100	463,773	257,264	131,143	3,801,280
Common grazing <sup>(7)</sup>	584,247	398,947	180,305	35,486	1,198,985
<b>Total rough grazing</b>	<b>3,533,347</b>	<b>862,720</b>	<b>438,569</b>	<b>166,629</b>	<b>5,001,265</b>
<b>Total crops, fallow, grass and rough grazing (UAA)<sup>(8)</sup></b>	<b>5,466,972</b>	<b>8,902,974</b>	<b>1,753,890</b>	<b>1,015,178</b>	<b>17,139,015</b>
Woodland	524,026	347,555	77,961	11,065	960,607
Other land	169,669	140,243	11,998	6,991	328,900
<b>Total agricultural area</b>	<b>6,160,667</b>	<b>9,390,772</b>	<b>1,843,849</b>	<b>1,033,234</b>	<b>18,428,522</b>
<b>% land LFA<sup>(9)</sup></b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>47%</b>
<b>Total land area<sup>(10)</sup></b>	<b>7,791,035</b>	<b>13,045,943</b>	<b>2,073,616</b>	<b>1,431,525</b>	<b>24,342,119</b>
<b>% land agricultural</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>76%</b>

(1) Refers only to holdings actively engaged in agriculture but excludes sheep stock clubs and landless cattle keepers in Scotland and non-commercial holdings in England. The number of holdings in Wales refers to 2014 data.

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

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

(4) Wales figure includes peas for combining.

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

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

(7) Utilised agricultural area (UAA) excludes woodland and other land such as yards and derelict land etc.

(8) A holding is classified as LFA if 50% or more of its land is assessed as being disadvantaged or severely disadvantaged for subsidy purposes. Data for England relates to 2014.

(9) Data source: UK Standard Area Measurements (SAM), published by Office for National Statistics, December 2015.

: Information not available.

**Table C3 Agricultural area by Less Favoured Area Category, June 2015**

	LFA <sup>(1)</sup>	Non-LFA	Total
<b>Number of holdings</b>	<b>36,184</b>	<b>16,119</b>	<b>52,303</b>
<b>Crops, fallow and set-aside:</b>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>
Wheat	9,344	100,219	109,562
Triticale	287	338	626
Barley: Winter	7,428	44,380	51,808
Spring	66,353	189,525	255,878
Total	73,781	233,904	307,686
Oats (including mixed grain)	6,609	19,080	25,690
Rape for oilseed (including linseed)	1,921	34,027	35,948
Potatoes	1,998	23,766	25,764
Peas for combining	195	1,275	1,470
Beans for combining	363	3,683	4,045
Turnips, swedes and beet for stockfeeding	2,302	2,144	4,446
Other crops for stockfeeding <sup>(2)</sup>	9,600	3,798	13,397
Vegetables for human consumption	1,000	15,671	16,672
Orchard and soft fruit	96	1,823	1,919
Bulbs, flowers and nursery stock	148	798	946
All other crops	3,590	7,826	11,416
Fallow land: 5 years or less	7,933	22,129	30,061
more than 5 years	1,751	1,297	3,049
<b>Total crops and fallow</b>	<b>120,919</b>	<b>471,779</b>	<b>592,698</b>
<b>Grass:</b>			
Under 5 years	131,517	81,447	212,964
5 years and over	938,076	189,888	1,127,964
<b>Total grass</b>	<b>1,069,592</b>	<b>271,335</b>	<b>1,340,928</b>
<b>Total crops, fallow and grass</b>	<b>1,190,512</b>	<b>743,114</b>	<b>1,933,625</b>
<b>Rough grazing:</b>			
Sole right grazing	2,916,225	32,875	2,949,100
Common grazing	584,247	0	584,247
<b>Total rough grazing</b>	<b>3,500,472</b>	<b>32,875</b>	<b>3,533,347</b>
<b>Total crops, fallow, grass and rough grazing (UAA)<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>4,690,984</b>	<b>775,988</b>	<b>5,466,972</b>
Woodland	451,990	72,036	524,026
Other land	152,597	17,071	169,669
<b>Total agricultural area</b>	<b>5,295,571</b>	<b>865,095</b>	<b>6,160,667</b>

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

(2) Includes lupins and maize.

(3) Utilised agricultural area (UAA) excludes woodland and other land such as yards and derelict land etc.

**Table C4 Number of holdings with crops and grass and area of crops and grass by region and sub-region, June 2015**

	North West					North East		South East		
	Total	Shetland	Orkney	Na h-Eileanan Siar	Highland	Total	Grampian	Total	Tayside	Fife
<b>Crops and fallow:</b>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>
Wheat	125	0	c	c	c	597	597	1,708	630	354
Barley: Winter	76	0	5	0	71	674	674	943	299	182
Spring	1,076	c	427	c	632	2,794	2,794	2,446	1,226	426
Total	1,091	c	430	c	644	2,886	2,886	2,675	1,258	468
Oats, triticale and mixed grain	325	18	36	43	228	419	419	629	223	161
Rape for oilseed and linseed	81	c	0	c	c	384	384	727	294	93
Potatoes	800	61	98	285	356	482	482	1,175	791	179
Peas and beans for combining	21	0	0	6	15	67	67	267	78	49
Stockfeeding crops <sup>(1)</sup>	840	110	160	156	414	813	813	625	261	82
Vegetables for human consumption	450	37	36	143	234	290	290	819	462	175
Orchard and soft fruit	353	c	c	91	238	130	130	210	112	39
Bulbs, flowers and nursery stock	42	c	c	11	25	40	40	75	48	10
All other crops	648	42	124	109	373	1,056	1,056	1,623	641	272
Fallow land: 5 years or less	689	13	46	124	506	1,997	1,997	2,036	958	394
more than 5 years	304	7	30	99	168	196	196	232	111	39
<b>Total crops and fallow</b>	<b>3,251</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>3,703</b>	<b>3,703</b>	<b>3,747</b>	<b>1,661</b>	<b>631</b>
<b>Grass and rough grazing:</b>										
Grass under 5 years old	4,016	198	725	1,037	2,056	3,546	3,546	3,279	1,365	534
Grass 5 years old and over	13,909	1,406	1,472	4,217	6,814	6,707	6,707	6,980	2,657	1,135
Sole right grazing	11,005	1,287	1,001	3,009	5,708	3,202	3,202	3,008	1,238	433
Common grazing	1,051	162	21	318	550	6	6	0	0	0
<b>Total grass and rough grazing</b>	<b>20,813</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>6,602</b>	<b>10,332</b>	<b>8,179</b>	<b>8,179</b>	<b>8,362</b>	<b>3,257</b>	<b>1,384</b>
<b>Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>21,284</b>	<b>1,964</b>	<b>1,976</b>	<b>6,737</b>	<b>10,607</b>	<b>8,635</b>	<b>8,635</b>	<b>8,910</b>	<b>3,558</b>	<b>1,459</b>
Woodland	3,596	185	171	564	2,676	3,049	3,049	3,793	1,367	537
Other land	8,759	1,038	910	2,294	4,517	4,476	4,476	5,028	2,048	780
<b>Total agricultural area<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>21,647</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>2,001</b>	<b>6,778</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>8,890</b>	<b>8,890</b>	<b>9,216</b>	<b>3,667</b>	<b>1,530</b>
<b>Crops and fallow:</b>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>
Wheat	3,498	0	c	c	c	15,936	15,936	81,365	24,488	15,917
Barley: Winter	1,386	0	22	0	1,364	20,100	20,100	24,742	6,568	4,790
Spring	25,787	c	4,229	c	21,483	106,342	106,342	98,332	52,720	16,282
Total	27,173	c	4,251	c	22,847	126,442	126,442	123,074	59,287	21,072
Oats, triticale and mixed grain	2,715	18	191	66	2,439	5,391	5,391	14,449	4,611	4,103
Rape for oilseed and linseed	2,051	c	0	c	c	10,883	10,883	22,305	7,569	2,640
Potatoes	1,563	15	24	29	1,494	5,298	5,298	18,255	12,681	2,389
Peas and beans for combining	155	0	0	0	155	544	544	4,274	971	525
Stockfeeding crops <sup>(1)</sup>	2,762	181	670	244	1,667	4,362	4,362	5,563	1,896	584
Vegetables for human consumption	467	c	c	c	435	2,057	2,057	13,834	8,138	2,863
Orchard and soft fruit	44	c	c	4	40	178	178	1,639	1,336	274
Bulbs, flowers and nursery stock	31	0	1	3	26	386	386	481	435	11
All other crops	770	9	135	25	602	2,634	2,634	6,384	2,491	767
Fallow land: 5 years or less	3,003	14	191	178	2,620	12,224	12,224	12,068	5,957	2,326
more than 5 years	1,187	11	130	179	867	662	662	822	398	124
<b>Total crops and fallow</b>	<b>45,417</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>5,605</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>38,736</b>	<b>186,999</b>	<b>186,999</b>	<b>304,513</b>	<b>130,259</b>	<b>53,595</b>
<b>Grass and rough grazing:</b>										
Grass under 5 years old	30,480	762	9,175	954	19,590	57,994	57,994	59,887	21,339	6,580
Grass 5 years old and over	232,511	26,678	41,407	25,829	138,597	145,911	145,911	238,567	77,195	24,399
Sole right grazing	1,472,394	53,689	32,365	52,990	1,333,350	201,581	201,581	515,249	338,632	3,808
Common grazing <sup>(2)</sup>	568,956	66,629	2,294	216,162	283,871	5,013	5,013	0	0	0
<b>Total grass and rough grazing</b>	<b>2,304,341</b>	<b>147,757</b>	<b>85,242</b>	<b>295,935</b>	<b>1,775,408</b>	<b>410,499</b>	<b>410,499</b>	<b>813,703</b>	<b>437,166</b>	<b>34,787</b>
<b>Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>2,349,758</b>	<b>148,077</b>	<b>90,847</b>	<b>296,690</b>	<b>1,814,144</b>	<b>597,498</b>	<b>597,498</b>	<b>1,118,217</b>	<b>567,424</b>	<b>88,382</b>
Woodland	197,585	122	138	5,655	191,671	70,499	70,499	103,980	52,389	6,503
Other land	81,874	1,110	845	1,360	78,560	17,148	17,148	21,437	11,502	2,182
<b>Total agricultural area<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>2,629,217</b>	<b>149,309</b>	<b>91,829</b>	<b>303,705</b>	<b>2,084,375</b>	<b>685,146</b>	<b>685,146</b>	<b>1,243,634</b>	<b>631,315</b>	<b>97,068</b>

(1) Includes lupins and maize.

(2) Utilised agricultural area excludes woodland and other land such as yards and derelict land etc.

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

c data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.



South East		South West								
Lothian	Scottish Borders	Total	East Central	Argyll & Bute	Clyde Valley	Ayrshire	Dumfries & Galloway	Scotland		
<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<b>Crops and fallow:</b>
309	415	438	77	8	60	100	193	2,868	2,868	Wheat
177	285	380	47	9	77	88	159	2,073	2,073	Barley: Winter
340	454	1,286	168	97	285	302	434	7,602	7,602	Spring
386	563	1,398	186	97	310	319	486	8,050	8,050	Total
64	181	286	98	12	50	31	95	1,659	1,659	Oats, triticale and mixed grain
139	201	30	19	0	c	0	c	1,222	1,222	Rape for oilseed and linseed
92	113	107	8	18	21	32	28	2,564	2,564	Potatoes
37	103	51	22	c	c	c	20	406	406	Peas and beans for combining
70	212	576	40	64	100	85	287	2,854	2,854	Stockfeeding crops <sup>(1)</sup>
90	92	137	15	26	28	33	35	1,696	1,696	Vegetables for human consumption
26	33	170	10	42	c	c	37	863	863	Orchard and soft fruit
12	5	38	6	c	7	8	c	195	195	Bulbs, flowers and nursery stock
272	438	514	91	51	104	89	179	3,841	3,841	All other crops
312	372	516	115	28	127	85	161	5,238	5,238	Fallow land: 5 years or less
46	36	139	13	17	42	35	32	871	871	more than 5 years
<b>577</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>13,202</b>	<b>13,202</b>	<b>Total crops and fallow</b>
										<b>Grass and rough grazing:</b>
490	890	3,389	412	277	c	c	1,312	14,230	14,230	Grass under 5 years old
1,081	2,107	10,768	1,173	1,426	2,504	2,263	3,402	38,364	38,364	Grass 5 years old and over
437	900	5,645	502	1,375	1,165	951	1,652	22,860	22,860	Sole right grazing
0	0	68	0	59	c	c	0	1,125	1,125	Common grazing
<b>1,334</b>	<b>2,387</b>	<b>13,035</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>3,013</b>	<b>2,690</b>	<b>3,943</b>	<b>50,389</b>	<b>50,389</b>	<b>Total grass and rough grazing</b>
<b>1,435</b>	<b>2,458</b>	<b>13,277</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>1,987</b>	<b>3,087</b>	<b>2,742</b>	<b>3,994</b>	<b>52,106</b>	<b>52,106</b>	<b>Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA)<sup>(2)</sup></b>
595	1,294	4,902	568	696	1,090	928	1,620	15,340	15,340	Woodland
761	1,439	7,434	797	1,190	1,564	1,486	2,397	25,697	25,697	Other land
<b>1,504</b>	<b>2,515</b>	<b>13,675</b>	<b>1,526</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>3,215</b>	<b>2,816</b>	<b>4,079</b>	<b>53,428</b>	<b>53,428</b>	<b>Total agricultural area<sup>(3)</sup></b>
<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<b>Crops and fallow:</b>
18,032	22,928	8,763	2,398	71	1,196	1,502	3,595	109,562	109,562	Wheat
4,871	8,514	5,580	790	79	1,000	1,022	2,688	51,808	51,808	Barley: Winter
12,942	16,388	25,417	5,231	1,630	5,107	5,003	8,446	255,878	255,878	Spring
17,813	24,902	30,996	6,021	1,710	6,107	6,024	11,134	307,686	307,686	Total
994	4,740	3,761	1,782	71	633	189	1,086	26,315	26,315	Oats, triticale and mixed grain
4,679	7,417	709	434	0	c	0	c	35,948	35,948	Rape for oilseed and linseed
1,343	1,842	649	14	13	106	298	217	25,764	25,764	Potatoes
693	2,085	543	202	c	c	c	249	5,516	5,516	Peas and beans for combining
750	2,334	5,156	269	369	715	605	3,198	17,843	17,843	Stockfeeding crops
1,316	1,519	313	114	10	69	79	43	16,672	16,672	Vegetables for human consumption
17	12	59	2	5	c	c	18	1,919	1,919	Orchard and soft fruit
33	2	48	3	c	11	16	c	947	947	Bulbs, flowers and nursery stock
1,040	2,086	1,628	265	32	644	177	510	11,416	11,416	All other crops
1,604	2,181	2,766	758	90	701	442	775	30,061	30,061	Fallow land: 5 years or less
190	109	378	43	31	128	119	58	3,049	3,049	more than 5 years
<b>48,503</b>	<b>72,157</b>	<b>55,769</b>	<b>12,304</b>	<b>2,413</b>	<b>10,424</b>	<b>9,495</b>	<b>21,132</b>	<b>592,698</b>	<b>592,698</b>	<b>Total crops and fallow</b>
										<b>Grass and rough grazing:</b>
7,523	24,445	64,603	5,669	5,205	c	c	34,473	212,964	212,964	Grass under 5 years old
31,163	105,811	510,974	44,102	61,698	95,797	109,504	199,874	1,127,964	1,127,964	Grass 5 years old and over
30,137	142,672	759,877	104,339	329,647	77,256	88,922	159,713	2,949,100	2,949,100	Sole right grazing
0	0	10,278	0	8,940	c	c	0	584,247	584,247	Common grazing <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>68,823</b>	<b>272,927</b>	<b>1,345,731</b>	<b>154,109</b>	<b>405,489</b>	<b>183,142</b>	<b>208,931</b>	<b>394,060</b>	<b>4,874,274</b>	<b>4,874,274</b>	<b>Total grass and rough grazing</b>
<b>117,326</b>	<b>345,084</b>	<b>1,401,500</b>	<b>166,413</b>	<b>407,902</b>	<b>193,566</b>	<b>218,427</b>	<b>415,192</b>	<b>5,466,972</b>	<b>5,466,972</b>	<b>Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA)<sup>(2)</sup></b>
12,014	33,074	151,961	21,232	54,818	19,199	18,648	38,065	524,026	524,026	Woodland
2,803	4,950	49,209	4,149	19,458	6,407	7,599	11,596	169,669	169,669	Other land
<b>132,143</b>	<b>383,109</b>	<b>1,602,670</b>	<b>191,794</b>	<b>482,178</b>	<b>219,172</b>	<b>244,674</b>	<b>464,852</b>	<b>6,160,667</b>	<b>6,160,667</b>	<b>Total agricultural area<sup>(3)</sup></b>

Table C5 Number of holdings and area by region, sub-region and size of holding, June 2015<sup>(1)</sup>

	0-<2 hectares	2-<5 hectares	5-<10 hectares	10-<20 hectares	20-<50 hectares	50-<100 hectares	100-<200 hectares	200 + hectares	Total
	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>	<i>holdings</i>
<b>North West</b>	<b>5,614</b>	<b>4,998</b>	<b>2,981</b>	<b>2,382</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>20,596</b>
Shetland	166	272	315	332	360	170	115	76	1,806
Orkney	404	364	220	248	331	213	120	80	1,980
Na h-Eileanan Siar	2,455	1,886	1,032	708	245	71	25	38	6,460
Highland	2,589	2,476	1,414	1,094	1,030	533	423	791	10,350
<b>North East</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>8,884</b>
Grampian	1,401	1,914	974	798	1,210	1,104	913	570	8,884
<b>South East</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>9,216</b>
Tayside	603	574	327	255	429	471	486	522	3,667
Fife	357	264	135	106	144	185	209	130	1,530
Lothian	232	320	175	123	149	153	175	177	1,504
Scottish Borders	367	362	281	224	231	187	279	584	2,515
<b>South West</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>2,124</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>1,917</b>	<b>1,867</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>1,534</b>	<b>13,607</b>
East Central	207	234	175	166	234	195	158	157	1,526
Argyll & Bute	239	279	215	197	249	236	169	396	1,980
Clyde Valley	409	573	368	339	529	493	297	205	3,213
Ayrshire	325	470	299	280	426	441	347	221	2,809
Dumfries & Galloway	644	568	382	321	479	502	628	555	4,079
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>10,398</b>	<b>10,556</b>	<b>6,312</b>	<b>5,191</b>	<b>6,046</b>	<b>4,954</b>	<b>4,344</b>	<b>4,502</b>	<b>52,303</b>
	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>
<b>North West</b>	<b>6,615</b>	<b>15,877</b>	<b>21,354</b>	<b>33,612</b>	<b>62,602</b>	<b>69,576</b>	<b>95,809</b>	<b>1,754,816</b>	<b>2,060,261</b>
Shetland	188	935	2,325	4,685	11,915	11,835	15,792	35,003	82,679
Orkney	411	1,193	1,579	3,608	10,631	15,175	16,700	40,240	89,535
Na h-Eileanan Siar	2,940	5,764	7,399	9,733	7,104	4,808	3,761	46,034	87,543
Highland	3,076	7,985	10,050	15,586	32,952	37,759	59,555	1,633,539	1,800,503
<b>North East</b>	<b>1,636</b>	<b>6,114</b>	<b>6,937</b>	<b>11,597</b>	<b>40,610</b>	<b>80,012</b>	<b>127,788</b>	<b>405,439</b>	<b>680,132</b>
Grampian	1,636	6,114	6,937	11,597	40,610	80,012	127,788	405,439	680,132
<b>South East</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>4,897</b>	<b>6,484</b>	<b>10,083</b>	<b>31,636</b>	<b>73,005</b>	<b>166,798</b>	<b>949,031</b>	<b>1,243,634</b>
Tayside	661	1,843	2,303	3,727	14,278	34,558	69,524	504,422	631,315
Fife	381	845	948	1,490	4,792	13,722	29,323	45,566	97,068
Lothian	256	1,036	1,251	1,713	4,972	11,125	25,997	85,793	132,143
Scottish Borders	403	1,173	1,982	3,153	7,594	13,600	41,954	313,249	383,109
<b>South West</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>6,981</b>	<b>10,263</b>	<b>18,813</b>	<b>63,782</b>	<b>136,436</b>	<b>224,086</b>	<b>1,130,087</b>	<b>1,592,393</b>
East Central	227	751	1,257	2,395	7,767	14,167	22,098	143,131	191,794
Argyll & Bute	264	917	1,570	2,862	8,095	17,261	24,451	417,819	473,239
Clyde Valley	465	1,880	2,593	4,908	17,556	35,652	40,854	115,105	219,014
Ayrshire	362	1,566	2,121	4,071	14,516	31,969	47,984	140,904	243,494
Dumfries & Galloway	626	1,867	2,722	4,577	15,847	37,386	88,699	313,128	464,852
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>11,896</b>	<b>33,870</b>	<b>45,037</b>	<b>74,105</b>	<b>198,630</b>	<b>359,030</b>	<b>614,481</b>	<b>4,239,372</b>	<b>5,576,420</b>

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

**Table C6 Number of holdings with crops and grass and area of crops and grass by region and size group, June 2015**

Crops and grass size group Hectares	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Hectares	Holdings	Hectares	Holdings	Hectares	Holdings	Hectares	Holdings	Hectares
Under 2	4,383	4,826	1,267	1,472	1,321	1,434	1,443	1,513	8,414	9,245
2-<5	3,831	12,249	1,564	5,004	1,266	4,078	1,620	5,323	8,281	26,654
5-<10	2,257	16,045	837	5,886	758	5,352	1,208	8,628	5,060	35,911
10-<20	1,740	24,764	717	10,319	573	8,242	1,129	16,353	4,159	59,678
20-<50	1,486	46,644	1,158	39,076	939	31,487	1,867	62,613	5,450	179,821
50-<100	764	54,183	1,066	77,546	1,057	77,208	1,916	138,958	4,803	347,894
100-<200	426	58,871	878	122,537	1,232	177,743	1,521	209,282	4,057	568,433
200 & over	228	90,827	371	129,063	874	297,424	574	188,676	2,047	705,989
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,115</b>	<b>308,408</b>	<b>7,858</b>	<b>390,904</b>	<b>8,020</b>	<b>602,968</b>	<b>11,278</b>	<b>631,346</b>	<b>42,271</b>	<b>1,933,625</b>

**Table C7 Number of holdings by size group and farm type, June 2015**

Size group Hectares	Farm type										Total	
	Specialist cereals	General cropping	Specialist horticulture & permanent crops	Specialist pigs	Specialist poultry	Specialist dairy	LFA cattle & sheep	Non-LFA cattle & sheep	Mixed holdings	General cropping; forage		Unclassified
Under 10	408	192	454	217	773	c	4,592	1,135	3,392	14,933	c	27,266
10-<20	238	36	35	9	46	c	1,789	270	340	2,289	c	5,191
20-<50	540	116	42	14	29	53	2,130	394	332	2,268	128	6,046
50-<100	565	202	27	19	20	241	1,857	323	387	1,228	85	4,954
100-<200	504	228	37	13	16	327	1,716	229	472	752	50	4,344
200 & over	322	122	26	13	11	152	2,462	96	399	836	63	4,502
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,577</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>14,546</b>	<b>2,447</b>	<b>5,322</b>	<b>22,306</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>52,303</b>

Note: Since the 2014 publication, ERSA has used a new farm typology. Comparisons with previous years should be made with caution. Further details are available at: [www.gov.scot/Publications/2013/06/5219/12](http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2013/06/5219/12).  
c data suppressed to prevent disclosure on individual holdings.

Table C8 Number of livestock for each United Kingdom country, June 2015

Number

	Scotland	England	Wales	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>Cattle:</b>					
Dairy Cows <sup>(1)</sup>	175,734	1,161,798	246,331	311,520	1,895,383
Other Female Dairy Cattle	102,287	557,159	124,159	147,633	931,238
Beef Cows <sup>(2)</sup>	436,766	712,552	166,692	260,325	1,576,335
Other Female Beef Cattle	272,779	623,049	125,060	193,968	1,214,856
Male Cattle	274,789	760,794	134,843	217,987	1,388,413
Calves	543,631	1,569,401	321,894	477,418	2,912,344
<b>Total cattle<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>1,805,986</b>	<b>5,384,753</b>	<b>1,118,979</b>	<b>1,608,851</b>	<b>9,918,569</b>
<b>Sheep:</b>					
Ewes for breeding	2,588,174	5,902,345	4,742,901	814,332	14,047,752
Rams for service	87,121	186,223	107,167	27,440	407,951
Other sheep one year old and over for breeding	697,419	1,154,232	:	124,312	1,975,963
Others <sup>(4)</sup>	99,002	182,361	77,854	17,792	377,009
Lambs	3,229,660	7,716,402	4,576,055	1,005,798	16,527,915
<b>Total sheep</b>	<b>6,701,376</b>	<b>15,141,563</b>	<b>9,503,977</b>	<b>1,989,674</b>	<b>33,336,590</b>
<b>Pigs:</b>					
Female breeding herd: Total	30,834	327,982	3,232	45,611	407,659
Gilts 50kg and over for breeding	6,783	71,975	473	5,556	84,787
Boars for service	856	12,888	328	824	14,896
Barren Sows for fattening	767	:	203	560	1,530
Other pigs: 20kg and over <sup>(5)</sup>	190,776	2,421,876	15,975	:	:
Under 20kg	87,732	991,621	5,084	:	:
Total	278,508	3,413,497	21,059	517,187	4,230,251
<b>Total pigs</b>	<b>317,748</b>	<b>3,826,342</b>	<b>25,295</b>	<b>569,738</b>	<b>4,739,123</b>
<b>Poultry:</b>					
Fowls in laying flock: Hens in 1st laying season	4,324,409	:	:	:	:
Moulted hens	45,169	:	:	:	:
Total <sup>(6)</sup>	4,369,578	:	1,553,055	3,174,081	:
Pullets being reared for laying	1,740,903	:	71,069	908,039	:
Total fowls for laying	6,110,481	25,181,300	1,624,124	4,082,120	:
Fowls for breeding	1,189,183	7,426,439	1,490,422	2,404,924	12,510,968
Total laying and breeding fowls	7,299,664	32,607,739	3,114,546	6,487,044	49,508,993
Broilers/other table fowls	5,669,826	82,585,274	4,527,414	14,273,090	107,055,604
Other poultry <sup>(7)</sup>	85,678	10,240,096	202,962	485,602	11,014,338
<b>Total poultry</b>	<b>13,055,168</b>	<b>125,433,109</b>	<b>7,844,922</b>	<b>21,245,736</b>	<b>167,578,935</b>
<b>Goats and kids</b>	<b>4,751</b>	<b>82,033</b>	<b>10,132</b>	<b>3,784</b>	<b>100,700</b>
<b>Deer</b>	<b>7,236</b>	<b>20,138</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>30,687</b>
<b>Horses:</b>					
Horses used in agriculture or horticulture	1,006	:	:	:	:
All other horses and ponies	35,402	:	:	:	:
<b>Total horses</b>	<b>36,408</b>	<b>184,916</b>	<b>50,414</b>	<b>11,048</b>	<b>282,786</b>
<b>Camelids:</b>					
Alpacas	1,263	10,710	:	:	:
Llamas	409	1,982	:	:	:
Other camelids	106	:	:	:	:
<b>Total camelids</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>:</b>
<b>Beehives</b>	<b>4,901</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>:</b>
<b>Other livestock</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>6,566</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>:</b>

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

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

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

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

(5) Includes barren sows for fattening in England.

(6) Figure for England includes pullets being reared for laying.

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

: Information not available.

**Table C9 Number of livestock by Less Favoured Area<sup>(1)</sup> category, June 2015**

Number

	LFA <sup>(1)</sup>	Non-LFA	Total
<b>Cattle:</b>			
Dairy Cows <sup>(2)</sup>	120,568	55,166	175,734
Other Female Dairy Cattle	70,241	32,046	102,287
Beef Cows <sup>(3)</sup>	349,666	87,100	436,766
Other Female Beef Cattle	184,667	88,112	272,779
Male Cattle	159,155	115,634	274,789
Calves	410,185	133,446	543,631
<b>Total cattle<sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>1,294,482</b>	<b>511,504</b>	<b>1,805,986</b>
<b>Sheep:</b>			
Ewes for breeding	2,345,008	243,166	2,588,174
Rams for service	77,481	9,640	87,121
Other sheep one year old and over for breeding	627,620	69,799	697,419
Others <sup>(5)</sup>	84,567	14,435	99,002
Lambs	2,851,583	378,077	3,229,660
<b>Total sheep</b>	<b>5,986,259</b>	<b>715,117</b>	<b>6,701,376</b>
<b>Pigs:</b>			
Female breeding herd: Total	5,791	25,043	30,834
Gilts 50kg and over for breeding	1,136	5,647	6,783
Boars for service	316	540	856
Barren sows for fattening	325	442	767
Other pigs: 20kg and over	36,375	154,401	190,776
Under 20kg	14,805	72,927	87,732
Total	51,180	227,328	278,508
<b>Total pigs</b>	<b>58,748</b>	<b>259,000</b>	<b>317,748</b>
<b>Poultry:</b>			
Fowls in laying flock: Hens in 1st laying season	1,628,891	2,695,518	4,324,409
Moulted hens	32,081	13,088	45,169
Total	1,660,972	2,708,606	4,369,578
Pullets being reared for laying	314,582	1,426,321	1,740,903
Fowls for breeding	330,914	858,269	1,189,183
Broilers and other table fowls	538,975	5,130,851	5,669,826
Other poultry <sup>(6)</sup>	67,362	18,316	85,678
<b>Total poultry</b>	<b>2,912,805</b>	<b>10,142,363</b>	<b>13,055,168</b>
<b>Goats and kids</b>	<b>3,108</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>4,751</b>
<b>Deer</b>	<b>5,822</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>7,236</b>
<b>Donkeys</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>1,265</b>
<b>Horses:</b>			
Horses used in agriculture or horticulture	570	436	1,006
All other horses and ponies	19,802	15,600	35,402
<b>Total horses</b>	<b>20,372</b>	<b>16,036</b>	<b>36,408</b>
<b>Camelids:</b>			
Alpacas	745	518	1,263
Llamas	c	c	409
Other camelids	c	c	106
<b>Total camelids</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>1,778</b>
<b>Beehives</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>3,116</b>	<b>4,901</b>

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

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

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

(4) Cattle kept by landless keepers included in LFA figures.

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

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

c data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

Table C10(i) Number of holdings with livestock by region and sub-region, June 2015

Holdings

	North West					North East		South East		
	Total	Shetland	Orkney	Na h-Eileanan Siar	Highland	Total	Grampian	Total	Tayside	Fife
<b>Female Dairy Cattle</b>										
Female Dairy Cattle aged 1-2	72	c	26	c	35	85	85	108	34	29
Female Dairy Cattle 2 years and over with offspring	156	16	37	10	93	168	168	198	53	47
Female Dairy Cattle 2 years and over without offspring	71	c	31	c	30	83	83	122	31	36
<b>Total Female Dairy Cattle</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Female Beef Cattle</b>										
Female Beef Cattle aged 1-2	1,873	99	468	169	1,137	1,651	1,651	1,515	562	215
Female Beef Cattle 2 years and over with offspring	2,723	143	494	393	1,693	1,587	1,587	1,596	599	225
Female Beef Cattle 2 years and over without offspring	1,847	78	416	216	1,137	1,509	1,509	1,456	538	212
<b>Total Female Beef Cattle</b>	<b>2,949</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>1,832</b>	<b>1,981</b>	<b>1,981</b>	<b>1,835</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>262</b>
<b>Male Cattle</b>										
Male Cattle aged 1-2	1,429	89	455	92	793	1,644	1,644	1,386	506	217
Male Cattle aged 2 and over	1,755	91	442	149	1,073	1,700	1,700	1,583	592	232
<b>Total Male Cattle</b>	<b>2,091</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>1,756</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>257</b>
<b>Calves</b>										
Female Dairy Cattle under 1	82	c	22	c	48	61	61	105	31	28
Female Beef Cattle under 1	2,303	125	468	289	1,421	1,643	1,643	1,572	592	223
Male Cattle under 1	2,336	c	473	c	1,443	1,769	1,769	1,638	616	241
<b>Total Calves</b>	<b>2,571</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>1,713</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>253</b>
<b>Total Cattle</b>	<b>3,101</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>1,934</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>299</b>
<b>Sheep:</b>										
Ewes for breeding	5,957	1,047	433	1,966	2,511	1,347	1,347	1,888	651	183
Other sheep one year old and over for breeding	4,768	879	310	1,562	2,017	783	783	1,485	519	117
Rams for service	4,390	802	374	1,406	1,808	1,155	1,155	1,614	556	149
Lambs	5,805	998	448	1,895	2,464	1,407	1,407	1,949	671	193
Other sheep not for breeding	2,985	535	260	1,028	1,162	594	594	791	291	90
<b>Total sheep</b>	<b>6,863</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>2,986</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>2,280</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>253</b>
<b>Pigs:</b>										
Female breeding herd <sup>(1)</sup>	150	10	14	18	108	92	92	103	32	10
All other non-breeding pigs	333	21	36	45	231	226	226	235	73	31
<b>Total pigs</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Poultry:</b>										
Fowls for producing eggs	2,280	264	322	425	1,269	972	972	1,173	416	215
Fowls for breeding <sup>(2)</sup>	1,056	113	176	221	546	464	464	493	c	c
Broilers and other table fowls and other poultry	1,069	137	198	159	575	529	529	515	c	c
<b>Total poultry</b>	<b>2,512</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>240</b>
<b>Goats and kids</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Deer</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>c</b>
<b>Horses:</b>										
Horses used in agriculture or horticulture	74	13	6	14	41	40	40	81	25	13
All other horses and ponies	1,364	168	193	134	869	1,413	1,413	1,887	626	325
<b>Total horses</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>334</b>
<b>Donkeys</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Camelids</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Beehives</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>22</b>

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

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

c data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

## Holdings

South East		South West								
Lothian	Scottish Borders	Total	East Central	Argyll & Bute	Clyde Valley	Ayrshire	Dumfries & Galloway	Scotland		
									<b>Female Dairy Cattle</b>	
24	21	939	34	67	168	271	399	1,204	Female Dairy Cattle aged 1-2	
44	54	1,310	60	86	284	360	520	1,832	Female Dairy Cattle 2 years and over with offspring	
32	23	1,104	41	68	212	321	462	1,380	Female Dairy Cattle 2 years and over without offspring	
<b>48</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>2,119</b>	<b>Total Female Dairy Cattle</b>	
									<b>Female Beef Cattle</b>	
200	538	3,267	271	447	642	689	1,218	8,306	Female Beef Cattle aged 1-2	
201	571	3,359	321	550	667	635	1,186	9,265	Female Beef Cattle 2 years and over with offspring	
188	518	3,137	275	468	618	635	1,141	7,949	Female Beef Cattle 2 years and over without offspring	
<b>244</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>4,023</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>10,788</b>	<b>Total Female Beef Cattle</b>	
									<b>Male Cattle</b>	
193	470	3,053	248	316	611	701	1,177	7,512	Male Cattle aged 1-2	
207	552	3,507	304	454	682	727	1,340	8,545	Male Cattle aged 2 and over	
<b>232</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>3,888</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>9,706</b>	<b>Total Male Cattle</b>	
									<b>Calves</b>	
25	21	911	36	72	162	253	388	1,159	Female Dairy Cattle under 1	
197	560	3,625	312	514	699	743	1,357	9,143	Female Beef Cattle under 1	
213	568	3,761	328	522	718	792	1,401	9,504	Male Cattle under 1	
<b>217</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>3,926</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>10,117</b>	<b>Total Calves</b>	
<b>275</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>4,480</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>1,627</b>	<b>11,880</b>	<b>Total Cattle</b>	
									<b>Sheep:</b>	
247	807	3,469	316	711	654	591	1,197	12,661	Ewes for breeding	
174	675	2,549	225	579	474	405	866	9,585	Other sheep one year old and over for breeding	
203	706	2,969	260	607	560	497	1,045	10,128	Rams for service	
260	825	3,472	319	688	663	593	1,209	12,633	Lambs	
121	289	1,371	130	327	254	200	460	5,741	Other sheep not for breeding	
<b>316</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>4,003</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>14,875</b>	<b>Total sheep</b>	
									<b>Pigs:</b>	
26	35	141	16	22	c	c	57	486	Female breeding herd <sup>(1)</sup>	
57	74	308	41	44	c	c	110	1,102	All other non-breeding pigs	
<b>59</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>Total pigs</b>	
									<b>Poultry:</b>	
182	360	1,702	c	c	356	325	568	6,127	Fowls for producing eggs	
81	158	770	c	c	c	135	c	2,783	Fowls for breeding <sup>(2)</sup>	
97	151	812	c	111	c	165	c	2,925	Broilers and other table fowls and other poultry	
<b>224</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>6,943</b>	<b>Total poultry</b>	
<b>25</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>Goats and kids</b>	
<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>Deer</b>	
									<b>Horses:</b>	
12	31	97	7	6	27	25	32	292	Horses used in agriculture or horticulture	
329	607	2,276	280	183	563	492	758	6,940	All other horses and ponies	
<b>336</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>2,322</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>7,103</b>	<b>Total horses</b>	
<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>Donkeys</b>	
<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>Camelids</b>	
<b>29</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>Beehives</b>	

Table C10(ii) Number of livestock by region and sub-region, June 2015

Number

	North West					North East		South East			
	Total	Shetland	Orkney	Na h-Eileanan Siar	Highland	Total	Grampian	Total	Tayside	Fife	
<b>Female Dairy Cattle</b>											
Female Dairy Cattle aged 1-2	1,079	c	431	c	568	2,698	2,698	5,050	1,119	1,613	
Female Dairy Cattle 2 years and over with offspring	4,370	363	2,227	10	1,770	7,893	7,893	14,085	3,428	3,983	
Female Dairy Cattle 2 years and over without offspring	1,044	c	493	c	493	1,447	1,447	3,498	608	1,228	
<b>Total Female Dairy Cattle</b>	<b>6,493</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>3,151</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2,831</b>	<b>12,038</b>	<b>12,038</b>	<b>22,633</b>	<b>5,155</b>	<b>6,824</b>	
<b>Female Beef Cattle</b>											
Female Beef Cattle aged 1-2	25,467	424	10,958	462	13,623	56,058	56,058	40,788	12,982	5,956	
Female Beef Cattle 2 years and over with offspring	78,300	1,584	26,410	2,695	47,611	88,037	88,037	100,856	32,856	12,675	
Female Beef Cattle 2 years and over without offspring	11,175	205	3,674	569	6,727	20,040	20,040	16,770	5,972	2,310	
<b>Total Female Beef Cattle</b>	<b>114,942</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>41,042</b>	<b>3,726</b>	<b>67,961</b>	<b>164,135</b>	<b>164,135</b>	<b>158,414</b>	<b>51,810</b>	<b>20,941</b>	
<b>Male Cattle</b>											
Male Cattle aged 1-2	19,821	326	9,788	214	9,493	63,377	63,377	40,330	11,507	8,389	
Male Cattle aged 2 and over	6,063	170	2,150	243	3,500	22,861	22,861	12,710	4,126	2,334	
<b>Total Male Cattle</b>	<b>25,884</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>11,938</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>12,993</b>	<b>86,238</b>	<b>86,238</b>	<b>53,040</b>	<b>15,633</b>	<b>10,723</b>	
<b>Calves</b>											
Female Dairy Cattle under 1	1,084	c	380	c	611	2,799	2,799	5,468	1,232	1,588	
Female Beef Cattle under 1	35,382	733	12,729	1,142	20,778	44,190	44,190	48,728	15,569	6,225	
Male Cattle under 1	36,004	c	13,060	c	21,109	49,274	49,274	54,919	17,217	8,461	
<b>Total Calves</b>	<b>72,470</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>26,169</b>	<b>2,240</b>	<b>42,498</b>	<b>96,263</b>	<b>96,263</b>	<b>109,115</b>	<b>34,018</b>	<b>16,274</b>	
<b>Total Cattle</b>	<b>219,789</b>	<b>4,764</b>	<b>82,300</b>	<b>6,442</b>	<b>126,283</b>	<b>358,674</b>	<b>358,674</b>	<b>343,202</b>	<b>106,616</b>	<b>54,762</b>	
<b>Sheep:</b>											
Ewes for breeding	579,883	120,504	42,389	64,552	352,438	224,079	224,079	764,872	237,018	32,290	
Other sheep one year old and over for breeding	155,370	30,016	10,577	17,397	97,380	59,158	59,158	217,863	70,124	7,371	
Rams for service	20,708	3,808	1,655	2,892	12,353	8,254	8,254	24,328	7,496	1,126	
Lambs	609,350	115,148	56,793	55,451	381,958	326,715	326,715	1,029,869	297,872	50,643	
Other sheep not for breeding	37,880	6,575	4,934	7,579	18,792	11,442	11,442	23,569	8,687	1,428	
<b>Total sheep</b>	<b>1,403,191</b>	<b>276,051</b>	<b>116,348</b>	<b>147,871</b>	<b>862,921</b>	<b>629,648</b>	<b>629,648</b>	<b>2,060,501</b>	<b>621,197</b>	<b>92,858</b>	
<b>Pigs:</b>											
Female breeding herd <sup>(1)</sup>	1,783	35	46	43	1,659	18,524	18,524	8,410	3,068	404	
All other non-breeding pigs	18,291	264	297	169	17,561	158,413	158,413	91,792	31,016	4,466	
<b>Total pigs</b>	<b>20,074</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>19,220</b>	<b>176,937</b>	<b>176,937</b>	<b>100,202</b>	<b>34,084</b>	<b>4,870</b>	
<b>Poultry:</b>											
Fowls for producing eggs	217,727	3,615	7,664	5,607	200,841	840,344	840,344	4,206,027	431,353	1,143,806	
Fowls for breeding <sup>(2)</sup>	3,768	369	783	719	1,897	2,132	2,132	598,006	c	c	
Broilers and other table fowls and other poultry	30,204	1,272	2,153	1,413	25,366	468,712	468,712	4,418,053	c	c	
<b>Total poultry</b>	<b>251,699</b>	<b>5,256</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>7,739</b>	<b>228,104</b>	<b>1,311,188</b>	<b>1,311,188</b>	<b>9,222,086</b>	<b>2,074,780</b>	<b>2,170,917</b>	
<b>Goats and kids</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>180</b>	
<b>Deer</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>c</b>	
<b>Horses:</b>											
Horses used in agriculture or horticulture	213	65	12	30	106	103	103	331	95	136	
All other horses and ponies	5,431	1,055	686	305	3,385	7,428	7,428	10,815	3,355	2,084	
<b>Total horses</b>	<b>5,644</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>3,491</b>	<b>7,531</b>	<b>7,531</b>	<b>11,146</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>2,220</b>	
<b>Donkeys</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>44</b>	
<b>Camelids</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>63</b>	
<b>Beehives</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>2,363</b>	<b>1,896</b>	<b>109</b>	

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

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

c data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.



South East		South West								
Lothian	Scottish Borders	Total	East Central	Argyll & Bute	Clyde Valley	Ayrshire	Dumfries & Galloway	Scotland		
689	1,629	46,463	1,929	2,131	6,739	11,319	24,345	55,290	<b>Female Dairy Cattle</b>	
2,658	4,016	149,386	5,872	6,920	20,867	37,565	78,162	175,734	Female Dairy Cattle aged 1-2	
750	912	41,008	1,216	1,931	6,079	11,475	20,307	46,997	Female Dairy Cattle 2 years and over with offspring	
<b>4,097</b>	<b>6,557</b>	<b>236,857</b>	<b>9,017</b>	<b>10,982</b>	<b>33,685</b>	<b>60,359</b>	<b>122,814</b>	<b>278,021</b>	Female Dairy Cattle 2 years and over without offspring	
5,980	15,870	67,752	4,398	4,641	11,296	14,027	33,390	190,065	<b>Total Female Dairy Cattle</b>	
13,164	42,161	169,573	12,590	20,041	28,154	29,670	79,118	436,766	<b>Female Beef Cattle</b>	
2,449	6,039	34,729	2,880	3,662	6,328	7,151	14,708	82,714	Female Beef Cattle aged 1-2	
<b>21,593</b>	<b>64,070</b>	<b>272,054</b>	<b>19,868</b>	<b>28,344</b>	<b>45,778</b>	<b>50,848</b>	<b>127,216</b>	<b>709,545</b>	Female Beef Cattle 2 years and over with offspring	
6,524	13,910	76,800	5,770	3,358	12,578	16,424	38,670	200,328	Female Beef Cattle 2 years and over without offspring	
2,164	4,086	32,827	2,146	2,103	5,908	7,315	15,355	74,461	<b>Total Female Beef Cattle</b>	
<b>8,688</b>	<b>17,996</b>	<b>109,627</b>	<b>7,916</b>	<b>5,461</b>	<b>18,486</b>	<b>23,739</b>	<b>54,025</b>	<b>274,789</b>	<b>Male Cattle</b>	
700	1,948	51,355	2,126	2,231	7,629	12,302	27,067	60,706	Male Cattle aged 1-2	
6,766	20,168	92,866	6,040	9,305	14,824	17,832	44,865	221,166	Male Cattle aged 2 and over	
7,682	21,559	121,562	7,722	10,559	19,366	25,582	58,333	261,759	<b>Total Male Cattle</b>	
<b>15,148</b>	<b>43,675</b>	<b>265,783</b>	<b>15,888</b>	<b>22,095</b>	<b>41,819</b>	<b>55,716</b>	<b>130,265</b>	<b>543,631</b>	<b>Calves</b>	
<b>49,526</b>	<b>132,298</b>	<b>884,321</b>	<b>52,689</b>	<b>66,882</b>	<b>139,768</b>	<b>190,662</b>	<b>434,320</b>	<b>1,805,986</b>	Female Dairy Cattle under 1	
71,264	424,300	1,019,340	105,440	187,584	158,833	174,882	392,601	2,588,174	Female Beef Cattle under 1	
19,012	121,356	265,028	25,821	48,395	44,265	44,105	102,442	697,419	Male Cattle under 1	
2,578	13,128	33,831	3,395	6,467	5,531	5,694	12,744	87,121	<b>Total Calves</b>	
99,351	582,003	1,263,726	123,933	180,293	211,747	229,608	518,145	3,229,660	<b>Total Cattle</b>	
3,458	9,996	26,111	4,304	5,316	5,524	3,480	7,487	99,002	<b>Sheep:</b>	
<b>195,663</b>	<b>1,150,783</b>	<b>2,608,036</b>	<b>262,893</b>	<b>428,055</b>	<b>425,900</b>	<b>457,769</b>	<b>1,033,419</b>	<b>6,701,376</b>	Ewes for breeding	
2,294	2,644	2,117	73	167	c	c	1,254	30,834	Other sheep one year old and over for breeding	
26,365	29,945	18,418	404	1,244	c	c	11,744	286,914	Rams for service	
<b>28,659</b>	<b>32,589</b>	<b>20,535</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>12,998</b>	<b>317,748</b>	Lambs	
59,084	2,571,784	846,383	c	c	112,920	369,568	332,947	6,110,481	Other sheep not for breeding	
143,378	103,777	585,277	c	c	c	c	c	1,189,183	<b>Total sheep</b>	
2,095,012	3,354	838,535	c	1,100	c	38,820	c	5,755,504	<b>Pigs:</b>	
<b>2,297,474</b>	<b>2,678,915</b>	<b>2,270,195</b>	<b>362,328</b>	<b>13,034</b>	<b>196,216</b>	<b>550,445</b>	<b>1,148,172</b>	<b>13,055,168</b>	Female breeding herd <sup>(1)</sup>	
<b>153</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>4,751</b>	All other non-breeding pigs	
<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>2,224</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>7,236</b>	<b>Total pigs</b>	
31	69	359	32	13	84	87	143	1,006	<b>Poultry:</b>	
2,490	2,886	11,728	1,772	825	3,324	2,889	2,918	35,402	Fowls for producing eggs	
<b>2,521</b>	<b>2,955</b>	<b>12,087</b>	<b>1,804</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>3,408</b>	<b>2,976</b>	<b>3,061</b>	<b>36,408</b>	Fowls for breeding <sup>(2)</sup>	
<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>1,265</b>	Broilers and other table fowls and other poultry	
<b>121</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>Total poultry</b>	
<b>161</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>4,901</b>	<b>Goats and kids</b>	
									<b>Deer</b>	
									<b>Horses:</b>	
									Horses used in agriculture or horticulture	
									All other horses and ponies	
									<b>Total horses</b>	
									<b>Donkeys</b>	
									<b>Camelids</b>	
									<b>Beehives</b>	

**Table C11 Number of holdings with dairy cows<sup>(1)</sup> and number of dairy cows by region and size group, June 2015**

Herd size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-4	114	144	114	154	106	156	367	597	701	1,051
5-19	11	79	10	81	12	100	85	757	118	1,017
20-49	c	c	5	207	c	c	56	1,992	72	2,563
50-74	10	619	c	c	c	c	79	4,937	101	6,315
75-99	c	c	c	c	14	1,215	108	9,428	129	11,251
100-149	8	1,006	9	1,111	17	2,058	226	27,930	260	32,105
150 & over	8	2,298	21	5,651	33	9,738	389	103,745	451	121,432
<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>4,370</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>7,893</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>14,085</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>149,386</b>	<b>1,832</b>	<b>175,734</b>

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

**Table C12 Number of holdings with beef cows<sup>(1)</sup> and number of beef cows by region and size group, June 2015**

Herd size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-4	839	1,931	263	545	225	451	638	1,346	1,965	4,273
5-19	905	9,011	334	3,864	253	2,848	742	8,214	2,234	23,937
20-49	501	15,956	373	12,435	378	12,583	779	26,146	2,031	67,120
50-74	163	9,881	203	12,512	262	16,022	439	26,704	1,067	65,119
75-99	119	10,211	139	11,827	160	13,783	288	24,737	706	60,558
100-149	113	13,650	155	18,910	165	19,602	270	32,354	703	84,516
150 & over	83	17,660	120	27,944	153	35,567	203	50,072	559	131,243
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,723</b>	<b>78,300</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>88,037</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>100,856</b>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>169,573</b>	<b>9,265</b>	<b>436,766</b>

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

**Table C13 Number of holdings with calves and number of calves by region and size group, June 2015**

Herd size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-4	817	1,850	318	704	198	436	388	911	1,721	3,901
5-19	847	8,710	498	5,591	323	3,602	769	8,603	2,437	26,506
20-49	462	15,016	446	14,549	409	13,672	933	31,001	2,250	74,238
50-74	157	9,489	236	14,523	263	16,003	561	34,583	1,217	74,598
75-99	111	9,623	126	10,901	185	15,880	412	35,585	834	71,989
100-149	100	11,907	152	18,465	178	21,804	451	54,453	881	106,629
150 & over	77	15,875	131	31,530	157	37,718	412	100,647	777	185,770
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,571</b>	<b>72,470</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>96,263</b>	<b>1,713</b>	<b>109,115</b>	<b>3,926</b>	<b>265,783</b>	<b>10,117</b>	<b>543,631</b>

**Table C14 Number of holdings with breeding ewes and number of breeding ewes by region and size group, June 2015**

Flock size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-24	2,399	29,625	415	4,173	434	3,956	736	7,330	3,984	45,084
25-49	1,193	41,554	151	5,480	129	4,424	357	12,633	1,830	64,091
50-99	963	67,364	204	14,479	146	10,614	367	26,198	1,680	118,655
100-199	671	92,702	225	32,137	194	28,497	501	72,887	1,591	226,223
200-299	243	58,297	142	34,360	153	37,887	380	94,119	918	224,663
300-499	254	99,065	106	40,725	252	98,713	454	177,012	1,066	415,515
500-699	116	68,303	47	27,166	178	106,599	266	155,645	607	357,713
700-999	72	59,120	30	24,553	179	150,744	199	162,373	480	396,790
1,000 & over	46	63,853	27	41,006	223	323,438	209	311,143	505	739,440
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,957</b>	<b>579,883</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>224,079</b>	<b>1,888</b>	<b>764,872</b>	<b>3,469</b>	<b>1,019,340</b>	<b>12,661</b>	<b>2,588,174</b>

**Table C15 Number of holdings with female breeding pigs<sup>(1)</sup> and number of female breeding pigs by region and size group, June 2015**

Herd size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-4	127	236	46	94	67	125	116	216	356	671
5-49	c	c	c	c	14	208	19	196	61	660
50-99	0	0	c	c	c	c	0	0	7	568
100-249	c	c	6	1,038	c	c	c	c	16	2,651
250 & over	c	c	28	17,041	12	6,872	c	c	46	26,284
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>18,524</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>8,410</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>2,117</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>30,834</b>

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

c data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

**Table C16 Number of holdings with fattening pigs<sup>(1)</sup> and number of fattening pigs by region and size group, June 2015**

Herd size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-9	171	479	87	265	118	342	174	467	550	1,553
10-99	22	572	15	457	25	742	30	894	92	2,665
100 & over	8	11,391	65	108,224	36	56,403	8	10,540	117	186,558
<b>Total</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>12,442</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>108,946</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>57,487</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>11,901</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>190,776</b>

(1) Non-breeding pigs, 20kg liveweight and over, excluding barren sows.

**Table C17 Number of holdings with fowls for producing eggs for eating by region and size group, June 2015**

Flock size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-19	1,886	14,963	783	5,693	856	6,694	1,349	10,301	4,874	37,651
20-49	322	9,025	117	3,217	196	5,444	254	7,180	889	24,866
50-99	34	2,258	20	1,439	32	2,085	34	2,218	120	8,000
100-999	27	6,328	23	4,498	23	3,890	35	9,255	108	23,971
1,000 & over	11	185,153	29	825,497	66	4,187,914	30	817,429	136	6,015,993
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,280</b>	<b>217,727</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>840,344</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>4,206,027</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>846,383</b>	<b>6,127</b>	<b>6,110,481</b>

**Table C18 Number of holdings with breeding fowls<sup>(1)</sup> and number of breeding fowls by region and size group, June 2015**

Flock size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-4	221	544	74	159	84	188	133	300	512	1,191
5-9	c	c	19	128	c	c	40	260	163	1,052
10-19	39	514	24	310	16	207	29	384	108	1,415
20-49	18	487	8	181	8	242	17	476	51	1,386
50-999	c	c	6	330	c	c	c	c	14	955
1,000-9,999	0	0	0	0	c	c	c	c	11	87,164
10,000 & over	0	0	0	0	17	469,283	18	498,645	35	967,928
<b>Total</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>2,103</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>529,515</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>528,365</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>1,061,091</b>

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

c data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

**Table C19 Number of occupiers, spouses and employees by Less Favoured Area category, June 2015**

Number

	LFA <sup>(1)</sup>	Non-LFA	Total
<b>Working occupiers:</b>			
Full-time	6,330	3,204	9,534
Part-time: Half time or more	2,957	931	3,888
Less than half time	9,149	3,103	12,252
<b>Total working occupiers</b>	<b>18,436</b>	<b>7,238</b>	<b>25,674</b>
Occupiers not working on the holding	2,639	1,538	4,177
<b>Working spouses:</b>			
Full-time	1,224	445	1,669
Part-time: Half time or more	1,477	567	2,044
Less than half time	6,184	2,398	8,582
<b>Total working spouses</b>	<b>8,885</b>	<b>3,410</b>	<b>12,295</b>
Spouses not working on the holding	2,176	1,344	3,520
<b>Full-time employees:</b>			
Male: Business partners	1,436	1,026	2,462
Hired	3,316	3,855	7,171
Family	1,197	699	1,896
Female: Business partners	246	146	392
Hired	338	679	1,017
Family	244	116	360
<b>Total full-time employees</b>	<b>6,777</b>	<b>6,521</b>	<b>13,298</b>
<b>Part-time employees:</b>			
Male: Business partners	485	286	771
Hired	1,254	961	2,215
Family	1,277	417	1,694
Female: Business partners	253	149	402
Hired	523	663	1,186
Family	711	274	985
<b>Total part-time employees</b>	<b>4,503</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>7,253</b>
<b>Casual and seasonal employees:</b>			
Male	1,668	2,999	4,667
Female	359	1,812	2,171
<b>Total casual and seasonal employees</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>4,811</b>	<b>6,838</b>
<b>Total employees</b>	<b>13,307</b>	<b>14,082</b>	<b>27,389</b>
<b>Total workforce (including occupiers and spouses)</b>	<b>40,628</b>	<b>24,730</b>	<b>65,358</b>

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

**Table C20 Number of occupiers and spouses by age group, June 2015**

Number

	Under 41	41 to 54	55 to 64	Over 64	Total
<b>Working occupiers:</b>					
Full-time	858	3,078	2,737	2,861	9,534
Part-time: Half time or more	436	1,178	951	1,323	3,888
Less than half time	1,488	3,894	3,089	3,781	12,252
<b>Total working occupiers</b>	<b>2,782</b>	<b>8,150</b>	<b>6,777</b>	<b>7,965</b>	<b>25,674</b>
Occupiers not working on the holding	413	947	1,000	1,817	4,177
<b>Working spouses:</b>					
Full-time	151	569	485	464	1,669
Part-time: Half time or more	229	769	577	469	2,044
Less than half time	1,104	3,195	2,298	1,985	8,582
<b>Total working spouses</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>4,533</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>2,918</b>	<b>12,295</b>
Spouses not working on the holding	499	1,080	861	1,080	3,520

Table C21(j) Number of holdings<sup>(1)</sup> with occupiers, spouses and employees by region and sub-region, June 2015 Holdings

	North West					North East		South East		
	Total	Shetland	Orkney	Na h-Eileanan Siar	Highland	Total	Grampian	Total	Tayside	Fife
<b>Working occupiers:</b>										
Full-time	1,889	172	388	174	1,155	1,934	1,934	2,200	872	369
Part-time: Half time or more	1,717	222	146	414	935	578	578	598	233	90
Less than half time	6,006	725	363	2,038	2,880	1,917	1,917	1,745	669	288
<b>Total working occupiers</b>	<b>9,612</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>2,626</b>	<b>4,970</b>	<b>4,429</b>	<b>4,429</b>	<b>4,543</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>747</b>
Occupiers not working on the holding	1,390	113	211	393	673	1,011	1,011	703	285	135
<b>Working spouses</b>										
Full-time	367	39	65	38	225	284	284	316	113	56
Part-time: Half time or more	621	80	103	98	340	365	365	394	150	65
Less than half time	3,290	431	328	810	1,721	1,492	1,492	1,533	600	239
<b>Total working spouses</b>	<b>4,278</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>2,286</b>	<b>2,141</b>	<b>2,141</b>	<b>2,243</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>360</b>
Spouses not working on the holding	968	75	141	230	522	883	883	683	259	133
<b>Full-time employees:</b>										
Male: Business partners	215	9	57	8	141	394	394	555	240	83
Hired	410	9	82	6	313	522	522	1,287	480	188
Family	217	12	54	29	122	272	272	415	144	77
Female: Business partners	46	0	c	c	31	60	60	97	41	13
Hired	46	c	c	c	40	57	57	192	76	31
Family	68	c	8	c	45	35	35	82	31	12
<b>Total full-time employees</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>290</b>
<b>Part-time employees:</b>										
Male: Business partners	109	19	19	7	64	131	131	195	92	32
Hired	250	c	27	c	200	219	219	521	187	85
Family	499	76	51	116	256	253	253	218	95	28
Female: Business partners	57	c	16	c	34	76	76	95	39	17
Hired	88	c	7	c	74	113	113	251	107	35
Family	261	45	23	47	146	117	117	155	54	25
<b>Total part-time employees</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>180</b>
<b>Casual and seasonal employees:</b>										
Male	362	38	44	51	229	240	240	434	165	59
Female	105	11	10	16	68	67	67	143	66	26
<b>Total casual and seasonal employees</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Total employees</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>2,714</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>403</b>
<b>Total workforce (including occupiers and spouses)</b>	<b>10,248</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>2,768</b>	<b>5,368</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>5,216</b>	<b>2,051</b>	<b>837</b>

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

c data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

South East		South West								
Lothian	Scottish Borders	Total	East Central	Argyll & Bute	Clyde Valley	Ayrshire	Dumfries & Galloway	Scotland		
318	641	3,511	334	420	734	787	1,236	9,534	<b>Working occupiers:</b>	
100	175	995	109	160	206	193	327	3,888	Full-time	
292	496	2,584	265	480	571	468	800	12,252	Part-time: Half time or more	
<b>710</b>	<b>1,312</b>	<b>7,090</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>2,363</b>	<b>25,674</b>	Less than half time	
									<b>Total working occupiers</b>	
97	186	1,073	122	164	234	274	279	4,177	Occupiers not working on the holding	
									<b>Working spouses</b>	
54	93	702	62	84	141	181	234	1,669	Full-time	
56	123	664	77	98	118	144	227	2,044	Part-time: Half time or more	
205	489	2,267	227	334	474	450	782	8,582	Less than half time	
<b>315</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>3,633</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>12,295</b>	<b>Total working spouses</b>	
									Spouses not working on the holding	
113	178	986	99	128	219	247	293	3,520		
									<b>Full-time employees:</b>	
86	146	756	76	69	146	175	290	1,920	Male: Business partners	
221	398	1,189	99	137	200	221	532	3,408	Hired	
71	123	662	65	78	141	151	227	1,566	Family	
17	26	154	11	11	29	40	63	357	Female: Business partners	
43	42	154	16	17	43	34	44	449	Hired	
16	23	143	12	17	35	39	40	328	Family	
<b>330</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>6,157</b>	<b>Total full-time employees</b>	
									<b>Part-time employees:</b>	
24	47	227	19	19	48	52	89	662	Male: Business partners	
88	161	629	54	85	123	118	249	1,619	Hired	
36	59	464	53	70	116	76	149	1,434	Family	
14	25	149	16	12	39	27	55	377	Female: Business partners	
46	63	244	32	41	46	37	88	696	Hired	
31	45	320	34	36	83	66	101	853	Family	
<b>189</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>4,632</b>	<b>Total part-time employees</b>	
									<b>Casual and seasonal employees:</b>	
63	147	645	58	83	121	131	252	1,681	Male	
18	33	137	10	21	28	37	41	452	Female	
<b>71</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>1,874</b>	<b>Total casual and seasonal employees</b>	
<b>433</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>3,630</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>9,874</b>	<b>Total employees</b>	
<b>827</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>7,806</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>2,582</b>	<b>28,070</b>	<b>Total workforce (including occupiers and spouses)</b>	

Table C21(ii) Number of occupiers, spouses and employees by region and sub-region, June 2015

Number

	North West					North East		South East			
	Total	Shetland	Orkney	Na h-Eileanan Siar	Highland	Total	Grampian	Total	Tayside	Fife	
<b>Working occupiers:</b>											
Full-time	1,889	172	388	174	1,155	1,934	1,934	2,200	872	369	
Part-time: Half time or more	1,717	222	146	414	935	578	578	598	233	90	
Less than half time	6,006	725	363	2,038	2,880	1,917	1,917	1,745	669	288	
<b>Total working occupiers</b>	<b>9,612</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>2,626</b>	<b>4,970</b>	<b>4,429</b>	<b>4,429</b>	<b>4,543</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>747</b>	
Occupiers not working on the holding	1,390	113	211	393	673	1,011	1,011	703	285	135	
<b>Working spouses</b>											
Full-time	367	39	65	38	225	284	284	316	113	56	
Part-time: Half time or more	621	80	103	98	340	365	365	394	150	65	
Less than half time	3,290	431	328	810	1,721	1,492	1,492	1,533	600	239	
<b>Total working spouses</b>	<b>4,278</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>2,286</b>	<b>2,141</b>	<b>2,141</b>	<b>2,243</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>360</b>	
Spouses not working on the holding	968	75	141	230	522	883	883	683	259	133	
<b>Full-time employees:</b>											
Male: Business partners	277	11	75	10	181	507	507	715	326	99	
Hired	667	10	110	9	538	1,064	1,064	3,127	1,149	449	
Family	257	13	61	35	148	325	325	517	185	86	
Female: Business partners	49	0	c	c	31	65	65	112	48	15	
Hired	74	c	c	c	68	115	115	538	176	77	
Family	73	c	8	c	47	37	37	92	34	15	
<b>Total full-time employees</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>2,113</b>	<b>2,113</b>	<b>5,101</b>	<b>1,918</b>	<b>741</b>	
<b>Part-time employees:</b>											
Male: Business partners	135	23	20	8	84	149	149	228	108	36	
Hired	321	c	29	c	263	289	289	776	299	147	
Family	606	96	60	142	308	299	299	244	104	30	
Female: Business partners	65	c	16	c	39	80	80	100	41	17	
Hired	132	c	8	c	114	161	161	416	171	78	
Family	310	54	26	59	171	132	132	170	60	28	
<b>Total part-time employees</b>	<b>1,569</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>1,934</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>336</b>	
<b>Casual and seasonal employees:</b>											
Male	538	60	60	82	336	566	566	2,559	1,858	397	
Female	140	14	13	21	92	194	194	1,624	1,179	363	
<b>Total casual and seasonal employees</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>4,183</b>	<b>3,037</b>	<b>760</b>	
<b>Total employees</b>	<b>3,644</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>3,983</b>	<b>3,983</b>	<b>11,218</b>	<b>5,738</b>	<b>1,837</b>	
<b>Total workforce (including occupiers and spouses)</b>	<b>17,534</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>1,899</b>	<b>3,975</b>	<b>9,676</b>	<b>10,553</b>	<b>10,553</b>	<b>18,004</b>	<b>8,375</b>	<b>2,944</b>	

c data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.



South East		South West								
Lothian	Scottish Borders	Total	East Central	Argyll & Bute	Clyde Valley	Ayrshire	Dumfries & Galloway	Scotland		
318	641	3,511	334	420	734	787	1,236	9,534	<b>Working occupiers:</b>	
100	175	995	109	160	206	193	327	3,888	Full-time	
292	496	2,584	265	480	571	468	800	12,252	Part-time: Half time or more	
<b>710</b>	<b>1,312</b>	<b>7,090</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>2,363</b>	<b>25,674</b>	Less than half time	
									<b>Total working occupiers</b>	
97	186	1,073	122	164	234	274	279	4,177	Occupiers not working on the holding	
									<b>Working spouses</b>	
54	93	702	62	84	141	181	234	1,669	Full-time	
56	123	664	77	98	118	144	227	2,044	Part-time: Half time or more	
205	489	2,267	227	334	474	450	782	8,582	Less than half time	
<b>315</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>3,633</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>12,295</b>	<b>Total working spouses</b>	
									Spouses not working on the holding	
113	178	986	99	128	219	247	293	3,520		
									<b>Full-time employees:</b>	
112	178	963	105	83	181	234	360	2,462	Male: Business partners	
714	815	2,313	242	231	365	404	1,071	7,171	Hired	
96	150	797	73	97	166	184	277	1,896	Family	
22	27	166	11	11	32	44	68	392	Female: Business partners	
201	84	290	20	31	104	71	64	1,017	Hired	
17	26	158	13	21	40	43	41	360	Family	
<b>1,162</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>4,687</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1,881</b>	<b>13,298</b>	<b>Total full-time employees</b>	
									<b>Part-time employees:</b>	
30	54	259	21	20	53	57	108	771	Male: Business partners	
128	202	829	79	104	159	152	335	2,215	Hired	
41	69	545	65	79	146	84	171	1,694	Family	
17	25	157	16	13	43	27	58	402	Female: Business partners	
85	82	477	47	81	152	78	119	1,186	Hired	
33	49	373	38	45	100	72	118	985	Family	
<b>334</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>7,253</b>	<b>Total part-time employees</b>	
									<b>Casual and seasonal employees:</b>	
100	204	1,004	121	112	190	210	371	4,667	Male	
40	42	213	16	28	60	50	59	2,171	Female	
<b>140</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>6,838</b>	<b>Total casual and seasonal employees</b>	
<b>1,636</b>	<b>2,007</b>	<b>8,544</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>1,791</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>3,220</b>	<b>27,389</b>	<b>Total employees</b>	
<b>2,661</b>	<b>4,024</b>	<b>19,267</b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>2,532</b>	<b>4,035</b>	<b>3,933</b>	<b>6,826</b>	<b>65,358</b>	<b>Total workforce (including occupiers and spouses)</b>	

**Table C22 Number of holdings with full-time employees and number of full-time employees by region and size group, June 2015**

Employee size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1	469	469	599	599	979	979	1,289	1,289	3,336	3,336
2	206	412	244	488	471	942	594	1,188	1,515	3,030
3	63	189	92	276	193	579	204	612	552	1,656
4	4	29	52	208	120	480	118	472	319	1,276
5-6	21	112	42	223	93	508	67	363	223	1,206
7 & over	10	99	27	319	109	1,613	66	763	212	2,794
<b>Total full-time employees</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>2,113</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>5,101</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>4,687</b>	<b>6,157</b>	<b>13,298</b>

**Table C23 Number and area of holdings by main farm type, total from Standard Outputs<sup>(1)</sup> and Standard Labour Requirements<sup>(2)</sup>, 2013 and 2014**

Main farm type	2014						2015					
	Holdings	Hectares	Total from Standard Outputs (£) <sup>(3)</sup>	Average Standard Outputs per holding (£) <sup>(3)</sup>	Standard Labour Requirements	Holdings	Hectares	Total from Standard Outputs (£) <sup>(3)</sup>	Average Standard Outputs per holding (£) <sup>(3)</sup>	Standard Labour Requirements		
Specialist Cereals	2,694	260,806	161,582,243	59,979	2,522	2,577	263,987	201,639,458	78,246	2,350		
General cropping	1,064	136,759	165,400,247	155,451	2,422	896	97,129	135,992,095	151,777	1,729		
Specialist horticulture & permanent crops	617	17,122	195,317,162	316,559	4,264	621	19,808	213,188,787	343,299	4,252		
Specialist pigs	297	10,943	34,524,014	116,242	395	285	11,248	41,863,692	146,890	401		
Specialist poultry	929	11,596	127,351,030	137,084	824	895	12,027	161,298,658	180,222	818		
Specialist dairy	886	129,885	287,578,615	324,581	4,817	786	117,828	316,230,270	402,329	4,432		
LFA Cattle and sheep	14,327	3,164,652	442,915,148	30,915	19,218	14,546	3,194,131	649,968,641	44,684	19,785		
Non-LFA Cattle and sheep	2,287	87,970	70,148,545	30,673	1,950	2,447	110,644	117,299,947	47,936	2,322		
Mixed holdings	5,498	307,706	237,836,298	43,259	5,966	5,322	291,256	300,400,297	56,445	5,984		
General cropping; forage	22,310	1,409,293	190,964,243	8,560	4,043	22,306	1,387,888	251,749,382	11,286	4,316		
Unclassified	1,368	59,235	0	0	268	1,622	70,474	0	0	283		
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,277</b>	<b>5,595,968</b>	<b>1,913,617,544</b>	<b>36,605</b>	<b>46,689</b>	<b>52,303</b>	<b>5,576,420</b>	<b>2,389,631,226</b>	<b>45,688</b>	<b>46,672</b>		

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

(2) Standard Labour Requirements represent the estimated full-time equivalent (FTE) labour required to farm the crops and animals on the holding

1 Standard Labour Requirement (FTE) = 1900 hours per year.

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

**Table C24 Number of holdings by Standard Outputs<sup>(1)</sup>, region and sub-region, June 2015**

Holdings

	Standard Outputs					Total
	<10,000	10,000- <20,000	20,000- <40,000	40,000- <80,000	80,000+	
<b>North West:</b>	<b>17,424</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>20,596</b>
Shetland	1,391	201	126	64	24	1,806
Orkney	1,371	149	132	146	182	1,980
Na h-Eileanan Siar	6,273	127	40	13	7	6,460
Highland	8,389	656	502	338	465	10,350
<b>North East:</b>	<b>5,320</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>8,884</b>
Grampian	5,320	597	701	783	1,483	8,884
<b>South East:</b>	<b>4,932</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>2,555</b>	<b>9,216</b>
Tayside	1,864	208	207	322	1,066	3,667
Fife	872	59	90	103	406	1,530
Lothian	852	96	78	93	385	1,504
Scottish Borders	1,344	115	147	211	698	2,515
<b>South West:</b>	<b>7,884</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>13,607</b>
East Central	915	131	141	147	192	1,526
Argyll & Bute	1,255	178	175	157	215	1,980
Clyde Valley	1,993	305	248	264	403	3,213
Ayrshire	1,599	217	235	240	518	2,809
Dumfries & Galloway	2,122	292	288	370	1,007	4,079
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>35,560</b>	<b>3,331</b>	<b>3,110</b>	<b>3,251</b>	<b>7,051</b>	<b>52,303</b>

(1) Standard Outputs represent the estimated farm-gate worth (£s) of crops and animals, without taking account of the costs incurred in production, based on notional 2010-centred prices.

c data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

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**Table C25 Number of holdings, total and average from Standard Outputs<sup>(1)</sup>, total and average Standard Labour Requirement<sup>(2)</sup> by region and sub-region, June 2015**

	Holdings	Standard Outputs (£)		Standard Labour Requirements	
		Total from SO	Total from SO (average £ per holding)	Total SLR	Average SLR per holding
<b>North West:</b>	<b>20,596</b>	<b>225,666,682</b>	<b>10,957</b>	<b>6,567</b>	<b>0.319</b>
Shetland	1,806	16,579,688	9,180	719	0.398
Orkney	1,980	46,100,503	23,283	912	0.461
Na h-Eileanan Siar	6,460	13,264,473	2,053	437	0.068
Highland	10,350	149,722,018	14,466	4,499	0.435
<b>North East:</b>	<b>8,884</b>	<b>463,086,477</b>	<b>52,126</b>	<b>7,580</b>	<b>0.853</b>
Grampian	8,884	463,086,477	52,126	7,580	0.853
<b>South East:</b>	<b>9,216</b>	<b>961,274,476</b>	<b>104,305</b>	<b>17,344</b>	<b>1.882</b>
Tayside	3,667	437,695,360	119,361	8,278	2.257
Fife	1,530	169,070,976	110,504	2,487	1.626
Lothian	1,504	124,476,031	82,763	1,899	1.263
Scottish Borders	2,515	230,032,109	91,464	4,680	1.861
<b>South West:</b>	<b>13,607</b>	<b>739,603,591</b>	<b>54,355</b>	<b>15,181</b>	<b>1.116</b>
East Central	1,526	58,162,384	38,114	1,340	0.878
Argyll & Bute	1,980	58,416,042	29,503	1,777	0.898
Clyde Valley	3,213	118,096,805	36,756	2,537	0.790
Ayrshire	2,809	164,452,136	58,545	3,143	1.119
Dumfries & Galloway	4,079	340,476,224	83,471	6,384	1.565
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>52,303</b>	<b>2,389,631,226</b>	<b>45,688</b>	<b>46,672</b>	<b>0.892</b>

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

(2) Standard Labour Requirements represent the estimated full-time equivalent (FTE) labour required to farm the crops and animals on the holding  
1 Standard Labour Requirement (FTE) = 1900 hours per year.

N.B. Individual values may not sum to the total due to rounding.

**Table C26 Number of holdings by Standard Labour Requirements<sup>(1)</sup> and farm type<sup>(2)</sup>, June 2015**

Farm type	Standard Labour Requirements					Total
	Very small (<1 FTE)	Small (1 to <2 FTE)	Medium (2 to <3 FTE)	Large (3 to <5 FTE)	Very large (5 or more FTE)	
	Holdings	Holdings	Holdings	Holdings	Holdings	
Specialist cereals	1,870	383	169	106	49	2,577
General cropping	387	212	120	101	76	896
Specialist horticulture & permanent crops	440	38	15	21	107	621
Specialist pigs	225	9	8	7	36	285
Specialist poultry	757	29	30	45	34	895
Specialist dairy	23	42	111	270	340	786
LFA cattle and sheep	9,761	1,711	960	1,106	1,008	14,546
Non-LFA cattle and sheep	1,840	257	129	135	86	2,447
Mixed holdings	4,019	506	280	280	237	5,322
General cropping; forage	21,467	241	155	223	220	22,306
Unclassified	1,568	15	15	13	11	1,622
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,357</b>	<b>3,443</b>	<b>1,992</b>	<b>2,307</b>	<b>2,204</b>	<b>52,303</b>

(1) Standard Labour Requirements represent the estimated full-time equivalent (FTE) labour required to farm the crops and animals on the holding  
1 Standard Labour Requirement (FTE) = 1900 hours per year.

(2) The 2016 ERSAs use a farm typology first used for the 2013 June Census. Comparisons with previous years should be made with caution. Further details are available at: [www.gov.scot/Publications/2013/06/5219/12](http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2013/06/5219/12)

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**Table C27 Number of tractors, and other machinery, on main holdings December 2005-2015<sup>(1)(2)</sup>**

detailed questions asked in alternate years

summary questions asked

Machinery type	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Tracked tractors (Caterpillars)	315	379	465	759	654	803	604	579	706	561	729
Wheeled tractors	42,614	42,827	41,985	42,173	41,997	42,190	40,224	40,683	40,008	39,672	40,993
Transport	20,902	21,509	22,221	21,758	23,246	22,967	24,278	23,802	24,196	27,687	19,909
Cultivation	52,205	50,663	49,105	47,808	47,439	46,714	45,824	45,006	43,694	41,052	38,411
Planting and Fertiliser Distribution	32,939	32,154	30,842	29,941	29,796	29,468	28,915	28,254	27,348	25,471	23,594
Field crop of fruit sprayers	4,659	4,568	4,398	4,228	4,261	4,293	4,362	4,431	4,136	3,841	4,653
Combine harvesters	4,703	4,517	4,438	4,358	4,256	4,153	4,182	4,210	4,047	3,884	3,813
Harvesting	48,267	46,899	45,859	44,669	43,932	43,575	42,912	41,398	39,931	33,770	27,609
Load handling and Transporting	60,515	59,590	58,610	58,154	57,917	57,713	57,612	56,472	54,970	47,673	40,376
Drying and storage	5,023	4,793	4,739	4,684	4,525	4,365	4,254	4,142	4,012	3,882	3,391
Mounted hedge cutters	1,192	1,013	833	838	843	877	910	994	1,077	1,129	1,181
Drainage and ditching equipment	3,699	3,697	3,627	3,556	3,675	3,794	3,759	3,723	3,652	3,580	4,372
Freed mills, feed mixers and combined mill/mixers	3,636	3,515	3,358	3,200	3,196	3,192	3,108	3,023	2,895	2,767	3,367
Milking parlours	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	987
Cattle weighing crushes	2,604	2,523	2,442	2,379	2,315	2,403	2,491	2,411	2,331	2,575	2,818
Stand-by generators	4,986	5,247	5,309	5,371	5,404	5,436	5,298	5,160	5,077	4,993	5,636

(1) Figures for tractors and transport are based on estimates for all main holdings only, the numbers of which change from year to year.

(2) From 2015, only summary machinery data was collected (as opposed to data for individual sub-categories). Comparisons with previous years should be made with caution. In some cases this also affects 2014 data.

More information can be found in the publication 'Results from the 2015 December Agricultural Survey' [www.gov.scot/stats/bulletins/01205](http://www.gov.scot/stats/bulletins/01205)

(3) Milking parlours collected from 2015.

: Information not available.

**Table C28 Area of agricultural land rented, in million hectares, 2005-2015**

	Lease of one year or more	Seasonal let
2005	1.61	0.52
2006	1.63	0.53
2007	1.62	0.56
2008	1.59	0.58
2009	1.54	0.65
2010	1.48	0.69
2011	1.45	0.71
2012	1.38	0.77
2013	1.37	0.80
2014	1.33	0.77
2015	1.32	:

: Information not available.



## Agricultural research funded by RESAS

The Scottish Government, through its Rural and Environment Science and Analytical Services (RESAS) division, funds an on-going programme of strategic scientific research on a five-year basis with the new programme starting in April 2016. The research supported contributes to the development and delivery of rural affairs, food and environmental policy and the achievement of the Scottish Government's purpose and wider objectives, as set out in the National Performance Framework.

This investment in scientific research provides a foundation for:



- the sustainable use of our natural resources;
- the productivity and profitability of our agricultural sector and rural businesses;
- the prevention and effective management and control of animal and plant diseases;
- our ability to respond effectively to global challenges such as food security and climate change.

The majority of research is carried out by our main research providers (MRPs). These are research institutes that undertake applied work contributing to the evolution of long-term research programmes. The MRPs are: James Hutton Institute, Scotland's Rural College, Moredun Research Institute, Rowett Institute of Nutrition and Health, Bio-mathematics and Statistics Scotland and The Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (RBGE).

Centres of Expertise (CoEs) have also been established to encourage links between RESAS funded research and Scottish Government policy teams and Higher Education Institutions. The three current CoEs are: Centre of Expertise for Waters (CREW), ClimateXChange (CXC), and the Centre of Expertise on Animal Disease Outbreaks (EPIC). A further CoE, tackling plant health, is expected to start work during 2016.

### Examples of research funded by RESAS:

#### **Farming for a better climate**

In Scotland, the Farming for a Better Climate initiative is demonstrating approaches that improve farm profits while also reducing emissions. During the first round of Focus Farms from 2010–2013, on average, businesses reduced their carbon footprint by 10 per cent with no loss of production. Financial savings ranged from £11,000 to £37,000, with additional financial and carbon savings likely in the future as measures continue to take effect. One example, demonstrated by the Focus Farms, showed the benefits of calculating the feed value of pit silage. The farmer was able to reduce the amount of concentrates fed pre-lambing by 13.5 tonnes resulting in a saving of just under £3,000 and 4.84 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e.

### **Tackling parasitic diseases of sheep**

Parasitic worms infect all species of grazing livestock and can have serious effects on livestock health, welfare and production. Parasitic gastroenteritis is estimated to cost the UK sheep industry over £80 million per year through reduced productivity. Worms are controlled by drugs, but resistance to the wormers is rife and an alternative control strategy which does not rely on drugs is needed.

In response, RESAS-funded researchers successfully developed a vaccine for the Barber's Pole Worm (*Haemonchus contortus*), which is the most important roundworm parasite of sheep and goats worldwide. Barbervax® is the first vaccine in the world for a worm parasite of sheep and is now on sale in Australia. This follows many years of research in Scotland and a five-year period of commercialization through collaboration with Australian partners.

### **Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) Direct Payments Modelling**

RESAS-funded scientists carried out analysis on post-2015 options for CAP direct payments to investigate the consequences of detailed policy options in the EU regulation. This research was instrumental in enabling Scottish Government policy teams and external stakeholders to evaluate the consequences of Pillar 1 CAP reforms on Scottish Agriculture.

The analysis also assessed additional areas that could become eligible and responded to requests from the CAP stakeholder group to assess the effects of payment options on land with environmental designations and on variations on the Phase 1 budget options.

### **Renewable energy**

Wind farms can create challenges in terms of placement and perception. These issues are addressed in two reports which have reviewed existing legislative frameworks in order to inform new policy decisions. Reviews have identified the current legal avenues available to householders seeking compensation for disturbance caused by wind farms and examined the evidence base for the current 2 km



separation distance between houses and wind farms. This second report informed the Scottish Government's position on the revised Scottish Planning Policy.

### **Vast carbon stores**

Peat soils cover over a fifth of Scotland's land and play a vital role in storing and removing (sequestering) carbon from the atmosphere. Peatlands hold vast amounts of carbon but are also important for agriculture, recreation, and whisky production, as well as supporting unique ecosystems. Scotland's deepest peats store approximately 3 billion tonnes of carbon; ten times the amount stored in the whole of the UK's trees. Due to past draining and redevelopment of peatlands, their capacity to store and sequester carbon has been significantly reduced. It is vital that this capacity to sequester and store vast amounts of carbon is protected, to limit climate impacts. RESAS-funded research is breaking new ground on assessing the carbon benefits of



peatland restoration. Recognition of the wider benefits of peatland restoration ensures that demand for peatlands research remains high.

### **Potential water and soil quality options for the Scottish Rural Development Programme (SRDP)**

At the request of SEPA, RESAS-funded scientists completed an assessment of options to improve water and soil quality. This project provided SEPA with the necessary evidence on which to base its recommendations to the Scottish Government and informed the second stage SRDP consultation and second River Basin Management Plan in support of the implementation of the Water Framework Directive.

### **Surface water flooding project**

Surface water flooding accounts for roughly 40 per cent of flood risk in Scotland. A RESAS-funded project developed a methodology for surface water flood forecasting using the site of the 2014 Commonwealth Games as a case study. The research involved collaboration between RESAS-funded researchers, the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, the Met Office and SEPA.

### **Genomic approaches to barley and wheat breeding**



RESAS-funded researchers, in collaboration with a UK plant breeder, investigated ways of optimising nitrogen uptake. Nitrogen is often the most limiting nutrient for plant growth, and increasing nitrogen uptake can increase crop yield and accelerate production. The work has started with barley but will extend to wheat, where findings are likely to benefit the baking and bread making industries.

### **Sustainable upland species management**

Red deer populations in Scotland are a polarising issue, and while they bring economic benefits to many rural communities, they can also have a detrimental impact on sapling growth and forest ecosystems. A RESAS-funded project is investigating the effects large deer populations may have on Scottish upland habitats. The research shows increased grazing pressure is causing deer to encroach on new, previously ungrazed, habitats. Habitat choices are also changing in response to shifts in temperature. The research is vital in informing debate on sustainable deer management.

### **Capacity for Change (C4C) programme**

RESAS funding has been invested into developing and expanding the C4C programme which works to strengthen community resilience, sustainability, wellbeing and regional rural development. Working with LEADER, the researchers ultimately aim to develop a model to enable the identification of social and economic outcomes for local communities which will help them thrive and evolve. As a result of initial involvement in Dumfries and Galloway, researchers were invited to work in Ayrshire to evaluate a similar scheme (Ayrshire 21) which worked with 21 rural communities to help them develop community action plans.

## **Functional ingredients for sustainability and health**

RESAS-funded scientists are working with national and international food companies with a view to incorporate functional ingredients into their products. Working directly with Scottish companies they are helping them develop new, or reformulate existing, products to be healthier. Companies are also being encouraged to use alternative ingredients to increase sustainability, ensure GM-free compliance and improve processing efficiency.

### **New Berries**

A number of RESAS-funded projects are investigating expansion in soft fruit markets and the development of new berry varieties. One of these new varieties, already approved for commercial cultivation, combines late season ripening with enhanced fruit quality. Other lines under trial have shown signs of resistance to raspberry root rot – the most economically damaging disease affecting UK raspberry cultivation. Similarly, a new blackcurrant variety has been approved for release.



Combining enhanced quality and higher vitamin C levels, it also provides increased environmental resilience to warmer winters. It is a potential replacement for the current Ben Lomond variety which has an annual UK market of £1 million.

### **Soil research for agriculture**

A RESAS-funded project is investigating the effects of enhancing the availability of phosphorus in soils, which will improve uptake and increase productivity. Outputs will have an impact on crop producers and fertiliser suppliers through to policy makers. Research into liming practices has allowed farmers to target lime application more efficiently, with literature on the practice being updated and distributed widely to farmers and land managers.

### **Sustainable diets**

RESAS-funded research explored the environmental sustainability of school meals, building on previous work investigating healthy and sustainable diets. The project considered where the greatest contribution of GHG emissions was likely to come from, within the school meals service. It also provided an overview of current meals provided in schools and worked on examples of how meals could be revised to reduce the GHG emissions.

### **Ash dieback**

Ash dieback is a serious disease affecting ash trees and has the potential to cause significant damage to the UK's ash woodlands. The disease, which has no current cure, is usually fatal. It has been responsible for losses of between 60 and 90 per cent of ash trees in some areas of Europe. It was first confirmed in the UK in 2012 and is expected to affect up to 75 per cent of trees in some areas. Expertise from RESAS-funded researchers has helped to secure six contracts to investigate the ecological impacts of the disease.

## Price-fixing in agriculture

“The Annual Review and Fixing of Farm Prices 1951” was a report presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Secretary of State for Scotland, in May 1951.

The aim of the review was “promoting and maintaining...a stable and efficient agricultural industry capable of producing such part of the nation’s food and other agricultural produce as in the national interest it is desirable to produce in the United Kingdom, and producing it at minimum prices consistently with proper remuneration and living conditions for farmers and workers in agriculture...”, in line with the general objective of the Agriculture Act 1947.

One main instrument of achieving this at the time was the Government providing guaranteed prices and assured markets for cattle, sheep, pigs, milk, eggs, wheat, barley, oats, rye, potatoes, sugar beet and wool (and so not fruit, veg or poultry meat). As set out in the report, prices for these were determined by government analysts and the farmers unions firstly agreeing production objectives for the industry, then the necessary gross receipts required for this level of production, and hence the commodity prices needed to provide this income.

To set the scene, in 1951 oats accounted for 80 per cent of Scotland’s cereals grown, there were 6.9 million sheep (a similar number to 2015), 1.6 million cattle (11 per cent fewer than 2015), 339,000 pigs (seven per cent more) and 9.9 million poultry (24 per cent fewer), and there were still more horses than tractors used in agricultural production. Scotland’s population was 5.1 million, (five per cent lower than 2014). Note, however, that while the Secretary of State for Scotland and the National Farmers’ Union of Scotland were involved in the discussions, planning and the resulting price-fixing was carried out at a UK level.

For 1951 the decision was taken to seek to reduce the acreage of wheat in the hope that improved yield would produce a similar tonnage. Farmers were to be asked to produce as much oats, barley and rye as possible, due to shortages of animal feed.

There was an expected decline in demand for potatoes (no explanation of why), so the area was to be reduced accordingly. While it seems milk production had been increasing, encouraged by government subsidies, it was determined that this growth should be dampened, so as to maintain the current amount. There was also

reference to the seasonal nature of milk production, likewise with the egg industry, with a glut in the spring and early summer and relative shortages in the autumn and winter, and so a widening of the differential guaranteed prices between the seasons

**Chart 1: Production objectives, UK**

	CROPS (*000 acres)		
	Pre-war†	1950 Actual	1952 Target
Wheat .. .. .	1,856	2,479	2,500
Barley .. .. .	929	1,778	as much as possible
Oats .. .. .	2,403	3,105	
Mixed corn .. .. .	97	838	
Potatoes .. .. .	723	1,235	
Sugar beet .. .. .	335	429	400
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS* (Year ending 31st May)			
	Pre-war†	1950-51 Forecasted Outturn	1952-53 Target
Milk (million gallons) .. .. .	1,563	2,109	(Original target of 1,965 already exceeded)
Beef and veal (thousand tons) ..	578	601	636
Mutton and lamb (thousand tons)	195	152	162
Pigmeat (thousand tons) .. .. .	436	334	400
Eggs (million dozens) .. .. .	558	727	733
Wool (thousand tons) .. .. .	51	40	43

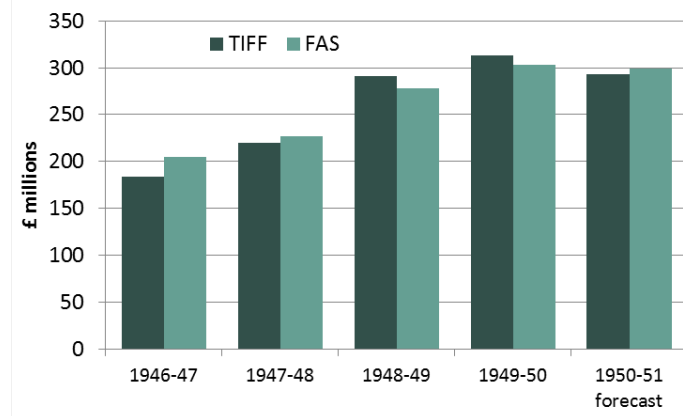
† Pre-war = average of 1936 to 1938 for crops and average of 1936-37 to 1938-39 for livestock products.

\* Includes produce of pig clubs, domestic poultry keepers, etc.

was suggested as a remedy. Finally, meat production was seen as most desirable, and farmers were again encouraged to produce as much as they could.

In terms of farm income data, the same two measures were considered then as now.

**Chart 2: Aggregate Farming Net Income, UK**



Total Income from Farming was calculated for the industry as a whole, for each type of commodity and each input. And secondly, farm accounts were considered, to produce an average income for each type of farm, which could then be scaled up for the “national farm”. Problems with both sources of data, which are described as “at an experimental stage”, are recognised in the paper.

Other factors, for which there were no data, were then considered. Likely difficulties in labour supply, caused by the disbandment of the Women’s Land Army and the Committee Labour Pools, and call-up for the army (Korean War), were expected to cause obstacles to the required increase in production, as were foreseen shortages of capital investment and fertiliser. The government was also looking to progressively reduce its post-war injection of capital investment into farming. Hugh Gaitskell’s recent budget had stated that there was no money for increasing food subsidies, and so any price rises to the farmer would have to be paid for by consumers. Another factor considered was the very poor winter of 1950/51 (apparently there had been 102 days of lying snow at Dalwhinnie).

On the positive side, advances in crop varieties, crop protection and livestock breeding were noted as favourable influences, and the government also considered that farmers’ “current net incomes contained a fair margin in hand which would enable farmers to... bear a proportion of the increasing costs without detriment to their capacity to reach the production estimates”.

Based on the data and other information before them, the Government decided that farmers’ gross receipts should be added to by the annual amount of £32 million for food products and £11.25 million for wool, a balance that seems strange nowadays where wool only accounts for 0.2 per cent of farm output.

Minimum livestock prices were then fixed, as detailed on the following page, which were then translated into specific prices for grades, seasons and, in some cases, areas, aimed at influencing seasonality, marketing and quality. The Government then assured a market for the whole output of the guaranteed price commodities, except that for sugar beet, which was fixed at the factory capacity for this product.

By 1953, the equivalent report’s authors were already commenting on the “forthcoming decontrol of cereals and eggs”, stating that “The Government are anxious that permanent arrangements should be brought into operation at the earliest possible date which would provide satisfactory means for implementation of [the objective of the Act] in the circumstances of a freer agricultural economy.”

Table A: Crop Prices

	1951 Harvest price announced March 1950	Special Review increase	Revised prices for 1951 harvest	Annual Review Increase	1952 Harvest price
Wheat, millable, per cwt	28s. 0d.	4d.	28s. 4d.	1s. 0d.	29s. 0d.
Barley, feeding, minimum price per cwt (i)	21s. 6d.	4d.	21s. 10d.	1s. 6d.	23s. 0d.
Oats, feeding, minimum price per cwt (ii)	19s. 4d.	4d.	19s. 8d.	1s. 4d.	20s. 8d.
Rye, minimum price per cwt	21s. 6d.	4d.	21s. 10d.	Nil	21s. 6d.
Sugar Beet, per ton, average for all factories	106s. 2d.	2s. 4d.	108s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	108s. 8d.
Potatoes, standard ware potatoes, average per ton (iii)	224s. 0d.	4s. 6d.	228s. 6d.	8s. 0d.	232s. 0d.

(i). The guaranteed price for barley is the minimum price for feeding barley only.

(ii). The guaranteed price for oats is the minimum price for feeding oats only.

(iii). Sub-standard ware: 15s. per ton less in 1951 and 55s. per ton less in 1952

Table B: Prices of Livestock and Livestock Products

	Estimated average prices in 1950-51	Prices increased for 1951-52	
		Special Review	Annual Review
Milk – average pool price plus production bonus and quality premiums – per gallon (ii)	2s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub> d.	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d.	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d
Fat cattle – steers, heifers and cow heifers – per live cwt (iii)	106s. 8d.	6d.	9s. 9d. (Special, A and B grades) 9s. 3d. (C grade) 7s. 6d. (Special and A grades) 6s. 0d. (B grade)
Fat cows – per live cwt	65s. 11d.	6d.	4s. 0d.
Fat bulls	58s. 4d.	6d.	4s. 0d.
Fat sheep and lambs – per lb dressed carcass weight (iii)	2s. 4d.	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>6</sub> d.	<sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.
Fat pigs – clean pigs in standard weight ranges – per score dead-weight (iii)	48s. 2d.	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub> d.	5s 0d. (Pigs in quality weight ranges only, lower increases for others)
Hen eggs – sold through packing stations, per dozen	4s. 1d.	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.
Duck eggs	3s. 9d.	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d	(Restriction on sales and prices proposed to be removed. Guaranteed annual average price of 3s.0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d per dozen)
Wool – per lb	2s. 3d.	-	3s. 9d.

Notes: (i) 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1951 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 1952

(ii) The average price per gallon for milk is made up as follows:- Average wholesale pool price 31.75d. Production bonus 0.70d. Quality premiums (includes attested bonus) 1.66d.

(iii) The average fat stock prices for 1950-51 include quality premiums in the case of cattle and pigs and headage payments in the case of sheep and lambs. Casualties and rejects receive price increases proportional to the increase for the appropriate classes (e.g. steers, cows, etc.). The annual review increases for pigs also include sows, boars, etc., the details for these classes being published separately.

The full report is available at [www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/Agstats1950](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/Agstats1950)

A large number of historical publications are available at

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

## Statistics at a glance - 2015

<b>Land-use</b> Scotland: 7.88m ha Agricultural land: 6.16m ha Rough grazing: 3.53m ha Grass: 1.34m ha Crops: 560,000 ha Fallow: 33,000 ha	<b>Cattle</b> Total: 1.81m Total dairy: 278,000 Dairy cows: 176,000 Total beef: 710,000 Beef cows: 437,000 Bulls: 275,000 Calves: 544,000	<b>TIFF: £667m</b> <b>Outputs: £2.94b</b> Cereals: £334m Barley: £198m Wheat: £119m Potatoes : £167m Vegetables: £115m Fruit: £128m Livestock: £1.11b Cattle: £732m Sheep: £202m Pigs: £85m Poultry: £62m Milk: £364m Eggs: £94m Wool: £6m Diversified activity: £101m
<b>Crops</b> Barley: 308,000 ha Wheat: 110,000 ha Oats: 26,000 ha Oilseed: 36,000 ha Potatoes: 26,000 ha Stock-feed: 18,000 ha Vegetables: 17,000 ha Fruit (incl under cover): 1,900 ha	<b>Sheep</b> Total: 6.70m Ewes for breeding: 2.59m Rams: 87,000 Other: 796,000 Lambs: 3.23m	<b>Subsidies</b> Total in TIFF: £490m Pillar 1: £336m LFASS: £66m Rural Priorities: £28m Outwith TIFF: £10m
<b>Labour</b> Total headcount: 65,000 Occupiers: 26,000 Spouses: 12,000 Full-time staff: 13,000 Part-time staff: 7,300 Casual and seasonal: 6,800	<b>Pigs</b> Total: 318,000 Breeding herd: 31,000 Gilts for breeding: 6,800 Boars: 860 Other: 280,000	<b>Cost estimates: £2.72b</b> Feed: £594m Seed: £70m Fertiliser: £169m Maintenance: £88m Fuel: £115m Net Interest: £83m Net Labour: £373m Net Rent: £17m
<b>Tenancy</b> Area rented >1yr: 1.32m ha Holdings renting land: 17,000 ...excluding croft: 6,500 Holdings with 91 Act: 5,000 ...with 91 Partnership: 520 ...with SLDT: 950 ...with LDT: 560 ...with SLA: 75	<b>Poultry</b> Total: 13.06m Producing eggs: 6.11m Breeding: 1.19m Broilers: 5.67m Turkeys: 10,000 Other poultry: 75,000	
	<b>Other farm livestock</b> Deer: 7,200 Horses, work: 1,000 Horses, other: 35,000 Goats: 4,900 Camelids: 1,800	

Type	holdings	area	Standard Output	2014-15 FBI	% making < min. agric. wage
Cereal	2,577	264,000	201,639,500	16,231	54
General cropping	896	97,100	135,992,100	26,935	45
Horticulture	621	19,800	213,188,800	:	:
Pigs	285	11,200	41,863,700	:	:
Poultry	895	12,000	161,298,700	:	:
Dairy	786	117,800	316,230,300	68,471	30
Cattle & sheep LFA	14,546	3,194,100	649,968,600	26,185	39
Lowland cattle & sheep	2,447	110,600	117,299,900	25,613	62
Mixed	5,322	291,300	300,400,300	11,506	54
Forage	22,306	1,387,900	251,749,400	:	:
Other	1,622	70,500	0	:	:
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,303</b>	<b>5,576,400</b>	<b>1,913,617,500</b>	<b>22,991</b>	<b>47</b>

: information not available

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