ECONOMIC REPORT ON SCOTTISH AGRICULTURE

2011 Edition

Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture 2011 Edition

Scottish Government Rural Payments and Inspections Directorate
Rural and Environment Science and Analytical Services

A NATIONAL STATISTICS PUBLICATION FOR SCOTLAND

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This is the 2011 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).

The report presents an overall picture of Scottish agriculture using data from the various agricultural surveys that RESAS manage. The 2011 edition has been redesigned following a comprehensive review of our publications in 2010 and 2011. Details of the changes made are provided in each of the sections.

Section A presents Total Income Farming (TIFF) statistics for 2010. This is a summary of the output values and associated input costs of Scottish agriculture which underpins the Scottish Agriculture Account that is submitted to the EC every year. Statistics on production volumes & commodity prices within the sectors are also presented, along with data on grants and subsidies for Scottish agriculture.

Section B refers to the Farm Accounts Survey, which presents results from 2009/10 and 2008/09. This survey collects statistics from the business accounts of around 500 farms in Scotland and gives an indication of the relative performance of different farm types, along with detailed breakdowns of outputs and costs.

Section C presents additional statistics from the annual June census of agriculture for 2010. Comparisons with other UK countries are displayed, along with data showing the geographic distribution of different farming activities across Scotland. Data is also provided showing breakdowns of farming by size, labour requirements and gross output.

We hope that you find the revised 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 like to pass on our thanks to Scottish farmers for their continuing cooperation with all of our data collections.

Rural & Environment Science & Analytical Services (RESAS)
Scottish Government
June 2011

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ECONOMIC REPORT ON SCOTTISH AGRICULTURE

2011 Edition: Section A: Total Income from Farming (TIFF) Aggregate Output Values, Input Costs and Related Measures

Section A

Total Income From Farming (TIFF)

Aggregate Output Values, Input Costs and Related Measures

Introduction

Headline results on Total Income From Farming (TIFF) for 2010 were published in a Statistical Publication on 27th January 2011. This publication contains information on aggregate output values, input costs and subsidy payments that contribute to the TIFF results. This publication also contains an overview of TIFF trends since 1973, tables showing the components of TIFF for the 10 year period from 2001 to 2010 and commentary and graphics focussing on the key changes between 2009 and 2010. It also contains background information on the compilation and uses of TIFF. This publication is available at

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/01/27082045/0

Section A of the Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture compliments the publication above by providing:

- More detailed information on TIFF, including underlying levels of agricultural production, use of inputs and associated prices.
- Results for related economic indicators including productivity and TIFF per Annual Work Unit (AWU).
- Aggregate balance sheet information on assets, liabilities, net worth and investment by farmers.

Some of the tables in Section A include information for the 5 year period between 2006 and 2010, with longer term trends provided in spreadsheet format on the publication web page. The focus of the commentary and graphics is for the 10 year period 2001 to 2010, with all charts and underlying data also available on the web.

The content of Section A was changed in last year's publication to include graphics and more detailed commentary. Section A has been further developed to reflect the outcome of a wider Publication Review of Agricultural Statistics. Details of this Publication Review are available on the Scotstat website and were discussed by the Agriculture Committee of stakeholders at the November 2010 meeting:
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/scotstat/AgMeetings

Key changes to Section A:

- Further increasing the amount of commentary and graphics.
- Including information on related economic indicators, investment and productivity and therefore ceasing the separate annual publication of “Scottish Agriculture Output, Input and Income Statistics”.
- Removing detailed monthly price information.
- Removing regional cereal yield results.

Total Income From Farming (TIFF)
(Table A1)

Total Income From Farming (TIFF) represents business profit plus income to farmers, partners, directors and others with an entrepreneurial interest in the farm business.

Over the past 10 years there has been a general upward trend in TIFF, which has increased by £284 million (85%), from £334 million in 2001 to £618 million in 2010. TIFF increased by £122 million (25%) between 2009 and 2010, following decreases of £84-£85 million in each of the previous 2 years. The level of TIFF in 2010 (£618 million) was lower than the recent peak in 2007 (£665 million).

Chart A1: TIFF (at current prices) 2001 to 2010

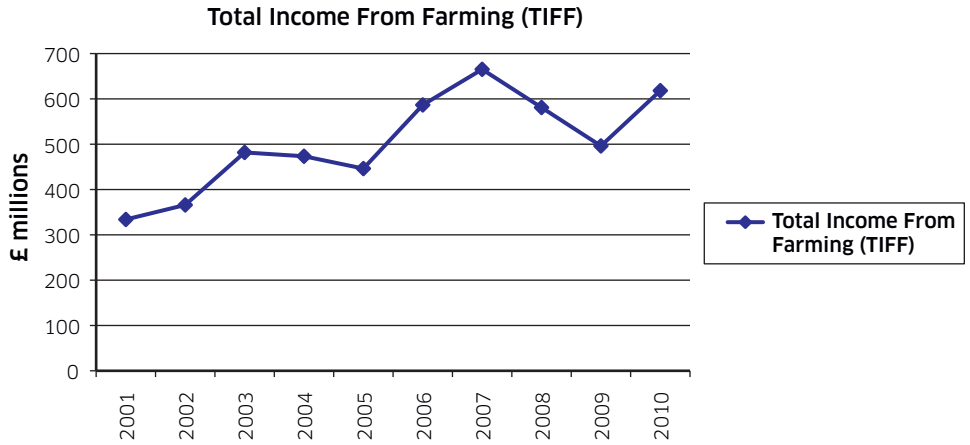
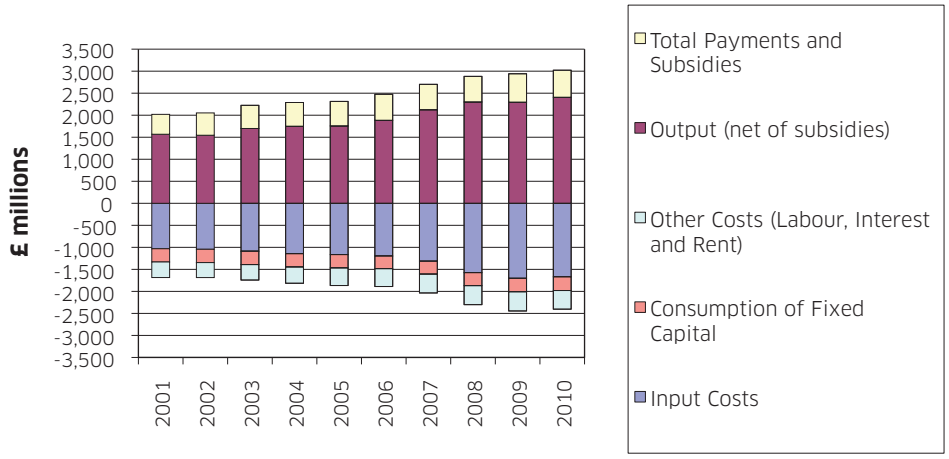


Chart A2 shows the component contribution of TIFF, with output and total payments and subsidies showing a positive contribution and input costs, other costs and consumption of fixed capital showing a negative contribution.

Chart A2: Component contribution to TIFF 2001 to 2010



Over the past 10 years the output value from agricultural businesses has increased by £851 million (55%) and has been accompanied by an increase of £151 million (33%) in the value of payments and subsidies. Over the same period, input costs have risen by £637 million (62%) and other costs (including labour, interest payments and rent) have increased by £70 million (20%). The level of consumption of fixed capital has remained fairly constant, decreasing by £11 million (4%).

The overall value of TIFF is small in comparison to the value of outputs and input costs and is therefore quite sensitive to small percentage changes in these larger values. Between 2009 and 2010, output values (net of subsidies) increased by £110 million (4.7%) and input and other costs decreased by £47 million (2.2%). The value of total payments and subsidies decreased by £31 million (4.8%) and consumption of fixed capital increased by £6 million (1.9%). These changes result in an increase in TIFF of £122 million (25%) between 2009 and 2010.

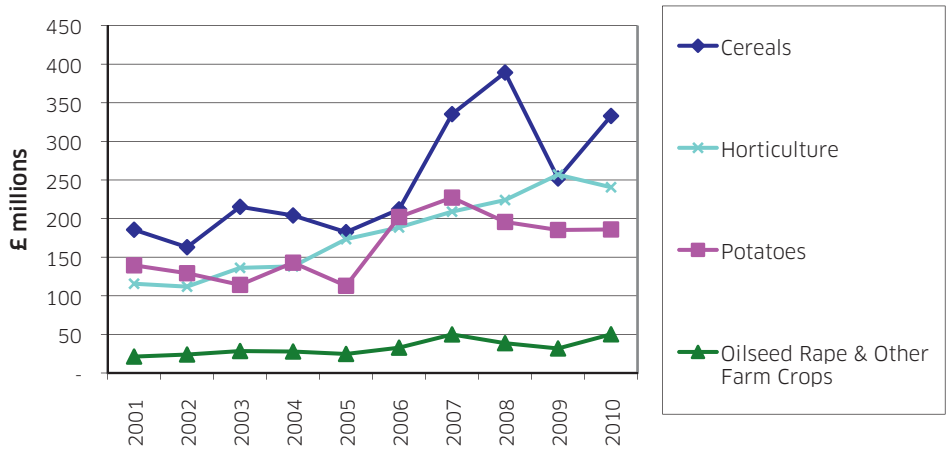
Outputs

Crops (Tables A1, A2, A3, A4)

Over the past 10 years the total output value of crops, excluding related subsidies, has increased by £348 million (75%) to £810 million in 2010. There has been a steady increase in the value of horticulture (up £125 million or 108%) and oilseed rape and other farm crops (up £29 million or 136%), whilst the trends in cereals and potatoes have been more erratic.

Between 2001 and 2010 the value of cereals increased by £147 million (79%), however this trend includes large increases of £123 million between 2006 and 2007 and £81 million between 2009 and 2010, as well as a large decrease of £137 million between 2008 and 2009. These trends largely reflect market prices movements, as production levels have not varied to this extent.

Chart A3: Output Value of Crops (excluding subsidies) 2001 to 2010



The value of potatoes increased by £46 million (33%) between 2001 and 2010. Most of this increase occurred between 2005 and 2006, when production and market prices of potatoes both increased.

Between 2009 and 2010 the output value of crops increased by £84 million (12%), mostly due to the £81 million (32%) increase in the value of cereals. The £18 million (58%) increase in oilseed rape and other farm crops was countered by the £16 million (6%) decrease in horticulture. There was little change in the value of potatoes.

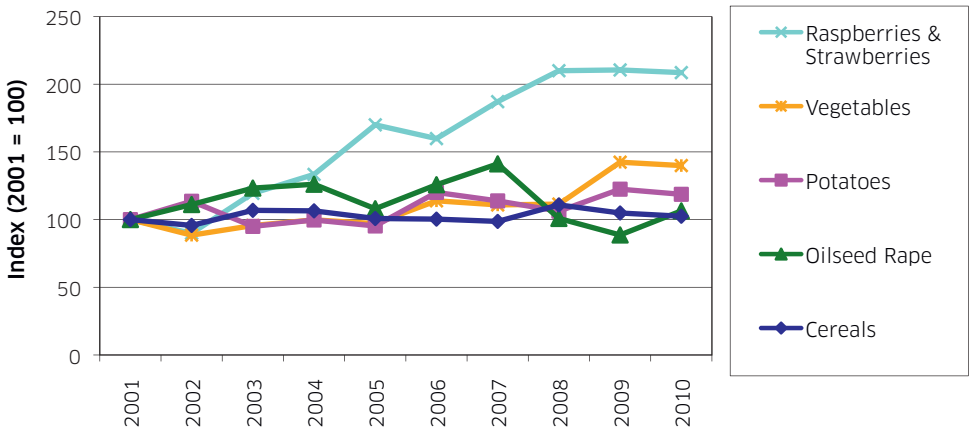
The output value of crops is determined by a combination of production and market prices. The next few paragraphs consider these trends for a selection of crops.

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

Statistics on crops areas come from the June Agricultural Census. A detailed description of area trends between 2001 and 2010 is available in the Statistical Publication dated 16th December 2010, titled 'Final Results From 2010 Agricultural Census', available at:
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/12/15111305/0

A detailed description of statistics on area, yield and production of cereals and oilseed rape was published on 21st December 2010 in a publication titled: 'Final Estimate of Cereal and Oilseed Rape Harvest 2010', available at:
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/12/17150639/0

Chart A4 shows production trends of various crops presented as indices.



The most striking trend is the increase in fruit production of raspberries and strawberries, which have more than doubled over the past 10 years, increasing by 11,700 tonnes. This is mostly due to increases in the area and yields of strawberries.

The production of vegetables has increased over the past 10 years by 102,300 tonnes (40%), in particular the production of carrots has gone up by 83,000 tonnes (95%).

The production of potatoes increased by 259,000 tonnes (26%) between 2005 and 2006 and has generally remained higher compared to pre-2006 levels. The increase in 2006 was mostly due to very favourable growing and harvesting conditions, with very high yields accounting for most of the increase in production. Since 2006, a combination of good potato yields and increases in potato areas have contributed to higher production levels.

Over the past 10 years cereal production has ranged from 2.54 million tonnes in 2002 to 2.94 million tonnes in 2008. However, the 2010 harvest was just 66,000 tonnes (2.5%) higher than the 2001 harvest.

The production of oilseed rape, including that grown for industrial purposes on set-aside land, was 7,300 tonnes (6%) higher in 2010 compared to 2001. However, over the past 10 years production has varied reaching a peak of 161,300 tonnes in 2007, which was 39,700 tonnes (33%) higher than the 2010 harvest.

Cereals
(Table A3)

Chart A5 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 2 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 and human 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.

Table A3 shows the utilisation of cereals for different purposes. In 2010, the majority of wheat (72%) and oats (71%) was used for human and industrial purposes, whilst the majority of barley (65%) was used for animal feed.

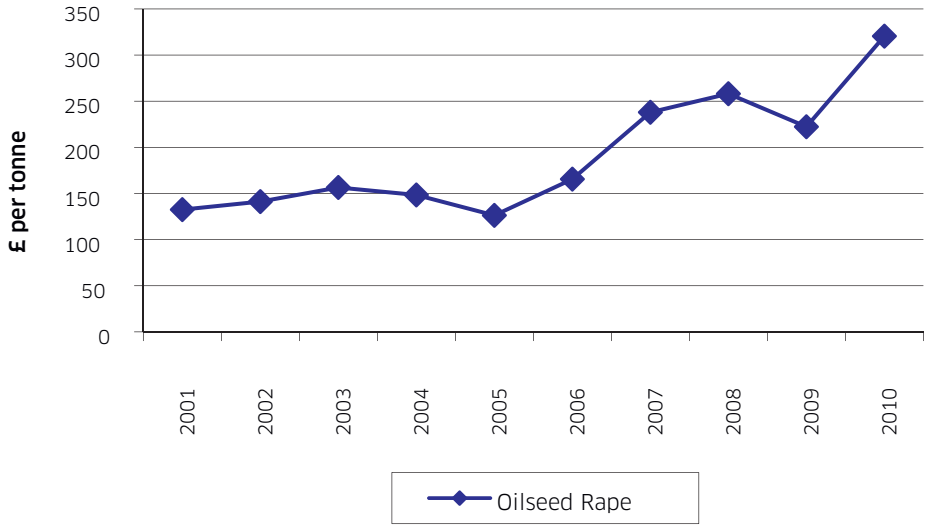
Chart A5: Annual Average Output Prices for Cereals 2001 to 2010

Cereal output prices were relatively stable between 2001 and 2006. In 2007, prices increased substantially, with barley showing the biggest increase from £77 per tonne to £135 per tonne (up 74%). This increase incorporates the price spike following the 2007 harvest, but the average for 2007 also incorporates output tonnages earlier in the calendar year from the 2006 harvest, which attracted much lower prices. The average output prices remained high in 2008, with wheat showing a further increase of £21 per tonne (18%). Average prices dropped quite markedly in 2009 before increasing again in 2010. These average prices reflect global trends in supply and demand of cereals.

In 2010, total value of cereal output increased by £81 million (32%), compared to 2009. The output value of barley increased by £44 million (28%), incorporating a £40 per tonne (48%) increase in price and a 240,000 tonne (13%) decrease in production. The output value of wheat increased by £33 million (40%), with average prices £17 per tonne (15%) higher and production also up by 171,000 tonnes (23%). The value of oats increased by £4 million (33%), mostly driven by an increase in price of £25 per tonne (29%).

Oilseed Rape
(Table A3)

Chart A6: Average Annual Output Price For Oilseed Rape 2001 to 2010

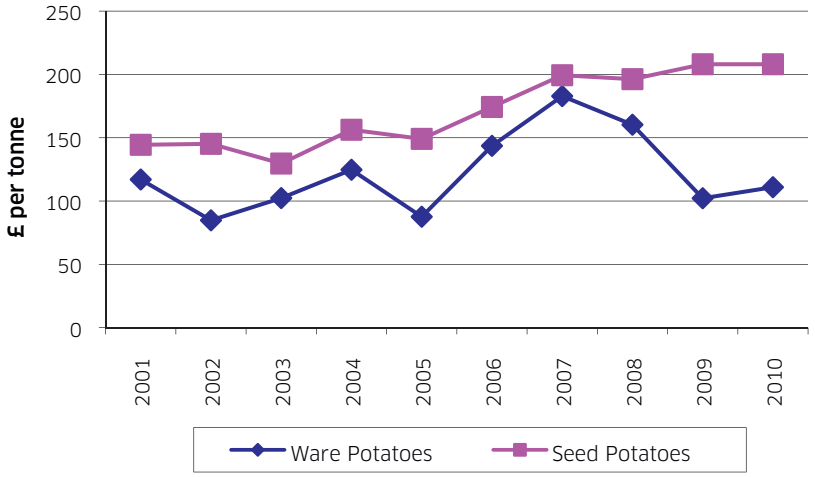


The average output price for oilseed rape increased sharply from £126 per tonne in 2005 to £321 per tonne in 2010. The increase between 2009 and 2010 of £98 per tonne (44%) was accompanied by an increase in production of 21,000 tonnes (20%), leading to an increase in the output value of £16 million (73%).

Potatoes (Table A4)

Table A4 shows the components of the output valuation for potatoes. In 2010, maincrop ware potatoes accounted for 762,000 tonnes (53%) of output and seed potatoes 515,000 tonnes (35%).

Chart A7: Average Annual Output Prices For Potatoes 2001 to 2010



The price of ware potatoes was relatively high between 2006 and 2008, reaching a peak of £183 per tonne in 2007. In 2010 the price was £111 per tonne, more in line with other years in the period.

The price of seed potatoes has been increasing gradually from £149 per tonne in 2005 to £208 per tonne in 2010.

These price trends, especially for seed potatoes, coupled with increased production since 2006 have contributed to relatively high output value of potatoes since 2006.

In 2010, the overall output value of potatoes remained virtually unchanged at £186 million, with a small increase in price offsetting a small decrease in production.

Vegetables (Table A4)

The valuation of vegetables is comprised of many different crops. Table A4 shows information for the key crops.

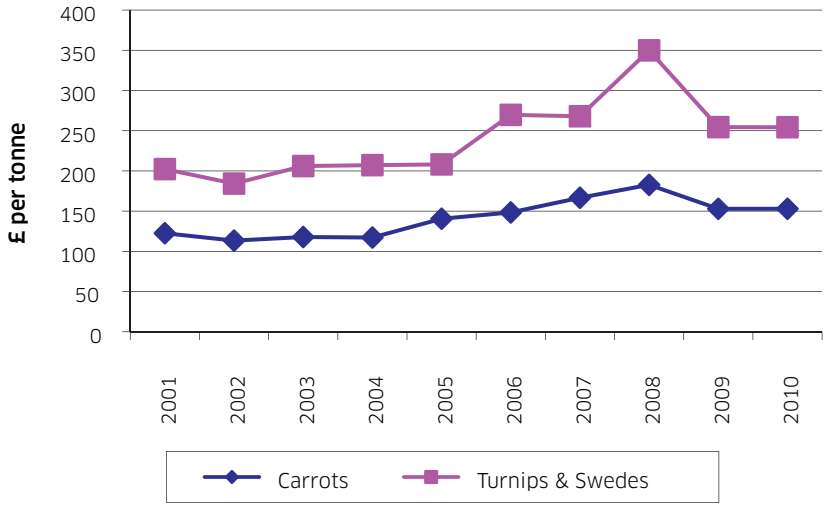
Over the past 10 years the output value of vegetables has increased by £49 million (86%) to £106 million in 2010.

Carrots have contributed the most to this increase, with a rise in output value of £15 million (143%). Over this period the increase in carrot production of 83,000 tonnes (95%) has been accompanied by an increase in price of £30 per tonne (25%).

In 2010, turnips and swedes were the 2nd largest crop in terms of production (61,000 tonnes or 17%) and value (£16 million or 15%). However, the 26% increase in price over the past 10 years was more than offset by a 35% decrease in production, leading to a decrease in value of £4 million (18%).

In 2010, the total output value of vegetables fell slightly by £3 million (3%).

Chart A8: Average Annual Output Prices for Carrots and Turnips and Swedes 2001 to 2010



Soft Fruit
(Table A4)

Over the past 10 years the output value of soft fruit has increased by £38 million (150%) to £63 million in 2010.

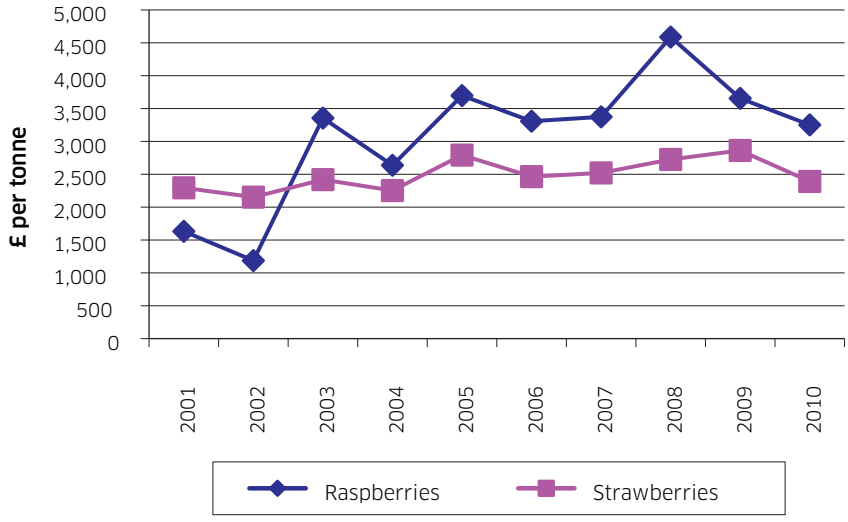
Table A4 shows that in 2010, strawberries accounted for £44 million (70%) of the overall value and raspberries £13 million (21%).

Over the past 10 years the value of strawberries has increased by £27 million (156%). This was mostly due to an 11,000 tonne (146%) increase in production, as average prices only increased by £97 per tonne (4%).

The value of raspberries increased by £8 million (149%), mostly due to the doubling of average prices, which jumped dramatically in 2003. Production increased by 800 tonnes (25%) over this period.

In 2010, there was a decrease in the output value of soft fruit of £13 million (18%). Most of this decrease (£10 million) was due to strawberries, where prices fell by £471 per tonne (17%) and production also decreased by 400 tonnes (2%).

Chart A9: Average Annual Output Prices for Raspberries and Strawberries 2001 to 2010



Livestock (Tables A1, A5, A6)

Since 2001 the total output value of finished and store livestock, excluding related subsidies, has increased by £335 million (58%) to £912 million in 2010.

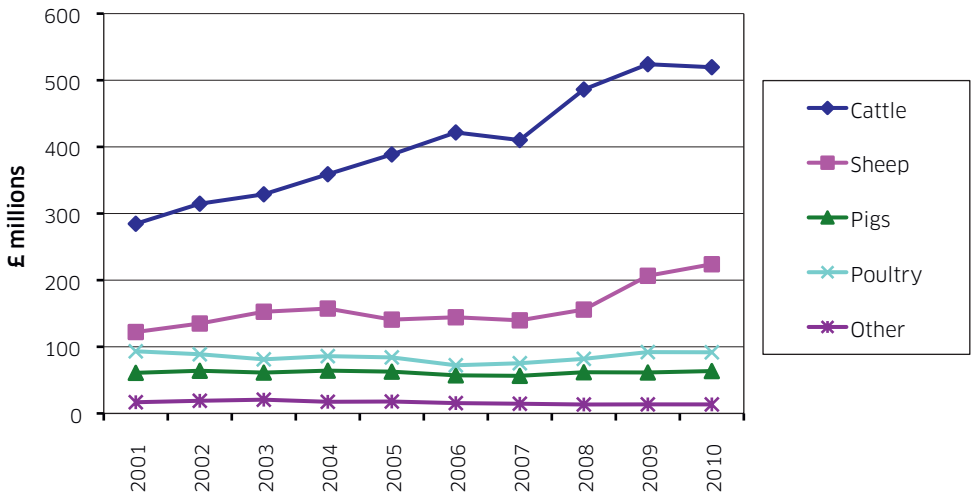
The value of cattle has increased by £235 million (83%) over this period, with increases in every year except for 2007 and 2010.

Since 2001, the value of sheep has increased by £102 million, which also equates to 83%. However, most of this increase has occurred in last 2 years when the value increased by £68 million. Between 2001 and 2008 the value of sheep ranged between £122 million in 2001 and £157 million in 2004.

In comparison, the value of pigs and poultry has remained fairly constant over this period. The 2010 value of pigs was £3 million (4%) higher than 2001, whilst the 2010 value of poultry was £2 million (2%) lower than 2001.

In 2010, the output value of livestock increased by £18 million (2%), mostly due to the £17 million increase in sheep.

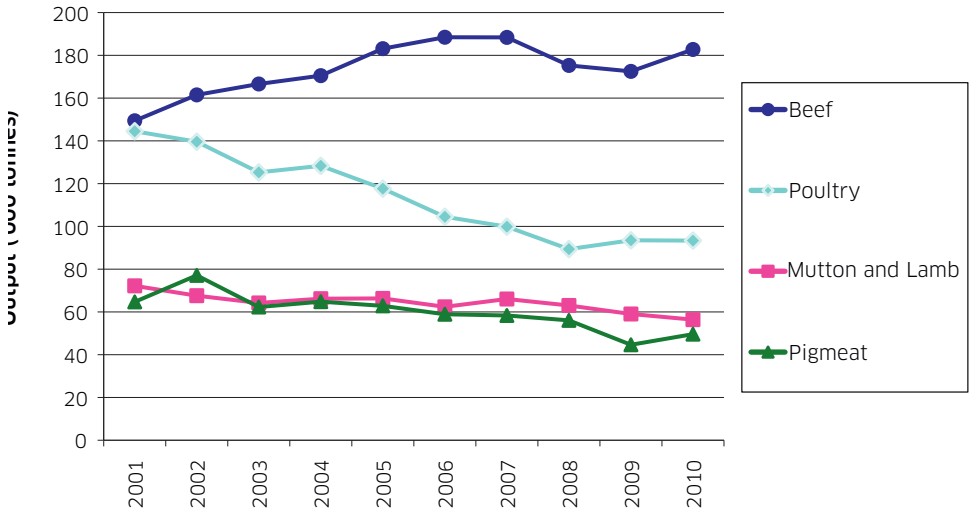
Chart A10: Output Value of Livestock (excluding subsidies) 2001 to 2010



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 2010, the output value of store cattle and calves was £47 million, representing 9% of the cattle total. The output value of store sheep was £25 million, representing 11% of the sheep total.

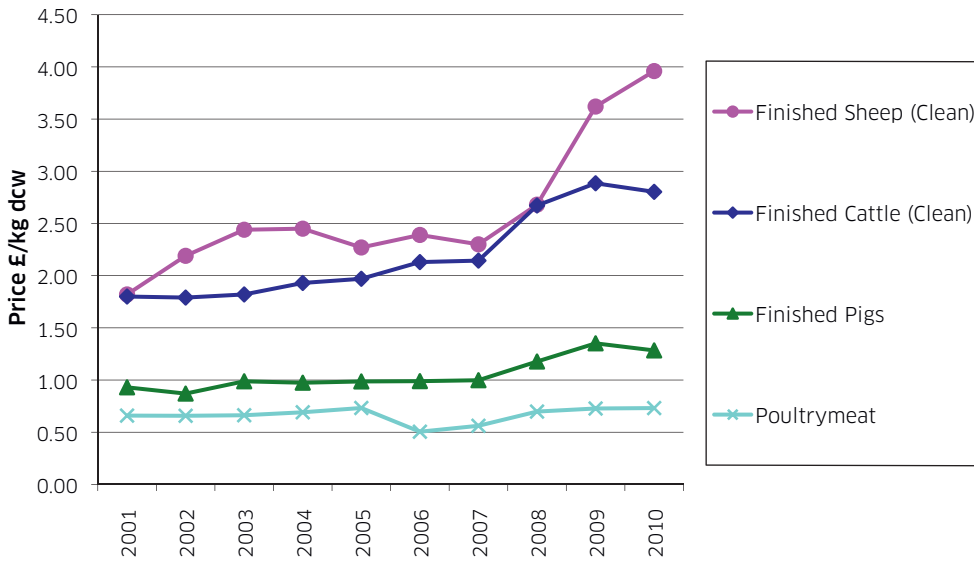
Chart A11: Output volume of Meat Production 2001 to 2010



Over the past 10 years, only beef production has increased, going up by 33,000 tonnes (22%). Meat production has decreased for other livestock, with poultry meat showing the largest decrease of 51,000 tonnes (35%). The volume of mutton and lamb has gone down by 16,000 tonnes (22%) and pigmeat by a similar volume of 15,000 tonnes (23%).

Average output prices, expressed as £/kg dressed carcasse weight (dcw), have increased for all finished livestock since 2001.

Chart A12: Output prices of Finished Livestock 2001 to 2010



Over the past 10 years the average price for clean finished sheep has increased the most, going up by £2.14/kg (118%), with more than half of the increase taking place since 2008. This price trend has more than offset the reduction in mutton and lamb meat production and contributed to the increased value of sheep output.

Clean finished cattle prices have increased by £1.00/kg (56%) since 2001, with over half the increase (£0.56/kg) occurring between 2007 and 2008. This price trend, along with an increasing trend in beef production has contributed to the large increase in the value of cattle output. The average price fell slightly between 2009 and 2010 by £0.09/kg (3%) but was countered by an 8,000 tonne (5%) increase in beef production.

Over the past 10 years there have been similar increases in the price of finished pigs (£0.35/kg or 38%) and poultrymeat (£0.07/kg or 11%). These increases have been countered by similar decreases in meat production, resulting in small changes in the output value of pigs and poultry between 2001 and 2010.

Livestock Products
(Tables A1, A6)

The output value of livestock products in 2010 was £323 million. The production of milk and milk products accounted for £272 million (84%) of this value and egg production £43 million (13%).

Over the past 10 years the output value of milk and milk products peaked in 2008 at £303 million, with the lowest value of £215 million in 2002. Following a decrease between 2008 and 2009, the value has fallen very slightly in 2010. Compared to 2001, the 2010 value is £27 million (11%) higher.

The value of egg production for food has increased by £17 million (66%) over the past 10 years, with much of the increase (£11 million) occurring between 2007 and 2008.

Chart A13: Output Value of Livestock Products 2001 to 2010

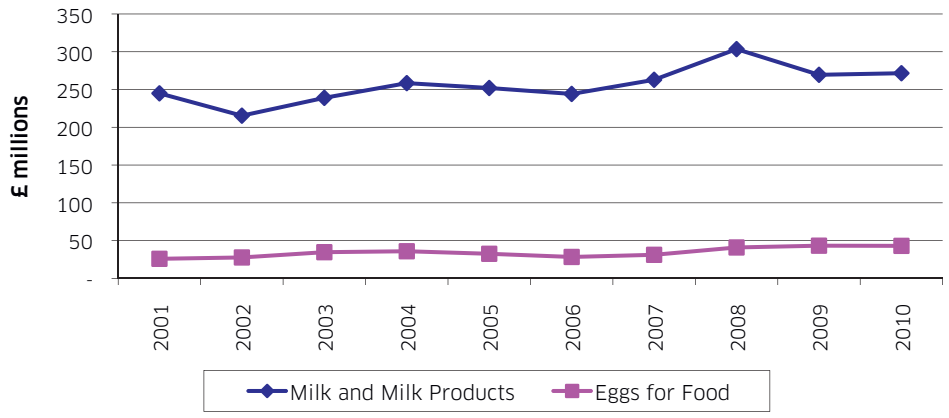


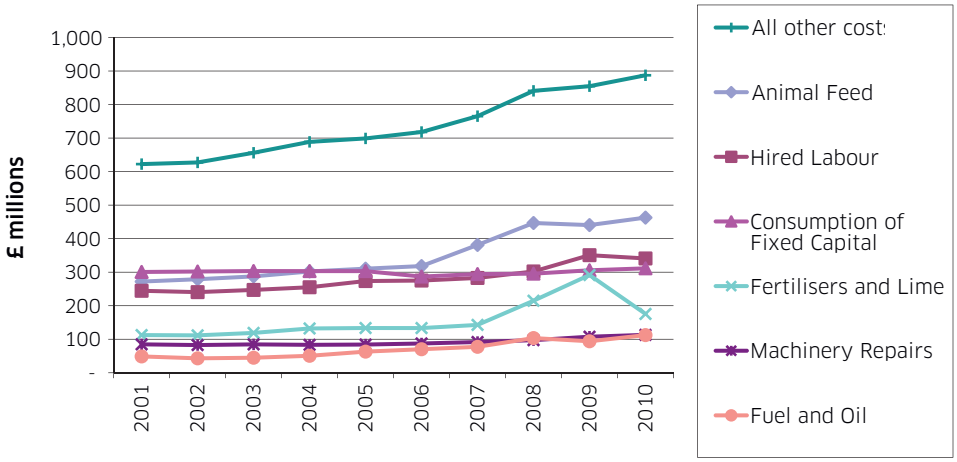
Table A6 includes information on the production and average prices for milk (including milk products). Both prices and production were fairly constant between 2003 and 2006, resulting in little change in the output value. Production then fell by 210 million litres (16%) between 2006 and 2008, but was accompanied by an increase in price of 8.5 per litre (47%), resulting in an overall increase in the output value of £59 million (24%). Over the past 2 years, prices have fallen by 8% and production is also 2% lower, resulting in a £32 million (11%) decrease in the value.

Chart A14 Milk (including milk products) Production and Average Price 2001 to 2010

Total Costs (Table A1)

In 2010, total costs incurred by agricultural businesses was £2.4 billion. These costs are made up of many different components.

Chart A15: Total Costs 2001 to 2010



In 2010, the largest costs were for: animal feed (£463 million or 19% of the total); hired labour (£341 million or 14%); consumption of fixed capital (£312 million or 13%), mainly on plant machinery, vehicles, buildings and works; fertilisers and lime (£176 million or 7%); machinery repairs (£113 million or 5%) and fuel and oil (£112 million or 5%). All other costs, totalling £887 million accounted for 37% of the total.

Over the past 10 years, total costs have increased by £718 million (43%) to £2.4 billion in 2010, with most of the increase (£514 million) occurring since 2006. Since 2001, the largest increases have occurred in animal feed (up £191 million or 70%), hired labour (up £96 million or 39%), fuel and oil (up £64 million or 130%) and fertiliser and lime (up £63 million or 56%). The only decreases, at the aggregate level shown in table A1 have been for interest payments (down £24 million or 26%), net rent (down £2 million or 13%) and in the leasing of quotas (down £4 million or 100%).

Between 2009 and 2010, total costs decreased by £41 million (2%), contributing to the overall increase in TIFF. This was mostly due to the costs of fertiliser and lime falling by £116 million (40%), from the peak in 2009, although hired labour costs also decreased by £10 million (3%). These decreases more than offset other increases in costs, including those for animal feed (up £22 million or 5%), fuel and oil (up £18 million or 20%) and veterinary expenses and medicines (up £8 million or 15%).

Animal Feed (Table A1, A7)

Most of the animal feed costs are associated with the purchase of concentrate feed, especially for cattle and sheep. Over the past 10 years, increasing trends in these concentrate feeds have contributed the most to the overall increase in animal feed costs. However, between 2009 and 2010, the cost in cattle and sheep concentrate feeds are estimated to have fallen slightly, based on lower prices shown in the DEFRA Agricultural Price Index.

In the last year, the main reason for the £22 million increase in animal feed costs has been a £14 million (19%) increase in the cost of cereals, mostly barley, used directly as animal feed on farm and a £10 million (23%) increase in the cost of roughages such as hay and straw. These both reflect increased prices, with average annual prices for roughages shown in Table A7. Severe weather at the beginning and end of 2010 led to a higher demand for roughages, driving up market prices.

Fertiliser and Lime (Table A1, A8)

There has been substantial variation in the cost of fertilisers and lime over the past 4 years, as shown in Chart A15, which has had a considerable impact on recent trends in TIFF. Table A8 shows key components of the underlying price and quantity information used in the compilation of the fertiliser and lime valuation.

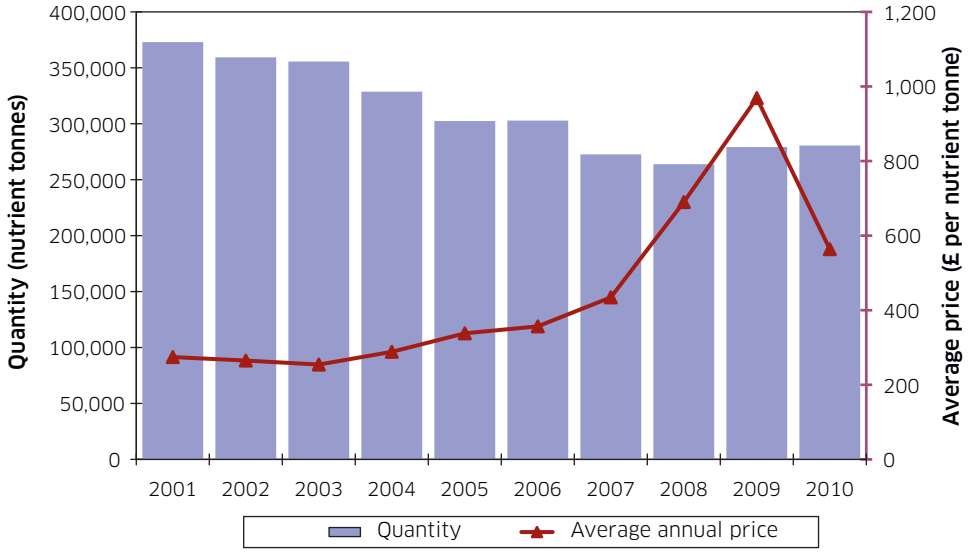
It should be noted that the vast majority of fertilisers are used in the first half of the calendar year. However, a substantial proportion of these fertilisers will have been purchased in the previous autumn/winter. This lag between purchases and usage has been accounted for in the TIFF valuation and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

Chart A16 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.

There has been a decreasing trend in the usage of fertilisers between 2001 and 2008. Although total usage is shown to have increased between 2008 and 2009, this does reflect a break in the data series, as administrative data from the Single Farm Payments (SFP) systems was used as the source of land use data. The SFP data showed higher areas of grassland, to which fertilisers are applied, compared to previous June Census information.

Compared to 2001, the quantity of fertiliser usage in 2010 was 92,000 tonnes (25%) lower, however the average price was £289 per tonne (105%) higher. Over this period average prices started to increase in 2004, accelerating to a peak of £969 per tonne in 2009. In 2010, prices fell sharply by £405 per tonne (42%) accounting for all of the £116 million decrease in the costs of fertilisers and lime.

Chart A16: Quantity & Average Annual Prices of Fertilisers Used 2001 to 2010

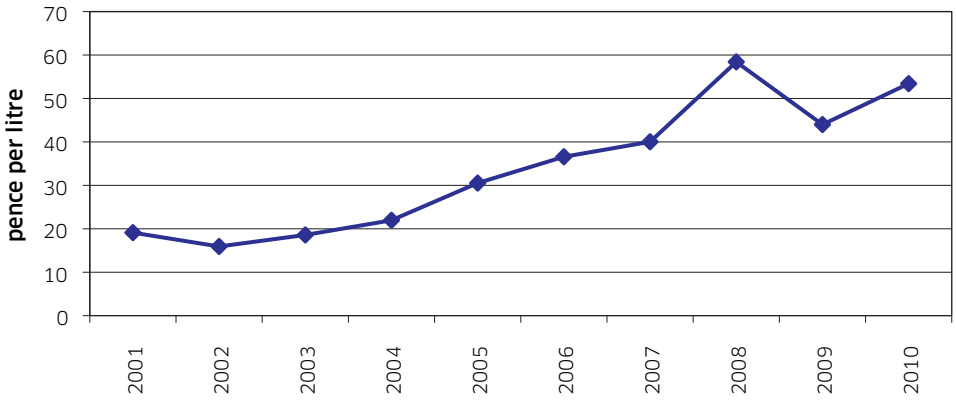


Fuel
(Tables A1, A9)

Red diesel is used as fuel by agricultural businesses. Red diesel is cheaper than conventional diesel, as it attracts lower rates of tax. The overall trend in red diesel prices have shown a steady increase since 2002, with a spike in prices during 2008. This reflects broader global trends in fuel prices.

In 2010, the overall cost of fuel and oil increased by £18 million (20%), reflecting the 9.4 pence per litre (21%) increase in red diesel prices.

Chart A17: UK Red Diesel Annual Average Prices 2001 to 2010



Hired Labour
(Tables A1, A10)

Hired labour costs increased by £106 million (43%) between 2001 and 2009, before falling by £10 million (3%) in 2010. 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 2001 and 2009 there has been a gradual decline in the number of hired regular workers but an increase in the number of casual and seasonal workers, particularly since 2006. However, between 2009 and 2010 these trends reversed, with a 6% increase in regular workers and a 12% decrease in casual and seasonal workers. It is this decrease in casual and seasonal workers which has contributed most to the lower hired labour costs in 2010.

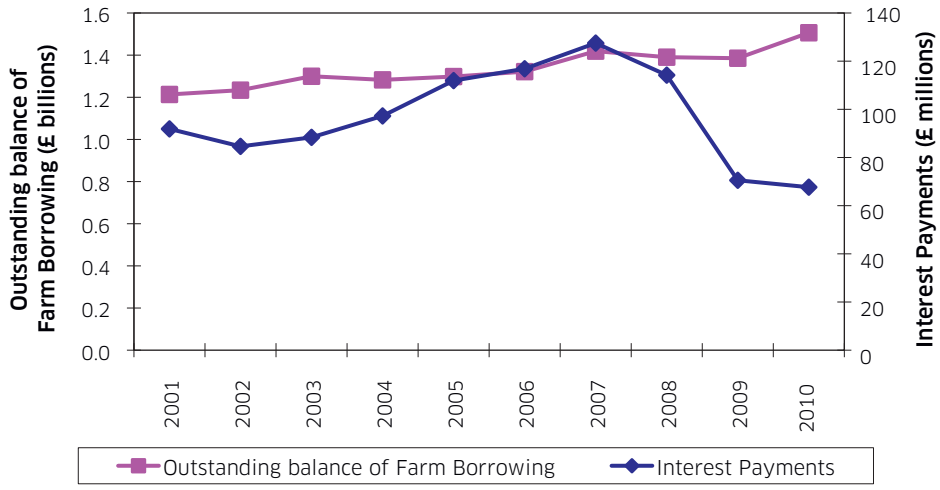
Table 10 shows survey results for regular full-time hired workers. Since 2006, average weekly earnings have increased, although the average number of hours worked has gone down and the rate of earnings per hour has increases. Over the past 10 years, the hourly rate of pay has generally increased, but there has been more variation in the average number of hours worked.

Interest Payments (Table A1, A11)

Over the past 10 years there has been a steady increase in the outstanding balance of farm borrowing, from £1.2 billion in 2001 to £1.5 billion in 2010. Over the same period, the corresponding level of interest payments has varied, reflecting changes in underlying interest rates.

Recently, there was a large fall in interest payments between 2008 and 2009 of £44 million (38%) and interest payments remained relatively low in 2010, falling by a further £3 million (4%).

Chart A18: Outstanding Balance of Farm Borrowing & Interest Payments 2001 to 2010



Statistics on the level of farm borrowing are published in August each year, with the latest release from 2010 available at:

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/pubfarmborr

Payments and Subsidies (Tables A, A12(i), A12(ii))

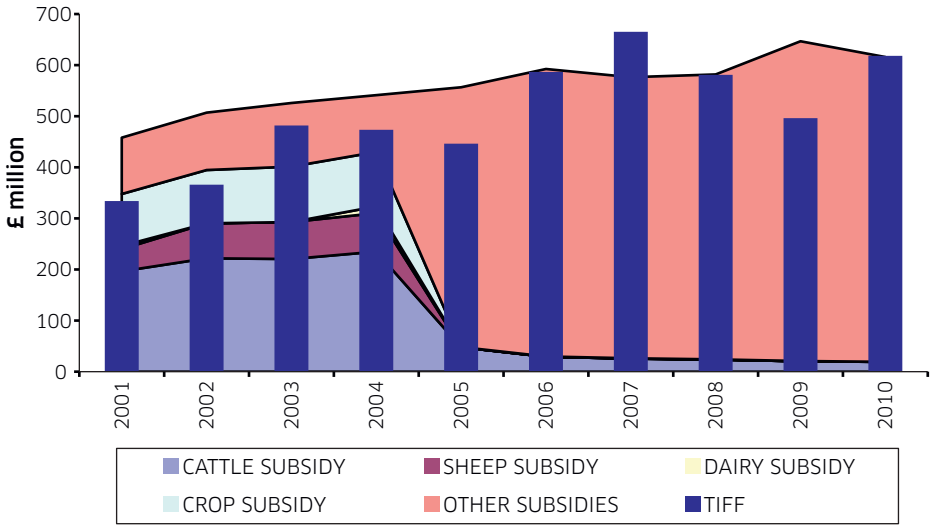
In 2010, total payments and subsidies included in the TIFF figure were £616 million. Table A12(i) provides a breakdown of this total, with Single Farm Payments at £484 million accounting for the majority (79%), followed by Less-Favoured Area Support Scheme (LFASS) payments at £64 million (10%). The next largest amounts were for payments under Rural Priorities (£21 million or 3%) and the Scottish Beef Calf Scheme (£19.2 million or 3%).

Not all payments and subsidies made to farmers are included in the TIFF total. Table A12(ii) shows a further £27 million paid to farmers in 2010, mostly under Rural Priorities (£17 million) and the FEOGA Processing and Marketing Scheme (£7 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 A19 illustrates trends in payments and subsidies included within the TIFF total for the past 10 years. In 2005, de-coupling of payments and subsidies took place under reforms of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Payments previously tied directly to crop and livestock production were mostly consolidated into the Single Farm Payment. Since 2005, cattle subsides have included payments under the Scottish Beef Calf Scheme, ranging between £18 million and £24 million. 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 A19: Payments and Subsidies & TIFF 2001 to 2010



Total payments and subsidies included in TIFF have increased by £158 million (34%) between 2001 and 2010. However, this includes a decrease between 2009 and 2010 of £28 million (4%), mostly due to a fall in the value of Single Farm Payments (SFP) of £28 million (6%). This decrease is due to a less favourable euro:sterling exchange rate on 30th September 2010 compared to the previous year, which is when sterling payments of Single Farm Payments are calculated.

It should be noted that the 2010 total includes £2.6 million paid out from the EU Dairy Fund as well as £200,000 of Severe Weather Payments.

Chart A19 also shows that with the exception of 2007, the total value of TIFF has been about equal or lower than the value of total payments and subsidies. This means that without these payments and subsidies, the aggregate income to farmers would have been negative in those years.

Balance Sheets and Investments (Tables A13, A14)

Over the period 2001 to 2010 the net worth of Scottish agriculture has nearly tripled from £11.7 billion to £34.2 billion. This is primarily because of a large rise in the value of land and buildings over that period, which has more than tripled from £10.5 billion in 2001 to £32.3 billion in 2010; although most of this rise has occurred in years from 2007 to 2010. From 2009 to 2010 alone, the value of land and buildings rose £2.7 billion (9.1 per cent). Land values 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) for 2009 and 2010.

The liabilities of Scottish agriculture have risen 33 per cent between 2001 and 2010 to just £2.2 billion, representing 6 per cent of total asset value. Between 2009 and 2010 the value of liabilities fell slightly by £60 million but this has virtually no impact on the overall net worth of Scottish agriculture.

The amount farmers invested in buildings, plant, machinery and vehicles rose £53.1 million (22 per cent) from 2009 to 2010 and is nearly 40 per cent above the average for the last ten years.

Economic Indicators and Productivity (Tables A15, A16)

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

One measure 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.

Table A15 shows that in 2010, the total amount of entrepreneurial labour invested was 27,364 AWU. Dividing the TIFF figure of £618 million by this labour, provides an average TIFF per AWU estimate of £22,590.

Chart A20 shows that between 2001 and 2010 entrepreneurial labour decreased by 10% or 3,009 AWUs and TIFF per AWU increased by £11,595 (105%). This increase in TIFF per AWU mostly reflects the £284 million (85%) increase in TIFF over the same period, as well as the 10% decrease in entrepreneurial AWUs. It means that in 2010 a larger TIFF was being generated by a lower amount of entrepreneurial labour, compared to 2001.

Chart A20: Entrepreneurial Labour and TIFF per AWUs 2001 to 2010

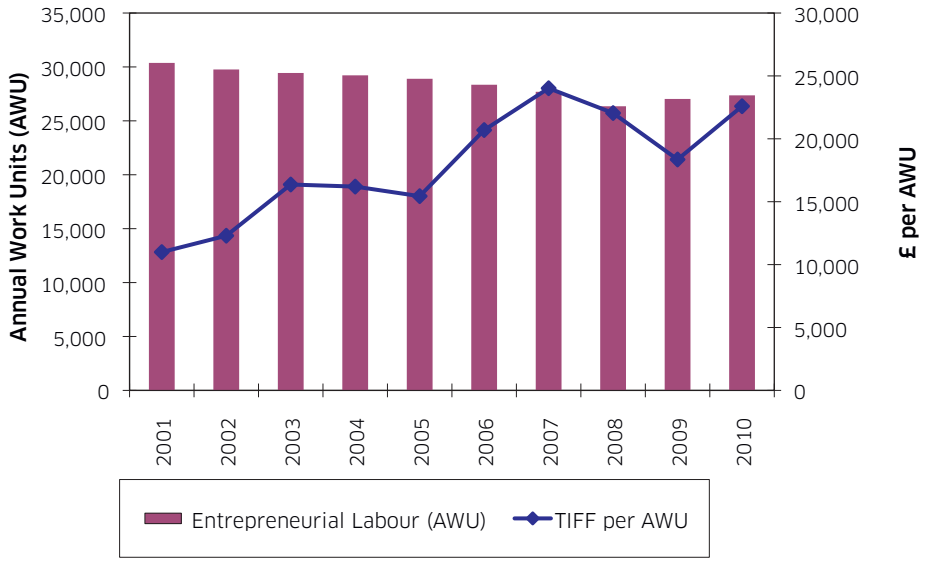


Table A16 shows three different productivity indices, which are based on differing definitions with respect to component inputs and outputs.

All three measures show a higher productivity in 2010 compared to 2001, but also lower productivity in 2010 compared to 2009. The decrease between 2009 and 2010 is primarily (but not exclusively) due to (i) a reduction in Single Farm Payment and (ii) an increase in the amount of paid labour.

Table A1 Output, input and income, 2006 to 2010

OUTPUT	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (prov)
Cereals:	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*
Wheat	70.9	96.6	130.8	83.2	116.2
Barley	129.8	223.0	244.8	157.2	201.5
Oats	10.4	14.6	12.8	11.1	14.8
Triticale	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.5
1. Total cereals	**211.9**	**335.3**	**389.1**	**251.9**	**332.9**
Cereals net of subsidies	*211.9*	*335.3*	*389.1*	*251.9*	*332.9*
Other crops:					
Potatoes	202.1	227.2	195.6	185.2	185.9
Oilseed rape	23.8	38.4	29.7	22.5	39.0
Other farm crops	9.6	12.1	9.1	9.7	11.1
2. Total other crops	**235.5**	**277.6**	**234.5**	**217.4**	**236.0**
Other crops net of subsidies	*234.9*	*277.1*	*234.2*	*217.0*	*236.0*
Horticulture:					
Vegetables	90.7	90.1	100.1	108.9	105.8
Fruit	48.2	62.7	76.8	76.0	62.6
Flowers and nursery stock	49.7	56.2	47.1	71.9	72.2
3. Total horticulture	**188.6**	**209.0**	**224.0**	**256.9**	**240.6**
Finished livestock:					
Finished cattle and calves	404.0	389.5	457.5	485.3	491.8
Finished sheep and lambs	133.4	131.7	142.8	187.7	198.7
Finished pigs	57.2	56.4	61.8	61.5	63.6
Poultry	72.3	75.3	81.9	92.0	91.8
Other livestock	15.5	14.5	13.4	13.6	13.5
4. Total finished livestock	**682.3**	**667.4**	**757.4**	**840.1**	**859.4**
Finished livestock net of subsidies	*653.1*	*641.7*	*733.6*	*819.8*	*840.1*
Store livestock:					
Store cattle	35.5	33.8	37.8	41.6	33.0
Store calves	11.4	12.7	14.6	17.5	13.9
Store sheep	10.9	8.0	13.0	18.8	25.2
5. Total store livestock	**57.8**	**54.5**	**65.4**	**77.9**	**72.2**
Livestock products:					
Milk and milk products	244.1	262.9	303.5	269.5	271.6
Eggs for food	28.3	31.2	40.9	43.3	43.0
Clipwool	2.7	2.8	2.4	3.4	3.5
Other livestock products	4.9	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5
6. Total livestock products	**280.1**	**301.1**	**351.1**	**320.6**	**322.5**
Livestock products net of subsidies	*280.1*	*301.1*	*351.1*	*320.6*	*322.5*
Capital formation:					
Cattle	35.0	40.8	23.5	40.0	34.6
Sheep	8.7	13.7	12.0	17.5	23.4
Pigs	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.9
Poultry	12.6	8.7	14.3	11.6	10.5
7. Total capital formation	**57.5**	**64.5**	**51.1**	**70.8**	**70.4**
Other agricultural activities:					
Contract work	67.0	79.2	88.6	88.4	90.9
Leasing of quotas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. Total other agricultural activities	**67.0**	**79.2**	**88.6**	**88.4**	**90.9**
9. Total non-agricultural activities	**132.7**	**162.3**	**163.0**	**191.0**	**200.2**
10. GROSS OUTPUT AT BASIC PRICES (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9)	**1,913.4**	**2,150.8**	**2,324.3**	**2,315.2**	**2,425.1**
Gross output at basic prices net of subsidies	*1,883.6*	*2,124.5*	*2,300.2*	*2,294.3*	*2,405.8*

Table A1(ctd) Output, input and income, 2006 to 2010

INPUT[1]	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (prov)
	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million
11. Total feedingstuffs	**318.2**	**381.2**	**446.7**	**440.5**	**462.8**
12. Total seeds	**49.6**	**48.9**	**63.6**	**66.0**	**70.7**
13. Total fertilisers and lime	**133.3**	**142.8**	**214.8**	**291.6**	**175.5**
Farm maintenance:					
Occupier	43.8	43.9	51.1	63.1	68.6
Landlord	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.3	6.3
14. Total farm maintenance	**50.9**	**50.9**	**58.0**	**69.3**	**74.9**
Miscellaneous expenditure:					
Machinery repairs	87.3	91.7	97.3	107.6	113.1
Fuel and oil	70.2	77.4	103.5	93.9	112.3
Other machinery expenses	23.5	23.5	23.9	23.6	27.7
Veterinary expenses and medicines	47.7	47.2	50.6	53.7	61.6
Crop protection	47.8	55.6	67.4	66.8	64.7
Contract work	67.0	79.2	88.6	88.4	90.9
Leasing of quotas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other farm costs	301.1	316.0	359.6	401.7	414.6
15. Total miscellaneous expenses	**644.7**	**690.5**	**790.8**	**835.7**	**885.0**
16. GROSS INPUT[2] (11+12+13+14+15)	**1,196.8**	**1,314.4**	**1,574.1**	**1,703.2**	**1,668.8**
17. GROSS VALUE ADDED[3] (10-16)	**716.6**	**836.4**	**750.3**	**612.0**	**756.2**
Gross value added net of subsidies	*686.8*	*810.2*	*726.2*	*591.1*	*737.0*
Consumption of fixed capital:					
Plant machinery and vehicles	127.9	128.7	133.2	145.3	146.2
Building and works	92.3	92.1	92.2	90.4	86.4
Cattle	40.2	46.1	38.2	34.9	37.0
Sheep	12.5	13.7	21.1	19.6	28.4
Pigs	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7
Poultry	12.8	12.2	9.2	13.7	11.8
18. Total consumption of fixed capital	**287.0**	**294.4**	**295.6**	**305.7**	**311.5**
19. NET VALUE ADDED (at basic price)(17-18)	**429.6**	**542.0**	**454.6**	**306.3**	**444.7**
Net value added (at basic price) net of subsidies	*399.8*	*515.8*	*430.5*	*285.5*	*425.5*
Other subsidies:					
Single Farm Payment	399.7	404.8	443.1	511.9	483.5
Less-Favoured Areas Support Scheme	100.3	59.2	58.9	64.0	63.7
Land Management Contract Menu Scheme	22.0	19.8	20.0	18.5	5.4
Land Managers Options			1.2	2.0	7.3
Rural Stewardship Scheme	20.8	24.9	17.3	13.0	4.9
Rural Priorities				4.4	20.9
Environmentally Sensitive Areas	6.3	5.1	3.6	2.7	1.4
Other Agri Environmental Schemes[4]	13.5	15.8	13.6	9.3	6.6
Other	0.1	20.6	0.0	0.0	2.8
20. Total other subsidies	**562.6**	**550.2**	**557.7**	**625.9**	**596.6**
Total payments and subsidies	*592.4*	*576.4*	*581.7*	*646.7*	*615.8*
21. NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST[5] (19+20)	**992.2**	**1,092.2**	**1,012.3**	**932.2**	**1,041.3**
22. Hired labour[6]	**275.1**	**282.8**	**302.2**	**350.8**	**341.0**
23. Interest	**116.8**	**127.5**	**114.2**	**70.5**	**67.7**
24. Net rent	**13.7**	**16.6**	**14.9**	**14.7**	**14.5**
25. TOTAL INCOME FROM FARMING (21-(22+23+24)))	**586.7**	**665.2**	**581.0**	**496.2**	**618.2**

(1) Also known as Intermediate Consumption.
(2) Also known as Total Intermediate Consumption.
(3) Formerly known as Gross Product.
(4) Includes Countryside Premium Scheme, Farm Woodland Scheme, Farm Woodland Premium Scheme, Organic Aid Scheme and elements of Habitats and Heather Moorland Schemes.
(5) Formerly known as Net Product.
(6) Also known as Compensation of Employees.

Table A2(i) Area of cereals[1], root crops and horticultural crops, 2006 to 2010

Area ('000 ha)	Average 2006-10	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Wheat	104.0	99.7	102.7	113.8	92.5	111.4
Winter barley	51.4	53.8	52.6	57.6	45.1	48.0
Spring barley	247.7	220.6	226.0	262.3	287.0	242.4
Total barley	299.1	274.4	278.6	319.9	332.2	290.4
Oats	22.1	22.7	20.9	21.7	22.3	23.0
Triticale	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.7
Oilseed rape	35.9	39.2	41.6	33.6	29.0	36.0
Potato - early ware[2]	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
Potato-maincrop ware[2]	18.6	17.1	18.6	18.6	19.5	19.3
Potato - seed[2]	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.8	11.9	12.0
Vining peas	5.0	3.8	3.8	4.5	6.3	6.5
Tomatoes (ha)	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.6
Raspberries	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Strawberries	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9

Table A2(ii) Estimated yield of cereals[1], root crops and horticultural crops, 2006 to 2010

Yield (tonnes per ha)	Average 2006-10	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Wheat	8.2	8.5	8.1	8.3	8.1	8.2
Winter barley	7.3	7.7	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.0
Spring barley	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5
Total barley	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.7
Oats	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.8	5.9
Triticale	5.6	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.2
Oilseed rape	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.4
Potato - early ware[2]	21.4	19.3	23.6	19.2	19.2	25.6
Potato-maincrop ware[2]	49.8	55.0	50.0	45.9	49.7	48.5
Potato - seed[2]	42.7	45.8	42.2	39.8	42.9	42.6
Vining peas	4.2	4.6	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.6
Tomatoes	179.8	181.3	176.4	180.8	180.3	180.3
Raspberries	7.6	5.3	9.8	8.5	6.7	7.6
Strawberries	19.5	19.4	19.1	19.5	19.8	19.6

Table A2(iii) Estimated production of cereals[1], root crops and horticultural crops, 2006 to 2010

Production ('000 tonnes)	Average 2006-10	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Wheat	858.0	845.1	832.1	947.5	747.0	918.4
Winter barley	375.9	415.0	384.5	424.4	318.4	337.2
Spring barley	1,379.6	1,263.0	1,273.1	1,447.3	1,586.9	1,327.9
Total barley	1,755.3	1,676.6	1,657.9	1,871.7	1,905.3	1,665.2
Oats	128.7	135.9	123.6	119.0	130.1	134.7
Triticale	5.6	7.7	7.1	6.4	3.4	3.6
Oilseed rape	128.6	143.6	161.3	115.2	101.3	121.6
Potato - early ware[2]	5.8	5.7	6.9	7.8	5.2	3.4
Potato-maincrop ware[2]	732.0	759.2	740.7	672.5	761.4	726.1
Potato - seed[2]	475.7	488.5	440.5	428.5	511.7	509.2
Vining peas	21.3	17.5	14.7	16.9	27.1	30.2
Tomatoes	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Raspberries	3.9	2.3	4.7	4.6	3.9	4.1
Strawberries	17.1	14.9	15.4	17.9	18.7	18.3

(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 Oats, Triticale and Oilseed Rape.

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

Table A3 Output and utilisation of Cereals and Oilseed Rape, 2006 to 2010[1]

	Unit	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (prov)
Wheat[2]						
Human and industrial	'000 tonnes	614.7	740.6	661.2	595.0	696.5
Seed[3]	"	9.4	10.3	11.2	11.6	15.1
Feed and other[4]	"	146.2	127.7	211.4	184.3	259.8
Total marketings	"	**770.3**	**878.6**	**883.8**	**790.9**	**971.4**
Stock change	"	75.0	-46.4	63.7	-43.9	-53.0
Total quantity of output	"	**845.3**	**832.2**	**947.5**	**747.0**	**918.4**
Market price[5]	£ per tonne	82.47	118.66	139.78	111.19	127.95
Market value	£ millions	63.52	104.25	123.54	87.94	124.30
Stock change[6]	"	7.40	-7.65	7.24	-4.72	-8.14
Total value of output	"	**70.92**	**96.60**	**130.78**	**83.22**	**116.16**
Barley[2]						
Human and industrial	'000 tonnes	559.6	614.9	597.0	567.5	596.1
Seed[3]	"	37.6	39.8	44.8	44.9	40.5
Feed and other[4]	"	1,032.0	1,064.8	1,075.0	1,285.2	1,165.5
Total marketings	"	1,629.2	1,719.6	1,716.8	1,897.6	1,802.1
Stock change	"	47.4	-61.6	154.9	7.8	-137.0
Total quantity of output	"	**1,676.6**	**1,657.9**	**1,871.7**	**1,905.3**	**1,665.2**
Market price	£ per tonne	77.35	134.90	131.35	82.54	122.19
Market value	£ millions	126.02	231.97	225.50	156.62	220.20
Stock change[6]	"	3.74	-8.98	19.26	0.60	-18.70
Total value of output	"	**129.76**	**223.00**	**244.76**	**157.22**	**201.51**
Oats[2]						
Human and industrial	'000 tonnes	101.2	100.3	94.8	101.8	101.3
Seed[3]	"	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.6
Feed and other[4]	"	23.6	21.4	18.2	14.0	37.8
Total marketings	"	**128.4**	**125.6**	**116.4**	**119.4**	**142.7**
Stock change	"	7.5	-2.1	2.6	10.8	-8.0
Total quantity of output	"	**135.9**	**123.5**	**119.0**	**130.1**	**134.7**
Market price	£ per tonne	76.13	118.50	107.54	85.61	110.42
Market value	£ millions	9.78	14.89	12.52	10.22	15.76
Stock change[6]	"	0.58	-0.26	0.27	0.91	-0.96
Total value of output	"	**10.35**	**14.63**	**12.79**	**11.13**	**14.79**
Oilseed rape[2]						
Total marketings	'000 tonnes	143.6	161.3	115.2	101.3	121.6
Market price	£ per tonne	165.54	237.98	258.10	222.30	320.50
Total value of output	**£ millions**	**23.78**	**38.38**	**29.74**	**22.51**	**38.97**

(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, 2006 to 2010[1]

	Unit	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (prov)
Potatoes[2]						
Earlies	'000 tonnes	5.7	6.9	7.8	5.2	3.4
Maincrop ware[4]	"	585.5	759.2	740.7	672.5	761.4
Seed[6]	"	425.3	479.1	432.0	450.4	514.9
Stockfeed[5]	"	165.0	187.1	176.4	177.6	192.3
Total potatoes	"	**1,181.4**	**1,432.3**	**1,356.9**	**1,305.7**	**1,472.0**
Earlies	£ per tonne	276.8	213.3	356.3	300.3	321.6
Maincrop ware	"	143.6	182.9	160.3	102.2	110.9
Seed[6]	"	174.3	199.4	196.3	208.0	208.1
Market value	£ millions	160.2	236.4	206.8	164.5	193.3
Stock change[3]	"	41.8	-9.2	-11.2	20.7	-7.3
Total value of output	"	**202.1**	**227.2**	**195.6**	**185.2**	**185.9**
Vegetables						
Carrots	'000 tonnes	129.8	132.4	128.1	169.7	170.6
Turnips & Swedes	"	71.4	60.2	69.4	67.9	61.0
Brussel Sprouts	"	13.5	12.7	13.9	11.6	12.3
Peas	"	17.5	14.7	16.9	27.1	30.2
Other Vegetables	"	59.8	64.2	57.5	88.9	84.7
Total Vegetables	"	**292.0**	**284.2**	**285.8**	**365.1**	**358.8**
Carrots	£ per tonne	148.4	166.6	182.7	152.9	152.9
Turnips & Swedes	"	269.7	268.0	349.9	254.4	254.3
Brussel Sprouts	"	1,055.7	888.7	893.6	809.1	809.2
Peas	"	242.5	259.8	277.5	338.5	290.3
Carrots	£ millions	19.3	22.1	23.4	25.9	26.1
Turnips & Swedes	"	19.3	16.1	24.3	17.3	15.5
Brussel Sprouts	"	14.2	11.2	12.4	9.4	9.9
Peas	"	4.3	3.8	4.7	9.2	8.8
Other Vegetables	"	33.7	36.8	35.3	47.1	45.5
Total Value of Output	"	**90.7**	**90.1**	**100.1**	**108.9**	**105.8**
Fruit						
Raspberries	'000 tonnes	2.3	4.7	4.6	3.9	4.1
Strawberries	"	14.9	15.4	17.9	18.7	18.3
Other Fruit	"	3.2	4.1	3.8	4.4	3.8
Total Fruit	"	**20.4**	**24.2**	**26.3**	**27.0**	**26.2**
Raspberries	£ per tonne	3,307.2	3,373.6	4,587.8	3,654.3	3,251.5
Strawberries	"	2,464.2	2,521.1	2,726.0	2,862.5	2,391.3
Raspberries	£ millions	7.5	15.7	21.3	14.2	13.4
Strawberries	"	36.8	38.9	48.8	53.6	43.7
Other Fruit	"	4.0	8.1	6.7	8.2	5.5
Total Value of Output	"	**48.2**	**62.7**	**76.8**	**76.0**	**62.6**

(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) Value of the physical increase in on-farm stocks over the course of the year.
(4) Includes farmyard consumption.
(5) Potatoes used on farm as stockfeed and so does not equate to Potato Marketing Board stockfeed support scheme.
(6) 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.

Table A5 Output and prices of cattle and sheep, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (Prov)
Finished cattle:					
Number ('000 head)	522	498	454	446	460
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	176.7	173.1	155.9	155.3	163.5
Average price (£ per kg)	2.13	2.14	2.67	2.89	2.80
Value of output (£m)	364.5	359.0	405.0	437.1	446.8
Cows and bulls:					
Number ('000 head)	35	46	59	52	56
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	11.7	15.2	19.4	17.2	19.2
Average price (£ per head)	474.2	497.1	653.9	697.0	681.0
Value of output (£m)	16.4	22.3	37.8	35.4	37.9
Finished calves:					
Number ('000 head)	2	2	2	2	2
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Value of output (£m)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Subtract MLC levy	-1.9	-1.9	-1.8	-1.7	-1.8
Stock change (£m)[1]	-4.4	-15.2	-10.4	-9.4	-10.7
Other receipts (£m)[2]	29.2	25.1	26.5	23.6	19.2
TOTAL VALUE OF OUTPUT (£m)	**404.0**	**389.5**	**457.5**	**485.3**	**491.8**
Store cattle:					
Number ('000 head)	71	66	65	60	50
Average price (£ per head)	530.6	541.2	619.1	738.5	694.3
Value of output (£m)	35.5	33.8	37.8	41.6	33.0
Store calves:					
Number ('000 head)	27.2	29.6	31.0	29.4	27.7
Average price (£ per head)	435.71	450.12	497.06	619.01	519.57
Value of output (£m)	11.4	12.7	14.6	17.5	13.9
Finished sheep:					
Number ('000 head)	2675	2738	2719	2580	2329
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	52.7	54.3	52.7	50.8	46.3
Average price (£ per kg)	2.39	2.30	2.68	3.62	3.96
Value of output (£m)	121.4	120.6	136.2	178.0	177.4
Ewes and rams:					
Number ('000 head)	402	430	404	303	339
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	9.7	11.7	10.3	8.2	10.1
Average price (£ per head)	28.9	28.6	32.0	51.8	60.1
Value of output (£m)	10.7	11.3	11.9	14.7	19.2
Stock change (£m)(1)	1.3	-0.3	-5.3	-4.9	-4.2
Other receipts (£m)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL VALUE OF OUTPUT (£m)	**133.4**	**131.7**	**142.8**	**187.7**	**198.7**
Store sheep:					
Number ('000 head)	364	306	420	352	376
Average price (£ per head)	31.7	28.6	33.6	57.0	71.0
Value of output (£m)	10.7	8.0	13.0	18.8	25.2

(1) Value of the physical increase in on-farm stocks over the course of the year.
(2) Comprising Scottish Beef Calf Scheme and Older Cattle Disposal Scheme (Over Thirty Months Scheme prior to 2007).

Table A6 Output and prices of pigs, poultry and livestock products, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (Prov)
Finished pigs:					
Number ('000 head)	714	698	689	544	610
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	57.1	55.4	53.9	42.6	47.9
Average price (£ per kg)	0.99	1.00	1.18	1.35	1.28
Value of output (£m)	56.4	55.3	63.5	57.6	61.5
Sows and boars:					
Number ('000 head)	15	15	14	12	12
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	1.8	3.0	2.1	2.0	1.7
Average price (£ per head)	48.19	35.74	35.57	35.54	35.55
Value of output (£m)	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Stock change (£m)[1]	0.0	0.6	-2.2	3.4	1.7
TOTAL VALUE OF OUTPUT (£m)	**57.2**	**56.4**	**61.8**	**61.5**	**63.6**
Poultry:					
Chickens: Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	97	90	80	85	86
Other table poultry: Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	7.3	10.0	9.1	8.5	7.3
Chickens: Average price (p per kg)	50.50	56.17	69.79	72.74	73.14
Value of output (£m)	72.5	75.2	83.2	91.4	92.8
Stock change (£m)[1]	-0.2	0.1	-1.3	0.6	-1.1
TOTAL VALUE OF OUTPUT (£m)	**72.3**	**75.3**	**81.9**	**92.0**	**91.8**
Eggs:					
Packing station throughput (million eggs)	887	931	941	945	956
TOTAL VALUE OF OUTPUT (£m)	**28.3**	**31.2**	**40.9**	**43.3**	**43.0**
Milk (including milk products):					
Production (million litres)	1,341	1,271	1,132	1,085	1,105
Average price (p per litre)	18.07	20.50	26.57	24.94	24.36
TOTAL VALUE OF OUTPUT (£m)	**244.1**	**262.9**	**303.5**	**269.5**	**271.6**
Wool:					
Clipwool (million kg)	7	7	7	6	6
Average receipts (p per kg)	36.42	39.08	36.72	56.25	57.08
TOTAL VALUE OF OUTPUT (£m)	**2.7**	**2.8**	**2.4**	**3.4**	**3.5**

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

Table A7 Annual Average Hay and Straw Prices, 2010[1]

£/*tonne*	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Hay	71	70	59	57	62	64	66	72	86	101
Barley straw	40	38	26	27	46	42	45	39	53	63
Oat straw	34	33	20	20	342	25	27	22	33	43

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

Table A8 Prices and Quantities of fertiliser and lime used by Scottish farmers, 2001 to 2010

			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Price – £ per tonne of nutrient												
Compounds			265	260	252	280	309	311	385	668	871	656
Straights	Nitrates	(N)	328	285	297	348	398	424	474	710	902	562
	Phosphate	(P_2O_5)	288	265	267	294	310	317	476	880	1,226	557
	Potash	(K_2O)	197	202	193	206	220	230	310	500	939	574
	Lime	($CaCO_3$)						37	390	41	43	40
Quality Used – '000 tonnes of nutrient												
	Nitrates	(N)	222	212	205	180	173	172	152	147	162	164
	Phosphate	(P_2O_5)	70	67	69	69	61	58	54	51	50	50
	Potash	(K_2O)	81	81	82	79	69	73	66	66	67	67
	Lime	($CaCO_3$)						483	700	602	520	460

Table A9 Annual Average Prices of Red Diesel in UK, 2001 to 2010

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
p/litre **Red Diesel**	19.1	15.9	18.6	22.0	30.5	36.6	40.0	58.4	44.0	53.4

Table A10 Average weekly earnings of regular full-time hired workers, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (Prov)
Hours worked:	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*
Ordinary hours	39.9	40.0	40.2	41.3	39.9
Seasonal overtime hours	9.6	7.8	8.8	6.6	5.7
Total hours worked	**49.5**	**47.8**	**49.1**	**47.9**	**45.5**
Earnings:	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**
Regular cash earnings[1]	276.66	282.88	304.22	351.02	334.80
Seasonal overtime[2]	74.49	71.15	84.89	65.12	52.14
Bonuses	1.12	4.69	3.85	0.16	0.68
Total cash earnings	**343.27**	**358.72**	**392.96**	**416.30**	**387.62**
Benefits	12.40	2.95	6.37	5.91	29.20
Total earnings	**355.67**	**361.67**	**399.32**	**422.20**	**416.832**

(1) Shepherds' dog allowances are not included in earnings.
(2) Includes cash in lieu which is not shown individually.

Table A11 Total Bank Advances to Agriculture at 31st May 2001 to 2010

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	£ million										
Advances to Agriculture	**Current**	1,213	1,234	1,300	1,283	1,298	1,322	1,419	1,390	1,385	1,506
	Real Terms (2010 Prices)	1,541	1,542	1,578	1,513	1,489	1,469	1,513	1,425	1,427	1,506
Index 2010 = 100	**Current**	80.6	81.9	86.3	85.2	86.2	87.8	94.2	92.3	92.0	100.0
	Real Terms (2010 Prices)	102.3	102.4	104.8	100.4	98.9	97.5	100.4	94.6	94.8	100.0

Table A12(i) Agricultural payments and subsidies[1] included in the aggregate account, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (prov)
Included in Commodity Output (Table 1)					
Cattle:	*£million*	*£million*	*£million*	*£million*	*£million*
Scottish Beef Calf Scheme	18.5	18.7	17.8	20.4	19.2
Over Thirty Months Scheme (OTMS)	1.8	~	~	~	~
Older Cattle Disposal Scheme (OCDS)	8.9	7.0	6.0	~	~
Cattle total	**29.2**	**25.7**	**23.8**	**20.4**	**19.2**
Arable Area Payments Scheme:					
Protein Crops Premium	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	~
Energy Crops	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	~
Arable Area Payments Scheme total	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.0**
TOTAL INCLUDED WITH COMMODITIES	**29.8**	**26.2**	**24.1**	**20.8**	**19.2**
Included in Other Subsidies (Table A1):					
Single Farm Payment Scheme	399.7	404.8	443.1	511.9	483.5
Less-Favoured Area Support Scheme	100.3	59.2	58.9	64.0	63.7
Land Management Contract Menu Scheme	22.0	19.8	20.0	18.5	5.4
Land Managers Options			1.2	2.0	7.3
Rural Stewardship Scheme	20.8	24.9	17.3	13.0	4.9
Rural Priorities	~	~	~	4.4	20.9
Chernobyl Compensation Payments	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Compensation Payments [3]	~	20.5	~	~	~
Environmentally Sensitive Areas Payments	6.3	5.1	3.6	2.7	1.4
Countryside Premium Scheme	4.1	4.0	2.6	1.8	0.6
Organic Aid Scheme	3.0	5.1	4.7	2.6	1.8
Farm Woodland Scheme	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Farm Woodland Premium Scheme	5.2	5.1	4.3	3.3	2.4
Farmland Premium Scheme	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.4
EU Dairy Fund	~	~	~	~	2.6
Severe Weather Grants	~	~	~	~	0.2
TOTAL INCLUDED IN OTHER SUBSIDIES	**562.6**	**550.2**	**557.7**	**625.9**	**596.6**
TOTAL OTHER PAYMENTS AND SUBSIDIES	**592.4**	**576.4**	**581.7**	**646.7**	**615.8**

Table A12(ii) Agricultural payments and subsidies[2] not included in the aggregate account, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (prov)
Animal Diseases Compensation	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other Grants (Mainly Capital)					
Agriculture Business Development Scheme[4]	2.3	2.6	2.3	-0.1	~
Crofting Community Development Scheme	0.3	0.3	0.3	~	~
Farm Business Development Scheme	4.6	6.8	8.0	8.1	~
Farm and Conservation Grant Scheme (EC)	~	~	~	~	~
Crofting Buildings Grants and Loans Scheme (CBGLS)[5]	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	~
Crofting Counties Agricultural Grants Scheme (CCAGS)	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.7	1.5
FEOGA Processing and Marketing Scheme	6.3	7.0	6.9	5.4	6.5
Land Managers Options			1.0	1.1	2.1
Rural Priorities				4.6	17.0
TOTAL	**19.7**	**23.1**	**24.5**	**24.8**	**27.3**
OVERALL TOTAL OF OTHER PAYMENTS AND SUBSIDIES (included in tables A12 (i) and A12 (ii))	**612.1**	**578.9**	**606.3**	**671.5**	**643.2**

(1) Subsidies paid to farmers to support non-agricultural or capital improvements excluded from table A12(i0.
(2) Including marketing grants.
(3) Includes Sheep Welfare Scheme and Scottish Ewe Scheme from 2007.
(4) For 2009, represents repayments to EU as a result of recoveries against applicants who breached their terms and conditions.
(5) Approved expenditure on Grants and Loans.

Table A13 Estimated balance sheet for Scottish agriculture at current prices, 2001 to 2010[1][4]

	2001[2]	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (prov)
ASSETS:										
Fixed:	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*
Land and buildings[3]	10,490	11,210	11,280	11,465	14,015	15,110	17,855	25,480	29,635	32,325
Plant and machinery	620	620	580	590	595	615	620	675	740	815
Farm vehicles	55	55	60	65	70	75	75	75	85	90
Farm cars	55	50	50	50	50	50	50	55	60	65
Breeding livestock	710	760	850	810	700	685	825	925	1,160	1,140
Total fixed assets	**11,925**	**12,695**	**12,815**	**12,970**	**15,435**	**16,535**	**19,430**	**27,210**	**31,685**	**34,435**
Current:										
Trading livestock	435	410	405	410	455	475	445	515	625	560
Crops and stores	170	140	185	165	150	250	260	305	270	310
Financial	845	730	745	735	775	940	980	1,210	1,170	1,120
Total current assets	**1,450**	**1,280**	**1,335**	**1,310**	**1,380**	**1,660**	**1,685**	**2,030**	**2,065**	**1,995**
TOTAL ASSETS	**13,380**	**13,975**	**14,155**	**14,280**	**16,815**	**18,200**	**21,115**	**29,240**	**33,750**	**36,425**
LIABILITIES:										
Long term:										
Bank loans	315	385	435	460	525	505	445	525	575	600
Other	210	250	300	315	360	370	335	350	310	280
Total long term	**525**	**635**	**735**	**775**	**880**	**875**	**780**	**875**	**885**	**880**
Short term:										
Bank	845	825	800	760	850	865	780	855	810	770
Other	295	320	345	335	370	445	465	575	575	565
Total short term	**1,140**	**1,145**	**1,140**	**1,095**	**1,215**	**1,310**	**1,250**	**1,430**	**1,385**	**1,335**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**1,665**	**1,780**	**1,880**	**1,870**	**2,100**	**2,185**	**2,025**	**2,305**	**2,270**	**2,215**
NET WORTH	**11,715**	**12,195**	**12,275**	**12,410**	**14,720**	**16,015**	**19,090**	**26,940**	**31,480**	**34,210**
Net worth as % of total assets	**88**	**87**	**87**	**87**	**88**	**88**	**90**	**92**	**93**	**94**

(1) Rounded to the nearest £5 million. Individual items may not sum to total.
(2) Foot and mouth disease compensation amounting to £177 million was paid to Scottish farmers: this was used either to increase the value of assets or to reduce liabilities, particularly bank borrowings.
(3) 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.
(4) The value of land and buildings has been estimated from Farm Accounts data, due to a lack of land sales data.

Table A14 Investment by Farmers, 2001 to 2010

£ millions	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Investment by Farmers[1]	154.9	201.3	167.8	200.1	186.4	207.0	201.6	251.4	237.5	290.7

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

Table A15 Major Economic Indicators of Scottish Agriculture, 2001 to 2010

£ millions	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Current Prices										
A. Net Value Added at Factor Cost[1]	687	706	833	842	846	992	1,092	1,012	932	1,041
B. Returns to all Labour[2]	578	606	729	729	720	862	948	883	847	959
C. TIFF [3]	334	366	482	473	446	587	665	581	496	618
Stockchange due to Volume in Outputs	13	0	-10	19	-22	50	-41	-4	6	-43
Stockchange due to Volume in Inputs	0	2	-3	-1	1	-1	-3	6	-1	-1
Capital Formation in Livestock minus Consumption of Capital in Livestock	70	67	90	74	82	57	64	51	71	70
	74	74	81	86	85	67	74	70	70	79
D. Sub Total	**10**	**-5**	**-4**	**6**	**-23**	**40**	**-53**	**-16**	**6**	**-53**
E. Adjusted TIFF[5] **(C-D)**	**324**	**371**	**486**	**467**	**470**	**546**	**718**	**597**	**490**	**671**
Depreciation	227	228	222	218	219	220	221	225	236	233
Capital Grants	200	16	17	13	12	20	23	25	25	28
Change in Borrowings	10	-16	-55	63	-16	3	-157	14	163	209
F. Sub Total	**437**	**228**	**184**	**294**	**214**	**243**	**87**	**264**	**424**	**469**
G. Capital Investment [6]	**141**	**185**	**150**	**185**	**170**	**193**	**184**	**235**	**220**	**270**
H. Cash Available (E+F-G)	**621**	**413**	**520**	**576**	**514**	**596**	**620**	**627**	**694**	**870**
Annual Work Units of Entrepreneurial Labour [4]	30,373	29,764	29,440	29,220	28,901	28,348	27,693	26,352	27,030	27,364
TIFF per AWU (£)	10,995	12,296	16,367	16,202	15,441	20,695	24,021	22,047	18,357	22,590
Real Terms										
Net Value Added at Factor Cost	675	682	783	768	750	853	900	803	743	793
TIFF	328	354	453	432	396	504	548	461	395	471
Cash Flow	610	400	489	525	456	513	511	497	553	663
TIFF per AWU (£)	10,805	11,884	15,374	14,779	13,696	17,791	19,801	17,479	14,629	17,213
Indices 2000 =100										
Net Value Added at Factor Cost	114	115	132	130	127	144	152	136	126	134
TIFF	136	147	188	179	164	209	228	191	164	196
Cash Flow	206	135	165	177	154	173	173	168	187	224
TIFF per AWU (£)	138	152	196	189	175	227	253	223	187	220

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

(5) 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.

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

(7) Deflated by the Retail Price Index 2000 = 100.

Table A16 Productivity Indices, 2001 to 2010

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Final output (gross output less transactions within the agricultural industry)	95	97	99	100	101	104	104	103	105	104
Net value added per AWU of all labour	99	105	109	118	126	140	142	141	132	122
Final output per unit of all inputs (including fixed capital and labour)	100	102	103	106	109	113	114	113	111	108

(1) Indices at basic prices (including direct subsidies on products)
(2) To maintain the integrity of these series, Single Farm Payment has been included in the calculation of these indices from 2005 onwards.

ECONOMIC REPORT ON SCOTTISH AGRICULTURE

2011 Edition: Section B: financial results by type of farm

Section B
Farm Accounts Survey

Introduction

Headline results on Farm Business Income (FBI) from the 2009/10 Farm Accounts Survey were published in a Statistical Publication on 27th January 2011. This publication contains FBI results for 8 different farm types for the past 2 years, along with background information on the Farm Accounts Survey and is available at:
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/01/27082045/0

Section B of the Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture compliments the publication above by providing detailed analysis of the Farm Accounts Survey, including:

- A detailed breakdown of FBI results into component parts of outputs, inputs, subsidies and diversified income.
- Analysis of farm income distributions.
- Analysis of diversified income and off-farm income.
- Results for other related farm income measures and balance sheet information on farm business assets and liabilities.
- Analysis by farm type, farm size and farm tenure.

The content of Section B was developed substantially in last year's publication to reflect the outcome of a wider Publication Review of Agricultural Statistics. Details of this Publication Review are available on the Scotstat website and were discussed by the Agriculture Committee of stakeholders at the November 2010 meeting:

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/scotstat/AgMeetings

Section B has been developed further this year by:

- Including results on Farm Corporate Income and Farm Investment Income, delivering on a commitment made in the 2006 consultation on Farm Income Measures[1].
- Including historic trends on Net Farm Income by farm type.

These recent developments in Section B have removed the need for the separate Farm Business Incomes in Scotland (FBIS)[2] publication, which was last produced in 2010 and which has now ceased.

1 http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/scotstat/othercons
2 http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubFarmIncomes

Summary of 2009/10 Farm Accounts Survey (FAS) results

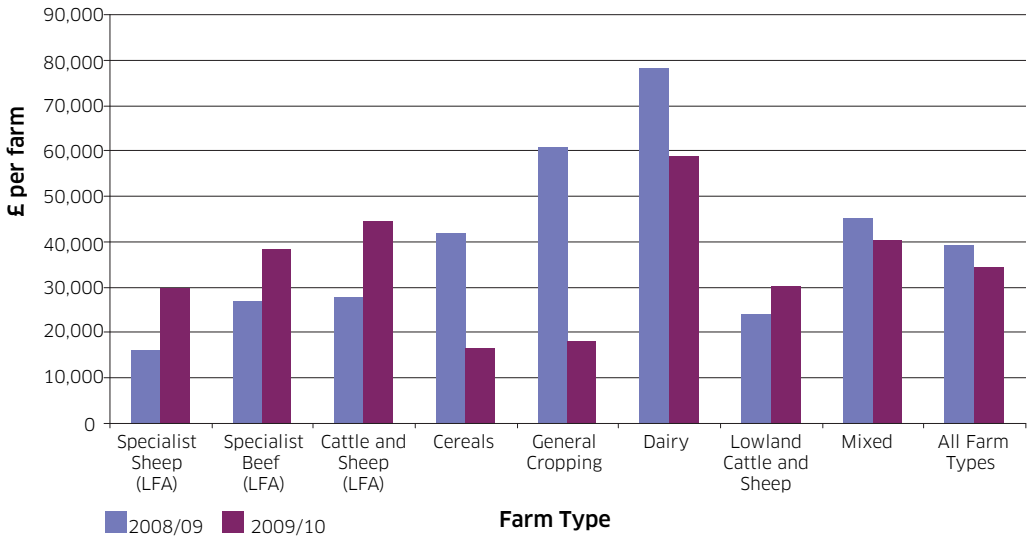
Farm Business Income[3] (FBI) represents the return to all unpaid labour (farmer, spouse and others with an entrepreneurial interest in the farm business) and to their capital invested in the farm business which includes land and buildings. FBI is designed to capture the return to the entire farm business and therefore also includes income from diversified activities that use farm resources.

Table B1 and Chart B1 show Farm Business Income by farm type, along with information on FAS sample sizes and the corresponding total number of farms in Scotland recorded by the 2009 June Census, above the 0.5 standard labour requirement threshold. These sample and population numbers are used to weight the results to produce overall averages.

Table B1: Farm Business Income by farm type

Farm Type	Number of Farms			Farm Business Income All Sizes (£/farm)		
	Survey 2008/09	Survey 2009/10	June 2009 Census Scotland	2008/09	2009/10	Difference 2009/10 - 2008/09
Specialist Sheep (LFA)	37	41	1,567	16,268	29,907	13,639
Specialist Beef (LFA)	106	114	2,900	29,923	38,335	11,412
Cattle and Sheep (LFA)	67	61	1,499	27,896	44,390	16,494
Cereals	81	77	1,678	41,817	16,690	-25,127
General Cropping	55	54	1,656	60,863	18,332	-42,531
Dairy	55	51	1,239	78,446	58,746	-19,700
Lowland Cattle and Sheep	16	17	479	23,969	30,294	6,325
Mixed	69	69	1,444	45,317	40,185	-5.132
All Farm Types	**486**	**484**	**12,462**	**39,271**	**34,366**	**-4,905**

Chart B1: Farm Business Income by farm type



3 More information on the definition of FBI is contained on page 87.

Overall, FBI has decreased by £4,905 (12 per cent) from £39,291 in 2008/09 to £34,366 in 2009/10. This overall decrease was driven by large falls in the incomes of General Cropping, Specialist Cereal, Dairy and Mixed farms, whilst FBI increased for all other livestock farm types.

A decrease in the value of cereals and potatoes, along with increased input costs, especially on fertilisers, contributed to large decreases in FBI of arable farm types such as Specialist Cereal and General Cropping.

A reduction in the output value of milk was the main contributor to the decrease in the FBI of Dairy farms.

The increase in the output value of cattle and, in particular, sheep contributed to an increase in FBI for all other livestock farm types. The value of single farm payments was also higher than in the previous year for all farm types, due to more favourable exchange rates with the Euro. However, the impact of this increase was greater for LFA livestock farm types, where grants and subsidies make up a higher proportion of total outputs and overall FBI.

Number of Unpaid Persons involved in Farm Business

FBI is designed to reflect the return to all unpaid labour (farmer and spouses, partners and directors and their spouses and family workers). It is therefore useful to consider the number of unpaid persons involved in the business as these persons can be considered to be, to at least some degree, dependant on the income of the farm

The Farm Account Survey records detailed labour information on the farmer, spouse, other partners, directors and managers and spouses. Each person with an unpaid involvement in the running of the farm is recorded along with their full-time equivalent (FTE) work units[4]. In addition, the number of work units for other unpaid regular family labour is also estimated. However, it should be noted that the figures do not include unpaid casual family labour so will underestimate the

Table B2: Average number of unpaid persons working on farm, by farm type

Farm Type	2008/09				2009/10			
	Number of farms	Average Number of Persons		FBI per unpaid worker (FTE)	Number of farms	Average Number of Persons		FBI per unpaid worker (FTE)
		Headcount	Full Time Equivalent			Headcount	Full Time Equivalent	
Specialist Sheep (LFA)	37	1.55	1.20	13,507	41	1.58	1.20	25,000
Specialist Beef (LFA)	106	1.91	1.44	18,665	114	1.88	1.41	27,246
Cattle and Sheep (LFA)	67	1.92	1.47	18,952	61	1.98	1.51	29,456
Cereals	81	1.62	1.26	33,249	77	1.64	1.19	13,986
General Cropping	55	2.07	1.49	40,922	54	2.01	1.43	12,843
Dairy	55	2.56	2.11	37,263	51	2.45	1.98	29,635
Lowland Cattle and Sheep	16	1.59	1.31	18,245	17	1.67	1.35	22,517
Mixed	69	2.19	1.60	28,238	69	2.22	1.63	24,592
All Farm Types	486	1.94	1.48	26,590	484	1.93	1.45	23,740

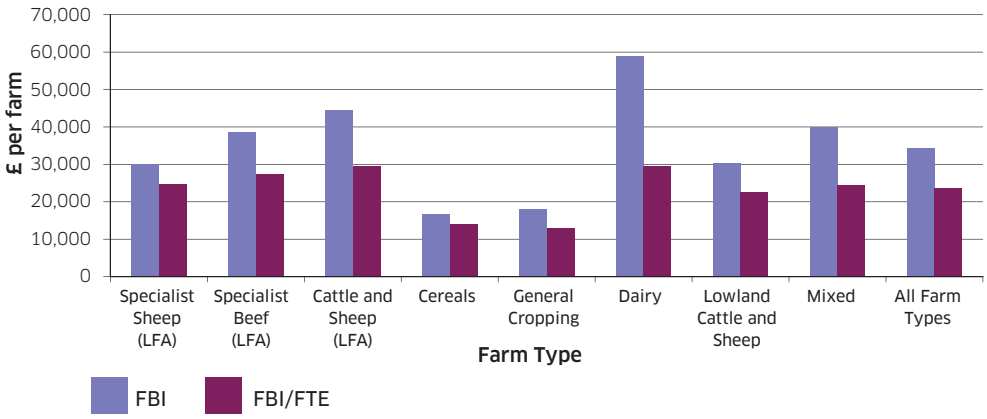
4 Full time equivalent (FTE) work units are calculated by dividing the actual hours worked on farm by the full-time equivalent figure of 2200 hours to obtain a fraction of an annual work unit.

total number of unpaid workers. Table B2 shows the estimated average number of unpaid workers (headcount and full-time equivalent), by farm type.

In 2009/10, for all farm types, the average number of unpaid workers measured by headcount was 1.93 and by full-time equivalent was 1.45. Average FTE ranged from 1.19 for Specialist Cereal farms to 1.98 for Dairy farms. Within these average figures, total FTE of unpaid persons working on individual farms ranged from less than 1 FTE to around 5 FTE.

Chart B2 shows a comparison of FBI to FBI per unpaid worker (FTE). The largest differences between the two measures are for farm types with the highest amount of unpaid workers, with FBI for Dairy farms almost halving to reflect the 1.98 FTE of unpaid workers, bringing it more in line with other farm types. It can be seen that the variation in FBI by farm type is smaller when the number of unpaid workers is taken into account.

Chart B2: FBI compared to FBI per unpaid worker (FTE), 2009/10



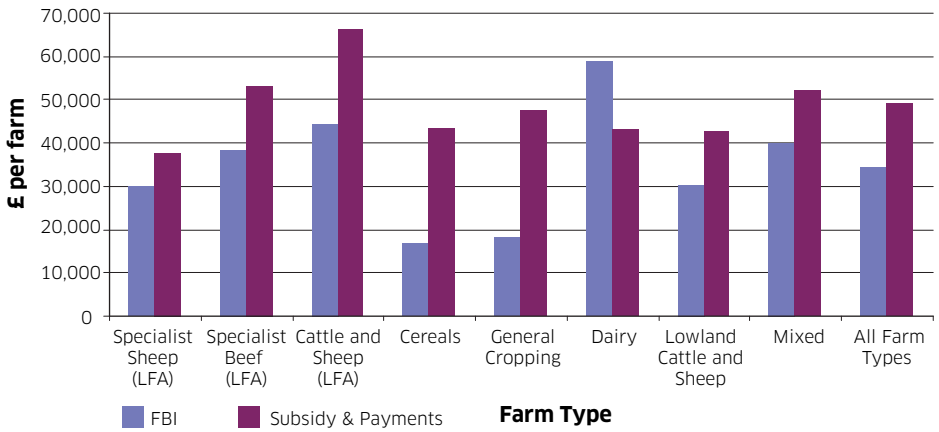
Farm Business Income, Output and Subsidy & Payments

Table B3 and Chart B3 show how farm subsidy and payments relate to FBI and total Output.

Table B3: Farm Business Income and Subsidy & Payments, by farm type

	2008/09				2009/10			
Farm Type	Farm Business Income £/farm	Subsidy & Payments £/farm	Subsidy & Payments as % of Output %	Subsidy & Payments as % of FBI %	Farm Business Income £/farm	Subsidy & Payments £/farm	Subsidy & Payments as % of Output %	Subsidy & Payments as % of FBI %
Specialist Sheep (LFA)	16,268	29,911	45%	184%	29,907	37,737	43%	126%
Specialist Beef (LFA)	26,923	48,937	39%	182%	38,335	53,029	38%	138%
Cattle and Sheep (LFA)	27,896	58,189	39%	209%	44,390	66,207	40%	149%
Cereals	41,817	39,826	21%	95%	16,690	43,516	25%	261%
General Cropping	60,862	40,485	14%	67%	18,332	47,490	18%	259%
Dairy	78,446	36,123	10%	46%	58,746	43,081	13%	73%
Lowland Cattle and Sheep	23,969	36,306	29%	151%	30,294	42,684	32%	141%
Mixed	45,317	50,108	27%	111%	40,185	52,271	28%	130%
All	39,271	43,783	24%	111%	34,365	49,200	27%	143%

Chart B3: FBI and, Subsidies and Payments, 2009/10



In 2009/10, overall subsidy and payments averaged £49,200 per farm, an increase of 12 per cent from £43,738 in 2008/09. This increase was due mainly to the favourable exchange rate in September 2009 compared to September 2008, when a large amount of subsidies are converted from euros into pounds. The subsidy and payments ranged from £37,737 for Specialist Sheep (LFA) to £66,207 for Cattle and Sheep (LFA) farms.

Overall, the level of subsidy and payments as a percentage of output increased from 24 per cent in 2008/09 to 27 per cent in 2009/10. In 2009/10, this ranged by farm type from 13 per cent for Dairy farms to 43 per cent for Specialist Sheep (LFA) farms.

As a percentage of FBI, overall subsidy and payments were 143 per cent in 2009/10, compared to 111 per cent in 2008/09. Subsidy and payments were higher than FBI for all farm types, with the exception of Dairy farms. In other words, without subsidy and payments the average income for 7 out of the 8 farm types would have been negative. As a percentage of FBI, subsidy and payments were highest for Cereal farms (261 per cent) and General Cropping farms (259 per cent). Dairy farms were the only farm type where subsidy and payments were lower than FBI (73 per cent).

Detailed Farm Business Income assessment by farm type

This section aims to provide a more detailed assessment of FBI results. Tables and Charts B4(a)-(i), below, provide information on the average outputs, inputs, diversified activity and FBI by farm type and size and show the factors that had the biggest impact on FBI.

The tables also show average area and livestock information which are very important to allow more meaningful comparisons across years. For example, the average cost of feed on a farm will depend, to a large degree, on the number of livestock on the farm. Similarly, FBI trends will be affected by farms with different characteristics entering and leaving the survey. It is therefore important to keep in mind the farm characteristics when comparing outputs, inputs and FBI in different years.

Some of the categories in the tables have been updated from previous years publications to include those factors that impact on FBI but not on Net Farm Income (NFI), the previous headline measure of farm income. For example, “Labour” no longer includes an imputed amount for unpaid family labour and “Land and Building costs” no longer include imputed rent for owner occupiers. Ownership income and net interest payments have been included under the “Miscellaneous” heading. Diversified activities are shown separately. Further information on the differences between FBI and NFI is provided in Section 9. More detailed analysis of diversified activities is provided in Section 12.

All Types

Overall, FBI decreased by £4,905 from £39,271 in 2008/09 to £34,366 in 2009/10. This was caused by a reduction in output of £2,805 (2 per cent) and an increase in input costs of £8,125 (6 per cent) outweighing the increases in subsidies and payments of £5,417 (12 per cent) and income from diversified activities of £608 (20 per cent).

The increase in outputs was due to increases in livestock output. Sheep output increased by £4,184 (32 per cent) from £12,920 in 2008/09 to £17,104 in 2009/10, while cattle output increased by £2,158 (5 per cent) from £39,363 in 2008/09 to £41,521 in 2009/10. These increases reflect the firmer prices for store and finished cattle and sheep in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09.

Overall, cereal output decreased by £6,224 (20 per cent) in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09. This fall reflects the weaker cereal prices observed in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09, as the average area (hectares) of cereals for farms in the survey remained largely unchanged. There was an average decrease of £783 (9 per cent) in the output of potatoes while the value of other crops, such as oilseed rape and fodder crops, increase by £1,344 (17 per cent). The result was an overall decrease in total crop output of £5,662 (12 per cent).

On average, total grants and subsidies increased by £5,417 per farm (12 per cent). This increase was driven primarily by a rise in Single Farm Payment (SFP) of £4,974, which was mainly due to the favourable exchange rate in September 2009 compared to September 2008.

The large rise in inputs was caused mainly by increases in the average cost of fertiliser, machinery depreciation and labour. Fertiliser increased by £3,119 (22 per cent) from £13,909 in 2008/09 to £17,028 in 2009/10. This reflects the large rise in fertiliser prices over this time period. Machinery depreciation increased by £2,681 (16 per cent), reflecting the increase in the value of these assets. The cost of labour increased by £1,106 (11 per cent), while the cost of feed and fuel remained stable.

Income from diversified activity increased from £3,069 in 2008/09 to £3,676 in 2009/10. This increase is due to both an increase in the number of farms in the survey recording diversified activity and an increase in the average income of farms with diversified activity. Further information is provided later in a separate section on diversification.

Chart B4(a): Selected outputs and inputs, all farm types

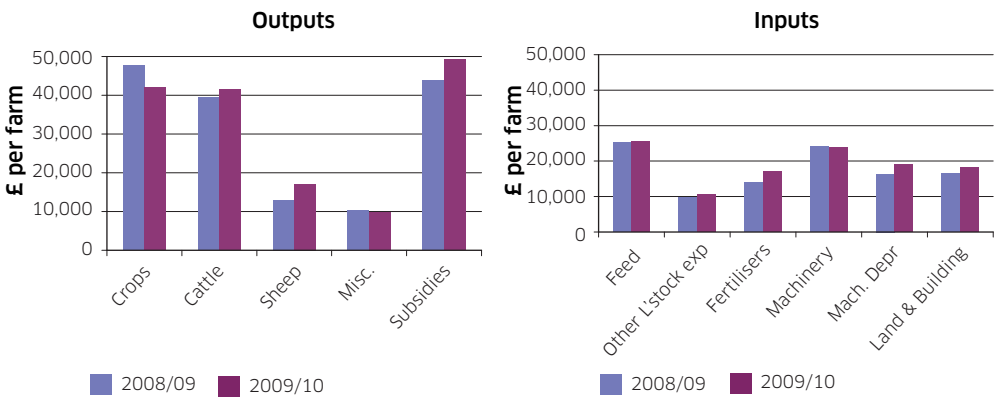


Table B4(a): Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs, and Farm Business Income by type of farm

Type of farm: All Farm Types	Small		Medium		Large		All Sizes	
Number of farms in sample	**178**	**167**	**89**	**99**	**219**	**218**	**486**	**484**
	2008-09	**2009-10**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**
Average size of business (SLR)	1.3	1.3	2.5	2.5	5.1	5.1	2.8	2.8
Average size of farm (hectares)	116	106	205	223	507	575	261	283
Area of cereals (hectares)	27	25	39	41	51	53	37	37
Area of potatoes (hectares)	0.9	1.1	2.4	2.4	5.8	5.9	2.8	2.9
Area of other crops (hectares)	2.4	2.6	4.9	4.5	5.5	7.3	3.8	4.5
Number of ewes	89	92	185	171	401	424	209	217
Number of suckler cows	24	22	43	42	65	64	41	390
Number of dairy cows	2	12	9	10	35	33	14	134
Number of other cattle	53	51	100	100	171	169	100	99
Average output £ per farm								
Crops: Cereals	22,303	15,608	31,203	29,976	43,617	39,987	30,845	24,621
Potatoes	1,266	1,351	1,650	2,403	23,945	21,017	8,919	8,138
Other crops	5,402	5,665	9,014	7,436	11,068	15,366	7,869	9,213
Total crop output	**28,971**	**22,624**	**41,867**	**36,815**	**78,629**	**73,371**	**47,633**	**41,972**
Livestock: Cattle	20,724	22,358	39,925	40,725	67,336	70,571	39,363	41,521
Sheep	6,533	8,696	10,697	12,598	23,646	31,825	12,920	17,104
Pigs	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0
Poultry	75	61	151	110	13	221	66	123
Milk	1,872	1,596	14,611	14,299	65,042	56,036	25,034	21,949
Other livestock	28	-17	-3	-13	40	115	27	28
Total livestock output	**29,232**	**32,694**	**65,381**	**67,719**	**156,076**	**158,768**	**77,410**	**80,725**
Miscellaneous output	10,298	8,895	9,130	12,942	10,950	9,878	10,332	9,873
Total Output	**68,501**	**64,212**	**116,378**	**117,476**	**245,656**	**242,016**	**135,375**	**132,569**
Subsidy and Payments	**24,804**	**27,707**	**42,077**	**46,844**	**73,341**	**82,477**	**43,783**	**49,200**
(of which LFASS)	(2,269)	(2,374)	(4,279)	(4,922)	(8,321)	(9,351)	(4,613)	(5,130)
(of which SFP)	(20,191)	(23,078)	(34,408)	(38,715)	(59,585)	(67,712)	(35,626)	(40,600)
Average inputs – £ per farm								
Feed	9,224	9,285	21,238	21,533	51,749	51,466	25,359	25,440
(of which home produced)	(2258)	(1977)	(2,676)	(3,113)	(5,854)	(4,952)	(3,528)	(3,160)
Other livestock expenses	4,234	4,757	8,885	8,861	18,498	19,905	9,744	10,511
Seeds	2,363	1,993	3,089	3,694	7,723	8,563	4,272	4,476
(of which home grown)	(286)	(177)	(539)	(419)	(2557	(2478)	(1086)	(990)
Fertilisers	7,706	9,765	13,324	16,938	23,581	27,937	13,909	17,028
Other crop expenses	4,234	4,036	6,195	6,830	14,229	13,264	7,890	7,588
Labour	2,681	1,945	5,457	7,05	22,122	25,634	9,628	10,735
Machinery costs and fuel	14,373	13,544	21,547	22,395	39,836	40,137	24,032	23,909
Machinery depreciation	10,398	11,479	15,626	19,699	25,724	30,029	16,355	19,036
Land and building costs	9,806	10,218	13,505	14,744	28,207	31,927	16,551	18,248
Miscellaneous	10,414	9,316	13,746	13,597	23,184	21,522	15,216	14,108
Total average inputs	**75,433**	**76,337**	**122,612**	**135,347**	**254,852**	**270,384**	**142,954**	**151,080**
Diversification Margin	**3,189**	**3,587**	**1,941**	**2,629**	**3,419**	**4,307**	**3,069**	**3,676**
of which: Diversification Output	6,675	8,736	7,955	7,222	5,347	8,494	6,433	8,413
Diversification Input	3,487	5,149	6,015	4,594	1,928	4,187	3,364	4,737
FARM BUSINESS INCOME	**21,060**	**19,169**	**37,783**	**31,603**	**67,564**	**58,416**	**39,271**	**34,366**

Specialist Sheep (LFA)

FBI increased by £13,639 (84 per cent) from £16,268 in 2008/09 to £29,907 in 2009/10. This was due to increases in outputs of £13,926, subsidies and payments of £7,826 and income from diversified activity of £1,792. These outweighed the increase in input costs of £9,905. It should be noted that the average size of Specialist Sheep farms in the sample increased by 117 hectares (23 per cent) which will impact on the trends between years.

In 2009/10, sheep output on Specialist Sheep (LFA) farms increased by £8,004 (37 per cent) from £21,831 in 2008/09 to £29,835 in 2009/10. This reflects the strong prices for store and finished sheep as the average number of ewes increased by 2 per cent.

The average value of grants and subsidies increased by £7,826 (26 per cent) from £29,911 in 2008/09 to £37,737 in 2009/10. This increase was mainly due to a £6,935 increase in Single Farm Payment, due to the favourable exchange rate in September 2009. LFASS payments also saw an increase of £1,036 (16 per cent) which is partly due to the larger average farm size in the sample in 2009/10.

The increase in input costs was caused primarily by increases in the average land and building costs, machinery and fuel and machinery depreciation. Land and Building Costs increased by £2,385 (29 per cent) to £10,533. Machinery costs and fuel increased by £1,988 (24 per cent) to £10,210 and Machinery Depreciation increased by £1,770 (27 per cent) to £8,243.

Income from diversified activity increased from £4,190 in 2008/09 to £5,982 in 2009/10. This increase is due to both an increase in the number of Specialist Sheep farms recording diversified activity and also an increase in the average income from these activities. Further details are provided later in a separate section on diversification.

Chart B4(b): Selected outputs and inputs, Specialist Sheep (LFA)

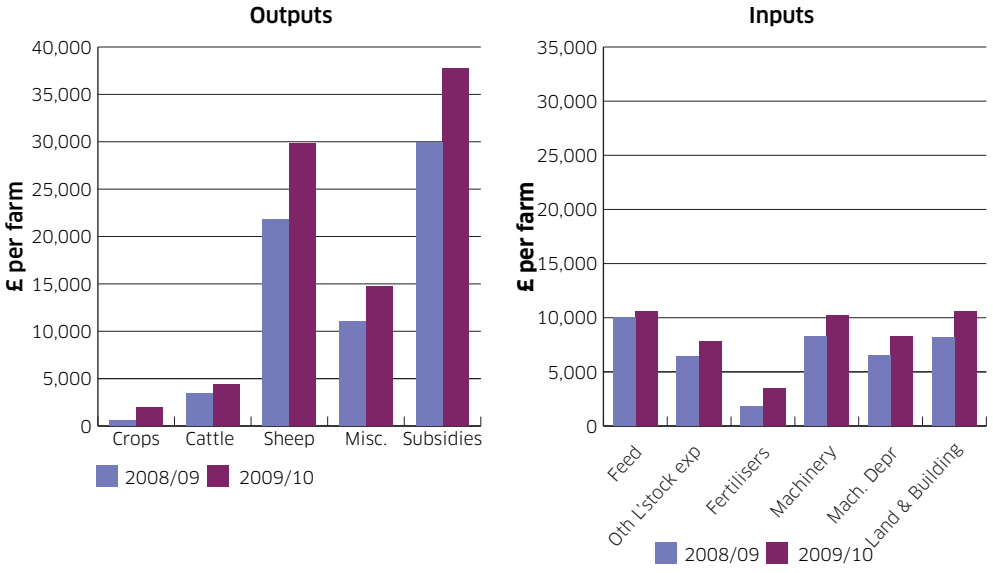


Table B4(b): Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs, and Farm Business Income by type of farm: Specialist Sheep (LFA)[1]

Type of farm: Specialist Sheep (LFA)[1]	Small		Medium		Large		All Sizes	
Number of farms in sample	**5**	**3**	**4**	**8**	**28**	**30**	**37**	**41**
	2008-09	**2009-10**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**
Average size of business (SLR)	1.3	"	"	2.4	4.9	5.4	2.4	2.6
Average size of farm (hectares)	175	"	"	487	1,303	1,793	507	624
Number of ewes	269	"	"	573	1,034	1,078	525	537
Number of suckler cows	2	"	"	0	14	15	5	5
Number of other cattle	10	"	"	13	21	22	12	10
Average output £ per farm								
Crops: Cereals	0	"	"	0	29	242	8	70
Potatoes	0	"	"	0	0	0	0	0
Other crops	614	"	"	1,015	440	1,011	571	1,888
Total crop output	**614**	**"**	**"**	**1,015**	**469**	**1,253**	**579**	**1,957**
Livestock: Cattle	3,040	"	"	2,463	5,852	6,842	3,480	4,370
Sheep	17,078	"	"	23,998	32,563	45,256	21,831	29,835
Pigs	0	"	"	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry	0	"	"	0	0	0	0	0
Milk	0	"	"	0	0	0	0	0
Other livestock	20	"	"	-100	-164	-156	-34	-57
Total livestock output	**20,139**	**"**	**"**	**26,361**	**38,251**	**51,941**	**25,277**	**34,149**
Miscellaneous	16,725	"	"	1,328	2,925	3,392	11,048	14,724
Total Output	**37,477**	**"**	**"**	**28,704**	**41,645**	**56,586**	**36,904**	**50,830**
Subsidy and Payments	**19,045**	**"**	**"**	**33,722**	**55,039**	**69,911**	**29,911**	**37,737**
(of which LFASS)	(2,788)	"	"	(7,261)	(14,295)	(17,367)	(6,379)	(7,415)
(of which SFP)	(12,896)	"	"	(21,462)	(33,258)	(45,355)	(18,957)	(25,892)
Average inputs – £ per farm								
Feed	8,981	"	"	5,682	14,473	17,051	10,044	10,585
(of which home produced)	(0)	"	"	(00)	(41)	(104)	(11)	(30)
Other livestock expenses	4,573	"	"	7,170	10,308	12,266	6,416	7,827
Seeds	55	"	"	89	222	486	128	150
(of which home grown)	(0)	"	"	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Fertilisers	1,528	"	"	1,537	2,291	3,092	1,819	3,441
Other crop expenses	153	"	"	303	366	605	212	521
Labour	580	"	"	2,080	11,994	10,702	3,869	3,324
Machinery costs and fuel	7,245	"	"	7,365	10,672	13,234	8,223	10,210
Machinery depreciation	6,365	"	"	7,115	6,893	9,472	6,473	8,243
Land and building costs	7,792	"	"	5,550	10,457	14,046	8,148	10,533
Miscellaneous	9,228	"	"	6,559	11,116	11,716	9,406	9,807
Total average inputs	**46,499**	**"**	**"**	**43,450**	**78,792**	**92,671**	**54,738**	**64,643**
Diversification Margin	**4,589**	**"**	**"**	**724**	**5,277**	**5,823**	**4,190**	**5,982**
of which: Diversification Output	5,954	"	"	778	6,484	7,051	5,431	6,811
Diversification Input	1,365	"	"	54	1,207	1,228	1,241	828
FARM BUSINESS INCOME	**14,612**	**"**	**"**	**19,700**	**23,170**	**39,649**	**16,268**	**29,907**

(1) *denotes averages based on less than 5 farms that have been suppressed to avoid disclosure.

Specialist Beef (LFA)

FBI increased by £11,412 (42 per cent) from £26,923 in 2008/09 to £38,335 in 2009/10. This was due to the increase in outputs of £12,587 (17 per cent) and the increase in grant and subsidies of £4,092 (8 per cent) outweighing the increase in inputs of £4,782 (5 per cent).

Cattle output increased by £7,707 (14 per cent) from £53,539 in 2008/09 to £61,245 in 2009/10, while the corresponding sheep output increased by £3,157 (26 per cent) from £12,288 to £15,445. These increases reflect the firmer prices for store and finished cattle and sheep in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09, as the average number of cattle and sheep for farms in the sample was lower in 2009/10. Total crop output increased from £3,756 in 2008/09 to £4,843 in 2009/10, driven by an increase in the output of Other Crops, such as oilseed rape and fodder crops.

On average, grants and subsidy payments increased by £4,092 (8 per cent) from £48,937 in 2008/09 to £53,029 in 2009/10. As with the other farm types, this was due to an increase of £3,842 (10 per cent) in Single Farm Payment caused mainly by the favourable exchange rate in September 2009.

The rise in input costs were caused mainly by increases in the cost of fertilisers and machinery depreciation. The average costs on fertiliser increased by £2,208 (24 per cent) from £9,335 in 2008/09 to £11,543 in 2009/10, reflecting the increase in the price of fertilisers over this time period. Machinery depreciation increased by £2,132 (19 per cent) to £13,165 in 2009/10 reflecting the increased value of assets.

Income from diversified activities decreased by £486 (20 per cent) from £2,459 in 2008/09 to £1,973 in 2009/10.

Chart B4(c): Selected outputs and inputs, Specialist Beef (LFA)

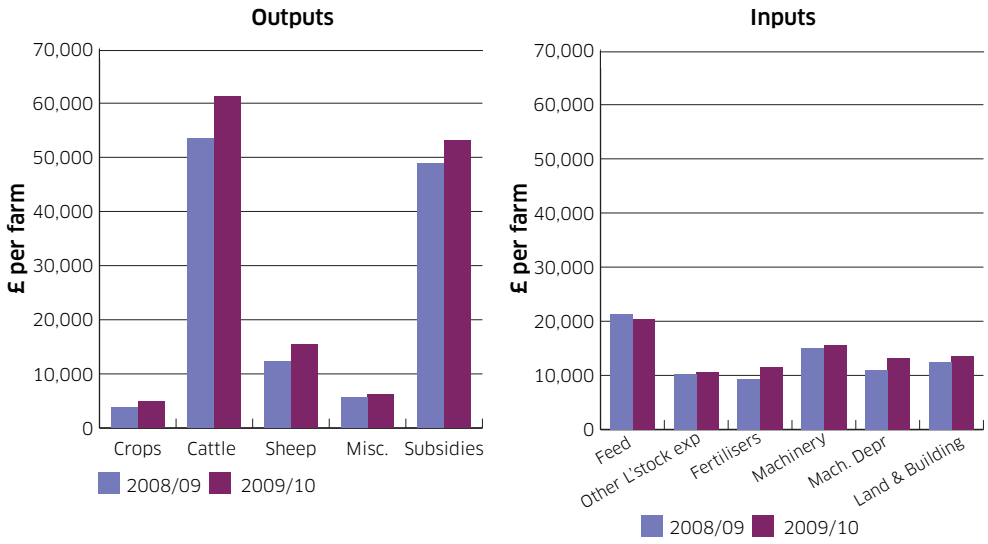


Table B4(c): Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs, and Farm Business Income by type of farm

Type of farm: Specialist Beef (LFA)	Small		Medium		Large		All Sizes	
Number of farms in sample	**54**	**55**	**25**	**25**	**27**	**34**	**106**	**114**
	2008-09	**2009-10**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**
Average size of business (SLR)	1.3	1.2	2.5	2.4	4.2	4.2	2.2	2.1
Average size of farm (hectares)	99	99	230	208	387	393	192	190
Area of Cereals (hectares)	5	5	6	7	8	10	6	6
Number of ewes	72	69	175	151	401	385	171	161
Number of suckler cows	56	55	99	98	145	140	85	835
Number of other cattle	87	83	158	161	234	234	135	133
Average output £ per farm								
Crops: Cereals	2,443	1,920	2,546	3,199	3,507	4,568	2,724	2,789
Potatoes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other crops	1,109	1,868	1,670	2,157	427	2,428	1,032	2,055
Total crop output	**3,552**	**3,789**	**4,216**	**5,356**	**3,934**	**6,997**	**3,756**	**4,843**
Livestock: Cattle	32,867	39,366	62,351	70,609	96,597	106,751	53,539	61,245
Sheep	4,926	6,259	13,113	15,195	29,153	37,326	12,288	15,445
Pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other livestock	-7	-6	8	-52	-18	-15	-7	-16
Total livestock output	**37,786**	**45,618**	**75,473**	**85,752**	**125,732**	**144,062**	**65,820**	**76,674**
Miscellaneous	3,682	5,312	14,097	12,352	4,502	4,386	5,597	6,243
Total Output	**45,021**	**54,719**	**93,785**	**103,459**	**134,168**	**155,444**	**75,174**	**87,760**
Subsidy and Payments	**28,386**	**31,924**	**53,327**	**57,228**	**94,633**	**100,132**	**48,937**	**53,029**
(of which LFASS)	(4,650)	(4,844)	(9,501)	(8,776)	(14,788)	(15,765)	(7,965)	(8,204)
(of which SFP)	(21,393)	(24,683)	(39,609)	(45,475)	(74,156)	(77,935)	(37,490)	(41,331)
Average inputs - £ per farm								
Feed	10,818	11,512	27,314	24,052	42,136	39,045	21,307	20,415
(of which home produced)	(1997)	(1619)	(2,012)	(2,043)	(3,858)	(3,399)	(2,462)	(2,131)
Other livestock expenses	5,672	6,227	10,954	11,790	20,317	20,045	10,177	10,574
Seeds	795	670	1,041	1,112	2,109	1,745	1,162	1,010
(of which home grown)	(25)	(32)	(58)	(0)	(0)	(16)	(24)	(23)
Fertilisers	5,651	7,099	10,509	14,639	17,272	19,995	9,335	11,543
Other crop expenses	1,482	1,602	3,155	3,300	2,010	2,765	1,888	2,171
Labour	2,073	1,338	6,680	6,706	12,399	13,027	5,394	5,125
Machinery costs and fuel	10,361	10,628	17,790	19,062	24,127	25,377	15,001	15,680
Machinery depreciation	7,942	9,630	12,826	15,654	17,154	19,868	11,033	13,165
Land and building costs	8,837	8,948	13,026	13,119	20,990	24,468	12,544	13,489
Miscellaneous	8,510	8,238	14,829	13,219	17,606	17,091	11,807	11,257
Total average inputs	**62,141**	**65,891**	**118,122**	**122,653**	**176,120**	**183,426**	**99,647**	**104,428**
Diversification Margin	**3,825**	**3,215**	**1,575**	**1,283**	**-187**	**-503**	**2,459**	**1,973**
of which: Diversification Output	13,971	16,841	2,051	2,206	1,717	2,589	8,969	10,890
Diversification Input	10,146	13,626	476	923	1,903	3,092	6,510	8,917
FARM BUSINESS INCOME	**15,091**	**23,966**	**30,565**	**39,318**	**52,494**	**71,647**	**26,923**	**38,335**

Cattle and Sheep (LFA)

FBI increased by £16,494 (59 per cent) from £27,896 in 2008/09 to £44,390 in 2008/09. Total outputs increased by £7,735 (9 per cent) and grants and subsidies increased by £8,019 (14 per cent) compared to an increase in input cost of £1,318 (1 per cent).

Average crop output fell by £2,218 (29 per cent) from £7,614 to £5397, primarily due to a £1,815 fall in cereal output. The main driver behind the increase in livestock output was the large increase of £11,888 (38 per cent) in sheep output. This reflects the strong prices for sheep and also the fact that there was an 8 per cent increase in the number of ewes held on farms in the survey. Livestock output would have been greater but for a fall of £4,726 fall in milk output. This was caused by one farm with a large milk output switching from being classified as Cattle and Sheep (LFA) in 2008/09 to being classified as a Dairy farm in 2009/10.

Total grants and subsidy payments increased by £8,019 (14 per cent) from £58,189 in 2008/09 to £66,207 in 2009/10. This increase was caused by a rise in Single Farm Payment (SFP) of £5,715, reflecting a more favourable exchange rate in 2009, and a rise in LFASS of £1,490, partly due to an increase in the average size of farms in the sample.

Total input costs remained relatively stable (up 1 per cent) at £123,671. The largest increase was in machinery depreciation which increased £1,454 (10 per cent) to £15,340 in 2009/10. There was also an average increase in fertiliser costs of £582 (6 per cent). Miscellaneous costs, which include ownership expenses and interest, decreased £1,577 (11 per cent).

Income from diversified activities increased by £2,059 (104 per cent) from £1,988 in 2008/09 to £4,047 in 2009/10. This increase was caused by a large increase in the average income from diversified activities as the number of Cattle and Sheep (LFA) farms engaged in these activities was the same in both years. Further details are provided later in a separate section on diversification.

Chart B4(d): Selected outputs and inputs, Cattle and Sheep (LFA)

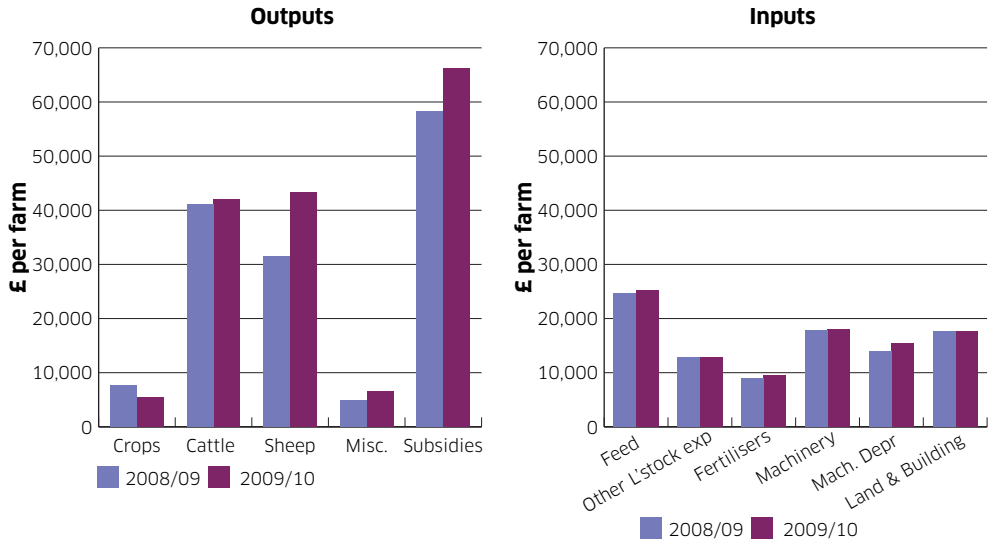


Table B4(d): Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs, and Farm Business Income by type of farm

Type of farm: Cattle and Sheep (LFA)	Small		Medium		Large		All Sizes	
Number of farms in sample	**13**	**12**	**11**	**12**	**43**	**37**	**67**	**61**
	2008-09	**2009-10**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**
Average size of business (SLR)	1.4	1.5	2.3	2.4	5.9	5.9	3.8	3.8
Average size of farm (hectares)	173	210	357	340	908	995	575	618
Area of Cereals (hectares)	4	4	4	6	16	13	10	9
Number of ewes	211	239	418	388	860	956	572	616
Number of suckler cows	27	25	39	48	97	93	65	63
Number of other cattle	41	32	45	58	170	144	107	91
Average output £ per farm								
Crops: Cereals	1,747	1,969	3,058	2,147	8,547	5,205	5,403	3,588
Potatoes	1,130	702	0	0	331	398	554	434
Other crops	842	156	1,802	711	2,162	2,447	1,658	1,375
Total crop output	**3,719**	**2,827**	**4,861**	**2,857**	**11,040**	**8,050**	**7,614**	**5,397**
Livestock: Cattle	18,027	15,637	17,750	29,508	63,501	64,681	41,116	42,068
Sheep	12,529	17,600	14,087	21,340	49,252	68,713	31,442	43,330
Pigs	0	0	0	0	-3	0	-2	0
Poultry	560	512	45	49	-6	0	194	182
Milk	0	0	0	0	9,290	0	4,726	0
Other livestock	63	10	0	-8	71	384	58	191
Total livestock output	**31,178**	**33,759**	**31,882**	**50,889**	**122,105**	**133,778**	**77,533**	**85,770**
Miscellaneous	5,272	5,452	3,201	9,617	5,200	6,433	4,924	6,639
Total Output	**40,169**	**42,038**	**39,944**	**63,363**	**138,344**	**148,261**	**90,071**	**97,806**
Subsidy and Payments	**22,883**	**26,981**	**38,940**	**45,457**	**87,551**	**100,497**	**58,189**	**66,207**
(of which LFASS)	(4,524)	(5,559)	(7,879)	(9,784)	(15,993)	(17,935)	(10,862)	(12,352)
(of which SFP)	(14,799)	(16,437)	(25,975)	(30,389)	(62,914)	(73,190)	(40,952)	(46,667)
Average inputs - £ per farm								
Feed	8,612	7,984	11,662	16,371	39,121	40,079	24,589	25,164
(of which home produced)	(1930)	(1208)	(502)	(2,184)	(6,129)	(4,316)	(3,851)	(2,900)
Other livestock expenses	5,265	5,443	9,498	8,526	18,745	19,600	12,757	12,917
Seeds	935	673	917	1,570	2,480	2,481	1,718	1,713
(of which home grown)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(34)	(263)	(154)	(134)	(81)
Fertilisers	3,779	4,267	5,178	6,853	13,583	14,150	8,976	9,558
Other crop expenses	1,085	1,067	1,117	2,530	2,996	2,570	2,062	2,053
Labour	215	55	3,090	3,381	16,594	17,197	8,978	9,035
Machinery costs and fuel	9,441	9,660	11,727	13,462	25,203	25,258	17,802	17,963
Machinery depreciation	7,392	7,454	8,719	13,743	19,787	21,366	13,896	15,350
Land and building costs	10,499	10,453	10,231	11,760	24,699	24,563	17,681	17,602
Miscellaneous	7,978	7,333	10,543	8,710	18,851	17,008	13,894	12,317
Total average inputs	**55,200**	**54,389**	**72,681**	**86,906**	**182,058**	**184,272**	**122,353**	**123,671**
Diversification Margin	423	533	-2,963	-500	4,501	8,046	1,988	4,047
of which: Diversification Output	704	790	3,830	2,111	8,064	9,971	4,917	5,522
Diversification Input	281	257	6,793	2,611	3,563	1,925	2,929	1,475
FARM BUSINESS INCOME	**8,276**	**15,163**	**3,239**	**21,413**	**48,337**	**72,532**	**27,896**	**44,390**

Cereals

There was a large decrease of £25,127 (60 per cent) in the FBI of Cereal farms, from £41,817 in 2008/09 to £16,690 in 2009/10. This was the result of a £20,320 (14 per cent) fall in outputs and a £8,572 (17 per cent) increase in total inputs. These were partially offset by a £3,690 (9 per cent) increase in grants and subsidies.

The decrease in total output was due primarily to a decrease in cereal output. Although the average area of cereals for farms in the survey increased by 3 per cent, cereal output fell by £15,888 (18 per cent) from £89,905 in 2008/09 to £74,017 in 2009/10. This fall in cereal output reflects the drop in cereal prices between the two years. The total livestock output of cereal farms decreased by £4,318 from £23,718 in 2008/09 to £19,400 in 2009/10, despite firmer prices for cattle and sheep in 2009/10. Part of the reason for this is a decrease in the number of cattle held on farms in the sample.

Total grants and subsidies increased by £3,690 (9 per cent) from £39,826 in 2008/09 to £43,516 in 2009/10. This was due to the increase in SFP of £3,994 being slightly offset by small reductions in other direct payments.

Over half of the increase in input costs was due to increases in fertilisers which increased by £4,277 (19 per cent) from £22,704 in 2008/09 to £26,982 in 2009/10. Most of the rest of the increase was due to increases in machinery depreciation which increased by £3,615 (17 per cent) and Land and Building costs which increased by 1,409 (9 per cent).

Income from diversified activities was relatively stable at £5,500 in 2009/10, compared to £5,426 in 2008/09. There were slightly more specialist cereal farms in the survey recording an income from diversified activity but the average income from these activities was lower than the previous year. Further details are provided later in a separate section on diversification.

Chart B4(e): Selected outputs and inputs, Cereals

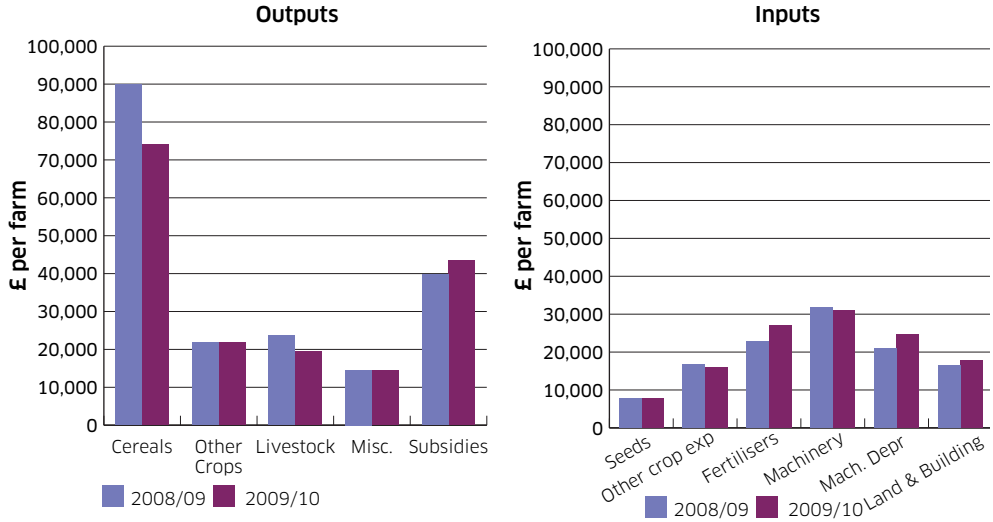


Table B4(e): Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs, and Farm Business Income by type of farm

Type of farm: Cereals	Small		Medium		Large		All Sizes	
Number of farms in sample	**51**	**46**	**13**	**15**	**17**	**16**	**81**	**77**
	2008-09	**2009-10**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**
Average size of business (SLR)	1.2	1.2	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.9	1.7	1.7
Average size of farm (hectares)	118	116	208	216	323	334	155	156
Area of Cereals (hectares)	76	77	132	146	217	220	101	104
Number of ewes	14	16	4	23	50	35	18	19
Number of suckler cows	2	1	13	7	15	21	5	45
Number of other cattle	27	25	75	57	121	134	450	42
Average output £ per farm								
Crops: Cereals	69,069	53,603	99,441	99,011	203,102	170,809	89,905	74,017
Potatoes	971	780	1,624	2,752	9,189	7,129	2,095	1,818
Other crops	15,517	15,779	37,061	23,023	27,058	42,704	19,710	20,026
Total crop output	**85,557**	**70,161**	**138,126**	**124,785**	**239,349**	**220,642**	**111,710**	**95,861**
Livestock: Cattle	11,594	8,935	35,899	20,301	57,121	55,927	20,444	16,170
Sheep	2,191	2,786	5,645	4,077	6,929	4,811	3,230	3,209
Pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry	70	27	0	0	0	0	52	20
Milk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other livestock	-12	0	0	2	11	7	-8	1
Total livestock output	**13,843**	**11,747**	**41,544**	**24,380**	**64,061**	**60,745**	**23,718**	**19,400**
Miscellaneous	14,444	11,441	8,812	17,219	20,740	29,155	14,528	14,376
Total Output	**113,844**	**93,350**	**188,482**	**166,384**	**324,150**	**310,542**	**149,957**	**129,637**
Subsidy and Payments	**29,127**	**31,526**	**54,986**	**59,534**	**87,687**	**98,821**	**39,826**	**43,516**
(of which LFASS)	(39)	(35)	(00)	(00)	(550)	(610)	(99)	(99)
(of which SFP)	(26,599)	(29,292)	(51,922)	(56,091)	(81,040)	(93,156)	(36,708)	(40,701)
Average inputs - £ per farm								
Feed	4,157	4,667	9,366	8,277	23,731	25,606	7,298	7,689
(of which home produced)	(2359)	(2643)	(4,794)	(5,579)	(7,874)	(4,744)	(3,366)	(3,303)
Other livestock expenses	1,716	1,560	4,743	2,814	8,154	9,549	2,916	2,696
Seeds	6,154	5,500	9,593	11,105	16,535	17,736	7,906	7,752
(of which home grown)	(902)	(422)	(2119)	(1491)	(4388)	(3023)	(1498)	(883)
Fertilisers	16,183	19,707	29,939	39,842	53,884	56,915	22,704	26,982
Other crop expenses	11,842	11,307	20,631	20,634	40,813	38,476	16,628	15,873
Labour	6,458	6,364	14,186	17,565	36,173	37,282	11,203	11,641
Machinery costs and fuel	24,652	23,460	40,984	40,461	65,429	67,103	31,889	31,074
Machinery depreciation	17,536	19,234	21,228	29,553	40,641	51,469	20,932	24,547
Land and building costs	12,625	13,532	21,240	22,196	34,551	39,867	16,496	17,905
Miscellaneous	13,001	12,708	17,948	18,715	27,136	31,504	15,420	15,805
Total average inputs	**114,324**	**118,038**	**189,856**	**211,162**	**347,047**	**375,506**	**153,391**	**161,963**
Diversification Margin	**3,465**	**3,922**	**7,297**	**8,340**	**15,104**	**11,941**	**5,426**	**5,501**
of which: Diversification Output	5,038	8,928	50,653	40,414	18,078	16,727	12,472	14,239
Diversification Input	1,573	5,006	43,357	32,074	2,974	4,786	7,046	8,738
FARM BUSINESS INCOME	**32,111**	**10,759**	**60,908**	**23,096**	**79,894**	**45,798**	**41,817**	**16,690**

General Cropping

As with specialist cereal farms, there was a large decrease in the FBI of General Cropping farms. FBI decreased by £42,531 (70 per cent) from £60,863 in 2008/09 to £18,332 in 2009/10. This was caused by a £39,088 (16 per cent) decrease in total outputs and a £9,737 (4 per cent) increase in input costs. These were offset slightly by an increase in grants and subsidies of £7,005 (17 per cent).

The decrease in total outputs was primarily due to large decreases in cereal and potato output. Cereal output fell by around a quarter from £94,569 in 2008/09 to £71,617 in 2009/10, despite the average cereal area of farms in the survey being similar in both years of the survey. This decrease reflects the decrease in cereal prices seen over this time period. Average potatoes areas for General Cropping farms in the sample decreased by 7 per cent whereas potato output decreased by £12,183 (17 per cent). Again, this reflects the fall in potato prices in 2009/10.

Total livestock output increased by £4,426 (15 per cent) from £28,909 in 2008/09 to £33,335 in 2009/10. The average number of cattle and sheep held on general cropping farms in the survey increased between 2008/09 and 2009/10. This, in addition to strong prices for Cattle and Sheep in 2009/10, led to an increase of £3,000 (13 per cent) in cattle output and an increase of £1,567 (30 per cent) in sheep output. Miscellaneous output, which includes contract work, fell by £8,766 (33 per cent) in 2009/10, compared to 2008/09.

Grants and subsidies increased by £7,005 to £47,490 in 2009/10. This was primarily due to the increase in SFP of £6,494 (17 per cent), caused by the favourable exchange rates in September 2009.

Compared to 2008/09, fertiliser costs increased by £8,182 (32 per cent) to an average of £34,103 per farm in 2009/10. There were also large rises in labour, which rose £5,734 (33 per cent), and machinery depreciation, which rose by £4,784 (14 per cent). There were also some large falls in input costs. The average cost of machinery costs and fuel fell by £5,067 (11 per cent) to £42,708 and other crop expenses fell by £4,565 (16 per cent) to £24,272.

Average income from diversified activities decreased by £710 (14 per cent) from £4,958 in 2008/09 to £4,249 in 2009/10. There were a slightly higher number of general cropping farms recording diversified activity however the average income per farm fell. Further details are provided in a separate section on diversification.

Chart B4(f): Selected outputs and inputs, General Cropping

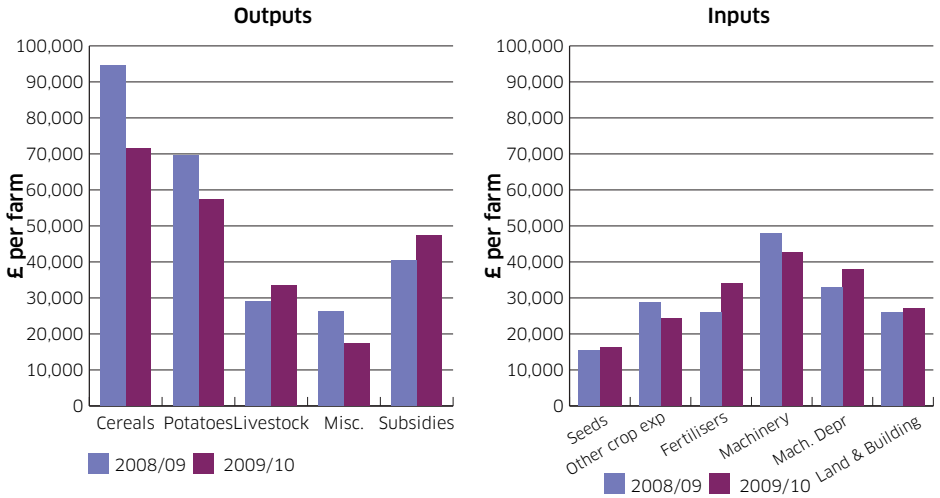


Table B4(f): Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs, and Farm Business Income by type of farm

Type of farm: General Cropping	Small		Medium		Large		All Sizes	
Number of farms in sample	**14**	**12**	**15**	**13**	**26**	**29**	**55**	**54**
	2008-09	**2009-10**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**
Average size of business (SLR)	1.5	1.3	2.5	2.5	6.4	5.5	3.6	3.3
Average size of farm (hectares)	92	86	148	147	288	306	179	189
Area of Cereals (hectares)	52	41	94	91	151	158	99	98
Area of potatoes (hectares)	7	9	14	14	38	32	21	19
Number of ewes	20	19	42	39	53	61	37	40
2018								
Number of other cattle	22	31	41	30	87	101	51	60
Average output £ per farm								
Crops: Cereals	48,789	23,509	88,024	69,407	146,913	119,598	94,569	71,617
Potatoes	9,469	10,440	9,937	14,452	163,090	121,256	69,626	57,443
Other crops	11,937	10,380	17,619	18,392	54,955	54,530	29,831	30,218
Total crop output	**70,195**	**44,329**	**115,580**	**102,251**	**364,957**	**295,385**	**194,026**	**159,277**
Livestock: Cattle	9,882	13,681	18,009	8,686	40,809	46,453	23,510	26,510
Sheep	4,690	4,713	6,466	6,381	5,094	8,897	5,183	6,750
Pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other livestock	250	0	0	14	283	173	216	75
Total livestock output	**14,822**	**18,393**	**24,475**	**15,080**	**46,186**	**55,524**	**28,909**	**33,335**
Miscellaneous	25,475	4,341	19,425	35,546	30,289	22,767	26,215	17,449
Total Output	**110,492**	**67,063**	**159,480**	**152,877**	**441,432**	**373,675**	**249,149**	**210,061**
Subsidy and Payments	**20,520**	**22,920**	**33,394**	**32,678**	**65,358**	**77,670**	**40,485**	**47,490**
(of which LFASS)	(00)	(0)	(00)	(0)	(1,338)	(3,169)	(523)	(1,324)
(of which SFP)	(19,231)	(22,043)	(30,533)	(30,757)	(61,427)	(71,833)	(37,865)	(44,359)
Average inputs - £ per farm								
Feed	4,007	4,137	6,808	5,724	16,206	20,532	9,306	11,263
(of which home produced)	(1876)	(2004)	(1,561)	(1,498)	(4,856)	(5,649)	(2,982)	(3,440)
Other livestock expenses	2,003	2,849	3,520	2,276	6,218	9,120	3,937	5,370
Seeds	4,554	3,062	6,163	8,612	31,842	32,413	15,528	16,289
(of which home grown)	(377)	(495)	(740)	(1252)	(14082)	(12492)	(5804)	(5640)
Fertilisers	10,456	12,570	16,568	19,340	47,054	61,292	25,921	34,103
Other crop expenses	8,134	6,514	11,816	13,787	59,300	45,993	28,836	24,272
Labour	4,140	1,102	5,397	10,352	37,155	49,719	17,287	23,021
Machinery costs and fuel	21,242	13,170	29,539	28,631	85,089	77,444	47,775	42,708
Machinery depreciation	14,122	13,303	29,120	33,635	55,161	63,460	33,002	37,786
Land and building costs	11,009	8,839	14,830	16,148	47,424	49,573	25,970	27,127
Miscellaneous	14,447	8,350	18,435	21,137	42,494	34,586	26,167	21,529
Total average inputs	**94,114**	**73,896**	**142,197**	**159,640**	**427,943**	**444,129**	**233,730**	**243,467**
Diversification Margin	6,442	2,964	3,207	6,826	4,211	4,437	4,958	4,249
of which: Diversification Output	7,067	4,294	3,821	8,420	6,621	7,660	6,279	6,416
Diversification Input	625	1,330	614	1,594	2,410	3,223	1,321	2,167
FARM BUSINESS INCOME	**43,340**	**19,051**	**53,885**	**32,741**	**83,058**	**11,653**	**60,863**	**18,332**

Dairy

FBI decreased by £19,700 (25 per cent) from £78,446 in 2008/09 to £58,476 in 2009/10. Total output decreased by £12,346 (4 per cent), grants and subsidies increased by £6,959 (19 per cent) and total input costs increased by £15,142 (6 per cent).

Livestock output decreased by £10,829 (4 per cent) from £293,754 in 2008/09 to £282,925 in 2009/10. This was due to the large decrease in the value of milk output, which fell by £20,404 (9 per cent) to £214,358. This reflects the fall in milk price between 2008/09 and 2009/10. It can be seen that the average revenue price per litre for farms in the sample fell from 25.6p in 2008-09 to 23.0p in 2009-10. This fall was partially offset by rises in the value of cattle and sheep output, which rose £6,405 (11per cent) and £3,210 (128 per cent) respectively.

Average Single Farm Payment increased by £5,886 (18 per cent) from £33,314 in 2008/09 to £39,503 in 2009/10. Average LFASS payments also increased by £869 (85 per cent), partly due to fact that the average size (in hectares) of the dairy farms in the sample increased by 13 per cent. The overall effect was that total grants and subsidies increased by £6,959 (19 per cent).

Input costs increased by £15,142 (6 per cent) from £267,748 in 2008/09 to £282,890 in 2009/10. The largest increases were for land and building costs where costs rose by £4,299 (17 per cent), labour where costs rose by £3,541 (18 per cent) and machinery depreciation where costs rose by £2,346 (13 per cent).

Average income from diversified activities increased by £829 (58 per cent) from £1,428 in 2008/09 to £2,256 in 2009/10. More information is provided later in the separate section on diversification.

Chart B4(g): Selected outputs and inputs, Dairy

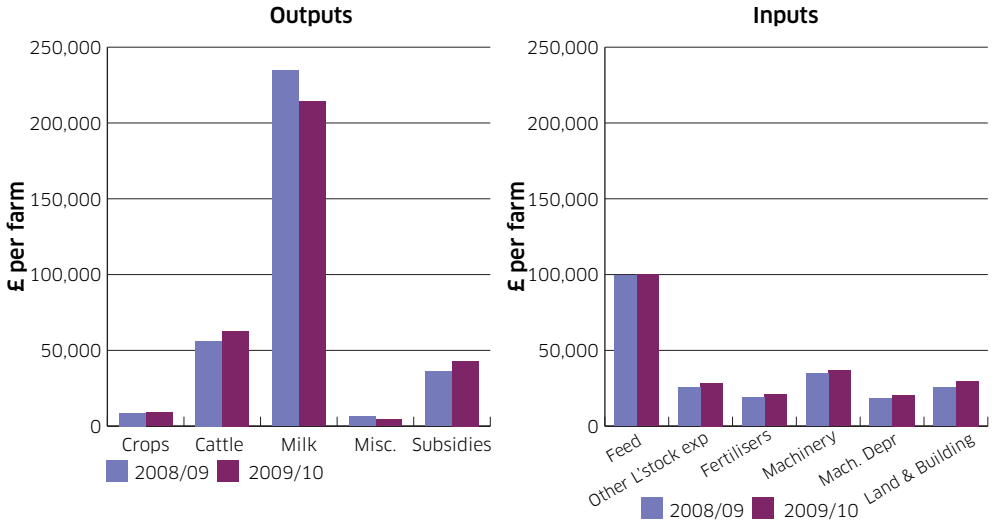


Table B4(g): Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs, and Farm Business Income by type of farm

Type of farm: Dairy	Small		Medium		Large		All Sizes	
Number of farms in sample	**8**	**6**	**7**	**7**	**40**	**38**	**55**	**51**
	2008-09	**2009-10**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**
Average size of business (SLR)	1.6	1.6	2.7	2.8	5.0	5.2	4.1	4.3
Average size of farm (hectares)	84	84	90	98	143	165	125	141
Area of Cereals (hectares)	4	1	9	3	11	9	10	7
Number of ewes	0	0	42	57	34	60	31	52
Number of suckler cows	50	51	75	78	163	163	131	132
Number of dairy cows	50	51	75	78	163	163	131	132
Number of other cattle	63	67	137	140	224	236	186	196
Output Yield per Dairy Cow (ltrs)	5,521	5,696	5,741	6,527	7,064	6,948	6,603	6,705
Revenue Value Pence per Litre	25.20	21.60	25.24	22.68	25.77	23.44	25.59	23.06
Average output £ per farm								
Crops: Cereals	1,840	191	4,949	1,699	6,158	5,062	5,345	3,775
Potatoes	0	0	0	0	200	238	135	160
Other crops	2,001	1,706	2,061	1,652	3,706	6,671	3,162	5,041
Total crop output	**3,842**	**1,897**	**7,010**	**3,351**	**10,064**	**11,971**	**8,642**	**8,976**
Livestock: Cattle	11,835	22,506	44,485	45,234	68,486	75,379	56,265	62,669
Sheep	0	0	2,648	4,931	2,981	7,037	2,516	5,725
Pigs	0	0	0	0	-3	0	-2	0
Poultry	0	0	1,182	836	9	0	232	167
Milk	69,304	63,322	118,494	115,380	300,843	272,035	234,762	214,358
Other livestock	0	0	12	-28	-30	17	-18	6
Total livestock output	**81,139**	**85,827**	**166,821**	**166,353**	**372,285**	**354,467**	**293,754**	**282,925**
Miscellaneous	3,311	2,506	3,580	3,361	7,593	5,059	6,248	4,397
Total Output	**88,291**	**90,230**	**177,410**	**173,064**	**389,943**	**371,498**	**308,644**	**296,298**
Subsidy and Payments	**13,933**	**12,862**	**23,908**	**27,545**	**44,025**	**53,359**	**36,123**	**43,081**
(of which LFASS)	(719)	(1,149)	(709)	(2,339)	(1,168)	(1,894)	(1,019)	(1,888)
(of which SFP)	(12,367)	(10,097)	(22,736)	(24,502)	(40,953)	(49,469)	(33,617)	(39,503)
Average inputs - £ per farm								
Feed	27,021	29,054	53,545	57,340	126,934	126,110	99,433	100,102
(of which home produced)	(631)	(197)	(2,592)	(1,721)	(5,383)	(4,418)	(4,209)	(3,346)
Other livestock expenses	9,586	8,525	13,968	16,808	32,210	35,837	25,672	28,582
Seeds	967	63	692	685	2,237	2,655	1,770	1,934
(of which home grown)	(0)	(0)	(193)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(37)	(0)
Fertilisers	5,168	6,670	11,890	13,987	23,889	25,370	19,071	20,731
Other crop expenses	980	637	1,365	1,124	4,814	4,628	3,638	3,424
Labour	1,455	710	2,900	6,357	27,464	31,818	19,260	22,801
Machinery costs and fuel	15,191	12,941	20,830	21,823	42,660	45,488	34,782	36,646
Machinery depreciation	8,679	8,332	12,073	16,414	21,901	24,124	18,239	20,586
Land and building costs	7,865	7,377	14,475	17,551	32,217	37,700	25,542	29,841
Miscellaneous	11,066	9,069	8,323	9,079	25,607	22,679	20,340	18,243
Total average inputs	**87,977**	**83,379**	**140,060**	**161,167**	**339,932**	**356,409**	**267,748**	**282,890**
Diversification Margin	**-84**	**0**	**597**	**0**	**1,965**	**3,348**	**1,428**	**2,256**
of which: Diversification Output	991	0	600	0	2,871	6,442	2,183	4,342
Diversification Input	1,076	0	3	0	906	3,095	756	2,086
FARM BUSINESS INCOME	**14,163**	**19,713**	**61,855**	**39,442**	**96,001**	**71,795**	**78,446**	**58,746**

Lowland Cattle and Sheep

Trends in FBI for Lowland Cattle and Sheep farms need to be treated with extra caution due to the small number of these types of farms in the survey sample. Overall, FBI increased by £6,325 (26 per cent) from £23,969 in 2008/09 to £30,294 in 2009/10. This was caused by the £1,261 increase in total outputs, £6,378 increase in grants and subsidies and £4,648 increase in income from diversified activities outweighing the £5,961 increase in input costs.

Sheep output increased by £8,562 (55 per cent) from £15,464 in 2008/09 to £24,027 in 2009/10. Part of the reason for this is a 21 per cent increase in the average number of ewes on lowground cattle and sheep farms in the survey although it also reflects the increase in average sheep prices in 2009/10. The corresponding cattle output increased by £1,188 (2 per cent) from £53,184 to £54,372. There was a large fall in milk output (£8,023) in 2009/10. This was caused by one farm with a large milk output switching from being classified as Lowground Cattle and Sheep farm in 2008/09 to being classified as a Mixed farm in 2009/10.

On average, SFP increased by £5,988 (19 per cent) from £31,849 in 2008/09 to £37,837 in 2009/10. As highlighted earlier, this is due to the favourable exchange rate in September 2009 compared to the previous year.

The largest rises in input costs were for land & building costs (up £2,937), machinery costs and fuel (up £2,288) and machinery depreciation (£2,142). The costs of feed decreased by £2,533 (10 per cent), reflecting the lower price of cereals used for feed.

Average income from diversified activities for Lowground Cattle and Sheep farms increased substantially from £698 in 2008/09 to £5,346 in 2009/10 This increase is due mainly to one farm starting diversified activity and the low number of Lowland Cattle and Sheep farms.

Chart B4(h): Selected outputs and inputs, Lowground Cattle and Sheep

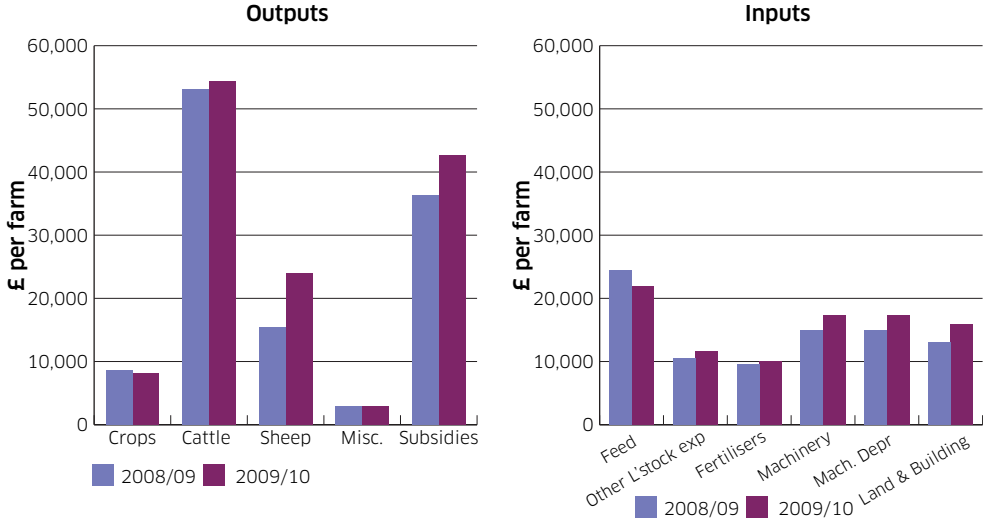


Table B4(h): Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs, and Farm Business Income by type of farm

Type of farm: Lowland Cattle & Sheep[1]	Small		Medium		Large		All Sizes	
Number of farms in sample	**5**	**5**	**4**	**5**	**7**	**7**	**16**	**17**
	2008-09	**2009-10**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**
Average size of business (SLR)	1.2	1.3	"	2.5	6.3	7.1	2.3	2.5
Average size of farm (hectares)	74	84	"	124	394	432	135	153
Area of Cereals (hectares)	6	7	"	8	19	15	8	9
Number of ewes	105	89	"	132	694	947	208	252
Number of suckler cows	37	37	"	99	131	147	66	65
Number of dairy cows	0	1	"	5	22	0	4	2
Number of other cattle	59	82	"	185	310	281	120	132
Average output £ per farm								
Crops: Cereals	3,192	3,326	"	4,100	15,105	10,068	5,241	4,668
Potatoes	0	0	"	0	0	0	0	0
Other crops	671	3,167	"	10,576	4,666	-684	3,314	3,449
Total crop output	**3,863**	**6,493**	**"**	**14,676**	**19,770**	**9,384**	**8,555**	**8,117**
Livestock: Cattle	23,323	30,268	"	90,809	137,192	117,438	53,184	54,372
Sheep	8,295	9,771	"	12,844	47,063	85,134	15,464	24,027
Pigs	0	0	"	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry	0	0	"	0	0	0	0	0
Milk	0	0	"	0	48,248	0	8,023	0
Other livestock	0	0	"	-97	0	17	-28	-10
Total livestock output	**31,618**	**40,039**	**"**	**103,556**	**232,502**	**202,589**	**76,643**	**78,388**
Miscellaneous	1,973	2,729	"	2,914	6,992	3,350	2,914	2,868
Total Output	**37,453**	**49,260**	**"**	**121,146**	**259,264**	**215,323**	**88,113**	**89,373**
Subsidy and Payments	**15,138**	**17,848**	**"**	**67,186**	**95,129**	**117,150**	**36,306**	**42,684**
(of which LFASS)	(376)	(376)	"	(3,316)	(12,105)	(11,943)	(2,695)	(2,894)
(of which SFP)	(13,816)	(16,814)	"	(58,807)	(80,635)	(100,707)	(31,849)	(37,837)
Average inputs - £ per farm								
Feed	7,857	8,743	"	38,532	71,779	58,598	24,416	21,883
(of which home produced)	(1,826)	(1,561)	"	(3,868)	(5,217)	(5,611)	(2,783)	(2,614)
Other livestock expenses	4,972	6,324	"	14,648	28,891	29,585	10,573	11,710
Seeds	302	433	"	1,950	3,024	3,514	1,012	1,201
(of which home grown)	(126)	(67)	"	(0)	(286)	(0)	(133)	(46)
Fertilisers	3,633	5,337	"	15,301	29,503	23,395	9,557	9,986
Other crop expenses	1,120	1,891	"	2,473	4,220	5,041	1,863	2,547
Labour	145	482	"	7,732	21,694	21,005	5,149	5,221
Machinery costs and fuel	8,496	10,433	"	23,089	35,762	38,497	14,992	17,280
Machinery depreciation	5,311	8,782	"	12,556	26,616	23,686	9,882	12,024
Land and building costs	7,688	8,706	"	15,952	33,895	42,869	13,013	15,950
Miscellaneous	7,638	6,542	"	14,605	18,015	15,729	10,691	9,307
Total average inputs	**47,163**	**57,672**	**"**	**146,838**	**273,399**	**261,919**	**101,148**	**107,109**
Diversification Margin	**406**	**7,420**	**"**	**1,356**	**1,465**	**541**	**698**	**5,346**
of which: Diversification Output	406	7,520	"	1,894	3,203	946	1,020	5,561
Diversification Input	0	100	"	538	1,738	405	322	215
FARM BUSINESS INCOME	**5,834**	**16,857**	**"**	**42,850**	**82,459**	**71,094**	**23,969**	**30,294**

(1) denotes averages based on less than 5 farms that have been suppressed to avoid disclosure.

Mixed

FBI decreased by £5,321 (11 per cent) from £45,317 in 2008/09 to £40,185 in 2009/10. Average total output fell by £879 (1 per cent) and average inputs increased by £6,893 (5 per cent). These factors were offset slightly be an increase in grants and subsidies of £2,163 (4 per cent) and an increase in income from diversified activities of £477 (29 per cent).

The fall in total output was due primarily to a decrease in crop output. Cereal output fell by £8,761 (23 per cent) from £38,914 in 2008/09 to £30,153 in 2009/10, despite cereal areas on farms in the survey remaining stable. This fall reflects the weaker cereal prices observed in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09. The fall in cereal output was offset slightly by an increase in the output value of other crops, such as oilseed rape and fodder crops. Sheep output increased £880 (6 per cent) despite a 15 per cent fall in the average number of ewes on farms in the survey. Milk output increase by £3,072 (127 per cent), which is partly due to one farm with large milk output switching to being classified as a Mixed farm and increasing the average number of dairy cows on Mixed farms in the survey.

On average, total grants and subsidies increased by £2,163 (4 per cent) from £50,108 in 2008/09 to £52,271 in 2009/10. This was caused mainly by an increase in SFP of £3,274 being offset by a reduction in other direct grants and subsidies.

The large rise in inputs was caused mainly by increases in the average cost of fertiliser, land and building costs and machinery depreciation. The cost of fertilisers increased by £3,848 (26 per cent) from £14,702 in 2008/09 to £18,550 in 2009/10, reflecting the large increase in the price of fertilisers. Similarly, land and building costs increased by £1,829 (11 per cent) and machinery depreciation increased by £1,740 (10 per cent), reflecting the increase in asset values. Machinery costs and fuel decreased by £1,955 (8 per cent), reflecting the lower fuel prices in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09.

Average income from diversified activities increased by £477 (29 per cent) from £1,618 in 2008/09 to £2,095 in 2009/10.

Chart B4(i): Selected outputs and inputs, Mixed

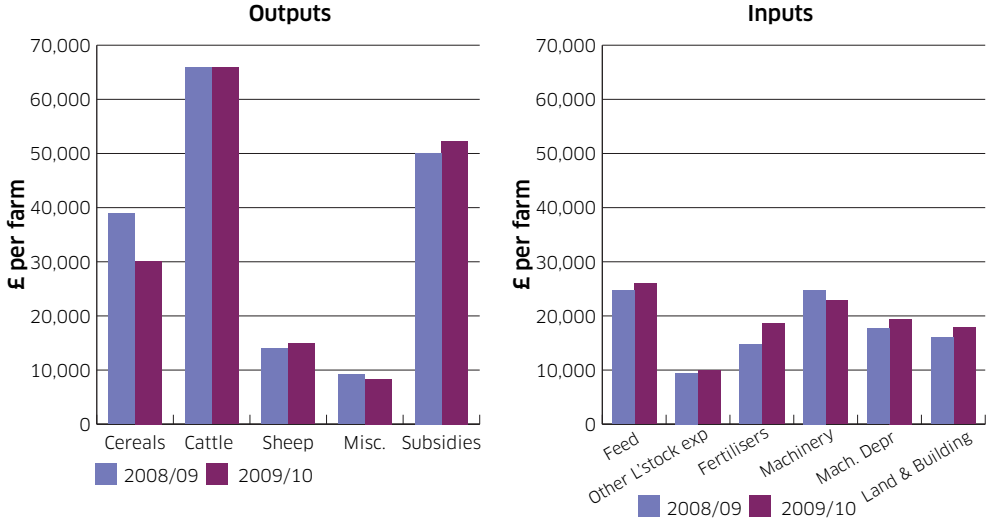


Table B4(i): Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs, and Farm Business Income by type of farm

Type of farm: Mixed	Small		Medium		Large		All Sizes	
Number of farms in sample	**28**	**28**	**10**	**14**	**31**	**27**	**69**	**69**
	2008-09	**2009-10**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**
Average size of business (SLR)	1.2	1.3	2.4	2.5	4.6	4.5	2.6	2.5
Average size of farm (hectares)	89	95	145	188	378	277	198	170
Area of cereals (hectares)	30	29	55	59	94	94	56	56
Number of ewes	28	38	159	112	317	273	149	127
Number of suckler cows	26	24	50	53	89	82	52	48
Number of other cattle	102	98	135	145	214	224	146	147
Average output £ per farm								
Crops: Cereals	17,043	13,821	42,068	31,945	68,300	54,405	38,914	30,153
Potatoes	272	118	303	0	4,132	4,916	1,600	1,656
Other crops	3,600	2,794	6,482	6,765	4,543	18,270	4,420	8,511
Total crop output	**20,916**	**16,733**	**48,853**	**38,710**	**76,975**	**77,590**	**44,933**	**40,319**
Livestock: Cattle	42,809	38,983	53,335	60,841	104,966	110,228	65,916	65,922
Sheep	3,217	4,290	12,333	13,178	30,117	32,146	14,003	14,882
Pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry	132	125	0	0	97	1,976	97	705
Milk	0	105	0	0	7,087	16,771	2,428	5,500
Other livestock	-2	-143	0	107	107	304	36	46
Total livestock output	**46,156**	**43,360**	**65,669**	**74,126**	**142,374**	**161,425**	**82,480**	**87,055**
Miscellaneous	6,007	5,870	6,158	7,883	15,242	12,449	9,197	8,357
Total Output	**73,079**	**65,963**	**120,680**	**120,720**	**234,591**	**251,464**	**136,609**	**135,730**
Subsidy and Payments	**27,196**	**30,022**	**44,094**	**56,057**	**85,581**	**84,592**	**50,108**	**52,271**
(of which LFASS)	(1,500)	(1,392)	(2,374)	(4,143)	(5,462)	(3,982)	(3,008)	(2,711)
(of which SFP)	(23,898)	(27,333)	(38,402)	(48,406)	(72,214)	(74,215)	(42,949)	(46,223)
Average inputs - £ per farm								
Feed	16,271	14,813	18,517	24,075	39,887	44,116	24,748	25,940
(of which home produced)	(6681)	(5318)	(6,697)	(9,043)	(14,312)	(12,893)	(9,298)	(8,426)
Other livestock expenses	4,593	5,206	9,025	8,678	16,529	17,725	9,445	9,876
Seeds	2,412	2,712	4,338	4,237	8,262	8,682	4,748	4,916
(of which home grown)	(405)	(243)	(1165)	(478)	(2404)	(2158)	(1221)	(906)
Fertilisers	7,630	10,364	16,610	21,819	23,759	29,437	14,702	18,550
Other crop expenses	3,001	3,291	7,354	8,513	14,053	16,133	7,537	8,370
Labour	1,701	1,343	1,927	1,981	20,578	21,922	8,207	8,138
Machinery costs and fuel	14,013	13,487	22,160	24,989	41,452	36,195	24,817	22,862
Machinery depreciation	9,760	10,206	18,306	22,377	28,694	32,179	17,719	19,458
Land and building costs	9,342	10,490	14,341	15,818	26,405	30,383	16,049	17,877
Miscellaneous	10,985	9,383	15,363	15,095	20,643	20,312	15,048	13,925
Total average inputs	**79,708**	**81,294**	**127,940**	**147,581**	**240,261**	**257,085**	**143,019**	**149,912**
Diversification Margin	**426**	**1,164**	**3,938**	**2,526**	**2,141**	**3,302**	**1,618**	**2,095**
of which: Diversification Output	797	2,686	4,036	2,829	3,020	19,388	2,116	8,135
Diversification Input	371	1,521	98	303	879	16,086	498	6,040
FARM BUSINESS INCOME	**20,992**	**15,855**	**40,772**	**31,721**	**82,052**	**82,273**	**45,317**	**40,185**

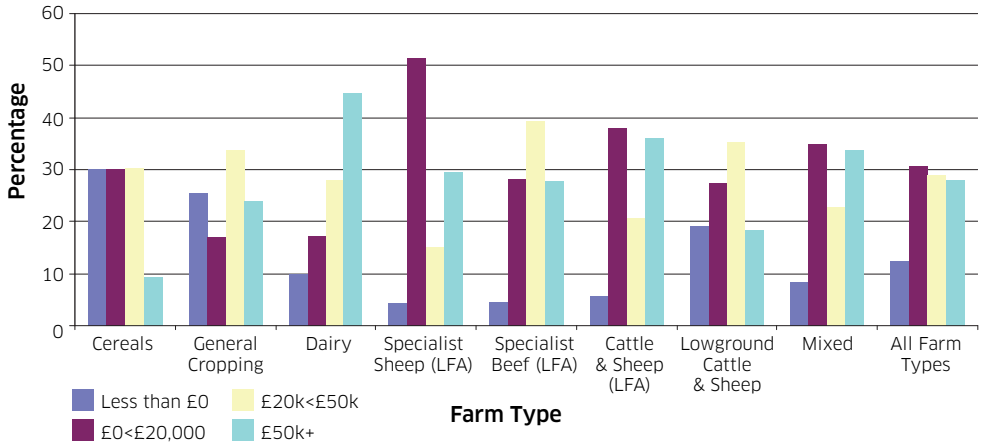
Distribution of farms by Farm Business Income

As well as considering the average income of farms, it is also useful to consider the range in incomes both within and across farm types. Table B5 and Chart B5 show the distribution of FBI in 2009/10 by farm type and size.

Table B5: Percentage distribution of farms by Farm Business Income, 2009/10

Type of farm	Size of business	Farm Business Income in 2009/10								
		Less than £0	£0 to £4999	£5000 to £9999	£10000 to £19999	£20000 to £29999	£30000 to £39999	£40000 to £49999	£50000 to £99999	£100000 and over
Specialist sheep (LFA)	Small	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0
	Medium	12.5	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Large	10.0	3.3	0.0	16.7	20.0	10.0	6.7	23.3	10.0
	All sizes	**4.3**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**50.3**	**5.8**	**7.2**	**1.9**	**26.6**	**2.9**
Specialist beef (LFA)	Small	5.5	7.3	9.1	23.6	20.0	21.8	5.5	5.5	1.8
	Medium	4.0	4.0	0.0	16.0	4.0	20.0	20.0	32.0	0.0
	Large	2.9	0.0	0.0	5.9	8.8	5.9	2.9	52.9	20.6
	All sizes	**4.6**	**4.9**	**5.3**	**18.0**	**14.6**	**17.6**	**7.2**	**21.6**	**6.2**
Cattle and Sheep (LFA)	Small	8.3	0.0	25.0	41.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0
	Medium	8.3	8.3	25.0	25.0	8.3	0.0	8.3	16.7	0.0
	Large	2.7	2.7	0.0	8.1	2.7	5.4	16.2	45.9	16.2
	All sizes	**5.6**	**2.7**	**12.7**	**22.4**	**8.4**	**2.7**	**9.4**	**28.2**	**8.0**
Cereals	Small	32.6	0.0	17.4	15.2	13.0	8.7	8.7	4.3	0.0
	Medium	26.7	0.0	6.7	20.0	6.7	20.0	13.3	0.0	6.7
	Large	18.8	0.0	12.5	6.3	12.5	0.0	6.3	25.0	18.8
	All sizes	**30.1**	**0.0**	**15.3**	**14.8**	**12.1**	**9.2**	**9.0**	**6.2**	**3.2**
General cropping	Small	16.7	0.0	16.7	8.3	33.3	16.7	8.3	0.0	0.0
	Medium	15.4	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	7.7	7.7	46.2	0.0
	Large	37.9	0.0	3.4	3.4	10.3	3.4	3.4	34.5	3.4
	All sizes	**25.3**	**1.3**	**9.6**	**6.2**	**18.0**	**9.6**	**6.2**	**22.4**	**1.4**
Dairy	Small	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Medium	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	14.3	28.6	0.0
	Large	10.5	5.3	2.6	5.3	7.9	7.9	2.6	31.6	26.3
	All sizes	**9.9**	**3.5**	**1.8**	**12.0**	**7.4**	**16.0**	**4.6**	**27.0**	**17.7**
Lowground cattle and sheep	Small	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
	Medium	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0
	Large	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	14.3	0.0	42.9	28.6
	All sizes	19.0	0.0	13.7	13.7	16.3	5.3	13.7	10.5	7.9
Mixed	Small	14.3	17.9	10.7	21.4	10.7	10.7	7.1	7.1	0.0
	Medium	7.1	7.1	7.1	14.3	14.3	7.1	7.1	35.7	0.0
	Large	0.0	0.0	3.7	11.1	3.7	7.4	0.0	40.7	33.3
	All sizes	**8.4**	**10.2**	**7.8**	**16.8**	**9.1**	**9.0**	**4.8**	**23.0**	**10.8**
All farm types	Small	13.1	4.0	12.0	28.8	15.7	11.1	6.0	8.8	0.5
	Medium	12.4	4.0	6.0	16.8	4.6	18.5	11.2	25.1	1.4
	Large	11.3	1.9	2.1	7.4	8.7	6.3	5.5	38.3	18.5
	All sizes	**12.4**	**3.3**	**7.7**	**19.7**	**11.6**	**10.7**	**6.6**	**21.3**	**6.7**

Chart B5: Distribution of farms by FBI, 2009/10



Around 12 per cent of farms overall had a negative FBI, which ranged by farm type from 4.3 per cent for Specialist Sheep (LFA) farms and 4.6 per cent for Specialist Beef (LFA) farms to 30.1 per cent for Cereal farms.

Around 60 per cent of Cereal farms and 56 per cent of Specialist Sheep (LFA) farms had a FBI of less than £20,000, compared to around 27 per cent of Dairy farms. Overall, around 28 per cent of farms recorded a FBI of £50,000 or more. This ranged from around 45 per cent of Dairy farms to 9 per cent of Cereal farms.

A greater proportion of Large farms were in the higher income ranges, with 57 per cent having a FBI of over £50,000, compared to 27 per cent of Medium farms and 9 per cent of Small farms. There was a similar proportion of farms of different size with a negative income, with 13.1 per cent of Small farms, 12.4 per cent of Medium farms and 11.3 per cent of Large farms.

Balance Sheet Data

The opening and closing balance sheets for 2009/10 are shown in Tables B6(a) to B6(d) in the Appendix. These show the average results by farm type for owner occupied, tenanted and mixed tenure categories and for all tenures combined. As with the FBI results, balance sheet data will be subject to annual variations due to changes in the FAS sample. A summary of liabilities as a percentage of total assets is shown in Chart B6 below. Based on current methodology, asset valuations may be underestimated. Scottish Government, and survey contractors, have recently updated the methodology for the valuation of assets however, due to the long lead in period to produce results, the new asset valuations will not be reflected until 2010/11 results.

Table B6(a) shows that during 2009/10 the value of total assets for owner-occupied farms increased by 6 per cent from £1,125,578 to £1,192,857, due mainly to an increase in land and buildings (up £69,471). Current Assets, which includes physical working assets such as livestock and crops, fell by £18,966 (9 per cent). Total external liabilities increased by 8 per cent from £106,452 to £115,221. This combined to provide an increase in net worth of 6 per cent from £1,019,126 in 2008/09 to £1,077,635 in 2009/10, with total external liabilities totalling around 10 per cent of total assets.

Net worth (assets minus liabilities) increased across all farm types ranging from increases of 2 per cent for General Cropping to 12 per cent for Specialist Sheep (LFA). The 2009/10 closing valuations show total external liabilities as a percentage of total assets ranging from 6 per cent for Specialist Sheep (LFA) farms to 13 per cent for Cattle and Sheep (LFA) farms and Dairy farms.

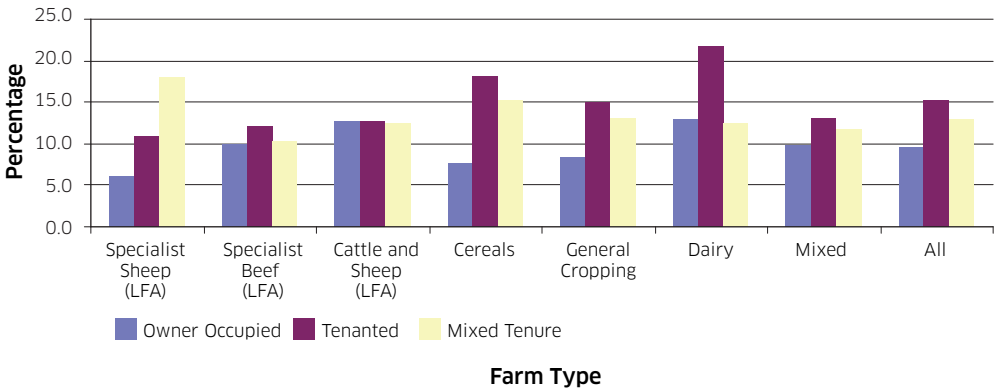
Table B6(b) shows that for tenanted farms net worth decreased by 2 per cent from £304,082 in 2008/09 to £299,051 in 2009/10. This was due to a large increase of £11,100 (26 per cent) in external liabilities to £53,900. Without large Land and Building assets, the fall in Current Assets seen on tenanted farms had a greater impact on Total Assets than for owner-occupied farms. Overall, total assets increased by £6,068 (2 per cent) to £352,950. External liabilities as a percentage of total assets averaged at 15 per cent, ranging from 11 per cent for Specialist Sheep (LFA) to 18 per cent for Cereal farms.

Table B6(c) shows that in 2009/10 there was an overall 4 per cent increase in total assets to £1,087,411 for farms of mixed tenure and a 12 per cent increase in external liabilities to £139,419. This resulted in an average 3 per cent increase in net worth to £947,992. External liabilities as a percentage of total assets averaged at 13 per cent, ranging from 10 per cent for Specialist Beef (LFA) farms to 18 per cent for Specialist Sheep (LFA) farms.

Table B6(d) shows combined results across all tenures. For 2009/10, there was a 5 per cent increase in total assets to £978,754 while total external liabilities increased by 11 per cent to £104,151. This resulted in a 5 per cent increase in net worth to £874,603, from £835,341 in 2008/09. The average total external liability represents 11 per cent of average total assets. External liabilities as a percentage of total assets ranged from 9 per cent for Cereal farms to 15 per cent for Lowground Cattle and Sheep farms.

Chart B6 summarises liabilities as a percentage of total assets across farm type and tenure. It can be seen that, in general, owner occupied farms have a lower ratio of liabilities to assets than tenanted farms due to the fact that owner occupied farms have higher assets, which outweigh the higher liabilities.

Chart B6: Total external liabilities as a percentage of total assets by farm type & tenure, 2009/10



Other Farm Income Measures

Net Farm Income[5] (NFI) is defined as the returns to the farmer and spouse for their manual and managerial labour, and for the tenant-type assets invested by them in the business. Although replaced by FBI as the main measure of farm income, NFI is still useful for comparative analysis of agricultural production activities and to preserve longer term trends and it will continue to be published as a secondary measure. This section briefly explains the definitional differences between NFI and FBI and highlights the main effects of these differences. A full analysis of the differences between FBI and NFI was published in "Farm Business Income statistics, 2007/08" in August 2009 and can be accessed at http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/08/26130432/0.

5 More information on the definition of NFI is provided on page 87.

Table B7: Impact of definitional differences between 2009/10 FBI and NFI results

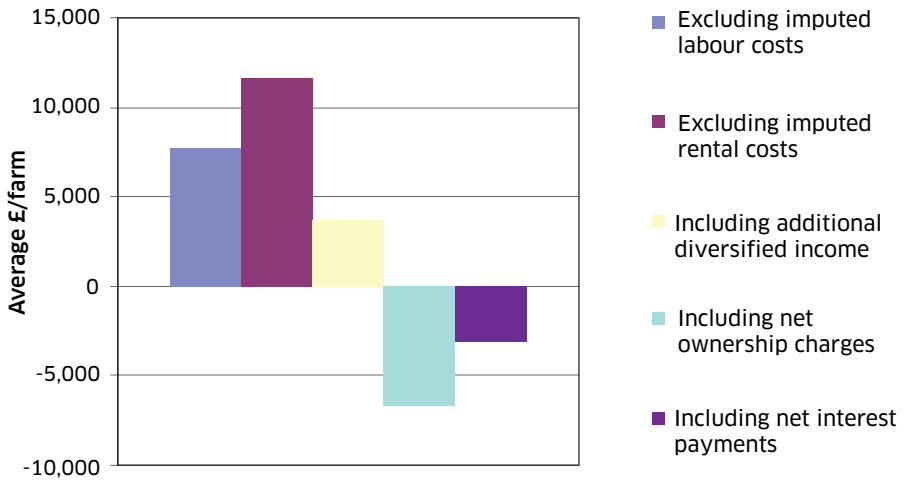
NFI Definition	**Included in NFI** (avg £/farm in 2009/10)	**FBI Definition**	**Included in FBI** (average £/farm in 2009/10)
Includes **imputed labour costs** for unpaid family and other labour. No imputed labour costs for farmer and spouse. NFI reflects income to farmer and spouse alone.	Average imputed labour cost of £7,677	No imputed labour costs. FBI reflects income to all those with entrepreneurial interest in the business.	Not included
Includes **imputed rental costs** for owner-occupied land and buildings. NFI reflects income based on tenant-type capital.	Average imputed rental cost of £11,572	No imputed rental costs. FBI treats tenure as is.	Not included
Excludes **net ownership charges.** NFI reflects income based on tenant-type capital.	Not included	Includes net ownership charges. FBI treats tenure as is.	Average net ownership charges of £6,716
Excludes **net interest payments.** NFI reflects income based on zero level of indebtedness.	Not included	Includes net interest payments. FBI reflects actual income of business.	Average net interest payments of £3,158
Excludes **diversified income.** NFI mainly reflects income based on agricultural production.	Not included	Includes additional diversified income. FBI reflects actual income of business, including diversification.	Average additional diversified income of £3,676
Difference between FBI & NFI in 2009/109	FBI excludes NFI imputed labour and rental costs of £19,249 FBI includes net ownership charges and net interest payments of £9,874 FBI includes additional diversified income of £3,676 Overall difference to FBI: +£19,249 -9,874+£3,676 = +£13,051		

The following table and chart summarises this information and shows how each of the factors impacted on FBI results in 2008/09 and 2009/10.

Table B8: Relationship between NFI and FBI, National level

	£ per farm	
	2008/09	**2009/10**
NFI	**28,453**	**21,314**
Positive impact on FBI:		
Excluding imputed labour costs	7,304	7,677
Excluding imputed rental costs	11,165	11,572
Including additional diversified income	3,069	3,676
Negative impact on FBI:		
Including net ownership charges	-6,330	-6,716
Including net interest payments	-4,389	-3,158
FBI	**39,271**	**34,366**
Difference FBI – NFI	**10,818**	**13,051**

Chart B7: Factor impact on FBI, National level, 2009/10



The biggest impact on FBI results was the exclusion of imputed rental costs, which averaged £11,572 per farm at a national level in 2009/10. This impact was high partly because at the national level 58 per cent of farms were owner-occupied and a further 10 per cent had a mixed tenure. This means that 68 per cent of farms represented by the results had some level of artificial rental costs imputed within the NFI measure.

Imputed rental costs were partially offset by the inclusion of net ownership charges within FBI, which averaged £6,716 in 2009/10. This included items such as landlord expenses, building insurance and depreciation costs, which apply to farms of all tenures.

The exclusion of imputed labour costs contributed on average £7,677 to the overall FBI results in 2009/10. The imputation for labour and rental costs introduced a certain amount of subjectivity and inaccuracy to the NFI results. The exclusion of these imputations from FBI will generate a more accurate set of estimates.

On average, farms in the sample incurred net interest payments of £3,158 which have been included in the FBI measure.

In order to establish the income from the entire farm business, FBI includes an average income for diversified activities of £3,676 per farm, which were not included in NFI. Further information on income from diversified activities is given in a separate diversification section.

Another useful income measure is Cash Income which is the difference between total revenue and total expenditure. This measure represents the cash return to the group with an entrepreneurial interest in the business for their manual and managerial labour and on their investment in the business. It excludes notional items such as depreciation and livestock and crop valuation changes.

Table B9 shows NFI and cash income by farm type. It can be seen that, although lower due to its narrower definition, the trends in NFI are very similar to those in FBI. The trends in Cash Income are also similar for most farm types although overall Cash Income increased slightly, compared to a decrease in FBI and NFI. This suggests that non cash items such as depreciation have increased between 2008/09 and 2009/10.

Table B9: FBI, NFI and Cash income by farm type

	Farm Business Income All Sizes (£/farm)		Net Farm Income All Sizes (£/farm)		Cash Income All Sizes (£/farm)	
Type of Farms	**2008/09**	**2009/109**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**
Specialist Sheep (LFA)	16,268	29,907	9,099	18,745	21,865	36,077
Specialist Beef (LFA)	29,923	38,335	19,151	30,090	33,185	42,473
Cattle and Sheep (LFA)	27,896	44,390	20,453	32,130	38,910	52,981
Cereals	41,817	16,690	26,969	2,645	48,547	39,443
General Cropping	60,862	18,332	44,979	-1,294	78,980	69,238
Dairy	78,446	58,746	64,050	42,696	86,629	63,937
Lowland Cattle and Sheep	23,969	30,294	19,167	18,821	26,287	33,865
Mixed	45,317	40,185	32,461	25,351	52,5402	51,539
All Farm Types	**39,271**	**34,365**	**28,453**	**21,314**	**47,676**	**48,935**

Farm Corporate Income and Farm Investment Income

In order to produce income measures that provide a measure of the return on capital, it was agreed in the public consultation on farm incomes, that two new measures called Farm Corporate Income and Farm Investment Income would be introduced as supporting measures to Farm Business Income.

Farm Corporate Income (FCI) represents the return to the owners of the business on all their capital invested. It is derived by deducting unpaid labour, both manual and managerial, from Farm Business Income. This allows the profitability of sole traders and partnerships to be compared directly with that of companies. Currently it is possible to estimate unpaid manual labour from FAS data but not unpaid managerial labour and so the data are only approximate. The Scottish Government is currently working with survey contractors to produce estimates of unpaid managerial labour and improve this measure in the future.

Farm Investment Income (FII) represents the return on all capital invested in the farm business whether borrowed or not. It is derived by adding net interest payments to Farm Corporate Income. Currently the data for Farm Corporate Income are only approximate, so too are the data for Farm Investment Income.

The tables below show how the new measures are calculated and results for 2008/09 and 2009/10.

Table B10: Calculation of new supporting farm income measures

	2008/09	2009/10
Farm Business Income	**39,271**	**34,365**
minus Imputed unpaid labour	29,090	30,800
Farm Corporate Income	**10,182**	**3,566**
plus Net interest payments	4,389	3,158
Farm Investment Income	**14,571**	**6,724**

Table B11: FBI, Farm Corporate Income & Farm Investment Income by farm type

	Farm Business Income All Sizes (£/farm)		Farm Corporate Income All Sizes (£/farm)		Farm Investment Income All Sizes (£/farm)	
Type of Farms	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**
Specialist Sheep (LFA)	16,268	29,907	-8,994	947	-6,216	2,756
Specialist Beef (LFA)	29,923	38,335	-1,800	8,291	1,339	10,563
Cattle and Sheep (LFA)	27,896	44,390	-818	14,247	3,798	17,079
Cereals	41,817	16,690	18,567	-6,606	22,012	-3,394
General Cropping	60,862	18,332	34,579	-11,688	42,438	-5,870
Dairy	78,446	58,746	33,372	12,846	40,102	17,376
Lowland Cattle and Sheep	23,969	30,294	-4,205	310	-1,081	2,087
Mixed	45,317	40,185	14,766	8,258	19,102	11,168
All Farm Types	**39,271**	**34,365**	**10,182**	**3,566**	**14,571**	**6,724**

It can be seen that, once imputed labour charges for all with an entrepreneurial interest in the business have been deducted from FBI, average Farm Corporate Income was £3,566 in 2009/10, down from £10,182 in 2008/09. This ranged from -£11,688 for General Cropping farms to £14,247 for Cattle and Sheep (LFA) farms.

Average Farm Investment Income in 2009/10 was £6,724, with General Cropping and Cereal farms both recording negative FII. Dairy farms (£17,376) and Cattle and Sheep (LFA) (£17,079) had the highest return on all capital.

Net Farm Income, Output and Input Performance by Quartile

Although the main focus of this chapter is Farm Business Income, this section uses Net Farm Income to compare input and output performance of farms by farm type and income. The advantage of NFI for this analysis is that it was designed to allow individual farms of different tenure, business organisation and indebtedness to be compared directly with one another on a consistent basis for the comparative analysis of agricultural production activities.

Table B12 in the Appendix contains information on average outputs, inputs, and NFI according to whether the farm is in the highest or lowest 25 per cent of farms when ranked by NFI, by farm type. Due to the low number of Lowground Cattle and Sheep farms in the sample, figures for this farm type are not shown.

As with Table B4, the table also shows average farm characteristics, such as area and livestock information, which are very important to allow more meaningful comparisons across the quartiles. As discussed earlier, the average input costs and output values for farms will depend, to a degree, on the area of crops or number of livestock on the farm. For example, the average cost of feed on a farm will depend to a large degree on the number of livestock on the farm. It is therefore important to refer to the farm characteristics when comparing outputs, inputs and NFI by quartile.

NFI by farm type for the lowest performing quartiles ranged from -£42,093 for General Cropping farms to -£2,086 for Specialist Beef (LFA) farms. Conversely, NFI for the highest performing quartiles ranged from £40,358 for General Cropping farms to £132,229 for Dairy farms. The difference between the lowest quartile and the upper quartile of dairy farms was £157,302. A comparison between the two quartiles reveals noticeable differences in two key farm characteristics, with farms in the upper quartile having 70 per cent more dairy cows and obtaining a 30 per cent higher yield per cow. The upper quartile also received an average 1.3p per litre more than farms in the lower quartile.

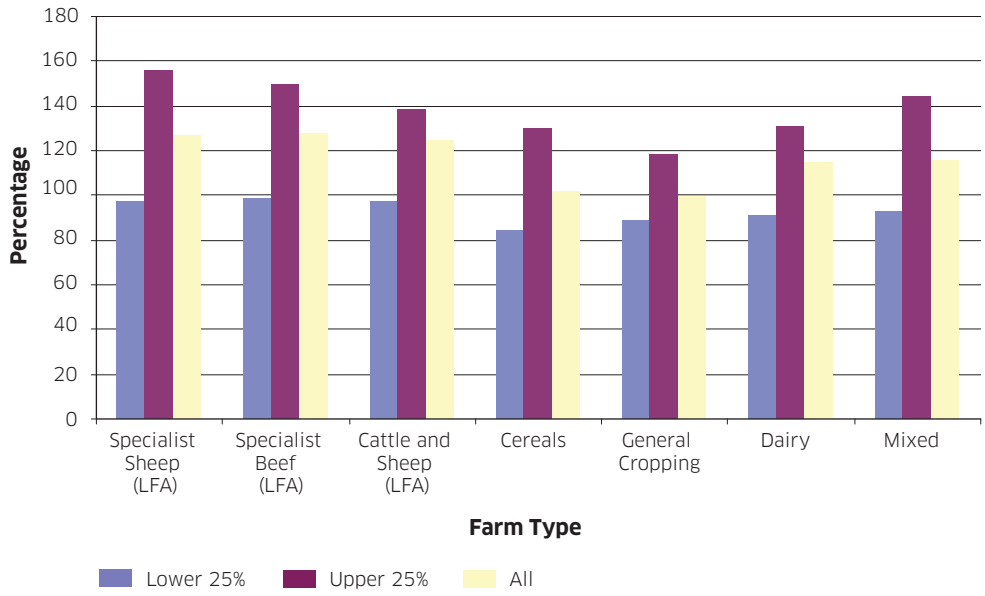
Although interpretation of the figures is not given in the text for all farm types, Table B12 shows the differences in the relationship between output value and input costs which result in the differences in NFI. A summary of the input/output ratios are shown in Table B13 and Chart B8 (opposite).

Table B13: Output to Input ratio by farm type, 2009/10

Farm Type	Lower 25%	Upper 25%	All
Specialist Sheep (LFA)	97	155	127
Specialist Beef (LFA)	98	150	127
Cattle and Sheep (LFA)	97	138	124
Cereals	84	130	102
General Cropping	89	119	99
Dairy	91	130	114
Mixed	93	144	116

It can be seen that, for example, for the higher earning groups of Cereal farms, output was 130 per cent of total inputs compared to 102 per cent for the sample average and 84 per cent for the lower quartile. This means that for every £1 spent on inputs, the higher earning Cereal farms produced £1.30p of output, compared to £1.02p for the sample average and 84p for the lower earning farms. This translates into an average NFI of £41,661 for the highest quartile of farms, £2,645 for the sample average and a loss of -£31,789 for the lower earning farms.

Chart B8: Output to Input ratio by farm type, 2009/10



It should be noted however, that a higher output to input ratio does not necessarily lead to a higher NFI when comparing across farm type. NFI depends on both the ratio between, and the absolute levels of, outputs and inputs. This can be seen by looking at the upper quartile of Specialist Sheep (LFA) farms. The ratio of outputs to inputs is 155 per cent which is the highest of any farm type. However, the NFI of the upper quartile of Specialist Sheep (LFA) farms is £61,022, which is lower than the upper quartile of a number of the other farm types. This is due to the relatively low absolute value of outputs and inputs.

The individual output and input value categories may also be used to benchmark individual farm businesses to the better and lower performing categories by farm type. Further benchmarking data using farm accounts data is available at:
http://www.farmbusinesssurvey.co.uk/benchmarking/Default.aspx

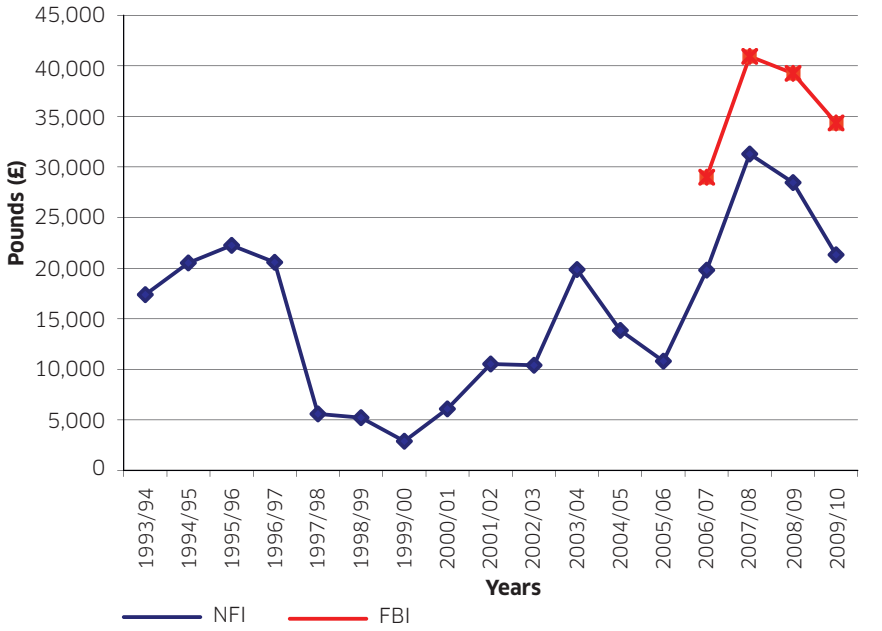
Trends in Farm Income

Table B14 and Chart B9 show a time series of average farm income figures. As FBI is only available from 2006/07, the tables and chart show NFI to allow a longer time series. It can be seen that, since its introduction, there has been a fairly constant difference between NFI and FBI. This reflects the fairly constant nature of the factors which account for the differences between the two measures. The increase in the difference in 2009/10 was mainly due to a large fall in net interest payments and an increase in diversified income, both of which increased FBI but did not affect NFI.

Table B14 & Chart B9: Trends in farm incomes (current prices)

Year	NFI	FBI
1993/94	17,366	
1994/95	20,524	
1995/96	22,238	
1996/97	20,564	
1997/98	5,598	
1998/99	5,200	
1999/00	2,879	
2000/01	6,076	
2001/02	10,524	
2002/03	10,400	
2003/04	19,872	
2004/05	13,837	
2005/06	10,812	
2006/07	19,786	28,999
2007/08	31,269	40,926
2008/09	28,453	39,271
2009/10	21,314	34,365

Chart B9: Trends in farm incomes (current prices)



It can be seen that there has been a great deal of variation in farm incomes in recent years. The big fall in incomes between 1996/97 to 1999/00 was primarily due to a strong pound, weak world commodity prices and the ongoing impact of BSE (with reduced subsidy payments compared to 1996). The figures for 2001/02 do not include farms affected directly by the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) related culling and compensation. This is to avoid presenting a distorted picture of incomes for the vast majority of farms which did not receive FMD compensation. The overall increase from 2005/06 to 2007/08 was driven by an increase in incomes for Cereal, General Cropping and Dairy farms, reflecting the increase in crop prices and milk prices over the period. The decreases in 2008/09 and 2009/10 are due mainly to falls in the income of Cereal and General Cropping farms, reflecting the fall in crop prices from their peak in 2007/08.

Within the overall trends in farm income there are, of course, large variations by farm type. Table B15 and Chart B10 a-h in the appendix show trends in Net Farm Income by farm type, and a comparison with the overall average.

Diversification

Unlike NFI which is restricted to agricultural activities, FBI represents the return to all farm business activities, including diversification. For the purposes of FBI, diversification is defined as the entrepreneurial use of farm resources for the purpose of producing non-agricultural commodities. This section details the information collected on diversified activities in the Farm Accounts Survey.

Table B16 shows that 46 per cent of farms were engaged in some form of diversified activity in 2009/10, compared to 42 per cent in 2008/09. It should be noted that part of this increase may be due to an improvement in data collection, as the collection of data on diversified activities is still relatively new. In 2009/10, the average income for those farms engaged in diversified income was £7,916 which is slightly higher than the average figure of £7,692 in 2008/09. When averaged across all the farms in the survey, including those with no diversified activity, the figures increase from £3,069 in 2008/09 to £3,676 in 2009/10, reflecting both the higher rate of farms recording diversified activities and the higher average income from diversified activities.

Table B16: Diversified activity and incomes

	2008/09	2009/10
Total number of farms in survey	486	484
Number of farms engaged in diversified activity	204	224
Percentage of farms engaged in diversified activity	42%	46%
Average diversified income of farms with diversified activity	£7,692	£7,916
Average diversified income across all farms in the survey, including those with no diversified activity	£3,069	£3,676

Table B17 shows the number of farms recording diversified activity by farm type along with the average income for those farms recording diversified activity. It can be seen that 20 more farms recorded a diversified activity in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09. This was the result of 11 farms engaged in diversified activity entering to the survey and 37 farms starting to record activity in 2009/10, compared to 11 farms leaving the survey and a further 17 stopping diversified activity. Data on diversified activities was first collected for 2007/08 and is improving in each year of the survey. It is possible that some of the recorded increase in farms with diversified activity between 2008/09 and 2009/10 reflects the improvement in collection rather than a genuine increase in activity.

Table B17: Number of farms and average diversified income by farm type

	2008/09			2009/10		
	Number of farms in Sample	Number of farms engaged in diversified activity	Average income per farm (£)	Number of farms in Sample	Number of farms engaged in diversified activity	Average income per farm (£)
Specialist Sheep (LFA)	37	21	8,051	41	24	8,403
Specialist Beef (LFA)	106	29	8,307	114	38	5,047
Cattle and Sheep (LFA)	67	30	5,548	61	30	9,937
Cereals	81	46	11,486	77	50	9,931
General Cropping	55	25	9,911	54	29	8,723
Dairy	55	24	3,422	51	21	6,058
Lowland Cattle and Sheep	16	5	3,380	17	7	6,810
Mixed	69	24	4,903	69	25	6,285

Table B18 shows that in 2008/09 the majority of farms engaged in diversified activities recorded only one activity, 42 recorded two activities and 6 recorded three or more activities. The total number of activities increased from 256 in 2008/09 to 278 in 2009/10.

Table B18: Number of diversified activities per farm

	2008/09		2009/10	
Number of activities per farm	Number of farms	Number of activities	Number of farms	Number of activities
1	163	163	176	176
2	32	64	42	84
3+	9	29	6	18
Number of farms with diversified activities	**204**	**256**	**224**	**278**

Table B19 and Chart B11, show that the biggest diversified activity by far was renting out farm buildings, accounting for 63 per cent of the total number of diversified activities.

There was a large variation in the margins obtained from different activities. The highest separately identified margin was for renting out buildings, with an average of £5,761. This is followed by income from tourist accommodation (£3,091) and processing and retailing of farm produce (£2,826). The large increase in processing and retailing of farm produce is due to large shifts in the small number of farms engaged in this activity. The "Other Miscellaneous Receipts" heading includes activities such as rural crafts and non-agricultural hirework. These have been aggregated up due to the small number of farms engaged in these activities. A full list of the diversified activities recorded in the Farm Accounts Survey is provided in the Appendix.

Table B19: Number of and income from diversified activities in FAS sample

	2008/09		2009/10	
	Number	Average Income	Number	Average Income
All	256	6,130	278	6,378
Processing and retailing of farm produce	6	363	7	2,826
Recreation	22	1,147	20	1,266
Renting out buildings – not including tourist accommodation	162	6,390	174	5,761
Tourist Accommodation and Catering	21	2,762	18	3,091
Other Miscellaneous receipts	45	9,970	59	11,355

Chart B11: Average income from diversified activities

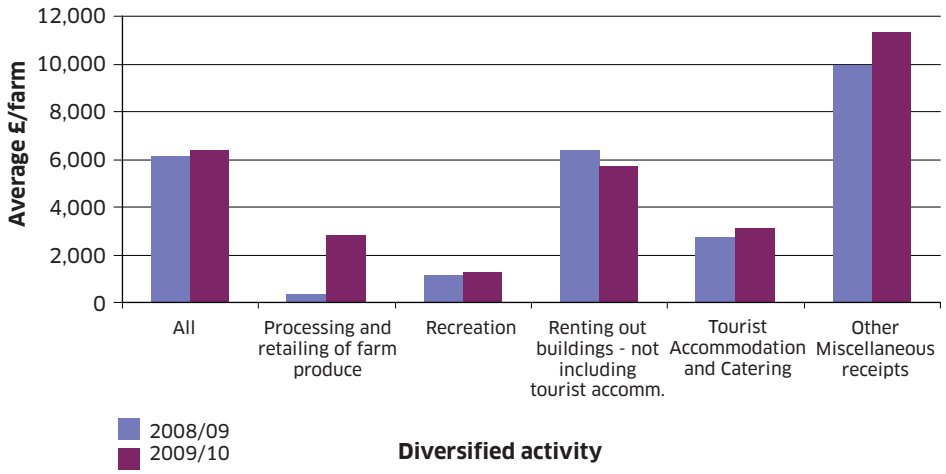
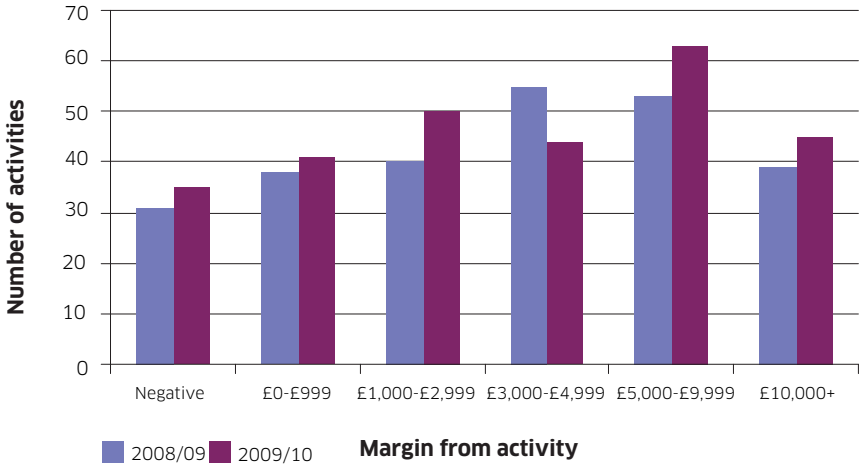


Table B20 and Chart B12 show there was quite a large range in incomes from diversified activities. It can be seen that 35 out of the 278 diversified activities (13 per cent) made a loss. This may be due to an initial investment cost in an activity. The majority of diversified activities made under £5,000. However, in 2009/10, 16 per cent of diversified activities made over £10,000.

Table B20: Range of incomes from diversified activities

	Negative	£0-£999	£1,000-£2,999	£3,000-£4,999	£5,000-£9,999	£10,000+	All
2008/09	31	38	40	55	53	39	256
2009/10	35	41	50	44	63	45	278

Chart B12: Range of incomes from diversified activities



Off-Farm Income

This section presents information on the off-farm incomes of farmers and spouses participating in the Farm Accounts Survey. Participants were asked to indicate into which of ten income ranges the joint off-farm income of the farmer and spouse fell for each of six separate sources of income. The sources of income are listed in the Appendix. As the income information is collected in income ranges rather than absolute values the group averages will be less reliable than for other figures presented in this publication.

Table B21 shows the approximate levels of off-farm income of farmer and spouse by farm type and size. In 2009/10, the off-farm income of farmer and spouse averaged £9,500. Around 60 per cent of this income was earned from 'Off-farm Employment and Self-Employment' with the remaining 40 per cent earned from 'Off-farm Investments, Pensions and Other'. In 2009/10, off-farm income ranged by farm types from £5,500 for Dairy farms to £17,200 for Lowground Cattle and Sheep farms.

Table B21: Sources and levels of non-farming income[1], 2009/10

	Farms in sample	Off-Farm	Of which, proportion from:	
			Employment and self Employment	Investments, pensions and other
Type of Farm:	*Number*	*£ per farm*	*(%)*	*(%)*
Specialist sheep (LFA)	41	7,800	80	20
Specialist beef (LFA)	114	10,400	50	50
Cattle and Sheep (LFA)	61	11,500	75	30
Cereals	77	10,400	45	55
General cropping	54	7,100	35	65
Dairy	51	5,500	60	40
Lowland cattle and sheep	17	17,200	90	10
Mixed	69	10,300	50	50
All types	486	9,500	50	40
Size of Farm:				
Small	167	9,700	60	40
Medium	100	9,000	65	35
Large	219	9,500	50	50
All sizes	486	9,500	60	40

(1) As co-operators are asked into which range their non-farming income falls rather than the absolute amount, the figures given here relate to a mid-point of the range. For this reason, the figures should be treated as indicative rather than exact. Income level per farm has been rounded to the nearest £100 and proportions to nearest 5 per cent.

Table B22 shows the distribution of off-farm income by farm type and farm size. It can be seen that there is considerable variation between farms, with 26 per cent of all farms having no income other than that from the farm, and 11 per cent having an off-farm income of £20,000 or more. Different farm types are also seen to have different levels of off-farm income with almost half of Lowground Cattle and Sheep farms (46 per cent) and Cattle and Sheep (LFA) farms (45 per cent) earning over £10,000 from off-farm income and 41 per cent of Dairy farms earning zero.

Table B22 Percentage distribution of off-farm income, 2009/10

	Zero	Above zero to below £500	£500 to below £1,000	£1,000 to below £2,500	£2,500 to below £5,000	£5,000 to below £10,000	£10,000 to below £20,000	£20,000 and above
Type of Farm:								
Specialist sheep (LFA)	31	0	21	1	5	10	24	8
Specialist beef (LFA)	24	5	6	6	10	16	21	13
Cattle and sheep (LFA)	23	4	4	8	4	11	30	15
Cereals	28	7	4	11	2	14	22	11
General cropping	33	3	1	10	6	23	19	4
Dairy	41	2	0	15	12	11	14	5
Lowland cattle and sheep	5	0	14	0	0	35	8	38
Mixed	11	5	7	10	13	22	19	13
All types	**26**	**4**	**7**	**8**	**7**	**16**	**21**	**11**
Size of Farm:								
Small	20	5	9	6	8	17	24	10
Medium	30	4	6	13	3	16	17	12
Large	33	2	2	9	9	14	17	13
All sizes	**26**	**4**	**7**	**8**	**7**	**16**	**21**	**11**

APPENDIX OF TABLES AND CHARTS

Table B6(a) Average opening and closing balance sheets by tenure and type of farm, 2009/10: Owner-occupied Farms

Type of farm	LFA: Specialist sheep		LFA: Specialist beef		LFA: Cattle and sheep		Cereals	
Number of farms in sample	25		50		20		33	
	Valuation		Valuation		Valuation		Valuation	
	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing
Assets	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm
Land and buildings etc(1)	429,510	493,951	502,174	536,848	644,972	715,972	1,100,298	1,209,781
Other fixed assets(2)	49,486	56,669	115,314	134,657	133,698	152,098	112,339	125,878
Current assets(3)	87,364	72,423	188,293	178,809	174,801	173,828	275,331	248,928
Total assets	**566,360**	**623,043**	**805,780**	**850,314**	**953,471**	**1,041,897**	**1,487,969**	**1,584,587**
Liabilities								
Bank loans	5,709	4,951	26,842	26,049	47,418	69,394	16,240	15,524
Other long and medium term loans(4)	8,598	8,371	9,218	7,984	3,616	3,723	26,734	26,376
Bank overdraft	18,692	15,894	35,752	33,578	43,669	34,520	31,153	43,625
Other short term loans(5)	9,159	8,476	15,056	16,814	19,520	25,174	39,089	34,832
Total external liabilities	**42,158**	**37,692**	**86,868**	**84,424**	**114,223**	**132,812**	**113,216**	**120,357**
(of which total bank borrowing)	(24,401)	(20,845)	(62,594)	(59,627)	(91,087)	(103,915)	(47,393)	(59,149)
Net worth	**524,202**	**585,351**	**718,912**	**765,890**	**839,248**	**909,085**	**1,374,753**	**1,464,230**
Total external liabilities as a percentage of total assets	**7**	**6**	**11**	**10**	**12**	**13**	**8**	**8**

Type of farm	General cropping		Dairy		Mixed		All farm types(6)	
Number of farms in sample	23		33		31		222	
	Valuation		Valuation		Valuation		Valuation	
	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing
Assets	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm
Land and buildings etc(1)	1,347,120	1,436,125	825,762	930,481	669,201	709,589	777,234	846,705
Other fixed assets(2)	147,226	163,427	208,742	231,537	123,557	142,005	126,271	143,126
Current assets(3)	270,059	218,070	281,119	278,858	247,999	232,086	221,992	203,026
Total assets	**1,764,405**	**1,817,622**	**1,315,623**	**1,440,876**	**1,040,756**	**1,083,680**	**1,125,578**	**1,192,857**
Liabilities								
Bank loans	44,313	72,709	28,534	41,433	9,664	13,568	26,191	33,740
Other long and medium term loans(4)	19,853	19,902	52,992	51,922	8,896	9,485	19,168	18,701
Bank overdraft	27,782	30,905	48,811	48,671	60,848	61,561	36,933	38,101
Other short term loans(5)	30,960	27,924	40,571	43,477	22,001	20,891	24,160	24,679
Total external liabilities	**122,908**	**151,440**	**170,908**	**185,503**	**101,409**	**105,506**	**106,452**	**115,221**
(of which total bank borrowing)	(72,095)	(103,614)	(77,346)	(90,103)	(70,512)	(75,129)	(63,124)	(71,842)
Net worth	**1,641,497**	**1,666,182**	**1,144,715**	**1,255,373**	**939,347**	**978,174**	**1,019,126**	**1,077,635**
Total external liabilities as a percentage of total assets	**7**	**8**	**13**	**13**	**10**	**10**	**9**	**10**

(1) Land and buildings, improvements and fixed equipment.
(2) Machinery, equipment and vehicles, and breeding livestock.
(3) Physical working assets such as trading livestock, harvested and growing crops, purchased stores and liquid assets such as sundry debtors.
(4) Loans by the Scottish Agricultural Securities Corporation, insurance companies and building societies and also family loans.
(5) Outstanding capital debt for machinery and equipment being acquired under hire purchase or finance leasing arrangements, and also sundry creditors and receipts in advance.
(6) Includes Lowground Cattle & Sheep farms not identified separately above.

Table B6(b) Average opening and closing balance sheets by tenure and type of farm 2009/10: Tenanted Farms

Type of farm	Specialist sheep (LFA)		Specialist beef (LFA)		Cattle and sheep (LFA)		Cereals	
Number of farms in sample	8		33		19		14	
	Valuation		Valuation		Valuation		Valuation	
	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing
Assets	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm
Land and buildings etc[1]	63,504	63,893	16,969	16,652	26,092	25,244	11,809	11,209
Other fixed assets[2]	68,553	80,833	104,297	124,719	128,900	145,201	77,023	85,035
Current assets[3]	158,111	140,107	185,761	185,347	161,960	153,686	224,250	195,447
Total assets	**290,168**	**284,832**	**307,028**	**326,718**	**316,953**	**324,131**	**313,081**	**291,691**
Liabilities								
Bank loans	2,677	2,677	1,012	8,048	242	0	6,953	5,912
Other long and medium term loans[4]	15,131	15,131	1,531	2,259	3,681	3,491	1,090	1,090
Bank overdraft	237	0	15,223	14,482	15,084	17,022	21,395	21,270
Other short term loans[5]	12,466	13,081	12,380	14,604	21,743	20,399	23,153	24,781
Total external liabilities	**30,511**	**30,890**	**30,146**	**39,393**	**40,750**	**40,912**	**52,591**	**53,053**
(of which total bank borrowing)	2,914	2,677	(16,236)	(22,530)	(15,326)	(17,022)	(28,348)	(27,182)
Net worth	**259,657**	**253,943**	**276,881**	**287,325**	**276,203**	**283,219**	**260,490**	**238,639**
Total external liabilities as a percentage of total assets	**11**	**11**	**10**	**12**	**13**	**13**	**17**	**18**

Type of farm	General cropping		Dairy		Mixed		All farm types[6]	
Number of farms in sample	7		5		16		106	
	Valuation		Valuation		Valuation		Valuation	
	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing
Assets	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm
Land and buildings etc[1]	20,221	28,847	47,586	56,678	8,638	10,305	29,513	30,948
Other fixed assets[2]	162,892	192,333	175,420	194,677	113,170	122,385	109,548	125,828
Current assets[3]	344,238	283,940	270,115	263,708	223,452	216,239	207,822	196,174
Total assets	**527,350**	**505,120**	**493,120**	**515,063**	**345,260**	**348,929**	**346,882**	**352,950**
Liabilities								
Bank loans	11,481	11,481	11,555	10,276	0	447	3,850	4,964
Other long and medium term loans[4]	4,614	5,797	7,886	31,995	0	745	5,400	7,124
Bank overdraft	14,858	21,449	30,177	45,960	25,168	26,992	15,304	16,951
Other short term loans[5]	31,202	37,542	15,586	23,810	21,093	17,491	18,245	24,860
Total external liabilities	**62,154**	**76,268**	**65,204**	**112,041**	**46,261**	**45,675**	**42,800**	**53,900**
(of which total bank borrowing)	(26,339)	(32,929)	(41,731)	(56,236)	(25,168)	(27,439)	(19,154)	(21,915)
Net worth	**465,196**	**428,852**	**427,916**	**403,022**	**298,999**	**303,254**	**304,082**	**299,051**
Total external liabilities as a percentage of total assets	**12**	**15**	**13**	**22**	**13**	**13**	**12**	**15**

(1) Land and buildings, improvements and fixed equipment.
(2) Machinery, equipment and vehicles, and breeding livestock.
(3) Physical working assets such as trading livestock, harvested and growing crops, purchased stores and liquid assets such as sundry debtors.
(4) Loans by the Scottish Agricultural Securities Corporation, insurance companies and building societies and also family loans.
(5) Outstanding capital debt for machinery and equipment being acquired under hire purchase or finance leasing arrangements, and also sundry creditors and receipts in advance.
(6) Includes Lowground Cattle & Sheep farms not identified separately above.

Table B6(c) Average opening and closing balance sheets by tenure and type of farm 2009/10: Mixed Tenure Farms

Type of farm	Specialist sheep (LFA)		Specialist beef (LFA)		Cattle and sheep (LFA)		Cereals	
Number of farms in sample	8		29		21		25	
	Valuation		Valuation		Valuation		Valuation	
	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing
Assets	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm
Land and buildings etc[1]	584,341	614,115	405,606	462,002	388,158	412,990	790,750	846,042
Other fixed assets[2]	77,804	82,005	138,999	164,363	145,681	168,877	132,686	146,461
Current assets[3]	79,853	75,132	222,786	199,163	211,072	211,065	262,786	232,628
Total assets	**741,999**	**771,251**	**767,392**	**825,528**	**744,910**	**792,932**	**1,186,222**	**1,225,131**
Liabilities								
Bank loans	44,584	37,924	20,914	32,841	43,914	44,140	34,175	34,723
Other long and medium term loans[4]	17,941	17,440	12,912	9,871	8,435	8,311	31,562	45,942
Bank overdraft	61,883	68,670	24,269	24,046	24,306	25,132	64,998	61,720
Other short term loans[5]	8,853	15,299	12,041	18,098	18,742	21,878	42,615	43,952
Total external liabilities	**133,261**	**139,332**	**70,136**	**84,855**	**95,397**	**99,461**	**173,351**	**186,337**
(of which total bank borrowing)	(106,467)	(106,594)	(45,184)	(56,886)	(68,220)	(69,272)	(99,173)	(96,443)
Net worth	**608,738**	**631,919**	**697,256**	**740,674**	**649,513**	**693,470**	**1,012,871**	**1,038,794**
Total external liabilities as a percentage of total assets	**18**	**18**	**9**	**10**	**13**	**13**	**15**	**15**

Type of farm	General cropping		Dairy		Mixed		All farm types[6]	
Number of farms in sample	19		12		21		140	
	Valuation		Valuation		Valuation		Valuation	
	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing
Assets	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm
Land and buildings etc[1]	1,278,606	1,318,270	525,178	585,475	785,591	844,423	641,268	687,980
Other fixed assets[2]	234,797	252,964	215,661	233,977	144,793	160,685	154,728	172,854
Current assets[3]	353,894	305,357	300,161	286,646	299,677	280,103	247,004	226,576
Total assets	**1,867,691**	**1,876,591**	**1,040,999**	**1,106,098**	**1,230,061**	**1,285,211**	**1,043,052**	**1,087,411**
Liabilities								
Bank loans	60,705	64,237	45,957	37,648	24,853	76,955	36,702	44,741
Other long and medium term loans[4]	18,402	13,119	14,889	14,889	14,750	13,039	16,333	16,315
Bank overdraft	76,190	100,848	30,287	46,967	45,249	39,081	43,352	47,991
Other short term loans[5]	70,446	66,469	36,407	38,715	22,575	21,271	27,881	30,372
Total external liabilities	**225,743**	**244,674**	**127,540**	**138,218**	**107,394**	**150,347**	**124,263**	**139,419**
(of which total bank borrowing)	(136,895)	(165,086)	(76,244)	(84,614)	(70,103)	(116,037)	(80,053)	(92,732)
Net worth	**1,641,948**	**1,631,917**	**913,460**	**967,880**	**1,122,667**	**1,134,864**	**918,789**	**947,992**
Total external liabilities as a percentage of total assets	**12**	**13**	**12**	**12**	**9**	**12**	**12**	**13**

(1) Land and buildings, improvements and fixed equipment.
(2) Machinery, equipment and vehicles, and breeding livestock.
(3) Physical working assets such as trading livestock, harvested and growing crops, purchased stores and liquid assets such as sundry debtors.
(4) Loans by the Scottish Agricultural Securities Corporation, insurance companies and building societies and also family loans.
(5) Outstanding capital debt for machinery and equipment being acquired under hire purchase or finance leasing arrangements, and also sundry creditors and receipts in advance.
(6) Includes Lowground Cattle & Sheep farms not identified separately above.

Table B6(d) Average opening and closing balance sheets by tenure and type of farm 2009/10: All Tenures

Type of farm	Specialist sheep (LFA)		Specialist beef (LFA)		Cattle and sheep (LFA)		Lowground Cattle and sheep		Cereals	
Number of farms in sample	41		112		60		16		72	
	Valuation		Valuation		Valuation		Valuation		Valuation	
	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing
Assets	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm
Land and buildings etc[1]	300,154	333,089	387,396	417,719	389,635	428,036	412,410	462,469	840,078	920,407
Other fixed assets[2]	61,449	70,315	116,250	136,644	134,245	152,803	117,367	132,336	107,663	120,105
Current assets[3]	115,587	100,844	192,485	182,964	177,024	173,761	251,669	249,046	263,365	236,007
Total assets	**477,190**	**504,248**	**696,131**	**737,327**	**700,904**	**754,599**	**782,744**	**843,851**	**1,2 11,106**	**1,276,520**
Liabilities										
Bank loans	10,035	8,744	20,624	23,211	30,860	41,404	26,062	21,499	16,571	15,945
Other long and medium term loans[4]	12,645	12,473	8,114	7,044	4,509	4,474	31,273	30,264	22,106	23,648
Bank overdraft	17,250	16,889	29,883	28,276	30,519	26,916	22,107	28,309	33,359	41,312
Other short term loans[5]	10,485	11,363	14,083	16,527	20,130	22,966	9,288	50,049	36,278	33,914
Total external liabilities	**50,415**	**49,469**	**72,705**	**75,058**	**86,018**	**95,761**	**88,729**	**130,122**	**108,314**	**114,818**
(of which total bank borrowing)	(27,285)	(25,633)	(50,507)	(51,487)	(61,379)	(68,321)	(48,168)	(49,808)	(49,930)	(57,256)
Net worth	**426,774**	**454,779**	**623,426**	**662,269**	**614,886**	**658,838**	**694,015**	**713,729**	**1,102,792**	**1,161,701**
Total external liabilities as a percentage of total assets	**11**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**12**	**13**	**11**	**15**	**9**	**9**

Type of farm	General cropping		Dairy		Mixed		All farm types	
Number of farms in sample	49		50		68		468	
	Valuation		Valuation		Valuation		Valuation	
	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing
Assets	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm	£/farm
Land and buildings etc[1]	1,090,648	1,157,731	676,592	761,971	558,254	593,941	580,611	630,706
Other fixed assets[2]	162,514	181,455	205,022	226,719	124,823	141,071	126,377	143,278
Current assets[3]	295,702	242,655	282,149	277,793	251,221	236,440	222,211	204,770
Total assets	**1,548,920**	**1,581,842**	**1,163,762**	**1,266,482**	**934,298**	**971,452**	**929,257**	**978,754**
Liabilities								
Bank loans	40,523	60,124	28,512	36,572	10,133	20,839	22,400	28,495
Other long and medium term loans[4]	16,814	16,320	41,558	44,148	8,067	8,330	15,500	15,616
Bank overdraft	32,219	39,029	43,713	48,063	51,460	51,323	32,726	34,504
Other short term loans[5]	36,585	35,159	36,521	40,089	21,913	20,286	23,290	25,536
Total external liabilities	**126,140**	**150,633**	**150,303**	**168,872**	**91,568**	**100,777**	**93,916**	**104,151**
(of which total bank borrowing)	(72,741)	(99,154)	(72,224)	(84,635)	(61,593)	(72,162)	(55,126)	(62,998)
Net worth	**1,422,780**	**1,431,209**	**1,013,459**	**1,097,610**	**842,730**	**870,675**	**835,341**	**874,603**
Total external liabilities as a percentage of total assets	**8**	**10**	**13**	**13**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**11**

(1) Land and buildings, improvements and fixed equipment.
(2) Machinery, equipment and vehicles, and breeding livestock.
(3) Physical working assets such as trading livestock, harvested and growing crops, purchased stores and liquid assets such as sundry debtors.
(4) Loans by the Scottish Agricultural Securities Corporation, insurance companies and building societies and also family loans.
(5) Outstanding capital debt for machinery and equipment being acquired under hire purchase or finance leasing arrangements, and also sundry creditors and receipts in advance.

Table B12: Net farm income, outputs and inputs by performance quartile: 2009/10

	Cereals			General Cropping		
	Lower 25%	Upper 25%	All	Lower 25%	Upper 25%	All
Number of farms	**20**	**20**	**77**	**14**	**14**	**54**
Average size of business (SLR)	2	2	2	4	3	3
Average size of farm (hectares)	161	152	156	205	180	189
Area of cereals (hectares)	107	109	104	109	82	98
Area of oilseed rape (hectares)	9	8	9	6	5	6
Number of ewes	11	32	19	15	89	40
Number of suckler cows	1	2	4	29	19	20
Number of Dairy Cows	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of other cattle	29	47	42	100	61	60
OUTPUT						
Cereals	68,184	88,107	74,017	88,997	60,546	71,617
Potatoes	1,470	2,701	1,818	77,613	60,140	57,443
Other crops	21,013	14,711	20,026	44,997	22,459	30,218
Total Crops	**90,667**	**105,519**	**95,861**	**211,606**	**143,145**	**159,277**
Cattle	9,010	17,428	16,170	43,482	27,631	26,510
Sheep	2,681	3,646	3,209	3,800	16,800	6,750
Pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry and eggs	0	0	20	0	0	0
Milk	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other livestock	0	0	1	0	0	75
Total livestock	**11,691**	**21,074**	**19,400**	**47,281**	**44,431**	**33,335**
Miscellaneous	25,280	6,440	13,943	14,819	20,522	17,373
Subsidy and payments	40,471	47,358	43,516	55,040	49,440	47,490
(of which LFASS)	(0)	(94)	(99)	(1860)	(1747)	(1324)
(of which SFP)	(38,370)	(43,753)	(40,701)	(50,803)	(45,699)	(44,359)
Total Output	**168,109**	**180,391**	**172,720**	**328,747**	**257,538**	**257,475**
INPUTS						
Feed	5,645	8,917	7,689	17,984	11,710	11,263
(of which home produced)	(1,569)	(4,344)	(3,303)	(3899)	(4,391)	(3,440)
Other livestock expenses	1,662	2,687	2,696	8,610	6,397	5,370
Seeds	7,843	7,682	7,752	22,966	14,229	16,289
(of which home grown)	(543)	(1712)	(883)	(6,913)	(6,227)	(5,640)
Fertilisers	30,006	21,943	26,982	54,136	22,347	34,103
Other crop expenses	16,802	15,048	15,873	35,273	21,139	24,272
Labour	20,366	8,258	14,970	47,966	23,175	32,721
Machinery (excl. depreciation)	37,964	25,092	31,074	48,775	41,209	42,708
Machinery depreciation	33,656	18,850	24,547	63,670	28,931	37,786
Land and building costs	30,862	21,081	26,429	51,668	34,881	38,568
Miscellaneous	15,093	9,171	12,064	19,791	13,163	15,690
Total Inputs	**199,898**	**138,730**	**170,074**	**370,840**	**217,180**	**258,769**
NET FARM INCOME (excl. BLSA)[1]	**-31,789**	**41,661**	**2,645**	**-42,093**	**40,358**	**-1,294**

(1) BLSA: Breeding livestock appreciation.

Table B12: Net farm income, outputs and inputs by performance quartile: 2009/10

	Dairy			Specialist Sheep (LFA)		
	Lower 25%	Upper 25%	All	Lower 25%	Upper 25%	All
Number of farms	**13**	**13**	**51**	**11**	**11**	**41**
Average size of business (SLR)	4	7	4	3	7	3
Average size of farm (hectares)	130	221	141	451	2,644	624
Area of cereals (hectares)	9	9	7	1	0	0
Area of oilseed rape (hectares)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of ewes	36	97	52	566	1,311	537
Number of suckler cows	5	11	6	3	24	5
Number of Dairy Cows	117	199	132	0	0	0
Number of other cattle	202	283	196	11	36	10
Output Yield per Dairy Cow (ltrs)	5,636	7,371	7,632			
Revenue Value Pence per Litre	22.4	23.7	23.1			
OUTPUT						
Cereals	4,925	5,339	3,775	233	0	70
Potatoes	110	0	160	0	0	0
Other crops	3,404	7,457	5,041	1,354	814	1,888
Total Crops	**8,439**	**12,796**	**8,976**	**1,586**	**814**	**1,957**
Cattle	51,453	107,523	62,669	5,612	11,452	4,370
Sheep	4,870	10,038	5,725	31,541	56,740	29,835
Pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry and eggs	0	0	167	0	0	0
Milk	152,852	360,257	214,358	0	0	0
Other livestock	10	39	6	-144	-126	-57
Total livestock	**209,185**	**477,855**	**282,925**	**37,009**	**68,066**	**34,149**
Miscellaneous	4,589	4,591	4,271	6,486	4,323	14,572
Subsidy and payments	36,593	71,574	43,081	29,049	97,916	37,737
(of which LFASS)	(814)	(3,400)	(1,888)	(6,033)	(23,409)	(7,415)
(of which SFP)	(34,388)	(65,991)	(39,503)	(21,544)	(65,658)	(25,892)
Total Output	**258,806**	**566,816**	**339,253**	**74,130**	**171,119**	**88,415**
INPUTS						
Feed	89,103	154,949	100,102	13,894	20,707	10,585
(of which home produced)	(3,728)	(5,643)	(3,346)	(97)	(0)	(30)
Other livestock expenses	24,519	43,925	28,582	7,961	13,770	7,827
Seeds	2,177	2,956	1,934	330	247	150
(of which home grown)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Fertilisers	18,050	27,847	20,731	4,613	2,291	3,441
Other crop expenses	3,246	5,235	3,424	859	203	521
Labour	45,858	54,885	38,133	10,874	18,135	6,780
Machinery (excl. depreciation)	35,887	52,526	36,646	8,575	15,725	10,210
Machinery depreciation	18,735	26,437	20,586	9,806	10,878	8,243
Land and building costs	30,304	50,360	32,813	12,084	17,723	13,919
Miscellaneous	16,001	15,468	13,606	7,463	10,418	7,992
Total Inputs	**283,879**	**434,587**	**296,557**	**76,459**	**110,097**	**69,669**
NET FARM INCOME (excl. BLSA)[1]	**-25,074**	**132,229**	**42,696**	**-2,328**	**61,022**	**18,746**

(1) BLSA: Breeding livestock appreciation.

Table B12: Net farm income, outputs and inputs performance bands by quartile: 2009/10

	Specialist Beef (LFA)			Cattle and Sheep (LFA)		
	Lower 25%	Upper 25%	All	Lower 25%	Upper 25%	All
Number of farms	**29**	**29**	**114**	**16**	**16**	**61**
Average size of business (SLR)	2	2	2	4	7	4
Average size of farm (hectares)	181	195	190	394	1,106	618
Area of cereals (hectares)	6	5	6	8	22	9
Area of oilseed rape (hectares)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of ewes	164	168	161	634	1,025	616
Number of suckler cows	82	99	83	55	117	63
Number of Dairy Cows	0	0	0	5	0	0
Number of other cattle	134	154	133	69	208	91
OUTPUT						
Cereals	2,543	2,057	2,789	2,580	9,546	3,588
Potatoes	0	0	0	0	921	434
Other crops	889	3,576	2,055	2,697	1,655	1,375
Total Crops	**3,432**	**5,632**	**4,843**	**5,277**	**12,122**	**5,397**
Cattle	57,557	85,176	61,245	30,025	96,185	42,068
Sheep	15,080	15,515	15,445	38,945	84,320	43,330
Pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry and eggs	0	0	0	298	0	182
Milk	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other livestock	-152	1	-16	24	17	191
Total livestock	**72,485**	**100,692**	**76,674**	**69,293**	**180,522**	**85,770**
Miscellaneous	5,651	11,877	6,102	5,508	9,110	6,555
Subsidy and payments	48,295	65,231	53,029	60,585	118,492	66,207
(of which LFASS)	(7,458)	(9,740)	(8,204)	(10,097)	(20,516)	(12,352)
(of which SFP)	(38,781)	(51,455)	(41,331)	(41,978)	(89,949)	(46,667)
Total Output	**129,863**	**183,431**	**140,648**	**140,662**	**320,245**	**163,929**
INPUTS						
Feed	22,019	25,588	20,415	23,235	46,473	25,164
(of which home produced)	(1,780)	(1,908)	(2,131)	(3,139)	(7,321)	(2,900)
Other livestock expenses	12,014	11,278	10,574	11,996	23,860	12,917
Seeds	1,394	1,163	1,010	2,565	3,416	1,713
(of which home grown)	(38)	(30)	(23)	(138)	(209)	(81)
Fertilisers	14,578	14,332	11,543	8,703	18,256	9,558
Other crop expenses	1,897	1,922	2,171	2,271	3,841	2,053
Labour	16,083	10,581	11,607	25,345	32,245	17,796
Machinery (excl. depreciation)	19,852	17,073	15,680	19,314	29,578	17,963
Machinery depreciation	15,309	15,233	13,165	19,284	24,296	15,350
Land and building costs	19,012	15,832	15,583	22,264	36,162	19,878
Miscellaneous	9,791	9,554	8,811	9,563	14,052	9,409
Total Inputs	**131,949**	**122,555**	**110,558**	**144,541**	**232,179**	**131,799**
NET FARM INCOME (excl. BLSA)[1]	**-2,086**	**60,876**	**30,090**	**-3,878**	**88,066**	**32,130**

(1) BLSA: Breeding livestock appreciation.

Table B12: Net farm income, outputs and inputs performance bands by quartile: 2009/10

	Lowland cattle and sheep			Mixed		
	Lower 25%	Upper 25%	All	Lower 25%	Upper 25%	All
Number of farms	**5**	**5**	**17**	**18**	**18**	**69**
Average size of business (SLR)	2	4	3	3	3	3
Average size of farm (hectares)	110	161	153	186	197	170
Area of cereals (hectares)	3	4	9	57	55	56
Area of oilseed rape (hectares)	0	0	0	1	0	1
Number of ewes	106	293	252	152	78	127
Number of suckler cows	44	132	65	47	62	48
Number of Dairy Cows	6	0	2	0	3	3
Number of other cattle	101	273	132	145	180	147
OUTPUT						
Cereals	1,275	2,898	4,668	26,842	30,439	30,153
Potatoes	0	0	0	663	849	1,656
Other crops	2,631	41,008	3,449	2,678	11,087	8,511
Total Crops	**3,906**	**43,906**	**8,117**	**30,183**	**42,375**	**40,319**
Cattle	36,394	122,526	54,372	64,946	105,023	65,922
Sheep	10,031	27,935	24,027	19,691	7,978	14,882
Pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry and eggs	0	0	0	5,936	0	705
Milk	0	0	0	0	7,998	5,500
Other livestock	2	14	-10	851	8	46
Total livestock	**46,428**	**150,475**	**78,388**	**91,424**	**121,007**	**87,055**
Miscellaneous	3,537	1,835	2,717	6,524	6,409	8,329
Subsidy and payments	25,644	95,992	42,684	50,413	56,733	52,271
(of which LFASS)	(2,104)	(2,751)	(2,894)	(2,410)	(4,102)	(2,711)
(of which SFP)	(22,541)	(77,510)	(37,837)	(46,344)	(47,048)	(46,223)
Total Output	**79,514**	**292,207**	**131,906**	**178,543**	**226,523**	**187,974**
INPUTS						
Feed	16,176	43,047	21,883	29,219	27,479	25,940
(of which home produced)	(1,240)	(1,465)	(2,614)	(6,513)	(10,292)	(8,426)
Other livestock expenses	6,995	24,040	11,710	12,768	12,506	9,876
Seeds	472	2,395	1,201	4,254	4,428	4,916
(of which home grown)	(0)	(0)	(46)	(482)	(673)	(906)
Fertilisers	8,898	17,990	9,986	23,085	14,617	18,550
Other crop expenses	2,334	2,491	2,547	6,801	8,110	8,370
Labour	9,234	7,332	9,850	28,584	13,540	18,848
Machinery (excl. depreciation)	11,584	32,253	17,280	25,331	22,401	22,862
Machinery depreciation	13,114	15,056	12,024	18,304	21,750	19,458
Land and building costs	14,159	20,807	19,194	30,832	21,521	22,804
Miscellaneous	6,447	9,126	7,410	13,042	10,941	11,000
Total Inputs	**89,413**	**174,536**	**113,085**	**192,219**	**157,291**	**162,623**
NET FARM INCOME (excl. BLSA)[1]	**-9,899**	**117,672**	**18,821**	**-13,676**	**69,233**	**25,351**

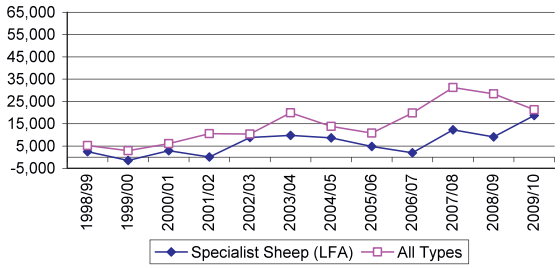
(1) BLSA: Breeding livestock appreciation.

Table B15 Trends in NFI (current prices) by farm type

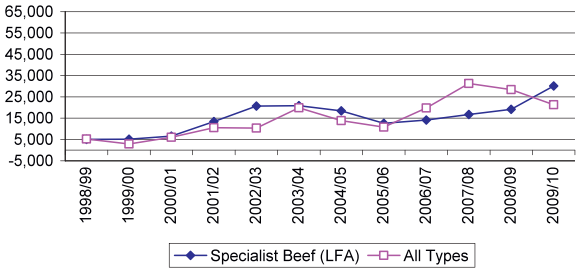
	Specialist Sheep (LFA)	Specialist Beef (LFA)	Cattle & Sheep (LFA)	Cereals	General Cropping	Dairy	Lowland Cattle & Sheep	Mixed	All Types
1997/98	7,481	7,734	6,411	5,760	1,521	13,647	3,871	-3,403	5,598
1998/99	2,480	5,085	5,471	4,260	16,949	5,891	-1,841	-2,112	5,200
1999/00	-1,484	5,149	2,174	5,048	229	1,729	2,563	4,693	2,879
2000/01	2,880	6,617	6,000	4,003	5,104	13,897	1,925	6,643	6,076
2001/02	107	13,445	11,858	69	6,677	32,623	16,778	10,711	10,524
2002/03	8,855	20,735	13,994	484	-1,364	8,762	19,376	9,150	10,400
2003/04	9,780	20,842	21,586	17,019	25,334	22,736	20,132	22,402	19,872
2004/05	8,644	18,423	17,756	1,461	6,855	26,390	13,631	14,567	13,837
2005/06	4,759	12,576	11,685	3,052	8,189	21,318	9,791	14,372	10,812
2006/07	1,932	14,117	12,668	20,752	43,053	32,662	24,016	20,777	19,786
2007/08	12,238	16,770	18,875	50,894	63,613	53,449	16,012	25,996	31,269
2008/09	9,099	19,151	20,453	26,969	44,979	64,050	19,167	32,461	28,453
2009/10	18,745	30,090	32,130	2,645	-1,294	42,696	18,821	25,351	21,314

Chart B10a-h: Trends in NFI (current prices) by farm type

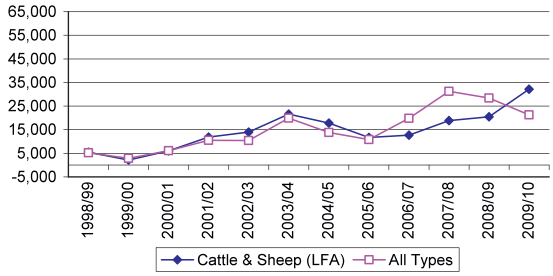
a) Specialist Sheet (LFA)



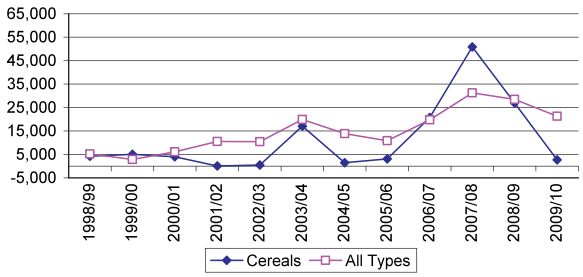
b) Specialist Beef (LFA)



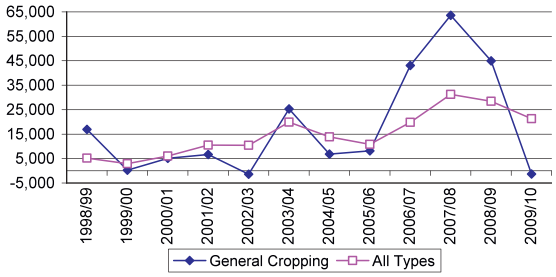
c) Cattle and Sheep (LFA)



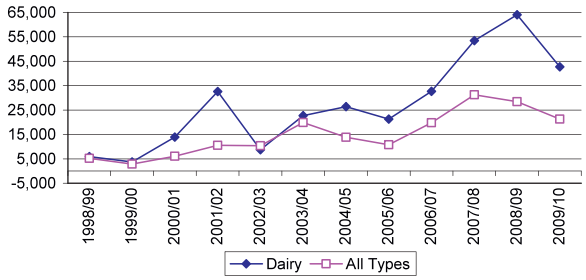
d) Cereals



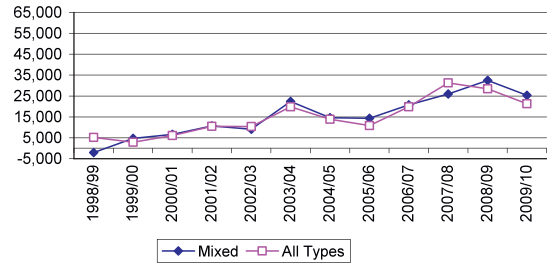
e) General Cropping



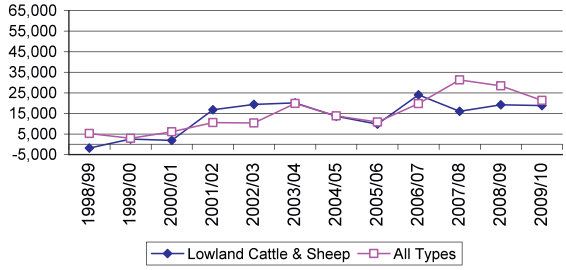
f) Dairy



g) Mixed



h) Lowland Cattle and Sheep



Definition of Terms

PART I: FARM INCOME MEASURES

Farm Business Income

Farm Business Income (FBI) represents the return to all unpaid labour (farmers and spouses, non-principal partners and directors and their spouses and family workers) and on their capital invested in the farm business, including land and buildings.

FBI is equivalent to financial Net Profit although, in practice, they differ because Net Profit is derived from financial accounting principals whereas FBI is derived from management accounting principles. For example in financial accounting output stocks are usually valued at cost of production whereas in management accounting they are usually valued at market price. In financial accounting depreciation is usually calculated at historic cost whereas in management accounting it is often calculated at replacement cost.

The FBI measure is designed to capture the return to the entire farm business and therefore also includes income from diversified activities on the farm. FBI has also been introduced in England, Wales and Northern Ireland and is used as the headline UK farm income measure[6].

Net Farm Income

Net Farm Income (NFI) represents the return to the farmer and spouse for their manual and managerial labour and on the tenant-type capital in the farm business. It is intended as a consistent measure of the profitability of tenant-type farming. NFI is not a proxy either for farm business income or for farm household income.

- To represent the return to the farmer and spouse alone, a notional deduction is made for any unpaid labour provided by non-principal partners and directors, their spouses and by others; this unpaid labour is valued at average local market rates for manual agricultural work.
- To confine the measure to the tenant type activities and assets of the business, an imputed rent is deducted for owner occupied land and buildings and for landlord-type improvements made by the tenant; no deduction is made for interest payments on any farm loans, overdrafts of mortgages and any interest earned on financial assets is also excluded.

Cash Income

Cash Income is the difference between total revenue and total expenditure. Revenue is receipts adjusted for debtors and expenditure is purchases adjusted for creditors. It is assumed therefore that all end of year debtor and creditor payments are settled in full, even though this may happen beyond the end of the accounting year. Cash income represents the cash return to the group with an entrepreneurial interest in the business (farmers and spouses, non-principal partners and directors and their spouses and family workers) for their manual and managerial labour and on their investment in the business.

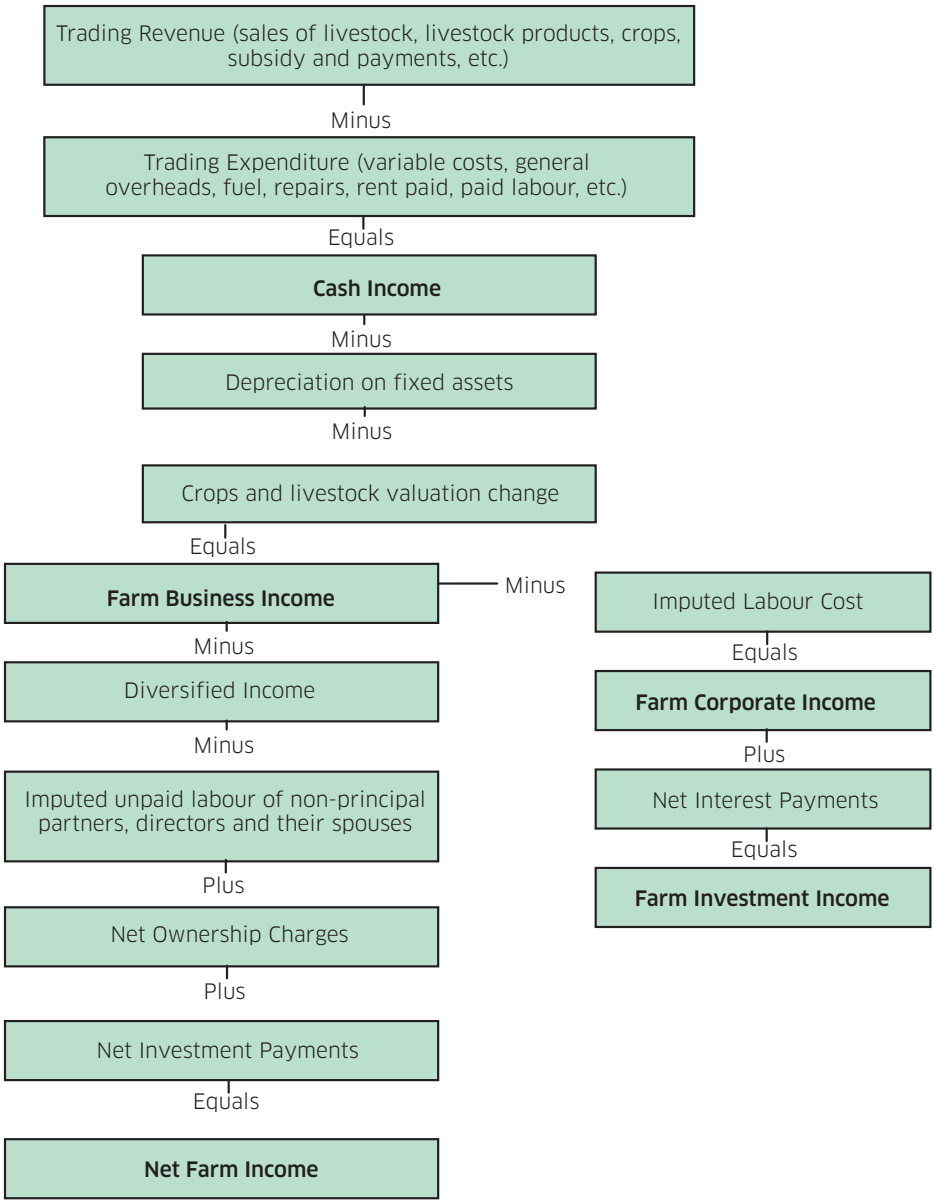
6 FBI results for all UK countries are published in "Agriculture in the United Kingdom" http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/foodfarm/cross-cutting/auk/

Farm Corporate Income Farm Corporate Income represents the return to the owners of the business on all their capital invested. It is derived by deducting unpaid labour, both manual and managerial, from Farm Business Income. This allows the profitability of sole traders and partnerships to be compared directly with that of companies. Currently it is possible to estimate unpaid manual labour but not unpaid managerial labour and so the data are only approximate. The Scottish Government is currently working with survey contractors to produce estimates of unpaid managerial labour and improve this measure in the future.

Farm Investment Income Farm Investment Income represents the return on all capital invested in the farm business whether borrowed or not. It is derived by adding net interest payments to Farm Corporate Income. Since currently the data for Farm Corporate income are only approximate, so too are the data for Farm Investment Income.

The relationship between these different income measures is shown in Diagram 1:

Diagram 1: Flow Chart Showing the Construction of the Main Economic Measures Derived from the FAS Data



PART II: CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS

Type of Farm

The classification is based on detailed sub-types as defined in the EC farm typology, which have been grouped together where required to give the types shown below. These groupings were revised in 2002 throughout the United Kingdom such that types are now comparable between countries.

The classification is based on the relative importance of the various crop and livestock enterprises on each farm assessed in terms of standard gross margin (an economic measure of output less variable costs). The method of classifying each farm is to multiply the area of each crop (other than forage) and the average number of each category of livestock by the appropriate standard gross margin, the proportions of the total contributed by the various enterprises determining the type of farm. The list below defines the main types that are dealt with in this booklet.

Type	Definition
Specialist Sheep (LFA)	Farms in the less-favoured areas with more than two-thirds of the total standard gross margin coming from sheep.
Specialist Beef (LFA)	Farms in the less-favoured areas with more than two-thirds of the total standard gross margin coming from cattle.
Cattle and Sheep (LFA)	Farms in the less-favoured areas with more than two-thirds of the total standard gross margin coming from sheep and beef cattle together.
Cereals	Farms where more than two-thirds of the total standard gross margin comes from cereals and oilseeds.
General Cropping	Other farms where more than two-thirds of the total standard gross margin comes from all crops.
Dairy	Farms where more than two-thirds of the total standard gross margin comes from dairy cows.
Lowground Cattle and Sheep	Farms NOT in the less-favoured areas with more than two-thirds of the total standard gross margin coming from sheep and beef cattle.
Mixed	Farms where no enterprise contributes more than two-thirds of the total standard gross margin.

Standard Gross Margin

The gross margin of an enterprise is its enterprise output less its variable costs. Enterprise output is revenue adjusted for valuation change, plus transfers out and the value of produce used, less transfers in and purchases. Variable costs are those that can be readily allocated to an enterprise and vary in proportion to the size of the enterprise. Standard gross margin is the Scottish average for the years 1998 to 2002.

Size of Business

Since 2003/04, this has been defined in terms of standard labour requirements. Standard labour requirement is equal to 1,900 hours of labour per year. The size groups are:

Size Group	SLR definition	Description
Small	0.5 < 2.00 SLR	This represents broadly a one-two person full-time farm.
Medium	2 < 3 SLR	This represents broadly a two-three person full-time farm.
Large	3 + SLR	This represents approximately full-time farms with more than three people full-time.

Note: Actual farm employment may be above or below the labour requirements listed in the table above; the values quoted refer to an average position.

On all farms the large size group is defined as 3 SLRs and over.

Where figures for All Sizes are shown, these refer to the above groups weighted together.

Weighted Averages

The figures for All Sizes and All Types are weighted averages based on the June Census distribution of agricultural holdings in Scotland in the relevant year, by type of farming and size of business.

PART III: ACCOUNTING TERMS

Only some of the items making up output and input are shown separately in the Tables, but each is defined to show what comprises the totals.

Crop Output

Sales, including produce to farmhouse and labour, adjusted for debtors at the beginning and end of year and for valuation change. The value of non-fodder crops used on the farm for feed or seed is included.

Cereals

Wheat, barley, oats and mixed corn.

Livestock Output

Sales, including produce to farmhouse and labour, adjusted for debtors at the beginning and the end of year and for valuation change, less purchases of livestock and livestock products for resale. The value of milk from the dairy herd fed to stock is included. Breeding Livestock Stock Appreciation is excluded. The Revenue Value Pence per Litre is calculated on Milk sold.

Miscellaneous Output

Miscellaneous produce to farmhouse and labour, revenue from contracting and some other miscellaneous items, but excluding grants and subsidies, adjusted for valuation change.

Subsidy and Payments

Includes Single Farm Payments (SFPs) and LFASS payments and all grants except those paid in respect of permanent improvements and those deducted from expenditure.

TOTAL OUTPUT

Crop Output, Livestock Output, Miscellaneous Output and other Grants, Subsidy and Payments.

Inputs	Payments and non-cash inputs (e.g. unpaid labour, rental value) adjusted for creditors at the beginning and end of the year and for valuation change.
Feeds	Expenditure on feeds adjusted for valuation change. The value is included of (a) milk from the dairy herd fed to stock, and (b) home-grown non-fodder crops fed to stock.
Seeds	Expenditure on seeds adjusted for valuation change. The value of home-grown seed grain and potatoes is included.
Labour	Wages and employer's National Insurance contributions, payments in kind, salaried management are all included.
Fertilisers	Expenditure on lime and fertilisers, adjusted for valuation change.
Machinery (excluding Depreciation)	Expenditure on machinery repairs, small tools, contract work and fuel and oil, less allowances for private use.
Miscellaneous	Electricity, vehicle taxes, insurance and secretarial costs, adjusted for valuation change.
Other Livestock Expenses	Veterinary charges, haulage and sundry expenses.
Other Crop Expenses	Crop protection, sundry crop expenses and water for irrigation.
Land and Building Costs	Rent paid by tenants, rental value of owner-occupied farms, imputed rent on tenant's improvements. Rates paid on cottages and the business share of the farmhouse. Depreciation and repairs by occupiers.
Depreciation	This is calculated on a replacement cost basis.

Breeding Livestock Stock Appreciation The part of the change in the value of breeding livestock that is due to changes in price. It is calculated for adult female cattle, sheep and pigs.

PART IV: BALANCE SHEETS

The tenure definitions are as follows:

Tenure Type	Definition
Owner-occupied	Farms on which all of the area used for agriculture is owner-occupied.
Tenanted	Farms on which all of the area used for agriculture is tenanted.
Mixed Tenure	Farms with any other tenure arrangements. This includes farms with landlord-tenant partnerships and farms on which the area used for agriculture is split between two or more different tenure types.

The balance sheets relate to the business rather than the farmer and therefore any other assets belonging to the latter are excluded.

For land and buildings, crops and livestock, the basis of valuation is conservative market price, while for machinery and equipment it is depreciated replacement cost. Particularly in the case of land and buildings, the balance sheet entries need to be treated with some caution in respect both of the absolute level and of the year-to-year trend, and it follows that this caveat extends to dependent figures such as net worth.

PART V: QUARTILES

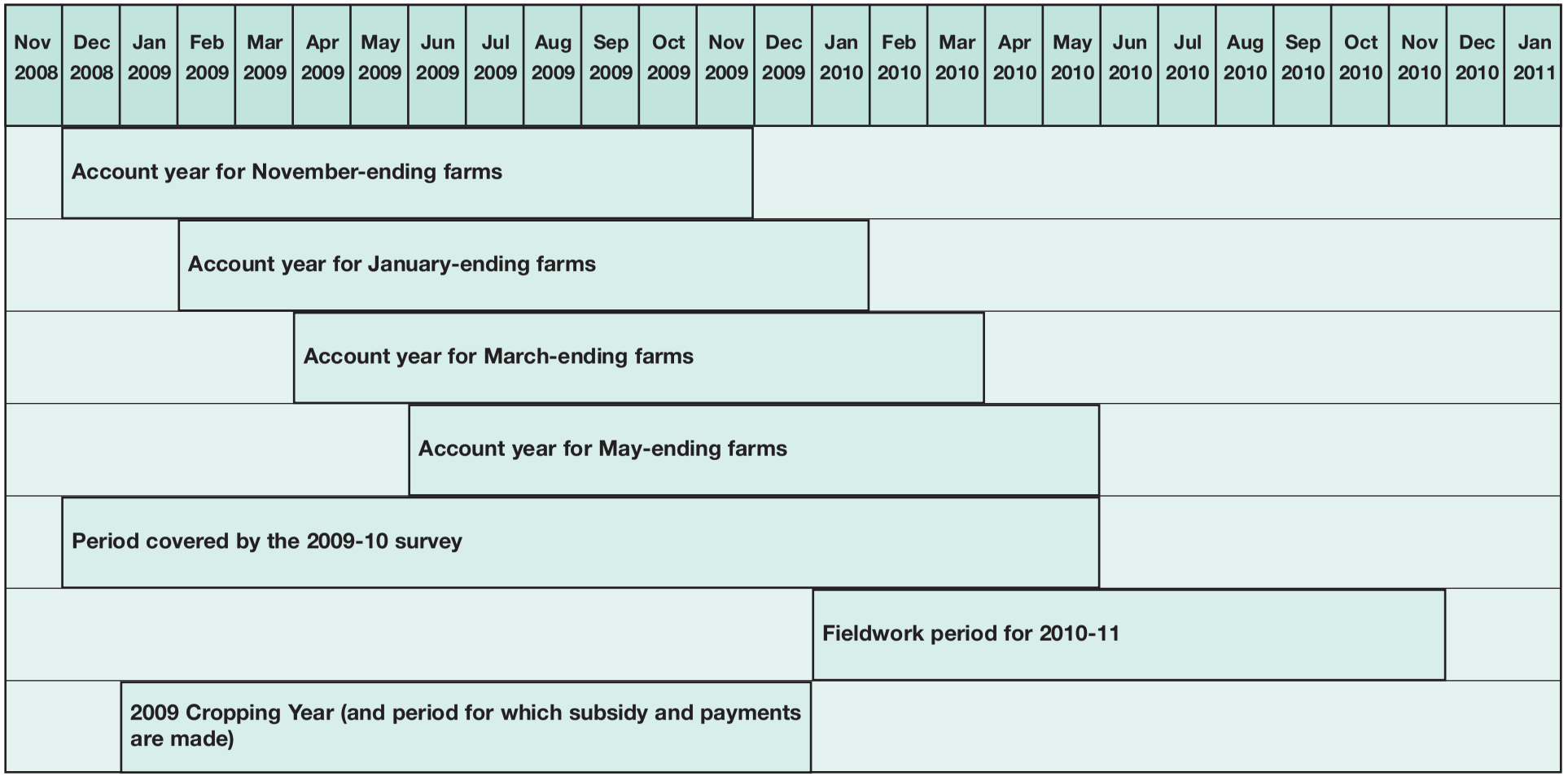
To produce performance bands by quartiles, FAS results were ranked by NFI and averages produced for the output and input values categories reported for the top 25 per cent and bottom 25 per cent by farm type and reported against the full analysis for that particular farm type.

PART VI: NON-FARMING INCOME

Farmers are asked to indicate into which of ten income ranges the joint non-farming income of the farmer and spouse falls for each of six separate sources of income. The sources of income are listed below:

Source of Income	Description
Off-farm employment	Paid employment off the farm.
Off-farm self-employment	Businesses (other than another farm) owned or operated away from the farm holding. Director's fees are included here.
Investment	Interest receipts on personal bank, building society and similar accounts. Rental income deriving from property off the farm and some dividends on shares are also included here.
Pensions	Includes income from retirement, widow's and disability pensions as well as from occupational and state pensions.
Social Payments	Includes payments such as child benefit and family credit.
Other off-farm income	All other off-farm income. Various commissions, and retainers, come into this category.

PART VII: THE TIME PERIOD COVERED BY THE 2009/10 FARM ACCOUNTS SURVEY



The survey is not carried out on a calendar-year basis but based on farms' financial years. The exact period covered by the survey, for any given year, will vary across the sample depending on individual businesses' accounting year ends, although they all centre on the same cropping period. For example, the 2009/10 accounts all centre on the 2009 production and subsidy year. The spread of closing valuation dates from the autumn of one year to the spring of the next means that (unavoidably) some of the 2009/10 accounts relate to the 2008 winter whilst others relate to that of 2009.

DIVERSIFIED ACTIVITIES RECORDED IN THE FARM ACCOUNTS SURVEY

Activity

Processing and Retailing of Farm Produce
Processing of farm produce
Processing of cereal products – excluding alcohol
Processing of horticultural products – excluding alcohol
Processing of other crop products – excluding alcohol
Alcoholic products from farm produce
Cheese making
Processing of other livestock products
Retailing of farm produce
Retailing of farm produce through dedicated farm shop
Retailing of farm produce through direct sales from farmhouse
Retailing of farm produce through other channels (e.g. farmers' market, side of road, delivery box scheme)
Gross profit on resale of purchased agricultural produce
Washing/grading of farm produce
Vegetable and fruit washing/grading/packing
Other washing/grading

Rent and Wayleaves (nb. not including tourist accommodation)
Cash rent for sub-letting all or part of farmhouse
Cash rent for farm cottages by people not connected with the day to day operation of the farm, retired farm workers or current farm workers
Other rents where farm buildings are rented for commercial or other purposes not connected with the core-farm business
Other payments in kind where farm buildings or land are rented for commercial or other purposes not connected with the core-farm business
Wind turbines
Mobile telephone masts

Recreation including activities such as shooting, fishing, nature trails, agricultural shows, sports, sheepdog trials, etc. Specific optional codes are provided for equine activities and sports.
Equine activities
Income from livery
Sports

Tourist Accommodation and Catering
Camp/caravan sites
Bed and breakfast
Bed and breakfast within farmhouse
Bed and breakfast within dedicated buildings
Holiday cottages
Catering, e.g. farmhouse teas

Trading, Manufacturing and Rural Crafts (including production and/or retailing of goods, repair or restoration of machinery and other items, retailing of non-farm produce and gross profit on resale of purchased non-agricultural products)
Rural crafts
Trading

Services
Waste disposal
Miscellaneous services, e.g. metal detecting, roadside advertisments

Other Miscellaneous Receipts

ECONOMIC REPORT ON SCOTTISH AGRICULTURE

2011 Edition: Section C: June Agricultural Census

Section C
June Agricultural Census

Introduction

Final national results from the 2010 June Agricultural Census along with trends over the past 10 years were published in a Statistical Publication on 16th December 2010. The publication contains commentary, graphics and tables, along with background information on the June Agricultural Census and is available at: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/12/15111305/0

Section C of the Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture compliments the publication above by providing further analysis of 2010 June Agricultural Census results, including:

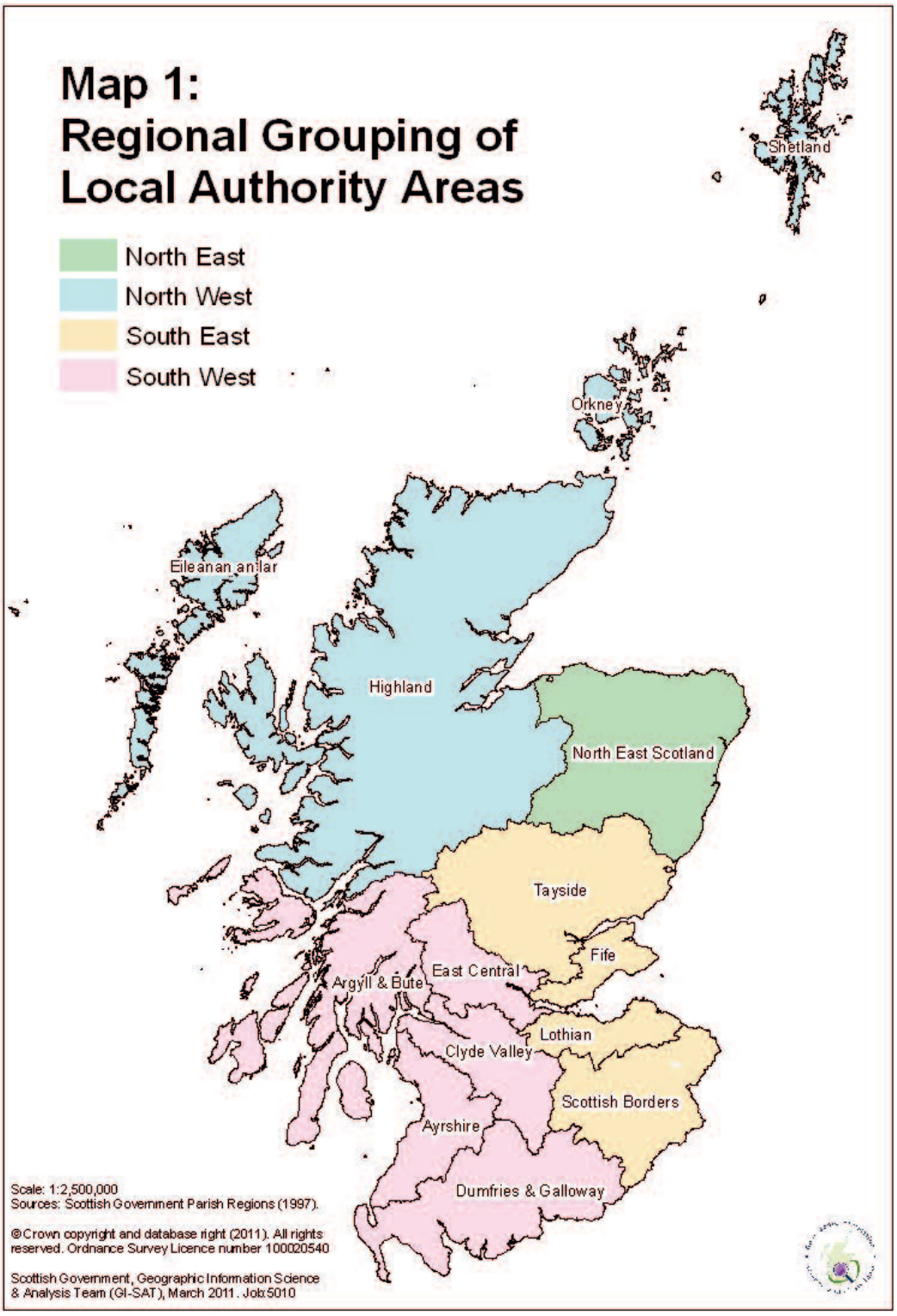
- An overview of the geographic distribution of farms by their main type of activity.
- A comparison of national results with other UK countries for land use and livestock.
- Sub-national analysis by geographic region and the Less Favoured Areas (LFA) classification.
- Farm size distributions based on holding areas and livestock populations.
- Sub-national analysis by farm type, Standard Gross Margins (SGM) and Standard Labour Requirements (SLR).

The content of Section C has changed from previous years due to the outcome of a wider publication review of Agricultural Statistics. Details of this Publication Review is available on the Scotstat website and was discussed by stakeholders on the Scotstat Committee for Agriculture at the November 2010 meeting: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/scotstat/AgMeetings

Key changes to Section C:

- Increasing the amount of commentary and graphics.
- Expanding the geographical analysis to include results by regional groupings, and ceasing the separate annual publication of "Scottish Agricultural Census Summary Sheets by Geographical Area".
- Minimising duplication between Section C and the content of the new series of statistical publications on the June Agricultural Census[1], December Agricultural Survey[2] and Cereal and Oilseed Rape Harvest[3,4].
- Removing detailed crop area distributions for specific crops (but making these available on request).

1 http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/12/15111305/0
2 http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/03/09134651/0
3 http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/10/04092600/0
4 http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/12/17150639/0


Map 1:
Regional Grouping of
Local Authority Areas
North East
North West
South East
South West
Shetland
Orkney
Eileanan an Iar
Highland
North East Scotland
Tayside
Fife
East Central
Argyll & Bute
Lothian
Clyde Valley
Scottish Borders
Ayrshire
Dumfries & Galloway
Scale: 1:2,500,000
Sources: Scottish Government Parish Regions (1997).
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Scottish Government, Geographic Information Science & Analysis Team (GI-SAT), March 2011. Job:5010

!

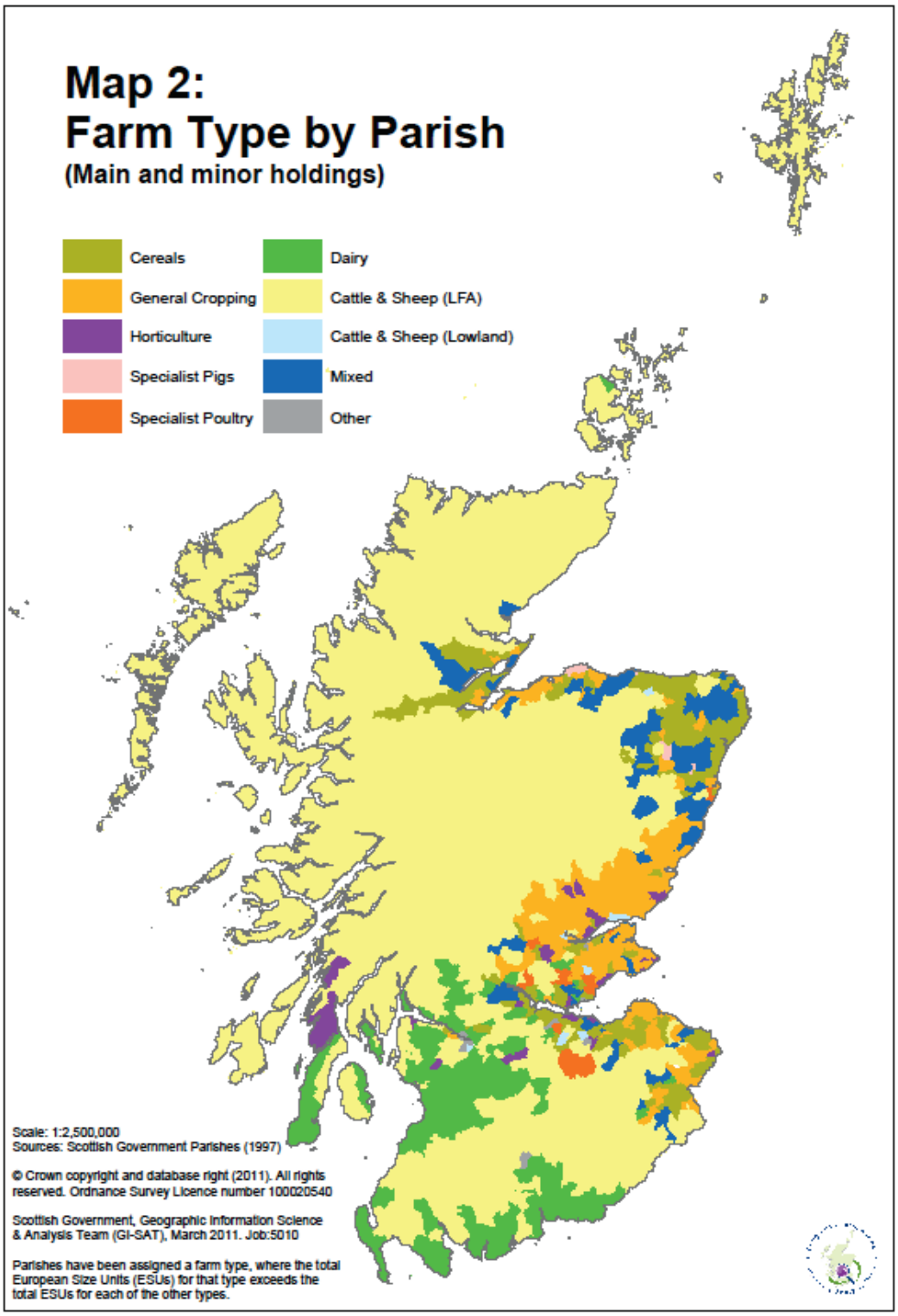
Information by geographical area (Map 1)

Findings in this publication from the June Agricultural Census are presented by region and "regional grouping". Each agricultural holding is allocated to one of the 891 parishes in Scotland. These parishes can then be aggregated up to the higher geographies like local authority (LA), regional grouping (groupings of LAs) and region. The table below presents which local authorities lie within each regional grouping and region.

Most parishes lie wholly within a single LA area and therefore it is easy to allocate these areas to higher geographies. However, it is important to note that not all parishes lie wholly within a single LA boundary. In these cases, where the parish straddles LA boundaries, the LA in which the majority of the parish's area is located is assigned the whole parish.

Regions, regional groupings and Local Authority areas

Region	Regional Grouping	Local Authority
North West	Shetland	Shetland
	Orkney	Orkney
	Eileanan an Iar	Eileanan an Iar
	Highland	Highland
North East	NE Scotland	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


Map 2:
Farm Type by Parish
(Main and minor holdings)
Cereals
General Cropping
Horticulture
Specialist Pigs
Specialist Poultry
Dairy
Cattle & Sheep (LFA)
Cattle & Sheep (Lowland)
Mixed
Other
Scale: 1:2,500,000
Sources: Scottish Government Parishes (1997)
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Scottish Government, Geographic Information Science & Analysis Team (GI-SAT), March 2011. Job:5010
Parishes have been assigned a farm type, where the total European Size Units (ESUs) for that type exceeds the total ESUs for each of the other types.

Overview of farm types in Scotland (Map 2 and Table C1)

Using results from the June Agricultural Census, holdings are classified into several farm types, which are allocated if the relative contribution of a specific farming activity accounts for at least two thirds of a holding's total Standard Gross Margin (SGM) value. There are ten farm types (cereals, general cropping, horticulture, specialist pigs, specialist poultry, dairy, LFA cattle and sheep, lowland cattle and sheep, mixed and other). The geographic distribution of these farm types is presented in Map 2. It should be noted that this map shows a generalised view by parish rather than by holding, with a parish being allocated a farm type if the SGM total within the parish for that type exceeds the total SGM for each of the other types. We have also included the 'Specialist grass and forage' farm type in Table C1 as it relates to a large number of holdings, although this farm type does not feature much in Map 2 as this activity has a relatively low SGM value.

Upland areas

Map 2 shows the vast majority of Scotland's agricultural area is covered by LFA (Less Favoured Areas) cattle and sheep holdings. These are mostly located in upland areas of the Highlands and Islands, Orkney, Shetland, western Tayside, southern Ayrshire and parts of Argyll & Bute, East Central, Scottish Borders and Dumfries and Galloway.

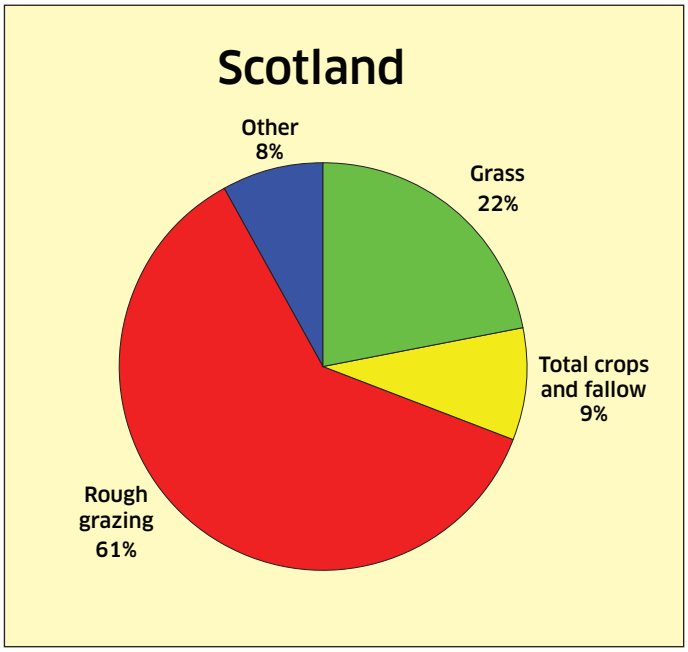
Lowland areas

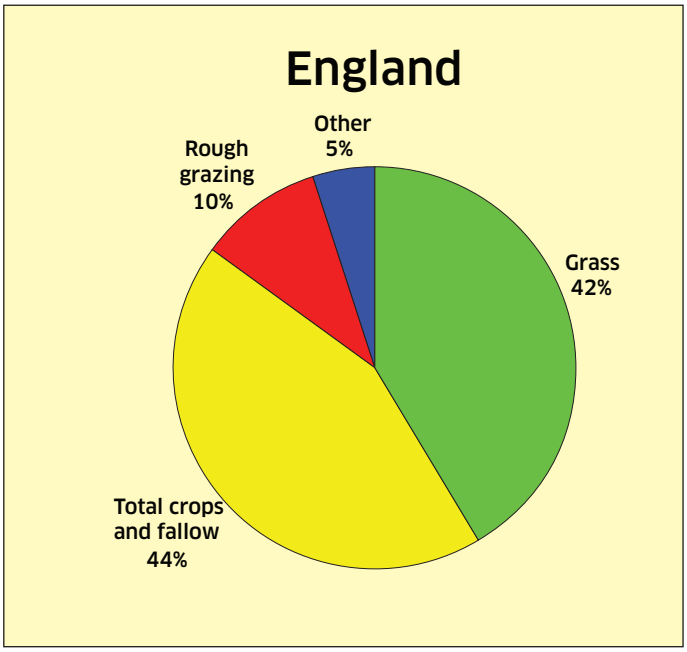
Dairy livestock holdings are mostly located in lowland areas such as Dumfries and Galloway, North Ayrshire, the Clyde Valley and parts of Argyll & Bute, East Central and Fife.

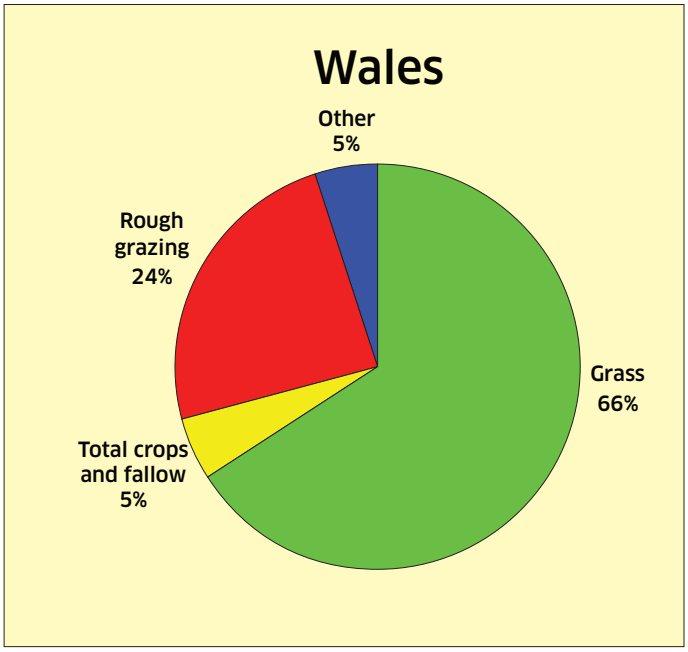
Areas specialising in cereal crops are mostly located to the east of the country in places such as Grampian, Scottish Borders, Lothian as well as parts of East Central and Fife. There also tends to be a higher concentration of general cropping holdings in Tayside and Fife and parts of the Scottish Borders, Lothian and the North East.

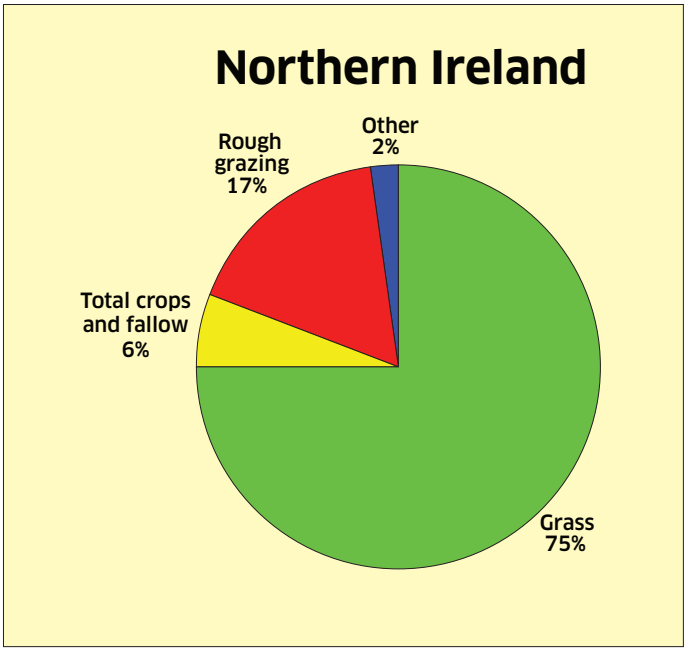
Smaller holdings that make up farm types such as horticulture, specialist pigs and specialist poultry are not represented clearly on the map due to the small area they make up. These holdings are dispersed around lowland areas while mixed farming areas tend to be concentrated in the North East, the Scottish Borders, Lothian and East Central.

Chart C1: Agricultural Area for each UK country, June 2010









Land use

Land use comparisons with the UK (Table C2 and Chart C1)

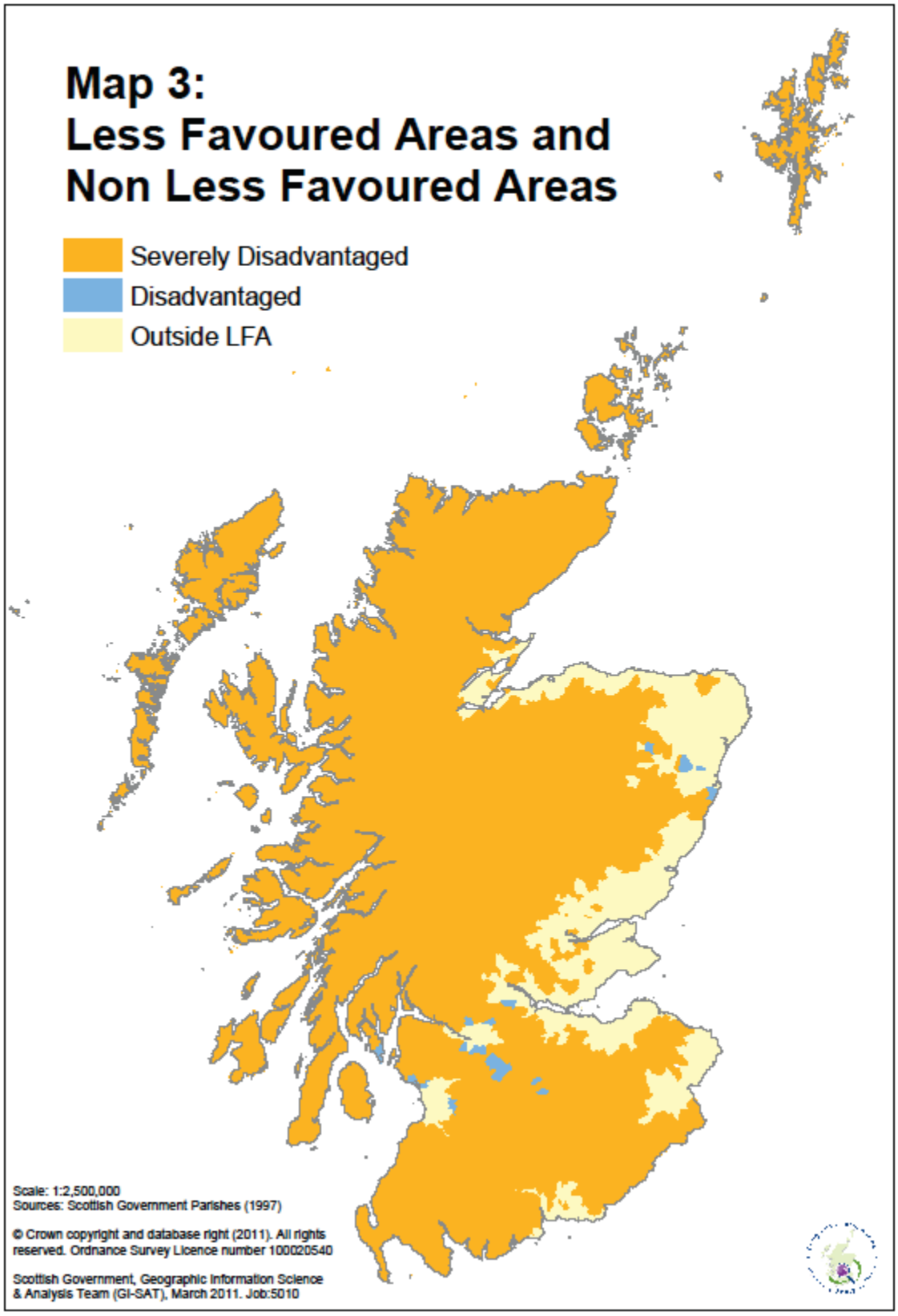
The total agricultural area in Scotland including common grazing totalled 6.23 million hectares in 2010, representing 80% of the total land area in Scotland. This proportion of total land cover compares slightly higher than England (72%) and Northern Ireland (76%) but lower than Wales (82%).

The majority (61%) of agricultural land in Scotland was covered by rough grazing and common grazings (3.78 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 (Chart C1). In contrast grass covered 22% of agricultural land in Scotland (1.38 million hectares), a far lower proportion than elsewhere in the UK.

It should be noted that in the 2010 June Agricultural Census statistical publication the total agricultural area was reported as 5.64 million hectares, however, this excluded 583,728 hectares of common grazing land.

Total crops and fallow land made up 572,131 hectares in Scotland (9% of total agricultural area), similar to the proportions in Wales (5%) and Northern Ireland (6%) but much lower in comparison with the proportion of crops and fallow land in England (44%).

Total crops and fallow land in Scotland (572,131 hectares) made up 12% of the UK total (4.8 million hectares). The following crops in Scotland accounted for much higher proportions of the UK total; Spring barley (242,364 hectares or 45% of the UK total) and potatoes (31,377 or 23%). 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. Conversely, the following crops accounted for much lower proportions of the UK total: Oilseed rape (36,107 hectares or 5%), wheat (111,436 hectares or 6%), orchard and soft fruit (1,962 or 6%).


Map 3:
Less Favoured Areas and
Non Less Favoured Areas
Severely Disadvantaged
Disadvantaged
Outside LFA
Scale: 1:2,500,000
Sources: Scottish Government Parishes (1997)
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Scottish Government, Geographic Information Science & Analysis Team (GI-SAT), March 2011. Job:5010

Land use by LFA and non LFA holdings (Table C3 and Map 3)

Map 3 shows the distribution of agricultural land that is classified as Less Favoured Areas (LFA). A holding is classified as LFA if 50% or more of its land is assessed as being disadvantaged for subsidy purposes. It can be seen that the vast area of Scotland's agricultural land is classified as "severely disadvantaged" LFA, reflecting the large areas of upland farmland in Scotland, which are only able to support low intensity farming. Non LFA land tends to be located to the east of the country in coastal areas.

Table C3 shows a breakdown of land use by whether it is LFA or not. It shows that in 2010 there were 5.38 million hectares of land located on LFA holdings, accounting for 86% of all agricultural land in Scotland. The vast majority of rough grazing (99% or 3.74 million hectares) is located on LFA holdings, with high proportions of grass (79% or 1.09 million hectares), woodland (88% or 349,653 hectares) and other land (85% or 86,343 hectares) also being located on these holdings.

Table C3 also shows that crops are mainly located on non-LFA holdings. In particular, at least 90% of wheat (103,217 hectares), oilseed rape (34,418 hectares), potatoes (29,365 hectares), beans for combining (4,863 hectares), vegetables for human consumption (15,774 hectares) and orchard and soft fruit areas (1,857 hectares) are on non-LFA holdings. The only crop mainly located on LFA holdings is crops for stockfeeding (69% on LFA holdings or 11,962 hectares).

Land use by geographical area (Table C4 and Charts C2-C4)

Table C4 presents land use by the 14 regional groupings and 4 agricultural regions (as presented in Map 1). Chart C2 highlights that Highland has the largest proportion of Scotland's agricultural land with 2.17 million hectares (35%) followed by Grampian (11%) and Tayside (10%). These regional groupings also account for the largest proportion of grass and rough grazing in Scotland. Regarding farmed woodland, most is located in the Highlands (39%), Grampian (15%) and Argyll and Bute (11%), while island regions such as Shetland, Orkney and Eileanan an Iar have very small areas of woodland.

Chart C2: Distribution of total agricultural area and other land types by regional grouping, June 2010

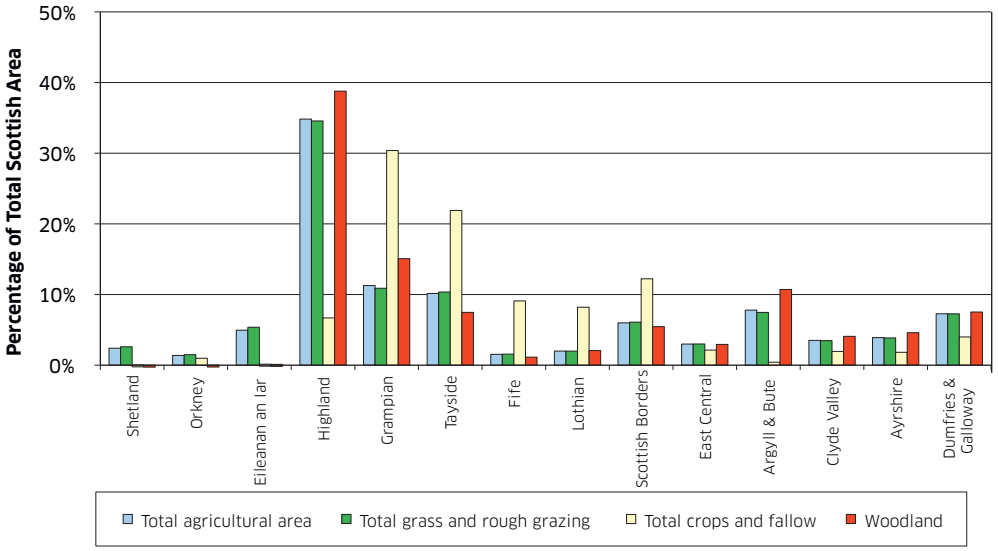


Chart C2 shows that Grampian (30%) and Tayside (22%) have the largest proportion of crop and fallow land in Scotland. In more detail, chart C3 shows that, Grampian accounts for the largest proportion of barley (40%) and oilseed crops (35%). Tayside has the largest area of wheat in Scotland (25,935 hectares or 23% of the national total), with Scottish Borders, Grampian and Lothian accounting for at least 15% each. Crops for stockfeeding are more likely to be grown in areas with high numbers of livestock such as Grampian (5,058 hectares or 22% of the Scotland total) and Dumfries & Galloway (4,671 hectares or 20%).

By contrast very small areas of land are used for crops and fallow on Shetland, Eileanan an Iar and in Argyll and Bute. These areas all account for less than 1% of Scotland's crops and fallow land.

Chart C3: Distribution of crop types by regional grouping, June 2010

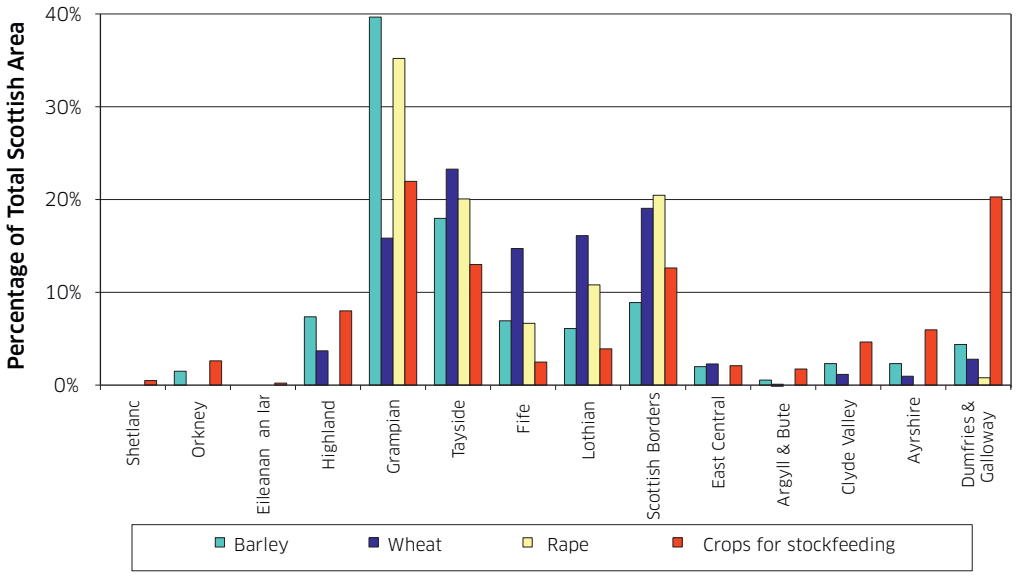
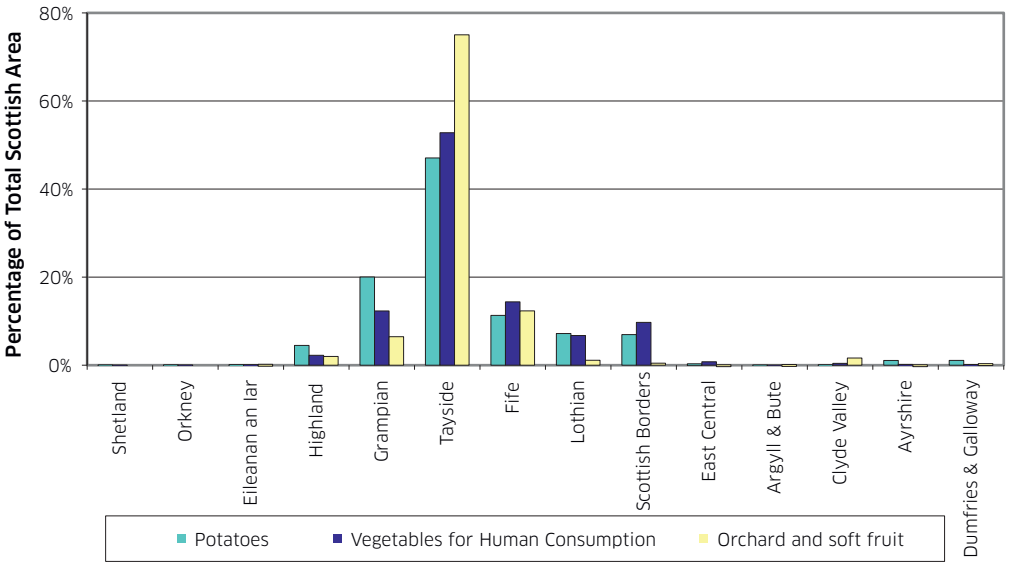


Chart C4: Distribution of potatoes, soft fruit and vegetables by regional grouping, June 2010



Regarding other crops, chart C4 shows that Tayside has 75% (1,472 hectares) of the land used for orchard and soft fruit in Scotland. Tayside also covers over half (53% or 8,687 hectares) the land used in Scotland to grow vegetables for human consumption and nearly half (47% or 14,767 hectares) of the area used for growing potatoes. Grampian, Fife, Scottish Borders and Lothian are the other regional groupings that contribute greatly to production of these crops.

Distribution of holdings and agricultural area by farm size and region (Tables C5-C6 and charts C5-C6)

The distribution of agricultural area in Scotland is highly skewed, with a relatively small number of very large holdings accounting for a high proportion of area. There were 4,503 holdings (9% of the total) which were 200 hectares and over in size, accounting for 4.26 million hectares of area (76% of the total). Conversely, there were 26,728 holdings (51% of the total) which were less than 10 hectares in size, accounting for 90,602 hectares of area (1.6% of the total). These patterns can be seen by comparing chart C5 and C6.

Chart C5: Number of holdings by region and holding size, June 2010

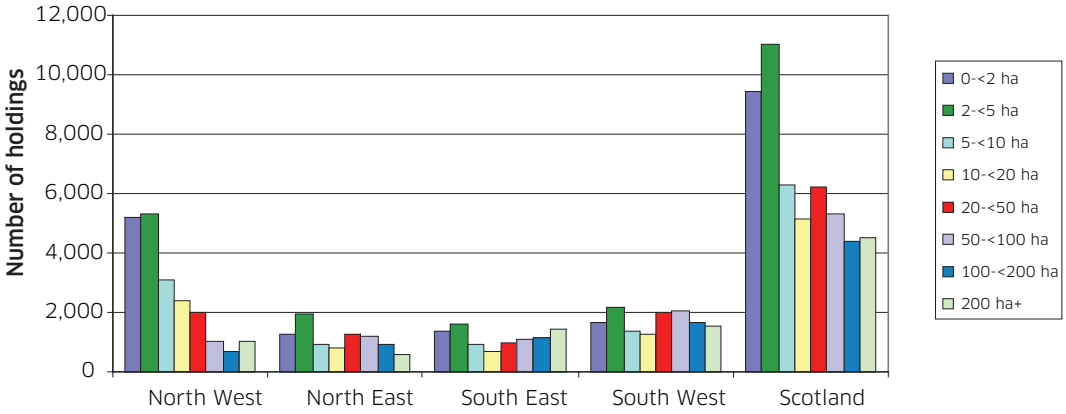
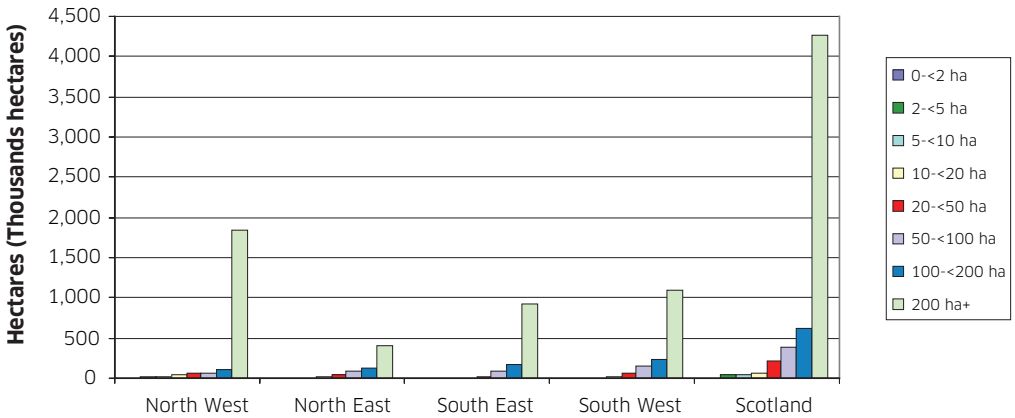


Chart C6: Agricultural area by region and holding size, June 2010



The composition of each regional grouping in terms of farm size distribution differs across Scotland. The regional groupings with the highest proportion of very large holdings, of 200 hectares and over, were Scottish Borders (24%), Argyll and Bute (20%) and Tayside (14%). Just over half (52%) of holdings over 200 hectares are cattle and sheep (LFA) farms with extensive areas of rough grazing.

The regional groupings with the highest proportion of smaller holdings, of under 10 hectares, were Eileanan an Iar (Western Isles) (83%) and Highland (62%), reflecting the high number of small crofts in these areas. Chart 5 illustrates this with holdings in the North West, where the Highlands and Eileanan An Iar are located, being skewed with far more smaller holdings than larger ones in comparison to other regions.

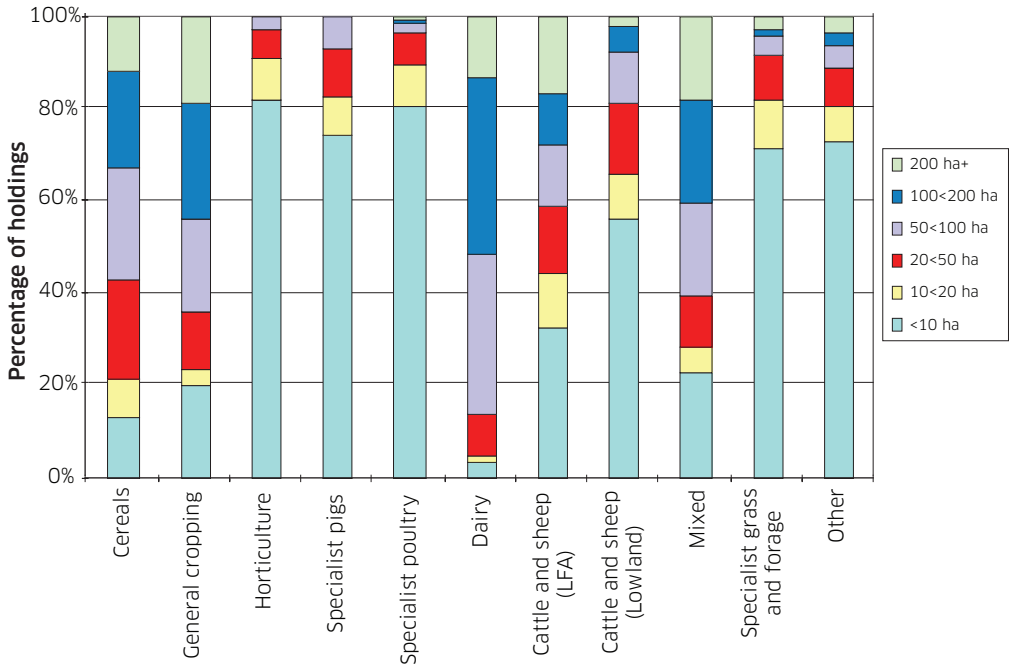
Size of holdings by farm type (Chart C7 and table C7)

Table C7 shows and chart C7 illustrates that farm size distribution also varies within each farm type. The majority of horticulture (80%), specialist poultry (80%), specialist pig (71%), and cattle and sheep (lowland) (56%) holdings are below 10 hectares in size. This reflects the intensive nature of production by these farm types. The majority of specialist grass and forage (71%) holdings are also below 10 hectares in size, although these holdings tend to have little other agricultural activity.

The majority of dairy (86%), general cropping (64%), mixed (60%) and cereal (57%) holdings are above 50 hectares in size, reflecting the structure of the these industries towards larger producers.

The distribution of cattle and sheep (LFA) holdings by farm size show a varied mix, incorporating large extensive holdings, small holdings and crofts.

Chart C7: Specialist farm types by holding size, June 2010



Livestock (Table C8)

Table C8 presents livestock numbers for each country in the UK and shows that at 1st June 2010 Scotland had 1.83 million cattle, 6.75 million sheep, 409,287 pigs and 14.59 million poultry.

Livestock comparisons with the UK (Table C8 and chart C8-9)

Chart C8 shows the share each country has of the UK population for each of the main livestock groups. Scotland has a higher UK share of cattle (18%) and sheep (22%) compared to pigs (9%) and poultry (9%). Northern Ireland has a similar share to Scotland for cattle, pigs and poultry but with a much lower share for sheep. Compared to Scotland, Wales has a higher share of sheep and a lower share of other livestock groups with hardly any pigs. England has the highest share of all livestock groups with a profile opposite to Scotland with a larger share of the pig and poultry populations in comparison to cattle and sheep.

Chart C8: Cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry by UK country, June 2010

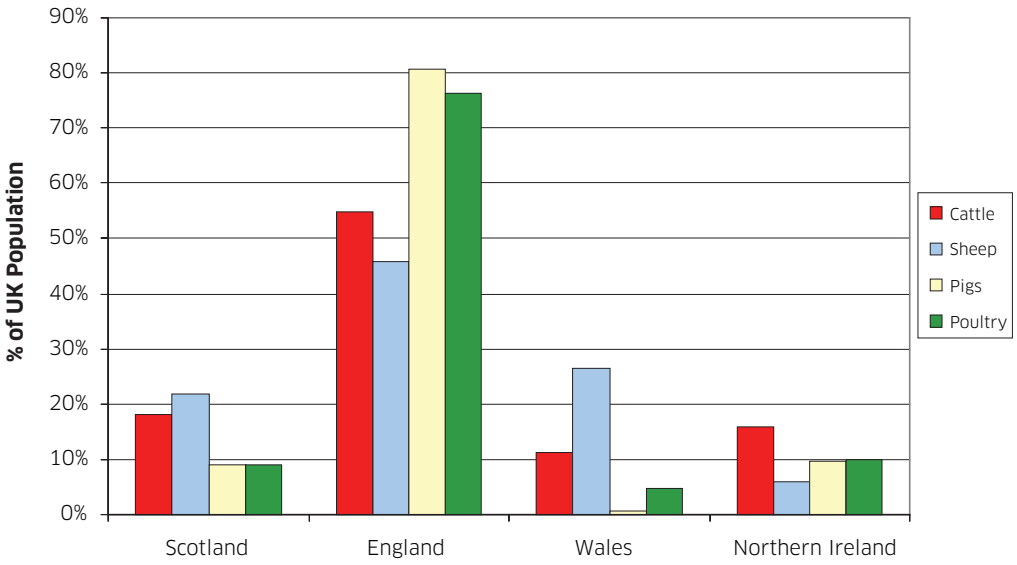
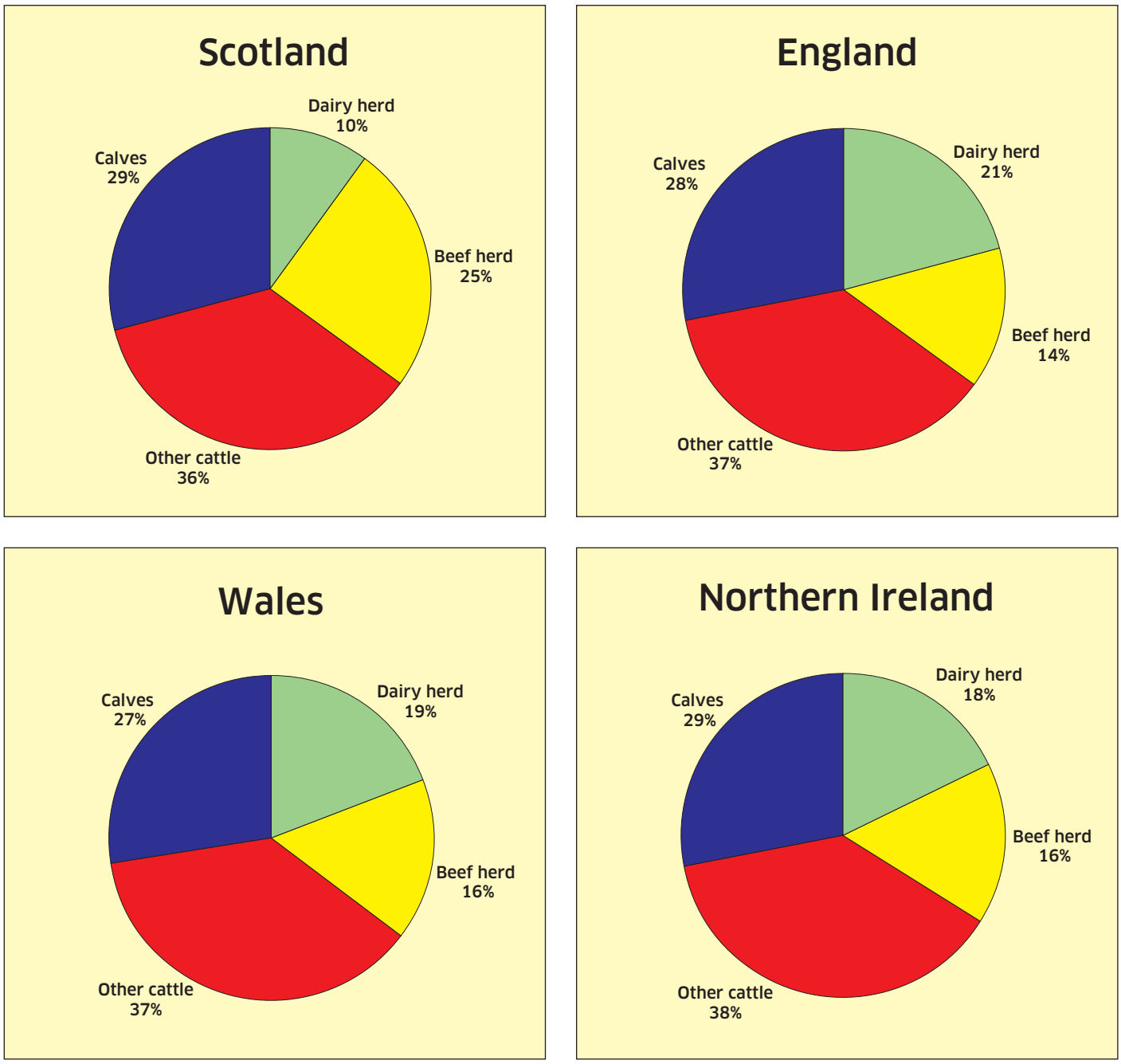


Chart C9 shows the proportion of different types of cattle within each country. In Scotland, the beef herd (25%) is larger than the dairy herd (10%), whereas in England the profile is opposite with the beef herd (14%) smaller than the dairy herd (21%). In Northern Ireland and Wales the beef and dairy herds are more equal in size.

Chart C9: Cattle by UK country, June 2010



Livestock by LFA/non LFA holdings
(Table C9)

Table C9 shows the balance between livestock on LFA and non LFA holdings in Scotland. It shows that cattle and sheep tend to be located on the LFA holdings with 72% of cattle and 90% of sheep being located on these holdings. In contrast pigs and poultry tend to be located on non LFA holdings (85% and 81% respectively).

Livestock by geographical area
(Tables C10i-C10ii)

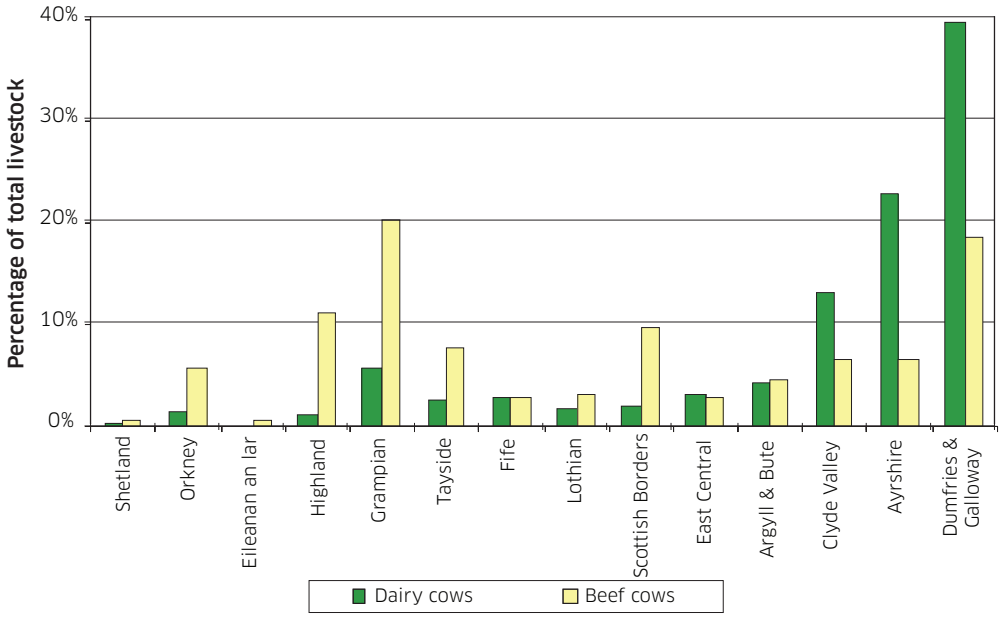
Distribution of cattle

In 2010 there were 1.83 million cattle in Scotland. The greatest number of cattle were located in Dumfries & Galloway (420,269 cattle or 23% of the total) while 364,331 were in Grampian (20%). Ayrshire (190,078 or 10%), the Clyde Valley (149,311 or 8%) and the Highlands (132,185 or 7%) also have relatively high numbers of cattle.

Distribution of the dairy and beef herds (Chart C10)

Dairy cows totalled 184,683 in June 2010 of which three quarters were located across Dumfries & Galloway (73,272 or 40%), Ayrshire (42,177 or 23%) and the Clyde Valley (24,296 or 13%). By contrast the largest numbers of beef cows, which totalled 456,881, were concentrated in Grampian (92,535 or 20%), Dumfries & Galloway (85,029 or 19%), Highland (50,361 or 11%) and the Scottish Borders (43,702 or 10%).

Chart C10: Distribution of cows by regional grouping, June 2010



Size of dairy and beef herds (Tables C11-C12 and charts C11-C12)

Chart C11 shows that the majority (57%) of dairy cows were in herd sizes of 150 or more, totalling 105,841. A further 46,240 (25%) were in herd sizes of between 100 and 149, with the remaining 32,602 (18%) in herd sizes less than 100. This illustrates the concentrated distribution of the dairy sector.

In contrast there is a less skewed distribution of beef herd sizes as shown in chart C12. The largest proportion (30%) of beef cows were in a herd size of between 50 and 99 cows, totalling 136,949 cows and a further 127,794 (28%) were in herd sizes of 150 and more. There were also 88,809 (19%) in a herd size of 100 to 149 and 74,951 (16%) in a herd size of 20 to 49. This distribution was fairly similar across the 4 regions.

Chart C11: Dairy cows by region and herd size group, June 2010

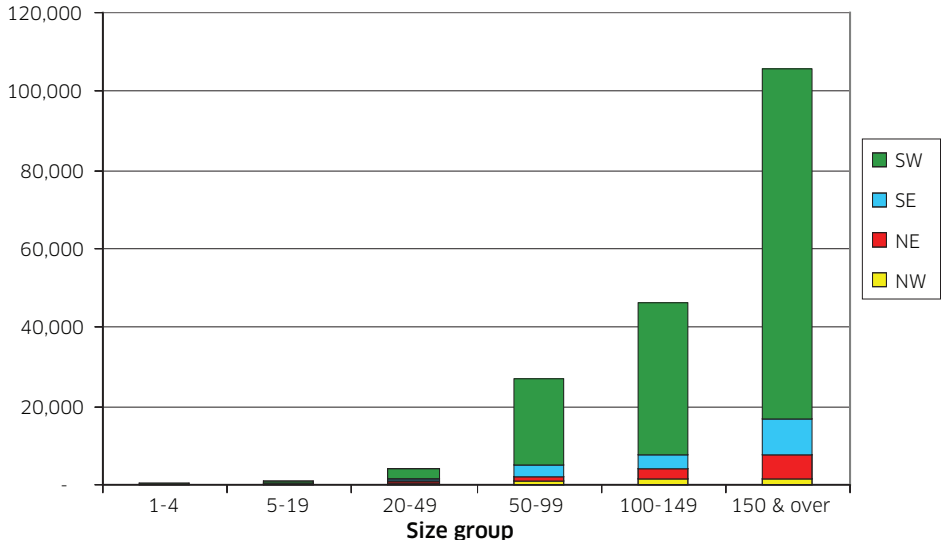
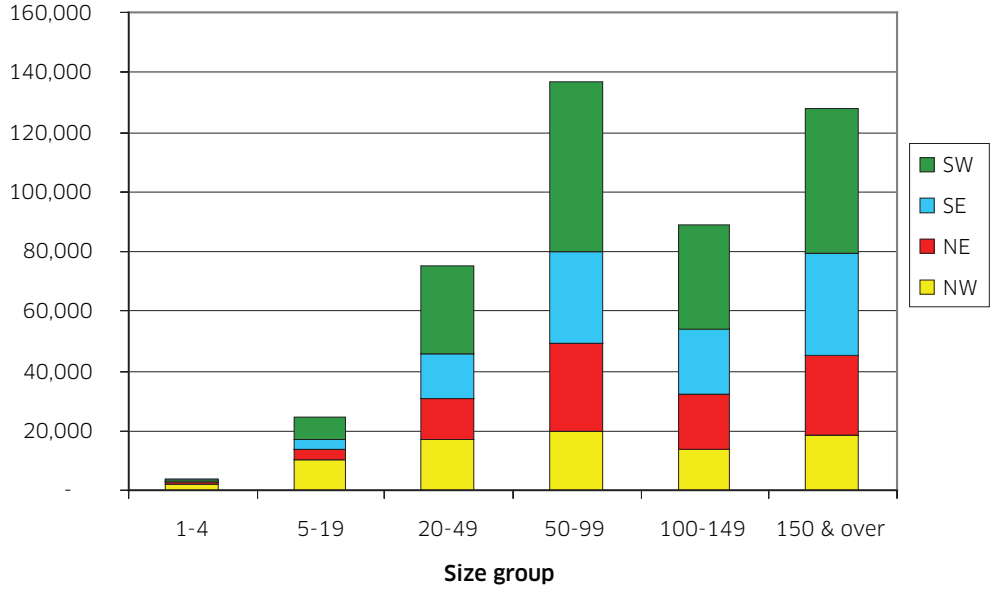


Chart C12: Beef cows by region and herd size group, June 2010



Distribution of sheep (Table C10ii and Chart C13)

There were 6.75 million sheep in Scotland at 1st June 2010. Areas with highest numbers of sheep were the Scottish Borders (1.17 million or 17% of the total), Dumfries and Galloway (1.00 million or 15%), the Highlands (870,553 or 13%), Tayside (626,372 or 9%) and Grampian (604,292 million or 9%).

Chart C13: Distribution of sheep by regional grouping, June 2010

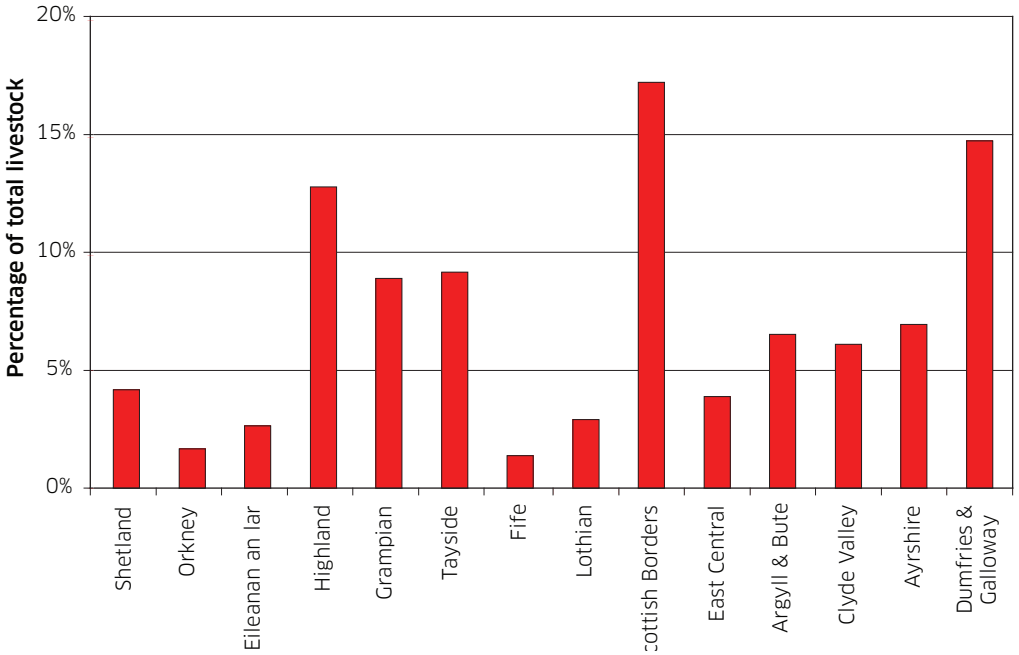
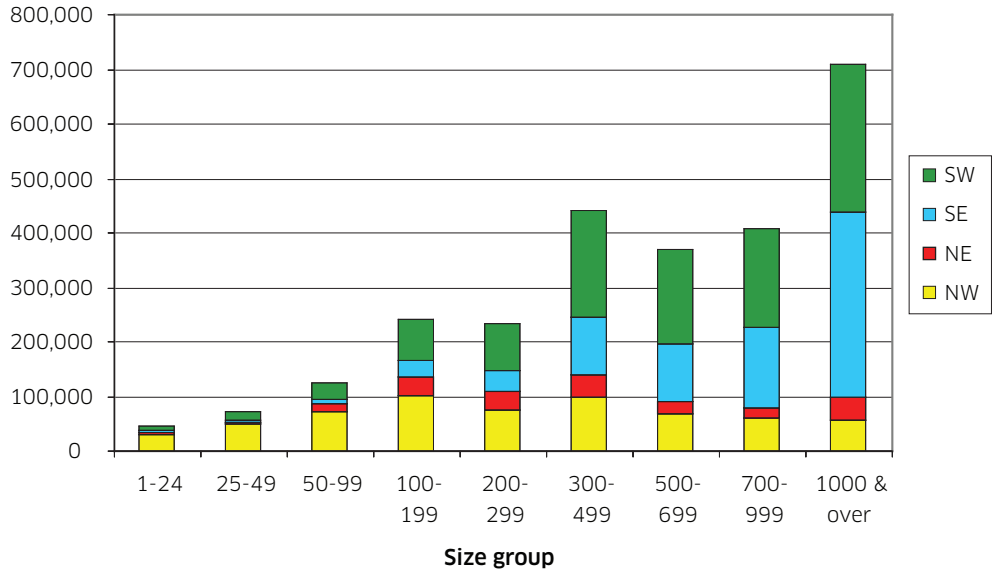


Chart C14: Breeding sheep by size group and region, June 2010



Size of sheep flocks (Table C14 and Chart 14)

There were 2.64 million breeding ewes in Scotland in June 2010, with the majority (1.49 million or 56%) in flock sizes of 500 or more and 711,178 (27%) in flock sizes of 1,000 or more. These larger flock sizes were mostly located in the South East and South West.

Of the 12,851 holdings with breeding ewes, the majority (7,448 or 58%) had flock sizes of less than 100 breeding ewes. However, these holdings only accounted for 238,016 (9%) of breeding ewes in Scotland. Most of these holdings with smaller flock sizes were located in the North West.

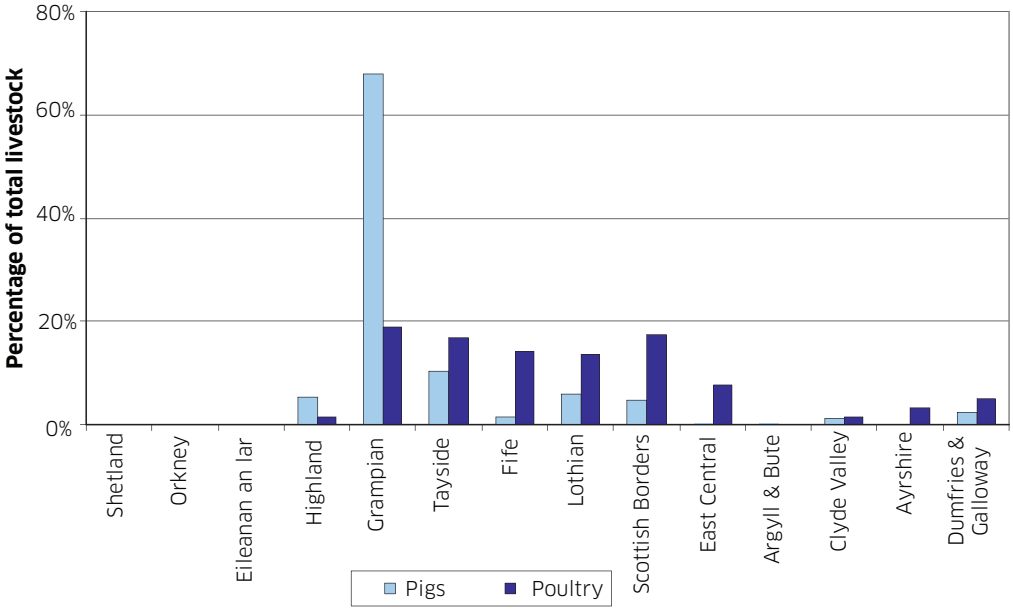
Distribution of pigs (Table C10ii and Chart C15)

There were 409,287 pigs at 1st June 2010. Over two thirds of these were located in Grampian (278,152 pigs or 68%). Tayside, Lothian, Highland and Scottish Borders each accounted for between 4% and 11% of total pigs in Scotland.

Pig herd size (Tables C15-16)

The pig sector is highly concentrated. On 1st June 2010, there were 48 holdings with more than 250 female breeding pigs, accounting for 9% of total holdings. However, these holdings accounted for 33,044 or 85% of all female breeding pigs. Conversely, there were a large number of holdings (381 or 70% of the total) with less than 5 female breeding pigs, accounting for just 741 or 1.9% of female breeding pigs.

Chart C15: Distribution of pigs and poultry by regional grouping, June 2010



Distribution of poultry (Tables C15-16)

There were 14.59 million poultry on agricultural holdings in Scotland on 1st June 2010. The majority (81%) of poultry were located in Grampian, Scottish Borders, Tayside and Fife, with each regional grouping accounting for 14% to 19% of the Scottish total.

Poultry flock size (Tables C17-C18)

The poultry sector is highly concentrated. On 1st June 2010, there were 127 holdings with more than 1,000 fowls for laying eggs for eating, accounting for 2% of total holdings. However, these holdings accounted for 4.49 million or 98% of fowls laying eggs for eating. Conversely, there were a large number of holdings (4,299 or 93% of those with fowls for laying eggs) with less than 20 laying fowls, accounting for just 34,656 or 0.8% of fowls laying eggs for eating.

There is also a similar pattern for breeding fowls, with 48 holdings (3% of the total) with more than 1,000 breeding fowls, accounting for 1.07 million (99%) of all breeding fowls. Conversely there were just 1,486 holdings (94% of the total) accounting for just 5,672 or 0.5% of breeding fowls.

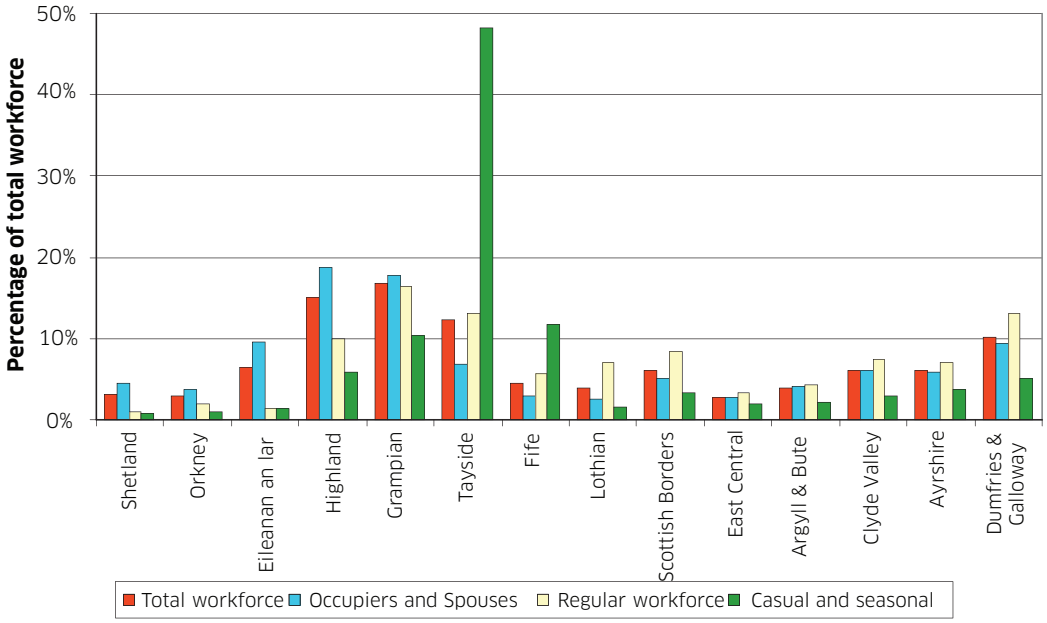
Labour (Tables C19-C22 and charts C16-C17)

There were a total of 67,604 people working on agricultural holdings at 1st June 2010. This was made up of 27,784 (41%) working occupiers, 13,167 (19%) working spouses, 14,184 (21%) full time regular staff, 6,596 (10%) part time regular staff and 5,873 (9%) casual and seasonal staff.

Total workforce

Over half the total agricultural workforce was located in Grampian (11,291 or 17%), Highland (10,113 or 15%), Tayside (8,370 or 12%) and Dumfries and Galloway (6,822 or 10%). These totals represent the number of people employed or working on 1st June 2010, but do not take into account differing working patterns.

Chart C16: Distribution of the workforce by regional grouping, June 2010



Occupiers and spouses

Around 53% of holdings in Scotland have a working occupier (27,784) while 25% have a working spouse (13,167). For working occupiers this ranges from 46% in Eileanan an Iar to 67% in Shetland and for working spouses from 15% in Eileanan an Iar to 32% in Dumfries and Galloway. It should be noted however, that if an occupier or spouse was working on more than one holding, then they would only be recorded against one of these holdings.

In terms of the total workforce, occupiers and spouses make up 61% of the total in Scotland. This percentage is lower in areas that rely more heavily on employed labour, such as Tayside (34%), Fife (39%) and Lothian (41%), but higher in areas such as Highland (76%), Orkney (77%), Shetland (88%) and Eileanan an Iar (91%) where there is less reliance on employed labour.

Regular employees

There was a total of 20,780 regular employees (excluding occupiers and spouses) on agricultural holdings (14,184 full-time and 6,596 part-time) in Scotland in 2010. As with total workforce, Chart C14 shows that over half regular employees were in Grampian (3,404 or 16%), Tayside (2,717 or 13%) Dumfries & Galloway (2,715 or 13%) and Highland (2,064 or 10%).

Casual and seasonal staff

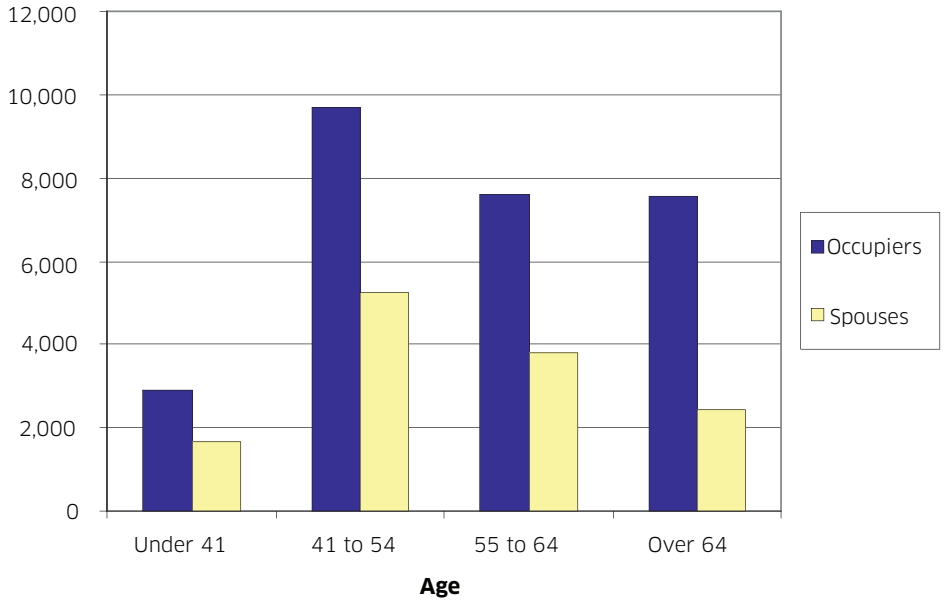
Of the total 5,873 casual and seasonal staff in Scotland, just under half (48% or 2,837) were located in Tayside. In comparison to the total workforce there was a high proportion of casual and seasonal staff in Tayside (34%) and Fife (22%), supporting the seasonal demand for harvesting fruit and vegetables.

Age and working pattern of occupiers and spouses

Table C20 shows the age and working pattern for working occupiers and spouses. It can be seen that 34% of occupiers (9,846) work full time on the holding while the other 66% (18,298) work part time. In comparison only 14% of spouses (1,855) work full time while 86% (11,312) work part time.

Regarding the age of occupiers, chart C17 shows that over half (55% or 15,191) are 55 years old or older and only 10% (2,891) are under 41 years old. Spouses tend to be younger with less than half being 55 or over (47% or 6,235).

Chart C17: Age of occupiers and spouses, June 2010



Farm size and farm type

There are a number of classifications applied to holdings in the June Agricultural Census to allow comparisons to be made between farm size and farm type. These measures are described below.

Standard Gross Margin (SGM) represents the farmgate 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 calculated at a Scotland level and take into account average output values, variable costs and subsidy levels. The multipliers used in this publication are based on a 5 year average, centred around the year 2000 and these have been applied to the 2010 crop areas and livestock units of holdings.

This SGM methodology is implemented in line with EC requirements. Please note that SGMs will be replaced in the next 12 months by a new measure called Standard Outputs, which will be based on more recent output and cost information and will also reflect changes to subsidies which were introduced in 2005.

European Size Units (ESU) equate to the European Commission's measure. To convert from SGMs to ESU the SGM total is divided by €1,200.

Farm type is determined by the relative contribution of each holding's product mix or activity to its total SGM. If a particular activity accounts for two-thirds of the holding's total SGM then the holding is assigned to that specific farm type. There are ten farm types (cereals, general cropping, horticulture, specialist pigs, specialist poultry, dairy, LFA cattle and sheep, lowland cattle and sheep, mixed and other). To be allocated as a cereals holding, for example, cereal crops must account for two-thirds of the holding's total SGM. We have also included the 'Specialist grass and forage' farm type in our tables as these farm types relate to a large number of holdings.

Standard Labour Requirements (SLR) represent the 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 1900 working hours per year.

The SLR coefficients used in this publication are based values in the year 2000 and have been applied to the 2010 crop areas and livestock units of holdings.

Farm types in Scotland (Table C23)

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 SGMs and SLRs. The most common farm type is "Specialist grass and forage" which totals 21,962 holdings. This is followed by Less Favoured Area (LFA) Cattle and Sheep (13,753 holdings) and cereal holdings (3,683). General cropping, mixed, specialist poultry and lowland cattle and sheep farms are fairly prevalent (with around 2,000 holdings each) while horticulture, dairy and pig specialist holdings are the least common farm types.

The SGM total for Scotland, based on the methodology described earlier is £957 million, equating to £18,313 per holding. (For more up to date information on the value of agriculture in Scotland, please refer to the farm income statistics contained in sections A & B of this publication.) Regarding SLRs the total for Scotland is 42,140 full time equivalent workers, averaging 0.81 per holding. The SLR full time equivalent total is less than the total labour figure reported on page 114, because since the labour total (67,604 people) is a headcount (i.e. part-time is not based on full time equivalents.

SGMs and SLRs by farm type (Table C23, C26, C28 and Charts C18-C19)

Chart C18 shows that specialist dairy holdings have the highest average SGM at £135,170. This is followed by general cropping (£90,752), mixed farming (£50,790) and horticulture (£45,765). Holdings that have the lowest average SGM are specialist grass and forage (£58), other (£44), lowland cattle and sheep holdings (£11,076) followed by specialist poultry (£13,999) and LFA cattle and sheep (£15,956). 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. This is illustrated in chart C18 by the red dots.

Chart C18: Average Standard Gross Margins by farm type, June 2010

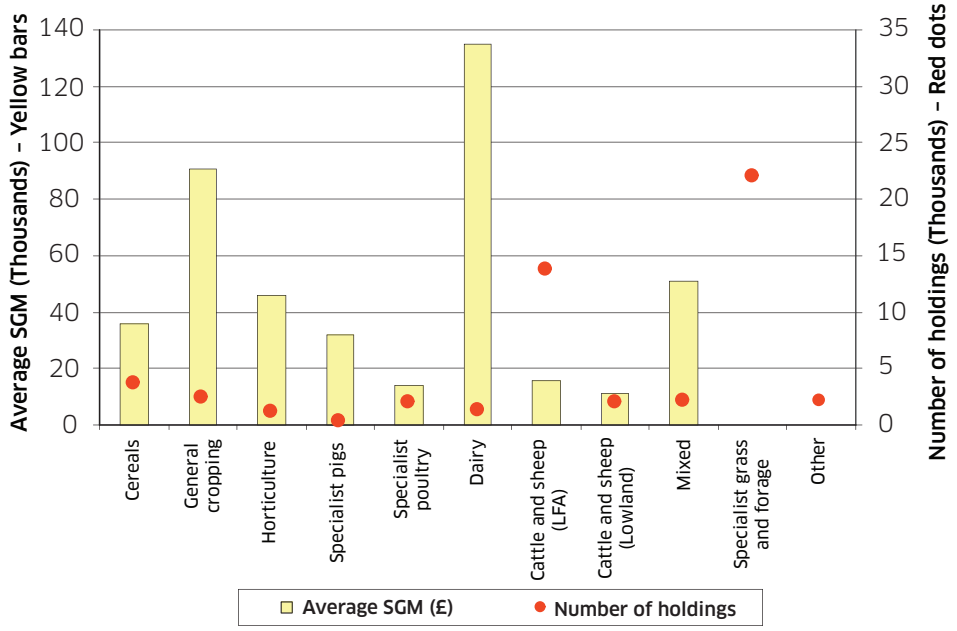


Chart C19 shows the SLR distribution by farm type. It shows that just 7% of dairy holdings have an SLR of less than 1 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) and 65% have an SLR of 3 or more. General cropping (59%) and mixed (51%) farm types are the only other two farm types with the majority of holdings above 1 SLR. Farm types with the highest proportion with less than 1 SLR are specialist grass and forage (99%), specialist poultry (93%), specialist pig (87%) and horticulture (86%). However, it should be noted that holdings with more than 1 SLR for farm types such as specialist pig, specialist poultry and horticulture account for a large proportion of output in these sectors due to their highly concentrated of production.

Chart C19: Standard Labour Requirements by farm type, June 2010

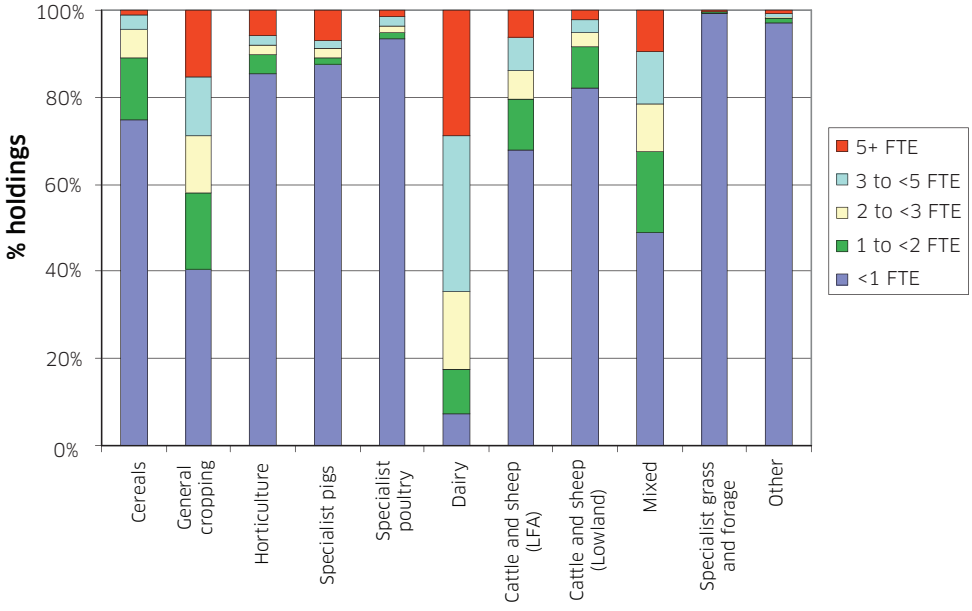
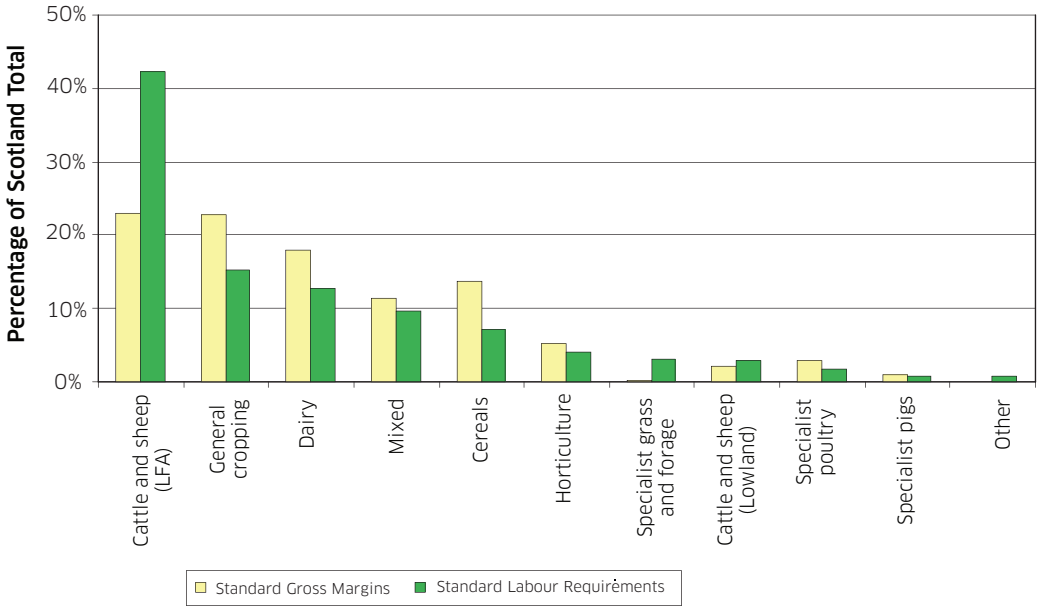


Chart C20: Distribution of Total Standard Gross Margins and Standard Labour Requirements by farm type, June 2010



Looking at the total contribution each farm type makes to total SGM in Scotland, chart C20 shows that, cattle and sheep (LFA) and general cropping holdings account for the largest shares of SGM (23% each) followed by dairy (18%), cereals (14%) and mixed farms (11%). All other farm types each contribute less than 6% to total SGM.

Chart C20 also shows the share of national SLRs by farm type. Cattle and Sheep (LFA) holdings account for 42% of total SLRs compared to their 23% share of SGM. This means that this farm type has a much higher labour requirement in proportion to its total SGM.

By contrast, most other farm types, including general cropping, dairy and cereals holdings have a higher share of Scotland's SGM total in comparison to their share of SLR

SGMs and SLRs by geographical area (Table C26 and Chart C21)

Chart C21 shows that Grampian and Tayside contribute most to Scotland's total SGM, 20% and 19% respectively, followed by Dumfries and Galloway (14%). All other regional groupings each contribute less than 10% of the total This partly reflects the farm type distributions in these regional groupings as well as the size of these geographical areas.

Chart 19 also shows the geographic distribution of SLRs. Regional groupings with a lower share of SLRs compared to SGMs, such as Grampian, Tayside, Fife and Lothian, have higher proportions of farm types such as general cropping, cereal and horticulture. Regional groupings with a higher share of SLRs compared to SGM, such as Highland, Scottish Borders and Argyll & Bute have a higher proportion of Cattle and Sheep (LFA) holdings.

Chart C21: Distribution of total Standard Gross Margins and Standard Labour Requirements by regional grouping, June 2010

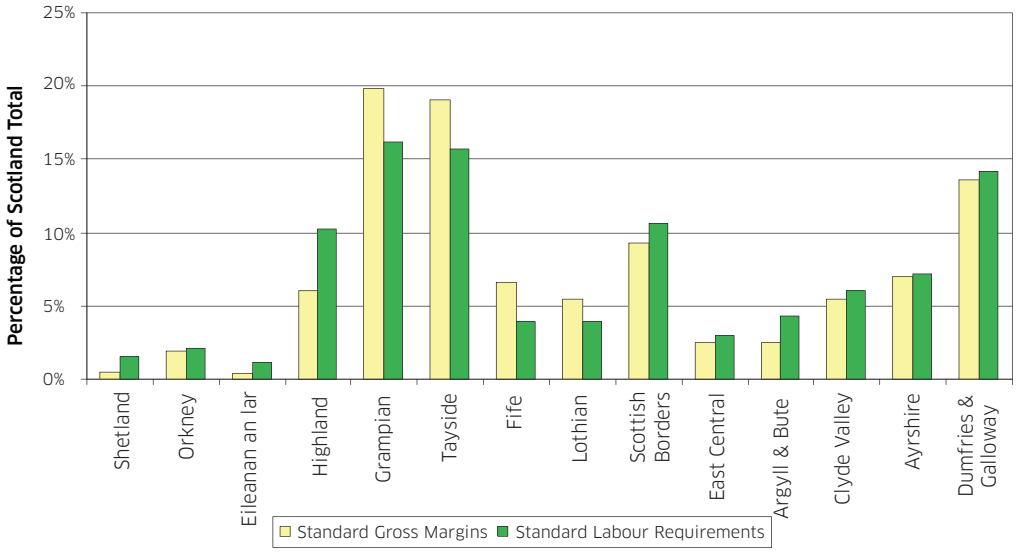


Table C1 Number of holdings by regional grouping, region and farm type, June 2010

	Farm type											
	Cereals	General cropping	Horticulture	Specialist pigs	Specialist poultry	Dairy	Cattle & sheep (LFA)	Cattle & sheep (Lowland)	Mixed	Specialist grass forage	Other	Total
	number	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*
North West:	**539**	**505**	**515**	**85**	**550**	**87**	**7,395**	**108**	**483**	**9,859**	**594**	**20,720**
Shetland	6	18	23	•	45	*	1,201	0	36	549	12	1,898
Orkney	140	48	21	13	89	25	662	0	69	879	56	2,002
Eileanan an Iar	50	196	170	•	100	11	2,394	*	101	3,284	147	6,470
Highland	343	243	301	55	316	•	3,138	*	277	5,147	379	10,350
North East:												
NE Scotland	**1,423**	**432**	**140**	**60**	**422**	**53**	**1,096**	**661**	**817**	**3,369**	**354**	**8,827**
South East:	**1,195**	**1,302**	**183**	**65**	**455**	**88**	**1,246**	**601**	**473**	**3,151**	**333**	**9,092**
Tayside	359	861	74	13	143	16	421	206	182	1,231	133	3,639
Fife	235	208	38	14	103	30	53	145	87	525	63	1,501
Lothian	291	107	41	13	77	26	151	124	62	557	64	1,513
Scottish Borders	310	126	30	25	132	16	621	126	142	838	73	2,439
South West:	**526**	**155**	**249**	**76**	**599**	**1,038**	**4,016**	**548**	**361**	**5,583**	**489**	**13,640**
East Central	138	36	25	8	71	40	305	126	63	648	55	1,515
Argyll & Bute	14	14	50	8	74	71	862	5	40	778	54	1,970
Clyde Valley	132	28	80	14	135	209	846	90	56	1,502	169	3,261
Ayrshire	102	33	42	15	123	309	704	126	68	1,187	109	2,818
Dumfries & Galloway	140	44	52	31	196	409	1,299	201	134	1,468	102	4,076
Scotland	**3,683**	**2,394**	**1,087**	**286**	**2,026**	**1,266**	**13,753**	**1,918**	**2,134**	**21,962**	**1,770**	**52,279**

• means data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

Table C2 Crops, grass and rough grazings for each United Kingdom country, June 2010

	Scotland	England	Wales	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Number of holdings[1]	**52,279**	**105,450**	**40,618**	**24,471**	**222,818**
Crops, fallow and set-aside:	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*
Wheat	111,436	1,791,900	24,347	10,895	1,938,578
Triticale	687	14,907	nc	40	na
Barley: Winter	48,010	320,475	7,279	6,767	382,531
Spring	242,364	265,551	13,158	17,558	538,631
Total	290,374	586,026	20,437	24,325	921,162
Oats (including mixed grain)[2]	23,893	103,965	7,418	2,580	137,856
Rape for oilseed (including flax[3] and linseed)	36,107	643,408	5,439	446	685,400
Potatoes	31,377	99,939	2,056	4,938	138,310
Peas for combining	1,668	39,875	nc	nc	41,543
Beans for combining	5,264	161,124	nc	nc	166,388
Maize	2,235	145,827	12,995	2,871	163,928
Turnips, swedes and beet for stockfeeding	5,511	19,993	nc	406	25,910
Other crops for stockfeeding[4]	15,288	16,790	nc	4,520	36,598
Vegetables for human consumption	16,456	103,046	394	1,244	121,140
Orchard and soft fruit	1,962	30,189	634	1,539	34,324
Bulbs, other flowers and nursery stock	1,018	10,366	235	99	11,718
All other crops	6,895	150,488	11,708	1,555	170,647
Fallow land	21,960	149,316	867	1,458	173,601
Total crops and fallow	**572,131**	**4,067,159**	**86,530**	**56,916**	**4,782,736**
Grass:					
Under 5 years	423,178	586,690	103,247	118,386	1,231,501
5 years and over	955,382	3,288,366	1,020,506	660,949	5,925,203
Total grass	**1,378,560**	**3,875,056**	**1,123,753**	**779,335**	**7,156,704**
Total crops, fallow and grass	**1,950,691**	**7,942,215**	**1,210,283**	**836,251**	**11,939,440**
Rough grazing:					
Sole right grazing	3,191,593	493,048	229,614	140,337	4,054,592
Common Grazing[5]	583,728	427,889	180,305	36,438	1,228,360
Total rough grazing	**3,775,320**	**920,937**	**409,919**	**176,775**	**5,282,951**
Total crops, fallow, grass and rough grazing	**5,726,011**	**8,863,152**	**1,620,202**	**1,013,026**	**17,222,392**
Woodland	399,379	295,295	69,128	10,161	773,963
Other land	101,391	156,737	20,384	6,369	284,881
Total agricultural area[5]	**6,226,781**	**9,315,184**	**1,709,714**	**1,029,556**	**18,281,236**
Total land area[6]	**8,023,862**	**13,293,767**	**2,122,466**	**1,412,972**	**24,853,067**
% land agricultural	**78%**	**70%**	**81%**	**73%**	**74%**

(1) Refers only to holdings actively engaged in agriculture but excludes sheep stock clubs in Scotland and non-commercial holdings in England.
(2) Includes rye for England and Wales and triticale for Wales.
(3) Flax not collected for Scotland in 2010.
(4) Includes lupins.
(5) Inclusion of common grazing land brings total agricultural area in Scotland to a higher level than that published in the June agricultural census publication.
(6) As at December 2009. Data source: UK Standard Area Measurements (SAM), published by Office for National Statistics, 2009.
na Information not available.
nc Information not collected.

Table C3 Agricultural area by Less Favoured Area category, June 2010

	LFA[1]	Non-LFA	Total
Number of holdings	**36,081**	**16,198**	**52,279**
Crops, fallow and set-aside:	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*
Wheat	8,219	103,217	111,436
Triticale	326	361	687
Barley: Winter	6,741	41,269	48,010
Spring	65,997	176,367	242,364
Total	72,738	217,636	290,374
Oats (including mixed grain)	6,818	17,075	23,893
Rape for oilseed (including linseed)	1,689	34,418	36,107
Potatoes	2,013	29,365	31,377
Peas for combining	200	1,468	1,668
Beans for combining	401	4,863	5,264
Turnips, swedes and beet for stockfeeding	2,862	2,649	5,511
Other crops for stockfeeding[2]	11,962	5,561	17,523
Vegetables for human consumption	682	15,774	16,456
Orchard and soft fruit	105	1,857	1,962
Bulbs, flowers and nursery stock	170	849	1,018
All other crops	3,277	3,618	6,895
Fallow land: 5 years or less	5,923	14,553	20,477
More than 5 years	844	639	1,483
Total crops and fallow	**118,229**	**453,902**	**572,131**
Grass:			
Under 5 years	265,440	157,738	423,178
5 years and over	825,385	129,996	955,382
Total grass	**1,090,825**	**287,735**	**1,378,560**
Total crops, fallow and grass	**1,209,055**	**741,637**	**1,950,691**
Rough grazing:			
Sole right grazing	3,151,964	39,629	3,191,593
Common grazing	583,728	0	583,728
Total rough grazing	**3,735,692**	**39,629**	**3,775,320**
Total crops, fallow, grass and rough grazing	**4,944,746**	**781,265**	**5,726,012**
Woodland	349,653	49,726	399,379
Other land	86,343	15,047	101,391
Total agricultural area	**5,380,743**	**846,039**	**6,226,782**

(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 and maize.

Table C4 Number of holdings with crops and grass and area of crops and grass by regional grouping and region, June 2010

	North West					North East		South East		
	Total	Shetland	Orkney	Eileanan an Iar	Highland	Total	Grampian	Total	Tayside	Fife
Crops and fallow:	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*
Wheat	123	0	*	*	113	590	590	1,691	672	341
Triticale	*	0	*	0	*	*	*	31	12	*
Barley: Winter	66	0	16	0	50	643	643	835	255	177
Spring	1,148	*	487	*	639	2,722	2,722	2,458	1,210	426
Total	1,164	*	493	*	649	2,850	2,850	2,674	1,261	465
Oats (including mixed grain)	475	22	30	148	275	415	415	555	209	114
Rape for oilseed and linseed	71	*	0	*	*	432	432	705	289	102
Potatoes	907	68	124	324	391	576	576	1,389	889	235
Peas and beans for combining	21	0	*	0	*	50	50	318	70	83
Turnips, swedes and beet for stockfeeding	425	38	56	33	298	574	574	287	138	53
Other crops for stockfeeding[1]	435	76	110	38	211	372	372	584	261	48
Vegetables for human consumption	573	36	35	209	293	261	261	819	497	144
Orchard and soft fruit	202	*	*	47	148	84	84	178	112	27
Bulbs, flowers and nursery stock	*	*	*	12	32	*	*	71	39	*
All other crops	459	18	128	58	255	630	630	844	321	134
Fallow land: 5 years or less	725	13	48	201	463	1,128	1,128	1,125	520	244
More than 5 years	571	13	48	195	315	272	272	230	108	54
Total crops and fallow	**3,430**	**188**	**687**	**761**	**1,794**	**3,753**	**3,753**	**3,823**	**1,720**	**660**
Grass and rough grazing:										
Grass under 5 years old	6,110	292	993	1,702	3,123	*	*	*	*	769
Grass 5 years old and over	13,905	1,476	1,464	4,322	6,643	6,010	6,010	6,532	2,458	998
Sole right grazing	10,105	1,272	924	2,451	5,458	3,459	3,459	3,108	1,229	546
Common grazing	1,032	159	19	309	545	*	*	*	*	0
Total grass and rough grazing	**21,485**	**2,053**	**1,995**	**6,739**	**10,698**	**8,619**	**8,619**	**8,776**	**3,529**	**1,441**
Woodland	1,980	52	54	124	1,750	2,216	2,216	2,614	852	383
Other land	4,109	435	658	631	2,385	3,486	3,486	3,437	1,319	556
Total agricultural area	**21,752**	**2,057**	**2,021**	**6,779**	**10,895**	**8,833**	**8,833**	**9,093**	**3,640**	**1,501**
Crops and fallow:	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*
Wheat	4,155	0	*	*	4,116	17,650	17,650	81,522	25,935	16,405
Triticale	*	0	*	0	*	*	*	241	41	*
Barley: Winter	1,035	0	29	0	1,007	19,953	19,953	21,642	5,446	4,263
Spring	24,774	*	4,320	*	20,369	95,217	95,217	94,210	46,739	15,864
Total	25,810	*	4,349	*	21,376	115,170	115,170	115,851	52,185	20,127
Oats (including mixed grain)	2,782	24	111	263	2,384	4,799	4,799	13,301	5,056	3,167
Rape for oilseed and linseed	1,930	*	0	*	*	12,712	12,712	20,938	7,245	2,405
Potatoes	1,505	23	32	41	1,409	6,284	6,284	22,753	14,767	3,549
Peas and beans for combining	247	0	*	0	*	518	518	5,452	1,254	1,208
Turnips, swedes and beet for stockfeeding	936	15	79	6	836	2,159	2,159	1,601	705	272
Other crops for stockfeeding[1]	1,672	98	523	44	1,007	2,899	2,899	5,772	2,288	300
Vegetables for human consumption	407	5	10	21	370	2,027	2,027	13,763	8,687	2,367
Orchard and soft fruit	43	*	*	4	39	127	127	1,745	1,472	242
Bulbs, flowers and nursery stock	*	*	*	1	11	*	*	556	495	*
All other crops	718	7	196	13	502	1,699	1,699	2,909	1,246	419
Fallow land: 5 years or less	4,226	17	142	350	3,717	6,825	6,825	7,420	3,797	1,496
More than 5 years	564	8	135	80	341	376	376	360	112	54
Total crops and fallow	**45,024**	**281**	**5,625**	**828**	**38,290**	**173,794**	**173,794**	**294,186**	**125,285**	**52,030**
Grass and rough grazing:										
Grass under 5 years old	63,245	1,054	18,877	2,120	41,195	*	*	*	*	14,827
Grass 5 years old and over	201,640	25,705	31,094	25,761	119,080	84,647	84,647	205,405	76,660	17,422
Sole right grazing	1,642,597	56,389	27,245	63,294	1,495,670	229,252	229,252	537,110	353,741	5,448
Common grazing	568,387	65,809	2,198	215,657	284,724	*	*	*	*	0
Total grass and rough grazing	**2,520,894**	**149,238**	**85,039**	**307,660**	**1,978,958**	**623,573**	**623,573**	**1,145,673**	**593,038**	**89,728**
Woodland	155,463	30	80	463	154,890	60,193	60,193	64,453	29,852	4,548
Other land	36,579	580	798	374	34,827	18,116	18,116	15,300	9,317	1,442
Total agricultural area	**2,712,936**	**149,848**	**85,917**	**308,496**	**2,168,675**	**701,882**	**701,882**	**1,225,425**	**632,208**	**95,718**

(1) See Table C2, note 3.

* 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	
holdings	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	**Crops and fallow:**
303	375	384	81	8	68	67	160	2,788	Wheat
5	*	25	*	0	*	*	17	69	Triticale
148	255	357	42	*	*	88	168	1,901	Barley: Winter
359	463	1,444	183	94	322	338	507	7,772	Spring
395	553	1,535	196	94	340	348	557	8,223	Total
41	191	237	101	9	41	16	70	1,682	Oats (including mixed grain)
130	184	24	9	0	0	*	12	1,232	Rape for oilseed and linseed
140	125	162	16	28	22	40	56	3,034	Potatoes
51	114	46	30	0	*	*	11	435	Peas and beans for combining
22	74	166	17	15	29	52	53	1,452	Turnips, swedes and beet for stockfeeding
63	212	624	48	51	102	94	329	2,015	Other crops for stockfeeding[1]
89	89	144	14	34	32	25	39	1,797	Vegetables for human consumption
18	21	94	5	12	42	13	22	558	Orchard and soft fruit
13	*	47	*	*	14	8	9	208	Bulbs, flowers and nursery stock
134	255	411	73	37	103	67	131	2,344	All other crops
187	174	348	67	33	105	65	78	3,326	Fallow land: 5 years or less
38	30	221	20	31	75	52	43	1,294	More than 5 years
595	**848**	**2,728**	**356**	**236**	**618**	**542**	**976**	**13,734**	**Total crops and fallow**
									Grass and rough grazing:
724	1,200	4,876	596	402	*	*	1,655	20,917	Grass under 5 years old
1,069	2,007	10,669	1,126	1,398	2,504	2,270	3,371	37,116	Grass 5 years old and over
410	923	5,548	519	1,290	1,159	989	1,591	22,220	Sole right grazing
0	0	69	0	60	*	*	0	1,108	Common grazing
1,446	**2,360**	**13,319**	**1,459**	**1,997**	**3,125**	**2,747**	**3,991**	**52,199**	**Total grass and rough grazing**
432	947	3,488	434	472	804	655	1,123	10,298	Woodland
584	978	5,188	571	932	1,203	926	1,556	16,220	Other land
1,513	**2,439**	**13,709**	**1,515**	**2,030**	**3,263**	**2,825**	**4,076**	**53,387**	**Total agricultural area**
holdings	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	**Crops and fallow:**
17,950	21,233	8,109	2,541	105	1,287	1,067	3,108	111,436	Wheat
65	*	278	*	0	*	*	189	687	Triticale
3,809	8,124	5,380	637	*	*	941	3,145	48,010	Barley: Winter
13,899	17,706	28,163	5,147	1,533	6,118	5,792	9,573	242,364	Spring
17,708	25,831	33,543	5,784	1,573	6,734	6,733	12,719	290,374	Total
531	4,546	3,012	1,627	33	549	69	734	23,893	Oats (including mixed grain
3,901	7,387	528	*	0	0	*	286	36,107	Rape for oilseed and linseed
2,257	2,181	835	99	19	37	338	342	31,377	Potatoes
825	2,165	715	425	0	*	*	161	6,932	Peas and beans for combining
113	511	815	100	52	70	283	309	5,511	Turnips, swedes and beet for stockfeeding
787	2,397	7,179	382	348	1,000	1,089	4,362	17,523	Other crops for stockfeeding[1]
1,109	1,600	258	128	6	69	29	26	16,456	Vegetables for human consumption
22	9	46	2	3	32	2	7	1,962	Orchard and soft fruit
46	*	51	*	*	22	10	7	1,018	Bulbs, flowers and nursery stock
440	804	1,570	362	170	528	167	343	6,895	All other crops
1,097	1,030	2,007	526	69	618	525	269	20,477	Fallow land: 5 years or less
76	118	183	35	18	58	62	10	1,483	More than 5 years
46,927	**69,944**	**59,127**	**12,238**	**2,404**	**11,173**	**10,439**	**22,873**	**572,131**	**Total crops and fallow**
									Grass and rough grazing:
14,098	42,695	120,144	13,473	8,832	*	*	49,928	423,178	Grass under 5 years old
25,759	85,564	463,689	37,622	69,899	77,747	97,235	181,186	955,382	Grass 5 years old and over
27,337	150,584	782,633	108,736	337,744	81,791	92,076	162,286	3,191,593	Sole right grazing
0	0	10,278	0	8,940	*	*	0	583,728	Common grazing
114,120	**348,787**	**1,435,871**	**172,070**	**427,819**	**198,946**	**220,764**	**416,273**	**5,726,012**	**Total grass and rough grazing**
8,271	21,781	119,270	11,751	42,776	16,312	18,368	30,064	399,379	Woodland
2,093	2,448	31,396	2,467	14,651	3,539	3,972	6,767	101,391	Other land
124,485	**373,016**	**1,586,538**	**186,287**	**485,246**	**218,797**	**243,104**	**453,104**	**6,226,782**	**Total agricultural area**

Table C5 Number of holdings and area by regional grouping, region and size of holding, June 2010[1]

	0-<2[2] hectares	2-<5 hectares	5-<10 hectares	10-<20 hectares	20-<50 hectares	50-<100 hectares	100-<200 hectares	200 + hectares	Total
	holdings	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*
North West	**5,200**	**5,321**	**3,080**	**2,417**	**2,022**	**1,004**	**688**	**1,019**	**20,751**
Shetland	163	318	331	352	378	163	113	80	1,898
Orkney	372	364	235	268	343	224	119	78	2,003
Eileanan an Iar	2,289	2,049	1,045	723	225	70	27	43	6,471
Highland	2,376	2,590	1,469	1,074	1,076	547	429	818	10,379
North East									
NE Scotland	**1,245**	**1,918**	**910**	**793**	**1,259**	**1,211**	**929**	**562**	**8,827**
South East	**1,351**	**1,577**	**912**	**668**	**956**	**1,069**	**1,160**	**1,401**	**9,094**
Tayside	512	597	330	238	447	503	490	523	3,640
Fife	321	274	136	95	136	198	217	124	1,501
Lothian	216	339	182	113	147	168	171	178	1,514
Scottish Borders	302	367	264	222	226	200	282	576	2,439
South West	**1,632**	**2,188**	**1,394**	**1,237**	**1,974**	**2,047**	**1,649**	**1,521**	**13,642**
East Central	173	249	169	160	235	204	181	145	1,516
Argyll & Bute	215	272	212	199	253	248	174	397	1,970
Clyde Valley	357	604	373	314	553	550	301	209	3,261
Ayrshire	296	488	279	270	442	474	354	216	2,819
Dumfries & Galloway	591	575	361	294	491	571	639	554	4,076
Scotland	**9,428**	**11,004**	**6,296**	**5,115**	**6,211**	**5,331**	**4,426**	**4,503**	**52,314**
	hectares	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*
North West	**6,127**	**16,726**	**22,006**	**34,121**	**64,592**	**71,341**	**96,790**	**1,832,847**	**2,144,549**
Shetland	173	1,091	2,477	4,997	12,394	11,228	15,328	36,350	84,039
Orkney	386	1,181	1,679	3,871	11,095	16,028	16,492	32,987	83,719
Eileanan an Iar	2,722	6,162	7,457	9,884	6,496	4,779	3,901	51,439	92,839
Highland	2,846	8,293	10,393	15,368	34,606	39,305	61,068	1,712,071	1,883,951
North East									
NE Scotland	**1,412**	**6,103**	**6,492**	**11,541**	**42,094**	**87,678**	**129,508**	**412,025**	**696,854**
South East	**1,445**	**5,034**	**6,460**	**9,496**	**31,677**	**78,002**	**168,378**	**924,900**	**1,225,391**
Tayside	553	1,882	2,326	3,454	14,887	36,833	69,474	502,766	632,174
Fife	329	852	968	1,335	4,441	14,515	30,788	42,490	95,718
Lothian	241	1,107	1,309	1,603	4,886	12,102	25,352	77,885	124,485
Scottish Borders	323	1,193	1,858	3,104	7,463	14,552	42,763	301,759	373,016
South West	**1,708**	**7,111**	**9,977**	**17,773**	**66,040**	**148,717**	**231,166**	**1,093,768**	**1,576,260**
East Central	179	800	1,209	2,323	7,792	14,549	25,276	134,159	186,287
Argyll & Bute	236	878	1,536	2,856	8,182	17,977	25,350	419,291	476,306
Clyde Valley	396	1,970	2,658	4,514	18,459	39,873	41,247	109,521	218,639
Ayrshire	312	1,594	1,974	3,857	15,339	34,176	48,880	135,792	241,924
Dumfries & Galloway	586	1,870	2,598	4,223	16,267	42,144	90,413	295,004	453,104
Scotland	**10,693**	**34,974**	**44,935**	**72,931**	**204,402**	**385,738**	**625,842**	**4,263,539**	**5,643,054**

(1) This table includes the area of farm woodlands and other farm land but excludes the area of common grazings (cf. table C2).
(2) Includes 35 holdings with zero area; these are sheep stock clubs.

Table C6 Number of holdings with crops and grass and area of crops and grass by region and size group, June 2010

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
<2	4,116	4,528	1,107	1,237	1,106	1,191	1,316	1,346	7,645	8,302
2-<5	3,917	12,332	1,556	4,922	1,305	4,131	1,655	5,378	8,433	26,763
5-<10	2,364	16,733	787	5,561	766	5,421	1,132	8,137	5,049	35,852
10-<20	1,903	27,004	723	10,513	531	7,749	1,068	15,425	4,225	60,690
20-<50	1,604	50,238	1,234	41,254	950	31,890	2,010	68,012	5,798	191,394
50-<100	804	56,921	1,171	84,446	1,132	82,026	2,118	154,028	5,225	377,422
100-<200	437	60,220	878	121,424	1,233	177,386	1,530	210,722	4,078	569,752
200 & over	215	81,935	361	119,935	862	298,735	525	179,912	1,963	680,517
Total	**15,360**	**309,909**	**7,817**	**389,293**	**7,885**	**608,529**	**11,354**	**642,960**	**42,416**	**1,950,691**

Table C7 Number of holdings by size group and farm type, June 2010

Size group Hectares	Farm type											
	Cereals	General cropping	Horticulture	Specialist pigs	Specialist poultry	Dairy	Cattle & sheep (LFA)	Cattle & sheep (Lowland)	Mixed	Specialist grass & forage	Other	Total
	holdings	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*
Under 10	484	474	871	204	1,623	42	4,505	1,074	487	15,689	1,289	26,742
10-<20	311	91	94	24	188	16	1,596	187	114	2,313	132	5,066
20-<50	774	293	70	29	148	119	2,004	288	246	2,086	155	6,212
50-<100	903	487	30	19	39	434	1,768	217	431	920	82	5,330
100-<200	774	598	*	*	17	484	1,522	110	473	381	49	4,426
200 & over	437	451	*	*	11	171	2,358	42	383	573	63	4,503
Total	**3,683**	**2,394**	**1,087**	**286**	**2,026**	**1,266**	**13,753**	**1,918**	**2,134**	**21,962**	**1,770**	**52,279**

• means data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

Table C8 Number of livestock for each United Kingdom country, June 2010[1]

	Scotland	England	Wales	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Cattle:	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*
Dairy cows[2]	184,680	1,159,730	221,340	281,040	1,846,790
Dairy heifers in calf for the first time	40,490	nc	nc	nc	na
Beef cows[2]	456,880	756,310	185,820	257,650	1,656,650
Beef heifers in calf for the first time	46,930	nc	nc	nc	na
Bulls for service	22,440	nc	nc	nc	na
Other dairy and beef heifers for breeding	133,390	nc	nc	nc	na
Prime cattle[3]	409,300	nc	nc	nc	na
Cattle under one year	531,680	1,557,990	312,510	459,090	2,861,270
Total cattle[4]	**1,825,780**	**5,541,520**	**1,138,130**	**1,604,360**	**10,109,790**
Sheep:					
Ewes for breeding	2,643,330	5,256,970	3,261,980	775,180	11,937,460
Rams for service	87,010	159,780	90,150	25,220	362,160
Gimmers for breeding	664,150	855,600	614,140	100,720	2,234,610
Others[5]	88,870	671,650	339,790	18,420	1,118,730
Lambs	3,269,290	7,295,830	3,938,110	928,150	15,431,370
Total sheep	**6,752,640**	**14,239,840**	**8,244,160**	**1,847,690**	**31,084,340**
Pigs:					
Female breeding herd: Total	38,910	346,000	3,440	38,510	426,850
Gilts 50kg and over for breeding	6,380	63,180	610	4,340	74,510
Boars for service	1,500	14,110	410	790	16,800
Barren Sows for fattening	570	nc	320	1,140	na
Other pigs: 20kg and over[6]	251,290	2,258,220	16,500	246,610	2,772,610
Under 20kg	110,650	924,610	5,700	133,220	1,174,170
Total	361,930	3,182,830	22,190	379,820	3,946,780
Total pigs	**409,290**	**3,606,120**	**26,970**	**424,600**	**4,466,980**
Poultry:					
Fowls in laying flock: Hens in 1st laying season	3,629,530	nc	nc	nc	na
Moulted hens	53,160	nc	nc	nc	na
Total	3,682,680	nc	1,229,560	2,099,360	na
Pullets being reared for laying	909,510	na	59,650	1,017,340	1,986,490
Fowls for breeding	1,176,740	na	224,080	1,078,150	2,478,970
Total laying and breeding fowls	5,768,930	35,629,570	1,513,280	4,194,850	47,106,640
Broilers/other table fowls	8,755,710	78,788,030	5,850,470	11,915,080	105,309,280
Other poultry[7][8]	67,980	10,755,180	206,930	421,160	11,451,250
Total poultry	**14,592,620**	**125,172,790**	**7,570,680**	**16,531,090**	**163,867,170**
Goats and kids	**3,710**	**78,920**	**7,450**	**2,880**	**92,950**
Deer	**6,070**	**20,850**	**880**	**3,110**	**30,910**
Horses					
Horses used in agriculture or horticulture	710	nc	nc	nc	na
All other horses and ponies	35,570	nc	nc	nc	na
Total horses	**36,280**	**214,030**	**48,530**	**12,470**	**311,310**
Camelids:					
Alpacas	322	9,929	nc	nc	na
Llamas	184	1,216	nc	nc	na
Other camelids	32	74	nc	nc	na
Total camelids	**540**	**11,220**	**nc**	**nc**	**na**
Other livestock	**830**	**5,440**	**nc**	**18,460**	**na**

(1) All figures rounded to the nearest 10. na Information not available.
(2) Cows and heifers in milk and cows in calf but not in milk. nc Information not collected.
(3) Male and female cattle one year old and over, not for breeding.
(4) In England and Wales data obtained from the Cattle Tracing System and in Northern Ireland from the Animal and Public Health Information System.
(5) Includes draft and cast ewes, and wethers in England and Wales.
(6) Includes barren sows for fattening in England.

Table C9 Number of livestock by Less Favoured Area[2] category June 2010

	LFA[1]	Non-LFA	Total
Crops, fallow and set-aside:	*number*	*number*	*number*
Dairy cows[3]	124,031	60,652	184,683
Dairy heifers in calf for the first time	26,620	13,865	40,485
Beef cows[3]	374,054	82,827	456,881
Beef heifers in calf for the first time	35,850	11,076	46,926
Bulls for service	16,996	5,443	22,439
Other dairy and beef heifers for breeding	97,487	35,907	133,394
Prime cattle[4]	236,188	173,108	409,296
Cattle under one year	411,501	120,179	531,680
Total cattle	**1,322,727**	**503,057**	**1,825,784**
Sheep:			
Ewes for breeding	2,401,905	241,424	2,643,329
Rams for service	77,629	9,381	87,010
Gimmers for breeding	604,835	59,317	664,152
Others	75,239	13,626	88,865
Lambs	2,892,879	376,407	3,269,286
Total sheep	**6,052,487**	**700,155**	**6,752,642**
Pigs:			
Female breeding herd: Total	7,059	31,854	38,913
Gilts 50kg and over for breeding	1,143	5,232	6,375
Boars for service	518	981	1,499
Barren sows for fattening	219	349	568
Other pigs: 20kg and over	35,539	215,747	251,286
Under 20kg	17,399	93,247	110,646
Total	52,938	308,994	361,932
Total pigs	**61,877**	**347,410**	**409,287**
Poultry:			
Fowls in laying flock: Hens in 1st laying season	1,201,722	2,427,807	3,629,529
Moulted hens	29,246	23,909	53,155
Total	1,230,968	2,451,716	3,682,684
Pullets being reared for laying	239,505	670,004	909,509
Fowls for breeding	183,604	993,136	1,176,740
Broilers and other table fowls	1,114,589	7,641,120	8,755,709
Other poultry[5]	48,786	19,193	67,979
Total poultry	**2,817,452**	**11,775,169**	**14,592,621**
Goats and kids	**2,455**	**1,250**	**3,705**
Deer	**4,885**	**1,189**	**6,074**
Horses:			
Horses used in agriculture or horticulture	523	191	714
All other horses and ponies	19,993	15,575	35,568
Total horses	**20,516**	**15,766**	**36,282**
Camelids:			
Alpacas	177	145	322
Llamas	143	41	184
Other camelids	16	16	32
Total camelids	**336**	**202**	**538**
Other livestock	**606**	**223**	**829**

(1) & (2) See notes to table C3.
(3) See note 2 to table C8.
(4) See note 3 to table C8.
(5) See note 4 to table C8.

Table C10(i) Number of holdings with livestock by regional grouping and region, June 2010

	North West					North East		South East			
	Total	Shetland	Orkney	Eileanan an Iar	Highland	Total	Grampian	Total	Tayside	Fife	
Dairy cattle:	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	
Dairy cows[1]	136	9	36	14	77	107	107	158	41	46	
Heifers in calf for the first time	175	8	27	42	98	128	128	148	43	43	
Other female cattle[2]	78	7	27	8	36	85	85	124	36	36	
Total dairy cattle	**295**	**10**	**50**	**60**	**175**	**194**	**194**	**223**	**65**	**60**	
Beef cattle:											
Beef cows[1]	2,744	151	514	423	1,656	1,609	1,609	1,602	611	212	
Heifers in calf for the first time	1,311	56	319	151	785	932	932	957	366	137	
Other female cattle for breeding[3]	1,652	84	301	235	1,032	953	953	1,094	389	142	
Prime cattle[4]	1,811	102	520	201	988	1,889	1,889	1,636	617	263	
Total beef cattle	**3,265**	**178**	**571**	**527**	**1,989**	**2,427**	**2,427**	**2,129**	**832**	**328**	
Other cattle:											
Bulls	1,583	88	450	90	955	1,367	1,367	1,421	519	211	
Cattle under one year old	2,699	154	523	402	1,620	1,804	1,804	1,729	647	259	
Total cattle	**3,341**	**185**	**578**	**545**	**2,033**	**2,495**	**2,495**	**2,180**	**846**	**344**	
Sheep:											
Ewes for breeding	6,195	1,151	428	2,076	2,540	1,335	1,335	1,873	647	174	
Other sheep 1 year and over for breeding	5,078	952	317	1,726	2,083	808	808	1,478	517	111	
Other sheep (including rams) and lambs	6,714	1,195	501	2,219	2,799	1,668	1,668	2,135	727	225	
Total sheep	**7,023**	**1,249**	**517**	**2,320**	**2,937**	**1,731**	**1,731**	**2,209**	**753**	**238**	
Pigs:											
Female breeding herd[5]	166	7	26	21	112	113	113	112	35	12	
All other non-breeding pigs	301	24	41	41	195	263	263	226	68	38	
Total pigs	**345**	**26**	**48**	**50**	**221**	**278**	**278**	**247**	**71**	**41**	
Poultry:											
Fowls for producing eggs	2,090	242	302	390	1,156	907	907	1,030	349	193	
Fowls for breeding[6]	1,192	135	181	242	634	532	532	500	158	95	
Broilers and other table fowls and other poultry	1,051	156	204	150	541	581	581	512	175	89	
Total poultry	**2,293**	**284**	**333**	**418**	**1,258**	**1,081**	**1,081**	**1,235**	**421**	**230**	
Goats and kids	**190**	**17**	**44**	**13**	**116**	**157**	**157**	**161**	**61**	**33**	
Deer	**19**	**0**	*	*	*	**12**	**12**	**17**	**10**	*	
Horses:											
Horses used in agriculture or horticulture	63	6	7	11	39	35	35	57	17	7	
All other horses and ponies	1,337	181	186	125	845	1,448	1,448	1,893	635	328	
Total horses	**1,378**	**183**	**189**	**133**	**873**	**1,467**	**1,467**	**1,913**	**638**	**333**	
Camelids	**21**	**0**	*	*	**14**	**14**	**14**	**23**	**7**	**0**	
Other livestock	**30**	**0**	*	*	**20**	**33**	**33**	**40**	**11**	**8**	

(1) Cows and heifers in milk and cows in calf but not in milk.
(2) Female dairy cattle one year old and over for breeding.
(3) Female beef cattle one year old and over for breeding.
(4) Male and female cattle one year old and over, not for breeding.
(5) Sows in pig, gilts in pig and other sows for breeding.
(6) Hens laying eggs to hatch layer and table chicks and cocks.

South East		South West						Scotland	
Lothian	Scottish Borders	Total	East Central	Argyll & Bute	Clyde Valley	Ayrshire	Dumfries & Galloway		
holdings	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	**Dairy cattle:**
39	32	1,202	58	97	231	352	464	1,603	Dairy cows[1]
37	25	1,095	48	82	223	322	420	1,546	Heifers in calf for the first time
33	19	1,030	36	72	227	303	392	1,317	Other female cattle[2]
52	**46**	**1,395**	**71**	**120**	**278**	**393**	**533**	**2,107**	Total dairy cattle
									Beef cattle:
202	577	3,252	303	561	656	590	1,142	9,207	Beef cows[1]
117	337	1,957	190	283	403	367	714	5,157	Heifers in calf for the first time
142	421	2,425	201	423	472	473	856	6,124	Other female cattle for breeding[3]
242	514	3,388	315	387	692	732	1,262	8,724	Prime cattle[4]
291	**678**	**4,450**	**432**	**668**	**894**	**903**	**1,553**	**12,271**	Total beef cattle
									Other cattle:
171	520	3,205	259	432	623	667	1,224	7,576	Bulls
225	598	4,090	328	596	813	850	1,503	10,322	Cattle under one year old
298	**692**	**4,751**	**446**	**688**	**957**	**967**	**1,693**	**12,767**	**Total cattle**
									Sheep:
240	812	3,448	326	723	637	606	1,156	12,851	Ewes for breeding
174	676	2,577	227	589	471	443	847	9,941	Other sheep 1 year and over for breeding
292	891	3,802	363	762	704	687	1,286	14,319	Other sheep (including rams) and lambs
302	**916**	**3,937**	**377**	**789**	**727**	**717**	**1,327**	**14,900**	**Total sheep**
									Pigs:
25	40	156	20	31	27	17	61	547	Female breeding herd[5]
47	73	282	26	59	52	49	96	1,072	All other non-breeding pigs
51	**84**	**322**	**33**	**63**	**58**	**53**	**115**	**1,192**	**Total pigs**
									Poultry:
154	334	1,565	178	263	307	282	535	5,592	Fowls for producing eggs
92	155	841	102	125	160	136	318	3,065	Fowls for breeding[6]
96	152	811	83	131	169	145	283	2,955	Broilers and other table fowls and other poultry
198	**386**	**1,809**	**204**	**299**	**367**	**326**	**613**	**6,418**	**Total poultry**
29	**38**	**197**	**24**	**26**	**38**	**47**	**62**	**705**	**Goats and kids**
*	*	**25**	*	**7**	*	**5**	**7**	**73**	**Deer**
									Horses:
10	23	91	*	*	21	24	33	246	Horses used in agriculture or horticulture
336	594	2,288	*	*	588	479	747	6,966	All other horses and ponies
341	**601**	**2,332**	**287**	**199**	**595**	**490**	**761**	**7,090**	**Total horses**
8	**8**	**35**	*	*	**7**	**7**	**13**	**93**	**Camelids**
10	**11**	**83**	**13**	**11**	**13**	**16**	**30**	**186**	**Other livestock**

Table C10(ii) Number of livestock by regional grouping and region, June 2010

	North West					North East		South East		
	Total	Shetland	Orkney	Eileanan an Iar	Highland	Total	Grampian	Total	Tayside	Fife
Dairy cattle:	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*
Dairy cows[1]	4,928	440	2,558	103	1,827	10,336	10,336	16,224	4,474	4,974
Heifers in calf for the first time	1,154	82	572	58	442	2,643	2,643	3,919	1,213	1,185
Other female cattle[2]	967	82	450	9	426	2,940	2,940	3,866	1,111	1,380
Total dairy cattle	**7,049**	**604**	**3,580**	**170**	**2,695**	**15,919**	**15,919**	**24,009**	**6,798**	**7,539**
Beef cattle:										
Beef cows[1]	81,239	1,917	26,081	2,880	50,361	92,535	92,535	105,187	34,809	13,086
Heifers in calf for the first time	6,999	214	2,080	327	4,378	.	11,280	10,365	4,086	1,206
Other female cattle for breeding[3]	13,089	329	3,302	805	8,653	17,102	17,102	20,190	6,545	2,172
Prime cattle[4]	42,295	453	21,771	550	19,521	128,571	128,571	80,144	26,225	13,944
Total beef cattle	**143,622**	**2,913**	**53,234**	**4,562**	**82,913**	**249,488**	**249,488**	**215,886**	**71,665**	**30,408**
Other cattle:										
Bulls	3,761	124	1,304	108	2,225	4,079	4,079	4,754	1,604	577
Cattle under one year old	74,153	1,866	25,418	2,517	44,352	94,845	94,845	106,286	35,185	15,493
Total cattle	**228,585**	**5,507**	**83,536**	**7,357**	**132,185**	**364,331**	**364,331**	**350,935**	**115,252**	**54,017**
Sheep:										
Ewes for breeding	606,255	123,539	43,660	77,869	361,187	219,545	219,545	787,954	244,164	32,776
Other sheep 1 year and over for breeding	151,787	28,021	10,927	18,535	94,304	51,261	51,261	205,598	63,230	7,249
Other sheep (including rams) and lambs	690,794	130,084	65,094	80,554	415,062	333,486	333,486	1,093,333	318,978	54,372
Total sheep	**1,448,836**	**281,644**	**119,681**	**176,958**	**870,553**	**604,292**	**604,292**	**2,086,885**	**626,372**	**94,397**
Pigs:										
Female breeding herd[5]	2,401	11	79	44	2,267	25,672	25,672	8,797	4,129	356
All other non-breeding pigs	20,300	76	486	147	19,591	252,480	252,480	82,737	38,268	5,109
Total pigs	**22,701**	**87**	**565**	**191**	**21,858**	**278,152**	**278,152**	**91,534**	**42,397**	**5,465**
Poultry:										
Fowls for producing eggs	191,718	3,038	6,172	4,150	178,358	338,698	338,698	3,421,187	273,648	1,274,725
Fowls for breeding[6]	4,292	402	697	743	2,450	34,812	34,812	642,713	162,559	194,545
Broilers and other table fowls and other poultry	32,614	1,537	4,433	1,137	25,507	2,386,777	2,386,777	4,998,697	2,030,431	603,829
Total poultry	**228,624**	**4,977**	**11,302**	**6,030**	**206,315**	**2,760,287**	**2,760,287**	**9,062,597**	**2,466,638**	**2,073,099**
Goats and kids	**889**	**55**	**168**	**60**	**606**	**736**	**736**	**814**	**322**	**114**
Deer	**1,341**	**0**	*	*	*	**1,371**	**1,371**	**1,564**	**572**	*
Horses:										
Horses used in agriculture or horticulture	155	17	10	18	110	133	133	189	31	43
All other horses and ponies	5,552	1,283	740	300	3,229	7,141	7,141	11,026	3,526	1,952
Total horses	**5,707**	**1,300**	**750**	**318**	**3,339**	**7,274**	**7,274**	**11,215**	**3,557**	**1,995**
Camelids	**99**	**0**	*	*	**54**	**56**	**56**	**96**	**32**	**0**
Other livestock	**96**	**0**	*	*	**70**	**151**	**151**	**159**	**50**	**32**

(1) Cows and heifers in milk and cows in calf but not in milk.
(2) Female dairy cattle one year old and over for breeding.
(3) Female beef cattle one year old and over for breeding.
(4) Male and female cattle one year old and over, not for breeding.
(5) Sows in pig, gilts in pig and other sows for breeding.
(6) Hens laying eggs to hatch layer and table chicks and cocks.

South East		South West						Scotland	
Lothian	Scottish Borders	Total	East Central	Argyll & Bute	Clyde Valley	Ayrshire	Dumfries & Galloway		
holdings	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	**Dairy cattle:**
3,170	3,606	153,195	5,445	8,005	24,296	42,177	73,272	184,683	Dairy cows[1]
669	852	32,769	1,506	1,817	5,920	8,544	14,982	40,485	Heifers in calf for the first time
753	622	36,453	1,251	2,190	7,072	10,349	15,591	44,226	Other female cattle[2]
4,592	**5,080**	**222,417**	**8,202**	**12,012**	**37,288**	**61,070**	**103,845**	**269,394**	Total dairy cattle
									Beef cattle:
13,590	43,702	177,920	12,427	20,543	30,186	29,735	85,029	456,881	Beef cows[1]
1,441	3,632	18,282	1,650	2,084	3,639	3,017	7,892	46,926	Heifers in calf for the first time
2,437	9,036	38,787	2,924	5,227	6,401	7,090	17,145	89,168	Other female cattle for breeding[3]
12,437	27,538	158,286	12,694	6,008	27,235	34,085	78,264	409,296	Prime cattle[4]
29,905	**83,908**	**393,275**	**29,695**	**33,862**	**67,461**	**73,927**	**188,330**	**1,002,271**	Total beef cattle
									Other cattle:
662	1,911	9,845	605	1,009	1,620	1,862	4,749	22,439	Bulls
14,079	41,529	256,396	14,441	22,449	42,942	53,219	123,345	531,680	Cattle under one year old
49,238	**132,428**	**881,933**	**52,943**	**69,332**	**149,311**	**190,078**	**420,269**	**1,825,784**	**Total cattle**
									Sheep:
75,723	435,291	1,029,575	108,232	198,140	158,802	181,613	382,788	2,643,329	Ewes for breeding
18,656	116,463	255,506	26,663	48,633	42,071	44,540	93,599	664,152	Other sheep 1 year and over for breeding
106,517	613,466	1,327,548	134,140	201,898	217,280	246,673	527,557	3,445,161	Other sheep (including rams) and lambs
200,896	**1,165,220**	**2,612,629**	**269,035**	**448,671**	**418,153**	**472,826**	**1,003,944**	**6,752,642**	**Total sheep**
									Pigs:
2,402	1,910	2,043	129	120	700	64	1,030	38,913	Female breeding herd[5]
21,935	17,425	14,857	925	1,104	3,993	401	8,434	370,374	All other non-breeding pigs
24,337	**19,335**	**16,900**	**1,054**	**1,224**	**4,693**	**465**	**9,464**	**409,287**	**Total pigs**
									Poultry:
154,975	1,717,839	640,590	25,354	12,262	67,863	374,510	160,601	4,592,193	Fowls for producing eggs
182,814	102,795	494,923	114,970	856	142,555	42,261	194,281	1,176,740	Fowls for breeding[6]
1,635,311	729,126	1,405,600	996,606	1,880	2,343	44,637	360,134	8,823,688	Broilers and other table fowls and other poultry
1,973,100	**2,549,760**	**2,541,113**	**1,136,930**	**14,998**	**212,761**	**461,408**	**715,016**	**14,592,621**	**Total poultry**
248	**130**	**1,266**	**106**	**125**	**127**	**366**	**542**	**3,705**	**Goats and kids**
*	*	**1,798**	*	**515**	*	**89**	**647**	**6,074**	**Deer**
									Horses:
41	74	237	*	*	74	54	69	714	Horses used in agriculture or horticulture
2,631	2,917	11,849	*	*	3,462	2,660	3,116	35,568	All other horses and ponies
2,672	**2,991**	**12,086**	**1,670**	**981**	**3,536**	**2,714**	**3,185**	**36,282**	**Total horses**
41	**23**	**287**	*	*	**61**	**32**	**117**	**538**	**Camelids**
47	**30**	**423**	**84**	**79**	**37**	**46**	**177**	**829**	**Other livestock**

Table C11 Number of holdings with dairy cows[1] and number of dairy cows by region and size group, June 2010

Herd size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-4	60	102	22	37	27	57	105	199	214	395
5-19	29	295	14	137	11	123	54	500	108	1,055
20-49	10	379	12	405	18	524	73	2,709	113	4,017
50-99	16	1,046	14	980	37	2,842	290	22,267	357	27,135
100-149	12	1,484	21	2,660	29	3,415	316	38,681	378	46,240
150 & over	9	1,622	245	6,117	36	9,263	364	88,839	433	105,841
Total	**136**	**4,928**	**107**	**10,336**	**158**	**16,224**	**1,202**	**153,195**	**1,603**	**184,683**

(1) Cows and heifers in milk and cows in calf but not in milk.

Table C12 Number of holdings with beef cows[1] and number of beef cows by region and size group, June 2010

Herd size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-4	742	1,859	185	435	124	282	393	929	1,444	3,505
5-19	968	10,143	322	3,778	261	3,135	708	7,817	2,259	24,873
20-49	544	17,083	405	13,596	452	15,212	865	29,060	2,266	74,951
50-99	291	20,123	416	29,400	435	30,546	795	56,880	1,937	136,949
100-149	115	13,620	157	18,657	182	21,825	289	34,707	743	88,809
150 & over	84	18,411	124	26,669	148	34,187	202	48,527	558	127,794
Total	**2,744**	**81,239**	**1,609**	**92,535**	**1,602**	**105,187**	**3,252**	**177,920**	**9,207**	**456,881**

(1) Cows and heifers in milk and cows in calf but not in milk.

Table C13 Number of holdings with prime cattle[1] and number of prime cattle by region and size group, June 2010

Herd size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-4	785	1,510	308	626	341	725	720	1,518	2,154	4,379
5-19	417	4,311	397	4,366	407	4,539	932	10,183	2,153	23,399
20-49	331	10,345	446	14,255	369	11,995	785	25,271	1,931	61,866
50-74	128	7,719	234	14,324	191	11,686	355	21,465	908	55,194
75-99	69	5,828	143	12,361	132	11,254	180	15,445	524	44,888
100-149	51	6,151	155	18,862	94	11,364	194	23,024	494	59,401
150 & over	30	6,431	206	63,777	102	28,581	222	61,380	560	160,169
Total	**1,811**	**42,295**	**1,889**	**128,571**	**1,636**	**80,144**	**3,388**	**158,286**	**8,724**	**409,296**

(1) Male and female cattle one year old and over, not for breeding.

Table C14 Number of holdings with breeding ewes and number of breeding ewes by region and size group, June 2010

Flock size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-24	2,312	29,620	369	3,685	396	3,896	651	6,854	3,728	44,055
25-49	1,356	47,521	163	6,001	108	3,941	355	12,584	1,981	70,047
50-99	1,001	70,110	209	15,275	147	10,610	382	27,919	1,739	123,914
100-199	732	101,566	253	35,843	204	29,846	499	73,118	1,688	240,373
200-299	312	75,579	137	33,067	164	39,960	360	86,995	973	235,601
300-499	251	97,987	111	42,622	265	104,668	503	196,060	1,130	441,337
500-699	115	67,746	41	23,437	179	105,347	294	173,761	629	370,291
700-999	73	59,086	24	19,704	178	147,070	218	180,673	493	406,533
1000 & over	43	57,040	28	39,911	233	342,616	186	271,611	490	711,178
Total	**6,195**	**606,255**	**1,335**	**219,545**	**1,873**	**787,954**	**3,448**	**1,029,575**	**12,851**	**2,643,329**

Table C15 Number of holdings with female breeding pigs[1] and number of female breeding pigs by region and size group, June 2010

Herd size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-4	137	255	53	103	68	143	123	240	381	741
5-49	23	199	18	282	17	210	28	340	86	1,031
50-99	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	726
100-249	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21	3,371
250 & over	*	*	29	23,471	12	6,682	*	*	48	33,044
Total	**166**	**2,401**	**113**	**25,672**	**112**	**8,797**	**156**	**2,043**	**547**	**38,913**

(1) Sows and gilts in pig and other sows for breeding.
* means data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

Table C16 Number of holdings with fattening pigs[1] and number of fattening pigs by region and size group, June 2010

Herd size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-9	161	463	82	253	110	316	160	467	513	1,499
10-99	21	629	23	1,610	27	1,082	35	1,202	106	4,523
200 & over	9	12,409	92	167,988	38	56,223	6	8,644	145	245,264
Total	**191**	**13,501**	**197**	**169,851**	**175**	**57,621**	**201**	**10,313**	**764**	**251,286**

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

Table C17 Number of holdings with fowls laying eggs for eating and number of fowls laying eggs for eating by region and size group, June 2010

Flock size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-19	1,692	13,896	705	5,254	726	5,925	1,176	9,581	4,299	34,656
20-49	324	9,057	126	3,420	169	4,678	287	8,130	906	25,285
50-99	34	2,164	20	1,394	35	2,266	33	2,130	122	7,954
100-999	33	8,904	31	8,930	34	7,499	40	11,310	138	36,643
1000 & over	7	157,697	25	319,700	66	3,400,819	29	609,439	127	4,487,655
Total	**2,090**	**191,718**	**907**	**338,698**	**1,030**	**3,421,187**	**1,565**	**640,590**	**5,592**	**4,592,193**

Table C18 Number of holdings with breeding fowls[1] and number of breeding fowls by region and size group, June 2010

Flock size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-19	609	2,332	267	972	226	895	384	1,473	1,486	5,672
20-49	*	*	6	160	*	*	14	395	*	*
50-99	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	746
100-999	0	0	*	*	0	0	*	*	*	*
1000 & over	0	0	*	*	27	588,216	20	447,843	48	1,065,796
Total	**625**	**2,882**	**280**	**31,387**	**260**	**589,356**	**424**	**450,300**	**1,589**	**1,073,925**

(1) Female laying eggs to hatch layer and the chicks.
•means data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

Table C19 Number of occupiers and employees by Less Favoured Area category, June 2010

	LFA[1]	Non-LFA	Total
Working occupiers:	*number*	*number*	*number*
Full-time	6,377	3,109	9,486
Part-time: Half time or more	3,014	1,062	4,076
Less than half time	10,516	3,706	14,222
Total working occupiers	**19,907**	**7,887**	**27,784**
Working wife/husband of occupier	**9,324**	**3,843**	**13,167**
Full-time employees:			
Male: Partners	1,409	1,021	2,430
Hired	3,629	4,178	7,807
Family	1,365	768	2,133
Female: Partners	240	127	367
Hired	389	667	1,056
Family	263	128	391
Total full-time employees	**7,295**	**6,889**	**14,184**
Part-time employees:			
Male: Partners	360	228	588
Hired	1,118	986	2,104
Family	1,207	388	1,595
Female: Partners	164	119	283
Hired	571	640	1,211
Family	577	238	815
Total part-time employees	**3,997**	**2,599**	**6,596**
Casual and seasonal employees:			
Male	1,262	2,493	3,755
Female	274	1,844	2,118
Total casual and seasonal employees	**1,536**	**4,337**	**5,873**
Total employees	**12,828**	**13,825**	**26,653**
Total workforce (including occupiers and spouses)	**42,059**	**25,555**	**67,604**

(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 2010

	Under 41	41 to 54	55 to 64	Over 64
Working occupiers:	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*
Full-time	787	3,403	2,869	2,607
Part-time: Half time or more	407	1,3094	1,140	1,135
Less than half time	1,697	4,905	3,785	3,835
Total working occupiers	**2,891**	**9,702**	**7,614**	**7,577**
Working wife/husband of occupier:				
Full-time	174	672	563	446
Part-time: Half time or more	220	841	625	373
Less than half time	1,270	3,755	2,596	1,632
Total working wife/husband of occupier	**1,664**	**5,268**	**3,784**	**2,451**

Table C21(i) Number of holdings[1] with occupiers, spouses and employees by regional grouping and region, June 2010

	North West					North East		South East		
	Total	Shetland	Orkney	Eileanan an Iar	Highland	Total	Grampian	Total	Tayside	Fife
Working occupiers:	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*
Full-time	1,954	188	399	238	1,129	1,908	1,908	2,096	826	341
Part-time: Half time or more	1,679	224	174	399	882	646	646	684	285	120
Less than half time	6,941	868	422	2,347	3,304	2,302	2,302	2,014	783	336
Total working occupiers	**10,574**	**1,280**	**995**	**2,984**	**5,315**	**4,856**	**4,856**	**4,794**	**1,894**	**797**
Working wife/husband of occupier										
Full-time	422	40	99	39	244	345	345	327	118	54
Part-time: Half time or more	620	79	107	84	350	353	353	409	156	70
Less than half time	3,432	456	336	847	1,793	1,724	1,724	1,665	648	274
Total working wife/husband of occupier	**4,474**	**575**	**542**	**970**	**2,387**	**2,422**	**2,422**	**2,401**	**922**	**398**
Full-time employees:										
Male: Partners	231	10	76	7	138	377	377	570	234	100
Hired	413	*	66	*	327	557	557	1,396	535	217
Family	245	14	55	23	153	314	314	454	169	80
Female: Partners	48	0	*	*	*	58	58	92	38	15
Hired	49	0	*	*	*	64	64	200	74	40
Family	68	*	13	*	45	44	44	85	34	14
Total full-time employees	**806**	**27**	**169**	**51**	**559**	**1,090**	**1,090**	**2,048**	**787**	**322**
Part-time employees:										
Male: Partners	70	*	13	*	38	98	98	121	53	14
Hired	241	11	35	18	177	214	214	445	166	66
Family	444	70	41	104	229	220	220	214	83	35
Female: Partners	32	5	12	0	15	59	59	72	29	13
Hired	96	*	8	*	81	127	127	259	114	37
Family	193	38	21	40	94	114	114	141	62	19
Total part-time employees	**875**	**107**	**102**	**141**	**525**	**679**	**679**	**1,013**	**411**	**152**
Casual and seasonal employees:										
Male	268	21	36	41	170	176	176	348	145	54
Female	79	9	7	11	52	43	43	122	73	18
Total casual and seasonal employees	**301**	**24**	**39**	**44**	**194**	**198**	**198**	**386**	**166**	**56**
Total employees	**1,678**	**143**	**258**	**212**	**1,065**	**1,552**	**1,552**	**2,637**	**1,022**	**411**

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

South East			South West							
	Lothian	Scottish Borders	Total	East Central	Argyll & Bute	Clyde Valley	Ayrshire	Dumfries & Galloway	Scotland	
	holdings	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holdings*	*holding*	**Working occupiers:**
	314	615	3,528	337	415	729	789	1,258	9,486	Full-time
	100	179	1,067	110	199	224	191	343	4,076	Part-time: Half time or more
	308	587	2,965	293	511	686	578	897	14,222	Less than half time
	722	**1,381**	**7,560**	**740**	**1,125**	**1,639**	**1,558**	**2,498**	**27,784**	**Total working occupiers**
										Working wife/husband of occupier
	60	95	761	62	81	151	197	270	1,855	Full-time
	50	133	677	68	125	131	136	217	2,059	Part-time: Half time or more
	245	498	2,432	243	334	523	504	828	9,253	Less than half time
	355	**726**	**3,870**	**373**	**540**	**805**	**837**	**1,315**	**13,167**	**Total working wife/husband of occupier**
										Full-time employees:
	90	146	740	80	78	135	170	277	1,918	Male: Partners
	226	418	1,304	116	154	224	240	570	3,670	Hired
	69	136	742	63	69	159	173	278	1,755	Family
	17	22	151	8	18	27	34	64	349	Female: Partners
	47	39	151	13	29	34	29	46	464	Hired
	17	20	162	15	20	39	45	43	359	Family
	347	**592**	**2,449**	**234**	**272**	**474**	**508**	**961**	**6,393**	**Total full-time employees**
										Part-time employees:
	20	34	188	15	22	40	38	73	477	Male: Partners
	69	144	569	46	69	111	96	247	1,469	Hired
	42	54	434	50	62	124	86	112	1,312	Family
	9	21	97	6	9	27	20	35	260	Female: Partners
	46	62	225	19	43	39	44	80	707	Hired
	20	40	274	41	28	66	51	88	722	Family
	160	**290**	**1,494**	**146**	**196**	**331**	**289**	**532**	**4,061**	**Total part-time employees**
										Casual and seasonal employees:
	45	104	550	53	77	111	117	192	1,342	Male
	11	20	102	6	22	19	27	28	346	Female
	48	**116**	**600**	**53**	**87**	**122**	**130**	**208**	**1,485**	**Total casual and seasonal employees**
	426	**778**	**3,518**	**353**	**435**	**734**	**720**	**1,276**	**9,385**	**Total employees**

Table C21(ii) Number of occupiers, spouses and employees by regional grouping and region, June 2010

	North West					North East		South East		
	Total	Shetland	Orkney	Eileanan an Iar	Highland	Total	Grampian	Total	Tayside	Fife
Working occupiers:	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*
Full-time	1,954	188	399	238	1,129	1,908	1,908	2,096	826	341
Part-time: Half time or more	1,679	224	174	399	882	646	646	684	285	120
Less than half time	6,941	868	422	2,347	3,304	2,302	2,302	2,014	783	336
Total working occupiers	**10,574**	**1,280**	**995**	**2,984**	**5,315**	**4,856**	**4,856**	**4,794**	**1,894**	**797**
Working wife/husband of occupier										
Full-time	422	40	99	39	244	345	345	327	118	54
Part-time: Half time or more	620	79	107	84	350	353	353	409	156	70
Less than half time	3,432	456	336	847	1,793	1,724	1,724	1,665	648	274
Total working wife/husband of occupier	**4,474**	**575**	**542**	**970**	**2,387**	**2,422**	**2,422**	**2,401**	**922**	**398**
Full-time employees:										
Male: Partners	271	16	85	8	162	477	477	722	298	129
Hired	797	*	88	*	667	1,296	1,296	3,266	1,185	517
Family	303	18	63	28	194	380	380	552	212	92
Female: Partners	50	0	*	*	*	60	60	98	38	19
Hired	117	0	*	*	*	113	113	475	141	78
Family	75	*	14	*	51	49	49	94	35	18
Total full-time employees	**1,613**	**41**	**264**	**84**	**1,224**	**2,375**	**2,375**	**5,207**	**1,909**	**853**
Part-time employees:										
Male: Partners	87	*	16	*	49	119	119	149	67	18
Hired	339	14	43	21	261	273	273	775	351	129
Family	554	87	50	137	280	269	269	247	96	41
Female: Partners	37	5	14	0	18	64	64	77	33	13
Hired	143	*	10	*	123	174	174	476	192	110
Family	222	43	22	48	109	130	130	163	69	25
Total part-time employees	**1,382**	**170**	**155**	**217**	**840**	**1,029**	**1,029**	**1,887**	**808**	**336**
Casual and seasonal employees:										
Male	404	36	44	64	260	404	404	2,174	1,574	379
Female	129	14	9	19	87	205	205	1,633	1,263	310
Total casual and seasonal employees	**533**	**50**	**53**	**83**	**347**	**609**	**609**	**3,807**	**2,837**	**689**
Total employees	**3,528**	**261**	**472**	**384**	**2,411**	**4,013**	**4,013**	**10,901**	**5,554**	**1,878**
Total workforce (including occupiers and spouses)	**18,576**	**2,116**	**2,009**	**4,338**	**10,113**	**11,291**	**11,291**	**18,096**	**8,370**	**3,073**

South East			South West						Scotland	
	Lothian	Scottish Borders	Total	East Central	Argyll & Bute	Clyde Valley	Ayrshire	Dumfries & Galloway		
	number	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	**Working occupiers:**
	314	615	3,528	337	415	729	789	1,258	9,486	Full-time
	100	179	1,067	110	199	224	191	343	4,076	Part-time: Half time or more
	308	587	2,965	293	511	686	578	897	14,222	Less than half time
	722	**1,381**	**7,560**	**740**	**1,125**	**1,639**	**1,558**	**2,498**	**27,784**	**Total working occupiers**
										Working wife/husband of occupier
	60	95	761	62	81	151	197	270	1,855	Full-time
	50	133	677	68	125	131	136	217	2,059	Part-time: Half time or more
	245	498	2,432	243	334	523	504	828	9,253	Less than half time
	355	**726**	**3,870**	**373**	**540**	**805**	**837**	**1,315**	**13,167**	**Total working wife/husband of occupier**
										Full-time employees:
	121	174	960	117	102	178	219	344	2,430	Male: Partners
	721	843	2,448	219	285	429	459	1,056	7,807	Hired
	89	159	898	72	86	190	208	342	2,133	Family
	19	22	159	9	18	28	34	70	367	Female: Partners
	185	71	351	32	94	98	53	74	1,056	Hired
	21	20	173	15	22	41	49	46	391	Family
	1,156	**1,289**	**4,989**	**464**	**607**	**964**	**1,022**	**1,932**	**14,184**	**Total full-time employees**
										Part-time employees:
	24	40	233	18	28	48	49	90	588	Male: Partners
	112	183	717	52	84	148	137	296	2,104	Hired
	43	67	525	66	75	153	103	128	1,595	Family
	9	22	105	6	11	30	20	38	283	Female: Partners
	87	87	418	21	65	109	96	127	1,211	Hired
	23	46	300	43	30	70	53	104	815	Family
	298	**445**	**2,298**	**206**	**293**	**558**	**458**	**783**	**6,596**	**Total part-time employees**
										Casual and seasonal employees:
	69	152	773	89	95	150	177	262	3,755	Male
	22	38	151	23	36	23	37	32	2,118	Female
	91	**190**	**924**	**112**	**131**	**173**	**214**	**294**	**5,873**	**Total casual and seasonal employees**
	1,545	**1,924**	**8,211**	**782**	**1,031**	**1,695**	**1,694**	**3,009**	**26,653**	**Total employees**
	2,622	**4,031**	**19,641**	**1,895**	**2,696**	**4,139**	**4,089**	**6,822**	**67,604**	**Total workforce (including occupiers and spouses)**

Table C22 Number of holdings with full-time employees and number of full-time employees by region and size group, June 2010

Employee size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1	460	460	582	582	970	970	1,331	1,331	3,343	3,343
2	199	398	266	532	520	1,040	613	1,226	1,598	3,196
3	68	204	103	309	234	702	239	717	644	1,932
4	38	152	53	212	133	532	123	492	347	1,388
5-6	26	136	47	250	982	529	78	416	249	1,331
7 & over	15	263	39	490	93	1,434	65	807	212	2,994
Total full-time employees	**806**	**1,613**	**1,090**	**2,375**	**2,048**	**5,207**	**2,449**	**4,989**	**6,393**	**14,184**

Table C23 Number and area of holdings by Main farm type, total from Standard Gross Margins[1] and Standard Labour Requirements[2], June 2010

Main farm type	Holdings	Hectares	Standard Gross Margins (£)[3]	Standard Labour Requirements[2]
Cereals	3,683	386,568	131,289,028	2,994
General cropping	2,394	339,662	217,261,225	6,410
Horticulture	1,087	14,085	49,746,498	1,677
Specialist pigs	286	8,047	9,193,935	324
Specialist poultry	2,026	22,227	28,361,693	694
Dairy	1,266	160,858	171,124,786	5,388
Cattle & sheep (LFA) [4]	13,753	2,873,476	219,436,241	17,834
Cattle & sheep (Lowland)	1,918	61,328	21,244,085	1,190
Mixed	2,134	260,159	108,384,860	4,064
Specialist grass and forage	21,962	1,444,978	1,272,636	1,277
Other	1,770	71,665	78,583	289
Total	**52,279**	**5,643,054**	**957,393,572**	**42,140**

(1) The Standard Gross Margin represents the unit value (less variable costs) of the crops (per hectare) and livestock (per unit) on holdings.
(2) 1 Standard Labour Requirement = 1900 hours per year.
(3) The total amounted generated (in £) using the individual SGMs on each farm type listed.
The individual SGM for crops and livestock are listed here:
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/06/2290402/04320
(4) See note (1) to table C3.

Table C24 Number of main and minor holdings by European Size Unit and farm type, June 2010

Farm type	European size unit [1]					Total
	<4	4-<8	8-<16	16-<40	40+	
	number	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*
Cereals	862	577	584	814	846	3,683
General cropping	593	46	94	331	1,330	2,394
Horticulture	783	70	65	71	98	1,087
Specialist pigs	*	*	*	*	32	286
Specialist poultry	1,834	7	15	35	135	2,026
Dairy	44	19	24	65	1,114	1,266
Cattle and sheep (LFA)	7,691	1,220	1,339	2,119	1,384	13,753
Cattle and sheep (Lowland)	1,288	148	158	203	121	1,918
Mixed	666	108	192	432	736	2,134
Specialist grass and forage	21,902	43	*	*	0	21,962
Other	*	*	0	0	0	1,770
Total	**37,670**	**2,246**	**2,491**	**4,076**	**5,796**	**52,279**

(1) 1 European Size Unit = 1200 Standard Gross Margins. SGMs represent the value (less variable costs) of the crops and livestock on holdings.

* means data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

Table C25 Number of holdings by European Size Unit, regional grouping and region, June 2010

	European size unit[1]					Total
	<4	4-<8	8-<16	16-<40	40+	
	number	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*
North West:	**18,195**	**818**	**674**	*	*	**20,720**
Shetland	1,684	114	63	*	*	1,898
Orkney	1,453	118	135	184	112	2,002
Eileanan an Iar	6,337	93	29	*	*	6,470
Highland	8,721	493	447	*	*	10,350
North East:						
NE Scotland	**5,541**	**467**	**554**	**1,050**	**1,215**	**8,827**
South East:	**5,057**	**331**	**464**	**993**	**2,247**	**9,092**
Tayside	1,908	137	206	422	966	3,639
Fife	873	48	64	140	376	1,501
Lothian	891	60	75	144	343	1,513
Scottish Borders	1,385	86	119	287	562	2,439
South West:	**8,877**	**630**	**799**	**1,434**	**1,900**	**13,640**
East Central	1,016	82	97	184	136	1,515
Argyll & Bute	1,370	124	153	182	141	1,970
Clyde Valley	2,287	152	176	308	338	3,261
Ayrshire	1,820	124	158	267	449	2,818
Dumfries & Galloway	2,384	148	215	493	836	4,076
Scotland	**37,670**	**2,246**	**2,491**	**4,076**	**5,796**	**52,279**

(1) 1 European Size Unit = 1200 Standard Gross Margins. SGMs represent the value (less variable costs) of the crops and livestock on holdings.

* means data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

Table C26 Number of holdings, total and average from Standard Gross Margin[1], total and average Standard Labour Requirement[2] by regional grouping and region, June 2010

	Holdings	Standard Gross Margin Margins (£)[1]		Standard Labour Requirements	
		Total from SGM	Total from SGM (average £ per holding)	Total SLR	Average SLR per holding
North West:	**20,720**	**84,455,880**	**4,076**	**6,326**	**0.305**
Shetland	1,898	4,336,420	2,285	648	0.341
Orkney	2,002	18,720,445	9,351	872	0.436
Eileanan an Iar	6,470	3,696,358	571	481	0.074
Highland	10,350	57,702,657	5,575	4,325	0.418
North East:					
Grampian	**8,827**	**190,230,297**	**21,551**	**6,819**	**0.772**
South East:	**9,092**	**386,701,799**	**42,532**	**14,417**	**1.586**
Tayside	3,639	182,323,557	50,103	6,622	1.820
Fife	1,501	63,018,373	41,984	1,663	1.108
Lothian	1,513	52,223,356	34,516	1,654	1.093
Scottish Borders	2,439	89,136,513	36,546	4,479	1.836
South West:	**13,640**	**296,005,595**	**21,701**	**14,578**	**1.069**
East Central	1,515	23,445,852	15,476	1,246	0.823
Argyll & Bute	1,970	23,424,271	11,890	1,822	0.925
Clyde Valley	3,261	51,893,230	15,913	2,526	0.775
Ayrshire	2,818	66,876,042	23,732	3,010	1.068
Dumfries & Galloway	4,076	130,366,200	31,984	5,973	1.466
Scotland	**52,279**	**957,393,572**	**18,313**	**42,140**	**0.806**

(1) The Standard Gross Margin represents the value (less variable costs) of the crops and livestock on holdings.
(2) 1 Standard Labour Requirement = 1900 hours per year.

Table C27 Number of holdings by main farm type, total from Standard Gross Margins and average (total from SGM) per holding type June 2000, 2005 and 2010

	2000			2005			2010		
	Holdings	Total from SGM £	Total from SGM (average £ per holding)	Holdings	Total from SGM (£)	Total from SGM (average £ per holding)	Holdings	Total from SGM (£)	Total from SGM (average £ per holding)
Cereals	4,075	144,528,933	35,467	3,722	136,018,756	36,545	3,683	131,289,028	35,647
General cropping	2,457	190,209,442	77,415	2,298	176,336,098	76,735	2,394	217,261,225	90,752
Horticulture	879	16,445,446	18,709	965	17,304,824	17,932	1,087	49,746,498	45,765
Specialist pigs	148	13,737,722	92,822	150	8,987,411	59,916	286	9,193,935	32,147
Specialist poultry	801	26,608,842	33,220	1,166	28,455,875	24,405	2,026	28,361,693	13,999
Dairy	1,855	189,786,877	102,311	1,522	180,396,033	118,526	1,266	171,124,786	135,170
Cattle and sheep (LFA)	15,513	266,012,023	17,148	14,327	247,978,236	17,308	13,753	219,436,241	15,956
Cattle and sheep (Lowland)	1,612	21,473,725	13,321	1,553	19,498,489	12,555	1,918	21,244,085	11,076
Mixed	2,656	132,199,816	49,774	2,386	122,763,045	51,451	2,134	108,384,860	50,790
Other [2]	19,548	4,399,690	225	23,005	5,541,869	241	23,732	1,351,219	57
Total	**49,544**	**1,005,402,516**	**20,293**	**51,094**	**943,280,635**	**18,462**	**52,279**	**957,393,572**	**18,313**

(1) The Standard Gross Margin represents the value (less variable costs) of the crops and livestock on holdings.
(2) Includes specialist grass and forage holdings.

Table C28 Number of holdings by Standard Labour Requirements and farm type, June 2010

Farm type	Standard Labour Requirements[1]					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	
Cereals	2,752	534	229	124	44	3,683
General cropping	970	422	309	328	365	2,394
Horticulture	930	46	24	25	62	1,087
Specialist pigs	250	5	6	5	20	286
Specialist poultry	1,891	33	30	45	27	2,026
Dairy	94	130	225	454	363	1,266
Cattle and sheep (LFA)	9,313	1,620	928	1,058	834	13,753
Cattle and sheep (Lowland)	1,576	178	67	54	43	1,918
Mixed	1,042	398	231	259	204	2,134
Specialist grass and forage	21,781	64	30	42	45	21,962
Other	1,717	18	9	13	13	1,770
Total	**42,316**	**3,448**	**2,088**	**2,407**	**2,020**	**52,279**

(1) 1 Standard Labour Requirement = 1900 hours per year.
FTE means full-time equivalent.
* means data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

Appendix Rural and Environment Analytical Services publications

The following papers have been produced by the Rural and Environment Analytical Services of the Rural and Environment Research and Analytical Directorate during the past 12 months. Copies are available as indicated.

Rural and Environment Research and Analysis Directorate papers:

- *Agricultural Census (June)* (http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-fisheries/PubfinalResultsJuneCensus)
- *Agricultural Sample Census (December)* (http://www.scotland.gov.uk/PubfinalResultsDecCensus)
- *Agriculture Facts and figures Scotland* (http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-fisheries/PubFactsfigures)
- *Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture 2011 Edition* (http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-fisheries/PubEconomicReport)
- *Farm Borrowing Statistics* (http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-fisheries/PubFarmBorrowing)
- *Total Income From Farming (TIFF) and Farm Business Income (FBI)* (http://www.scotland.gov.uk/News/Releases/2010/01/27110108)
- *Farm Incomes in Scotland* (http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-fisheries/PubFarmIncomes)
- *First Estimate of the Scottish Cereal Harvest* (http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-fisheries/PubCerealHarvest)
- *Scottish Agricultural Census Summary Sheets by Geographic Area* (http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-fisheries/PubScottishCensus)
- *Abstract of Scottish Agricultural Statistics 1982 to 2009* (http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-fisheries/PubAbstract)
- *Scottish Agriculture, Output, Input and Income Statistics* (http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-fisheries/PubOutputInputIncome)

Rural and Environment Research and Analysis Directorate also contributes to other Scottish Government publications:

- *Scottish Economic Statistics* (http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Economy/PubSES)
- *Scottish Environment Statistics* (http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Environment/seso)

Joint publications with other Government Departments:

- *Agricultural Census Statistics in the United Kingdom* (http://www.defra.gov.uk/esg/work_htm/publications/cs/farmstats_web/default.htm)
- *Farm Incomes in the United Kingdom* (http://statistics.defra.gov.uk/esg/publications/fiuk/default.asp)
- *Agricultural Statistics in your Pocket* http://statistics.defra.gov.uk/esg/publications/auk/pocketstats/default.asp

This document is also available on the Scottish Government website:
www.scotland.gov.uk

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