ECONOMIC REPORT ON SCOTTISH AGRICULTURE

2012 Edition

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Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture

2012 Edition

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

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This is the 2012 edition of the Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture (ERSA) which has been compiled by the Rural and Environmental Science and Analytical Services division (RESAS) in the Scottish Government (SG). It presents an overall picture of Scottish agriculture using data from the various agricultural surveys that RESAS manage.

Section A presents Total Income From Farming (TIFF) statistics for 2011. This is a summary of the output values and associated input costs of Scottish agriculture which underpins the Scottish Agricultural Account that is submitted to the EC every year. Statistics on production volumes and 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 2010/11 and 2009/10. 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 2011. 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.

Section D is included in ERSA for the first time to accompany the hard copy publication of Agriculture Facts and Figures. It provides a summary of key Scottish agricultural activity and income information for 2011 along with selected UK and EU comparisons. Whilst most of the headline statistics have already been published, the booklet provides a useful reference guide for users, and Section D includes commentary to provide some additional context.

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 also 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 2012

List of tables, figures and maps

Section	Table		Page
A	**Aggregate Output Values, Input Costs and Related Measures**		
	Introduction		3
	Revisions since January 2012		3
	Total Income From Farming (TIFF)		3
	Chart A1	TIFF (at current prices) 2002 to 2011	4
	Chart A2	Component contribution to TIFF 2002 to 2011	4
Outputs	**Crops**		5
	Chart A3	Output Value of Crops (excluding subsidies) 2002 to 2011	5
	Chart A4	Production Indices for Crops 2002 to 2011	5
	Cereals		7
	Chart A5	Annual Average Output Prices for Cereals 2002 to 2011	7
	Oilseed Rape		8
	Chart A6	Average Annual Output Price for Oilseed Rape 2002 to 2011	8
	Potatoes		8
	Chart A7	Average Annual Output Prices for Potatoes 2002 to 2011	8
	Vegetables		9
	Chart A8	Average Annual Output Prices for Carrots and Turnips and Swedes 2002 to 2011	9
	Soft Fruit		9
	Chart A9	Average Annual Output Prices for Raspberries and Strawberries 2002 to 2011	10
	Livestock		10
	Chart A10	Output Value of Livestock (excluding subsidies) 2002 to 2011	11
	Chart A11	Output Volume of Meat Production 2002 to 2011	11
	Chart A12	Output Prices of Finished Livestock 2002 to 2011	12
	Livestock Products		13
	Chart A13	Output value of livestock products 2002 to 2011	13
	Chart A14	Milk (including milk products) Production and Average Price 2002 to 2011	14
Total Costs			14
	Chart A15	Total Costs 2002 to 2011	14
	Animal Feed		15
	Fertiliser and Lime		15
	Chart A16	Quantity and Average Annual Prices of Fertilisers Used 2002 to 2011	16
	Fuel		16
	Chart A17	UK Red Diesel Annual Average Prices 2002 to 2011	16
	Hired Labour		16
	Interest Payments		17
	Chart A18	Outstanding Balance of Farm Borrowing & Interest Payments 2002 to 2011	17
	Payments and Subsidies		18
	Chart A19	Payments and Subsidies & TIFF 2002 to 2011	18
	Balance Sheets and Investments		19
	Economic Indicators and Productivity		19
	Chart A20	Entrepreneurial Labour and TIFF per AWUs 2002 to 2011	20

List of tables, figures and maps

Section	Table		Page
A	**Aggregate Output Values, Input Costs and Related Measures**		
Tables			
	Table A1	Output, input & income, 2007 to 2011	21
	Table A1	Output, input & income (continued), 2007 to 2011	22
	Table A2(i)	Area of cereals, root crops and horticultural crops, 2007 to 2011	23
	Table A2(ii)	Estimated yield of cereals, root crops and horticultural crops, 2007 to 2011	23
	Table A2(iii)	Estimated production of cereals, root crops and horticultural crops, 2007 to 2011	23
	Table A3	Output and utilisation of cereals and oilseed rape, 2007 to 2011	24
	Table A4	Output and utilisation of potatoes, vegetables and fruit, 2007 to 2011	25
	Table A5	Output and prices of cattle and sheep, 2007 to 2011	26
	Table A6	Output and prices of pigs, poultry and livestock products, 2007 to 2011	27
	Table A7	Annual Average Hay and Straw Prices, 2002 to 2011	28
	Table A8	Prices and quantities of fertiliser and lime used by Scottish farmers, 2002 to 2011	28
	Table A9	Annual Average Prices of Red Diesel in UK 2002 to 2011	28
	Table A10	Average weekly earnings of regular full-time hired workers 2007 to 2011	29
	Table A11	Total Bank Advances to Agriculture as at 31st May, 2002 to 2011	29
	Table A12(i)	Agriculture payments and subsidies included in the aggregate account, 2007 to 2011	30
	Table A12(ii)	Agriculture payments and subsidies not included in the aggregate account, 2007 to 2011	31
	Table A13	Estimated balance sheet for Scottish agriculture at current prices, 2002 to 2011	32
	Table A14	Investment by Farmers, 2002 to 2011	32
	Table A15	Major Economic Indicators of Scottish Agriculture 2002 to 2011	33
	Table A16	Productivity Indices, 2002 to 2011	34

List of tables, figures and maps

Section	Table		Page

B	**Farm Accounts Survey**		
	Introduction		36
	Summary of 2010/11 Farm Accounts (FAS) results		37
	Table B1(a)	Changes to FAS sample size and composition	37
	Table B1(b)	Farm Business Income by farm type	38
	Chart B1(b)	Farm Business Income by farm type	39
	Number of Unpaid Persons involved in the Farm Business		40
	Table B2	Average number of unpaid persons working on the farm, by farm type	40
	Chart B2	FBI compared to FBI per unpaid worker (FTE)	41
	Farm Business Income, Output and Subsidy & Payments		41
	Table B3	Farm Business Income and Subsidy & Payments, by farm type	41
	Chart B3	FBI and Subsidy and Payments, 2010/11	42
	Detailed Farm Business Income assessment by farm type		43
	All types		
	Chart B4(a)	Selected outputs and inputs, all farm types	44
	Table B4(a)	Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs and Farm Business Income by type of farm: all farm types	45
	Specialist Sheep (LFA)		
	Chart B4(b)	Selected outputs and inputs, Specialist Sheep (LFA)	46
	Table B4(b)	Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs and Farm Business Income by type of farm: Specialist Sheep (LFA)	47
	Specialist Beef (LFA)		
	Chart B4(c)	Selected outputs and inputs, Specialised Beef (LFA)	48
	Table B4(c)	Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs, and Farm Business Income by type of farm Specialist Beef (LFA)	49
	Cattle and Sheep (LFA)		
	Chart B4(d)	Selected outputs and inputs, Cattle and Sheep (LFA)	50
	Table B4(d)	Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs, and Farm Business Income by type of farm: Cattle and Sheep (LFA)	51
	Cereals		
	Chart B4(e)	Selected outputs and inputs, Cereals	52
	Table B4(e)	Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs, and Farm Business Income by type of farm: Cereals	53
	General Cropping		
	Chart B4(f)	Selected outputs and inputs, General Cropping	54
	Table B4(f)	Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs, and Farm Business Income by type of farm	55
	Dairy		
	Chart B4(g)	Selected outputs and inputs, Dairy	56
	Table B4(g)	Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs, and Farm Business Income by type of farm: General Cropping	57
	Lowland Cattle and Sheep		
	Chart B4(h)	Selected outputs and inputs, Lowground Cattle and Sheep	58
	Table B4(h)	Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs, and Farm Business Income by type of farm: Lowland Cattle and Sheep	59
	Mixed		
	Chart B4(i)	Selected outputs and inputs, Mixed	60
	Table B4(i)	Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs, and Farm Business Income by type of farm	61

List of tables, figures and maps

Section	Table		Page
B	**Farm Accounts Survey**		
	Distribution of farms by Farm Business Income		62
	Table B5	Percentage distribution of farms by Farm Business Income, 2010/11	62
	Chart B5	Distribution of farms by FBI, 2010/11	63
	Balance Sheet Data		63
	Chart B6	Total external liabilities as a percentage of total assets by farm type & tenure, 2010/11	65
	Other Farm Income Measures		65
	Table B7	Impact of definitional differences between NFI and FBI, National level, 2010/11	66
	Chart B7	Factor impact on FBI, National level, 2010/11	66
	Table B8	FBI, NFI and Cash Income by farm type	67
	Table B9	Calculation of new supporting farm income measures	68
	Table B10	FBI, Farm Corporate Income & Farm Investment Income by farm type	68
	Net Farm Income, Output and Input Performance by Quartile		69
	Table B12	Output to Input ratio by farm type, 2010/11	69
	Chart B8	Output to Input ratio by farm type, 2010/11	70
	Trends in Farm Income		71
	Table B13	Trends in farm incomes (current prices)	71
	Chart B9	Trends in farm incomes (current prices)	71
	Diversification		72
	Table B15(a)	Diversified activity and incomes	72
	Table B15(b)	Diversified activity and incomes for matched sample	73
	Table B16	Number of farms and average diversified income by farm type	74
	Table B17	Number of diversified activities per farm	74
	Table B18	Number of and income from diversified activities in FAS sample	75
	Chart B11	Average income from diversified activities (unweighted)	75
	Table B19	Range of incomes from diversified activities	76
	Chart B12	Range of incomes from diversified activities	76
	Off-Farm Income		76
	Table B20	Sources and levels of non-farming income, 2010/11	77
	Table B21	Percentage distribution of off-farm income, 2010/11	78
	APPENDIX OF TABLES AND CHARTS		
	Table B6(a)	Average opening and closing balance sheets by tenure and type of farm, 2010/11: Owner Occupied Farms	79
	Table B6(b)	Average opening and closing balance sheets by tenure and type of farm 2010/11: Tenanted Farms	80
	Table B6(c)	Average opening and closing balance sheets by tenure and type of farm 2010/11: Mixed Tenure Farms	81
	Table B6(d)	Average opening and closing balance sheets by tenure and type of farm 2010/11: All Tenures	82
	Table B11	Net Farm Income, Outputs and Inputs by performance quartile: 2010/11	83
	Table B14	Trends in NFI (current prices) by farm type	87
	Chart B10 (a-h)	Trends in NFI (current prices) by farm type	88
	Definition of Farm Income Measures		89
	Diagram 1: Flow Chart Showing the Construction of the Main Economic Measures Derived from the FAS Data		90

List of tables, figures and maps

Section	Table		Page
C	**June Agricultural Census**		
	Introduction		92
	Map 1	Regional Grouping of Local Authority Areas	93
	Regions, Regional Groupings and Local Authority Areas		94
	Map 2	Farm type by parish (Main and minor holdings)	95
	Overview of farm types in Scotland		96
Land use	Chart C1	Agricultural area for each UK country, June 2011	97
	Land use comparisons with the UK		98
	Map 3	Less Favoured Areas and Non Less Favoured Areas	99
	Land use by LFA and non LFA holdings		100
	Land use by geographical area		100
	Chart C2	Distribution of total agricultural land and other land types by regional grouping, June 2011	100
	Chart C3	Distribution of crop types by regional grouping, June 2011	101
	Chart C4	Distribution of potatoes, soft fruit and vegetables by regional grouping, June 2011	101
	Distribution of holdings and agricultural area by farm size and region		102
	Chart C5	Number of holdings by region and holding size, June 2011	102
	Chart C6	Agricultural area by region and holding size, June 2011	102
	Size of holdings by farm type		103
	Chart C7	Specialist farm types by holding size, June 2011	103
Livestock	**Livestock comparisons with the UK**		104
	Chart C8	Cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry by UK country, June 2011	104
	Chart C9	Cattle by UK country, June 2011	105
	Livestock by LFA/non LFA holdings		105
	Livestock by geographical area		105
	Distribution of the dairy and beef herds		106
	Chart C10	Distribution of Cows by Regional Grouping, June 2011	106
	Size of dairy and beef herds		106
	Chart C11	Dairy cows by region and herd size group, June 2011	106
	Chart C12	Beef cows by region and herd size group, June 2011	107
	Distribution of Sheep		107
	Chart C13	Distribution of sheep by regional grouping, June 2011	107
	Size of sheep flocks		108
	Chart C14	Breeding sheep by size group and region, June 2011	108
	Distribution of Pigs		108
Pig herd	Chart C15	Distribution of pigs and poultry by regional grouping, June 2011	109
	Distribution of poultry		109
	Poultry flock size		109
Labour	**Total workforce**		110
	Chart C16	Distribution of the workforce by regional grouping, June 2011	110
	Occupiers and spouses		110
	Regular employees		110
	Casual and seasonal staff		111
	Age and working pattern of occupiers and spouses		111
	Chart C17	Age of occupiers and spouses, June 2011	111

List of tables, figures and maps

Section	Table		Page
C	**The 2010 June Agricultural Census**		
Farm size and farm type	**Farm types in Scotland**		112
	SGMs and SLRs by farm type		113
	Chart C18	Average Standard Gross Margins by farm type, June 2011	113
	Chart C19	Standard Labour, Requirements by farm type, June 2011	114
	Chart C20	Distribution of Total Standard Gross Margins and Standard Labour Requirements by farm type, June 2011	115
	SGMs and SLRs by geographical area		116
	Chart C21	Distribution of total Standard Gross Margins and Standard Labour Requirements by regional grouping, June 2011	116
	June agricultural census tables		117
	C1	Number of holdings by regional grouping, region and farm type, June 2011	117
	C2	Crops, grass and rough grazings for each United Kingdom country, June 2011	118
	C3	Agricultural area by Less Favoured Area category, June 2011	119
	C4	Number of holdings with crops and grass and area of crops and grass by regional grouping and region, June 2011	120
	C5	Number of holdings and area by regional grouping, region and size of holdings, June 2011	122
	C6	Number of holdings with crops and grass and area of crops and grass by region and size group, June 2011	123
	C7	Number of holdings by size group and farm type, June 2011	123
	C8	Number of livestock for each United Kingdom country, June 2011	124
	C9	Number of livestock by Less Favoured Area category, June 2011	125
	C10(i)	Number of holdings with livestock by regional grouping and region, June 2011	126
	C10(ii)	Number of livestock by regional grouping and region, June 2011	128
	C11	Number of holdings with dairy cows and number of dairy cows by region and size group, June 2011	130
	C12	Number of holdings with beef cows and number of beef cows by region and size group, June 2011	130
	C13	Number of holdings with prime cattle and number of prime cattle by region and size group, June 2011	130
	C14	Number of holdings with breeding ewes and number of breeding ewes by region and size group, June 2011	131
	C15	Number of holdings with female breeding pigs and number of female breeding pigs by region and size group, June 2011	131
	C16	Number of holdings with fattening pigs and number of fattening pigs by region and size group, June 2011	131
	C17	Number of holdings with fowls laying eggs for eating and number of fowls laying eggs for eating by region and size group, June 2011	132
	C18	Number of holdings with breeding fowls and number of breeding fowls by region and size group, June 2011	132
	C19	Number of occupiers, spouses and employees by Less Favoured Area category, June 2011	133
	C20	Number of occupiers and spouses by age group, June 2011	133
	C21(i)	Number of holdings with occupiers, spouses and employees by regional grouping and region, June 2011	134
	C21(ii)	Number of occupiers, spouses and employees by regional grouping and region, June 2011	136
	C22	Number of holdings with full-time employees and number of full-time employees by region and size group, June 2011	138

List of tables, figures and maps

Section	Table		Page
C	**The 2010 June Agricultural Census**		
	June agricultural census tables		
	C23	Number and area of holdings by Main farm type, total from Standard Gross Margin and Standard Labour Requirements, June 2011	138
	C24	Number of holdings by European Size Unit and Farm Type, June 2011	139
	C25	Number of holdings by European Size Unit, regional grouping and region, June 2011	139
	C26	Number of holdings, total and average from Standard Gross Margin, total and average Standard Labour Requirement by regional grouping and region, June 2011	140
	C27	Number of holdings by main farm type, total from Standard Gross Margins and average (total from SGM) per holding type, June 2001, 2006 and 2011	140
	C28	Number of holdings by Standard Labour Requirements and Farm Type, June 2011	141
D	**Agricultural Facts and Figures**		
	Introduction		144
	Chart D1	Scottish Agriculture 2011	144
	Agriculture in the Economy		144
	Scale of Business		145
	Scottish Agriculture in 2011		145
	Sector Share of Output		145
	Importance of the LFA		145
	Arable Sector		145
	Dairy Sector		146
	Beef Sector		146
	Sheep Sector		146
	Food and Drink Manufacturing Sector		146
	Chart D2	Scottish Food and Drink Manufacturing GVA by Main Sub-Sector	147
	Total Expenditure Under Main Payment Schemes		147
	Farm Business Income & Direct Subsidies Per Farm By Type of Farming		147
	Aggregate Farming Income		147
	Chart D3	Total Income From Farming 2002-2011	148
	Average Net Worth		148
	Total Indebtedness & Investment		148
	Hired Regular Full-Time Workers		148
	Tables		
	D1	Agriculture in the Economy	149
	D2	Scale of Business in 2011	149
	D3	Scottish Agriculture in 2011	149
	D4	Sector Share of Output 2011	150
	D5	Importance of the LFA	150
	D6	Arable Sector	151
	D7	Dairy Sector	151
	D8	Beef Sector	151
	D9	Sheep Sector	152
	D10	Food & Drink Manufacturing Sector	152
	D11	Total Expenditure Under Main Payment Schemes	152
	D12	Farm Business Income & Direct Subsidies Per Farm By Type of Farming	153
	D13	Aggregate Farming Income	153
	D14	Average Net Worth (£/farm)	153
	D15	Total Indebtedness & Investment	154
	D16	Hired Regular Full-Time Workers	154
Appendix	Rural and Environmental Science and Analytical Services publications		155

ECONOMIC REPORT ON SCOTTISH AGRICULTURE

2012 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 2011 were published in a Statistical Publication on 31st January 2012. The January publication contains further detail, analysis and commentary on the components of TIFF, information on aggregate output values, input costs and subsidy payments that contribute to the TIFF results. The publication also contains an overview of TIFF trends since 1973, tables showing the components of TIFF for the 10-year period from 2002 to 2011 and commentary and graphics focussing on the key changes between 2010 and 2011. It also contains background information on the compilation and uses of TIFF. This publication is available at

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2012/01/7346/0

Section A of the Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture complements 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 2007 and 2011, with longer-term trends available on request. The focus of the commentary and graphics is for the 10-year period 2002 to 2011, with all charts and underlying data also available on the web.

Revisions since January 2012

In preparing the 2012 Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture, two errors were identified in the January 2012 publication, specifically regarding (i) the value of stock-change for wheat and barley in 2011 and (ii) the value of livestock net of subsidies. More details on these changes are provided in the Cereals and Livestock sections respectively.

Please note that, because the errors are small and do not have a large impact we have not amended the headline TIFF statistics that were produced in January 2012.

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 £240 million (67%), from £356 million in 2002 to £596 million in 2011. TIFF increased by £23 million (25%) between 2010 and 2011, following an increase of £115 million between 2009 and 2010; this follows decreases in the previous 2 years. The level of TIFF in 2011 (£596 million) was lower than the recent peak in 2007 (£657 million).

Chart A1: TIFF (at current prices) 2002 to 2011

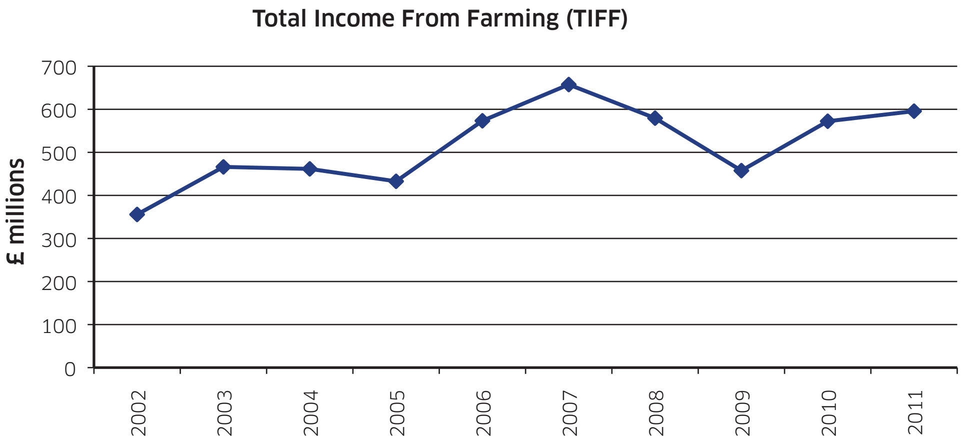
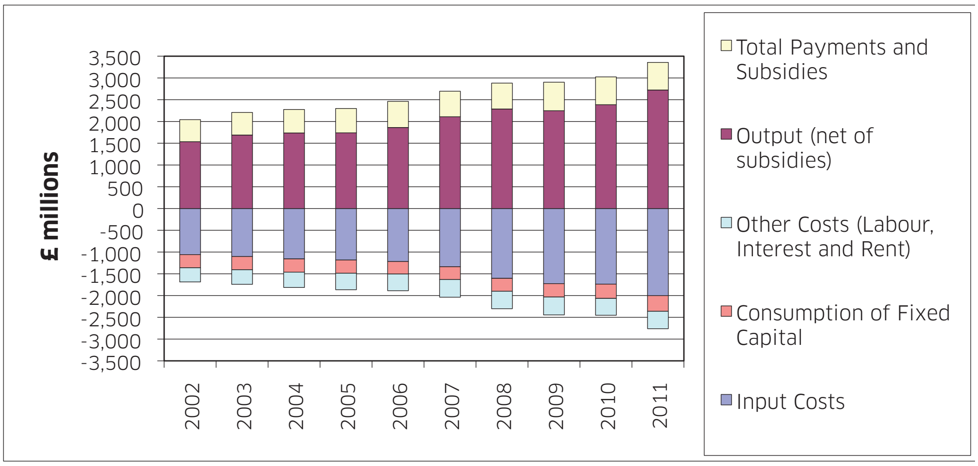


Chart A2 shows the component contribution of TIFF, with output and total payments and subsidies showing a positive contribution and input costs, other costs and consumption of fixed capital showing a negative contribution.

Chart A2: Component contribution to TIFF 2002 to 2011



Over the past 10 years the output value from agricultural businesses has increased by £1,188 million (77%). Over the same period, input costs have risen by £942 million (89%) and other costs (including labour, interest payments and rent) have increased by £75 million (23%). After remaining fairly constant for the previous decade, the level of consumption of fixed capital decreased by £58 million (19%).

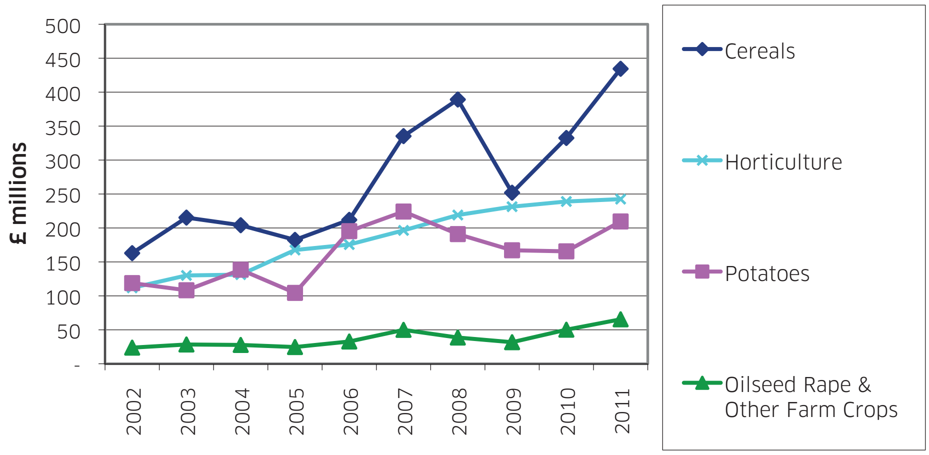
The overall value of TIFF is small in comparison to the value of outputs and input costs and is therefore quite sensitive to small percentage changes in these larger values. Between 2010 and 2011, output values (net of subsidies) increased by £340 million (14%) and input and other costs increased by £277 million (13%). The value of total payments and subsidies decreased by £7 million (1%) and consumption of fixed capital increased by £32 million (10%). These changes resulted in an increase in TIFF of £23 million (4%) between 2010 and 2011.

Crops
(Tables A1, A2, A3, A4)

Over the past 10 years the total output value of crops, excluding related subsidies, has increased by £535 million (128%) to £952 million in 2011. There has been a steady increase in the value of horticulture (up £131 million or 117%) and oilseed rape and other farm crops (up £42 million or 174%), whilst the trends in cereals and potatoes have been more erratic.

Between 2002 and 2011 the value of cereals increased by £271 million (167%), however this trend includes large increases of £177 million between 2006 and 2008 and £182 million between 2009 and 2011, 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) 2002 to 2011



The value of potatoes increased by £91 million (76%) between 2002 and 2011. Most of this increase occurred between 2005 and 2006, when production and market prices of potatoes both increased.

Between 2010 and 2011 the output value of crops increased by £165 million (21%), mostly due to the £102 million (31%) increase in the value of cereals. The output value of potatoes, oilseed rape and other farm crops also increased over the last year, by £44 million (27%) and £15 million (31%) respectively. There was relatively little change in the value of horticulture which increased by £3 million (1%).

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.

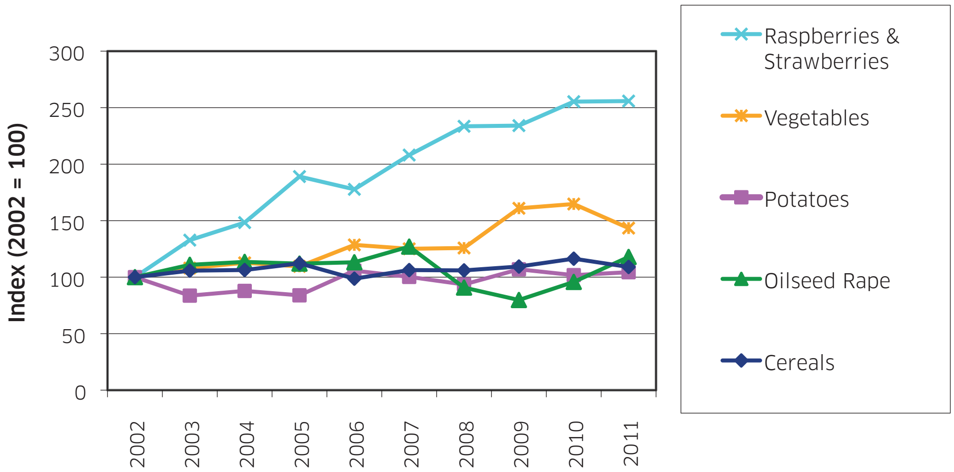
Tables A2(i) to A2(iii) provide information on area, yield and production of a selection of crops. These production figures form the basis of TIFF crop valuations. It should be noted however that production is valued at the point it is used or sold off the farm, so there can be differences between calendar 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 2002 and 2011 is available in the Statistical Publication dated 27th September 2011, titled 'Final Results From 2011 Agricultural Census', available at:
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/09/27083355/0

A detailed description of statistics on area, yield and production of cereals and oilseed rape was published on 22nd December 2011 in a publication titled: 'Final Estimate of Cereal and Oilseed Rape Harvest 2011', available at:
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/12/21141519/0

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

Chart A4 Production Indices for Crops 2002 to 2011



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 15,100 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 98,600 tonnes (43%), in particular the production of carrots has gone up by 61,000 tonnes (65%).

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.

There has been little variation in cereal production over the last 10 years, which has ranged from 2.54 million tonnes in 2002 to 2.94 million tonnes in 2008. The 2011 harvest was 316,000 tonnes (12%) higher than the 2002 harvest at 2.86 million tonnes.

The production of oilseed rape, including that grown for industrial purposes on set-aside land, was 22,700 tonnes (18%) higher in 2011 compared to 2002. Over the past 10 years production has varied reaching a peak of 161,300 tonnes in 2007, which was 11,600 tonnes (8%) higher than the 2011 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 2011, the majority of wheat (66%) and oats (90%) was used for human and industrial purposes, whilst the majority of barley (62%) was used for animal feed.

Chart A5: Annual Average Output Prices for Cereals 2002 to 2011

Cereal output prices were relatively stable between 2002 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.

Wheat and Barley
(Table A3)

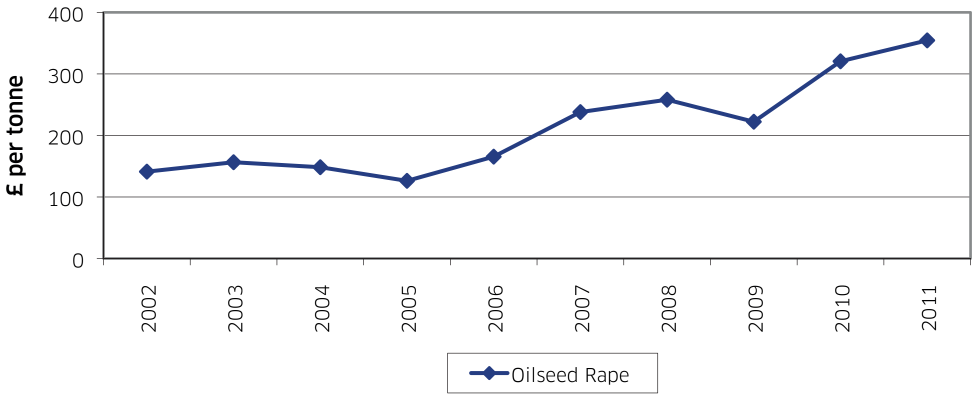
As noted in the introduction, 2011 stock-change values for wheat and barley were omitted from the January 2012 TIFF publication. The paragraph below (and Table A3) presents updated commentary incorporating the corrected figures.

In 2011, total value of cereal output increased by £110 million (33%), compared to 2010, continuing the £82 million increase (32%) between 2009 and 2010. The output value of barley increased by £80 million (39%), incorporating a £34 per tonne (27%) increase in price and a 133,000 tonne (8%) increase in production. The output value of wheat increased by £26 million (22%), with average prices £24 per tonne (18%) higher and production also up by 15,000 tonnes (2%). The value of oats increased by £4 million (28%), driven by an increase in price of £45 per tonne (41%).

Please note that we have not amended the headline TIFF statistics presented in Table A1. This is because the stock-change errors are relatively small and do not have a large impact on the bottom line TIFF. Because the impact is minimal, it would be a disproportionate response to completely reproduce the TIFF statistics from January 2012. The TIFF statistics produced every January represent the annual baseline of Scottish agricultural output and we would only ever completely re-issue these estimates if serious errors were discovered. The omission of stock-change data from wheat and barley is not considered to be a serious error and will therefore be rectified in the next published set of TIFF statistics in January 2013 – this is in line with our normal revisions cycle for TIFF estimates.

Oilseed Rape
(Table A3)

Chart A6: Average Annual Output Price for Oilseed Rape 2002 to 2011

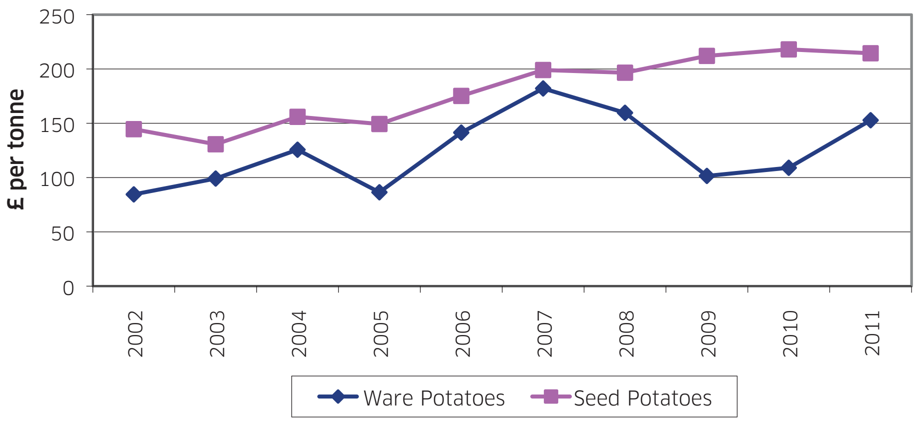


The average output price for oilseed rape increased sharply from £126 per tonne in 2005 to £354 per tonne in 2011. The increase between 2010 and 2011 of £34 per tonne (11%) was accompanied by an increase in production of 28,000 tonnes (23%), leading to an increase in the output value of £14 million (36%).

Potatoes
(Table A4)

Table A4 shows the components of the output valuation for potatoes. In 2011, maincrop ware potatoes accounted for 871,000 tonnes (63%) of output and seed potatoes 329,000 tonnes (24%).

Chart A7: Average Annual Output Prices for Potatoes 2002 to 2011



The price of ware potatoes was relatively low in 2009 and 2010 (£102 per tonne and £109 per tonne respectively), but improved in 2011 at £153 per tonne. It should be noted that since production is valued at the point it is used, the price for 2011 is partially based on prices received for the 2010 potato crop sold in the early part of 2011.

The price of seed potatoes has been more stable, with a general upward trend and only small year-to-year fluctuations, with prices around £215 per tonne for the last few years.

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

In 2011, the overall output value of potatoes increased by £44 million (27%), driven mainly by high prices for ware potatoes in the early part of the year.

Vegetables (Table A4)

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

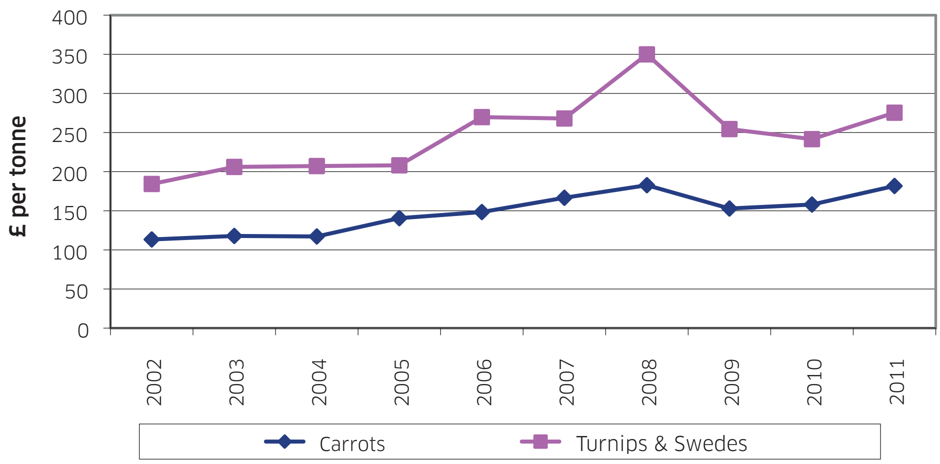
Over the past 10 years the output value of vegetables has increased by £55 million (103%) to £109 million in 2011.

Carrots have contributed the most to this increase, with a rise in output value of £17 million (165%). Over this period the increase in carrot production of 61,000 tonnes (65%) has been accompanied by an increase in price of £68 per tonne (60%).

In 2011, turnips and swedes were the 2nd largest crop in terms of production (56,000 tonnes or 17%) and value (£15 million or 14%). A 13% decrease in production over the past 10 years was more than offset by a 49% increase in price, leading to an increase in value of £4 million (30%).

The total output value of vegetables has been stable for the last 3 years at around £109 million.

Chart A8: Average Annual Output Prices for Carrots and Turnips and Swedes 2002 to 2011



Soft Fruit (Table A4)

Over the past 10 years the output value of soft fruit has increased by £74 million (361%) to £94 million in 2011.

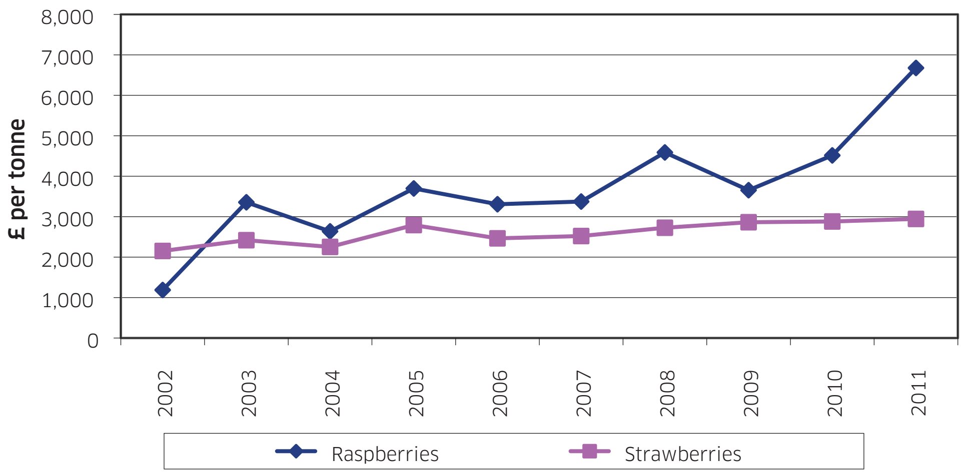
Table A4 shows that in 2011, strawberries accounted for £63 million (67%) of the overall value and raspberries £21 million (22%).

Over the past 10 years the value of strawberries has increased by £47 million (290%). This was mostly due to a 14,000 tonne (185%) increase in production, along with an increase in average prices of £792 per tonne (37%).

The value of raspberries increased by £19 million (750%), mostly due to large increases in average prices, which jumped dramatically in 2003 and again in 2011. Production increased by 1,100 tonnes (50%) over this period.

In 2011, there was an increase in the output value of soft fruit of £6 million (7%). This increase was mostly due to raspberries, where prices increased by £2,162 per tonne (48%).

Chart A9: Average Annual Output Prices for Raspberries and Strawberries 2002 to 2011



Livestock (Tables A1, A5, A6)

As noted in the introduction, the figures for 'livestock net of subsidy' that were published in the January 2012 TIFF statistics contained some errors. Please note that these errors have no impact as the 'net of subsidy' lines in these tables are for information only. The net of subsidy lines in Table A1 have been updated to present the correct figures.

Since 2002 the total output value of finished and store livestock, excluding related subsidies, has increased by £425 million (68%) to £1,047 million in 2011.

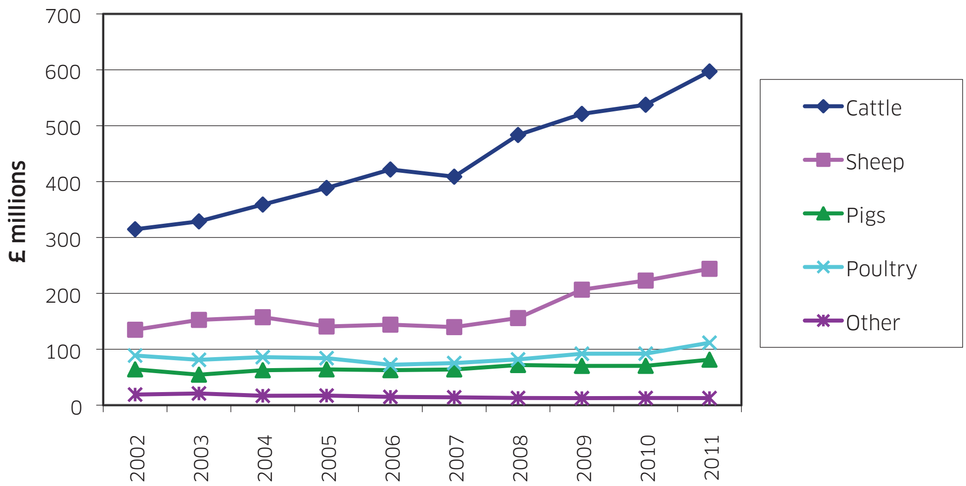
The value of cattle has increased by £282 million (90%) over this period, with increases in every year except 2007. There was a £61 million (12%) increase in the value of finished cattle and calves from 2010 to 2011, which was mostly due to price increases for finished and cull cattle, as well as an increase in the volume of meat production from cull cows and bulls.

Since 2002, the value of sheep has increased by £109 million (81%). Between 2002 and 2008 the value was fairly steady, ranging between £135 million and £160 million, but has risen significantly in recent years - by £88 million since 2008. Between 2010 and 2011, finished sheep output rose £19 million (10%), mainly due to higher prices and a small increase in the number of sheep slaughtered.

The value of pigs increased by £17 million over the 10-year period between 2002 and 2011, a 27% increase on the 2002 value of £64 million. Pig values have been fairly steady over the past 10 years, and most of the increase (£11 million), has occurred in the past year.

Poultry values increased by £23 million (26%) between 2002 and 2011, with most of the increase occurring between 2010 and 2011 due to a combination of higher prices and an increased volume of meat production.

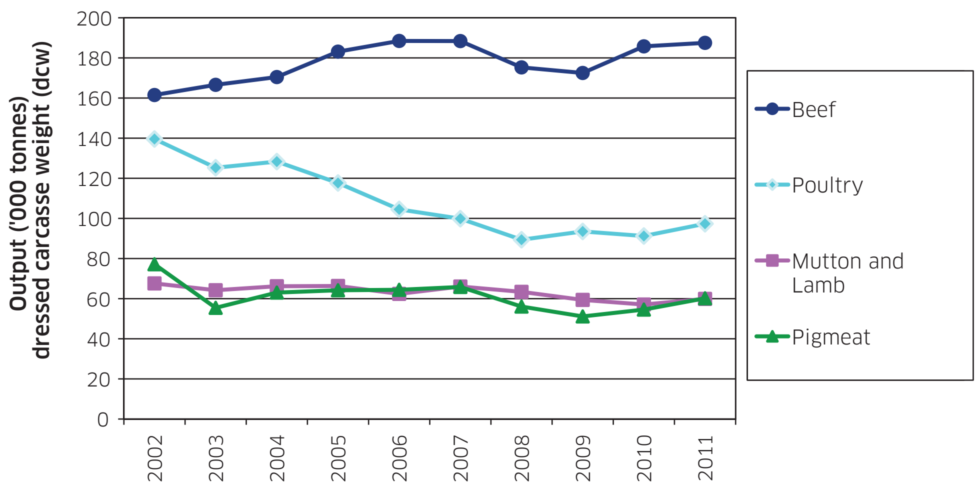
Chart A10: Output Value of Livestock (excluding subsidies) 2002 to 2011



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 2011, the output value of store cattle and calves was £50.4 million, a decrease of £0.9 million in output value from 2010; this currently represents 8% of the cattle output total. The output value of store sheep was £23.8 million, up 7% on the previous year. This represents 10% of the sheep total; this percentage has been steadily increasing over the past 10 years.

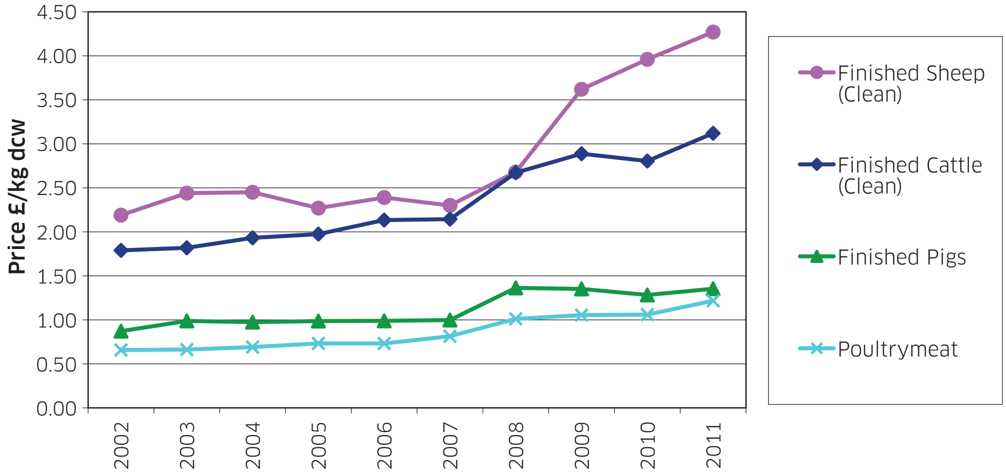
Chart A11: Output Volume of Meat Production 2002 to 2011



Over the past 10 years, beef production has increased by 26,000 tonnes (16%), whilst production for other livestock has fallen. Pigmeat production decreased by 17,000 tonnes (22%) overall in the 10-year period, but most of this was due to a large drop in production between 2002 and 2003. The volume of mutton and lamb has gone down by 8,000 tonnes (11%) since 2002; poultry production has decreased by 42,000 tonnes (30%) since 2002, but has stabilised in recent years.

Average output prices, expressed as £/kg dressed carcass weight (dcw), have increased for all finished livestock since 2002.

Chart A12: Output Prices of Finished Livestock 2002 to 2011



Clean finished cattle prices have been rising steadily throughout the past 10 years, up from an average of £1.79/kg in 2002 to £3.12/kg in 2011, a rise of 74%; most of this increase has occurred since 2008. This trend, along with increases in beef production over the past decade, have been the key factors in the large increase in the output value of cattle.

The average prices for clean finished sheep have shown the biggest increases in livestock, increasing from an average of £2.19/kg to £4.27/kg, a rise of 95%. As with cattle, most of these increases have been in the years since 2008, with a 35% increase between 2008 and 2009 alone. Tight global sheep meat supplies, an increased demand for lamb for export and decreasing sheep production have all contributed to the rise in prices, as well as the rise in output value.

Over the past 10 years there have been increases in the price of finished pigs, up from an average of £0.87/kg in 2002 to £1.35/kg in 2011, a 55% rise. Most of the increases have come in the past few years. In particular there was a 37% rise in the average price between 2007 and 2008; a 14% fall in production at this time will have had an effect on prices.

Poultrymeat production has shown some recovery in 2011 after steadily declining over the past 10 years, up by 7% from 2010. Prices have also increased, up from an average of £1.06/kg in 2010 to £1.22/kg in 2011; since 2002 average poultrymeat prices have increased by 85%. As with pigmeat, most of the increases have occurred in the last few years.

Livestock Products
(Tables A1, A6)

The output value of livestock products in 2011 was £353 million. The production of milk and milk products accounted for £289 million (82%) of this value and egg production £53 million (15%).

A slight fall in production and a 14% rise in average milk prices in 2011 were the key drivers behind the increase in the value of milk and milk products of £17 million (6%). Values have increased by £73 million (34%) over the 10-year period from 2002 to 2011. This has been a mixed period, with large increases in some years, with 2008 in particular showing a large fall in production and a 30% increase in average milk prices, and falls in other years.

Egg production and prices in Scotland have increased, and the value of eggs for food has increased by 92% since 2002, from £28 million to £53 million; from 2010 to 2011 there was a 10% increase, from £48 million.

Chart A13: Output Value of Livestock Products 2002 to 2011

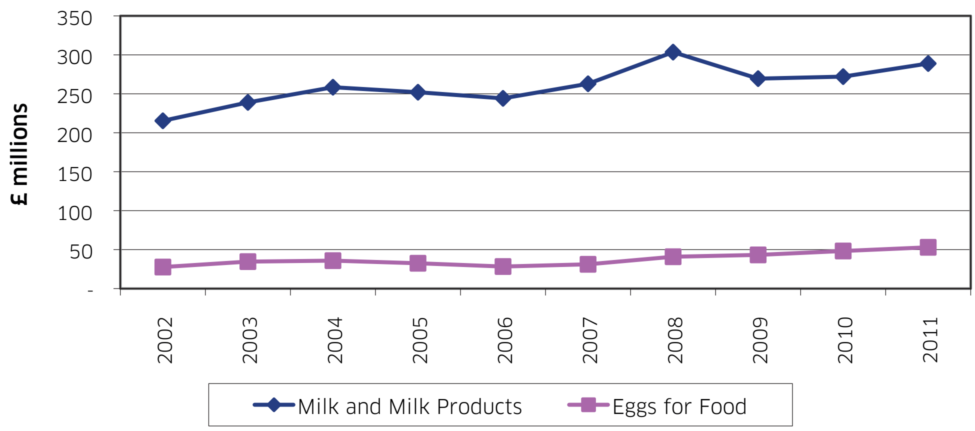
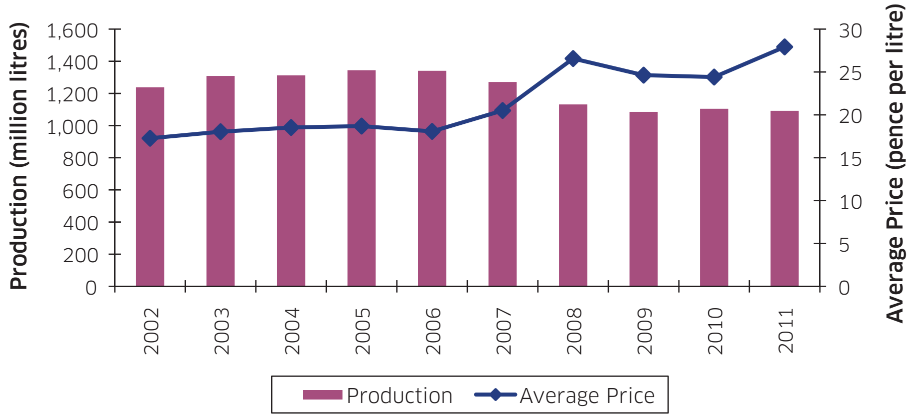


Table A6 includes information on the production and average prices for milk (including milk products). The average price of milk reached a peak of 27.9p/litre in 2011; previously this reached a peak of 26.6p/litre in 2008. After a settled period between 2003 and 2006 where prices and production remained fairly constant, production fell by 210 million litres between 2006 and 2008, but was accompanied by a price rise of 8.5p/litre. Production has continued to decline, but prices have strengthened in the last year.

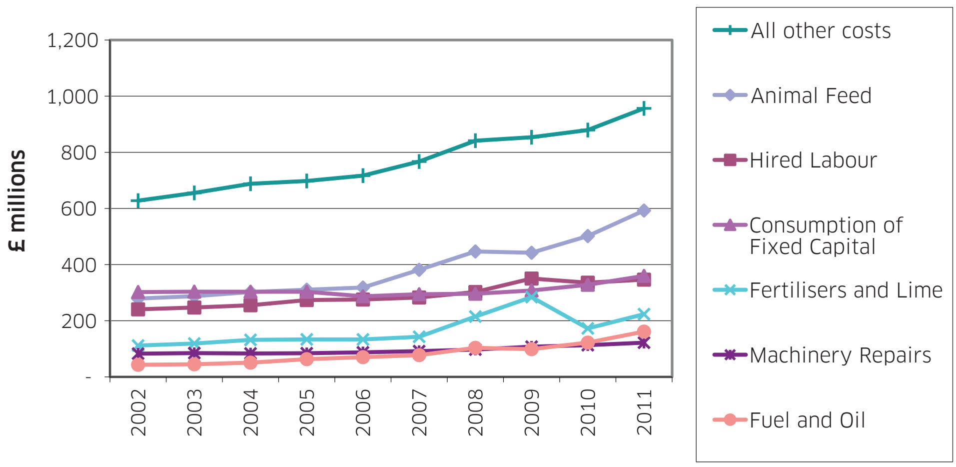
Chart A14 Milk (including milk products) Production and Average Price 2002 to 2011



Total Costs (Table A1)

In 2011, total costs incurred by agricultural businesses was £2.8 billion. These costs are made up of many different components.

Chart A15: Total Costs 2002 to 2011



In 2011, the largest costs were for: animal feed (£592 million or 21% of the total); consumption of fixed capital (£360 million or 13%), mainly on plant machinery, vehicles, buildings and works; hired labour (£346 million or 13%); fertilisers and lime (£223 million or 8%); fuel and oil (£161 million or 6%) and machinery repairs (£122 million or 4%). All other costs, totalling £956 million accounted for 35% of the total.

Over the past 10 years, total costs have increased by £1.07 billion (64%) to £2.8 billion in 2011, with most of the increase (£873 million) occurring since 2006. Since 2002, the largest increases have occurred in animal feed (up £314 million or 112%), fuel and oil (up £118 million or 274%), fertiliser and lime (up £112 million or 100%) and hired labour (up £106 million or 44%). The only decreases, at the aggregate level shown in table A1 have been for interest payments (down £28 million or 40%), net rent (down £3 million or 17%) and in the leasing of quotas (down £7 million or 100%).

Between 2010 and 2011, total costs increased by £309 million (13%), partially offsetting some of the increases seen in the value of outputs. This was mostly due to a large increase in the cost of feedingstuffs (up £91 million or 17%), fertilisers and lime (up £51 million or 29%) and fuel & oil (up £39 million or 32%).

Animal Feed
(Tables A1, A7)

Most of the animal feed costs are associated with the purchase of concentrate feed, especially for cattle and sheep. Over the past 10 years, increasing trends in these concentrate feeds have contributed the most to the overall increase in animal feed costs.

In the last year, the £91 million increase in animal feed costs is a result of a £50 million (20%) increase in the cost of concentrate feed and a £40 million (41%) increase in the cost of poultry feed.

Fertiliser and LIme
(Tables A1, A8)

There has been substantial variation in the cost of fertilisers and lime over the past few years, as shown in Chart 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.

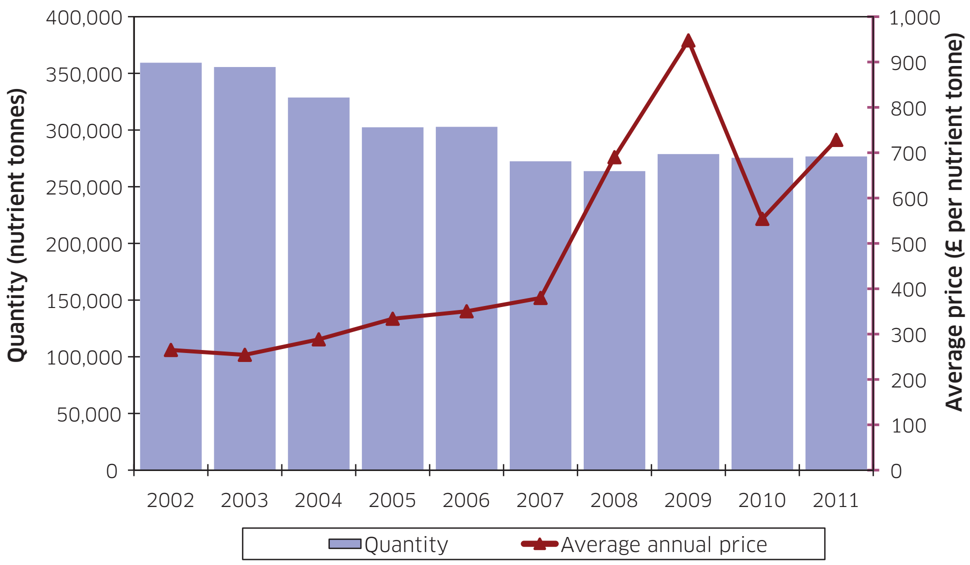
It should be noted that the vast majority of fertilisers are used in the first half of the calendar year. However, a substantial proportion of these fertilisers will have been purchased in the previous autumn/winter. This lag between purchases and usage has been accounted for in the TIFF valuation and 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 2002 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 2002, the quantity of fertiliser usage in 2011 was 83,000 tonnes (23%) lower, however the average price was £463 per tonne (175%) higher. Over this period average prices started to increase in 2004, accelerating to a peak of £948 per tonne in 2009. In 2010, prices fell sharply before rising again in 2011, although they remain lower than the peak in 2009.

Chart A16: Quantity & Average Annual Prices of Fertilisers Used 2002 to 2011

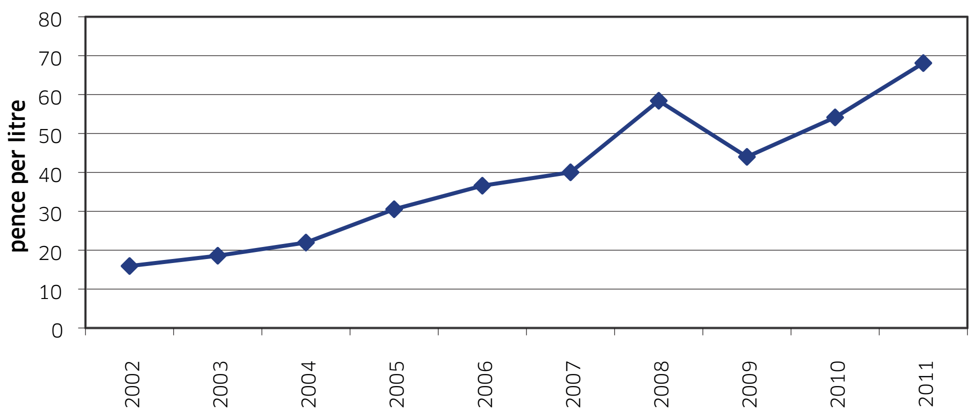


Fuel
(Tables A1, A9)

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 2011, the overall cost of fuel and oil increased by £39 million (32%), reflecting the 14 pence per litre (26%) increase in red diesel prices.

Chart A17: UK Red Diesel Annual Average Prices 2002 to 2011



Hired Labour
(Tables A1, A10)

Hired labour costs increased by £110 million (46%) between 2002 and 2009, before falling by £15 million (4%) in 2010 and then rising £11 million (3%) in 2011. 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 2002 and 2011 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, although there was a slight reversal of this trend between 2009 and 2010. The higher labour costs in 2011 are a result of an increase in the cost of casual and seasonal labour, partially offset by a decrease in the cost of hired workers.

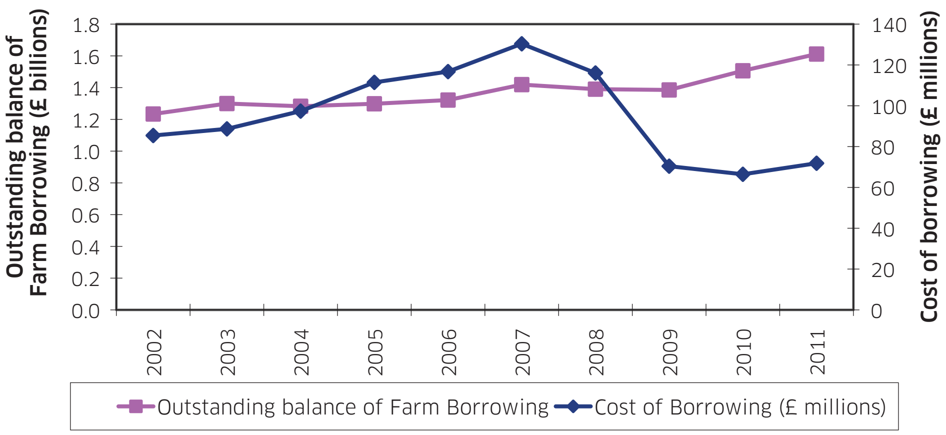
Table A10 shows survey results for regular full-time hired workers. Since 2007, average weekly earnings have increased, and the average number of hours worked has remained fairly stable. Over the past 10 years, the hourly rate of pay has generally increased, but there has been more variation in the average 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 2002 to £1.6 billion in 2011. 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 the cost of borrowing (split into two components in table A1 - FISIM and Interest) between 2008 and 2009 of £46 million (39%) due to a decrease in the base rate of interest. The situation has been more stable since 2009, with an increase between 2010 and 2011 of £5.4 million (8.1%) due to a corresponding increase in the overall level of borrowing.

Chart A18: Outstanding Balance of Farm Borrowing & Interest Payments 2002 to 2011



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

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

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

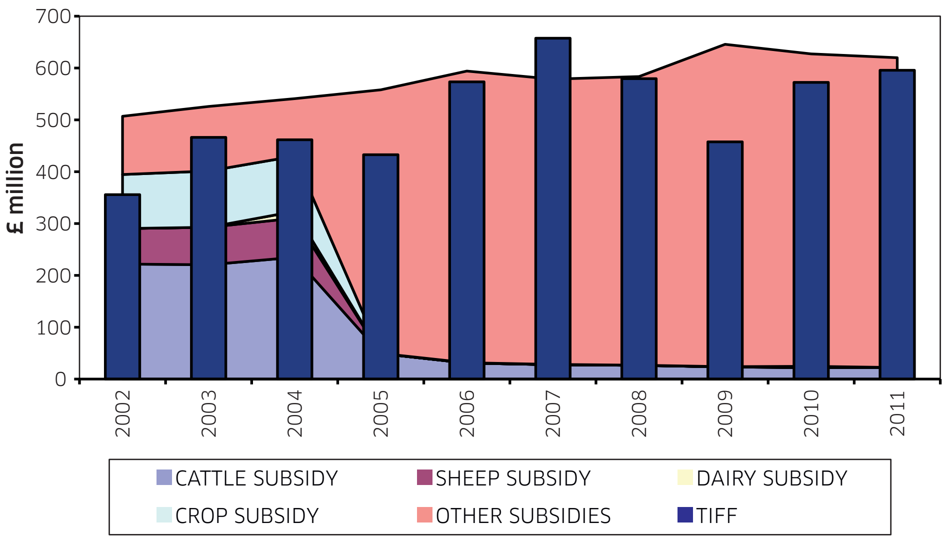
In 2011, total payments and subsidies included in the TIFF figure were £620 million. Table A12(i) provides a breakdown of this total, with Single Farm Payments at £478 million accounting for the majority (77%), followed by Less-Favoured Area Support Scheme (LFASS) payments at £66 million (11%). The next largest amounts were for payments under Rural Priorities (£32 million or 5%) and the Scottish Beef Calf Scheme (£22 million or 4%).

Not all payments and subsidies made to farmers are included in the TIFF total. Table A12(ii) shows a further £42 million paid to farmers in 2011, mostly under Rural Priorities (£34 million) and the FEOGA Processing and Marketing Scheme (£6 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 2002 to 2011



Total payments and subsidies included in TIFF have increased by £113 million (22%) between 2002 and 2011. The value of Single Farm Payments remained unchanged at £478 million, with little change in the Euro exchange rate.

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 2002 to 2011 the net worth of Scottish agriculture has more than tripled from £11.5 billion to £35.9 billion. This is primarily because of a large rise in the value of land and buildings over that period, which has risen from £10.6 billion in 2002 to £33.8 billion in 2011; with most of this rise has occurring since 2007. 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).

The liabilities of Scottish agriculture have risen 36% between 2002 and 2011 to just under £2.5 billion, representing 6% of total asset value.

The amount farmers invested in buildings, plant, machinery and vehicles decreased by £23.2 million (8%) from 2010 to 2011.

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 2011, the total amount of entrepreneurial labour invested was 27,125 AWU. Dividing the TIFF figure of £596 million by this labour, provides an average TIFF per AWU estimate of £21,961.

Chart A20 shows that between 2002 and 2011 TIFF per AWU increased by £10,009 (84%). This increase in TIFF per AWU mostly reflects the £240 million (67%) increase in TIFF over the same period, as well as a decrease in entrepreneurial labour of 2,640 AWUs (9%). It means that in 2011 a larger TIFF was being generated by a lower amount of entrepreneurial labour, compared to 2002.

Chart A20: Entrepreneurial Labour and TIFF per AWUs 2002 to 2011

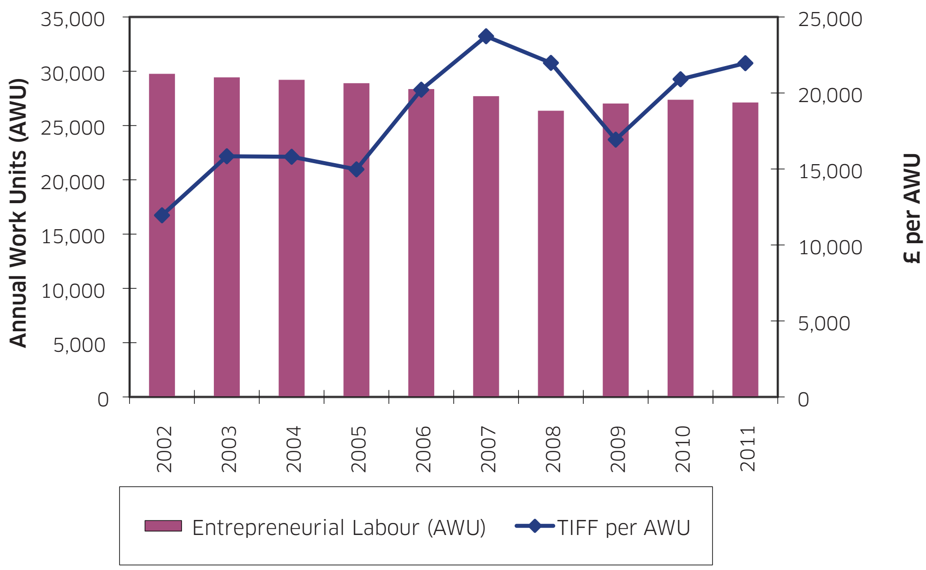


Table A16 shows three different productivity indices, which are based on differing definitions with respect to component inputs and outputs. All three measures show a higher productivity in 2011 compared to 2002, with improvement in 2011 following a period of decline in the preceding few years.

Table A1 Output, input and income, 2007 to 2011

OUTPUT	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (prov)
Cereals:	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*
Wheat	96.6	130.8	83.2	115.0	129.0
Barley	223.0	244.8	157.2	202.3	285.9
Oats	14.6	12.8	11.1	14.8	18.9
Triticale	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6
1. Total cereals	**335.3**	**389.1**	**251.9**	**332.5**	**434.4**
Cereals net of subsidies	*335.3*	*389.1*	*251.9*	*332.5*	*434.4*
Other crops:					
Potatoes	224.2	191.0	167.1	165.6	209.6
Oilseed rape	38.4	29.7	22.5	39.0	53.0
Other farm crops	12.1	9.1	9.7	11.2	12.4
2. Total other crops	**274.6**	**229.8**	**199.4**	**215.7**	**275.1**
Other crops net of subsidies	*274.1*	*229.6*	*198.9*	*215.7*	*275.1*
Horticulture:					
Vegetables	90.1	100.1	109.6	109.5	108.9
Fruit	64.7	77.6	80.3	88.2	94.4
Flowers and nursery stock	41.6	41.3	41.5	41.3	39.1
3. Total horticulture	**196.4**	**219.1**	**231.4**	**239.0**	**242.5**
Finished livestock:					
Finished cattle and calves	391.5	457.4	485.2	508.2	568.8
Finished sheep and lambs	131.7	143.3	188.6	200.8	220.1
Finished pigs	63.9	71.8	70.2	70.3	81.4
Poultry	75.3	81.9	92.0	92.2	111.7
Other livestock	14.1	12.9	12.6	12.8	12.7
4. Total finished livestock	**676.5**	**767.3**	**848.6**	**884.3**	**994.7**
Finished livestock net of subsidies(7)	*648.7*	*740.9*	*825.2*	*862.3*	*972.5*
Store livestock:					
Store cattle	32.4	37.8	41.7	34.1	31.5
Store calves	12.7	14.6	17.7	17.2	18.9
Store sheep	8.0	12.6	18.1	22.2	23.8
5. Total store livestock	**53.1**	**65.0**	**77.4**	**73.5**	**74.3**
Livestock products:					
Milk and milk products	262.9	303.5	269.5	272.1	288.9
Eggs for food	31.2	40.9	43.3	48.3	53.0
Clipwool	2.8	2.4	3.3	6.5	6.5
Other livestock products	4.3	4.3	4.5	5.1	5.1
6. Total livestock products	**301.1**	**351.1**	**320.5**	**331.9**	**353.5**
Livestock products net of subsidies	*301.1*	*351.1*	*320.5*	*329.3*	*353.5*
Capital formation:					
Cattle	40.8	23.5	40.0	40.6	52.2
Sheep	13.7	11.9	18.4	29.1	27.1
Pigs	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.0	2.0
Poultry	10.6	15.0	14.5	15.7	15.9
7. Total capital formation	**66.3**	**51.7**	**74.8**	**87.3**	**97.2**
Other agricultural activities:					
Contract work	79.2	88.6	88.4	97.6	116.2
Leasing of quotas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. Total other agricultural activities	**79.2**	**88.6**	**88.4**	**97.6**	**116.2**
9. Total non-agricultural activities	**162.3**	**163.0**	**187.7**	**160.1**	**171.8**
10. GROSS OUTPUT AT BASIC PRICES (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9)	**2,144.7**	**2,324.8**	**2,280.1**	**2,421.9**	**2,759.5**
Gross output at basic prices net of subsidies(7)	*2,116.4*	*2,298.0*	*2,256.2*	*2,397.4*	*2,737.3*

Table A1(ctd) Output, input and income, 2007 to 2011

INPUT[1]	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (prov)
	£ million	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*
11. Total feedingstuffs	**381.2**	**446.7**	**442.2**	**501.7**	**592.5**
12. Total seeds	**47.8**	**62.1**	**64.8**	**70.5**	**75.4**
13. Total fertilisers and lime	**142.8**	**214.8**	**284.2**	**172.7**	**223.4**
Farm maintenance:					
Occupier	43.9	51.1	63.0	69.6	77.1
Landlord	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.2	6.2
14. Total farm maintenance	**50.9**	**58.0**	**69.6**	**75.8**	**83.3**
Miscellaneous expenditure:					
Machinery repairs	91.7	97.3	107.6	113.0	121.8
Fuel and oil	77.4	103.5	98.7	122.1	161.3
Other machinery expenses	23.5	23.9	23.8	27.9	34.1
Veterinary expenses and medicines	47.2	50.6	53.7	57.8	61.7
Crop protection	55.6	67.4	67.2	72.1	83.2
Contract work	79.2	88.6	88.4	97.6	116.2
Leasing of quotas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other farm costs	263.8	299.3	316.2	335.6	356.7
15. Total miscellaneous expenses	**638.4**	**730.6**	**755.6**	**826.1**	**935.0**
16. FISIM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured)	**24.2**	**31.8**	**25.6**	**27.4**	**29.9**
17. Total Non-Agricultural Activities	**52.2**	**60.2**	**83.8**	**62.8**	**61.6**
18. GROSS INPUT[2] (11+12+13+14+15+16+17)	**1,337.5**	**1,604.3**	**1,725.9**	**1,737.1**	**2,001.1**
19. GROSS VALUE ADDED[3] (10-18)	**807.2**	**720.5**	**554.3**	**684.9**	**758.4**
Gross value added net of subsidies[7]	*778.9*	*693.7*	*530.4*	*660.3*	*736.2*
Consumption of fixed capital:					
Plant machinery and vehicles	128.7	133.2	146.0	153.4	160.8
Building and works	92.1	92.2	90.4	102.0	105.8
Cattle	46.1	38.2	34.9	29.2	46.7
Sheep	13.7	21.0	19.3	27.6	29.3
Pigs	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0
Poultry	12.2	9.8	15.4	14.2	15.1
20. Total consumption of fixed capital	**294.4**	**296.1**	**307.7**	**328.0**	**359.8**
21. NET VALUE ADDED (at basic price)(19-20)	**512.8**	**424.3**	**246.6**	**356.9**	**398.7**
Net value added (at basic price) net of subsidies[7]	*484.5*	*397.6*	*222.7*	*332.3*	*376.5*
Other subsidies:					
Single Farm Payment	404.9	443.4	509.8	478.4	478.4
Less-Favoured Areas Support Scheme	59.2	58.9	64.0	63.7	65.5
Land Management Contract Menu Scheme	19.8	20.0	17.8	17.1	6.1
Land Managers Options			0.7	2.2	6.8
Rural Stewardship Scheme	24.9	17.3	13.0	7.8	3.3
Rural Priorities			4.4	22.2	31.7
Environmentally Sensitive Areas	5.1	3.6	2.7	1.5	0.6
Other Agri Environmental Schemes[4]	15.8	13.6	9.3	6.9	5.3
Other	20.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0
22. Total other subsidies	**550.3**	**556.8**	**621.9**	**602.7**	**597.7**
Total payments and subsidies[7]	*578.6*	*583.5*	*645.8*	*627.3*	*619.9*
23. NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST[5] (21+22)	**1,063.1**	**981.1**	**868.4**	**959.6**	**996.3**
24. Hired labour[6]	**282.8**	**302.2**	**350.3**	**335.6**	**346.3**
25. Interest	**106.1**	**84.3**	**44.8**	**39.0**	**41.9**
26. Net rent	**16.6**	**15.0**	**15.8**	**12.7**	**12.4**
27. TOTAL INCOME FROM FARMING (23-(24+25+26))	**657.5**	**579.5**	**457.6**	**572.3**	**595.7**

(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.
(7) Revised due to error in "livestock net of subsidies" line in January publication. See Livestock commentary for details.

Table A2(i) Area of cereals[1], root crops and horticultural crops, 2007 to 2011

Area ('000 ha)	Average 2007-11	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Wheat	107.2	102.7	113.8	92.5	111.4	115.4
Winter barley	49.8	52.6	57.6	45.1	48.0	45.5
Spring barley	256.1	226.0	262.3	287.0	242.4	262.9
Total barley	305.9	278.6	319.9	332.2	290.4	308.4
Oats	21.9	20.9	21.7	22.3	23.0	21.7
Triticale	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.6
Oilseed rape	35.7	41.6	33.6	29.0	36.0	38.4
Potato - early ware[2]	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Potato - maincrop ware[2]	17.8	18.6	18.6	17.4	16.7	17.8
Potato - seed[2]	11.2	10.4	10.8	11.6	12.0	11.4
Vining peas	5.5	3.8	4.5	6.3	6.5	6.3
Tomatoes (ha)	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.7
Raspberries	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Strawberries	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0

Table A2(ii) Estimated yield of cereals[1], root crops and horticultural crops, 2007 to 2011

Yield (tonnes per ha)	Average 2007-11	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Wheat	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.1
Winter barley	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.1
Spring barley	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6
Total barley	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.8
Oats	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.6
Triticale	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.5
Oilseed rape	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.9
Potato - early ware[2]	23.0	22.2	18.0	21.0	25.6	28.5
Potato - maincrop ware[2]	49.5	47.5	43.4	53.1	52.1	51.1
Potato - seed[2]	28.2	28.7	27.1	29.2	27.7	28.5
Vining peas	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.2
Tomatoes	180.5	176.4	180.8	180.3	182.4	182.4
Raspberries	7.4	9.8	8.5	6.7	5.6	6.2
Strawberries	20.6	19.1	19.5	19.8	23.2	21.5

Table A2(iii) Estimated production[3] of cereals[1], root crops and horticultural crops, 2007 to 2011

Production ('000 tonnes)	Average 2007-11	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Wheat	875.7	832.2	947.5	747.0	918.4	933.3
Winter barley	357.5	384.5	424.4	318.4	337.2	322.8
Spring barley	1,422.1	1,273.1	1,447.3	1,586.9	1,327.9	1,475.2
Total barley	1,779.6	1,657.9	1,871.7	1,905.3	1,665.2	1,798.1
Oats	125.8	123.5	119.0	130.1	134.7	121.6
Triticale	4.8	7.1	6.4	3.4	3.6	3.5
Oilseed rape	129.8	161.3	115.2	101.3	121.6	149.6
Potato - early ware[2]	5.5	6.9	7.8	5.2	3.4	4.4
Potato - maincrop ware[2]	878.9	881.6	809.6	922.9	871.9	908.4
Potato - seed[2]	317.2	299.5	291.3	339.7	330.8	324.4
Vining peas	23.1	14.7	16.9	27.1	30.3	26.6
Tomatoes	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
Raspberries	3.9	4.7	4.6	3.9	3.0	3.2
Strawberries	19.0	15.4	17.9	18.7	21.6	21.5

(1) Crop yield estimates are taken mainly from the Cereal Production Survey. Some estimation from industry experts has been included in the yield and production estimates for Winter Barley, Oats, Triticale and Oilseed Rape.
(2) The yield and production figures are partly based on Scottish Agricultural College and the British Potato Council estimates.
(3) Production is valued at the point it is used or sold off the farm, so there can be differences between calendar year production volumes presented here and output volumes presented in subsequent tables

Table A3 Output and utilisation of cereals and oilseed rape, 2007 to 2011[1]

	Unit	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (prov)
Wheat[2]						
Human and industrial	'000 tonnes	740.6	661.2	595.0	703.4	558.1
Seed[3]	"	10.3	11.2	11.6	15.2	12.8
Feed and other[4]	"	127.7	211.4	184.3	261.8	278.3
Total marketings	"	**878.6**	**883.8**	**790.9**	**980.4**	**849.2**
Stock change	"	-46.4	63.7	-43.9	-61.9	84.1
Total quantity of output	"	**832.2**	**947.5**	**747.0**	**918.4**	**933.3**
Market price[5]	£ per tonne	118.66	139.78	111.19	128.27	151.90
Market value	£ millions	104.25	123.54	87.94	125.75	129.00
Stock change[6][7]	"	-7.65	7.24	-4.72	-9.64	12.98
Total value of output	"	**96.60**	**130.78**	**83.22**	**116.11**	**141.98**
Barley[2]						
Human and industrial	'000 tonnes	614.9	597.0	567.5	654.7	660.9
Seed[3]	"	39.8	44.8	44.9	42.0	39.9
Feed and other[4]	"	1,064.8	1,075.0	1,285.2	1,167.5	1,122.5
Total marketings	"	**1,719.6**	**1,716.8**	**1,897.6**	**1,864.2**	**1,823.3**
Stock change	"	-61.6	154.9	7.8	-199.0	-25.3
Total quantity of output	"	**1,657.9**	**1,871.7**	**1,905.3**	**1,665.2**	**1,798.1**
Market price	£ per tonne	134.90	131.35	82.54	123.15	156.81
Market value	£ millions	231.97	225.50	156.62	229.57	285.91
Stock change[6][7]	"	-8.98	19.26	0.60	-27.30	-4.03
Total value of output	"	**223.00**	**244.76**	**157.22**	**202.28**	**281.89**
Oats[2]						
Human and industrial	'000 tonnes	100.3	94.8	101.8	100.0	113.3
Seed[3]	"	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
Feed and other[4]	"	21.4	18.2	14.0	38.4	8.6
Total marketings	"	**125.6**	**116.4**	**119.4**	**141.9**	**125.3**
Stock change	"	-2.1	2.6	10.8	-7.2	-3.7
Total quantity of output	"	**123.5**	**119.0**	**130.1**	**134.7**	**121.6**
Market price	£ per tonne	118.50	107.54	85.61	110.41	155.89
Market value	£ millions	14.89	12.52	10.22	15.67	19.54
Stock change[6]	"	-0.26	0.27	0.91	-0.87	-0.61
Total value of output	"	**14.63**	**12.79**	**11.13**	**14.80**	**18.93**
Oilseed rape[2]						
Total marketings	'000 tonnes	161.3	115.2	101.3	121.6	149.6
Market price	£ per tonne	237.98	258.10	222.30	320.50	354.47
Total value of output	**£ millions**	**38.38**	**29.74**	**22.51**	**38.97**	**53.04**

(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.
(7) Wheat & Barley stock-change was omitted from the calculation of TIFF in 2011 (Table A1) – see cereals commentary for details.

Table A4 Output and utilisation of potatoes, vegetables and fruit, 2007 to 2011[1]

	Unit	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (prov)
Potatoes[2]						
Earlies	'000 tonnes	6.9	7.8	5.2	3.4	4.4
Maincrop ware[4]	"	911.5	880.6	815.5	921.8	871.1
Seed[6]	"	326.8	292.0	304.3	334.7	329.4
Stockfeed[5]	"	187.1	176.4	177.1	189.5	185.1
Total potatoes	**"**	**1,432.3**	**1,356.9**	**1,302.0**	**1,449.3**	**1,390.0**
Earlies	£ per tonne	213.3	356.3	300.3	321.6	262.5
Maincrop ware	"	182.1	159.7	101.5	109.0	152.8
Seed[6]	"	199.1	196.6	212.1	218.0	214.5
Market value	£ millions	233.0	201.3	149.4	175.1	205.5
Stock change[3]	"	-8.9	-10.4	17.7	-9.5	4.1
Total value of output	**"**	**224.2**	**191.0**	**167.1**	**165.6**	**209.6**
Vegetables						
Carrots	'000 tonnes	132.4	128.1	169.7	185.8	154.4
Turnips & Swedes	"	60.2	69.4	67.9	61.0	56.0
Brussel Sprouts	"	12.7	13.9	11.6	10.2	12.8
Peas	"	14.7	16.9	27.1	30.3	26.6
Other Vegetables	"	64.2	57.5	89.4	86.9	76.1
Total Vegetables	**"**	**284.2**	**285.8**	**365.6**	**374.2**	**325.8**
Carrots	£ per tonne	166.6	182.7	152.9	158.0	181.7
Turnips & Swedes	"	268.0	349.9	254.4	241.6	275.3
Brussel Sprouts	"	888.7	893.6	809.1	820.1	1,047.5
Peas	"	259.8	277.5	338.5	290.3	290.3
Carrots	£ millions	22.1	23.4	25.9	29.3	28.0
Turnips & Swedes	"	16.1	24.3	17.3	14.7	15.4
Brussel Sprouts	"	11.2	12.4	9.4	8.4	13.4
Peas	"	3.8	4.7	9.2	8.8	7.7
Other Vegetables	"	36.8	35.3	47.8	48.2	44.3
Total Value of Output	**"**	**90.1**	**100.1**	**109.6**	**109.5**	**108.9**
Fruit						
Raspberries	'000 tonnes	4.7	4.6	3.9	3.0	3.2
Strawberries	"	15.4	17.9	18.7	21.6	21.5
Other Fruit	"	4.9	4.0	5.9	6.1	4.6
Total Fruit	**"**	**25.0**	**26.6**	**28.5**	**30.8**	**29.4**
Raspberries	£ per tonne	3,373.6	4,587.8	3,654.3	4,514.6	6,676.3
Strawberries	"	2,521.1	2,726.0	2,862.5	2,881.2	2,944.4
Raspberries	£ millions	15.7	21.3	14.2	13.7	21.2
Strawberries	"	38.9	48.8	53.6	62.3	63.4
Other Fruit	"	10.0	7.5	12.4	12.1	9.8
Total Value of Output	**"**	**64.7**	**77.6**	**80.3**	**88.2**	**94.4**

(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, 2007 to 2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (prov)
Finished cattle:					
Number ('000 head)	498	454	446	467	470
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	173.1	155.9	155.3	166.1	165.1
Average price (£ per kg)	2.14	2.67	2.89	2.81	3.12
Value of output (£m)	359.0	405.0	437.1	454.0	502.9
Cows and bulls:					
Number ('000 head)	46	59	52	56	64
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	15.2	19.4	17.2	19.6	22.4
Average price (£ per head)	497.1	653.9	697.0	684.2	834.8
Value of output (£m)	22.3	37.8	35.4	38.9	53.6
Finished calves:					
Number ('000 head)	2	2	2	2	2
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Value of output (£m)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Subtract MLC levy	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.2
Stock change (£m)(1)	-15.2	-10.4	-9.4	-5.3	-8.0
Other receipts (£m)(2)	27.1	26.5	23.4	22.0	22.2
TOTAL VALUE OF OUTPUT (£m)	**391.5**	**457.4**	**485.2**	**508.2**	**568.8**
Store cattle:					
Number ('000 head)	64	65	60	50	42
Average price (£ per head)	541.2	619.1	738.5	729.4	790.4
Value of output (£m)	32.4	37.8	41.7	34.1	31.5
Store calves:					
Number ('000 head)	29.6	31.0	30.9	32.7	35.4
Average price (£ per head)	450.14	496.87	602.46	554.94	562.09
Value of output (£m)	12.7	14.6	17.7	17.2	18.9
Finished sheep:					
Number ('000 head)	2738	2719	2580	2410	2460
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	54.3	52.7	50.8	47.9	48.9
Average price (£ per kg)	2.30	2.68	3.62	3.96	4.27
Value of output (£m)	120.6	136.2	178.1	183.6	202.2
Ewes and rams:					
Number ('000 head)	430	419	316	305	330
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	11.7	10.7	8.6	9.2	10.9
Average price (£ per head)	28.5	32.0	51.9	60.3	67.9
Value of output (£m)	11.3	12.4	15.4	17.3	21.1
Stock change (£m)(1)	-0.3	-5.3	-4.9	-0.1	-3.2
Other receipts (£m)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL VALUE OF OUTPUT (£m)	**131.7**	**143.3**	**188.6**	**200.8**	**220.1**
Store sheep:					
Number ('000 head)	306	406	339	337	351
Average price (£ per head)	28.6	33.6	56.7	69.8	72.0
Value of output (£m)	8.0	12.6	18.1	22.2	23.8

(1) Value of the physical increase in on-farm stocks over the course of the year.
(2) Comprising Scottish Beef Calf Scheme.

Table A6 Output and prices of pigs, poultry and livestock products, 2007 to 2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (prov)
Finished pigs:					
Number ('000 head)	793	798	627	673	736
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	62.8	53.9	49.1	52.8	58.3
Average price (£ per kg)	1.00	1.36	1.35	1.28	1.35
Value of output (£m)	62.7	73.5	66.4	67.8	79.0
Sows and boars:					
Number ('000 head)	15	14	12	13	13
Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	3.0	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.8
Average price (£ per head)	35.74	35.57	35.54	35.37	35.31
Value of output (£m)	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
Stock change (£m)(1)	0.6	-2.2	3.4	2.1	1.9
TOTAL VALUE OF OUTPUT (£m)	**63.9**	**71.8**	**70.2**	**70.3**	**81.4**
Poultry:					
Chickens: Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	130	116	123	125	134
Other table poultry: Weight of meat ('000 tonnes)	14.0	13.8	13.0	7.9	7.3
Chickens: Average price (p per kg)	52.16	63.87	67.15	69.70	80.45
Value of output (£m)	75.2	83.2	91.4	92.4	113.8
Stock change (£m)(1)	0.1	-1.3	0.6	-0.2	-2.1
TOTAL VALUE OF OUTPUT (£m)	**75.3**	**81.9**	**92.0**	**92.2**	**111.7**
Eggs:					
Packing station throughput (million eggs)	931	941	945	1,041	1,118
TOTAL VALUE OF OUTPUT (£m)	**31.2**	**40.9**	**43.3**	**48.3**	**53.0**
Milk (including milk products):					
Production (million litres)	1,271	1,132	1,085	1,105	1,092
Average price (p per litre)	20.50	26.57	24.63	24.41	27.92
TOTAL VALUE OF OUTPUT (£m)	**262.9**	**303.5**	**269.5**	**272.1**	**288.9**
Wool:					
Clipwool (million kg)	7	7	6	6	6
Average receipts (p per kg)	39.34	36.76	54.65	106.99	108.19
TOTAL VALUE OF OUTPUT (£m)	**2.8**	**2.4**	**3.3**	**6.5**	**6.5**

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

Table A7 Annual Average Hay and Straw Prices, 2002 to 2011[1]

£/tonne	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Hay	70	59	57	62	64	66	72	86	101	105
Barley straw	38	26	27	46	42	45	39	53	63	60
Oat straw	33	20	20	32	25	27	22	33	43	52

(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, 2002 to 2011

			2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Price – £ per tonne of nutrient												
Compounds			262	250	275	301	315	342	397	863	659	618
Straights	Nitrates	(N)	282	286	336	395	427	420	630	895	562	783
	Phosphate	(P_2O_5)	265	262	263	303	306	348	839	1,162	525	799
	Potash	(K_2O)	202	188	196	210	226	238	470	914	558	545
	Lime	($CaCO_3$)					37	39	41	41	39	39
Quantity Used – '000 tonnes of nutrient												
	Nitrates	(N)	212	205	180	173	172	152	147	162	158	158
	Phosphate	(P_2O_5)	67	69	69	61	58	54	51	50	51	52
	Potash	(K_2O)	81	82	79	69	73	66	66	67	67	67
	Lime	($CaCO_3$)					483	700	602	521	542	535

Table A9 Annual Average Prices of Red Diesel in UK, 2002 to 2011

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2019	2011
p/litre **Red Diesel**	15.9	18.6	22.0	30.5	36.6	40.0	58.4	44.0	54.1	68.1

Table A10 Average weekly earnings of regular full-time hired workers, 2007 to 2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (prov)
Hours worked:	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*
Ordinary hours	40.0	40.2	41.3	39.9	39.9
Seasonal overtime hours	7.8	8.8	6.6	6.3	7.8
Total hours worked	**47.8**	**49.1**	**47.9**	**46.1**	**47.7**
Earnings:	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**
Regular cash earnings[1]	282.88	304.22	351.02	335.53	330.73
Seasonal overtime[2]	71.15	84.89	65.12	60.65	80.50
Bonuses	4.69	3.85	0.16	1.34	0.88
Total cash earnings	**358.72**	**392.96**	**416.30**	**397.52**	**412.11**
Benefits	2.95	6.37	5.91	25.92	18.08
Total earnings	**361.67**	**399.33**	**422.21**	**423.44**	**430.19**

(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, 2002 to 2011

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	£ million	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*
Advances to Agriculture	**Current**	1,234	1,300	1,283	1,298	1,322	1,419	1,390	1,385	1,506	1,612
	Real Terms (2011 Prices)	1,631	1,670	1,600	1,575	1,554	1,600	1,507	1,510	1,569	1,612
Index 2011 = 100	**Current**	76.6	80.7	79.6	80.6	82.0	88.0	86.3	86.0	93.5	100.0
	Real Terms (2011 Prices)	101.2	103.6	99.3	97.7	96.4	99.3	93.5	93.7	97.4	100.0

Table A12(i) Agricultural payments and subsidies(1) included in the aggregate account, 2007 to 2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (prov)
Included in Commodity Output (Table 1)					
Cattle:	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*
Scottish Beef Calf Scheme	20.8	20.4	23.4	22.0	22.2
Over Thirty Months Scheme (OTMS)	~	~	~	~	~
Older Cattle Disposal Scheme (OCDS)	7.0	6.0	~	~	~
Cattle total	**27.8**	**26.5**	**23.4**	**22.0**	**22.2**
Arable Area Payments Scheme:					
Protein Crops Premium	0.3	0.2	0.3	~	~
Energy Crops	0.3	0.1	0.2	~	~
Arable Area Payments Scheme total	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Dairy					
EU Dairy Payment	~	~	~	2.6	~
Included in Other Subsidies (Table A1):					
Single Farm Payment Scheme	404.9	443.4	509.8	478.4	478.4
Less-Favoured Area Support Scheme	59.2	58.9	64.0	63.7	65.5
Land Management Contract Menu Scheme	19.8	20.0	17.8	17.1	6.1
Land Managers Options	~	~	0.7	2.2	6.8
Rural Stewardship Scheme	24.9	17.3	13.0	7.8	3.3
Rural Priorities	~	~	4.4	22.2	31.7
Chernobyl Compensation Payments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	~
Other Compensation Payments(3)	20.5	~	~	2.8	~
Environmentally Sensitive Areas Payments	5.1	3.6	2.7	1.5	0.6
Countryside Premium Scheme	4.0	2.6	1.8	0.8	0.3
Organic Aid Scheme	5.1	4.7	2.6	2.1	1.3
Farm Woodland Scheme	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Farm Woodland Premium Scheme	5.1	4.3	3.3	2.6	1.9
Farmland Premium Scheme	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
TOTAL INCLUDED IN OTHER SUBSIDIES	**550.3**	**556.8**	**621.9**	**602.7**	**597.7**
TOTAL OTHER PAYMENTS AND SUBSIDIES	**578.6**	**583.5**	**645.7**	**627.3**	**619.9**

Table A12(ii) Agricultural payments and subsidies[2] not included in the aggregate account, 2007 to 2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (prov)
Animal Diseases Compensation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other Grants (Mainly Capital)					
Agriculture Business Development Scheme[5]	2.6	2.3	-0.1	~	~
Crofting Community Development Scheme	0.3	0.3	~	~	~
Farm Business Development Scheme	6.8	8.0	8.1	~	~
Farm and Conservation Grant Scheme (EC)	~	~	~	~	~
Crofting Buildings Grants and Loans Scheme (CBGLS)[4]	2.0	1.8	1.8	~	~
Crofting Counties Agricultural Grants Scheme (CBGLS)	4.1	3.9	3.7	1.5	1.6
FEOGA Processing and Marketing Scheme	7.0	6.9	5.4	5.9	6.0
Land Managers Options	~	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Rural Priorities	~	~	4.6	18.3	34.0
TOTAL	**23.1**	**24.5**	**23.8**	**26.2**	**41.9**
OVERALL TOTAL OF OTHER PAYMENTS AND SUBSIDIES (included in tables A12 (i) and A12 (ii))	**601.6**	**608.0**	**669.5**	**653.4**	**661.7**

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

Table A13 Estimated balance sheet for Scottish agriculture at current prices, 2002 to 2011[(1)(3)]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2009	2009	2010	2011 (prov)
ASSETS:										
Fixed:	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*
Land and buildings[(2)]	10,580	10,810	12,190	14,480	16,100	17,950	24,995	28,615	31,720	33,845
Plant and machinery	620	580	590	595	615	620	675	740	800	795
Farm vehicles	55	60	65	70	75	75	75	90	95	95
Farm cars	50	50	50	50	50	50	55	60	65	65
Breeding livestock	760	850	810	700	685	825	925	1,160	1,085	1,430
Total fixed assets	**12,070**	**12,345**	**13,695**	**15,895**	**17,530**	**19,525**	**26,725**	**30,665**	**33,760**	**36,230**
Current:										
Trading livestock	415	405	410	455	475	445	515	630	565	665
Crops and stores	135	180	160	145	245	255	295	255	295	290
Financial	745	770	750	745	945	1,035	1,190	1,130	1,125	1,185
Total current assets	**1,290**	**1,355**	**1,320**	**1,345**	**1,660**	**1,735**	**2,000**	**2,010**	**1,985**	**2,135**
TOTAL ASSETS	**13,360**	**13,705**	**15,015**	**17,240**	**19,190**	**21,260**	**28,725**	**32,675**	**35,745**	**38,365**
LIABILITIES:										
Long term:										
Bank loans	395	450	470	500	505	465	515	590	680	750
Other	255	310	325	345	370	350	350	325	325	335
Total long term	**650**	**760**	**790**	**845**	**880**	**820**	**865**	**915**	**1,000**	**1,085**
Short term:										
Bank	845	825	775	810	870	825	840	775	745	760
Other	325	355	340	355	450	490	565	555	580	635
Total short term	**1,175**	**1,180**	**1,120**	**1,165**	**1,315**	**1,315**	**1,405**	**1,330**	**1,330**	**1,395**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**1,825**	**1,940**	**1,910**	**2,010**	**2,195**	**2,135**	**2,265**	**2,245**	**2,330**	**2,480**
NET WORTH	**11,535**	**11,760**	**13,105**	**15,230**	**16,995**	**19,125**	**26,455**	**30,430**	**33,415**	**35,885**
Net worth as % of total assets	**86**	**86**	**87**	**88**	**89**	**90**	**92**	**93**	**93**	**94**

(1) Rounded to the nearest £5 million. Individual items may not sum to total.
(2) The value of land and buildings does not include the domestic share of dwellings, but does include the business share ie the value of the proportion of the farmhouse used for business purposes.
(3) 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, 2002 to 2011

£ millions	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Investment by Farmers[(1)]	201.4	168.5	199.5	186.3	207.3	201.6	251.4	238.3	291.8	268.6

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

Table A15 Major Economic Indicators of Scottish Agriculture, 2002 to 2011

£ millions	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Current Prices										
A. Net Value Added at Factor Cost[1]	681	801	814	812	957	1,063	981	868	960	996
B. Returns to all Labour[2]	596	713	717	706	849	940	882	808	908	942
C. TIFF[3]	356	466	462	433	573	657	579	458	572	596
Stockchange due to Volume in Outputs	0	-9	18	-21	49	-41	-3	4	-52	3
Stockchange due to Volume in Inputs	2	-3	-1	1	-1	-3	6	-1	-1	1
Capital Formation in Livestock	67	92	75	80	57	66	52	75	87	97
minus Consumption of Capital in Livestock	74	81	86	85	67	74	71	71	73	93
D. Sub Total	**-5**	**-1**	**7**	**-25**	**39**	**-51**	**-15**	**6**	**-38**	**8**
E. Adjusted TIFF[4] (C-D)	**361**	**468**	**455**	**458**	**535**	**708**	**595**	**451**	**610**	**588**
Depreciation	228	222	218	219	220	221	225	236	255	267
Capital Grants	16	17	13	12	20	23	24	24	26	42
Change in Borrowings	-16	-55	63	-16	2	-158	14	174	309	211
F. Sub Total	**228**	**184**	**294**	**215**	**242**	**86**	**264**	**434**	**591**	**519**
G. Capital Investment[5]	**186**	**150**	**184**	**170**	**192**	**185**	**235**	**220**	**268**	**241**
H. Cash Available (E+F-G)	**403**	**501**	**564**	**503**	**585**	**610**	**624**	**666**	**933**	**865**
Annual Work Units of Entrepreneurial Labour[6]	29,764	29,440	29,220	28,901	28,348	27,693	26,352	27,029	27,377	27,125
TIFF per AWU (£)	11,952	15,836	15,798	14,974	20,225	23,743	21,990	16,930	20,904	21,961
Real Terms[7]										
Net Value Added at Factor Cost	659	753	743	720	823	876	778	692	731	721
TIFF	344	438	421	384	493	542	459	365	436	431
Cash Flow	390	471	515	446	503	503	495	530	711	627
TIFF per AWU (£)	11,552	14,875	14,410	13,282	17,387	19,571	17,434	13,493	15,921	15,901
Indices 2000 = 100										
Net Value Added at Factor Cost	111	127	126	122	139	148	131	117	124	122
TIFF	143	182	175	159	205	225	191	151	181	179
Cash Flow	132	159	174	151	170	170	167	179	240	212
TIFF per AWU (£)	148	190	184	170	222	250	223	172	203	203

(1) Net Value Added at Factor Cost (formerly known as Net Product) is a measure of the value added by the agricultural industry to all goods and services from outside agriculture after provision has been made for depreciation.
(2) Represents Net Value Added at Factor Cost less Rent and Interest payments and so is equivalent to the total returns to labour inputs.
(3) TIFF (Total Income From Farming) represents the return, to all those with an entrepreneurial interest in agricultural production, for their labour, management skills and own capital invested after providing for depreciation.
(4) After adjustments for input and output stock changes due to volume (including breeding livestock). Adjustments are also made to convert the effect of subsidies included within the calculation of TIFF from an accruals to a cash paid basis.
(5) The value of work carried out by entrepreneurial labour in the creation of new capital is deducted from the total value of capital investment.
(6) The total volume of labour provided by those with an entrepreneurial interest in terms of full-time equivalents.
(7) Deflated by the Retail Price Index 2000 = 100.

Table A16 Productivity Indices, 2002 to 2011[1,2]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Final output (gross output less transactions within the agricultural industry)	97	99	100	101	104	103	103	105	103	106
Net value added per AWU of all labour	100	104	111	120	131	130	132	126	106	110
Final output per unit of all inputs (including fixed capital and labour)	100	101	104	107	110	110	111	109	103	104

(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

2012 Edition: Section B: Farm Accounts Survey

Section B
Farm Accounts Survey

Introduction

Headline results on Farm Business Income (FBI) from the 2010/11 Farm Accounts Survey were published in a Statistical Publication on 31st January 2012. This publication contains FBI results for eight different farm types for the past two years and is available at the following address,
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2012/01/7346/0

Methodology and quality notes for this analysis are contained in a separate document, available at the following address,
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications

Section B of the Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture complements 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 in last year's publication 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], and including historic trends on Net Farm Income by farm type.

Section B has been developed further this year by incorporating a revised methodology for calculating the depreciation of assets shown in the balance sheets in the appendix (further detail of the changes can be found in part 6 of this section and in the methodology and quality note at the above address), including estimates of unpaid managerial labour in the calculation of both Farm Corporate Income (FCI) and Farm Investment Income (FII), and by expanding on the analysis provided on trends in diversified activities and their associated margins.

FBI results derived from 2010/11 accounts all centre on the 2010 production and subsidy year. It is helpful to consider the latest FBI results in the context of price trends from the 2010 calendar year (price trends are described in Section A). At this time there were upward trends in prices achieved for farm outputs such as crops and finished livestock as well as decreased spending on farm inputs such as fertilisers which, when compared to the previous year, will have a positive effect on average FBI values. Among factors with a negative effect on FBI values are the relatively higher animal feed prices and increased fuel prices in 2010.

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

Summary of 2010/11 Farm Accounts Survey (FAS) results

Farm Business Income[2] (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.

Estimates of Farm Business Income (FBI) are derived from data collected through the Farm Accounts Survey for Scotland, which is based on a sample of 494 farms in 2010/11 and 484 farms in 2009/10. The survey only includes farms above a certain size (over and above 0.5 Standard Labour Requirements) and covers most main farm types in Scotland; excluding horticulture, specialist pig and specialist poultry producers.

Trends for most farm types are subject to annual sample variations, as a small number of farms join and leave the survey each year. Between 2009/10 and 2010/11 25 farms left and 28 new farms entered the survey, table B1(a) below provides a breakdown of the entrants and leavers to the sample by farm type. The characteristics of farms which remain within the sample can change between sample years, e.g. a mixed farm type may increase investment in livestock to such an extent that it results in a change to the classification of the farm type, e.g. to cattle and sheep rather than mixed.

Table B1(a): Changes to FAS sample size and composition

Farm Type	2009/10 Sample Breakdown	Leavers from 2009/10 Sample	New Entrants to 2010/11 Sample	Net change to farm type of remaining farms	2010/11 Sample Breakdown	June 2010 Census Breadown
Specialist Beef (LFA)	41	1	2	-1	41	1,573
Specialist Beef (LFA)	115	5	7	-1	116	3,025
Cattle and Sheep (LFA)	61	3	3	6	67	1,445
Cereals	81	6	7	-2	80	1,608
General Cropping	54	4	4	8	62	1,671
Dairy	51	1	1	0	51	1,197
Lowland Cattle and Sheep	17	1	1	-1	16	518
Mixed	71	49	3	-9	61	1,356
All Farm Types	**491**	**25**	**28**	**0**	**494**	**12,393**

Source: Farm Accounts Survey and June Agricultural Census.

2 More information on the definition of FBI is contained in diagram 1 at the end of this section.

Although the quality of information for each farm business in the survey is considered to be high, these relatively low sample sizes do mean that the results are subject to a degree of uncertainty in terms of representing overall national averages by farm type.

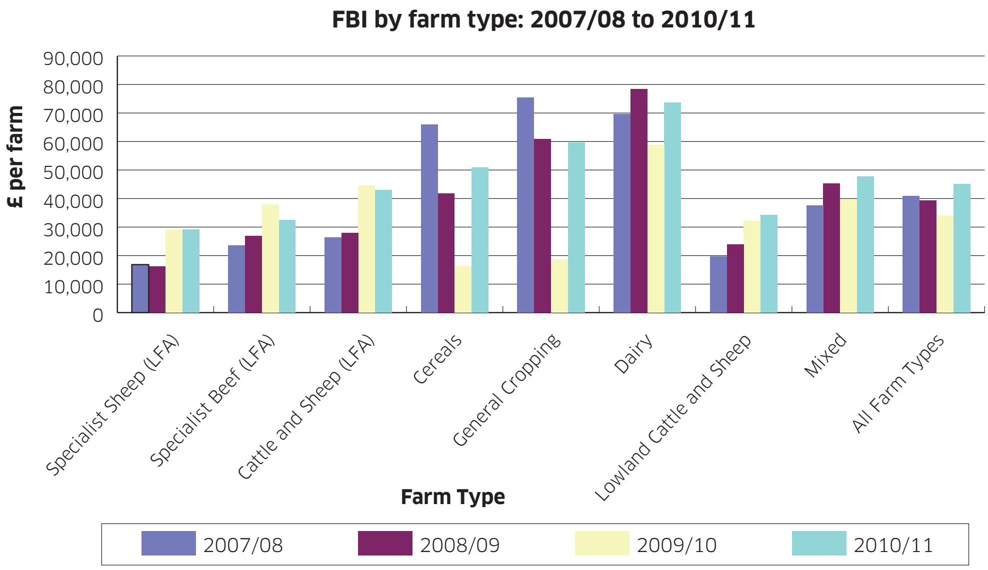
The balance of movement out of, and into the sample, may result in changes to average FBI values compared to what could have been expected if the composition of the sample had not changed over the last year. For example, the weighted FBI for a matched sample of 466 farms was £718 higher at £45,799. Replacement farms entering the survey are selected according to farm type and size to try to achieve and maintain a sample representative of Scottish farms.

Table B1(b) and chart B1(b) 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 2010 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. Data for four years have been provided here to set the latest figures in the context of recent changes; this is particularly relevant when considering the latest data for Cereal and General Cropping farms which recovered from a considerable drop in overall FBI in 2009/10.

Table B1(b): Farm Business Income by farm type

Farm Type	Number of Farms					Farm Business Income All Sizes (£/farm)				
	Survey 2007/08	Survey 2008/09	Survey 2009/10	Survey 2010/11	June 2010 Census Scotland	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Differences 2010/11-2009/10
Specialist Sheep (LFA)	37	37	41	41	1,573	16,835	16,268	29,024	29,235	211
Specialist Beef (LFA)	109	106	115	116	3,025	23,529	26,923	27,885	32,528	-5,357
Cattle and Sheep (LFA)	68	67	61	67	1,445	26,360	27,896	44,544	42,942	-1,602
Cereals	68	81	81	80	1,608	65,906	41,817	16,295	50,866	34,571
General Cropping	48	55	54	62	1,671	75,376	60,862	18,428	59,674	41,246
Dairy	59	55	51	51	1,197	69,602	78,446	58,853	73,632	14,779
Lowland Cattle and Sheep	13	16	17	16	518	19,794	23,969	32,125	34,325	2,200
Mixed	66	69	71	61	1,356	37,522	45,317	39,678	47,812	8,134
All Farm Types	**468**	**486**	**491**	**494**	**12,393**	**40,926**	**39,271**	**34,150**	**45,081**	**10,931**

Chart B1(b): Farm Business Income by farm type



Overall, FBI has increased by £10,931 (32%) from £34,150 in 2009/10 to £45,081 in 2010/11. This overall increase was driven by large rises in the incomes of General Cropping and Specialist Cereal farms in particular, as well as relatively smaller increases in incomes of Dairy, Mixed, Lowland Cattle and Sheep and Specialist Sheep (LFA) farms. FBI decreased among Specialist Beef (LFA) and Cattle and Sheep (LFA) farms.

The increase in the value of cereals and other crops, which largely recovered to previous levels from a decline in 2009, outstripped a modest rise in input costs, which were kept low in part due to falling expenditure on fertilisers (which had increased considerably in the previous year), contributed to large increases in the FBI of arable farm types such as Cereals and General Cropping in 2010/11. Results from previous years have demonstrated that the FBI of arable farms is largely impacted on by volatility in grain and potatoes markets.

An increase in the output value of milk was the main contributor to the rise in the FBI of Dairy farms.

Despite higher overall output values of cattle and sheep, reductions in both grants and subsidies and financial gains from diversified activities resulted in a decrease in FBI of Cattle and Sheep (LFA) farms between 2009/10 and 2010/11.

Greater increases in input costs of feed, machinery and land and buildings, than in output values of cattle, as well as crops, caused an overall reduction in the FBI of Specialist Beef farms in 2010/11. However, for Lowland Cattle and Sheep farms, the increased value of cattle and sheep was enough to offset the increased costs of feed, other livestock expenses and machinery, resulting in a rise in FBI.

Specialist Sheep farms saw a slight increase in FBI through an increase in the output value of sheep and a rise in grants and subsidies which offset the rising input costs for this farm type (mainly in machinery and fertilisers). In 2010 prices achieved for finished sheep increased substantially compared to 2009, this increase (in prices) will have had a considerable effect on raising the output value of sheep overall (see Section A for livestock price trends).

Number of Unpaid Persons involved in the 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 business.

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

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

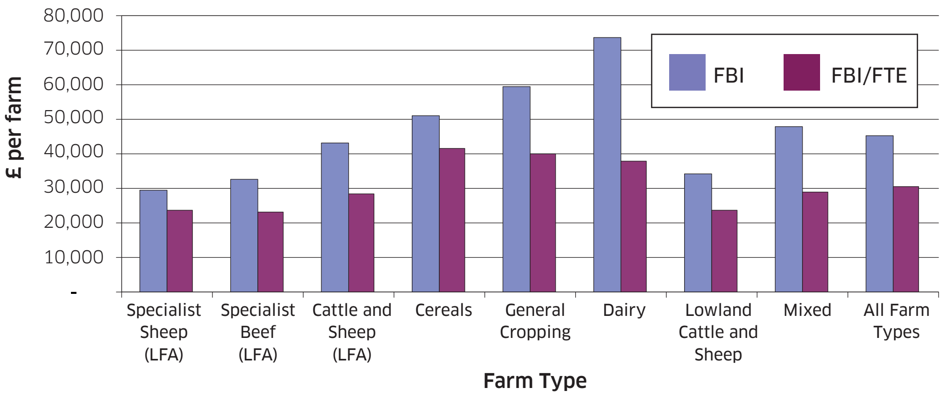
Farm Type	2009/10				2010/11			
	Number of Farms	Average Number of Persons		FBI per unpaid worker (FTE)	Number of farms	Average Number of Persons		FBI per unpaid worker (FTE)
		Headcount	Full Time Equivalent			Headcount	Full Time Equivalent	
Specialist Sheep (LFA)	41	1.53	1.19	£24,472	41	1.64	1.24	£23,577
Specialist Beef (LFA)	115	1.87	1.40	£27,016	116	1.90	1.41	£23,110
Cattle and Sheep (LFA)	61	1.98	1.50	£29,615	67	1.96	1.50	£28,664
Cereals	81	1.63	1.21	£13,464	80	1.60	1.22	£41,738
General Cropping	54	2.02	1.43	£12,887	62	2.08	1.49	£40,130
Dairy	51	2.45	1.98	£29,665	51	2.51	1.94	£37,935
Lowland Cattle and Sheep	17	1.67	1.35	£23,874	16	2.01	1.45	£23,663
Mixed	71	2.21	1.64	£24,166	61	2.21	1.66	£28,759
All Farm Types	**491**	**1.91**	**1.45**	**£23,623**	**494**	**1.96**	**1.47**	**£30,772**

In 2010/11, for all farm types, the average number of unpaid workers measured by headcount was 1.96 and by full-time equivalent was 1.47. Average FTE ranged from 1.22 for Specialist Cereal farms to 1.94 for Dairy farms.

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 1.94 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.

3 Full-time equivalent (FTE) work units are calculated by dividing the actual hours worked on farm by the full-time equivalent figure of 2,200 hours to obtain a fraction of an annual work unit.

Chart B2: FBI compared to FBI per unpaid worker (FTE)



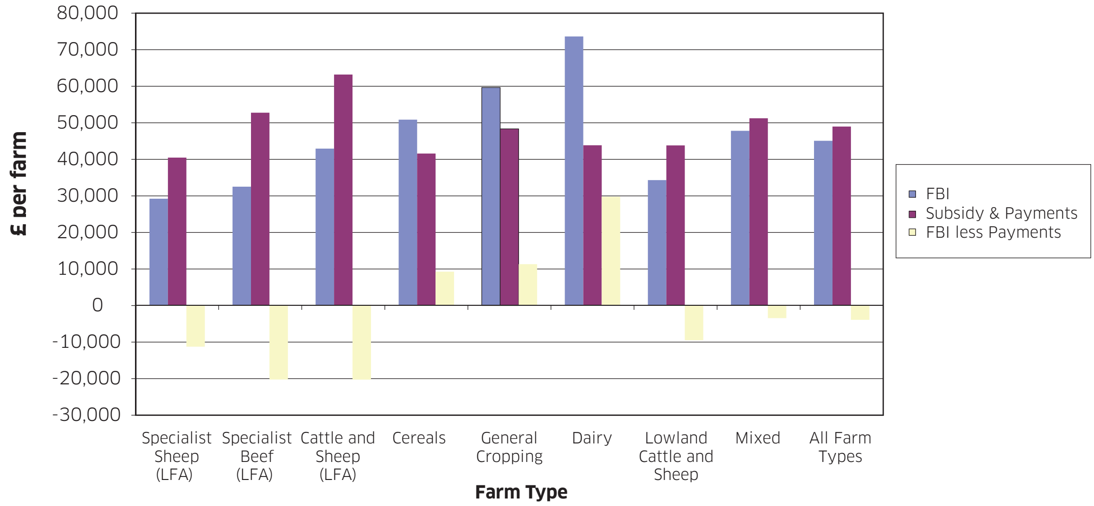
Farm Business Income, Output and Subsidy & Payments

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

Farm Type	2009/10 Farm Business Income £/farm	2009/10 Subsidy & Payments £/farm	2009/10 Subsidy & Payments as % of Output %	2009/10 Subsidy & Payments as % of FBI %	2010/11 Farm Business Income £/farm	2010/11 Subsidy & Payments £/farm	2010/11 Subsidy & Payments as % of Output %	2010/11 Subsidy & Payments as % of FBI %
Specialist Sheep (LFA)	29,024	38,641	44	133	29,235	40,484	43	138
Specialist Beef (LFA)	37,885	52,842	38	139	32,528	52,767	36	162
Cattle and Sheep (LFA)	44,544	66,074	40	148	42,942	63,211	37	147
Cereals	16,295	43,026	25	264	50,866	41,596	19	82
General Cropping	18,428	47,474	18	258	59,674	48,347	15	81
Dairy	58,853	43,081	13	73	73,632	43,857	12	60
Lowland Cattle and Sheep	32,125	42,881	32	133	34,325	43,822	28	128
Mixed	39,678	51,807	28	131	47,812	51,247	24	107
All	**34,150**	**49,140**	**27**	**144**	**45,081**	**48,980**	**24**	**109**

Chart B3: FBI and Subsidy and Payments, 2010/11



In 2010/11, overall subsidy and payments averaged £48,980 per farm, remaining largely unchanged from £49,140 in 2009/10. The subsidy and payments ranged from £40,484 for Specialist Sheep (LFA) to £63,211 for Cattle and Sheep (LFA) farms.

Overall, the level of subsidy and payments as a percentage of output decreased from 27% in 2009/10 to 24% in 2010/11 (the same value as in 2008/09). In 2010/11, this ranged by farm type from 12% for Dairy farms to 43% for Specialist Sheep (LFA) farms.

As a percentage of FBI, overall subsidy and payments were 109% in 2010/11, compared to 144% in 2009/10, returning to a similar level as in 2008/09[4]. In 2009/10 the incomes of Cereal and General Cropping farms fell sharply, as a result the relative value of subsidies compared to FBI rose sharply for these farm types. In 2010/11 the incomes of these farms largely recovered and so the relative value of subsidies compared to FBI has fallen. Although this is a large fluctuation compared to the previous year it is important to note that it represents a recovery of income to levels before the fall in 2009/10. This recovery was largely due to improved market prices compared to the previous year.

The subsidy and payments were higher than FBI for all farm types, with the exception of Dairy, General Cropping and Cereal farms. In other words, without subsidy and payments the average income for 5 out of the 8 farm types would have been negative. As a percentage of FBI, subsidy and payments were highest for Specialist Beef (LFA) farms (162%) and Cattle and Sheep (LFA) farms (147%). Subsidy and payments as a percentage of FBI were lowest for Dairy farms (60%).

4 Analysis of FBI results for 2008/09 can be found in the Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture 2011 edition. The 2011 edition, as well as previous editions, are available at the following internet address, http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubEconomicReport.

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. More detailed analysis of diversified activities by farm type is presented in a later section on diversified activity (part 10 of section B).

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.

All Types

FBI increased by 32% (£10,931), from £34,150 in 2009/10 to £45,081 in 2010/11. The £22,352 (17%) increase in output value exceeded the increase in input costs of £10,801 (7%). Subsidy payments fell by less than 1% to £48,980 per farm. Income from diversified activities was reduced by 13% to around £3,000 per active holding. This value however, was influenced by farms leaving the sample.

The increase in outputs was due to a large rise in the valuation of crop output. Cereal output increased by £9,272 (38%) from £24,487 to £33,758. Potato output rose by 29% and other crops by 23%. These increases were a result of higher prices for cereals and other cops during 2010/11 compared to lower values in 2009/10. Total average crop output increased by £13,736 (33%) to £55,548.

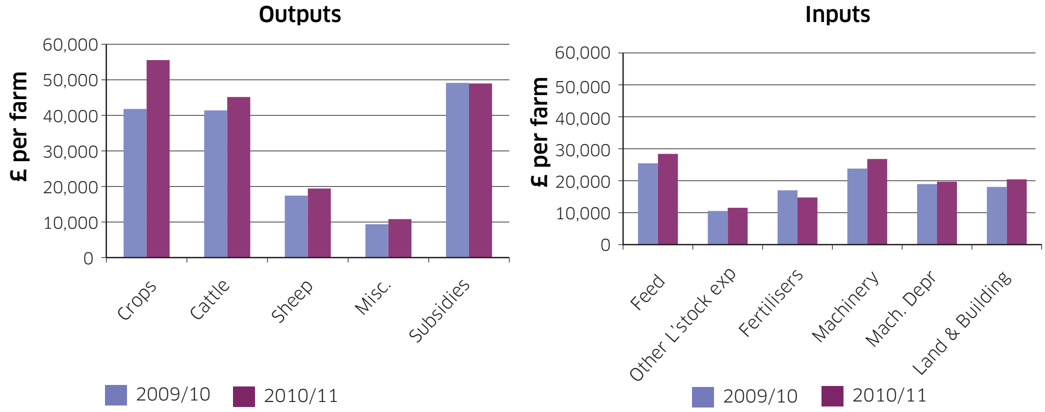
Livestock output value increased by £7,166 (9%) during 2010/11. Cattle output was up by £3,761 (9%) and sheep by £2,008 (12%). Suckler cow numbers saw a considerable change (up 7%); with average ewe and dairy cow numbers remaining almost unchanged (within 1%).

Total grants and subsidies remained relatively constant with a decrease of £160 (-0.3%). Farmers received £989 (-2%) less for their Single Farm Payments in 2010/11 than in 2009/10, falling from £40,345 to £39,356. LFASS payment rose from £5,200 to £5,485 (up 5%).

Input costs increased by £10,801 (7%). Feed was up by £2,957 (12%); labour by £1,170 (11%), machinery and fuel by £3,004 (13%) and land and building costs by £2,374 (13%). Seed costs were lower and the value of fertiliser used fell by £2,234 (-13%). However, as the price of fertilisers[5] had been rising during this period, these results possibly reflect a reduction in the amount of fertiliser used in 2010/11.

Engagement in diversified activities cannot be incorporated into the sampling methodology and is therefore subject to changes in the sample. During 2010/11 25 farms left and were replaced by 28 new entrants. Of those who left, 16 recorded diversified activity with an average unweighted margin of £26,251. Only six of the replacements engaged in diversified activity with a lower average margin of £8,156. With this in mind, the average diversified margin fell by £461 (-13%) to £3,152.

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



5 DEFRA Agricultural Price Indices: March 2012.

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

Type of farm: All Farm Types	Small		Medium		Large		All Sizes	
Number of farms in sample	**172**	**177**	**102**	**114**	**217**	**203**	**491**	**494**
	2009-10	**2010-11**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**
Average size of business (SLR)	1.3	1.3	2.5	2.5	5.1	5.2	2.8	2.8
Average size of farm (hectares)	108	110	223	244	584	550	286	278
Area of cereals (hectares)	25	24	40	40	53	52	37	36
Area of potatoes (hectares)	1.1	1.0	2.4	2.3	5.9	5.9	2.9	2.9
Area of oilseed rape (hectares)	1.1	1.3	2.8	2.3	3.2	4.5	2.1	2.5
Area of other crops (hectares)	1.4	1.1	1.9	1.7	4.1	4.6	2.4	2.4
Number of ewes	98	110	176	182	426	413	221	223
Number of suckler cows	22	23	42	43	64	70	39	42
Number of dairy cows	1	1	10	9	33	34	13	13
Number of other cattle	51	51	98	102	169	173	98	100
Average output £ per farm								
Crops: Cereals	15,234	22,216	26,989	37,445	37,141	49,509	24,487	33,758
Potatoes	1,338	1,174	2,383	3,441	21,344	28,389	8,238	10,606
Other crops	5,254	6,490	7,669	9,023	15,496	19,355	9,087	11,184
Total crop output	**21,826**	**29,880**	**37,041**	**49,909**	**73,981**	**97,253**	**41,812**	**55,548**
Livestock: Cattle	22,342	21,916	40,337	47,584	70,433	79,309	41,405	45,166
Sheep	9,083	10,595	13,067	14,789	31,972	35,095	17,424	19,432
Pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry	58	48	110	60	221	1,996	121	699
Milk	1,596	1,533	14,299	14,389	56,036	59,093	21,949	22,778
Other livestock	-18	7	-15	42	116	23	28	18
Total livestock output	**33,062**	**34,099**	**67,798**	**76,863**	**158,778**	**175,515**	**80,926**	**88,092**
Miscellaneous output	8,018	9,552	12,908	14,280	9,729	11,094	9,376	10,826
Total Output	**62,906**	**73,531**	**117,746**	**141,053**	**242,488**	**283,862**	**132,113**	**154,466**
Subsidy and Payments	**27,606**	**27,680**	**46,528**	**48,226**	**82,599**	**81,693**	**49,140**	**48,980**
(of which LFASS)	(2,487)	(2,687)	(4,902)	(5,568)	(9,401)	(9,695)	(5,200)	(5,485)
(of which SFP)	(22,599)	(22,082)	(38,480)	(38,357)	(67,783)	(66,072)	(40,345)	(39,356)
Average inputs - £ per farm								
Feed	9,266	9,838	21,485	26,449	51,526	57,531	25,442	28,399
(of which home produced)	(1,969)	(2,487)	(3,050)	(5,592)	(4,957)	(6,594)	(3,148)	(4,355)
Other livestock expenses	4,773	5,160	8,919	10,617	19,924	21,647	10,535	11,531
Seeds	1,977	2,059	3,621	3,610	8,582	8,187	4,463	4,350
(of which home grown)	(182)	(267)	(424)	(611)	(2,479)	(2,158)	(993)	(952)
Fertilisers	9,845	8,716	16,768	14,142	27,790	24,232	16,991	14,758
Other crop expenses	3,931	4,291	6,883	7,034	13,480	14,797	7,617	8,233
Labour	1,932	2,893	7,058	8,519	25,704	27,275	10,752	11,921
Machinery costs and fuel	13,304	15,126	22,407	25,341	40,158	45,237	23,797	26,801
Machinery depreciation	11,263	12,210	19,636	21,723	30,101	30,080	18,942	19,694
Land and building costs	9,835	11,044	14,643	19,105	31,978	35,326	18,056	20,430
Miscellaneous	9,231	9,895	13,582	14,471	21,691	24,208	14,120	15,400
Total average inputs	**75,356**	**81,232**	**135,002**	**151,011**	**270,935**	**288,520**	**150,716**	**161,516**
Diversification Margin	**3,274**	**2,902**	**3,079**	**1,361**	**4,373**	**4,397**	**3,613**	**3,152**
of which: Diversification Output	8,330	6,454	7,451	2,992	8,558	7,571	8,266	6,269
Diversification Input	5,056	3,553	4,371	1,630	4,186	3,174	4,653	3,117
FARM BUSINESS INCOME	**18,430**	**22,881**	**32,352**	**39,629**	**58,525**	**81,431**	**34,150**	**45,081**

Specialist Sheep (LFA)

Specialist sheep farms generally cover hill farms characterised by hardy hill breeds, low lambing percentages and a high share of lambs sold to store. The FBI of these farms remained fairly stable, increasing by £211 (1%) from £29,024 in 2009/10 to £29,235 in 2010/11. The increase in output value of £5,426 (11%) was offset by a £7,717 (12%) increase in input costs. Specialist Sheep (LFA) farms accrued an average rise in subsidies and payments of £1,843 (5%) and an increased margin on diversified activity of £659 (13%) resulting in the 1% increase overall. The average size of a Specialist Sheep farm in the sample increased by 16 hectares (up 2%) with the number of ewes on farm rising by an average of 25 (up 4%).

In 2010/11, sheep output on Specialist Sheep (LFA) farms increased by £6,706 (21%) reflecting higher prices for the period while the output value for cattle and crops on these farms fell by £477 (-12%) and £293 (-20%) respectively.

The increase in Subsidies and Payments of £1,843 (5%) was almost entirely due to a £801 (3%) rise in the Single Farm Payment with no change in LFASS payments, despite the increase in average farm size.

Although the value of purchased feed consumed fell by £439 (-4%) this was offset by increases in other input costs. Labour costs were up by £1,574 (43%) with five farms in the survey having labour costs in excess of £40k. Machinery costs and fuel rose by £2,110 (21%) - machinery depreciation fell by 1%. Land and building costs increased by £1,085 (11%) to an average of £10,523 per farm and miscellaneous expenses also rose increasing by £535 (6%) to £9,990. The £2,011 (54%) rise in fertiliser costs can be linked to two farms with large purchases of fertiliser and lime; some of which was linked to trading activities, rather than use on farm.

Income from diversified activity increased from £4,985 to £5,645 in 2010/11. This 13% increase appears to be based on increased revenue from existing activities. The number of actual farms involved in diversification fell from 24 to 21, while the unweighted margin increased from £8,403 per participating farm to an average margin £13,365 in 2010/11.

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

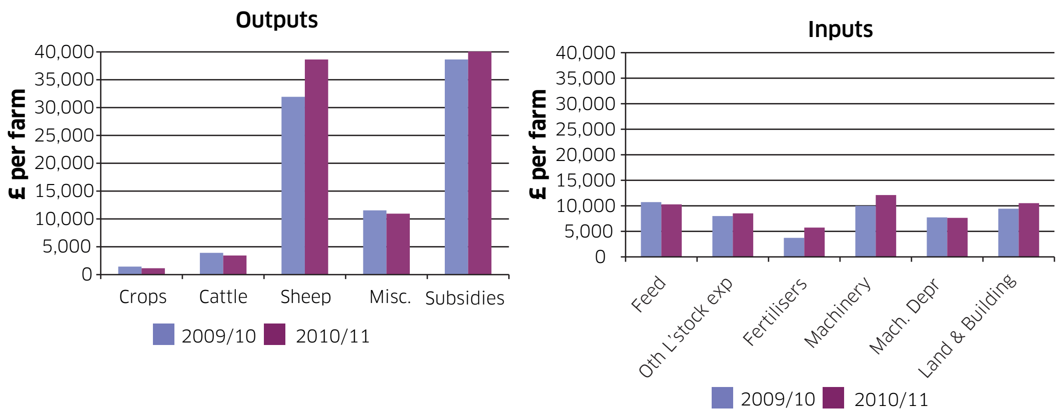


Table B4(b): Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs, and Farm Business Income by type of farm: Specialist Sheep (LFA)[1]

Type of farm: Specialist Sheep (LFA)[1]	Small		Medium		Large		All Sizes	
Number of farms in sample	**4**	**5**	**8**	**8**	**29**	**28**	**41**	**41**
	2009-10	**2010-11**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**
Average size of business (SLR)	"	1.5	2.4	2.5	5.5	5.6	2.7	2.8
Average size of farm (hectares)	"	111	487	630	1,849	1,887	652	668
Area of cereals (hectares)	"	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Area of potatoes (hectares)	"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area of fodder (hectares)	"	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Area of grass (hectares)	"	84	54	43	79	91	76	81
Number of ewes	"	352	573	575	1,100	1,117	567	592
Number of suckler cows	"	0	0	3	16	16	5	5
Number of dairy cows	"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of other cattle	"	3	13	15	23	20	10	9
Average output £ per farm								
Crops: Cereals	"	0	0	0	250	497	72	139
Potatoes	"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other crops	"	1,562	1,015	317	1,086	104	1,367	1,008
Total crop output	**"**	**1,562**	**1,015**	**317**	**1,336**	**601**	**1,440**	**1,147**
Livestock: Cattle	"	847	2,463	6,223	7,078	7,832	3,909	3,432
Sheep	"	33,398	23,998	23,649	45,558	56,306	31,933	38,638
Pigs	"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry	"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milk	"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other livestock	"	17	-100	50	-161	24	-60	23
Total livestock output	**"**	**34,261**	**26,361**	**29,922**	**52,474**	**64,162**	**35,782**	**42,093**
Miscellaneous	"	16,449	1,328	2,042	3,464	2,846	11,541	10,949
Total Output	**"**	**52,272**	**28,704**	**32,281**	**57,274**	**67,609**	**48,762**	**54,189**
Subsidy and Payments	**"**	**25,500**	**33,722**	**33,275**	**71,451**	**75,896**	**38,641**	**40,484**
(of which LFASS)	"	(3,463)	(7,261)	(8,614)	(17,756)	(17,722)	(8,042)	(8,051)
(of which SFP)	"	(15,874)	(21,462)	(21,240)	(46,625)	(49,379)	(25,059)	(25,859)
Average inputs - £ per farm								
Feed	"	5,666	5,682	8,040	17,335	21,221	10,727	10,288
(of which home produced)	"	(0)	(0)	(0)	(107)	(144)	(31)	(40)
Other livestock expenses	"	6,344	7,170	6,708	12,462	14,004	7,999	8,525
Seeds	"	170	89	12	503	384	155	211
(of which home grown)	"	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Fertilisers	"	7,769	1,537	1,551	2,988	3,133	3,729	5,740
Other crop expenses	"	957	303	230	626	705	449	800
Labour	"	2,817	2,080	1,991	11,011	11,868	3,671	5,246
Machinery costs and fuel	"	11,300	7,365	7,943	13,431	15,632	10,003	12,112
Machinery depreciation	"	6,598	7,115	6,894	9,656	10,228	7,739	7,646
Land and building costs	"	7,916	5,550	7,628	14,474	17,381	9,438	10,523
Miscellaneous	"	9,870	6,559	5,528	11,885	12,138	9,454	9,990
Total average inputs	**"**	**59,408**	**43,450**	**46,525**	**94,373**	**106,694**	**63,365**	**71,082**
Diversification Margin	**"**	**5,144**	**724**	**80**	**6,023**	**9,082**	**4,985**	**5,645**
of which: Diversification Output	"	5,416	778	404	7,294	10,908	5,709	6,356
Diversification Input	"	272	54	324	1,271	1,826	724	712
FARM BUSINESS INCOME	**"**	**23,508**	**19,700**	**19,110**	**40,375**	**45,894**	**29,024**	**29,235**

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

Specialist Beef (LFA)

FBI fell by £5,357 (-14%) from £37,885 in 2009/10 to £32,528 in 2010/11. This was due to an 11% increase in input costs outstripping the 8% rise in the value of outputs.

The value of cattle output increased by an average of £3,768 (6%) per farm in the sample; from £60,950 in 2009/10 to £64,719 in 2010/11, with the average number of cattle on farm increasing on average by 8 animals. Sheep output remained static over the period. However, crop output rose in value by £1,737 (35%) overall with cereals rising by £2,039 (72%) on average. Despite rising output values, input costs rose to a greater extent which resulted in a decrease in overall FBI.

The average Single Farm Payment to Specialist Beef (LFA) farms fell by -£1,123 (-3%) during 2010/11 while LFASS payments increased by 4% to £8,513. Overall subsidies and payments for this sector remained unchanged over the year.

The 11% increase in input costs was driven by a £3,778 (19%) rise in feed costs and a 16% increase in both machinery and fuel costs and land and buildings costs (up by £4,723 combined) between 2009/10 and 2010/11. Labour costs increased by 27% from £5,181 in 2009/10 to £6,597 in 2010/11. Miscellaneous costs increased from £11,225 in 2009/10 to £12,560 in 2010/11 (12%).

Specialist Beef (LFA) farms have one of the lowest levels of diversified activity and margins; which fell by £820 over the year from an average margin of £1,992 in 2009/10, to £1,172 in 2010/11.

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

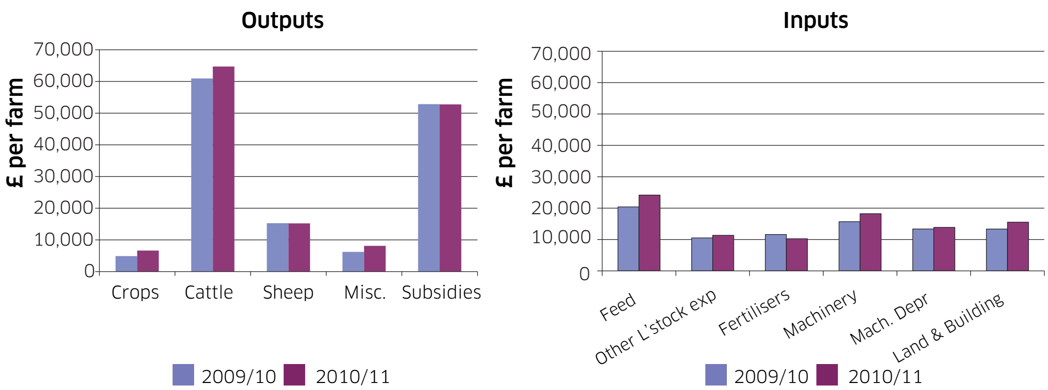


Table B4(c): Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs, and Farm Business Income by type of farm: Specialist Beef (LFA)

Type of farm: Specialist Beef (LFA)	Small		Medium		Large		All Sizes	
Number of farms in sample	**55**	**54**	**25**	**32**	**35**	**30**	**115**	**116**
	2009-10	**2010-11**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**
Average size of business (SLR)	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.5	4.1	4.2	2.1	2.2
Average size of farm (hectares)	99	102	208	170	389	371	189	180
Area of cereals (hectares)	5	5	7	9	11	11	7	7
Area of potatoes (hectares)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area of fodder (hectares)	1	0	2	1	3	3	1	1
Area of grass (hectares)	65	69	112	110	170	176	99	102
Number of ewes	69	69	151	161	381	355	160	155
Number of suckler cows	55	55	98	97	139	144	83	84
Number of dairy cows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of other cattle	83	83	161	172	232	257	133	141
Average output £ per farm								
Crops: Cereals	1,920	3,280	3,199	6,496	4,765	7,581	2,837	4,876
Potatoes	0	106	0	0	0	157	0	101
Other crops	1,868	1,244	2,157	1,125	2,462	3,003	2,063	1,661
Total crop output	**3,789**	**4,631**	**5,356**	**7,622**	**7,227**	**10,741**	**4,900**	**6,638**
Livestock: Cattle	39,464	36,842	70,296	79,382	105,536	121,032	60,950	64,719
Sheep	6,259	5,690	15,195	18,215	36,645	35,798	15,276	15,217
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	-6	-4	-52	142	-15	-62	-16	6
Total livestock output	**45,717**	**42,529**	**85,439**	**97,739**	**142,166**	**156,768**	**76,210**	**79,941**
Miscellaneous	5,312	4,687	12,352	22,742	4,318	6,554	6,226	8,122
Total Output	**54,818**	**51,846**	**103,146**	**128,102**	**153,711**	**174,062**	**87,336**	**94,702**
Subsidy and Payments	**31,924**	**31,961**	**56,895**	**59,018**	**99,598**	**97,914**	**52,842**	**52,767**
(of which LFASS)	(4,844)	(5,324)	(8,776)	(9,152)	(15,669)	(15,645)	(8,180)	(8,513)
(of which SFP)	(24,683)	(23,658)	(45,142)	(44,306)	(77,665)	(76,210)	(41,209)	(40,087)
Average inputs - £ per farm								
Feed	11,555	12,417	24,052	29,457	38,854	48,510	20,393	24,171
(of which home produced)	(1,619)	(2,139)	(2,043)	(4,420)	(3,614)	(5,821)	(2,184)	(3,427)
Other livestock expenses	6,224	6,196	11,790	14,027	19,809	21,769	10,514	11,346
Seeds	670	794	1,112	1,313	1,827	1,807	1,031	1,131
(of which home grown)	(32)	(50)	(0)	(74)	(16)	(0)	(23)	(42)
Fertilisers	7,237	6,261	14,639	13,186	19,906	17,755	11,602	10,251
Other crop expenses	1,597	1,721	3,300	3,319	2,651	3,501	2,140	2,426
Labour	1,338	1,573	6,706	10,819	13,254	15,695	5,181	6,597
Machinery costs and fuel	10,611	12,157	19,062	23,911	25,455	28,834	15,689	18,227
Machinery depreciation	9,630	9,186	15,654	21,153	19,863	20,144	13,163	13,873
Land and building costs	8,946	10,104	12,899	19,683	24,048	25,638	13,347	15,532
Miscellaneous	8,246	9,028	13,219	17,090	16,943	17,922	11,225	12,560
Total average inputs	**66,054**	**69,437**	**122,433**	**153,959**	**182,609**	**201,574**	**104,285**	**116,113**
Diversification Margin	**3,215**	**1,304**	**1,283**	**639**	**-429**	**1,213**	**1,992**	**1,172**
of which: Diversification Output	16,841	2,321	2,206	1,842	2,582	2,722	10,888	2,342
Diversification Input	13,626	1,017	923	1,204	3,011	1,509	8,897	1,170
FARM BUSINESS INCOME	**23,902**	**15,675**	**38,892**	**33,800**	**70,270**	**71,615**	**37,885**	**32,528**

Cattle and Sheep (LFA)

Although the average FBI for Cattle and Sheep (LFA) farms fell by £1,602 (-4%) between 2009/10 and 2010/11, trends in Cattle and Sheep (LFA) farms have been influenced by changes to the sample more so than other farm types. Three high FBI value farms (average £102k) left the survey between 2009/10 and 2010/11 and were replaced by the same number of farms, but with a lower average FBI value of £33k. In addition, four Specialist Beef (LFA) and two mixed farms were re-classified as Cattle and Sheep (LFA) farms (see table B1(a)).

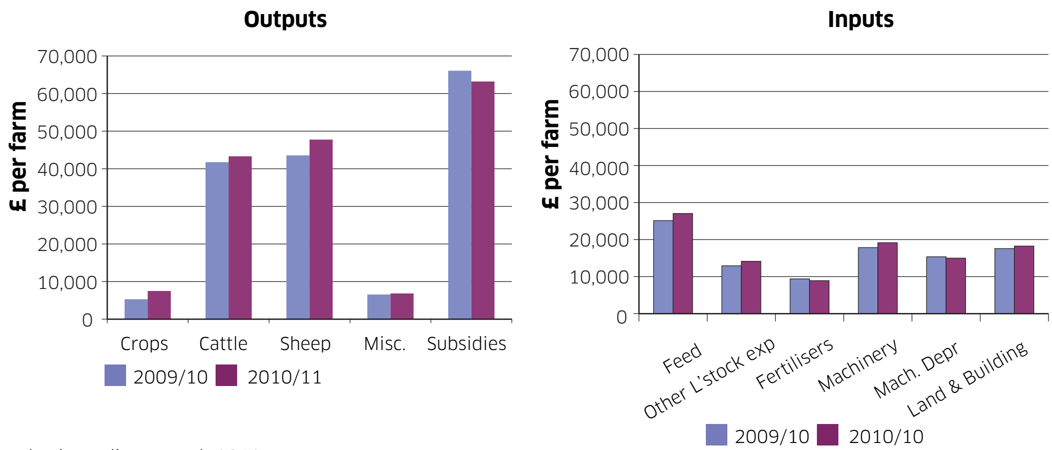
Total output value increased by £7,993 (8%) from £97,554 in 2009/10 to £105,546 in 2010/11. Subsidies and payments fell by £2,864 (-4.3%) with the Single Farm Payment average decreasing to £42,969 in 2010/11.

Although cattle numbers were up and ewe numbers down (4% reduction), the corresponding output values for both livestock types increased. Cattle output increased by £1,567 (4%) to £43,322 per farm and the sheep value increased from £43,560 to £47,754 in 2010/11, an increase of £4,194 (10%) per farm. Livestock output was up by an average of £5,516 (6%). This reflects the improving prices[6] obtained over the period. The area of cereals cultivated increased by 18% (an average increase of 2 hectares) which, along with a rise in cereal prices[7], helped to raise cereal output value by £3,309 (97%) to £6,760.

Subsidies and payments decreased between 2009/10 and 2010/11 by 4.3% falling to £63,211 in the most recent year. Average Single Farm Payments were down £3,518 (-8%) to £42,969 while LFASS payments were up by £627 (5%) to £12,968; the highest value of all of the farm types.

Total input costs were up, but below the all farms average, rising by £4,634 (4%) from £123,198 in 2009/10 to £127,832 in 2010/11. Feed costs rose by £1,900 (8%) over the year as did other livestock expenses which increased by £1,215 (9%) on average. Labour costs remained static and fertiliser value fell by 5% even though crop output value and area increased.

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



(6) DEFRA Agricultural Price Indices: March 2012
(7) Cereal Price trends can be found in table A3 in Section A of this publication.

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

Type of farm: Cattle and Sheep (LFA)	Small		Medium		Large		All Sizes	
Number of farms in sample	**13**	**16**	**12**	**11**	**36**	**40**	**61**	**67**
	2009-10	**2010-11**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**
Average size of business (SLR)	1.4	1.5	2.4	2.4	6.0	5.7	3.8	3.7
Average size of farm (hectares)	203	184	340	469	1,015	786	625	527
Area of cereals (hectares)	4	4	6	7	12	15	8	10
Area of potatoes (hectares)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area of other cash crops (hectares)	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Area of fodder (hectares)	2	1	3	3	4	4	3	3
Area of grass (hectares)	50	54	73	75	178	194	117	126
Number of ewes	231	251	388	386	959	893	615	588
Number of suckler cows	24	26	48	45	93	99	62	65
Number of other cattle	30	34	59	51	144	146	91	91
Average output £ per farm								
Crops: Cereals	1,818	2,224	2,147	5,141	5,032	10,484	3,451	6,760
Potatoes	648	512	0	0	409	377	421	358
Other crops	171	703	711	937	2,554	-32	1,433	384
Total crop output	**2,637**	**3,439**	**2,857**	**6,078**	**7,995**	**10,829**	**5,305**	**7,502**
Livestock: Cattle	14,698	16,270	29,508	23,971	64,693	68,933	41,755	43,322
Sheep	16,603	18,794	21,340	24,076	69,872	76,212	43,560	47,754
Pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry	473	304	49	58	0	0	169	113
Milk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other livestock	10	2	-8	-23	397	24	197	8
Total livestock output	**31,783**	**35,370**	**50,889**	**48,082**	**134,962**	**145,168**	**85,681**	**91,197**
Miscellaneous	5,063	5,681	9,617	9,097	6,556	6,868	6,568	6,847
Total Output	**39,483**	**44,490**	**63,363**	**63,256**	**149,513**	**162,865**	**97,554**	**105,546**
Subsidy and Payments	**25,823**	**24,440**	**45,457**	**49,060**	**101,026**	**95,145**	**66,074**	**63,211**
(of which LFASS)	(5,305)	(5,290)	(9,784)	(12,014)	(18,089)	(18,643)	(12,341)	(12,968)
(of which SFP)	(15,718)	(15,315)	(30,389)	(31,438)	(73,321)	(66,251)	(46,487)	(42,969)
Average inputs - £ per farm								
Feed	7,436	9,530	16,371	21,064	40,433	41,340	25,151	27,051
(of which home produced)	(1,115)	(1,198)	(2,184)	(4,132)	(4,134)	(6,053)	(2,778)	(4,074)
Other livestock expenses	5,169	6,493	8,526	9,621	19,817	21,056	12,930	14,145
Seeds	651	600	1,570	1,280	2,422	2,275	1,676	1,535
(of which home grown)	(0)	(0)	(34)	(71)	(158)	(316)	(83)	(167)
Fertilisers	3,915	3,311	6,853	4,979	14,074	14,200	9,401	8,918
Other crop expenses	1,002	1,192	2,530	2,010	2,551	2,612	2,021	2,026
Labour	51	281	3,381	4,014	17,092	16,778	8,982	8,981
Machinery costs and fuel	9,427	9,240	13,462	14,622	25,178	27,658	17,845	19,162
Machinery depreciation	7,072	7,267	13,743	12,185	21,669	21,358	15,369	14,996
Land and building costs	9,776	8,463	11,760	13,775	24,974	26,635	17,575	18,253
Miscellaneous	6,924	6,712	8,710	9,727	17,150	18,041	12,247	12,765
Total average inputs	**51,424**	**53,088**	**86,906**	**93,277**	**185,360**	**191,953**	**123,198**	**127,832**
Diversification Margin	**492**	**436**	**-500**	**1,635**	**8,212**	**3,251**	**4,114**	**2,017**
of which: Diversification Output	730	731	2,111	5,943	10,182	4,765	5,605	3,597
Diversification Input	237	296	2,611	4,308	1,971	1,514	1,491	1,579
FARM BUSINESS INCOME	**14,375**	**16,278**	**21,413**	**20,674**	**73,391**	**69,308**	**44,544**	**42,942**

Cereals

FBI for Cereal farms in Scotland increased in 2010/11. The fall in FBI seen in 2009/10 was reversed as FBI increased by £34,571 (212%) to an average of £50,866 per farm. The higher market prices for wheat, barley and oats etc proved favourable for Scottish cereal farmers. Overall, total output valuation increased by £45,157 (35%) to £173,306 (up from £128,149 in 2009/10) while total inputs cost cereal farmers £10,539 (7%) more in 2010/11 than in the previous year.

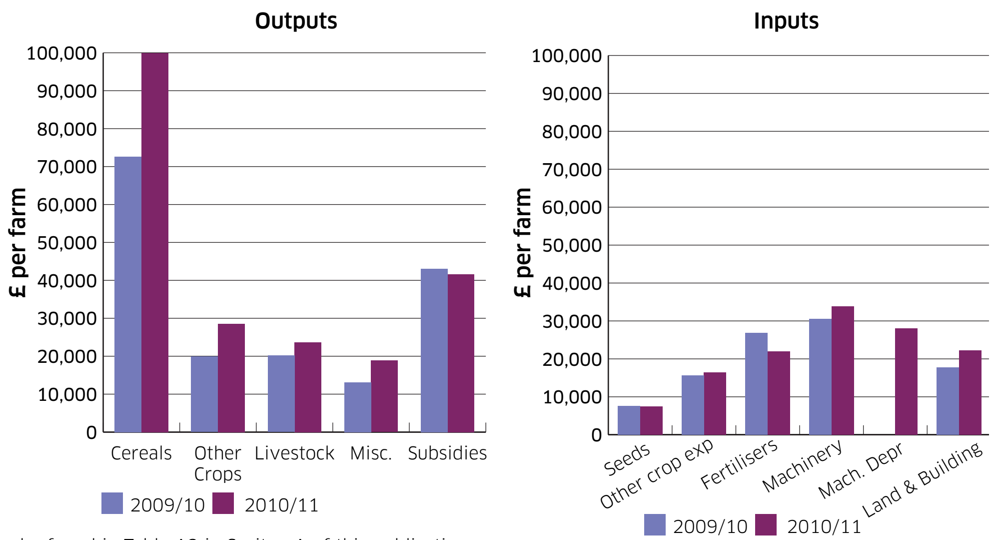
Although the actual area of cereals (hectares) fell by 3%, the average output value per farm rose by £27,301 (38%) to £99,914. Potato output value increased by an average of £635 (36%) while the value of other crops rose by £8,646 (43%) from £19,895 to £28,541 in 2010/11. This reflects the increase in cereal prices[8] over the time period. The total livestock output of cereal farms increased by £3,489 (17%) from £20,144 in 2009/10 to £23,633 in 2010/11. While the average output value of cattle increased (up by £3,400 or 20%), the average number of cattle remained almost static: this rise in value is due to better prices[9] in 2010/11 than the previous year. Miscellaneous output was up £5,086 (37%) to £18,824 per farm.

Total subsidies and payments fell by £1,430 (-3%) from £43,026 to £41,596 in 2010/11. The Single Farm Payment for Cereal farms fell by £1,593 (-4%). LFASS payments were unchanged.

Input costs increased by £10,539 (7%) from an average of £160,793 in 2009/10 to £171,332 in 2010/11; due mainly to increased costs of land and buildings (up £4,488 or 25%), machinery and fuel (up £3,226 or 11%) and machinery depreciation (up £3,704 or 15%). The fall in the fertiliser input value of -£4,928 (-18%) from £26,900 in 2009/10 to £21,973 is most likely due to reduced purchases compared to the previous year. Feed for livestock on cereal farms increased by £1,415 (18%) as did livestock expenses which went up by £328 (12%).

Income from diversified activities was up from £5,913 in 2009/10 to £7,295 in 2010/11. This represents an average increase of £1,382 (23%) on the year. There were slightly more specialist cereal farms in the survey recording an income from diversified activity and the average margin was higher than the previous year.

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



(8) Cereal Price trends can be found in Table A3 in Seciton A of this publication.
(9) DEFRA Agricultural Price Indices: March 2012.

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

Type of farm: Cereals	Small		Medium		Large		All Sizes	
Number of farms in sample	**49**	**49**	**16**	**17**	**16**	**14**	**81**	**80**
	2009-10	**2010-11**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**
Average size of business (SLR)	1.2	1.2	2.5	2.5	3.9	3.9	1.7	1.7
Average size of farm (hectares)	115	119	213	228	334	318	155	155
Area of cereals (hectares)	76	75	143	145	220	205	102	99
Area of potatoes (hectares)	1	1	4	2	4	5	2	1
Area of oilseed rape (hectares)	5	7	17	12	26	31	9	10
Area of other cash crops (hectares)	2	3	4	6	2	1	3	3
Area of grass (hectares)	25	27	38	54	62	62	32	34
Number of ewes	15	16	22	6	35	34	18	16
Number of suckler cows	2	3	11	11	21	21	5	6
Number of other cattle	26	25	65	88	134	130	45	45
Average output £ per farm								
Crops: Cereals	51,748	76,679	97,909	138,162	171,823	215,176	72,613	99,914
Potatoes	732	529	2,580	2,949	7,129	15,030	1,759	2,394
Other crops	15,118	22,102	25,606	38,482	42,704	61,367	19,895	28,541
Total crop output	**67,598**	**99,310**	**126,094**	**179,592**	**221,655**	**291,572**	**94,266**	**130,850**
Livestock: Cattle	9,419	9,816	24,250	43,402	55,927	66,141	17,077	20,477
Sheep	2,616	2,784	3,822	2,448	4,811	6,479	3,048	3,125
Pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry	25	33	0	0	0	0	18	25
Milk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other livestock	0	-3	2	59	7	1	1	6
Total livestock output	**12,060**	**12,630**	**28,074**	**45,909**	**60,745**	**72,622**	**20,144**	**23,633**
Miscellaneous	11,214	17,974	16,838	12,483	25,696	33,433	13,738	18,824
Total Output	**90,872**	**129,914**	**171,006**	**237,984**	**308,096**	**397,627**	**128,149**	**173,306**
Subsidy and Payments	**30,904**	**30,886**	**59,321**	**62,340**	**98,821**	**90,541**	**43,026**	**41,596**
(of which LFASS)	(61)	(19)	(0)	(583)	(610)	(206)	(119)	(118)
(of which SFP)	(28,680)	(28,391)	(56,017)	(58,516)	(93,156)	(85,480)	(40,237)	(38,644)
Average inputs - £ per farm								
Feed	4,628	4,240	9,576	19,989	25,606	30,804	7,840	9,255
(of which home produced)	(2,614)	(2,183)	(5,819)	(12,064)	(4,744)	(3,033)	(3,315)	(3,667)
Other livestock expenses	1,613	1,800	3,327	5,937	9,549	8,947	2,807	3,135
Seeds	5,428	5,631	10,664	9,593	17,736	17,845	7,637	7,474
(of which home grown)	(444)	(614)	(1,493)	(1,686)	(3,023)	(2,521)	(900)	(966)
Fertilisers	19,664	16,361	39,482	32,253	56,915	48,414	26,900	21,973
Other crop expenses	10,909	12,050	21,330	25,150	38,476	36,076	15,675	16,425
Labour	5,975	7,435	16,704	18,399	37,282	40,775	11,233	12,487
Machinery costs and fuel	22,647	25,563	41,421	44,357	67,103	78,991	30,606	33,832
Machinery depreciation	19,003	23,166	29,200	33,461	51,469	55,623	24,327	28,031
Land and building costs	13,414	17,885	21,649	30,310	39,867	42,529	17,742	22,229
Miscellaneous	12,870	14,287	19,448	16,829	31,504	31,854	16,027	16,492
Total average inputs	**116,151**	**128,418**	**212,801**	**236,277**	**375,506**	**391,858**	**160,793**	**171,332**
Diversification Margin	**3,692**	**5,897**	**12,535**	**3,719**	**11,941**	**22,127**	**5,913**	**7,295**
of which: Diversification Output	8,381	19,504	42,747	4,868	16,727	26,563	14,158	18,180
Diversification Input	4,689	13,607	30,213	1,149	4,786	4,437	8,245	10,885
FARM BUSINESS INCOME	**9,317**	**38,278**	**30,061**	**67,766**	**43,352**	**118,437**	**16,295**	**50,866**

General Cropping

FBI increased by £41,246 (224%) from £18,429 in 2009/10 to £59,674 in 2010/11. This was driven by an average increase of £25,253 (35%) in cereal value, a £16,093 (28%) rise in potato value and a £9,121 (31%) increase in other crop revenue. The total value of crop output increased by £50,468 (31%) to £210,903 in 2010/11. Cattle and sheep output also increased by 6% and 11% respectively helping to boost livestock output by £7,242 (22%) overall. In combination with a £1,390 (8%) rise in miscellaneous output, total output value for General Cropping farms moved up from £211,157 in 2009/10 to £270,247 in 2010/11; an increase of £59,100 (28%).

The areas of cereals and potatoes remained static, indicating that the increased value was achieved through higher prices/yields. The area of oilseed rape cultivated increased by an average of 2 hectares, helping to raise the value of other crop output. It would appear that the area under grass has also increased in line with the rise in cattle and sheep numbers.

Subsidies and payments have remained stable increasing on average by £873 (2%) to £48,347. The Single Farm Payment for General Cropping farms fell by an average of -£793 (-2%). LFASS payments increased from £1,319 in 2009/10 to £1,949 in 2010/11, an increase of £630 (48%).

Input costs increased by £15,909 (7%) to an average of £260,365. The average value of fertilisers fell by -£7,562 (-22%) even though farm area increased, due to lower purchases compared to the previous year. The increase in cattle and sheep numbers is reflected in the £4,280 (38%) rise in feed costs between 2009/10 and 2010/11, averaging £15,543 per farm, and a £760 (14%) rise in other livestock expenses. Labour costs increased by £3,215 (14%) to £26,276 and machinery and fuel increased from £42,708 in 2009/10 to £49,671 in 2010/11, up £6,963 (16%). Land and building costs continue to rise, this time by £5,708 (21%) to £32,847 per annum. Miscellaneous costs rose by 8% to an average of £23,774 per farm.

Average income from diversified activities decreased between 2009/10 and 2010/11. Income fell by -£2,818 (-66%) to an average of £1,435 per farm. It is noted that two farms returned negative values while the others returned lower margins than they had in previous years.

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

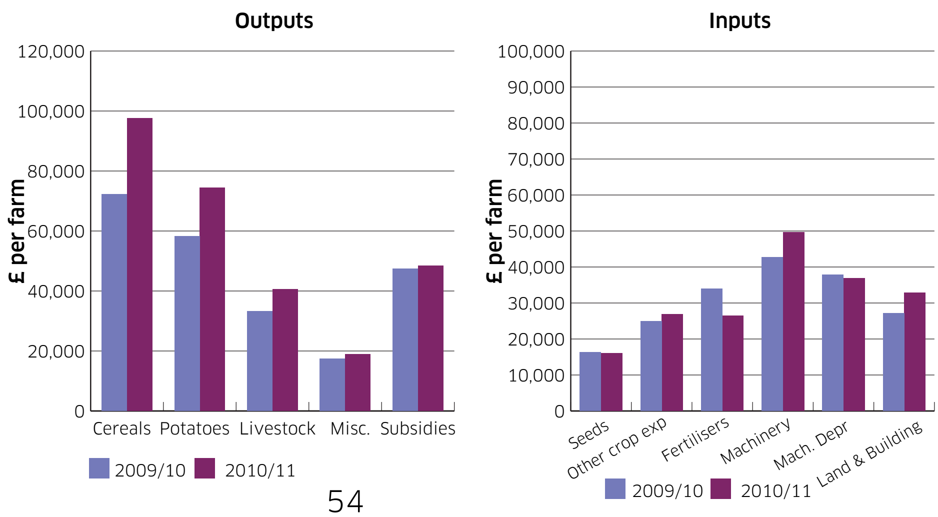


Table B4(f): Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs, and Farm Business Income by type of farm: General Cropping

Type of farm: General Cropping	Small		Medium		Large		All Sizes	
Number of farms in sample	**12**	**17**	**13**	**18**	**29**	**27**	**54**	**62**
	2009-10	**2010-11**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**
Average size of business (SLR)	1.3	1.4	2.5	2.5	5.5	5.8	3.3	3.4
Average size of farm (hectares)	86	96	147	151	306	333	189	204
Area of cereals (hectares)	41	45	91	86	158	156	98	99
Area of potatoes (hectares)	9	8	14	13	32	32	19	19
Area of oilseed rape (hectares)	1	0	5	5	11	16	6	8
Area of other cash crops (hectares)	7	5	10	7	21	24	13	13
Area of grass (hectares)	19	32	24	34	69	87	41	55
Number of ewes	19	26	39	82	61	81	40	59
Number of suckler cows	3	6	5	6	43	52	20	25
Number of other cattle	31	35	30	27	101	101	60	61
Average output £ per farm								
Crops: Cereals	23,509	38,393	71,815	86,451	120,194	159,819	72,283	97,536
Potatoes	10,440	9,148	14,452	19,986	123,226	161,792	58,266	74,359
Other crops	9,035	9,942	18,392	19,725	55,054	75,775	29,887	39,008
Total crop output	**42,984**	**57,482**	**104,659**	**126,162**	**298,474**	**397,385**	**160,436**	**210,903**
Livestock: Cattle	13,681	12,378	8,686	10,317	46,304	51,282	26,448	28,109
Sheep	4,713	3,165	6,381	10,826	8,897	10,140	6,750	7,465
Pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry	0	170	0	0	0	11,751	0	4,935
Milk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other livestock	0	0	14	31	173	0	75	6
Total livestock output	**18,393**	**15,713**	**15,080**	**21,173**	**55,375**	**73,173**	**33,273**	**40,515**
Miscellaneous	4,341	7,360	35,546	27,654	22,767	26,045	17,449	18,839
Total Output	**65,718**	**80,555**	**155,285**	**174,989**	**376,615**	**496,604**	**211,157**	**270,257**
Subsidy and Payments	**22,920**	**23,226**	**32,678**	**35,429**	**77,633**	**78,456**	**47,474**	**48,347**
(of which LFASS)	(0)	(226)	(0)	(508)	(3,155)	(4,261)	(1,319)	(1,949)
(of which SFP)	(22,043)	(21,872)	(30,757)	(29,748)	(71,809)	(70,730)	(44,349)	(43,557)
Average inputs - £ per farm								
Feed	4,137	5,530	5,724	6,812	20,532	29,137	11,263	15,543
(of which home produced)	(2,004)	(2,886)	(1,498)	(1,993)	(5,649)	(5,740)	(3,440)	(3,903)
Other livestock expenses	2,849	2,330	2,276	4,176	9,120	10,684	5,370	6,130
Seeds	3,062	3,941	8,612	8,046	32,441	31,280	16,301	16,019
(of which home grown)	(495)	(799)	(1,252)	(1,175)	(12,492)	(10,846)	(5,640)	(5,029)
Fertilisers	12,570	9,512	19,924	15,855	60,718	47,474	33,964	26,402
Other crop expenses	6,514	6,054	13,787	11,498	47,486	53,778	24,895	26,821
Labour	1,102	3,447	10,352	8,712	49,816	56,230	23,062	26,276
Machinery costs and fuel	13,170	17,173	28,631	31,219	77,444	89,396	42,708	49,671
Machinery depreciation	13,303	13,922	33,635	34,117	63,460	60,378	37,786	36,883
Land and building costs	8,839	9,028	16,148	19,594	49,602	61,843	27,140	32,847
Miscellaneous	8,486	7,896	21,137	19,221	35,503	41,196	21,968	23,774
Total average inputs	**74,032**	**78,833**	**160,225**	**159,250**	**446,121**	**481,394**	**244,457**	**260,365**
Diversification Margin	**2,964**	**854**	**6,826**	**300**	**4,448**	**2,505**	**4,253**	**1,435**
of which: Diversification Output	4,294	5,269	8,420	3,921	7,671	7,507	6,420	5,947
Diversification Input	1,330	4,415	1,594	3,621	3,223	5,003	2,167	4,512
FARM BUSINESS INCOME	**17,570**	**25,802**	**34,565**	**51,468**	**12,574**	**96,171**	**18,428**	**59,674**

Dairy

FBI for Dairy farms increased by £14,779 (25%) from £58,853 in 2009/10 to £73,632 in 2010/11. This was almost a full reversal of the fall in FBI for Dairy farms between 2008/09 and 2009/10. Total output rose by £20,487 (7%), subsidies and payments increased by £776 (1.8%) while overall input costs increased by £7,634 (3%).

The size of farm, area of grass and the number of dairy cows, all increased slightly over the period (between 1 and 2%). Total livestock output increased by £20,157 (7%) from £282,874 in 2009/10 to £303,031 in 2010/11. This was in part due to an increase in the value of milk which was up by £15,317 (7%) to £229,675 in 2010/11 and an £5,117 (8%) rise in the value of the cattle. Yield per cow was up 3% to an average of 6,896 litres per cow. Milk price increased from 23.06 ppl in 2009/10 to 23.59 ppl during 2010/11, an increase of 0.534 ppl (2%) on the year. Cereal output increased by an average of £1,699 (45%) to £5,484 per farm. Miscellaneous output also rose during 2010/11 to £5,657 per farm (up 29%).

Subsidies and payments to dairy farmers increased slightly to £43,857 (up 2%) between 20009/10 and 2010/11. However, the average Single Farm Payment was down by £968 (-2%) on the year as were LFASS payments; which were reduced further, down by £225 (-12%) to £1,663 in 2010/11. Subsidies which increased in 2010/11 but are not shown separately in table B4(g) include dairy compensation (£1,958 on average in 2010/11) and agri-environement grants (average of £413 in 2010/11). It is these additional subsidies which resulted in an overall increase in support payments.

Total input costs rose by 3% on average (up by £7,634) to £290,412 in 2010/11 from the previous year. The largest increase in costs were in land and buildings which was up £2,313 (8%) to £32,154, followed by a £1,990 (2%) increase in feed costs to £102,091 in 2010/11 and a £1,949 (5%) increase in the cost of machinery and fuel. The value of fertilisers used on dairy farms fell from £20,619 in 2009/10 to £17,408 in 2010/11, a reduction of £3,211 (-16%) The cost of labour showed no change over the period.

The average income from diversified activities increased by £1,149 (51%) to £3,405 in 2010/11. Three more dairy farms recorded diversified activity in 2010/11 than in the previous year with higher returns being recorded.

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

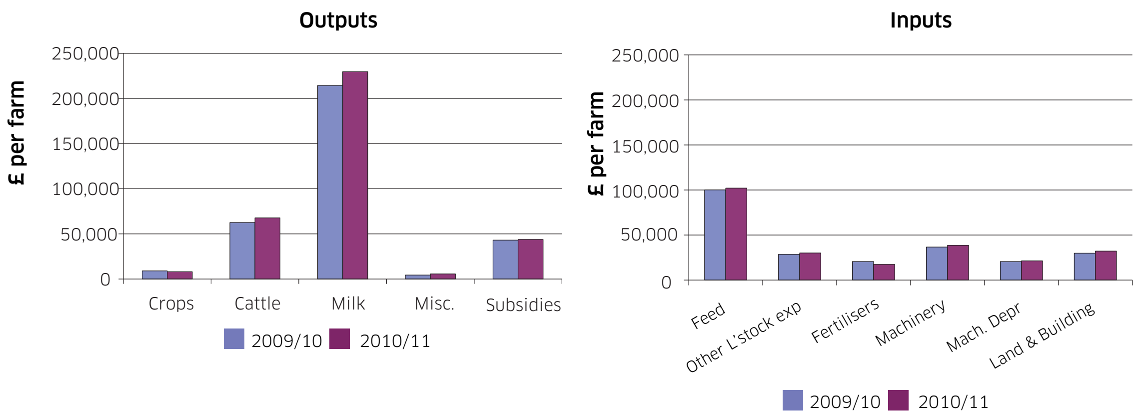


Table B4(g): Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs, and Farm Business Income by type of farm: Dairy

Type of farm: Dairy	Small		Medium		Large		All Sizes	
Number of farms in sample	**6**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**38**	**37**	**51**	**51**
	2009-10	**2010-11**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**
Average size of business (SLR)	1.6	1.5	2.8	2.7	5.2	5.2	4.3	4.2
Average size of farm (hectares)	84	84	98	97	165	168	141	144
Area of cereals (hectares)	1	1	3	5	9	8	7	7
Area of grass (hectares)	68	68	83	83	121	125	107	109
Number of ewes	0	0	57	52	60	56	52	48
Number of suckler cows	0	0	8	9	7	7	6	6
Number of dairy cows	51	47	78	74	163	166	132	133
Number of other cattle	67	60	140	131	236	223	196	185
Output yield per dairy cow (ltrs)	5,696	5,854	6,527	6,980	6,948	7,072	6,705	6,896
Revenue value pence per litre	21.60	22.45	22.68	23.21	23.44	23.92	23.06	23.59
Average output £ per farm								
Crops: Cereals	191	473	1,699	3,302	5,078	7,054	3,785	5,484
Potatoes	0	0	0	0	238	331	160	225
Other crops	1,706	999	1,652	1,407	6,724	2,923	5,077	2,384
Total crop output	**1,897**	**1,472**	**3,351**	**4,709**	**12,040**	**10,308**	**9,022**	**8,093**
Livestock: Cattle	22,506	31,597	45,234	48,716	75,303	79,983	62,619	67,736
Sheep	0	0	4,931	5,628	7,037	6,510	5,725	5,498
Pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry	0	0	836	457	0	0	167	87
Milk	63,322	62,014	115,380	125,227	272,035	291,060	214,358	229,675
Other livestock	0	245	-28	9	17	3	6	35
Total livestock output	**85,827**	**93,855**	**166,353**	**180,037**	**354,392**	**377,555**	**282,874**	**303,031**
Miscellaneous	2,506	2,794	3,361	2,976	5,059	6,958	4,397	5,657
Total Output	**90,230**	**98,121**	**173,064**	**187,722**	**371,491**	**394,821**	**296,294**	**316,781**
Subsidy and Payments	**12,862**	**13,456**	**27,545**	**28,127**	**53,359**	**54,084**	**43,081**	**43,857**
(of which LFASS)	(1,149)	(1,331)	(2,339)	(2,206)	(1,894)	(1,574)	(1,888)	(1,663)
(of which SFP)	(10,097)	(9,457)	(24,502)	(24,211)	(49,469)	(48,114)	(39,503)	(38,535)
Average inputs - £ per farm								
Feed	29,054	27,341	57,340	58,522	126,110	128,615	100,102	102,091
(of which home produced)	(197)	(457)	(1,721)	(2,893)	(4,418)	(5,040)	(3,346)	(4,036)
Other livestock expenses	8,525	10,825	16,808	17,788	35,837	37,214	28,582	30,080
Seeds	63	95	685	979	2,702	2,806	1,965	2,105
(of which home grown)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(31)	(0)	(21)
Fertilisers	6,670	5,386	13,987	12,741	25,204	21,015	20,619	17,408
Other crop expenses	637	752	1,124	1,566	4,581	5,161	3,392	3,902
Labour	710	1,092	6,357	10,359	31,818	30,521	22,801	22,853
Machinery costs and fuel	12,941	12,430	21,823	25,110	45,488	47,383	36,646	38,596
Machinery depreciation	8,332	7,980	16,414	17,517	24,124	24,933	20,586	21,319
Land and building costs	7,377	8,589	17,551	24,386	37,700	38,835	29,841	32,154
Miscellaneous	9,069	10,233	9,079	9,392	22,679	24,707	18,243	19,903
Total average inputs	**83,379**	**84,722**	**161,167**	**178,359**	**356,243**	**361,189**	**282,778**	**290,412**
Diversification Margin	**0**	**5,133**	**0**	**479**	**3,348**	**3,900**	**2,256**	**3,405**
of which: Diversification Output	0	5,833	0	713	6,442	8,683	4,342	6,789
Diversification Input	0	700	0	234	3,095	4,783	2,086	3,384
FARM BUSINESS INCOME	**19,713**	**31,990**	**39,442**	**37,968**	**71,954**	**91,617**	**58,853**	**73,632**

Lowland Cattle and Sheep

The data presented in this section should be considered in relation to the small sample size of 16 farms in 2010/11.

Farm Business Income increased by £2,200 (7%) from £32,125 in 2009/10 to £34,325 in 2010/11. This was due to total output value increasing by £20,727 (23%) to £111,735 in 2010/11, and input costs rising by £17,753 (17%) to £124,862 over the same period. Subsidies and payments were up from £42,881 in 2009/10 to £43,822 in 2010/11, an increase of £942 (2%) over the year, with the Single Farm Payment remaining relatively unchanged at £38,289.

Cattle output increased by £11,716 (21%) to £67,721 per farm. The value of sheep output also grew by £6,507 (27%) from £24,027 in 2009/10 to £30,534 in 2010/11. The average number of ewes increased during this period by 19% (49 ewes) to an average of 301 per farm. As seen elsewhere, the value of cereal output increased, this time by 14% to £5,316, even though the average area in production fell by an average of 2 hectares per farm. The value of miscellaneous output almost doubled, rising to an average of £5,693 per farm in 2010/11.

Subsidies and payments were up by an average of £942 (2%) on the year with LFASS payments rising by a quarter to £3,658 per farm. The Single Farm Payment remained steady at £38,289 per farm (up by 1%).

Unlike other livestock farms, feed costs rose substantially; in this case by £6,846 (31%) over the year. Other livestock expenses increased by £2,226 or 19%. The spend on fertilisers also went up to £11,569 in 2010/11 - an increase £1,583 (16%). Machinery and fuel was up £2,112 (12%) along side a 16% rise in depreciation charges to £13,924 on average. Land and building costs remained similar at around £16,000 for the year.

Average income from diversified activities for Lowland Cattle and Sheep farms was down over the year by £1,716 (-32%). The number of farms involved in these activities has remained broadly similar but the associated income has fallen between 2009/10 and 2010/11.

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

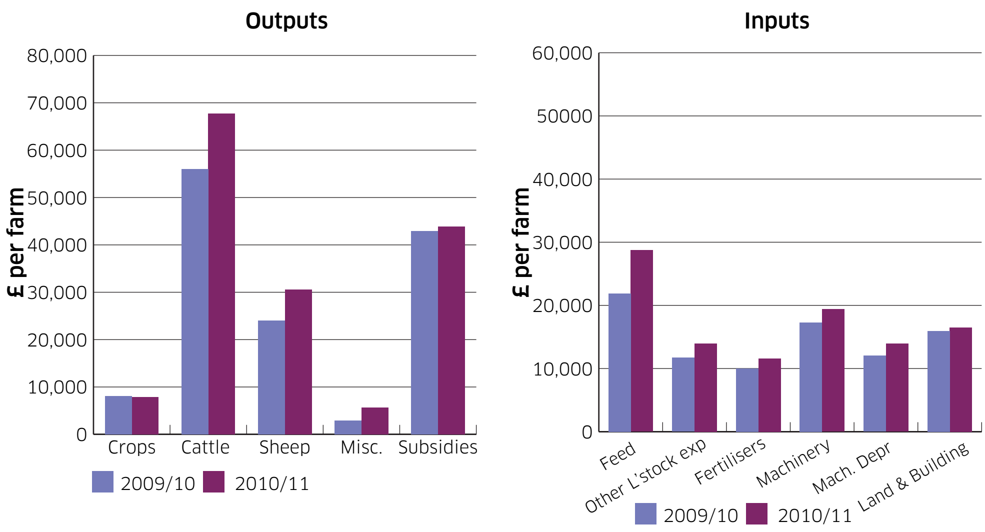


Table B4(h): Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs, and Farm Business Income by type of farm: Lowland Cattle and Sheep

Type of farm: Lowland Cattle & Sheep[(1)]	Small		Medium		Large		All Sizes	
Number of farms in sample	**5**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**7**	**6**	**17**	**16**
	2009-10	**2010-11**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**
Average size of business (SLR)	1.2	1.3	2.5	"	7.1	7.6	2.5	2.7
Average size of farm (hectares)	68	78	124	"	432	482	143	161
Area of cereals (hectares)	7	7	8	"	15	7	9	7
Area of potatoes (hectares)	0	0	0	"	0	0	0	0
Area of fodder (hectares)	0	1	4	"	13	18	3	4
Area of grass (hectares)	58	61	101	"	273	305	103	113
Number of ewes	89	118	132	"	947	1,065	252	301
Number of suckler cows	37	29	99	"	147	158	65	66
Number of dairy cows	1	1	5	"	0	0	2	1
Number of other cattle	82	82	185	"	284	259	133	126
Average output £ per farm								
Crops: Cereals	3,326	5,572	4,100	"	10,068	4,227	4,668	5,316
Potatoes	0	0	0	"	0	0	0	0
Other crops	3,167	2,782	10,576	"	-684	1,196	3,449	2,553
Total crop output	**6,493**	**8,354**	**14,676**	**"**	**9,384**	**5,422**	**8,117**	**7,868**
Livestock: Cattle	31,605	31,987	90,809	"	121,364	169,131	56,006	67,721
Sheep	9,771	13,644	12,843	"	85,134	100,902	24,027	30,534
Pigs	0	0	0	"	0	0	0	0
Poultry	0	0	0	"	0	0	0	0
Milk	0	0	0	"	0	0	0	0
Other livestock	0	0	-97	"	17	-265	-10	-81
Total livestock output	**41,376**	**45,630**	**103,556**	**"**	**206,515**	**269,768**	**80,022**	**98,174**
Miscellaneous	2,729	4,520	2,914	"	3,350	4,202	2,868	5,693
Total Output	**50,598**	**58,504**	**121,146**	**"**	**219,248**	**279,392**	**91,008**	**111,735**
Subsidy and Payments	**17,848**	**18,483**	**68,660**	**"**	**117,150**	**115,417**	**42,881**	**43,822**
(of which LFASS)	(376)	(776)	(3,316)	"	(11,943)	(13,555)	(2,894)	(3,658)
(of which SFP)	(16,814)	(16,980)	(60,281)	"	(100,707)	(98,869)	(38,034)	(38,289)
Average inputs - £ per farm								
Feed	8,743	14,487	38,532	"	58,598	65,149	21,883	28,728
(of which home produced)	(1,561)	(3,084)	(3,868)	"	(5,611)	(8,388)	(2,614)	(4,278)
Other livestock expenses	6,324	7,563	14,648	"	29,585	33,965	11,710	13,936
Seeds	433	770	1,950	"	3,514	2,978	1,201	1,360
(of which home grown)	(67)	(0)	(0)	"	(0)	(0)	(46)	(0)
Fertilisers	5,337	6,422	15,301	"	23,395	27,234	9,986	11,569
Other crop expenses	1,891	2,421	2,473	"	5,041	4,615	2,547	2,727
Labour	482	1,922	7,732	"	21,005	18,992	5,221	5,509
Machinery costs and fuel	10,433	11,941	23,089	"	38,497	44,543	17,280	19,391
Machinery depreciation	8,782	10,435	12,556	"	23,686	26,423	12,024	13,924
Land and building costs	8,706	9,428	15,952	"	42,869	39,717	15,950	16,483
Miscellaneous	6,542	7,622	14,605	"	15,729	18,912	9,307	11,235
Total average inputs	**57,672**	**73,011**	**146,838**	**"**	**261,919**	**282,527**	**107,109**	**124,862**
Diversification Margin	**7,420**	**4,957**	**1,356**	**"**	**541**	**146**	**5,346**	**3,630**
of which: Diversification Output	7,520	5,456	1,894	"	946	1,477	5,561	4,308
Diversification Input	100	499	538	"	405	1,331	215	678
FARM BUSINESS INCOME	**18,194**	**8,934**	**44,324**	**"**	**75,020**	**112,428**	**32,125**	**34,325**

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

Mixed

A total of 16 Mixed farms were classified as other farm types between 2009/10 and 2010/11. Seven farms were reclassified as Mixed farms and four farms left altogether, while another three were added as new entrants. The overall sample size for Mixed farms fell by 10, from 71 to 61 in 2010/11.

FBI increased by £8,134 (20%) from £39,678 in 2009/10 to £47,812. Average total output was up by £29,164 (22%) to £164,252, while inputs costs were £21,116 more, at an average of £170,373. Subsidies and payments were down slightly, dropping to £51,247, a fall of -£560.

The average area of Mixed farms increased by 9 ha (5%) to 179 ha. The number of suckler cows was up 11% at 52 and other cattle numbers were also up by 4% to 149. However, ewe numbers fell by 6% to 126. While the area of cereals remained the same at around 55 hectares, the value of cereal output jumped by £14,844 (50%) from £29,893 in 2009/10 to £44,737. The value of other crops grown increased by £3,519 (42%) to £11,935.

Despite the fall in ewe numbers the value of sheep output increased from £15,653 in 2009/10 to £18,516, a rise of £2,864 (18%). Cattle output grew by £8,825 (14%) to £73,677. Milk output remained stable at £5,431 per farm. Miscellaneous output fell from £8,370 (-3%) in 2009/10 to £8,121 in 2010/11. Total subsidies and payments remained stable falling by 1% to an average of £51,247. Single Farm Payments were on average £46,330 in 2010/11.

Input costs increased by £21,116 (14%) with feed increasing £7,959 (31%) - the rise in cattle numbers and the changes in farm type having an impact. Other livestock expenses increased by £2,086 (21%) from £9,873 in 2009/10 to £11,959. Fertiliser costs were down £849 (-5%), at an average of £17,469 in 2010/11. Machinery and fuel increased from £22,767 in 2009/10 to £27,004, up by £4,237 (19%). Machinery depreciation rose by 10% to £21,362. Labour costs were up by 10% to £9,117 and land and building costs averaged £18,893 per farm (an increase of 6%). Miscellaneous costs rose by £3,033 (22%) to £16,820 in 2010/11.

Average diversified income was £2,686, an increase of £646 (32%) per farm. This is in spite of a reduction in the number of farms engaged in diversified activities, down from 71 to 61 in 2010/11.

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

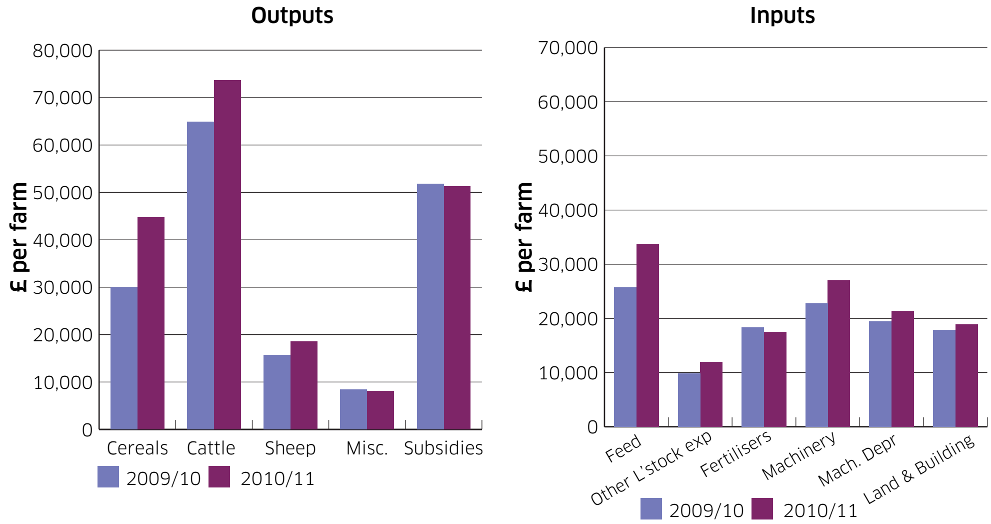


Table B4(i): Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs, and Farm Business Income by type of farm: Mixed

Type of farm: Mixed	Small		Medium		Large		All Sizes	
Number of farms in sample	**28**	**24**	**16**	**16**	**27**	**21**	**71**	**61**
	2009-10	**2010-11**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**
Average size of business (SLR)	1.3	1.2	2.5	2.5	4.5	4.5	2.5	2.6
Average size of farm (hectares)	95	92	186	169	277	309	170	179
Area of cereals (hectares)	29	25	57	59	94	94	55	54
Area of potatoes (hectares)	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	1
Area of fodder (hectares)	1	1	2	2	5	4	2	2
Area of grass (hectares)	57	58	90	85	115	135	81	89
Number of ewes	38	48	153	136	273	234	134	126
Number of suckler cows	24	25	46	49	82	92	47	52
Number of dairy cows	1	0	0	0	7	7	3	3
Number of other cattle	98	87	128	146	224	241	144	149
Average output £ per farm								
Crops: Cereals	13,874	17,575	30,314	47,830	54,396	82,097	29,893	44,737
Potatoes	118	215	0	144	4,916	4,462	1,656	1,653
Other crops	2,794	3,113	6,222	7,726	18,270	26,661	8,416	11,935
Total crop output	**16,786**	**20,902**	**36,536**	**55,699**	**77,582**	**113,219**	**39,965**	**58,326**
Livestock: Cattle	38,983	40,349	54,688	72,456	110,228	122,008	64,853	73,677
Sheep	4,290	7,710	17,140	15,892	32,398	35,294	15,653	18,516
Pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry	125	0	0	0	1,976	232	705	79
Milk	105	0	0	0	16,771	15,905	5,500	5,431
Other livestock	-143	1	94	0	304	298	43	102
Total livestock output	**43,360**	**48,060**	**71,921**	**88,348**	**161,676**	**173,738**	**86,753**	**97,806**
Miscellaneous	5,870	6,685	7,962	6,635	12,449	10,916	8,370	8,121
Total Output	**66,016**	**75,647**	**116,419**	**150,682**	**251,706**	**297,873**	**135,088**	**164,252**
Subsidy and Payments	**30,031**	**28,606**	**53,999**	**51,747**	**84,249**	**83,418**	**51,807**	**51,247**
(of which LFASS)	(1,392)	(1,285)	(3,986)	(3,737)	(3,982)	(3,837)	(2,684)	(2,572)
(of which SFP)	(27,333)	(26,099)	(46,863)	(45,272)	(73,872)	(75,825)	(45,843)	(46,330)
Average inputs - £ per farm								
Feed	14,862	17,141	22,486	34,145	44,116	57,039	25,689	33,648
(of which home produced)	(5,367)	(8,237)	(8,325)	(15,622)	(12,893)	(19,715)	(8,325)	(13,409)
Other livestock expenses	5,206	6,103	8,663	11,246	17,725	20,700	9,873	11,959
Seeds	2,712	1,942	4,060	5,209	8,682	7,438	4,886	4,373
(of which home grown)	(243)	(459)	(518)	(1,816)	(2,158)	(1,581)	(913)	(1,072)
Fertilisers	10,364	7,872	20,136	16,932	29,623	31,478	18,318	17,469
Other crop expenses	3,291	4,102	8,288	9,160	16,133	18,066	8,331	9,728
Labour	1,343	553	2,795	2,874	21,922	24,481	8,279	9,117
Machinery costs and fuel	13,574	14,088	24,194	28,534	36,195	44,741	22,767	27,004
Machinery depreciation	10,206	12,180	22,204	23,408	32,179	33,495	19,428	21,362
Land and building costs	10,490	10,916	15,949	15,616	30,383	31,944	17,900	18,893
Miscellaneous	9,383	9,741	14,298	16,139	20,312	27,296	13,787	16,820
Total average inputs	**81,430**	**84,636**	**143,073**	**163,262**	**257,271**	**296,679**	**149,257**	**170,373**
Diversification Margin	**1,164**	**781**	**2,210**	**3,554**	**3,302**	**4,982**	**2,040**	**2,686**
of which: Diversification Output	2,686	1,277	2,475	3,752	19,388	9,026	8,074	4,343
Diversification Input	1,521	496	265	198	16,086	4,044	6,033	1,657
FARM BUSINESS INCOME	**15,781**	**20,399**	**29,555**	**42,721**	**81,986**	**89,595**	**39,678**	**47,812**

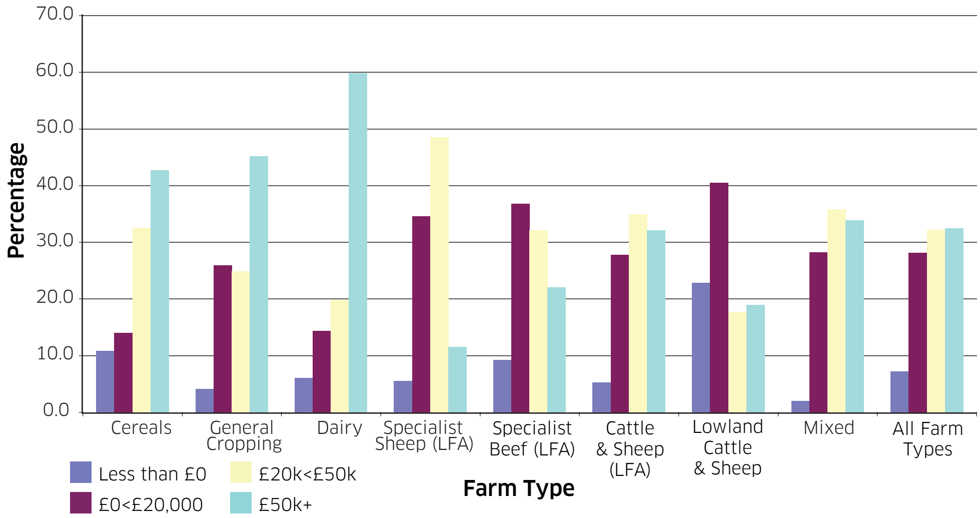
Distribution of farms by Farm Business Income

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 2010/11 by farm type and size.

Table B5: Percentage distribution of farms by Farm Business Income, 2010/11

Type of farm	Size of business	Farm Business Income in 2010/11: 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	40.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Medium	12.5	0.0	25.0	12.5	25.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	0.0
	Large	14.3	3.6	3.6	14.3	14.3	10.7	3.6	17.9	17.9
	All sizes	**5.5**	**1.0**	**4.0**	**29.6**	**31.0**	**15.0**	**2.5**	**6.5**	**5.0**
Specialist beef (LFA)	Small	13.0	11.1	13.0	31.5	13.0	11.1	5.6	1.9	0.0
	Medium	9.4	6.3	6.3	12.5	12.5	12.5	9.4	28.1	3.1
	Large	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	26.7	3.3	33.3	30.0
	All sizes	**9.2**	**7.6**	**8.6**	**20.6**	**11.3**	**15.2**	**5.6**	**14.0**	**8.0**
Cattle and sheep (LFA)	Small	6.3	12.5	25.0	18.8	18.8	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Medium	18.2	9.1	9.1	18.2	27.3	9.1	0.0	9.1	0.0
	Large	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.5	10.0	15.0	7.5	40.0	22.5
	All sizes	**5.2**	**5.8**	**11.3**	**10.7**	**15.9**	**15.3**	**3.7**	**21.1**	**11.0**
Cereals	Small	14.3	0.0	8.2	8.2	18.4	8.2	10.2	28.6	4.1
	Medium	0.0	5.9	0.0	5.9	11.8	5.9	11.8	35.3	23.5
	Large	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	21.4	71.4
	All sizes	**10.8**	**0.8**	**6.2**	**7.0**	**15.5**	**7.7**	**9.4**	**28.8**	**13.9**
General cropping	Small	0.0	17.6	5.9	29.4	11.8	5.9	17.6	11.8	0.0
	Medium	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	55.6	5.6
	Large	7.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	11.1	22.2	48.1
	All sizes	**4.1**	**8.1**	**3.4**	**14.4**	**7.3**	**4.9**	**12.7**	**24.2**	**21.0**
Dairy	Small	0.0	0.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	33.3	0.0
	Medium	12.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	50.0	0.0
	Large	5.4	5.4	0.0	2.7	5.4	0.0	13.5	37.8	29.7
	All sizes	**6.1**	**3.7**	**6.7**	**4.0**	**3.7**	**4.5**	**11.6**	**39.6**	**20.2**
Lowground cattle and sheep	Small	33.3	33.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0
	Medium	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	25.0
	Large	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	33.3	33.3
	All sizes	**22.8**	**22.8**	**3.1**	**14.6**	**0.0**	**3.2**	**14.5**	**9.5**	**9.5**
Mixed	Small	4.2	25.0	4.2	16.7	20.8	20.8	4.2	4.2	0.0
	Medium	0.0	18.8	0.0	6.3	12.5	12.5	6.3	43.8	0.0
	Large	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	4.8	14.3	42.9	28.6
	All sizes	**2.0**	**17.0**	**2.0**	**9.2**	**13.9**	**13.9**	**8.0**	**24.1**	**9.8**
All farm types	Small	9.2	10.5	9.1	24.3	18.2	12.5	6.8	8.6	0.8
	Medium	8.1	6.4	7.3	9.6	12.5	9.5	7.9	33.6	5.2
	Large	3.8	2.0	1.2	3.1	6.7	10.0	8.8	32.4	32.0
	All sizes	**7.2**	**7.0**	**6.2**	**14.9**	**13.4**	**11.2**	**7.6**	**20.5**	**11.9**

Chart B5: Distribution of farms by FBI, 2010/11



Around 7% of farms overall had a negative FBI, which ranged by farm type from 2% for Mixed farms to 23% for Lowland Cattle and Sheep farms.

Around a fifth of Dairy farms and a quarter of Cereals farms had an FBI of less than £20,000, compared to almost two-thirds of Lowland Cattle and Sheep farms, overall just over a third of all farms had an FBI of less than £20,000. Around a third of farms recorded an FBI of £50,000 or more. This ranged from around 12% of Specialist Sheep (LFA) farms to around 60% of Dairy farms.

A greater proportion of large farms were in the higher income ranges, with 64% having a FBI of over £50,000, compared to 39% of medium farms and 9% of small farms. There were a similar proportion of farms of different size with a negative income, with 9% of small farms, 8% of medium farms and 4% of large farms.

Balance Sheet Data

The opening and closing balance sheets for 2010/11 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.

Until 2010/11, depreciation on the investment in farm buildings was calculated using the straight line method. This method involves removing a set percentage of the original value of the asset each year over the expected useful life of the asset, for assets such as buildings the useful life was estimated at ten years.

The value of farm buildings was reflected by increasing the heritable valuation of the property by the cost of the buildings. Many farm buildings are still in use after ten years and would still be expected to retain some market value; reflected in the heritable valuation of the property, despite buildings having reached the end of their expected useful life. However, this approach was prone to underestimation of overall farm values because of the subjective nature of the valuation.

To correct this undervaluation a new method, component valuation, has been implemented for final 2009/10 and first 2010/11 data; collected in the 2011 survey year. This approach is more objective and involves breaking the valuation of a farm into its chief component parts; bare land, farmhouse, farm cottages, traditional farm buildings, modern farm buildings and land improvements (e.g., fencing, drainage). Under this method, depreciation is applied using a diminishing balance method.

The new method of valuing and calculating depreciation on assets has been applied to both the 2009/10 and 2010/11 results contained in this publication. The changes have no impact on estimates of income as these do not include asset valuations, but will increase the value of assets compared to previously published results and therefore increase the estimated Net Worth shown in the balance sheets in the appendix. Information on how valuations and depreciation are applied to different types of farm property are included in the methodology and quality note[5].

The new depreciation and valuation methodology is consistent with the methods applied in the Farm Business Survey in England and Wales.

Table B6(a) shows that during 2010/11 the value of total assets for owner-occupied farms remained largely the same at £1,622,436 (compared to £1,601,949 in 2009/10), an increase of 1%. Current Assets, which include physical working assets such as livestock and crops, fell by £5,014 (2%), while other fixed assets (such as machinery, equipment and vehicles, and breeding livestock) rose by £8,187 (6%). Total external liabilities increased by 19% from £119,560 to £141,744. This combined to provide little change in net worth from £1,482,389 in 2009/10 to £1,480,692 in 2010/11, with total external liabilities totalling around 9% of total assets.

Net worth (assets minus liabilities) remained largely unchanged overall for all farm types, with slight increases for Dairy (up 2%) and Specialist Sheep (LFA) and Cattle and Sheep (LFA) (both up 1%). Net worth fell for Specialist Beef (LFA) and General Cropping farms (both down 1%). The 2010/11 closing valuations show total external liabilities as a percentage of total assets ranging from 5% for Specialist Sheep (LFA) and Cereal farms to 13% for Mixed farms.

Table B6(b) shows that for tenanted farms net worth increased by 3% from £328,569 in 2009/10 to £337,786 in 2010/11. This was due to an increase of £11,410 (8%) in the value of other fixed assets (such as physical working assets) to £146,835. Overall, total assets increased by £16,412 (4%) to £395,121. External liabilities as a percentage of total assets averaged at 15%, ranging from 7% for Specialist Sheep (LFA) to 21% for Mixed farms.

5 The methodology and quality note is available on the Scottish Government's Agriculture Statistics webpage, http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications.

Chart B6: Total external liabilities as a percentage of total assets by farm type & tenure, 2010/11

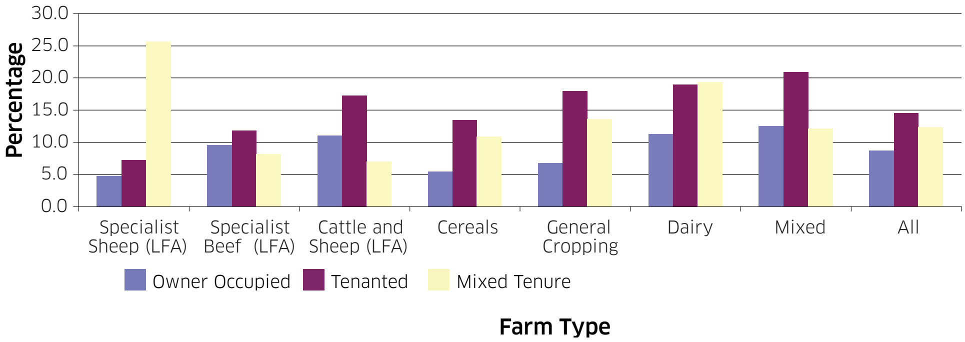


Table B6(c) shows that in 2010/11 there was an overall 2% increase in total assets to £1,441,075 for farms of mixed tenure and a 19% increase in external liabilities to £177,616. This resulted in relatively little change in net worth from £1,259,256 to £1,263,459. External liabilities as a percentage of total assets averaged at 12%, ranging from 7% for Cattle and Sheep (LFA) farms to 26% for Specialist Sheep (LFA) farms.

Table B6(d) shows combined results across all tenures. For 2010/11, there was a 2% increase in total assets to £1,308,429 while total external liabilities increased by 18% to £127,084. This resulted in stable net worth at £1,181,344, from £1,179,634 in 2009/10. The average total external liability represents 10% of average total assets. External liabilities as a percentage of total assets ranged from 6% for Cereal farms to 13% for Dairy and Mixed 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.

Other Farm Income Measures

Net Farm Income[6] (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.

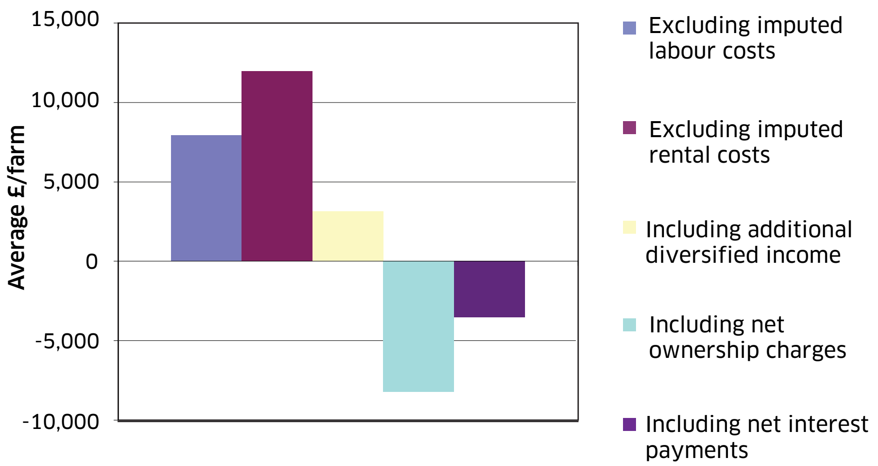
6 More information ont the definition of NFI is provided in diagram 1 at the end of this section.

The following table and chart summarises this information and shows how each of the factors impacted on FBI results in 2009/10 and 2010/11.

Table B7: Relationship between NFI and FBI, National level

	£ per farm	
	2009/10	2010/11
NFI	**21,251**	**33,763**
Positive impact on FBI:		
Excluding imputed labour costs	7,674	7,935
Excluding imputed rental costs	11,383	11,972
Including additional diversified income	3,613	3,152
Negative impact on FBI:		
Including net ownership charges	-6,560	-8,217
Including net interest payments	-3,211	-3,524
FBI	**34,150**	**45,081**
Difference FBI – NFI	**12,899**	**11,318**

Chart B7: Factor impact on FBI, National level, 2010/11



The biggest impact on FBI results was the exclusion of imputed rental costs, which averaged £11,972 per farm at a national level in 2010/11. This impact was high partly because at the national level 59% of farms were owner-occupied and a further 10% had a mixed tenure. This means that 69% 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 £8,217 in 2010/11. 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 £7,935 to the overall FBI results in 2010/11. 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 £3,524 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 £3,152 per farm, which was 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 B8 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 similar to those in FBI for most farm types. The trends in Cash Income are also similar for most farm types. Between 2009/10 and 2010/11 FBI increased by £10,931 (32%) to £45,081, NFI increased by £12,512 (59%) to £33,763 and Cash Income increased by £2,374 (5%) to £50,574.

Table B8: 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	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**
Specialist Sheep (LFA)	29,024	29,235	18,920	17,606	34,354	25,771
Specialist Beef (LFA)	37,885	32,528	29,605	25,209	42,221	35,465
Cattle and Sheep (LFA)	44,544	42,942	32,341	34,359	53,136	47,327
Cereals	16,295	50,866	1,913	35,978	37,453	61,403
General Cropping	18,428	59,674	-820	46,361	67,931	76,886
Dairy	58,853	73,632	42,803	59,591	63,937	76,821
Lowland Cattle and Sheep	32,125	34,325	20,652	22,670	34,062	31,446
Mixed	39,678	47,812	24,978	34,238	51,158	55,388
All Farm Types	**34,150**	**45,081**	**21,251**	**33,763**	**48,200**	**50,574**

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.

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.

The tables below show how the new measures are calculated and results for 2009/10 and 2010/11.

Table B9: Calculation of new supporting farm income measures

	2009/10	2010/11
Farm Business Income	**34,150**	**45,081**
minus Imputed unpaid labour	30,579	31,091
Farm Corporate Income	**3,571**	**13,180**
plus Net interest payments	3,211	3,524
Farm Investment Income	**6,782**	**16,704**

Table B10: 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	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**
Specialist Sheep (LFA)	29,024	29,235	1,546	1,031	3,114	2,648
Specialist Beef (LFA)	37,885	32,528	8,064	1,440	10,327	3,785
Cattle and Sheep (LFA)	44,544	42,942	14,238	11,584	17,053	14,196
Cereals	16,295	50,866	-7,202	26,652	-3,647	30,369
General Cropping	18,428	59,674	-11,592	27,941	-5,391	34,204
Dairy	58,853	73,632	12,953	25,983	17,483	31,140
Lowland Cattle and Sheep	32,125	34,325	2,141	945	3,918	3,262
Mixed	39,678	47,812	8,004	14,370	10,827	19,124
All Farm Types	**34,150**	45,081	**3,571**	**13,180**	**6,782**	**16,704**

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 £13,180 in 2010/11, up from £3,571 in 2009/10. This ranged from £945 for Lowland Cattle and Sheep farms to £27,941 for General Cropping farms. Average Farm Investment Income in 2010/11 was £16,704, ranging from £2,648 for Specialist Sheep (LFA) farms to £34,204 for General Cropping farms.

Net Farm Income, Ouput 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 B11 in the Appendix contains information on average outputs, inputs, and NFI according to whether the farm is in the highest or lowest 25% of farms when ranked by NFI, by farm type. Due to the low number of Lowland Cattle and Sheep farms in the sample, figures for this farm type are not shown.

As with table B4, table B11 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 -£23,774 for Mixed farms to £4,726 for Cattle and Sheep (LFA) farms. Conversely, NFI for the highest performing quartiles ranged from £54,756 for Specialist Sheep (LFA) farms to £138,189 for Dairy farms. The difference between the lowest quartile and the upper quartile of dairy farms was £149,069. A comparison between the two quartiles reveals noticeable differences in two key farm characteristics; with farms in the upper quartile having 69% more dairy cows and obtaining a 33% higher yield per cow. The upper quartile also received an average 1.3p per litre more than farms in the lower quartile.

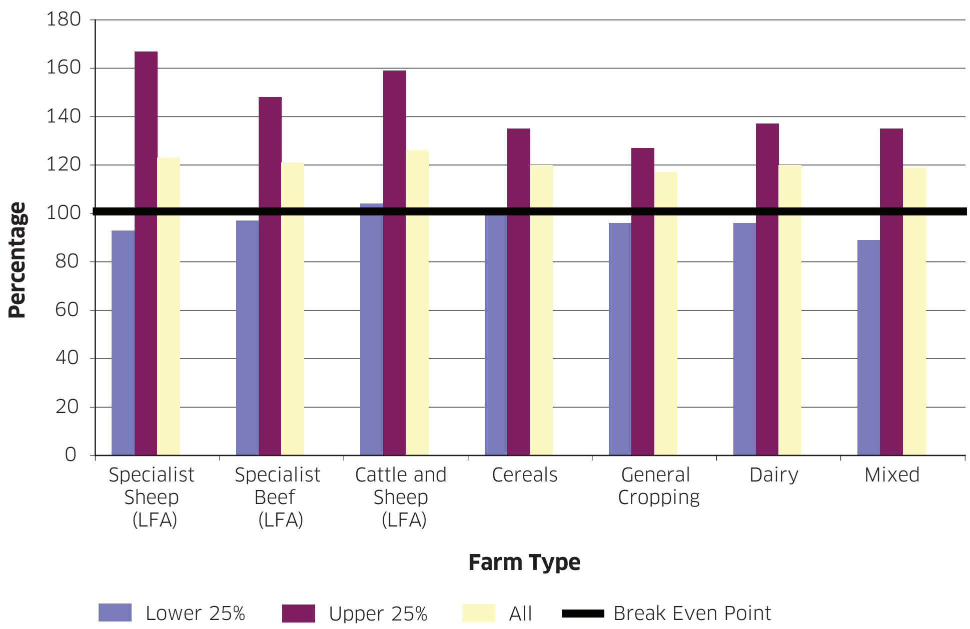
Although interpretation of the figures is not given in the text for all farm types, Table B11 shows the differences in the relationship between output value and input costs which result in the differences in NFI. A summary of the output/input ratios are shown in Table B12 and Chart B8 (below).

Table B12: Output to Input ratio by farm type, 2010/11

Farm Type	Lower 25%	Upper 25%	All
Specialist Sheep (LFA)	93	167	123
Specialist Beef (LFA)	97	148	121
Cattle and Sheep (LFA)	104	159	126
Cereals	100	135	120
General Cropping	96	127	117
Dairy	96	137	120
Mixed	89	135	119

It can be seen that, for example, for the higher earning groups of Specialist Beef (LFA) farms, output was 148% of total inputs compared to 121% for the sample average and 97% for the lower quartile. This means that for every £1 spent on inputs, the higher earning Specialist Beef (LFA) farms produced £1.48p of output, compared to £1.21p for the sample average and £0.97p for the lower earning farms. This translates into an average NFI of £61,752 for the highest quartile of farms, £25,209 for the sample average and a loss of -£4,267 for the lower earning farms.

Chart B8: Output to Input ratio by farm type, 2010/11



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 167% which is the highest of any farm type. However, the NFI of the upper quartile of Specialist Sheep (LFA) farms is £54,756, which is lower than the upper quartile of all 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/

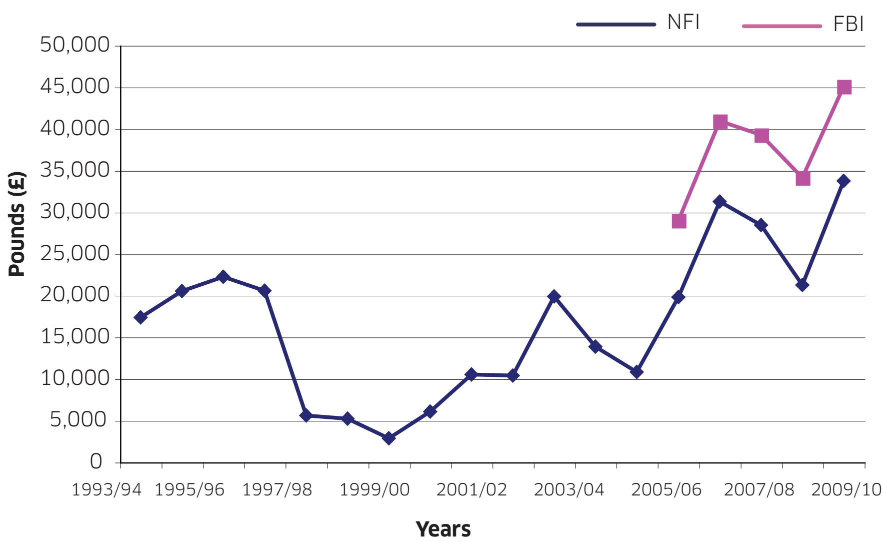
Trends in Farm Income

Table B13 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 relatively stable difference between NFI and FBI. This reflects the 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. The difference between FBI and NFI narrowed slightly in 2010/11 due to an increase in net ownership charges and a reduction in income from diversified activity. The difference between the two measures in 2010/11 was similar to that in 2009/10.

Table B13 & 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	21,251	34,365
2010/11	33,763	45,081

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. The increase in 2010/11 is largely due to the recovery of cereal outputs, caused by increases in both production levels and market prices, combined with a reduction in expenditure on fertilisers.

Within the overall trends in farm income there are, of course, large variations by farm type. Table B14 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 includes the returns from diversified activities. 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 B15(a) shows that 45% of farms were engaged in some form of diversified activity in 2010/11, compared to 46% in 2009/10. In 2010/11, the average income (net of all costs) for those farms engaged in diversified activity was £7,663 which is slightly lower than the average figure of £8,219 in 2009/10. When averaged across all the farms in the survey, including those with no diversified activity, the figures decrease from £3,613 in 2009/10 to £3,153 in 2010/11.

Table B15(a): Diversified activity and incomes

	2009/10	2010/11
Total number of farms in survey	491	494
Number of farms engaged in diversified activity	225	223
Percentage of farms engaged in diversified activity	46%	45%
Average diversified income of farms with diversified activity	£8,219	£7,663
Average diversified income across all farms in the survey, including those with no diversified activity	£3,613	£3,153

Between 2009/10 and 2010/11 25 farms left and 28 new farms entered the survey. One noticeable change to the characteristics of farms in the sample is a reduction in the number of farms engaged in diversified activities and consequently a reduction in the contribution to the overall FBI of diversified activities. Of the 25 farms leaving the sample, 16 were engaged in diversified activities (with an average unweighted margin from diversified activities of £26,251), compared to six of the 28 farms entering the sample (with an average unweighted margin from diversified activities of £8,156.

Table B15(b) provides information on diversified activities for a matched sample of farms, that is farms that have been in the survey for the last three years. Three years of data have been provided to show the longest trends available based on robust data. The first collection of data on diversified activity was in 2007/08 and it is expected that the collection of this information improved between 2007/08 and 2008/09.

Table B15(b): Diversified activity and incomes for matched sample

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Number of matched farms in survey	444	444	444
Number of farms engaged in diversified activity	181	199	208
Percentage of farms engaged in diversified activity	41%	45%	47%
Average diversified income across matched farms in the survey	£6,683	£6,973	£7,710

The matched sample of farms provide information on trends in diversified activities that are unaffected by annual sample changes, albeit the results are based on fewer observations. When the impact of changes to the sample are removed we can see that the percentage of farms engaged in diversified activities has increased, from 199 in 2009/10 to 208 in 2010/11. The average income from diversified activity was £7,710 in 2010/11, an 11% increase compared to the previous year, which suggests that the decrease in diversified income in the entire sample (which is affected by movement of farms into and out of the sample) masks an underlying trend of increased diversified activity and income.

Returning to the entire sample, table B16 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 2 less farms recorded a diversified activity in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10. This was the result of 6 farms engaged in diversified activity entering the survey for the first time and a further 29 farms starting to record activity in 2010/11; compared to 16 farms leaving the survey and a further 21 stopping diversified activity altogether. Farm businesses may stop recording diversified activity either because the activity on their farm has ceased or because the activity has grown to such an extent that it is considered as a separate business.

Table B16: Number of farms and average diversified income by farm type

	2009/10			2010/11		
	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)	41	24	8,403	41	21	13,365
Specialist Beef (LFA)	115	39	4,972	116	39	3,263
Cattle and Sheep (LFA)	61	29	10,207	67	28	5,536
Cereals	81	51	11,226	80	55	12,035
General Cropping	54	29	8,734	62	27	3,242
Dairy	51	21	6,058	51	24	7,456
Lowland Cattle and Sheep	17	7	6,810	16	8	4,657
Mixed	71	25	6,285	61	21	8,583
All Types	491	225	8,219	494	223	7,633

Table B17 shows that in 2010/11 the majority (159) of farms engaged in diversified activities recorded only one activity, 51 recorded two activities and 13 recorded three or more activities. The total number of activities increased from 280 in 2009/10 to 301 in 2010/11.

Table B17: Number of diversified activities per farm

	2009/10		2010/11	
Number of activities per farm	**Number of farms**	**Number of activities**	**Number of farms**	**Number of activities**
1	176	176	159	159
2	43	86	51	102
3+	6	18	13	40
Number of farms with diversified activities	**225**	**280**	**223**	**301**

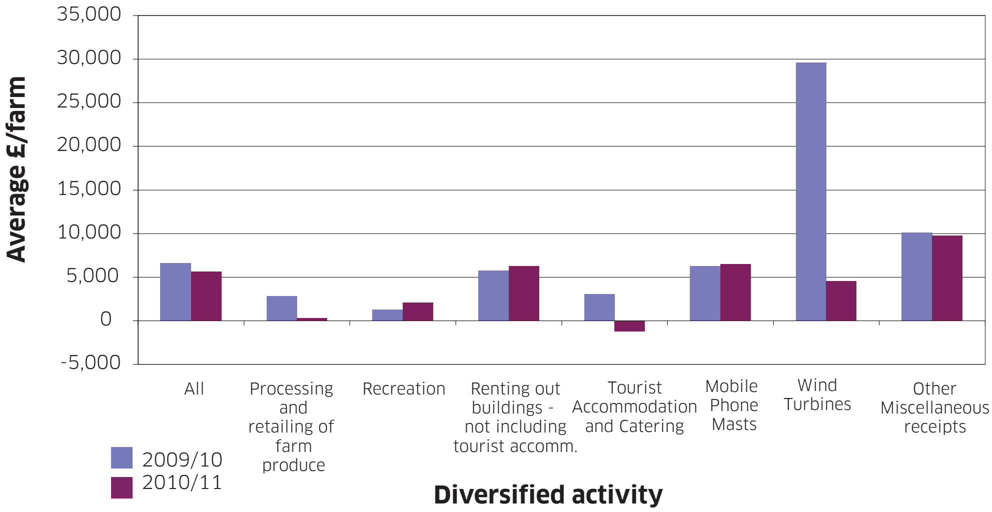
Table B18 and chart B11, show that the most popular diversified activity was renting out farm buildings, accounting for 58% of the total number of diversified activities (down from 63% in the previous year). The activity that has seen the largest increase in the last year is wind turbines, with more than twice as many farms (28 farms in 2010/11) engaged in this activity compared to the previous year (11 farms in 2009/10), though average income from wind turbines in the sample has decreased considerably from £29,601 in 2009/10 to £4,574 in 2010/11, a reduction of 85%, this suggests that there may be a growing number of relatively smaller-scale installations.

There was a large variation in the margins obtained from different activities. The highest separately identified margin was for mobile phone masts, with an average of £6,518. This is followed by income from renting out buildings (£6,254) and wind turbines (£4,574). The largest increase in average income compared to 2009/10 has been in recreational activities for which there was a 64% increase in average income, despite slightly fewer farms being engaged in this activity. By comparison, tourist accommodation and catering has seen the largest proportional decrease in average income and was the only category of diversified income to make an overall loss in 2010/11 (-£1,218). The categories used here are aggregated due to the small number of farms engaged in each activity. A full list of the diversified activities recorded in the Farm Accounts Survey is provided in the methodology and quality note[7].

Table B18: Number of and income from diversified activities in FAS sample

	2009/10		2010/11	
	Number	Average Income (£)	Number	Average Income (£)
All	280	6,605	301	5,677
Processing and retailing of farm produce	7	2,826	11	277
Recreation	20	1,266	19	2,082
Renting out buildings – not including tourist accommodation	175	5,735	176	6,257
Tourist Accommodation and Catering	18	3,091	16	-1,218
Mobile Phone Masts	20	6,282	21	6,518
Wind Turbines	11	29,601	28	4,574
Other Miscellaneous receipts	29	10,128	30	9,748

Chart B11: Average income from diversified activities (unweighted)



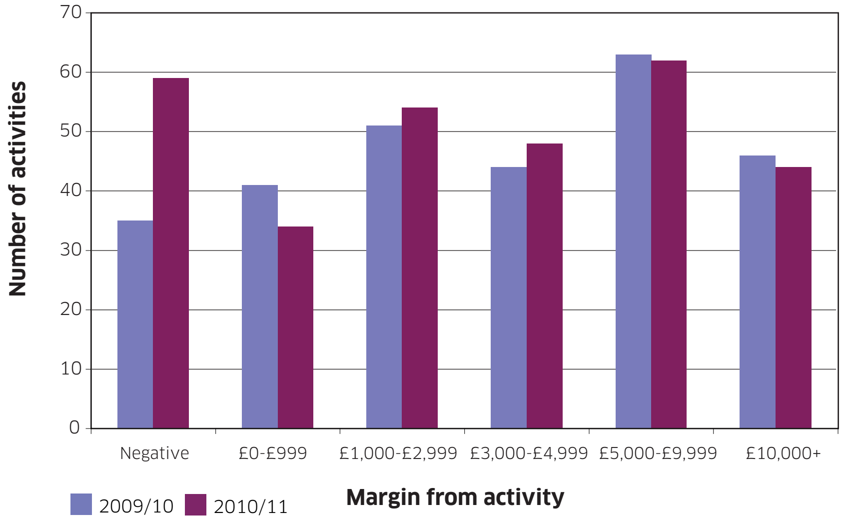
7 The methodology and quality note is available on the Scottish Government's Agriculture Statistics webpage, http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications.

Table B19 and chart B12 show there was quite a large range in incomes from diversified activities. It can be seen that 59 out of the 301 diversified activities (20%) 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 2010/11, 15% of diversified activities made over £10,000.

Table B19: Range of incomes from diversified activities

	Negative	£0-£999	£1,000-£2,999	£3,000-£4,999	£5,000-£9,999	£10,000+	All
2009/10	35	41	51	44	63	46	280
2010/11	59	34	54	48	62	44	301

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 B20 shows the approximate levels of off-farm income of farmer and spouse by farm type and size. In 2010/11, the off-farm income of farmer and spouse averaged £9,200. Around 60% of this income was earned from 'Off-farm Employment and Self-Employment' with the remaining 40% earned from 'Off-farm Investments, Pensions and Other'. In 2010/11, off-farm income ranged by farm types from £5,500 for Dairy farms to £18,300 for Lowland Cattle and Sheep farms.

Table B20: Sources and levels of non-farming income[(1)], 2010/11

	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	6,500	75	25
Specialist beef (LFA)	114	9,500	55	45
Cattle and Sheep (LFA)	61	12,200	75	25
Cereals	77	10,200	45	55
General cropping	54	7,600	40	60
Dairy	51	5,500	55	45
Lowland cattle and sheep	17	18,300	95	5
Mixed	69	9,000	55	45
All types	**486**	**9,200**	**60**	**40**
Size of Farm:				
Small	167	9,200	65	35
Medium	100	9,200	50	50
Large	219	9,100	60	40
All sizes	**486**	**9,200**	**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%.

Table B21 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 30% of all farms having no income other than that from the farm, and 12% 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 (50%) and Cattle and Sheep (LFA) farms (41%) earning over £10,000 from off-farm income and 46% of Dairy farms earning zero.

Table B21 Percentage distribution of off-farm income, 2010/11

	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)	34	0	24	4	5	10	18	6
Specialist beef (LFA)	25	8	4	4	12	16	19	12
Cattle and sheep (LFA)	33	2	5	6	6	8	20	21
Cereals	31	9	3	4	5	17	21	11
General cropping	41	2	2	4	5	21	17	8
Dairy	46	2	0	16	6	14	9	7
Lowland cattle and sheep	6	0	11	0	11	21	6	44
Mixed	14	5	7	6	13	30	14	10
All types	**30**	**4**	**7**	**6**	**8**	**17**	**17**	**12**
Size of Farm:								
Small	24	6	9	2	10	19	20	11
Medium	30	4	5	13	2	18	14	14
Large	40	1	3	7	9	13	15	13
All sizes	**30**	**4**	**7**	**6**	**8**	**17**	**17**	**12**

Table B6(a) Average opening and closing balance sheets by tenure and type of farm, 2010/11: Owner-occupied Farms

Type of farm	Specialist sheep (LFA)		Specialist sheep (LFA)		Cattle and sheep (LFA)		Cereals	
Number of farms in sample	24		52		22		35	
	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)	833,712	838,043	755,771	762,722	1,032,502	1,056,315	1,859,596	1,872,588
Other fixed assets(2)	60,239	70,785	135,189	142,689	151,167	162,988	119,059	133,549
Current assets(3)	71,360	69,468	181,032	163,999	177,422	164,803	226,834	217,252
Total assets	**965,311**	**978,296**	**1,071,992**	**1,069,410**	**1,361,091**	**1,384,106**	**2,205,489**	**2,223,390**
Liabilities								
Bank loans	5,524	5,306	31,815	34,345	82,324	73,770	10,223	21,412
Other long and mediu-term loans(4)	10,435	14,270	8,504	6,615	2,273	21,737	17,897	18,065
Bank overdraft	17,381	12,380	32,241	41,595	38,230	35,546	43,796	43,908
Other short-term loans(5)	9,626	14,424	17,834	19,441	24,713	21,367	28,926	37,937
Total external liabilities	**42,967**	**46,381**	**90,394**	**101,996**	**147,540**	**152,421**	**100,843**	**121,322**
(of which total bank borrowing)	(22,906)	(17,687)	(64,055)	(75,941)	(120,553)	(109,317)	(54,020)	(65,321)
Net worth	**922,345**	**931,915**	**981,598**	**967,413**	**1,213,551**	**1,231,685**	**2,104,646**	**2,102,068**
Total external liabilities as a percentage of total assets	**4**	**5**	**8**	**10**	**11**	**11**	**5**	**5**

Type of farm	General cropping		Dairy		Mixed		AIL farm types(6)	
Number of farms in sample	23		32		28		223	
	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)	1,931,568	1,909,465	1,344,506	1,379,789	1,408,274	1,498,994	1,261,751	1,279,063
Other fixed assets(2)	128,672	133,081	233,481	243,774	152,575	155,035	138,657	146,844
Current assets(3)	225,024	224,817	287,439	312,448	240,562	241,985	201,542	196,528
Total assets	**2,285,264**	**2,267,363**	**1,865,425**	**1,936,011**	**1,801,410**	**1,896,014**	**1,601,949**	**1,622,436**
Liabilities								
Bank loans	86,294	85,484	45,470	74,809	32,964	31,623	40,366	44,699
Other long and medium-term loans(4)	13,691	13,284	36,779	31,153	8,375	103,657	15,363	27,059
Bank overdraft	22,004	21,726	48,858	41,662	81,471	80,316	39,167	39,951
Other short-term loans(5)	27,852	32,733	43,815	69,584	19,117	21,445	24,664	30,035
Total external liabilities	**149,840**	**153,228**	**174,922**	**217,209**	**141,927**	**237,041**	**119,560**	**141,744**
(of which total bank borrowing)	(108,297)	(107,210)	(94,328)	(116,471)	(114,435)	(111,939)	(79,534)	(84,650)
Net worth	**2,135,424**	**2,114,135**	**1,690,503**	**1,718,803**	**1,659,483**	**1,658,973**	**1,482,389**	**1,480,692**
Total external liabilities as a percentage of total assets	**7**	**7**	**9**	**11**	**8**	**13**	**7**	**9**

(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 Lowland Cattle & Sheep farms not identified separately above.

Table B6(b) Average opening and closing balance sheets by tenure and type of farm 2010/11: Tenanted Farms

Type of farm	Specialist sheep (LFA)		Specialist beef (LFA)		Cattle and sheep (LFA)		Cereals	
Number of farms in sample	8		30		22		13	
	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)	27,311	36,955	36,135	38,076	51,052	53,590	42,924	42,933
Other fixed assets(2)	78,096	83,157	145,621	159,848	131,676	140,575	102,715	105,662
Current assets(3)	149,892	145,574	197,543	190,144	131,049	133,835	207,677	203,572
Total assets	**255,298**	**265,686**	**379,298**	**388,068**	**313,776**	**328,000**	**353,315**	**352,168**
Liabilities								
Bank loans	0	0	2,932	2,260	7,045	6,856	4,499	3,761
Other long and medium-term loans(4)	7,613	7,613	1,658	1,599	3,830	8,193	1,282	450
Bank overdraft	4,254	6,128	18,969	21,446	13,958	24,104	18,799	17,642
Other short-term loans(5)	8,784	5,349	16,804	20,435	18,180	17,574	23,595	25,606
Total external liabilities	**20,652**	**19,090**	**40,363**	**45,740**	**43,012**	**56,727**	**48,175**	**47,459**
(of which total bank borrowing)	(4,254)	(6,128)	(21,901)	(23,706)	(21,003)	(30,960)	(23,298)	(21,403)
Net worth	**234,646**	**246,596**	**338,935**	**342,328**	**270,764**	**271,273**	**305,140**	**304,709**
Total external liabilities as a percentage of total assets	**8**	**7**	**11**	**12**	**14**	**17**	**14**	**13**

Type of farm	General cropping		Dairy		Mixed		All farm types(6)	
Number of farms in sample	10		5		16		107	
	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)	34,730	60,980	94,472	111,829	40,250	40,257	43,076	49,848
Other fixed assets(2)	184,733	206,581	194,623	201,125	143,945	154,967	135,425	146,835
Current assets(3)	270,521	257,827	263,635	266,060	261,191	301,692	200,209	198,438
Total assets	**489,984**	**525,388**	**552,730**	**579,015**	**445,387**	**496,916**	**378,709**	**395,121**
Liabilities								
Bank loans	13,811	13,446	10,272	6,057	1,000	1,303	5,369	4,716
Other long and medium-term loans(4)	3,691	3,542	31,982	28,940	1,667	0	5,465	5,745
Bank overdraft	31,796	29,353	45,945	51,062	25,839	21,096	18,499	20,716
Other short-term loans(5)	47,740	48,069	23,804	23,920	21,478	81,401	20,808	26,159
Total external liabilities	**97,038**	**94,409**	**112,003**	**109,979**	**49,984**	**103,800**	**50,141**	**57,336**
(of which total bank borrowing)	(45,607)	(42,799)	(56,217)	(57,119)	(26,839)	(22,399)	(23,868)	(25,431)
Net worth	**392,946**	**430,979**	**440,727**	**469,036**	**395,403**	**393,116**	**328,569**	**337,786**
Total external liabilities as a percentage of total assets	**20**	**18**	**20**	**19**	**11**	**21**	**13**	**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 Lowland Cattle & Sheep farms not identified separately above.

Table B6(c) Average opening and closing balance sheets by tenure and type of farm 2010/11: Mixed Tenure Farms

Type of farm	Specialist sheep (LFA)		Specialist beef (LFA)		Cattle and sheep (LFA)		Cereals	
Number of farms in sample	9		34		23		28	
	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]	678,958	754,956	694,040	707,614	933,143	945,484	1,345,279	1,363,145
Other fixed assets[2]	79,403	79,262	154,351	166,210	184,609	198,311	154,133	168,007
Current assets[3]	72,924	61,378	206,784	189,198	231,963	230,815	223,248	225,434
Total assets	**831,284**	**895,597**	**1,055,175**	**1,063,022**	**1,349,715**	**1,374,610**	**1,722,661**	**1,756,587**
Liabilities								
Bank loans	39,550	32,458	19,775	22,665	39,199	40,763	27,918	33,704
Other long and medium-term loans[4]	17,321	173,094	9,872	9,215	6,839	6,695	44,577	45,843
Bank overdraft	72,593	15,079	33,264	34,569	19,574	23,749	65,049	67,433
Other short-term loans[5]	16,151	9,029	16,833	20,559	21,566	24,424	43,475	43,932
Total external liabilities	145,614	229,659	79,744	87,008	87,178	95,631	181,019	190,912
(of which total bank borrowing)	(112,142)	(47,536)	(53,040)	(57,234)	(58,773)	(64,512)	(92,967)	(101,137)
Net worth	**685,670**	**665,938**	**975,431**	**976,013**	**1,262,537**	**1,278,979**	**1,541,642**	**1,565,675**
Total external liabilities as a percentage of total assets	**18**	**26**	**8**	**8**	**6**	**7**	**11**	**11**

Type of farm	General cropping		Dairy		Mixed		All farm types[6]	
Number of farms in sample	24		13		16		151	
	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]	1,611,486	1,640,754	888,311	955,941	1,219,489	1,226,071	996,568	1,024,133
Other fixed assets[2]	260,874	264,325	239,862	249,814	171,454	180,193	177,691	188,165
Current assets[3]	302,875	335,430	267,365	248,530	306,599	280,071	234,741	228,777
Total assets	**2,175,235**	**2,240,509**	**1,395,538**	**1,454,285**	**1,697,543**	**1,686,335**	**1,409,000**	**1,441,075**
Liabilities								
Bank loans	87,460	116,205	55,335	102,935	100,419	117,698	47,791	58,692
Other long and medium-term loans[4]	7,189	26,232	67,913	75,467	12,763	12,188	20,055	42,724
Bank overdraft	93,346	81,840	54,240	56,959	40,578	47,665	49,514	43,031
Other short-term loans[5]	73,585	79,754	39,539	46,618	31,449	26,440	32,384	33,169
Total external liabilities	**261,580**	**304,032**	**217,027**	**281,979**	**185,210**	**203,991**	**149,744**	**177,616**
(of which total bank borrowing)	(180,806)	(198,045)	(109,575)	(159,894)	(140,997)	(165,363)	(97,305)	(101,723)
Net worth	**1,913,655**	**1,936,477**	**1,178,511**	**1,172,306**	**1,512,333**	**1,482,344**	**1,259,256**	**1,263,459**
Total external liabilities as a percentage of total assets	**12**	**14**	**16**	**19**	**11**	**12**	**11**	**12**

(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 Lowland Cattle & Sheep farms not identified separately above.

Table B6(d) Average opening and closing balance sheets by tenure and type of farm 2010/11: All Tenures

Type of farm	Specialist sheep (LFA)		Specialist beef (LFA)		Cattle and sheep (LFA)		Lowland Cattle and sheep		Cereals	
Number of farms in sample	41		116		67		14		76	
	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]	483,065	499,766	594,668	601,481	687,927	702,594	686,708	688,405	1,440,538	1,451,566
Other fixed assets[2]	70,245	77,034	140,072	149,606	150,696	161,883	167,717	184,100	120,078	132,226
Current assets[3]	103,585	99,330	188,123	173,054	171,799	166,372	237,925	215,521	222,637	215,551
Total assets	**656,894**	**676,130**	**922,864**	**924,142**	**1,010,422**	**1,030,849**	**1,092,350**	**1,088,027**	**1,783,253**	**1,799,344**
Liabilities										
Bank loans	8,118	7,010	24,015	25,917	49,506	45,557	26,196	22,853	11,233	19,426
Other long and medium term loans[4]	10,266	34,174	7,244	5,915	3,613	14,522	40,083	38,862	17,851	17,954
Bank overdraft	19,894	10,217	29,571	36,345	26,794	29,615	29,626	31,305	41,448	41,585
Other short term loans[5]	10,212	9,958	17,476	19,808	21,972	20,654	36,000	27,192	29,633	36,237
Total external liabilities	**48,491**	**61,359**	**78,307**	**87,985**	**101,885**	**110,349**	**131,905**	**120,213**	**100,166**	**115,202**
(of which total bank borrowing)	(28,013)	(17,227)	(53,586)	(62,263)	(76,300)	(75,172)	(55,822)	(54,159)	(52,681)	(61,011)
Net worth	**608,403**	**614,771**	**844,557**	**836,157**	**908,538**	**920,500**	**960,446**	**967,814**	**1,683,087**	**1,684,141**
Total external liabilities as a percentage of total assets	**7**	**9**	**8**	**10**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**11**	**6**	**6**

Type of farm	General cropping		Dairy		Mixed		All farm types	
Number of farms in sample	57		50		60		481	
	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]	1,533,521	1,527,642	1,111,682	1,149,052	1,108,695	1,168,089	937,745	954,055
Other fixed assets[2]	157,698	165,218	229,112	238,845	153,897	159,048	143,499	152,770
Current assets[3]	244,440	246,517	281,417	297,252	255,192	259,836	205,992	201,603
Total assets	**1,935,660**	**1,939,377**	**1,622,211**	**1,685,149**	**1,517,784**	**1,586,973**	**1,287,236**	**1,308,429**
Liabilities								
Bank loans	72,967	76,397	42,083	69,428	37,465	39,428	33,219	37,324
Other long and medium term loans[4]	10,915	13,292	40,473	37,036	7,756	68,609	13,714	24,305
Bank overdraft	33,859	31,600	49,215	45,069	63,973	63,430	35,802	35,880
Other short term loans[5]	37,985	42,200	40,510	60,200	21,556	34,050	24,867	29,576
Total external liabilities	155,727	163,489	172,281	211,733	130,750	205,517	107,602	127,084
(of which total bank borrowing)	(106,827)	(107,997)	(91,297)	(114,497)	(101,438)	(102,858)	(69,021)	(73,204)
Net worth	**1,779,932**	**1,775,888**	**1,449,930**	**1,473,417**	**1,387,034**	**1,381,456**	**1,179,634**	**1,181,344**
Total external liabilities as a percentage of total assets	**8**	**8**	**11**	**13**	**9**	**13**	**8**	**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.

Table B11: Net farm income, outputs and inputs by performance quartile: 2010/11

	Cereals			General Cropping		
	Lower 25%	Upper 25%	All	Lower 25%	Upper 25%	All
Number of farms	**20**	**20**	**80**	**16**	**16**	**62**
Average size of business (SLR)	1.4	2.0	1.7	2.7	4.1	3.4
Average size of farm (hectares)	141	191	155	218	214	204
Area of cereals (hectares)	92	137	99	101	116	99
Area of grass (hectares)	34	15	34	60	43	55
Area of potatoes (hectares)	1	1	1	11	24	19
Area of oilseed rape (hectares)	4	26	10	0	11	8
Number of ewes	9	7	16	49	40	59
Number of suckler cows	4	3	6	18	20	25
Number of Dairy Cows	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of other cattle	20	27	45	49	53	61
Average output £ per farm						
Cereals	77,648	167,131	99,914	84,260	120,521	97,536
Potatoes	516	2,576	2,394	7,510	164,616	74,359
Other crops	15,654	60,228	28,541	12,954	66,032	39,008
Total crop output	**93,818**	**229,935**	**130,850**	**104,724**	**351,169**	**210,903**
Cattle	7,872	14,840	20,477	17,204	19,939	28,109
Sheep	775	1,038	3,125	5,860	9,471	7,465
Pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry and eggs	0	201	25	129	5,813	4,935
Milk	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other livestock	0	0	6	0	0	6
Total livestock output	**8,647**	**16,079**	**23,633**	**23,193**	**35,223**	**40,515**
Miscellaneous	15,387	37,083	17,275	16,432	91,808	18,702
Subsidy and payments	31,651	52,011	41,596	44,281	44,514	48,347
(of which LFASS)	(41)	(38)	(118)	(2,242)	(1,135)	(1,949)
(of which SFP)	(29,208)	(49,785)	(38,644)	(39,788)	(41,587)	(43,557)
Total Output	**149,503**	**335,108**	**213,354**	**188,629**	**522,714**	**318,468**
INPUTS						
Feed	4,664	7,110	9,255	9,483	15,460	15,543
(of which home produced)	(2,469)	(2,747)	(3,667)	(3,104)	(2,296)	(3,903)
Other livestock expenses	1,697	1,845	3,135	4,084	4,548	6,130
Seeds	6,714	9,475	7,474	7,966	25,461	16,019
(of which home grown)	(423)	(1,107)	(966)	(1,048)	(9,201)	(5,029)
Fertilisers	16,648	33,717	21,973	20,842	37,109	26,402
Other crop expenses	11,986	27,619	16,425	13,927	40,922	26,821
Labour	14,372	25,113	16,270	23,748	59,864	35,901
Machinery (excl. depreciation)	28,014	50,699	33,832	33,832	80,180	49,671
Machinery depreciation	25,662	34,878	28,031	33,570	72,039	36,883
Land and building costs	26,935	40,731	28,477	35,692	51,928	41,235
Miscellaneous	12,552	16,727	12,506	12,634	23,716	17,502
Total Inputs	**149,245**	**247,914**	**177,376**	**195,776**	**411,227**	**272,107**
NET FARM INCOME (excl. BLSA)[1]	**257**	**87,193**	**35,978**	**-7,147**	**111,487**	**46,361**

(1) BLSA: Breeding livestock appreciation.

Table B11 (Continued): Net farm income, outputs and inputs by performance quartile: 2010/11

	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)	3.5	5.5	4.2	2.5	3.6	2.8
Average size of farm (hectares)	135	184	144	506	862	668
Area of cereals (hectares)	5	3	7	1	0	0
Area of grass (hectares)	112	138	109	78	87	81
Area of potatoes (hectares)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area of oilseed rape (hectares)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of ewes	39	69	48	563	750	592
Number of suckler cows	11	7	6	4	10	5
Number of dairy Cows	105	178	133	0	0	0
Number of other cattle	168	227	185	5	43	9
Output Yield per Dairy Cow (ltrs)	5,946	7,885	6,896	n/a	n/a	n/a
Revenue Value Pence per Litre	23.3	24.6	23.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average output £ per farm						
Crops: Cereals	3,755	3,645	5,484	432	0	139
Potatoes	0	0	225	0	0	0
Other crops	3,445	2,208	2,384	1,594	-84	1,008
Total crop output	**7,199**	**5,853**	**8,093**	**2,026**	**-84**	**1,147**
Livestock: Cattle	45,037	90,133	67,736	1,355	20,936	3,432
Sheep	4,159	6,227	5,498	34,467	44,555	38,638
Pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry and eggs	0	0	87	0	0	0
Milk	146,715	344,150	229,675	0	0	0
Other livestock	0	4	35	34	153	23
Total livestock output	**195,911**	**440,515**	**303,031**	**35,856**	**65,644**	**42,093**
Miscellaneous	4,924	6,311	5,446	22,258	4,146	10,822
Subsidy and payments	31,836	63,184	43,857	37,299	67,289	40,484
(of which LFASS)	(1,816)	(1,862)	(1,663)	(6,223)	(12,930)	(8,051)
(of which SFP)	(27,921)	(56,733)	(38,535)	(27,669)	(44,005)	(25,859)
Total Output	**239,870**	**515,862**	**360,427**	**97,438**	**136,996**	**94,546**
INPUTS						
Feed	75,246	136,745	102,091	10,943	14,954	10,288
(of which home produced)	(4,580)	(3,003)	(4,036)	(125)	(0)	(40)
Other livestock expenses	22,322	38,790	30,080	8,960	10,882	8,525
Seeds	1,365	1,834	2,105	230	96	211
(of which home grown)	(0)	(0)	(21)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Fertilisers	16,740	22,499	17,408	5,145	3,186	5,740
Other crop expenses	2,494	5,108	3,902	1,058	474	800
Labour	40,568	47,783	37,982	10,544	6,487	10,284
Machinery (excl. depreciation)	31,085	46,597	38,596	20,537	13,621	12,112
Machinery depreciation	18,101	21,884	21,319	12,092	7,487	7,646
Land and building costs	28,419	42,099	32,812	21,731	16,112	13,076
Miscellaneous	14,409	14,334	14,540	13,734	8,941	8,257
Total Inputs	**250,749**	**377,673**	**300,835**	**104,973**	**82,240**	**76,940**
NET FARM INCOME (excl. BLSA)(1)	**-10,880**	**138,189**	**59,591**	**-7,535**	**54,756**	**17,606**

(1) BLSA: Breeding livestock appreciation.

Table B11: Net farm income, outputs and inputs performance bands by quartile: 2010/11

	Specialist Beef (LFA)			Cattle and Sheep (LFA)		
	Lower 25%	Upper 25%	All	Lower 25%	Upper 25%	All
Number of farms	**29**	**29**	**116**	**17**	**17**	**67**
Average size of business (SLR)	2.1	2.6	2.2	3.2	4.3	3.7
Average size of farm (hectares)	151	274	180	431	630	527
Area of cereals (hectares)	3	12	7	6	12	10
Area of grass (hectares)	96	113	102	131	158	126
Area of potatoes (hectares)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area of oilseed rape (hectares)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of ewes	93	163	155	555	650	588
Number of suckler cows	100	100	84	49	73	65
Number of dairy cows	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of other cattle	159	163	141	58	110	91
Average output £ per farm						
Crops: Cereals	2,165	9,294	4,876	3,307	7,849	6,760
Potatoes	0	73	101	0	460	358
Other crops	2,600	2,961	1,661	566	-483	384
Total crop output	**4,765**	**12,328**	**6,638**	**3,873**	**7,826**	**7,502**
Livestock: Cattle	70,004	81,535	64,719	33,910	55,798	43,322
Sheep	7,662	15,244	15,217	37,364	81,142	47,754
Pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry and eggs	0	0	0	207	0	113
Milk	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other livestock	58	-12	6	8	-57	8
Total livestock output	**77,725**	**96,767**	**79,941**	**71,488**	**136,883**	**91,197**
Miscellaneous	5,257	10,773	8,016	5,007	4,247	6,818
Subsidy and payments	52,623	69,530	52,767	45,932	89,329	63,211
(of which LFASS)	(7,399)	(11,469)	(8,513)	(11,032)	(16,700)	(12,968)
(of which SFP)	(43,241)	(49,852)	(40,087)	(29,200)	(62,784)	(42,969)
Total Output	**140,370**	**189,398**	**147,363**	**126,299**	**238,285**	**168,728**
INPUTS						
Feed	25,232	21,294	24,171	25,270	29,464	27,051
(of which home produced)	(1,227)	(6,325)	(3,427)	(2,466)	(4,871)	(4,074)
Other livestock expenses	13,315	10,835	11,346	10,872	19,553	14,145
Seeds	1,966	1,507	1,131	1,332	1,404	1,535
(of which home grown)	(19)	(23)	(42)	(203)	(188)	(167)
Fertilisers	9,605	12,396	10,251	8,054	10,678	8,918
Other crop expenses	1,800	3,111	2,426	2,875	1,785	2,026
Labour	22,066	11,952	13,331	16,831	18,209	16,623
Machinery (excl. depreciation)	22,920	20,615	18,227	16,678	19,159	19,162
Machinery depreciation	18,519	14,809	13,873	12,822	14,794	14,996
Land and building costs	18,402	19,145	17,276	16,738	23,520	19,773
Miscellaneous	10,812	11,983	10,123	10,103	10,906	10,139
Total Inputs	**144,637**	**127,646**	**122,154**	**121,574**	**149,474**	**134,369**
NET FARM INCOME (excl. BLSA)(1)	**-4,267**	**61,752**	**25,209**	**4,726**	**88,812**	**34,359**

(1) BLSA: Breeding livestock appreciation.

Table B11 (Continued): Net farm income, outputs and inputs performance bands by quartile: 2010/11

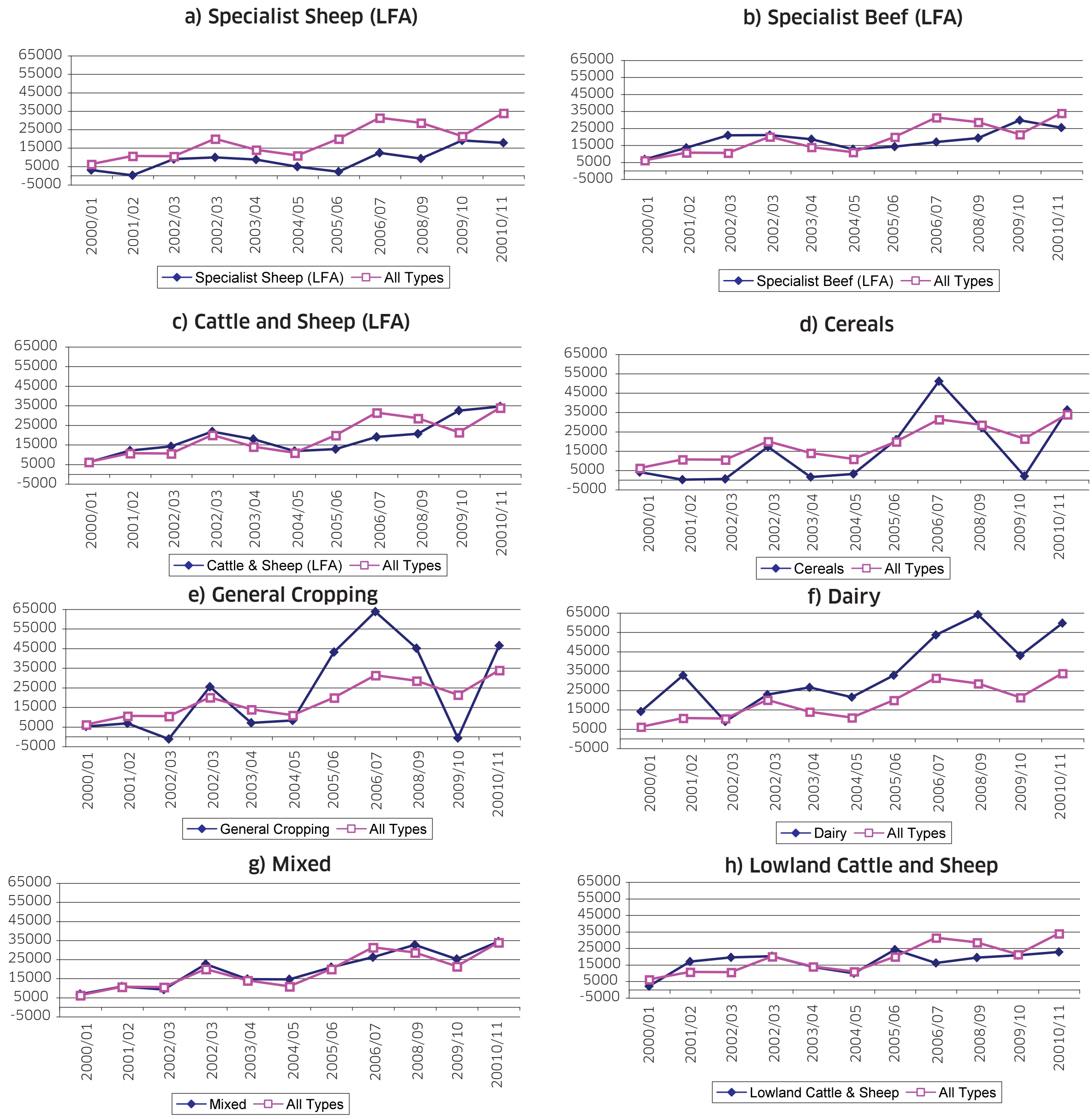
	Lowland Cattle and Sheep			Mixed		
	Lower 25%	Upper 25%	All	Lower 25%	Upper 25%	All
Number of farms	**4**	**4**	**16**	**16**	**16**	**61**
Average size of business (SLR)	"	"	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.6
Average size of farm (hectares)	"	"	161	210	263	179
Area of cereals (hectares)	"	"	7	62	81	54
Area of grass (hectares)	"	"	113	111	126	89
Area of potatoes (hectares)	"	"	0	0	2	1
Area of oilseed rape (hectares)	"	"	0	0	2	2
Number of ewes	"	"	301	345	61	126
Number of suckler cows	"	"	66	55	92	52
Number of dairy cows	"	"	1	0	4	3
Number of other cattle	"	"	126	116	204	149
Average output £ per farm						
Crops: Cereals	"	"	5,316	36,018	67,497	44,737
Potatoes	"	"	0	0	1,408	1,653
Other crops	"	"	2,553	1,745	18,342	11,935
Total crop output	**"**	**"**	**7,868**	**37,763**	**87,247**	**58,326**
Livestock: Cattle	"	"	67,721	44,941	109,961	73,677
Sheep	"	"	30,534	48,597	7,539	18,516
Pigs	"	"	0	0	0	0
Poultry and eggs	"	"	0	0	0	79
Milk	"	"	0	0	9,504	5,431
Other livestock	"	"	-81	0	19	102
Total livestock output	**"**	**"**	**98,174**	**93,538**	**127,022**	**97,806**
Miscellaneous	"	"	5,667	2,885	11,097	8,087
Subsidy and payments	"	"	43,822	61,009	73,879	51,247
(of which LFASS)	"	"	(3,658)	(4,043)	(6,171)	(2,572)
(of which SFP)	"	"	(38,289)	(53,335)	(63,090)	(46,330)
Total Output	**"**	**"**	**155,531**	**195,194**	**299,244**	**215,464**
INPUTS						
Feed	"	"	28,728	30,736	38,241	33,648
(of which home produced)	"	"	(4,278)	(8,936)	(14,533)	(13,409)
Other livestock expenses	"	"	13,936	17,817	13,181	11,959
Seeds	"	"	1,360	5,898	6,440	4,373
(of which home grown)	"	"	(0)	(451)	(1,820)	(1,072)
Fertilisers	"	"	11,569	23,857	22,524	17,469
Other crop expenses	"	"	2,727	12,012	11,177	9,728
Labour	"	"	12,430	29,814	24,590	20,279
Machinery (excl. depreciation)	"	"	19,391	30,868	32,146	27,004
Machinery depreciation	"	"	13,924	24,290	32,480	21,362
Land and building costs	"	"	19,905	29,493	25,576	23,374
Miscellaneous	"	"	8,892	14,184	15,905	12,030
Total Inputs	**"**	**"**	**132,861**	**218,969**	**222,256**	**181,227**
NET FARM INCOME (excl. BLSA)[1]	**"**	**"**	**22,670**	**-23,774**	**76,987**	**34,238**

(1) BLSA: Breeding livestock appreciation.

Table B14 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
1991/92	8,150	7,200	10,625	6,239	10,937	23,029	9,550	7,560	10,059
1992/93	11,340	10,337	13,243	17,905	16,992	28,916	15,773	15,573	15,642
1993/04	12,134	11,928	15,022	15,271	19,664	32,752	16,528	18,225	17,366
1994/95	10,581	10,562	12,258	18,269	58,146	28,053	13,190	14,238	20,524
1995/06	12,481	12,642	14,691	25,514	41,197	35,080	11,436	21,361	22,238
1996/97	13,631	17,177	19,153	27,884	20,988	31,628	4,054	17,449	20,564
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	18,920	29,605	32,341	1,913	- 820	42,803	20,652	24,978	21,251
2010/11	17,606	25,209	34,359	35,978	46,361	59,591	22,670	34,238	33,763

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



DEFINITION OF 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[8].

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.

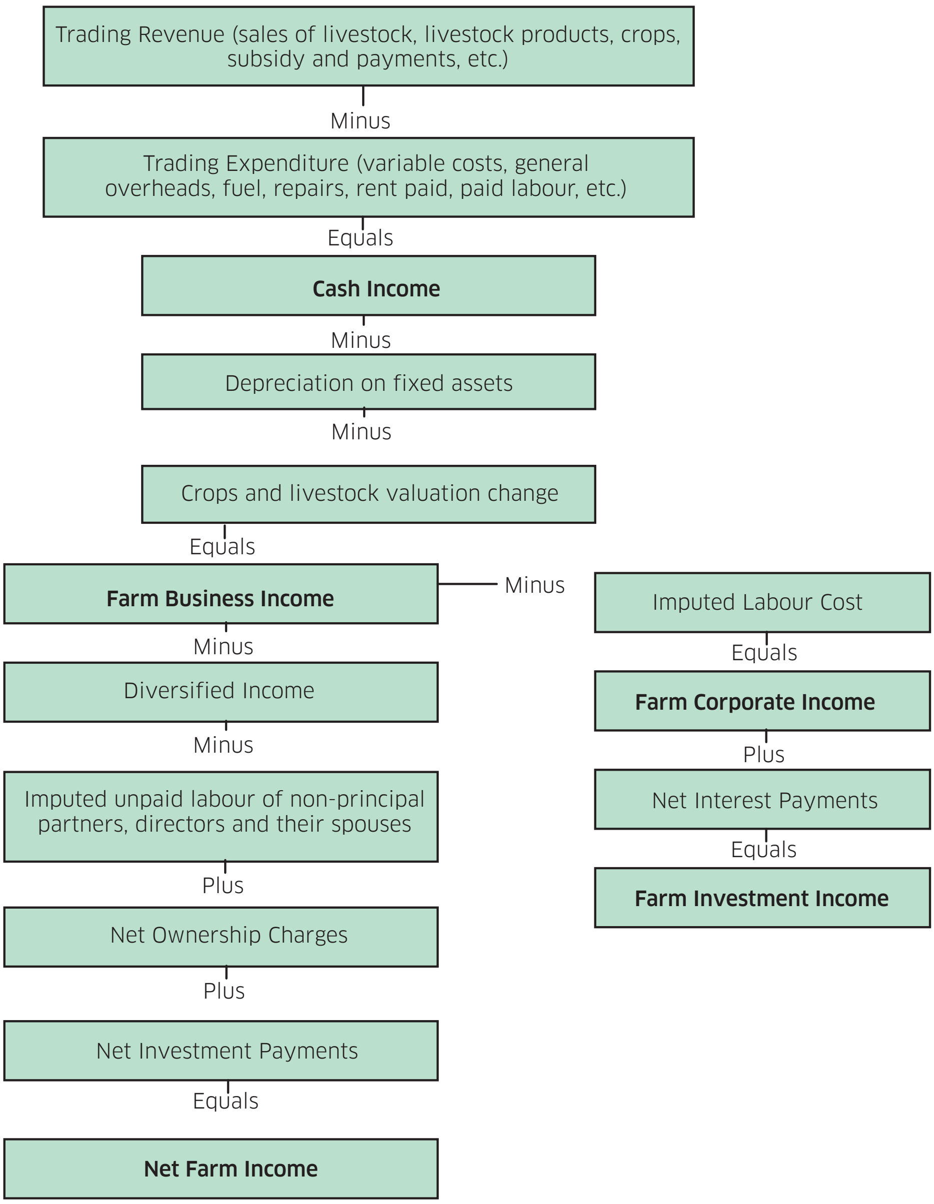
8 FBI results for all UK countries are published in "Agriculture in the United Kingdom" http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/foodfarm/cross-cutting/auk/

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



ECONOMIC REPORT ON SCOTTISH AGRICULTURE

2012 Edition: Section C: June Agricultural Census

Section C
June Agricultural Census

Introduction

Final national results from the 2011 June Agricultural Census along with trends over the past 10 years were published in a Statistical Publication on 27th September 2011. 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/2011/09/27083355/0

Section C of the Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture complements the publication above by providing further analysis of 2011 June Agricultural Census results, including:

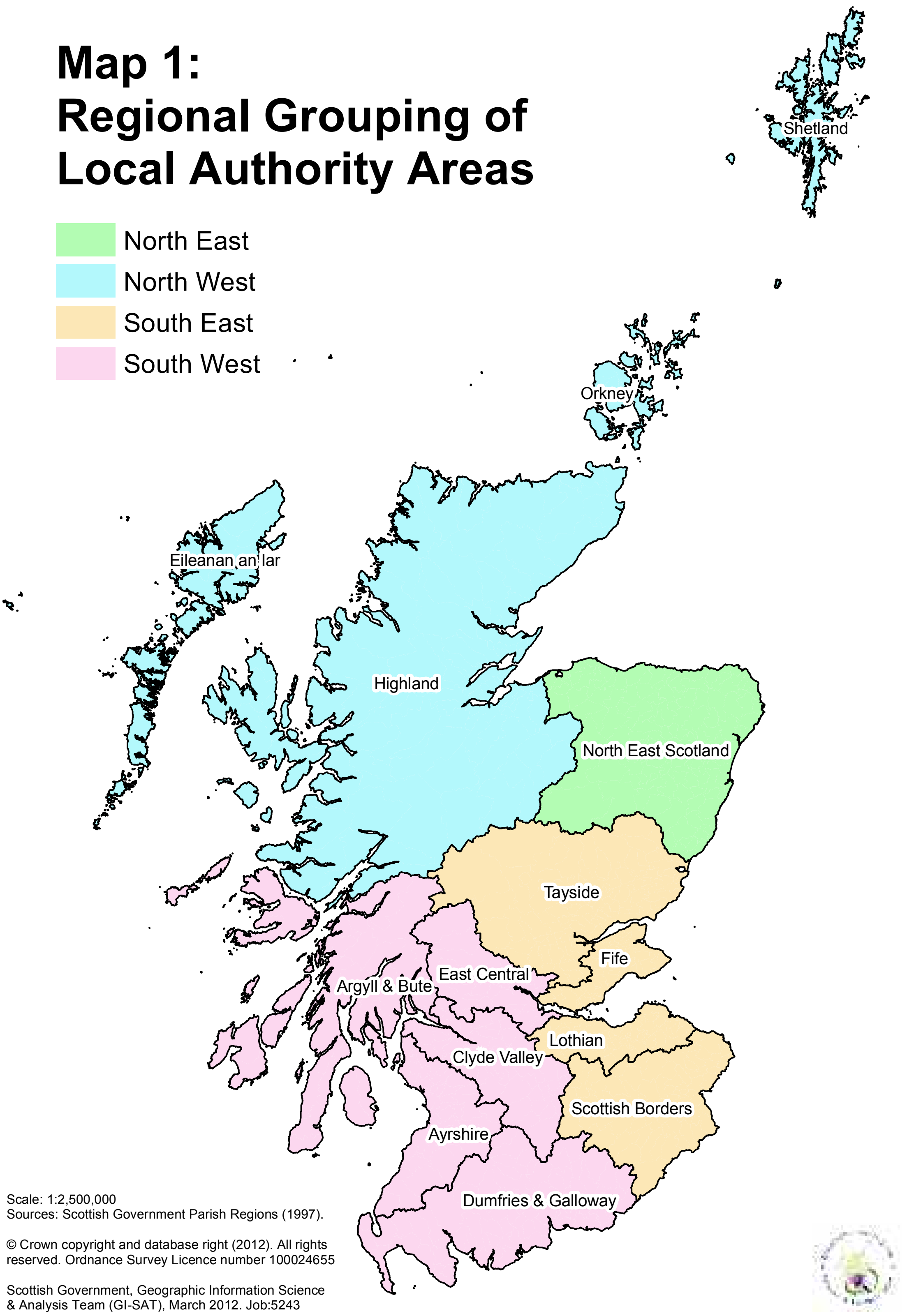
- An overview of the geographic distribution of farms by their main type of activity.
- A comparison of national results with other UK countries for land use and livestock.
- Sub-national analysis by geographic region and the Less Favoured Areas (LFA) classification.
- Farm-size distributions based on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

This year, for the first time, we have published the tables included in section C for the last 10 years of the June census. Each of the 28 tables is published in a separate excel workbook and contains a series of worksheets, each presenting information for a separate year. Please note that for some tables information is not available for all years due to changes in the data collection. Notes are provided to highlight which years are omitted.

The tables can be downloaded from this weblink:

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

Map 1:
Regional Grouping of Local Authority Areas



Scale: 1:2,500,000
Sources: Scottish Government Parish Regions (1997).

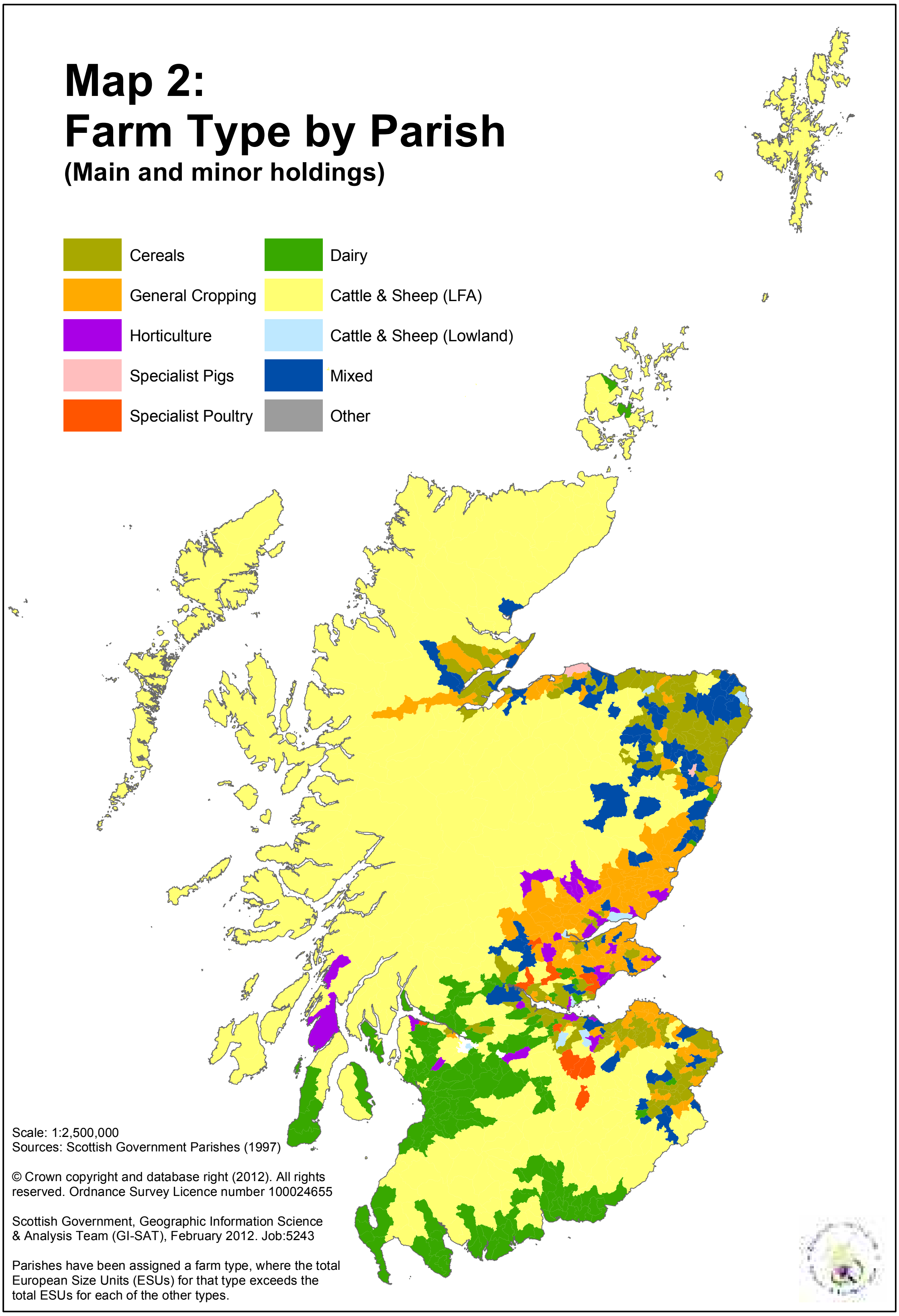
Scottish Government, Geographic Information Science & Analysis Team (GI-SAT), March 2012. Job:5243

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
Dairy
General Cropping
Cattle & Sheep (LFA)
Horticulture
Cattle & Sheep (Lowland)
Specialist Pigs
Mixed
Specialist Poultry
Other
Scale: 1:2,500,000
Sources: Scottish Government Parishes (1997)
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Scottish Government, Geographic Information Science & Analysis Team (GI-SAT), February 2012. Job:5243
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 10 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.

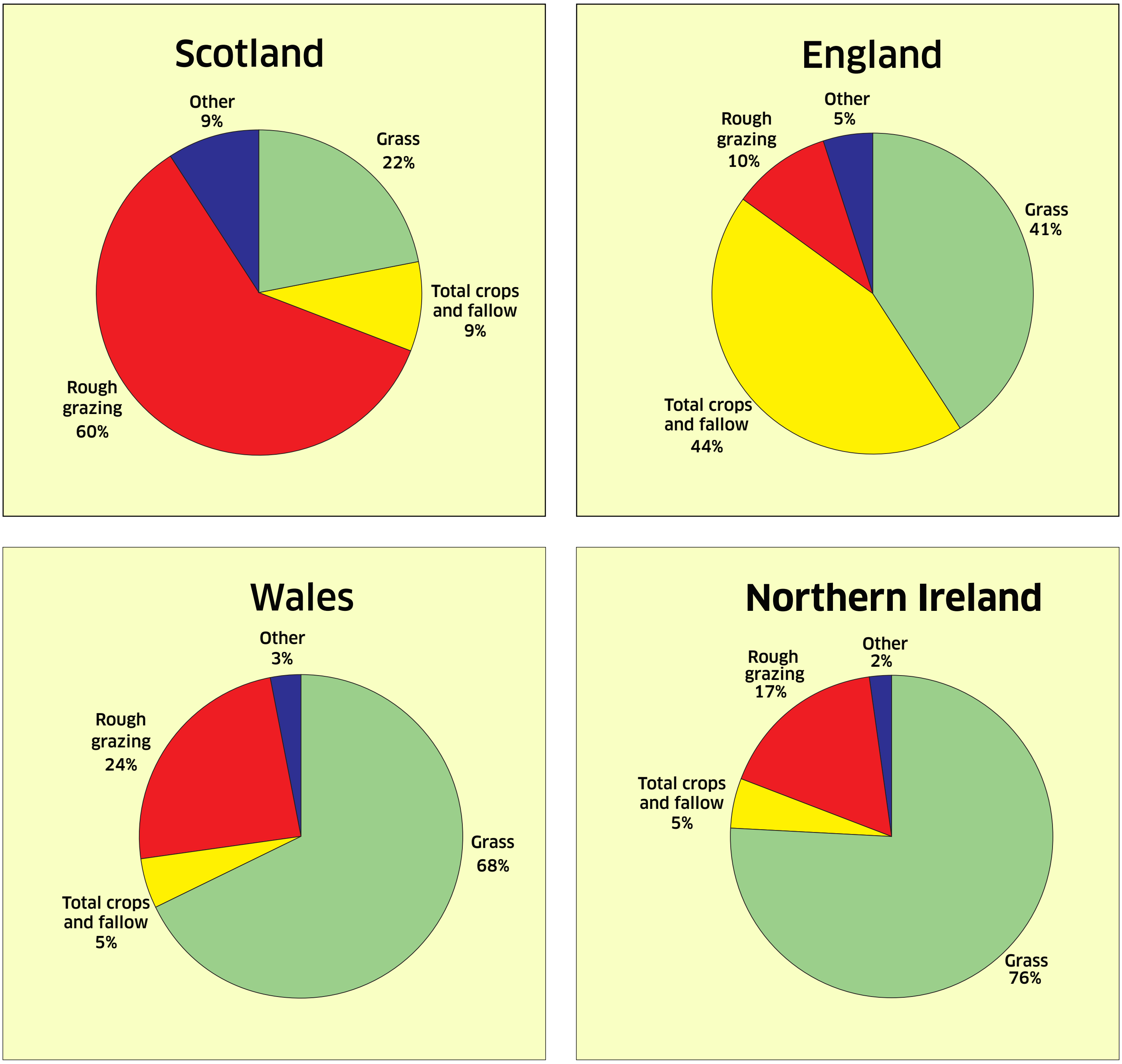
Lowland areas

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 and 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 2011



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

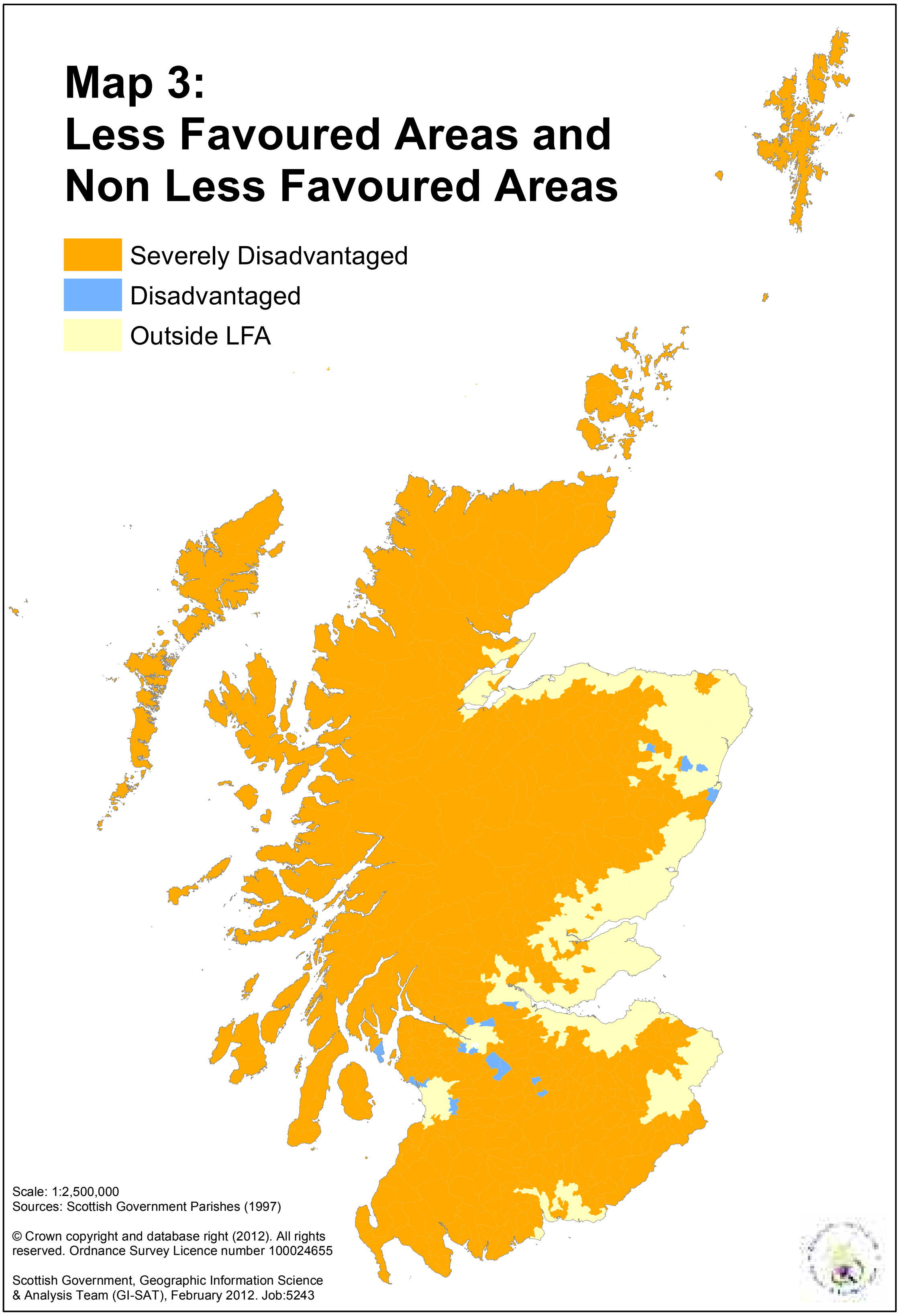
The total agricultural area in Scotland including common grazing totalled 6.21 million hectares in 2011, representing 80% of the total land area in Scotland. This proportion of total land cover compares slightly higher than England (71%) and Northern Ireland (76%) but lower than Wales (83%).

The majority (60%) of agricultural land in Scotland was covered by rough grazing and common grazings (3.70 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 (1.36 million hectares), a far lower proportion than elsewhere in the UK.

It should be noted that in the 2011 June Agricultural Census statistical publication the total agricultural area was reported as 5.63 million hectares, however, this excluded 583,331 hectares of common grazing land.

Total crops and fallow land made up 582,968 hectares in Scotland (9% of total agricultural area), similar to the proportions in Wales (5%) and Northern Ireland (5%) but much lower in comparison with the proportion of crops and fallow land in England (44%).

Total crops and fallow land in Scotland (582,968 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 (262,948 hectares or 43% of the UK total) and potatoes (31,073 or 21%). 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 (38,526 hectares or 5%), wheat (115,412 hectares or 6%), orchard and soft fruit (1,733 or 5%).


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), February 2012. Job:5243

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 2011 there were 5.36 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 3.67 million hectares) is located on LFA holdings, with high proportions of grass (79% or 1.08 million hectares), woodland (87% or 370,544 hectares) and other land (89% or 123,621 hectares) also being located on these holdings.

Table C3 also shows that crops are mainly located on non LFA holdings. In particular, at least 92% of wheat (106,561 hectares), oilseed rape (36,691 hectares), potatoes (29,308 hectares), beans for combining (3,333 hectares), vegetables for human consumption (14,613 hectares) and orchard and soft fruit areas (1,636 hectares) are on non LFA holdings. The only crop mainly located on LFA holdings is crops for stockfeeding (66% on LFA holdings or 13,134 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 2.13 million hectares (34%) 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 (37%), Grampian (15%) and Argyll & 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 2011

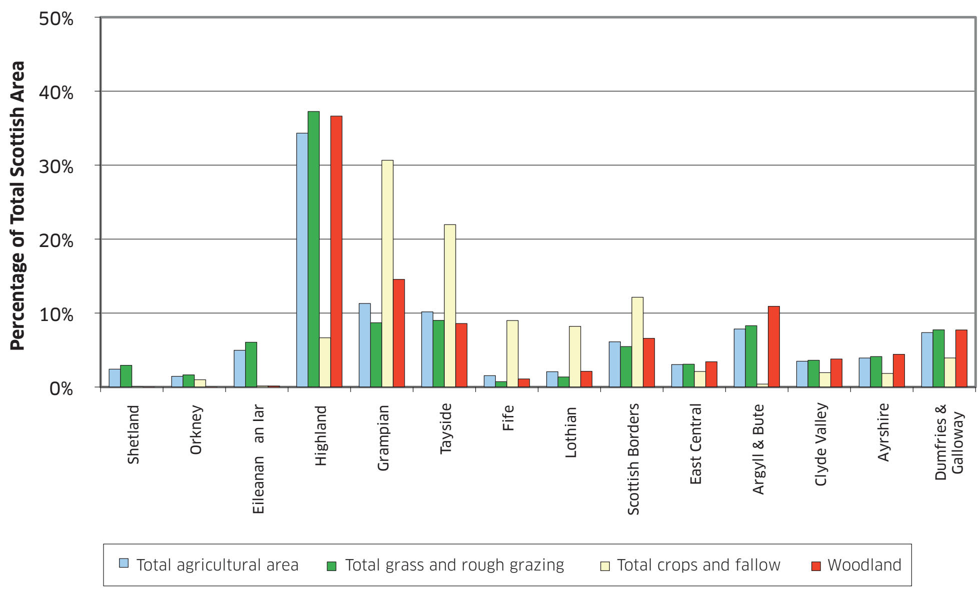


Chart C2 shows that Grampian (31%) and Tayside (22%) have the largest proportion of crop and fallow land in Scotland. In more detail, chart C3 shows that, Grampian accounts for the largest proportion of barley (40%) and oilseed crops (35%). Tayside has the largest area of wheat in Scotland (25,379 hectares or 22% of the national total), with the Scottish Borders accounting for 23,797 hectares or 21%. Crops for stockfeeding are more likely to be grown in areas with high numbers of livestock such as Grampian (4,277 hectares or 21% of the Scotland total) and Dumfries & Galloway (4,210 hectares or 21%).

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 2011

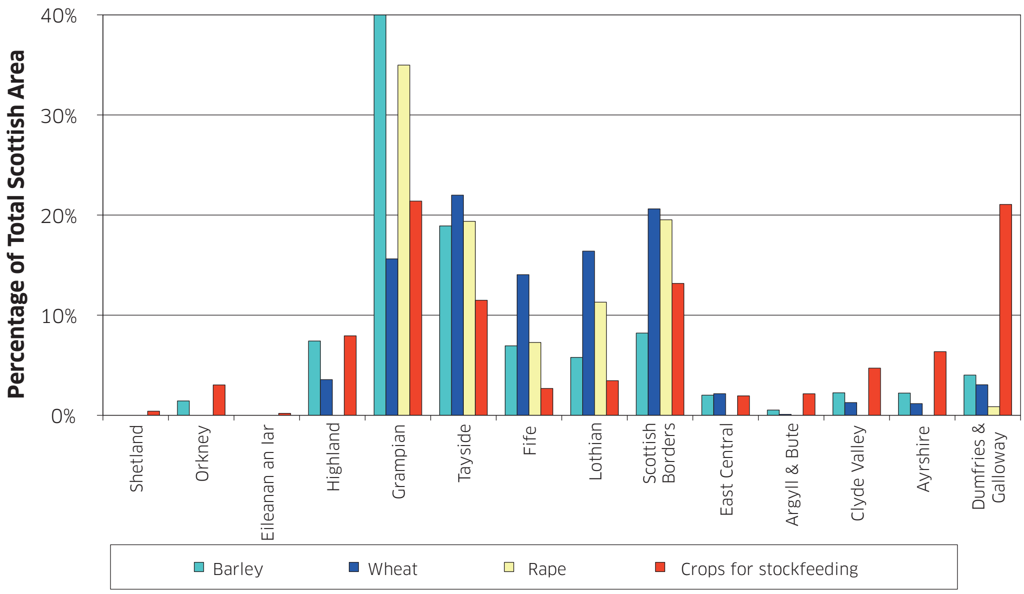
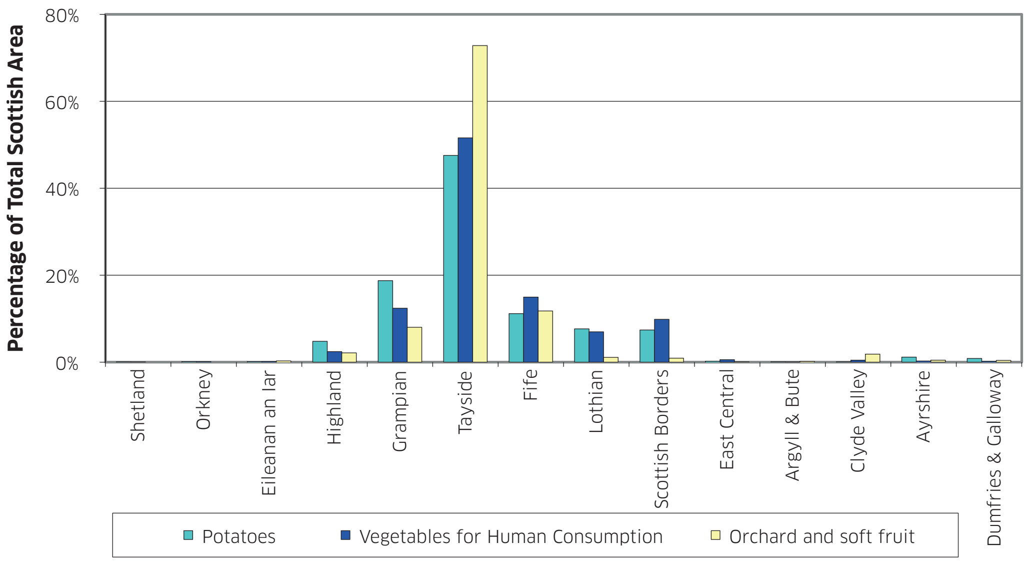


Chart C4: Distribution of potatoes, soft fruit and vegetables by regional grouping, June 2011



Regarding other crops, chart C4 shows that Tayside has 73% (1,262 hectares) of the land used for orchard and soft fruit in Scotland. Tayside also covers over half (52% or 7,866 hectares) the land used in Scotland to grow vegetables for human consumption and nearly half (48% or 14,778 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 4,499 holdings (9% of the total) which were 200 hectares and over in size, accounting for 4.25 million hectares of area (76% of the total). Conversely, there were 27,044 holdings (51% of the total) which were less than 10 hectares in size, accounting for 91,119 hectares of area (1.6% of the total). These patterns can be seen by comparing charts C5 and C6.

Chart C5: Number of holdings by region and holding size, June 2011

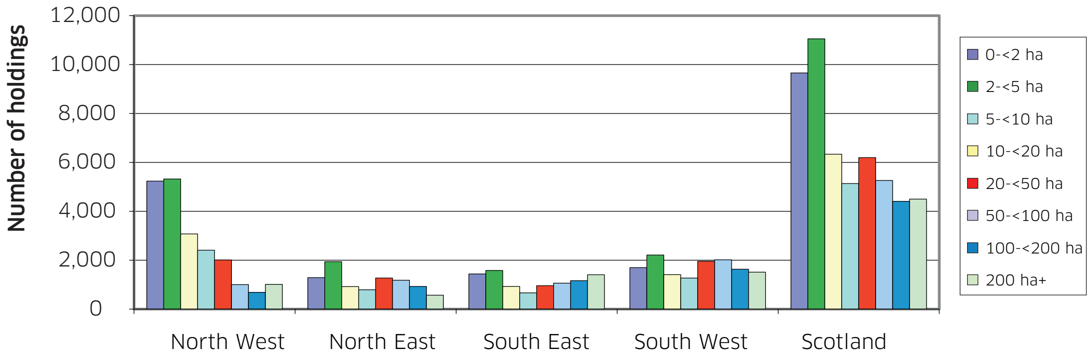
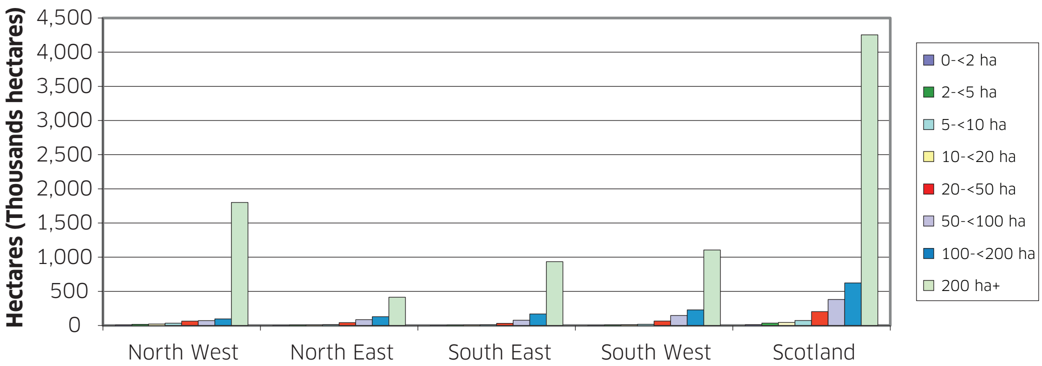


Chart C6: Agricultural area by region and holding size, June 2011



The 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.

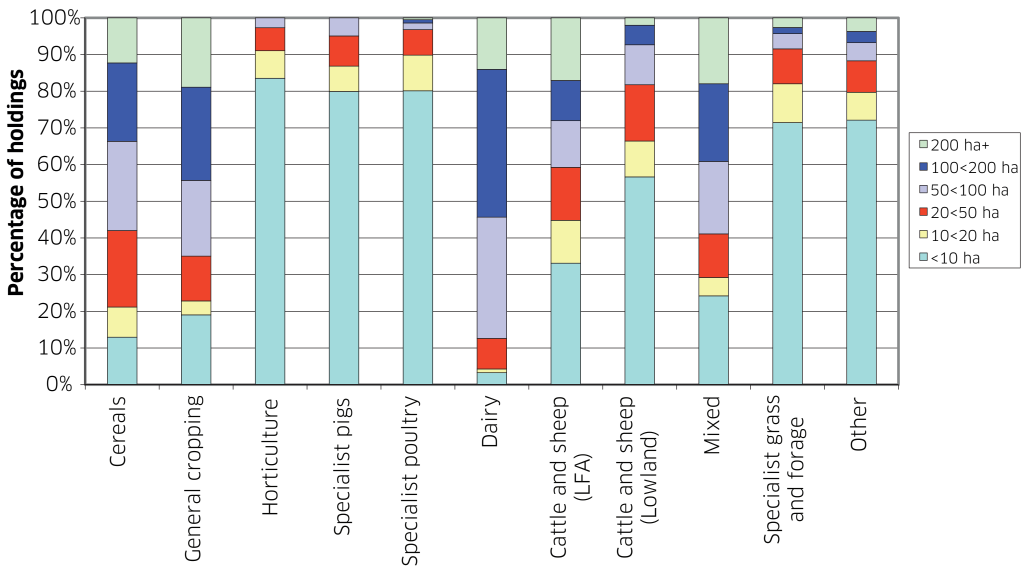
Size of holdings by farm type (Chart C7 and table C7)

Table C7 shows and chart C7 illustrates that farm size distribution also varies within each farm type. The majority of horticulture (82%) specialist poultry (80%), specialist pig (78%), and cattle and sheep (lowland) (57%) 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 (87%), general cropping (65%), mixed (59%) and cereal (58%) 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 2011



Livestock (Table C8)

Table C8 presents livestock numbers for each country in the UK and shows that at 1st June 2011 Scotland had 1.80 million cattle, 6.80 million sheep, 389,995 pigs and 14.53 million poultry.

Livestock comparisons with the UK (Table C8 and Charts 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 (21%) 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 2011

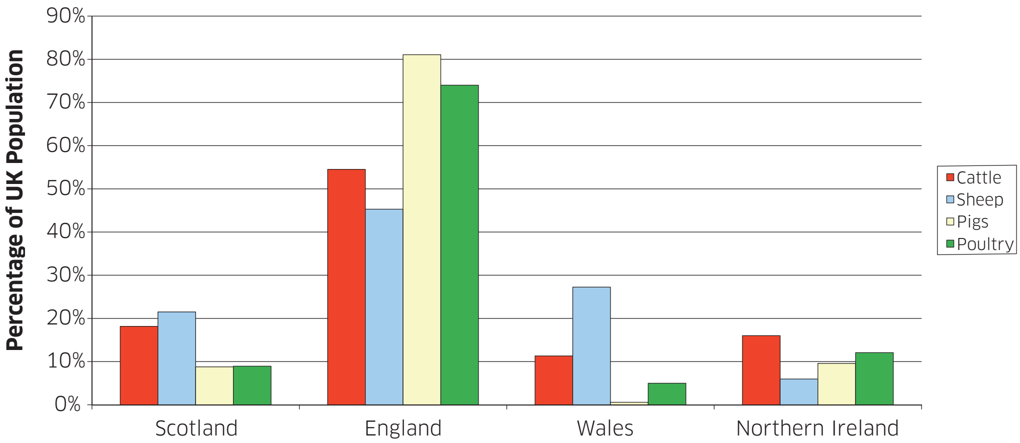
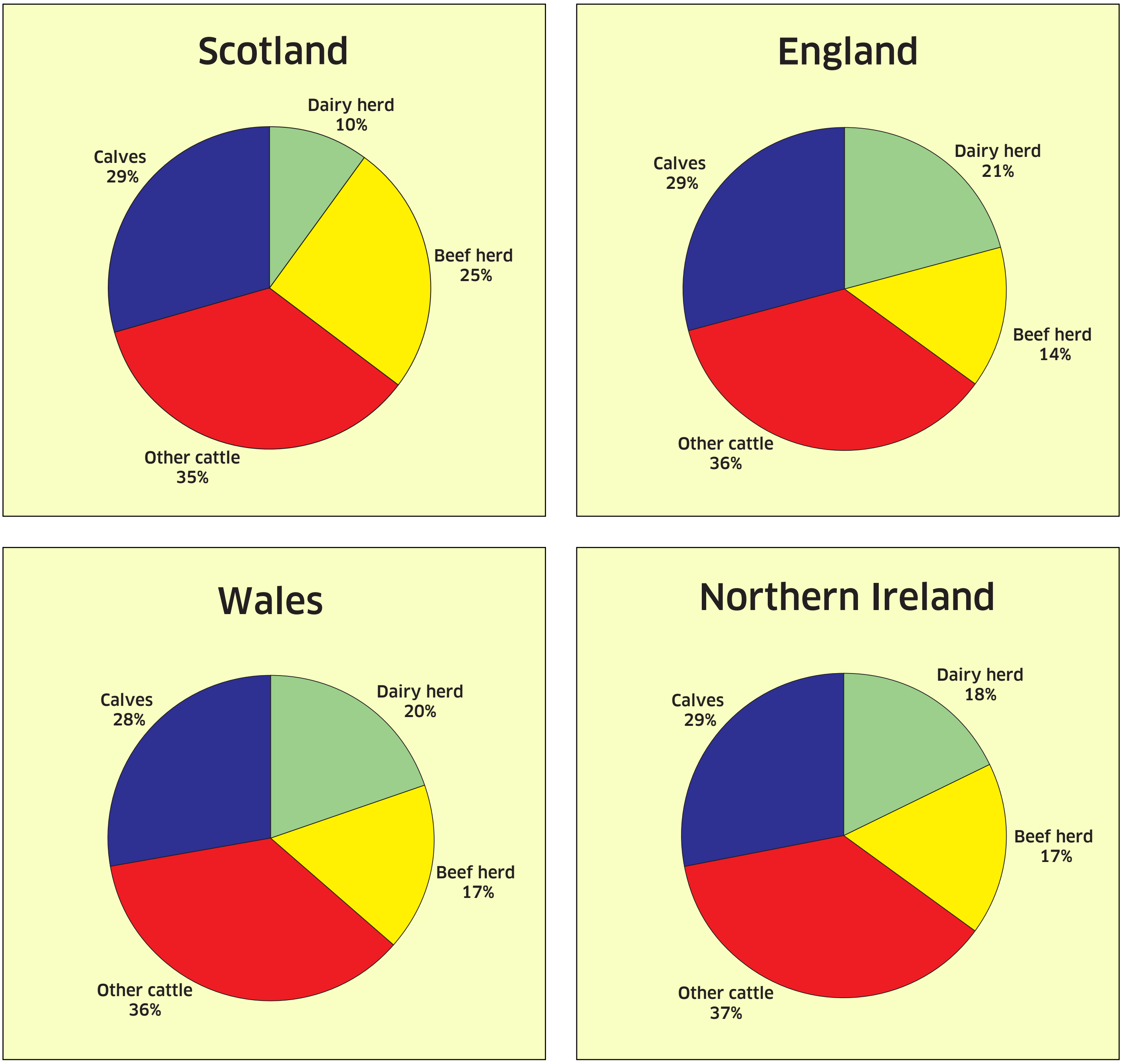


Chart C9 shows the proportion of different types of cattle within each country. In Scotland, the beef herd (25%) is larger than the dairy herd (10%), whereas in England the profile is opposite with the beef herd (14%) being smaller than the dairy herd (21%). In Northern Ireland and Wales the beef and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

Chart C9: Cattle by UK country, June 2011



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 73% of cattle and 89% of sheep being located on these holdings. In contrast pigs and poultry tend to be located on non LFA holdings (85% and 82% respectively).

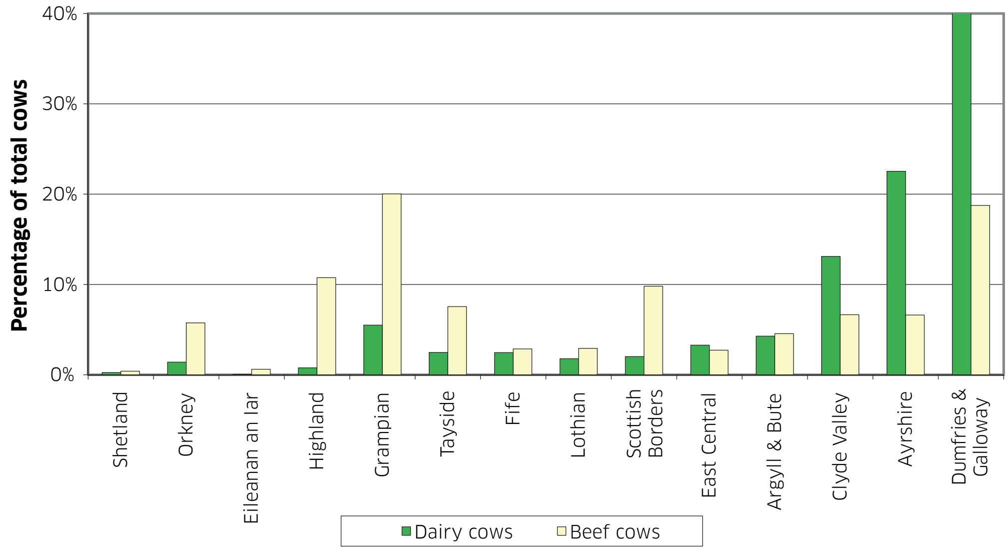
Livestock by geographical area (Tables C10i-C10ii)

In 2011 there were 1.80 million cattle in Scotland. The greatest number of cattle were located in Dumfries & Galloway (419,355 cattle or 23% of the total) while 350,628 were in Grampian (19%). Ayrshire (187,481 or 10%), the Clyde Valley (148,538 or 8%), Scottish Borders (134,115 or 7%) and Highlands (128,299 or 7%).

Distribution of the dairy and beef herds (Chart C10)

Dairy cows totalled 182,219 in June 2011 of which three-quarters were located across Dumfries & Galloway (73,027 or 40%), Ayrshire (41,057 or 23%) and the Clyde Valley (23,882 or 13%). By contrast the largest numbers of beef cows, which totalled 459,341, were concentrated in Grampian (92,003 or 20%), Dumfries & Galloway (86,144 or 19%), Highland (49,396 or 11%) and the Scottish Borders (45,046 or 10%).

Chart C10: Distribution of cows by regional grouping, June 2011



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

Chart C11 shows that the majority (60%) of dairy cows were in herd sizes of 150 or more, totalling 109,219. A further 42,548 (23%) were in herd sizes of between 100 and 149, with the remaining 30,452 (17%) 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 (29%) of beef cows were in a herd size of 150 or more totalling 132,223 cows. There were approximately 14-19% of the total beef cows in each of the herd size groups 20-49 (74,300 cows), 50-74 (70,877 cows), 75-99 (65,340 cows) and 100-149 (89,002 cows). This distribution was fairly similar across the 4 regions.

Chart C11: Dairy cows by region and herd size group, June 2011

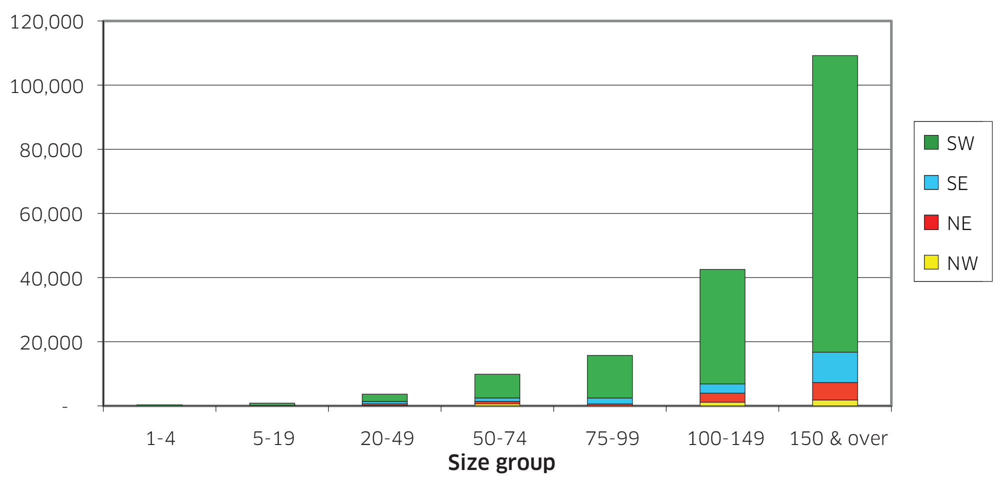
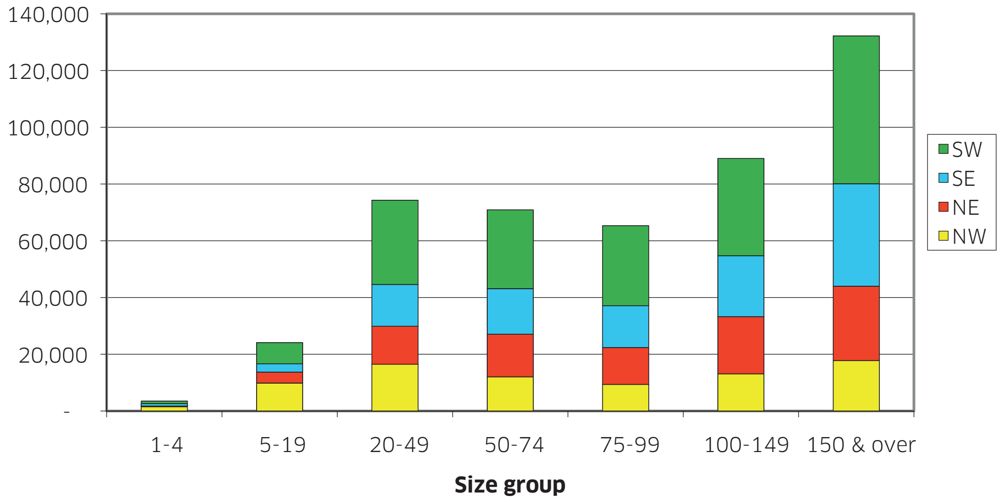


Chart C12: Beef cows by region and herd size group, June 2011



Distribution of sheep (Table C10ii and Chart C13)

There were 6.80 million sheep in Scotland at 1st June 2011. Areas with highest numbers of sheep were the Scottish Borders (1.18 million or 17% of the total), Dumfries and Galloway (1.02 million or 15%), the Highlands (855,821 or 13%), Tayside (629,628 or 9%) and Grampian (605,719 million or 9%).

Chart C13: Distribution of sheep by regional grouping, June 2011

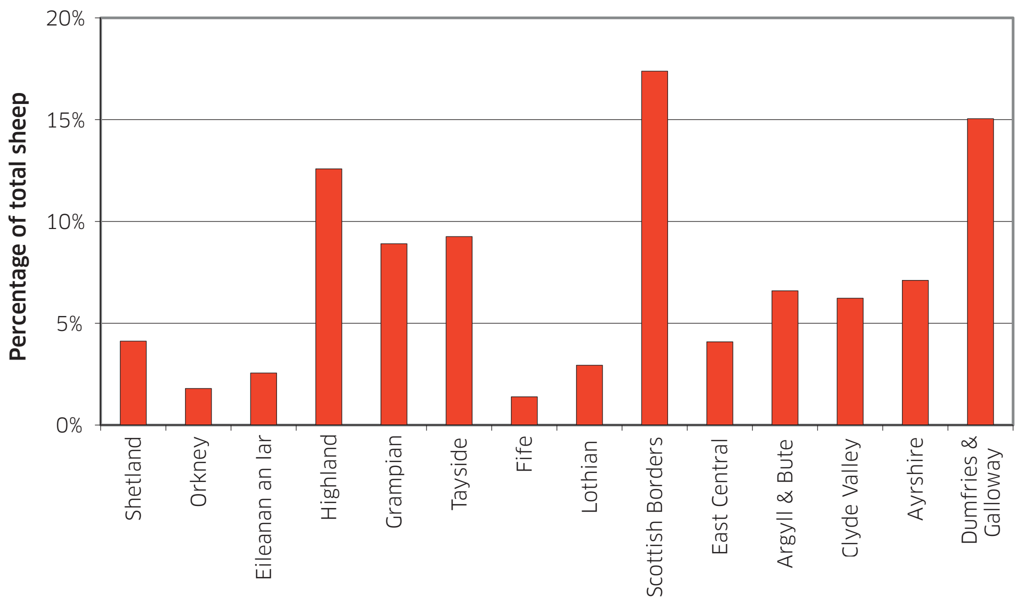
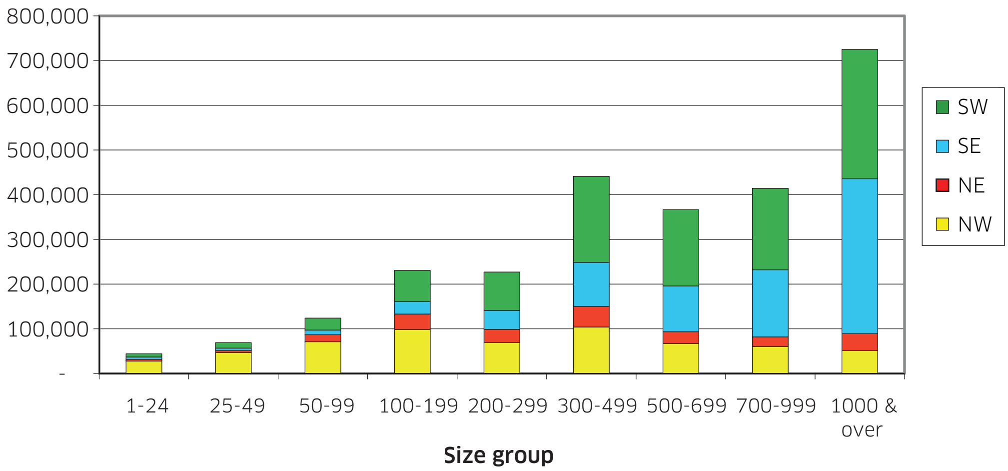


Chart C14: Breeding sheep by size group and region, June 2011



Size of sheep flocks (Table C14 and Chart 14)

There were 2.64 million breeding ewes in Scotland in June 2011, with the majority (1.50 million or 57%) in flock sizes of 500 or more and 724,980 (27%) in flock sizes or 1,000 or more. These larger flock sizes were mostly located in the South East and South West.

Of the 12,769 holdings with breeding ewes, the majority (7,471 or 59%) had flock sizes of less than 100 breeding ewes. However, these holdings only accounted for 237,234 (9%) of breeding ewes in Scotland. Most of these holdings with smaller flock sizes were located in the North West.

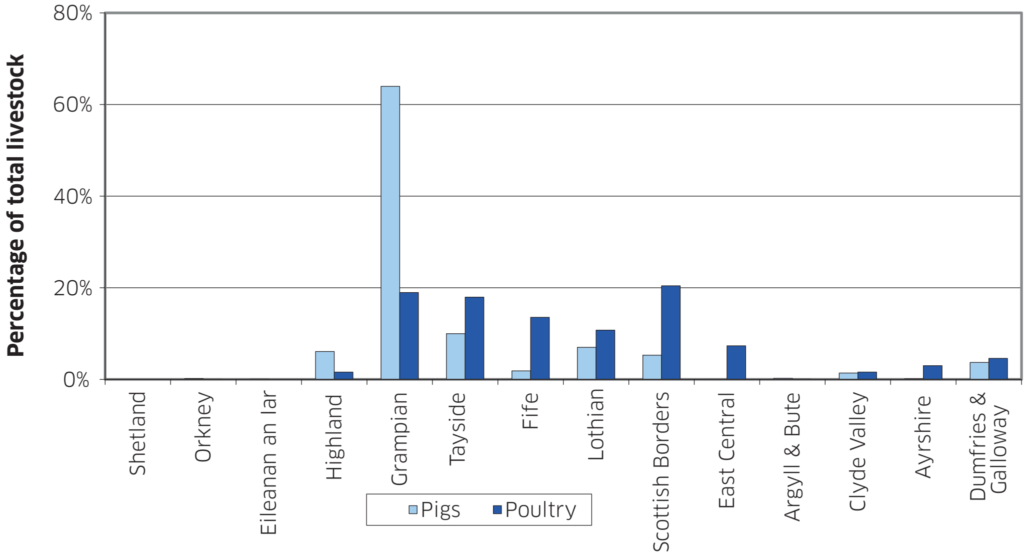
Distribution of pigs (Table C10ii and Chart C15)

There were 389,995 pigs at 1st June 2011. Over two-thirds of these were located in Grampian (249,468 pigs or 64%). Tayside, Lothian, Highland and Scottish Borders each accounted for between 5% and 10% of total pigs in Scotland.

Pig herd size (Tables C15-16)

The pig sector is highly concentrated. On 1st June 2011, there were 47 holdings with more than 250 female breeding pigs, accounting for 8% of holdings with breeding pigs. However, these holdings accounted for 31,230 or 86% of all female breeding pigs. Conversely, there were a large number of holdings (403 or 72% of the total) with less than 5 female breeding pigs, accounting for just 806 or 2.2% of female breeding pigs.

Chart C15: Distribution of pigs and poultry by regional grouping, June 2011



Distribution of poultry (Table C10ii and Chart C15)

There were 14.53 million poultry on agricultural holdings in Scotland on 1st June 2011. The majority (71%) of poultry were located in Grampian, Scottish Borders, Tayside and Fife, with each regional grouping accounting for 14% to 20% of the Scottish total.

Poultry flock size (Tables C17-18)

The poultry sector is highly concentrated. On 1st June 2011, there were 133 holdings with more than 1,000 fowls for laying eggs for eating, accounting for 2.3% of total holdings. However, these holdings accounted for 4.93 million or 98% of fowls laying eggs for eating. Conversely, there were a large number of holdings (4,520 or 77% of those with fowls for laying eggs) with less than 20 laying fowls, accounting for just 36,376 or 0.7% of fowls laying eggs for eating.

There is also a similar pattern for breeding fowls, with 1,311 holdings (96% of the total) accounting for just 6,966 or 0.6% of breeding fowls.

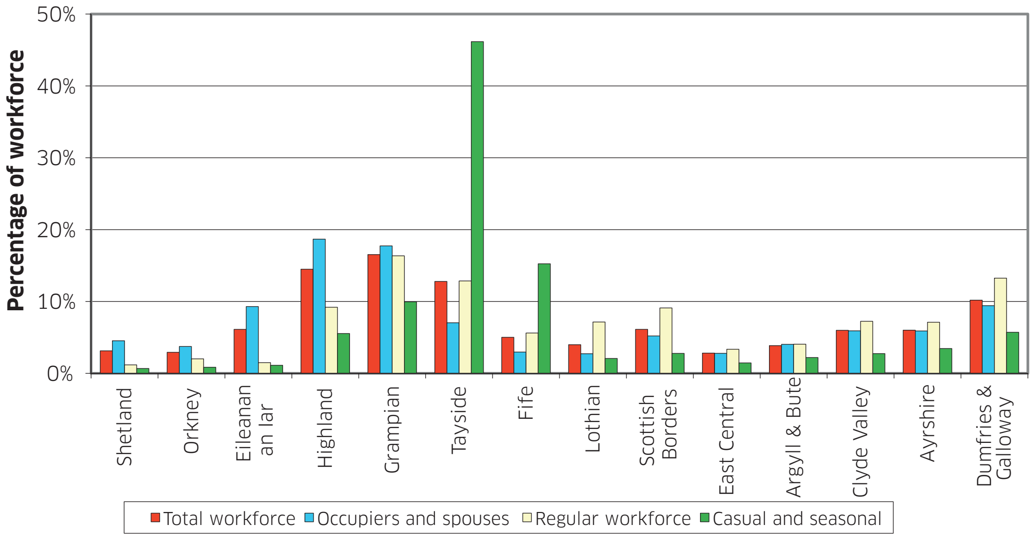
Labour (Tables C19-C22 and charts C16-C17)

There were a total of 67,797 people working on agricultural holdings at 1st June 2011. This was made up of 27,506 (41%) working occupiers, 13,043 (19%) working spouses, 13,469 (20%) full-time regular staff, 6,834 (10%) part-time regular staff and 6,945 (10%) casual and seasonal staff.

Total workforce

Over half the total agricultural workforce was located in Grampian (11,206 or 17%), Highland (9,826 or 14%), Tayside (8,672 or 13%) and Dumfries and Galloway (6,907 or 10%). These totals represent the number of people employed or working on 1st June 2011, but do not take into account differing working patterns.

Chart C16: Distribution of the workforce by regional grouping, June 2011



Occupiers and spouses

Around 52% of holdings in Scotland have a working occupier (27,506) while 25% have a working spouse (13,043). For working occupiers this ranges from 44% in Eileanan an Iar to 67% in Shetland and for working spouses from 14% 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 60% of the total in Scotland. This percentage is lower in areas that rely more heavily on employed labour, such as Tayside (33%), Fife (35%) and Lothian (41%), but higher in areas such as Highland (77%), Orkney (76%), Shetland (87%) and Eileanan an Iar (91%) where there is less reliance on employed labour.

Regular employees

There were a total of 20,303 regular employees (excluding occupiers and spouses) on agricultural holdings (13,469 full-time and 6,834 part-time) in Scotland in 2011. As with the total workforce, chart C16 shows that over half of regular employees were in Grampian (3,321 or 16%), Tayside (2,611 or 13%) Dumfries & Galloway (2,690 or 13%), and Scottish Borders (1,848 or 9%) and Highland (1,868 or 9%).

Casual and seasonal staff

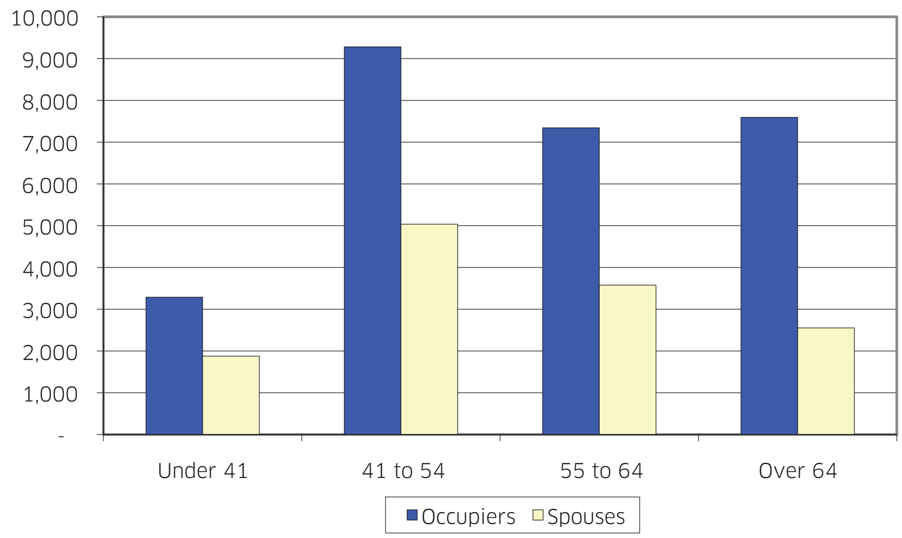
Of the total 6,945 casual and seasonal staff in Scotland, just under half (46% or 3,206) were located in Tayside. In comparison to the total workforce there was a high proportion of casual and seasonal staff in Tayside (37%) and Fife (31%), supporting the seasonal demand for harvesting fruit and vegetables.

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 35% of occupiers (9,713) work full-time on the holding while the other 65% (17,793) work part-time. In comparison only 14% of spouses (1,857) work full-time while 86% (11,186) work part-time.

Regarding the age of occupiers, chart C17 shows that over half (54% or 14,936) are 55 years old or older and only 12% (3,289) are under 41 years old. Spouses tend to be younger with less than half being 55 or over (47% or 6,130).

Chart C17: Age of occupiers and spouses, June 2011



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 2011 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 2011 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 22,221 holdings. This is followed by Less Favoured Area (LFA) Cattle and Sheep (13,600 holdings) and cereal holdings (3,793). 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 £1,000 million, equating to £19,041 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 42,484 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 110, because since the labour total (67,797 people) is a headcount (i.e. part-time is not based on full-time equivalents).

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

Chart C18 shows that specialist dairy holdings have the highest average SGM at £143,320. This is followed by general cropping (£91,948), mixed farming (£51,050) and horticulture (£76,749). Those holdings falling under the "other" category in table C27 (i.e. including specialist grass and forage holdings) have the the lowest average SGM (£55). Farm types for lowland cattle and sheep holdings (£10,848), specialist poultry (£13,929) and LFA cattle and sheep (£15,996) also have relatively low SGM values. It should be noted, however, that for most farm types, these results are derived from a large number of holdings with a small amount of agricultural activity and a few very large holdings with a large amount of activity. This is illustrated in chart C18 by the red dots.

It should be noted that the average SGM for horticulture holdings has risen in the last year by 68% from £45,984 to £76,749. From 2011 the June census asks for more detail on soft fruit grown under glass. These are a higher value than fruit grown in the open hence the horticulture SGM has increased.

Chart C18: Average Standard Gross Margins by farm type, June 2011

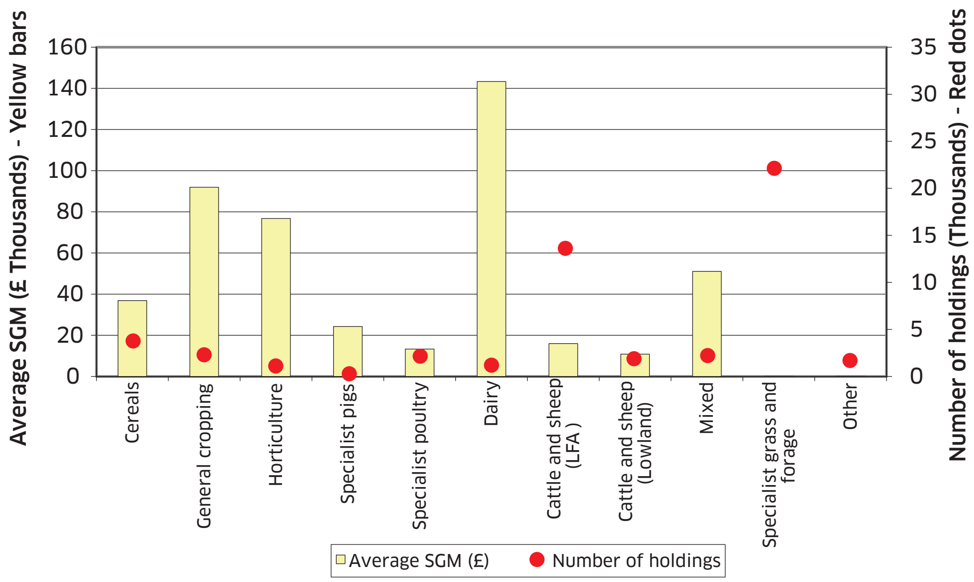


Chart C19 shows the SLR distribution by farm type. It shows that just 6% of dairy holdings have an SLR of less than 1 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) and 67% have an SLR of 3 or more. General cropping (59%) and mixed (50%) farm types are the only other two farm types with the majority of holdings above 1 SLR. Farm types with the highest proportion with less than 1 SLR are specialist grass and forage (99%), specialist poultry (93%), specialist pigs (90%) and horticulture (87%). However, it should be noted that holdings with more than 1 SLR for farm types such as specialist pigs, 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 2011

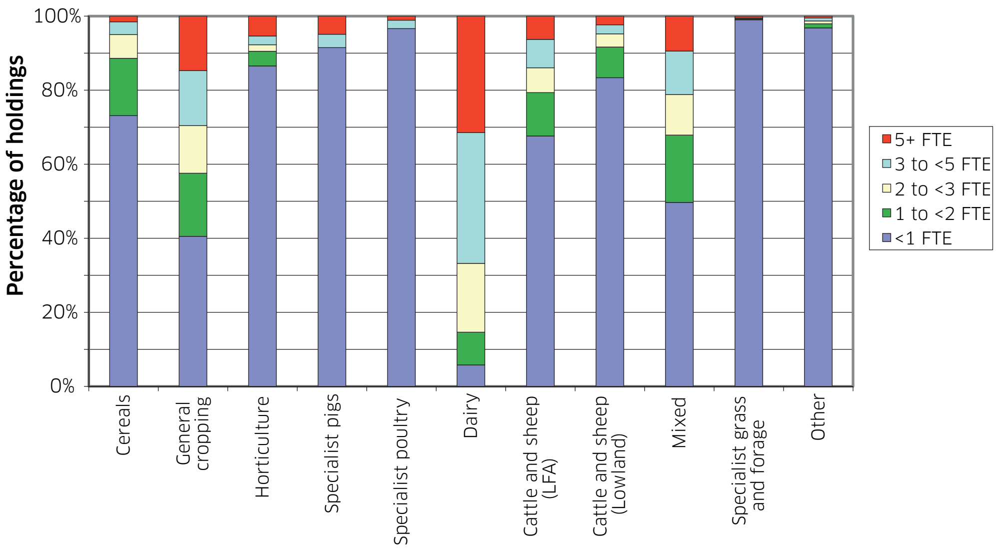
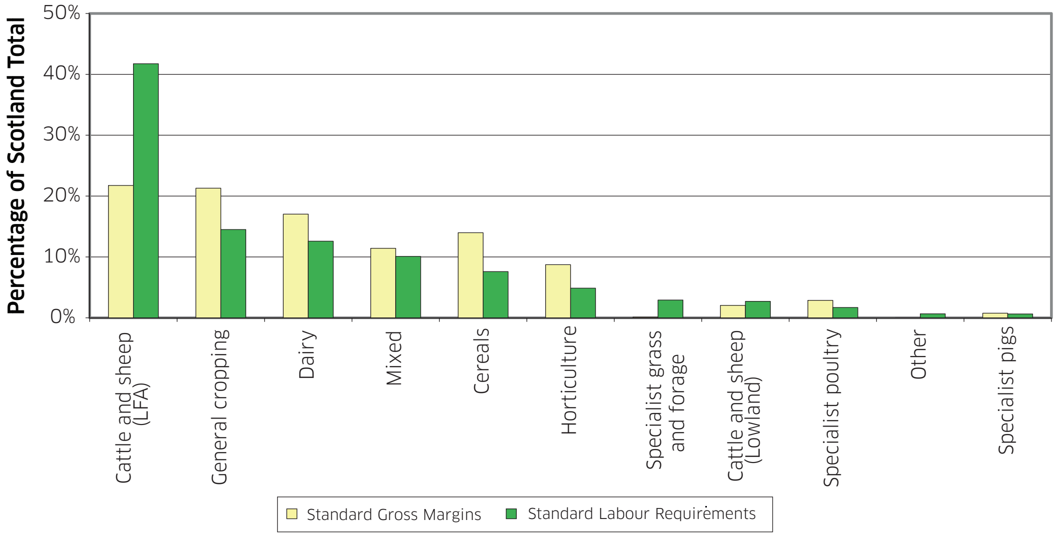


Chart C20: Distribution of total Standard Gross Margins and Standard Labour Requirements by farm type, June 2011



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 (22% and 21% respectively) followed by dairy (17%), 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 22% share of SGM. This means that 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 Tayside and Grampian contribute most to Scotland's total SGM, 21% and 19% respectively, followed by Dumfries and Galloway (13%). 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 2011

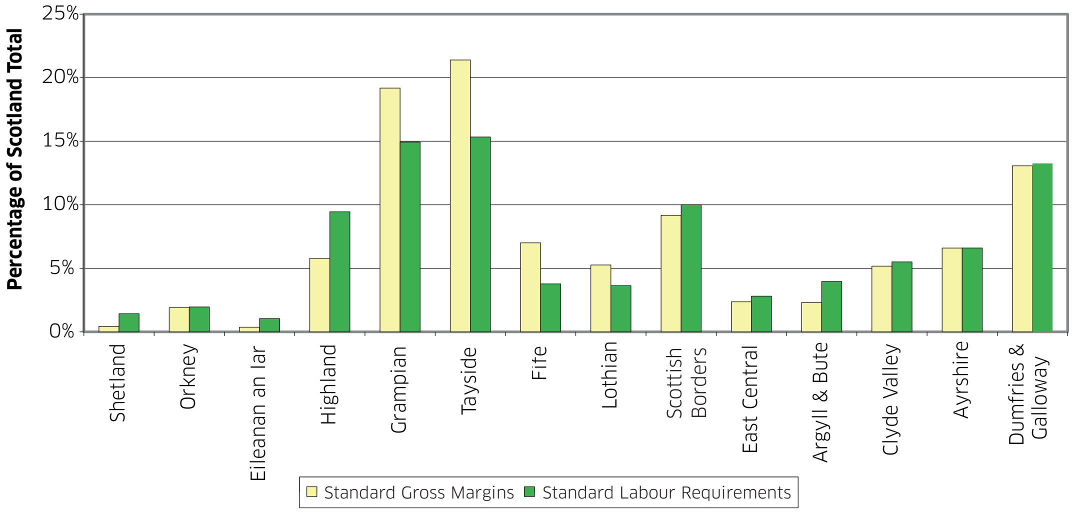


Table C1 Number of holdings by regional grouping, region and farm type, June 2011

	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:	**541**	**486**	**549**	**98**	**593**	**72**	**7,333**	**102**	**521**	**9,894**	**561**	**20,750**
Shetland	6	14	29	*	48	*	1,177	0	39	553	13	1,888
Orkney	135	43	29	17	90	23	662	0	73	884	50	2,006
Eileanan an Iar	56	182	180	*	122	8	2,346	*	113	3,308	137	6,477
Highland	344	247	311	56	333	*	3,148	*	296	5,149	361	10,379
North East:	**1,501**	**411**	**148**	**59**	**442**	**50**	**1,053**	**655**	**819**	**3,392**	**358**	**8,888**
NE Scotland	1,501	411	148	59	442	50	1,053	655	819	3,392	358	8,888
South East:	**1,230**	**1,279**	**192**	**75**	**477**	**84**	**1,230**	**595**	**497**	**3,219**	**322**	**9,200**
Tayside	376	844	82	17	154	18	407	194	200	1,262	126	3,680
Fife	234	214	38	18	107	26	54	144	89	530	60	1,514
Lothian	296	104	39	14	79	26	151	123	64	575	64	1,535
Scottish Borders	324	117	33	26	137	14	618	134	144	852	72	2,471
South West:	**521**	**141**	**249**	**80**	**641**	**983**	**3,984**	**530**	**401**	**5,716**	**459**	**13,705**
East Central	140	26	22	7	80	38	310	110	74	675	55	1,537
Argyll & Bute	14	13	49	8	83	63	862	6	39	786	50	1,973
Clyde Valley	125	29	79	12	147	198	816	94	70	1,542	151	3,263
Ayrshire	99	32	40	15	134	291	703	126	72	1,210	105	2,827
Dumfries & Galloway	143	41	59	38	197	393	1,293	194	146	1,503	98	4,105
Scotland	**3,793**	**2,317**	**1,138**	**312**	**2,153**	**1,189**	**13,600**	**1,882**	**2,238**	**22,221**	**1,700**	**52,543**

* means data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

Table C2 Crops, grass and rough grazings for each United Kingdom country, June 2011

	Scotland	England	Wales	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Number of holdings[(1)]	**52,543**	**104,789**	**40,900**	**24,436**	**222,668**
Crops, fallow and set-aside:	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*
Wheat	115,412	1,816,560	25,843	11,568	1,969,383
Triticale	629	12,815	nc	43	na
Barley: Winter	45,477	298,254	8,097	6,848	358,676
Spring	262,948	316,248	14,683	17,200	611,079
Total	308,425	614,502	22,780	24,048	969,755
Oats (including mixed grain)[(2)]	22,637	84,656	6,443	2,315	116,051
Rape for oilseed (including flax[(3)] and linseed)	38,526	696,694	5,215	577	741,012
Potatoes	31,073	107,681	2,539	4,830	146,123
Peas for combining	1,198	28,702	422	nc	30,322
Beans for combining	3,738	119,499	1,759	nc	124,996
Maize	2,386	146,782	12,805	2,457	164,430
Turnips, swedes and beet for stockfeeding	5,000	18,857	6,183	357	30,397
Other crops for stockfeeding[(4)]	12,603	19,561	2,828	3,792	38,784
Vegetables for human consumption	15,246	111,647	456	1,330	128,679
Orchard and soft fruit	1,733	29,420	700	1,542	33,395
Bulbs, other flowers and nursery stock	1,037	9,843	279	99	11,258
All other crops	8,269	144,187	610	1,457	154,523
Fallow land	15,055	138,598	766	1,398	155,818
Total crops and fallow	**582,968**	**4,100,004**	**89,628**	**55,813**	**4,828,413**
Grass:					
Under 5 years	411,179	620,268	116,681	129,712	1,277,840
5 years and over	946,372	3,238,531	1,044,697	647,353	5,876,953
Total grass	**1,357,551**	**3,858,799**	**1,161,378**	**777,065**	**7,154,793**
Total crops, fallow and grass	**1,940,519**	**7,958,803**	**1,251,006**	**832,878**	**11,983,207**
Rough grazing:					
Sole right grazing	3,119,241	496,989	224,170	140,921	3,981,321
Common Grazing[(5)]	583,331	398,947	180,305	36,438	1,199,021
Total rough grazing	**3,702,572**	**895,936**	**404,475**	**177,359**	**5,180,342**
Total crops, fallow, grass and rough grazing	**5,643,092**	**8,854,739**	**1,655,481**	**1,010,237**	**17,163,549**
Woodland	426,101	304,865	44,190	10,772	785,928
Other land	139,298	154,591	13,174	6,839	313,902
Total agricultural area[(5)]	**6,208,491**	**9,314,195**	**1,712,845**	**1,027,848**	**18,263,379**
Total land area[(6)]	**7,793,168**	**13,027,867**	**2,073,359**	**1,356,216**	**24,250,610**
% land agricultural	**80%**	**71%**	**83%**	**76%**	**75%**

(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 2011.
(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 2010. Data source: UK Standard Area Measurements (SAM), published by Office for National Statistics, May 2011.
na Information not available.
nc Information not collected.

Table C3 Agricultural area by Less Favoured Area category, June 2011

	LFA[1]	Non-LFA	Total
Number of holdings	**36,210**	**16,333**	**52,543**
Crops, fallow and set-aside:	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*
Wheat	8,851	106,561	115,412
Triticale	288	341	629
Barley: Winter	6,328	39,149	45,477
Spring	70,656	192,292	262,948
Total	76,984	231,441	308,425
Oats (including mixed grain)	6,419	16,219	22,637
Rape for oilseed (including linseed)	1,835	36,691	38,526
Potatoes	1,765	29,308	31,073
Peas for combining	134	1,064	1,198
Beans for combining	405	3,333	3,738
Turnips, swedes and beet for stockfeeding	2,714	2,286	5,000
Other crops for stockfeeding[2]	10,420	4,570	14,990
Vegetables for human consumption	632	14,613	15,246
Orchard and soft fruit	97	1,636	1,733
Bulbs, flowers and nursery stock	172	865	1,037
All other crops	4,245	4,024	8,269
Fallow land: 5 years or less	3,099	7,889	10,988
more than 5 years	2,888	1,180	4,068
Total crops and fallow	**120,947**	**462,021**	**582,968**
Grass:			
Under 5 years	258,056	153,123	411,179
5 years and over	817,621	128,751	946,372
Total grass	**1,075,677**	**281,874**	**1,357,551**
Total crops, fallow and grass	**1,196,624**	**743,895**	**1,940,519**
Rough grazing:			
Sole right grazing	3,084,654	34,587	3,119,241
Common grazing	583,331	0	583,331
Total rough grazing	**3,667,985**	**34,587**	**3,702,572**
Total crops, fallow, grass and rough grazing	**4,864,609**	**778,482**	**5,643,091**
Woodland	370,544	55,557	426,101
Other land	123,621	15,677	139,298
Total agricultural area	**5,358,774**	**849,716**	**6,208,490**

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

Table C4 Number of holdings with crops and grass and area of crops and grass by regional grouping and region, June 2011

	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	137	0	*	*	127	593	593	1,740	676	347
Triticale	*	*	*	0	0	12	12	23	8	*
Barley: Winter	67	0	15	0	52	630	630	875	269	175
Spring	1,180	*	495	*	659	2,837	2,837	2,532	1,265	442
Total	1,194	*	500	*	668	2,924	2,924	2,739	1,294	481
Oats (including mixed grain)	458	29	37	143	249	348	348	525	197	113
Rape for oilseed and linseed	*	*	0	*	75	464	464	736	304	107
Potatoes	873	64	129	298	382	541	541	1,393	885	238
Peas and beans for combining	24	0	*	*	16	25	25	253	59	66
Turnips, swedes and beet for stockfeeding	405	34	50	30	291	540	540	263	126	44
Other crops for stockfeeding(1)	391	66	116	26	183	325	325	503	214	43
Vegetables for human consumption	608	41	54	220	293	257	257	787	481	140
Orchard and soft fruit	204	*	*	48	148	81	81	180	108	30
Bulbs, flowers and nursery stock	51	*	*	15	30	44	44	68	42	*
All other crops	554	21	154	55	324	658	658	851	313	134
Fallow land: 5 years or less	591	15	35	157	384	1,061	1,061	1,049	479	236
more than 5 years	535	13	44	186	292	257	257	235	104	52
Total crops and fallow	**3,401**	**190**	**679**	**748**	**1,784**	**3,758**	**3,758**	**3,838**	**1,717**	**654**
Grass and rough grazing:										
Grass under 5 years old	5,366	267	935	1,400	2,764	*	*	*	*	699
Grass 5 years old and over	13,870	1,459	1,473	4,253	6,685	6,043	6,043	6,602	2,468	1,031
Sole right grazing	10,238	1,278	955	2,535	5,470	3,249	3,249	3,030	1,214	509
Common grazing	1,036	160	20	310	546	*	*	*	*	0
Total grass and rough grazing	**21,495**	**2,044**	**2,003**	**6,755**	**10,693**	**8,674**	**8,674**	**8,894**	**3,573**	**1,450**
Woodland	2,140	54	55	137	1,894	2,372	2,372	2,851	924	417
Other land	5,273	636	798	697	3,142	3,931	3,931	4,018	1,559	649
Total agricultural area	**21,756**	**2,048**	**2,026**	**6,784**	**10,898**	**8,894**	**8,894**	**9,199**	**3,680**	**1,514**
Crops and fallow:	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*
Wheat	4,137	0	*	*	4,114	18,034	18,034	84,311	25,379	16,210
Triticale	*	*	*	0	0	148	148	216	53	*
Barley: Winter	1,166	0	39	0	1,127	16,981	16,981	22,094	5,866	4,070
Spring	26,239	*	4,388	*	21,761	107,143	107,143	100,820	52,475	17,335
Total	27,405	*	4,427	*	22,888	124,124	124,124	122,915	58,341	21,405
Oats (including mixed grain)	2,711	27	143	287	2,254	4,396	4,396	12,441	4,578	3,051
Rape for oilseed and linseed	*	*	0	*	1,982	13,476	13,476	22,145	7,465	2,803
Potatoes	1,577	17	33	36	1,490	5,826	5,826	22,925	14,778	3,468
Peas and beans for combining	175	0	*	*	172	237	237	3,896	953	839
Turnips, swedes and beet for stockfeeding	886	11	89	9	776	1,975	1,975	1,375	599	225
Other crops for stockfeeding(1)	1,429	71	517	30	811	2,302	2,302	4,781	1,698	311
Vegetables for human consumption	410	5	15	20	370	1,891	1,891	12,714	7,866	2,282
Orchard and soft fruit	42	*	*	5	37	139	139	1,500	1,262	204
Bulbs, flowers and nursery stock	14	*	*	2	10	409	409	584	537	*
All other crops	790	11	217	17	545	1,830	1,830	4,075	2,211	407
Fallow land: 5 years or less	1,632	20	113	269	1,231	3,424	3,424	4,349	2,064	1,071
more than 5 years	2,462	6	162	159	2,135	526	526	794	229	111
Total crops and fallow	**45,653**	**257**	**5,741**	**840**	**38,815**	**178,736**	**178,736**	**299,023**	**128,013**	**52,418**
Grass and rough grazing:										
Grass under 5 years old	61,332	1,004	18,947	1,862	39,519	*	*	*	*	14,299
Grass 5 years old and over	199,198	25,528	31,351	25,318	117,001	81,181	81,181	205,673	75,226	17,366
Sole right grazing	1,594,534	56,057	30,548	62,975	1,444,954	225,761	225,761	527,361	345,407	5,026
Common grazing(2)	567,991	65,877	2,277	216,189	283,648	*	*	*	*	0
Total grass and rough grazing	**2,423,055**	**148,466**	**83,123**	**306,344**	**1,885,122**	**439,781**	**439,781**	**838,473**	**455,938**	**36,691**
Woodland	156,803	31	82	590	156,099	62,014	62,014	78,366	36,596	4,661
Other land	53,693	1,115	1,038	729	50,811	20,863	20,863	18,722	10,454	1,824
Total agricultural area	**2,679,204**	**149,869**	**89,984**	**308,503**	**2,130,847**	**701,394**	**701,394**	**1,234,584**	**631,001**	**95,594**

(1) See Table C3, note 2.
(2) See Table C2, note 5.
* 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:**
319	398	458	85	12	85	82	194	2,928	Wheat
*	*	*	*	*	7	*	16	63	Triticale
163	268	327	*	*	47	79	158	1,899	Barley: Winter
355	470	1,480	*	*	334	333	517	8,029	Spring
400	564	1,560	204	102	349	344	561	8,417	Total
34	181	229	91	8	36	13	81	1,560	Oats (including mixed grain)
136	189	*	21	0	*	5	15	1,319	Rape for oilseed and linseed
137	133	143	14	26	22	39	42	2,950	Potatoes
44	84	42	*	0	*	0	11	344	Peas and beans for combining
24	69	141	17	16	30	37	41	1,349	Turnips, swedes and beet for stockfeeding
49	197	577	36	45	97	92	307	1,796	Other crops for stockfeeding(1)
81	85	159	12	36	34	32	45	1,811	Vegetables for human consumption
18	24	93	6	12	43	13	19	558	Orchard and soft fruit
*	*	35	*	*	*	*	8	198	Bulbs, flowers and nursery stock
142	262	437	67	39	110	71	150	2,500	All other crops
176	158	284	48	23	98	53	62	2,985	Fallow land: 5 years or less
42	37	213	16	24	79	47	47	1,240	more than 5 years
596	**871**	**2,759**	**351**	**236**	**633**	**538**	**1,001**	**13,756**	**Total crops and fallow**
									Grass and rough grazing:
678	1,140	4,520	575	364	*	*	1,542	19,312	Grass under 5 years old
1,082	2,021	10,734	1,130	1,413	2,525	2,275	3,391	37,249	Grass 5 years old and over
401	906	5,538	518	1,280	1,135	984	1,621	22,055	Sole right grazing
0	0	68	0	59	*	*	0	1,111	Common grazing
1,472	**2,399**	**13,402**	**1,474**	**2,001**	**3,143**	**2,758**	**4,026**	**52,465**	**Total grass and rough grazing**
468	1,042	3,670	459	492	840	673	1,206	11,033	Woodland
636	1,174	6,033	663	1,019	1,328	1,113	1,910	19,255	Other land
1,535	**2,470**	**13,770**	**1,535**	**2,032**	**3,265**	**2,833**	**4,105**	**53,619**	**Total agricultural area**
hectares	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*	**Crops and fallow:**
18,926	23,797	8,931	2,490	108	1,466	1,347	3,520	115,412	Wheat
*	*	*	*	*	71	*	184	629	Triticale
4,079	8,080	5,236	*	*	553	1,078	2,976	45,477	Barley: Winter
13,753	17,256	28,745	*	*	6,376	5,764	9,415	262,948	Spring
17,832	25,336	33,982	6,200	1,620	6,930	6,842	12,390	308,425	Total
506	4,305	3,091	1,480	22	514	42	1,033	22,637	Oats (including mixed grain)
4,353	7,524	*	549	0	*	40	331	38,526	Rape for oilseed and linseed
2,380	2,299	745	67	18	18	361	265	31,073	Potatoes
652	1,452	628	*	0	*	0	179	4,936	Peas and beans for combining
99	452	763	98	70	108	234	254	5,000	Turnips, swedes and beet for stockfeeding
592	2,181	6,477	290	360	834	1,037	3,956	14,990	Other crops for stockfeeding(1)
1,064	1,502	231	86	6	70	40	29	15,246	Vegetables for human consumption
19	16	51	1	3	32	8	7	1,733	Orchard and soft fruit
*	*	30	*	*	*	*	10	1,037	Bulbs, flowers and nursery stock
518	938	1,573	301	51	557	183	480	8,269	All other crops
560	654	1,582	291	38	508	498	248	10,988	Fallow land: 5 years or less
233	221	286	41	22	108	82	35	4,068	more than 5 years
47,832	**70,760**	**59,555**	**12,253**	**2,322**	**11,333**	**10,726**	**22,921**	**582,968**	**Total crops and fallow**
									Grass and rough grazing:
13,839	41,996	116,633	13,504	7,955	*	*	49,563	411,179	Grass under 5 years old
26,547	86,534	460,321	37,513	65,963	79,348	97,372	180,124	946,372	Grass 5 years old and over
28,513	148,415	771,585	105,209	336,702	76,923	91,035	161,716	3,119,241	Sole right grazing
0	0	10,278	0	8,939	*	*	0	583,331	Common grazing(2)
68,899	**276,945**	**1,358,817**	**156,226**	**419,559**	**183,129**	**208,496**	**391,403**	**5,060,123**	**Total grass and rough grazing**
9,062	28,047	128,919	14,564	46,499	16,143	18,837	32,877	426,101	Woodland
2,544	3,901	46,019	5,718	18,793	5,879	5,658	9,971	139,298	Other land
128,337	**379,653**	**1,593,310**	**188,761**	**487,173**	**216,484**	**243,717**	**457,172**	**6,208,490**	**Total agricultural area**

Table C5 Number of holdings and area by regional grouping, region and size of holding, June 2011[1]

	0-<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	**5,234**	**5,321**	**3,075**	**2,409**	**2,010**	**1,002**	**686**	**1,013**	**20,750**
Shetland	161	310	333	351	377	166	111	79	1,888
Orkney	379	369	231	267	338	220	122	80	2,006
Eileanan an Iar	2,297	2,044	1,059	708	229	71	26	43	6,477
Highland	2,397	2,598	1,452	1,083	1,066	545	427	811	10,379
North East	**1,288**	**1,939**	**922**	**791**	**1,271**	**1,181**	**927**	**569**	**8,888**
NE Scotland									
South East	**1,438**	**1,581**	**928**	**665**	**958**	**1,061**	**1,163**	**1,406**	**9,200**
Tayside	547	609	331	237	444	500	490	522	3,680
Fife	343	271	135	92	138	194	213	128	1,514
Lothian	223	337	190	119	150	165	178	173	1,535
Scottish Borders	325	364	272	217	226	202	282	583	2,471
South West	**1,697**	**2,212**	**1,409**	**1,270**	**1,957**	**2,017**	**1,632**	**1,511**	**13,705**
East Central	187	255	168	163	232	202	181	149	1,537
Argyll & Bute	219	280	203	210	252	244	169	396	1,973
Clyde Valley	374	612	368	320	554	540	290	205	3,263
Ayrshire	308	493	286	276	431	465	354	214	2,827
Dumfries & Galloway	609	572	384	301	488	566	638	547	4,105
Scotland	**9,657**	**11,053**	**6,334**	**5,135**	**6,196**	**5,261**	**4,408**	**4,499**	**52,543**
	hectares	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*
North West	**6,155**	**16,750**	**21,937**	**34,006**	**64,056**	**71,320**	**96,436**	**1,800,553**	**2,111,213**
Shetland	172	1,061	2,470	4,958	12,479	11,661	15,182	36,008	83,992
Orkney	391	1,199	1,644	3,853	10,936	15,699	16,999	36,987	87,708
Eileanan an Iar	2,730	6,174	7,577	9,712	6,608	4,868	3,754	50,892	92,314
Highland	2,862	8,315	10,246	15,483	34,033	39,092	60,500	1,676,667	1,847,198
North East	**1,451**	**6,153**	**6,569**	**11,504**	**42,306**	**85,422**	**129,050**	**413,911**	**696,366**
NE Scotland									
South East	**1,512**	**5,033**	**6,583**	**9,440**	**31,720**	**77,367**	**168,790**	**934,103**	**1,234,549**
Tayside	579	1,919	2,341	3,453	14,786	36,455	69,505	501,929	630,966
Fife	346	844	972	1,291	4,516	14,273	29,964	43,389	95,594
Lothian	245	1,093	1,363	1,676	4,984	11,966	26,666	80,344	128,337
Scottish Borders	342	1,178	1,908	3,021	7,434	14,673	42,655	308,442	379,652
South West	**1,759**	**7,168**	**10,049**	**18,230**	**65,277**	**146,773**	**228,624**	**1,105,152**	**1,583,031**
East Central	190	814	1,199	2,371	7,636	14,441	25,281	136,828	188,761
Argyll & Bute	237	903	1,460	3,008	8,186	17,667	24,468	422,307	478,235
Clyde Valley	409	1,989	2,614	4,584	18,397	39,236	39,630	109,468	216,326
Ayrshire	329	1,607	2,023	3,956	15,006	33,635	48,893	137,089	242,537
Dumfries & Galloway	594	1,855	2,753	4,311	16,052	41,794	90,353	299,461	457,172
Scotland	**10,877**	**35,103**	**45,139**	**73,180**	**203,359**	**380,881**	**622,901**	**4,253,720**	**5,625,159**

(1) This table includes the area of farm woodlands and other farm land but excludes the area of common grazings (cf. table C2).

Table C6 Number of holdings with crops and grass and area of crops and grass by region and size group, June 2011

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	4,185	4,567	1,152	1,281	1,172	1,240	1,361	1,369	7,870	8,458
2-<5	3,886	12,278	1,563	4,942	1,288	4,103	1,673	5,407	8,410	26,731
5-<10	2,360	16,672	802	5,656	776	5,475	1,134	8,145	5,072	35,947
10-<20	1,900	26,943	708	10,327	543	7,873	1,104	15,919	4,255	61,062
20-<50	1,578	49,243	1,244	41,584	943	31,726	2,005	67,999	5,770	190,552
50-<100	793	56,038	1,138	82,343	1,118	81,029	2,072	150,991	5,121	370,401
100-<200	440	60,820	883	122,641	1,247	179,720	1,518	208,595	4,088	571,775
200 & over	213	79,622	361	118,953	861	298,935	526	178,084	1,961	675,593
Total	**15,355**	**306,183**	**7,851**	**387,727**	**7,948**	**610,100**	**11,393**	**636,509**	**42,547**	**1,940,519**

Table C7 Number of holdings by size group and farm type, June 2011

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	491	441	933	243	1,725	39	4,504	1,066	542	15,878	1,226	27,088
10-<20	312	88	84	21	209	12	1,589	184	112	2,351	129	5,091
20-<50	791	283	70	25	150	99	1,964	289	266	2,113	146	6,196
50-<100	922	478	30	15	39	393	1,731	205	442	922	84	5,261
100-<200	811	589	*	*	20	479	1,491	100	474	374	52	4,408
200 & over	466	438	*	*	10	167	2,321	38	402	583	63	4,499
Total	**3,793**	**2,317**	**1,138**	**312**	**2,153**	**1,189**	**13,600**	**1,882**	**2,238**	**22,221**	**1,700**	**52,543**

* means data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

Table C8 Number of livestock for each United Kingdom country, June 2011(1)

	Scotland	England	Wales	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Cattle:	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*
Dairy cows(2)	182,220	1,128,970	220,320	282,490	1,814,000
Dairy heifers in calf for the first time	41,360	nc	nc	nc	na
Beef cows(2)	459,340	759,090	186,820	269,490	1,674,750
Beef heifers in calf for the first time	44,390	nc	nc	nc	na
Bulls for service	22,440	nc	nc	nc	na
Other dairy and beef heifers for breeding	128,820	nc	nc	nc	na
Prime cattle(3)	397,550	nc	nc	nc	na
Cattle under one year	527,810	1,552,620	313,250	452,930	2,846,610
Total cattle(4)	**1,803,940**	**5,415,600**	**1,123,450**	**1,590,450**	**9,933,440**
Sheep:					
Ewes for breeding	2,641,660	5,312,920	3,182,370	774,400	11,911,350
Rams for service	87,320	168,300	96,630	25,470	377,720
Other sheep one year old and over for breeding	660,510	902,360	540,500	120,760	2,224,130
Others(5)	85,500	572,050	459,800	13,910	1,131,270
Lambs	3,326,130	7,370,220	4,340,110	953,040	15,989,500
Total sheep	**6,801,130**	**14,325,850**	**8,619,410**	**1,887,570**	**31,633,970**
Pigs:					
Female breeding herd: Total	36,340	353,860	3,490	38,050	431,730
Gilts 50kg and over for breeding	5,160	64,920	640	4,530	75,260
Boars for service	1,510	13,890	390	680	16,460
Barren Sows for fattening	740	nc	210	700	na
Other pigs: 20kg and over(6)	235,380	2,246,910	15,570	246,340	2,744,210
Under 20kg	110,870	919,980	5,500	134,970	1,171,320
Total	346,250	3,166,890	21,070	381,310	3,915,530
Total pigs	**390,000**	**3,599,560**	**25,810**	**425,270**	**4,440,630**
Poultry:					
Fowls in laying flock: Hens in 1st laying season	3,698,580	nc	nc	nc	na
Moulted hens	47,480	nc	nc	nc	na
Total	3,746,060	nc	1,463,720	2,429,690	na
Pullets being reared for laying	1,289,350	na	177,070	1,109,210	2,575,630
Fowls for breeding	1,343,390	na	357,080	1,528,010	3,228,490
Total laying and breeding fowls	6,378,810	35,165,950	1,997,870	5,066,920	48,609,540
Broilers/other table fowls	8,077,850	74,440,950	5,872,850	14,069,360	102,461,000
Other poultry(7)(8)	69,740	10,684,370	240,260	486,230	11,480,610
Total poultry	**14,526,390**	**120,291,270**	**8,110,980**	**19,622,510**	**162,551,160**
Goats and kids	**3,760**	**79,380**	**8,040**	**3,070**	**94,250**
Deer	**5,980**	**20,930**	**880**	**4,830**	**32,620**
Horses:					
Horses used in agriculture or horticulture	760	nc	nc	nc	na
All other horses and ponies	36,120	nc	nc	nc	na
Total horses	**36,880**	**216,750**	**47,240**	**12,040**	**312,920**
Camelids:					
Alpacas	413	12,730	nc	nc	na
Llamas	220	1,076	nc	nc	na
Other camelids	160	nc	nc	nc	na
Total camelids	**790**	**na**	**nc**	**nc**	**na**
Other livestock	**1,600**	**2,700**	**nc**	**19,940**	**na**

(1) All figures rounded to the nearest 10.
(2) Cows and heifers in milk and cows in calf but not in milk.
(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.
(7) Includes turkeys, ducks, geese and guinea fowl.
(8) Includes ostriches in England and Wales.

na Information not available.
nc Information not collected.

Table C9 Number of livestock by Less Favoured Area[2] category, June 2011

	LFA[1]	Non-LFA	Total
Cattle:	*number*	*number*	*number*
Dairy cows[3]	123,124	59,095	182,219
Dairy heifers in calf for the first time	27,264	14,099	41,363
Beef cows[3]	375,226	84,115	459,341
Beef heifers in calf for the first time	33,814	10,575	44,389
Bulls for service	17,324	5,116	22,440
Other dairy and beef heifers for breeding	95,375	33,447	128,822
Prime cattle[4]	232,569	164,981	397,550
Cattle under one year	408,110	119,703	527,813
Total cattle	**1,312,806**	**491,131**	**1,803,937**
Sheep:			
Ewes for breeding	2,393,489	248,175	2,641,664
Rams for service	78,118	9,206	87,324
Other sheep one year old and over for breeding	599,935	60,576	660,511
Others[5]	75,397	10,105	85,502
Lambs	2,936,702	389,431	3,326,133
Total sheep	**6,083,641**	**717,493**	**6,801,134**
Pigs:			
Female breeding herd: Total	6,375	29,963	36,338
Gilts 50kg and over for breeding	762	4,401	5,163
Boars for service	531	975	1,506
Barren sows for fattening	236	499	735
Other pigs: 20kg and over	35,448	199,936	235,384
Under 20kg	16,541	94,328	110,869
Total	51,989	294,264	346,253
Total pigs	**59,893**	**330,102**	**389,995**
Poultry:			
Fowls in laying flock: Hens in 1st laying season	1,246,750	2,451,832	3,698,582
Moulted hens	30,883	16,596	47,479
Total	1,277,633	2,468,428	3,746,061
Pullets being reared for laying	200,738	1,088,616	1,289,354
Fowls for breeding	263,420	1,079,970	1,343,390
Broilers and other table fowls	874,105	7,203,741	8,077,846
Other poultry[5][6]	50,341	19,402	69,743
Total poultry	**2,666,237**	**11,860,157**	**14,526,394**
Goats and kids	**2,484**	**1,272**	**3,756**
Deer	**5,044**	**933**	**5,977**
Horses:			
Horses used in agriculture or horticulture	535	228	763
All other horses and ponies	20,204	15,911	36,115
Total horses	**20,739**	**16,139**	**36,878**
Camelids:			
Alpacas	254	159	413
Llamas	165	55	220
Other camelids	81	79	160
Total camelids	**500**	**293**	**793**
Other livestock	**894**	**701**	**1,595**

(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.
(6) See note 7 to table C8.

Table C10(i) Number of holdings with livestock by regional grouping and region, June 2011

	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)	119	11	31	13	64	106	106	148	45	38
Heifers in calf for the first time	151	8	24	36	83	114	114	140	43	40
Other female cattle(2)	80	8	27	12	33	81	81	121	33	35
Total dairy cattle	**261**	**12**	**45**	**55**	**149**	**183**	**183**	**206**	**66**	**51**
Beef cattle:										
Beef cows(1)	2,698	150	508	411	1,629	1,601	1,601	1,578	599	215
Heifers in calf for the first time	1,262	56	296	147	763	892	892	895	346	124
Other female cattle for breeding(3)	1,690	86	318	244	1,042	866	866	1,067	373	149
Prime cattle(4)	1,757	108	505	188	956	1,875	1,875	1,616	601	260
Total beef cattle	**3,227**	**183**	**562**	**519**	**1,963**	**2,398**	**2,398**	**2,099**	**819**	**321**
Other cattle:										
Bulls	1,555	95	443	85	932	1,360	1,360	1,409	508	213
Cattle under one year old	2,663	155	524	389	1,595	1,796	1,796	1,711	633	255
Total cattle	**3,305**	**189**	**570**	**534**	**2,012**	**2,461**	**2,461**	**2,151**	**832**	**335**
Sheep:										
Ewes for breeding	6,150	1,132	437	2,056	2,525	1,327	1,327	1,862	644	172
Other sheep one year old and over for breeding	4,946	936	323	1,636	2,051	765	765	1,462	515	115
Rams for service	4,571	905	370	1,458	1,838	1,132	1,132	1,572	540	136
Lambs	6,045	1,092	452	1,970	2,531	1,453	1,453	1,945	667	190
Other sheep not for breeding	2,720	474	211	1,039	996	501	501	693	242	80
Total sheep	**6,965**	**1,227**	**524**	**2,275**	**2,939**	**1,740**	**1,740**	**2,206**	**749**	**237**
Pigs:										
Female breeding herd(5)	174	11	28	27	108	113	113	113	35	12
All other non-breeding pigs	358	29	42	64	223	272	272	252	82	37
Total pigs	**399**	**31**	**50**	**73**	**245**	**285**	**285**	**271**	**86**	**40**
Poultry:										
Fowls for producing eggs	2,170	254	308	410	1,198	945	945	1,104	372	209
Fowls for breeding(6)	1,178	131	183	245	619	497	497	533	177	92
Broilers and other table fowls and other poultry	1,044	153	199	151	541	579	579	527	178	92
Total poultry	**2,390**	**292**	**343**	**443**	**1,312**	**1,123**	**1,123**	**1,303**	**445**	**245**
Goats and kids	**196**	**18**	**48**	**11**	**119**	**161**	**161**	**163**	**64**	**33**
Deer	**22**	**0**	*	*	*	**11**	**11**	**18**	**10**	*
Horses:										
Horses used in agriculture or horticulture	64	8	6	14	36	39	39	66	21	11
All other horses and ponies	1,332	182	180	131	839	1,453	1,453	1,886	620	324
Total horses	**1,372**	**186**	**182**	**142**	**862**	**1,475**	**1,475**	**1,914**	**628**	**332**
Camelids	**29**	*	*	*	**21**	**23**	**23**	**32**	*	*
Other livestock	**55**	*	**9**	*	**39**	**50**	**50**	**59**	**16**	**14**

(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.
* data suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual holding.

	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*	**Dairy cattle:**
	38	27	1,141	55	85	227	332	442	1,514	Dairy cows(1)
	35	22	1,040	49	76	216	300	399	1,445	Heifers in calf for the first time
	33	20	999	41	70	217	291	380	1,281	Other female cattle(2)
	49	**40**	**1,325**	**70**	**107**	**273**	**370**	**505**	**1,975**	**Total dairy cattle**
										Beef cattle:
	193	571	3,237	304	558	652	592	1,131	9,114	Beef cows(1)
	103	322	1,946	187	286	402	357	714	4,995	Heifers in calf for the first time
	139	406	2,392	212	424	464	457	835	6,015	Other female cattle for breeding(3)
	228	527	3,331	314	388	687	705	1,237	8,579	Prime cattle(4)
	283	**676**	**4,396**	**430**	**659**	**893**	**878**	**1,536**	**12,120**	**Total beef cattle**
										Other cattle:
	169	519	3,167	256	432	610	647	1,222	7,491	Bulls
	223	600	4,016	340	586	806	820	1,464	10,186	Cattle under one year old
	293	**691**	**4,663**	**439**	**676**	**945**	**937**	**1,666**	**12,580**	**Total cattle**
										Sheep:
	236	810	3,430	324	718	625	611	1,152	12,769	Ewes for breeding
	174	658	2,551	228	598	460	421	844	9,724	Other sheep one year old and over for breeding
	190	706	2,946	271	615	530	520	1,010	10,221	Rams for service
	253	835	3,474	338	702	643	621	1,170	12,917	Lambs
	105	266	1,138	99	289	176	186	388	5,052	Other sheep not for breeding
	301	**919**	**3,908**	**375**	**794**	**710**	**714**	**1,315**	**14,819**	**Total sheep**
										Pigs:
	23	43	161	15	30	30	19	67	561	Female breeding herd(5)
	53	80	311	33	52	58	55	113	1,193	All other non-breeding pigs
	54	**91**	**349**	**37**	**57**	**65**	**58**	**132**	**1,304**	**Total pigs**
										Poultry:
	168	355	1,650	192	259	318	310	571	5,869	Fowls for producing eggs
	105	159	856	107	129	164	141	315	3,064	Fowls for breeding(6)
	97	160	826	93	129	176	148	280	2,976	Broilers and other table fowls and other poultry
	206	**407**	**1,901**	**223**	**298**	**386**	**350**	**644**	**6,717**	**Total poultry**
	32	**34**	**209**	**24**	**25**	**41**	**51**	**68**	**729**	**Goats and kids**
	*	*	**26**	*	**7**	*	**6**	**7**	**77**	**Deer**
										Horses:
	11	23	98	2	10	23	25	38	267	Horses used in agriculture or horticulture
	346	596	2,257	281	186	577	472	741	6,928	All other horses and ponies
	353	**601**	**2,308**	**281**	**195**	**589**	**483**	**760**	**7,069**	**Total horses**
	10	**10**	**49**	**5**	**6**	**12**	**7**	**19**	**133**	**Camelids**
	11	**18**	**113**	**18**	**16**	**12**	**24**	**43**	**277**	**Other livestock**

Table C10(ii) Number of livestock by regional grouping and region, June 2011

	North West					North East		South East		
	Total	Shetland	Orkney	Eileanan an Iar	Highland	Total	Grampian	Total	Tayside	Fife
Dairy cattle:	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*
Dairy cows[1]	4,519	463	2,557	86	1,413	10,022	10,022	15,931	4,512	4,486
Heifers in calf for the first time	993	97	480	54	362	2,385	2,385	4,367	1,291	1,278
Other female cattle[2]	1,048	74	486	14	474	2,265	2,265	3,945	1,107	1,380
Total dairy cattle	**6,560**	**634**	**3,523**	**154**	**2,249**	**14,672**	**14,672**	**24,243**	**6,910**	**7,144**
Beef cattle:										
Beef cows[1]	80,446	1,827	26,409	2,814	49,396	92,003	92,003	106,355	34,674	13,166
Heifers in calf for the first time	6,932	172	2,095	331	4,334	10,210	10,210	9,616	3,716	1,142
Other female cattle for breeding[3]	12,904	288	3,280	834	8,502	15,364	15,364	20,062	6,074	2,468
Prime cattle[4]	42,141	506	22,657	573	18,405	121,081	121,081	76,427	25,525	13,152
Total beef cattle	**142,423**	**2,793**	**54,441**	**4,552**	**80,637**	**238,658**	**238,658**	**212,460**	**69,989**	**29,928**
Other cattle:										
Bulls	3,754	132	1,292	105	2,225	4,114	4,114	5,131	1,593	593
Cattle under one year old	72,946	1,851	25,500	2,407	43,188	93,184	93,184	107,907	34,862	15,278
Total cattle	**225,683**	**5,410**	**84,756**	**7,218**	**128,299**	**350,628**	**350,628**	**349,741**	**113,354**	**52,943**
Sheep:										
Ewes for breeding	597,269	122,023	44,648	76,166	354,432	221,559	221,559	786,721	243,144	33,330
Other sheep one year old and over for breeding	149,976	28,824	10,703	18,038	92,411	50,546	50,546	205,655	66,025	6,785
Rams for service	21,137	3,971	1,810	3,177	12,179	7,960	7,960	23,887	7,310	1,075
Lambs	629,811	119,185	61,024	67,573	382,029	314,356	314,356	1,068,443	301,844	52,043
Other sheep not for breeding	34,010	6,361	3,966	8,913	14,770	11,298	11,298	21,357	11,305	1,193
Total sheep	**1,432,203**	**280,364**	**122,151**	**173,867**	**855,821**	**605,719**	**605,719**	**2,106,063**	**629,628**	**94,426**
Pigs:										
Female breeding herd[5]	2,639	28	80	61	2,470	23,518	23,518	8,460	3,915	362
All other non-breeding pigs	22,205	107	608	232	21,258	225,950	225,950	85,664	35,004	6,884
Total pigs	**24,844**	**135**	**688**	**293**	**23,728**	**249,468**	**249,468**	**94,124**	**38,919**	**7,246**
Poultry:										
Fowls for producing eggs	109,466	3,508	5,725	4,882	95,351	633,166	633,166	3,624,008	247,204	1,270,793
Fowls for breeding[6]	4,264	363	804	792	2,305	27,413	27,413	718,601	204,740	234,902
Broilers and other table fowls and other poultry	140,021	1,555	3,331	1,266	133,869	2,093,900	2,093,900	4,764,068	2,156,271	462,775
Total poultry	**253,751**	**5,426**	**9,860**	**6,940**	**231,525**	**2,754,479**	**2,754,479**	**9,106,677**	**2,608,215**	**1,968,470**
Goats and kids	**906**	**58**	**201**	**46**	**601**	**733**	**733**	**832**	**330**	**192**
Deer	**1,481**	**0**	*	*	*	**1,466**	**1,466**	**1,296**	**364**	*
Horses:										
Horses used in agriculture or horticulture	185	42	9	24	110	119	119	196	39	55
All other horses and ponies	5,609	1,286	723	310	3,290	7,289	7,289	11,214	3,547	2,006
Total horses	**5,794**	**1,328**	**732**	**334**	**3,400**	**7,408**	**7,408**	**11,410**	**3,586**	**2,061**
Camelids	**160**	*	*	*	**100**	**111**	**111**	**143**	*	*
Other livestock	**159**	*	**35**	*	**112**	**263**	**263**	**535**	**252**	**49**

(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.
* data supressed to prevent disclosure of individual holdings.

South East		South West							
Lothian	Scottish Borders	Total	East Central	Argyll & Bute	Clyde Valley	Ayrshire	Dumfries & Galloway	Scotland	
number	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	**Dairy cattle:**
3,247	3,686	151,747	5,980	7,801	23,882	41,057	73,027	182,219	Dairy cows(1)
714	1,084	33,618	1,630	2,012	5,909	8,363	15,704	41,363	Heifers in calf for the first time
769	689	36,328	1,627	2,077	6,880	10,163	15,581	43,586	Other female cattle(2)
4,730	**5,459**	**221,693**	**9,237**	**11,890**	**36,671**	**59,583**	**104,312**	**267,168**	**Total dairy cattle**
									Beef cattle:
13,469	45,046	180,537	12,513	20,932	30,547	30,401	86,144	459,341	Beef cows(1)
1,259	3,499	17,631	1,643	1,997	3,682	2,777	7,532	44,389	Heifers in calf for the first time
2,561	8,959	36,906	2,884	4,897	5,823	6,804	16,498	85,236	Other female cattle for breeding(3)
11,891	25,859	157,901	11,516	6,123	28,485	33,587	78,190	397,550	Prime cattle(4)
29,180	**83,363**	**392,975**	**28,556**	**33,949**	**68,537**	**73,569**	**188,364**	**986,516**	**Total beef cattle**
									Other cattle:
914	2,031	9,441	613	970	1,609	1,792	4,457	22,440	Bulls
14,505	43,262	253,776	14,936	22,360	41,721	52,537	122,222	527,813	Cattle under one year old
49,329	**134,115**	**877,885**	**53,342**	**69,169**	**148,538**	**187,481**	**419,355**	**1,803,937**	**Total cattle**
									Sheep:
74,519	435,728	1,036,115	111,457	194,185	158,796	184,908	386,769	2,641,664	Ewes for breeding
18,206	114,639	254,334	26,319	47,954	42,421	43,088	94,552	660,511	Other sheep one year old and over for breeding
2,589	12,913	34,340	3,748	6,824	5,773	5,716	12,279	87,324	Rams for service
101,724	612,832	1,313,523	134,501	194,516	213,400	246,641	524,465	3,326,133	Lambs
2,792	6,067	18,837	2,045	5,060	3,351	3,018	5,363	85,502	Other sheep not for breeding
199,830	**1,182,179**	**2,657,149**	**278,070**	**448,539**	**423,741**	**483,371**	**1,023,428**	**6,801,134**	**Total sheep**
									Pigs:
2,575	1,608	1,721	54	104	661	69	833	36,338	Female breeding herd(5)
24,736	19,040	19,838	158	838	4,754	478	13,610	353,657	All other non-breeding pigs
27,311	**20,648**	**21,559**	**212**	**942**	**5,415**	**547**	**14,443**	**389,995**	**Total pigs**
									Poultry:
109,915	1,996,096	668,775	18,557	9,476	53,415	322,014	265,313	5,035,415	Fowls for producing eggs
148,572	130,387	593,112	110,963	501	173,200	76,598	231,850	1,343,390	Fowls for breeding(6)
1,303,820	841,202	1,149,600	935,456	1,675	5,533	36,975	169,961	8,147,589	Broilers and other table fowls and other poultry
1,562,307	**2,967,685**	**2,411,487**	**1,064,976**	**11,652**	**232,148**	**435,587**	**667,124**	**14,526,394**	**Total poultry**
187	**123**	**1,285**	**98**	**124**	**149**	**357**	**557**	**3,756**	**Goats and kids**
*	*	**1,734**	*	**543**	*	**91**	**611**	**5,977**	**Deer**
									Horses:
61	41	263	17	23	89	59	75	763	Horses used in agriculture or horticulture
2,685	2,976	12,003	1,656	993	3,493	2,731	3,130	36,115	All other horses and ponies
2,746	**3,017**	**12,266**	**1,673**	**1,016**	**3,582**	**2,790**	**3,205**	**36,878**	**Total horses**
82	**29**	**379**	**73**	**52**	**89**	**27**	**138**	**793**	**Camelids**
110	**124**	**638**	**168**	**151**	**42**	**69**	**208**	**1,595**	**Other livestock**

Table C11 Number of holdings with dairy cows[1] and number of dairy cows by region and size group, June 2011

Herd size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-4	52	78	25	45	22	39	93	174	192	336
5-19	25	253	7	67	11	90	48	450	91	860
20-49	9	312	18	577	14	491	64	2,271	105	3,651
50-74	12	739	10	633	17	1,093	120	7,409	159	9,874
75-99	2	160	5	436	22	1,857	151	13,278	180	15,731
100-149	9	1,139	22	2,827	25	2,905	291	35,677	347	42,548
150 & over	10	1,838	19	5,437	37	9,456	374	92,488	440	109,219
Total	**119**	**4,519**	**106**	**10,022**	**148**	**15,931**	**1,141**	**151,747**	**1,514**	**182,219**

(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 2011

Herd size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-4	749	1,842	193	463	128	292	384	902	1,454	3,499
5-19	930	9,840	321	3,849	243	2,934	687	7,477	2,181	24,100
20-49	522	16,451	399	13,395	435	14,755	880	29,699	2,236	74,300
50-74	196	12,030	245	15,011	266	16,082	453	27,754	1,160	70,877
75-99	109	9,382	152	13,003	172	14,686	327	28,269	760	65,340
100-149	110	13,089	169	20,130	179	21,480	289	34,303	747	89,002
150 & over	82	17,812	122	26,152	155	36,126	217	52,133	576	132,223
Total	**2,698**	**80,446**	**1,601**	**92,003**	**1,578**	**106,355**	**3,237**	**180,537**	**9,114**	**459,341**

(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 2011

Herd size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-4	754	1,469	327	677	344	733	737	1,570	2,162	4,449
5-19	421	4,327	429	4,779	390	4,347	878	9,698	2,118	23,151
20-49	299	9,420	437	14,331	390	12,746	766	24,733	1,892	61,230
50-74	127	7,739	223	13,610	192	11,757	356	21,519	898	54,625
75-99	68	5,844	142	12,293	117	10,080	192	16,569	519	44,786
100-149	60	7,324	131	15,673	86	10,275	188	22,262	465	55,534
150 & over	28	6,018	186	59,718	97	26,489	214	61,550	525	153,775
Total	**1,757**	**42,141**	**1,875**	**121,081**	**1,616**	**76,427**	**3,331**	**157,901**	**8,579**	**397,550**

(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 2011

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	29,490	361	3,580	409	3,963	674	7,109	3,756	44,142
25-49	1,342	46,910	164	5,958	109	3,954	352	12,310	1,967	69,132
50-99	1,016	71,032	221	15,733	143	10,449	368	26,746	1,748	123,960
100-199	704	98,425	239	34,682	187	27,752	479	69,782	1,609	230,641
200-299	284	68,999	123	29,598	173	42,540	352	85,867	932	227,004
300-499	266	104,073	122	45,782	250	98,841	499	192,359	1,137	441,055
500-699	113	66,994	45	26,429	175	102,586	287	170,582	620	366,591
700-999	74	60,302	26	21,748	180	150,033	221	182,076	501	414,159
1000 & over	39	51,044	26	38,049	236	346,603	198	289,284	499	724,980
Total	**6,150**	**597,269**	**1,327**	**221,559**	**1,862**	**786,721**	**3,430**	**1,036,115**	**12,769**	**2,641,664**

Table C15 Number of holdings with female breeding pigs[1] and number of female breeding pigs by region and size group, June 2011

Herd size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-4	145	283	61	125	68	146	129	252	403	806
5-49	22	191	13	203	22	331	28	323	85	1,048
50-99	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	474
100-249	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	2,780
250 & over	*	*	28	21,871	12	6,658	*	*	47	31,230
Total	**174**	**2,639**	**113**	**23,518**	**113**	**8,460**	**161**	**1,721**	**561**	**36,338**

(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 2011

Herd size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-9	197	582	84	254	126	380	178	525	585	1,741
10-199	25	854	26	1,218	30	1,095	39	1,261	120	4,428
200 & over	11	13,012	95	144,575	42	59,066	6	12,562	154	229,215
Total	**233**	**14,448**	**205**	**146,047**	**198**	**60,541**	**223**	**14,348**	**859**	**235,384**

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

Table C17 Number of holdings with fowls for producing eggs for eating and number of fowls for producing eggs for eating by region and size group, June 2011

Flock size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-19	1,744	14,264	737	5,543	774	6,217	1,265	10,352	4,520	36,376
20-49	344	9,542	126	3,589	193	5,317	278	7,876	941	26,324
50-99	38	2,457	24	1,587	35	2,294	35	2,179	132	8,517
100-999	38	9,489	29	7,735	37	7,645	39	9,096	143	33,965
1000 & over	6	73,714	29	614,712	65	3,602,535	33	639,272	133	4,930,233
Total	**2,170**	**109,466**	**945**	**633,166**	**1,104**	**3,624,008**	**1,650**	**668,775**	**5,869**	**5,035,415**

Table C18 Number of holdings with breeding fowls(1) and number of breeding fowls by region and size group, June 2011

Flock size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1-4	359	808	145	306	138	288	236	504	878	1,906
5-9	115	704	42	247	43	276	67	432	267	1,659
10-19	36	488	19	228	18	206	32	407	105	1,329
20-49	*	*	8	221	*	*	*	*	49	1,308
50-99	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	764
100-999	0	0	*	*	0	0	*	*	*	*
1000-9999	0	0	0	0	8	62,434	5	22,972	13	85,406
10000 and over	0	0	*	*	22	585,903	17	516,995	*	*
Total	**530**	**2,676**	**221**	**24,305**	**240**	**649,492**	**376**	**542,464**	**1,367**	**1,218,937**

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

Table C19 Number of occupiers, spouses and employees by Less Favoured Area category, June 2011

	LFA[1]	Non-LFA	Total
Working occupiers:	*number*	*number*	*number*
Full-time	6,380	3,333	9,713
Part-time: Half time or more	2,948	941	3,889
Less than half time	10,334	3,570	13,904
Total working occupiers	**19,662**	**7,844**	**27,506**
Occupiers not working on the holding	610	384	994
Working wife/husband of occupier:			
Full-time	1,309	548	1,857
Part-time: Half time or more	1,518	555	2,073
Less than half time	6,397	2,716	9,113
Total working wife/husband of occupier	**9,224**	**3,819**	**13,043**
Spouses not working on the holding	1,046	669	1,715
Full-time employees:			
Male: Partners	1,388	990	2,378
Hired	3,321	4,203	7,524
Family	1,230	689	1,919
Female: Partners	194	117	311
Hired	394	627	1,021
Family	208	108	316
Total full-time employees	**6,735**	**6,734**	**13,469**
Part-time employees:			
Male: Partners	402	203	605
Hired	1,250	906	2,156
Family	1,307	419	1,726
Female: Partners	178	115	293
Hired	517	664	1,181
Family	644	229	873
Total part-time employees	**4,298**	**2,536**	**6,834**
Casual and seasonal employees:			
Male	1,490	2,981	4,471
Female	297	2,177	2,474
Total casual and seasonal employees	**1,787**	**5,158**	**6,945**
Total employees	**12,820**	**14,428**	**27,248**
Total workforce (including occupiers and spouses)	**41,706**	**26,091**	**67,797**

(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 2011

	Under 41	41 to 54	55 to 64	Over 64	Total
Working occupiers:	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*
Full-time	891	3,425	2,744	2,653	9,713
Part-time: Half time or more	432	1,258	1,014	1,185	3,889
Less than half time	1,966	4,598	3,585	3,755	13,904
Total working occupiers	**3,289**	**9,281**	**7,343**	**7,593**	**27,506**
Occupiers not working on the holding	215	171	201	407	994
Working wife/husband of occupier:					
Full-time	198	669	538	452	1,857
Part-time: Half time or more	268	813	591	401	2,073
Less than half time	1,411	3,554	2,448	1,700	9,113
Total working wife/husband of occupier	**1,877**	**5,036**	**3,577**	**2,553**	**13,043**
Spouses not working on the holding	439	475	369	432	1,715

Table C21(i) Number of holdings[1] with occupiers, spouses and employees by regional grouping and region, June 2011

	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	1,861	179	397	165	1,120	1,966	1,966	2,276	908	376
Part-time: Half time or more	1,689	232	159	408	890	584	584	610	241	102
Less than half time	6,762	858	436	2,270	3,198	2,266	2,266	1,985	785	328
Total working occupiers	**10,312**	**1,269**	**992**	**2,843**	**5,208**	**4,816**	**4,816**	**4,871**	**1,934**	**806**
Occupiers not working on the holding	358	15	22	113	208	218	218	182	70	28
Working wife/husband of occupier										
Full-time	396	43	88	37	228	357	357	329	124	54
Part-time: Half time or more	597	77	106	76	338	353	353	429	154	77
Less than half time	3,394	450	331	814	1,799	1,667	1,667	1,648	643	266
Total working wife/husband of occupier	**4,387**	**570**	**525**	**927**	**2,365**	**2,377**	**2,377**	**2,406**	**921**	**397**
Spouses not working on the holding	488	27	41	145	275	362	362	407	163	66
Full-time employees:										
Male: Partners	215	9	61	8	137	378	378	555	225	88
Hired	383	*	68	*	300	552	552	1,364	501	218
Family	227	14	59	19	135	293	293	421	163	82
Female: Partners	31	*	*	0	*	53	53	73	27	15
Hired	39	0	*	*	*	57	57	182	65	37
Family	69	5	13	9	42	37	37	64	25	9
Total full-time employees	**776**	**31**	**167**	**40**	**538**	**1,111**	**1,111**	**2,039**	**761**	**328**
Part-time employees:										
Male: Partners	89	*	25	*	43	113	113	114	48	18
Hired	54	13	13	20	34	67	67	116	36	13
Family	499	81	43	111	264	250	250	232	95	31
Female: Partners	45	5	17	0	23	61	61	72	24	14
Hired	100	*	7	*	84	118	118	292	132	49
Family	223	42	19	49	113	106	106	140	45	28
Total part-time employees	**970**	**121**	**107**	**149**	**593**	**747**	**747**	**1,096**	**420**	**169**
Casual and seasonal employees:										
Male	306	24	44	40	198	204	204	426	164	61
Female	87	7	9	10	61	52	52	137	73	24
Total casual and seasonal employees	**346**	**26**	**48**	**43**	**229**	**231**	**231**	**466**	**182**	**64**
Total employees	**1,767**	**162**	**279**	**212**	**1,114**	**1,675**	**1,675**	**2,690**	**1,012**	**416**
Total workforce (including occupiers and spouses)	**10,911**	**1,312**	**1,030**	**2,986**	**5,583**	**5,156**	**5,156**	**5,507**	**2,176**	**896**

(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:**
346	646	3,610	354	424	756	793	1,283	9,713	Full-time
97	170	1,006	106	189	203	175	333	3,889	Part-time: Half time or more
308	564	2,891	284	509	655	566	877	13,904	Less than half time
751	**1,380**	**7,507**	**744**	**1,122**	**1,614**	**1,534**	**2,493**	**27,506**	**Total working occupiers**
28	56	236	23	37	62	41	73	994	Occupiers not working on the holding
									Working wife/husband of occupier
66	85	775	67	87	144	204	273	1,857	Full-time
46	152	694	65	111	131	145	242	2,073	Part-time: Half time or more
245	494	2,404	254	318	511	509	812	9,113	Less than half time
357	**731**	**3,873**	**386**	**516**	**786**	**858**	**1,327**	**13,043**	**Total working wife/husband of occupier**
73	105	458	42	59	116	92	149	1,715	Spouses not working on the holding
									Full-time employees:
88	154	744	85	68	150	177	264	1,892	Male: Partners
224	421	1,241	107	136	218	229	551	3,540	Hired
62	114	689	62	69	148	149	261	1,630	Family
14	17	131	7	13	27	32	52	288	Female: Partners
44	36	139	15	18	36	26	44	417	Hired
15	15	121	10	10	36	34	31	291	Family
343	**607**	**2,402**	**230**	**250**	**481**	**487**	**954**	**6,328**	**Total full-time employees**
									Part-time employees:
18	30	200	15	19	49	38	79	516	Male: Partners
16	51	153	9	17	25	38	64	390	Hired
36	70	476	54	60	128	103	131	1,457	Family
12	22	103	12	9	30	23	29	281	Female: Partners
44	67	213	19	42	36	36	80	723	Hired
21	46	287	29	40	69	45	104	756	Family
173	**334**	**1,605**	**152**	**210**	**351**	**313**	**579**	**4,418**	**Total part-time employees**
									Casual and seasonal employees:
71	130	663	62	95	117	141	248	1,599	Male
18	22	127	10	25	26	31	35	403	Female
77	**143**	**722**	**66**	**105**	**133**	**154**	**264**	**1,765**	**Total casual and seasonal employees**
443	**819**	**3,653**	**369**	**441**	**773**	**737**	**1,333**	**9,785**	**Total employees**
863	**1,572**	**8,182**	**835**	**1,235**	**1,755**	**1,658**	**2,699**	**29,756**	**Total workforce (including occupiers and spouses)**

Table C21(ii) Number of occupiers, spouses and employees by regional grouping and region, June 2011

	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	1,861	179	397	165	1,120	1,966	1,966	2,276	908	376
Part-time: Half time or more	1,689	232	159	408	890	584	584	610	241	102
Less than half time	6,762	858	436	2,270	3,198	2,266	2,266	1,985	785	328
Total working occupiers	**10,312**	**1,269**	**992**	**2,843**	**5,208**	**4,816**	**4,816**	**4,871**	**1,934**	**806**
Occupiers not working on the holding	358	15	22	113	208	218	218	182	70	28
Working wife/husband of occupier										
Full-time	396	43	88	37	228	357	357	329	124	54
Part-time: Half time or more	597	77	106	76	338	353	353	429	154	77
Less than half time	3,394	450	331	814	1,799	1,667	1,667	1,648	643	266
Total working wife/husband of occupier	**4,387**	**570**	**525**	**927**	**2,365**	**2,377**	**2,377**	**2,406**	**921**	**397**
Spouses not working on the holding	488	27	41	145	275	362	362	407	163	66
Full-time employees:										
Male: Partners	260	11	70	10	169	474	474	695	284	111
Hired	638	*	91	*	519	1,211	1,211	3,369	1,214	529
Family	261	14	66	23	158	339	339	507	191	99
Female: Partners	34	*	*	0	*	57	57	82	29	18
Hired	69	0	*	*	*	107	107	501	146	71
Family	77	7	14	9	47	43	43	69	26	11
Total full-time employees	**1,339**	**39**	**253**	**66**	**981**	**2,231**	**2,231**	**5,223**	**1,890**	**839**
Part-time employees:										
Male: Partners	103	*	28	*	51	124	124	131	54	20
Hired	315	19	32	23	241	312	312	712	283	96
Family	617	104	49	144	320	297	297	257	105	34
Female: Partners	49	6	18	0	25	63	63	74	25	14
Hired	137	*	9	*	116	172	172	491	207	103
Family	261	49	21	57	134	122	122	162	47	34
Total part-time employees	**1,482**	**201**	**157**	**237**	**887**	**1,090**	**1,090**	**1,827**	**721**	**301**
Casual and seasonal employees:										
Male	445	35	49	65	296	465	465	2,645	1,817	552
Female	124	12	10	13	89	227	227	1,957	1,389	507
Total casual and seasonal employees	**569**	**47**	**59**	**78**	**385**	**692**	**692**	**4,602**	**3,206**	**1,059**
Total employees	**3,390**	**287**	**469**	**381**	**2,253**	**4,013**	**4,013**	**11,652**	**5,817**	**2,199**
Total workforce (including occupiers and spouses)	**18,089**	**2,126**	**1,986**	**4,151**	**9,826**	**11,206**	**11,206**	**18,929**	**8,672**	**3,402**

South East			South West						
Lothian	Scottish Borders	Total	East Central	Argyll & Bute	Clyde Valley	Ayrshire	Dumfries & Galloway	Scotland	
number	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	**Working occupiers:**
346	646	3,610	354	424	756	793	1,283	9,713	Full-time
97	170	1,006	106	189	203	175	333	3,889	Part-time: Half time or more
308	564	2,891	284	509	655	566	877	13,904	Less than half time
751	**1,380**	**7,507**	**744**	**1,122**	**1,614**	**1,534**	**2,493**	**27,506**	**Total working occupiers**
28	56	236	23	37	62	41	73	994	Occupiers not working on the holding
									Working wife/husband of occupier
66	85	775	67	87	144	204	273	1,857	Full-time
46	152	694	65	111	131	145	242	2,073	Part-time: Half time or more
245	494	2,404	254	318	511	509	812	9,113	Less than half time
357	**731**	**3,873**	**386**	**516**	**786**	**858**	**1,327**	**13,043**	**Total working wife/husband of occupier**
73	105	458	42	59	116	92	149	1,715	Spouses not working on the holding
									Full-time employees:
112	188	949	120	94	181	226	328	2,378	Male: Partners
729	897	2,306	233	252	387	387	1,047	7,524	Hired
82	135	812	70	83	178	181	300	1,919	Family
17	18	138	8	14	28	34	54	311	Female: Partners
201	83	344	18	77	72	110	67	1,021	Hired
15	17	127	11	10	37	35	34	316	Family
1,156	**1,338**	**4,676**	**460**	**530**	**883**	**973**	**1,830**	**13,469**	**Total full-time employees**
									Part-time employees:
24	33	247	18	23	63	47	96	605	Male: Partners
122	211	817	69	96	156	158	338	2,156	Hired
39	79	555	66	72	149	115	153	1,726	Family
12	23	107	13	10	31	24	29	293	Female: Partners
73	108	381	22	47	113	76	123	1,181	Hired
25	56	328	33	47	76	51	121	873	Family
295	**510**	**2,435**	**221**	**295**	**588**	**471**	**860**	**6,834**	**Total part-time employees**
									Casual and seasonal employees:
108	168	916	82	120	155	200	359	4,471	Male
36	25	166	19	33	36	40	38	2,474	Female
144	**193**	**1,082**	**101**	**153**	**191**	**240**	**397**	**6,945**	**Total casual and seasonal employees**
1,595	**2,041**	**8,193**	**782**	**978**	**1,662**	**1,684**	**3,087**	**27,248**	**Total employees**
2,703	**4,152**	**19,573**	**1,912**	**2,616**	**4,062**	**4,076**	**6,907**	**67,797**	**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 2011

Employee size group	North West		North East		South East		South West		Scotland	
	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number	Holdings	Number
1	477	477	657	657	1,012	1,012	1,354	1,354	3,500	3,500
2	193	386	235	470	500	1,000	602	1,204	1,530	3,060
3	55	165	93	279	219	657	230	690	597	1,791
4	27	108	52	208	113	452	90	360	282	1,128
5-6	15	80	40	216	94	504	69	364	218	1,164
7 & over	9	123	34	401	101	1,598	57	704	201	2,826
Total full-time employees	**776**	**1,339**	**1,111**	**2,231**	**2,039**	**5,223**	**2,402**	**4,676**	**6,328**	**13,469**

Table C23 Number and area of holdings by Main farm type, total from Standard Gross Margins(1) and Standard Labour Requirements(2), June 2011

Main farm type	Holdings	Hectares	Total from Standard Gross Margins (£)(3)	Standard Labour Requirements
Cereals	3,793	428,797	139,874,707	3,226
General cropping	2,317	325,774	213,043,835	6,162
Horticulture	1,138	18,227	87,339,798	2,070
Specialist pigs	312	3,995	7,575,457	268
Specialist poultry	2,153	23,508	28,697,571	720
Dairy	1,189	159,124	170,406,991	5,348
Cattle and sheep (LFA)(4)	13,600	2,820,112	217,540,486	17,734
Cattle and sheep (Lowland)	1,882	56,822	20,416,259	1,149
Mixed	2,238	288,717	114,249,852	4,287
Specialist grass and forage	22,221	1,423,991	1,235,140	1,241
Other	1,700	76,093	86,829	279
Total	**52,543**	**5,625,159**	**1,000,466,923**	**42,484**

(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 holdings by European Size Unit and farm type, June 2011

Farm type	European size unit[1] <4	4-<8	8-<16	16-<40	40+	Total
	number	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*
Cereals	882	547	608	835	921	3,793
General cropping	561	57	81	334	1,284	2,317
Horticulture	831	82	59	66	100	1,138
Specialist pigs	*	*	*	*	30	312
Specialist poultry	1,959	9	8	40	137	2,153
Dairy	37	12	14	48	1,078	1,189
Cattle and sheep (LFA)	7,588	1,211	1,328	2,094	1,379	13,600
Cattle and sheep (Lowland)	1,289	150	148	177	118	1,882
Mixed	735	126	194	398	785	2,238
Specialist grass and forage	22,165	41	*	*	0	22,221
Other	*	*	0	0	0	1,700
Total	**38,014**	**2,242**	**2,458**	**3,997**	**5,832**	**52,543**

(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 2011

	European size unit[1] <4	4-<8	8-<16	16-<40	40+	Total
	number	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*
North West:	**18,217**	**820**	**670**	**599**	**444**	**20,750**
Shetland	1,667	121	61	*	*	1,888
Orkney	1,463	100	144	182	117	2,006
Eileanan an Iar	6,343	92	31	*	*	6,477
Highland	8,744	507	434	376	318	10,379
North East:						
NE Scotland	**5,605**	**463**	**554**	**1,032**	**1,234**	**8,888**
South East:	**5,179**	**347**	**435**	**968**	**2,271**	**9,200**
Tayside	1,956	146	177	426	975	3,680
Fife	884	57	61	135	377	1,514
Lothian	925	57	70	143	340	1,535
Scottish Borders	1,414	87	127	264	579	2,471
South West:	**9,013**	**612**	**799**	**1,398**	**1,883**	**13,705**
East Central	1,042	85	89	174	147	1,537
Argyll & Bute	1,383	128	141	185	136	1,973
Clyde Valley	2,300	143	185	301	334	3,263
Ayrshire	1,854	111	164	254	444	2,827
Dumfries & Galloway	2,434	145	220	484	822	4,105
Scotland	**38,014**	**2,242**	**2,458**	**3,997**	**5,832**	**52,543**

(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 2011

	Holdings	Standard Gross Margins (£)		Standard Labour Requirements	
		Total from SGM	Total from SGM (average £ per holding)	Total SLR	Average SLR per holding
North West:	**20,750**	**84,871,181**	**4,090**	**6,292**	**0.303**
Shetland	1,888	4,309,624	2,283	647	0.343
Orkney	2,006	19,018,119	9,481	888	0.443
Eileanan an Iar	6,477	3,632,373	561	473	0.073
Highland	10,379	57,911,066	5,580	4,284	0.413
North East:					
Grampian	**8,888**	**191,912,603**	**21,592**	**6,773**	**0.762**
South East:	**9,200**	**428,514,444**	**46,578**	**14,850**	**1.614**
Tayside	3,680	214,043,208	58,164	6,954	1.890
Fife	1,514	70,075,818	46,285	1,711	1.130
Lothian	1,535	52,637,221	34,291	1,648	1.073
Scottish Borders	2,471	91,758,197	37,134	4,537	1.836
South West:	**13,705**	**295,168,695**	**21,537**	**14,570**	**1.063**
East Central	1,537	23,660,283	15,394	1,273	0.828
Argyll & Bute	1,973	23,115,248	11,716	1,797	0.911
Clyde Valley	3,263	51,704,402	15,846	2,496	0.765
Ayrshire	2,827	65,966,249	23,334	2,992	1.058
Dumfries & Galloway	4,105	130,722,513	31,845	6,012	1.465
Scotland	**52,543**	**1,000,466,923**	**19,041**	**42,484**	**0.809**

(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(1) and average (total from SGM) per holding type June 2001, 2006 and 2011

	2001			2006			2011		
	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	4,226	143,534,539	33,965	3,522	130,945,228	37,179	3,793	139,874,707	36,877
General cropping	2,377	186,564,804	78,488	2,284	178,821,199	78,293	2,317	213,043,835	91,948
Horticulture(2)	885	15,753,217	17,800	971	17,967,739	18,504	1,138	87,339,798	76,749
Specialist pigs	158	15,497,643	98,086	152	8,887,322	58,469	312	7,575,457	24,280
Specialist poultry	893	30,331,318	33,966	1,219	26,095,608	21,407	2,153	28,697,571	13,329
Dairy	1,688	180,304,816	106,816	1,469	181,879,764	123,812	1,189	170,406,991	143,320
Cattle and sheep (LFA)	14,991	246,780,065	16,462	14,208	240,456,976	16,924	13,600	217,540,486	15,996
Cattle and sheep (Lowland)	1,541	18,089,400	11,739	1,588	21,729,712	13,684	1,882	20,416,259	10,848
Mixed	2,476	122,439,374	49,450	2,336	121,507,791	52,015	2,238	114,249,852	51,050
Other(3)	20,529	4,698,612	229	23,612	5,885,716	249	23,921	1,321,969	55
Total	**49,764**	**963,993,789**	**19,371**	**51,361**	**934,177,054**	**18,188**	**52,543**	**1,000,466,923**	**19,041**

(1) The Standard Gross Margin represents the value (less variable costs) of the crops and livestock on holdings.
(2) From 2011 onwards the June census asks for more detail on soft fruit grown under glass. These are a higher value than fruit grown in the open hence the horticulture SGM has increased.
(3) Includes specialist grass and forage holdings.

Table C28 Number of holdings by Standard Labour Requirements and farm type, June 2011

Farm type	Standard Labour Requirements[1] Very small (< 1 FTE) Holdings	Small (1 to < 2 FTE) Holdings	Medium (2 to < 3 FTE) Holdings	Large (3 to < 5 FTE) Holdings	Very large (5 or more FTE) Holdings	Total
Cereals	2,774	587	243	131	58	3,793
General cropping	939	395	298	344	341	2,317
Horticulture	985	45	20	27	61	1,138
Specialist pigs	280	*	*	11	15	312
Specialist poultry	2,013	*	*	47	23	2,153
Dairy	69	105	221	420	374	1,189
Cattle and sheep (LFA)	9,198	1,593	912	1,042	855	13,600
Cattle and sheep (Lowland)	1,569	156	67	46	44	1,882
Mixed	1,112	407	245	263	211	2,238
Specialist grass and forage	22,046	61	32	41	41	22,221
Other	1,646	19	13	15	7	1,700
Total	**42,631**	**3,405**	**2,090**	**2,387**	**2,030**	**52,543**

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

ECONOMIC REPORT ON SCOTTISH AGRICULTURE

2012 Edition: Section D: Agricultural Facts and Figures

Section D
Facts and Figures

Introduction

This section is included in ERSA for the first time, accompanying the hard copy publication of the Agriculture Facts and Figures booklet, and provides a summary of key Scottish agricultural activity and income information for 2011 along with selected UK and EU comparisons. Whilst most of the headline statistics have already been published, the Facts and Figures booklet provides a useful reference guide for users.

Chart D1: Scottish Agriculture 2011

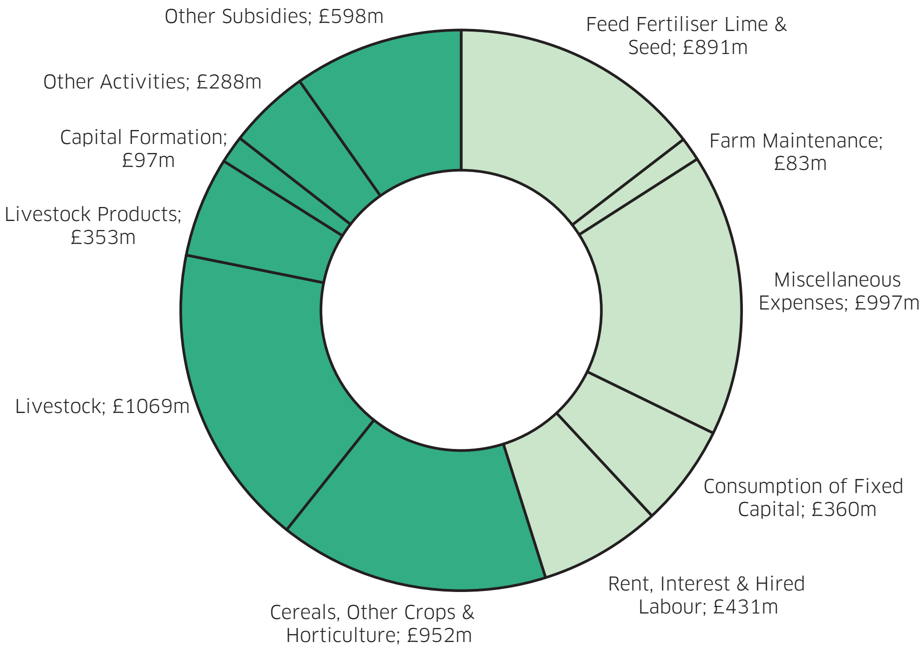


Chart D1 shows the proportion of inputs to outputs in Scottish agriculture in 2011, with gross outputs worth £2.76 billion, subsidies worth £0.60 billion and total input costs (including consumption of fixed capital) of £2.76 billion in 2011. The chart provides detail on the elements which make up these totals – more detailed commentary is available in Section A of this publication.

Agriculture in the Economy (Table D1)

Table D1 shows that agricultural Gross Value Added (GVA) accounts for less than 1% of total Scottish GVA. However, this masks the fact that agriculture is the first stage in producing output for additional processing in downstream sectors (for example, abattoirs & meat processing; dairy products and the whisky industry). More details about the food and drink sector can be found in table D10.

Results from the June Census indicate an agricultural workforce in Scotland of 68,000, about 2.7% of the total Scottish workforce. While England has the biggest agricultural workforce within the UK, it has the lowest proportion of its overall workforce working in the agricultural industry (1.2%), reflecting the high population density compared with other UK countries. Of the four countries, Northern

	Ireland has the highest proportion of its workforce working in agriculture with Wales 2nd, in part due to the prominent dairy sectors in these countries.
Scale of Business (Table D2)	Scotland has a higher proportion of large holdings (61% of holdings over 5 ha) than EU15 (45%) and EU27 (30%) countries, with a significantly larger average holding size. More detailed commentary on the distribution of holdings and agricultural area in Scotland is available in Section C of this publication. UK data in this table should be viewed with caution – since figures for England relate only to commercial holdings, it's likely that holdings under 5 ha are under-represented.
Scottish Agriculture in 2011(Table D3)	This information is covered in Tables C3 & C9 of this publication, with related commentary available in section C.
Sector Share of Output (Table D4)	In terms of total agricultural output values, the UK as a whole has a fairly even split between crops and finished livestock - in contrast, in EU27 countries crop output is worth more than double the output value of finished livestock. Within the UK, there is a particularly high reliance on livestock and livestock products in Northern Ireland (Milk 32%, Cattle 22%, Poultry 14%) and Wales (Milk 30%, Cattle 23%, Sheep 19%). While a large proportion of Scottish output also comes from livestock (22% Cattle, 10% Milk, 9% Sheep), Scotland also has significant Cereal (16%) and Potato (8%) sectors.
Importance of the LFA (Table D5)	While England contains only around half of UK agricultural land area, it has much more suitable land for agricultural production than the rest of the UK – only 16.5% of English agricultural land receives LFA status, compared with 70-85% for the other three countries. This is reflected in total output values achieved, with England responsible for 88% of UK agricultural output (£20,884 million of £23,652 million). Scotland has the highest proportion of LFA land, with 84.9% receiving this status. While Scotland has significantly more agricultural land than Northern Ireland and Wales, the total output value of agricultural production is not proportionally higher, although it should be noted that this doesn't take into account related input costs. More detailed commentary on land use in Scotland by LFA and non-LFA status is available in Section C of this publication.
Arable Sector (Table D6)	Short-terms trends in cereal production tend to be influenced by a number of factors, including weather. Commentary on longer-term trends in cereal production is available in Section 3.2 of the *Final Estimate of the Cereal and Oilseed Rape Harvest 2011* publication (http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubCerealHarvest) Although the number of holdings with potatoes has steadily decreased between 2008 and 2011, the total area utilised for potato growing was higher in 2011 than in 2008, mainly due to increases in seed potato areas. Tonnages are more variable, with a number of factors influencing yield in specific years.

Dairy Sector (Table D7)

The dairy industry has been contracting in recent years, with the number of dairy cows, number of dairy holdings and volume of milk production all decreasing. The decrease in the number of holdings from 1,734 in 2008 to 1,514 in 2011, a decrease of 13%, outstrips the corresponding 5% decrease from 192,000 to 182,000 in the total number of dairy cows, indicating that the contraction of the industry relates mainly to smaller producers ceasing activity – something which is further supported by an 8% increase in the average number of dairy cows per holding, from 111 to 120.

Beef Sector (Table D8)

Despite a 1% decrease in the number of holdings with beef cows since 2009, the overall beef herd has grown in size slightly over the same period, from 451,000 to 459,000, following a period of declining numbers. This decrease in the number of holdings with beef cows is a continuation of a longer trend, with a significant decrease between 2008 and 2009 in particular.

Sheep Sector (Table D9)

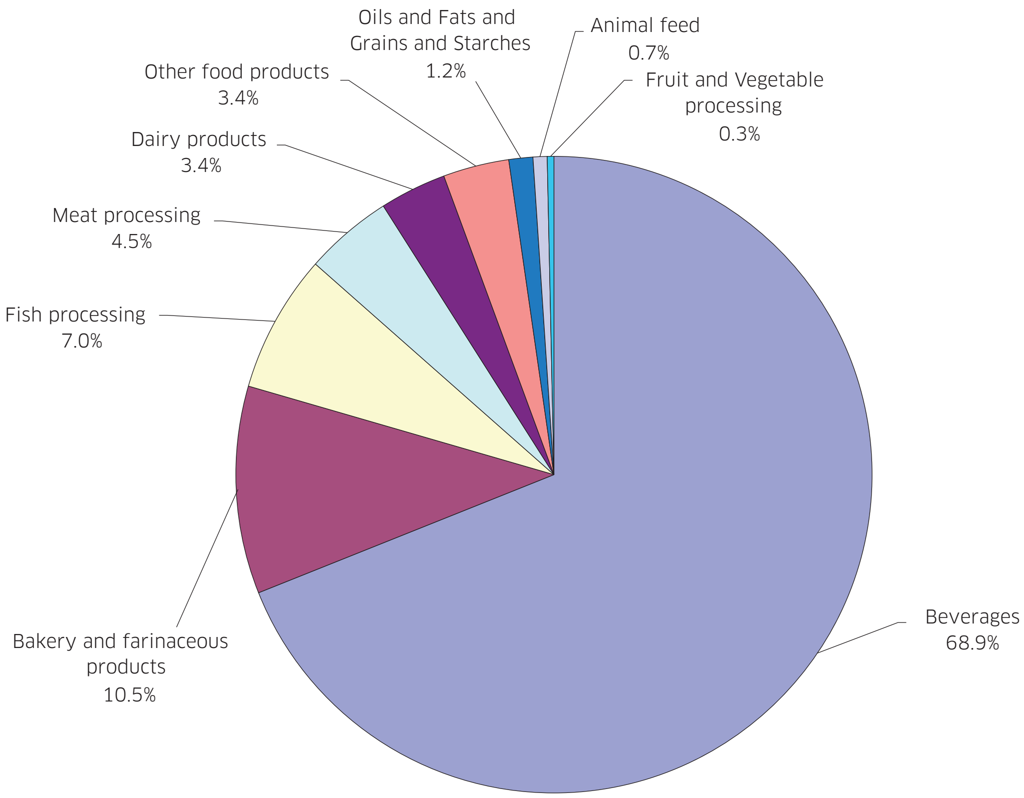
The sheep industry has experienced reductions in recent years, with a 5% decrease in the number of breeding ewes from 2,779 in 2008 to 2,642 in 2011 accompanied by a 3% decrease in the number of holdings with breeding ewes. Total sheep output numbers (i.e., sheep available for production) decreased by 11% over the same period, although most of this occurred between 2008 and 2009 due to a reduction in the number of sheep available for store and finishing.

Food & Drink Manufacturing Sector (Table D10)

Results from the Global Connections Survey indicate that, in terms of international exports, food & beverage manufacturing is Scotland's largest exporting industry by value (£3.6 billion, making up 17% of total international exports), with beverages accounting for about 85% of this total. The export value of food & beverages has shown steady growth in recent years, from £2.6 billion in 2006 to £3.6 billion in 2009, a rise of 38%.

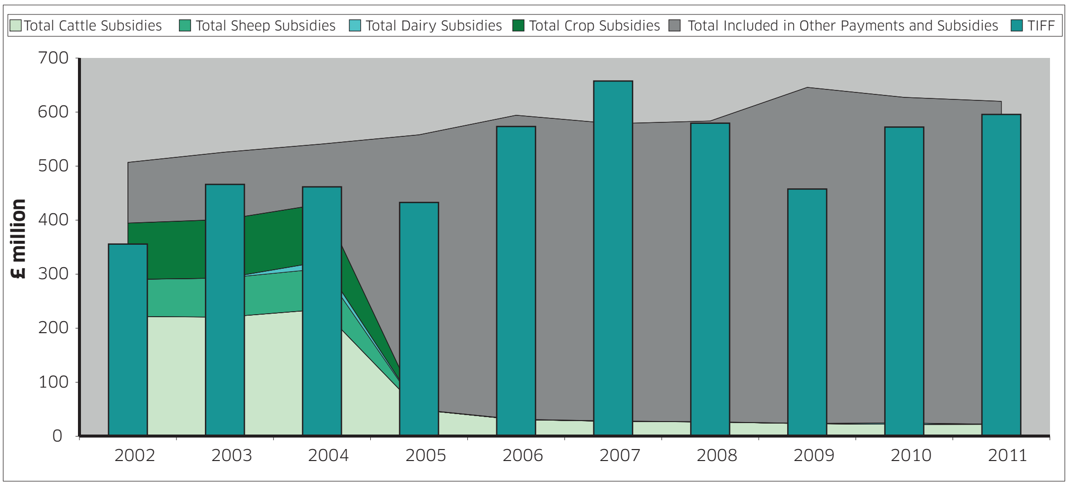
Scottish Annual Business Statistics show turnover of £9.0 billion for food & beverage manufacturing, with a GVA of £4.0 billion. More than two-thirds of this GVA comes from beverages (69%), with bakery and farinaceous products (11%) and meat and fish processing (12%) also contributing.

Chart D2: Scottish Food and Drink Manufacturing GVA by Main Sub-Sector



Total Expenditure Under Main Payment Schemes (Table D11)	This information is covered in Table A12 of this publication, with related commentary available in section A.
Farm Business Income & Direct Subsidies Per Farm By Type of Farming (Table D12)	This information is covered in Table B3 of this publication, with related commentary available in section B.
Aggregate Farming Income (Table D13)	This information is covered in Tables A1 & A12 of this publication, with related commentary available in section A.

Chart D3: Total Income From Farming 2002-2011



This chart is the same as Chart A19 in this publication, with related commentary also available.

Average Net Worth (Table D14)

Results from the Farm Accounts Survey indicate that a typical farm in Scotland has an Average Net Worth of £1.18 million. Tenanted farms have an average net worth of about £338,000, while owner-occupied farms have an average net worth more than four times higher, at £1.48 million.

It should be noted that the methodology used to calculate depreciation has changed since last year, with significantly higher net worth valuations as a consequence. As a result, the 2009/10 figures previously published are not comparable with the 2010/11 figures included this year.

Total Indebtedness & Investment (Table D15)

This information is covered in Tables A11 & A14 of this publication, with related commentary available in section A.

Hired Regular Full-Time Workers (Table D16)

A more detailed version of this table is included as Table A10 in this publication, with related commentary available in section A.

Table D1 Agriculture in the Economy

	SCOT	NI	W	E	UK
Agriculture as % of:					
Gross value added (GVA) at basic prices 2010	0.8%	1.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
Total employed ('000) 2011(1)	2,489	801	1,331	24,551	29,172
Number in agriculture ('000) 2011	68	47	58	303	483

(1) Source: Labour Force Survey, July-Sept 2011.

Table D2 Scale of Business 2011

	Scotland(1)	UK(1)	EU15(2)(3)	EU27(2)(3)
Number of holdings of 5 ha and over	31,833	174,171	2,575,300	4,055,500
Number of holdings of less than 5 ha	20,675	49,152	3,087,100	9,644,800
Average size of holding (>5 ha)	175.3	97.6	49.2	44.0
Arable land as % of agricultural land	17.7%	34.9%	56.6%	50.6%
Gross value added (GVA) at basic prices (£m)	758	7422	110,053	133,025

(1) June census data, commercial holdings only in England, (England data is 2010)
(2) EU data is 2007
(3) € = £0.86788 as as 9th March 2012

Table D3 Scottish Agriculture in 2011

Main and minor holdings	**Non-LFA**	**LFA**	**Total**
Number of holdings	16,333	36,210	52,543
Agricultural land:	*hectares*	*hectares*	*hectares*
Wheat	106,561	8,851	115,412
Barley	231,441	76,985	308,425
Oats	15,802	5,913	21,715
Oilseeds	36,691	1,835	38,526
Potatoes	29,308	1,765	31,073
Other crops	25,969	24,869	50,838
Fruit and vegetables	16,250	729	16,979
Total grass	281,874	1,075,677	1,357,551
Rough grazing	34,587	3,084,655	3,119,242
Other land	71,234	494,165	565,399
Total agricultural land	**849,716**	**4,775,443**	**5,625,159**
Livestock:	*number*	*number*	*number*
Dairy cows	59,095	123,124	182,219
Beef cows	84,115	375,226	459,341
Total cattle and calves	491,131	1,312,806	1,803,937
Breeding ewes	248,175	2,393,489	2,641,664
Total sheep and lambs	717,493	6,083,641	6,801,134
Pigs	330,102	59,893	389,995
Poultry	11,860,157	2,666,237	14,526,394

Excludes common grazing
Source: June agricultural census

Table D4 Sector Share of Output 2011

	SCOTLAND	NI	WALES	ENGLAND	UK	EU27
Cereals	16%	3%	2%	13%	13%	14%
Potatoes	8%	1%	1%	2%	3%	3%
Oilseed Rape	2%	0%	1%	5%	5%	n/a
Horticulture	5%	3%	2%	10%	10%	12%
Total crops	35%	8%	6%	38%	38%	53%
Cattle	22%	22%	23%	6%	11%	8%
Sheep	9%	3%	19%	3%	5%	1%
Pigs	3%	6%	0%	5%	5%	9%
Poultry	4%	14%	4%	9%	8%	5%
Total livestock	42%	52%	52%	34%	35%	24%
Milk	10%	32%	30%	17%	16%	14%
Eggs	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Total livestock products	13%	35%	33%	19%	19%	16%
Other	10%	5%	9%	9%	9%	7%
Gross output (at basic prices)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total value (£ million)	2,768	1,705	1,393	20,884	23,652	338,263

Source: DEFRA, UK agricultural accounts 1973-2011

Table D5 Importance of the LFA

Main and minor holdings 2011	SCOTLAND	NI	WALES	ENGLAND(3)	UK(3)
Total agricultural land area ('000 ha)(1)(2)	5,625	991	1,533	8,874	17,023
Total designated LFA (%)	84.9%	70.3%	80.4%	16.5%	48.1%

(1) Excludes common grazing.
(2) Source: Agricultural Census for Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales.
(3) 2010 data.

Table D6 Arable Sector

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of main and minor holdings with wheat	2,984	2,540	2,789	2,928
Average area of wheat per holding (ha)	38.1	36.4	39.9	39.4
Wheat ('000 tonnes)	948	747	918	933
Number of main and minor holdings with barley	8,656	8,752	8,221	8,417
Average area of barley per holding (ha)	37.0	38.0	35.3	36.6
Barley ('000 tonnes)	1,872	1,905	1,665	1,798
Number of main and minor holdings with oats	1,613	1,430	1,445	1,364
Average area of oats per holding	13.5	15.6	15.9	15.9
Oats ('000 tonnes)	119	130	135	122
Number of main and minor holdings with oilseeds	1,278	1,106	1,231	1,319
Average area of oilseeds per holding (ha)	26.4	26.3	29.3	29.2
Oilseeds ('000 tonnes)	115	101	122	150
Number of main and minor holdings with potatoes	3,249	3,092	3,031	2,950
Average area of potatoes per holding (ha)	9.2	10.3	10.3	10.5
Potatoes ('000 tonnes)	1,357	1,302	1,449	1,390

Source for holdings and area data: June Agricultural Census
Source for production volumes: Bespoke market surveys, RESAS

Table D7 Dairy Sector

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Dairy cows ('000)(1)	192	187	185	182
Number of main and minor holdings with dairy cows(1)	1,734	1,628	1,598	1,514
Average number of dairy cows per holding(1)	111	115	115	120
Total milk production (million litres)(2)	1,132	1,085	1,105	1,092

(1) Source: June Agricultural Census
(2) Source: Bespoke market survey, RESAS

Table D8 Beef Sector

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Beef cows ('000)(1)(2)	465	451	457	459
Number of main and minor holdings with beef cows(1)	9,485	9,241	9,212	9,114
Average no. of beef cows per holding(1)	49	49	50	50
Cattle output ('000)(3)(4)	578	558	572	576
Calves output ('000)(3)	33	33	35	37

(1) Source: June Agricultural Census.
(2) Excludes heifers in calf and other cattle for breeding.
(3) Source: Bespoke market survey, RESAS
(4) All slaughtered cattle and store cattle.

Table D9 Sheep Sector

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Breeding ewes ('000)[1]	2,779	2,708	2,645	2,642
Number of main and minor holdings with breeding ewes[1]	13,158	13,222	12,836	12,769
Average number of breeding ewes per holding[1]	211	205	206	207
Sheep output ('000)[2]	3,544	3,235	3,052	3,141

(1) Source: June Agricultural Census
(2) Source: Bespoke market survey.

Table D10 Food & Drink Manufacturing Sector

	2006	2007	2008	2009	As a % of Scottish Manufacturing
Employment (000's)[1]	45.7	45.9	44.2	44.4	23%
Production (£ billion)[1]					
Total Turnover	7.4	7.6	8.3	9.0	26%
Gross Value Added (at basic prices)	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	31%
Overseas Exports (£ billion)[2]					
Food Products	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	4%
Beverages	2.1	2.6	2.8	3.1	24%

(1) Source: Scottish Annual Business Statistics
(2) Source: Global Connections Survey, 2010

Table D11 Total Expenditure Under Main Payment Schemes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	£ million	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*
Single Farm Payment Scheme	404.900	443.400	509.800	478.420	478.422
Less-Favoured Area Support Scheme	59.200	58.900	64.000	63.720	65.500
Scottish Beef Calf Scheme	20.765	20.436	23.411	22.012	22.211
Older Cattle Disposal Scheme	6.994	6.039	-	-	-
Land Management Contract Menu Scheme	19.800	20.000	17.839	17.119	6.143
Land Managers Options	-	-	0.738	2.185	6.763
Rural Stewardship Scheme	24.868	17.319	12.960	7.781	3.265
Rural Priorities	-	-	4.441	22.206	31.746
Others[1]	41.512	17.173	12.080	13.811	5.841
Arable Area Payments:					
Protein Crops Premuim	0.271	0.208	0.318	-	-
Energy Crops	0.262	0.062	0.151	-	-
Total	**578.572**	**583.537**	**645.738**	**627.254**	**619.891**

Subsidies net of modulation monies where appropriate.
(1) Includes Environmentally Sensitive Areas Payments, Countryside Premium Scheme (which includes elements of Habitats and Heather Moorland Schemes which closed to new applicants at end of 1996), Organic Aid Scheme, Farm Woodland Scheme, Farmland Premium Scheme, Chernobyl Compensation Payments and other compensation payments, including severe weather payments in 2010, sheep welfare payments in 2007 and EU Dairy Fund in 2010.

Table D12 Farm Business Income & Direct Subsidies Per Farm By Type of Farming

	2009/10				2010/11			
	Farm Business Income	Subsidy & Payments	Subsidy & Payments as % of Output	Subsidy & Payments as % of FBI	Farm Business Income	Subsidy & Payments	Subsidy & Payments as % of Output	Subsidy & Payments as % of FBI
Farm Type	**£/farm**	**£/farm**	**%**	**%**	**£/farm**	**£/farm**	**%**	**%**
LFA Sheep	29,024	38,641	44%	133%	29,235	40,484	43%	138%
LFA Beef	37,885	52,842	38%	139%	32,528	52,767	36%	162%
LFA Mixed Cattle and Sheep	44,544	66,074	40%	148%	42,942	63,211	37%	147%
Cereals	16,295	43,026	25%	264%	50,866	41,596	19%	82%
General Cropping	18,428	47,474	18%	258%	59,674	48,347	15%	81%
Dairy	58,853	43,081	13%	73%	73,632	43,857	12%	60%
Lowland Cattle and Sheep	32,125	42,881	32%	133%	34,325	43,822	28%	128%
Mixed	39,678	51,807	28%	131%	47,812	51,247	24%	107%
All	**34,150**	**49,140**	**27%**	**144%**	**45,081**	**48,980**	**24%**	**109%**

Source: Farm Accounts Survey

Table D13 Aggregate Farming Income

Current Prices	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
	£ million	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*
Total Income From Farming (TIFF)	579	458	572	596
Total Direct Grants and Subsidies	584	646	627	620

Source: Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture, Section A

Table D14 Average Net Worth (£/farm)

	2010/11	
Status	**Opening Valuation**	**Closing Valation**
Owner-occupied farm	1,482,389	1,480,692
Tenanted farm	328,569	337,786
Mixed tenure farm	1,259,256	1,263,459
All farms (average)	1,179,634	1,181,344

Source: Farm Accounts Survey

Table D15 Total Indebtedness & Investment

	2008	2009	2010	2011
	£ million	*£ million*	*£ million*	*£ million*
Borrowing[(1)]	1,390	1,385	1,506	1,612
Investment[(2)]	251	238	292	269
Ratio of TIFF to bank interest	5:1	6:1	9:1	8:1

(1) Source: Survey of Bank Advances to Scottish Agriculture 2011
(2) Source: Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture, Section A

Table D16 Hired Regular Full-Time Workers

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Average weekly earnings (£)	399.33	422.21	423.44	430.19
Average weekly hours	49.1	47.9	46.1	47.7

Source: Survey of Hours and Earnings of Agricultural Workers

Appendix: Rural and Environment Science and Analytical Services publications

The following papers have been produced by the Rural and Environment Science and Analytical Services of the Environment and Forestry 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/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubFinalResultsDecCensus)
- *Agriculture Facts and figures Scotland* (http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-fisheries/PubFactsfigures)
- *Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture 2012 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/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/ResultsTIFFFBI
- *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 2011* (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

APS Group Scotland
DPPAS12507 (06/12)

Further copies are available from
BookSource
50 Cambuslang Road
Cambuslang Investment Park
Glasgow G32 8NB

Telephone
0845 370 0067

Fax
0845 370 0068

Email
scottishgovernment@booksource.net

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