

AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND MARINE

Results from the June 2017 Scottish Agricultural Census

11th October 2017

1. Main Findings

The results show that, compared with June 2016:-

Cereal area increased by 7,500 hectares (1.7 per cent) to 440,000 hectares. This was driven by an increase in the area of spring barley (up 5,000 hectares or two per cent ([Table 1a](#))).

The area of **oilseed rape** increased by 3,500 hectares (11.3 per cent) to 34,000 hectares. Oilseed is mainly winter-planted, with the area of spring oilseed rape now being the lowest since current records began in 1984 ([Table 1a](#)).

The area grown with **potatoes** increased by 1,800 hectares (six per cent) to 29,000 hectares. Areas of both ware and seed potatoes rose (ten and three per cent respectively) ([Table 1b](#)).

Crops for stockfeed decreased three per cent. The area of **fruit** increased by 188 hectares (ten per cent), while there was a eight per cent increase in the area of **vegetables** for human consumption ([Tables 1b, 2b](#)).

The area of **fallow land** decreased by 10 per cent to 38,500 hectares ([Table 1c](#)).

Barley
↑ 4,400 ha

Wheat
↓ 100 ha

Oats
↑ 1,400 ha

Oilseed rape
↑ 3,500 ha

Potatoes
↑ 1,800 ha

Fruit
↑ 188 ha

Stockfeed
↓ 470 ha

Veg
↑ 1,400 ha

Fallow
↓ 4,500 ha

The total number of **cattle** decreased by 22,500 (1.2 per cent) to 1.78 million and there has been a longer-term decline in numbers since 1974. The number of female dairy cattle fell by 1,700 (0.6 per cent) to 275,000. The number of beef cattle decreased by 6,700 (0.9 per cent) to 704,000 (Table 3).

Cattle
↓ 22,500

The total number of **sheep** rose by 160,000 (two per cent) to 6.99 million, with a rise in numbers for all categories. Breeding ewe numbers increased by 43,000 (1.6 per cent) while other sheep for breeding decreased, by 11,800 (1.7 per cent). Lamb numbers rose by 94,000 (three per cent) (Table 4).

Sheep
↑ 160,000

The total number of **pigs** fell by 4,300 (one per cent) to 326,000. The breeding herd rose by 1,100 (3.5 per cent) over the period (Table 5).

Pigs
↓ 4,300

The **poultry** flock increased slightly, by 182,000 (1.3 per cent) to 14.3 million. The laying flock increased by 0.5 million (eight per cent), while the number of broilers decreased by 0.26 million (four per cent) (Table 6).

Poultry
↑ 182,000

The headcount number of **people working** in agriculture was 67,000, a rise of 3,600 (6 per cent) (Table 8b).

Workforce
↑ 3,600

The amount of agricultural land that was **rented** for one year rose, slightly, by 15,500 hectares to 1.34 million hectares, constituting 23 per cent of agricultural land (Table 9).

Rented land
↑ 15,500 ha

There has been a decrease of 160 holdings (3 per cent) in the estimated number of holdings with tenancy agreements (excluding crofts), to 6,400 (Tables 10 and 11).

Tenanted holdings
↓ 160

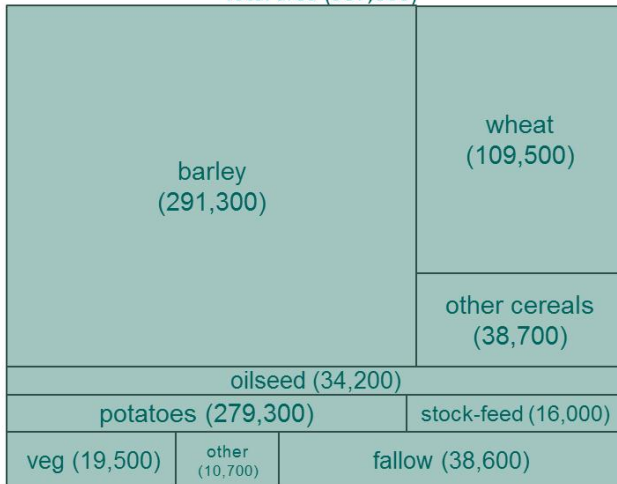
(diagonal arrows indicate changes of less than one per cent)

Farm-types 2017

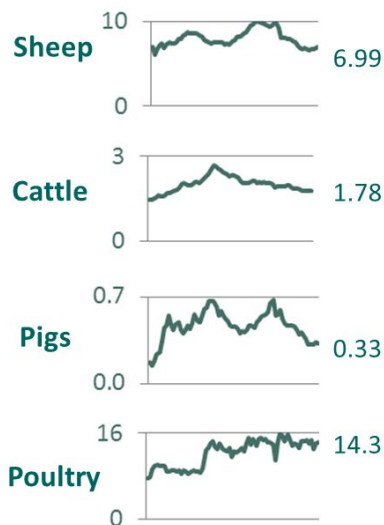
	holdings	area	SO per holding
Cereal	2,458	246,500	82,500
Gen crop	1,724	267,500	211,800
Horticulture	699	24,700	333,000
Pigs	274	8,100	198,800
Poultry	850	11,700	237,600
Dairy	659	98,400	454,800
S&C LFA	15,067	3,369,800	49,600
S&C nLFA	2,928	125,000	51,300
Mixed	4,366	291,800	76,400
Forage	21,108	1,288,600	3,500
Other	1,223	22,300	-
Total	51,356	5,754,300	51,800

Crop areas (hectares) - June 2017

Total area (587,800)

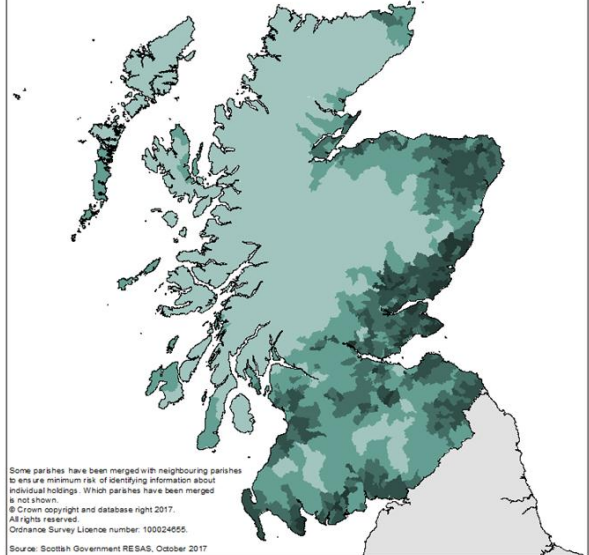
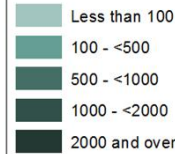


Livestock (millions) 1946-2017

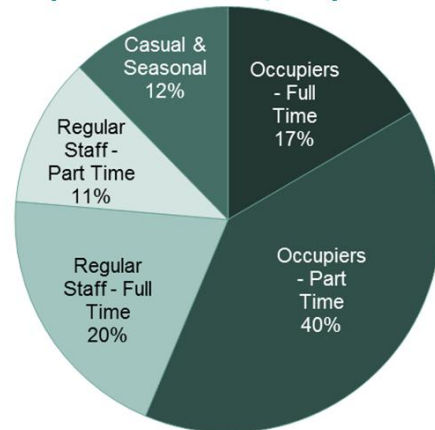


Average Standard Output per hectare by parish, 2017

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



Employment 2017 (headcount 67,000)



Rented land 1983-2017



Contents

1. Main Findings	1
Contents	4
2. Introduction	6
3. Commentary	7
3.1 Agricultural Area	7
3.2 Crops, fallow and set-aside land	8
3.4 Oilseed rape	11
3.5 Potatoes.....	12
3.6 Peas & beans for combining.....	14
3.7 Crops for stockfeeding.....	14
3.8 Vegetables for human consumption	15
3.9 Fruit.....	16
3.10 Bulbs, flowers & hardy nursery stock	17
3.11 Livestock trends summary	18
3.12 Cattle	19
3.13 Sheep	23
3.14 Pigs.....	26
3.15 Poultry.....	27
3.16 Other Livestock.....	29
3.17 Agricultural Labour	30
3.18 Rented land	34
3.19 Holdings renting land for one year or more	36
3.20 Holdings renting land on seasonal lets	38
3.21 Farm types.....	39
4. Notes	41
4.1 Background.....	41
4.2 Uses of the information.....	41
4.3 June Census outputs	42
4.4 Data collection	43
4.5 Online collection	44
4.6 Treatment of non-response	44
4.7 Data quality.....	45
4.8 Use of administrative data from the Single Application Form.....	47

4.9 Collection of cattle data through the Cattle Tracing Scheme	47
4.10 Respondent burden	48
4.11 Revisions	49
4.12 Full tenancies and seasonal tenancies.....	49
4.13 Farm Types, Standard Outputs and SLRs	49
4.14 Other publications.....	50
Appendix of tables	51
A National Statistics publication for Scotland	67
Correspondence and enquiries.....	67
How to access background or source data	67
Complaints and suggestions.....	67
Crown Copyright	67

2. Introduction

This publication contains results from the 2017 June Agricultural Census on land use, crop areas, livestock and the number of people working on agricultural holdings.

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

Much of the crop and land use data used in the Census is taken from the Rural Payments and Services Single Application Form. Some elements of this year's data have been affected by recent changes to the system. Please see section 4.8 for further details.

This Statistical Publication provides commentary and graphics on the latest annual changes and trends over the past ten years.

It is available at www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubFinalResultsJuneCensus

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

We are happy to receive comments on the content or format of this publication at:
email: agric.stats@gov.scot

Contact: **Karren Friel**

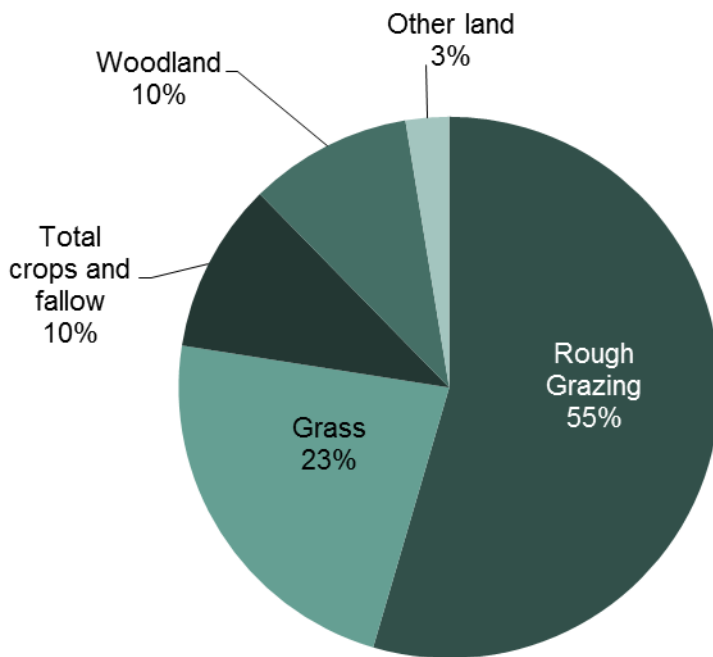
Tel: **0300 244 9709**

¹ www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubAbstract/AbstractPub

3. Commentary

3.1 Agricultural Area

Chart 1: Agricultural land use, 2017

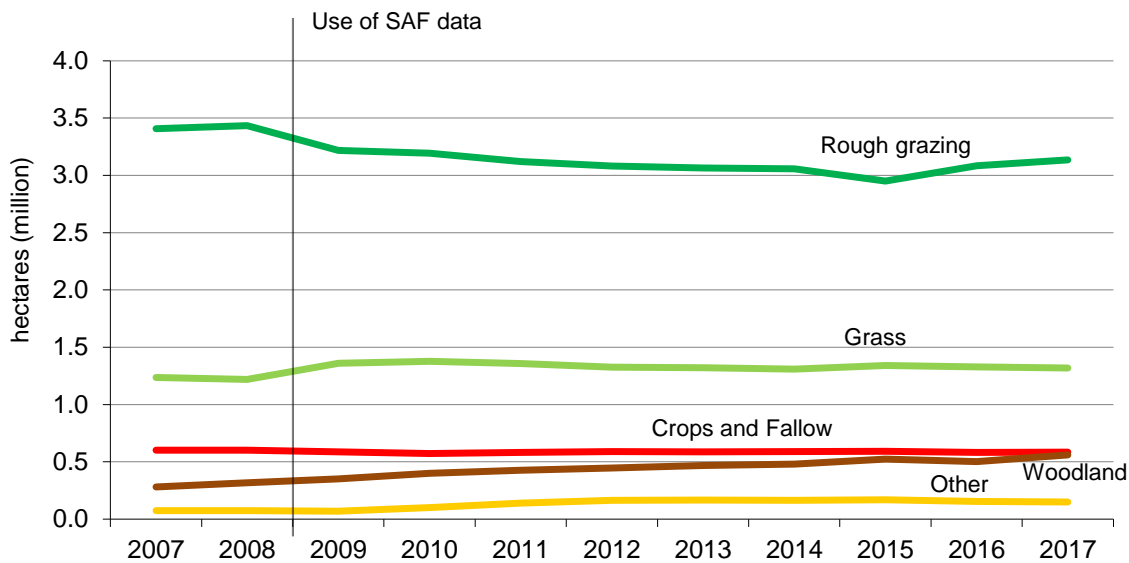


The total area on agricultural holdings at June 2017 was 5.75 million hectares, with the majority of this area being rough grazing (54 per cent). Almost a quarter (23 per cent) was grass, with 10 per cent used for crops or left fallow. The remainder consisted of woodland (10 per cent) and ‘other land’ (three per cent) comprised of roads, yards, buildings, scree, ponds and other such non-cultivated land.

There were 51,356 agricultural holdings, with the total area equating to 74 per cent of Scotland’s total land area.

There was also a further 584,062 hectares of common grazing not included in these census results. If common grazing is included, the total area was 6.33 million hectares, which equates to 81 per cent of Scotland’s total land area.

Chart 2: Agricultural land use trends, 2007 to 2017



Over the past ten years, the total area on agricultural holdings has varied between 5.58 and 5.75 million hectares. This variation is likely to reflect changes to the coverage of agricultural holdings included in the June Census register, as well as genuine changes in total agricultural land.

However, the general trend in relation to the area of woodland reported on agricultural holdings, shows that it has more than doubled over the past ten years. This may be partly due to increased coverage of this type of land by the June Census register, particularly in the years immediately following the use of SAF data from 2009. In recent years there have been difficulties with collecting the data on woodland, but this is unlikely to have affected the overall trend.

The area of grass fell slightly in 2017 (by 9,000 hectares or 0.7 per cent). In 2015, a change in how temporary grass was defined was accompanied by a shift from grass under five years old to grass five years and over. This year, the ratio of permanent grass to temporary grass has been largely maintained.

3.2 Crops, fallow and set-aside land

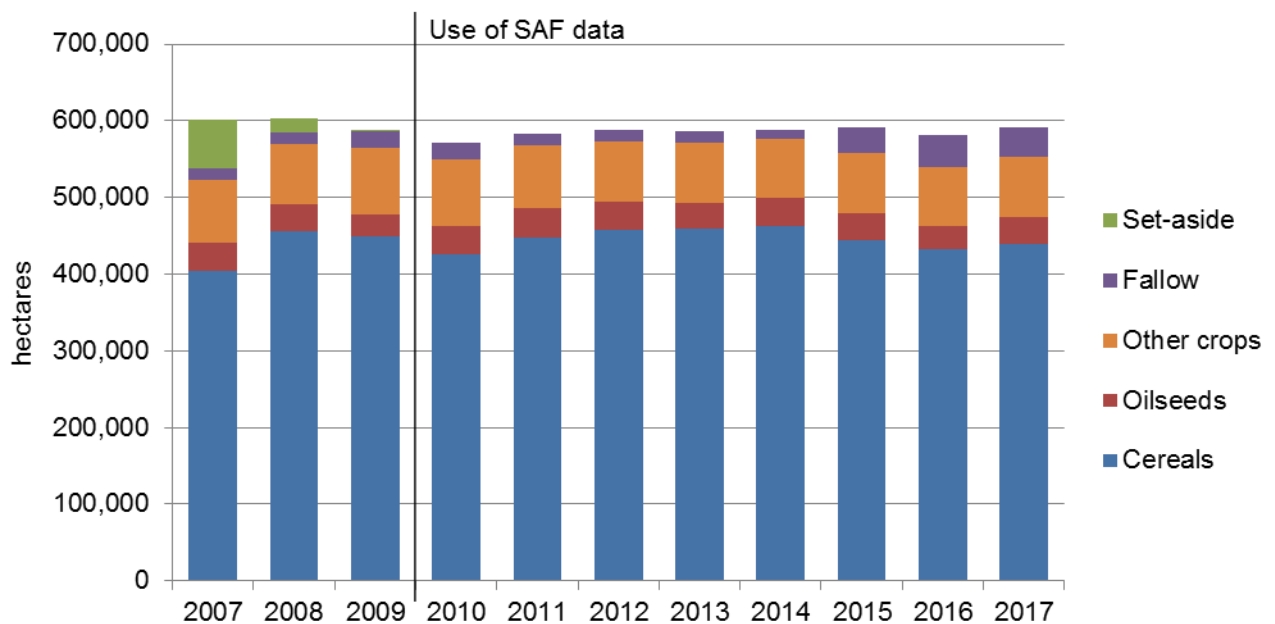
In 2017, there were 585,000 hectares of crops and fallow land, with cereals accounting for the majority (75 per cent or 440,000 hectares). Oilseeds made up 5.8 per cent and vegetables (including potatoes) 8.3 per cent. The remaining 11 per cent was comprised mainly of stock-feeding crops, fruit and fallow land.

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

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

trend in subsequent years, cereals areas have, since 2015, stood around 2009/10 levels.

Chart 3: Trends in crops and fallow 2007 to 2017



3.3 Cereals

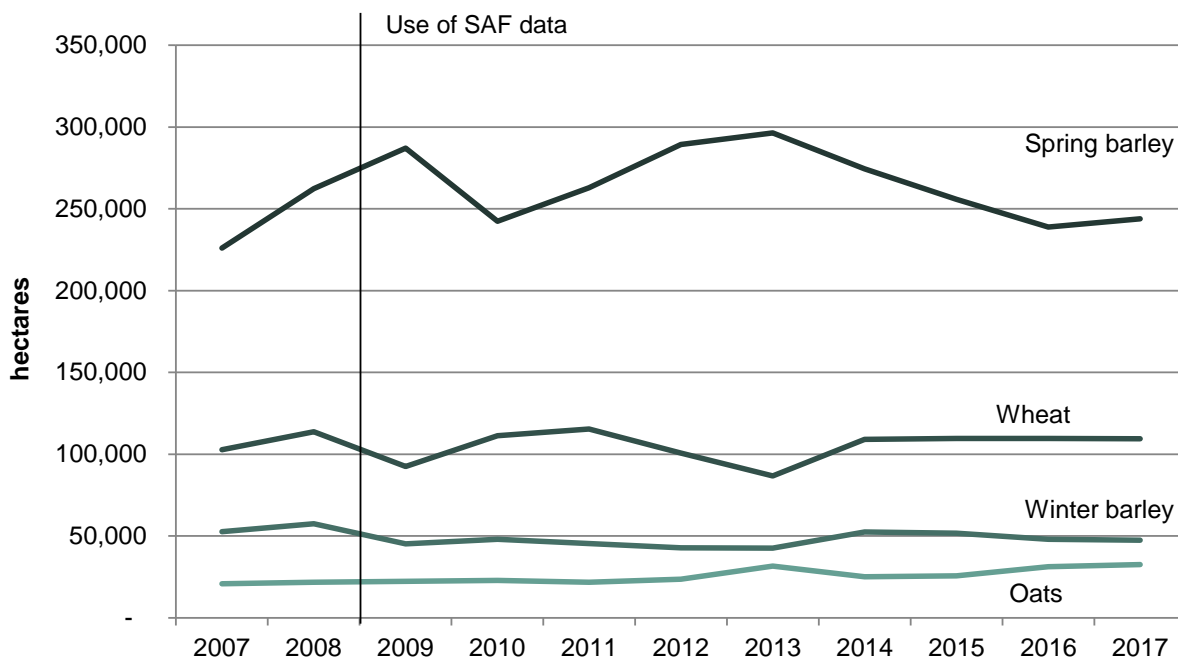
In June 2017, the total area of cereal crops was 440,000 hectares, up 7,500 hectares (1.7 per cent).

As usual, spring barley was the dominant cereal crop accounting for 244,000 hectares (55 per cent) of the total cereal area in June 2017, with winter barley adding a further 48,000 hectares (11 per cent of the total cereal crop area). Wheat accounted for 109,000 hectares (25 per cent of the total cereal crop area). Spring oats predominated over the winter variety with 23,000 hectares (5.3 per cent of the total cereal crop area), compared with 9,200 hectares (2.1 per cent of the total) of winter oats.

There were 5,500 hectares of rye in Scotland in 2017, a 14-fold increase in this crop (which can be used in anaerobic digestion plants) from the 400 hectares recorded in 2014. Until 2016, this area was comprised only of data from holdings submitting a SAF, however in 2017 data on this crop has also been collected from other holdings. However, the majority of the increase in this year's estimate has come from data on holdings submitting a SAF.

Compared to 2016, the area of spring barley increased by 5,000 hectares (2.1 per cent) to 244,000 hectares. Winter barley decreased slightly, by 520 hectares (1.1 per cent). The area of wheat was largely unchanged, decreasing by only 100 hectares. Spring oats increased slightly, by 340 hectares (1.5 per cent). Winter oats increased by 1,100 hectares (13 per cent) to 9,200 hectares, the highest figure for several decades.

Chart 4: Cereal Trends, 2007 to 2017



The trends between June 2016 and June 2017 demonstrate:

- An increase in spring barley of 5,000 hectares (2.1 per cent) to 244,000 hectares.
- A slight increase in the total area of barley of 4,400 hectares (1.5 per cent) to 291,000 hectares.
- The area of wheat has remained at around 110,000 hectares.
- An increase in oats of 1,400 hectares (4.5 per cent) to 33,000 hectares.

More information

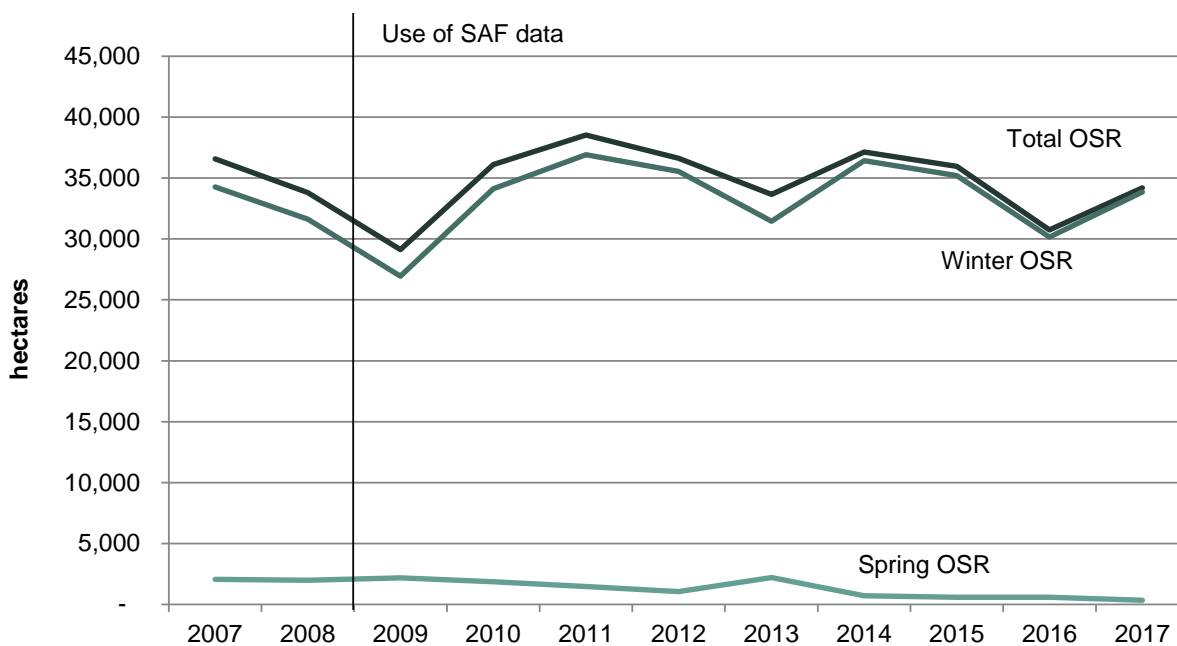
Statistics on crop yield and production for cereals and oilseed rape are available from [Scottish Harvest Publications](#)². First estimates of the 2017 cereal and oilseed rape harvests were published on 4th October 2017.

² www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubCerealHarvest

3.4 Oilseed rape

Over the past ten years, the total area of oilseed rape has fluctuated between 29,000 and 39,000 hectares. Figures for June 2017 show a rise of 3,500 hectares on the previous year to 34,000 hectares. Winter oilseed rape increased by 3,700 hectares (12 per cent), while the area of spring oilseed rape³ has continued to fall since 2013, falling 190 hectares in the latest year to 340 hectares, the lowest figure recorded since collection started in 1988.

Chart 5: Oilseed rape (OSR) trends, 2007 to 2017

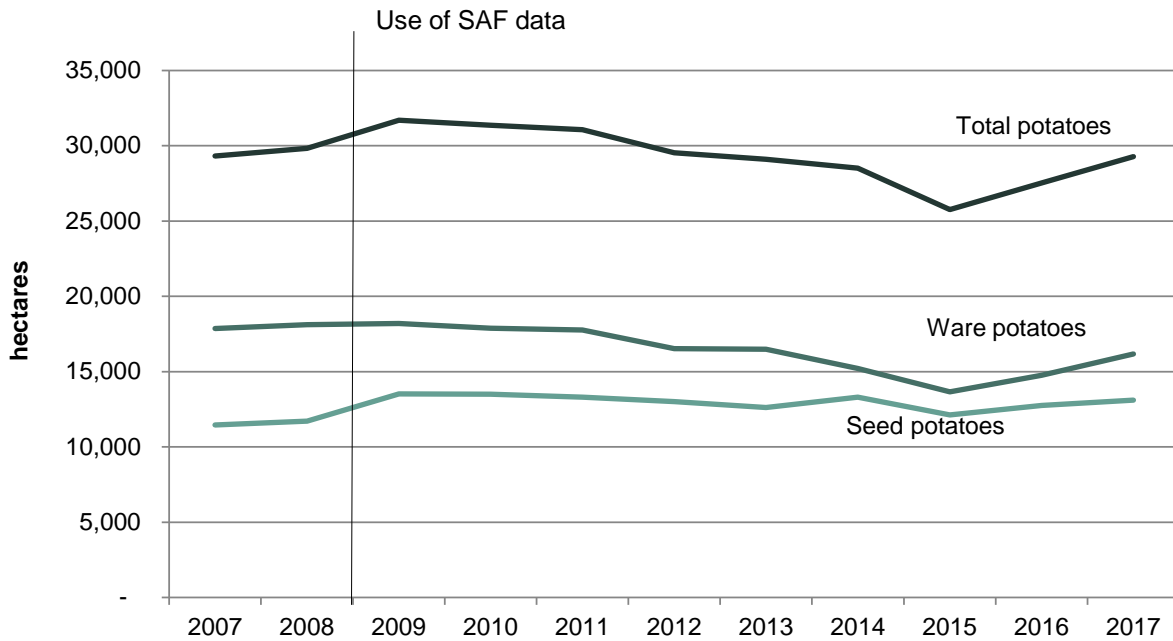


³ In order to prevent disclosure, the small amount of linseed is included with spring oilseed rape figures

3.5 Potatoes

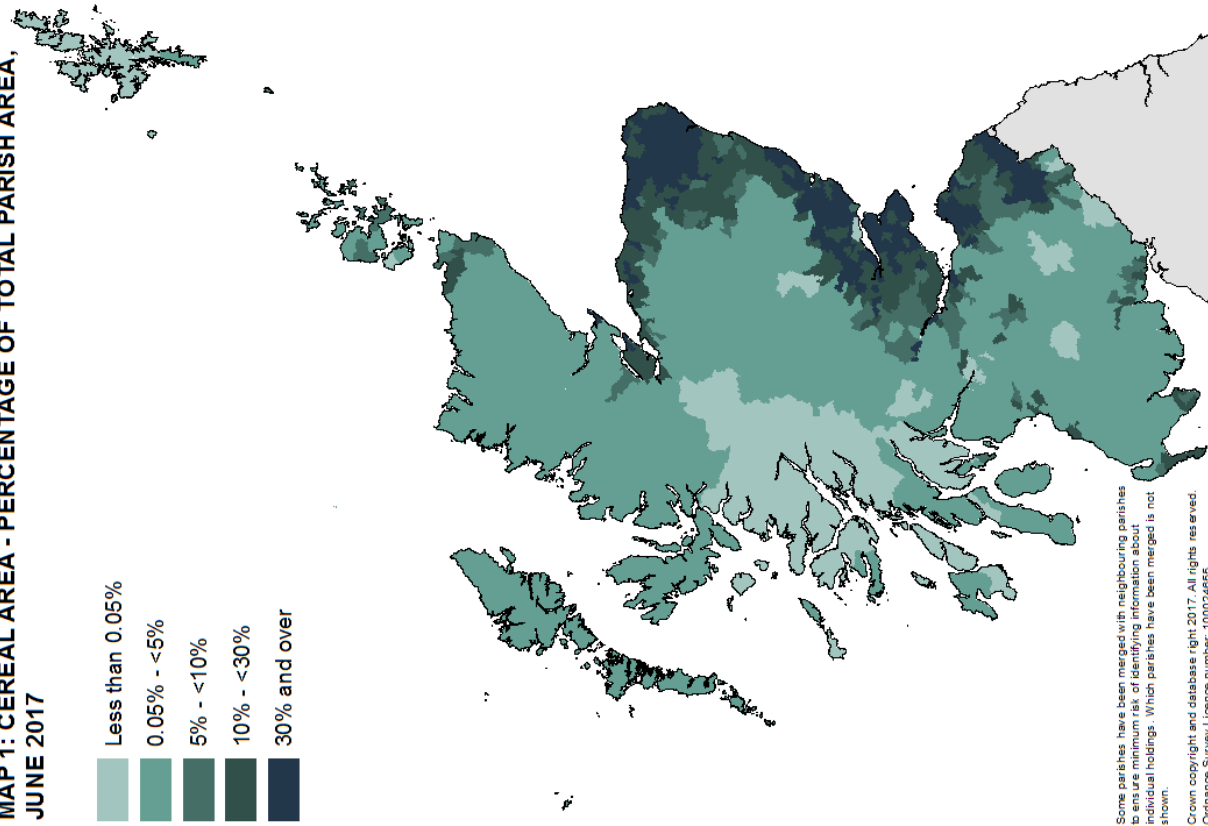
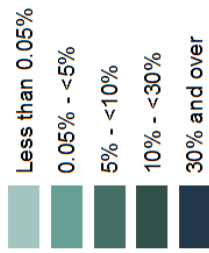
The area of both ware and seed potatoes rose, with the former increasing by 1,400 hectares (9.6 per cent) and the latter by 350 hectares (2.7 per cent). Over the last two years, the total area of potatoes has recovered from a low in 2015.

Chart 6: Potato trends, 2007 to 2017



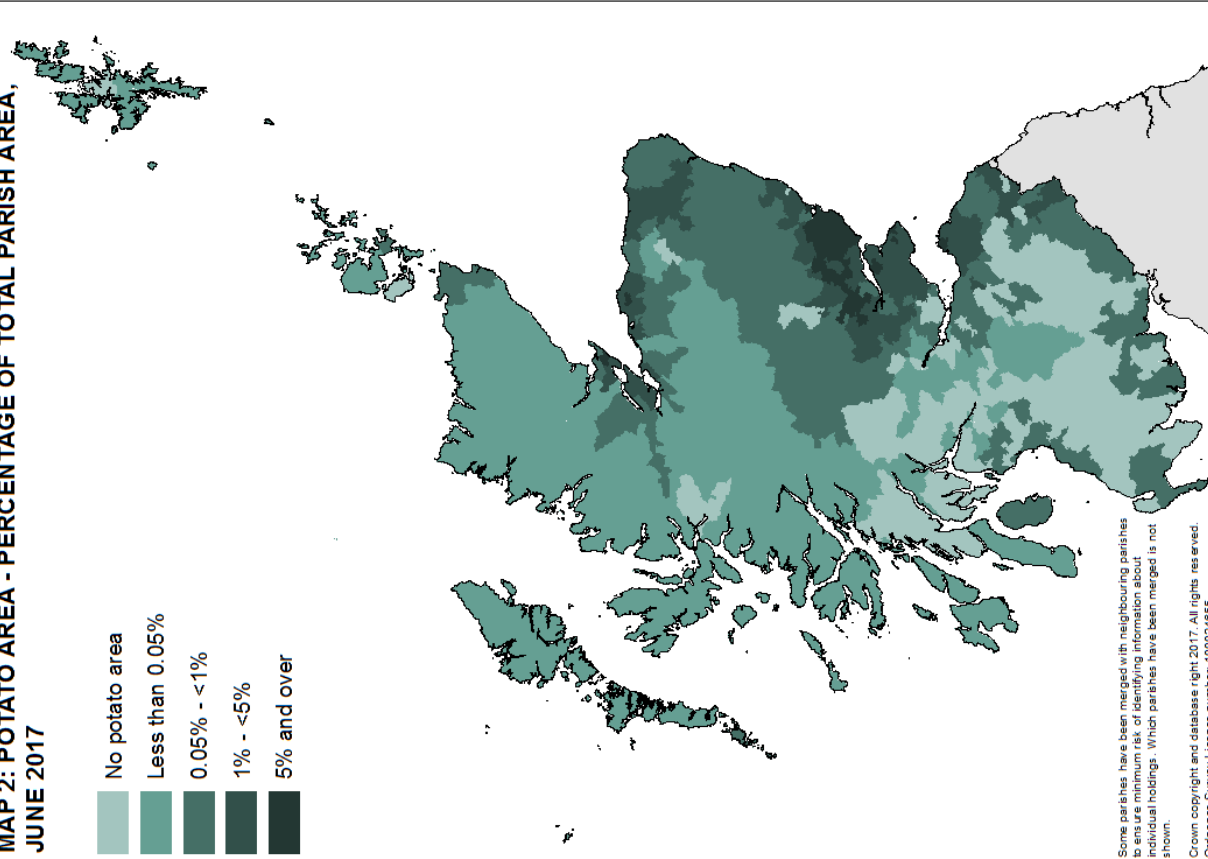
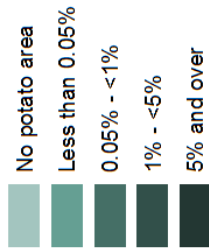
Maps 1 and 2 show the percentage of the total area in a parish (not just of the area of agricultural holdings) that was used for growing cereals and potatoes. Where there are too few producers in an area the data are deemed disclosive and so are grouped with a neighbouring parish or parishes. The overall pattern is not considered to be greatly affected by this suppression.

MAP 1: CEREAL AREA - PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PARISH AREA, JUNE 2017



Some parishes have been merged with neighbouring parishes to ensure minimum risk of identifying information about individual holdings. Which parishes have been merged is not shown.
 Crown copyright and database right 2017. All rights reserved.
 Ordnance Survey Licence number: 100024655.
 Source: Scottish Government RESAS, October 2017

MAP 2: POTATO AREA - PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PARISH AREA, JUNE 2017

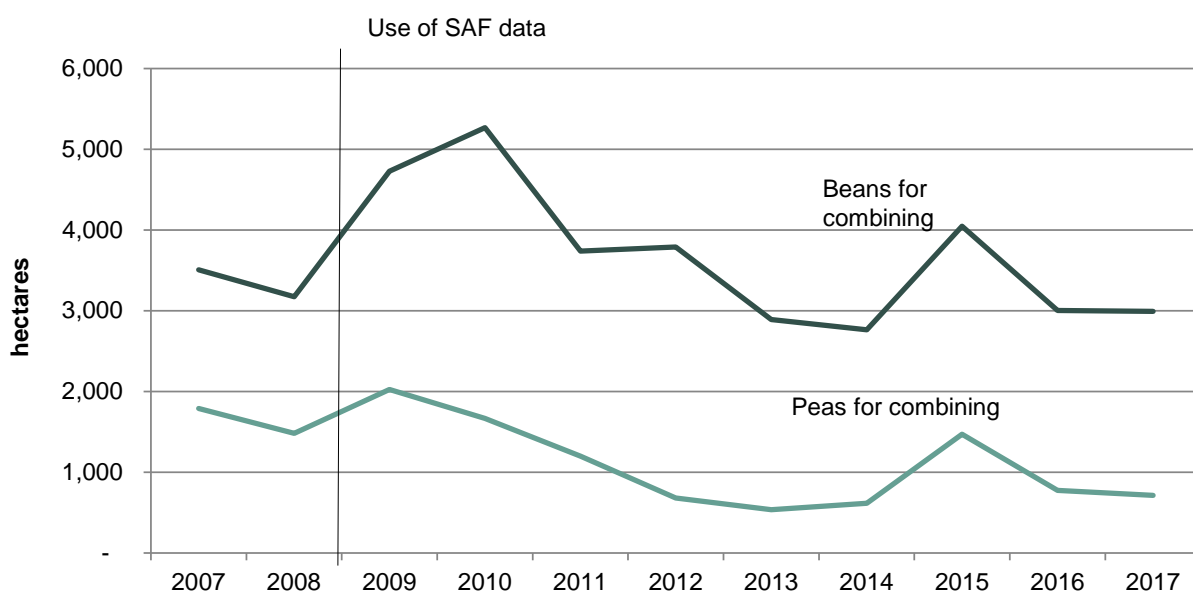


Some parishes have been merged with neighbouring parishes to ensure minimum risk of identifying information about individual holdings. Which parishes have been merged is not shown.
 Crown copyright and database right 2017. All rights reserved.
 Ordnance Survey Licence number: 100024655.
 Source: Scottish Government RESAS, October 2017

3.6 Peas & beans for combining

The peas and beans described here are usually harvested by combine harvester (hence the name) and used as a source of protein in animal feed. Chart 7 demonstrates that there has been considerable fluctuation in the area of beans. The 2017 figure was relatively unchanged on 2016, with a decrease of 8 hectares (0.3 per cent). The area of peas for combining fell by 62 hectares (7.9 per cent), returning to the level seen prior to 2015.

Chart 7: Trends in peas & beans for combining, 2007 to 2017

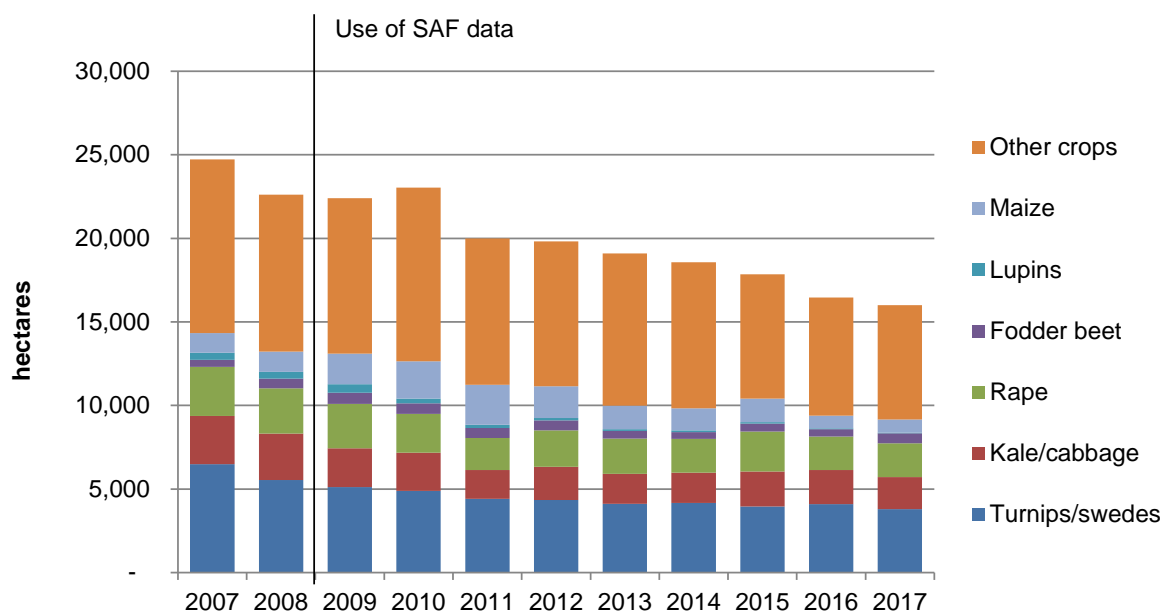


3.7 Crops for stockfeeding

The total area of stockfeeding crops declined markedly between 2006 and 2008, which coincided with a greater rate of decline in cattle and sheep numbers. The area remained fairly stable between 2008 and 2010 but declined in 2011 by 3,000 hectares (13 per cent), possibly due to farmers responding to higher prices in cereals and switching crops. Since 2011 there has been a steady and consistent decline in the area. In June 2017 the area fell by 500 hectares (2.8 per cent) to 16,000, over 30 per cent down on 2010.

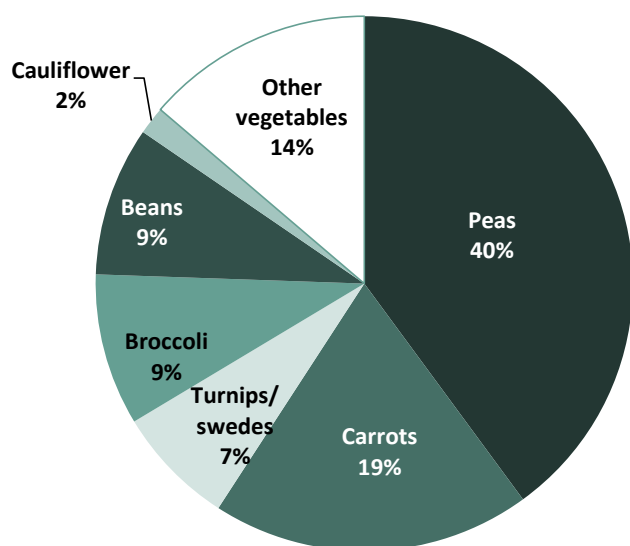
Amongst the individual crops in this group, fodder beet rose by 170 hectares, a 40% rise on June 2016. The downward trend continued for lupins and turnips/swedes, falling 37 per cent and seven per cent respectively on the previous year.

Chart 8: Trends in stockfeeding crops, 2007 to 2017



3.8 Vegetables for human consumption

Chart 9: Vegetables for human consumption, June 2017



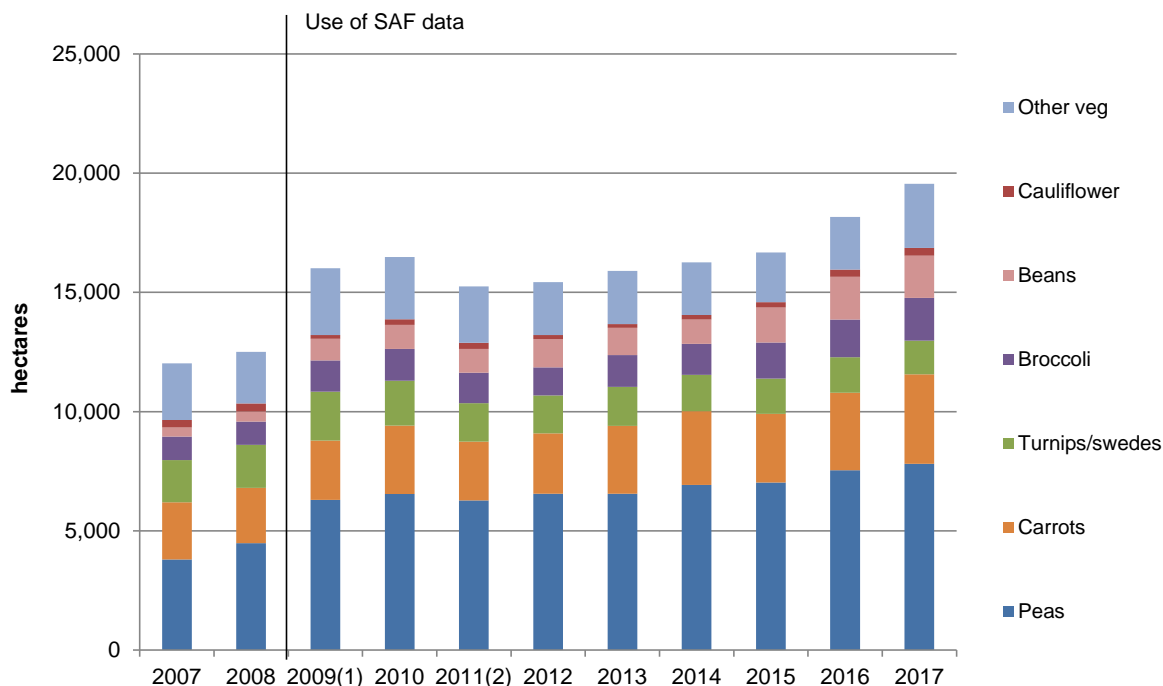
The total area of vegetables grown in the open for human consumption at June 2017 increased by 1,400 hectares (eight per cent) to 19,500 hectares. As has been the case over the last ten years, peas were the dominant vegetable accounting for 40 per cent of the total vegetable area, followed by carrots (19 per cent), beans (nine per cent), broccoli (calabrese) (nine per cent), turnips/swedes (seven per cent), with all other vegetable crops contributing 14 per cent.

Trends show that the total vegetable area increased by 1,700 hectares (16 per cent) between 2003 and 2008, mostly due to increases in peas and carrots.

The increase in vegetables from 2016 to 2017 was driven by increases in carrots (up 500 hectares or 15 per cent) and other vegetables (up 470 hectares or 21 per cent).

The area of vegetables planted, which is often related to demand and contracts with supermarkets, has more than doubled since 1988. The increase in the area of vegetables of 3,700 hectares (31 per cent) between 2008 and 2009 however, probably represents a jump in the data series following the switch to using SAF data for those holdings claiming Single Farm Payment.

Chart 10: Vegetables for human consumption, trends 2007 to 2017



3.9 Fruit

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

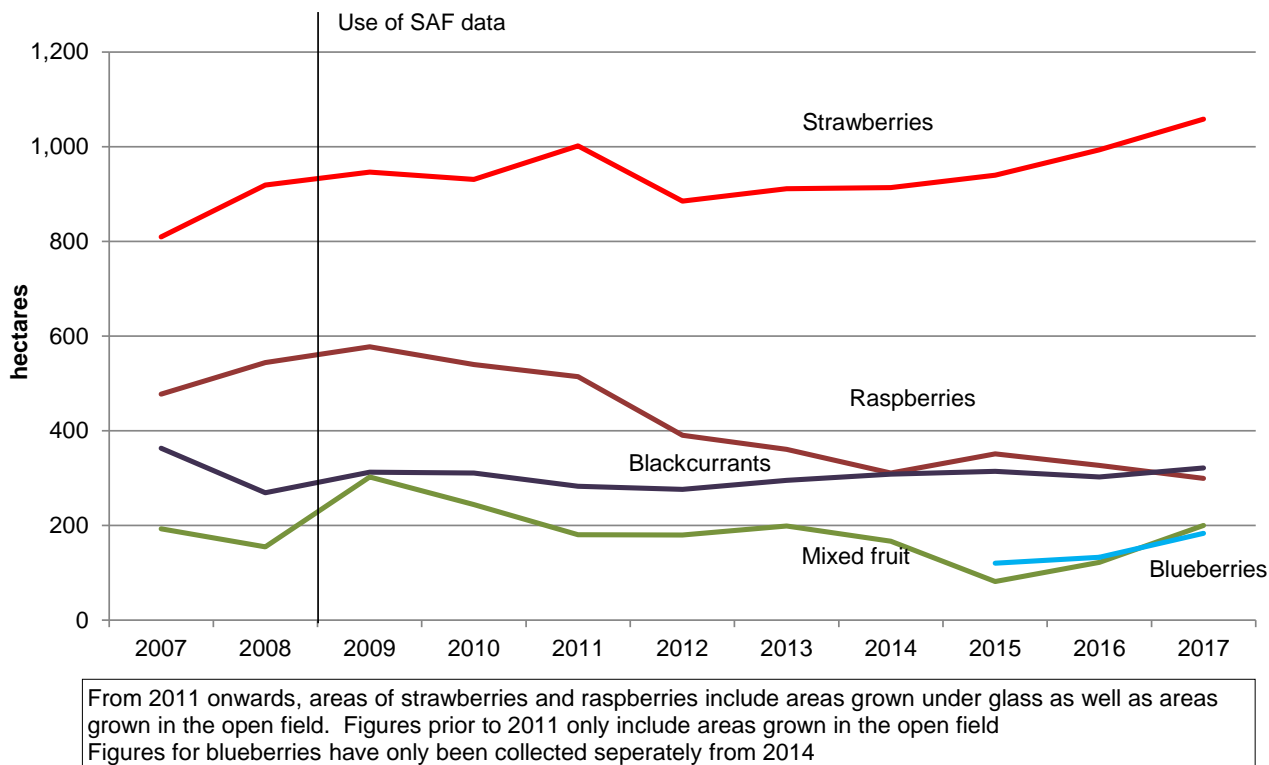
Chart 11 presents combined areas of soft fruit in both open field, in walk-in plastic structures and glasshouses. Given the developments in data collection described above, the changes seen in 2009 and 2012 should be treated with some caution.

Between 2016 and 2017 the area of strawberries grown rose 65 hectares to 1,060 hectares (a 6.5 per cent increase), largely driven by an increase in crops grown under cover.

Raspberries, which in recent years have been affected by reduced demand and disease such as raspberry root rot, continued the declining trend evident since 2009, falling by 27 hectares (eight per cent) to 300 hectares. The area of blackcurrants increased by 19 hectares (six per cent) to 320 hectares.

Alternative soft fruits such as blueberries and those encompassed within the 'other fruit' category both show large increases, by 51 hectares (39 per cent) and by 78 hectares (64 per cent) respectively.

Chart 11: Soft fruit trends (both open field and plastic or glasshouse crops) 2007 to 2017



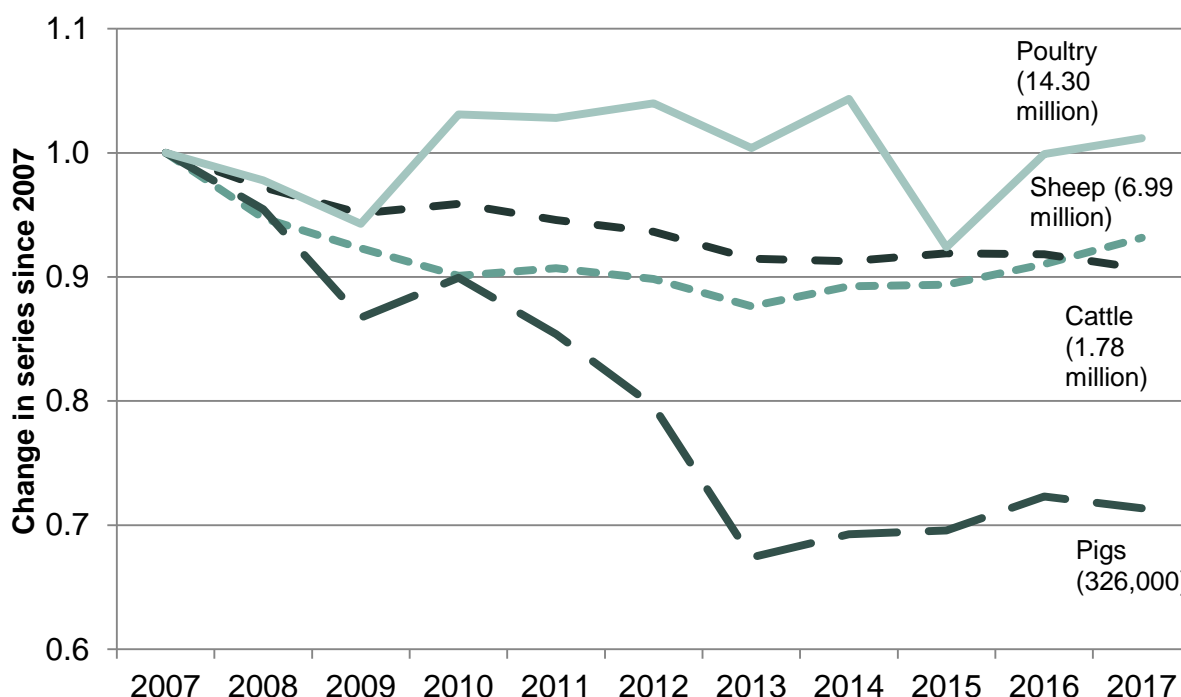
3.10 Bulbs, flowers & hardy nursery stock

In 2015, there was a drop of 330 hectares (26 per cent) in the area of land used to grow bulbs, flowers and nursery stock. This fall was driven by a drop in the recorded area of ornamental trees, which may have been due to changes in the categories used on the 2015 SAF rather than a genuine reduction of ornamental trees or hardy nursery stock. The crop area increased, however, in 2017, rising 20 hectares (or two per cent).

3.11 Livestock trends summary

Chart 12 presents livestock trends as indices. This demonstrates the relative change of each livestock category from a baseline year of 2007 and can be used to compare trends across livestock types with quite different population totals. Decreases in livestock are evident for all categories across the ten year period, except for poultry. The largest decrease occurred among pigs (29 per cent). Smaller decreases are evident among cattle (nine per cent) and sheep (seven per cent). Poultry rose very slightly (by one per cent).

Chart 12: Livestock indices, ten-year trends relative to 2007



Cattle Tracing Scheme (CTS) data are derived from an administrative data source which records cattle movements across Great Britain and which replaced the collection of cattle data via the census in 2013. All the cattle data used in this publication now come from the CTS.

In 2005 the Single Farm Payment (SFP) scheme was introduced, which decoupled subsidy payments from most sheep and cattle production, with the exception of the Scottish Beef Calf Scheme, and with coupled payments for sheep being reintroduced more recently. With the introduction of SFP, the decline in sheep numbers accelerated, with a decrease of ten per cent between 2007 and 2010, although the population has risen slightly in the last few years, rising four per cent since 2014. Cattle numbers have also been in decline, down by 10 per cent between 2007 and 2017.

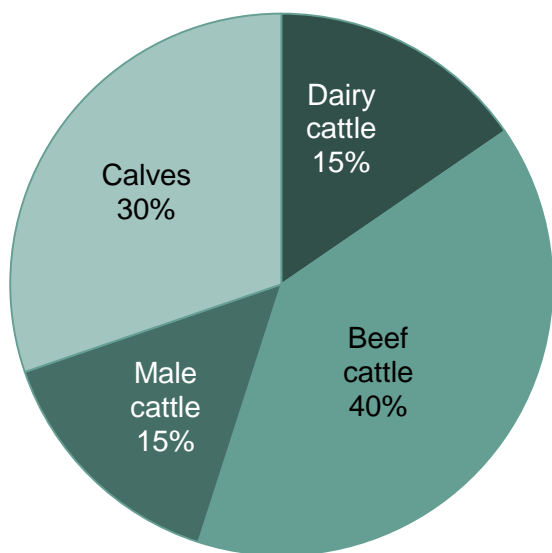
Notwithstanding a rise in 2010, pig numbers fell steadily between 2007 and 2013. The rise in pig numbers in 2010 (owing to strong pig prices and an increase in the breeding herd), interrupted falls of 13 per cent between 2007 and 2009, and of 23 per cent between 2010 and 2013. Over the period 2013 and 2016, pig numbers recovered a little, increasing five per cent, though there has been a slight decrease in 2017 of one per cent.

Between 2007 and 2017, poultry numbers have generally been around 14 million. There is some variability in the annual poultry data, which can be affected by operational factors such as poultry sheds temporarily being empty, for a period including census day, to allow for cleaning. Following restructuring within the industry in recent years, there was an 11 per cent fall in 2015, but this has been followed by a nine per cent rise since then.

Historically, cattle numbers peaked in 1974 and have been declining since, with levels now back to those seen in the late 1950s. Sheep numbers saw peaks in the 1930s, 1960s and 1990s, but, despite rises in each of the last three years, are currently at levels last seen in the 1940s. Pig numbers saw a large rate of increase in the 1950s, peaking in the 1970s and again in the 1990s, but numbers are now around half of their 1990s peak. Poultry numbers saw a large increase in the 1970s and have generally fluctuated between 13 million and 15 million since then.

3.12 Cattle

Chart 13: Cattle population, June 2017

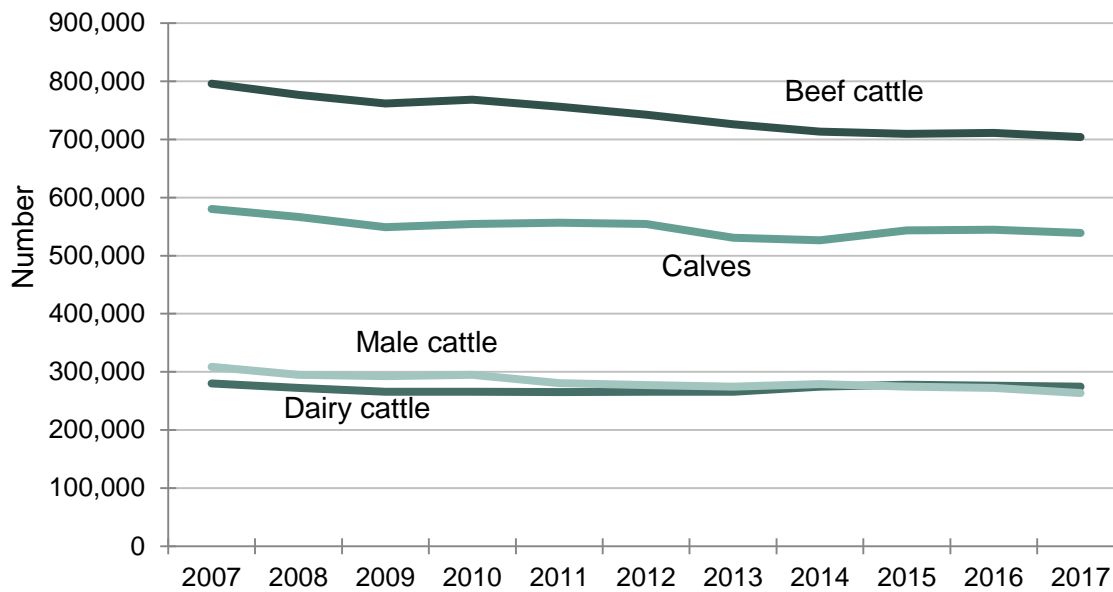


In June 2017, the cattle population was 1.78 million. Considering female cattle aged one year and over, the number of beef cattle was 704,000, or 40 per cent of the total; more than two and a half times greater than the equivalent number of dairy cattle (275,000, or 15 per cent). In both of these categories, the majority of cattle were those over two years old with offspring.

Male cattle aged one year and over made up 15 per cent of the total, while 30 per cent were calves under one year old. The distribution of cattle amongst the categories displayed in Chart 13 is similar to June 2016.

Overall trends in cattle were described in Section 3.11, with the total number falling 185,000 (9.3 per cent) from 1.96 million in 2007 to 1.78 million in 2017. Chart 14 displays the relative trends of cows in the dairy and beef herds since 2007.

Chart 14: Dairy & beef herd trends, 2007 to 2017



Total cattle numbers decreased, by 22,500 or 1.2 per cent over the year to June 2017. This, however, represents a modest drop in figures following the drop of 4.8 per cent over the four year period from 2010 to 2014. It must also be noted that this forms part of a downward trend evident since the 1970s.

Differing trends between dairy and beef cattle are seen over the period. The number of dairy cattle dipped slightly between 2009 and 2013, but has been fairly stable since 2014. Beef cattle numbers, meanwhile, have been slowly declining over the period. There have been small decreases across all the main cattle categories between 2016 and 2017.

Limousin remained the most popular breed in Scotland, followed by Aberdeen Angus and Simmental. The top five breeds account for about three quarters of all cattle in Scotland. However, the number of Limousin continues to fall, with a 30 per cent reduction since 2007. Among dairy breeds, Holstein Friesian accounted for over 60 per cent of dairy cattle. Eighty-three per cent of beef cattle were cross-bred, whereas 88 per cent of dairy cattle were pure-bred.

Chart 15: Cattle breeds, by use and whether pure-bred, June 2017

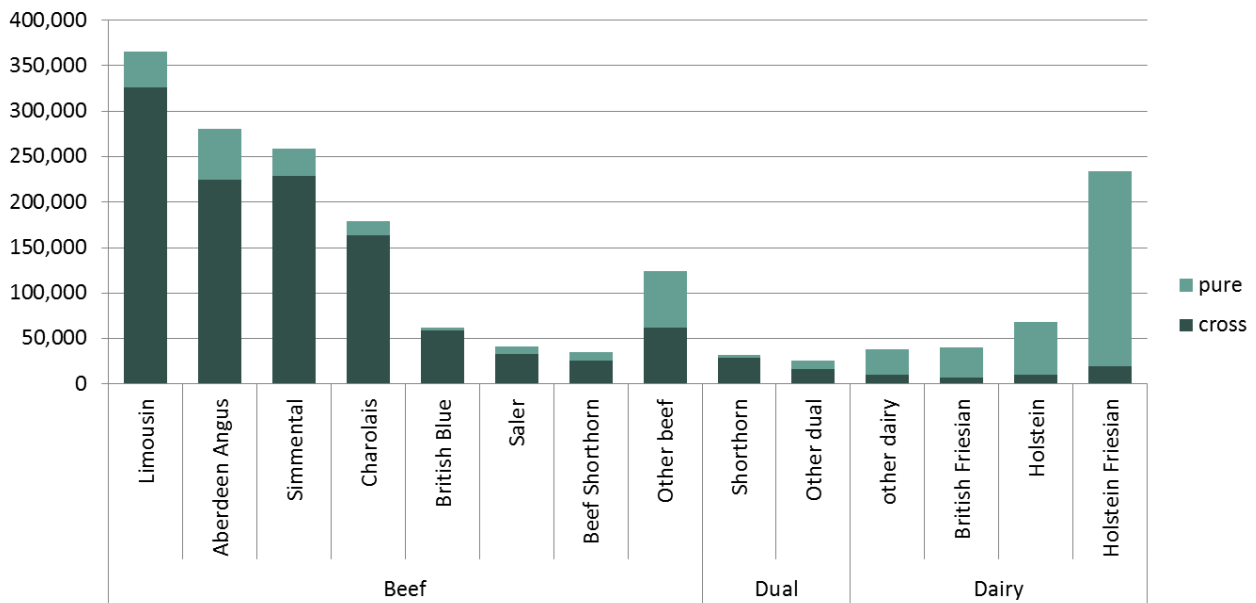
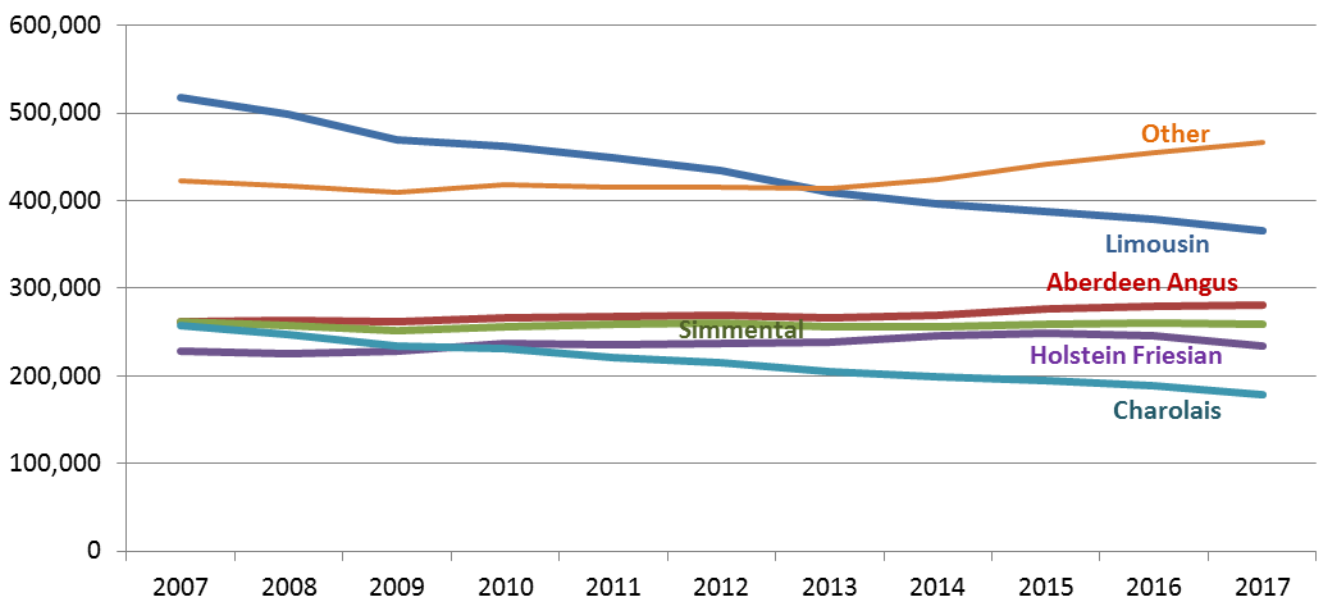
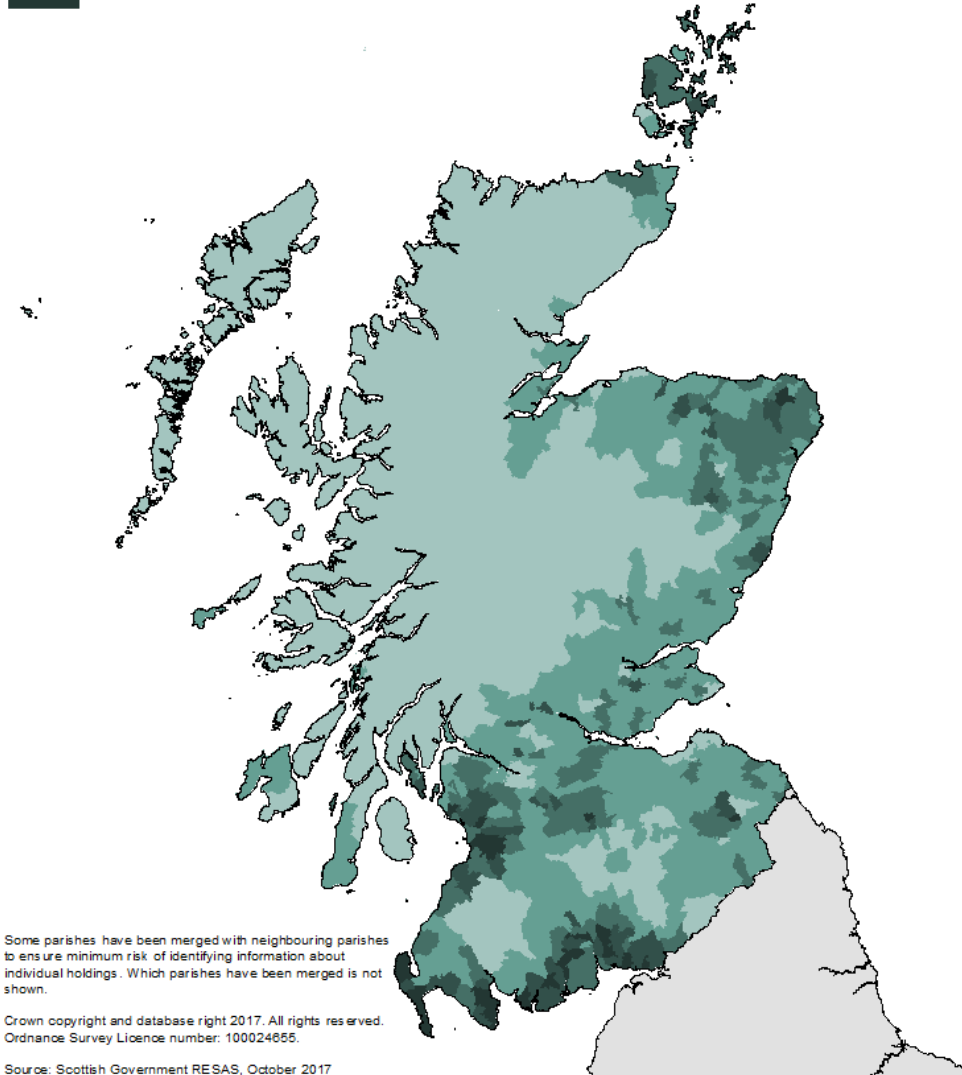
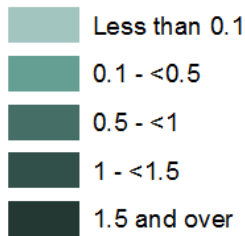


Chart 16: Most popular cattle breeds in Scotland, 2007 to 2017



Map 3 shows the number of cattle per hectare, using the total area in the parish, not just the area of agricultural land. Where there are too few producers in an area the data are deemed disclosive and so are grouped with a neighbouring area or areas. The overall pattern is not considered to be too adversely affected by this suppression.

MAP 3 : CATTLE PER HECTARE IN PARISH , JUNE 2017

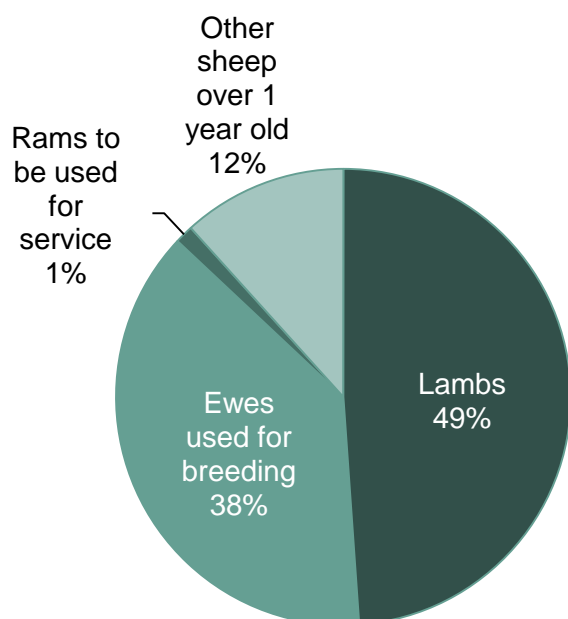


The latest annual trends between 2016 and 2017 show:

- A decrease in total cattle of 22,500 (1.2 per cent) to 1.78 million.
- A decrease in the number of dairy cattle of 1,700 (0.6 per cent) to 275,000.
- A decrease in the number of beef cattle of 6,700 (0.9 per cent) to 704,000.
- A decrease in the number of dairy cows of 750 (0.4 per cent) to 174,000.
- A decrease in the number of beef cows remained of 3,800 (0.9 per cent) to 433,000.
- A decrease in the number of calves of 5,600 (1.0 per cent) to 539,000.

3.13 Sheep

Chart 17: Sheep population, June 2017

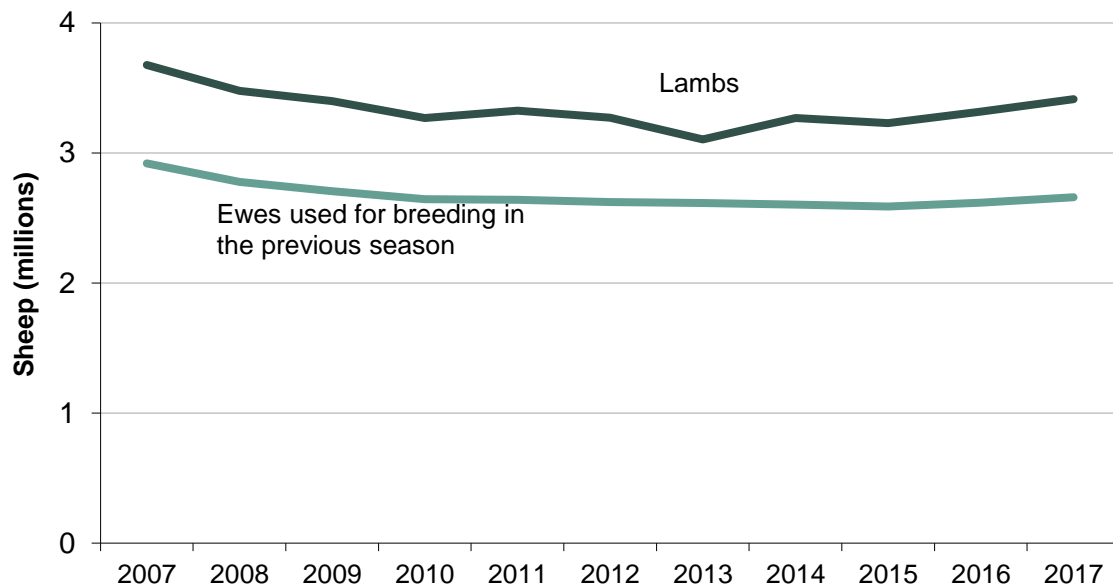


In June 2017 the sheep population was 6.99 million, a 2.3 per cent increase on 2016. Ewes used for breeding in the previous season accounted for 38 per cent of the total, with rams to be used for service just over one per cent. Lambs made up the largest proportion with 49 per cent and other sheep over one year old accounted for 12 per cent. Lamb numbers increased by 94,000 (2.8 per cent) compared with last year.

Overall trends in the sheep population were described in section 3.11, with the total decreasing by 513,000 (6.8 per cent) from 7.50 million in 2007 to 6.99 million in 2017.

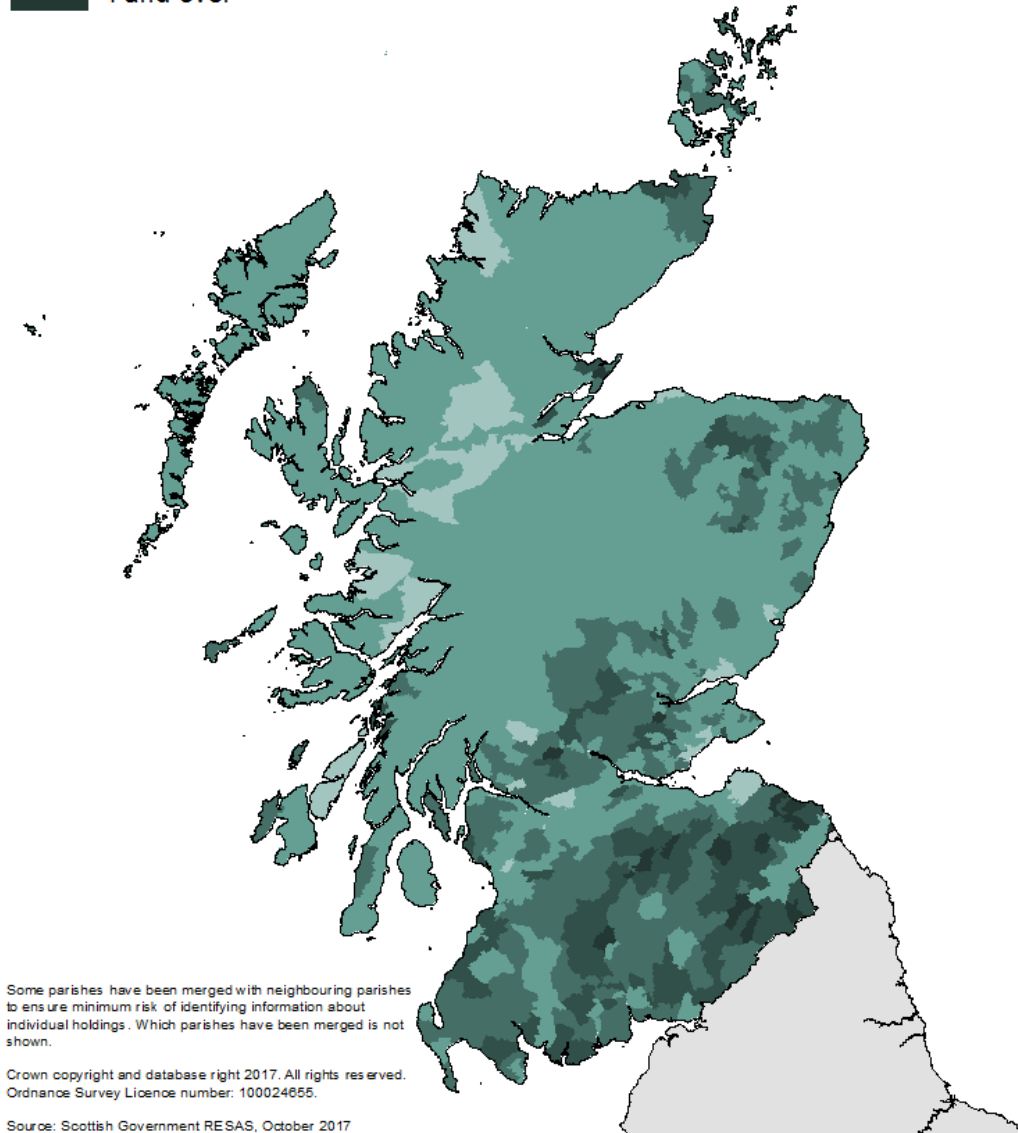
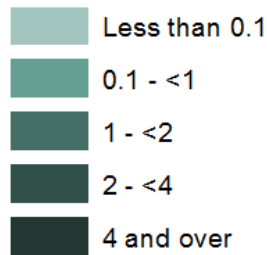
Chart 18 displays trends for breeding ewes and lambs, which in June 2017 made up 87 per cent of the total sheep population. Over the past ten years there has been a decline of 260,000 among ewes for breeding (nine per cent) from 2.92 million in 2007 to 2.66 million in 2017. Numbers declined to 2015, but have risen slightly in the past two years. Over the past decade, lamb numbers decreased by 260,000 (seven per cent) from 3.67 million in 2007 to 3.41 million in 2017. Numbers declined to a low in 2013, but since then numbers have recovered somewhat, with rises the past two years. Until recent years the introduction of Single Farm Payments in 2005 had signalled a steeper decline in sheep numbers than had been witnessed earlier in the decade (following restocking after the 2001 foot and mouth outbreak), with a decrease of 1.13 million sheep evident between 2005 and 2010 (annual average decline of 3.0 per cent).

Chart 18: Ewes for breeding and lambs, trends 2007 to 2017



Map 4 shows the number of sheep per hectare, using the total area in the parish, not just the area of agricultural land. Where there are too few producers in an area the data are deemed disclosive and so are grouped with a neighbouring area or areas. The overall pattern is not considered to be too adversely affected by this suppression.

MAP 4 : SHEEP PER HECTARE IN PARISH , JUNE 2017

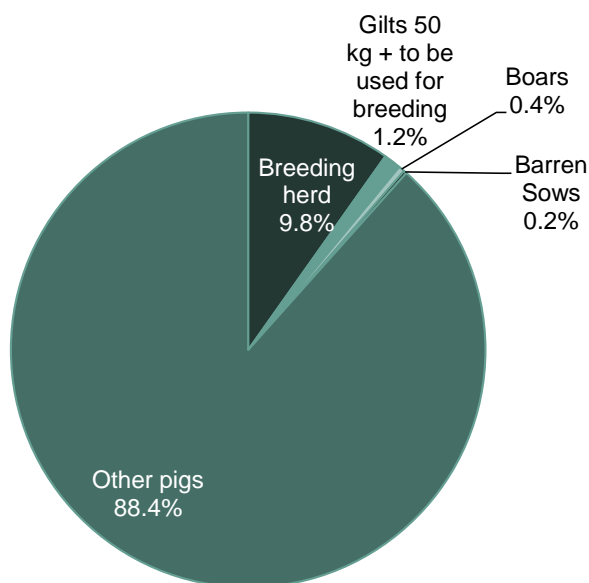


The latest annual trends between 2016 and 2017 show:

- An increase in total sheep of 160,000 (2.3 per cent) to 6.99 million.
- An increase in ewes used for breeding of 42,500 (1.6 per cent) to 2.66 million.
- An increase in lambs of 94,000 (2.8 per cent) to 3.41 million.
- An increase in other sheep aged one year and over of 21,000 (2.7 per cent) to 820,000.

3.14 Pigs

Chart 19: Pig population, June 2017



In June 2017 the pig population was 326,000. The breeding herd accounted for 9.8 per cent of the total, with a further 1.2 per cent being gilts (over 50 kg) to be used for future breeding. Boars and barren sows made up only 0.4 and 0.2 per cent of the population respectively, while the vast majority (88 per cent) were other pigs, most of which would be used for meat production.

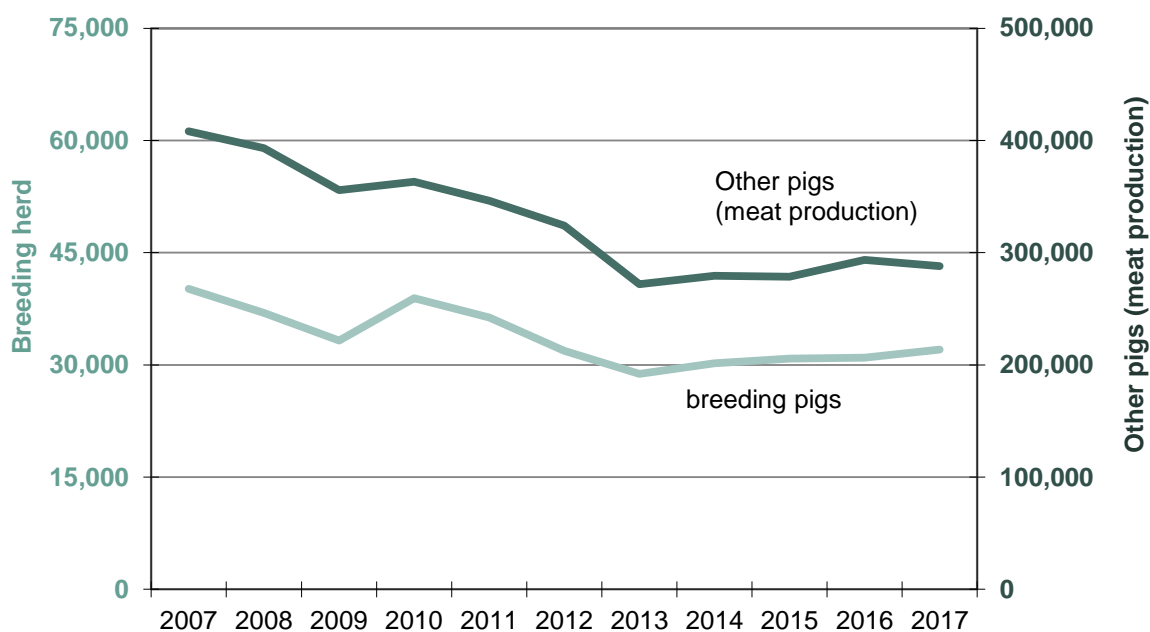
Chart 20 shows the relative trends over the past ten years of the breeding herd and of other pigs (mostly used for meat production). Note that each data series has a different axis, with breeding herd numbers shown on the left axis and other pig numbers on the right axis.

Overall trends in the pig population were briefly described in Section 3.11, with the total decreasing from 457,000 in 2007 to 326,000 in 2017 (a drop of 29 per cent). Over the same period, the breeding herd decreased by 8,100 (20 per cent) to 32,000 whilst other pigs for fattening decreased by 120,000 (29 per cent) to 288,000.

Pig numbers have been declining steadily since a peak in the late 1990s. They dropped below 300,000 in December 2013⁴ following the closure of the Hall's meat processing factory in late 2012. However pig numbers recovered somewhat between 2013 and 2016. Over the last twelve months total pig numbers decreased slightly by 4,300 (1.3 per cent) to 326,000.

⁴ www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/03/6349

Chart 20: Breeding and other pigs, trends 2007 to 2017

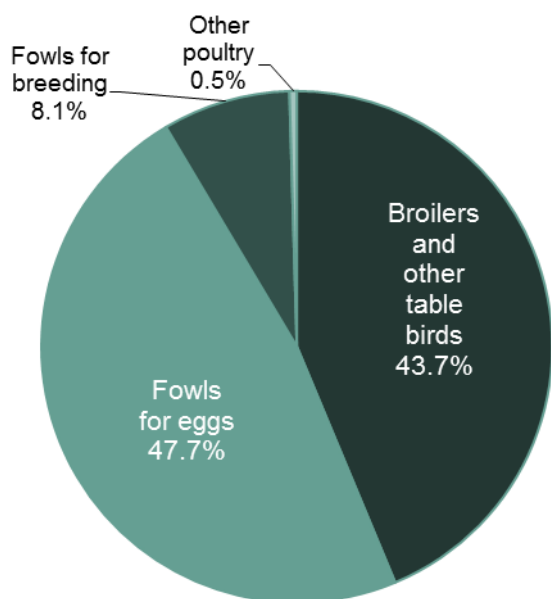


The latest annual trends between 2016 and 2017 show:

- An decrease in total pigs of 4,300 (1.3 per cent) to 326,000.
- An increase in the breeding herd of 1,100 (0.4 per cent) to 32,000.
- An decrease in other pigs (mostly for meat production) of 5,600 (1.9 per cent) to 288,000

3.15 Poultry

Chart 21: Poultry population, June 2017



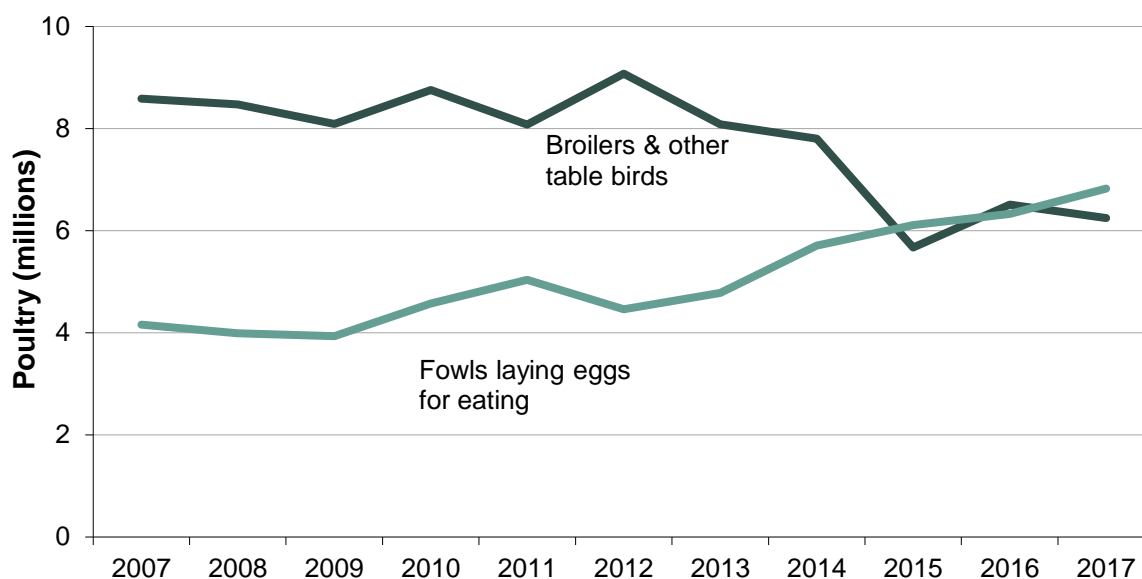
In June 2017 the total poultry population was 14.30 million. In recent years, the number of broilers has declined, and now only account for 44 per cent of the poultry flock. Hens and pullets in, or being reared for, the laying flock now constitute a larger share of the population at 48 per cent. Fowls for breeding accounted for 8 per cent. Other poultry (including turkeys) made up just 0.5 per cent of the total.

Overall trends in the poultry population were described in Section 3.11, with the total fluctuating around 14 million, though

restructuring within the industry in 2015 saw the figure dip temporarily to just over 13 million.

Chart 21 shows differing trends over the past ten years for poultry used for meat and egg production. There has been an increase in the number of fowls for producing eggs (up 2.7 million or 64 per cent) between 2007 and 2017. There has been a decrease in broilers and other table birds of 2.3 million (27 per cent) over the last ten years, with particularly large falls since 2012. The breeding flock also fell, by 159,000 (12 per cent) to 1.16 million.

Chart 22: Trends in broiler & table birds, and fowls for producing eggs, 2007 to 2017



The EU Directive 1999/74/EC, which placed minimum requirements on the size and conditions of cage systems was introduced in 2012 and was accompanied by a fall in the number of fowls producing eggs in that year's census. However, the number of fowls producing eggs has risen by 1.86 million in the four years since, linked also to a switch from broiler production. The number of fowls producing eggs in June 2017 was the highest figure over the ten year period.

The latest annual trends between 2016 and 2017 show:

- An increase in total poultry of 182,000 (1.3 per cent) to 14.30 million
- An increase in fowls laying eggs for eating of 498,000 (7.9 per cent) to 6.82 million.
- A decrease in broiler and other table birds of 264,000 (4.1 per cent) to 6.25 million.

3.16 Other Livestock

The number of “horses not for agricultural use” has increased over the past ten years by 1,700 (5 per cent) to 33,000. There were only a small number of horses used for agriculture, totalling 1,200 in 2017, though there has been an increasing trend in their numbers since 2010. There were an estimated 1,360 donkeys in June 2017. Note that data on donkeys were collected separately for the first time in 2015 and, prior to this, some donkeys were included in the non-agricultural horse numbers.

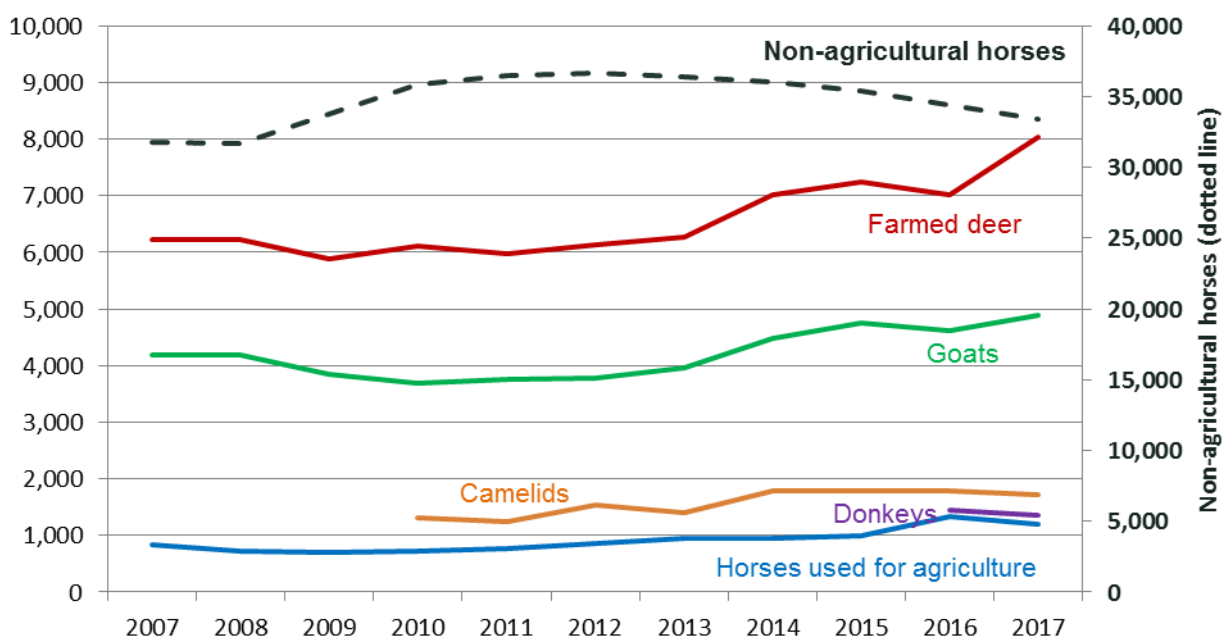
The numbers of farmed deer were fairly stable at around 6,000 until 2013, and have shown a rising trend in the years since 2014. Between 2016 and 2017 the number of deer rose by 1,000 (15 per cent) to 8,000. There were an estimated 1,700 camelids on holdings in June 2017, a small decrease on 2016.

Information on bee hives has been collected since 2014, and returns showed that there were an estimated 4,300 beehives on agricultural holdings in June 2017. This includes any hives that were present on agricultural holdings on census day, whether owned or brought in.

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

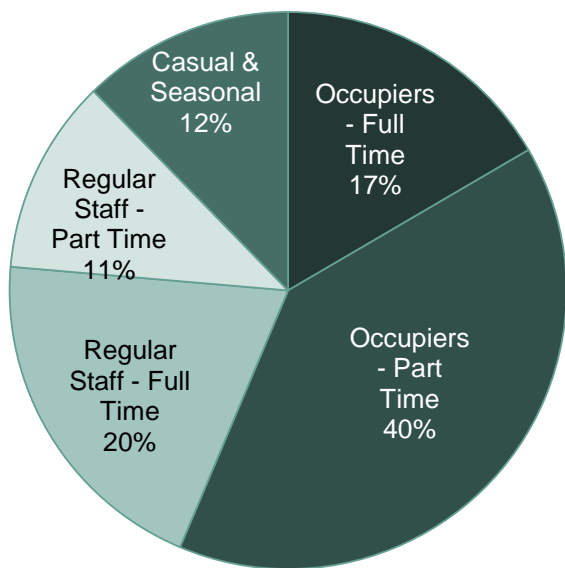
Note that in chart 23, the data for non-agricultural horses are relative to the right-hand axis, with all other livestock on the left-hand axis.

Chart 23: Other livestock trends, 2007 to 2017



3.17 Agricultural Labour

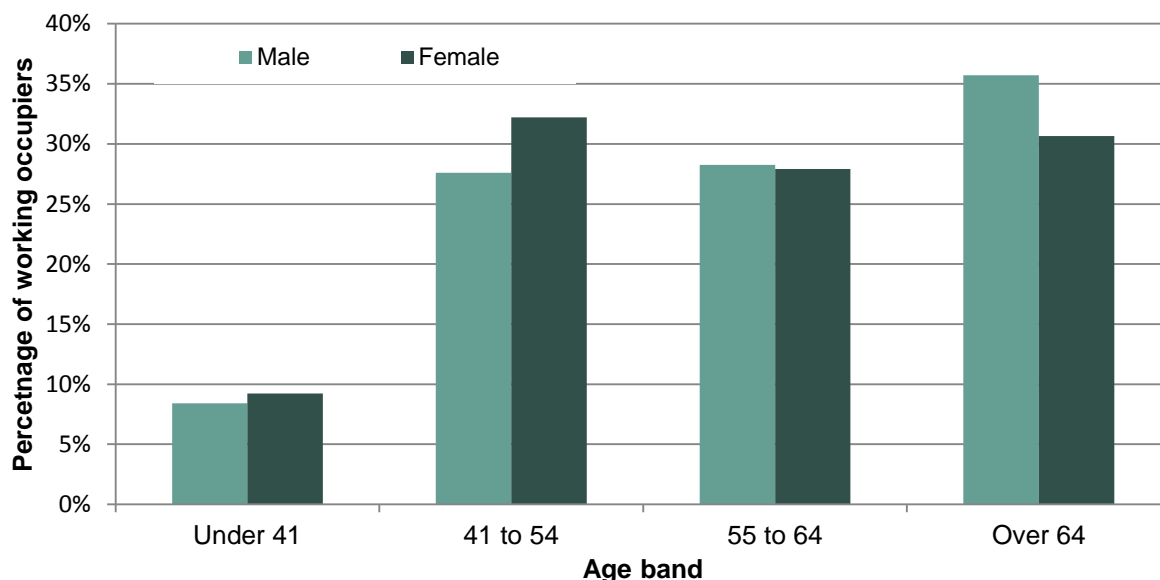
Chart 24: Agricultural labour, June 2017



On the 1st June 2017, there were 67,000 people (headcount) working on agricultural holdings. Working occupiers⁵ made up 57 per cent of the total workers (split between 17 per cent full-time and 40 per cent part-time). Regular staff accounted for 31 per cent of total workers (of which more were working full-time than part-time). A further breakdown of the various categories included within regular staff can be found in Chart 30. Casual and seasonal workers represented 12 per cent of the total.

This year, 62 per cent of working occupiers were male. Working male occupiers were more likely to be older, with 36 per cent of male occupiers aged under 55 compared with 41 per cent of female occupiers. It is also evident that the gender profile of occupiers differs between full time (81 per cent male) and part time occupiers (53 per cent male). This data is based solely on those returns which included information on occupier age and gender in 2017.

Chart 25: Age and gender profile of occupiers, June 2017



⁵ On our forms, and in previous publications, we have distinguished between occupiers and spouses. In this publication we have combined these categories under the title of “occupier”.

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of people working in agriculture increased by 3,600 (six per cent). This follows drops in the years 2013 to 2016. The fall in numbers between 2012 and 2016 was largely driven by a drop in the number of working occupiers which fell by 1,200 (3.3 per cent). There was also an increase in the number of casual and seasonal workers, which rose by 1,900 (30 per cent) to 6,350, the highest figure since 2010. These increases in the latest year may be due, at least in part, to an improvement in the data quality in 2017 due to the online collection.

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

Looking at longer-term trends, the number of people working on agricultural holdings has fluctuated over the last ten years from a high of 68,400 in 2012 to a low of 63,500 in 2016, the figure for 2016 being the lowest figure since our current records began in 1982. These totals need to be treated with some caution as they include differing trends for full-time and part-time occupiers, and regular employees. Full-time equivalent figures, were they available, might give a different picture. In addition, the drop in numbers of occupiers may be partly due to the fact that, following the addition of the question about non-working occupiers in 2011⁶, not all holdings would have been included in the census samples in the years afterwards and so had the opportunity to respond. This has potentially resulted in an overcount of the number of working individuals and an undercount in the number of non-working individuals, in the years that followed, though the effect of this decreases each year. In 2017, the functions of the online form may have resulted in an improved level of response to the labour section.

Chart 26 shows that trends for occupiers reflects some similarity with the total workforce figures, portraying a gentle decline over the ten year period, with a slightly steeper drop and recovery in the years 2006 to 2010. Compared with 2007, the total number of working occupiers is now 3,400 lower (8 per cent), whilst the number of regular employees has changed little over the period at around 21,000.

In contrast, the number of casual and seasonal workers – largely associated with the soft fruit sector - is up 2,600 or 47 per cent since 2007. Figures on migrant workers show that 660,000 person working days were undertaken in the year to June 2017. The sharp increase on the previous year is due to increased response to the labour section from those responding using the online form. On the basis that one full time employee works the equivalent of 1,900 hours per year, this figure equates to the equivalent of around 2,700 people working full time (note however that this is a notional figure rather than a headcount).

⁶ There was no question on non-working occupiers in 2012. Figures were estimated for that year.

Chart 26 :Agricultural labour trends, 2007 to 2017

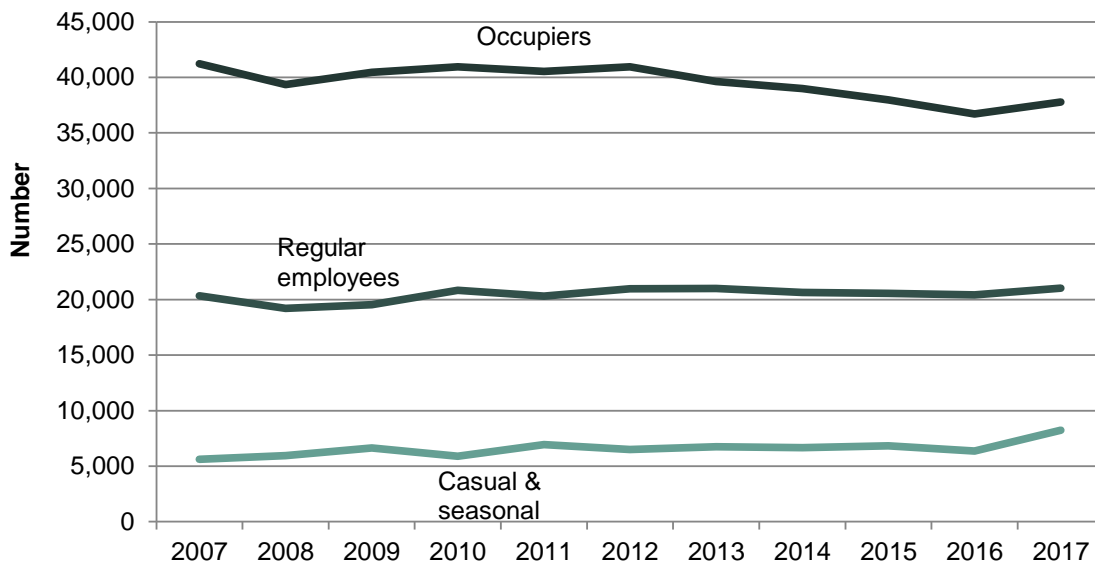
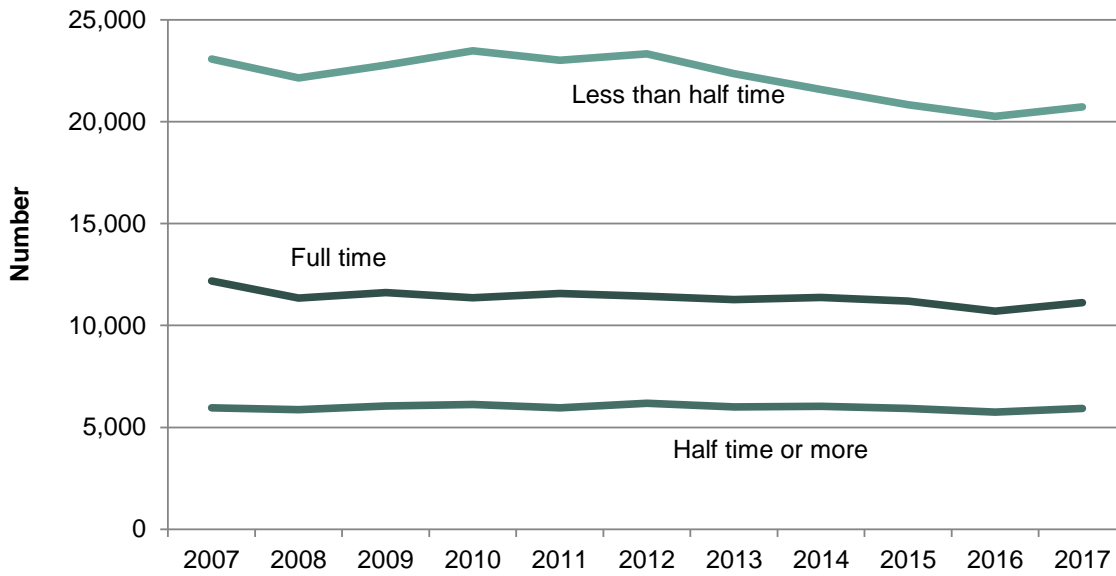


Chart 27 provides a further breakdown of trends in working occupiers. It shows a gentle decline in the number of occupiers working full-time over the period 2007 to 2017. The number of occupiers working part-time but “half-time or more” has been close to around 6,000 since 2007, whereas the number of occupiers working “less than half-time” has been more variable, with a rise of 1,300 (six per cent) between 2008 and 2010 followed by a fall of 3,200 (14 per cent) from 2010 to 2016. However, this category may have been particularly affected by the introduction of the non-working occupier question in 2011. It is also worth noting that high figures in 2010 may be an effect of adding the FSS questions and altering the design of the form for that year. The increase in 2017 may be due, at least in part, to an improvement in the labour data in 2017.

Chart 27 :Occupiers, trends, 2007 to 2017



Charts 28 and 29 provide a further breakdown of trends in regular employed staff. They show that the overall trends are almost entirely driven by trends in full-time male staff. The numbers of full-time male staff decreased by 830 (6.8 per cent) between 2006 and 2008. Other than 2010, numbers have remained around 11,500. The trend in full-time female staff, meanwhile, was generally upward, with a rise of 280 (18 per cent) over the 10 year period. In both cases, a spike in 2010 is particularly noticeable, but the possible effect of the merger of the 2010 FSS with the Census that year should be borne in mind.

Chart 28: Regular male staff, trends 2007 to 2017

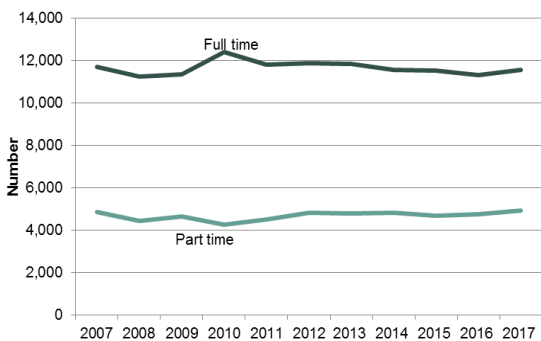


Chart 29: Regular female staff, trends 2007 to 2017

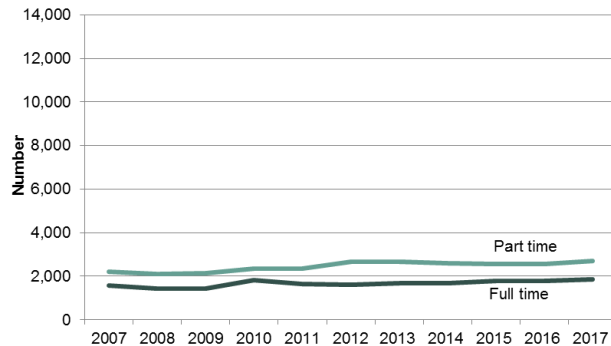


Chart 30: Regular staff, June 2017

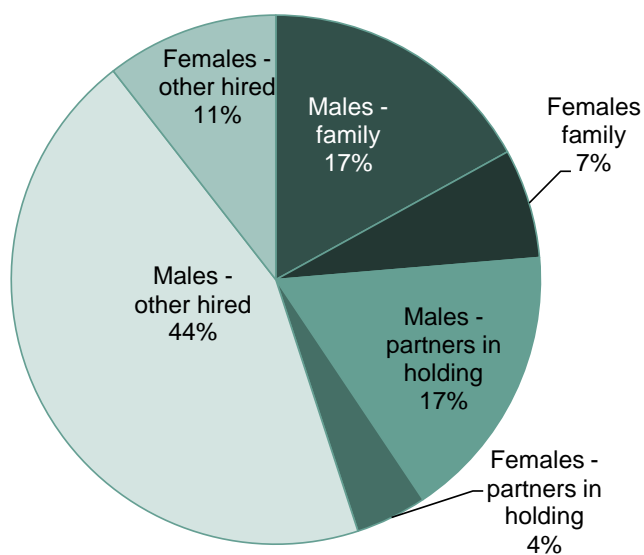


Chart 30 shows, in greater detail, the relative proportions of regular staff noted in Charts 27 and 28. On the 1st June 2017, there were 21,000 regular staff working on agricultural holdings.

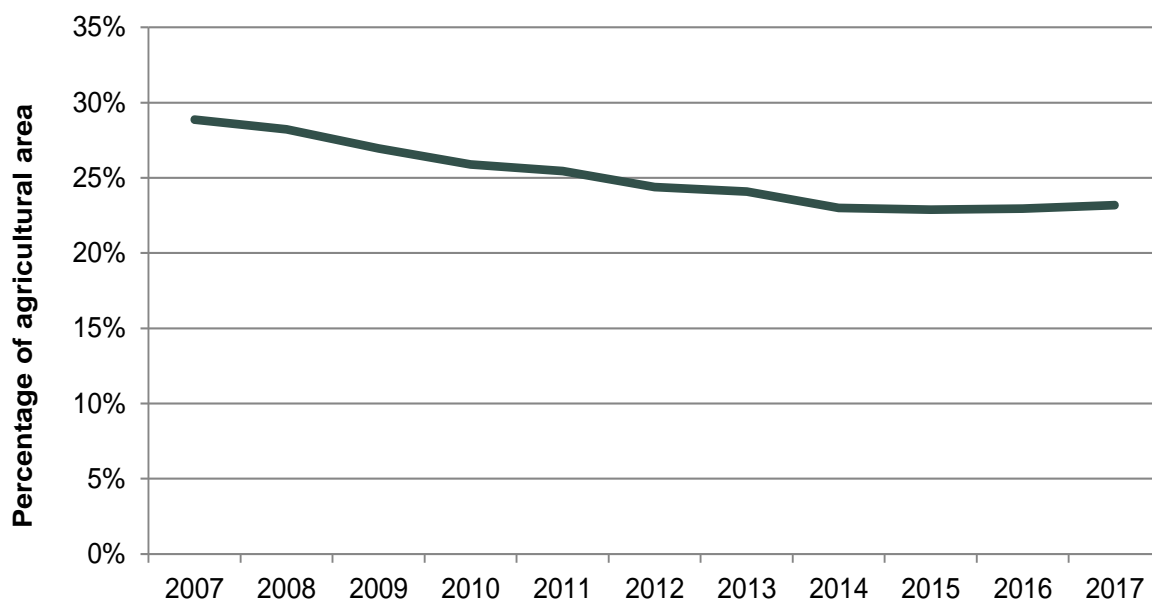
One quarter were members of occupiers' families and a further 21 per cent were business partners in the holding. The remaining staff were hired staff (55 per cent), the majority of whom were males. These proportions are similar to those in 2016.

3.18 Rented land

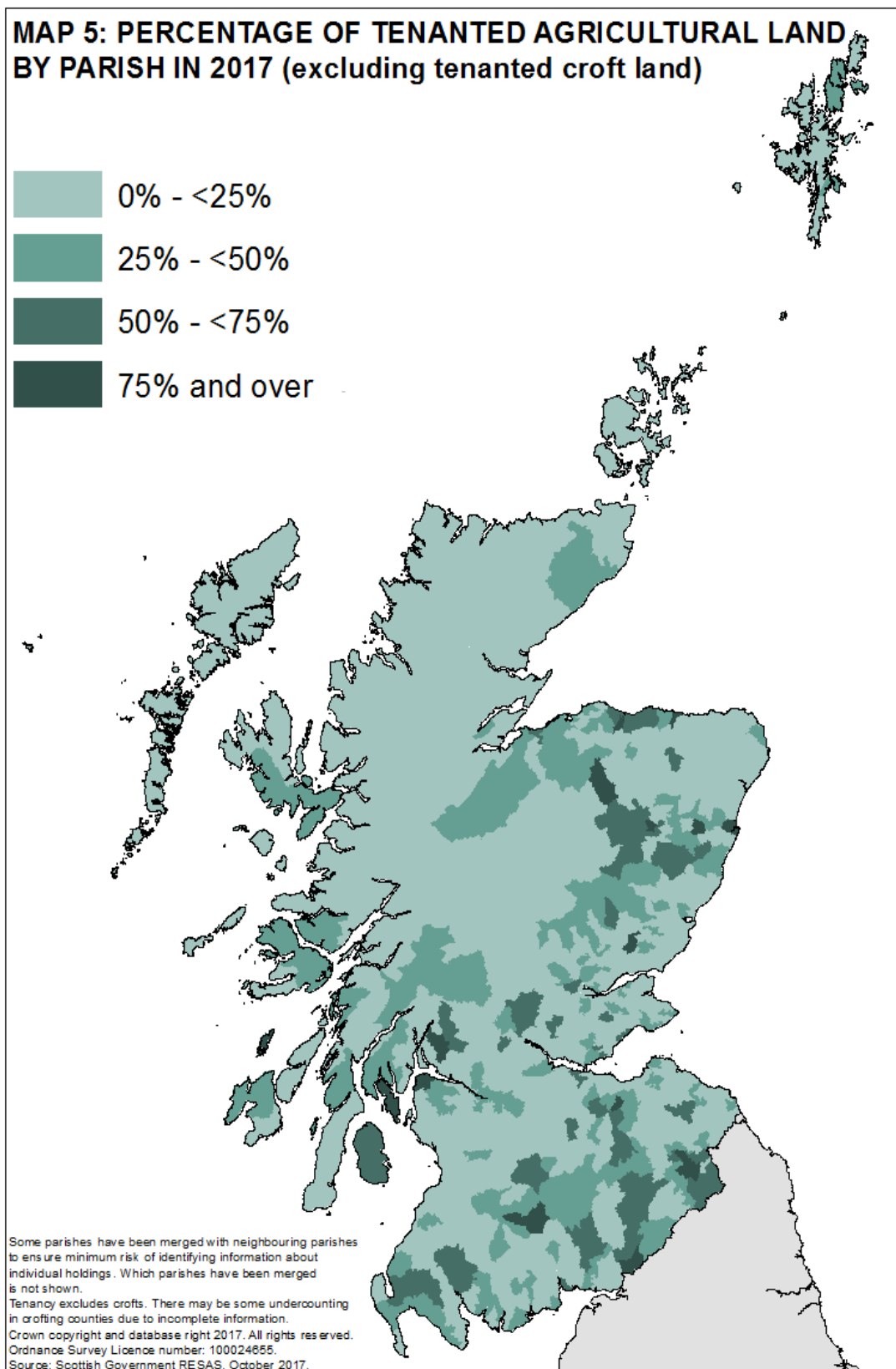
Information on agricultural crofts and tenancy arrangements is collected in the June agricultural census for those holdings that rent land.

In 2017 there were 1.34 million hectares of land rented (including crofts but excluding seasonal lets). In 2017 rented land accounted for 23 per cent of agricultural land, compared with 29 per cent of agricultural land in 2007. While the area of land under secure tenancy till dropped (down 51,000 hectares), this was countered by a rise of a slightly larger amount in the area associated with fixed term tenancies. Note that areas of land rented under various tenancy agreements are estimated based on data received from holdings. Information on how these figures have been calculated here is available in section 4.12.

Chart 31: Proportion of total area under a full tenancy or rented croft, 2007 to 2017



Map 5 shows the geographic distribution of tenanted land (excluding crofts). Tenanted land was more prevalent south of the central belt, in Angus and Moray and around the mouth of the Clyde.

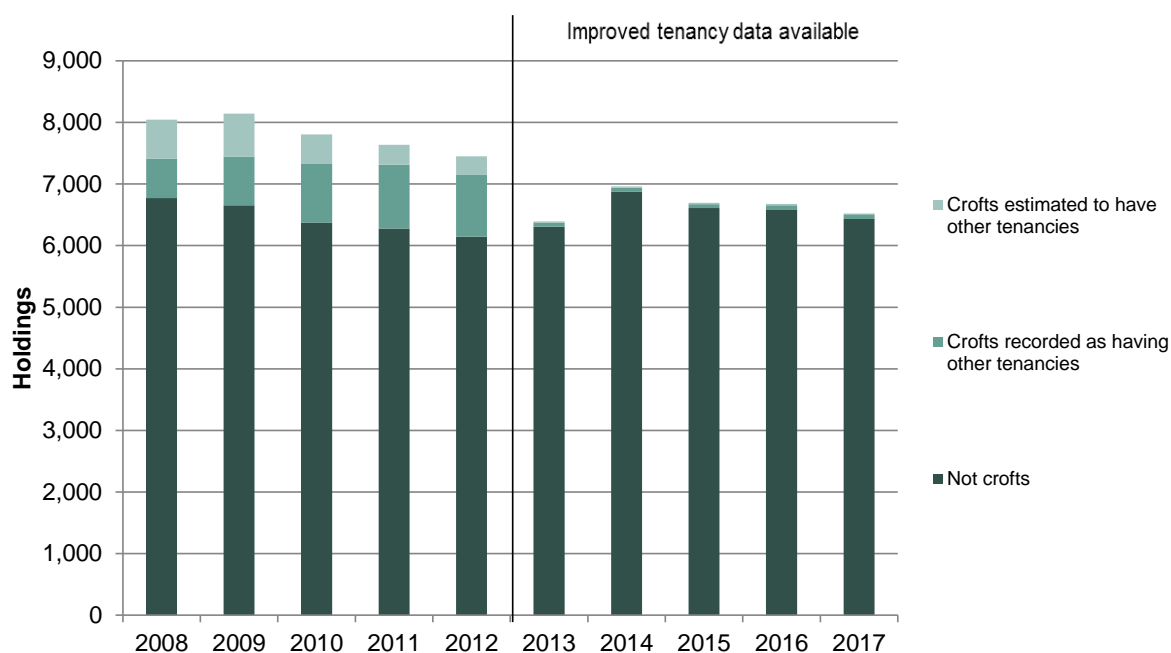


3.19 Holdings renting land for one year or more

In 2017 there were 16,100 holdings with rented land. Of these holdings, 9,800 were on the Crofting Commission Register or had recorded they were renting a croft. The other 6,400 holdings had other types of rental arrangement (91 Act tenancy, 91 Act Ltd Partnership, SLDT, LDT, or SLA) only. However, some crofts may also rent land under these other arrangements. Of the 8,100 holdings with crofts that provided data, 75 (0.9 per cent) had other tenancy arrangements in addition to their crofting tenancy. If this proportion is applied to the 1,700 holdings with crofts that have not provided tenancy type data, that would imply that a total of 91 holdings with crofts also have other tenancy arrangements. Summing the 6,300 holdings with non-croft tenancies to these 91 holdings provides us with a figure of 6,400 holdings with non-croft tenancy arrangements.

Table 10 and chart 31 provide these figures from 2008 to 2017. The estimated number of holdings with a (non-croft) tenancy agreement has fallen by 155 (2.7 per cent) since last year, and fallen 1,600 (20 per cent) since 2008.

Chart 32: Number of holdings with a (non-croft) tenancy arrangement, 2008 to 2017



As at June 2017 there were six different types of rental arrangements recorded on the Census. They are:

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

- 91 Act, Ltd Partnership: A tenancy for one year or more where the tenant is in a limited partnership.
- Short Limited Duration Tenancy (SLDT): entered into for between one and five years duration.
- Limited Duration Tenancy (LDT): entered into on or after Martinmas (28th November) 2003 for ten years or more and with a specific end date.

Please note that although census data on the area of rented land is considered sufficiently complete, a considerable amount of data identifying what type of tenancy they are held under is incomplete. Detailed tenancy information has only been collected on the June Agricultural Census since 2008. Due to some smaller holdings not being sent a census each year, and some sampled holdings not returning a census or not completing this section, complete coverage of all agricultural holdings in Scotland is not available.

Prior to June 2014, where a rented holding's tenancy type was unavailable, it was, in some cases, assumed that the tenancy was a 91 Act tenancy, this being by far the most common tenancy type. However, this means that 91 Act tenancies were over-estimated, and all other tenancy types were potentially under-estimated.

Measures have been taken to improve the accuracy of data on tenancy agreements for the years since 2013, and information on how these figures have been calculated here is available in section 4.12. However, whilst this has improved the quality of the figures, they are not directly comparable with previous years. Finally, a number of smaller, non-commercial holdings have been removed from the census dataset since 2016, reducing the number of holdings with tenancy agreements.

Chart 33a and 33b provide a breakdown of tenancy types from 2008 to 2017. Compared with June 2016, there has been a decrease in the number of holdings with a 91 Act tenancy (down 7.6 per cent) and with a 91 Act partnership (down 8.7 per cent), whilst there have been increases in the number with LDTs (up 11 per cent) and SLDTs (up 10 per cent). The most common tenancy type was 91 Act tenancy, which accounted for 68 per cent of agreements on holdings with non-croft tenancy arrangements, a decrease of four percentage points from the figure in 2016.

Chart 33a: Number of holdings by tenancy type, 2008 to 2017

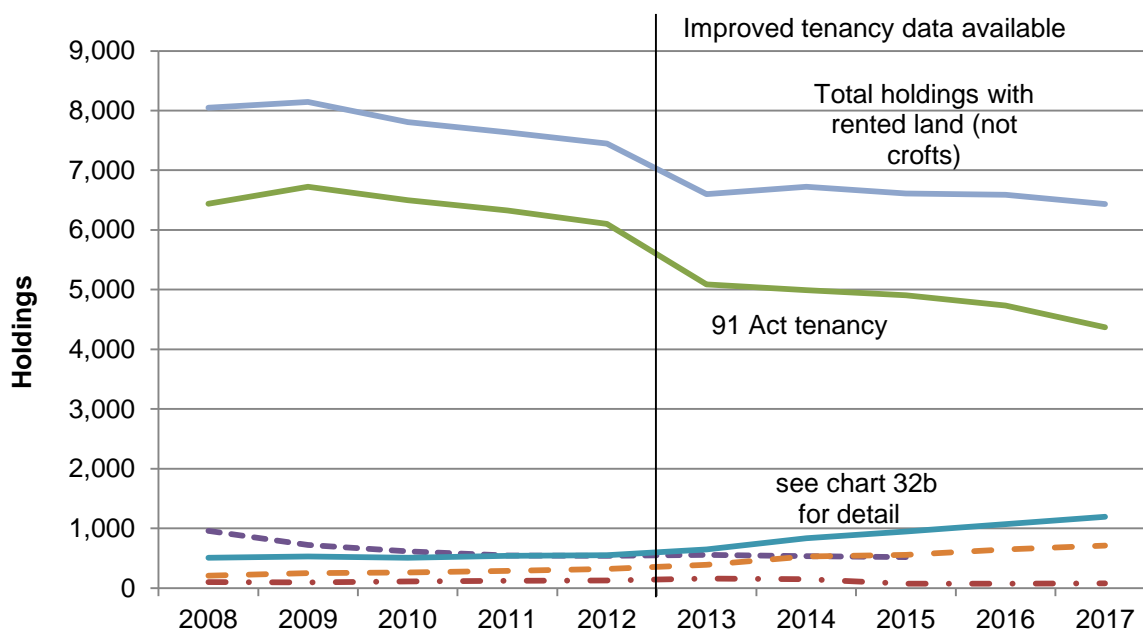
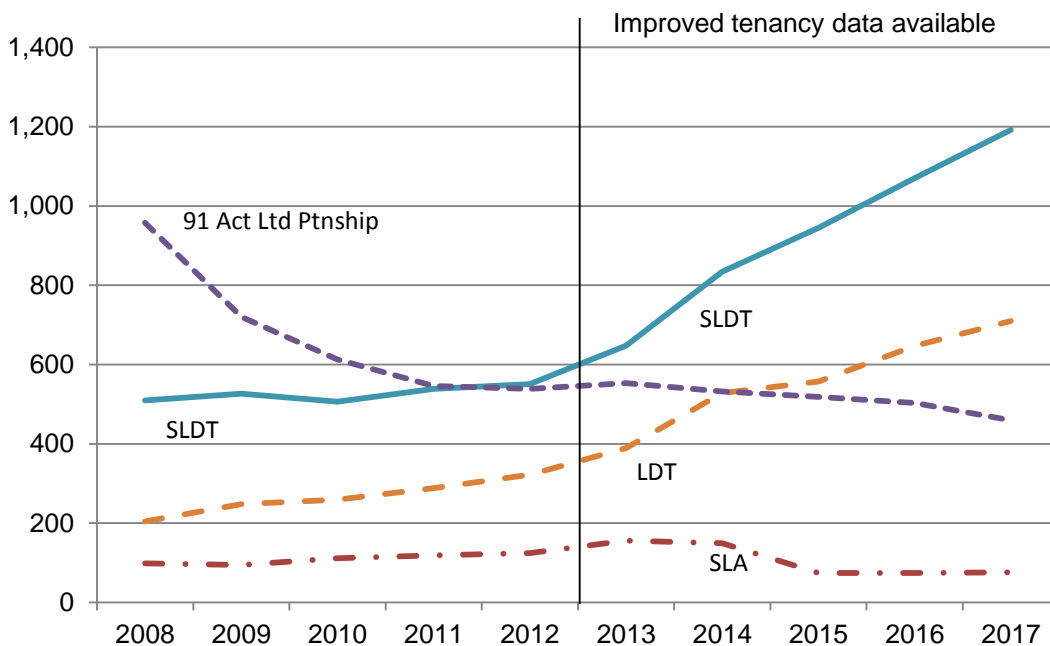


Chart 33b: Croft and non-croft rental arrangements by agreement type, 2008 to 2017



3.20 Holdings renting land on seasonal lets

The current format of the Single Application Form means that we have been unable to provide data on seasonal lets for 2015 to 2017. Please see the 2014 Census Results⁷ for the most recent available data.

⁷ www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/10/6277

3.21 Farm types

Farm types represent a classification of the main agricultural activity taking place on holdings, based on their Standard Output (SO). SOs represent the notional farm-gate worth generated by a holding by applying multipliers (in £s) to its crops and livestock. These are applied uniformly across Scotland. More information on how farm types were calculated in 2016 can be found in section 4.13. The methodology for allocating farms to farm types changed slightly in 2016, and for 2017 updated Standard Output coefficients have been used (2013-based).

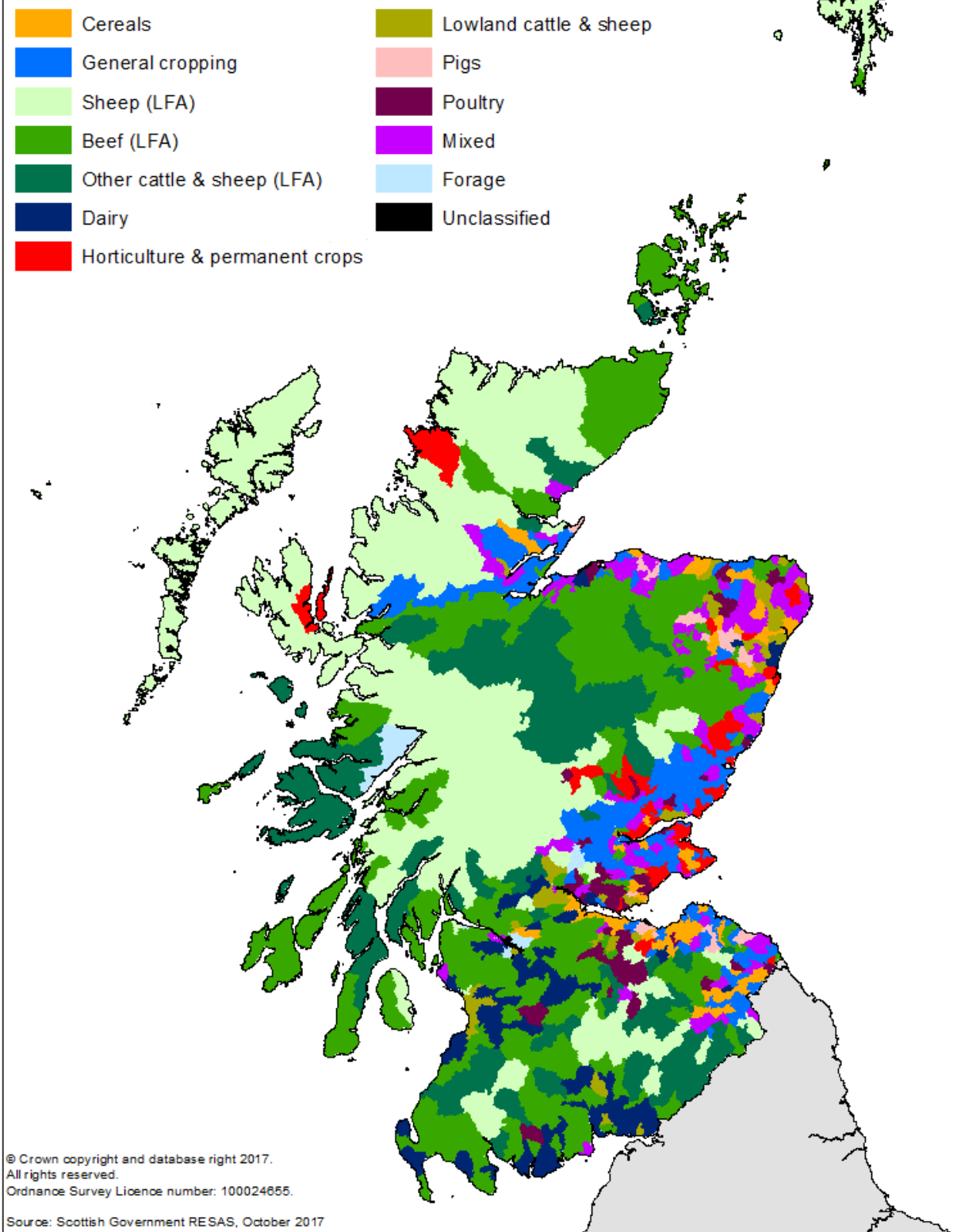
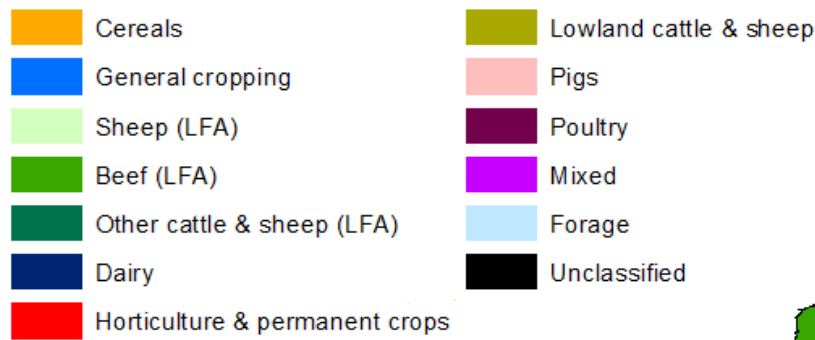
The most common farm type was forage (21,100 holdings), followed by cattle and sheep (LFA) (15,100 holdings) and mixed holdings (4,400). Non-LFA cattle and sheep (2,900), cereal (2,500 holdings) and general cropping farms (1,700 holdings) were fairly prevalent. Horticulture, poultry and dairy farms each numbered between 650 to 850 while pig holdings were the least common farm type (270 holdings).

Map 6 shows the geographic distribution of these farm types. It should be noted, however, that this shows a generalised view by parish rather than by holdings, with a parish being allocated the farm type of whichever category of farm type has the highest total SO total within the parish. The map also splits LFA cattle and sheep into the categories 'beef', 'sheep' and 'other' (i.e. a more equal mix of cattle and sheep).

While the map shows what the most common type is in a given area, it should not be taken to illustrate where activities most commonly take place. For example, it may be correct to imply from the map that cereal farming generally takes place in the east but, despite it being the dominant farm type in the Highlands, it would be wrong to infer that cattle and sheep are more prevalent there than elsewhere in Scotland. In fact, cattle and sheep are generally found south of the central belt and in Grampian – cattle and sheep only dominate in the north-west because of the relatively little amount of other farming activity undertaken there.

MAP 6: Farm type by agricultural parish, 2017

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



© Crown copyright and database right 2017.
All rights reserved.
Ordnance Survey Licence number: 100024655.

Source: Scottish Government RESAS, October 2017

4. Notes

4.1 Background

This publication contains final results for the 2017 June Agricultural census and trends over the last ten years.

4.2 Uses of the information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The census is also used by the main research providers working for the Scottish Government on numerous projects and underpins the majority of the analysis and research that is carried out, and to provide sampling frames for this research. In

some cases it is also used to identify holdings for receipt of important and relevant information by mail, subject to the terms of Section 80 of the Agriculture Act 1947⁸.

4.3 June Census outputs

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

The Annual Abstract of Statistics presents a time series from 1982 onwards which also contains some additional detail on selected items (common grazing, land tenure etc.). It is available to download as a spreadsheet along with this publication and can be accessed here:

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubAbstract/Abstract2017>

Previous editions of the Abstract can be accessed here:

www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubAbstract

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

www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/ResultsTIFFB

The Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture (ERSA) is a compendium publication which contains detailed statistics on Scottish agriculture. It contains three sections covering, (i) Total Income From Farming (TIFF – see above for more details), (ii) Farm Accounts analysis (income and expenditure statistics by different farm types) and (iii) additional statistics/analysis from the June census e.g. more detail is provided on the structure and composition of Scottish agriculture in terms of the types of activity on holdings, additional geographic analysis is provided along with some UK comparisons. Since 2017 this is no longer an annual publication, but a full set of tables are published each year.

www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubEconomicReport

Geographical results for the June census in years prior to 2010 are available in the Geographical Summary Sheets which provides analysis by the 14 agricultural geographic areas within Scotland. Results for the June census from 2010 onwards have been incorporated into ERSA.

www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubScottishCensus

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

www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubFactsFigures

⁸ www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Geo6/10-11/48/part/V/crossheading/statistics-of-agriculture-in-great-britain

EC regulations

The EC demands that each member state collect agricultural statistics every year, enforced through a number of EC regulations relating primarily to crops and livestock. Specific regulations are listed on pages 11 to 13 of our 2013/14 annual statistics plan; a link is provided here:

www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/scotstat/planning

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

We also use the June census to contribute to the formulation and publication of UK statistics on agriculture. These publications are co-ordinated by Defra and more details are available here:

www.gov.uk/government/publications?departments%5B%5D=department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs&publication_filter_option=statistics

4.4 Data collection

The June Agricultural Census is conducted annually by the Scottish Government's Rural and Environmental Science Analytical Services division (RESAS). Data are requested from all holdings who submitted a Single Application Form (SAF) in the previous year, together with some other large businesses that would not be eligible for support payments. A sample of holdings which didn't submit a SAF or who didn't return a form last year were also sent a census form.

Data for the June census is collected from three sources:

Land data were extracted from the Single Application Form (SAF) database for around 24,600 holdings that are claiming under the Basic Payment Scheme (BPS). Holdings that submitted a SAF in 2016 were also sent a cut-down census form (23,100 forms) to collect the additional data on livestock and labour. See section 4.8 for more details on the use of SAF data.

From the remaining holdings that did not complete a SAF in 2016, 10,300 (potentially including holdings that submitted a SAF for the first time in 2017) were sent a full census form covering land, livestock and labour.

All cattle data (including data on cattle breeds) were collected from the Cattle Tracing Scheme administrative source. This means that we effectively have 100 per cent coverage, even for those smaller holdings that were not selected for inclusion in the census.

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

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

Cattle data was received for 100 per cent of holdings with cattle, from the CTS.

Other data was received for holdings covering 63 per cent of the total agricultural area, from returned census forms (the final column in the table).

Census type ⁽¹⁾	Total number	Number selected ⁽²⁾	Number of returns ⁽³⁾	Total area	Area of selected ⁽²⁾	Area of returns ⁽³⁾
SAF	24,635	23,337	15,878	4,963,754	4,869,897	3,288,604
full form		1,120	674		144,724	111,805
part form		22,217	15,204		4,725,173	3,176,799
Non-SAF	26,721	9,237	4,479	790,585	536,047	355,187
full form		8,364	4,100		452,923	336,780
part form		873	379		83,124	18,407
Total	51,356	32,574	20,357	5,754,339	5,405,944	3,643,791

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

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

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

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

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

4.5 Online collection

In 2017 we introduced online collection of the census data, through the Rural Payments and Services website. All farmers registered to complete their Single Application Form online were contacted in April (by post) to inform them of plans to switch to online completion of the census, and were given the option of a paper form instead. Those who didn’t ask for a form were then emailed in June asking them to complete the census through the online system. Again a paper alternative was offered on request. Postal reminders, again offering a paper alternative, were mailed to any non-responders in July, and a further email reminder was sent in August. All other census recipients received paper forms as normal. In total 6,724 SAF holdings returned online data, 42 per cent of SAF census returns or 30 per cent of the SAF sample. In addition, we received 167 online non-SAF returns (4 per cent of non-SAF returns).

4.6 Treatment of non-response

In Scotland the registered details of the 51,356 agricultural holdings are used to maintain a holding-level dataset of agriculture for statistical purposes. This provides a virtually complete coverage of agricultural activity in Scotland. However, please note that:

- we do not conduct a full census as this would place an unnecessary burden on farmers.
- for the selected holdings that are surveyed, not all farmers return data to us.

- gaps in our holding-level data set are ‘maintained’ by producing estimates.

Estimates are produced for holdings which were (i) not surveyed and (ii) surveyed but did not provide a response, either to the whole form or to certain questions. Holdings are divided into strata (using farm type and ‘economic’ size) and estimates are made (using ratio estimation) for non-responders within each separate stratum. Estimates are restricted to a maximum of +/-2.5% change on the previous year for each holding, in order to avoid artificial distortion in the overall statistics. Artificial distortion can occur when large actual changes in a small number of holdings within a stratum are applied to non-response holdings in the same stratum.

Within each stratum, land, livestock and labour values for non-response holdings are calculated by looking at those holdings that returned data in 2017 and calculating the percentage change since their previous census responses. These percentages are applied to the non-responders’ previous data for the corresponding years. That is, if a given non-responder last returned data in 2008, the percentage change for holdings returning data in both 2008 and 2017 is calculated, and this is applied to the 2008 data for the non-responder to give an estimate for 2017. Labour figures are rolled forward using the most recently returned data.

These changes in the method of imputation were introduced for the 2014 Census. More information on these changes can be found in that year’s publication.⁹

Since 2014, data have been collected for beehives and blueberries. Where a census hasn’t been returned in 2014 to 2016, figures for blueberries were imputed based on past responses for mixed and other fruit before relative proportions based on actual responses were used to calculate the final figures for blueberries and mixed/other fruit.

Note, however, that trend information is limited only to the previous year for beehives and donkeys, which were first specifically collected in 2015. Consequently, alongside the figures for actual responses, we have provided an estimate, based on actual returns within each stratum (based on size and type), to account for non-response and for holdings which were not sampled.

4.7 Data quality

Relevance

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

⁹ www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/10/6277/4

Accuracy

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

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

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

Timeliness and Punctuality

Results have been published just over four months after the census date. The census date was set at 1st June 2017, with returns requested by 15th June. However, forms were still being received throughout September, when the census was then closed to finalise results. Forms received after closure of the census are used for imputation of the following year's census, and will be incorporated into revisions published alongside the results of the June 2017 census.

Accessibility and Clarity

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

Comparability

The publication includes comparable data from the previous ten years' censuses, with data from years prior to that published in the accompanying abstract.

The change to collecting some administrative data via the Single Application Form led to some apparent discontinuities in the data between 2008 and 2009. Likewise a change in the collection of data on strawberries and raspberries has led to some discontinuities between 2010 and 2011 and between 2011 and 2012 (see section 4.8). Further changes to data collection in 2015 led to discontinuities in grass, rough grazing, woodland, other land between 2014 and 2015 and also led to the non-availability of seasonally let land in 2015 (see section 4.8).

Use of data from the Cattle Tracing Scheme means that cattle data prior to 2006 are not directly comparable, though they have been scaled up by about three per cent where comparison is necessary.

The availability of the online form seems to have led to more complete data reporting, particularly in the labour section (which is on the back page of the paper form). A data item that seem to have been particularly affected by this is the

number of migrant worker days. The raised awareness of issues surrounding the supply of migrant labour may also have affected the improved reporting. The reported figure increased by 53 per cent in 2017. Five holdings were responsible for 85 per cent of this increase, and where they have responded to our queries they have confirmed that this was simply a reporting issue.

4.8 Use of administrative data from the Single Application Form

Since 2009, data on land use has been obtained from the **Single Application Form (SAF)**. These data were combined with land use data from all the other holdings, collected through June Census forms, to generate overall June Census results. This development led to a substantial reduction in statistical data collection and an overall improvement in the quality of land use statistics. In 2015 SAF data was obtained for 23,800 agricultural holdings.

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

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

Changes made in 2015 to the ways in which **rough grazing, woodland, other land and seasonally let land** were collected on the SAF have carried forward to this year. This has affected the level of detail available in these land use categories for some holdings while data on seasonally let land data could not be collected. Consequently, for SAF holdings, about 700,000 hectares of rough grazing, woodland and other land data had to be imputed (12 per cent of the total agricultural area).

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

4.9 Collection of cattle data through the Cattle Tracing Scheme

Statistical data on cattle populations have historically been collected through the June census and December survey in Scotland. In order to reduce the burden on survey respondents, cattle data has been obtained through the Cattle Tracing

System (CTS) since June 2013, with data from 2006 onwards being published. CTS, an administrative data source held by the British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS), records cattle movements across Great Britain.

Usable data from the CTS is only available for Scotland from 2006. For those years where both census and CTS data are available (2006 to 2012), CTS data have been, on average, 3.2 per cent higher than that collected through the census.

Further information relating to the collection of CTS data can be found in Annex A of the Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture 2013¹⁰.

4.10 Respondent burden

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

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

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

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

The table below employs formulae based on guidance given by the Scottish Government Statistics group. It is estimated that farmers spent 12,600 hours completing the June Census forms in 2017 at a cost of £170,000:

Number of responses (partial form)	15,583
Median time taken to respond in hours	0.5
Time taken to respond to partial form in hours	7,792
Number of responses (full form)	4,774
Median time taken to respond in hours	1
Time taken to respond to full form in hours	4,774
Total hours taken to respond to forms	12,566
Hourly rate of typical respondent*	£13.60
Total cost of responding to June Census forms	£170,898

* 2016 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) - Table 3.5a Median "Full Time Gross" hourly pay for males and females

¹⁰ <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2013/06/5219/11>

4.11 Revisions

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

www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/revisions

4.12 Full tenancies and seasonal tenancies

The methodology for calculating holdings with rented land and full tenancy arrangements was refined in 2014. In order to calculate a breakdown of tenancy types and associated areas, in cases of non-response, data from the most recently returned data was used. In addition, information returned in 2014 on holdings for which there was previously no tenancy type information available was applied to data for 2013. Additional information from the Crofting Commission has also been applied to data for 2013 and 2014. Estimates for remaining cases of non-response were calculated by applying proportions from actual responses to those holdings with rented land for which no tenancy type information was available. Further work was carried out in 2015 to validate data on Small Landholder Act Tenancies, which has led to a reduction in the estimated number of holdings.

Due to changes in the Single Application Form, data on seasonal tenancies were not available this year. It is hoped that we will be able to collect data in future years. Data on seasonal tenancies was previously published in '[Tenanted Agricultural Land in Scotland 2014](#)'¹¹.

4.13 Farm Types, Standard Outputs and SLRs

Using results from the Census, holdings are classified into farm types, which are allocated based on the main activity on the farm (as defined by the holding's Standard Output value). In 2017, the farm type breakdown uses price-derived coefficients based on a five year (2013) centred average, i.e. an updated set of coefficients. More information on farm types can be found in the [Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture](#)¹².

There are eleven basic farm types (cereals, general cropping, horticulture & permanent crops, pigs, poultry, dairy, cattle & sheep (LFA), lowland (non-LFA) cattle & sheep, mixed, forage and unclassified. 'Unclassified' related to holdings with no SO value (e.g. holdings with fallow land only), whereas 'mixed' is where no single crop or livestock category is dominant.

From 2016, minor changes were made to the way in which holdings were allocated to farm types. These resulted in 80 holdings shifting from mixed to horticulture and around 900 holdings moving from forage to general cropping.

Information on Standard Labour Requirements (SLRs) was not available at the time of publication this year. These will be published in the Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture.

¹¹ <http://www.gov.scot/stats/bulletins/01155>

¹² <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/06/8844/9>

4.14 Other publications

The next large agricultural survey will be the 2017 December survey of agricultural holdings. This is a smaller exercise which surveys around 15,000 of the larger holdings, and, since December 2015, has been combined with the Sheep and Goat Annual Inventory. Results will be published in Spring 2018. Results for the 2018 June census will be published in September/October 2018.

Statistics on the production of meat, milk, eggs and other livestock products are published in the Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture (ERSA). These can show different trends in livestock numbers to those shown above, as they are also dependent on factors such as production yields and international trade in livestock for finishing and slaughter. ERSA also provides statistics on the price and value of livestock and other agricultural outputs. Since 2017 it exists as spreadsheet tables only. These data can be accessed here:

www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubEconomicReport

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

www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications

Results from previous June censuses can be accessed here:

www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubFinalResultsJuneCensus

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

www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubCerealHarvest

Appendix of tables

Final Results of the June 2017 Agricultural Census together with June results for the years 2007 to 2016 for comparison

Table 1a. Agricultural area in hectares, 2007 to 2017

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

	2007	2008	b Step change - use of SAF Data									Percentage
			2009 ⁽¹⁾	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	change between 2016 & 2017
Cereals												
Wheat	102,744	113,797	92,482	111,418	115,412	100,637	86,840	109,023	109,562	109,594	109,489	-0.1%
Triticale	1,237	1,096	612	687	629	554	513	519	626	614	601	-2.3%
Barley	278,644	319,934	332,161	290,299	308,425	332,039	339,138	326,884	307,686	286,930	291,347	1.5%
Winter barley	52,625	57,612	45,149	47,948	45,477	42,816	42,694	52,507	51,808	48,031	47,509	-1.1%
Spring barley	226,019	262,322	287,011	242,351	262,948	289,222	296,444	274,377	255,878	238,899	243,838	2.1%
Oats	20,868	21,720	22,299	22,981	21,715	23,672	31,728	25,050	25,615	31,210	32,625	4.5%
Winter oats	7,234	6,529	5,225	7,366	6,929	5,423	5,569	7,998	7,586	8,091	9,168	13.3%
Spring oats	13,634	15,191	17,074	15,615	14,785	18,249	26,159	17,052	18,029	23,119	23,456	1.5%
Rye	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	405	915	3,725	5,480	47.1%
Mixed grain	405	239	1,230	893	923	807	1,373	646	75	18	16	-9.6%
Total cereals⁽²⁾	403,898	456,786	448,783	426,278	447,104	457,709	459,592	462,123	443,564	432,091	439,557	1.7%
Oilseeds												
Winter oilseed rape	34,276	31,623	26,948	34,115	36,918	35,541	31,454	36,420	35,198	30,141	33,843	12.3%
Spring oilseed rape ⁽³⁾	2,058	2,000	2,182	1,876	1,470	1,070	2,199	720	599	590	345	-41.5%
Linseed ⁽³⁾	238	179	:	105	138	:	:	:	151	:	:	:
Total oilseeds	36,572	33,802	29,130	36,096	38,526	36,611	33,653	37,140	35,948	30,731	34,188	11.3%

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

⁽²⁾ Total cereals figure includes rye from 2014. Rye was previously counted in 'other crops' (see table 1b).

⁽³⁾ In order to prevent disclosure of individual holding data, from 2009, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2016 and 2017 a small area of linseed was added to the figure for spring oilseed rape

b break in time series

: not available

Final Results of the June 2017 Agricultural Census together with June results for the years 2007 to 2016 for comparison

Table 1b. Agricultural area in hectares, 2007 to 2017

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

			b Step change - use of SAF Data									Percentage
	2007	2008	2009 ⁽¹⁾	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	change between 2016 & 2017
Peas for combining	1,790	1,480	2,025	1,668	1,198	682	537	616	1,470	776	714	-7.9%
Beans for combining	3,507	3,172	4,728	5,268	3,738	3,789	2,891	2,765	4,045	3,002	2,993	-0.3%
Total combine harvested crops	445,766	495,239	484,666	469,310	490,566	498,791	496,673	503,049	485,943	466,599	477,452	2.3%
Potatoes												
Seed	11,450	11,720	13,511	13,491	13,305	13,002	12,623	13,300	12,115	12,760	13,108	2.7%
Ware	17,868	18,116	18,187	17,876	17,768	16,534	16,486	15,211	13,649	14,766	16,177	9.6%
Total	29,318	29,836	31,697	31,368	31,073	29,536	29,109	28,511	25,764	27,525	29,285	6.4%
Crops for stockfeeding												
Turnips/swedes	6,486	5,540	5,123	4,888	4,406	4,350	4,106	4,169	3,959	4,099	3,806	-7.1%
Kale/cabbage	2,887	2,780	2,319	2,289	1,729	1,982	1,802	1,814	2,084	2,035	1,915	-5.9%
Maize	1,180	1,214	1,819	2,235	2,386	1,913	1,406	1,319	1,396	763	792	3.8%
Rape	2,944	2,710	2,657	2,315	1,917	2,186	2,102	2,025	2,390	2,011	2,007	-0.2%
Fodder beet	417	577	667	630	594	584	465	392	487	437	611	39.8%
Lupins	410	398	509	284	199	140	104	114	86	43	27	-37.3%
Other crops	10,399	9,387	9,302	10,396	8,759	8,668	9,106	8,742	7,441	7,073	6,834	-3.4%
Total crops for stockfeeding	24,722	22,605	22,395	23,037	19,989	19,823	19,091	18,574	17,843	16,460	15,992	-2.8%
Vegetables for human consumption	11,778	12,267	16,012	16,479	15,246	15,430	15,902	16,262	16,672	18,168	19,546	7.6%
Orchard fruit	45	47	37	49	67	69	86	89	111	98	100	2.0%
Soft fruit	1,844	1,889	2,140	2,028	1,981	1,734	1,769	1,746	1,809	1,878	2,064	9.9%
Other crops ⁽²⁾	9,675	8,358	7,496	7,690	8,990	8,011	8,302	8,877	11,447	8,507	8,541	0.4%

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

⁽²⁾ Rye area removed from 'Other crops' from 2016. See Table 1a.

b break in time series

: not available

Final Results of the June 2017 Agricultural Census together with June results for the years 2007 to 2016 for comparison

Table 1c. Agricultural area in hectares, 2007 to 2017

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

	b Step change - use of SAF Data											Percentage change between 2016 & 2017
	2007	2008	2009 ⁽¹⁾	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽⁵⁾	2016	2017	
Fallow ⁽²⁾	15,085	14,330	22,166	21,934	15,055	15,478	15,831	11,910	33,110	43,008	38,559	-10.3%
Fallow - under 5 years	:	:	:	18,798	10,988	11,306	12,955	7,447	30,061	40,217	34,778	-13.5%
Fallow - 5th year & over	:	:	:	3,136	4,068	4,171	2,875	4,463	3,049	2,791	3,781	35.5%
Set-aside ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	62,433	17,815	584	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
Total crops, fallow, and set-aside	600,667	602,386	586,609	571,895	582,968	588,873	586,761	589,017	592,698	582,243	591,540	1.6%
Grass ⁽⁵⁾									b			
Grass - under 5 years	316,026	300,838	415,531	422,623	411,179	428,538	439,061	425,742	212,964	210,080	206,254	-1.8%
Grass - 5th year & over	919,123	917,738	945,298	954,646	946,372	896,649	882,165	882,387	1,127,964	1,117,854	1,112,587	-0.5%
Total grass	1,235,149	1,218,576	1,360,828	1,377,268	1,357,551	1,325,187	1,321,226	1,308,129	1,340,928	1,327,934	1,318,841	-0.7%
Total crops and grass	1,835,816	1,820,963	1,947,438	1,949,163	1,940,519	1,914,059	1,907,987	1,897,146	1,933,625	1,910,177	1,910,381	0.0%
Rough grazing	3,407,194	3,434,016	3,217,955	3,192,860	3,119,241	3,080,483	3,064,184	3,056,855	2,949,100	3,084,581	3,134,754	1.6%
Woodland	279,851	317,341	350,836	399,805	426,101	445,425	466,759	479,359	524,026	502,399	560,145	11.5%
Other land	74,524	74,585	68,689	101,563	139,298	164,147	165,078	162,607	169,668	154,995	149,059	-3.8%
Total sole right agricultural area	5,597,386	5,646,906	5,584,918	5,643,391	5,625,159	5,604,114	5,604,008	5,595,967	5,576,420	5,652,152	5,754,339	1.8%
Common grazings	594,440	593,504	591,901	583,728	583,331	583,686	583,729	584,263	584,247	584,225	584,062	0.0%

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

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

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

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

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

b break in time series

: not available - question was not previously asked on the June Agricultural Census

z not applicable

Final Results of the June 2017 Agricultural Census together with June results for the years 2007 to 2016 for comparison

Table 2a. Area of vegetables for human consumption, bulbs & soft fruit grown in the open 2007 to 2017

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

This change in the underlying data source constitutes a step change in the data series, which is more evident for certain land use categories.

	b Step change - use of SAF Data											Percentage change between 2016 & 2017
	2007	2008	2009 ⁽¹⁾	2010	2011 ⁽²⁾	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Vegetables for human consumption												
Peas for canning, freezing or drying	3,793	4,478	6,296	6,549	6,276	6,553	6,559	6,922	7,029	7,540	7,808	3.5%
Beans for canning, freezing or drying	373	425	899	1,011	996	1,193	1,153	1,018	1,469	1,789	1,767	-1.2%
Turnips/swedes	1,773	1,803	2,050	1,878	1,614	1,595	1,644	1,516	1,479	1,491	1,413	-5.2%
Calabrese	991	968	1,315	1,328	1,276	1,170	1,325	1,304	1,513	1,575	1,794	13.9%
Cauliflower	322	336	156	235	265	167	152	186	218	309	330	7.0%
Carrots	2,400	2,328	2,488	2,868	2,463	2,533	2,836	3,100	2,877	3,252	3,752	15.4%
Other vegetables	2,365	2,165	2,807	2,611	2,355	2,219	2,233	2,217	2,086	2,211	2,682	21.3%
Total vegetables	11,778	12,267	16,012	16,479	15,246	15,430	15,902	16,262	16,672	18,168	19,546	7.6%
Bulbs, flowers & hardy nursery stock	909	987	1,048	1,014	1,037	1,174	1,185	1,276	946	942	964	2.4%
Soft fruit grown in the open												
Strawberries ⁽²⁾	809	919	946	931	783	186	141	95	23	73	77	4.6%
Raspberries ⁽²⁾	477	544	577	540	460	205	185	123	148	128	127	-0.3%
Blueberries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	18	35	18	25	41.0%
Blackcurrants and other fruit	500	404	502	443	423	417	458	432	391	386	487	26.4%
Total Soft Fruit grown in the open	1,787	1,866	2,025	1,913	1,666	808	783	668	597	604	816	35.1%

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

⁽²⁾ From 2011 onwards, areas of strawberries and raspberries include areas grown under glass as well as areas grown in the open field.

Figures prior to 2010 only include areas grown in the open field

b break in time series

: not available - question wasn't previously asked on the June Agricultural Census (blueberries were included in other fruit until 2014)

z not applicable

Final Results of the June 2017 Agricultural Census together with June results for the years 2007 to 2016 for comparison

Table 2b. Area of crops grown under cover and total soft fruit 2007 to 2017

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

	2007	2008	b Step change - use of SAF Data									Percentage change between 2016 & 2017
			2009 ⁽¹⁾	2010	2011 ⁽²⁾	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Glasshouses and walk-in plastic structures												
Walk in plastic structures	104	70	150	158	344	1,000	1,004	1,078	1,233	1,295	1,376	6.3%
Glass clad structures	24	28	29	28	31	39	34	42	38	37	39	5.5%
Total plastic and glass clad structures	128	98	180	186	376	1,039	1,038	1,121	1,271	1,332	1,415	6.2%
Area of crops grown under cover:												
Tomatoes	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	58.1%
Strawberries	:	:	:	:	218	699	771	818	916	920	981	6.7%
Raspberries	:	:	:	:	54	186	175	188	203	199	172	-13.6%
Blueberries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	27	85	115	159	38.2%
Other fruit	55	20	113	112	40	38	36	42	5	39	34	-12.6%
Vegetables	8	12	11	10	10	11	12	9	9	10	20	106.7%
Bedding and pot plants	15	19	20	20	22	23	17	16	15	14	14	4.4%
Hardy Nursery Stock	14	14	13	15	12	13	15	14	16	12	21	82.4%
Unused area	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20	23	11	-51.7%
Soft fruit grown in open and under cover												
Strawberries ⁽²⁾	809	919	946	931	1,001	885	911	913	939	993	1,058	6.5%
Raspberries ⁽²⁾	477	544	577	540	514	391	361	311	351	326	299	-8.4%
Blackcurrants	363	269	312	311	282	276	295	308	314	302	321	6.2%
Blueberries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	45	120	132	183	38.6%
Tomatoes	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	58.1%
Other fruit	192	155	302	244	180	180	198	166	81	122	200	64.1%
Total soft fruit	1,844	1,889	2,140	2,028	1,981	1,734	1,769	1,746	1,809	1,878	2,064	9.9%

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

⁽²⁾ From 2011 onwards, areas of strawberries and raspberries include areas grown under glass as well as areas grown in the open field.

Figures prior to 2010 only include areas grown in the open field

b break in time series

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

**Final Results of the June 2017 Agricultural Census
together with June results for the years 2007 to 2016 for comparison**

Table 3. Number of cattle, 2007 to 2017: Data obtained from Cattle Tracing Scheme

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Percentage change between 2016 & 2017
Female Dairy Cattle												
Female dairy cattle aged 1-2	47,056	46,663	47,242	50,747	51,632	52,564	54,888	55,810	55,290	59,066	58,284	-1.3%
Female dairy cattle aged 2 and over - with offspring	181,317	174,889	168,833	167,623	164,018	166,781	165,672	169,716	175,734	175,194	174,442	-0.4%
Female dairy cattle aged 2 and over - without offspring	51,764	50,987	49,429	47,613	49,438	46,651	45,313	48,760	46,997	42,161	42,014	-0.3%
Total Female Dairy Cattle	280,137	272,539	265,504	265,983	265,088	265,996	265,873	274,286	278,021	276,421	274,740	-0.6%
Female Beef Cattle												
Female beef cattle aged 1-2	222,891	214,273	213,025	204,043	199,840	200,005	195,113	190,487	190,065	193,436	193,031	-0.2%
Female beef cattle aged 2 and over - with offspring	483,389	472,554	458,168	468,413	471,281	461,684	446,939	436,526	436,766	436,640	432,812	-0.9%
Female beef cattle aged 2 and over - without offspring	89,637	89,733	90,524	96,156	85,204	80,669	83,928	86,256	82,714	80,961	78,501	-3.0%
Total Female Beef Cattle	795,917	776,560	761,717	768,612	756,325	742,358	725,980	713,269	709,545	711,037	704,344	-0.9%
Male Cattle												
Male cattle aged 1-2	228,419	218,918	217,114	214,904	210,937	208,971	204,499	201,395	200,328	203,292	198,856	-2.2%
Male cattle aged 2 and over	80,090	75,986	75,580	79,962	69,465	68,245	69,838	77,770	74,461	69,014	64,888	-6.0%
Total Male Cattle	308,509	294,904	292,694	294,866	280,402	277,216	274,337	279,165	274,789	272,306	263,744	-3.1%
Calves												
Female dairy cattle under 1	47,868	48,365	52,146	52,736	53,791	56,056	56,953	57,054	60,706	59,320	55,892	-5.8%
Female beef cattle under 1	251,957	245,423	230,487	230,110	232,905	229,360	217,229	214,818	221,166	222,708	224,628	0.9%
Male cattle under 1	280,500	272,590	266,511	271,618	270,291	269,133	256,950	254,764	261,759	262,437	258,357	-1.6%
Total Calves	580,325	566,378	549,144	554,464	556,987	554,549	531,132	526,636	543,631	544,465	538,877	-1.0%
Total Cattle (CTS)	1,964,888	1,910,381	1,869,059	1,883,925	1,858,802	1,840,119	1,797,322	1,793,356	1,805,986	1,804,229	1,781,705	-1.2%

Final Results of the June 2017 Agricultural Census together with June results for the years 2007 to 2016 for comparison

Table 4. Number of sheep, 2007 to 2017

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Percentage change between 2016 & 2017
Ewes used for breeding in previous season	2,919,571	2,778,503	2,708,019	2,645,139	2,641,664	2,623,656	2,616,268	2,604,185	2,588,174	2,618,341	2,660,881	1.6%
Rams to be used for service	95,354	91,346	87,675	86,947	87,324	86,694	86,904	86,807	87,121	89,507	90,861	1.5%
Other sheep 1 year and over												
For breeding	712,079	674,356	643,844	664,115	660,511	666,114	657,831	631,185	697,419	698,335	686,573	-1.7%
Other	93,934	82,491	82,048	89,199	85,554	87,668	104,711	99,935	99,002	99,869	132,853	33.0%
Total other sheep 1 year and over	806,013	756,847	725,892	753,314	746,065	753,782	762,542	731,120	796,421	798,204	819,426	2.7%
Lambs	3,677,279	3,477,992	3,399,841	3,269,391	3,326,133	3,271,842	3,105,263	3,270,509	3,229,660	3,320,064	3,413,989	2.8%
Total sheep	7,498,217	7,104,688	6,921,427	6,754,791	6,801,186	6,735,974	6,570,977	6,692,621	6,701,376	6,826,116	6,985,157	2.3%

Final Results of the June 2017 Agricultural Census together with June results for the years 2007 to 2016 for comparison

Table 5. Number of pigs, 2007 to 2017

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Percentage change between 2016 & 2017
Breeding herd												
Sows in pig	30,114	26,738	24,026	25,620	24,179	20,712	19,064	20,690	21,001	21,778	22,337	2.6%
Gilts in pig	3,830	3,530	3,069	5,681	5,253	5,376	5,459	4,568	4,933	4,432	5,098	15.0%
Other sows	6,231	6,671	6,150	7,625	6,906	5,793	4,261	4,970	4,900	4,748	4,609	-2.9%
Total breeding herd	40,175	36,939	33,245	38,926	36,338	31,881	28,784	30,228	30,834	30,958	32,044	3.5%
Barren sows for fattening	762	709	495	552	735	941	668	610	767	708	669	-5.5%
Gilts 50 kg & over to be used for breeding	6,136	3,883	5,478	6,415	5,163	5,265	5,418	5,007	6,783	4,239	3,824	-9.8%
Boars	1,352	1,278	1,196	1,506	1,506	1,308	1,141	923	856	763	1,390	82.2%
Other pigs												
80 kg liveweight and over	61,600	64,066	60,707	64,002	66,082	55,173	46,353	53,617	47,401	52,516	50,583	-3.7%
50 kg and under 80 kg liveweight	87,999	89,676	82,868	86,883	73,595	70,726	60,792	60,528	64,451	68,725	68,971	0.4%
20 kg and under 50 kg liveweight	134,798	118,760	99,201	101,767	95,707	100,088	77,627	76,781	78,924	80,307	76,738	-4.4%
Under 20 kg liveweight	123,847	120,592	112,856	110,651	110,869	98,057	87,053	88,604	87,732	91,990	91,648	-0.4%
Total Other pigs	408,244	393,094	355,632	363,303	346,253	324,044	271,825	279,530	278,508	293,538	287,940	-1.9%
Total pigs	456,669	435,903	396,046	410,702	389,995	363,439	307,836	316,298	317,748	330,206	325,867	-1.3%

**Final Results of the June 2017 Agricultural Census
together with June results for the years 2007 to 2016 for comparison**

Table 6. Number of poultry, 2007 to 2017

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Percentage change between 2016 & 2017
Fowls for producing eggs												
Pullets and hens in the laying flock	2,919,810	2,953,144	3,066,853	3,677,229	3,746,067	3,082,613	3,539,396	3,824,321	4,369,578	4,645,964	5,005,787	7.7%
Pullets being reared for laying	1,237,748	1,035,966	869,153	893,387	1,289,354	1,379,620	1,239,825	1,885,032	1,740,903	1,680,240	1,818,705	8.2%
Total fowls for producing eggs	4,157,558	3,989,110	3,936,006	4,570,616	5,035,421	4,462,233	4,779,221	5,709,353	6,110,481	6,326,204	6,824,492	7.9%
Fowls for breeding												
Breeding hens	1,199,836	1,166,551	1,105,064	1,073,256	1,218,937	947,138	1,083,481	975,196	1,061,091	1,060,351	1,025,180	-3.3%
Cocks	116,962	118,417	120,462	100,506	124,453	107,187	127,472	136,926	128,092	132,073	132,201	0.1%
Total fowls for breeding	1,316,798	1,284,968	1,225,526	1,173,762	1,343,390	1,054,325	1,210,953	1,112,122	1,189,183	1,192,424	1,157,381	-2.9%
Broilers and other table birds	8,584,991	8,471,892	8,088,820	8,755,751	8,077,846	9,074,234	8,086,193	7,804,746	5,669,826	6,513,194	6,249,155	-4.1%
Turkeys	16,492	18,300	14,210	10,533	9,996	12,472	12,259	11,693	10,488	10,312	12,790	24.0%
Other poultry	53,115	51,688	55,006	56,591	59,753	90,740	95,389	104,182	75,190	72,614	53,033	-27.0%
Total poultry	14,128,954	13,815,958	13,319,568	14,567,253	14,526,406	14,694,004	14,184,015	14,742,096	13,055,168	14,114,748	14,296,851	1.3%

Final Results of the June 2017 Agricultural Census together with June results for the years 2007 to 2016 for comparison

Table 7. Number of other livestock, 2007 to 2017

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Percentage change between 2016 & 2017
Deer	6,221	6,213	5,885	6,117	5,977	6,126	6,274	7,007	7,236	7,005	8,039	14.8%
Horses												
For agricultural or horticultural use	839	724	696	719	768	860	942	950	1,006	1,325	1,189	-10.3%
Non-agricultural horses	31,736	31,711	33,741	35,884	36,442	36,621	36,412	36,043	35,402	34,394	33,415	-2.8%
Total horses	32,575	32,435	34,437	36,603	37,210	37,481	37,354	36,993	36,408	35,719	34,604	-3.1%
Donkeys	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,265	1,447	1,360	-6.0%
Goats	4,184	4,182	3,852	3,695	3,765	3,783	3,966	4,491	4,751	4,614	4,877	5.7%
Camelids⁽¹⁾	:	:	:	1,311	1,241	1,538	1,403	1,792	1,778	1,779	1,714	-3.7%
Beehives⁽²⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4,421	4,901	4,855	4,284	-11.8%

⁽¹⁾ Revisions have been made to camelids figures for 2010-13 to include estimates for holdings not returning a census since 2010.

Questions on camelid numbers were introduced to the June Agricultural Census in 2010.

⁽²⁾ A question on beehives was introduced to the June Agricultural Census in 2014.

: not available - question was not previously asked on the June Agricultural Census

**Final Results of the June 2017 Agricultural Census
together with June results for the years 2007 to 2016 for comparison**

Table 8a. Number of employees, 2007 to 2017

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Percentage change between 2016 & 2017
Regular full-time staff												
Males : Hired	7,418	7,103	7,154	7,836	7,524	7,571	7,517	7,305	7,171	7,144	7,142	0.0%
Family	2,126	2,020	1,971	2,134	1,919	1,919	1,985	1,880	1,896	1,852	1,700	-8.2%
Partners	2,158	2,137	2,222	2,432	2,378	2,376	2,344	2,357	2,462	2,328	2,730	17.3%
Total	11,702	11,260	11,347	12,402	11,821	11,866	11,846	11,542	11,529	11,324	11,572	2.2%
Females : Hired	983	883	905	1,060	1,021	983	1,030	1,025	1,017	1,005	1,035	3.0%
Family	344	305	278	399	316	311	331	342	360	356	358	0.6%
Partners	240	240	236	375	311	327	332	324	392	408	455	11.5%
Total	1,567	1,428	1,419	1,834	1,648	1,621	1,693	1,691	1,769	1,769	1,848	4.5%
Regular full-time staff total	13,269	12,688	12,766	14,236	13,469	13,487	13,539	13,233	13,298	13,093	13,420	2.5%
Regular part-time staff												
Males : Hired	2,418	2,141	2,144	2,072	2,156	2,332	2,212	2,318	2,215	2,118	2,210	4.3%
Family	1,869	1,770	1,890	1,584	1,726	1,798	1,820	1,816	1,694	1,829	1,868	2.1%
Partners	556	528	598	588	605	701	748	693	771	795	832	4.7%
Total	4,843	4,439	4,632	4,244	4,487	4,831	4,780	4,827	4,680	4,742	4,910	3.5%
Females : Hired	1,135	1,025	1,047	1,246	1,181	1,346	1,364	1,274	1,186	1,162	1,179	1.5%
Family	850	805	835	813	873	950	955	941	985	980	1,049	7.0%
Partners	234	262	268	282	293	365	360	373	402	432	462	6.9%
Total	2,219	2,092	2,150	2,341	2,347	2,661	2,679	2,588	2,573	2,574	2,690	4.5%
Regular part-time staff total	7,062	6,531	6,782	6,585	6,834	7,492	7,459	7,415	7,253	7,316	7,600	3.9%
Total regular full-time and part-time staff	20,331	19,219	19,548	20,821	20,303	20,979	20,998	20,648	20,551	20,409	21,020	3.0%
Casual and seasonal staff												
Males	3,826	3,928	4,258	3,765	4,471	4,353	4,539	4,410	4,667	4,389	5,734	30.6%
Females	1,781	2,021	2,392	2,133	2,474	2,139	2,213	2,256	2,171	1,961	2,515	28.3%
Total	5,607	5,949	6,650	5,898	6,945	6,492	6,752	6,666	6,838	6,350	8,249	29.9%
Migrant labour (person working days)⁽¹⁾	:	:	:	414,692	410,409	546,675	492,607	350,566	459,801	429,741	^b 659,138	53.4%

: not available - question was not previously asked on the June Agricultural Census

⁽¹⁾ migrant workers are workers that are not UK nationals. Improved data available in 2017

b: break in time series

Final Results of the June 2017 Agricultural Census together with June results for the years 2007 to 2016 for comparison

Table 8b. Number of occupiers and total workforce, 2007 to 2017

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Percentage change between 2016 & 2017
Occupiers												
- full time	12,180	11,341	11,612	11,354	11,570	11,431	11,272	11,382	11,203	10,699	11,116	3.9%
- half time or more	5,963	5,862	6,049	6,121	5,962	6,187	6,002	6,027	5,932	5,745	5,926	3.2%
- less than half time	23,071	22,142	22,780	23,476	23,017	23,339	22,354	21,576	20,834	20,270	20,728	2.3%
Total working occupiers	41,214	39,345	40,441	40,951	40,549	40,957	39,628	38,985	37,969	36,714	37,770	2.9%
- Occupiers not working on the holding	:	:	:	:	2,709	2,252	4,640	6,713	7,697	8,758	10,350	18.2%
Holdings with a working occupier	27,178	25,886	26,639	27,842	27,506	27,581	26,878	26,289	25,674	24,736	25,536	3.2%
Total agricultural workforce⁽¹⁾	67,152	64,513	66,639	67,670	67,797	68,428	67,378	66,299	65,358	63,473	67,039	5.6%

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

: not available - question was not previously asked on the June Agricultural Census

Final Results of the June 2017 Agricultural Census

Table 8c. Number of occupiers by age and gender⁽¹⁾, June 2017

	Under 41		41 to 54		55 to 64		Over 64		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Occupiers										
- full time	544	121	1,952	493	2,164	455	2,438	542	7,098	1,611
- half time or more	238	160	625	559	653	511	1,007	509	2,523	1,739
- less than half time	569	613	1,854	2,072	1,721	1,740	2,290	1,923	6,434	6,348
Total working occupiers	1,351	894	4,431	3,124	4,538	2,706	5,735	2,974	16,055	9,698

⁽¹⁾ Only includes occupiers and spouses for whom we have age and gender data

Final Results of the June 2017 Agricultural Census together with June results for the years 2007 to 2016 for comparison

Table 9. Area of owned and rented land, 2007 to 2017⁽¹⁾

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Percentage change between 2016 & 2017
Area rented	1,616,395	1,594,615	1,535,636	1,483,912	1,453,650	1,382,114	1,365,932	1,326,139	1,319,724	1,319,545	1,335,051	1.2%
Area Owned	3,980,991	4,052,291	4,160,158	4,249,175	4,255,907	4,285,772	4,304,459	4,437,900	4,443,906	4,429,108	4,423,407	-0.1%
Total Area in Sole Occupation	5,597,386	5,646,906	5,695,794	5,733,087	5,709,557	5,667,886	5,670,391	5,764,039	5,763,630	5,748,653	5,758,458	0.2%
Percentage of area rented	29%	28%	27%	26%	25%	24%	24%	23%	23%	23%	23%	

⁽¹⁾ From 2009, Total area in sole occupation no longer matches Total Agricultural Area in Table 1b.

This is because land use data is sourced from the Single Application Form while land tenure data is administered via census returns.

**Final Results of the June 2017 Agricultural Census
together with June results for the years 2008 to 2016 for comparison**

Table 10 : Holdings with rented land⁽¹⁾ 2008 to 2017

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	b More accurate tenancy data available					Percentage change between
						2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2016 & 2017
1. Holdings with rented land	17,996	17,875	16,645	16,627	16,483	17,257	16,760	16,691	16,500	16,123	-3.4%
2. Holdings with rented land and no croft	6,770	6,655	6,376	6,277	6,144	6,516	6,636	6,524	6,498	6,341	-2.8%
3. Holdings with rented land and with croft	11,226	11,220	10,269	10,350	10,339	10,741	10,124	10,167	10,002	9,782	-3.8%
Of which : Holdings providing rented area split on census form	5,633	5,974	6,880	7,886	7,940	8,218	7,550	7,767	7,824	8,085	4.1%
Holdings NOT providing rented area split on census form	5,593	5,246	3,389	2,464	2,399	2,523	2,574	2,400	2,178	1,697	-29.3%
Rented holdings with croft, also with 91Act , SLDT , LDTs etc.	641	793	958	1,036	1,003	63	66	65	70	75	15.4%
4. Hence % of crofts with other tenancies	11.4%	13.3%	13.9%	13.1%	12.6%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	10.8%
5. Estimated number of crofts with other tenancies (line 3 * line 4)	1,277	1,489	1,430	1,360	1,306	82	89	85	89	91	7.1%
6. Estimated number of holdings with non-croft tenancies (line 2 + line 5)	8,047	8,144	7,806	7,637	7,450	6,598	6,725	6,609	6,587	6,432	-2.7%

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

b break in time series

Final Results of the June 2017 Agricultural Census together with June results for the years 2007 to 2016 for comparison

Table 11: Holdings by tenancy type 2007 to 2017

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	b More accurate tenancy data available					Percentage
						2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	change between 2016 & 2017
Holdings with rented land by tenancy type:											holdings
SLA ⁽¹⁾	98	94	112	119	124	156	149	74	74	76	2.7%
91 Act tenancy	6,441	6,723	6,497	6,327	6,100	5,086	4,993	4,904	4,731	4,370	-7.6%
91 Act Ltd Ptnship	958	721	613	546	539	553	532	518	503	459	-8.7%
SLDT	509	526	506	539	551	648	834	945	1,070	1,192	11.4%
LDT	205	247	259	289	322	389	528	557	647	710	9.7%
Total holdings with rented land (not crofts)⁽²⁾	8,047	8,144	7,806	7,637	7,450	6,598	6,725	6,609	6,587	6,432	-2.7%
Rented crofts	11,226	11,220	10,269	10,350	10,339	10,741	10,124	10,167	10,002	9,782	-3.8%
Area of rented land by tenancy type:⁽³⁾											hectares
SLA ⁽¹⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	5,295	3,126	2,889	2,406	-23.0%
91 Act tenancy	:	:	:	:	:	:	793,558	796,701	750,125	735,710	-1.9%
91 Act Ltd Ptnship	:	:	:	:	:	:	155,959	156,897	145,461	108,849	-25.2%
SLDT	:	:	:	:	:	:	111,624	110,097	160,343	177,559	10.7%
LDT	:	:	:	:	:	:	104,501	97,923	111,949	157,437	40.6%
Total holdings with rented land (not crofts)	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,170,937	1,164,744	1,170,766	1,181,962	1.0%
Area of rented croft	:	:	:	:	:	:	155,182	154,981	148,779	153,089	2.9%

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

⁽²⁾ The total number of holdings with rented land does not equal the sum of holdings with each tenancy type as a holding may hold more than one type of tenancy agreement

⁽³⁾ Prior to 2014, the area of rented land by tenancy type is incomplete. From 2014 holdings not returning tenancy data have been estimated using the same method as for estimating the number of holdings with rented land

b break in time series

: not available - data is incomplete

Final Results of the June 2017 Agricultural Census

Table 12: Number and area of holdings by main farm type, total from Standard Outputs(1) , 2017

Main farm type	Holdings	Hectares	Total from Standard Outputs (£) ⁽³⁾	Average Standard Outputs per holding (£) ⁽³⁾
Specialist cereals	2,458	246,542	202,846,001	82,525
General cropping	1,724	267,458	365,070,488	211,758
Specialist horticulture & permanent crops	699	24,684	232,756,456	332,985
Specialist pigs	274	8,110	54,463,118	198,771
Specialist poultry	850	11,699	201,970,589	237,612
Specialist dairy	659	98,361	299,739,030	454,839
LFA Cattle & Sheep	15,067	3,369,779	746,598,751	49,552
Non-LFA Cattle & Sheep	2,928	124,977	150,271,263	51,322
Mixed holdings	4,366	291,826	333,432,383	76,370
General cropping; forage	21,108	1,288,595	73,115,888	3,464
Unclassified	1,223	22,309	0	0
All	51,356	5,754,339	2,660,263,967	51,800

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

(2) The total amount generated (in £) using the individual SOs on each farm type listed

The individual SO coefficients for crops and livestock are listed here:

www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/Publications/SOCoeffs

A National Statistics publication for Scotland

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be interpreted to mean that the statistics: meet identified user needs; are produced, managed and disseminated to high standards; and are explained well.

Correspondence and enquiries

For enquiries about this publication please contact:

Neil White,

RESAS, Q Spur, Saughton House, Broomhouse Drive, Edinburgh, EH11 3XD,

Telephone: 0300 244 9715,

email: agric.stats@gov.scot

For general enquiries about Scottish Government statistics please contact:

Office of the Chief Statistician, Telephone: 0131 244 0442,

email: statistics.enquiries@gov.scot

How to access background or source data

The data collected for this statistical bulletin:

- are available in more detail through Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics
- are available via an alternative route
- may be made available on request, subject to consideration of legal and ethical factors. Please contact agric.stats@gov.scot for further information.
- cannot be made available by Scottish Government for further analysis as Scottish Government is not the data controller.

Complaints and suggestions

If you are not satisfied with our service or have any comments or suggestions, please write to the Chief Statistician, 3WR, St Andrews House, Edinburgh, EH1 3DG, Telephone: (0131) 244 0302, email statistics.enquiries@gov.scot

If you would like to be consulted about statistical collections or receive notification of publications, please register your interest at www.gov.scot/scotstat
Details of forthcoming publications can be found at www.gov.scot/statistics

ISBN: 978-1-78851-286-2 (web only)

Crown Copyright

You may use or re-use this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence. See: www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/

Produced for The Scottish Government by APS Group Scotland, 21 Tennant Street, Edinburgh EH6 5NA
PPDAS306666 (10/17)