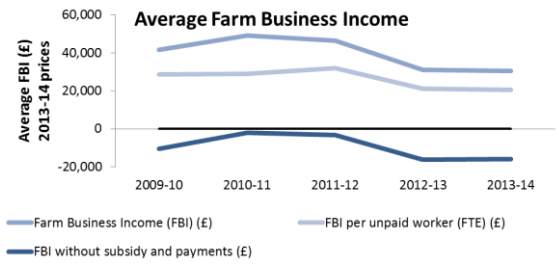
Statistical Publication

Agriculture Series

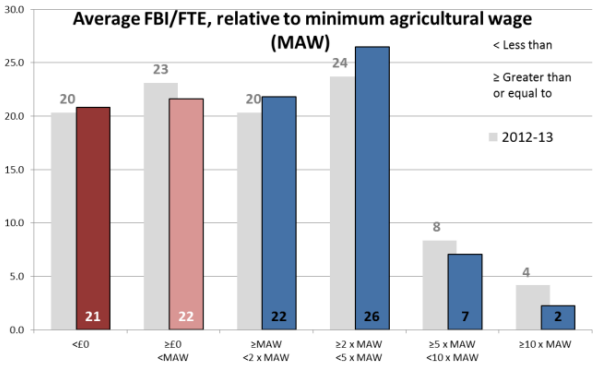
A NATIONAL STATISTICS PUBLICATION FOR SCOTLAND

Annual Estimates of Scottish Farm Business Income (FBI) 2015
27th March 2015

Introduction



Source: Table 1



Source: Table 5

This publication, released today by Scotland's Chief Statistician, contains farm business level estimates of average incomes for the accounting year 2013-14, relating to the 2013 crop year. Other financial indicators are also presented.

In 2013-14 the average Farm Business Income (FBI) was £31,000, the lowest level in the last 5 years. This has remained largely unchanged from the previous year; down two per cent (£600) and down 25 per cent (£10,000) over five years. When FBI is calculated without the addition of grants and subsidies, the value falls to -£16,000.

From the farm accounts sample two in five farms (43 per cent) generated income roughly equivalent to less than the minimum agricultural wage, per hour of unpaid labour. This includes the one in five farm businesses that made a loss.

Contents

Methodology Note
Estimates of average farm income in Scotland come from the Farm Accounts Survey (FAS) for Scotland, which is based on a sample of 500 farms. The FAS sample is stratified by farm type, and size. The survey does not currently include farms predominantly engaged in horticulture, poultry, egg production or pig production. The coverage of the survey is restricted to those farms which have considerable economic activity (at least 25,000 Euros of output) and are not considered as spare-time farms (have a Standard Labour Requirement (SLR) of more than 0.5).

Farm typology has been amended since 2014 and farms are now classified by standard outputs (SOs) rather than standard gross margins (SGMs). More information on this typology is available in the Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture.

Time series in this report are presented in 2013-14 prices, unless stated otherwise. In line with methodologies throughout the UK and standard methodologies within the EC this is now done using the Office for National Statistics (ONS) GDP deflator (implicit price deflator for gross domestic product).

More details on the methodology and quality of the Farm Accounts Survey and results are available online in the methodology and quality note. More detailed data tables are also available online, from the Agriculture Statistics website.

Summary – 2013-14 Crop Year

2013-14 was a mixed year for farming with poor weather conditions early in the year which became more favourable during the latter part of the year. This resulted in some spring crops being planted in favour of winter crops and livestock benefiting with better pastures than in 2012-13.

Profitability

In 2013-14 the average Farm Business Income (FBI) was £31,000, the lowest level in the last five years. This has remained largely unchanged from the previous year; down one per cent (£600).

While output values have improved over the longer term these have been outweighed by a rise in input costs, largely due to livestock costs such as feed, combined with a decline in value of grants and subsidies.

From the farm accounts sample two in five farms (43 per cent) generated income roughly equivalent to less than the minimum agricultural wage, per hour of unpaid labour. This includes the one in five farm businesses that make a loss.

All lower quartile farms (farm businesses with the lowest 25 per cent of FBI values) made an overall loss in terms of FBI. These losses ranged from a loss of -£22,000 for cereal farms to -£6,000 for dairy farms. Dairy farms had the highest average farm business income in 2013-14, at £80,000 followed by general cropping farms at £36,000. The upper quartile farms (farm businesses with the highest 25 per cent of FBI values) had incomes ranging from £63,000 for specialist cattle (LFA) farms to £205,000 for dairy farms.

Components of profitability

In 2013-14 losses from agricultural farming activities were comparable to those the previous year (-£21,000 on average), the average farm business still made a loss after accounting for diversification (£3,000), contracting (£3,000) and agri-environment activities (£8,000) as farm businesses were reliant on subsidies (£38,000) to make a profit.

Half of all farms in 2013-14 received additional income from diversified activities. Almost half (43 per cent) of diversified activities were renting out buildings for uses other than tourist accommodation although it was income from land used for mobile phone masts that generated the greatest margins from diversification.

Productivity (Output/ Input Ratio)

The overall average output to input ratio is 1.16, meaning that for every £1 spent on inputs, Scottish farm businesses are generating £1.16 worth of outputs. The average for high performing farms is around £1.46, while for lower performers it is around £0.92; an average loss of £0.08 for every £1 spent.

Financial strength (Assets and Liabilities)

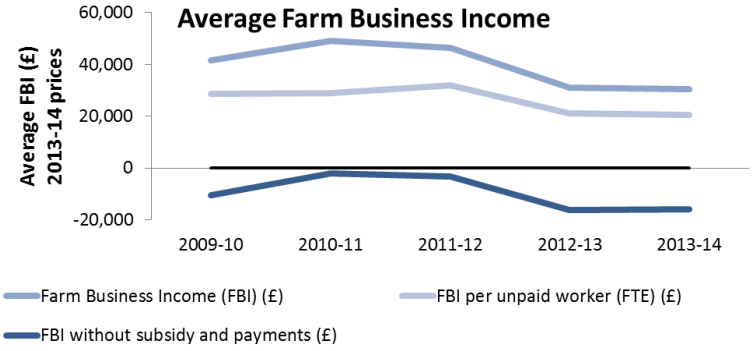
The net worth of farm businesses has remained largely unchanged at £1.3m in 2013-14. Liabilities increased by around five per cent (£6,000), resulting in an overall increase of two per cent (£27,000) in net worth. The average debt ratio is relatively low, with liabilities equal to nine per cent of assets.

2. Profitability

2.1 Farm Business Income (FBI) (Table 1)

Farm Business Income (FBI) is the average headline business-level measure of farm income, or profit, in the UK. FBI represents the return to the whole farm business, that is, the total income available to all unpaid labour and their capital invested in the business. Returns from diversified activities (non-agricultural activities that use farm resources, for example: renting out farm cottages for tourism; income from small-medium scale wind turbines; etc.) are included in overall FBI.

Figure 1: Average FBI of Scottish farms



In 2013-14 the average Farm Business Income (FBI) was £31,000, the lowest level in the last 5 years. This has remained largely unchanged from the previous year; down two per cent (£600) and down 25 per cent over five years.

The average FBI falls below zero when grants and subsidies are excluded. In each of the last five years FBI without grants and subsidies has been negative. In 2013-14, this figure was -£16,000.

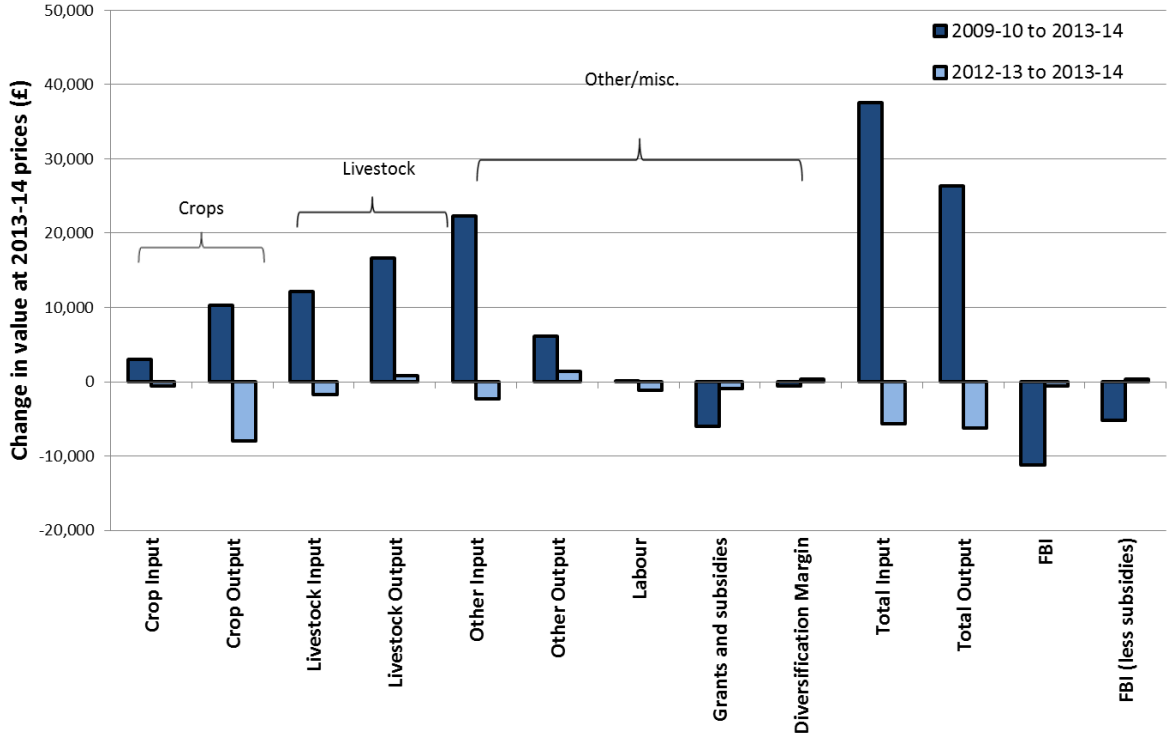
Figure 2 shows a breakdown of factors affecting changes in FBI over a five year period. This shows that crop inputs and outputs have both fallen over the last year. Livestock production costs and the value of grants and subsides fell with the output value from livestock rising. It is the decline in crop output value which has contributed the most to the decline in profitability of Scottish farm businesses in 2013-14. This can possibly be explained by poor weather conditions at the start of the year which resulted in a reduction in the area of winter crops sown .

The average value of single farm payment subsidy fell by around £1,000 to £37,000 in 2013-14. This was largely due to unfavourable exchange rates.

While output values have improved over the longer term these have been outweighed by a rise in input costs (in particular “other” costs such as: machinery; land and buildings; depreciation; and miscellaneous costs) combined with a declining average value of grants and subsidies. Labour costs are largely unchanged when compared over five years, but have fallen by £1,000 over the last year.

Specialist cattle (LFA), general cropping and mixed farms in Scotland have seen a decrease in income in the latest year. Dairy, specialist sheep (LFA), specialist cattle and sheep (LFA), lowland cattle and sheep farms showing an increase in income (on average). The average income of cereal farms has remained unchanged over the last year. Analysis of individual farm types is presented in section 7.

Figure 2: Changes to FBI components: all farm types



2.2 Return to unpaid labour (Table 1)

FBI does not include costs for unpaid labour (farmer, spouse, other partners, directors and managers) that are, to some extent, dependent on the income of the farm business. The unpaid FTE (full-time equivalent) of a farm is the number of hours worked by regular unpaid labour. One FTE is equal to 1,900 hours a year. Figure 1 shows the average FBI of Scottish farms per unit of unpaid labour.

Trends in FBI/FTE roughly mirror overall FBI at a reduced level; typically around a third lower. In 2013-14 the overall average FBI/FTE was £21,000 and it can be seen in Figure 1, that the difference between FBI and FBI/FTE was largest in 2010-11; reducing the value of FBI/FTE in that year. Over the last year, the average FTE has remained relatively unchanged.

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

We can put the FBI/FTE into context by comparing it to the minimum agricultural wage (MAW) which farm owners are required to pay farm workers. This minimum is set in legislation each October. As the FAS does not fit within a single year of the legislation we have estimated a weighted MAW for comparison at £6.89 in 2013-14.

Figure 3: Average FBI/FTE, relative to minimum agricultural wage (MAW)

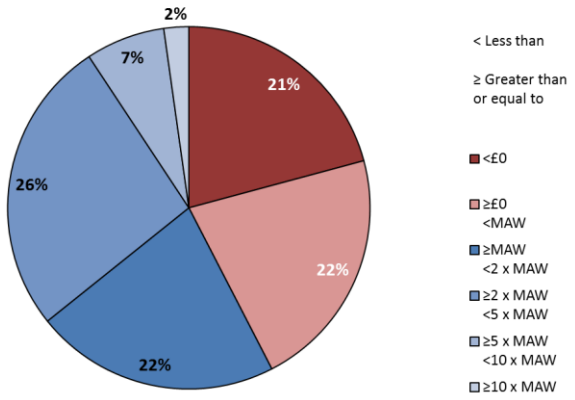


Figure 3 shows that from the farm accounts sample two in five farms (43 per cent) generated income roughly equivalent to less than the minimum agricultural wage, per hour of unpaid labour. At the top end, seven per cent generated an FBI/FTE between five and ten times the minimum agricultural wage, that is, between £34.45 and £68.90 per hour of unpaid labour, two per cent generated more.

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

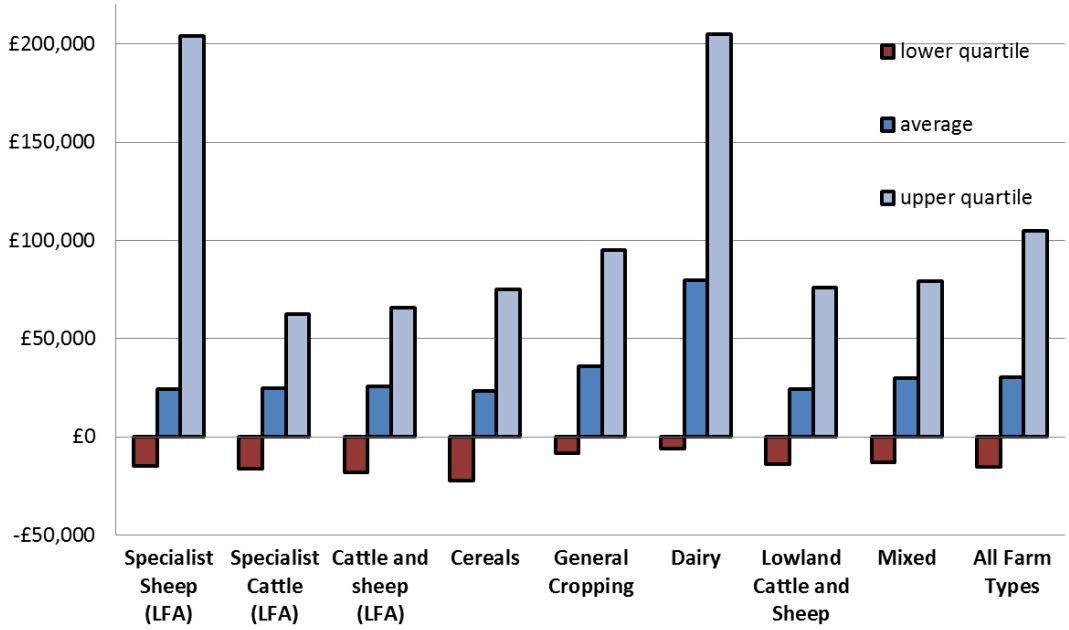
2.3 Relative performance (Table 2)

There are many factors which contribute to the relative performance of a farm business, including: tenure of the farm (with tenant farms having relatively higher overheads); prices and duration of contract for produce; supply costs and efficiency of application of inputs; level of indebtedness; as well as the motivations for farming and preferences for methods of farming of individual farm owners/managers. There are also factors which farm owners and managers have no control over, such as weather conditions, demand and the market context (for example prices of inputs). Due to these factors the profitability of farm businesses can vary greatly.

Figure 4 shows the average FBI of all farm types by quartile, i.e. the average for all farm businesses with the lowest 25 per cent of FBI values, the overall average, and the average of those farm businesses with the highest 25 per cent of FBI values. The quartile data provides an indication of how performance varies for each farm type but does not account for differences in the size and structure of the farms.

Across all farm types there was a considerable difference between higher and lower performing businesses. The overall average FBI of farms in the lower quartile was a loss of -£15,000, while those in the upper quartile generated an average income of £105,000 (more than three times the average FBI).

Figure 4: Average FBI by farm type and quartile (lowest 25 per cent, average, upper 25 per cent)



All lower quartile farms made an overall loss in terms of FBI in 2013-14. The average FBI of lower quartile farms ranged from a loss of -£22,000 for cereal farms to -£6,000 for dairy farms. Dairy farms had the highest average farm business income at £80,000.

The average FBI for upper quartile farms ranged from two to eight times the overall average for each farm type. Dairy farms had the highest upper quartile income at £205,000. Specialist sheep (LFA) farms had the second highest upper quartile income, this in part is due to a small number of specialist sheep (LFA) farms engaging in miscellaneous agricultural activities not related to sheep production.

As previously mentioned, the variation seen between the quartiles does not take into account the overall size of farms. Larger farm business will have larger input costs as well as output value compared to smaller equivalent business but both could be working with equal efficiency.

Productivity of the various farm types per quartile is further discussed in Section 4 and indicates that the difference in productivity is not as varied as the quartile FBI, as detailed in Figure 4, would suggest.

3. Comparison of Profitability

3.1 Cost centres (Table 7)

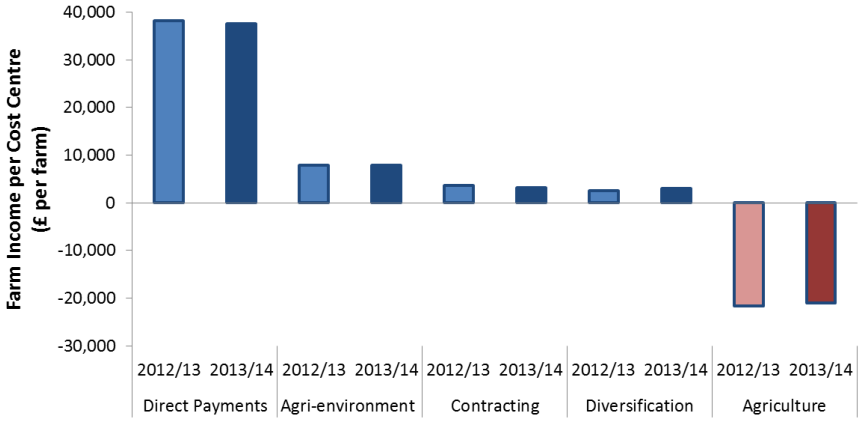
The purpose of cost centre analysis is to identify the contribution to the overall business profit or loss of different sources of income within the business. All inputs and outputs have been counted against one of five cost centres: agricultural; agri-environment (land management to support environmental objectives); diversification; agricultural contracting (off-farm use of farm business resources); and income from the direct payments scheme (costs could be incurred against this centre if, for example, accountants are hired to manage claims).

Figure 5 below shows the overall average income from each cost centre in 2012-13 and 2013-14. In both years, losses were accumulated against farming activity (the agricultural cost centre).

In 2013-14, losses made against agricultural farming activities were partly off-set by income generated through diversification, contracting and agri-environment activities, though the profitability of the average Scottish farm business is heavily reliant on income from the Direct Payment Schemes. In 2013-14, losses from agricultural farming activities were comparable to that seen in 2012-13 (-£21,000 on average), although the average farm business still made a loss even after accounting for diversification (£3,000), contracting (£3,000) and agri-environment activities (£8,000), indicating that farm businesses were reliant on subsidies (£38,000) to make a profit.

Figure 5: Farm Business Income by cost centre

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

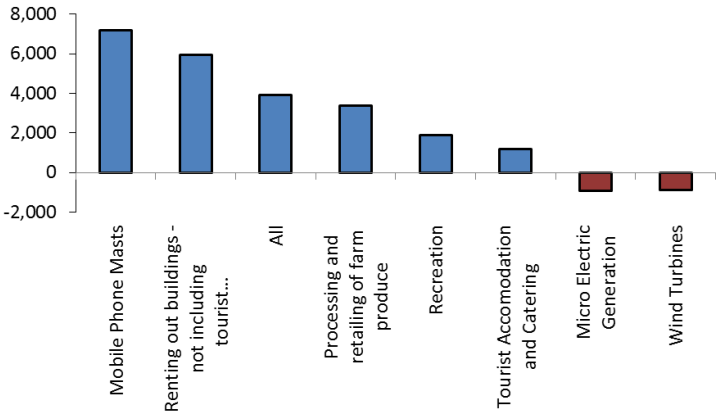


In 2013-14 the average income to Scottish farm businesses from direct payments was £38,000, down two per cent on the previous year (due to a less favourable exchange rate). There was little change in the value derived from agri-environment schemes and contracting in the latest year, with these activities generating an average of £8,000 and £3,000 respectively. In 2013-14, diversified activities generated around £3,000 on average, as described below, though there was not the apparent premium in incomes for farms engaged in diversified activities that was seen in 2010-12: this is expected to be due to high depreciation rates associated with early years of investment in renewables.

3.2 Diversified activities (Tables 8, 9)

Half of all farms in 2013-14 received additional income from diversified activities. Figure 6 shows the main activities undertaken and the average income from each. Of farms engaged in diversified activity the overall average income from such activities was £4,000. Almost half (43 per cent) of diversified activities were renting out buildings for uses (other than tourist accommodation), but it was income from land used for mobile phone masts that generated the greatest margins from diversification.

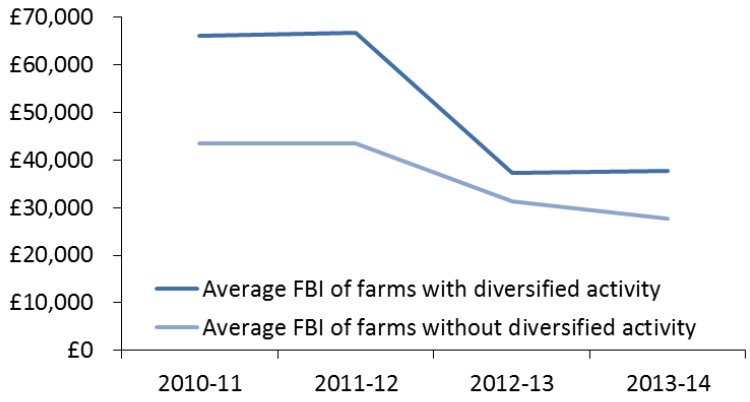
Figure 6: Average income from diversified activities: 2013-14



Micro electric generation and wind turbines were the only activities which made an average loss, although the losses seen were not as high as in 2012-13. There are relatively high start-up costs compared to initial output as well as high depreciation costs associated with these activities.

Figure 7 shows, from a matched sample (comparing the same farms each year), the average FBI of those farms engaged in any diversified activity and those with no diversified activities. Diversification is only assessed over a four year period to allow the sample size to remain as large as possible.

Figure 7: Comparison of average income of farms with and without diversified activities



Matched sample of 439 farms

Average income was greater for farms engaged in diversified activities at £38,000, which has remained relatively unchanged to that seen in 2012-13, while the average income on non-diversified farms has fallen by around £3,000. The difference between this and farms with no diversified activity is around £10,000.

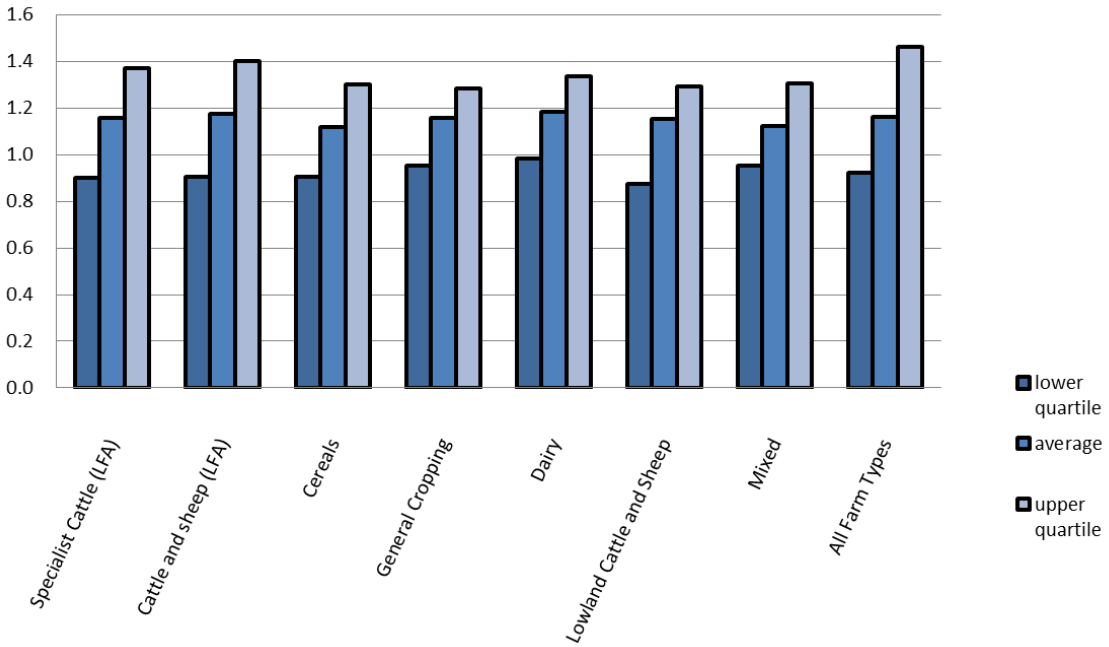
The unmatched sample shows that income from micro electric generation and wind turbines have both seen large increases over the last year even though the activities still generated an overall loss. Processing and retailing of farm produce has seen a drop in income over the last year, with the renting out of buildings for agricultural purposes seeing a rise in income although not quite returning to the level seen in 2011-12.

4. Productivity (Output/ Input Ratio) (Table 2)

The output to input ratio can be viewed as a measure of productivity, that is, how much output can be produced per unit of input. Figure 8 shows the differences in the relationship between output value and input costs which contribute to the differences in FBI. The overall average output to input ratio is 1.16, meaning that for every £1 spent on inputs, Scottish farm businesses are generating £1.16 worth of outputs. The average for farms in the upper quartile (relatively high performers) is around £1.46, while for those in the lower quartile (relatively low performers) it is around £0.92; an average loss of £0.08 for every £1 spent. This translates into an average FBI of £105,000 for high performers, £31,000 for the sample average and a loss of £15,000 for low performers.

Table 2 shows that upper quartile specialist sheep (LFA) appear to be more efficient in 2013-14 at producing output than other farm types. This in part is due to a small number of specialist sheep (LFA) farms engaging in miscellaneous agricultural activities not related to sheep production, therefore this farm type is not displayed in Figure 8 but has been included in the calculation for average farms, but there appears to be greater variability for this farm type compared to, say, general cropping or dairy farms. As above, the quartiles here have been determined based on FBI, and not on output:input ratio.

Figure 8: Average output:input ratio by farm type and quartile (lowest 25 per cent, average, upper 25 per cent)



It should be noted, however, that a higher output to input ratio does not necessarily lead to a higher FBI when comparing across farm type. FBI depends on both the ratio between and the absolute levels of outputs and inputs. For example, whereas the upper quartile output:input ratio of specialist sheep (LFA) farms, £2.91, was the highest of all farm types, the upper quartile of specialist sheep (LFA) farms, £204,000, was the second highest of all farm types. This was due to the relatively low absolute value of outputs and inputs.

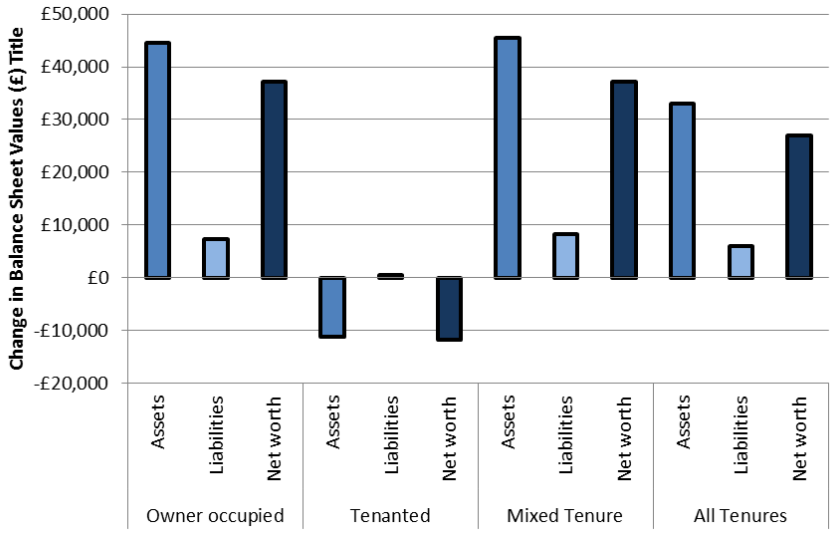
5. Financial Strength (Assets and Liabilities)

5.1 Net worth (Table 10)

The net worth of farm businesses is an important determinant of the value of the business. Farm businesses are capital intensive and typically have high asset values which are not included in income measures. The appreciation of business assets in 2013-14 exceeded the income generated from farming activities. The average net worth of farm businesses in Scotland was £1.3m.

Figure 9 shows the average change between 2012-13 and 2013-14 (in actual prices) of assets, liabilities and net worth of Scottish farm businesses by tenure type and the overall average for all tenures.

Figure 9: Change in assets, liabilities and net worth by tenure, 2013-14



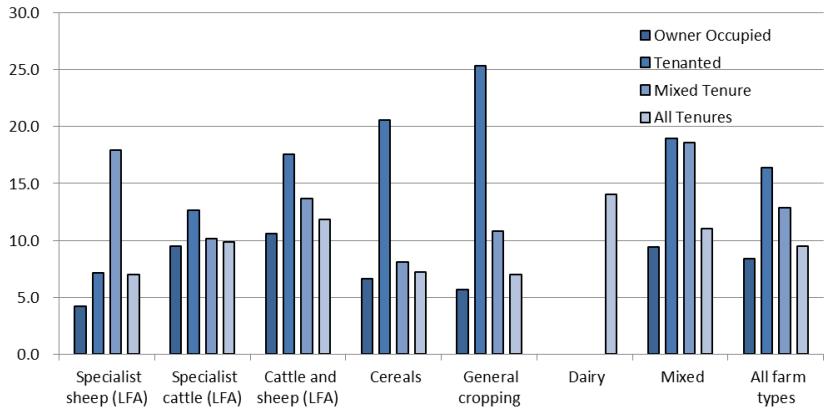
Overall, asset values increased by around two per cent (£33,000) while liabilities increased by around five per cent (£6,000), resulting in an overall increase of two per cent (£27,000) in net worth. Tenanted farms, on average, have seen a fall in assets of -£11,000 which has led to 0.7 percentage point increase in the debt ratio compared to a 0.2 percentage point increase for the other tenure types.

5.2 Debt ratio (Table 10)

Figure 10 shows the debt ratio (liabilities: assets) expressed as percentages for each farm type and tenure. The debt ratio provides an insight into how indebted the sector is and its ability to service those debts. Overall, Scottish farm businesses have, on average, relatively low debt ratios (liabilities nine per cent of assets), reflecting the fact that their assets heavily outweigh their liabilities.

Tenanted farm businesses, where relatively little capital is owned, have higher debt ratios, though on average assets still outweigh liabilities by about six to one; that is, for every pound of debt, the tenanted business has at least six pounds of assets. For owner occupied farm businesses assets are on average around 12 times greater than liabilities.

Figure 10: Liabilities as a percentage of assets, 2013-14



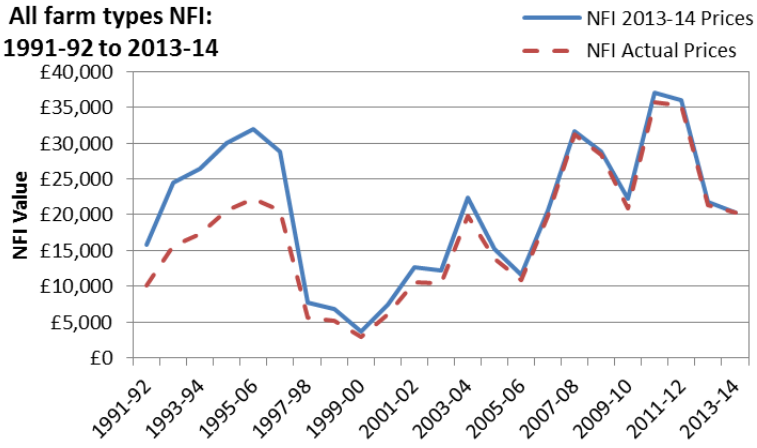
Cereal, general cropping and specialist sheep farms had the lowest debt ratio, at seven per cent. Dairy farms had the highest ratio at 14 per cent, while those of other farm types lay between ten per cent and 12 per cent; the overall average debt ratio was nine per cent.

6. Long term trends – Net Farm Income (NFI) (Table 11)

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

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

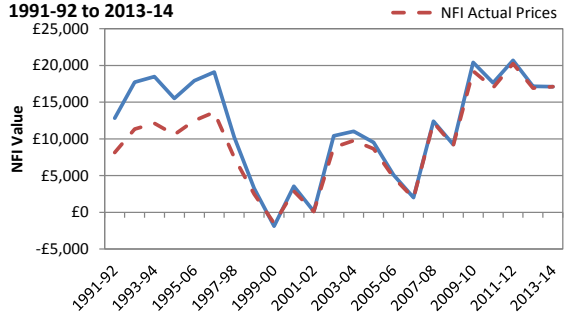
Figure 11 – NFI in actual and 2013-14 prices



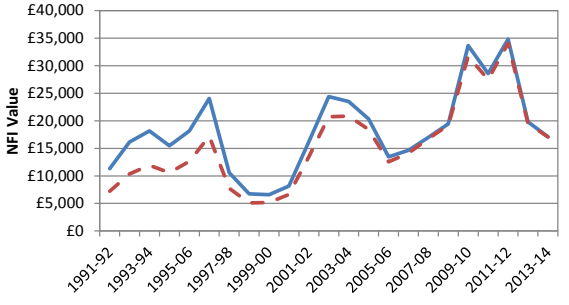
However, when accounting for inflation the picture is quite different. When the time series is converted into 2013-14 prices - the equivalent value of incomes in today's economy - we see that the decline in farm incomes in the mid-1990s was more severe and was followed by a slower recovery. Trends vary by farm type, but the general trend described above is witnessed across all farm types.

Long Term Trends – Net Farm Income by farm type

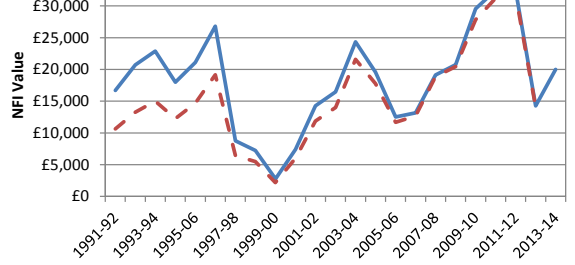
LFA sheep NFI: 1991-92 to 2013-14



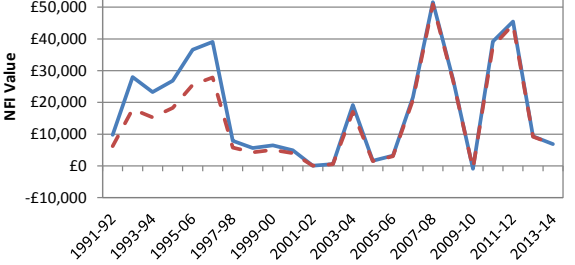
LFA Cattle NFI: 1991-92 to 2013-14



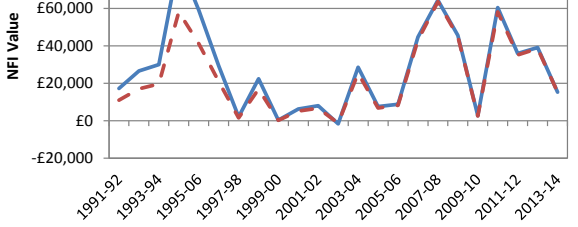
LFA cattle and sheep NFI: 1991-92 to 2013-14



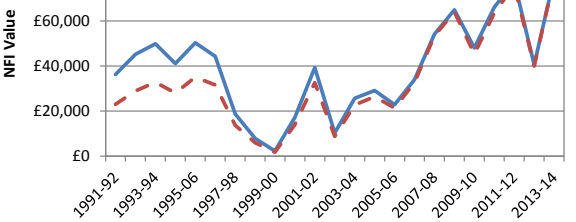
Cereals NFI: 1991-92 to 2013-14



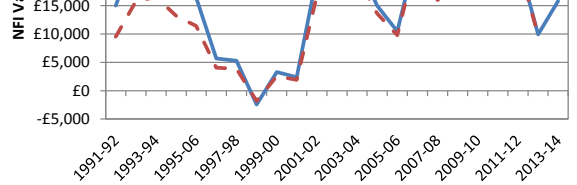
General cropping NFI: 1991-92 to 2013-14



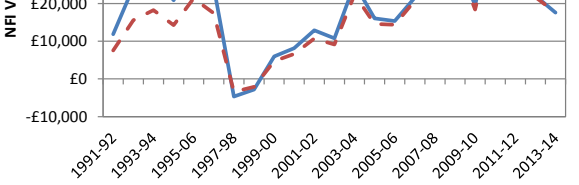
Dairy NFI: 1991-92 to 2013-14



Lowland cattle and sheep NFI: 1991-92 to 2013-14



Mixed NFI: 1991-92 to 2013-14



7. Sector Results

7.1 Specialist Sheep (LFA) Farms – 2013-14 Crop Year

Profitability
Accounting for inflation, between 2009-10 and 2013-14, the average FBI of specialist sheep (LFA) farms decreased by around 26 per cent. This decrease was due to a rise in input costs, especially labour and livestock and a fall in livestock output value.

In the last year both input costs and output value for specialist sheep (LFA) farms have increased, resulting in an overall increase in profits for 2013-14. The average value of grants and subsidies remained largely unchanged to leave the FBI value of specialist sheep (LFA) farms at £24,000.

Return to unpaid labour
The average FBI/FTE for specialist sheep (LFA) farms of £20,000 is roughly equivalent to an hourly wage for unpaid labour of £10.53, one and a half times the minimum agricultural wage in Scotland. Around 66 per cent of specialist sheep (LFA) farms generated incomes equivalent to less than the minimum agricultural wage (MAW), whereas 12 per cent generated more than five times MAW.

Relative performance
At £204,000, on average, high performing specialist sheep farms generated incomes roughly eight times the overall average. This in part is due to a small number of specialist sheep (LFA) farms engaging in miscellaneous agricultural activities not related to sheep production. Low performing farm businesses made an average loss of -£15,000.

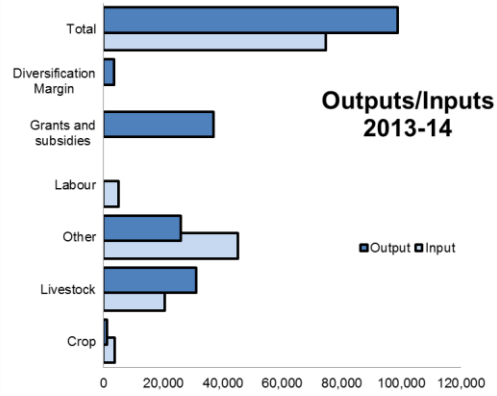
Drivers of profitability
The total average outputs, (including income from diversification and grants and subsides) and inputs for specialist sheep (LFA) farms were £99,000 and £75,000 respectively. The largest portion of the input costs were due to other inputs such as machinery and land and buildings costs.

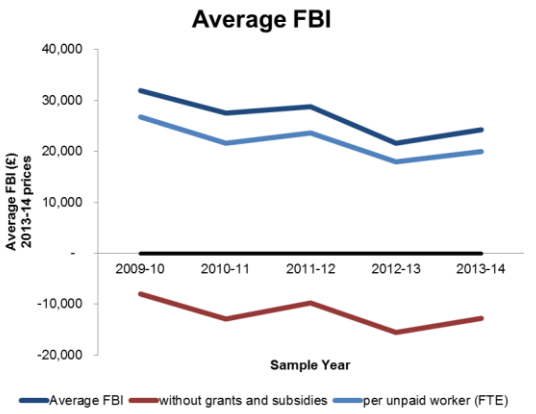
Over the last five years, FBI without subsidies has been below zero. An increase was observed in 2011-12 but income has since decreased. It ranges from -£8,000 in 2009-10 to -£16,000 in 2012-13. In 2013-14 the average FBI without subsidies of specialist sheep (LFA) was -£13,000.

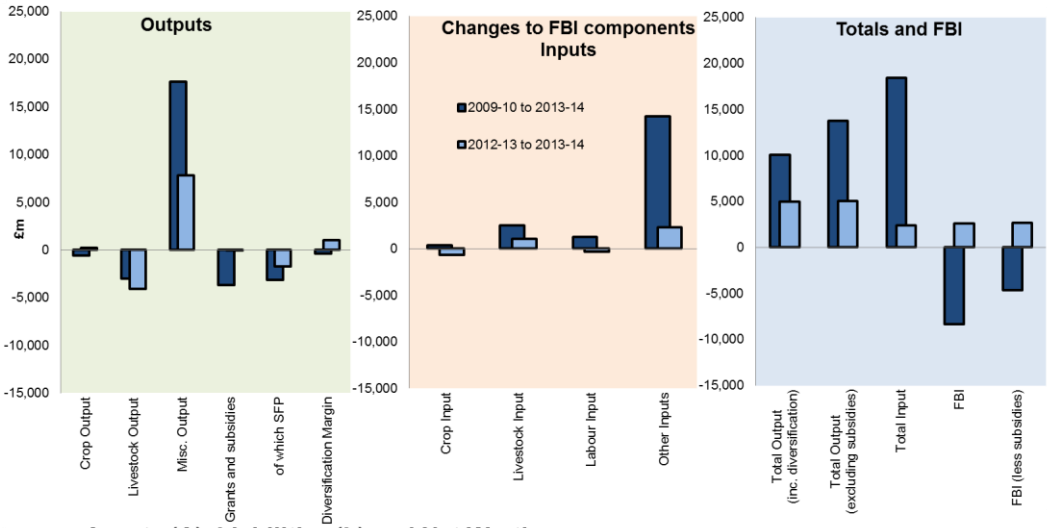
Trends in cost centres for specialist sheep (LFA) farms show an overall increase, over the last year, improvements in income from agricultural and agri-environmental activities as well as diversification over the last year, with a decrease observed for contracting activities and subsides.

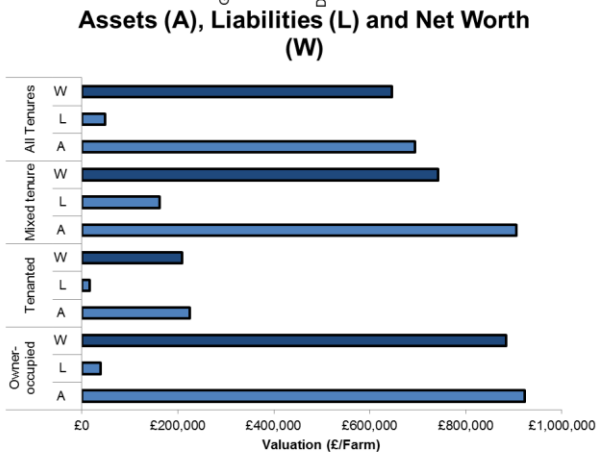
Financial strength
The average net worth (assets minus liabilities) of specialist sheep (LFA) farms was £645,000 in 2013-14. The average debt ratio (liabilities: assets) was seven per cent overall but ranged between four per cent for owner-occupied and tenanted farms and 18 per cent for mixed tenure farms.

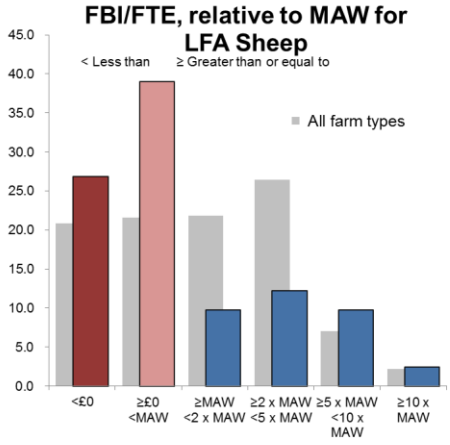
Specialist sheep (LFA) Farms – FBI (2013-14): £24,000

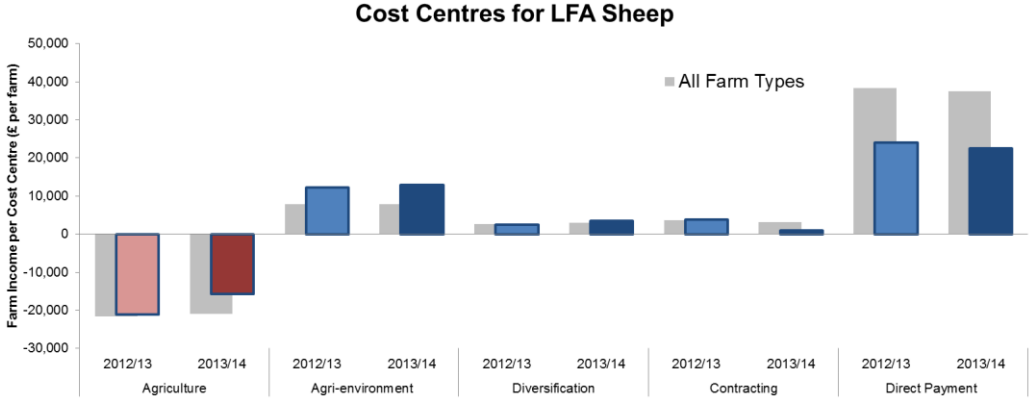












7.2 Specialist Cattle (LFA) Farms – 2013-14 Crop Year

Profitability
Accounting for inflation, between 2009-10 and 2013-14 the average FBI of specialist cattle (LFA) farms decreased by around 49 per cent, to the lowest level in five years. This decrease was due to a rise in input costs, especially livestock and crop and a fall in subsides.

In the last year input costs and output value for specialist cattle (LFA) farms have both increased, resulting in an overall decline in profits for 2013-14. The average value of grants and subsidies increased (up £400) to leave the FBI value of specialist cattle (LFA) farms at £25,000.

Return to unpaid labour
The average FBI/FTE for specialist cattle farms of £17,000 is roughly equivalent to an hourly wage for unpaid labour of £8.82, just under one and a half times the minimum agricultural wage in Scotland. Around 39 per cent of specialist cattle (LFA) farms generated incomes equivalent to less than the minimum agricultural wage (MAW) whereas six per cent generated more than five times MAW.

Relative performance
At £63,000, on average, high performing specialist cattle (LFA) farms generated incomes more than twice the overall average. Low performing farm businesses made an average loss of -£16,000.

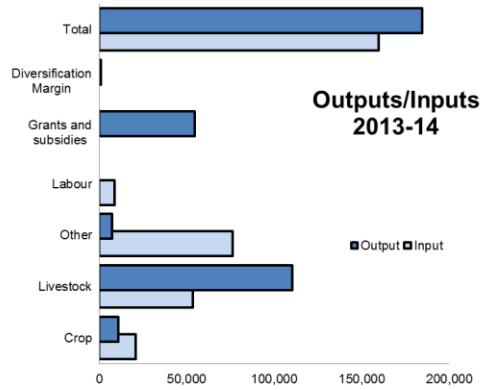
Drivers of profitability
The total average outputs, (including income from diversification and grants and subsides) and inputs for specialist cattle (LFA) farms were £185,000 and £160,000 respectively. The largest portion of the input costs was due to feed and other inputs such as machinery, land and buildings.

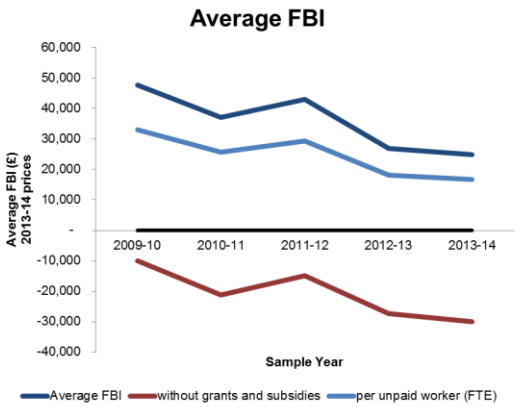
Over the last five years, FBI without subsidies has been below zero ranging from -£10,000 in 2009-10 to -£30,000 in 2013-14.

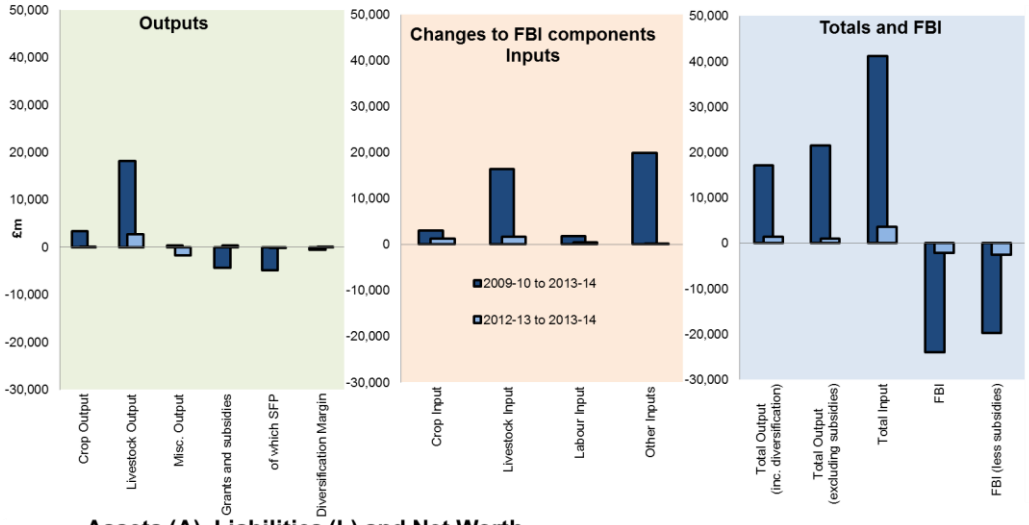
Trends in cost centres for specialist cattle (LFA) farms show an overall decrease in income from agricultural activities compared to 2012-13, costs remained steady for diversification, contracting, subsides and agri-environmental activities.

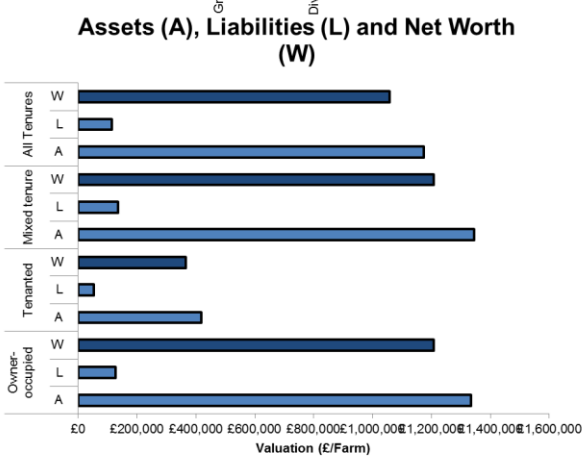
Financial strength
The average net worth (assets minus liabilities) of specialist cattle (LFA) farms was £1m in 2013-14. The average debt ratio (liabilities: assets) was ten per cent for all tenures of specialist cattle (LFA) farms but ranged between ten per cent for owner-occupied and 13 per cent for tenanted farms.

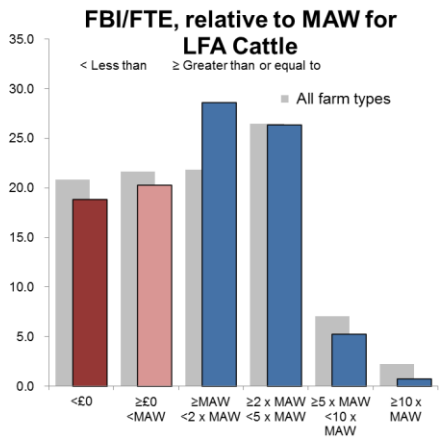
Specialist Cattle Farms (LFA) – FBI (2013-14): £25,000

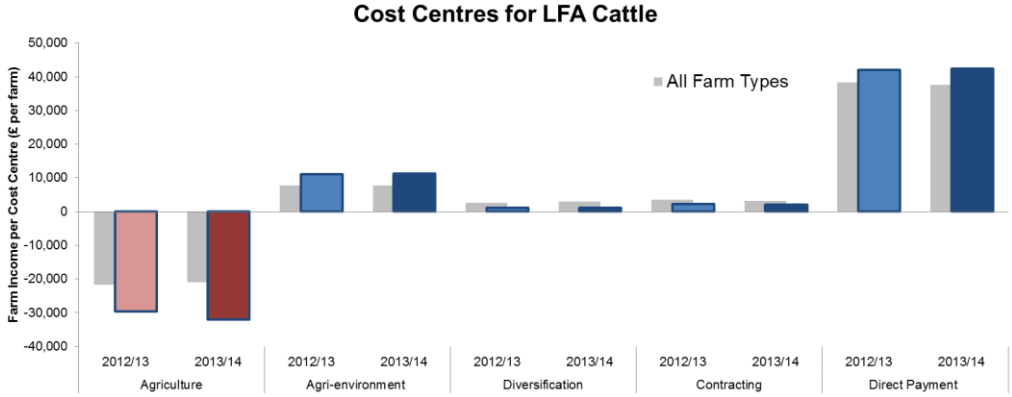












7.3 Specialist cattle and sheep (LFA) Farms – 2013-14 Crop Year

Profitability
Accounting for inflation, between 2009-10 and 2013-14 the average FBI of specialist cattle and sheep (LFA) farms decreased by around 43 per cent. This decrease was due to a rise in input costs, especially labour and livestock and a fall in the value of subsides and reduced margins from diversification.

In the last year input costs for specialist cattle and sheep (LFA) farms have slightly increased, while the output value had a greater increase, this combined with an average increase in the value of grants and subsidies (up £2,000) produced a FBI value of specialist cattle and sheep (LFA) farms at £26,000.

Return to unpaid labour
The average FBI/FTE for specialist cattle and sheep (LFA) of £16,000 is roughly equivalent to an hourly wage for unpaid labour of £8.38, almost equivalent to one and a half times the minimum agricultural wage in Scotland. Around 47 per cent of specialist cattle and sheep (LFA) farms generated incomes equivalent to less than the minimum agricultural wage (MAW), whereas two per cent generated more than five times MAW.

Relative performance
At £66,000, on average, high performing specialist cattle and sheep (LFA) farms generated incomes roughly two and a half times the overall average. Low performing farm businesses made an average loss of -£18,000.

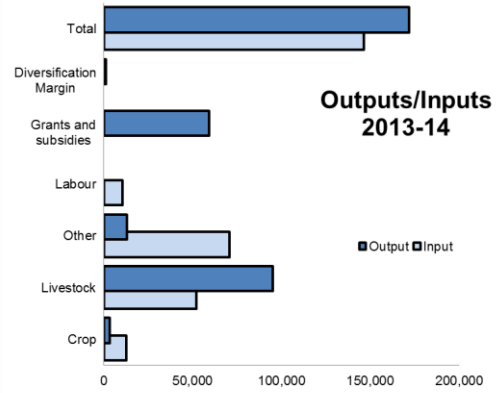
Drivers of profitability
The total average outputs, (including income from diversification and grants and subsides) and inputs for specialist cattle and sheep (LFA) farms were £172,000 and £146,000 respectively. The largest portion of the input costs was due to feed and other inputs such as machinery, land and buildings.

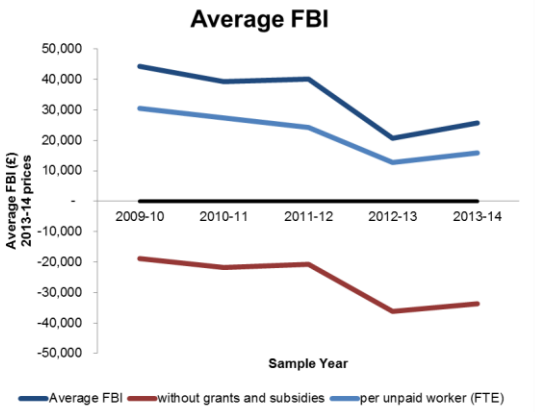
Over the last five years, FBI without subsidies has been below zero and declining. It ranges from -£19,000 in 2009-10 to -£36,000 in 2012-13. In 2013-14 the average FBI without subsidies of specialist cattle and sheep (LFA) was -£34,000.

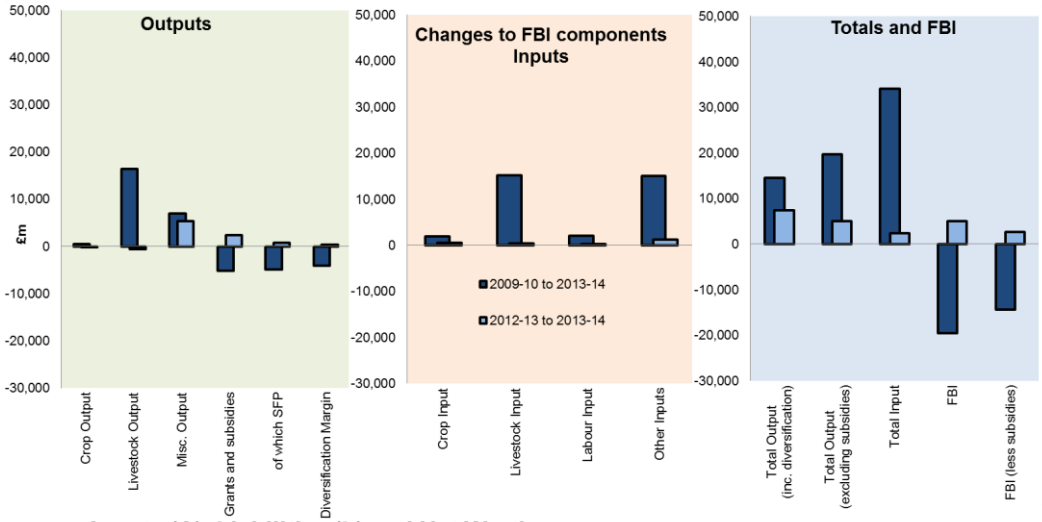
Trends in cost centres for specialist cattle and sheep (LFA) farms are showing an overall increase in income as part of diversification and contracting compared to 2012-13, with income from agricultural and environmental activities and subsides remaining largely unchanged.

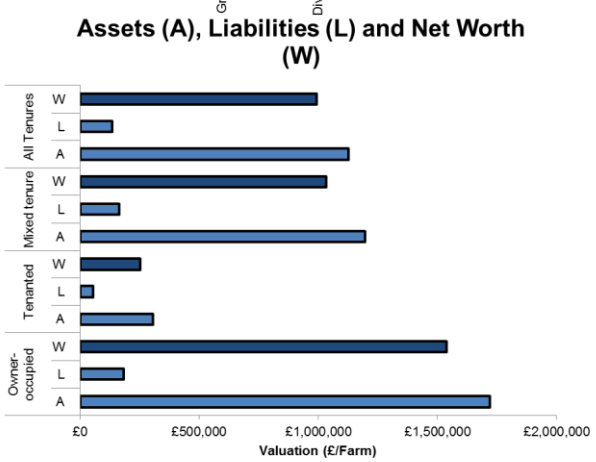
Financial strength
The average net worth (assets minus liabilities) of specialist cattle and sheep (LFA) farms was £992,000 in 2013-14. The average debt ratio (liabilities: assets) was 12 per cent for all tenures of LFA cattle and sheep farms but ranged between 11 per cent for owner-occupied and 18 per cent for tenanted farms.

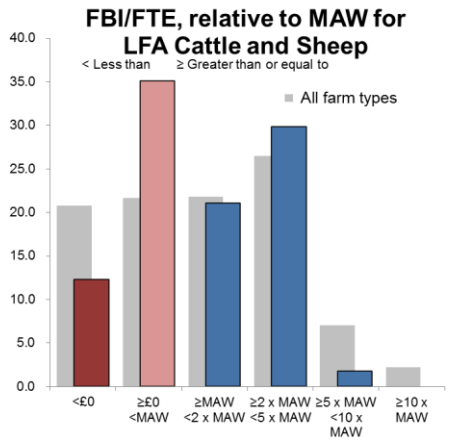
Specialist Cattle and Sheep Farms (LFA) – FBI (2013-14): £26,000

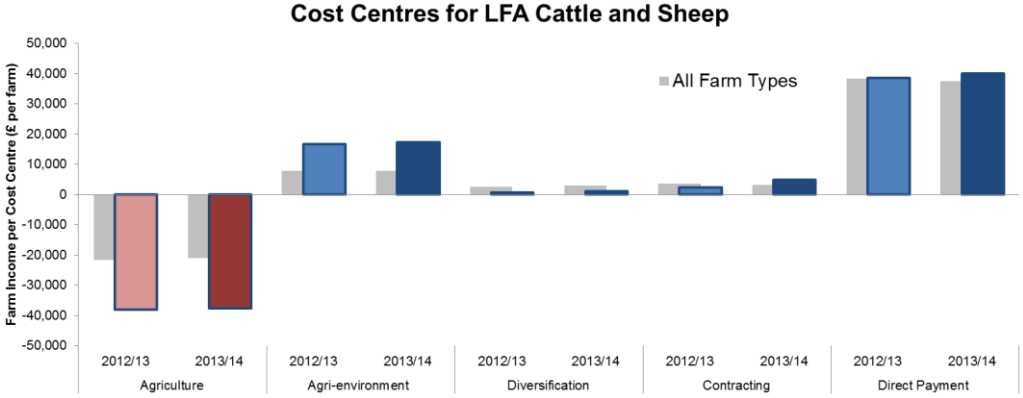












7.4 Cereal Farms – 2013-14 Crop Year

Profitability
Accounting for inflation, between 2009-10 and 2013-14 the average FBI of cereal farms decreased by around 16 per cent. This was due to an increase in input costs for crops and land and buildings.

In the last year both input and output values for cereal farms have decreased, this combined with an average decrease in the value of grants and subsidies (down £5,000) resulting in an overall decrease in income for 2013-14 to leave the FBI value of cereal farms at £23,000.

Return to unpaid labour
The average FBI/FTE for cereal farms of £18,000 is roughly equivalent to an hourly wage for unpaid labour of £9.42, almost equivalent to one and a half times the minimum agricultural wage in Scotland. Around 46 per cent of cereal farms generated incomes equivalent to less than the minimum agricultural wage (MAW), whereas 15 per cent generated more than five times MAW.

Relative performance
At £75,000, on average, high performing cereal farms generated incomes roughly three times the overall average. Low performing farm businesses made an average loss of -£22,000.

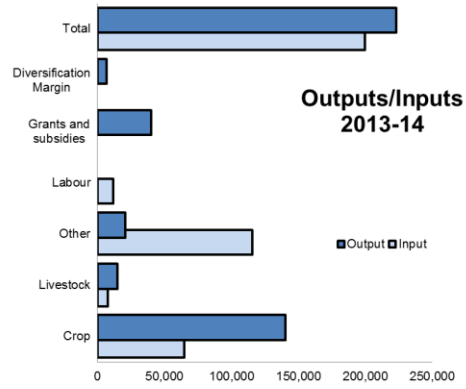
Drivers of profitability
The total average outputs, (including income from diversification and grants and subsides) and inputs for cereal farms were and £223,000 and £200,000 respectively. The largest portion of the input costs was due to other inputs such as machinery, land and buildings.

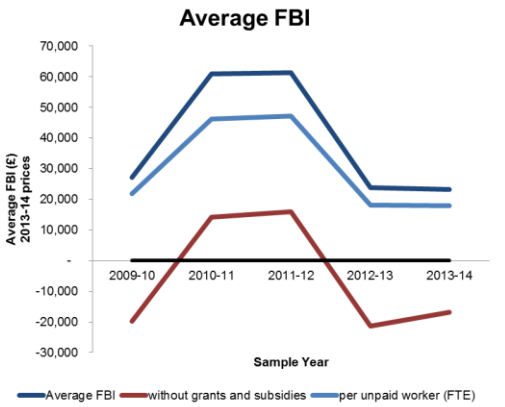
Over the last five years, FBI without subsidies has been below zero three times, ranging from -£21,000 in 2012-13 to £16,000 in 2011-12. In 2013-14 the average FBI without subsidies of cereal farms was -£17,000.

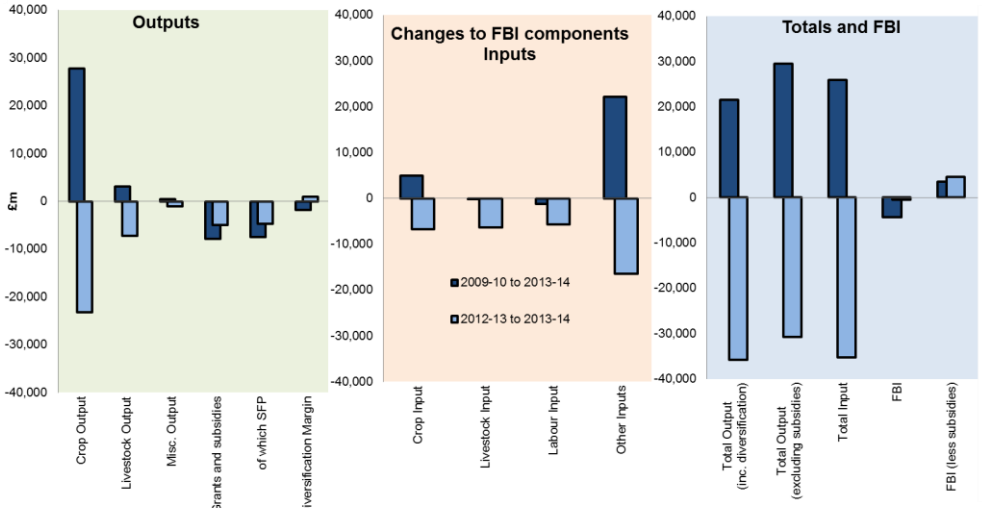
Trends in cost centres for cereal farms are showing a slight overall decrease in income as part of environmental activities, contracting and subsides compared to 2012-13. Income from agricultural and diversified activities improved in 2013-14.

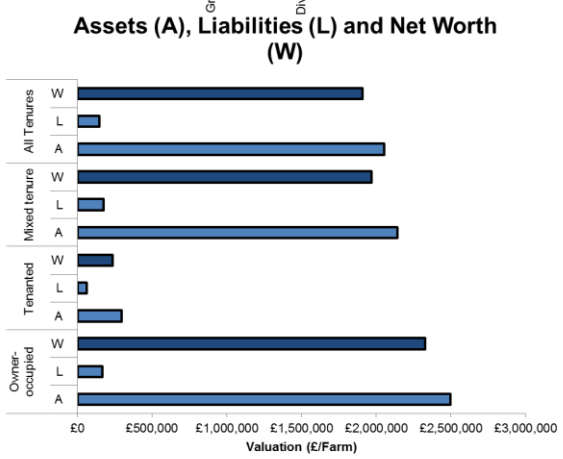
Financial strength
The average net worth (assets minus liabilities) of cereal farms was £1.9m in 2013-14. The average debt ratio (liabilities: assets) was seven per cent for all tenures of cereals farms but ranged between seven per cent for owner-occupied and 21 per cent for tenanted farms.

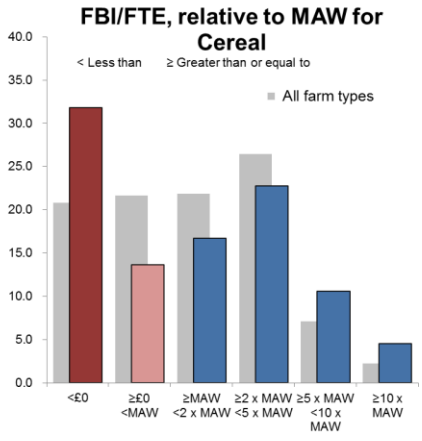
Cereals Farms – FBI (2013-14): £23,000

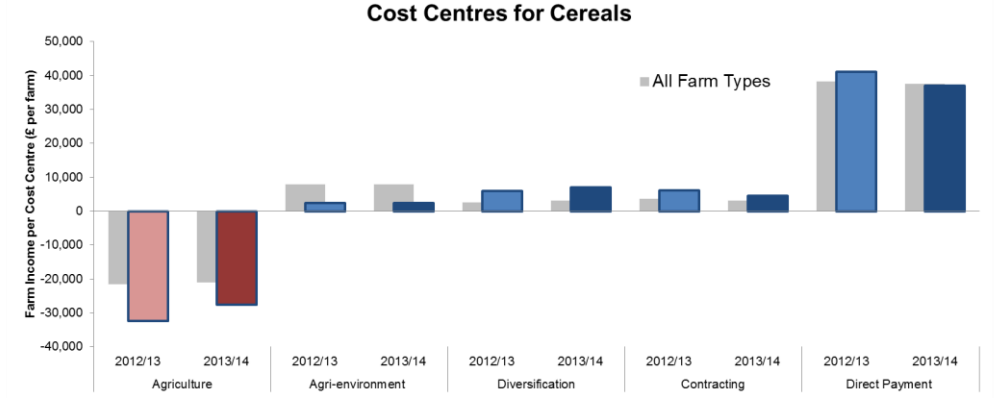












7.5 General Cropping Farms – 2013-14 Crop Year

Profitability

Accounting for inflation, between 2009-10 and 2013-14 the average FBI of general cropping farms increased by around 33 per cent. This was due to an increase in the output value of crops and fall in the crop and labour input costs.

In the last year both input and output values for general cropping farms have decreased, this combined with an average decrease in the value of grants and subsidies (down £3,000) has resulted in an overall decrease in income for 2013-14 to leave the FBI value of general cropping farms at £36,000.

Return to unpaid labour

The average FBI/FTE for general cropping farms of £26,000 is roughly equivalent to an hourly wage for unpaid labour of £13.81, almost equivalent to twice the minimum agricultural wage in Scotland. Around 40 per cent of general cropping farms generated incomes equivalent to less than the minimum agricultural wage (MAW) whereas 15 per cent generated more than 10 times MAW.

Relative performance

At £95,000, on average, high performing general cropping farms generated incomes roughly three times the overall average. Low performing farm businesses made a loss with an average income of -£8,000.

Drivers of profitability

The total average outputs, (including income from diversification and grants and subsides) and inputs for general cropping farms were £267,000 and £231,000 respectively. The largest portion of the input costs was due to fertiliser and other inputs such as machinery, land and buildings.

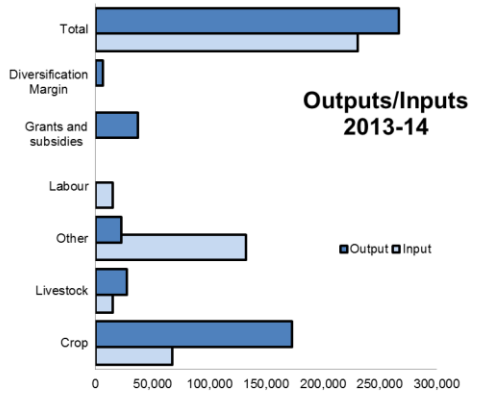
Over the last five years, FBI without subsidies has been below zero twice, ranging from -£21,000 in 2009-10 to £28,000 in 2010-11. In 2013-14 the average FBI without subsidies of general cropping farms was -£900.

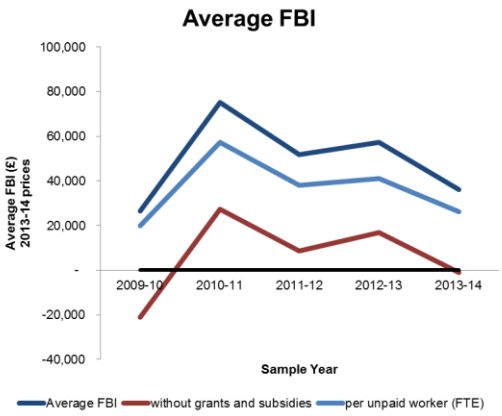
Trends in cost centres for general cropping farms are showing an overall decrease in income as part of agricultural and environmental activities as well as contracting and subsides compared to 2012-13. Income from diversification increased in 2013-14.

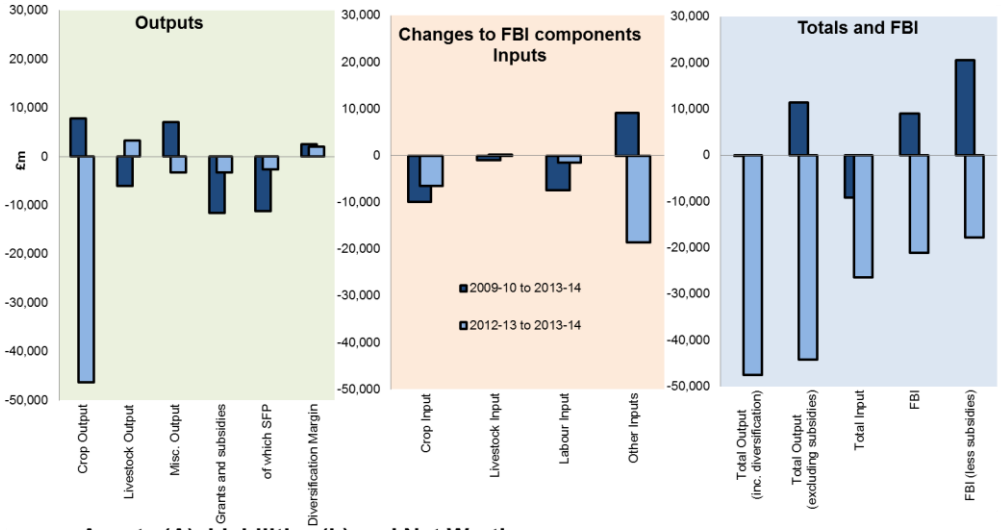
Financial strength

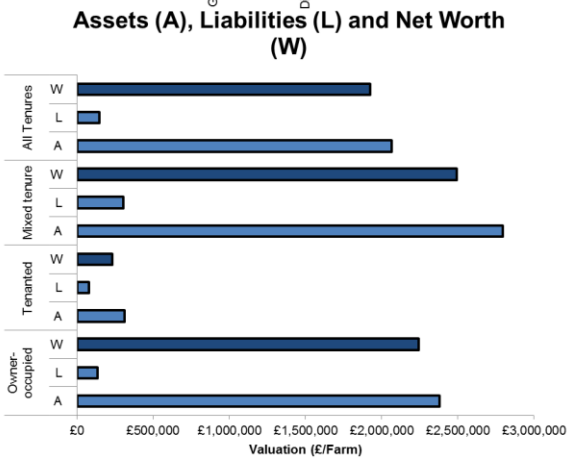
The average net worth (assets minus liabilities) of general cropping farms was £1.9m in 2013-14. The average debt ratio (liabilities: assets) was seven per cent for all tenures of general cropping farms but ranged between six per cent for owner-occupied and 25 per cent for tenanted farms.

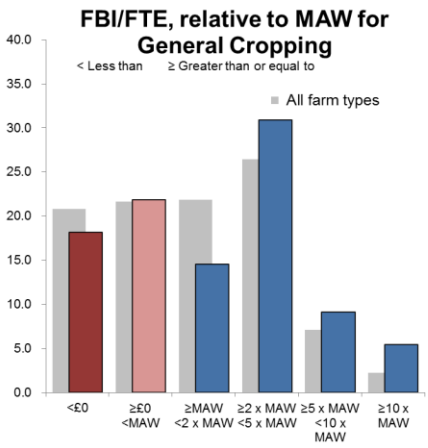
General Cropping Farms – FBI (2013-14): £36,000

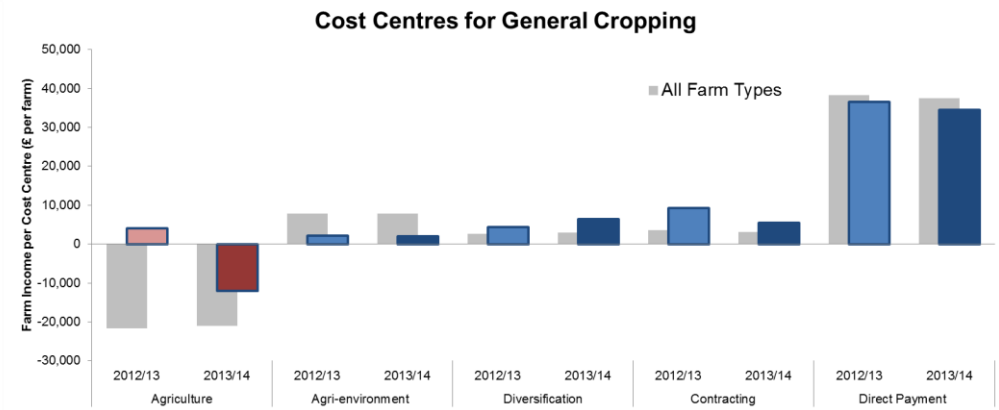












7.6 Dairy Farms – 2013-14 Crop Year

Profitability

Accounting for inflation, between 2009-10 and 2013-14 the average FBI of dairy farms decreased by around six per cent. This was due to an increase in the input costs for livestock and machinery, land and buildings.

In 2013-14 output values for dairy farms (up £67,000 on the previous year) increased by twice as much as the rise in input costs (up £35,000), resulting in an overall increase in income, almost back to levels last seen in 2010-11. Additionally, the average value of grants and subsides has increased (up £2,000) to leave the FBI value of dairy farms at £80,000.

Return to unpaid labour

The average FBI/FTE for dairy farms of £39,000 is roughly equivalent to an hourly wage for unpaid labour of £20.45, almost equivalent to three times the minimum agricultural wage in Scotland. Around 24 per cent of dairy farms generated incomes equivalent to less than the minimum agricultural wage (MAW) whereas 22 per cent generated more than five times MAW.

Relative performance

At £205,000, on average, high performing dairy farms generated incomes more than two times the overall average. Low performing farm businesses made an average loss of -£6,000.

Drivers of profitability

The total average outputs, (including income from diversification and grants and subsides) and inputs for dairy farms were £516,000 and £436,000 respectively. The largest portion of the input costs was due to livestock costs such as feed and other inputs such as machinery, land and buildings.

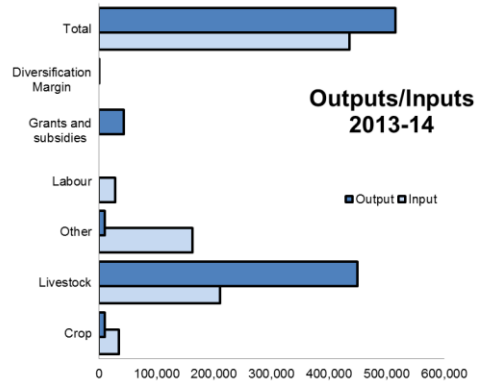
Over the last five years, FBI without subsidies has been kept above zero. It ranges from £4,000 in 2012-13 to £41,000 in 2011-12. In 2013-14 the average FBI without subsidies of dairy farms was £36,000.

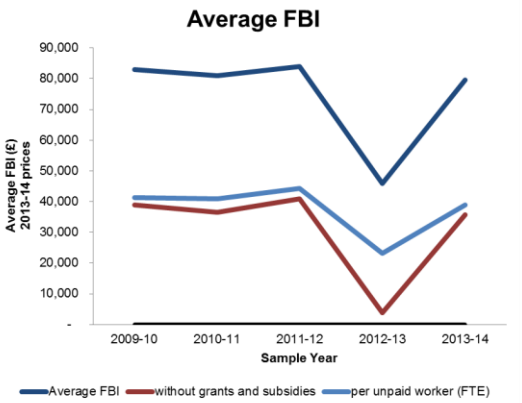
Trends in cost centres for dairy farms are showing an overall increase in income as agricultural activities, contracting and subsides compared to 2012-13, income decreased for environmental activities and diversification.

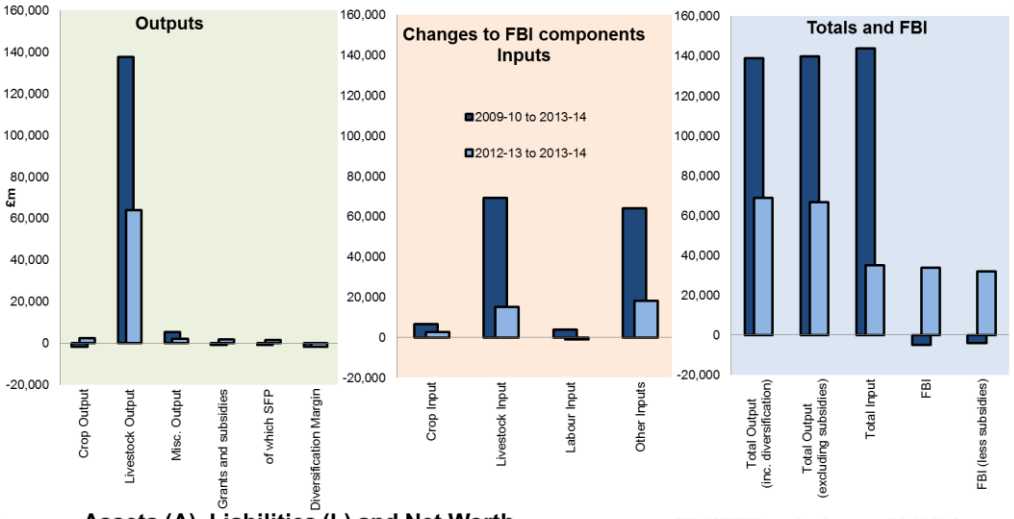
Financial strength

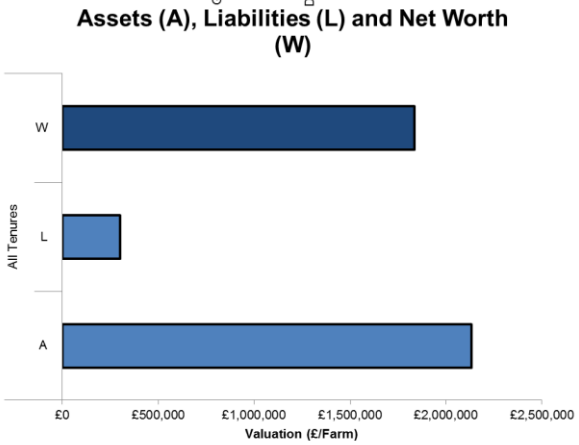
The average net worth (assets minus liabilities) of dairy farms was £1.8m in 2013-14. The average debt ratio (liabilities: assets) was 14 per cent for all tenures of dairy farms.

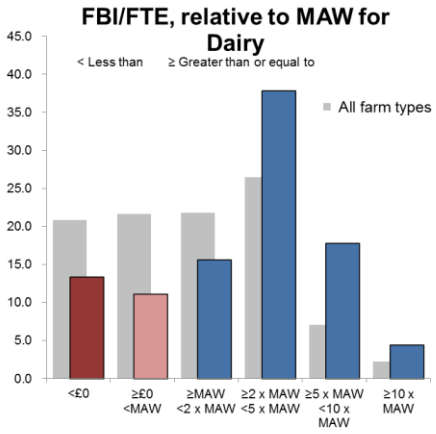
Dairy Farms – FBI (2013-14): £80,000

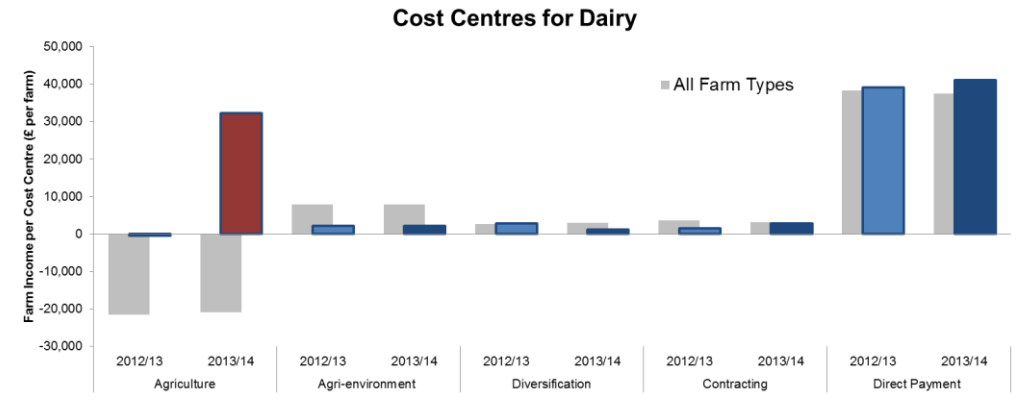












7.7 Lowland Cattle and Sheep Farms – 2013-14 Crop Year

Profitability
Accounting for inflation, between 2009-10 and 2013-14 the average FBI of lowland cattle and sheep farms decreased by around 41 per cent. This was due to an increase in the input costs for livestock and machinery, land and buildings.

In the last year both input costs and output values for lowland cattle and sheep farms have increased, resulting in an overall increase in FBI value for 2013-14. The average value of grants and subsidies has remained unchanged to leave the FBI value of lowland cattle and sheep farms at £24,000.

Return to unpaid labour
The average FBI/FTE for lowland cattle and sheep farms of £17,000 is roughly equivalent to an hourly wage for unpaid labour of £8.78, below the minimum agricultural wage in Scotland. Around 48 per cent of lowland cattle and sheep farms generated incomes equivalent to less than the minimum agricultural wage (MAW) whereas four per cent generated more than five times MAW.

Relative performance
At £76,000, on average, high performing lowland cattle and sheep farms generated incomes roughly three times the overall average. Low performing farm businesses made an average loss of -£14,000.

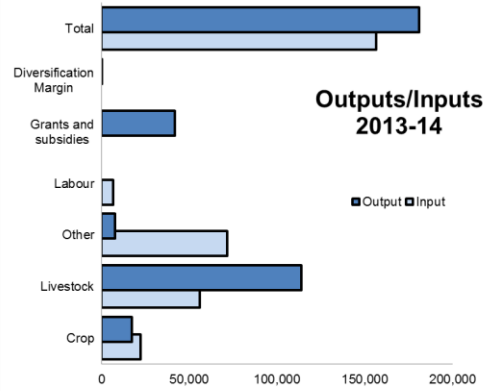
Drivers of profitability
The total average outputs, (including income from diversification and grants and subsides) and inputs for lowland cattle and sheep farms were £181,000 and £157,000 respectively. The largest portion of the input costs was due to feed and other inputs such as machinery, land and buildings.

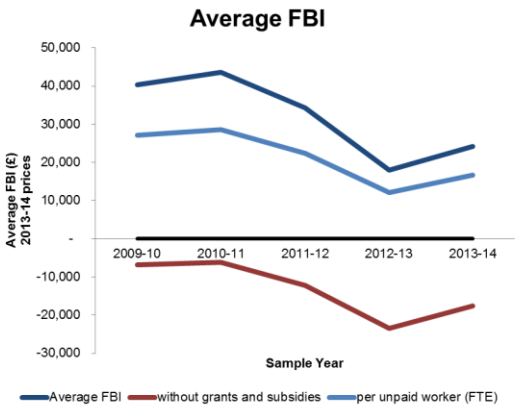
Over the last five years, FBI without subsidies has been below zero. It has ranged from -£23,000 in 2012-13 to -£6,000 in 2010-11. In 2013-14 the average FBI without subsidies of lowland cattle and sheep farms was -£18,000.

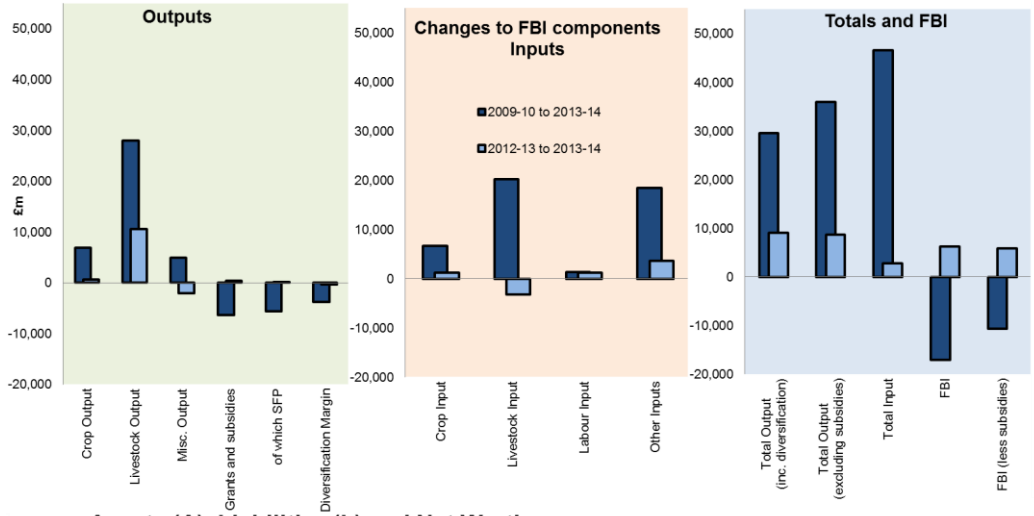
Trends in cost centres for lowland cattle and sheep farms are showing an overall increase in income as part of agricultural compared to 2012-13, with diversification, contacting, subsides and environmental activities remaining largely unchanged.

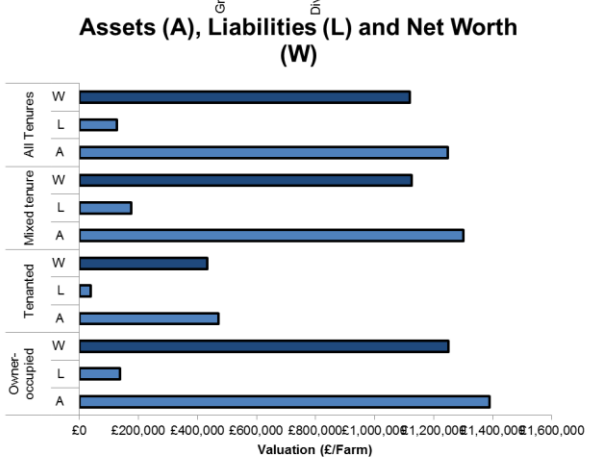
Financial strength
The average net worth (assets minus liabilities) of lowland cattle and sheep farms was £1.1m in 2013-14. The average debt ratio (liabilities: assets) was 10 per cent for all tenures of lowland cattle and sheep farms but ranged between eight per cent for owner-occupied and 14 per cent for mixed farms.

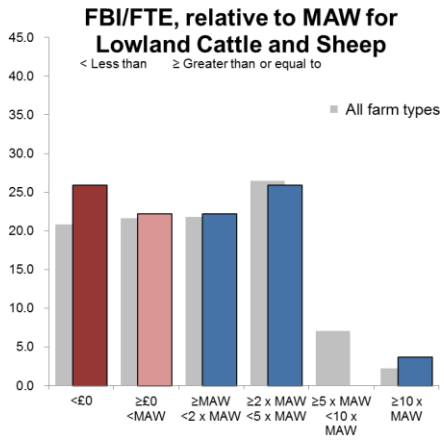
Lowland Cattle and Sheep Farms – FBI (2013-14): £24,000

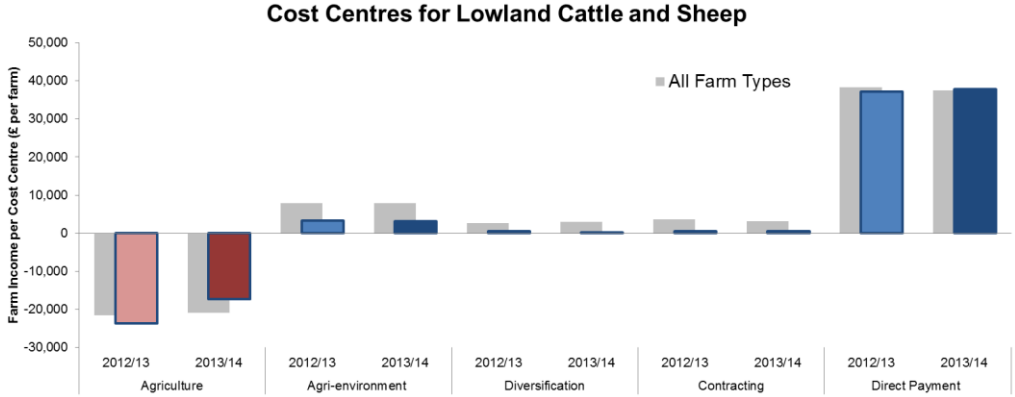












7.8 Mixed Farms – 2013-14 Crop Year

Profitability
Accounting for inflation, between 2009-10 and 2013-14 the average FBI of mixed farms decreased by around 24 per cent. This was due to an increase in the input costs for crop, livestock and machinery, land and buildings.

In the last year both input costs and output values for mixed farms have decreased, resulting in an overall decline in FBI value for 2013-14. The average value of grants and subsidies decreased (down £2,000) to leave the FBI value of mixed farms at £30,000.

Return to unpaid labour
The average FBI/FTE for mixed farms of £18,000 is equivalent to an hourly wage for unpaid labour of £9.31, around one and a half times the minimum agricultural wage in Scotland. Around 39 per cent of mixed farms generated incomes equivalent to less than the minimum agricultural wage (MAW), whereas four per cent generated more than five times MAW.

Relative performance
At £79,000, on average, high performing mixed farms generated incomes roughly two and a half times the overall average. Low performing farm businesses made an average loss of -£13,000.

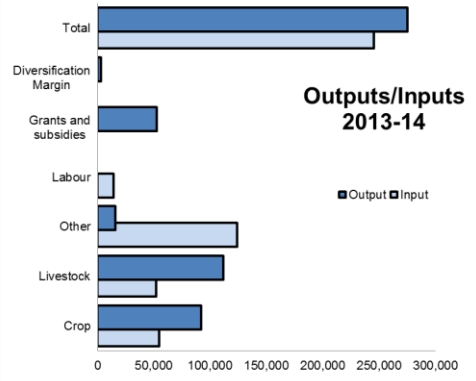
Drivers of profitability
The total average outputs, (including income from diversification and grants and subsides) and inputs for mixed farms were £275,000 and £245,000 respectively. The largest portion of the input costs was due to other inputs such as machinery, land and buildings.

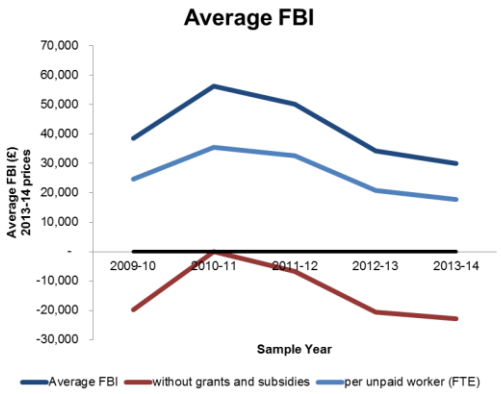
Over the last five years, FBI without subsidies has been below zero, with the exception of 2010-11 when FBI without subsidies was £96. In other years it ranges from -£23,000 in 2013-14 to -£7,000 in 2011-12.

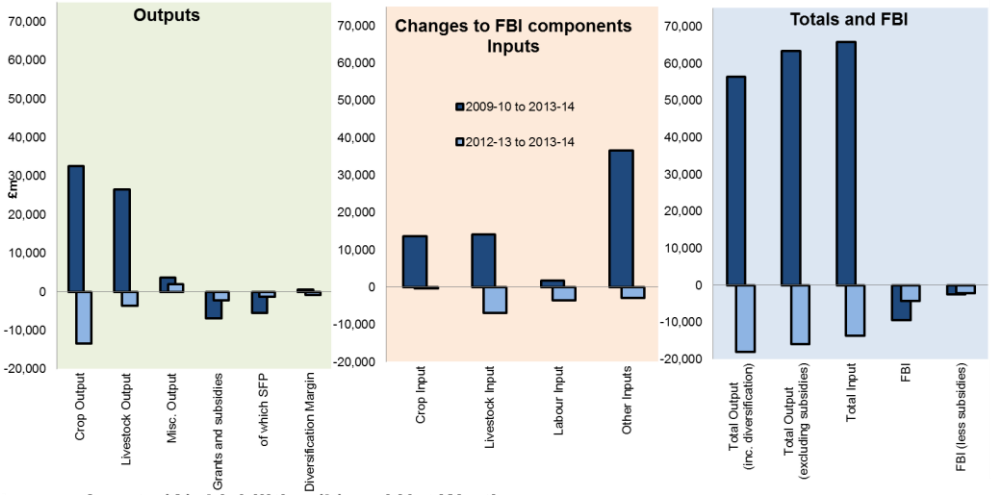
Trends in cost centres for mixed farms are showing an overall decrease in income as part of agricultural and environmental activities, diversification and subsides compared to 2012-13, an increase was observed for contracting activities in 2013-14.

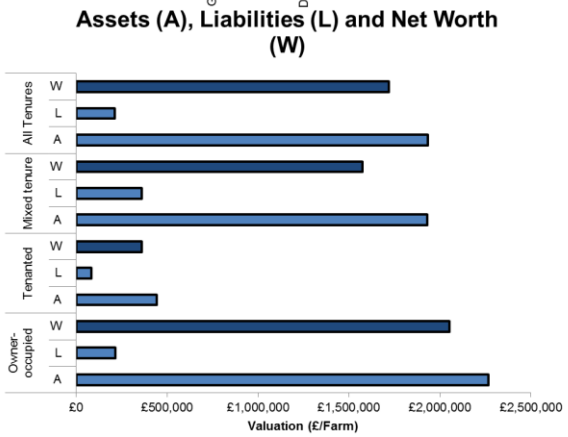
Financial strength
The average net worth (assets minus liabilities) of mixed farms was £1.7m in 2013-14. The average debt ratio (liabilities: assets) was 11 per cent for all tenures of mixed farms but ranged between nine per cent for owner-occupied farms and 19 per cent for tenanted farms.

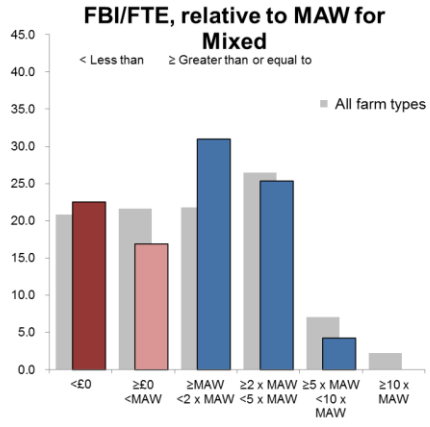
Mixed Farms – FBI (2013-14): £30,000

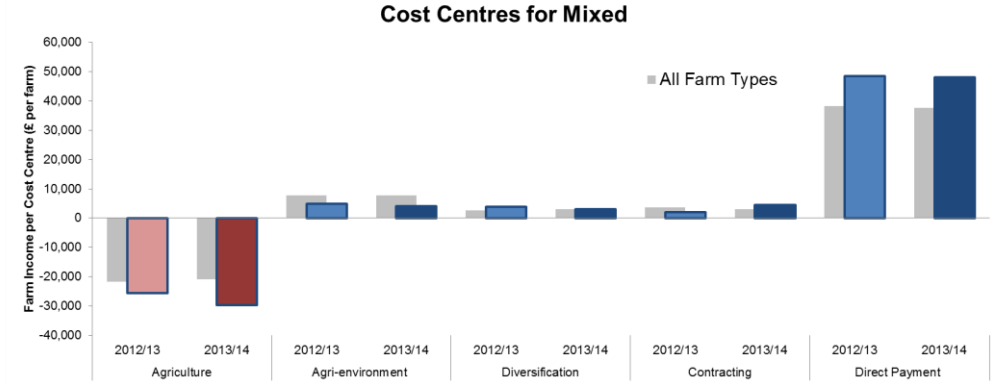












8. Reference Tables

Table 1: FAS summary table: 2009-10 to 2013-14 (2013-14 prices)

	Measure	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Average	Output (£)	135,903	162,749	179,434	174,592	168,878
	Input (£)	150,195	168,500	186,397	193,460	187,786
	Susbsidy and payments (£)	52,443	51,257	49,895	47,349	46,411
	Diversified income (£)	3,607	3,650	3,567	2,643	3,031
	FBI (£)	41,757	49,157	46,500	31,125	30,534
	FBI/FTE (£)	29,201	29,087	31,849	21,030	20,631
	FBI without grants and subsidies	-10,686	-2,100	-3,395	-16,224	-15,877
	Output:Input ratio	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
	Off farm income (£)	10,325	9,382	8,792	9,631	9887
	Off farm income/FTE (£)	7,221	5,551	6,022	6,507	6680
Hourly income	Average hourly income (£)	15.37	15.31	16.76	11.07	10.86
	Minimum agricultural wage (£)	6.23	6.37	6.55	6.68	6.89
	Average hourly income as % of MAW	246.7	240.3	255.9	165.7	157.6
Quartiles	FBI upper quartile (£)	88,838	107,621	114,010	88,638	104,734
	FBI lower quartile (£)	-7,845	1,257	114	-14,296	-15,266
	Output:Input ratio upper quartile	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
	Output:Input ratio lower quartile	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Balance Sheets (All Tenures)	Net worth (£) closing valuation (CV)	920,347	1,241,349	1,294,655	1,335,622	1,331,105
	Liabilities as % of assets (CV)	10.5	9.6	9.4	9.7	9.5

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

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

Table 2: FAS summary table 2013-14

	Measure	Specialist Sheep (LFA)	Specialist Cattle (LFA)	Cattle and Sheep (LFA)	Cereal	General Cropping	Dairy	Lowland Cattle and Sheep	Mixed	All Types
Average	Output (£)	58,192	128,704	111,673	176,368	223,260	470,628	139,017	219,562	168,878
	Input (£)	74,539	159,750	146,339	200,066	230,516	436,132	156,769	245,433	187,786
	Susbsidy and payments (£)	37,043	54,771	59,251	40,024	37,097	43,978	41,834	52,661	46,411
	Diversified income (£)	3,519	1,079	1,047	6,933	6,375	1,176	99	3,113	3,031
	FBI (£)	24,214	24,803	25,634	23,259	36,216	79,651	24,181	29,903	30,534
	FBI/FTE (£)	20,011	16,759	15,921	17,891	26,243	38,854	16,677	17,694	20,631
	Output:Input ratio	1.32	1.16	1.18	1.12	1.16	1.18	1.15	1.12	1.16
	Off farm income (£)	9,436	9,559	9,371	9,872	11,968	4,899	9,876	11,646	9,887
	Off farm income/FTE (£)	7,799	6,459	5,820	7,594	8,673	2,390	6,811	6,891	6,680
Hourly income	Average hourly income (£)	10.53	8.82	8.38	9.42	13.81	20.45	8.78	9.31	10.86
	Minimum agricultural wage (£)	6.89	6.89	6.89	6.89	6.89	6.89	6.89	6.89	6.89
	Average hourly income as % of MAW	152.9	128.0	121.6	136.7	200.5	296.8	127.4	135.2	157.6
Quartiles	FBI upper quartile (£)	204,275	62,777	65,763	75,039	95,091	205,306	75,904	79,286	104,734
	FBI lower quartile (£)	-14,669	-16,367	-17,943	-22,234	-8,258	-6,122	-13,934	-12,792	-15,266
	Output:Input ratio upper quartile	2.9	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.46
	Output:Input ratio lower quartile	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.92
Balance Sheets (All Tenures)	Net worth (£) closing valuation (CV)	645,249	1,058,320	991,935	1,906,012	1,922,087	1,834,005	1,118,874	1,719,160	1,331,105
	Liabilities as % of assets (CV)	7	10	12	7	7	14	10	11	9

Full-Time equivalent (FTE) is 1,900 hours.
Off farm Income is only collected for farmers and their spouse as the midpoint of the range in which their income falls.
The minimum agricultural wage (MAW) is the weighted average for 2013 calendar year.

Table 3: Percentage distribution of farms according to farm business incomes, 2013-14

Type of farm	Less than £0	£0 to £4,999	£5,000 to £9,999	£10,000 to £19,999	£20,000 to £29,999	£30,000 to £39,999	£40,000 to £49,999	£50,000 to £99,999	£100,000 and over
Specialist Sheep (LFA)	27.9	11.6	14.6	28.3	2.1	4.2	2.1	2.1	7.1
Specialist Cattle (LFA)	19.2	6.8	5.4	16.6	15.4	13.2	9.3	9.5	4.6
Cattle and Sheep (LFA)	10.7	13.3	10.3	14.4	13.1	11.4	8.8	12.7	5.3
Cereals	32.3	2.8	5.5	12.9	12.0	8.2	3.7	16.8	5.9
General cropping	16.6	1.5	8.4	16.6	11.5	14.4	1.2	23.8	6.0
Dairy	14.8	2.1	4.2	4.5	2.1	6.3	12.8	23.5	29.6
Lowland cattle and sheep	28.5	2.0	11.0	18.5	11.0	5.5	9.5	9.0	5.0
Mixed	23.2	3.0	1.7	19.9	12.0	10.6	4.3	19.1	6.3
All farm types	**22**	**6**	**8**	**18**	**10**	**10**	**6**	**13**	**7**

Table 4a: Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs, and Farm Business Income by type of farm: 2013-14

Type of farm	Specialist Sheep (LFA)	Specialist Cattle (LFA)	Cattle and sheep (LFA)	Cereals
Number of farms in sample	41	133	57	66
Average size of business (SLR)	3	2	4	2
Average size of farm (hectares)	738	194	526	168
Area of cereals (hectares)	0	12	4	120
Area of potatoes (hectares)	0	0	0	0
Area of oilseed rape (hectares)	0	0	0	8
Area of other crops (hectares)	0	0	0	4
Area of fodder	0	2	2	3
Area of grass	63	115	126	28
Number of ewes	540	186	692	16
Number of suckler cows	6	87	56	6
Number of dairy cows	0	4	0	0
Number of other cattle	9	139	75	20
Headcount of unpaid workers	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.8
Number of unpaid workers (FTE)	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.3
Average output £ per farm				
Total crop output	1,244	10,830	3,411	140,510
Total livestock output	31,072	110,436	95,264	15,102
Miscellaneous output	25,876	7,438	12,999	20,755
Total average output	58,192	128,704	111,673	176,368
Subsidy and Payments	37,043	54,771	59,251	40,024
Average inputs - £ per farm				
Crop expenses	3,848	21,039	12,650	64,919
Livestock expenses	20,507	53,536	52,053	7,641
Other fixed costs	50,184	85,176	81,636	127,506
Total average inputs	74,539	159,750	146,339	200,066
Diversification Margin	3,519	1,079	1,047	6,933
of which: Diversification Output	4,540	4,063	4,421	12,523
Diversification Input	1,022	2,984	3,373	5,590
FARM BUSINESS INCOME (FBI)	24,214	24,803	25,634	23,259
FBI per unpaid worker (FTE)	20,011	16,759	15,921	17,891
Output:Input ratio (including subsidies)	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Output:Input ratio (excluding subsidies)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Off farm income (OFI)	9,436	9,559	9,371	9,872
OFI per unpaid worker (FTE)	7,799	6,459	5,820	7,594

Table 4b: Average cropping and stocking, output, inputs, and Farm Business Income by type of farm: 2013-14

Type of farm	General Cropping	Dairy	Lowland Cattle and Sheep	Mixed	All Farm Types
Number of farms in sample	55	45	27	71	495
Average size of business (SLR)	3	5	3	3	3
Average size of farm (hectares)	171	151	133	199	307
Area of cereals (hectares)	97	8	18	81	41
Area of potatoes (hectares)	16	0	0	1	2
Area of oilseed rape (hectares)	8	0	0	4	2
Area of other crops (hectares)	7	0	0	2	2
Area of fodder	2	8	3	3	3
Area of grass	34	123	99	83	82
Number of ewes	39	20	208	98	234
Number of suckler cows	10	0	53	45	38
Number of dairy cows	0	165	1	2	12
Output yield per dairy cow (ltrs)		*7,021*			
Revenue value pence per litre		*31.16*			
Number of other cattle	32	209	151	132	89
Headcount of unpaid workers	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.0
Number of unpaid workers (FTE)	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.5
Average output £ per farm					
Total crop output	172,972	10,821	17,321	91,832	55,303
Total livestock output	27,423	449,340	114,106	111,983	97,634
Miscellaneous output	22,865	10,468	7,591	15,747	15,941
Total average output	223,260	470,628	139,017	219,562	168,878
Subsidy and Payments	37,097	43,978	41,834	52,661	46,411
Average inputs - £ per farm					
Crop expenses	67,672	34,595	22,265	54,622	33,722
Livestock expenses	14,917	210,694	56,182	52,234	48,348
Other fixed costs	147,927	190,843	78,323	138,576	105,716
Total average inputs	230,516	436,132	156,769	245,433	187,786
Diversification Margin	6,375	1,176	99	3,113	3,031
of which: Diversification Output	17,083	4,593	2,786	5,695	6,981
Diversification Input	10,708	3,417	2,687	2,582	3,950
FARM BUSINESS INCOME (FBI)	36,216	79,651	24,181	29,903	30,534
FBI per unpaid worker (FTE)	26,243	38,854	16,677	17,694	20,631
Output:Input ratio (including subsidies)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
Output:Input ratio (excluding subsidies)	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Off farm income (OFI)	11,968	4,899	9,876	11,646	9,887
OFI per unpaid worker (FTE)	8,673	2,390	6,811	6,891	6,680

Table 5: Percentage distribution of farms according to farm business incomes per unpaid labour (FTE), relative to the minimum agricultural wage (MAW): 2013-14 (un-weighted sample data)

Type of farm	<£0	≥£0 <MAW	≥MAW <2 x MAW	≥2 x MAW <5 x MAW	≥5 x MAW <10 x MAW	≥10 x MAW
Specialist sheep (LFA)	26.8	39.0	9.8	12.2	9.8	2.4
Specialist Cattle (LFA)	18.8	20.3	28.6	26.3	5.3	0.8
Cattle and sheep (LFA)	12.3	35.1	21.1	29.8	1.8	.
Cereals	31.8	13.6	16.7	22.7	10.6	4.6
General cropping	18.2	21.8	14.6	30.9	9.1	5.5
Dairy	13.3	11.1	15.6	37.8	17.8	4.4
Lowland cattle and sheep	25.9	22.2	22.2	25.9	.	3.7
Mixed	22.5	16.9	31.0	25.4	4.2	.
All farm types	20.8	21.6	21.8	26.5	7.1	2.2

Minimum Agricultural Wage is £6.89 per hour
≥ greater than or equal to
< less than
. Not applicable

Table 6a: Farm business income, outputs and inputs performance bands by quartile: 2013-14

	Specialist Sheep (LFA)			Specialist Cattle (LFA)		
Performance band	Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%	Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%
Number of farms in sample	11	41	11	33	133	34
Average size of business (SLR)	3	3	3	2	2	3
Average size of farm (hectares)	648	738	958	196	194	208
Area of cereals (hectares)	0	0	0	9	12	14
Area of potatoes (hectares)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area of oilseed rape (hectares)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area of other crops (hectares)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area of fodder	1	0	0	2	2	2
Area of grass	55	63	73	123	115	132
Number of ewes	532	540	462	207	186	164
Number of suckler cows	8	6	6	86	87	89
Number of dairy cows	0	0	0	0	4	6
Number of other cattle	7	9	10	118	139	169
Headcount of unpaid workers	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.2	2.0	1.7
Number of unpaid workers (FTE)	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.5
Average output £ per farm						
Total crop output	2,236	1,244	1,770	9,264	10,830	12,670
Total livestock output	29,210	31,072	27,996	87,960	110,436	140,579
Miscellaneous output	15,998	25,876	207,712	5,819	7,438	8,649
Total average output	47,444	58,192	237,479	103,043	128,704	161,898
Subsidy and Payments	28,321	37,043	45,569	48,766	54,771	69,843
Average inputs - £ per farm						
Crop expenses	4,510	3,848	3,129	19,105	21,039	20,864
Livestock expenses	26,688	20,507	17,811	55,922	53,536	51,829
Other fixed costs	61,005	50,184	85,961	92,163	85,176	97,406
Total average inputs	92,203	74,539	106,902	167,190	159,750	170,099
Diversification Margin	1,769	3,519	28,129	-987	1,079	1,136
of which: Diversification Output	2,275	4,540	31,471	1,603	4,063	3,675
Diversification Input	506	1,022	3,342	2,589	2,984	2,539
FARM BUSINESS INCOME (FBI)	-14,669	24,214	204,275	-16,367	24,803	62,777
FBI per unpaid worker (FTE)	-10,553	20,011	163,420	-9,461	16,759	43,295
Output:Input ratio (including subsidies)	0.8	1.3	2.9	0.9	1.2	1.4
Output:Input ratio (excluding subsidies)	0.5	0.8	2.5	0.6	0.8	1.0
Off farm income (OFI)	13,038	9,436	4,200	9,439	9,559	7,664
OFI per unpaid worker (FTE)	9,380	7,799	3,360	5,456	6,459	5,285

Table 6b: Farm business income, outputs and inputs performance bands by quartile: 2013-14

	Cattle and sheep (LFA)			Cereals		
Performance band	**Lower 25%**	**Average**	**Upper 25%**	**Lower 25%**	**Average**	**Upper 25%**
Number of farms in sample	15	57	15	17	66	17
Average size of business (SLR)	4	4	5	2	2	2
Average size of farm (hectares)	289	526	614	177	168	197
Area of cereals (hectares)	6	4	7	126	120	144
Area of potatoes (hectares)	0	0	0	0	0	1
Area of oilseed rape (hectares)	0	0	0	11	8	10
Area of other crops (hectares)	2	0	0	4	4	7
Area of fodder	3	2	5	4	3	2
Area of grass	128	126	185	26	28	28
Number of ewes	744	692	814	8	16	13
Number of suckler cows	67	56	53	7	6	4
Number of dairy cows	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of other cattle	89	75	90	12	20	42
Headcount of unpaid workers	2.1	2.0	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.8
Number of unpaid workers (FTE)	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
Average output £ per farm						
Total crop output	3,854	3,411	7,339	131,692	140,510	189,673
Total livestock output	103,234	95,264	124,724	5,119	15,102	35,193
Miscellaneous output	5,112	12,999	16,220	25,698	20,755	35,557
Total average output	112,200	111,673	148,283	162,509	176,368	260,423
Subsidy and Payments	59,095	59,251	78,254	37,920	40,024	52,705
Average inputs - £ per farm						
Crop expenses	11,361	12,650	18,231	73,657	64,919	78,663
Livestock expenses	72,210	52,053	54,731	3,596	7,641	14,667
Other fixed costs	101,840	81,636	91,694	152,016	127,506	154,993
Total average inputs	185,410	146,339	164,656	229,270	200,066	248,323
Diversification Margin	-3,828	1,047	3,883	6,606	6,933	10,234
of which: Diversification Output	2,112	4,421	7,104	12,742	12,523	15,477
Diversification Input	5,940	3,373	3,222	6,135	5,590	5,243
FARM BUSINESS INCOME (FBI)	-17,943	25,634	65,763	-22,234	23,259	75,039
FBI per unpaid worker (FTE)	-11,883	15,921	33,214	-17,236	17,891	60,031
Output:Input ratio (including subsidies)	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.3
Output:Input ratio (excluding subsidies)	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.1
Off farm income (OFI)	9,767	9,371	26,108	13,126	9,872	5,373
OFI per unpaid worker (FTE)	6,468	5,820	13,186	10,175	7,594	4,298

Table 6c: Farm business income, outputs and inputs performance bands by quartile: 2013-14

	General Cropping			Dairy		
Performance band	**Lower 25%**	**Average**	**Upper 25%**	**Lower 25%**	**Average**	**Upper 25%**
Number of farms in sample	14	55	14	12	45	12
Average size of business (SLR)	2	3	3	5	5	7
Average size of farm (hectares)	123	171	184	173	151	202
Area of cereals (hectares)	72	97	112	11	8	12
Area of potatoes (hectares)	9	16	20	0	0	0
Area of oilseed rape (hectares)	5	8	8	0	0	0
Area of other crops (hectares)	11	7	9	0	0	0
Area of fodder	2	2	0	7	8	13
Area of grass	24	34	30	140	123	161
Number of ewes	68	39	24	21	20	11
Number of suckler cows	11	10	3	1	0	0
Number of dairy cows	0	0	0	150	165	240
Output yield per dairy cow (ltrs)				*6,017*	*7,021*	*7,549*
Revenue value pence per litre				*30.75*	*31.16*	*32.31*
Number of other cattle	27	32	15	184	209	291
Headcount of unpaid workers	1.7	2.0	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.9
Number of unpaid workers (FTE)	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.5
Average output £ per farm						
Total crop output	98,372	172,972	225,534	11,153	10,821	19,740
Total livestock output	23,957	27,423	30,850	330,424	449,340	712,548
Miscellaneous output	9,162	22,865	135,189	5,387	10,468	8,248
Total average output	131,491	223,260	391,574	346,964	470,628	740,535
Subsidy and Payments	27,675	37,097	33,140	38,503	43,978	73,435
Average inputs - £ per farm						
Crop expenses	45,676	67,672	81,408	28,962	34,595	52,346
Livestock expenses	15,450	14,917	20,309	171,662	210,694	307,665
Other fixed costs	110,983	147,927	232,508	193,371	190,843	250,496
Total average inputs	172,109	230,516	334,225	393,995	436,132	610,507
Diversification Margin	4,686	6,375	4,603	2,406	1,176	1,842
of which: Diversification Output	11,963	17,083	7,264	6,886	4,593	3,107
Diversification Input	7,277	10,708	2,661	4,480	3,417	1,265
FARM BUSINESS INCOME (FBI)	-8,258	36,216	95,091	-6,122	79,651	205,306
FBI per unpaid worker (FTE)	-6,554	26,243	49,016	-3,756	38,854	82,785
Output:Input ratio (including subsidies)	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3
Output:Input ratio (excluding subsidies)	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2
Off farm income (OFI)	14,717	11,968	6,191	6,293	4,899	3,296
OFI per unpaid worker (FTE)	11,680	8,673	3,191	3,861	2,390	1,329

Table 6d: Farm business income, outputs and inputs performance bands by quartile: 2013-14

	Lowland Cattle and Sheep			Mixed		
Performance band	Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%	Lower 25%	Average	Upper 25%
Number of farms in sample	7	27	7	18	71	18
Average size of business (SLR)	2	3	3	3	3	3
Average size of farm (hectares)	102	133	168	244	199	182
Area of cereals (hectares)	11	18	39	76	81	96
Area of potatoes (hectares)	0	0	0	2	1	1
Area of oilseed rape (hectares)	0	0	0	5	4	3
Area of other crops (hectares)	0	0	0	3	2	0
Area of fodder	2	3	6	4	3	3
Area of grass	71	99	113	93	83	70
Number of ewes	245	208	227	188	98	51
Number of suckler cows	49	53	32	48	45	38
Number of dairy cows	0	1	0	0	2	5
Number of other cattle	89	151	278	107	132	167
Headcount of unpaid workers	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.5
Number of unpaid workers (FTE)	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.9
Average output £ per farm						
Total crop output	8,982	17,321	50,755	88,142	91,832	109,456
Total livestock output	53,492	114,106	162,193	92,053	111,983	148,764
Miscellaneous output	2,296	7,591	67,066	16,793	15,747	18,904
Total average output	64,770	139,017	280,013	196,989	219,562	277,124
Subsidy and Payments	31,849	41,834	56,864	54,009	52,661	56,295
Average inputs - £ per farm						
Crop expenses	14,324	22,265	40,834	59,374	54,622	60,412
Livestock expenses	36,483	56,182	86,498	49,638	52,234	59,544
Other fixed costs	58,438	78,323	133,527	156,530	138,576	138,724
Total average inputs	109,245	156,769	260,859	265,542	245,433	258,681
Diversification Margin	-1,308	99	-115	1,753	3,113	4,547
of which: Diversification Output	4,508	2,786	141	4,532	5,695	7,299
Diversification Input	5,816	2,687	256	2,780	2,582	2,751
FARM BUSINESS INCOME (FBI)	-13,934	24,181	75,904	-12,792	29,903	79,286
FBI per unpaid worker (FTE)	-9,228	16,677	38,726	-8,200	17,694	41,081
Output:Input ratio (including subsidies)	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3
Output:Input ratio (excluding subsidies)	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.1
Off farm income (OFI)	13,211	9,876	1,920	15,652	11,646	5,080
OFI per unpaid worker (FTE)	8,749	6,811	980	10,034	6,891	2,632

Table 6e: Farm business income, outputs and inputs performance bands by quartile: 2013-14

	All Farm Types		
Performance band	**Lower 25%**	**Average**	**Upper 25%**
Number of farms in sample	124	495	124
Average size of business (SLR)	3	3	3
Average size of farm (hectares)	261	307	294
Area of cereals (hectares)	38	41	49
Area of potatoes (hectares)	2	2	3
Area of oilseed rape (hectares)	3	2	3
Area of other crops (hectares)	2	2	2
Area of fodder	3	3	3
Area of grass	87	82	96
Number of ewes	262	234	243
Number of suckler cows	40	38	35
Number of dairy cows	12	12	14
Number of other cattle	78	89	121
Headcount of unpaid workers	1.9	2.0	2.0
Number of unpaid workers (FTE)	1.5	1.5	1.6
Average output £ per farm			
Total crop output	43,540	55,303	71,157
Total livestock output	81,354	97,634	131,887
Miscellaneous output	11,281	15,941	60,398
Total average output	136,175	168,878	263,442
Subsidy and Payments	42,224	46,411	59,293
Average inputs - £ per farm			
Crop expenses	32,197	33,722	39,862
Livestock expenses	49,638	48,348	57,323
Other fixed costs	113,192	105,716	129,103
Total average inputs	195,026	187,786	226,288
Diversification Margin	1,362	3,031	8,288
of which: Diversification Output	5,390	6,981	13,441
Diversification Input	4,029	3,950	5,153
FARM BUSINESS INCOME (FBI)	-15,266	30,534	104,734
FBI per unpaid worker (FTE)	-10,456	20,631	63,862
Output:Input ratio (including subsidies)	0.9	1.2	1.5
Output:Input ratio (excluding subsidies)	0.7	0.9	1.2
Off farm income (OFI)	10,992	9,887	6,948
OFI per unpaid worker (FTE)	7,529	6,680	4,237

Table 7: Farm Business Income by Cost Centres: 2012-14

		Cost Centre (£ per farm)											
		Agriculture		Agri-environment		Diversification		Contracting		Direct Payments		Farm Business (£ per farm)	
		2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14
Specialist sheep (LFA)	Total Output	49,105	55,264	12,298	13,084	3,356	4,540	4,513	4,326	23,987	22,561	93,259	99,775
	Total Costs	70,200	70,918	130	192	891	1,022	719	3,393	39	36	71,979	75,561
	Income	-21,095	-15,654	12,168	12,891	2,465	3,518	3,794	933	23,948	22,525	21,280	24,214
Specialist Cattle (LFA)	Total Output	119,585	124,646	11,403	11,682	3,484	4,063	6,292	4,691	42,125	42,455	182,889	187,538
	Total Costs	149,285	156,630	335	406	2,440	2,984	4,132	2,635	105	78	156,296	162,734
	Income	-29,700	-31,984	11,068	11,276	1,044	1,079	2,161	2,056	42,020	42,377	26,593	24,803
Cattle and sheep (LFA)	Total Output	101,128	103,955	17,135	18,154	3,385	4,421	4,475	8,616	38,759	40,200	164,881	175,345
	Total Costs	139,224	141,515	410	793	2,684	3,373	2,188	3,819	69	212	144,574	149,712
	Income	-38,096	-37,560	16,726	17,361	701	1,048	2,287	4,797	38,690	39,988	20,307	25,634
Cereals	Total Output	190,213	162,723	2,956	2,600	11,339	12,523	14,888	14,011	41,254	37,057	260,649	228,914
	Total Costs	222,595	190,343	477	221	5,391	5,590	8,714	9,423	94	80	237,271	205,656
	Income	-32,382	-27,619	2,479	2,379	5,948	6,933	6,174	4,588	41,159	36,977	23,378	23,258
General cropping	Total Output	247,306	208,022	3,128	2,315	17,897	17,083	18,270	15,489	36,607	34,531	323,208	277,439
	Total Costs	243,225	220,115	927	288	13,577	10,708	8,958	10,031	51	82	266,738	241,224
	Income	4,081	-12,094	2,201	2,027	4,320	6,375	9,312	5,459	36,556	34,449	56,470	36,216
Dairy	Total Output	393,763	466,430	2,258	2,661	6,134	4,593	2,511	4,318	39,197	41,197	443,862	519,200
	Total Costs	394,210	434,081	59	538	3,355	3,417	964	1,452	18	60	398,607	439,549
	Income	-448	32,348	2,199	2,123	2,779	1,176	1,547	2,866	39,179	41,137	45,255	79,651
Lowland cattle and sheep	Total Output	127,416	138,600	3,374	3,282	2,596	2,786	734	901	37,434	38,068	171,554	183,637
	Total Costs	151,214	156,007	24	169	2,166	2,687	249	392	218	201	153,870	159,456
	Income	-23,798	-17,407	3,350	3,112	430	99	486	509	37,216	37,868	17,684	24,181
Mixed	Total Output	223,323	209,145	5,395	4,218	5,954	5,695	7,840	10,751	48,589	48,110	291,101	277,918
	Total Costs	249,033	238,854	424	157	2,033	2,582	5,776	6,377	88	46	257,354	248,015
	Income	-25,710	-29,709	4,971	4,061	3,921	3,113	2,064	4,374	48,501	48,064	33,748	29,903
All types	Total Output	164,349	161,531	8,197	8,156	6,554	6,981	7,771	7,972	38,367	37,630	225,238	222,270
	Total Costs	185,984	182,509	372	329	3,949	3,950	4,183	4,863	81	86	194,570	191,736
	Income	-21,635	-20,978	7,825	7,827	2,605	3,031	3,588	3,109	38,286	37,545	30,668	30,534

Table 8: Number of diversified activities and average income in FAS sample (2013-14 prices) 2010-11 to 2013-14

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Number	Average Income (£)	Number	Average Income (£)	Number	Average Income (£)	Number	Average Income (£)
All	305	5,824	333	5,252	371	3,742	379	3,928
Processing and retailing of farm produce	11	288	7	4,242	7	6,339	8	3,386
Recreation	19	2,165	19	1,525	13	1,514	12	1,904
"Renting out buildings - not including tourist accommodation"	173	5,912	166	6,527	165	5,805	164	5,946
Tourist Accomodation and Catering	16	-1,266	16	4,250	16	1,731	17	1,186
Mobile Phone Masts	23	6,659	25	6,355	23	7,086	26	7,161
Wind Turbines	28	4,756	29	1,031	37	-6,397	40	-891
Micro Electric Generation	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	38	-3,337	50	-927
Other Miscellaneous receipts	35	12,661	59	6,881	72	7,491	62	5,471

n/a - Micro Electric Generation was not recorded as a separate category until 2011-12.

Table 9: Diversified activity and incomes (matched sample) at 2013-14 prices: 2010-11 to 2013-14

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Total number of farms in matched sample	439	439	439	439
Percentage of farms engaged in diversified activity	47%	47%	49%	50%
Average number of diversified activities on farms with any diversified activity	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
Average diversified income of farms with diversified activity	£8,020	£7,566	£6,014	£5,864
Average diversified income of farms with diversified activity (% of FBI)	12%	11%	16%	16%
Average FBI of farms with diversified activity	£66,101	£66,663	£37,314	£37,638
Average FBI of farms without diversified activity	£43,438	£43,536	£31,329	£27,694

Table 10a: Average opening and closing balance sheets by tenure and type of farm: 2013-14

Tenure of farm	Type of farm	Specialist sheep (LFA)		Specialist Cattle (LFA)		Cattle and sheep (LFA)		Cereals		General cropping	
		Valuation (£/farm)		Valuation (£/farm)		Valuation (£/farm)		Valuation (£/farm)		Valuation (£/farm)	
		Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing
Owner-occupied farms	**Sample Size**	**<20**		**>50**		**20 to 50**		**20 to 50**		**20 to 50**	
	Total assets	882,693	922,557	1,307,810	1,333,645	1,701,136	1,719,672	2,447,179	2,494,632	2,324,094	2,379,573
	Total external liabilities	45,835	38,631	118,604	127,103	163,668	181,723	162,880	166,135	147,423	135,175
	Net worth	**836,858**	**883,926**	**1,189,205**	**1,206,541**	**1,537,469**	**1,537,949**	**2,284,300**	**2,328,497**	**2,176,671**	**2,244,398**
	Liabilities as a percentage of assets	5.2	4.2	9.1	9.5	9.6	10.6	6.7	6.7	6.3	5.7
Tenanted farms	**Sample Size**	**<20**		**20 to 50**		**<20**		**<20**		**<20**	
	Total assets	257,085	225,411	419,980	417,832	311,052	305,487	301,306	294,337	310,904	310,566
	Total external liabilities	17,030	16,112	50,285	52,873	50,572	53,593	55,256	60,480	56,606	78,746
	Net worth	**240,055**	**209,299**	**369,695**	**364,960**	**260,480**	**251,895**	**246,050**	**233,856**	**254,298**	**231,820**
	Liabilities as a percentage of assets	6.6	7.1	12.0	12.7	16.3	17.5	18.3	20.5	18.2	25.4
Mixed tenure farms	**Sample Size**	**<20**		**20 to 50**		**<20**		**20 to 50**		**<20**	
	Total assets	849,503	904,718	1,335,762	1,344,737	1,192,552	1,196,443	2,112,145	2,141,328	2,733,180	2,794,892
	Total external liabilities	156,367	162,356	139,608	136,384	197,815	163,676	165,394	173,567	276,581	303,037
	Net worth	**693,136**	**742,361**	**1,196,154**	**1,208,354**	**994,737**	**1,032,767**	**1,946,751**	**1,967,760**	**2,456,599**	**2,491,854**
	Liabilities as a percentage of assets	18.4	17.9	10.5	10.1	16.6	13.7	7.8	8.1	10.1	10.8
All Tenures	**Sample Size**	**41**		**132**		**57**		**63**		**52**	
	Total assets	675,033	693,819	1,155,420	1,173,742	1,118,050	1,125,373	2,018,275	2,053,742	2,020,181	2,066,649
	Total external liabilities	51,895	48,570	109,757	115,422	130,533	133,438	143,559	147,730	146,388	144,562
	Net worth	**623,137**	**645,249**	**1,045,663**	**1,058,320**	**987,518**	**991,935**	**1,874,717**	**1,906,012**	**1,873,794**	**1,922,087**
	Liabilities as a percentage of assets	7.7	7.0	9.5	9.8	11.7	11.9	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.0

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

Table 10b: Average opening and closing balance sheets by tenure and type of farm: 2013-14 (continued)

Tenure of farm	Type of farm	Dairy		Lowland cattle and sheep		Mixed		All farm types	
		Valuation (£/farm)		Valuation (£/farm)		Valuation (£/farm)		Valuation (£/farm)	
		Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing
Owner-occupied farms	**Sample Size**	**c**		**<20**		**20 to 50**		**>50**	
	Total assets	c	c	1,355,194	1,389,196	2,195,314	2,267,146	1,749,136	1,793,635
	Total external liabilities	c	c	159,311	138,472	151,653	214,219	143,236	150,535
	Net worth	**c**	**c**	**1,195,883**	**1,250,724**	**2,043,661**	**2,052,928**	**1,605,900**	**1,643,100**
	Liabilities as a percentage of assets	c	c	11.8	10.0	6.9	9.4	8.2	8.4
Tenanted farms	**Sample Size**	**c**		**<20**		**<20**		**>50**	
	Total assets	c	c	485,096	470,297	457,045	442,558	359,926	348,654
	Total external liabilities	c	c	49,831	38,274	100,806	83,852	56,526	57,086
	Net worth	**c**	**c**	**435,265**	**432,022**	**356,238**	**358,707**	**303,400**	**291,568**
	Liabilities as a percentage of assets	c	c	10.3	8.1	22.1	18.9	15.7	16.4
Mixed tenure farms	**Sample Size**	**c**		**<20**		**20 to 50**		**>50**	
	Total assets	c	c	1,249,167	1,301,232	1,849,786	1,931,110	1,605,137	1,650,637
	Total external liabilities	c	c	178,287	176,294	306,867	358,495	203,825	212,105
	Net worth	**c**	**c**	**1,070,880**	**1,124,938**	**1,542,918**	**1,572,615**	**1,401,312**	**1,438,532**
	Liabilities as a percentage of assets	c	c	14.3	13.5	16.6	18.6	12.7	12.8
All Tenures	**Sample Size**	**45**		**26**		**67**		**483**	
	Total assets	2,062,375	2,133,543	1,217,933	1,246,726	1,872,875	1,932,316	1,437,653	1,470,591
	Total external liabilities	312,771	299,538	145,390	127,852	164,680	213,157	133,464	139,486
	Net worth	**1,749,604**	**1,834,005**	**1,072,543**	**1,118,874**	**1,708,195**	**1,719,160**	**1,304,189**	**1,331,105**
	Liabilities as a percentage of assets	15.2	14.0	11.9	10.3	8.8	11.0	9.3	9.5

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

Table 11: Trends in NFI (2012-13 prices) by farm type[1][2]

	Specialist sheep (LFA)	Specialist Cattle (LFA)	Cattle and sheep (LFA)	Cereals	General cropping	Dairy	Lowland cattle and sheep	Mixed	All types
1991-92	12,814	11,321	16,706	9,810	17,196	36,209	15,016	11,887	15,816
1992-93	17,721	16,154	20,695	27,980	26,553	45,187	24,648	24,336	24,444
1993-94	18,481	18,168	22,880	23,259	29,950	49,885	25,174	27,758	26,450
1994-95	15,515	15,487	17,974	26,788	85,259	41,134	19,340	20,877	30,094
1995-06	17,915	18,146	21,087	36,623	59,134	50,354	16,415	30,661	31,920
1996-97	19,083	24,048	26,814	39,038	29,383	44,279	5,676	24,429	28,790
1997-98	10,235	10,581	8,771	7,880	2,081	18,671	5,296	-4,656	7,659
1998-99	3,275	6,714	7,224	5,625	22,380	7,779	-2,431	-2,789	6,866
1999-00	-1,896	6,578	2,777	6,449	293	2,209	3,274	5,995	3,678
2000-01	3,546	8,148	7,388	4,929	6,285	17,112	2,370	8,180	7,482
2001-02	129	16,166	14,258	83	8,028	39,224	20,173	12,878	12,654
2002-03	10,426	24,414	16,477	570	-1,606	10,317	22,813	10,773	12,245
2003-04	11,020	23,485	24,323	19,177	28,546	25,619	22,685	25,242	22,392
2004-05	9,530	20,311	19,576	1,611	7,558	29,094	15,028	16,060	15,255
2005-06	5,093	13,458	12,505	3,266	8,764	22,814	10,478	15,380	11,571
2006-07	2,007	14,662	13,157	21,553	44,716	33,923	24,943	21,579	20,550
2007-08	12,396	16,986	19,118	51,550	64,433	54,138	16,218	26,331	31,672
2008-09	9,225	19,417	20,737	27,344	45,604	64,940	19,433	32,912	28,848
2009-10	20,417	33,655	29,548	-885	2,730	48,045	23,293	19,552	22,173
2010-11	17,641	28,581	32,459	39,173	60,410	66,116	30,782	42,679	37,087
2011-12	20,701	34,814	32,384	45,466	35,910	77,489	23,042	38,486	36,084
2012-13	17,160	19,804	14,261	9,350	39,140	40,548	9,929	22,003	21,738
2013-14	17,109	17,089	19,992	6,869	15,304	79,146	15,812	17,571	20,237

(1) Farm Classification groupings were revised in 1993 and re-calculated retrospectively. 1991/92 figures are the first available with the current grouping.

(2) 2009-13 Calculated using Standard Outputs

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The data collected for this statistical publication:

☐ 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@scotland.gsi.gov.uk for further information.

☐ cannot be made available by Scottish Government for further analysis as Scottish Government is not the data controller.

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ISBN 978-1-78544-252-0 (web only)

APS Group Scotland, 21 Tennant Street, Edinburgh EH6 5NA
PPDAS47048 (03/15)