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AN ROINN
Talmhaíochta agus Forbartha Tuaithe

MÄNNYSTRIE O
Fairms an Kintra Fordèrin

POLICY AND ECONOMICS DIVISION

Statistical Review of Northern Ireland Agriculture

2012

Agriculture, Fishing & Forestry

NATIONAL STATISTICS

A National Statistics publication

Statistical Review of Northern Ireland Agriculture 2012

Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

Policy and Economics Division

A National Statistics publication

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PREFACE

The *Statistical Review of Northern Ireland Agriculture* is published annually and contains a wide range of statistics on the agricultural industry. It is an important reference document for agri-food sector stakeholders and policy makers.

The data contained in the *Statistical Review* are derived mainly from farm surveys, including the Agricultural Census and the Farm Business Survey, and surveys of food processing and agricultural input supply firms. These surveys are carried out in order to enable the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) to meet the legislative requirements with which it is charged.

The *Statistical Review* is a Departmental publication and in line with the guidance for these publications, DARD provides a number of hardcopies to designated public libraries, local political parties and the NI Assembly Government. Normally, after these requirements have been satisfied a small number of hardcopies become available and these are distributed free of charge on a first come first served basis while stocks last - please contact the Editor at the address below. As with all DARD statistical publications, the Statistical Review is available in electronic format, free of charge, on the DARD website, at www.dardni.gov.uk. This website also contains long-term trend data for a selection of *Statistical Review* tables. These may also be obtained in hard copy form on request from Policy and Economics Division.

The *Statistical Review* is a National Statistics publication, indicating that its contents are produced to best professional standards. Queries or comments on its contents can be made to the Editor, Seamus McErlean, whose contact details are given below.

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KEY FACTS 2012

	NI	UK	ROI	EU15
GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA)				
Agriculture as % of total GVA	1.1[P]	0.7[1]	2.7[1]	1.5[2]
EMPLOYMENT				
Agricultural employment (‘000)	26	344	87	5,119
As % of total civil employment	3.3	1.2	4.9	2.9
LAND USE				
Agricultural area (‘000 ha)	991	17,064[1]	4,556[1]	155,766[3]
As % of total area	73.4	70[1]	64.8[1]	46.3[3]
LESS FAVOURED AREAS (LFA)				
LFA as % of agricultural area	70.0	48.1[2]	75.0[3]	60.6[3]
FARMS				
Number (‘000)	24.3	222.6[1]	140[2]	5,608[3]
Average agricultural area (ha)	40.8	76.7[1]	32.7[2]	27.8[3]
ENTERPRISES				
Average enterprise size:				
Dairy cows	81	80[1]	58[2]	43[2]
Beef cows	18	28[1]	14[2]	22[2]
Sheep	224	434[1]	148[2]	169[2]
Pigs	780	409[1]	1,254[2]	382[2]
Laying hens	15,000	1,392[2]	280[2]	557[2]
Broilers	43,000	42,700[1]	14,300[2]	2,200[2]
Cereals (ha)	13.8	59.0[1]	24.1[2]	19.6[2]
Potatoes (ha)	7.2	15.2[1]	7.8[2]	3.1[2]

1. 2011, 2. 2010, 3. 2007, P= Provisional

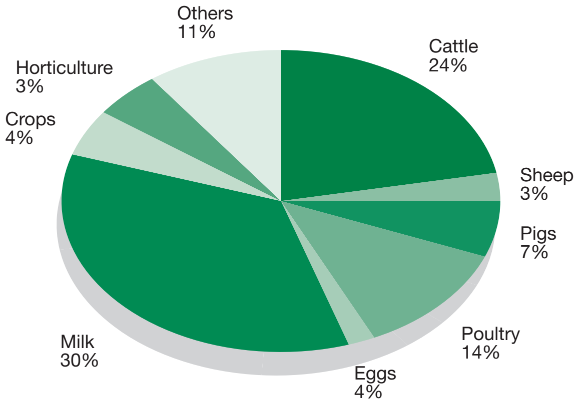
Note 1. NI = Northern Ireland; UK = United Kingdom; ROI = Republic of Ireland; EU15 = Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Republic of Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.

Note 2. Due to national accounting principles GVA figures do not include Single Farm Payment.

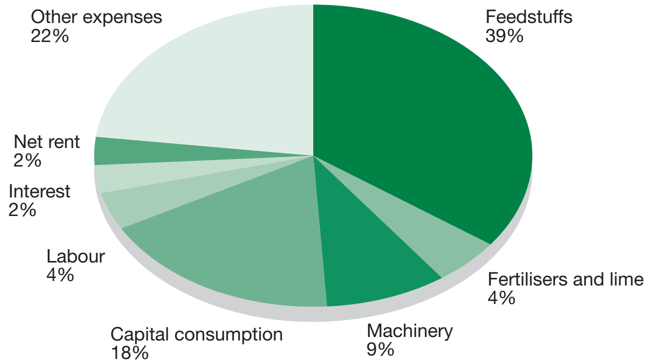
Note 3. In general, figures relate to the latest year for which statistics are available.

COMPARISONS OF NI AND UK AGRICULTURE

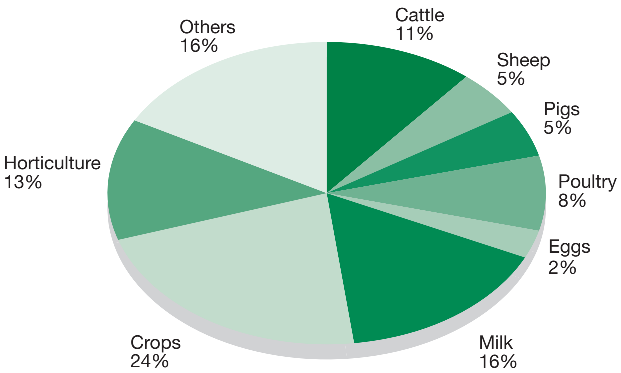
Gross output of NI agriculture, 2012



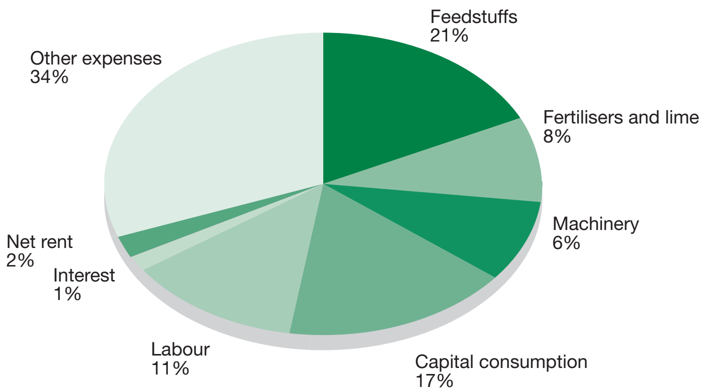
Total expenses of NI agriculture, 2012



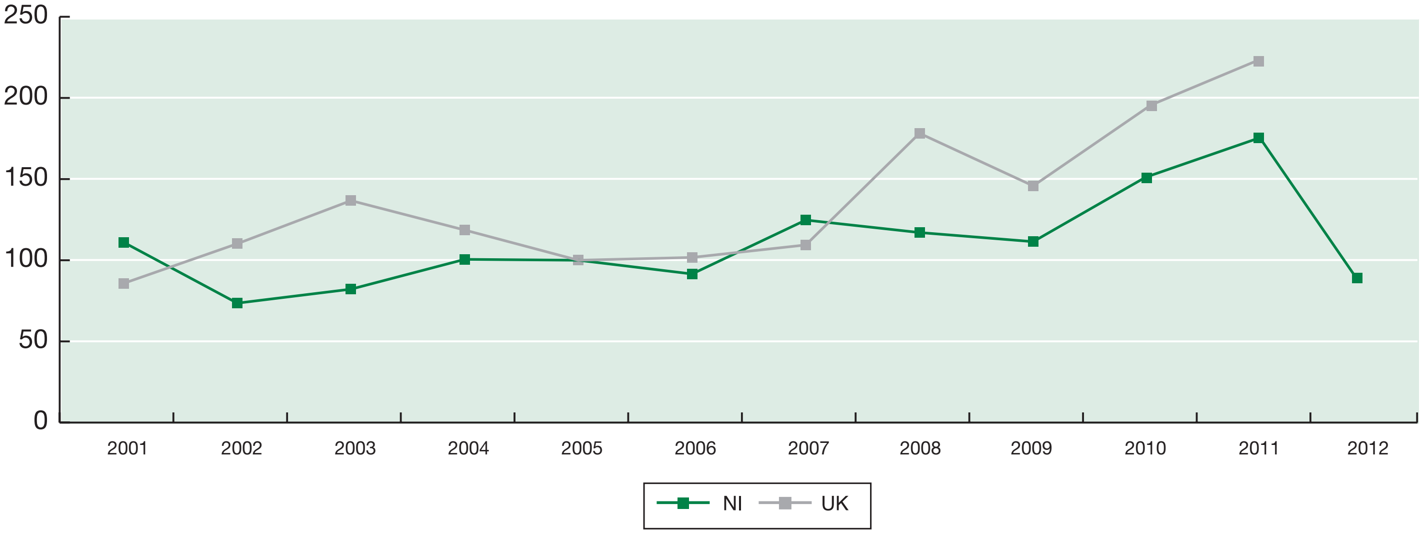
Gross output of UK agriculture, 2011



Total expenses of UK agriculture, 2011

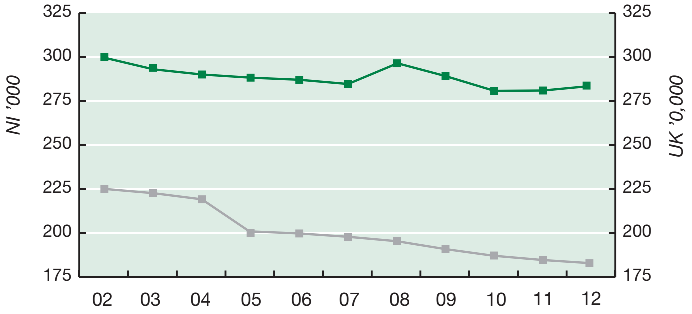


NI and UK Total Income from Farming Indices in real terms (2005 = 100)

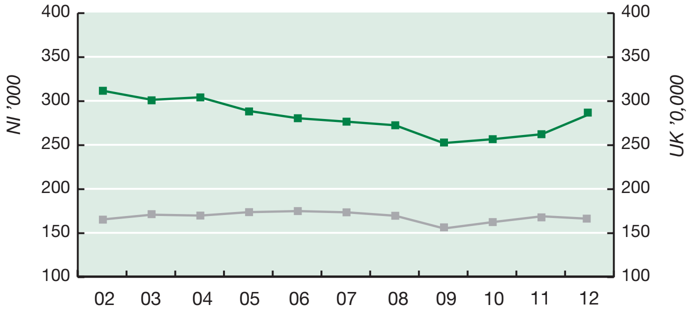


TRENDS IN NI AND UK LIVESTOCK NUMBERS AND CROP AREAS

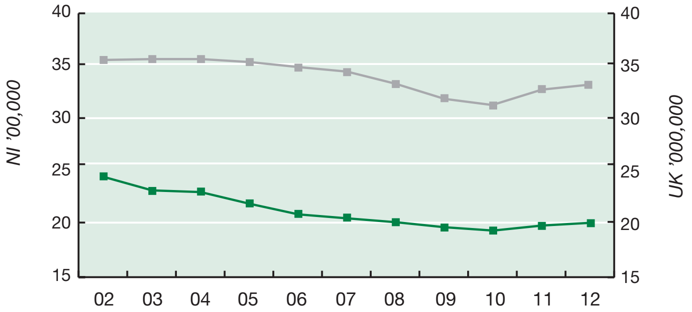
Dairy cows



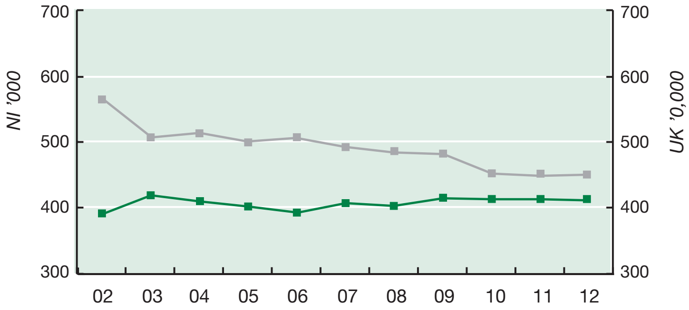
Beef cows



Sheep



Pigs



Breading and laying birds

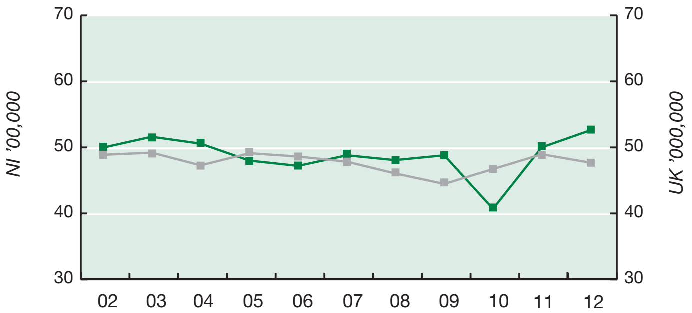
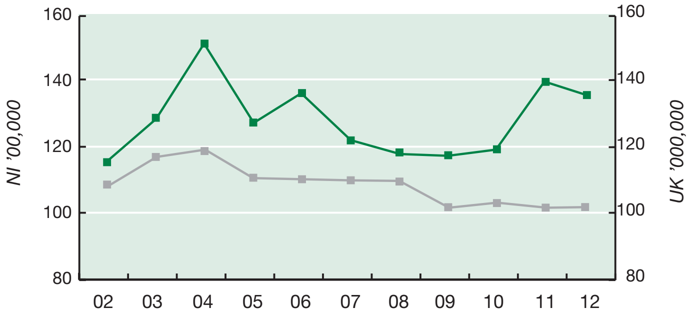
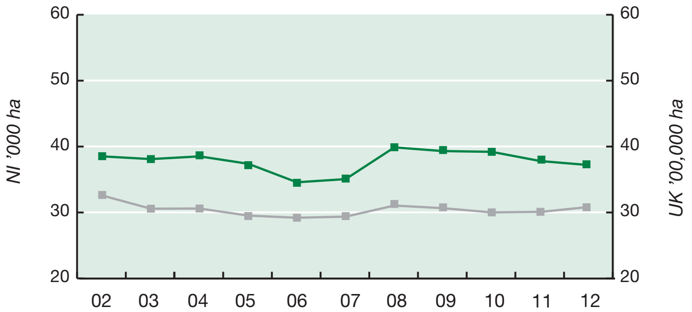


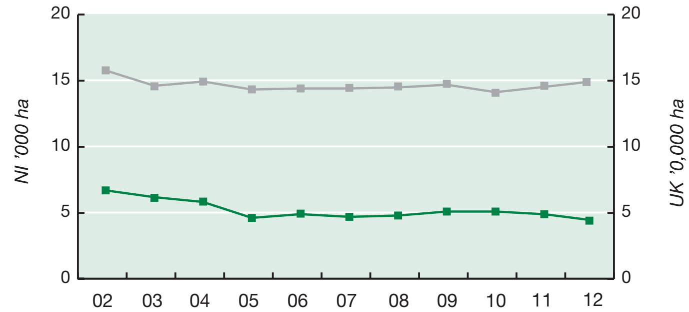
Table chickens



Cereals



Potatoes



NI UK

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Note: comparisons are with 2011 unless otherwise stated.

Aggregate income (Tables 2.1 - 2.3)

- The agricultural income of Northern Ireland farms declined very significantly in 2012.
- **Total income from farming (TIFF)** - which measures the return to farmers, partners and directors, their spouses and other family workers for their labour, management input and own capital invested - decreased by 50.6 per cent (52.2 per cent in real terms) to £143 million, from £290 million in 2011.
- Following the decrease in 2012, TIFF is 40 per cent below the average of the last twenty years after accounting for inflation.
- The decrease in income in 2012 can be attributed largely to a 13 per cent or £82 million increase in the total cost of feed, 6 per cent or £33 million reduction in the value of milk output and an 8.3 per cent or £22 million decrease in Single Farm Payment caused by an appreciation of Sterling against the Euro.

Output, input and value added (Tables 2.1 - 2.3)

- **Gross output** of Northern Ireland agriculture is estimated at £1.72 billion for 2012. This is less than 1% cent above the level calculated for 2011. There were decreases in the output of the dairy, cereals and potatoes sectors, which were to a large extent offset by increases in output from the beef, sheep, eggs and pigs sectors.
- **Gross input** (or 'intermediate consumption') increased by 8.4 per cent, to £1.4 billion. Feedstuff costs, which accounted for 52 per cent of the gross input figure, rose by 13 per cent in 2012 to £730 million. The total cost of fertiliser (excluding lime) input rose by 3.9 per cent to £81 million as a result of a 6.6 per cent increase in volume purchased, which was partially offset by a 2.5 per cent reduction in price. Total machinery expenses increased by 5.3 per cent to £163 million in 2012. The increase was due to a 5 per cent rise in the costs of fuel and oils and a 6.3 per cent rise in machinery repair costs.
- **Gross value added** decreased by 23 per cent in 2012 to £321 million, while **net value added** - gross value added less consumption of fixed capital (or 'depreciation') plus subsidies such as the Single Farm Payment (SFP) - decreased, by 33 per cent, to £280 million.

Productivity (Table 2.3)

- Changes in the volumes of outputs and inputs combined to produce a 1.9 per cent decrease in **total factor productivity (TFP)** - the productivity of all resources in the industry. **Single factorial terms of trade**, which is a measure of farmers' economic welfare, decreased by 6.2 per cent. The decrease in this index indicates that the decrease in productivity was further compounded by a deterioration in the ratio between inputs costs and farm-gate prices

Cash flow (Table 2.4)

- **Cash available to farm families from farming activity** was estimated to have fallen in 2012 by 25 per cent, to £159 million. The decrease in 2012 reflects the decrease observed in TIFF. In this estimate, 'non-cash' items such as stock changes as well as capital formation and consumption are removed and account is taken of the level of investment and change in borrowings, thereby more realistically portraying cash available from farming.

Farm level incomes (Table 5.3-5.4)

- **Farm Business Income (FBI)** is now the headline measure of farm-level income used throughout the UK. Measured across all farm types, average **Farm Business Income** rose from £29,436 in 2010/11 to £34,184 in 2011/12, which is an increase of £4,748 per farm. It is expected to decrease from £34,184 in 2011/12 to £23,237 in 2012/13, i.e. a decrease of £10,947 or 32 per cent per farm. At the individual farm type level, the results show that Farm Business Income is expected to decrease between 2011/12 and 2012/13 for all farm types.

Subsidies (Table 2.10)

- The value of all **direct payments** to farmers decreased in 2012 by £28 million or 8.7 per cent, to £292 million. This decrease was mainly attributable to a fall in Single Farm Payment as a result of an appreciation of Sterling against the Euro. The total value of the Single Farm Payment estimated to have accrued in 2012 was £244 million, a net decrease of 8.3 per cent or £22 million compared with 2011. Single Farm Payments account for approximately 84 per cent of all direct payments.

Labour (Table 2.14)

- The **total agricultural labour force** in 2012 increased by one per cent to just under 47,500 persons. Within this total there was little change in the number of full time farmers and a 1 per cent reduction in the number of part time farmers. The total number of full time, part time and casual workers combined increased by 5.9 per cent and within this total fulltime workers rose by 5.3 per cent, part time workers rose by 9.3 per cent while the number of casual/seasonal workers fell by 3.8 per cent.

Livestock numbers (Table 3.3)

- The number of **cattle** recorded at 1.6 million in the June 2012 census has remained at the same level as in 2011. At June 2012, there were 285,400 dairy cows, approximately one per cent more than in 2011. There were 279,200 beef cows, 3.6 per cent more than in 2011. In 2012, the sheep breeding flock was 5 per cent larger than in 2011 with 937,500 ewes.

This followed a long period during which ewe numbers had been falling steadily from a peak in 1998. Including lambs and other sheep the entire flock totalled 2 million in 2012.

- At June 2012, the number of **pigs** totalled 426,900, which was similar to 2011. There was a 1 per cent increase to 38,300 in sow numbers between 2011 and 2012. **Broilers** decreased by just over 4 per cent to 13.5 million birds in 2012, while the size of the **commercial laying flock** increased by 5 per cent to 2.6 million birds.

Crops and grass areas (Table 3.2)

- There was a 2.6 per cent decrease, to 53,000 hectares, in the total **cropped area** between June 2011 and 2012. The total area of **cereals** decreased by 2.3 per cent compared to 2011. Over the 10 year period since 2002 the area of land in potatoes decreased by 30 per cent.

Farm Numbers (Table 4.2)

- There were 24,285 active **farm businesses** in Northern Ireland at June 2012, which was 151 fewer than in 2011. The downward trend in the number of farms was on average 1.5 per cent per year from 2007 to 2012.

Agri-Food Sector Performance

- **Total Factor Productivity** of agriculture in Northern Ireland decreased slightly in 2012 after having risen marginally in the previous year. The performance indicators for the **food and drinks processing sector** indicate growth over the period 2005 to 2010, particularly over the last three years of this period.

Rural Economy

- Over the years from 2007 to 2012, the average gross weekly earnings of people in rural areas were consistently below those of people living in urban areas. Data on net VAT registrations indicate that 70 per cent of total net registrations occurred in rural areas in the 10 year period from 2003 to 2012.

Animal Health and Welfare

- Since the first cases of BSE were reported in Northern Ireland during 1988, there has been a total of 2,189 cases. The number of BSE cases in Northern Ireland has declined significantly since the peak in 1993. Only one case occurred in 2012.

  During 2012, 1,695 new herds in Northern Ireland were affected by bovine tuberculosis, compared with 1,513 new incidents in 2006 and 1,386 new incidents in 2011. There were 23 new herds that were newly infected with brucellosis in 2012 compared with 118 in 2006 and 21 in 2011.

The Veterinary Service (DARD) carried out 703 on-farm welfare inspections in 2012. Of the inspections carried out as a result of complaints, risk assessment (related to cross-compliance) and targeted visits 78 per cent were fully compliant with legislation, while for random visits 100 per cent were fully compliant with legislation.

Agri-environment and GHG emissions

- In 2012, some 455,000 hectares or 44 per cent of farmland was registered in an agri-environmental scheme in Northern Ireland. In 2011, 23 per cent of river water-bodies were classified as 'high' or 'good'. This was an increase of one percentage point compared with 2010. In 2010, agriculture was estimated to contribute 26 per cent of all greenhouse gas emissions in Northern Ireland. However, total emissions from agriculture fell by 10 per cent between 1990 and 2010.

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2. THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

A. AGGREGATE OUTPUT, INPUT AND INCOME

Methodological note

A series of the Aggregate Agricultural Account covering several decades is available on the DARD website, at www.dardni.gov.uk. In the following commentary, comparisons are with 2011 unless otherwise stated.

Summary

The estimated income of Northern Ireland agriculture decreased very significantly in 2012. **Total income from farming (TIFF)** - which represents the return on own labour, management input and own capital invested for all those with an entrepreneurial involvement in farming (including all members of their families working on farms) - decreased by 50.6 per cent (52.2 per cent in real terms) to just over £143 million, from £290 million in 2011 (see Table 2.1).

Output

The value of **gross output** was estimated at £1.72 billion in 2012, which was an increase of 0.7 per cent compared with 2011. The rise was explained primarily by increases in the value of output for the cattle, sheep, pigs, and eggs sectors, which were not completely off-set by the falling value of output in other sectors. Full details of trends in all the individual outputs are given in Section 2B.

Inputs (or 'intermediate consumption')

The value of **gross input** increased in 2012, by 8.4 per cent, to £1.4 billion. Most of this increase is explained by additional expenditure on feedstuffs, fertiliser and machinery expenses. Most notable, was the rise in expenditure on feedstuffs by £82 million due to a 5.6 per cent rise in the volume purchased and a 6.2 per cent increase in the average price per tonne. Full details of trends in individual inputs are given in Section 2B.

Gross and net value added

Gross value added - gross output less gross input - decreased by 23 per cent in 2012 to £321 million. **Net value added** (at factor cost), i.e. gross value added less consumption of fixed capital (or 'depreciation') plus subsidies such as the Single Farm Payment (SFP) - decreased by 33 per cent, to £280 million.

Net value added is the sum of all 'incomes' arising in the industry, namely the earnings of paid labour, interest on borrowed capital, rent on conacre land (paid to non-farming persons) and the residual 'total income from farming'. The cost of paid labour (also termed 'compensation of employees') increased by 11 per cent in 2012, to £67 million. The total cost of borrowings in agriculture (including financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)) was £37 million in 2012, 1.3 per cent higher than in 2011. In 2012, interest rates remained low and there was a 0.7 per cent increase in the level of borrowings. Conacre rent paid to non-farmers remained at a similar level to 2011.

Total Income from farming

The net result of these changes was that **total income from farming (TIFF)** decreased in 2012, by 51 per cent to £143 million, a fall of 52 per cent after allowing for inflation. Following the decrease in 2012, TIFF was 40 per cent below the average of the last twenty years after accounting for inflation. Over the same 20-year period, the number of persons drawing an income from farming also declined steadily. From 1993 to 2012, the number of units of entrepreneurial labour decreased by 29 per cent with the result that, in real terms, TIFF per unit of entrepreneurial labour in 2012 was 20 per cent below the 20-year average.

Cash flow

TIFF measures the return (on own labour, management input and own capital invested) to farmers, their spouses and other family workers, i.e. all those with an entrepreneurial interest in farming. It is calculated according to internationally agreed practices, which require the inclusion of non-cash items such as stock changes, capital formation and consumption. TIFF may not, therefore, realistically portray the cash available from farming. In the estimates shown in Table 2.4, TIFF is adjusted to remove these non-cash items and to take account of the level of investment and change in borrowings. (The derivation is given in the footnotes to Table 2.4.) **Cash available to farm families from farming** was estimated to have fallen in 2012 by 25 per cent, to around £159 million.

Subsidies

Total direct payments to farmers decreased in 2012 by £28 million or 8.7 per cent, to £292 million. The total value of the Single Farm Payment estimated to have accrued in 2012 was £244 million, a net decrease of 8.3 per cent or £22 million compared with 2011. In 2012 the modulation rate was the same as 2011 (14% in 2011 and 2012). Single Farm Payments account for approximately 84 per cent of all direct payments. Direct payments exclude the value of market support such as intervention purchases and export refunds.

Investment **Gross annual capital investment** decreased by 11 per cent or £30 million in 2012 to £239 million. Within this total there was a 15 per cent decrease in total investment in plant, machinery and vehicles, while investment in buildings and works was down by 3 per cent. Granted aided investment was low compared with previous years at £4.7 million.

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Table 2.1 Aggregate Agricultural Account: estimated output, input, value added and income of agriculture[1]

£ million

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (provisional)
OUTPUT[2]						
Livestock and livestock products[3]						
Finished cattle and calves[4]	269.2	323.4	329.5	314.0	351.8	408.8
Finished sheep and lambs[5]	39.1	49.9	54.3	60.1	53.5	58.9
Finished pigs	66.0	76.8	91.7	95.1	106.0	116.9
Poultry[6]	149.3	182.3	202.5	217.9	241.8	240.8
Eggs[7]	29.0	35.2	43.8	52.6	56.6	65.0
Milk	427.3	445.0	353.8	470.7	543.7	511.0
Minor products[8]	8.9	10.1	10.6	12.4	13.4	13.3
Total livestock and livestock products	**988.7**	**1,122.7**	**1,086.2**	**1,222.9**	**1,366.8**	**1,414.7**
Field crops						
Potatoes	21.7	20.5	21.4	22.8	25.6	16.5
Cereals	28.5	34.3	25.6	34.4	44.0	38.6
of which: barley	17.0	19.0	15.4	18.8	24.7	25.1
wheat	10.1	13.7	8.9	13.7	17.2	11.8
oats	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.9	2.2	1.7
Other crops[9]	11.8	11.2	14.2	14.1	12.5	13.5
Total field crops	**62.0**	**66.0**	**61.3**	**71.4**	**82.1**	**68.6**
Horticultural products						
Fruit	11.3	9.5	4.5	7.1	7.4	6.4
Vegetables	19.0	16.0	14.6	13.1	17.6	15.0
Mushrooms	23.0	22.4	19.9	19.7	24.7	28.3
Ornamental and hardy nursery stock	11.2	11.7	10.5	8.4	10.9	9.5
Total horticultural products	**64.4**	**59.6**	**49.5**	**48.3**	**60.5**	**59.2**
Capital formation (breeding livestock)	56.6	82.5	65.3	92.0	113.1	87.1
Agricultural contract work[10]	52.4	60.2	60.0	65.2	71.2	75.1
Milk quota leasing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inseparable non-agricultural activities[11]	17.0	17.3	17.3	15.0	15.1	15.3
A Gross output	**1,241.1**	**1,408.3**	**1,339.6**	**1,514.7**	**1,708.8**	**1,720.1**
of which:						
subsidies (less taxes) on products[12]	4.2	4.5	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0

1. A description of the methodology relating to this series and the derivation of the main aggregates, is given in the Appendix.
2. Output represents the estimated value of home-produced sales, including the value of inter-farm transfers and on-farm use (see Appendix). It includes the value of subsidies on products, the sale value of store animals imported from the Republic of Ireland and Great Britain and finished in Northern Ireland and the value of produce used in farm households. Stock change estimates are included within the individual output and input items.
3. Includes finished, breeding and store animals exported to the Republic of Ireland and shipped to Great Britain. The value of imported animals has been deducted.
4. Includes receipts from the Older Cattle Disposal Scheme. The LFA Compensatory Allowance is included in 'other subsidies'.
5. The LFA Compensatory Allowance is included in 'other subsidies'.
6. Includes shipments and exports of breeding and non-breeding birds, and eggs for hatching.
7. Includes eggs for processing and duck eggs.
8. Includes horses, wool, deer and minor livestock products.
9. Hay, straw, flax, linseed, oilseed rape, mixed corn, protein crops, lawn turf, triticale, hemp, forage crops and associated Protein Crop Premium.

Table 2.1 contd.

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (provisional)
							£ million
A	**Gross output**	**1,241.1**	**1,408.3**	**1,339.6**	**1,514.7**	**1,708.8**	**1,720.1**
	INPUT (also known as 'intermediate consumption')						
	Expenditure						
	Feedstuffs[13]	430.7	522.0	535.9	583.9	647.6	729.6
	Seeds[14]	7.8	8.7	9.4	8.4	8.9	8.8
	Marketing expenses[15]	31.9	33.4	33.5	33.8	35.1	34.8
	Fertilisers and lime	49.2	83.9	53.2	73.9	79.9	82.7
	Total machinery expenses (excl. depreciation)	105.6	122.7	121.2	131.6	154.6	162.8
	Farm maintenance	35.6	40.1	41.2	46.6	47.6	47.6
	Veterinary expenses and medicines	40.4	44.3	46.1	50.9	56.8	60.1
	Other variable costs[16]	73.7	80.8	81.6	84.5	96.6	102.8
	Miscellaneous expenses[17]	64.3	67.1	70.2	73.2	77.1	79.6
	Agricultural contract work	52.4	60.2	60.0	65.2	71.2	75.1
	Milk quota leasing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	FISIM[18]	8.6	11.8	14.4	15.7	15.3	15.5
B	**Gross input**	**900.2**	**1,075.1**	**1,066.8**	**1,167.6**	**1,290.7**	**1,399.4**
C	**Gross value added (A-B)**	**340.0**	**333.2**	**272.8**	**347.1**	**418.2**	**320.7**
	Consumption of fixed capital						
	- livestock	49.0	68.5	50.2	69.3	75.3	76.2
	- plant, machinery and vehicles	85.7	91.0	98.8	106.3	115.4	124.8
	- buildings and works	127.7	136.1	134.7	118.7	119.1	123.4
D	**Total consumption of fixed capital**	**262.5**	**295.5**	**283.7**	**294.3**	**309.8**	**324.4**
	Other subsidies (not paid on products)[19]	275.3	304.7	336.5	326.9	319.9	292.0
	Other taxes (not levied on products)[20]	6.4	6.8	6.9	7.4	7.9	8.2
E	**Other subsidies (less taxes)**	268.9	297.9	329.6	319.6	312.0	283.9
F	**Net value added (at factor cost) (C-D+E)**	**347.4**	**335.6**	**318.7**	**372.4**	**420.4**	**280.1**
G	Paid labour	54.5	53.5	54.8	54.9	60.4	67.0
H	Interest	45.8	42.0	26.3	23.0	21.5	21.7
I	Net rent[21]	42.9	46.0	45.1	46.5	48.2	48.1
J	**Total income from farming[22] (F-G-H-I)**	**204.1**	**194.1**	**192.5**	**248.1**	**290.4**	**143.4**

10. Receipts to both farmer contractors and specialist contractors.

11. Receipts from non-agricultural activities which use farm resources.

12. See Table 2.10 for details of the individual items included within this item.

13. Includes home-fed cereals, proteins, forage crops, hay and stockfeed potatoes.

14. Includes home-saved seed.

15. Hired transport charges, auction fees, slaughter charges and inter farm expenses.

16. Livestock costs other than veterinary and medicines, crop protection, other crop costs, packaging and royalties and levies.

17. Electricity, heating fuel, water rates, fire insurance and other overheads.

18. FISIM - Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured. A description is provided on page 28.

19. Includes Single Farm Payment, LFA Compensatory Allowance, payments for the non-capital element of the Environmentally Sensitive Area Scheme, Countryside Management Scheme and other minor grants and subsidies.

20. Farm rates and vehicle road tax.

21. Conacre payments to non-producing landowners.

22. This estimate should be regarded only as an indicator of trend. The income estimate, being a residual is subject to cumulative errors in the estimation of input and output items (see Appendix).

Table 2.2 Summary income indicators at current prices and in real terms

Indices: 2005 = 100

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (provisional)
Index at current prices						
Net value added[1]	124.9	120.7	114.6	133.9	151.2	100.8
Total income from farming[1]	139.5	132.7	131.6	169.6	198.5	98.0
Index in real terms[2]						
Net value added	116.1	107.9	103.0	115.0	123.4	79.7
Total income from farming	129.7	118.6	118.2	145.6	162.1	77.5

1. For definitions see Appendix.
2. Deflated by the Retail Prices Index.

Table 2.3 Output and input volume and productivity indices

Indices: 2005 = 100

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (provisional)
Gross output volume[1]	104.1	101.7	99.4	102.5	104.4	104.6
Gross input volume[1]	98.1	101.5	105.2	108.7	107.2	111.0
Gross value added volume[1]	112.0	101.9	91.8	94.4	100.7	96.1
Net value added volume[1]	120.9	101.5	84.2	86.5	95.1	89.6
Total factor productivity[2]	107.8	103.1	99.0	99.5	100.5	98.6
Labour productivity[3]	124.7	105.4	89.2	93.3	102.7	95.8
Single factorial terms of trade[4]	108.7	96.7	98.5	104.7	101.1	94.8

1. Calculated by applying 2000 output and input prices to the volume of each item of output and input in every year. The resulting series, therefore, represent volume changes at constant 2000 prices.
2. Calculated as the ratio of output at constant prices to all inputs (including labour and capital) at constant prices.
3. Calculated as the ratio of net value added at constant prices to total labour input (in Annual Work Units).
4. Single factorial terms of trade measures changes in farmers' economic welfare. See section A in Chapter Six for a full explanation of this concept.

Table 2.4 Estimated cash flow for agriculture

£ million

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (provisional)
Total income from farming	**203.8**	**194.1**	**191.6**	**256.7**	**290.4**	**143.4**
Less:						
output stock change	-17.1	+1.5	-3.1	+1.2	-18.9	-3.2
gross fixed capital formation (breeding livestock)	56.6	82.5	65.3	92.0	113.1	87.1
capital investment[1]	296.0	335.7	218.2	214.1	250.6	227.7
Plus:						
input stock change	-1.0	-0.2	+2.1	+2.2	-3.3	-0.1
capital consumption	262.8	295.5	248.5	295.1	309.8	324.4
capital grants paid in year[2]	20.9	34.2	67.9	2.4	4.4	1.9
change in borrowings	86.4	78.3	55.1	-23.0	-46.2	0.7
Cash available to farm families from farming	**237.3**	**182.3**	**284.8**	**226.1**	**210.3**	**158.6**

1. The capital investment figures used are those given in Table 2.12 but with a deduction made for the value of work done by principal farmers and spouses. The figures for buildings and works in Table 2.12 are estimated from the Farm Business Survey (with an addition for non grant-aided investment) and are shown in that table as investment in the year in which work was undertaken. Since there is known to be a delay between work being done and grant being paid, the investment estimates have been included in the 'cash flow' one year earlier.
2. These estimates are entered in the year in which they are paid. The grants are mostly in respect of capital investments made in previous years.

Table 2.5 Aggregate gross margin estimates for the main agricultural sectors

2011 (Final)

Sector	Adjusted outputs[1]	Estimated specific costs[2]: Feedstuffs	Estimated specific costs[2]: Fertilisers, seeds & sprays	Estimated specific costs[2]: Others	Estimated specific costs[2]: Total	Sector gross margins[3]	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%
Dairy cows and followers	626.0	174.1	22.8	10.6	207.5	418.5	54.2%
Beef cattle, rearing and fattening	303.8	129.6	38.9	22.4	190.8	113.0	14.6%
Sheep and wool	55.9	22.4	12.4	4.5	39.3	16.6	2.2%
Total grazing livestock	**985.7**	**326.0**	**74.0**	**37.6**	**437.6**	**548.1**	**71.0%**
Pigs	105.9	82.2	-	3.7	85.9	20.0	2.6%
Poultry	298.5	226.0	-	7.5	233.4	65.1	8.4%
Total pigs and poultry	**404.4**	**308.2**	**-**	**11.2**	**319.3**	**85.1**	**11.0%**
Cereals	57.3	-	13.3	-	13.4	43.9	5.7%
Potatoes	25.6	-	6.0	-	6.0	19.6	2.5%
Total field crops	**82.8**	**-**	**19.3**	**0.1**	**19.3**	**63.5**	**8.2%**
Horticulture[4]	60.5	-	11.8	5.0	16.8	43.7	5.7%
Other items	39.6	6.4	1.9	0.2	8.5	31.1	4.0%
Total	**1,573.0**	**640.6**	**107.0**	**53.9**	**801.6**	**771.4**	**100.0%**

2012 (Provisional)

Sector	Adjusted outputs[1]	Estimated specific costs[2]: Feedstuffs	Estimated specific costs[2]: Fertilisers, seeds & sprays	Estimated specific costs[2]: Others	Estimated specific costs[2]: Total	Sector gross margins[3]	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%
Dairy cows and followers	590.7	191.9	24.1	10.5	226.6	364.1	52.3%
Beef cattle, rearing and fattening	341.5	171.0	41.0	22.0	234.0	107.6	15.5%
Sheep and wool	60.9	24.0	13.5	4.2	41.7	19.1	2.8%
Total grazing livestock	**993.1**	**386.9**	**78.6**	**36.8**	**502.3**	**490.8**	**70.6%**
Pigs	116.0	89.4	-	4.0	93.4	23.5	3.4%
Poultry	305.8	233.4	-	7.8	241.2	64.6	9.3%
Total pigs and poultry	**422.7**	**322.8**	**-**	**11.8**	**334.6**	**88.2**	**12.7%**
Cereals	51.5	-	12.5	-	12.6	39.0	5.6%
Potatoes	16.5	-	5.7	-	5.7	10.8	1.6%
Total field crops	**68.1**	**-**	**18.2**	**0.1**	**18.3**	**49.8**	**7.2%**
Horticulture[4]	59.2	-	12.7	4.7	17.4	41.9	6.0%
Other items	33.9	6.8	1.9	0.2	8.9	25.0	3.6%
Total	**1,577.0**	**716.5**	**111.5**	**53.5**	**881.4**	**695.6**	**100.0%**

1. The items making up total gross output (as shown in Table 2.1) have been regrouped into the above enterprises and outputs have been adjusted for changes in volume. In the case for breeding livestock stock appreciation has been excluded.
2. Estimates of the costs of the inputs of seed, fertiliser, spray, purchased feedstuffs and home grown cereals have been allocated amongst the various enterprises on the basis of results obtained from analysis of the Farm Business Survey. Other variable costs have been allocated as appropriate. No attempt has been made to allocate fuel, machinery or other overhead expenses.
3. 'Sector gross margins' represent the value of products remaining after deducting most of the variable costs and give a useful measure of the contribution of each enterprise to the earnings of the agricultural industry.
4. Horticulture comprises fruit, vegetables, mushrooms, flowers and hardy nursery stock.

Table 2.6 Quantities of the main products in output[1]

	Units of quantity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (provisional)
Livestock and livestock products							
Cattle and calves[2]	tonnes dcw	157,397	140,749	143,299	147,932	143,072	140,909
Sheep and lambs	,,	21,094	18,818	19,069	17,274	15,665	18,932
Pigs[3]	,,	71,648	70,155	73,679	81,377	86,388	91,602
Cattle and calves	'000 head	507	448	453	475	463	458
Older Cattle Disposal Scheme	,,	19	20	-	-	-	-
Sheep and lambs	,,	957	862	858	768	693	842
Pigs[3]	,,	892.2	867.8	885.7	986.6	1,044.0	1,103.2
Poultry[4]	'000 tonnes lwt	247.4	242.4	256.6	266.5	260.0	259.5
Eggs[5]	m. doz	57	62	65	81	83	83
Milk[6]	m. litres	1,921	1,906	1,775	1,852	1,966	1,953
Field crops							
Wheat	'000 tonnes	67.4	83.9	80.2	81.1	89.7	71.8
Barley	,,	117.7	126.7	134.4	137.7	137.3	134.1
Oats	,,	10.2	11.3	10.3	12.5	12.8	11.6
Potatoes	,,	184	172	183	183	199	162
Horticultural crops							
Fruit	'000 tonnes	69.4	55.0	37.9	42.2	48.1	40.6
Vegetables	,,	56.1	50.3	41.5	35.0	37.8	33.4
Mushrooms	,,	18.5	18.2	16.4	16.3	17.7	20.1

1. Estimated home-produced sales, on-farm use and household consumption. See Footnote 2 to Table 2.1.
2. Due to a change from EC to UK Dressing Specification in week 4 of January 2009, prices expressed in kilograms and dressed carcase weights from 2009 are not directly comparable with previous years.
3. Includes exports of store pigs.
4. Excludes shipments and exports of breeding and non-breeding birds and hatching eggs.
5. Includes eggs for processing and duck eggs.
6. Includes farmhouse consumption.

Table 2.7 Average producer prices[1] of agricultural products

£ per unit

	Unit	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (provisional)
Finished steers, heifers and young bulls	head	642	822	864	842	977	1,074
Finished steers, heifers and young bulls[2,]	kg dwt	1.93	2.48	2.61	2.55	2.92	3.17
Calves slaughtered or exported	head	94	117	117	132	153	152
Culled cows and bulls	head	462	588	605	617	714	740
Culled cows and bulls[2]	kg dwt	1.43	1.89	1.97	1.95	2.29	2.44
Older cattle disposal scheme	head	222	231	-	-	-	-
Store cattle exported	head	439	533	580	607	668	711
Finished sheep and lambs	head	51.91	61.34	71.05	80.19	88.47	77.23
Finished sheep and lambs	kg dwt	2.43	2.91	3.32	3.72	4.07	3.59
Finished clean pigs	head	78.40	92.96	110.38	105.00	110.28	115.46
Finished clean pigs	kg dwt	0.99	1.16	1.33	1.28	1.34	1.40
Milk[3]	litre	0.222	0.233	0.199	0.254	0.277	0.262
Eggs for consumption	dozen	0.509	0.573	0.678	0.651	0.682	0.783
Broilers	kg lwt	0.531	0.666	0.708	0.716	0.803	0.804
Potatoes:							
Ware maincrop[4]	tonne	134	126	125	125	121	147
Seed	tonne	172	171	176	171	172	145
Barley	tonne	142	145	111	135	179	196
Wheat	tonne	148	145	121	152	191	203
Mushrooms	tonne	1,243	1,232	1,213	1,210	1,390	1,410
Apples	tonne	171	148	152	137	133	183

1. Before deduction of marketing charges, commissions and levies, where applicable.
2. See note 2 Table 2.6
3. Before deduction of superlevy, if applicable.
4. Does not include early potatoes. Therefore, the price differs from that quoted in Table 2.27.

Table 2.8 Indices of producer prices[1] of agricultural output

Indices: 2005 = 100

	Weights[2]	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (provisional)
Finished steers and heifers	241	108	139	147	143	164	178
Culled cows and bulls	28	150	198	207	205	241	257
Store cattle exported	3	106	129	140	147	161	172
Finished sheep and lambs	44	103	124	141	158	173	152
Finished clean pigs	66	103	121	139	133	139	146
Milk	357	121	127	109	139	151	143
Eggs for consumption	23	141	151	188	180	189	217
Broilers	109	105	131	140	141	158	159
Potatoes:							
Ware maincrop	12	153	143	141	142	137	167
Seed	2	181	180	185	180	181	152
Barley	11	171	175	133	163	215	235
Wheat	6	173	169	141	177	223	237
Mushrooms	25	101	100	98	98	113	114
Apples	6	140	121	125	112	109	151
Total products index[2]	**931**	**116**	**133**	**132**	**143**	**159**	**161**
Inputs index[3]	**1,000**	**115**	**142**	**133**	**138**	**158**	**167**

1. The indices relate to prices from which marketing expenses have not been deducted.
2. The total products index is calculated by taking into account the significance of each item in the base period (2005). This is shown in the column of weights. Since only the main items of output are included, the total of their weights does not add to 1,000. Also, since the price index does not cover items such as production grants, compensation payments and gross fixed capital formation, it should not be regarded as a 'deflator' to be used in estimating the volume of output. (A volume series of gross output is given in Table 2.3).
3. This index does not cover all inputs. It comprises feedstuffs, seeds, fertilisers and lime, and marketing expenses.

Table 2.9 Average market prices of breeding and store livestock[1]

£ per head

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
CATTLE						
Breeding cattle						
Dairy cows/heifers in milk	888	1,120	988	1,188	1,273	1,251
Dairy cows in calf	635	910	878	1,102	1,195	1,157
Dairy springing heifers	775	1,094	948	1,041	1,227	1,130
Beef cows/heifers with calf at foot	609	781	879	923	1,091	1,098
Beef cows in calf	502	588	711	757	868	895
Beef springing heifers	541	682	831	895	1,008	1,088
Store cattle						
150-300 kg steers	331	393	430	445	513	532
300-400 kg steers	410	493	537	556	617	661
400-500 kg steers	487	604	649	658	735	794
Over 500 kg steers	601	764	820	808	936	1,029
150-300 kg heifers	288	338	383	422	473	498
300-400 kg heifers	373	448	490	526	580	626
400-500 kg heifers	462	571	621	642	723	779
Over 500 kg heifers	563	713	768	768	891	982
Suckled calves						
Under 200 kg steers	243	239	257	274	369	372
Over 200 kg steers	373	444	498	524	593	642
Under 200 kg heifers	228	238	286	309	382	401
Over 200 kg heifers	322	388	436	476	543	581
Dropped calves						
For rearing	95	118	120	136	166	163
Cull cows	377	521	557	557	692	701
SHEEP						
Breeding ewes/hoggets						
Blackface	74.27	70.74	85.27	116.61	89.28	107.04
Blackface Cross	61.85	71.05	92.52	109.77	135.07	106.92
Other breeds	65.98	72.65	96.95	119.33	138.74	109.70
Breeding ewe lambs						
Blackface	34.22	49.64	60.60	80.85	79.71	67.49
Blackface Cross	36.54	49.15	64.30	75.43	82.35	62.76
Other breeds	47.30	56.45	66.10	76.93	95.33	71.90
Breeding ewes/hoggets with lamb(s) at foot						
Blackface	44.87	52.02	72.00	76.65	113.18	89.00
Blackface Cross	68.00	75.30	99.79	137.57	168.14	135.74
Other breeds	73.86	83.32	109.01	139.71	169.10	157.72
Cull ewes						
Blackface	20.13	19.23	33.14	42.24	45.30	33.65
Blackface Cross	17.23	22.98	48.66	59.64	62.10	49.44
Other breeds	30.34	35.63	55.98	66.99	72.07	59.93
Cull rams	35.23	40.62	59.71	70.39	74.37	65.78
Store lambs	31.92	36.33	44.86	57.99	62.28	49.84

1. Average prices calculated from returns made by auction marts.

Table 2.10 Direct payments and levies included in the Aggregate Agricultural Account[1,2]

£ *million*[3]

	2007[4]	2008[4]	2009[4]	2010[4]	2011[4]	2012[4] (provisional)
DIRECT PAYMENTS[5]						
Single farm payment	**228.6**	**255.3**	**290.2**	**271.3**	**266.5**	**244.3**
Cattle						
Older Cattle Disposal Scheme	4.2	4.5	-	-	-	-
Beef Quality Initiative	0.5	0.2	0.1	-	-	-
Total cattle	**4.7**	**4.8**	**0.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Milk						
EU Dairy Fund	-	-	-	3.7	-	-
Total milk	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.7**	**-**	**-**
Other direct payments						
Environmentally Sensitive Areas (non-capital)	7.4	7.7	6.5	7.6	8.4	6.6
LFA Compensatory Allowance	21.0	22.0	22.5	24.9	24.4	25.2
Countryside Management Scheme (non-capital)	16.9	18.5	16.2	22.7	20.2	15.6
New Entrants Scheme	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
Others[6]	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	-
Total other direct payments	**46.2**	**49.1**	**46.2**	**55.7**	**53.4**	**47.8**
Total direct payments	**279.5**	**309.2**	**336.5**	**330.6**	**319.9**	**292.1**
LEVIES[7]						
Milk						
Superlevy	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. Table 2.1
2. These data relate to monies due rather than monies actually received (ie. they are on an accruals basis).
3. Dashes (-) indicate payments of nil or less than £50,000.
4. Single Farm Payments after 'modulation' (i.e.reduction) of 9.5% (4.5% on first €5,000) in 2007, 11% (6% on first €5,000) in 2008 12% (7% on first €5,000) in 2009, 13% (8% on first €5,000) in 2010, 14% (9% on the first €5,000) in 2011 and 14% (9% on the first €5,000) in 2012. After application of €5,000 franchise per farm from 2005, total modulation amounted to £19.7 million in 2007, £26.7 million in 2008, £33.4 million in 2009, £34.7 million in 2010, £37.6 million in 2011 and £34.4 million in 2012.
5. Excludes expenditure on market regulation (such as intervention purchases and export refunds) by the UK Rural Payments Agency.
6. Includes Organic Farming Scheme and other miscellaneous payments.
7. Excludes non-government levies.

Table 2.11 Capital grants and other direct payments not included in the Aggregate Agricultural Account[1]

£ million[2]

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (provisional)
CAPITAL GRANTS						
Environmentally Sensitive Areas	0.3	0.4	0.2	-	-	-
Countryside Management Scheme	0.6	0.8	0.4	-	-	-
Investment in agricultural holdings	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Organic Farming (Conversion of Animal Housing) Scheme	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
Farm Nutrient Management Scheme	16.7	92.5	-	-	-	-
Farm Modernisation Scheme	-	-	2.2	2.1	5.5	0.8
Total capital grants	**18.0**	**93.6**	**2.8**	**2.1**	**5.5**	**0.8**
OTHER DIRECT PAYMENTS						
Other animal disease compensation[3]	15.3	16.2	12.7	10.1	12.5	16.2
Total other direct payments[4]	**15.3**	**16.2**	**12.7**	**10.1**	**12.5**	**16.2**

1. These data relate to monies due rather than monies actually received (ie. they are on an accruals basis).
2. Dashes (-) indicate payments of nil or less than £50,000.
3. Includes tuberculosis, brucellosis, and BSE reactor compensation payments.
4. Includes miscellaneous minor payments.

Table 2.12 Estimated gross annual capital investment in fixed assets and equipment[1]

£ million

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (provisional)
Grant-aided investment[2]	31.2	49.6	114.2	5.9	11.0	4.7
Non-aided investment	78.1	148.8	136.5	126.4	83.8	87.2
Total buildings and works[3]	**109.3**	**198.4**	**250.7**	**132.3**	**94.8**	**91.9**
Plant and machinery	101.8	104.4	115.8	124.1	158.3	131.8
Vehicles[3,4]	13.8	13.0	11.1	15.9	15.7	15.6
Total plant, machinery and vehicles	**115.6**	**117.4**	**126.8**	**140.0**	**174.1**	**147.4**
Total investment	**224.9**	**315.8**	**377.6**	**272.3**	**268.8**	**239.3**

1. Excluding investment in forestry and arterial drainage.
2. See Table 2.11 for details.
3. Estimated from the Farm Business Survey.
4. Vehicles shown at 'farm share'.

Table 2.13 Milk quota

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (provisional)
Milk quota (million litres):						
Owned[1]	1,853.1	1,879.1	1,914.1	1,918.0	1,944.0	1,999.1
Leased[2]	-1.3	4.5	2.2	-	-	-0.7
Total	**1,851.8**	**1,883.6**	**1,916.3**	**1,918.0**	**1,944.0**	**1,998.4**

1. Permanent wholesale and direct sale quota as at 31 March each year.
2. Quota leased-in, less quota leased-out in Northern Ireland as at 31 March each year.

Table 2.14 Number of persons working on farms

number of persons

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE[1]						
Farmers and partners						
Full time	17,185	16,931	16,437	15,965	15,823	15,886
Part time	14,022	14,166	13,830	13,596	13,320	13,171
Total	**31,207**	**31,097**	**30,267**	**29,561**	**29,143**	**29,057**
Spouses of farmers	**6,345**	**6,229**	**6,221**	**6,206**	**6,263**	**6,293**
Other workers						
Full time	2,946	3,089	3,106	3,109	3,249	3,422
Part time	2,696	2,803	3,220	3,187	3,436	3,754
Casual/seasonal	5,780	5,746	5,217	4,885	4,757	4,938
Total other workers	**11,422**	**11,638**	**11,543**	**11,181**	**11,442**	**12,114**
Total agricultural labour force	**48,974**	**48,964**	**48,031**	**46,948**	**46,848**	**47,464**
Annual Work Units (AWUs)[2]	**29,071**	**28,894**	**28,314**	**27,820**	**27,787**	**28,051**

1. Full-time work is defined as involving 30 hours per week or more and casual work as covering less than 20 weeks per year.
2. An Annual Work Unit is equivalent to the time worked by one person employed full-time in agricultural activities over a whole year.

Table 2.15 Agricultural manpower[1]

number of persons

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
MANPOWER STATISTICS[1]						
Self-employed						
Male	16,261	16,049	15,622	15,154	15,185	15,288
Female	924	882	815	811	638	598
Total	**17,185**	**16,931**	**16,437**	**15,965**	**15,823**	**15,886**
Employees						
Male	10,085	10,126	10,047	9,704	9,963	10,535
Female	1,337	1,512	1,496	1,477	1,479	1,579
Total	**11,422**	**11,638**	**11,543**	**11,181**	**11,442**	**12,114**
Total agricultural manpower	**28,607**	**28,569**	**27,980**	**27,146**	**27,265**	**28,000**

1. Agricultural manpower statistics refer to the count of employees and self-employed workers in agriculture, as used by the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment in aggregate labour statistics. The count of self-employed includes farmers and partners who work full-time on their farms ; the count of employees includes all other workers except part-time farmers and partners and farmers' spouses.

Table 2.16 Gross Turnover of the food and drinks processing sector[1,2]

£ million

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (provisional)
Animal by-products	17	16	18	20	23	24
Bakeries	191	218	253	262	257	261
Beef and sheepmeat	644	659	750	875	968	1,031
Drinks	286	315	340	330	350	350
Eggs	33	46	61	77	89	92
Fish	78	67	64	69	67	71
Fruit and vegetables	165	183	196	207	221	239
Milk and milk products	600	693	818	777	877	987
Pigmeat	161	178	197	230	244	249
Poultrymeat	429	474	508	594	648	691
Total processing sector	**2,604**	**2,849**	**3,205**	**3,441**	**3,744**	**3,994**

1. For a description of how the data have been estimated, see the publication "*Size and Performance of the Northern Ireland Food and Drinks Processing Sector, Subsector Statistics",* DARD. Figures for 2011 have been estimated by adjusting the 2010 baseline, largely on the basis of information available within DARD.
2. These figures do not include an estimate of the gross turnover of food and drinks processing businesses with turnovers of less than £250,000.

Table 2.17 External sales[1] of the food and drinks processing sector[2,3,4]

£ million

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (provisional)
Animal by-products	15	15	16	18	22	22
Bakeries	68	84	106	102	102	105
Beef and sheepmeat	398	422	612	697	700	803
Drinks	149	173	203	193	208	207
Eggs	25	21	37	49	54	57
Fish	54	51	50	53	55	56
Fruit and vegetables	97	105	114	127	135	140
Milk and milk products	426	505	586	538	611	700
Pigmeat	89	105	118	139	153	152
Poultrymeat	372	408	406	485	540	564
Total processing sector	**1,692**	**1,888**	**2,247**	**2,402**	**2,580**	**2,805**

1. The term 'external sales' refers to sales to Great Britain, RoI, foreign countries and intervention.
2. See note 1 Table 2.16.
3. These figures are not comparable with the export statistics published in pre-1996 issues of the *Statistical Review of Northern Ireland Agriculture*.
4. These figures do not include a estimate of the external sales of food and drinks processing businesses with turnovers of less than £250,000.

Table 2.18 Estimated employment in the food and drinks processing sector and input supply sectors

full-time equivalents

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (provisional)
Processing of Products[1,2]						
Animal by-products	164	142	119	123	115	113
Bakeries	3,111	3,297	3,396	3,403	3,405	3,396
Beef and sheepmeat	3,053	3,184	3,339	3,532	3,720	3,915
Drinks	1,179	1,258	1,292	1,168	1,181	1,188
Eggs	171	211	221	217	228	256
Fish	764	674	604	560	550	529
Fruit and vegetables	1,922	1,862	1,948	2,007	2,010	2,016
Milk and milk products	2,310	2,320	2,245	2,201	2,201	2,068
Pigmeat	1,314	1,325	1,377	1,392	1,305	1,227
Poultrymeat	4,498	4,350	4,698	5,079	5,232	5,240
Total processing sector	**18,484**	**18,620**	**19,237**	**19,680**	**19,944**	**19,945**
Manufacture and supply of inputs[3]						
Animal feed	...	...	...	750	740	740
Fertilises and lime	...	...	...	200	200	200
Other requisites (incl. medicines)	...	...	...	900	910	890
Farm machinery (incl. servicing)	...	...	...	790	740	730
Services[4]	...	...	...	1,150	1,140	1,120
Total supply sector	**...**	**...**	**...**	**3,790**	**3,730**	**3,680**

1. See note 1 Table 2.16.
2. These figures do not include an estimate of employment of food and drinks processing businesses with turnovers of less than £250,000.
3. Estimated from trade directory information and other DARD sources.
4. Includes contractors, veterinary surgeons, works in auction marts, employees of farming and marketing associations and artificial insemination workers.

B. COMMODITIES AND INPUTS

Cattle and calves

The number of clean cattle presented for slaughter in 2012 decreased by 17,713 or 5.4 per cent to 313,300 head. The number of slaughtered steers decreased by 4.8 % to 134,300 and the number of heifers slaughtered decreased by 7.5 per cent. The number of young bulls slaughtered decreased by 3.2 per cent to 57,400. The proportion of steers slaughtered was unchanged from 2011 at 44 per cent in 2012, while the proportion of heifers decreased from 38 per cent in 2011 to 37 per cent in 2012. The proportion of young bulls slaughtered increased from 18 per cent in 2011 to 19 per cent in 2012.

Average dressed carcase weights in 2012 were 1.2 per cent higher than 2011 levels at 338 kg. In total, the volume of clean beef output decreased by 4.2 per cent to 106,000 tonnes. Average producer price increased by 9.9 per cent to £1,074 per head for clean cattle. The overall result of these changes was that the sales value of finished clean cattle increased by 4 per cent to £337 million.

Sales of culled cows and bulls increased by 9.2 per cent to 105,600 head in 2012. Average carcase weights for these animals decreased by 2.9 per cent to 303 kg. The average price of culled cows and bulls was up by 3.6 per cent on 2011 levels at £740 per head. Overall, total receipts from cull cattle sales, increased by 13 per cent to £78 million in 2012.

The number of calves presented for slaughter in 2012 decreased by 7.1 per cent to 5,300 head. An estimated 23,600 calves were exported in 2012, broadly consistent with 2011 numbers. The average calf price was also broadly similar to the 2011 price at £152 per head and the revenue generated amounted to £4.4 million.

The number of store cattle sold outside Northern Ireland increased by 59 per cent to 9,900 head and when combined with a 6.5 per cent increase in average producer price to £711 per head this generated a 70 per cent increase in revenue to £7.0 million. The main market outlet for these store cattle is Great Britain, which accounted for 76 per cent of shipments.

Overall, the value of output of cattle and calves in 2012 (which deducts the value of imported cattle but includes breeding cattle exports and store exports) increased by 16 per cent to £409 million.

Milk

In 2012, the annual average dairy cow population was broadly consistent with 2011 at 282,400 head. Average gross milk yield per cow decreased during 2012 by 1.1 per cent, to 7,030 litres.

This may be attributable in part to the poor weather conditions experienced throughout the summer and autumn months.

The decrease in milk yield and the consistent cow numbers led to a less than 1 per cent fall in total output to 1.95 billion litres. The average gross milk price was 5.4 per cent lower than the 2011 price at 26.16 pence per litre. The fall in average milk price reflects the fact that Northern Ireland is dependent on global commodity markets where prices were lower in 2012.

Overall, the value of output of milk fell in 2012, by £33 million or 6 per cent, to £511 million.

Sheep and lambs

Marketings of clean sheep and lambs increased by 18 per cent in 2012 to 704,100 head. Average dressed carcase weight remained consistent with 2011 levels at 21.5 kg per head. As a result, the volume of clean sheepmeat produced rose by 17 per cent to 15,100 tonnes. Clean sheep and lamb producer prices decreased by 12 per cent, to 359 pence per kg deadweight in 2012. The combined volume and price changes meant that the total market value of clean sheep and lambs increased by 3.2 per cent to £54.4 million.

Marketings of culled ewes and rams increased, by 41 per cent, to 138,100 head. There was a 19 per cent decrease in the price received for these animals. These changes resulted in a rise in the value of market receipts for culled ewes and rams by 12 per cent to £6.8 million

Overall, the total value of output (which deducts the value of imported sheep but includes breeding sheep and store exports) from the sector decreased by 10 per cent, to £59 million.

Pigs

The number of clean pigs marketed during 2012 was 6.1 per cent higher than in 2011 at 1,090,040 head. Average dressed carcase weight remained almost constant at 82.4 kg. These changes resulted in a 6.2 per cent rise in the quantity of pigmeat produced, to 89,800 tonnes. Pig producer prices increased by 4.6 per cent to 140 pence per kg deadweight. As a result, output from clean pig production was 11 per cent higher, at £126 million.

Marketings of cull sows and boars remained consistent with 2011 at 12,800 head. The average price per head of cull sows and boars was broadly similar to 2011 levels. These changes resulted in the market returns for these animals increasing by less than 1 per cent per cent to £1.55 million in 2012.

Overall, the value of output from the pig sector increased, by 10 per cent, to £117 million (this figure includes deductions for the value of imported pigs and additions for the value of breeding and store pig exports).

Poultry

The total volume of poultrymeat production in 2012 was broadly consistent with 2011 levels at 259,500 tonnes liveweight. Broiler production was also broadly similar to 2011 levels at 230,800 tonnes liveweight. Broiler producer prices were similar to 2011 at 80 pence per kg. Overall, the market value of broilers was similar to 2011 values at £186 million. Broilers account for 77 per cent of the total market value of the poultry sector.

Turkey production increased in 2012, by 7.3 per cent, to 13,900 tonnes liveweight.

The value of output from the poultry sector in 2012 was similar to 2011, at £241 million.

Eggs

Packing station throughput of graded eggs was estimated at 80 million dozen eggs in 2012. This was a fall of 1.1 per cent on 2011 levels. The proportion of throughput attributed to free range management systems increased from 48 per cent in 2011 to 50 per cent in 2012 with the remaining 50 per cent of eggs originating from intensively managed systems.

The average producer price of eggs increased, by 15 per cent, to 79 pence per dozen. The overall value of egg output therefore increased, by 15 per cent, to £65 million (this figure includes eggs for processing, unrecorded sales for human consumption and duck eggs).

Potatoes

In 2012, the area of potatoes planted decreased by 14 per cent to 4,200 hectares. The average yield decreased, by 13 per cent, to 39 tonnes per hectare. Consequently, the total quantity of potatoes harvested was 26 per cent lower at 163,600 tonnes.

Marketings of ware potatoes in 2012 were 20 per cent lower at 124,500 tonnes. Sales in the first half of the 2012 calendar year were 5.7 per cent lower than 2011 and there was a 36 per cent decrease during the second half of the year when compared with the equivalent periods in 2011. Sales in the first six months of 2012 were almost exclusively from the 2011 harvest, while sales in the last six months of 2012 were mainly from the 2012 harvest.

In 2012, the volume of seed potato output (including home-saved seed) was 22 per cent lower than 2011 at 15,600 tonnes. In total for 2012, the volume of potato output (including ware, seed and stockfeed potatoes) was 162,200 tonnes. This was a 19 per cent decrease on 2011 sales levels.

The average price of ware potatoes in 2012 was £151 per tonne, which was 23 per cent higher than in 2011. The average price of seed potatoes was 16 percent lower than 2011 at £145 per tonne. The total value of potato output decreased in 2012, by 35 per cent, to £17 million.

Cereals

In 2012, spring barley yields were down by 9.5 per cent, while winter barley yields were down by 14 per cent. The area of spring barley increased by 18 per cent to 20,200 hectares, and winter barley decreased by 22 per cent to 5,300 hectares. As a consequence, production of spring barley increased by 6.3 per cent, while winter barley decreased by 33 per cent. Overall, total barley production was 7.7 per cent lower than 2011 levels at 127,200 tonnes, whilst the total area of barley grown was 6.2 per cent higher at 25,500 hectares.

The total volume of barley sold or used on-farm in 2012 was 2.3 per cent lower than the 2011 level at 134,100 tonnes. The average producer price of barley increased, by 9.4 per cent, to £196 per tonne. These changes and a negative stock change resulted in a 1.7 per cent increase in the value of barley output to £25 million.

In 2012, the area of wheat grown was 19 per cent lower than 2011 at 9,400 hectares and when coupled with a 23 per cent decrease in yield, resulted in a 37 per cent decrease in production to 56,200 tonnes.

The volume of wheat sold or used on-farm in 2012 decreased by 20 per cent to 71,800 tonnes, while the price of wheat increased by 6.3 per cent to £203 per tonne. These changes and a negative stock change contributed to the value of wheat output decreasing by 31 per cent to £12 million.

The area of oats grown fell by 10 per cent to 1,900 hectares and when coupled with a 21 per cent decrease in yield, resulted in a 29 per cent decrease in production to 9,000. The average producer price of oats was 8.6 per cent higher at £189 per tonne. The changes in price, production and a negative stock change resulted in the value of oats output falling by 22 per cent, to £1.7 million.

Horticulture

The total value of horticultural output in 2012 decreased by 2 per cent to £59 million. Returns from the sale of fruit (mainly apples) fell by 13 per cent to £6.4 million. Apple production fell by 16 per cent to 40,000 tonnes while prices increased by 38% from 2011 levels. Overall, the output value of apples decreased by 19 per cent. The value of output from mushrooms increased by 15 per cent to £28 million, while receipts from the sale of vegetables decreased by 15 per cent to £15 million. The output value of ornamental and hardy nursery stock decreased by 12 per cent to £9.5 million.

Feedstuffs

The total volume of all compound feedstuffs purchased during 2012 was 6.1 per higher than 2011 levels at 2.13 million tonnes. Within this total, the purchased volumes of all cattle (and calf) compounds increased by 8.8 percent, while there was a 9.2 per cent increase in purchases of dairy compounds and a 11 per cent increase in beef cattle compounds. The volume of sheep compounds purchased increased by 11 per cent while purchases of pig compound also decreased by 3.6 per cent. Total purchases of poultry compounds increased in 2012 by 1.2 per cent.

Inputs of straights (including home-fed cereals) increased by 3.8 per cent in 2012 to 381,000 tonnes. In total, the volume of all feed purchased was 5.6 per cent higher than 2011 levels at 2.5 million tonnes. The average price of feedstuffs (compounds and home-fed cereals) increased, by 6.2 per cent, to £288 per tonne in 2012. The higher prices reflect high grain costs throughout 2012. Overall, the cost of purchased feedstuffs increased by 13 per cent to £730 million.

Fertilisers and lime

The quantity of fertilisers purchased in 2012 increased by 6.6 per cent to 263,600 tonnes and the average price decreased by 2.5 per cent to £308 per tonne. In volume terms, 42 per cent of total fertiliser sales were straights, while 58 per cent were compounds.

As a result of the increase in quantity purchased, the total value of fertiliser purchases increased, by 3.9 per cent, to £81 million.

Total expenditure on lime decreased by 15 per cent when compared to 2011 levels at £1.5 million. The quantity purchased decreased by 19 per cent, while the price increased by 4.9 per cent.

Marketing expenses

Total marketing expenses in 2012 were 1.1 per cent than 2011 levels at £35 million. Cattle marketing expenses were £19 million, while sheep expenses were £3.0 million. Marketing expenses for milk were £7.6 million, while those for pigs were £4.8 million.

Machinery expenses

In 2012, machinery expenses increased, by 5.3 per cent, to £163 million. This increase was driven mainly by a 5.0 per cent rise in fuel and oil expenditure which was accompanied by a 6.3 per cent increase in machinery repair costs.

Interest

Total borrowing for farming purposes increased by 0.7 per cent in 2012. The average cost of borrowing is estimated to have remained broadly consistent with 2011 levels at 4.5 per cent. As a result, the total interest bill (including FISIM) increased by 1.3 per cent to £37 million.

Financial intermediaries (mainly banks) charge explicit commissions and fees for their services to customers, as well as implicit ones by paying and charging different rates of interest to borrowers and lenders. The revenue from the margin on lending and borrowing by financial intermediaries is described as financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM). The inclusion of FISIM in the account is in line with recommended EU national accounting conventions. It is a reallocation to gross output of part of the interest paid by farmers. While the inclusion of FISIM will increase intermediate consumption and decrease gross value added, it will decrease, by the same amount, the figure shown for interest paid and consequently this change in methodology has no impact on total income from farming.

Labour

In 2012, the volume of paid labour input (excluding labour used on capital projects) was 5.6% higher than 2011 levels, at 8.5 million hours, while paid labour costs increased, by 11 per cent, to £67 million. This was due to an increase in the use of paid labour and an increase in the average full time earnings (£ per hour).

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Table 2.19 Output of cattle and calves

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (provisional)
Steers, heifers and young bulls						
Sales ('000 head)	388.8	339.3	342.6	353.7	331.1	313.3
Average producer price (p per kg dwt)[1,2]	192.6	248.3	261.4	255.4	292.3	317.4
Average dressed carcase weight (kg)[2,3]	333.6	331.0	330.6	329.6	334.4	338.4
Quantity of output ('000 tonnes)[2,3]	129.7	112.3	113.3	116.6	110.7	106.0
Value of output (£m)	249.8	278.9	296.1	297.7	323.6	336.6
Cows and bulls						
Sales (inc. OCDS) ('000 head)	97.3	104.3	91.2	92.2	96.6	105.6
Average producer price (p per kg dwt)[1,2]	143.2	188.9	196.8	195.2	229.1	244.4
Average dressed carcase weight (kg)[2,3]	322.5	311.1	307.4	316.2	311.9	302.8
Quantity of output ('000 tonnes)[2,3]	25.2	26.4	28.0	29.1	30.1	32.0
Value of output (inc. OCDS) (£m)	40.4	54.3	55.2	56.9	69.0	78.1
Calves						
Sales ('000 head)	33.2	16.0	10.4	21.5	29.4	28.9
Average producer price (£ per head)[1]	94	117	117	132	153	152
Value of output (£m)	3.1	1.9	1.2	2.9	4.5	4.4
Store cattle sold outside Northern Ireland						
Marketings ('000 head)	6.8	8.0	8.6	7.6	6.2	9.9
Average producer price (£ per head)[1]	439	533	580	607	668	771
Value of output (£m)	3.0	4.3	5.0	4.6	4.1	7.0
Breeding cattle sold outside Northern Ireland						
Marketings ('000 head)	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.1	2.2
Average producer price (£ per head)	774	1,091	959	1,141	1,325	1,198
Value of output (£m)	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.5	2.6
Less Imported cattle						
Marketings ('000 head)	31.4	23.1	47.1	64.2	35.8	30.2
Average producer price (£ per head)	550	682	629	650	851	886
Value of output (£m)	17.3	15.8	29.6	41.7	30.5	26.8
Total Market Value (£m)	**280.3**	**325.2**	**329.3**	**321.5**	**372.3**	**402.0**
Other receipts (£m)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock change due to volume (£m)	-11.1	-1.7	+0.2	-7.5	-20.5	+6.8
Total value of output (£m)	**269.2**	**323.4**	**329.5**	**314.0**	**351.8**	**408.8**
Net receipts from non-food outlets (included above)						
Older Cattle Disposal Scheme (£m)	4.2	4.5	-	-	-	-

1. Average realised return gross of marketing expenses for cattle for human consumption. Excludes animals to the Older Cattle Disposal Scheme.
2. See note 2 Table 2.6.
3. Excluding animals sold under the Older Cattle Disposal Scheme.

Table 2.20 Sources of home-fed finished cattle marketed[1]

per cent

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (provisional)
Cows and bulls	20	23	21	21	23	24
Steers and heifers originating from:						
- the dairy herd;	35	33	36	35	33	33
- the beef herd;	39	38	38	35	32	36
- calves and stores imported from the Republic of Ireland or shipped from Great Britain	5	6	5	9	13	7
Total[2]	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total number marketed ('000 head)	**486**	**444**	**434**	**446**	**428**	**411**

1. Includes cattle slaughtered under the Older Cattle Disposal Scheme.
2. Individual items may not add to 100 due to roundings.

Table 2.21 Output of milk

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (provisional)
Annual average number of dairy cows ('000 head)	287.1	288.6	282.8	279.3	281.2	282.4
Average gross yield per cow (to nearest 10 litres per annum)[1]	6,810	6,710	6,380	6,740	7,110	7,030
Total output of milk for human consumption (million litres)	1,921	1,906	1,775	1,852	1,966	1,953
of which:						
sales off farms	1,918	1,903	1,772	1,849	1,964	1,951
used in farm households	4	3	3	2	2	2
Average producer price (pence per litre)						
Gross price[2]	22.18	23.32	19.88	25.42	27.65	26.16
Net price[3]	21.78	22.91	19.48	25.03	27.26	25.77
Market Value (£m)	**427.3**	**445.0**	**353.8**	**470.7**	**543.7**	**511.0**
Value of output (£m)[2]	**427.3**	**445.0**	**353.8**	**470.7**	**543.7**	**511.0**

1. Comprising sales off farms, milk consumed in farm households and milk fed to other livestock.
2. After deduction of superlevy but not marketing expenses (transport costs).
3. After deduction of marketing expenses (transport costs) but not superlevy.

Table 2.22 Output of sheep

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (provisional)
Marketings ('000 head)[1]						
Finished sheep and lambs	830.2	724.4	733.1	657.3	595.8	704.1
Culled ewes and rams	126.4	137.8	125.0	110.8	97.7	138.1
Average price (p per kg deadweight)[2]						
Finished sheep and lambs	243.1	291.4	332.2	372.0	407.4	359.2
Average dressed carcase weight (kg)						
Finished sheep and lambs	21.4	21.0	21.4	21.6	21.7	21.5
Quantity of Output ('000 tonnes)						
Finished sheep and lambs	17.7	15.2	15.7	14.2	12.9	15.1
Culled ewes and rams	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.7	3.8
Market Value (£m)[3]	**44.6**	**46.3**	**57.1**	**56.8**	**55.2**	**58.1**
Stock change due to volume (£m)	-5.5	+3.5	-2.8	+3.3	-1.6	+0.8
Value of output (£m)	**39.1**	**49.9**	**54.3**	**60.1**	**53.5**	**58.9**

1. Estimated home-produced marketings, including unrecorded exports.
2. Average realised return gross of marketing expenses.
3. Includes breeding and store sheep exported less all sheep imported.

Table 2.23 Output of pigs

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (provisional)
Marketings ('000 head)[1]						
Finished clean pigs	880.0	855.5	869.2	966.4	1,027.5	1,090.4
Culled sows and boars	12.2	10.6	11.8	12.8	12.7	12.8
Average price (p per kg deadweight)[2]						
Finished clean pigs	98.79	116.10	133.44	127.71	134.07	140.21
Culled sows and boars	51.71	94.54	96.84	82.48	85.87	85.60
Average dressed carcase weight (kg)						
Finished clean pigs	79.4	80.1	82.7	82.2	82.3	82.4
Quantity of output ('000 tonnes)						
Finished clean pigs	69.8	68.5	71.9	79.4	84.5	89.8
Culled sows and boars	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Market Value (£m)[3]	**65.2**	**76.2**	**91.9**	**95.2**	**105.9**	**116.7**
Stock change due to volume (£m)	+0.8	+0.7	-0.2	-0.1	+0.1	+0.2
Value of output (£m)	**66.0**	**76.8**	**91.7**	**95.1**	**106.0**	**116.9**

1. Estimated home-produced marketings, including unrecorded exports.
2. Average realised return gross of marketing expenses.
3. Includes breeding and store pigs exported less all pigs imported.

Table 2.24 Output of poultry

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (provisional)
Poultrymeat production ('000 tonnes liveweight)						
All poultrymeat (including broilers)	247.4	242.4	256.6	266.5	260.0	259.5
Broilers	226.6	221.7	233.8	241.6	231.8	230.8
Average producer price (p per kg liveweight)						
All poultrymeat (including broilers)	51.6	65.6	69.9	71.4	81.7	81.2
Broilers	53.1	66.6	70.8	71.6	80.3	80.4
Market value						
All poultry (£m)	150.3	182.9	201.7	215.9	242.4	240.2
of which broilers	120.3	147.6	165.6	173.0	186.1	185.6
Stock change due to volume (£m)	-1.0	-0.6	+0.8	+2.0	-0.5	+0.6
Value of Output (£m)[1]	**149.3**	**182.3**	**202.5**	**217.9**	**241.8**	**240.8**

1. Includes shipments and exports of breeding and non-breeding birds and eggs for hatching, less imports of birds and hatching eggs.

Table 2.25 Output of eggs

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (provisional)
Graded packing station throughput (million dozen)	55.7	59.8	62.7	79.2	81.2	80.3
Average producer price (p per dozen)[1]	51.05	57.57	68.28	65.37	68.49	78.99
Value of output (£m)[2]	**29.0**	**35.2**	**43.8**	**52.6**	**56.6**	**65.0**

1. Relates to graded eggs sold through packing stations.
2. Includes eggs for processing, duck eggs and unrecorded sales.

Table 2.26 Crop production

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (provisional)
						harvest years
Potatoes[1]						
Area ('000 hectares)	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.2
Harvestable yield (tonnes per hectare)	39.8	36.5	39.9	42.0	45.5	39.4
Production ('000 tonnes)	189.4	185.9	203.3	207.2	219.8	163.6
of which:						
saleable potatoes	163.9	160.7	173.8	181.2	194.7	135.5
chats[2] and waste	25.6	25.2	29.6	26.0	25.1	28.1
Barley[3,4]						
Area ('000 hectares)	22.8	25.7	26.7	24.3	24.0	25.5
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	5.23	5.11	5.22	5.72	5.73	4.98
Production ('000 tonnes)	119.3	131.2	139.7	139.2	137.9	127.2
Wheat[4]						
Area ('000 hectares)	9.2	12.1	10.1	10.9	11.6	9.4
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	7.41	7.92	7.23	8.18	7.77	5.98
Production ('000 tonnes)	67.9	95.8	73.2	89.1	89.9	56.2
Oats[3,4]						
Area ('000 hectares)	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.9
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	5.19	4.5	5.39	5.78	6.02	4.77
Production ('000 tonnes)	10.5	10.9	11.1	13.5	12.6	9.0
Oilseed rape[5]						
Area ('000 hectares)	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	3.10	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.90	3.40
Production ('000 tonnes)	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.6	2.3	2.7
Hay						
Area ('000 hectares)	11.0	12.4	11.4	13.0	13.8	9.7
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	8.03	8.36	9.54	9.50	8.30	8.27
Production ('000 tonnes)	88.6	104.1	108.9	124.0	114.0	79.9
Grass silage						
Area ('000 hectares)	271.9	275.5	287.5	306.9	287.5	275.2
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	31.52	30.76	31.15	29.95	31.10	29.69
Production ('000 tonnes)	8,571.2	8,476.3	8,957.0	9,191.0	8,946.0	8,170.8

1. Includes early, maincrop ware and seed crops.
2. Under 40 mm.
3. Comprises spring and winter varieties.
4. Yield and production estimates are standardised to 15% moisture content.
5. Yield and production estimates are standardised to 9% moisture content.

Table 2.27 Output[1] of potatoes, barley and wheat

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (provisional)
POTATOES[2]						
Quantity of output ('000 tonnes)						
Ware	139.2	126.3	133.2	139.4	155.2	124.5
Seed	20.3	22.7	21.0	19.8	19.9	15.6
Stockfeed	24.2	22.8	24.4	24.0	24.3	22.1
Total	**183.7**	**171.8**	**178.5**	**183.3**	**199.4**	**162.2**
Average producer price (£ per tonne)						
Ware	135.84	130.19	128.89	130.45	122.47	150.70
Seed	172.12	170.97	175.74	171.16	172.13	144.81
Market Value (£m)						
Ware	18.9	16.4	17.2	18.2	19.0	18.8
Seed	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.4	2.3
Stockfeed	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Total[3]	**22.7**	**20.6**	**21.2**	**22.0**	**22.8**	**21.5**
Stock change due to volume (£m)	-1.0	-0.1	+0.3	+0.9	+2.8	-4.9
Value of output (£m)	**21.7**	**20.5**	**21.4**	**22.8**	**25.6**	**16.5**
BARLEY[4]						
Quantity of output ('000 tonnes)	117.7	126.7	134.4	137.7	137.3	134.1
Average producer price (£ per tonne)	141.84	145.38	110.77	135.14	178.94	195.76
Market Value (£m)	16.7	18.4	14.9	18.6	24.6	26.3
Stock change due to volume (£m)	+0.3	+0.6	+0.6	+0.2	+0.1	-1.2
Value of output (£m)	**17.0**	**19.0**	**15.4**	**18.8**	**24.7**	**25.1**
WHEAT[4]						
Quantity of output ('000 tonnes)	67.4	83.9	80.2	81.1	89.7	71.8
Average producer price (£ per tonne)	148.01	144.75	120.71	151.73	191.10	203.08
Market Value (£m)	10.0	12.1	9.7	12.3	17.1	14.6
Stock change due to volume (£m)	+0.1	+1.5	-0.8	+1.4	+0.0	-2.7
Value of output (£m)	**10.1**	**13.7**	**8.9**	**13.7**	**17.2**	**11.8**

1. Output data are for calendar years and reflect the influence of two crop years.
2. Includes ware consumed in farm households and seed retentions but excludes in-store losses.
3. Net of inspection fees.
4. Includes cereals retained on the farm of origin or sold farm-to-farm.

Table 2.28 Output of apples and mushrooms

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (provisional)
APPLES[1]						
Quantity of output ('000 tonnes)	69.3	54.8	37.8	42.0	47.9	40.4
Average producer price (£ per tonne)	171	148	152	137	133	183
Market value (£m)	11.8	8.1	5.8	5.7	6.4	7.4
Stock change due to volume (£m)	-0.9	+0.9	-1.7	+0.6	+0.4	-1.9
Value of Output (£m)	**11.0**	**8.9**	**4.0**	**6.3**	**6.8**	**5.5**
MUSHROOMS						
Quantity of output ('000 tonnes)	18.5	18.2	16.4	16.3	17.7	20.1
Average producer price (£ per tonne)	1,243	1,232	1,213	1,210	1,390	1,410
Value of output (£m)	**23.0**	**22.4**	**19.9**	**19.7**	**24.7**	**28.3**

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

Table 2.29 Quantity and cost of the main items of expenditure (including interest and labour)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (provisional)
FEEDSTUFFS[1]						
Quantity purchased ('000 tonnes concentrate equivalent)	2,204	2,255	2,368	2,453	2,402	2,537
Average cost (£ per tonne concentrate equivalent)	196	232	225	237	271	288
Value of feed consumed (£m)	**430.7**	**522.0**	**535.9**	**583.9**	**647.6**	**729.6**
of which:						
stock change due to volume	-0.8	-0.2	+2.2	+2.1	-3.1	+0.1
FERTILISERS						
Quantity purchased ('000 tonnes product)	300	285	214	302	247	264
Nutrient content ('000 tonnes)	102	93	69	101	79	88
of which:						
Nitrogen	76	74	56	80	63	70
Phosphate	9	6	5	7	6	6
Potash	17	13	8	13	11	12
Average cost (£ per tonne of nutrient)	161	291	244	238	316	308
Value of purchases (£m)	**48.5**	**83.1**	**52.2**	**72.1**	**78.2**	**81.3**
LIME						
Quantity purchased ('000 tonnes)	73	83	103	160	159	129
Average cost (£ per tonne)	9.70	9.78	10.18	10.84	10.73	11.26
Value of purchases (£m)	**0.7**	**0.8**	**1.1**	**1.7**	**1.7**	**1.5**
MARKETING EXPENSES[2]						
Cattle	18.9	19.3	20.1	20.2	19.9	19.4
Sheep	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.0
Pigs	2.0	2.7	2.8	3.4	4.3	4.8
Milk	7.8	7.8	7.1	7.1	7.6	7.6
Total	**31.9**	**33.4**	**33.5**	**33.8**	**35.1**	**34.7**
INTEREST						
Bank base lending rate (%)	5.5	4.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total interest charges (£m)[3]	**54.4**	**53.8**	**40.7**	**38.6**	**36.7**	**37.2**
LABOUR						
Average weekly hours of full-time paid male workers	41.74	39.90	40.64	40.02	41.40	40.99
Average earnings of full-time paid male workers (£ per hour)[4]	6.90	6.87	7.50	7.40	7.48	7.73
Average earnings of full-time paid male workers (£ per week)[4]	288.01	274.11	304.80	296.15	309.67	316.85
Volume of paid labour (million hours)[5]	7.74	7.44	7.31	7.46	8.06	8.51
Value of paid labour (£m)[5]	**54.5**	**53.5**	**54.8**	**54.9**	**60.4**	**67.0**

1. Includes home-fed cereals, proteins, forage crops, hay and stockfeed potatoes.
2. Includes hired transport costs, auction fees, slaughter charges and interfarm expenses.
3. Includes interest on hire purchase and leasing agreements and trade credit. Includes FISIM (See Page 28 for an explanation of FISIM).
4. Gross wage before deduction of tax and national insurance, and including the value of perks.
5. Excludes labour used on capital projects.

3. CROP AREAS AND LIVESTOCK NUMBERS

Land use

Around 75 per cent of the total Northern Ireland land area of 1.35 million hectares is used for agriculture, including common rough grazing. A further 7 per cent is used for forestry (Table 3.1). The greater part of the total forested area (105,000 hectares) is managed by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (see *Forest Service Annual Report, 2011/2012*[1]).

Most farmland in Northern Ireland is under grass. Only 3,789 farms (16 per cent) have arable or horticultural crops. These crops occupy 53,000 hectares and make up only 5 per cent of the total area farmed. Barley (25,500 hectares) is the main crop grown followed by wheat with 9,400 hectares. In 2012, the cropped area also included approximately 3,000 hectares of horticultural crops, mainly apple orchards (1,500 hectares) and vegetables (1,300 hectares). The total area of cereal grown was similar to that in 2011. After the year 2000 the area of cereals fell for a number of years to a low of 33,600 hectares in 2006 before recovering in recent years. Over the 10 year period since 2002 the area of land in potatoes decreased by 30 per cent.

Grazing livestock

All but 6 per cent of Northern Ireland farms have cattle or sheep. In 2012, cattle were present on 20,434 farms (84 per cent), sheep on 8,782 farms (36 per cent) and cattle and/or sheep on 22,842 farms (94 per cent).

The total number of cattle, recorded at 1.6 million in the June 2012 census, has fallen by 4 per cent in the ten years since 2002. At June 2012, there were 285,400 dairy cows, 1 per cent more than in 2011. There were 279,200 beef cows, 4 per cent more than in 2011. Both beef cow and total cattle populations peaked in 1998 and are now below the levels in that year by 19 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively.

In 2012, the sheep breeding flock was 5 per cent larger than in 2011 with 937,500 ewes. This followed a long period during which ewe numbers had been falling steadily from a peak in 1998. Including lambs and other sheep the entire flock totalled 2 million in 2012.

Intensive livestock

In Northern Ireland, pigs and/or poultry (for commercial purposes) are present on 5 per cent of farms.

[1] Available on the DARD website at http://www.forestserviceni.gov.uk/index/publications/annual-reports.htm

The number of pigs in Northern Ireland at June 2012 was estimated at 426,900, which is similar to 2011. There was also little change in the number of farms with pig herds. There was a slight increase in sow numbers of 1 per cent between 2011 and 2012 to 38,300.

The size of the Northern Ireland pig herd contracted significantly between 1997 and 2001 when pig numbers fell by 45 per cent.

In June 2012, the Northern Ireland poultry flock was recorded at 19.2 million birds, 2 per cent less than in 2011. The number of laying birds (2.6 million) increased by 5 per cent in 2012 while the numbers of broilers (13.5 million) fell by 4 per cent.

Less Favoured Areas

The term Less Favoured Areas (LFA) is used to describe those parts of the country which, because of their relatively poor agricultural conditions, have been so designated under EU legislation. These areas, which include developed land as well as that used for agriculture and forestry, extend to 826,000 hectares. Further details are given in the Appendix.

Farms classed as **LFA farms** occupy 70 per cent of farmed land in Northern Ireland (Table 3.4). Crops are grown mainly on **lowland farms**. Crops occupy 14 per cent of land on lowland farms compared with 2 per cent in the case of **LFA farms**. There are also significant differences in the patterns of livestock farming. Beef cows (212,000) predominate on **LFA farms**, where they are more important than dairy cows (140,000), whereas, on **lowland farms**, there were 67,000 beef cows and 146,000 dairy cows in 2012. **LFA farms** account for 38 and 65 per cent of the Northern Ireland's pigs and poultry, respectively.

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Table 3.1 Land use, 2012

thousand hectares

	Crops	Grass and rough grazing	Woodland	Other land	Total land area
Farms	53	919	11	8	**991**
Common grazing	-	37	-	-	**37**
NI Forest Service[1]	-	-	62	14	**75**
Other areas	-	-	32	215	**247**
All land[2]	**53**	**956**	**105**	**237**	**1,351**

1. Excludes 1,600 ha let to farmers; these areas are included in the area of agricultural holdings.
2. Land area, excluding significant areas of inland water.

Table 3.2 Areas of crops, grass, rough grazing and other land, June 2007 - 2012

thousand hectares

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Oats	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.9
Wheat	9.2	12.1	10.1	10.9	11.6	9.4
Barley: Winter	4.7	6.1	5.1	6.8	6.8	5.3
Spring	18.1	19.5	21.6	17.6	17.2	20.2
Mixed corn	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Potatoes	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.2
Arable crop silage	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.7
Other field crops	6.0	6.6	6.9	6.1	5.4	5.2
Total agricultural crops	**48.2**	**55.4**	**54.8**	**52.6**	**51.4**	**50.1**
Fruit	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Vegetables	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other horticultural crops	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total horticultural crops	**2.9**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**2.9**	**3.0**	**2.9**
Grass: Under 5 years old	122.1	117.2	120.8	118.4	129.7	133.9
5 years old and over	671.9	672.4	669.9	661.6	647.4	646.0
Total grass	**794.0**	**789.6**	**790.7**	**780.0**	**777.1**	**779.8**
Total crops and grass	**845.2**	**848.0**	**848.4**	**835.5**	**831.5**	**832.8**
Rough grazing[1]	146.5	147.1	141.9	140.5	140.9	138.8
Woods and plantations	9.9	9.9	10.3	10.2	10.8	11.0
Other land[2]	12.9	12.4	7.4	7.8	8.2	8.3
Total area of farms	**1,014.5**	**1,017.4**	**1,008.0**	**994.0**	**991.4**	**991.0**

1. Excludes common rough grazing (36,845 ha in 2012).
2. Includes set aside and land not used for agriculture.

Table 3.3 Livestock numbers, June 2007 - 2012

thousand head

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
CATTLE[1]						
Dairy cows	**286.1**	**289.2**	**284.7**	**281.0**	**282.5**	**285.4**
Dairy heifers in calf	67.8	64.3	62.5	61.9	62.3	65.4
Beef cows	**272.6**	**265.7**	**256.8**	**257.6**	**269.5**	**279.2**
Beef heifers in calf	36.7	39.7	37.6	38.4	42.1	40.9
Total cows	**558.7**	**554.9**	**541.5**	**538.7**	**552.0**	**564.6**
Total heifers in calf	**104.5**	**104.0**	**100.1**	**100.3**	**104.4**	**106.3**
Bulls for service	17.6	19.6	18.6	18.4	18.7	19.0
Other cattle						
Over 2 years	160.8	151.5	132.0	133.6	123.7	117.2
1-2 years	362.7	333.5	348.6	354.2	338.7	334.5
Under 1 year	439.2	459.0	458.4	459.1	452.9	483.9
Total cattle	**1,643.5**	**1,622.5**	**1,599.0**	**1,604.4**	**1,590.5**	**1,625.4**
SHEEP						
Breeding ewes	957.3	935.4	892.4	875.9	895.2	937.5
Other sheep	1,066.7	1,038.2	1,004.3	971.8	992.4	1,031.4
Total sheep	**2,024.0**	**1,973.6**	**1,896.7**	**1,847.7**	**1,887.6**	**1,968.9**
PIGS						
Sows and gilts	37.0	35.5	38.2	38.5	38.0	38.3
Other pigs	373.5	366.9	395.4	386.1	387.2	388.6
Total pigs	**410.5**	**402.4**	**433.5**	**424.6**	**425.3**	**426.9**
POULTRY[2]						
Laying birds	2,394.0	2,398.5	2,315.7	2,099.4	2,429.7	2,556.7
Growing pullets	1,039.8	1,174.3	999.1	1,017.3	1,109.2	1,089.2
Breeding flock	1,538.0	1,205.2	1,573.2	1,078.2	1,528.0	1,641.1
Table chickens	11,861.3	11,543.5	11,418.3	11,915.1	14,069.4	13,459.4
Total ordinary fowl	**16,833.0**	**16,321.4**	**16,306.3**	**16,109.9**	**19,136.3**	**18,746.4**
Other poultry	451.9	809.4	556.4	421.2	486.2	441.7
Total poultry	**17,284.9**	**17,130.9**	**16,862.7**	**16,531.1**	**19,622.5**	**19,188.2**
HORSES & PONIES[3]	**10.8**	**11.8**	**12.2**	**12.5**	**12.0**	**12.0**
GOATS	**2.5**	**2.8**	**2.7**	**2.9**	**3.1**	**3.1**

1. From 2005 onwards, cattle figures were derived from APHIS.
2. From 2007 onwards, poultry figures were taken from the Northern Ireland Bird Register Update.
3. Horses and ponies on agricultural holdings.

Table 3.4 Areas of crops, grass, rough grazing and other land by Less Favoured Area (LFA) category[1] of farm, June 2012

thousand hectares

	Areas on farms wholly or mainly in:				
	Severely Disadvantaged Area (SDA)	Disadvantaged Area (DA)	Total LFA	Non LFA	LFA as % NI
Cereals	2	5	8	29	21
Potatoes	1	1	1	3	28
Other agricultural crops	1	2	3	6	29
Horticultural crops	0	0	1	2	20
Total crops	**4**	**8**	**12**	**41**	**23**
Grass: Under 5 years old	44	37	81	53	60
5 years and over	269	186	455	191	70
Total grass	**313**	**223**	**536**	**244**	**69**
Rough grazing[2]	123	10	133	6	96
Woods/other land	8	5	13	6	68
Total area	**448**	**246**	**694**	**297**	**70**

1. For statistical purposes, farms classified as LFA farms have all or most of their land (after adjustment for conacre) within the LFA and are further classified as SDA or DA according to where the greater part of their LFA land lies. Lowland farms have most or all of their land outside the LFA.
2. Excludes common rough grazing.

Table 3.5 Livestock numbers by Less Favoured Area (LFA) category[1] of farm, June 2012

thousand head

	Numbers on farms wholly or mainly in:				
	Severely Disadvantaged Area (SDA)	Disadvantaged Area (DA)	Total LFA	Non LFA	LFA as % NI
CATTLE					
Dairy cows	45	94	140	146	49
Beef cows	132	80	212	67	76
Heifers in calf	26	33	60	47	56
Bulls for service	7	6	13	6	68
Other cattle					
Over 2 years	28	38	67	50	57
1-2 years	84	110	195	140	58
Under 1 year	151	152	304	180	63
Total cattle	**476**	**514**	**990**	**636**	**61**
SHEEP					
Breeding ewes	542	205	746	191	80
Other sheep	580	236	816	215	79
Total sheep	**1,122**	**441**	**1,563**	**406**	**79**
PIGS					
Sows and gilts	4	10	15	24	38
Other pigs	49	100	150	239	39
Total pigs	**54**	**111**	**164**	**263**	**38**
POULTRY					
Laying birds	1,109	704	1,813	744	71
Table fowl	2,579	5,935	8,515	4,945	63
Other poultry	868	1,181	2,049	1,123	65
Total poultry	**4,556**	**7,821**	**12,377**	**6,811**	**65**
HORSES AND PONIES[2]	**3**	**3**	**6**	**6**	**53**
GOATS	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**65**

1. See Note 1, Table 3.4.
2. See Note 3, Table 3.3.

4. FARM STRUCTURE

Methodological Notes

In the agricultural census, the statistical definition of a farm is the same as that applied under the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS), i.e it is based on the concept of separate businesses. Until 1997, the definition was based on land ownership. The current definition is in keeping with that adopted for European Union surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings, according to which a farm is:

> *'a single unit, both technically and economically, which has a single management and which produces agricultural products'*

but it differs from that used elsewhere in the UK where a higher minimum size threshold is applied.

The agricultural census in Northern Ireland covers all active farm businesses having one hectare or more of farmed land, whether owned, leased or taken in conacre, and those with under one hectare having any cattle, sheep or pigs or with significant poultry or horticultural activity

Farms

The number of active farm businesses included in the June 2012 census, 24,285, was 151 fewer than in 2011. This is a net change, with some new businesses being created and others merging or ceasing to be active. The downward trend in the number of farms has been on average 1.5 per cent per year from 2007 to 2012 and also 1.5 per cent over the past 10 years.

Almost a quarter of all farms have less than 10 hectares of crops and grass while over 1,300 farms (6 per cent) have 100 hectares or more; these latter occupy one quarter of the total area of crops and grass.

Business size

Since quite large businesses can be operated on small areas (e.g. those with intensive livestock or horticultural crops), and land quality is variable, area alone does not accurately reflect the level of business activity on farms. To overcome this problem Standard Outputs (SO) have been used throughout the EU as the basis for measuring both farm business size and defining farm type. The concept was adapted in the UK where farms were categorised as belonging to a particular size band: **very small, small, medium or large**, depending on total farm SO. However, it was felt that the results were difficult to interpret and that a size definition more clearly linked to labour requirements would be more meaningful. So, while farm business type is based on the SO approach, from 2004 onwards, farm size reflects Standard Labour Requirements (SLR) on farms (see appendix). The system applies across the UK, but it has been possible to adapt it to account for some regional variation. Smaller field sizes in Northern Ireland, compared with the rest of the UK, mean that additional labour inputs are required for grassland and cropping activities and this is reflected in higher SLR coefficients than apply for Great Britain. Farms will continue to be classed as **very small, small, medium or large** but the classification is based on underlying total SLR. .

The majority of farm businesses in Northern Ireland, 76 per cent in 2012, are classified as **very small**. In 2012, there were 18,441 farms in this category (Table 4.3) which is slightly lower than the 2011 figure. These farms are unlikely to provide full time employment or an adequate income solely from farming activities.[1] They contribute 24 per cent of the industry's total SO but account for 48 per cent of the farmed area (Table 4.15). The main activities of these farms are cattle and sheep rearing. In 2012, 58 per cent of beef cows and almost half of total sheep were to be found on very small farms. Approximately 30,500 persons are engaged in the work of these farms (Table 4.13).

There were 3,076 **small** farms, generally involving one person full time with, in some cases, part time or seasonal help. These farms make important contributions to all sectors, with 27 per cent of poultry and 28 per cent of total sheep; they cover 21 per cent of the agricultural area and involve 19 per cent of the full time agricultural labour force (Table 4.15).

The 1,210 **medium** and 1,558 **large** farms (together representing 11 per cent of all farms) contribute 57 per cent of the total SO from under a third (31 per cent) of the land area (Table 4.15). These farms dominate the dairy, pigs and poultry layer sectors with 80, 86 and 58 per cent shares of the livestock numbers, respectively.

Seventy four per cent of **very small** and 66 per cent of **small** farms are mainly in the LFA whereas, for **medium** and **large** farms, the proportions are 56 and 45 per cent, respectively (Table 4.5).

Farm type

Eighty-eight per cent of Northern Ireland farms derive two-thirds or more of their total SO from grazing livestock (Table 4.6), including 11 per cent classified as **dairy** farms and 77 per cent as **cattle and sheep**. Relatively few farms depend predominantly on cropping with 292 (1 per cent) classified as **cereal** farms, 385 (2 per cent) as **general cropping** and 285 (1 per cent) as **horticulture**. The **other types** category mainly consists of specialist horse farms, (492 farms in total). Specialist **pigs and poultry** farms together (747) and **mixed** farms (635) make up 3 per cent of the total each.

Farm tenure

Most farms in Northern Ireland include some rented land, 6 per cent were entirely rented or leased, 46 per cent had a mixture of owned and rented land and the remaining 48 per cent were entirely owner-occupied (Table 4.9). Much of the rented land is

1 For further information on the persons living and working on farms of different sizes, see "Farmers and Farm Families in Northern Ireland", DARD 2002.

taken under the conacre system of short-term lettings which is a particular feature of land tenure throughout Ireland. By renting conacre land, farmers may expand their businesses to grow more crops or keep more livestock than would be possible on the owned area. Landowners who are unable or unwilling to farm all or part of their land may let it in conacre, i.e. on a seasonal basis, (nominally for 11 months or 364 days) without entering into a long-term commitment.

Enterprises

In 2012, 3,520 farms (14 per cent) had dairy cows, 15,665 (65 per cent) had beef cows and 20,434 (84 per cent) had cattle of some type. The average number of dairy cows per herd, 81, was 1 more than in 2011[2]. It compares with an average herd size for beef breeding herds of approximately 18 cows. Fifty-nine per cent of dairy cows are in herds of 100 or more cows, compared with 10 per cent of beef cows.

Some 8,586 farms had breeding sheep, with an average of 109 ewes per flock. There were relatively few large flocks in Northern Ireland with only 28 farms having a flock size of 1,000 ewes or more.

Pigs were present on 547 farms in 2012. Most of the pig herds (421 in 2012) had sows, averaging 91 sows per herd. Of the farms with sows, over half, (227) had fewer than 10 sows while 23 per cent (95) had 100 or more.

Figures for poultry were taken from the Northern Ireland Bird Register Update in 2012, with only commercial producers considered. Of the 173 business with laying hens four-fifths had flocks over 1,000 birds. Nineteen businesses farmed over thirty thousand birds with these farms accounting for almost one half of total laying birds. A similar situation exists for broiler flocks, where 56 per cent of the birds were in 80 (25 per cent) of the largest farm businesses (Table 4.21).

In 2012, cereals were grown on 2,684 farms, 11 per cent of all farms in Northern Ireland. The average area of a cereal enterprise was 14 hectares (Table 4.24). While approximately two-fifths (1,026) of the farms with cereals had less than 5 hectares, the 143 farms which grew 50 hectares or more accounted for one third of the total cereal area grown.

Some 576 farms, 2 per cent of total farms, grew potatoes in 2012. Of this number, 100 grew 10 hectares or more, with these farms accounting for approximately three quarters of the total area of potatoes grown (Table 4.25).

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[2] Figures for cattle are now derived from the cattle tracing system (APHIS).

Table 4.1 Number and area of farms by area farmed[1], June 2012

Size group (hectares)	By crops and grass area		By total area	
	Farms	Hectares	Farms	Hectares
Nil	413	-	210	-
0.1 - 9.9	4,936	29,182	4,263	25,525
10.0 - 19.9	5,650	82,024	5,249	76,847
20.0 - 29.9	3,912	95,558	3,842	94,294
30.0 - 49.9	4,377	169,113	4,582	177,733
50.0 - 99.9	3,660	250,091	4,256	293,011
100.0 - 199.9	1,153	150,411	1,532	204,262
200.0 +	184	56,459	351	119,311
Total	**24,285**	**832,837**	**24,285**	**990,983**

1. The area farmed is after adjustment for conacre taken or let.

Table 4.2 Number of farms, average area and distribution of area by area farmed, June 2007 - 2012

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of farms	26,146	25,952	25,264	24,471	24,436	24,285
Average area per farm (ha):						
Crops and grass	32.3	32.7	33.6	34.1	34.0	34.3
Total area	38.8	39.2	39.9	40.6	40.6	40.8
Per cent of crops and grass area farmed in units of: (hectares)						
0.1 - 9.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5
10.0 - 19.9	10.5	10.6	10.0	9.6	9.8	9.8
20.0 - 29.9	12.1	11.9	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.5
30.0 - 49.9	21.2	20.7	20.5	20.3	20.3	20.3
50.0 - 99.9	30.4	30.1	30.5	30.3	30.5	30.0
100.0 +	21.9	22.9	23.8	24.9	24.4	24.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 4.3 Number of farms by business size and area farmed, June 2012

number

Area of crops and grass farmed (hectares)	Business size[1]				
	Very small	Small	Medium	Large	All sizes
Under 10	5,074	153	51	71	5,349
10.0 - 19.9	5,417	154	37	42	5,650
20.0 - 29.9	3,523	293	57	39	3,912
30.0 - 49.9	3,107	969	200	101	4,377
50.0 - 99.9	1,234	1,225	627	574	3,660
100.0 +	86	282	238	731	1,337
Total	**18,441**	**3,076**	**1,210**	**1,558**	**24,285**

1. For a description of how business size is measured, see Appendix.

Table 4.4 Number of farms by business size, June 2007 - 2012

number

Business size[1]	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Very small	19,990	19,984	19,321	18,617	18,563	18,441
Small	3,367	3,188	3,175	3,085	3,094	3,076
Medium	1,363	1,289	1,302	1,276	1,261	1,210
Large	1,426	1,491	1,466	1,493	1,518	1,558
Total	**26,739**	**26,146**	**25,264**	**24,471**	**24,436**	**24,285**

1. See Note 1, Table 4.3.

Table 4.5 Number of farms by business size and Less Favoured Area (LFA) category[1], June 2012

number

Business size[2]	Severely Disadvantaged Area (SDA)	Disadvantaged Area (DA)	Total LFA	Non LFA	LFA as % NI
Very small	8,071	5,515	13,586	4,855	74
Small	1,072	944	2,016	1,060	66
Medium	316	359	675	535	56
Large	253	445	698	860	45
Total	**9,712**	**7,263**	**16,975**	**7,310**	**70**

1. For statistical purposes, farms classified as LFA farms have all or most of their land (after adjustment for conacre) within the LFA and are further classified as SDA or DA according to where the greater part of their LFA land lies. Lowland farms have most or all of their land outside the LFA.
2. See Note 1, Table 4.3.

Table 4.6 Number of farms by business size and type, June 2012

number

Business type[1]	Business size[1]				
	Very small	Small	Medium	Large	All sizes
Cereals	229	49	7	7	292
General cropping	278	34	29	44	385
Horticulture	117	48	37	84	286
Pigs	55	33	26	62	176
Poultry	224	194	75	78	571
Dairy	327	785	578	972	2,662
Cattle & sheep (LFA)[2]	12,623	1,224	247	127	14,221
Cattle & sheep (lowland)[2]	3,850	528	114	73	4,565
Mixed	366	116	63	90	635
Others	372	65	34	21	492
All types	**18,441**	**3,076**	**1,210**	**1,558**	**24,285**

1. For a description of how business size and type are measured, see Appendix.
2. See Note 1, Table 4.5

Table 4.7 Number of farms by business type, June 2007 - 2012

number

Business type[1]	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cereals	272	338	321	326	310	292
General cropping	598	662	331	342	318	385
Horticulture	318	346	309	314	292	286
Pigs	213	185	197	216	184	176
Poultry	525	551	508	469	613	571
Dairy	3,129	2,989	2,967	2,781	2,753	2,662
Cattle & sheep (LFA)[2]	15,226	14,992	14,824	14,384	14,259	14,221
Cattle & sheep (lowland)[2]	4,784	4,657	4,630	4,462	4,529	4,565
Mixed	655	690	687	652	663	635
Others	426	542	490	525	515	492
All types	**26,146**	**25,952**	**25,264**	**24,471**	**24,436**	**24,285**

1. See Note 1, Table 4.6.
2. See Note 1, Table 4.5.

Table 4.8 Number of farms by business type and Less Favoured Area (LFA) category[1], June 2012

number

Business type[2]	Severely Disadvantaged Area (SDA)	Disadvantaged Area (DA)	Total LFA	Non LFA	LFA as % NI
Cereals	14	34	48	244	16
General cropping	72	81	153	232	40
Horticulture	25	81	106	180	37
Pigs	34	54	88	88	50
Poultry	158	213	371	200	65
Dairy	561	925	1,486	1,176	56
Cattle & sheep	8,671	5,550	14,221	4,565	76
Mixed	77	181	258	377	41
Others	100	144	244	248	50
All types	**9,712**	**7,263**	**16,975**	**7,310**	**70**

1. See Note 1, Table 4.5.
2. See Note 1, Table 4.6.

Table 4.9 Number of farms by business size and proportion of area owner occupied, June 2012

farms

Owned land as percentage of farmed area	Business size[1]				
	Very small	**Small**	**Medium**	**Large**	**All sizes**
All owner occupied	10,285	848	244	257	11,634
50-<100%	4,439	1,383	589	740	7,151
>0-<50%	2,405	743	346	535	4,029
None owner occupied	1,312	102	31	26	1,471
All farms	**18,441**	**3,076**	**1,210**	**1,558**	**24,285**

1. For a description of how business size is measured, see Appendix.

Table 4.10 Area of land by type of tenure, 2007 - 2012

hectares

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Owner-occupied	695,381	694,026	688,016	673,050	675,006	678,167
Rented	319,163	323,356	319,947	320,924	316,435	312,815
Total	**1,014,544**	**1,017,381**	**1,007,963**	**993,974**	**991,441**	**990,983**
Percentage of owned land	**68.5**	**68.2**	**68.3**	**67.7**	**68.1**	**68.4**
Common grazing	**36,380**	**36,353**	**36,438**	**36,836**	**36,794**	**36,845**

Table 4.11 Average conacre rents by type of use, 2006 - 2011

£/hectare

Use	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Grass	174	184	193	188	189	195
Potatoes	567	586	686	623	654	703
Cereals	186	190	222	211	240	246
Rough grazing	44	46	41	34	37	41
All uses	**165**	**162**	**171**	**168**	**172**	**179**

Source: Farm Business Survey.

Table 4.12 Number of sales and average price of agricultural land by area sold, 2000 - 2005[1,2]

	2000	2001[3]	2002[4]	2003[5]	2004[5]	2005[5]
Number of sales	174	67	55	44	40	63
Area (hectares)	1,614	597	550	520	562	1,095
Value (£ '000)	15,545	5,950	6,851	7,774	9,153	21,722
Average price (£ per ha) by hectare size group						
2 - 9.9	11,749	13,209	14,793	16,376	18,830	27,877
10 - 19.9	7,380	8,665	10,681	12,696	15,082	19,317
20 and over	8,722	6,026	10,449	14,871	12,668	18,149
All sizes (unweighted)	**9,634**	**9,961**	**12,456**	**14,950**	**16,286**	**19,837**

Source: Valuation and Lands Agency.

Notes:

1. Figures have been revised to exclude land sold as development or building land.
2. The figures are lagged by three months to reflect the delay between the date at which the sale is agreed and the date at which it is included in the analysis.
3. Land sales of less than two hectares are not included for 2001 and previous years.
4. Figures for 2002 are estimates due to lack of data.
5. Land sales of less than five hectares are not included for 2003, 2004 and 2005.

Table 4.13 Distribution of the farm labour force by business size, June 2012

number of persons

Labour item	Business size[1]				
	Very small	Small	Medium	Large	All sizes
Farmers and partners					
Full time	8,946	3,215	1,506	2,219	15,886
Part time	11,890	751	245	285	13,171
Total	**20,836**	**3,966**	**1,751**	**2,504**	**29,057**
Spouses of farmers	**4,119**	**1,019**	**465**	**690**	**6,293**
Other workers					
Full time	876	493	363	1,690	3,422
Part time	2,245	694	347	468	3,754
Casual/seasonal	2,470	928	516	1,024	4,938
Total other workers	**5,591**	**2,115**	**1,226**	**3,182**	**12,114**
Total agricultural labour force	**30,546**	**7,100**	**3,442**	**6,376**	**47,464**

1. For a description of how business size is measured, see Appendix.

Table 4.14 Distribution of the farm labour force by Less Favoured Area (LFA) category[1], June 2012

number of persons

Labour item	Severely Disadvantaged Area (SDA)	Disadvantaged Area (DA)	Total LFA	Non LFA	LFA as % NI
Farmers and partners					
Full time	5,842	4,722	10,564	5,322	66
Part time	5,370	4,006	9,376	3,795	71
Total	**11,212**	**8,728**	**19,940**	**9,117**	**69**
Spouses of farmers	**2,315**	**1,820**	**4,135**	**2,158**	**66**
Other workers					
Full time	849	791	1,640	1,782	48
Part time	1,398	1,082	2,480	1,274	66
Casual/seasonal	1,533	1,453	2,986	1,952	60
Total other workers	**3,780**	**3,326**	**7,106**	**5,008**	**59**
Total agricultural labour force	**17,307**	**13,874**	**31,181**	**16,283**	**66**

1. See Note 1, Table 4.5.

Table 4.15 Distribution of numbers of livestock, hectares of crops, full-time labour and output by business size, June 2012

A. Number of farms having the item
B. Total for each item ('000)
C. Percentage of Northern Ireland total of each item

Item	Very small			Small			Medium			Large			All farms		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Cattle															
Total	15,159	605	*37*	2,785	336	*21*	1,099	207	*13*	1,391	478	*29*	20,434	1,625	*100*
Dairy cows	625	10	*4*	1,062	46	*16*	692	52	*18*	1,141	176	*62*	3,520	285	*100*
Beef cows	11,763	161	*58*	2,206	67	*24*	764	26	*9*	932	24	*9*	15,665	279	*100*
Slaughter cattle >1year	14,215	165	*45*	2,755	81	*22*	1,088	43	*12*	1,391	79	*21*	19,449	369	*100*
Sheep															
Total	6,507	969	*49*	1,451	554	*28*	423	205	*10*	401	241	*12*	8,782	1,969	*100*
Ewes	6,350	464	*49*	1,433	262	*28*	416	98	*10*	387	114	*12*	8,586	937	*100*
Pigs															
Total	278	22	*5*	106	38	*9*	61	46	*11*	102	321	*75*	547	427	*100*
Sows	197	2	*4*	86	3	*8*	48	3	*9*	90	30	*79*	421	38	*100*
Other pigs over 20 kg	135	15	*6*	65	24	*10*	49	30	*12*	90	182	*73*	339	250	*100*
Poultry															
Total	260	2,953	*15*	222	5,086	*27*	103	3,222	*17*	139	7,928	*41*	724	19,188	*100*
Layers	68	230	*9*	58	625	*24*	17	330	*13*	30	1,371	*54*	173	2,557	*100*
Crops															
Oats	169	1	*30*	68	1	*28*	37	0	*15*	53	1	*27*	327	2	*100*
Wheat	235	2	*19*	122	2	*20*	82	1	*12*	254	5	*50*	693	9	*100*
Barley	1,160	8	*33*	501	6	*24*	240	4	*14*	370	7	*29*	2,271	26	*100*
Potatoes	304	0	*12*	130	1	*15*	64	1	*20*	78	2	*53*	576	4	*100*
Crops & grass	18,121	399	*48*	3,035	172	*21*	1,186	89	*11*	1,530	173	*21*	23,872	833	*100*
Rough grazing	4,190	68	*49*	864	35	*26*	278	16	*11*	292	19	*14*	5,624	139	*100*
Total area	18,441	476	*48*	3,076	211	*21*	1,210	106	*11*	1,558	198	*20*	24,285	991	*100*
Labour															
Full-time labour force[2]	8,742	11	*51*	2,808	4	*19*	1,165	2	*10*	1,528	4	*20*	14,243	21	*100*
Output															
Standard Output[3]	18,441	366	*24*	3,076	300	*19*	1,210	224	*14*	1,558	657	*42*	24,285	1,548	*100*

Business size[1]

1. For a description of how business size is measured, see Appendix.

2. The full-time labour force includes full-time farmers, partners, spouses and other full-time workers.

3. Figures in Column B are in million euros; for a definition of Standard Gross Margins, see Appendix.

Table 4.16 Distribution of (a) dairy cows and (b) beef cows by herd size, June 2012[1]

Number per farm	Dairy cows: Numbers of Farms	Dairy cows: Numbers of Cows	Dairy cows: Percentages of Farms	Dairy cows: Percentages of Cows	Beef cows: Numbers of Farms	Beef cows: Numbers of Cows	Beef cows: Percentages of Farms	Beef cows: Percentages of Cows
<10	255	1,669	7.2	0.6	7,012	30,629	44.8	11.0
10 - 14	150	1,806	4.3	0.6	2,406	28,401	15.4	10.2
15 - 19	126	2,151	3.6	0.8	1,693	28,499	10.8	10.2
20 - 29	288	6,999	8.2	2.5	1,874	45,801	12.0	16.4
30 - 39	280	9,671	8.0	3.4	1,002	34,420	6.4	12.3
40 - 49	288	12,749	8.2	4.5	637	28,051	4.1	10.0
50 - 59	249	13,600	7.1	4.8	349	18,857	2.2	6.8
60 - 69	255	16,425	7.2	5.8	189	12,186	1.2	4.4
70 - 99	609	50,747	17.3	17.8	304	24,904	1.9	8.9
100 & Over	1,020	169,552	29.0	59.4	199	27,447	1.3	9.8
Total 2012	**3,520**	**285,369**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**15,665**	**279,195**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total 2011	***3,530***	***282,487***			***15,389***	***269,488***		
Average 2012		**81.1**				**17.8**		
Average 2011		***80.0***				***17.5***		

1. Cattle figures for 2011 and 2012 were derived from APHIS - the DARD system for recording and tracing cattle movement.

Table 4.17 Distribution of (a) slaughter cattle one year-old and over and (b) total cattle by herd size, June 2012[1]

Number per farm	Cattle one year old and over, intended for slaughter: Numbers of Farms	Numbers of Cattle	Percentages of Farms	Percentages of Cattle	Total cattle: Numbers of Farms	Numbers of Cattle	Percentages of Farms	Percentages of Cattle
1 - 4	5,627	13,499	28.9	3.7	783	2,021	3.8	0.1
5 - 9	4,009	27,165	20.6	7.4	1,246	8,831	6.1	0.5
10 - 19	4,082	56,423	21.0	15.3	2,878	41,528	14.1	2.6
20 - 29	2,119	51,117	10.9	13.9	2,522	61,182	12.3	3.8
30 - 39	1,302	44,430	6.7	12.1	2,068	71,171	10.1	4.4
40 - 49	742	32,758	3.8	8.9	1,595	70,495	7.8	4.3
50 - 69	740	42,897	3.8	11.6	2,244	132,046	11.0	8.1
70 - 99	435	35,896	2.2	9.7	2,198	183,843	10.8	11.3
100 - 199	317	41,129	1.6	11.2	2,974	413,441	14.6	25.4
200 - 299	52	12,178	0.3	3.3	1,107	268,275	5.4	16.5
300 & over	24	11,012	0.1	3.0	819	372,613	4.0	22.9
Total 2012	**19,449**	**368,504**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**20,434**	**1,625,446**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total 2011	***19,220***	***383,103***			***20,461***	***1,590,452***		
Average 2012		**18.9**				**79.5**		
Average 2011		***19.9***				***77.7***		

1. Cattle figures for 2011 and 2012 were derived from APHIS - the DARD system for recording and tracing cattle movements.

Table 4.18 Distribution of (a) ewes and (b) total sheep by flock size, June 2012

Number per farm	Ewes				Total sheep			
	Numbers of		Percentages of		Numbers of		Percentages of	
	Farms	Ewes	Farms	Ewes	Farms	Sheep	Farms	Sheep
1 - 24	1,688	23,204	19.7	2.5	847	11,201	9.6	0.6
25 - 49	1,640	58,320	19.1	6.2	1,126	41,232	12.8	2.1
50 - 99	2,182	154,481	25.4	16.5	1,622	117,918	18.5	6.0
100 - 199	1,843	253,691	21.5	27.1	2,024	292,879	23.0	14.9
200 - 299	633	152,017	7.4	16.2	1,168	285,182	13.3	14.5
300 - 399	291	97,942	3.4	10.4	661	227,704	7.5	11.6
400 - 499	127	55,525	1.5	5.9	387	172,951	4.4	8.8
500 - 699	94	54,070	1.1	5.8	465	271,614	5.3	13.8
700 - 999	60	48,402	0.7	5.2	274	224,022	3.1	11.4
1,000 & Over	28	39,802	0.3	4.2	208	324,169	2.4	16.5
Total 2012	**8,586**	**937,454**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**8,782**	**1,968,872**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total 2011	***8,439***	***895,158***			***8,641***	***1,887,573***		
Average 2012		**109.2**				**224.2**		
Average 2011	***106.1***				***218.4***			

Table 4.19 Distribution of breeding sows by herd size, June 2012

Number per farm	Sows (including gilts)			
	Numbers of		Percentages of	
	Farms	Sows	Farms	Sows
1 - 9	227	675	53.9	1.8
10 - 19	24	310	5.7	0.8
20 - 49	32	1,026	7.6	2.7
50 - 99	43	2,999	10.2	7.8
100 - 199	48	6,689	11.4	17.5
200 - 299	17	4,078	4.0	10.6
300 - over	30	22,554	7.1	58.8
Total 2012	**421**	**38,331**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total 2011	***424***	***38,049***		
Average 2012		**91.0**		
Average 2011		***89.7***		

Table 4.20 Distribution of (a) fattening pigs 20kg and over and (b) total pigs by herd size, June 2012

Number per farm	Fattening pigs 20kg & over				Total pigs			
	Numbers of		Percentages of		Numbers of		Percentages of	
	Farms	Pigs	Farms	Pigs	Farms	Pigs	Farms	Pigs
1 - 9	61	222	18.0	0.1	206	581	37.7	0.1
10 - 19	39	556	11.5	0.2	44	627	8.0	0.1
20 - 49	33	994	9.7	0.4	53	1,633	9.7	0.4
50 - 99	20	1,380	5.9	0.6	32	2,294	5.9	0.5
100 - 199	23	3,236	6.8	1.3	20	2,999	3.7	0.7
200 - 399	27	7,165	8.0	2.9	31	8,527	5.7	2.0
400 - 999	62	41,650	18.3	16.6	45	30,104	8.2	7.1
1,000 - 1,999	49	69,725	14.5	27.8	64	92,665	11.7	21.7
2,000 & over	25	125,447	7.4	50.1	52	287,494	9.5	67.3
Total 2012	**339**	**250,375**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**547**	**426,924**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total 2011	***347***	***247,046***			***567***	***425,268***		
Average 2012		**738.6**				**780.5**		
Average 2011		***711.9***				***750.0***		

Table 4.21 Distribution of (a) laying hens and (b) broilers by flock size, June 2012[1]

	Laying Hens				Broilers			
Number per farm	Numbers of Farms	Numbers of Hens ('000)	Percentages of Farms	Percentages of Hens	Numbers of Farms	Numbers of Broilers ('000)	Percentages of Farms	Percentages of Broilers
1 - 999	30	4	17.3	0.2	6	1	1.9	0.0
1,000 - 4,999	13	38	7.5	1.5	6	17	1.9	0.1
5,000 - 9,999	56	386	32.4	15.1	12	91	3.8	0.7
10,000 - 19,999	43	603	24.9	23.6	76	1,281	24.1	9.5
20,000 - 29,999	12	285	6.9	11.1	48	1,187	15.2	8.8
30,000 - 49,999	13	470	7.5	18.4	87	3,287	27.6	24.4
50,000 & over	6	772	3.5	30.2	80	7,597	25.4	56.4
Total 2012	**173**	**2,557**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**315**	**13,459**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total 2011	***182***	***2,430***			***366***	***14,069***		
Average 2012		**14,779**				**42,728**		
Average 2011		***13,350***				***38,441***		

1. Figures for poultry are taken from the Northern Ireland Bird Register Update.

Table 4.22 Distribution of total poultry by flock size, June 2012[1]

	Total poultry			
Number per farm	Numbers of Farms	Numbers of Birds ('000)	Percentages of Farms	Percentages of Birds
1 - 999	56	15	7.7	0.1
1,000 - 4,999	62	172	8.6	0.9
5,000 - 9,999	125	883	17.3	4.6
10,000 - 19,999	196	2,987	27.1	15.6
20,000 - 29,999	82	2,005	11.3	10.5
30,000 - 49,999	111	4,152	15.3	21.6
50,000 & over	92	8,973	12.7	46.8
Total 2012	**724**	**19,188**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total 2011	***885***	***19,623***		
Average 2012		**26,503**		
Average 2011		***22,172***		

1. Figures for poultry are taken from the Northern Ireland Bird Register Update.

Table 4.23 Distribution of (a) barley and (b) wheat by area of crop, June 2012

Area per farm (ha)	Barley				Wheat			
	Number of Farms	Area of Barley (ha)	Percentages of Farms	Percentages of Barley	Number of Farms	Area of Wheat (ha)	Percentages of Farms	Percentages of Wheat
under 1	31	20	1.4	0.1	5	3	0.7	0.0
1 - 4.9	913	2,654	40.2	10.4	217	669	31.3	7.1
5 - 9.9	562	3,969	24.7	15.5	182	1,292	26.3	13.7
10 - 19.9	433	5,983	19.1	23.4	169	2,291	24.4	24.4
20 - 29.9	161	3,849	7.1	15.1	44	1,046	6.3	11.1
30 - 39.9	59	2,010	2.6	7.9	29	939	4.2	10.0
40 - 49.9	44	1,919	1.9	7.5	21	911	3.0	9.7
50 & over	68	5,129	3.0	20.1	26	2,244	3.8	23.9
Total 2012	**2,271**	**25,533**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**693**	**9,395**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total 2011	***2,329***	***24,049***			***841***	***11,568***		
Average 2012		**11.2**				**13.6**		
Average 2011		***10.3***				***13.8***		

Table 4.24 Distribution of total cereals by area of crop, June 2012

Area per farm (ha)	Total cereals			
	Number of Farms	Area of Cereals (ha)	Percentages of Farms	Percentages of Cereals
under 1	43	27	1.6	0.1
1 - 4.9	983	2,842	36.6	7.7
5 - 9.9	647	4,578	24.1	12.4
10 - 19.9	530	7,279	19.7	19.6
20 - 29.9	195	4,660	7.3	12.6
30 - 39.9	81	2,763	3.0	7.5
40 - 49.9	62	2,694	2.3	7.3
50 & over	143	12,223	5.3	33.0
Total 2012	**2,684**	**37,066**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total 2011	***2,845***	***37,932***		
Average 2012		**13.8**		
Average 2011		***13.3***		

Table 4.25 Distribution of potatoes by area of crop, June 2012

Area per farm (ha)	Potatoes			
	Number of Farms	Area of Potatoes (ha)	Percentages of Farms	Percentages of Potatoes
under 1	181	77	31.4	1.9
1 - 4.9	234	586	40.6	14.1
5 - 9.9	61	428	10.6	10.3
10 - 19.9	44	577	7.6	13.9
20 - 29.9	23	552	4.0	13.3
30 - 39.9	14	462	2.4	11.1
40 - 49.9	6	258	1.0	6.2
50 & over	13	1,210	2.3	29.1
Total 2012	**576**	**4,150**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total 2011	***656***	***4,830***		
Average 2012		**7.2**		
Average 2011		***7.4***		

5. INCOMES AT FARM LEVEL

Methodological Notes

This section contains information, collected in the Farm Business Survey (FBS), on average incomes for the main types and sizes of full time farm businesses in Northern Ireland. A detailed analysis of FBS results is published in 'Farm Incomes in Northern Ireland 2011/12'.

Farms in the FBS are classified by type and size. A brief description of the typology system can be found in the Appendix to this publication.

The accounting concepts and practices used in compiling FBS income data differ from those on which the Aggregate Agricultural Account, presented in Section 2 are based. The income measures derived from the two sources are not therefore directly comparable. It should be noted that the latest year for which FBS results are available is 2011/12. However, provisional income estimates are also presented below for the 2012/13 year.

Income measures

Farm Business Income (FBI) was introduced in January 2008 as the new headline measure of farm income in the UK following consultation in 2006-07. It is closely aligned to the main EU measure of farm incomes 'Family Farm Income' and therefore allows easier comparison between Northern Ireland and other Member States. FBI is the return to all unpaid labour (farmer, spouses and others with an entrepreneurial interest in the farm business) and to their capital invested in the farm business which includes land and buildings.

Net Farm Income (NFI) was the previous headline measure of farm income. NFI represents the return to the farmer and spouse for their manual and managerial labour and tenant-type capital invested in the farm business. In order for NFI to represent the return to farmer and spouse alone, a notional deduction is made for any unpaid labour that is provided in addition to that of the farmer or spouse. Also, to confine NFI to tenant type activities and assets of the business an imputed rent is firstly deducted for owner occupied land and buildings and for landlord type improvements made by the tenant. Secondly, no account is taken of interest paid on any farming loans, overdrafts or mortgages or any interest earned on financial assets.

FBI differs from NFI in that it represents the return to all unpaid labour, not just the farmer and spouse and it treats the tenure of farms as it is: tenants as tenants, owner occupiers as owner occupiers and those with both types of tenure as mixed.

Cash Income (CI), measures the difference between total farm receipts and total farm cash costs. This measure excludes notional items such as depreciation charges and livestock/crop valuation changes. It also takes no account of net expenditure on capital investment. CI provides a better indication than NFI and FBI of the short term income position. Trends in Cash Income since 2007/2008 are presented in Table 5.1.

Income changes 2011/12

Cash Income, Farm Business Income and Net Farm Income by type of farm for the years ending mid-February 2010/11 and 2011/12 are presented in Tables 5.3 to 5.5. These income figures are for a sample of 291 farm businesses which were in the FBS in both account years and are at least 0.5 Standard Labour Requirements in size. This sample of farms is representative of 98 per cent of the farms of this size in Northern Ireland. The only significant types of farm business excluded from the FBS are horticulture and poultry.

At the individual farm type level the results show that Farm Business Income, Net Farm Income and Cash Income all increased between 2010/11 and 2011/12 on Dairy, Cattle & Sheep (LFA), Cattle & Sheep (Lowland), and Mixed farms, whereas, they all decreased between 2010/11 and 2011/12 on Cereals, General Cropping and Pig farms.

Measured across all farm types, average Farm Business Income increased from £29,436 in 2010/11 to £34,184 in 2011/12, an increase of £4,748 per farm. Also measured across all farm types, average Net Farm Income increased from £22,246 in 2010/11 to £27,141 in 2011/12 (an increase of £4,895 per farm) and average Cash Income increased from £43,942 in 2010/11 to £47,926 in 2011/12 (an increase of £3,984 per farm).

Provisional estimates of incomes for 2012/13

Provisional estimates of incomes for full time farm businesses for the year ending mid February 2013 show average Farm Business Income measured across all farm types decreasing from £34,184 in 2011/12 to £23,237 in 2012/13 i.e. a decrease of £10,947 or 32 per cent per farm.

At the individual farm type level, the estimates also show that the average Farm Business Incomes for each of the individual farm sectors are also expected to fall (by varying amounts) between 2011/12 and 2012/13.

For Dairy farms, the expected decrease in income in the 2012/13 accounting year was a result of lower milk prices and yields, combined with higher input costs. The main contributor to the increase in input costs was higher feed usage and prices.

Cattle and Sheep (LFA) and Cattle and Sheep (Lowland) farm types benefited from an increase in cattle prices in 2012/13 but this was insufficient to offset the combined effect of lower sheep prices, lower Single Farm Payments and higher input costs.

Cereal type farms also benefited from higher output prices in 2012/13, although the rise was insufficient to offset the combined effect of lower crop yields, lower Single Farm Payments and higher input costs. Similarly, Pig farms experienced higher pig prices in 2012/13 but these were not enough to cover increases in pig feed costs and, therefore, a reduction in incomes occurred. For Mixed type farms, the results indicate little overall change in the value of output, but increased input costs led to a reduction in average incomes.

Average Cash Income measured across all farm types is estimated to decrease from £47,926 in 2011/12 to £37,520 in 2012/13, which is a decrease of £10,406 per farm. Whereas, average Net Farm Income measured across all farm types is estimated to be £15,719 in 2012/13 which is a £11,422 decrease on the previous year.

The provisional income estimates described above were prepared in mid-January 2013 and relate to an account year ending in mid February 2013. They are based on the most recent information on prices, animal populations and marketings, and crop areas and yields. They should be regarded only as broad indications of the levels of income in 2012/13, as a small change between the expected and actual out-turn values of either output or input can lead to a large change in income.

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Table 5.1 Indices of average cash income in real terms by farm type, 2007/2008 to 2012/13[1]

Indices: 2000/01 - 2002/03 = 100

Business type	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13 (provisional)
Cereals	351	270	226	401	299	262
General cropping	227	270	. . .	. . .	177	202
Pigs	579	567	1,219	1,386	1,024	771
Dairy	206	159	112	205	216	132
Cattle and sheep (LFA)	142	168	183	157	176	150
Cattle and sheep (lowland)	148	120	149	103	158	141
Mixed	100	229	226	240	284	248
All types	176	163	147	173	190	142

1. Where there are less than 3 farms in any particular cell, income figures are not published. However, where available, such income data are used to compile average 'all sizes' incomes.

Table 5.2 Distribution of farms by cash Income (CI), net farm income (NFI), farm business income (FBI) and by farm type, 2011/12

per cent

	Dairy			Cattle and sheep (LFA)			All types		
Income (£'s)	**CI**	**NFI**	**FBI**	**CI**	**NFI**	**FBI**	**CI**	**NFI**	**FBI**
Less than 0	2	4	11	3	19	6	3	16	9
1 - 4,999	1	5	1	5	15	8	3	11	6
5,000 - 9,999	1	7	5	3	9	12	4	7	8
10,000 - 14,999	3	5	4	11	12	17	8	11	11
15,000 - 19,999	6	4	6	17	16	11	14	10	9
20,000 - 29,999	9	13	9	26	15	17	17	16	17
30,000 - 49,999	18	20	20	19	8	16	21	13	18
> 50,000	60	42	44	16	6	13	30	16	22
Total	..	**100**	..	..	**100**	..	..	**100**	..
Number of farms in sample		104			111			291	

Table 5.3 Cash income by business size and farm type, 2010/11 and 2011/12

£'000 per farm[1]

Business type	0.5 < 1 SLR		1 < 2 SLR		2 < 3 SLR		> 3 SLR		+ 0.5 SLR	
	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12
Cereals	56.9	42.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	65.7	47.6
General cropping	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	170.9	176.5	85.4	78.2
Pigs	. . .	. . .	17.1	35.9	86.6	54.0	. . .	. . .	71.9	53.3
Dairy	17.3	17.8	37.3	39.6	72.1	76.6	138.6	145.1	78.4	82.5
Cattle and sheep (LFA)	19.5	21.0	33.8	40.8	59.1	63.8	123.1	99.5	28.0	30.6
Cattle and sheep (lowland)	10.1	15.0	21.7	30.1	49.7	64.6	. . .	. . .	17.9	27.3
Mixed	. . .	. . .	69.6	83.9	48.6	67.3	88.6	111.3	59.0	72.9
All types	18.3	20.5	35.1	40.1	65.9	71.2	128.8	135.8	43.9	47.9

1. Where there are less than 3 farms in any particular cell, income figures are not published. However, where available, such income data are used to compile average 'all sizes' incomes.

Table 5.4 Farm business income by business size and farm type, 2010/11 and 2011/12

£'000 per farm[1]

Business type	0.5 < 1 SLR		1 < 2 SLR		2 < 3 SLR		> 3 SLR		+ 0.5 SLR	
	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12
Cereals	31.6	21.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	38.5	26.9
General cropping	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	162.4	109.5	69.7	47.3
Pigs	. . .	. . .	10.9	24.6	70.5	41.6	. . .	. . .	55.7	37.2
Dairy	11.6	14.7	26.9	27.9	51.2	54.0	90.5	101.5	53.0	58.1
Cattle and sheep (LFA)	11.1	15.6	24.5	31.4	46.4	45.8	96.3	78.2	18.7	23.1
Cattle and sheep (lowland)	3.4	12.4	16.2	24.3	19.0	33.9	. . .	. . .	9.5	18.8
Mixed	. . .	. . .	23.9	50.3	39.6	48.2	75.0	90.9	40.7	52.3
All types	10.6	15.7	24.0	29.6	46.3	48.1	89.1	93.5	29.4	34.2

1. Where there are less than 3 farms in any particular cell, income figures are not published. However, where available, such income data are used to compile average 'all sizes' incomes.

Table 5.5 Net farm income by business size and farm type, 2010/11 and 2011/12

£'000 per farm[1]

Business type	0.5 < 1 SLR		1 < 2 SLR		2 < 3 SLR		> 3 SLR		+ 0.5 SLR	
	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12
Cereals	20.3	9.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	30.1	18.1
General cropping	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	119.9	72.3	52.3	31.4
Pigs	. . .	. . .	15.4	28.8	73.0	43.9	. . .	. . .	65.4	48.8
Dairy	8.5	10.3	23.3	25.4	39.8	44.5	94.2	103.5	50.2	55.4
Cattle and sheep (LFA)	4.2	9.2	16.4	23.4	20.9	21.3	58.2	39.5	9.7	14.5
Cattle and sheep (lowland)	-2.0	7.1	3.8	11.7	7.6	23.0	. . .	. . .	0.8	9.9
Mixed	. . .	. . .	11.0	35.5	-0.5	8.2	65.2	81.2	28.1	39.2
All types	4.4	9.6	16.5	22.3	30.9	33.9	86.3	89.7	22.2	27.1

1. Where there are less than 3 farms in any particular cell, income figures are not published. However, where available, such income data are used to compile average 'all sizes' incomes.

Table 5.6 Average tenant's capital by farm type, 2011/12

£'000 per farm[1]

	Cereals	General cropping	Dairy	Cattle and sheep (LFA)	Cattle and sheep (lowland)	Mixed	All Types
Farm size (ESUs)	45.4	86.7	104.0	24.6	28.0	54.3	50.7
Total farm area (ha)	81.8	113.5	83.7	101.3	62.5	80.6	87.6
Farm Business income	26.9	47.3	58.1	23.1	18.8	52.3	34.2
Total tenant's capital	**75.5**	**153.3**	**181.3**	**90.3**	**115.9**	**188.1**	**126.8**
of which:							
Short term (working) capital							
trading livestock	5.2	9.5	33.9	32.6	57.1	55.8	38.5
crops	11.4	32.9	11.8	5.5	6.2	14.6	8.3
other	1.8	4.4	1.6	0.6	0.8	2.0	1.1
Medium term capital							
breeding livestock	2.8	11.2	78.0	21.6	20.1	36.2	37.4
machinery	54.3	95.3	56.1	30.0	31.8	79.4	41.5

1. Where there are less than 3 farms in any particular cell, income figures are not published. However, where available, such income data are used to compile average 'all sizes' incomes.

Table 5.7 Average closing valuations by farm type, 2010/11 and 2011/12

£'000 per farm[1]

	Dairy		Cattle and sheep (LFA)		All types	
	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12
ASSETS						
Total fixed assets	1,293.3	1,297.9	1,196.3	1,202.2	1,221.9	1,229.8
of which:						
land and buildings	1,168.6	1,157.1	1,139.4	1,141.0	1,142.8	1,143.3
other fixed assets	124.6	140.8	56.9	61.1	79.1	86.5
Total current assets	61.3	66.2	37.0	40.5	50.8	54.5
of which:						
trading livestock, crops and stores	45.4	49.0	37.0	40.5	46.3	49.6
debtors/other short term lending	15.7	17.2	-	-	4.5	4.9
cash in hand and at bank	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-
A Total assets	**1,354.5**	**1,364.1**	**1,233.3**	**1,242.6**	**1,272.8**	**1,284.3**
LIABILITIES						
Total long/medium term loans	76.1	78.5	4.3	4.2	26.4	27.2
of which:						
bank/other institutional	73.7	76.5	4.2	4.1	25.7	26.6
Total short term loans	23.0	26.5	7.0	6.8	14.3	15.8
of which:						
bank overdraft	14.4	15.1	5.5	5.7	9.5	10.4
B Total external liabilities	**99.2**	**104.9**	**11.2**	**11.0**	**40.7**	**42.9**
NET WORTH (A-B)	**1,255.4**	**1,259.2**	**1,222.0**	**1,231.7**	**1,232.0**	**1,241.4**

1. Data are averages within each farm type.

6. STATISTICAL INDICATORS FOR AGRI-FOOD SECTOR PERFORMANCE, THE RURAL ECONOMY, ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE AND THE AGRI-ENVIRONMENT

A. AGRI-FOOD SECTOR PERFORMANCE

Agricultural productivity

Total factor productivity (TFP) is a volume based productivity measure, which takes account of all factors/resources used in production and is calculated on an annual basis for the agricultural sector. **Single Factorial Terms of Trade (SFTT)** is a useful measure of changes in farmers' economic welfare. It provides additional information on the state of the agri-food industry in Northern Ireland by adding perspective to TFP. Changes in this index over time provide an indication of whether or not the traditional decline in farm gate prices relative to farm input prices is offset by improvements in productivity. Consequently, it is a measure of return to factors engaged in agricultural production and, in effect, a measure of how farmers' economic welfare changes over any given period. An increase implies an improvement in farmers' welfare (in other words, although farm-gate prices may have fallen relative to input costs, this has been more than offset by improved productivity). On the other hand, a decrease means that improved productivity has not kept pace with adverse output/input price movements and, hence, the benefits of any productivity improvement are being captured by economic agents in the rest of the domestic economy and/or foreign economies. Alternatively, if productivity has deteriorated then a decrease/increase in SFTT suggests that the affect of this on farmers' welfare has not been reversed by improved/adverse changes in the relationship between output and input prices. In 2012, single factorial terms of trade decreased by 6.2 per cent. **Labour productivity** is another widely used measure of productivity, which is a partial measure because all inputs other than labour are ignored. Agricultural labour productivity has declined since 2007 and there was a 6.6 per cent decrease between 2011 and 2012.

Food Sector Performance

The performance indicators sales and value added per employee for the food and drinks processing sector indicate continued growth in recent years. Return on capital employed (ROCE) for the food and drinks processing sector has risen in the last two years for which data is available.

Table 6.1 Agricultural productivity indices

Indices: 2005 = 100

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (provisional)
Total factor productivity in NI[1]	107.8	103.1	99.0	99.5	100.5	98.6
Total factor productivity in UK[2]	97.5	101.4	99.0	99.0	101.3	. . .
Single Factorial Terms of Trade[3]	108.7	96.7	98.5	104.7	101.1	94.8
Labour productivity in NI[4]	124.7	105.4	89.2	93.3	102.7	95.8

1. Calculated as the ratio of output at constant prices to all inputs (including labour and capital) at constant prices.
2. Source: Agriculture in the United Kingdom, DEFRA
3. Single factorial terms of trade measures changes in farmers' economic welfare. See section A in Chapter Six for a full explanation of this concept. For further details on calculation of this index consult, Fleming, E. 2007 'Use of the single factorial terms of trade to analyse agricultural production', *The Australian Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics,* 51, p. 113-119.
4. Calculated as the ratio of net value added at constant prices to total labour input (in Annual Work Units).

Table 6.2 Performance indicators for the food and drinks processing sector in Northern Ireland[1,2]

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sales per employee (£)	134,738	140,907	153,002	166,592	174,865	187,728
Value added per employee (£)	26,496	26,200	28,483	29,263	31,394	31,957
Rate of return on capital employed (%)	9.4	6.7	7.6	7.6	9.9	10.6

1. For a description of how the data have been estimated, see the publication *'Size and Performance of the Northern Ireland Food and Drinks Processing Sector, subsector statistics'*, DARD.
2. These figures do not include an estimate for Food and Drinks processing businesses with turnovers of less than £250,000.

B. RURAL ECONOMY

Methodological notes

There are many definitions of the rural population. The definition used here is based on Local Government Districts (LGD). There are undoubtedly better definitions of the rural population available, but this definition is preferred because most of the geographical data that is available annually in Northern Ireland is only available at the LGD level. The definition used defines urban as the LGDs of Belfast, Carrickfergus, Castlereagh, Newtownabbey, North Down and Derry while the other LGDs are treated as rural.

Analysis by NISRA of the 2001 Census by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) has shown clear differences between the more accessible east and the less accessible west of Northern Ireland, and so data for accessible rural and less accessible rural are comparable also. The definition of more accessible and less accessible areas is based on LGDs and the split is as follows. The accessible rural LGDs are Antrim, Ballymena, Banbridge, Craigavon, Down, Larne, Lisburn and Newtownards. The less accessible rural LGDs are Armagh, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Cookstown, Dungannon, Fermanagh, Limavady, Magherafelt, Moyle, Newry & Mourne and Omagh

Rural Population

In 2012, using the LGD based definition of the rural population, 33 per cent of the total population are less accessible rural, 31 per cent are accessible rural and overall 64 percent are rural. A census of the population takes place every ten years and estimates for the years in-between are produced at the LGD level only. The trends in Figure 6.1 indicate that the urban population is expected to remain close to current levels over the projection period, while the accessible and less accessible rural populations are expected to increase.

Earnings

Average gross weekly earnings increased in 2012 in accessible and less accessible rural areas. Average gross weekly earnings of people in rural areas are consistently below those of people living in urban areas over the years from 2007 to 2012. Between 2011 and 2012 the gap decreased between those living in urban and less accessible rural areas. The gap in earning also decreased between those living in accessible rural areas and those living in less accessible rural areas.

Rural Businesses

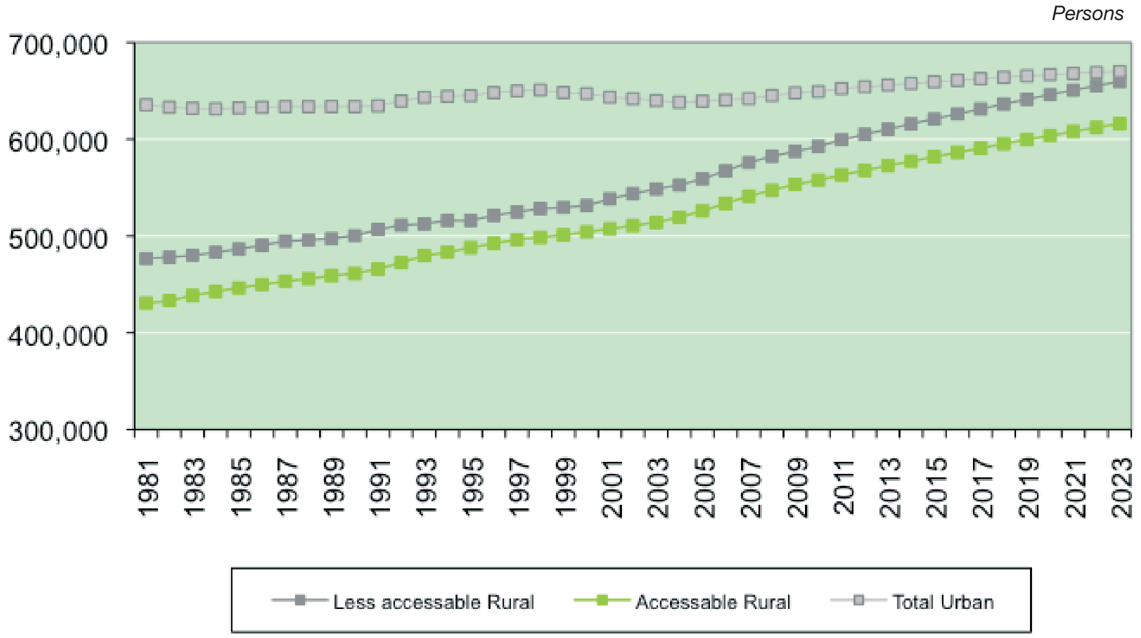
In 2012 there were 67,480 businesses in Northern Ireland that were registered for VAT and /or PAYE schemes. Businesses are legally obliged to register for VAT once their turnover exceeds £77,000. Approximately 25 per cent of businesses are located, or have their head offices, in urban areas. The tendency for head offices to be located in Belfast may skew the figures a little. Agriculture is the dominant industry group in the Accessible Rural and Less Accessible Rural areas, accounting for 23 and 35 per cent, respectively, of total VAT registered businesses in these zones. Businesses involved in construction were second most prevalent in these rural areas, while those involved in retail were the third most prevalent.

The number of net VAT registrations disaggregated by area over the period from 2003-2012 indicates that rural areas both accessible and less accessible have demonstrated the strongest growth in net registrations by accounting for 70 per cent of total net registrations over this period.

Rural Employment

Northern Ireland is a small business economy, with micro businesses (those with less than 10 employees) accounting for 89 per cent of the total number of firms. Given the importance of agriculture in rural areas (normally farmers are sole traders with few or no PAYE employees), it is a little surprising that the distribution of micro business is not more skewed. In fact while around 91 per cent of rural businesses have fewer than 10 employees, the number of micro businesses, as a share of total businesses in the urban zone, is also very high at 83 per cent.

Figure 6.1 Population Trends and Projections in NI[1]



1. The changes in the rural and urban populations from 1981 to 2011 are actual while those for 2012 to 2023 are estimates. Source: NISRA (NISRA website: http://www.nisra.gov.uk/)

Table 6.3 Average Gross Weekly Earnings per Person[1]

£ per week

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Urban	473.52	486.77	499.55	520.68	532.97	523.48
Accessible Rural	439.11	454.80	480.26	472.43	490.21	504.39
Less Accessible Rural	405.51	432.18	439.53	451.97	428.78	452.24

1. LGD based definition of Rural Areas is used. Source: NISRA (NINIS website: http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk/)
2. Survey methodology changed in 2004 and again in 2006 therefore creating discontinuity in the time series, data for previous years therefore are not directly comparable. Source: DETI, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings.

Table 6.4 VAT and/or PAYE based enterprises in Northern Ireland by industrial group, Urban - Rural classification, 2012[1,2,3]

	Urban %	Accessible Rural %	Less Accessible Rural %	Total Number
Agriculture (incl. Fishing)	4	28	68	16,045
Production	22	31	47	4,240
Construction	20	31	49	10,395
Motor Trades	21	34	45	2,350
Wholesale	29	33	38	3,205
Retail	31	29	41	6,295
Transport & Storage (inc. postal)	21	31	48	2,200
Accommodation & Food Services	35	29	36	3,595
Information & Communication	54	25	21	1,310
Finance & Insurance	49	25	27	1,020
Property	42	27	31	1,940
Professional, Scientific and Technical	49	26	25	4,830
Business Admin & Support Services	28	31	40	2,305
Public Admin & Defence	100	-	-	25
Education	44	25	31	520
Health	43	26	31	2,705
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation & Other Services	39	30	32	4,140
All Categories	**25**	**29**	**46**	**67,480**

1. Many smaller farm businesses voluntarily register for VAT, as farmers do not charge VAT on most sales and benefit by reclaiming VAT on input costs. In contrast many smaller businesses in other sectors of the economy will not voluntarily register.

2. It should be noted that firms operating from more than one site, are normally only recorded in the area where their head office is located. Coverage includes both companies and the self-employed.

3. Source: Derived from UK Business: Activity, Size and Location, 2012 (National Statistics website: http://www.ons.gov.uk)

Table 6.5 Northern Ireland Net VAT Registrations[1,2]

Year	Urban No.	Urban % of total VAT registered	Accessible Rural No.	Accessible Rural % of total VAT registered	Less Accessible Rural No.	Less Accessible Rural % of total VAT registered	NI Annual Net Change No.	NI Annual Net Change % of total VAT registered
2003	40	0.3	100	0.6	125	0.5	265	0.5
2004	4,245	25	2,470	13	2,430	8.9	9,145	15
2005	-3,990	31	-2,100	-13	-1,565	-6.1	-7,655	-14
2006	175	1.3	385	2.3	845	3.2	1,405	2.5
2007	4,900	27	3,105	16	3,660	12	11,665	17
2008	300	-1.9	870	4.2	2,055	6.4	3,225	4.5
2009	-345	-1.9	-235	-1.1	-355	-1.1	-935	-1.3
2010	-645	-3.7	-610	-3.0	-840	-2.7	-2,095	-3.1
2011	-280	-1.6	-175	-0.9	-145	-0.5	-600	-0.9
2012	-220	-1.3	-220	-1.1	-60	-0.2	-445	-0.7

1. Source: Derived from UK Business: Activity, Size and Location (various years) (National Statistics website: http://www.ons.gov.uk/)
2. Registration rates provide an indicator of the level of entrepreneurship and of the health of the business population. It should be noted that VAT registrations are not synonymous with business start-ups, as some registrations are the result of changes in ownership. In most cases businesses de-register for VAT because of closure. Closure does not necessarily involve bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings, which make up only around one in four closures throughout the UK.

Table 6.6 VAT registered enterprises by employee size-band, Urban - Rural Classification, 2012[1]

Employee Size Band	Urban Number	Urban %	Accessible Rural Number	Accessible Rural %	Less Accessible Rural Number	Less Accessible Rural %	Total Number	Total %
0-4	11,195	22	14,935	29	25,195	49	51,235	100
5-9	2,900	33	2,615	30	3,320	38	8,835	100
10-49	2,285	37	1,795	29	2,050	33	6,130	100
50-99	275	41	165	24	235	35	675	100
100-249	165	49	70	21	105	31	340	100
250+	100	54	50	27	35	19	185	100
Total	**16,920**	**25**	**19,630**	**29**	**30,940**	**46**	**67,490**	**100**

1. Source: Derived from UK Business: Activity, Size and Location, 2012 (National Statistics website: http://www.ons.gov.uk/)

C. ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Rural Population

DARD has on-going programmes of disease management and eradication, and also undertakes animal welfare surveillance activity. Recent diseases of high importance are bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE). Since BSE was first reported in Northern Ireland during 1988, there have been a total of 2,189 cases. The number of BSE cases in Northern Ireland has declined significantly since the peak in 1993. There was one case of BSE in 2012.

During 2012, an additional 1,695 herds in Northern Ireland were affected by bovine tuberculosis, while 23 were newly infected with brucellosis. Bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis were at peak levels in 2002 and herd incidence for both diseases have reduced significantly since then, although there was an increase in TB herd incidence of 22 per cent and in BR of 10 per cent in 2012 compared to 2011.

Animal welfare

DARD plays an important and active role in educating livestock keepers in standards of welfare and carries out a programme of animal welfare surveillance. Farm premises, farming practices, animal transportation, markets and slaughter houses are all assessed against legal requirements, and enforcement used where necessary. The responsibility for many of these routine and targeted checks falls to the Veterinary Service (VS).

The Veterinary Service carried out 703 on-farm welfare inspections in 2012. Inspections take place as a result of complaints from members of the public; or are targeted as a result of information produced by vets working in meat plants; or are programmed as part of the statutory cross compliance surveillance system to assess whether on-farm welfare meets the standards laid down in legislation. Since 2007 many of the inspections are carried out as part of the Cross-Compliance inspection programme associated with the Single Farm Payment scheme. Some inspections, particularly in the complaint category, will represent repeated visits to the same farm where an on-farm welfare problem has been identified. Most inspections will involve more than one category of stock inspection.

Of the 703 welfare inspections carried out on farms by the VS in Northern Ireland during 2012, 90 per cent were complaint, targeted, or cross compliance inspections (where herds are identified as being “at risk”) with the remaining 10 per cent random cross compliance checks.

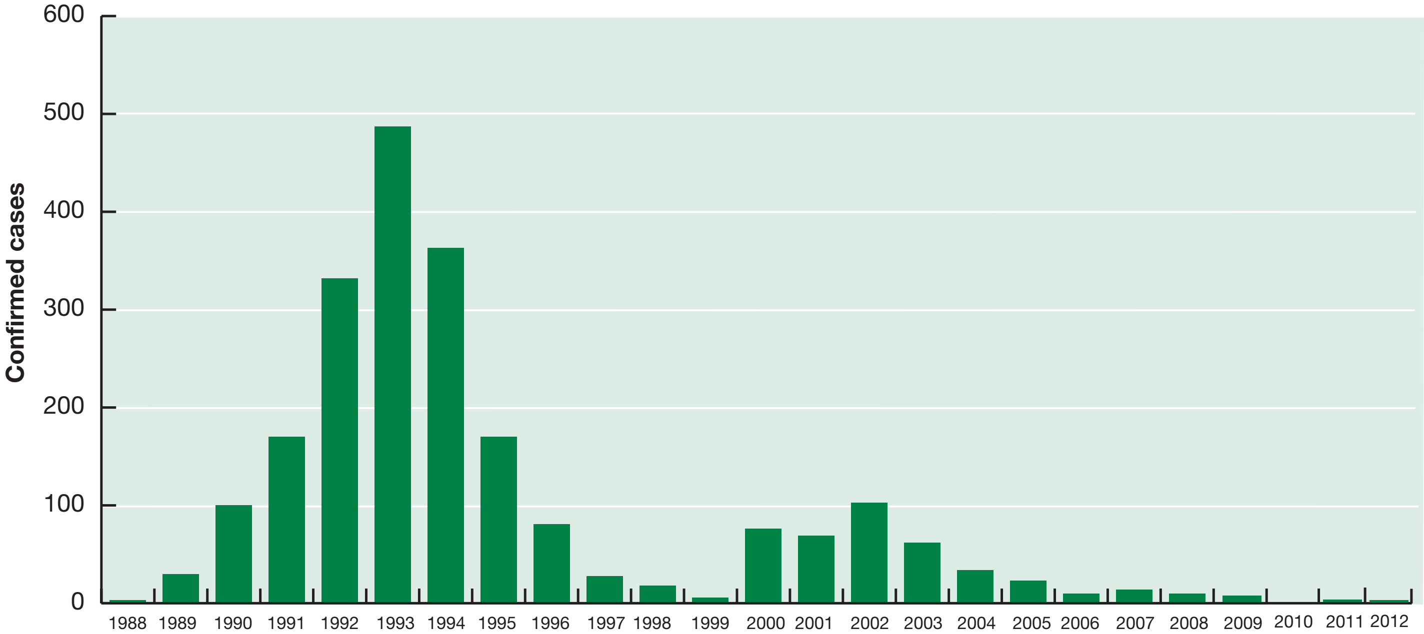
Of the 72 random cross compliance inspections in 2012, 100 per cent achieved an overall assessment of compliance with legislation (compared with 97 per cent in 2008 and 2009, 99 per cent in 2010 and 100 per cent 2011).

Of the targeted risk-assessment based visits under cross compliance as well as the other targeted and complaint based visits in total, 78 per cent achieved compliance with legislation (compared with, 84 per cent in 2008, 77 per cent in 2009, 81 per cent in 2010 and 83 per cent 2011). While, 22 per cent of these 631 visits indicated levels of non-compliance needing corrective action.

Taking all welfare inspections into account there were 7.7 per cent assessed as showing a serious welfare problem requiring immediate action with respect to application of administrative or criminal penalties.

All complaints and allegations of poor welfare on specific farms are treated as a matter of urgency. DARD also co-operate closely with other organisations such as PSNI and the USPCA.

Figure 6.2 Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE): Confirmed cases in N.I including clinical and active surveillance cases[1]



1. Source: TSE Branch DARD, contact James Moody 028 9052 4642.

Table 6.7 Confirmed cases of BSE[1]

cases

Type	Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Passive Surveillance	On farm suspects	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Abattoir suspects	-	-	-	-	-	-
Active Surveillance	Fallen animals	9	4	2	-	2	1
	OTM Casualty animals	3	-	-	-	-	-
	OTM Random animals	-	-	-	-	-	-
	OTM Ante-Mortem Failure animals	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Over 48 month Human Consumption animals	-	-	1	-	-	-
	OTM Human Consumption animals	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Cohorts of BSE Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		**14**	**4**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**1**

1. Source: TSE Branch DARD, contact James Moody 028 9052 4642.

Table 6.8 Bovine Tuberculosis (TB) Statistics

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No. cattle herds eligible for TB testing[1]	25,187	26,780	26,287	25,933	25,677	25,776
Total Number of Unrestricted Herd Tests	27,250	26,881	27,519	26,527	27,247	26,992
Total number of animals TB tested	1,640,552	1,592,213	1,601,500	1,583,268	1,607,358	1,643,511
Total new herd TB incidents[2]	1,264	1,274	1,293	1,160	1,386	1,695
TB reactors slaughtered	7,299	8,391	8,198	6,404	8,136	10,896

1. Based on the number of cattle herds presenting cattle for a TB herd test during the previous four years.
2. Herds with at least one TB skin reactor animal but no TB skin reactor animals during the previous 12 months.

Table 6.9 Bovine Brucellosis (BR) Statistics

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No. cattle herds eligible for BR testing[1]	23,099	24,366	23,996	23,553	23,302	23,189
Total number of unrestricted Herd Tests	25,255	25,017	23,805	23,219	23,297	21,622
Total number of animals BR tested	973,529	961,894	936,672	925,366	945,604	938,678
Total new herd BR incidents[2]	151	177	71	74	21	23
BR reactors slaughtered	402	384	116	184	247	64

1. Based on the number of cattle herds presenting cattle for a brucellosis herd test during the previous four years.
2. Herds with at least one brucellosis serological reactor animal but no reactor animals during the previous 12 months.

Table 6.10 Outcomes (provisional) of on-farm animal welfare inspections completed on NI farms in 2012

Type of inspections	Compliance with animal welfare legislation	Number of Inspections	Category[1] of Non-compliance	Number per category	Percentage of total %
Cross-compliance programme of random inspections	No	-	A	-	-
			B	-	-
			C	-	-
	Yes	72		72	100.0
	Total	**72**		**72**	**100.0**
Cross-compliance Risk Assessment based, other Targeted and Complaint related inspections	No	139	A	75	11.9
			B	10	1.6
			C	54	8.6
	Yes	492		492	77.9
	Total	**631**		**631**	**100.0**
All inspections	No	139	A	75	10.7
			B	10	1.4
			C	54	7.7
	Yes	546		564	80.2
	Total	**703**		**703**	**100.0**

Note 1. Reference EC decision 2006/778. Categories of non-compliance are defined as follows:

- Category A e.g.: non-compliance related to housing or animal treatment with no immediate action for administrative or criminal penalties, though corrective action is required within 3 months.
- Category B e.g.: non-compliance associated with staff training, record keeping or frequency of inspection of animals with no immediate action for administrative or criminal penalties, though notice should give an appropriate amount of time to make the necessary improvements i.e. more than 3 months.
- Category C e.g.: a serious welfare problem requiring immediate action with respect to application of administrative or criminal penalties.

D. AGRI-ENVIRONMENT

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide. The presence of these gases in the atmosphere affects the temperature of the earth. There are concerns that increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are contributing to climate changes with potentially harmful consequences for the environment and human health. Agriculture is a major contributor to emissions of methane and nitrous oxide. In 2010, agriculture was estimated to contribute 26 per cent of all greenhouse gas emissions in Northern Ireland (compared to 24 per cent in 1990). Total emissions from agriculture fell by 10 per cent between 1990 and 2010. Total GHG emission rose in Northern Ireland in 2010 compared to 2009 by 3.6 per cent, while over the same period agricultural emissions decreased marginally.

Agri-environmental schemes

Agri-environmental schemes are managed in Northern Ireland under the Rural Development Programme (RDP). In 2012, some 455,000 hectares or 44 per cent of farmland was registered in an agri-environmental scheme in Northern Ireland. The percentage area of farmland under agreement increased in 2012 because 550 new agreements were signed in 2012.

Organic farming

Organic farming involves holistic production management systems for crops and livestock, based on ecological principles that impose strict limitations on farm inputs, especially purchased inputs, in order to minimise damage to the environment and wildlife. Farming is only considered to be ‘organic’ at EU-level if it complies with Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2092/91. Austria has the highest proportion of farmland under organic management amongst the EU-15, while Northern Ireland has the lowest. The organic farming data is provided by Defra and there has been some adjustment to the way in which yearly data is labelled. The previous method for labelling the yearly data meant that data collected throughout 2008 would be labelled January 2009. It was thought that this method was slightly mis-leading as this could imply that the data provided represents the state of organic production at that given point in time. The revised method means that data collected during 2008 and supplied at the end of January 2009 will now be labelled 2008. All yearly data has been re-labelled accordingly. In 2011, the area of land farmed organically fell by 3,000 hectares to 12,000 hectares. There was a fall in the UK overall also.

Water quality

Farming continues to be a source of water pollution, both diffuse, such as from fertiliser and pesticides spread on the land, and point sources such as runoff from livestock buildings. The main areas of concern are nitrate pollution in surface and groundwater, phosphorus levels in surface water and contamination by pesticides.

There are a number of ways to assess water quality. An overall classification which uses a combination of biological, chemical and hydromorphological quality elements (including macroinvertebrates, pH and ammonia) can be derived from the specification of quality elements in the Water Framework Directive. This classification permits the quality status of river water-bodies to be assigned as one of five classes from 'high through to 'bad'. In 2011, 23 per cent of river water-bodies were classified as 'high' or 'good'. This is an increase of one percentage point compared with 2010. The percentage of rivers categorised as poor or bad declined slightly over the same period.

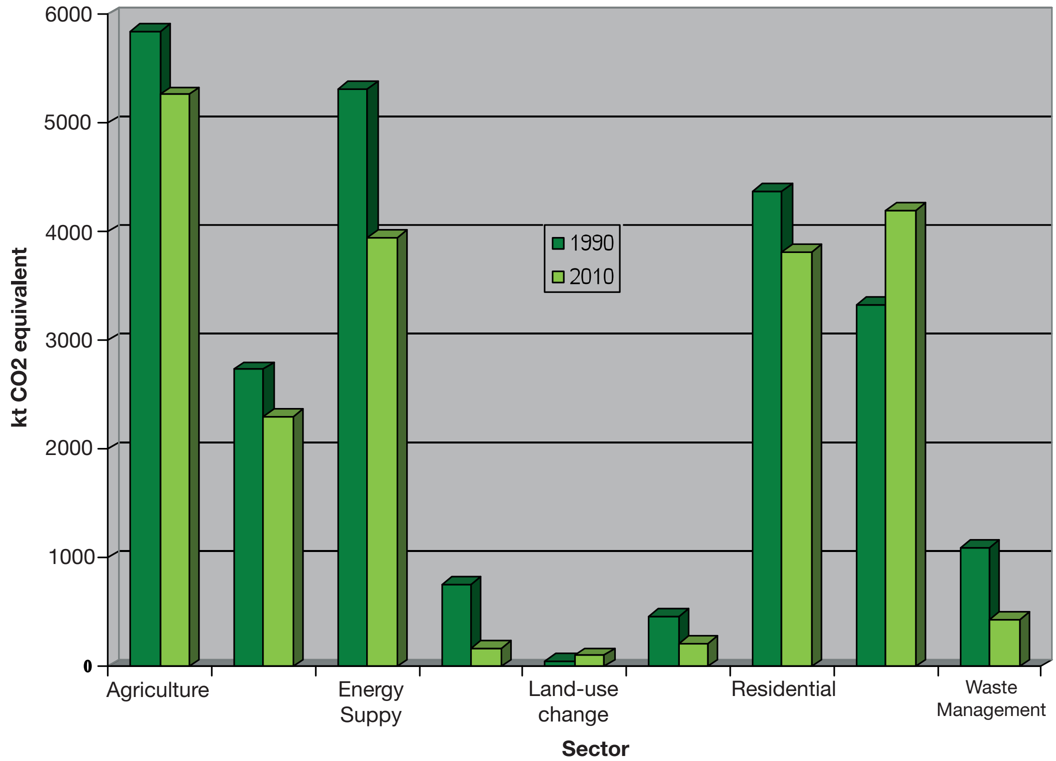
The Freshwater Fish Directive requires the designation of waters needing protection or improvement in order to support fish life. They are divided into two categories: suitable for salmonids (salmon & trout) and suitable for cyprinids (coarse fish).The length of designated rivers in Northern Ireland is 4,154 km of salmonid rivers and 126 km of cyprinid rivers. These rivers are monitored and compliance is measured against water quality standards set by the Directive. In 2011, 9.6 per cent of salmonid river length failed to meet the standards set by the Directive, compared to 10 per cent failure recorded in 2005. For cyprinid, 37 per cent of river length met the Directive standards in 2011, compared to the 27 per cent of river length failure recorded in 2005.

Forestry

In Northern Ireland the state owned forest area has changed little since 1995. Following the introduction of a new Woodland Register the area of 'privately owned forest area' is estimated to be 44 thousand hectares in 2012. Privately-owned forest area data for previous years are now thought to be under-estimates. In 2012 the volume of timber produced by state forests is 106 per cent above the 1995 level.

The area of woodland in the UK has increased over the past century. Approximately 5 per cent of the UK was covered by woodland in 1924; in 2005 almost 12 per cent of the UK was wooded.

Figure 6.3 Total greenhouse gas emissions in Northern Ireland by sector, 1990 & 2010



Source: Greenhouse Gas Inventories for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: 1990-2010. The report is compiled annually on behalf of the UK Government's Department for Energy and Climate Change and the devolved administrations.

Table 6.11 Area of Farmland in Northern Ireland under Agri-Environmental Schemes

'000 hectares

Country	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Organic Farming Scheme	6	6	7	5	3	2
Countryside Management Scheme	317	315	352	351	333	350
New Environmentally Sensitive Area Scheme	131	122	109	108	107	103

1. Source: Countryside Management Division, DARD.

Table 6.12 Organic and in-conversion agricultural land area[1]

thousand hectares

Country	1998	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Northern Ireland	…	8	11	13	13	15	12
Wales	…	58	96	125	125	123	123
Scotland	…	372	228	231	221	189	170
England	…	257	348	375	379	392	351
UK	79	695	682	744	739	718	656

1. Source: DEFRA

Table 6.13 Percentage of river water-bodies achieving Water Framework Directive classifications overall[1,2]

Percentage of river water-bodies

Classification	2008	2009	2010	2011
High	0.3	1.0	1.9	0.4
Good	21.0	24.3	19.8	22.8
Moderate	49.0	44.9	49.9	49.7
Poor	25.7	24.7	24.0	23.1
Bad	3.7	4.9	4.0	3.7
No data	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3

1. Source: NIEA Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics Report January 2013.
2. The river waterbody classification has been produced using the results from the EU Water Framework Directive quality elements. Overall classification utilises a combination of biological, chemical and hydromorphological quality elements including macroinvertebrates, pH (measure of acidity or alkalinity of a solution) and ammonia to assign status of river quality in one of five classes from 'high' through to 'bad'.

Table 6.14 Freshwater Fish Directive compliance failure summary[1,2]

Unit: Percentage river length fail hectares

Country	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Salmonid	7.6	13.2	5.7	7.7	6.3	9.6
Cyprinid	8.0	27.0	22.0	12.7	0.0	36.7

1. Source: NIEA Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics Report January 2013.
2. The EU Freshwater Fish Directive requires the designation of waters needing protection or improvement in order to support fish life. They are divided into two categories: suitable for salmonids (salmon & trout) and suitable for cyprinids (coarse fish). The majority of designated rivers are made up of salmonid rivers, 4,154 km, with cyprinid rivers accounting from the remaining 126 km. These rivers are monitored and compliance is measured against water quality standards set by the Directive.

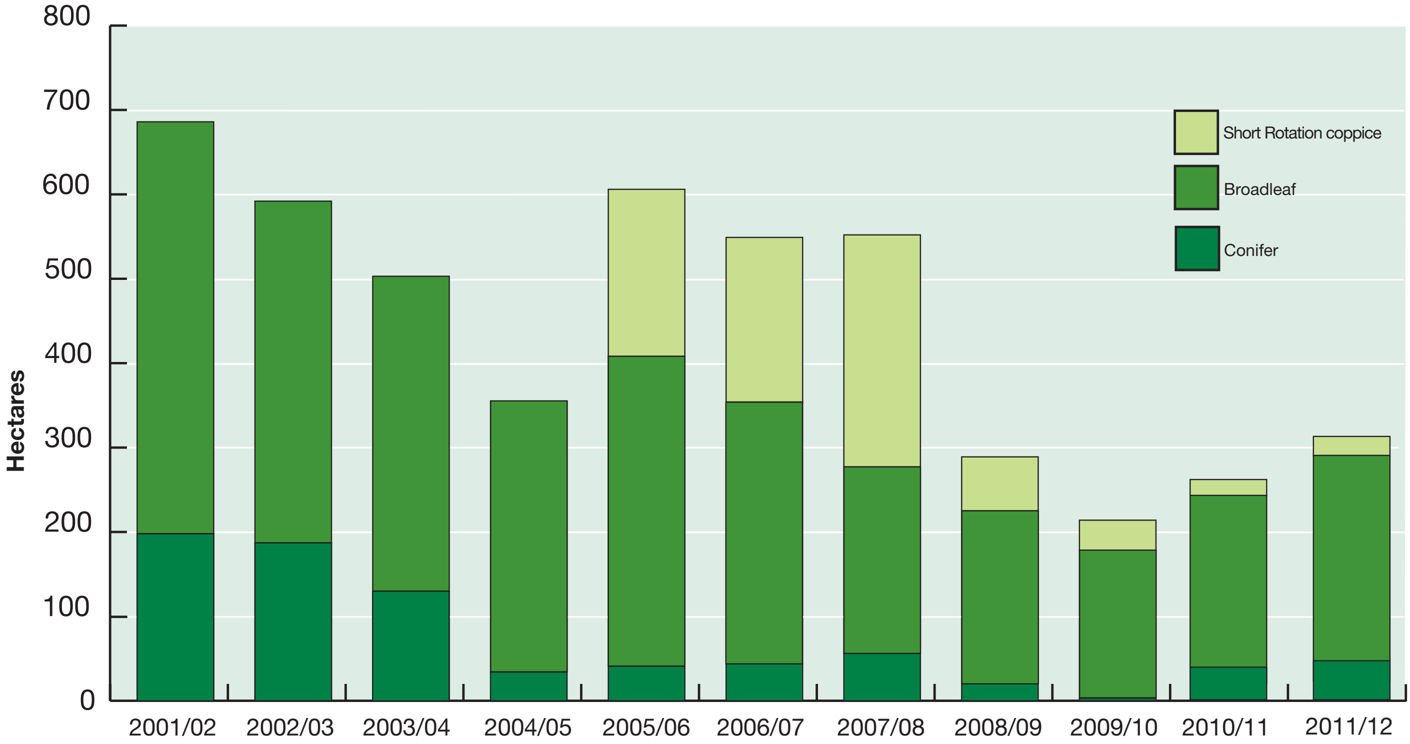
Table 6.15 Forestry area, production, forest park visitor numbers and employment in Northern Ireland

	1995/96	2000/01	2005/06	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Forested area (000ha)						
State	61	61	61	61	61	62
Private	19	22	25	27	27	44[1]
All forested areas	**80**	**83**	**86**	**88**	**88**	**106**[1]
Timber production from state forests						
Volume (000 cubic metres)	223	359	387	438	496	460
Visitors to Forest Parks						
Day Visitors (000's)	…	…	370	397	393	364
Employees (number) Forest Service	460	360	288	230	222	214

Source: Forest Service, DARD

1. The Forest Service has introduced a Woodland Register and this has identified more privately owned woodland than the previous measurement approach. The Woodland Register will be used from now onwards, but the 2012 data on 'Private' forested area is not comparable to data for previous years.

Figure 6.4 Area of new forest and woodland plantings by private landowners supported by grant aid



Source: Forest Service, DARD

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

AGGREGATE AGRICULTURAL ACCOUNT (AAA)

The AAA, from which agriculture's output, input, value added and income are obtained, is conducted according to the rules and conventions of the United Nations *System of National Accounts 1993*, the subsequent *European System of Accounts 1995* and Regulation (EC) No. 138/2004 (which incorporates the revised European Union's *Manual on the Economic Accounts for Agriculture 1997*, introduced throughout the UK in 1998).

The main features of the AAA are as follows:

(i) The AAA is conducted on a 'sector' basis. This means that agricultural activity includes 'inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities', such as pony trekking, which are carried out on-farm and for which the inputs cannot be separated from farming inputs. (Previously, when it was conducted on a 'branch' basis, agricultural activity covered all agricultural products irrespective of the nature of the establishments in which they were produced and excluded other, non-agricultural activity taking place on farms.)

(ii) The AAA is calculated on an accruals basis, i.e. 'as due' rather than 'as paid'. This means that subsidies such as the Single Farm Payment are counted in the year in which they are due rather than in the year when they are paid. The detailed allocation of subsidies is documented in footnotes to Table 2.1. (Previously, subsidy payments were dealt with on a cash, or 'as paid', basis.)

(iii) Rent paid on 'conacre' (short-term lettings) to non-farming persons is included as an expense. (All conacre rent was previously omitted because short-term renting was deemed to be a transfer within the agricultural branch.)

(iv) Capital formation in, and depreciation of, breeding livestock is included. (Previously, only net volume changes were included.)

(v) Direct inter-farm sales and on-farm use of finished products such as cereals are included as both outputs and inputs thereby, in most cases, leaving gross and net product and total income from farming unchanged. (Such transactions were previously excluded when the AAA was conducted on a 'national farm' basis.)

Income indicators

The main indicator of the return to all of the factors of production, i.e. land, labour, capital and 'enterprise', is **net value added** (strictly, net value added at factor cost). This is defined as gross output less expenditure on material and service inputs purchased from outside the sector, less consumption of fixed capital (or depreciation) plus subsidies not paid on products. Hence:

Gross output - gross input
(also known as 'intermediate consumption')
= **gross value added**

Gross value added - consumption of fixed capital + subsidies not paid on products (such as the Single Farm Payment)
= **net value added (at factor cost)**

The income of farm families is given by **total income from farming (TIFF)**. This includes returns to farmers, their spouses and family workers for their labour and 'enterprise' and on their own capital invested; it therefore represents the income of all those with an entrepreneurial involvement in farming. It is the preferred income measure, conforming to national and international accounting practice and forming the basis of a Eurostat (the EU Statistical Office) indicator used for income comparisons across the EU. The derivation of TIFF is:

Net value added (at factor cost)
less paid labour
(also known as 'compensation of employees')
interest
net rent
= Total income from farming (TIFF)

Cash flow

A **cash flow** series is shown in Table 2.4. Cash flow omits the effects of stock changes, but takes into account receipts of capital grants, expenditure on capital investment and changes in borrowings. It is a useful indicator of cash available to farm families from farming, but should not be considered as an alternative measure of income.

Sensitivity of estimates

Since agricultural income measures are 'residuals' between two large aggregates, they are sensitive to quite small changes in either aggregate. For example, total income from farming in 2012 would change by almost ±22 per cent if there were one per cent changes (in opposite directions) in gross output and gross input. The degree of sensitivity rises as the level of income falls.

Provisional estimates

'Provisional' figures for 2012 presented in this *Review* are estimates based on data available during the period from December 2012 to January 2013, in most cases covering only the first 9-11 months of the year (2012). However, for some items less information was available. Provisional figures are therefore subject to revision when complete information becomes available. Revised figures will be published in next year's *Review*.

Revisions to Income series

The 2011 figures have been revised as more complete information has become available. Net value added in 2011 is now estimated at £420.4 million (previously £438.0 million) while total income from farming for 2011 is now estimated at £290.4 million (previously £308.2 million). A 32-year consistent series of the AAA is available on the DARD website at www.dardni.gov.uk.

CENSUS

Statistics on employment on farms (Tables 2.14 and 2.15), crop areas and livestock numbers (Section 3) and farm structure, (Section 4) are derived from the June Agricultural and Horticultural Census. This is an annual statistical survey which is based on a large sample survey, though in 2000 and 2010 a full census of every farm was conducted. In 2012 forms were issued to all the larger businesses but to only half those classified as 'Very Small' unless they had pigs or mushrooms.

For those who did not return a form, estimates were included, based on the latest available returns and on information available in the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS). For new farms from which a 2012 return was not obtained, estimates were based on the IACS and other administrative systems. Owners of pig herds or mushroom enterprises who failed to make a return in 2012 were contacted by telephone in order that up to date information could be obtained.

Census coverage

The statistical definition of a farm, which was changed in 1997, is based on separate business status as applied under the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS), having previously been based on land ownership. The census now covers **all active farm businesses having one hectare or more of farmed land, whether owned, leased or taken in conacre, and those with under one hectare having any cattle, sheep or pigs or with significant poultry or horticultural activity.**

Over the past 50 years, the following criteria have been used to determine the coverage of the agricultural census in Northern Ireland:

Years	**Census methods and coverage**
Until 1954	Census information was collected by police enumerators who identified and visited all farms, including any under one acre (0.4 hectares), and recorded in special books information given to them orally by the farmer.
1954-1972	A postal census was introduced in 1954. This used the list of farmers which had been identified in the 1953 census, but included only those of **one acre or more**. From this time onwards a distinction was made between **'main'** holdings which were included in the census and **'minor'** holdings which were surveyed on a sample basis using simplified questions. Estimates were made for their total crop areas and livestock numbers but these holdings were not included in the count of farms.

1973-1980 In 1973, in conformity with a similar change in the rest of the United Kingdom, an alteration was made in the scope of the census in Northern Ireland. From then until 1980, the main census covered all holdings which had **at least 10 acres (4 hectares)** of land with the addition of any below that size which had any full-time agricultural workers or whose stock and cropping amounted to an annual estimated labour requirement of more than 40 man-days. This definition of a 'main' holding removed some 7,700 holdings from the old register but, at the same time, brought back a number of 'minor' holdings of less than one acre. The net reduction in the number of 'main' holdings arising from these adjustments was some 5,500.

1981-1996 A further change was made between 1980 and 1981 when, with the introduction of a new system of farm classification, and with changes to the minimum threshold in other parts of the UK, the threshold for inclusion in the 'main' census in Northern Ireland was raised. This new threshold restricted the census to holdings which had (a) a total land area (owned or taken on long-term lease) of 6 hectares or more or (b) any full-time workers other than the farmer or (c) a farm business size of 1,000 ECUs of Standard Gross Margin. This change resulted in the exclusion of a further 6,690 'minor' holdings from the main census between 1980 and 1981.

1997 The basis of the agricultural census was changed in 1997 from a 'census register' to a central register of all of the Department's 'clients'. The change was made possible as a result of the introduction of IACS and of work undertaken to streamline administrative functions. This resulted in a common means of identification across all schemes, with each farmer who was/is in contact with the Department being allocated a unique Client Reference Number and each "Client" being linked to a Business Identifier. The population surveyed in 1997 consisted of one 'Client' in each business for which a census return with crops and/or livestock was obtained in the preceding year or which had received a subsidy in respect of crops or livestock during the preceding 15 months. Also included were those with a milk quota and those known by the Department to be engaged in the production of pigs, poultry, potatoes or horticultural crops. The distinction between 'main' and 'minor' holdings was discontinued.

1998-1999	A further 166 pig farms with no owned land were added to the population in 1998 and sampling was introduced. Census forms were issued only to half of the **'very small'** farms.
2000	A full census was conducted. Mushroom production was targeted and around 100 mushroom businesses which had not previously been surveyed were identified and added to the list of businesses covered.
2001-2006	A sample survey was carried out on the same basis as that conducted in 1999.
2007-2009	A sample survey was carried out. The number of cattle questions on the survey form were reduced as data was sourced primarily from APHIS (Animal and Public Health Information System) to determine cattle numbers. No poultry questions were asked, with data on poultry being sourced from the Northern Ireland Bird Register Update.
2010	A full census of all farm businesses in Northern Ireland was carried out.
2011 on	Sample survey completed similar to years 2007-2009

Farm business size Farm business size is determined by calculating each farm's total Standard Labour Requirement (SLR). Standards or norms have been calculated for all major enterprises. The total SLR for each farm is calculated by multiplying its crop areas and livestock numbers by the appropriate SLR coefficients and then summing the result for all enterprises on the farm. A standard labour unit is equivalent to 1,900 hours of work per year.

Prior to 2004, the farm business size had been determined by calculating each farm's Standard Gross Margin (SGM). However, it was felt that using SLR's was a more appropriate and accurate method to size farm businesses in the UK.

To show year-to-year changes in business size, the enterprise SLR coefficients are held constant for a number of years. The current series (introduced in 2004) is based on the average labour requirements during the period 1999-2001. For a list of these values, see table on page 82.

STANDARD LABOUR REQUIREMENTS

The following factors have been used to classify farms in N.I.

Enterprise	Item	Unit	Standard Labour Requirement (hours)
Crops	Cereals	ha	30
	Oilseeds	ha	22.5
	Potatoes	ha	135
	Outdoor vegetables	ha	150
	Set-aside	ha	1.5
Fruit and Ornamentals	Fruit	ha	450
	Ornamentals	ha	1,500
Indoor Crops	Glasshouse vegetables	ha	5,000
	Other glasshouse	ha	25,000
	Mushrooms	house	1,050
Forage	Forage crops	ha	9
	Grass	ha	6
	Rough grazing	ha	2.25
Cattle	Dairy Cows	head	39
	Beef cows	head	12
	Other cattle	head	9
Sheep	Ewes and rams: Lowland	head	5.2
	Ewes and rams: LFA	head	4.2
	Other sheep: Lowland	head	3.3
	Other sheep: LFA	head	2.6
Pigs	Sows and gilts	head	16
	Piglets	head	1.0
	Other pigs	head	1.3
Poultry	Laying hens	head	0.17
	Pullets	head	0.12
	Broilers	head	0.04
	Turkeys, Ducks etc.	head	0.045
Other Livestock	Horses	head	150
	Goats	head	20
	Deer	head	15

In UK agricultural statistics, business size is described in terms of five SLR size bands. These are:

Size	Standard Labour Requirement
Very small	Less than 1
Small	1-<2
Medium	2-<3
Large	3-<5
Very large	5 or more

* 1 standard labour unit = 1900 hours.

Since there are few farms in the **very large** size range in Northern Ireland, these are included in the **large** category.

Farm business type[1]

The system of classifying farms according to the type of farming found on a holding is set out in Commission Regulation (EC) 1242/2008 and explained in greater detail in the EU Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) Typology Handbook RI/CC 1500 rev.3.

Depending on the amount of detail required, farms can be classified into 1 of 62 types. Individual farms are allocated to a type category on the basis of the aggregate value of farm outputs. As it is not feasible to estimate the value of outputs on a farm-by-farm basis, Standard Outputs (SOs) are calculated as reference values for a variety of farm products. The SO of a specific product (crop or livestock) is the average monetary value (per ha or head) of agricultural output based on regional farm-gate prices over a 5 year period. The SO excludes direct payments and no costs are deducted. Once the numbers of livestock and hectares of crop for an individual farm have been multiplied by the relevant SOs, it is allocated to a type category depending on where most of the total SO comes from. To ensure a stable framework for comparison and analysis SO values, once calculated, are held constant for a number of years. The SO values in use at the moment cover the five year period centred on 2007.

For UK statistical purposes, the 62 farm types (not all of which are found in Northern Ireland) are grouped into 10 ‘robust’ categories which have particular relevance to UK conditions.

1. The EU typology in operation between 1985 and 2010 classified farms based on the distribution of Standard Gross Margin (SGM) between enterprises. The impact of the change from SGM to SO can be seen at Annex 1 of the Agricultural Census in Northern Ireland publication.

These are:

Type	Definition
Cereals	Farms on which cereals and combinable crops account for more than two-thirds of the total SO.
General cropping	Farms which do not qualify as cereals farms but have more than two-thirds of the total SO in arable, including field scale vegetable, crops or in a mixture of arable and horticultural crops where arable crops account for more than one-third of the total SO and no other grouping accounts for more than one-third.
Horticulture	Farms with more than two-thirds of the total SO in horticultural crops (including specialist mushroom growers).
Specialist pigs	Farms of which pigs account for more than two-thirds of total SO.
Specialist poultry	Farms on which poultry account for more than two-thirds of total SO.
Dairy	Farms on which dairy cows account for more than two-thirds of the total SO.
Grazing livestock (LFA)	Farms wholly or mainly in the Less Favoured Area which do not qualify as Dairy farms but have more than two-thirds their total SO in grazing livestock (cattle and sheep).
Grazing livestock (Lowland)	Farms wholly or mainly outside the Less Favoured Area, which do not qualify as Dairy farms but have more than two-thirds their total SO in grazing livestock (cattle and sheep).
Mixed	Farms that have no dominant enterprise and do not fit into the above catergories.
Other types	Farms that specialise in enterprises which do not fit the definitions of mainstream agriculture activities. For the most part this category is made up of specialist horse farms plus other farms that are unclassified.

Less Favoured Areas

The term **Less Favoured Areas (LFA)** is used to describe those parts of the country which, because of the relatively poor agricultural conditions which prevail there, have been so designated under EU legislation. This recognition allows those who farm in such areas to apply for special support, such as LFA Compensatory Allowance (LFACA) and for additional benefits under various capital grant and forestry schemes.

The LFA consists of a **Severely Disadvantaged Area (SDA)**, which is the original LFA as designated in 1975 (487,000 hectares), and the **Disadvantaged Area (DA)** which was designated following reviews in 1984 (335,000 hectares) and 1990 (3,700 hectares). (The areas designated include some non-agricultural land).

FARM BUSINESS SURVEY (FBS)

The Farm Business Survey (FBS) is a continuous annual survey that monitors the physical and financial performance of farm businesses in Northern Ireland. The survey is carried out by Policy and Economics Division of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. Similar surveys are carried out in England by DEFRA, in Scotland by Scottish Government, and in Wales by WAG. These surveys along with the Northern Ireland FBS constitute the UK's contribution to the Farm Accounts Data Network (FADN) of the European Union which was established under EC regulation 79/65.

In the most recent accounting year, 2011/12, the FBS obtained farm accounts information from 387 businesses. This accounting information enables outputs, inputs and incomes to be analysed by farming type and business size. Trends in farm incomes from the FBS are produced by comparing results from identical samples of farms participating in the survey in successive years. Indices showing trends in cash incomes are derived by linking the results of identical samples from successive pairs of years (Table 5.1).

Differences between FBS and AAA

The coverage and methodology of the FBS differ in several important respects from the Aggregate Agricultural Account (AAA) presented in Section 2. The FBS does not cover **Very Small** farms or **horticultural** businesses, whereas, the AAA covers the whole agricultural sector. The FBS account years end between October and May, with an average account ending date of mid-February, while the AAA relates to calendar years. Farm Business Income includes changes in both the volume and price of crops and non-breeding livestock in accounting for stock changes, whereas the AAA includes volume changes only. For these reasons no direct comparison between the FBS and AAA income series can be made.

GENERAL NOTES TO TABLES

Symbols:

-	means nil, or an insignificant quantity.
...	means not available, or not collected.

Rounding:
Most figures have been rounded individually and the totals shown may therefore differ slightly from the sum of the constituent items.

Metric units:
Metric units are used throughout this publication. Conversion factors from metric to imperial units, correct to 4 significant figures, are given below:

1 hectare (ha)	=	2.471 acres
1 kilogram (kg)	=	2.205 pounds
1 tonne (t)	=	0.9842 tons
1 litre (l)	=	0.2200 gallons

Abbreviations:

dcw	-	dressed carcase weight
dwt	-	deadweight
lwt	-	liveweight

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