

A National Statistics publication

Statistical Review of Northern Ireland Agriculture 2014

***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. This is the 51st edition.

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 data on animal welfare, the agri-environment and rural areas come from a variety of other sources.

In 2005, the Department began to include a limited series of rural statistics in the *Statistical Review*. In 2014, there was a significant expansion of the range and coverage of rural statistics produced by the Department. The new rural statistics are available on the DARD website. A new definition of rural areas, based on a revision of the existing NISRA settlement classification scheme, has been developed and comes into use from 2015. Given this change, it has been decided to wait until the 2015 edition of the *Statistical Review* before introducing some of these additional rural statistics that are now available. This avoids having a break in the series due the change in definition that comes into effect from 2015. The Department, therefore, plans to include a much wider range of rural statistics in the *Statistical Review* beginning with the 2015 edition. In the meantime, the 2014 *Statistical Review* (this version) will continue with the existing, more limited coverage of rural statistics. Those interested in accessing a wider range of rural statistics for Northern Ireland should visit the DARD website.

The *Statistical Review* is a Departmental publication and a number of hardcopies are produced for designated public libraries 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. New statistical releases appearing on the DARD website are announced on the DARD Twitter account: @DARDstats.

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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Director of Policy and Economics Division
March 2015

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KEY FACTS 2014

	NI	UK	ROI	EU15
GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA)				
Agriculture as % of total GVA	1.4 ^P	0.6 ¹	2.5 ¹	1.6 ²
EMPLOYMENT				
Agricultural employment ('000)	28	386	110 ¹	4,944
As % of total civil employment	3.4	1.3	5.7 ¹	2.8
LAND USE				
Agricultural area ('000 ha)	997	17,259 ¹	4,477 ¹	155,766 ³
As % of total area	73.8	70.7 ¹	63.3 ¹	46.3 ³
LESS FAVOURED AREAS (LFA)				
LFA as % of agricultural area	69.8	47.5 ¹	75.0 ³	60.6 ³
FARMS				
Number ('000)	24.2	222.4 ¹	140 ²	5,608 ³
Average agricultural area (ha)	41.1	77.6 ¹	32.7 ²	27.8 ³
ENTERPRISES				
Average enterprise size:				
Dairy cows	86	83 ¹	58 ²	43 ²
Beef cows	17	27 ¹	14 ²	22 ²
Sheep	213	442 ¹	148 ²	169 ²
Pigs	1,175	444 ¹	1,254 ²	382 ²
Laying hens	14,000	1,237 ¹	280 ²	557 ²
Broilers	43,000	47,470 ¹	14,300 ²	2,200 ²
Cereals (ha)	14.3	60.5 ¹	24.1 ²	19.6 ²
Potatoes (ha)	7.5	15.5 ¹	7.8 ²	3.1 ²

1. 2013, 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.

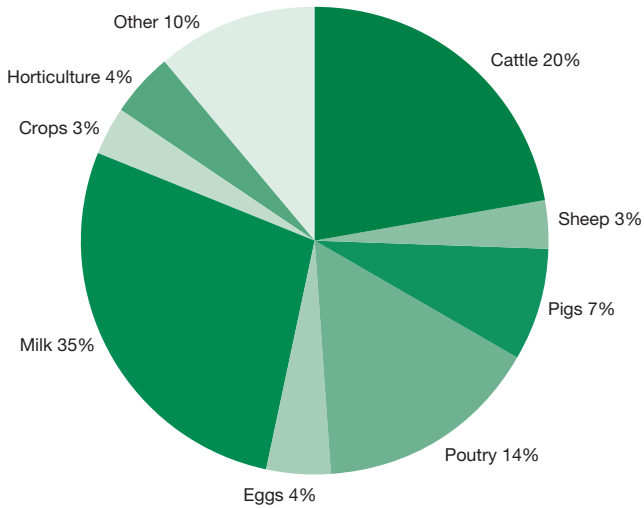
Note 2. Due to national accounting principles GVA figures do not include Single Farm Payment.

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

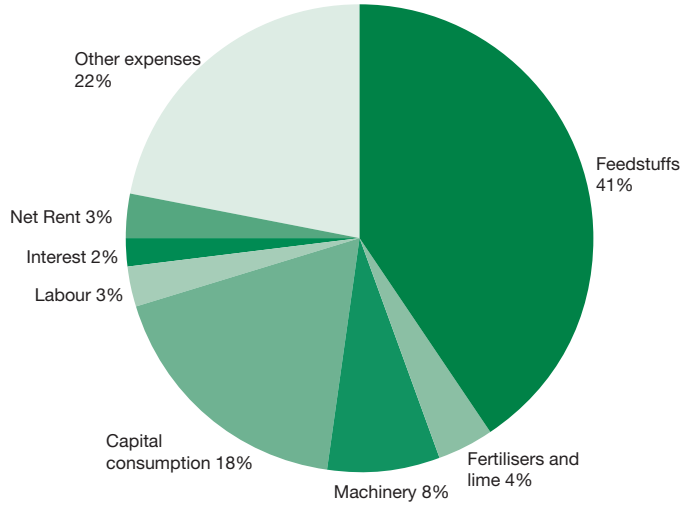
Note 4. The agricultural employment data is sourced from the Labour Force Survey, to enable comparison between countries.

COMPARISONS OF NI AND UK AGRICULTURE

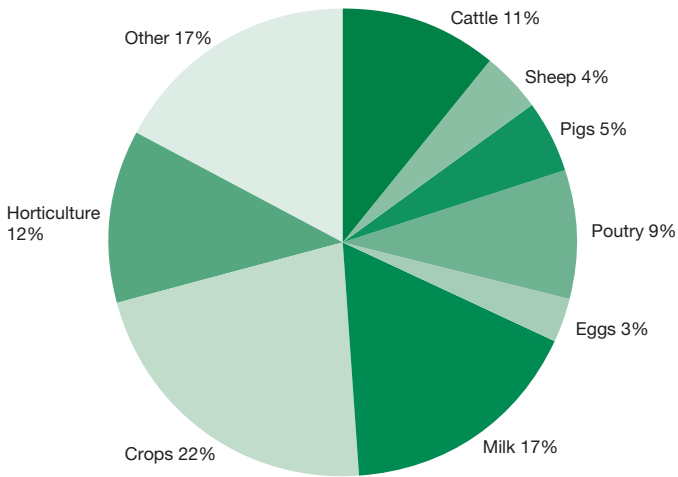
Gross output of NI agriculture, 2014



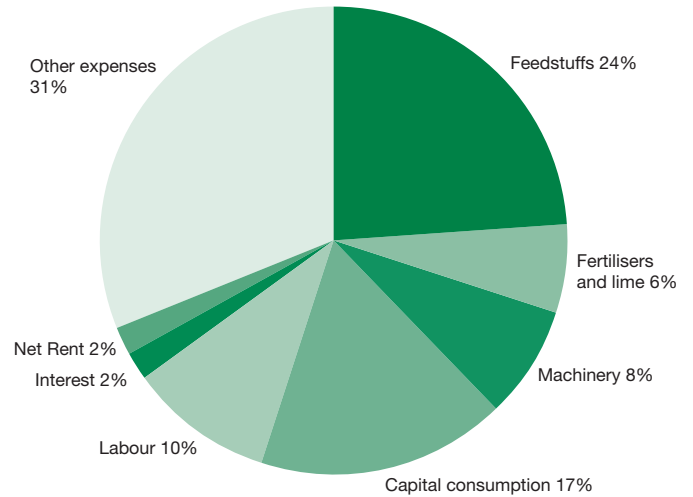
Total expenses of NI agriculture, 2014



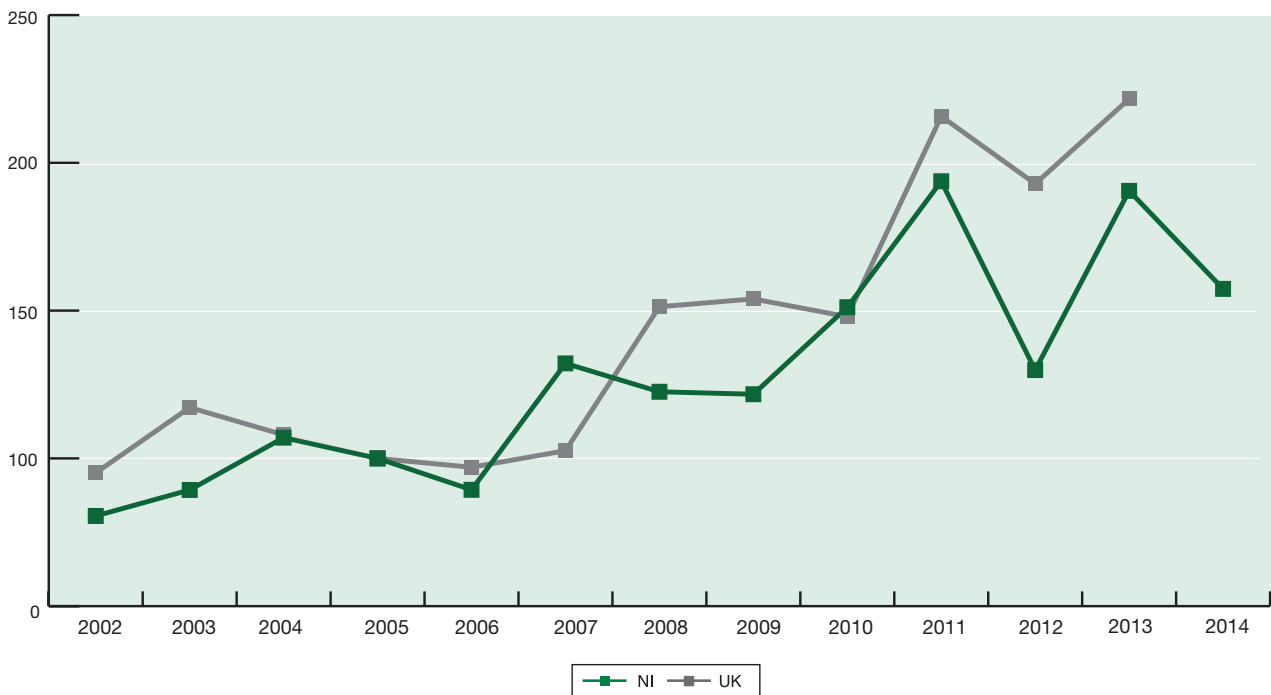
Gross output of UK agriculture, 2013



Total expenses of UK agriculture, 2013

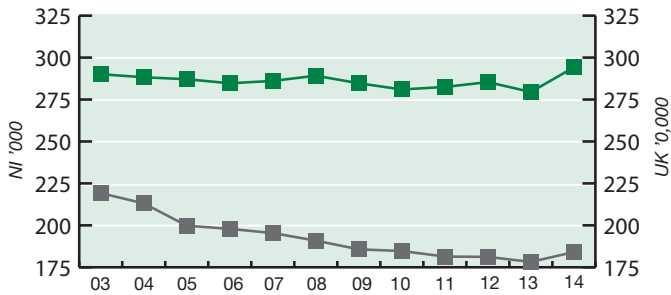


NI and UK Total Income from Farming Indices in real terms (2005 = 100)

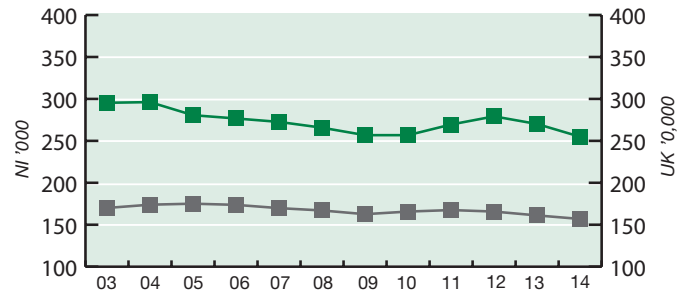


TRENDS IN NI AND UK LIVESTOCK NUMBERS AND CROP AREAS

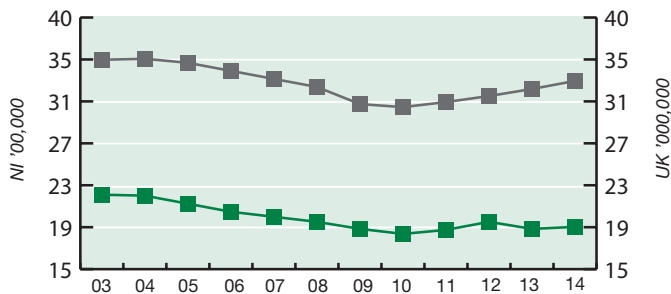
Dairy cows



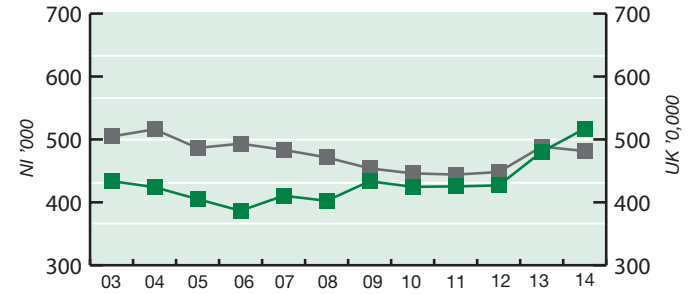
Beef cows



Sheep



Pigs



Breeding and laying birds

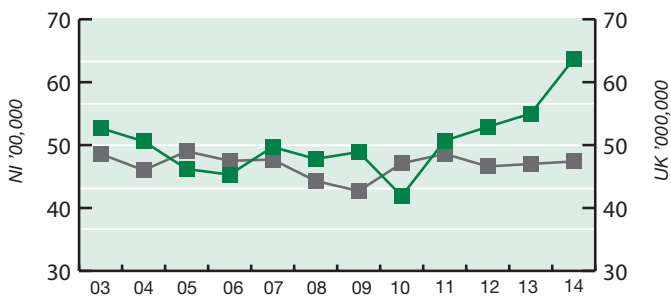
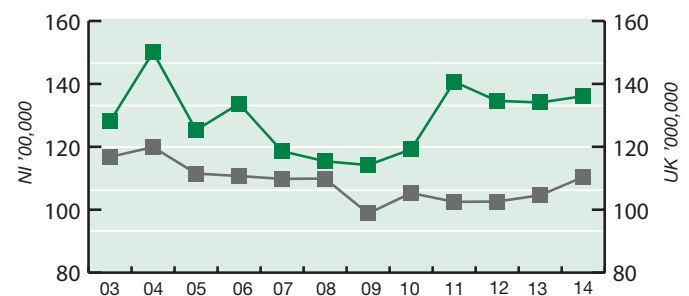
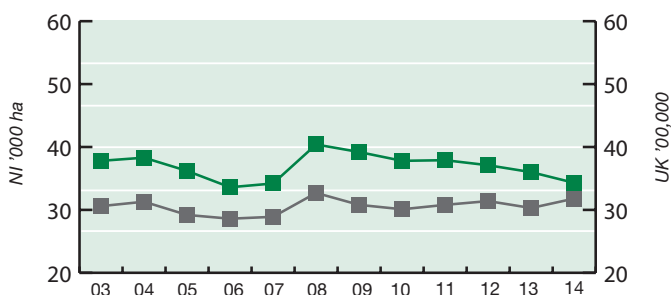


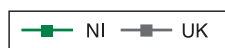
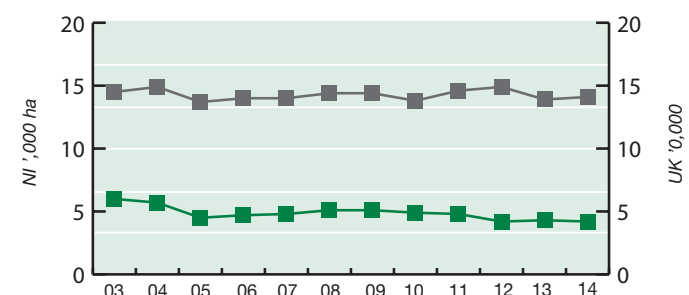
Table Chickens



Cereals



Potatoes



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Note: comparisons are with 2013 unless otherwise stated.

Aggregate income (Tables 2.1 - 2.3)

- The agricultural income of Northern Ireland farms decreased considerably in 2014 (note this follows on from a very large increase in 2013).
- **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 15.8 per cent (17.4 per cent in real terms) to £283 million, from £336 million in 2013.
- Following the decrease in 2014, TIFF is 22 per cent above the average of the last twenty years after accounting for inflation.
- The decrease in incomes in 2014 can be largely attributed to a reduced producer price for cattle and a £20 million fall in the value of Single Farm Payments resulting from a less favourable exchange rate between Sterling and the Euro. The fall in incomes occurred despite a decrease in expenditure on animal feedstuffs (mainly due to a reduction of 2.6 per cent in price per tonne) and fertilisers (mainly due to a reduction of 18 per cent in the volume purchased).

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

- **Gross output** of Northern Ireland agriculture is estimated at £1.89 billion for 2014. This is a decrease of 3.1 per cent compared to 2013. There were increases in the output of the dairy, eggs, sheep, pigs and horticulture sectors, but these were more than offset by decreases in output from the cattle, poultry, potatoes and cereal sectors.
- **Gross input** (or 'intermediate consumption') decreased by 2.8 per cent, to £1.44 billion. Feedstuff costs, which accounted for 54 per cent of the gross input figure, fell by 3.1 per cent in 2014 to £772 million. The total cost of fertiliser (excluding lime) input fell by 19 per cent to £81 million as a result of an 18 per cent decrease in the volume of fertiliser purchased and a 1.7 per cent reduction in price. Total machinery expenses decreased by 0.7 per cent to £154 million in 2014. The decrease was due to a 2.3 per cent reduction in fuel & oils which was partially offset by 1.0 per cent increases in both machinery repairs and other expenses.
- **Gross value added** was also lower in 2014 at £450 million; a decrease of 4.2 per cent, while **net value added** – gross value added less consumption of fixed capital (or 'depreciation') plus subsidies such as the Single Farm Payment (SFP) – fell by 11 per cent, to £419 million.

Productivity (Table 2.3)

- Changes in the volumes of outputs and inputs combined to produce a 5.6 per cent increase 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, increased by 1.6 per cent. The smaller increase in this index indicates that the increase in productivity was counteracted by a deterioration in the ratio between inputs costs and farm-gate prices (the producer price fell quicker than the input price) to leave a smaller improvement in farmers' economic welfare.

**Cash flow
(Table 2.4)**

- **Cash available to farm families from farming activity** was estimated to have fallen in 2014 by 17 per cent, to £318 million. The decrease reflects the reduction observed in TIFFF for 2014, although an increase in capital investment and a large decrease in borrowings (this indicates a paying off of existing loans) would further decrease the amount of cash available to farmers. 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** increased from £19,358 in 2012/13 to £29,606 in 2013/14, a rise of £10,248 per farm. It is expected to decrease from £29,606 in 2013/14 to £21,662 in 2014/15 i.e. a decrease of £7,944 or 27 per cent per farm. At the individual farm type level, the results show that Farm Business Income is expected to decrease between 2013/14 and 2014/15 for all farm types.

**Subsidies
(Table 2.10)**

- The value of all **direct payments** to farmers decreased in 2014 by £21.5 million or 6.8 per cent, to £293 million. This decrease was largely attributable to a reduction in the Single Farm Payment as a result of less favourable exchange rates between Sterling and the Euro. The total value of the Single Farm Payment estimated to have accrued in 2014 was £246 million, a net decrease of 7.4 per cent or £20 million compared with 2013. Single Farm Payments account for approximately 84 per cent of all direct payments.

Labour (Table 2.14)

- The **total agricultural labour force** in 2014 increased marginally by 0.1 per cent to just under 47,900 persons. Within this total there was a 0.2 per cent decrease in the number of full time farmers and a 0.8 per cent increase in the number of part time farmers. The total number of full time, part time and casual workers combined increased by 0.9 per cent mostly driven by an increase in part time workers.

- Livestock numbers (Table 3.3)**
- The number of **cattle** recorded in the June 2014 census at just under 1.6 million, was unchanged from the previous year. At June 2014, there were 294,200 dairy cows an increase of 5.2 per cent from 2013 and 254,900 beef cows a decrease of 5.6 per cent compared to 2013. In June 2014, the **sheep** breeding flock was 1.2 per cent smaller than in 2013 with 910,600 ewes. Including lambs and other sheep the entire flock totalled 1.92 million in 2014.
 - At June 2014, the number of **pigs** totalled 517,100, which was 7.7 per cent more than in 2013. There was a 0.8 per cent increase to 42,800 in sow numbers. **Broiler** numbers increased by 1.5 per cent to 13.6 million birds, while the size of the **commercial laying flock** increased by 25 per cent to 3 million birds.
- Crops and grass areas (Table 3.2)**
- There was a 3.7 per cent decrease, to 46,800 hectares, in the total **agricultural cropped area** between June 2013 and 2014. The total area of **cereals** was 34,200 hectares in June 2014, which was a decrease of 4.7 per cent compared to 2013. In 2014, the total area of potatoes grown was little changed on the previous year at 4,200 hectares.
- Farm Numbers (Table 4.2)**
- There were 24,228 active **farm businesses** in Northern Ireland at June 2014, which was 275 less than in 2013. For many years, there has been a general downward trend in total farm business numbers of about 1.5 per cent per annum.
- Agri-Food Sector Performance**
- **Total Factor Productivity** of agriculture in Northern Ireland increased by 5.6 per cent between 2013 and 2014. The performance indicators for the **food and drinks processing sector** indicate continued growth over the period 2007 to 2012.
- Rural Economy**
- Over the years from 2009 to 2014, the average gross weekly earnings of people in rural areas were consistently below those of people living in urban areas.
- Animal Health and Welfare**
- Since the first cases of BSE were 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 were no cases of BSE in 2013 or 2014.
- During 2014, 1,397 new herds in Northern Ireland were affected by bovine tuberculosis compared with 1,513 new incidents in 2006 and 1,479 new incidents in 2013. There were 8 new brucellosis serological reactor breakdowns compared with 118 in 2006 and 26 in 2013. The last confirmed brucellosis breakdown occurred in February 2012. Bovine

tuberculosis and brucellosis were at peak levels in 2002 and since that time the herd incidence for both diseases has reduced significantly.

The Veterinary Service (DARD) carried out 711 on-farm welfare inspections in 2014. Of the inspections carried out as a result of complaints, risk assessment (related to cross-compliance) and targeted visits 85 per cent were fully compliant with legislation, while for random visits 97 per cent were fully compliant with legislation.

**Agri-environment
and GHG emissions**

- In 2014, some 364,000 hectares or 35 per cent of farmland was registered in an agri-environmental scheme in Northern Ireland. In 2013, 23 per cent of river water-bodies were classified as 'high' or 'good'. This was an increase of 0.5 of a percentage point compared with 2012. In 2010, agriculture was estimated to contribute 25.7 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 2013 unless otherwise stated.

Summary

The estimated income of Northern Ireland agriculture **decreased** in 2014. **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 the family working on farm) – decreased by 15.8 per cent (17.4 per cent in real terms) to just under £283 million, from £336 million in 2013 (see Table 2.1).

Output

The value of **gross output** was estimated at £1.89 billion in 2014, which was a decrease of 3.1 per cent compared with 2013. The fall is primarily explained by a fall in the value of beef output. Full details of commodity trends in all the individual outputs are given in Section 2B.

Inputs (or 'intermediate consumption')

The value of **gross input** decreased in 2014, by 2.8 per cent, to £1.44 billion. Most of this can be attributed to a reduction in expenditure on feedstuffs and fertiliser. Full details of trends in individual inputs are also given in Section 2B.

Gross and net value added

Gross value added - gross output less gross input - declined by 4.2 per cent in 2014 to £450 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) – also decreased by 10.8 per cent, to £419 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 2.3 per cent from £63 million in 2013 to £65 million in 2014. The total cost of borrowings in agriculture (including financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)) was £36 million in 2014, down by 3.2 per cent. In 2014, interest rates continued to remain low and there was a 3.0 per cent decrease in the level of borrowings. Conacre rent paid to non-farmers increased by 2.4 per cent to £50 million in 2014.

Total Income from farming

The net result of these changes was **that total income from farming (TIFF)** decreased in 2014, by 15.8 per cent to £283 million, a fall of 17.4 per cent after allowing for inflation. Following the decrease in 2014, TIFF was 22 per cent above 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. From 1995 to 2014, the number of units of entrepreneurial labour decreased by 25 per cent with the result that, in real terms, TIFF per unit of entrepreneurial labour in 2014 was 34 per cent above 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 'book' 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 2014 by 17 per cent, to £318 million.

Subsidies

Total direct payments to farmers also decreased in 2014 by £21 million or 6.8 per cent, to £293 million. The total value of the Single Farm Payment estimated to have accrued in 2014 was £246 million, a net decrease of 7.4 per cent or £20 million compared with 2013. The decrease in 2014 can be attributed to a less favourable exchange rate between Sterling and the Euro. Single Farm Payments account for approximately 84 per cent of all direct payments. Direct payments exclude the value of any market support such as intervention purchases and export refunds.

Investment

Gross annual capital investment increased by 3.3 per cent or £3.6 million in 2014 to £192 million. Within this total there was a 3.8 per cent increase in total investment in plant, machinery and vehicles, while investment in buildings and works was up by 2.7 per cent. Grant aided investment was down compared with previous years at £4.1 million.

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Table 2.1 Aggregate Agricultural Account: estimated output, input, value added and income of agriculture¹

	<i>£ million</i>					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	(provisional)					
OUTPUT²						
Livestock and livestock products³						
Finished cattle and calves ⁴	329.5	315.1	354.6	415.7	442.3	375.5
Finished sheep and lambs ⁴	54.9	61.8	64.3	68.9	66.7	67.4
Finished pigs	93.1	99.4	105.4	111.6	130.1	131.0
Poultry ⁵	202.5	219.0	242.3	242.1	265.9	258.5
Eggs ⁶	43.8	52.6	56.6	65.6	67.4	75.8
Milk	353.8	470.7	547.2	523.4	639.0	653.8
Minor products ⁷	10.6	12.4	13.4	12.9	15.0	16.3
Total livestock and livestock products	1,088.2	1,231.0	1,383.8	1,440.3	1,626.5	1,578.3
Field crops						
Potatoes	22.1	22.9	23.4	19.0	26.5	19.0
Cereals	25.6	34.4	44.0	38.8	38.4	32.2
of which: barley	15.4	18.8	24.7	24.8	25.0	20.0
wheat	8.9	13.7	17.2	11.2	11.4	9.9
oats	1.3	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.3
Other crops ⁸	14.2	14.1	12.6	13.3	14.9	13.1
Total field crops	61.9	71.5	80.1	70.1	79.7	64.3
Horticultural products						
Fruit	4.5	7.1	7.4	5.5	9.8	10.6
Vegetables	14.6	13.1	17.5	15.0	20.5	21.7
Mushrooms	19.9	19.7	24.7	28.3	33.1	29.7
Ornamental and hardy nursery stock	10.5	8.4	10.9	9.5	12.0	14.3
Total horticultural products	49.5	48.3	60.5	58.3	75.3	76.3
Capital formation (breeding livestock)	68.3	91.1	113.0	89.5	71.7	72.4
Agricultural contract work ⁹	60.0	65.2	69.6	71.4	78.4	79.3
Milk quota leasing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inseparable non-agricultural activities ¹⁰	17.3	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.4	15.4
A Gross output	1,345.3	1,522.1	1,722.0	1,744.7	1,946.9	1,885.9
of which:						
subsidies (less taxes) on products ¹¹	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	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. The LFA Compensatory Allowance is included in 'other subsidies'.
5. Includes shipments and exports of breeding and non-breeding birds, and eggs for hatching.
6. Includes eggs for processing and duck eggs.
7. Includes horses, wool, deer and minor livestock products.
8. Hay, straw, flax, linseed, oilseed rape, mixed corn, protein crops, lawn turf, triticale, hemp and forage crops.

Table 2.1 contd.

	<i>£ million</i>					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	(provisional)					
A Gross output	1,345.3	1,522.1	1,722.0	1,744.7	1,946.9	1,885.9
INPUT (also known as 'intermediate consumption')						
Expenditure						
Feedstuffs ¹²	535.9	583.7	634.8	719.3	796.8	771.8
Seeds ¹³	9.6	8.8	9.7	9.3	12.2	11.5
Marketing expenses ¹⁴	33.6	34.9	35.5	38.4	36.3	36.4
Fertilisers and lime	53.2	73.9	79.9	83.0	102.2	82.7
Total machinery expenses (excl. depreciation)	121.2	131.6	149.9	150.2	155.3	154.2
Farm maintenance	41.2	46.6	46.5	43.0	43.0	44.2
Veterinary expenses and medicines	46.1	50.9	55.2	55.5	56.9	58.5
Other variable costs ¹⁵	50.9	56.5	57.6	56.8	60.7	60.3
Miscellaneous expenses ¹⁶	100.9	102.0	112.3	113.6	120.8	122.6
Agricultural contract work	60.0	65.2	69.6	71.4	78.4	79.3
Milk quota leasing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FISIM ¹⁷	14.8	16.3	16.5	16.1	14.4	14.0
B Gross input	1,067.4	1,170.3	1,267.6	1,356.7	1,476.9	1,435.4
C Gross value added (A-B)	277.9	351.8	454.4	388.0	470.0	450.5
Consumption of fixed capital						
- livestock	51.0	70.0	75.3	70.0	64.8	73.7
- plant, machinery and vehicles	98.3	105.5	114.3	122.3	125.5	127.0
- buildings and works	134.8	118.8	119.0	121.7	115.8	115.3
D Total consumption of fixed capital	284.1	294.3	308.5	314.0	306.1	315.9
Other subsidies (not paid on products) ¹⁸	336.0	326.4	320.5	294.7	314.7	293.2
Other taxes (not levied on products) ¹⁹	6.9	7.4	7.8	8.1	8.2	8.4
E Other subsidies (less taxes)	329.1	319.1	312.6	286.6	306.5	284.9
F Net value added (at factor cost) (C-D+E)	322.9	376.6	458.5	360.7	470.5	419.4
G Paid labour	54.8	54.9	60.2	67.1	63.5	64.9
H Interest	26.0	22.4	20.2	21.0	22.7	21.9
I Net rent²⁰	45.0	46.4	48.0	47.7	48.5	49.7
J Total income from farming²¹ (F-G-H-I)	197.2	252.8	330.1	224.9	335.8	282.9

9. Receipts to both farmer contractors and specialist contractors.

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

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

12. Includes home-fed cereals, proteins, forage crops, hay and stockfed potatoes. The figure for 2013 includes additional cost of fodder imported under the fodder transport scheme.

13. Includes home-saved seed.

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

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

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

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

18. 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.

19. Farm rates and vehicle road tax.

20. Conacre payments to non-producing landowners.

21. 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

	<i>Indices: 2005 = 100</i>					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	(provisional)					
Index at current prices						
Net value added ¹	116.4	135.6	165.5	130.2	169.8	151.4
Total income from farming ¹	134.9	172.9	226.3	154.2	230.3	194.0
Index in real terms²						
Net value added	105.0	118.6	141.7	109.6	140.5	122.8
Total income from farming	121.7	151.1	193.8	129.9	190.5	157.4

1. For definitions see Appendix.

2. Deflated by the Gross Domestic Product deflator.

Table 2.3 Output and input volume and productivity indices

	<i>Indices: 2005 = 100</i>					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	(provisional)					
Gross output volume ¹	99.9	103.2	105.9	106.7	109.7	113.2
Gross input volume ¹	104.6	107.8	106.0	109.3	113.7	112.8
Gross value added volume ¹	93.6	97.2	105.7	103.2	104.5	113.8
Net value added volume ¹	87.2	91.3	102.9	97.4	103.8	121.6
Total factor productivity ²	101.0	101.6	103.7	101.1	102.2	108.0
Labour productivity ³	92.4	97.6	110.4	103.5	108.8	127.5
Single factorial terms of trade ⁴	98.0	103.9	102.8	95.7	103.9	105.5

1. Calculated by applying 2005 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 2005 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

	<i>£ million</i>					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	(provisional)					
Total income from farming	197.2	252.8	330.1	224.9	335.8	282.9
Less:						
output stock change	-2.5	2.2	-20.7	1.2	-6.9	-11.2
gross fixed capital formation (breeding livestock)	68.3	91.1	113.0	89.5	71.7	72.4
capital investment ¹	218.2	211.7	221.7	202.1	191.9	198.5
Plus:						
input stock change	2.1	2.2	-3.3	0.0	0.9	0.4
capital consumption	248.5	294.3	308.5	314.0	306.1	315.9
capital grants paid in year ²	67.9	2.4	5.5	1.2	4.4	2.1
change in borrowings	55.1	-23.0	-48.2	3.6	-8.3	-23.7
Cash available to farm families from farming	286.7	223.8	278.6	250.8	382.3	317.9

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

2013								
Sector	Adjusted outputs ¹	Estimated specific costs ²			Total	Sector gross margins ³		
		Feedstuffs	Fertilisers, seeds & sprays			£m	£m	%
			£m	£m					£m
Dairy cows and followers	720.8	224.8	29.9	11.0	265.7	455.0	55.6%	
Beef cattle, rearing and fattening	371.5	188.9	51.0	25.5	265.3	106.1	13.0%	
Sheep and wool	68.3	26.9	17.3	4.9	49.0	19.3	2.4%	
Total grazing livestock	1,160.5	440.6	98.2	41.4	580.1	580.4	71.0%	
Pigs	130.4	95.8	-	3.7	99.5	30.8	3.8%	
Poultry & Eggs	333.5	258.8	-	8.2	267.0	66.4	8.1%	
Total intensive livestock	463.8	354.6	-	11.9	366.6	97.3	11.9%	
Cereals	53.2	-	13.1	-	13.2	40.1	4.9%	
Potatoes	26.5	-	5.1	-	5.1	21.4	2.6%	
Total field crops	79.7	-	18.2	0.1	18.2	61.5	7.5%	
Horticulture ⁴	75.3	-	14.3	8.2	22.5	52.8	6.5%	
Other items	36.1	7.4	2.4	0.2	10.0	26.0	3.2%	
Total	1,815.5	802.6	133.0	61.8	997.4	818.0	100.0%	

2014 (Provisional)								
Sector	Adjusted outputs ¹	Estimated specific costs ²			Total	Sector gross margins ³		
		Feedstuffs	Fertilisers, seeds & sprays			£m	£m	%
			£m	£m					£m
Dairy cows and followers	726.5	269.8	25.8	11.4	307.0	419.5	53.1%	
Beef cattle, rearing and fattening	308.6	116.6	41.5	24.6	182.7	125.9	15.9%	
Sheep and wool	69.7	23.1	13.6	4.7	41.3	28.4	3.6%	
Total grazing livestock	1,104.8	409.5	80.9	40.6	531.0	573.8	72.6%	
Pigs	131.1	94.9	-	3.8	98.7	32.4	4.1%	
Poultry and eggs	334.4	267.0	-	8.5	275.6	58.9	7.5%	
Total intensive livestock	465.5	361.9	-	12.3	374.2	91.3	11.6%	
Cereals	44.6	-	13.1	-	13.1	31.4	4.0%	
Potatoes	19.0	-	5.3	-	5.3	13.7	1.7%	
Total field crops	63.6	-	18.4	0.1	18.4	45.1	5.7%	
Horticulture ⁴	76.3	-	13.5	7.5	21.0	55.3	7.0%	
Other items	34.7	8.1	1.9	0.2	10.2	24.5	3.1%	
Total	1,744.9	779.5	114.7	60.7	954.8	790.0	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 output¹

	Units of quantity	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (provisional)
Livestock and livestock products							
Cattle and calves ²	tonnes dcw	143,320	148,365	144,031	141,757	140,534	133,973
Sheep and lambs	„	19,178	17,427	17,937	20,801	20,953	20,915
Pigs ³	„	74,699	84,089	84,637	86,468	88,581	94,334
Cattle and calves	‘000 head	453	475	463	458	470	446
Sheep and lambs	„	867	781	802	928	951	926
Pigs ³	„	895	1,014	1,017	1,042	1,047	1,092
Poultry ⁴	‘000 tonnes lwt	257	267	260	259	270	280
Eggs ⁵	m. doz	65	81	83	81	92	106
Milk ⁶	m. litres	1,775	1,852	1,979	1,997	2,010	2,199
Field crops							
Wheat	‘000 tonnes	80.2	81.1	89.7	71.8	58.7	58.6
Barley	„	134.4	137.7	137.3	134.1	137.2	132.5
Oats	„	10.3	12.5	12.8	11.6	9.6	10.6
Potatoes	„	179	183	199	177	151	163
Horticultural crops							
Fruit	‘000 tonnes	37.9	42.2	48.1	40.6	32.3	34.1
Vegetables	„	41.5	35.0	37.2	34.4	51.1	70.5
Mushrooms	„	16.4	16.3	17.7	20.1	23.8	21.4

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 carcass 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 prices¹ of agricultural products

		<i>£ per unit</i>					
	Units	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
							(provisional)
Finished steers, heifers and young bulls	head	864	842	977	1,074	1,157	1,087
Finished steers, heifers and young bulls ²	kg dwt	2.61	2.55	2.92	3.17	3.55	3.29
Calves slaughtered or exported	head	122	183	249	244	247	297
Culled cows and bulls	head	605	617	714	740	785	683
Culled cows and bulls ²	kg dwt	1.97	1.95	2.29	2.44	2.57	2.19
Store cattle exported	head	580	607	668	711	762	771
Finished sheep and lambs	head	71.05	80.19	89.79	78.46	82.39	83.08
Finished sheep and lambs	kg dwt	3.32	3.72	4.13	3.64	3.87	3.82
Finished clean pigs	head	110.40	105.00	110.14	115.44	130.72	125.01
Finished clean pigs	kg dwt	1.33	1.28	1.34	1.40	1.56	1.46
Milk ³	litre	0.199	0.254	0.276	0.262	0.318	0.297
Eggs for consumption	dozen	0.678	0.651	0.682	0.805	0.734	0.717
Broilers	kg lwt	0.708	0.716	0.803	0.804	0.860	0.812
Potatoes:							
Ware maincrop ⁴	tonne	125	125	121	153	196	127
Seed	tonne	182	174	183	157	218	164
Barley	tonne	111	135	179	196	179	147
Wheat	tonne	121	152	191	203	195	156
Oats	tonne	120	140	173	207	193	192
Mushrooms	tonne	1,213	1,210	1,390	1,410	1,390	1,390
Apples	tonne	152	137	133	183	267	271

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 prices¹ of agricultural output

		<i>Indices: 2005 = 100</i>					
	Weights ²	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
							(provisional)
Finished steers and heifers	240	147	143	164	178	199	184
Culled cows and bulls	1	207	205	241	257	270	230
Store cattle exported	3	140	147	161	172	184	186
Finished sheep and lambs	44	141	158	175	154	164	162
Finished clean pigs	66	139	133	139	146	162	152
Milk	357	109	139	151	143	174	162
Eggs for consumption	23	188	180	189	223	204	199
Broilers	109	140	141	158	159	170	160
Potatoes:							
Ware maincrop	12	141	142	137	174	222	145
Seed	2	191	183	192	165	229	173
Barley	11	133	163	215	235	216	177
Wheat	6	141	177	223	237	228	183
Mushrooms	25	98	98	113	114	113	113
Apples	6	125	112	109	151	219	223
Total products index²	904	129	141	157	159	180	167
Inputs index³	1,000	133	138	158	168	177	171

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 livestock¹

	<i>£ per head</i>					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
CATTLE						
Breeding cattle						
Dairy cows/heifers in milk	988	1,188	1,273	1,251	1,234	1,282
Dairy cows in calf	878	1,102	1,195	1,157	1,063	980
Dairy springing heifers	948	1,041	1,227	1,130	1,140	923
Beef cows/heifers with calf at foot	879	923	1,091	1,098	1,064	1,183
Beef cows in calf	711	757	868	895	864	955
Beef springing heifers	831	895	1,008	1,088	941	1,145
Store cattle						
150-300 kg steers	430	445	513	532	540	598
300-400 kg steers	537	556	617	661	689	721
400-500 kg steers	649	658	735	794	864	842
Over 500 kg steers	820	808	936	1,029	1,114	1,047
150-300 kg heifers	383	422	473	498	491	567
300-400 kg heifers	490	526	580	626	649	687
400-500 kg heifers	621	642	723	779	844	831
Over 500 kg heifers	768	768	891	982	1,063	1,018
Suckled calves						
Under 200 kg steers	257	274	369	372	356	371
Over 200 kg steers	498	524	593	642	650	690
Under 200 kg heifers	286	309	382	401	370	406
Over 200 kg heifers	436	476	543	581	575	633
Dropped calves						
For rearing	120	136	166	163	139	173
Cull cows						
	557	557	692	701	695	649
SHEEP						
Breeding ewes/hoggets						
Blackface	85.27	116.61	89.28	107.04	109.13	131.51
Blackface Cross	92.52	109.77	135.07	106.92	117.71	131.04
Other breeds	96.95	119.33	138.74	109.70	103.43	124.10
Breeding ewe lambs						
Blackface	60.60	80.85	79.71	67.49	72.35	98.12
Blackface Cross	64.30	75.43	82.35	62.76	62.58	74.67
Other breeds	66.10	76.93	95.33	71.90	76.14	77.73
Breeding ewes/hoggets with lamb(s) at foot						
Blackface	72.00	76.65	113.18	89.00	115.00	64.22
Blackface Cross	99.79	137.57	168.14	135.74	103.67	117.10
Other breeds	109.01	139.71	169.10	157.72	120.09	143.10
Cull ewes						
Blackface	33.14	42.24	45.30	33.65	30.28	38.20
Blackface Cross	48.66	59.64	62.10	49.44	41.29	52.93
Other breeds	55.98	66.99	72.07	59.93	51.31	61.57
Cull rams						
	59.71	70.39	74.37	65.78	56.23	64.91
Store lambs						
	44.86	57.99	62.28	49.84	54.77	59.62

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

Table 2.10 Direct payments included in the Aggregate Agricultural Account^{1,2}

	<i>£ million³</i>					
	2009 ⁴	2010 ⁴	2011 ⁴	2012 ⁴	2013	2014 (provisional)
DIRECT PAYMENTS⁵						
Single farm payment	289.7	270.7	267.1	244.7	265.6	246.0
Cattle						
Beef Quality Initiative	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Total cattle	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Milk						
EU Dairy Fund	-	3.7	-	-	-	-
Total milk	-	3.7	-	-	-	-
Other direct payments						
Environmentally Sensitive Areas (non-capital)	6.5	7.6	8.4	5.5	5.3	5.1
LFA Compensatory Allowance	22.5	24.9	24.4	25.2	23.7	24.9
Countryside Management Scheme (non-capital)	16.2	22.7	20.2	18.9	18.6	17.0
New Entrants Scheme	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
Others ⁶	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	1.3	0.0
Total other direct payments	46.3	55.7	53.4	50.0	49.1	47.2
Total direct payments	336.0	326.4	320.5	294.7	314.7	293.2

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.

Table 2.11 Capital grants and other direct payments not included in the Aggregate Agricultural Account¹

	<i>£ million²</i>					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (provisional)
CAPITAL GRANTS						
Environmentally Sensitive Areas	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Countryside Management Scheme	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
Farm Modernisation Scheme	2.2	2.1	4.9	-	4.3	1.4
Manure Efficiency Technology Scheme	-	-	0.5	1.2	-	0.7
Total capital grants	2.8	2.1	5.5	1.2	4.4	2.1
OTHER DIRECT PAYMENTS						
Other animal disease compensation ³	12.7	10.1	12.6	16.9	12.7	13.3
Snow Hardship Fund	-	-	-	-	2.8	-
Total other direct payments⁴	12.7	10.1	12.6	16.9	15.5	13.3

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 equipment¹

	<i>£ million</i>					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (provisional)
Grant-aided investment ²	114.2	5.9	11.0	5.6	10.4	4.1
Non-aided investment	136.5	126.4	81.3	64.2	74.9	83.5
Total buildings and works³	250.7	132.3	92.3	71.8	85.3	87.6
Plant and machinery	115.8	124.1	149.1	113.7	107.1	112.1
Vehicles ^{3,4}	11.1	15.9	15.8	14.6	10.9	10.4
Total plant, machinery and vehicles	126.8	140.0	164.9	128.3	118.0	122.5
Total investment	377.6	272.3	257.2	200.1	203.3	210.1

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (provisional)
Milk quota (million litres)						
Owned ¹	1,914.1	1,918.0	1,944.0	2,004.3	2,044.9	2,098.1
Leased ²	2.2	-	-	-0.7	-	-
Total	1,916.3	1,918.0	1,944.0	2,003.6	2,044.9	2,098.1

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

	<i>number of persons</i>					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE¹						
Farmers and partners						
Full time	16,437	15,965	15,823	15,886	16,235	16,206
Part time	13,830	13,596	13,320	13,171	12,798	12,894
Total	30,267	29,561	29,143	29,057	29,033	29,100
Spouses of farmers	6,221	6,206	6,263	6,293	6,391	6,279
Other workers						
Full time	3,106	3,109	3,249	3,422	3,464	3,485
Part time	3,220	3,187	3,436	3,754	4,009	4,081
Casual/seasonal	5,217	4,885	4,757	4,938	4,899	4,919
Total other workers	11,543	11,181	11,442	12,114	12,372	12,485
Total agricultural labour force	48,031	46,948	46,848	47,464	47,796	47,864
Annual Work Units (AWUs)²	28,607	28,077	27,964	28,237	28,626	28,617

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 manpower¹

	<i>number of persons</i>					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
MANPOWER STATISTICS¹						
Self-employed						
Male	15,622	15,154	15,185	15,288	15,612	15,590
Female	815	811	638	598	623	616
Total	16,437	15,965	15,823	15,886	16,235	16,206
Employees						
Male	10,047	9,704	9,963	10,535	10,807	10,883
Female	1,496	1,477	1,479	1,579	1,565	1,602
Total	11,543	11,181	11,442	12,114	12,372	12,485
Total agricultural manpower	27,980	27,146	27,265	28,000	28,607	28,691

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					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(provisional)					
Animal by-products	18	20	23	29	37	39
Bakeries	252	262	260	269	285	304
Beef and sheepmeat	749	875	972	1,017	1,141	1,257
Drinks	340	330	350	387	390	408
Eggs	61	77	89	97	113	113
Fish	64	69	67	71	70	76
Fruit and vegetables	187	207	221	253	254	271
Milk and milk products	818	777	875	976	973	1,034
Pigmeat	197	230	244	250	300	324
Poultrymeat	508	594	645	671	670	693
Total processing sector	3,194	3,441	3,746	4,020	4,234	4,519

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 2013 have been estimated by adjusting the 2012 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 sales¹ of the food and drinks processing sector^{2,3,4}

	£ million					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(provisional)					
Animal by-products	16	18	22	27	35	35
Bakeries	106	102	102	111	122	125
Beef and sheepmeat	612	697	700	831	936	990
Drinks	203	193	209	212	217	230
Eggs	37	49	61	73	89	90
Fish	50	53	55	61	59	65
Fruit and vegetables	106	127	135	156	169	170
Milk and milk products	586	538	611	708	685	735
Pigmeat	118	139	153	151	205	210
Poultrymeat	406	485	539	459	459	475
Total processing sector	2,239	2,402	2,587	2,790	2,977	3,125

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 an 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

	<i>full-time equivalents</i>					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(provisional)					
Processing of Products^{1,2}						
Animal by-products	119	123	115	114	120	123
Bakeries	3,374	3,403	3,396	3,164	3,232	3,322
Beef and sheepmeat	3,326	3,532	3,726	3,916	4,121	4,345
Drinks	1,292	1,168	1,168	1,437	1,368	1,378
Eggs	221	217	228	263	268	298
Fish	604	560	568	512	511	521
Fruit and vegetables	1,895	2,007	2,009	2,096	2,140	2,173
Milk and milk products	2,245	2,201	2,201	2,050	2,007	2,038
Pigmeat	1,377	1,392	1,305	1,291	1,311	1,301
Poultrymeat	4,698	5,079	5,262	5,124	4,909	4,894
Total processing sector	19,149	19,680	19,977	19,965	19,984	20,390
Manufacture and supply of inputs³						
Animal feed	...	750	740	740	740	750
Fertilises and lime	...	200	200	200	200	200
Other requisites (incl. medicines)	...	900	910	890	900	910
Farm machinery (incl. servicing)	...	790	740	730	740	750
Services ⁴	...	1,150	1,140	1,120	1,130	1,150
Total supply sector	...	3,790	3,730	3,680	3,710	3,750

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 or finished cattle sold during 2014 decreased by 19,100 or 6.0 per cent to 300,800 head. The number of slaughtered steers increased by 8.0 per cent to 130,700 head and the number of heifers slaughtered increased by 0.6 per cent to 118,000 head. However, the number of young bulls slaughtered decreased by 36 per cent to 43,900. The proportion of steers slaughtered increased from 39 per cent in 2013 to 45 per cent in 2014, while the proportion of heifers increased from 38 per cent in 2013 to 40 per cent in 2014. Meanwhile, the proportion of young bulls slaughtered decreased from 22 per cent in 2013 to 15 per cent in 2014. The remaining cattle in the 300,800 number sold were exported live.

In 2014, average dressed carcass weights were 1.4 per cent higher than 2013 levels at 330 kg. In total, the volume of clean beef output decreased by 4.6 per cent to 99,400 tonnes. The average producer price paid fell by 7.4 per cent to £3.29 per kilogram deadweight. The overall result of these changes was that the sales value of finished clean cattle decreased by 12 per cent to £327 million.

Sales of culled cows and bulls also decreased in 2014, by 7.3 per cent to 96,600 head. Average carcass weights for these animals increased by 2.2 per cent to 312 kg. The average price of culled cows and bulls was down by 15 per cent on 2013 levels to £2.19 per kilogram deadweight. Overall, total receipts from cull cattle sales, dropped by 21 per cent to £65 million in 2014.

The number of calves presented for slaughter in 2014 increased by 44 per cent to 9,157 head. An estimated 30,138 calves were exported in 2014, which is 11 per cent higher than 2013 levels. The average calf price was 20 per cent higher than 2013 levels at £297 per head and the revenue generated amounted to £12 million.

The number of store cattle sold outside Northern Ireland decreased by 9.5 per cent to 10,900 head in 2014. When combined with a 1.2 per cent increase in the average producer price paid of £771 per head, this generated revenues of £8.4 million; a decrease of 8.4 per cent from 2013 levels. The main market outlet for these store cattle is Great Britain, which accounted for 93 per cent of these shipments.

Overall, the value of output of cattle and calves in 2014 (which deducts the value of imported cattle but includes breeding cattle exports and store exports) fell by 15 per cent to £376 million.

Milk

The annual average dairy cow population in 2014 was 3.6 per cent higher than 2013 at 290,200 head. Average gross milk yield per cow increased from 7,290 litres in 2013 to 7,690 litres in 2014; a 5.5 per cent rise. This may be attributable in part to the good grazing conditions during much of 2014 compared to the difficult spring weather conditions experienced in 2013.

The increased milk yield and the higher cow numbers combined to deliver a 9.4 per cent rise in total output at 2.2 billion litres, which is a new record level of production in Northern Ireland. The average gross milk price for 2014 was 6.5 per cent lower than 2013 at 29.73 pence per litre. The movements in average milk price across the period shown in this publication are a reflection of the fact that Northern Ireland is dependent on global commodity markets, where prices were rising throughout much of 2013 but have been falling during 2014.

Overall, the value of output of milk increased by £15 million or 2.3 per cent in 2014, to £654 million.

Sheep and lambs

Marketings of clean sheep and lambs decreased by 1.1 per cent to 788,800 head in 2014. However, average dressed carcass weight increased by 2.2 per cent to 21.8 kg per head. As a result, the volume of clean sheepmeat produced during 2014 rose by 1.0 per cent to 17,200 tonnes. Clean sheep and lamb producer prices decreased by 1.3 per cent, to 382 pence per kg deadweight in 2014. The combined volume and price changes meant that the total market value of clean sheep and lambs decreased marginally to £65.5 million.

Marketings of culled ewes and rams in 2014 decreased, by 2.5 per cent, to 130,400 head. There was a 19 per cent increase in the price received for these animals. These changes result in the value of market receipts for culled ewes and rams increasing by 18 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 increased by 1.0 per cent, to £67 million in 2014

Pigs

In 2014, the number of clean pigs slaughtered or exported was up by 4.2 per cent at 1,077,900 head. Average dressed carcass weights were 2.1 per cent higher than 2013 at 85.7 kg. These changes resulted in a 6.4 per cent increase in the quantity of pigmeat produced, to 92,300 tonnes. Pig producer prices decreased by 6.3 per cent to 146 pence per kg deadweight. As a result, the output from clean pig production was marginally lower at £135 million.

Marketings of cull sows and boars were up by 12 per cent in 2014 at 14,200 head. The average price of cull sows and boars was similar to 2013 levels at 91 pence per kg deadweight. These changes resulted in the market returns for these animals increasing by 12 per cent per cent to £1.8 million in 2014.

Overall, the value of output from the pig sector increased, by 0.7 per cent, to £131 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 2014 was 279,600 tonnes liveweight, a rise of 3.6 per cent from 2013 levels. Broiler production was 4.7 per cent higher at 253,000 tonnes liveweight. Broiler producer prices were lower than 2013 levels by 5.6 per cent at 81 pence per kg. Overall, the market value of broilers in 2014 was 1.1 per cent lower than 2013 values at £205 million. Broilers accounted for 79 per cent of the total market value of the poultry sector.

Turkey production decreased in 2014, by 13 per cent, to 13,400 tonnes liveweight.

The value of output from the poultry sector in 2014 was £258 million; 2.8 per cent lower than 2013.

Eggs

Packing station throughput of graded eggs was estimated at 102.3 million dozen eggs in 2014, which is a new record production level for Northern Ireland. This was a rise of 14.6 per cent on 2013 levels. The proportion of throughput attributed to free range management systems increased from 52 per cent in 2013 to 54 per cent in 2014 with the remaining 46 per cent of eggs originating from cage systems.

The average producer price of eggs decreased, by 2.2 per cent, to 72 pence per dozen. The overall value of egg output therefore increased, by 12 per cent, to £76 million (this figure includes eggs for processing, unrecorded sales for human consumption and duck eggs).

Potatoes

The area of potatoes planted in 2014 decreased by 3.2 per cent to 4,200 hectares. The average yield increased, by 7.2 per cent, to 43 tonnes per hectare as the result of a favourable growing season. Consequently, the total quantity of potatoes harvested was 3.8 per cent higher at 180,200 tonnes.

Marketings of ware potatoes during 2014 were 13 per cent higher at 126,400 tonnes. Sales in the first and second halves of the 2014 calendar year were 13 per cent higher when compared with their equivalent periods in 2013. Sales in the first six months of

2014 were almost exclusively from the 2013 harvest, while sales in the last six months of 2014 were mainly from the 2014 harvest.

In 2014, the volume of seed potato output (including home-saved seed) was 16 per cent lower than 2013 at 12,600 tonnes. In total for 2014, the volume of potato output (including ware, seed and stockfeed potatoes) was 162,600 tonnes. This was an increase of 7.4 per cent.

The average price of ware potatoes was £128 per tonne in 2014, a decrease of 27 per cent from 2013 levels. The average price of seed potatoes was also lower than 2013 at £164 per tonne. Therefore, the total value of potato output dropped in 2014, by 28 per cent, to £19 million (similar to 2012 levels).

Cereals

In 2014, the area of spring barley sown decreased by 18 per cent to 16,800 hectares, while the yields recorded were up by 3.9 per cent. As a consequence, production of spring barley decreased by 15 per cent. Meanwhile, the area of winter barley sown in 2014 was up by 27 per cent to 6,700 hectares and yields increased by 2.6 per cent. These changes resulted in the production of winter barley increasing by 31 per cent. Overall, total barley production was 2.7 per cent lower than the 2013 levels at 136,100 tonnes, whilst the total area of barley grown was 8.5 per cent lower at 23,600 hectares.

The total volume of barley sold or used on-farm in 2014 was 3.4 per cent lower at 132,500 tonnes. The average producer price of barley decreased, by 18 per cent, to £147 per tonne. These changes and a positive stock change resulted in the value of barley output falling by 20 per cent to £20 million.

The area of wheat grown in 2014 was 6.7 per cent higher than 2013 at 8,500 hectares and when coupled with a 3.0 per cent increase in yield, resulted in a 9.9 per cent increase in production to 64,100 tonnes.

The volume of wheat sold or used on-farm in 2014 was similar to 2013 at 58,600 tonnes, while the price per tonne of wheat decreased by 20 per cent to £156 per tonne. These changes and a positive stock change contributed to the value of wheat output decreasing by 13 per cent to £9.9 million.

The area of oats grown in 2014 rose by 5.7 per cent to 2,100 hectares and when coupled with a 12 per cent increase in yield, resulted in an 18 per cent increase in production to 11,700. The average producer price of oats was marginally lower at £192 per tonne. The changes in price and production resulted in the value of output rising by 19 per cent, to £2.3 million.

Horticulture The total value of horticultural output in 2014 increased by 1.2 per cent to £76 million. Returns from the sale of fruit (mainly apples) increased by 8.6 per cent to £11 million. Apple production rose by 6.0 per cent to 33,900 tonnes while prices increased by 1.5 per cent. Overall, the market value of apples increased by 12 per cent. The value of output from mushrooms decreased by 10 per cent to £30 million, while receipts from the sale of vegetables increased by 5.9 per cent to £22 million. The output value of ornamental and hardy nursery stock rose by 19 per cent to £14 million.

Feedstuffs The total volume of all compound feedstuffs purchased during 2014 was 0.4 per cent higher than their 2013 levels at 2.18 million tonnes. Within this total, the purchased volumes of all cattle (and calf) compounds decreased by 4.7 per cent; there was a 5.7 per cent increase in purchases of dairy compounds but a 15 per cent drop in beef cattle compounds. The volume of sheep compounds purchased fell by 20 per cent. Total purchases of pig and poultry compounds increased in 2014 by 3.2 per cent and 11 per cent respectively.

Inputs of straights (including home-fed cereals) decreased by 1.8 per cent in 2014 to 380,600 tonnes. In total, the volume of all feed purchased was 0.6 per cent lower than 2013 levels at 2.58 million tonnes. The average price of feedstuffs (compounds and home-fed cereals) decreased, by 2.6 per cent, to £299 per tonne in 2014. Overall in 2014, the cost of purchased feedstuffs decreased by 3.1 per cent to £772 million.

Fertilisers and lime The quantity of fertilisers purchased in 2014 decreased by 18 per cent to 268,700 tonnes while the average price decreased by 1.7 per cent to £300 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 decreases in both quantity purchased and price paid, the total value of fertiliser purchases fell, by 19 per cent, to £81 million.

Total expenditure on lime remained at similar levels to 2013 at £2.1 million. The quantity purchased increased by 1.0 per cent to 168,900 tonnes but the price paid decreased by 1.5 per cent.

Marketing expenses In 2014, total marketing expenses were marginally higher than 2013 levels at £36.4 million. Cattle marketing expenses were £21.3 million, while sheep expenses were £3.1 million. Marketing expenses for milk were £7.7 million, while those for pigs were £4.3 million.

Machinery expenses Machinery expenses in 2014 decreased, by 0.7 per cent, to £154 million. This decrease was driven by a 2.3 per cent fall in fuel & oil

costs which was partially offset by 1.0 per cent increases in both repairs and other machinery costs.

Interest

Total borrowings in 2014 for farming purposes decreased by 3.0 per cent. The average cost of borrowing is estimated to have remained unchanged with 2013 levels at 4.5 per cent. As a result, the total interest bill (including FISIM) reduced by 3.2 per cent in 2014 to £35.8 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

The volume of paid labour input (excluding labour used on capital projects) was 0.2 per cent lower in 2014, at 8.5 million hours. The cost of paid labour was 2.3 per cent higher than 2013 at £65 million. This was due to an increase in the hourly rate of paid labour which more than offset the reduction in the number of hours worked and resulted in the average weekly earnings of full-time male farm workers increasing by 0.6 per cent.

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Table 2.19 Output of cattle and calves

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (provisional)
Steers, heifers and young bulls						
Sales ('000 head)	342.6	353.7	331.1	313.3	319.9	300.8
Average producer price (p per kg dwt) ^{1,2}	261.4	255.4	292.3	317.4	355.3	328.9
Average dressed carcass weight (kg) ²	330.6	329.6	334.4	338.4	325.7	330.4
Quantity of output ('000 tonnes) ^{2,3}	113.3	116.6	110.7	106.0	104.2	99.4
Value of output (£m)	296.1	297.7	323.6	336.6	370.2	326.8
Cows and bulls						
Sales ('000 head)	91.2	92.2	96.6	105.6	104.3	96.6
Average producer price (p per kg dwt) ^{1,2}	196.8	195.2	229.1	244.4	257.1	219.0
Average dressed carcass weight (kg) ²	307.4	316.2	311.9	302.8	305.2	311.8
Quantity of output ('000 tonnes) ^{2,3}	28.0	29.1	30.1	32.0	31.8	29.5
Value of output (£m)	55.2	56.9	69.0	78.1	81.8	64.6
Calves						
Sales ('000 head)	10.4	21.5	29.4	28.9	33.4	39.3
Average producer price (£ per head) ¹	122	183	249	244	247	297
Value of output (£m)	1.3	3.9	7.3	7.1	8.3	11.7
Store cattle sold outside Northern Ireland						
Marketings ('000 head)	8.6	7.6	6.2	9.9	12.0	10.9
Average producer price (£ per head) ¹	580	607	668	711	762	771
Value of output (£m)	5.0	4.6	4.1	7.0	9.2	8.4
Breeding cattle sold outside Northern Ireland						
Marketings ('000 head)	1.5	1.0	1.1	2.2	2.8	1.7
Average producer price (£ per head)	959	1,141	1,325	1,198	1,178	1,339
Value of output (£m)	1.4	1.1	1.5	2.6	3.3	2.3
Less Imported cattle						
Marketings ('000 head)	47.1	64.2	35.8	30.2	24.1	29.0
Average producer price (£ per head)	629	650	851	886	981	976
Value of output (£m)	29.6	41.7	30.5	26.8	23.6	28.3
Total Market Value (£m)	329.4	322.6	375.1	404.7	449.1	385.5
Stock change due to volume (£m)	+0.2	-7.5	-20.5	+11.1	-6.8	-10.0
Total value of output (£m)	329.5	315.1	354.6	415.7	442.3	375.5

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.

Table 2.20 Sources of home-fed finished cattle marketed

	<i>per cent</i>					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	(provisional)					
Cows and bulls	21	21	23	25	25	24
Steers and heifers originating from:						
- the dairy herd;	40	38	36	36	36	36
- the beef herd;	35	34	32	34	35	37
- calves and stores imported from the Republic of Ireland or shipped from Great Britain	4	7	10	6	5	4
Total¹	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total number marketed ('000 head)	434	446	428	419	424	397

1. Individual items may not add to 100 due to roundings.

Table 2.21 Output of milk

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	(provisional)					
Annual average number of dairy cows ('000 head)	282.8	279.3	281.2	282.5	280.0	290.2
Average gross yield per cow (to nearest 10 litres per annum) ¹	6,380	6,740	7,140	7,180	7,290	7,690
Total output of milk for human consumption (million litres)	1,775	1,852	1,979	1,997	2,010	2,199
of which:						
sales off farms	1,772	1,849	1,977	1,995	2,008	2,198
used in farm households	3	2	2	2	2	1
Average producer price (pence per litre)						
Gross price ²	19.88	25.42	27.65	26.21	31.79	29.73
Net price ³	19.48	25.03	27.26	25.72	31.44	29.38
Market Value (£m)	353.8	470.7	547.2	523.4	639.0	653.8
Value of output (£m)²	353.8	470.7	547.2	523.4	639.0	653.8

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 2.21 Output of sheep

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	(provisional)					
Marketings ('000 head)¹						
Finished sheep and lambs	733.1	657.3	693.1	776.6	797.5	788.8
Culled ewes and rams	125.0	110.8	99.3	134.8	133.8	130.4
Average price (p per kg deadweight)²						
Finished sheep and lambs	332.2	372.0	413.3	363.6	386.5	381.5
Culled ewes and rams	177.2	202.9	221.1	170.4	155.3	185.5
Average dressed carcase weight (kg)						
Finished sheep and lambs	21.4	21.6	21.7	21.6	21.3	21.8
Culled ewes and rams	27.1	28.0	27.9	28.5	27.8	28.0
Quantity of Output ('000 tonnes)						
Finished sheep and lambs	15.7	14.2	15.1	16.8	17.0	17.2
Culled ewes and rams	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.8	3.7	3.7
Market Value (£m)³	57.5	57.6	65.4	65.4	69.9	69.7
Stock change due to volume (£m)	-2.6	+4.2	-1.1	+3.6	-3.2	-2.3
Value of output (£m)	54.9	61.8	64.3	68.9	66.7	67.4

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (provisional)
Marketings ('000 head)¹						
Finished clean pigs	882.6	1,001.5	1,001.9	1,031.2	1,034.5	1,077.9
Culled sows and boars	12.0	12.8	15.3	11.0	12.7	14.2
Average price (p per kg deadweight)²						
Finished clean pigs	133.47	127.72	133.88	140.19	155.82	145.94
Culled sows and boars	96.75	82.65	79.81	85.19	90.10	90.57
Average dressed carcase weight (kg)						
Finished clean pigs	82.7	82.2	82.3	82.4	83.9	85.7
Quantity of Output ('000 tonnes)						
Finished clean pigs	73.0	82.3	82.4	84.9	86.8	92.3
Culled sows and boars	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.8	2.0
Market Value (£m)³	93.3	99.5	105.3	111.2	130.1	130.9
Stock change due to volume (£m)	-0.2	-0.1	+0.1	+0.4	0.0	0.2
Value of output (£m)	93.1	99.4	105.4	111.6	130.1	131.0

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (provisional)
Poultrymeat production ('000 tonnes liveweight)						
All poultrymeat (including broilers)	256.6	266.5	260.0	259.0	269.8	279.6
Broilers	233.8	241.6	231.8	229.8	241.7	253.0
Average producer price (p per kg liveweight)						
All poultrymeat (including broilers)	69.9	71.3	81.9	81.5	86.6	80.0
Broilers	70.8	71.6	80.3	80.4	86.0	81.2
Market value						
All poultry (£m)	201.8	217.1	242.9	241.5	266.5	259.9
of which broilers	165.6	173.0	186.1	184.7	207.8	205.4
Stock change due to volume (£m)	+0.7	+1.9	-0.5	+0.7	-0.6	-1.4
Value of Output (£m)¹	202.5	219.0	242.3	242.1	265.9	258.5

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (provisional)
Graded packing station throughput (million dozen)	62.7	79.2	81.2	79.7	89.2	102.3
Average producer price (p per dozen) ¹	68.28	65.37	68.49	80.80	74.07	72.43
Value of output (£m)²	43.8	52.6	56.6	65.6	67.4	75.8

1. Relates to graded eggs sold through packing stations.

2. Includes eggs for processing, duck eggs and unrecorded sales.

Table 2.26 Crop production

	<i>harvest years</i>					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (provisional)
Potatoes¹						
Area ('000 hectares)	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.2
Harvestable yield (tonnes per hectare)	39.9	42.0	45.5	39.4	40.1	43.0
Production ('000 tonnes)	203.3	207.2	219.8	163.6	173.6	180.2
of which:						
saleable potatoes	173.8	181.2	194.7	135.5	141.3	156.3
chats ² and waste	29.6	26.0	25.1	28.1	32.4	23.9
Barley^{3,4}						
Area ('000 hectares)	26.7	24.3	24.0	25.5	25.8	23.6
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	5.2	5.7	5.7	5.0	5.4	5.8
Production ('000 tonnes)	139.7	139.2	137.9	127.2	139.8	136.1
Wheat⁴						
Area ('000 hectares)	10.1	10.9	11.6	9.4	8.0	8.5
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	7.2	8.2	7.8	6.0	7.3	7.5
Production ('000 tonnes)	73.2	89.1	89.9	56.2	58.3	64.1
Oats^{3,4}						
Area ('000 hectares)	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	5.4	5.8	6.0	4.8	5.0	5.6
Production ('000 tonnes)	11.1	13.5	12.6	9.0	9.9	11.7
Oilseed rape⁵						
Area ('000 hectares)	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.0	3.6
Production ('000 tonnes)	2.1	1.5	2.3	2.9	1.4	1.8
Hay						
Area ('000 hectares)	11.4	13.0	13.8	9.7	19.6	20.0
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	9.5	9.5	8.3	8.3	7.3	7.5
Production ('000 tonnes)	108.9	123.8	114.1	79.9	143.2	149.0
Grass silage						
Area ('000 hectares)	287.5	306.9	287.5	275.2	290.6	294.0
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	31.2	30.0	31.1	29.7	31.2	31.2
Production ('000 tonnes)	8,957.0	9,191.3	8,946.0	8,170.8	9,069.7	9,160.0

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 Output¹ of potatoes, barley and wheat

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (provisional)
POTATOES²						
Quantity of output ('000 tonnes)						
Ware	133.2	139.4	155.2	136.2	111.8	126.4
Seed	21.0	19.8	19.8	16.1	14.9	12.6
Stockfeed	24.4	24.1	24.3	24.5	24.7	23.6
Total	178.5	183.3	199.3	176.7	151.4	162.6
Average producer price (£ per tonne)						
Ware	128.89	130.45	122.47	156.10	197.55	128.03
Seed	181.52	174.05	182.56	157.36	218.14	164.45
Market Value (£m)						
Ware	17.2	18.2	19.0	21.3	22.1	16.2
Seed	3.8	3.5	3.6	2.5	3.2	2.1
Stockfeed	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4
Total³	21.2	22.0	23.0	24.3	25.8	18.6
Stock change due to volume (£m)	+0.8	+1.0	+0.5	-5.3	0.7	0.4
Value of output (£m)	22.1	22.9	23.4	19.0	26.5	19.0
BARLEY⁴						
Quantity of output ('000 tonnes)	134.4	137.7	137.3	134.1	137.2	132.5
Average producer price (£ per tonne)	110.77	135.14	178.94	195.76	179.21	147.15
Market Value (£m)	14.9	18.6	24.6	26.3	24.6	19.5
Stock change due to volume (£m)	+0.6	+0.2	+0.1	-1.4	0.4	0.5
Value of output (£m)	15.4	18.8	24.7	24.8	25.0	20.0
WHEAT⁴						
Quantity of output ('000 tonnes)	80.2	81.1	89.7	71.8	58.7	58.6
Average producer price (£ per tonne)	120.71	151.73	191.10	203.08	194.98	156.25
Market Value (£m)	9.7	12.3	17.1	14.6	11.4	9.2
Stock change due to volume (£m)	-0.8	+1.4	+0.0	-3.4	-0.1	0.8
Value of output (£m)	8.9	13.7	17.2	11.2	11.4	9.9

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (provisional)
APPLES¹						
Quantity of output ('000 tonnes)	37.8	42.0	47.9	40.4	32.0	33.9
Average producer price (£ per tonne)	152	137	133	183	267	271
Market value (£m)	5.8	5.7	6.4	7.4	8.5	9.2
Stock change due to volume (£m)	-1.7	0.6	+0.4	-2.8	0.0	0.4
Value of Output (£m)	4.0	6.3	6.8	4.6	8.5	9.6
MUSHROOMS						
Quantity of output ('000 tonnes)	16.4	16.3	17.7	20.1	23.8	21.4
Average producer price (£ per tonne)	1,213	1,210	1,390	1,410	1,390	1,390
Value of output (£m)	19.9	19.7	24.7	28.3	33.1	29.7

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (provisional)
FEEDSTUFFS¹						
Quantity purchased ('000 tonnes concentrate equivalent)	2,368	2,453	2,359	2,497	2,596	2,581
of which non-concentrates ² ('000 tonnes)	56	53	26	24	33	23
Average cost (£ per tonne concentrate equivalent)	225	237	270	288	307	299
Value of feed consumed (£m)	535.9	583.7	634.8	719.3	796.8	771.8
of which:						
stock change due to volume	+2.2	+2.1	-3.1	+0.1	+0.7	+0.5
FERTILISERS						
Quantity purchased ('000 tonnes product)	214	303	247	264	328	269
Nutrient content ('000 tonnes)	69	101	80	88	106	88
of which:						
Nitrogen	56	80	63	70	81	68
Phosphate	5	7	6	6	9	8
Potash	8	13	11	12	16	13
Average cost (£ per tonne of nutrient)	244	238	316	308	305	300
Value of purchases (£m)	52.2	72.1	78.2	81.3	100.1	80.6
LIME						
Quantity purchased ('000 tonnes)	103	160	159	140	167	169
Average cost (£ per tonne)	10.18	10.84	10.67	12.33	12.40	12.21
Value of purchases (£m)	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1
MARKETING EXPENSES³						
Cattle	20.1	20.2	19.9	21.2	21.7	21.3
Sheep	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.1
Pigs	2.9	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3
Milk	7.1	7.1	7.6	9.8	7.1	7.7
Total	33.6	34.9	35.5	38.4	36.3	36.4
INTEREST						
Bank base lending rate (%)	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total interest charges (£m)⁴	40.7	38.7	36.7	37.1	37.0	35.8
LABOUR						
Average weekly hours of full-time paid male workers	40.64	40.02	41.40	40.99	41.29	40.45
Average earnings of full-time paid male workers (£ per hour) ⁵	7.50	7.40	7.48	7.73	7.41	7.61
Average earnings of full-time paid male workers (£ per week) ⁵	304.80	296.15	309.67	316.85	305.96	307.82
Volume of paid labour (million hours) ⁶	7.31	7.46	8.05	8.53	8.56	8.54
Value of paid labour (£m)⁶	54.8	54.9	60.2	67.1	63.5	64.9

1. Includes compounds, straights, home-fed cereals, proteins, forage crops, hay and stockfeed potatoes.

2. Includes milk by-products, forage crops, hay and stockfeed potatoes.

3. Includes hired transport costs, auction fees, slaughter charges and interfarm expenses.

4. Includes interest on hire purchase and leasing agreements and trade credit. Includes FISIM (See page 28 for an explanation of FISIM).

5. Gross wage before deduction of tax and national insurance, and including the value of perks.

6. Excludes labour used on capital projects.

3. CROP AREAS AND LIVESTOCK NUMBERS

Land use

Approximately 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 8.2 per cent is used for forestry (Table 3.1). The greater part of the total forested area (111,000 hectares) is managed by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (see *Forest Service Annual Report, 2013/2014*¹).

Most farmland in Northern Ireland is under grass. Only 3,570 farms (15 per cent) have arable or horticultural crops. These crops occupy 49,800 hectares and make up only 5 per cent of the total area farmed. Barley (23,600 hectares) is the main crop grown followed by wheat with 8,500 hectares. The total area of cereals grown (34,200 hectares) was 1 per cent lower in 2014 than in 2013, but within the range of values experienced over the last 10 years, when the area planted in cereals has varied from a low of 33,600 hectares (2006) to a high of 40,400 hectares (2008). Weather has a significant impact on year on year fluctuations in the area grown, especially as it affects ground conditions in the autumn when winter wheat and winter barley crops are sown. In 2014, the total area of potatoes grown was little changed on the previous year at 4,200 hectares. However, over the 10 year period 2004 to 2014, the area in potatoes decreased by 26 per cent. Potatoes are an expensive crop to produce, while market returns are variable. In 2014, the cropped area also included 3,000 hectares of horticultural crops, mainly apple orchards (1,500 hectares) and vegetables (1,300 hectares).

Grazing livestock

All but 6 per cent of Northern Ireland farms keep cattle or sheep. In 2014, cattle were present on 20,044 farms (83 per cent), sheep on 9,047 farms (37 per cent) and cattle and/or sheep on 22,717 farms (94 per cent).

The total number of cattle on farms at the time of the June 2014 Agricultural Census, a little under 1.6 million, was on a par with the previous year. There were 294,200 dairy cows (5.2 per cent more than in 2013), and 254,900 beef cows (5.6 per cent less than in 2013). The total cattle population peaked in 1998 at 1.8 million before gradually falling to just under 1.6 million in 2009. Since then the total number has remained relatively stable.

In June 2014, the sheep breeding flock was 1.2 per cent smaller than in 2013 with 910,600 ewes. Including lambs and other sheep the entire flock totalled 1.92 million in 2014.

¹Available on the DARD website at <http://www.dardni.gov.uk/forestry>

Intensive livestock In Northern Ireland, pigs and/or poultry (for commercial purposes) are present on 4.8 per cent of farms.

In 2014, pig numbers were derived from the NI Annual Pig Inventory (conducted in June) and were estimated at 517,100. There was an increase of 5.3 per cent in the number of farms with commercial pig herds. Sow numbers increased to 42,800 in 2014, primarily as a result of improving market conditions.

In June 2014, the Northern Ireland poultry flock was recorded at 20.4 million birds, 5.3 per cent higher than in 2013. The number of laying birds (3 million) increased by 24.9 per cent in 2014, and the numbers of broilers (13.6 million) also increased by 1.5 per cent. Poultry production is a highly vertically integrated sector in Northern Ireland and production is managed in response to market conditions and business objectives in the processing sector.

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) and livestock farming predominates. Crops occupy 13 per cent of land on lowland farms compared with only 1.6 per cent in the case of LFA farms. There are also significant differences in the patterns of livestock farming. Beef cows (196,000) predominate on **LFA farms**, where they are more important than dairy cows (143,000). On **lowland farms**, in contrast, there were 59,000 beef cows and 151,000 dairy cows in 2014. **LFA farms** account for 36 and 64 per cent of the Northern Ireland's pigs and poultry, respectively.

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Table 3.1 Land use, 2014

	<i>thousand hectares</i>				
	Crops	Grass and rough grazing	Woodland	Other land	Total land area
Farms	50	928	11	8	997
Common grazing	-	35	-	-	35
NI Forest Service ¹	-	-	62	12	74
Other areas	-	-	38	207	246
All land²	50	964	111	227	1,351

1. Excludes 1,700 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 2009 - 2014

	<i>thousand hectares</i>					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Oats	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1
Wheat	10.1	10.9	11.6	9.4	8.0	8.5
Barley: Winter	5.1	6.8	6.8	5.3	5.3	6.7
Spring	21.6	17.6	17.2	20.2	20.5	16.8
Mixed corn	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Potatoes	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.2
Arable crop silage	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.0
Other field crops	6.9	6.1	5.4	5.2	4.2	4.4
Total agricultural crops	54.8	52.6	51.4	50.1	48.6	46.8
Fruit	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Vegetables	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
Other horticultural crops	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total horticultural crops	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0
Grass: Under 5 years old	120.8	118.4	129.7	133.9	139.2	146.2
5 years old and over	669.9	661.6	647.4	646.0	648.8	641.8
Total grass	790.7	780.0	777.1	779.8	788.0	788.0
Total crops and grass	848.4	835.5	831.5	832.8	839.6	837.8
Rough grazing ¹	141.9	140.5	140.9	138.8	140.1	140.1
Woods and plantation	10.3	10.2	10.8	11.0	10.3	11.1
Other land ²	7.4	7.8	8.2	8.3	8.0	7.8
Total area of farms	1,008.0	994.0	991.4	991.0	998.0	996.8

1. Excludes common rough grazing.

2. Includes set aside and land not used for agriculture.

Table 3.3 Livestock numbers, June 2009 - 2014*thousand head*

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
CATTLE¹						
Dairy cows	284.7	281.0	282.5	285.4	279.5	294.2
Dairy heifers in calf	62.5	61.9	62.3	65.4	67.1	62.1
Beef cows	256.8	257.6	269.5	279.2	270.1	254.9
Beef heifers in calf	37.6	38.4	42.1	40.9	37.4	31.9
Total cows	541.5	538.7	552.0	564.6	549.6	549.1
Total heifers in calf	100.1	100.3	104.4	106.3	104.5	93.9
Bulls for service	18.6	18.4	18.7	19.0	18.8	18.1
Other cattle						
Over 2 years	132.0	133.6	123.7	117.2	113.3	132.6
1-2 years	348.6	354.2	338.7	334.5	345.2	331.8
Under 1 year	458.4	459.1	452.9	483.9	456.3	441.8
Total cattle	1,599.0	1,604.4	1,590.5	1,625.4	1,587.8	1,567.3
SHEEP						
Breeding ewes	892.4	875.9	895.2	937.5	921.4	910.6
Other sheep	1,004.3	971.8	992.4	1,031.4	982.1	1,012.3
Total sheep	1,896.7	1,847.7	1,887.6	1,968.9	1,903.5	1,922.9
PIGS²						
Sows and gilts	38.2	38.5	38.0	38.3	42.5	42.8
Other pigs	395.4	386.1	387.2	388.6	437.8	474.2
Total pigs	433.5	424.6	425.3	426.9	480.3	517.1
POULTRY³						
Laying birds	2,315.7	2,099.4	2,429.7	2,556.7	2,438.4	3,044.6
Growing pullets	999.1	1,017.3	1,109.2	1,089.2	909.3	916.3
Breeding flock	1,573.2	1,078.2	1,528.0	1,641.1	2,150.6	2,413.7
Table chickens	11,418.3	11,915.1	14,069.4	13,459.4	13,412.0	13,614.2
Total ordinary fowl	16,306.3	16,109.9	19,136.3	18,746.4	18,910.4	19,988.8
Other poultry	556.4	421.2	486.2	441.7	463.5	412.4
Total poultry	16,862.7	16,531.1	19,622.5	19,188.2	19,373.8	20,401.1
HORSES & PONIES⁴	12.2	12.5	12.0	12.0	11.7	11.1
GOATS	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2

1. From 2005 onwards, cattle figures were derived from APHIS.

2. From 2013 onwards, pig figures sourced from the Northern Ireland Annual Inventory of Pigs

3. From 2007 onwards, poultry figures were taken from the Northern Ireland Bird Register Update.

4. Horses and ponies on agricultural holdings.

Table 3.4 Areas of crops, grass, rough grazing and other land by Less Favoured Area (LFA) category¹ of farm, June 2014

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	7	27	20
Potatoes	1	1	1	3	35
Other agricultural crops	1	1	2	6	29
Horticultural crops	0	0	1	2	21
Total crops	4	7	11	38	23
Grass: Under 5 years old	47	41	89	57	61
5 years and over	265	183	449	193	70
Total grass	313	225	537	251	68
Rough grazing ²	124	11	134	6	96
Woods/other land	7	6	13	6	67
Total area	448	248	696	301	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) category¹ of farm, June 2014

thousand head

	Areas on farms wholly or mainly in:				
	Severely Disadvantaged Area (SDA)	Disadvantaged Area (DA)	Total LFA	Non LFA	LFA as % NI
CATTLE					
Dairy cows	47	95	143	151	49
Beef cows	121	74	196	59	77
Heifers in calf	24	29	53	41	56
Bulls for service	6	6	12	6	67
Other cattle					
Over 2 years	28	43	71	61	54
1-2 years	78	107	186	146	56
Under 1 year	134	139	273	169	62
Total cattle	439	494	933	634	60
SHEEP					
Breeding ewes	524	202	727	184	80
Other sheep	563	237	800	212	79
Total sheep	1,087	440	1,527	396	79
PIGS					
Sows and gilts	5	12	16	26	38
Other pigs	43	127	170	304	36
Total pigs	47	139	187	331	36
POULTRY					
Laying birds	1,215	1,036	2,251	793	74
Table fowl	2,550	5,983	8,532	5,082	63
Other poultry	989	1,227	2,216	1,526	59
Total poultry	4,754	8,246	13,000	7,401	64
HORSES AND PONIES²	3	3	6	5	52
GOATS	1	1	2	1	68

1. See Note 1, Table 3.4.

2. See Note 3, Table 3.3.

4. FARM STRUCTURE

Methodological Notes

In the Northern Ireland 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 2014 Census, 24,228, was 275 lower than in 2013. This is a net change, with some new businesses being created (often as off-shoots from existing farms) and others merging or ceasing to be active. For many years, there has been a general downward trend in total numbers of 1.5 per cent per year, with some increases or decreases for individual farm types (Table 4.7).

21.5 per cent of all farms have less than 10 hectares of crops and grass while some 1,400 farms (5.6 per cent) have 100 hectares or more; the 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) are used throughout the EU as the basis for measuring both farm business size and defining farm type. However, it was felt in the UK 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 EU SO approach, from 2004 onwards farm size has been determined by Standard Labour Requirements (SLR) for farms (see appendix for more detail). The system applies across the UK, but has been adapted to account of 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 when applicable this is reflected in higher SLR coefficients than apply for Great Britain. Using the SLR approach, the spectrum of farm sizes that exist are grouped into four bands: **very small, small, medium or large**.

The majority of farm businesses in Northern Ireland, 76 per cent in 2014, are classified as **very small**. In 2014, there were 18,521 farms in this category (Table 4.3) which is slightly lower than the 2013 figure. These farms are unlikely to provide full time employment or an adequate income solely from farming activities.¹ They contribute 23 per cent of the industry's total SO but account for 49 per cent of the farmed area (Table 4.15). The main activities of these farms are cattle and sheep rearing. In 2014, 61 per cent of beef cows and 52 per cent of total sheep were to be found on very small farms. Approximately 30,600 persons are engaged in the work of these farms (Table 4.13).

There were 2,935 **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, for example accounting for 27 per cent of poultry and 27 per cent of total sheep activities; they cover 21 per cent of the agricultural area and involve one fifth of the full time agricultural labour force (Table 4.15).

The 1,226 **medium** and 1,546 **large** farms (together representing 11 per cent of all farms) contribute 58 per cent of the total SO from under a third (30 per cent) of the land area (Table 4.15). These farms dominate the dairy, pigs and poultry layer sectors with 82, 91 and 58 per cent shares of the livestock numbers, respectively.

Seventy-three per cent of **very small** and 65 per cent of **small** farms are mainly in the LFA whereas, for **medium** and **large** farms, the proportions are 55 and 44 per cent, respectively (Table 4.5).

Farm type

Ninety 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 79 per cent as **cattle and sheep**. Relatively few farms depend predominantly on cropping with 297 (1.2 per cent) classified as **cereal** farms, 368 (1.5 per cent) as **general cropping** and 289 (1.2 per cent) as **horticulture**. The **other types** category mainly consists of specialist horse farms, (199 farms in total). Specialist **pigs** and **poultry** farms together (770) account for 3.2 per cent, while **mixed** farms (559) make up 2.3 per cent of the total.

Farm tenure

Most farms in Northern Ireland include some rented land, 5.8 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 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.

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

Enterprises

In 2014, 3,425 farms (14 per cent) had dairy cows, 15,007 (62 per cent) had beef cows (Table 4.16) and 20,044 (83 per cent) had cattle of some type (Table 4.17). The average number of dairy cows per herd, 86, was 4 more than in 2013². It compares with an average herd size for beef breeding herds of approximately 17 cows. Sixty-one per cent of dairy cows are in herds of 100 or more cows, compared with 7.6 per cent of beef cows.

Some 8,850 farms had breeding sheep (Table 4.18), with an average of 104 ewes per flock. There were relatively few large flocks in Northern Ireland with only 27 farms having a flock size of 1,000 ewes or more.

In 2014, pig data was extracted from the Northern Ireland Annual Inventory of Pigs and showed that 440 commercial pig herds were operational in June (Table 4.20). Most of the pig herds (353 in 2014) had sows, averaging 121 sows per herd (Table 4.19).

Eighty-eight per cent of sows were found on farms with 100 or more sows – although these farms make up only 27 per cent of farms with a pig enterprise. Similarly, of total pigs, 26 per cent of the largest units hold almost 92 per cent of pigs.

Figures for poultry were taken from the Northern Ireland Bird Register Update in 2014, with only commercial producers considered. Of the 181 business with laying hens (Table 4.21) 85 per cent had flocks over 1,000 birds. Twenty businesses (11 per cent) farmed over thirty thousand birds with these farms accounting for 49 per cent of total laying birds. On broiler units, the average flock size is a great deal larger, with over half of farms having thirty thousand birds or more on farm when the register update was conducted in June. Over four-fifths of broilers are found on these farms (Table 4.21).

In 2014, cereals were grown on 2,402 farms (Table 4.23), 10 per cent of all farms in Northern Ireland. The average area of a cereal enterprise was 14 hectares (Table 4.24). While almost two-fifths (925) of the farms with cereals had less than 5 hectares, the 138 farms which grew 50 hectares or more accounted for over one third of the total cereal area grown.

Some 558 farms, 2.3 per cent of total farms, grew potatoes in 2014. Of this number, 103 grew 10 hectares or more, with these farms accounting for almost three quarters of the total area of potatoes grown (Table 4.25).

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

Table 4.1 Number and area of farms by area farmed¹, June 2014

Size group (hectares)	By crops and grass area		By total area	
	Farms	Hectares	Farms	Hectares
Nil	488	-	200	-
0.1 - 9.9	4,720	28,073	4,144	24,699
10.0 - 19.9	5,650	82,415	5,239	77,029
20.0 - 29.9	3,907	95,633	3,866	95,091
30.0 - 49.9	4,389	168,977	4,604	178,660
50.0 - 99.9	3,706	252,662	4,273	294,628
100.0 - 199.9	1,180	154,709	1,540	205,406
200.0 +	188	55,332	362	121,292
Total	24,228	837,801	24,228	996,804

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 2009 - 2014

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of farms	25,264	24,471	24,436	24,285	24,503	24,228
Average area per farm (ha):						
Crops and grass	33.6	34.1	34.0	34.3	34.3	34.6
Total area	39.9	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.7	41.1
Per cent of crops and grass area farmed in units of:						
(hectares)						
0.1 - 9.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
10.0 - 19.9	10.0	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8
20.0 - 29.9	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.4
30.0 - 49.9	20.5	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.2
50.0 - 99.9	30.5	30.3	30.5	30.0	30.3	30.2
100.0 +	23.8	24.9	24.4	24.8	24.6	25.1
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 2014

Area of crops and grass farmed (hectares)	Business size ¹				
	Very Small	Small	Medium	Large	All sizes
Under 10	4,919	166	53	70	5,208
10.0 - 19.9	5,414	161	32	43	5,650
20.0 - 29.9	3,538	265	58	46	3,907
30.0 - 49.9	3,208	863	211	107	4,389
50.0 - 99.9	1,330	1,184	628	564	3,706
100.0 +	112	296	244	716	1,368
Total	18,521	2,935	1,226	1,546	24,228

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

Table 4.4 Number of farms by business size, June 2009 - 2014

	<i>number</i>					
Business size¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Very small	19,321	18,617	18,563	18,441	18,719	18,521
Small	3,175	3,085	3,094	3,076	3,063	2,935
Medium	1,302	1,276	1,261	1,210	1,187	1,226
Large	1,466	1,493	1,518	1,558	1,534	1,546
Total	25,264	24,471	24,436	24,285	24,503	24,228

1. See Note 1, Table 4.3

Table 4.5 Number of farms by business size and Less Favoured Area (LFA) category¹, June 2014

	<i>number</i>				
Business size²	Severely Disadvantaged Area (DA)	Disadvantaged Area (DA)	Total LFA	Non LFA	LFA as % NI
Very small	8,060	5,546	13,606	4,915	73
Small	1,022	877	1,899	1,036	65
Medium	310	369	679	547	55
Large	242	445	687	859	44
Total	9,634	7,237	16,871	7,357	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 2014

	<i>number</i>				
Business type¹	Business size¹				
	Very small	Small	Medium	Large	All sizes
Cereals	236	39	14	8	297
General cropping	258	41	28	41	368
Horticulture	117	52	30	90	289
Pigs	49	36	31	63	179
Poultry	234	195	85	77	591
Dairy	333	740	609	973	2,655
Cattle & sheep (LFA) ²	12,777	1,184	236	119	14,316
Cattle & sheep (lowland) ²	4,052	534	111	78	4,775
Mixed	322	88	63	86	559
Others	143	26	19	11	199
All types	18,521	2,935	1,226	1,546	24,228

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 2009 - 2014

	<i>number</i>					
Business type¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cereals	332	332	323	296	311	297
General cropping	312	326	293	373	497	368
Horticulture	302	309	288	278	304	289
Pigs	208	222	191	186	177	179
Poultry	494	463	606	560	591	591
Dairy	2,887	2,692	2,662	2,594	2,598	2,655
Cattle & sheep (LFA) ²	15,025	14,608	14,497	14,426	14,457	14,316
Cattle & sheep (lowland) ²	4,803	4,636	4,720	4,736	4,786	4,775
Mixed	680	657	642	623	561	559
Others	221	226	214	213	221	199
All types	25,264	24,471	24,436	24,285	24,503	24,228

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) category¹, June 2014

	<i>number</i>				
Business type²	Severely Disadvantaged Area (DA)	Disadvantaged Area (DA)	Total LFA	Non LFA	LFA as % NI
Cereals	11	29	40	257	13
General cropping	54	88	142	226	39
Horticulture	31	74	105	184	36
Pigs	32	62	94	85	53
Poultry	170	214	384	207	65
Dairy	561	909	1,470	1185	55
Cattle & sheep	8675	5641	14,316	4775	75
Mixed	65	163	228	331	41
Others	35	57	92	107	46
All types	9,634	7,237	16,871	7,357	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 2014

	<i>farms</i>				
Owned land as percentage of farmed area	Business size¹				All sizes
	Very Small	Small	Medium	Large	
All owner occupied	10,288	862	268	257	11,675
50-<100%	4,542	1,263	586	743	7,134
>0-<50%	2,437	717	350	521	4,025
None owner occupied	1,254	93	22	25	1,394
All farms	18,521	2,935	1,226	1,546	24,228

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

Table 4.10 Area of land by type of tenure, 2009 - 2014

	<i>hectares</i>					
	2009	2009	2010	2011	2012	2014
Owner-occupied	688,016	673,050	675,006	678,167	688,912	690,477
Rented	319,947	320,924	316,435	312,815	309,040	306,327
Total	1,007,963	993,974	991,441	990,983	997,952	996,804
Percentage of owned land	68.3	67.7	68.1	68.4	69.0	69.3
Common grazing	36,438	36,836	36,794	36,845	35,407	35,631

Table 4.11 Average concrete rents by type of use, 2008 - 2013

	<i>£/hectare</i>					
Use	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Grass	193	188	189	195	216	226
Potatoes	686	623	654	703	501	734
Cereals	222	211	240	246	241	263
Rough grazing	41	34	37	41	37	33
All uses	171	168	172	179	179	182

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 2014*number of persons*

Labour item	Business size ¹				All farms
	Very Small	Small	Medium	Large	
Farmers and partners					
Full time	9,145	3,222	1,543	2,296	16,206
Part time	11,627	711	251	305	12,894
Total	20,772	3,933	1,794	2,601	29,100
Spouses of farmers	4,122	960	478	719	6,279
Other workers					
Full time	802	479	371	1,833	3,485
Part time	2,436	722	346	577	4,081
Casual/seasonal	2,498	825	533	1,063	4,919
Total other workers	5,736	2,026	1,250	3,473	12,485
Total agricultural labour force	30,630	6,919	3,522	6,793	47,864

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

Table 4.14 Number of farms by business type and Less Favoured Area (LFA) category¹, June 2014*number of persons*

Labour item	Severely Disadvantaged Area (DA)	Disadvantaged Area (DA)	Total LFA	Non LFA	LFA as % NI
Farmers and partners					
Full time	5,853	4,826	10,679	5,527	66
Part time	5,308	3,878	9,186	3,708	71
Total	11,161	8,704	19,865	9,235	68
Spouses of farmers	2,288	1,820	4,108	2,171	65
Other workers					
Full time	821	833	1,654	1,831	47
Part time	1,444	1,172	2,616	1,465	64
Casual/seasonal	1,455	1,389	2,844	2,075	58
Total other workers	3,720	3,394	7,114	5,371	57
Total agricultural labour force	17,169	13,918	31,087	16,777	65

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 2014

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

Item	Business size ¹												All Farms		
	Very Small			Small			Medium			Large					
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Cattle															
Total	14,939	568	36	2,627	313	20	1,103	203	13	1,375	483	31	20,044	1,567	100
Dairy cows	565	10	3	978	44	15	740	57	19	1,142	183	62	3,425	294	100
Beef cows	11,566	156	61	2,019	59	23	672	22	9	750	18	7	15,007	255	100
Slaughter cattle >1 year	12,584	166	44	2,498	84	22	1,074	43	11	1,356	89	23	17,512	382	100
Sheep															
Total	6,879	1,002	52	1,373	522	27	402	189	10	393	211	11	9,047	1,923	100
Ewes	6,715	478	52	1,354	245	27	397	89	10	378	99	11	8,844	911	100
Pigs															
Total	201	13	2	90	38	7	55	50	10	94	416	81	440	517	100
Sows	149	1	3	67	3	6	47	4	10	90	35	81	353	43	100
Finishers/ Weaners	150	8	2	76	29	8	52	38	10	88	305	80	366	380	100
Poultry															
Total	267	3,041	15	218	5,480	27	121	3,481	17	139	8,400	41	745	20,401	100
Layers	66	245	8	56	665	22	31	562	18	28	1,573	52	181	3,045	100
Crops															
Oats	170	1	32	72	0	21	44	0	19	53	1	28	339	2	100
Wheat	202	2	19	119	2	19	77	1	15	213	4	47	611	8	100
Barley	1,075	8	33	433	6	24	193	3	14	315	7	29	2,016	24	100
Potatoes	302	1	14	120	1	17	61	1	16	75	2	54	558	4	100
Crops & grass	18,142	411	49	2,879	166	20	1,202	91	11	1,517	169	20	23,740	838	100
Rough grazing	4,316	70	50	777	35	25	267	15	11	279	20	14	5,639	140	100
Total area	18,521	491	49	2,935	205	21	1,226	107	11	1,546	194	19	24,228	997	100
Labour															
Full-time labour force ²	9,007	11	51	2,699	4	19	1,198	2	10	1,528	5	21	14,432	22	100
Output															
Standard Output ³	18,521	416	23	2,935	330	18	1,226	263	15	1,546	785	44	24	1,794	100

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 2014¹

Number per farm	Dairy Cows				Beef cows			
	Numbers of Farms	Numbers of Cows	Percentage of Farms	Percentage of Cows	Numbers of Farms	Numbers of Cows	Percentages of Farms	Percentages of Cows
<10	198	1,279	5.8	0.4	6,773	30,785	45.1	12.1
10 - 14	127	1,521	3.7	0.5	2,401	28,550	16.0	11.2
15 - 19	126	2,158	3.7	0.7	1,377	23,566	9.2	9.2
20 - 29	244	5,995	7.1	2.0	2,069	49,553	13.8	19.4
30 - 39	264	9,055	7.7	3.1	1,023	34,771	6.8	13.6
40 - 49	280	12,484	8.2	4.2	532	23,270	3.5	9.1
50 - 59	263	14,399	7.7	4.9	293	15,851	2.0	6.2
60 - 69	226	14,490	6.6	4.9	173	11,149	1.2	4.4
70 - 99	636	53,246	18.6	18.1	224	18,114	1.5	7.1
100 & Over	1,061	179,565	31.0	61.0	142	19,261	0.9	7.6
Total 2014	3,425	294,192	100.0	100.0	15,007	254,870	100.0	100.0
Total 2013	3,425	279,481			15,356	270,105		
Average 2014		85.9				17.0		
Average 2013		81.6				17.6		

1. Cattle figures for 2013 and 2014 were derived from APHIS - the DARD system for recording and tracing cattle movements.

Table 4.17 Distribution of (a) slaughter cattle one year-old and over and (b) total cattle by herd size, June 2014¹

Number per farm	Cattle one year old and over, intended for slaughter				Total cattle			
	Numbers of Farms	Numbers of Cattle	Percentage of Farms	Percentage of Cattle	Numbers of Farms	Numbers of Cattle	Percentages of Farms	Percentages of Cattle
1 - 4	5,010	11,152	28.6	2.9	761	2,123	3.8	0.1
5 - 9	3,243	22,005	18.5	5.8	1,378	9,740	6.9	0.6
10 - 19	3,503	48,598	20.0	12.7	3,079	44,502	15.4	2.8
20 - 29	1,850	44,489	10.6	11.6	2,564	62,282	12.8	4.0
30 - 39	1,197	40,720	6.8	10.7	1,908	65,371	9.5	4.2
40 - 49	791	34,705	4.5	9.1	1,566	69,345	7.8	4.4
50 - 69	826	47,955	4.7	12.6	2,118	124,887	10.6	8.0
70 - 99	575	47,386	3.3	12.4	2,060	170,588	10.3	10.9
100 - 199	425	56,581	2.4	14.8	2,718	379,094	13.6	24.2
200 - 299	62	15,088	0.4	3.9	1,048	253,389	5.2	16.2
300 & over	30	13,327	0.2	3.5	844	385,974	4.2	24.6
Total 2014	17,512	382,006	100.0	100.0	20,044	1,567,295	100.0	100.0
Total 2013	17,476	375,581			20,201	1,587,766		
Average 2014		21.8				78.2		
Average 2013		21.5				78.6		

1. Cattle figures for 2013 and 2014 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 2014

Number per farm	Ewes				Total Sheep			
	Numbers of		Percentage of		Numbers of		Percentages of	
	Farms	Ewes	Farms	Ewes	Farms	Sheep	Farms	Sheep
1 - 24	1,709	23,197	19.3	2.5	900	11,942	9.9	0.6
25 - 49	1,847	65,791	20.9	7.1	1,123	41,081	12.3	2.0
50 - 99	2,309	163,670	26.1	17.7	1,764	128,811	19.4	6.3
100 - 199	1,822	250,282	20.6	27.1	2,165	311,662	23.8	15.1
200 - 299	632	151,177	7.1	16.4	1,190	290,812	13.1	14.1
300 - 399	258	87,222	2.9	9.4	645	221,590	7.1	10.8
400 - 499	110	48,267	1.2	5.2	380	169,376	4.2	8.2
500 - 699	85	49,315	1.0	5.3	456	267,319	5.0	13.0
700 - 999	45	36,220	0.5	3.9	238	194,718	2.6	9.5
1,000 & Over	27	35,454	0.3	3.8	186	285,559	2.0	13.9
Total 2014	8,844	910,595	100.0	100.0	9,047	1,922,870	100.0	100.0
<i>Total 2013</i>	<i>8,661</i>	<i>921,416</i>			<i>8,852</i>	<i>1,903,534</i>		
Average 2014		104.3				225.9		
Average 2013		106.4				215.0		

Table 4.19 Distribution of breeding sows by herd size, June 2014¹

Number per farm	Sows (including gilts)			
	Numbers of		Percentage of	
	Farms	Sows	Farms	Sows
1 - 9	148	482	41.9	1.1
10 - 19	32	448	9.1	1.0
20 - 49	36	1,285	10.2	3.0
50 - 99	41	3,175	11.6	7.4
100 - 199	42	5,874	11.9	13.7
200 - 299	19	4,620	5.4	10.8
300 - over	35	26,942	9.9	62.9
Total 2014	353	42,826	100.0	100.0
<i>Total 2013</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>42,474</i>		
Average 2014		121.3		
Average 2013		129.1		

1. From 2013 onwards, pig figures sourced from the Northern Ireland Annual Inventory of Pigs.

Table 4.20 Distribution of (a) Finishers/Weaners and (b) total pigs by herd size, June 2014¹

Number per farm	Finisher/Weaners				Total pigs			
	Numbers of		Percentage of		Numbers of		Percentages of	
	Farms	Pigs	Farms	Pigs	Farms	Pigs	Farms	Pigs
1 - 9	81	255	22.1	0.1	119	361	27.0	0.1
10 - 19	33	451	9.0	0.1	34	470	7.7	0.1
20 - 49	44	1,304	12.0	0.3	48	1,441	10.9	0.3
50 - 99	23	1,677	6.3	0.4	37	2,680	8.4	0.5
100 - 199	21	3,365	5.7	0.9	19	2,922	4.3	0.6
200 - 399	29	8,004	7.9	2.1	27	7,679	6.1	1.5
400 - 999	44	30,835	12.0	8.1	42	28,096	9.5	5.4
1,000 - 1,999	51	73,604	13.9	19.4	57	82,703	13.0	16.0
2,000 & over	40	260,412	10.9	68.5	57	390,723	13.0	75.6
Total 2014	366	379,907	100.0	100.0	440	517,075	100.0	100.0
<i>Total 2013</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>346,432</i>			<i>418</i>	<i>480,317</i>		
Average 2014		1038.0				1175.2		
Average 2013		998.4				1149.1		

1. From 2013 onwards, pig figures sourced from the Northern Ireland Annual Inventory of Pigs.

Table 4.21 Distribution of (a) laying hens and (b) broilers by flock size, June 2014¹

Number per farm	Laying Hens				Broilers			
	Numbers of Farms	Hens ('000)	Percentage of Farms	Hens	Numbers of Farms	Broilers ('000)	Percentages of Farms	Broilers
1-999	28	4	15.5	0.1	6	1	1.9	0.0
1,000-4,999	16	44	8.8	1.4	3	9	1.0	0.1
5,000-9,999	48	337	26.5	11.1	17	133	5.4	1.0
10,000-19,999	49	687	27.1	22.6	81	1,342	25.7	9.9
20,000-29,999	20	472	11.0	15.5	41	1,003	13.0	7.4
30,000-49,999	12	438	6.6	14.4	77	2,936	24.4	21.6
50,000 & over	8	1,063	4.4	34.9	90	8,191	28.6	60.2
Total 2014	181	3,045	100.0	100.0	315	13,614	100.0	100.0
<i>Total 2013</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>2,438</i>			<i>316</i>	<i>13,412</i>		
Average 2014		16,821				43,220		
<i>Average 2013</i>		<i>14,014</i>				<i>42,443</i>		

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

Table 4.22 Distribution of total poultry by flock size, June 2014¹

Number per farm	Total poultry			
	Numbers of Farms	Birds ('000)	Percentage of Farms	Birds ('000)
1-999	51	13	6.8	0.1
1,000-4,999	57	157	7.7	0.8
5,000-9,999	124	870	16.6	4.3
10,000-19,999	214	3,272	28.7	16.0
20,000-29,999	86	2,087	11.5	10.2
30,000-49,999	109	4,099	14.6	20.1
50,000 & over	104	9,903	14.0	48.5
Total 2014	745	20,401	100.0	100.0
<i>Total 2013</i>	<i>740</i>	<i>19,374</i>		
Average 2014		27,384		
<i>Average 2013</i>		<i>26,181</i>		

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

Table 4.23 Distribution of (a) barley and (b) wheat by area of crop, June 2014

Number per farm (ha)	Barley				Wheat			
	Number of Farms	Area of Barley (ha)	Percentages of Farms	Barley	Number of Farms	Area of Wheat (ha)	Percentages of Farms	Wheat
under 1	27	17	1.3	0.1	6	4	1.0	0.0
1 - 4.9	799	2,314	39.6	9.8	187	571	30.6	6.7
5 - 9.9	493	3,484	24.5	14.8	163	1,146	26.7	13.5
10 - 19.9	383	5,251	19.0	22.3	132	1,827	21.6	21.5
20 - 29.9	148	3,549	7.3	15.1	57	1,372	9.3	16.1
30 - 39.9	55	1,856	2.7	7.9	27	900	4.4	10.6
40 - 49.9	39	1,714	1.9	7.3	15	638	2.5	7.5
50 & over	72	5,371	3.6	22.8	24	2,039	3.9	24.0
Total 2014	2,016	23,555	100.0	100.0	611	8,498	100.0	100.0
<i>Total 2013</i>	<i>2,160</i>	<i>25,757</i>			<i>594</i>	<i>7,968</i>		
Average 2014		11.7				13.9		
<i>Average 2013</i>		<i>11.9</i>				<i>13.4</i>		

Table 4.24 Distribution of total cereals by area of crop, June 2014

Total cereals				
Area per farm (ha)	Numbers of Farms	Area of Cereals (ha)	Percentages of Farms Cereals	
under 1	44	28	1.8	0.1
1 - 4.9	881	2,546	36.7	7.4
5 - 9.9	573	4,075	23.9	11.9
10 - 19.9	463	6,443	19.3	18.8
20 - 29.9	174	4,154	7.2	12.1
30 - 39.9	80	2,716	3.3	7.9
40 - 49.9	49	2,149	2.0	6.3
50 & over	138	12,137	5.7	35.4
Total 2014	2,402	34,246	100.0	100.0
<i>Total 2013</i>	<i>2,543</i>	<i>35,931</i>		
Average 2014		14.3		
<i>Average 2013</i>		<i>14.1</i>		

Table 4.25 Distribution of potatoes by area of crop, June 2014

Potatoes				
Area per farm (ha)	Numbers of Farms	Area of Potatoes (ha)	Percentages of Farms Potatoes	
under 1	156	68	28.0	1.6
1 - 4.9	235	579	42.1	13.8
5 - 9.9	64	449	11.5	10.7
10 - 19.9	51	685	9.1	16.3
20 - 29.9	21	496	3.8	11.8
30 - 39.9	11	361	2.0	8.6
40 - 49.9	5	221	0.9	5.3
50 & over	15	1,329	2.7	31.7
Total 2014	558	4,188	100.0	100.0
<i>Total 2013</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>4,325</i>		
Average 2014		7.5		
<i>Average 2013</i>		<i>7.6</i>		

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 2013/14'.

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 figures, 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 2013/14. However, provisional income estimates are also presented below for the 2014/15 year.

Income measures

Farm Business Income (FBI) was introduced in January 2008 as 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 2009/2010 are presented in Table 5.1.

Income changes 2013/14 Cash Income, Farm Business Income and Net Farm Income by type of farm for the years ending mid-February 2012/13 and 2013/14 are presented in Tables 5.3 to 5.5. These income figures are for a sample of 278 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 94 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 both Farm Business Income and Net Farm Income decreased between 2012/13 and 2013/14 on Cereals and General Cropping farms, whereas, they both increased between 2012/13 and 2013/14 on Pig, Dairy, Cattle & Sheep (LFA), Cattle & Sheep (Lowland), and Mixed farms. In terms of Cash Income, the results show a decrease between 2012/13 and 2013/14 for General Cropping and Cattle & Sheep (LFA) farms, whereas, an increase is shown for Cereals, Pig, Dairy, Cattle & Sheep (Lowland), and Mixed farms.

Measured across all farm types, average Farm Business Income increased from £19,358 in 2012/13 to £29,606 in 2013/14, an increase of £10,248 per farm. Also measured across all farm types, average Net Farm Income increased from £12,055 in 2012/13 to £24,153 in 2013/14 (an increase of £12,098 per farm) and average Cash Income increased from £37,065 in 2012/13 to £46,936 in 2013/14 (an increase of £9,871 per farm).

Provisional estimates of incomes for 2014/15

Provisional estimates of incomes for full time farm businesses for the year ending mid February 2015 show average Farm Business Income measured across all farm types decreasing from £29,606 in 2013/14 to £21,662 in 2014/15 i.e. a decrease of £7,944 or 27 per cent per farm.

Farm Business Income is also expected to fall (by varying amounts) for all the individual farm types between 2013/14 and 2014/15. In each case, the downturn in their incomes can be attributed to lower product prices and lower Single Farm Payment receipts in the 2014/15 accounting year.

Average Cash Income measured across all farm types is estimated to decrease from £46,936 in 2013/14 to £39,317 in 2014/15, which is a decrease of £7,619 per farm. Whereas, average Net Farm Income measured across all farm types is estimated to be £16,064 in 2014/15 which is a £8,089 decrease on the previous year.

The provisional income estimates described above were prepared in mid-January 2015 and relate to an account year ending in mid February 2015. 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 2014/15, 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.

Table 5.1 Indices of average cash income in real terms by farm type, 2009/2010 to 2014/15¹

Indices: 2006/07 - 2008/09 = 100

Business type	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15 (provisional)
Cereals	82	148	110	158	140	139
General cropping	...	...	88	90	43	53
Pigs	209	242	178	157	204	233
Dairy	67	126	131	88	142	102
Cattle and sheep (LFA)	123	107	119	95	106	89
Cattle and sheep (lowland)	117	82	125	102	118	110
Mixed	143	154	181	164	168	166
All types	93	112	121	91	118	95

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, 2013/14

per cent

Income (£'s)	Dairy			Cattle and sheep (LFA)			All types		
	CI	NFI	FBI	CI	NFI	FBI	CI	NFI	FB
Less than 0	1	11	4	6	29	20	4	26	14
1 - 4,999	2	0	3	2	15	8	5	10	7
5,000 - 9,999	2	4	5	14	21	15	8	14	12
10,000 - 14,999	3	3	3	12	10	20	8	7	12
15,000 - 19,999	3	7	8	13	5	8	8	6	11
20,000 - 29,999	7	10	11	19	12	10	15	10	9
30,000 - 49,999	16	26	21	23	6	14	21	13	17
> 50,000	66	39	45	11	2	5	31	14	18
Total	..	100	..	..	100	..	..	100	..
Number of farms in sample		107			97			278	

Table 5.3 Cash income by business size and farm type, 2012/13 and 2013/14£'000 per farm¹

Business type	0.5 < 1 SLR		1 < 2 SLR		2 < 3 SLR		> 3 SLR		+ 0.5 SLR	
	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14
Cereals	33.4	42.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	74.4	78.4
General cropping	...	...	...	...	197.4	39.1	...	...	116.7	54.0
Pigs	...	...	33.3	63.4	...	...	...	...	49.5	88.8
Dairy	10.7	16.0	31.0	43.3	60.7	80.6	89.2	149.2	56.7	87.2
Cattle and sheep (LFA)	17.2	17.7	31.2	33.1	71.9	52.1	94.6	89.4	26.0	25.7
Cattle and sheep (lowland)	10.9	15.0	24.9	36.6	...	...	...	...	20.8	27.7
Mixed	44.7	42.4	42.0	58.9	...	...	123.2	173.4	67.2	81.6
All types	16.5	18.2	32.4	40.2	68.4	69.8	88.2	135.6	37.1	46.9

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, 2012/13 and 2013/14£'000 per farm¹

Business type	0.5 < 1 SLR		1 < 2 SLR		2 < 3 SLR		> 3 SLR		+ 0.5 SLR	
	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14
Cereals	22.9	13.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.7	25.2
General cropping	...	...	...	...	175.9	1.2	...	...	101.2	28.1
Pigs	...	...	17.8	43.8	...	...	...	...	32.3	75.2
Dairy	5.9	11.4	16.4	30.7	30.4	55.7	46.9	105.8	29.5	61.5
Cattle and sheep (LFA)	8.0	9.1	13.2	16.7	39.8	33.8	64.7	76.3	12.6	14.3
Cattle and sheep (lowland)	2.7	7.4	13.9	17.7	...	...	...	...	9.2	12.7
Mixed	32.1	32.0	28.4	32.2	...	...	66.2	109.5	41.9	53.6
All types	7.7	9.7	15.7	22.5	38.7	44.6	49.2	96.5	19.4	29.6

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, 2012/13 and 2013/14£'000 per farm¹

Business type	0.5 < 1 SLR		1 < 2 SLR		2 < 3 SLR		> 3 SLR		+ 0.5 SLR	
	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14
Cereals	14.1	4.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.9	21.7
General cropping	...	...	...	...	147.8	-28.7	...	...	84.4	12.5
Pigs	...	...	20.9	49.6	...	...	...	...	39.5	86.5
Dairy	-0.2	4.3	12.9	29.4	27.6	53.7	41.3	106.5	25.1	60.2
Cattle and sheep (LFA)	1.8	4.1	6.5	11.5	20.9	17.2	23.0	38.3	4.7	7.7
Cattle and sheep (lowland)	-6.5	-1.1	4.0	8.3	...	...	...	...	0.7	5.5
Mixed	16.5	17.4	18.0	20.2	...	...	53.9	99.2	25.1	37.4
All types	0.5	3.5	9.5	17.8	29.3	37.3	40.9	93.8	12.1	24.2

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 5.6 Average tenant's capital by farm type, 2013/14
£'000 per farm¹

	Cereals	General cropping	Dairy	Cattle and sheep (LFA)	Cattle and sheep (lowland)	Mixed	All Types
Farm size (ESUs)	57.5	109.8	96.0	25.0	27.2	60.8	47.8
Total farm area (ha)	107.0	93.6	80.1	104.3	65.6	89.2	88.8
Farm Business income	25.2	28.1	61.5	14.3	12.7	53.6	29.6
Total tenant's capital	178.2	125.2	194.6	93.8	125.1	204.6	133.3
of which:							
Short term (working) capital							
trading livestock	6.2	16.6	37.4	34.7	51.1	73.0	40.0
crops	14.5	13.9	15.3	5.7	8.0	20.2	9.4
other	4.4	4.8	2.1	0.8	1.1	2.5	1.4
Medium term capital							
breeding livestock	1.7	4.8	83.7	23.4	26.8	33.1	40.2
machinery	151.3	85.1	56.1	29.3	38.2	75.8	42.2

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 5.7 Average closing valuations by farm type, 2012/13 and 2013/14
£'000 per farm¹

	Dairy		Cattle and sheep (LFA)		All types	
	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14
ASSETS						
Total fixed assets	1,328.3	1,343.1	1,136.6	1,145.9	1,237.9	1,250.2
of which:						
land and buildings	1,191.0	1,201.5	1,074.0	1,085.3	1,151.1	1,163.4
other fixed assets	137.3	141.6	62.6	60.6	86.9	86.8
Total current assets	67.0	79.0	39.3	43.2	53.2	58.7
of which:						
trading livestock, crops and stores	51.1	58.4	39.2	43.1	48.7	52.9
debtors/other short term lending	15.9	20.5	0.1	0.1	4.5	5.8
A Total assets	1,395.3	1,422.1	1,175.9	1,189.1	1,291.1	1,308.9
LIABILITIES						
Total long/medium term loans	52.3	62.2	6.5	7.2	19.7	23.1
of which:						
bank/other institutional	51.7	61.1	6.5	7.2	19.5	22.8
Total short term loans	33.8	34.3	8.5	9.8	17.8	18.8
of which:						
bank overdraft	25.2	25.7	7.5	8.7	13.5	14.7
B Total external liabilities	86.0	96.4	15.0	17.0	37.5	41.9
NET WORTH (A-B)	1,309.3	1,325.6	1,160.9	1,172.1	1,253.6	1,266.9

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 2014, single factorial terms of trade increased by 1.6 per cent. Although productivity rose in 2014 by 5.6 per cent, a larger decrease in output prices relative to the decrease in input prices offset most of the economic gains made. **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 increased by 17 per cent between 2013 and 2014.

Food Sector Performance

The performance indicators show that sales and value added per employee in the food and drinks processing sector continue to grow annually. Return on capital employed (ROCE) has been rising year on year since 2007 apart from 2011 when there was a fall.

Table 6.1 Agricultural productivity indices*Indices: 2005 = 100*

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (provisional)
Total factor productivity in NI ¹	101.0	101.6	103.7	101.1	102.2	108.0
Total factor productivity in UK ²	98.4	98.4	101.1	97.2	97.1	...
Single Factorial Terms of Trade ³	98.0	103.9	102.8	95.7	103.9	105.5
Labour productivity in NI ⁴	92.4	97.6	110.4	103.5	108.8	127.5

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}

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sales per employee (£)	153,037	166,801	174,865	187,544	201,357	211,856
Value added per employee (£)	28,463	29,258	31,394	31,869	32,204	33,640
Rate of return on capital employed (%)	7.5	7.5	9.9	10.5	10.1	10.3

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 of 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 in this case 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. Therefore, rural areas are split into more accessible and less accessible areas, defined as follows (based on LGDs). 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 2014, 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 2014 in urban 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 2009 to 2014. Between 2013 and 2014 the gap in earnings decreased between those living in urban and less accessible rural areas. The gap increased between those living in urban and accessible rural areas; and decreased between those living in accessible rural areas and those living in less accessible rural areas.

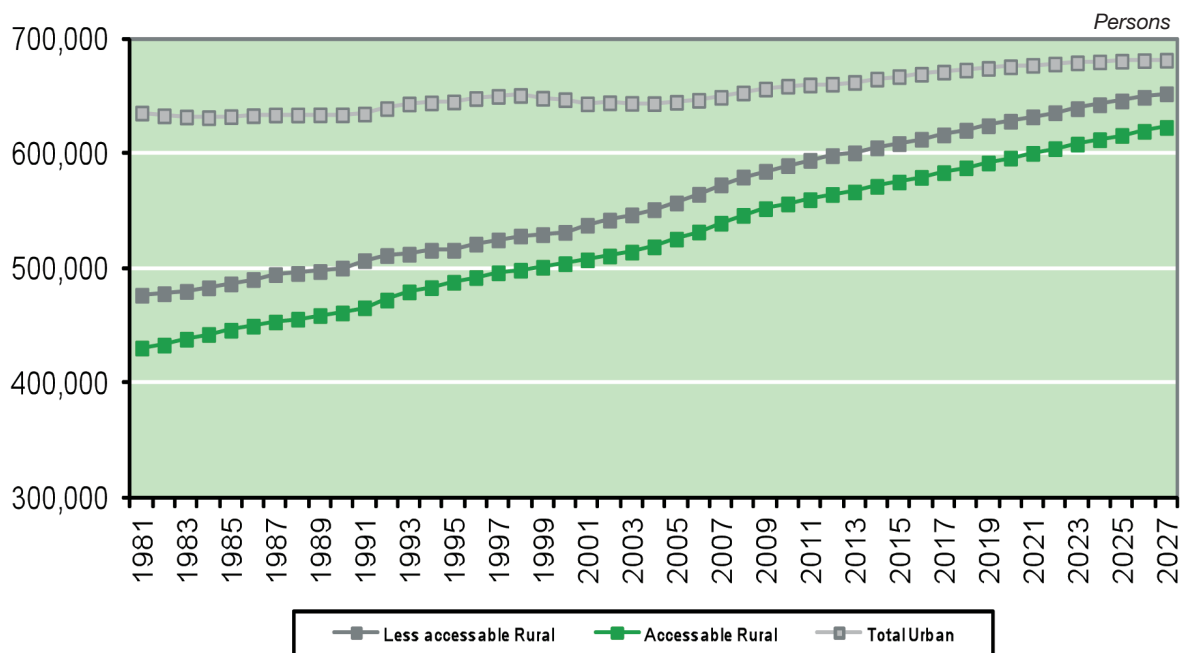
Rural Businesses In 2014 there were 66,650 businesses in Northern Ireland that were registered for VAT and /or PAYE schemes. Businesses are legally obliged to register for VAT once their turnover exceeds £79,000. Approximately 25 per cent of businesses are located, or have their head offices, in urban 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 25 and 37 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.

Overall the number of net VAT registrations fell in Northern Ireland in 2014. Net registrations fell in accessible rural areas and less accessible rural areas in 2014, while there was 1 per cent growth in urban areas.

**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 NI¹



1. The changes in the rural and urban populations from 1981 to 2013 are actual while those for 2014 to 2027 are estimates.

Source: NISRA (NISRA website: <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/>)

Table 6.3 Average Gross Weekly Earnings per Person¹

	<i>£ per week</i>					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Urban	499.55	520.68	529.10	521.05	549.48	550.03
Accessible Rural	480.26	472.43	492.71	505.44	505.66	496.34
Less Accessible Rural	439.53	451.97	431.33	452.08	461.30	465.55

1. LGD based definition of Rural Areas is used. Source: NISRA (NISRA 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, 2014^{1,2,3}

	Urban	Accessible Rural	Less Accessible Rural	Total
	%	%	%	Number
Agriculture (incl. Fishing)	4	28	67	16,945
Production	22	30	48	4,250
Construction	21	30	49	9,145
Motor Trades	22	32	46	2,335
Wholesale	28	33	39	3,190
Retail	31	29	40	5,980
Transport & Storage (inc. postal)	21	30	49	2,125
Accommodation & Food Services	36	29	35	3,610
Information & Communication	54	26	20	1,455
Finance & Insurance	48	24	27	990
Property	42	27	31	1,925
Professional, Scientific and Technical	50	26	24	4,940
Business Admin & Support Services	31	31	38	2,240
Public Admin & Defence	78	11	11	45
Education	42	25	33	565
Health	43	26	31	2,750
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation & Other Services	39	30	32	4,160
All Categories	25	29	46	66,650

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, 2014 (National Statistics website: <http://www.ons.gov.uk>)

Table 6.5 Northern Ireland Net VAT Registrations^{1,2}

Year	Urban		Accessible Rural		Less Accessible Rural		NI Annual Net Change	
	No.	% of total VAT registered	No.	% of total VAT registered	No.	% of total VAT registered	No.	% of total VAT registered
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	1.6	870	4.2	2,055	6.4	3,225	4.5
2009	-345	-1.9	-230	-1.1	-360	-1.1	-935	-1.3
2010	-640	3.7	-615	-3.1	-840	-2.7	-2,095	-3.1
2011	-275	-1.6	-175	-0.9	-130	-0.4	-580	-0.9
2012	-175	-1.0	-215	-1.1	-65	-0.2	-455	-0.7
2013	-180	-1.1	-335	-1.7	-280	-0.9	-795	-1.2
2014	175	1.0	-65	-0.3	-155	-0.5	-45	-0.1

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, 2014¹

Employee Size Band	Urban		Accessible Rural		Less Accessible Rural		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-4	11,345	22	14,785	29	24,970	49	51,100	100
5-9	2,705	33	2,450	30	3,100	38	8,255	100
10-49	2,295	38	1,710	28	2,055	34	6,060	100
50-99	295	44	160	24	220	33	675	100
100-249	160	46	70	20	120	34	350	100
250+	115	56	55	27	35	17	205	100
Total	16,915	25	19,230	29	30,500	46	66,645	100

1. Source: Derived from UK Business: Activity, Size and Location, 2013 (National Statistics website: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>)

C. ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Animal Health

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 were no cases of BSE in 2013 or 2014.

During 2014, an additional 1,397 herds in Northern Ireland were affected by bovine tuberculosis, while there were 8 new brucellosis breakdowns based on serology. The last confirmed brucellosis breakdown occurred in February 2012. Bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis were at peak levels in 2002 and since that time the herd incidence for both diseases has reduced significantly.

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 is used where necessary. The responsibility for many of these routine and targeted checks falls to the Veterinary Service (VS).

The Veterinary Service carried out 711 on-farm welfare inspections in 2014. 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 711 welfare inspections carried out on farms by the VS in Northern Ireland during 2014, 89 per cent were complaint, targeted, or cross compliance inspections (where herds are identified as being “at risk”) with the remaining 11 per cent being random cross compliance checks.

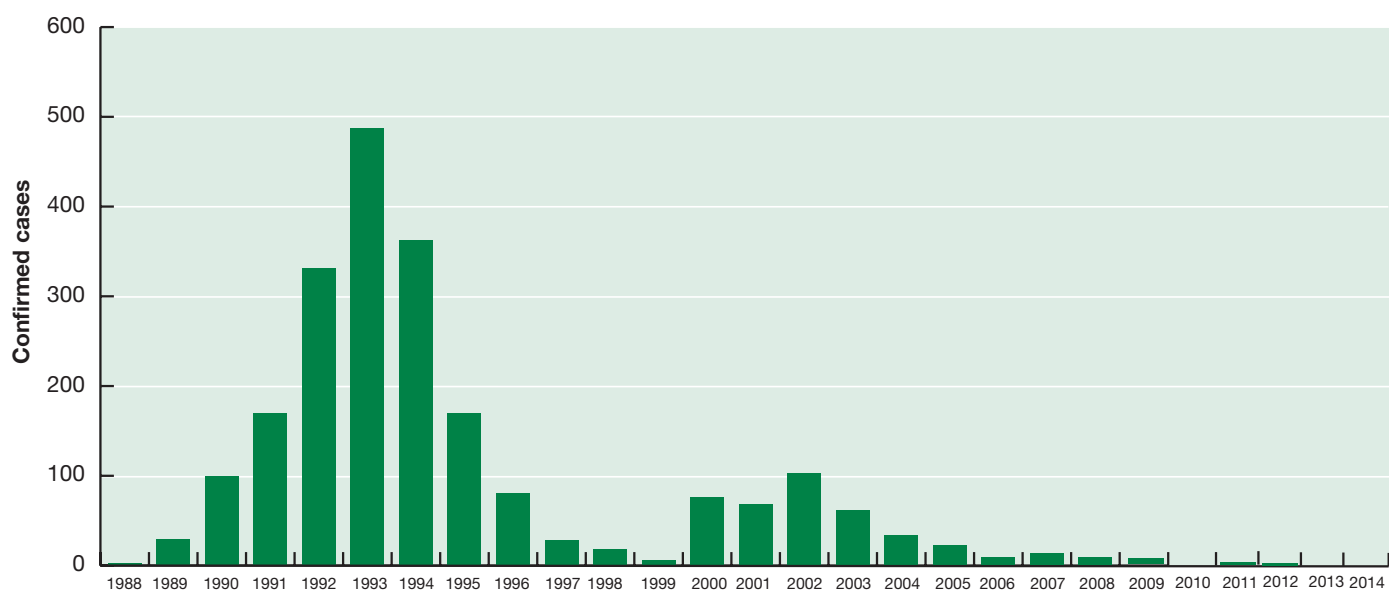
Of the 76 random cross compliance inspections in 2014 97 per cent achieved an overall assessment of compliance with legislation (compared with 100 per cent in 2011 and 2012 and 99 per cent in 2013). This decrease in compliance in the random inspections resulted from medicine record breaches. Whilst these are not serious animal welfare breaches this trend is notable in light of the growing concerns regarding antimicrobial resistance across human and animal sectors.

Of the complaint and targeted visits and risk cross compliance inspections in total, 85 per cent achieved compliance with legislation (compared with 78 per cent in 2012 and 76 per cent in 2013). 15 per cent of these 635 inspections indicated levels of non-compliance needing corrective action. This higher risk category of inspections has shown a decrease in the non-compliance detected. 2012 and 2013 were difficult years in the agricultural community due to the wet weather and the shortage of quality fodder. These difficulties were reflected in the condition of the stock on a number of farms.

Taking all welfare inspections into account, 5 per cent were 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-operates 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 cases¹



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

Table 6.7 Confirmed cases of BSE¹

Type	Category	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Passive	On farm suspects	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surveillance	Abattoir suspects	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fallen animals	2	0	2	1	0	0
Active	OTM Casualty animals	-	0	0	0	0	0
Surveillance	OTM Ante-Mortem Failure animals	-	0	0	0	0	0
	Over 72 month Human Consumption animals	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Over 72 month Human Consumption animals	-	-	0	0	0	0
	Cohorts of BSE Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	3	0	2	1	0	0

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

Table 6.8 Bovine Tuberculosis (TB) Statistics

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No. cattle herds eligible for TB testing ¹	26,287	25,933	25,677	25,776	25,671	25,841
Total Number of Unrestricted Herd Tests	27,519	26,527	27,247	26,992	26,703	26,675
Total number of animals TB tested	1,601,287	1,583,268	1,607,171	1,643,626	1,620,055	1,607,647
Total new herd TB incidents ²	1,293	1,160	1,386	1,695	1,479	1,397
Number of TB reactors	8,198	6,404	8,136	10,897	8,271	8,838

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No. cattle herds eligible for BR testing ¹	23,996	23,553	23,302	23,189	23,121	23,063
Total number of unrestricted Herd Tests	23,805	23,219	23,297	21,622	20,807	20,221
Total number of animals BR tested	936,672	925,361	945,609	938,693	926,298	902,672
Total new herd BR incidents ²	71	74	21	23	26	8
Number of BR reactors	116	184	247	64	32	10

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.

3. There have been no confirmed BR breakdowns since February 2012.

Table 6.10 Outcomes (provisional) of on-farm animal welfare inspections completed on NI farms in 2014

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	2	A	0	0.0
			B	2	2.6
			C	0	0.0
	Yes	74		74	97.4
	Total	76		76	100.0
Cross-compliance Risk Assessment based, other Targeted and Complaint related inspections	No	96	A	43	6.8
			B	15	2.4
			C	38	6.0
	Yes	539		539	84.9
	Total	635		635	100.0
All inspections	No	98	A	43	6.1
			B	17	2.4
			C	38	5.3
	Yes	613		613	86.2
	Total	711		711	100.0

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

- Category A: 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: 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: 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 25.7 per cent of all greenhouse gas emissions in Northern Ireland (compared to 24.4 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 2014, some 364,000 hectares or 35 per cent of farmland was registered in an agri-environmental scheme in Northern Ireland compared to 37 per cent in 2013. The percentage area of farmland under agreement decreased in 2014 because of the numbers of agreements now reaching the contract end point.
- 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. Northern Ireland has one of the lowest proportions of farmland under organic management amongst the EU-15. The area of land farmed organically in Northern Ireland fell from 15,000 hectares in 2010 to 9,000 hectares in 2013. There was a fall in the UK overall also.
- Water quality** Farming continues to be a source of water pollution, both diffuse, 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 2013, 23 per cent of river water-bodies were classified as 'high' or 'good'. This is an increase of 0.5 percentage points compared with 2012. The percentage of rivers categorised as poor or bad also increased slightly over the same period, with those in the moderate classification falling slightly.

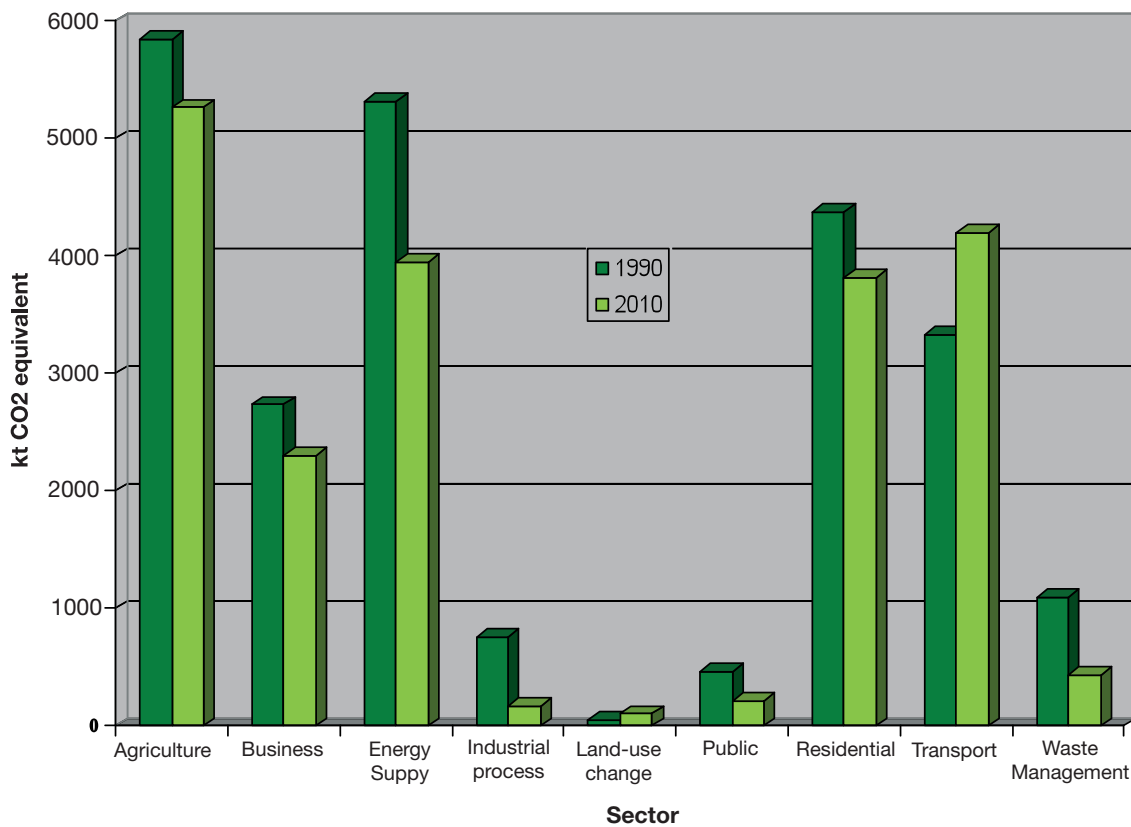
This publication previously included data on the quality of rivers suitable for salmonids (salmon & trout) and for cyprinids (coarse fish) as defined by the Freshwater Fish Directive. However, this information no longer needs to be collected and so it is omitted in this edition and will be omitted from future editions.

Forestry

In Northern Ireland the state owned forest area has changed little since 1995. In 2012 the Northern Ireland Woodland Basemap incorporated new woodland data from the DARD Land Parcel Identification System (LPIS) project. This has contributed a significant additional area of woodland that had not previously been captured by any of the original datasets. Remote sensing was used to identify significant areas of non-woodland and the removal of these also resulted in an improved estimate. Following the introduction of a new system the area of 'privately owned forest area' is estimated to be 50 thousand hectares in 2013/4. Privately-owned forest area data for the years prior to 2011/12 are now thought to be under-estimates.

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

	<i>'000 hectares</i>					
Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Organic Farming Scheme	7	5	3	2	2	0
Countryside Management Scheme	352	351	333	350	295	280
New Environmentally Sensitive Area Scheme	109	108	107	103	91	84

1. Source: Countryside Management Division, DARD.

Table 6.12 Organic and in-conversion agricultural land area¹

	<i>thousand hectares</i>						
Country	1998	2003	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
Northern Ireland	...	8	13	15	12	10	9
Wales	...	58	125	123	123	120	102
Scotland	...	372	231	189	170	152	148
England	...	257	375	392	351	324	316
UK	79	695	744	718	656	606	576

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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
High	1.0	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.3
Good	24.3	19.8	22.8	21.7	22.4
Moderate	44.9	49.9	49.7	54.4	53.7
Poor	24.7	24.0	23.1	19.8	20.5
Bad	4.9	4.0	3.7	3.1	2.6
No data	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

1. Source: NIEA Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics Report March 2015.

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'.

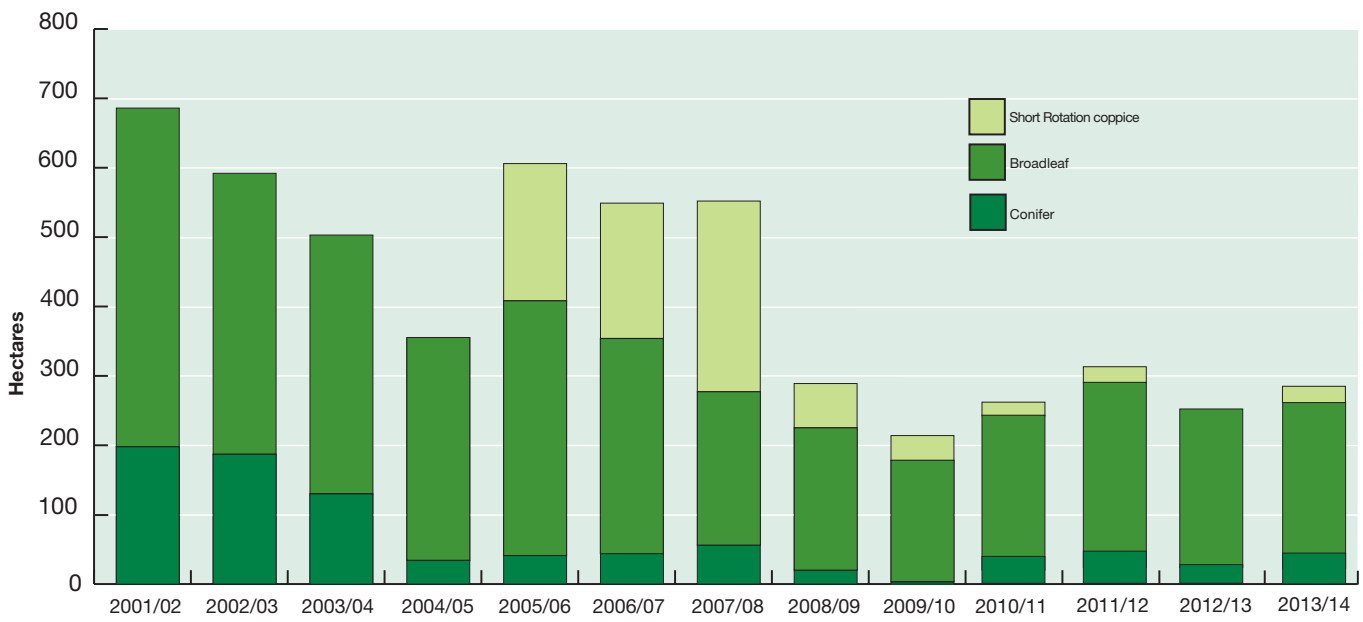
Table 6.14 Forestry area, production, forest park visitor numbers and employment in Northern Ireland

	1995/96	2000/01	2005/06	2010/11	2012/13	2013/14
Forested area (000ha)						
State	61	61	61	61	62	62
Private	19	22	25	27	49 ¹	50 ¹
All forested areas	80	83	86	88	111¹	112¹
Timber production from state forests						
Volume (000 cubic metres)	223	359	387	496	423	425
Visitors to Forest Parks						
Day Visitors (000's)	...	...	370	393	282	310
Employees (number) Forest Service	460	360	288	222	210	203

Source: Forest Service, DARD

1. The Forest Service introduced a new Woodland Register in 2011/12 and this has identified more privately owned woodland than the previous measurement approach. Note that the data from 2011/12 onwards for '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.
- (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.
- (iii) Rent paid on 'conacre' (short-term lettings) to non-farming persons is included as an expense.
- (iv) Capital formation in, and depreciation of, breeding livestock is 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.

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 all farm families in NI 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 2014 would change by almost +12 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 2014 presented in this *Review* are estimates based on data available during the period from December 2014 to January 2015, in most cases covering only the first 9-11 months of the year (2014). Forecasts are used to cover the months where no data is 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 2013 figures have been revised as more complete information has become available. Net value added in 2013 is now estimated at £470.5 million (previously £433.4 million) while total income from farming for 2013 is now estimated at £335.8 million (previously £298.2 million). A 30-year plus 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 2013 forms were issued to all the larger businesses but to only half those classified as 'Very Small'.

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 2014 return was not obtained, estimates were based on the IACS and other administrative systems. Owners of horticultural, mushroom or 'Very Large' enterprises who failed to make a return in 2014 were contacted by telephone in order that up to date information could be obtained. From 2013 data for pigs is sourced from the NI Annual Inventory of Pigs.

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 -2012 Sample survey completed similar to years 2007-2009.
- 2013 on Sample survey completed similar to 2011-2012. Pig questions removed from paper form. Data on pigs sourced from NI Annual Inventory of Pigs.

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 80.

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 type¹

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 2010.

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.

¹The EU typology has been updated from 2007 Standard Output coefficients to 2010 coefficients. The impact of the change on the numbers of farms of each type 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. In addition, farms with a substantial area of grassland but few livestock are also included within this farm type.
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 categories.
Other types	Farms that specialise in enterprises which do not fit the definitions of mainstream agricultural 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, 2013/14, the FBS obtained farm accounts information from 359 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 livestock, 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