AGRICULTURE ACT 1947

ANNUAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE 1981

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ANNUAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE 1981

INTRODUCTION

1. This White Paper sets out the data considered during the Annual Review of the economic condition and prospects of the United Kingdom agricultural industry. The Government will draw on this information, as appropriate, when considering proposals by the European Commission for agricultural support in 1981/82 and when decisions are taken on support arrangements which remain within our national competence. As usual, these decisions will be announced separately. In most cases, the forecasts for 1980 in the White Paper were made in November 1980.

PART I—STATE OF THE INDUSTRY

2. After a wet winter and a very dry spring, excellent growing and harvesting conditions ensured a record cereals harvest in England. Elsewhere, particularly in Scotland, the weather was wetter than usual and the harvest was badly affected. Net product at constant prices, which measures in volume terms the contribution from agriculture to the corresponding net national product, rose by some 11%. This followed a small decrease of about 1% in 1979. The increase in 1980 is mainly accounted for by a rise in the output of cereals. In addition, farmers made some economies in the use of inputs, particularly feedingstuffs. The average prices paid for the industry's inputs increased by some 14%. Prices of outputs, on the other hand, only increased by some 6%. Even allowing for the increased output, the industry experienced a squeeze on its profitability. The sum of farming income, net rent and interest is expected to rise by 1½% in 1980, a fall of 14% in real terms. Farming income alone is expected to fall by some 10%, which is a fall of some 24% in real terms. The volume of new fixed investment in agriculture is expected to decline by some 10%. Government action in 1979 to reduce the United Kingdom's negative monetary compensatory amount by devaluations of the green pound, together with the strengthening of the market rate for sterling, meant that the competitive disadvantage against our producers was entirely eliminated for most products by the end of January 1980. The further strengthening of sterling since then has given rise to positive monetary compensatory amounts on United Kingdom trade since last April.

3. Cereals yields were high and production in 1980 is expected to rise to about 19.2 million tonnes. Potato yields were also very good. The yield per hectare of sugar beet may be higher than in 1979 with a lower sugar content. There was a marked increase in the area of oilseed rape and yields were higher. The area devoted to horticultural crops declined again in 1980.

4. The dairy herd at June 1980 was 2% smaller than in 1979, but milk production over the whole year is expected to increase by nearly ½%. The beef herd fell by over 3½% and home production of beef was about the same level as in 1979. The sheep breeding flock increased again and the lamb crop was exceptionally high; production of sheepmeat is expected to increase by some 13% in 1980. The size of the pig breeding herd fell slightly during 1980; supplies of home-fed pigmeat are likely to be some 3% lower. Production of poultrymeat showed little change in 1980 whilst egg production declined.

PART II—GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

Farm structure (Table 3)

5. The number of farms in the United Kingdom has continued to decline. In 1980 the total number of holdings was about 243,500, about 5% fewer than the corresponding figure in 1975. The fall in numbers continued to be most marked among the smaller full-time businesses. Half the total number of holdings have businesses capable of providing work for at least one full-time man (ie those of 250 standard man-days or more) and these account for over 90% of total output. Large businesses of 1,000 standard man-days, although only some 12% of the total number, accounted for about half of total output. In Northern Ireland and Wales the output of small-scale farmers is rather more significant than in other parts of the United Kingdom.

6. The average area (including rough grazings) of a full-time business of 250 standard man-days or more has risen since 1975 from 111 hectares to 116 hectares. The size of individual enterprises continues to expand. There has been an increase over the last five years in the average area of cereals from 30 to 37 hectares, while the average dairy herd has grown over this period by nearly 28% from 40 to 51 cows. The average size of a beef breeding herd has stabilised at 18 cows, but the average ewe flock has risen to 181 breeding sheep compared with 168 in 1975. The average size of a pig breeding herd has increased from 23 to 34 sows, while fattening herds have reached an average size of 229 compared with 161 in 1975.

7. In Great Britain 66% of the holdings were wholly or mainly owner-occupied in 1980 compared with 54% in 1960/61. The proportion of the total area held by owner-occupiers has increased from 52% in 1960/61 to 58% in 1980. In Northern Ireland virtually all farmers are owner-occupiers.

Index of net product (Table 22)

8. The index of net product at constant prices for 1980 is expected to rise to 128 after a slight reduction in 1979 when it fell to 115. The improvement is mainly a result of this year's record cereal crop and some savings on inputs which included reductions in purchases of feedingstuffs and economies in use of fuel. This index and the income data in paragraph 10 show average figures around which there are significant regional variations.

Labour productivity (Tables 4 and 22)

9. The index of labour productivity measures changes in gross agricultural product, at constant prices, per person engaged. It reflects improvements in, for example, plant and animal breeding and the capital stock, the decline in the number of persons engaged and short-term movements in output caused by such factors as weather conditions. The index has increased on average by about 4% annually during the 1970s. After an increase of less than 1% in 1979 a 10% increase is forecast in 1980. This reflects the higher level of output in 1980 and a further fall in the labour force. The number of regular whole-time workers fell by 4½% in 1978/79 and a fall of 3½% is estimated for 1979/80 compared with an annual average reduction of 4% during the 1970s.

Farming income (Tables 21, 22 and 24)

10. The sum of farming income, net rent and interest (which together represent all the returns to the capital invested in the industry) is expected to

rise by $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ in 1980, a fall of 14% in real terms. Farming income alone, as defined in Table 21, is estimated to have declined by 8% in 1979 to £1,145 million, and a further reduction of 10% is forecast for 1980. In real terms this represents a fall of 19% between 1978 and 1979 followed by a fall of about 24% in 1980. The fall in income reflects the fact that the increase in expenditure on inputs is much greater than the increase in the value of sales. Depreciation, labour and interest (on increased borrowings) rose sharply in 1980.

11. Further information is provided at the Annual Review from samples of farm accounts which examine the financial position of farming analysed by size and type of farm and by country and region. The coverage and certain of the concepts in this series differ from the aggregate calculation. No direct comparisons between the two series can therefore be made. In particular the farm accounts relate to full-time farms only, though they do not cover very large farms (notably in the poultry sector); and the main analyses do not cover horticultural holdings. There are differences in the treatment of stock appreciation and valuations, which can affect the year to which income from individual enterprises is attributed. The sample accounts relate to a year ending, on average, in mid-February; and interest on farming loans is not deducted.

12. Information from the farm accounts for 1979/80 (for the year ending in February 1980) shows that net income per farm fell on almost all farming types. The decline was particularly severe on hill and upland (LFA) farms throughout the United Kingdom and on lowland cattle and sheep farms in all countries except Scotland. This reflected the unfavourable weather in late 1978 and the first half of 1979, and weak livestock markets. The decline in incomes on dairy farms in Scotland and Northern Ireland was particularly marked. General cropping farms in England maintained their recovery from the low levels of income in 1977/78, and there was an improvement in Scotland after two bad years. Incomes fell on cereal farms in England.

13. Forecasts of the results for 1980/81 (for the year ending on average in February 1981) suggest that there will be some increase in incomes on hill and upland farms in England and in Wales from the low levels reached in 1979/80, and also on some types of hill and upland farms in Scotland, but in Northern Ireland the decline in income in the hill areas is expected to continue in 1980/81. Net income on all types of hill and upland farms is expected to remain below the 1978/79 levels in all countries. Hill livestock producers will benefit from the £7.50 increase in the rate of allowance for cows and the 75p increase in the higher rate for sheep which will apply from 1 January 1981. The effect of these higher rates will, however, not be fully reflected in the accounts in all countries until 1981/82. Further falls in incomes are expected on dairy farms, on some lowland cattle and sheep farms and on general cropping farms growing potatoes and sugar beet. No improvement in incomes is forecast for cereal farms or for pigs and poultry farms. On all types of farm the expected levels of income in 1980/81, in real terms, are substantially below those of 1978/79. The decline in this period is most marked on dairy farms, on some cattle and sheep farms, and on all farm-types in Northern Ireland.

Price changes

14. The price of outputs rose on average by nearly 6% between 1979 and 1980. Price increases for most individual commodities were at or a little above this level (though with marked regional differences). But potato prices fell by

18%. Prices of inputs increased on average by about 14% between 1979 and 1980. Within this total, prices of bought-in goods and services showed a rise of about 11%.

Gross capital formation (Table 19)

15. It is estimated that the value of new investment will increase again in 1980, with the industry's gross capital formation in fixed assets of £1,056 million some 4% higher than in 1979. Investment in buildings and works is expected to be £509 million, a rise of 31% compared with the 1979 level, while investment in plant, machinery and vehicles is expected to decline by 13% to £547 million. In volume terms, however, total gross fixed capital formation is expected to decline by 10% compared with the level in 1979. While a 7% rise is expected in the volume of buildings and works (following a decline of some 3% in 1979) new investment in plant, machinery and vehicles is expected to fall by 23%.

16. A rise in stock appreciation and a small net increase in volume caused by higher cereal stocks contributed to an estimated increase of some 30% in 1980 in the value of stocks and work-in-progress. For the second successive year the total capital invested in breeding livestock (other than sheep) is forecast to decline in value and in volume.

Bank borrowings

17. Bank advances to agriculture for 1980 as a whole are forecast to be about £2,900 million, some 30% above the average for 1979 and some 70% above 1978. The rising level of borrowings reflects some increase in loans for land purchase and for increased costs of investment in buildings and works, but is probably mainly for current farming purposes.

Agricultural land prices (Table 23)

18. Agricultural land prices have risen considerably since 1975. Information from the comprehensive Inland Revenue series indicates that, in 1979, the average price per hectare of agricultural land sold with vacant possession reached £3,227 in England, £2,482 in Wales, £1,983 in Scotland and £3,327 in Northern Ireland. The more up-to-date but less comprehensive Current Agricultural Land Prices series, which covers England and Wales only, indicates that vacant possession prices remained at broadly their 1979 levels for much of 1980 but declined towards the end of the year.

Farm rents (Table 23)

19. On the basis of the provisional results of the ADAS Annual Rent Enquiry in England and Wales and of the continuing field survey in Scotland, average farm rents in the United Kingdom are estimated to have increased by 17% in 1980. This compares with an increase of 19% in 1979.

Farm workers' earnings (Table 20)

20. The average weekly earnings of whole-time hired men in the United Kingdom averaged £71.90 for 46.2 hours in the calendar year 1979 and £61.75 for 45.8 hours in the calendar year 1978; an increase of about 16½% in money terms and 2½% in real terms. Average earnings in 1980 are forecast to be about £86.50 for 45.7 hours, an increase of 20% in money terms, and less than

2% in real terms. Proposals made in November and December 1980 would, if confirmed, increase the statutory minimum weekly wage rates for whole-time hired workers in England and Wales by 10.3% with effect from 21 January 1981, for general workers in Scotland by 10.5% from 16 February 1981 and for agricultural workers in Northern Ireland by 10.3% from 2 February 1981.

Public expenditure (Table 25)

21. Expenditure under the common market organisation of the European Community is estimated to be about £568 million in 1980/81 compared with expenditure of some £360 million in 1979/80. This expenditure by the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce includes the Butter and School Milk Subsidies, the Beef and Sheepmeat Premium Schemes, import and export refunds (net of levies), certain production subsidies, aids to animal feeds, the gross costs of aid to private storage and the net cost of commodities bought into intervention and subsequently sold. Some of this expenditure benefits consumers and trade interests rather than producers. The additional expenditure in 1980/81 is mainly due to increased intervention activity for cereals and beef, to increased payments under the Beef Premium Scheme and to provision for the new Sheepmeat Premium Scheme. There has been less expenditure on aids to animal feeds and receipts from the co-responsibility levy on milk producers have increased.

22. In 1980/81, the estimated outturn for expenditure in the United Kingdom on price guarantees, grants and subsidies (excluding the brucellosis incentives) is £410 million compared with £317 million in 1979/80, which included £32 million of payments deferred from 1978/79 as a result of industrial action. Expenditure for 1980/81 includes the new suckler cow premium scheme. In addition the cost of capital grants and of guarantee payments for sheep, wool and potatoes has risen.

23. A breakdown of expenditure by scheme and commodity is set out in Table 25.

PART III—COMMODITY TRENDS

Cereals (Tables 2, 5, 7 and 26)

24. In 1980, cereals were grown on some 3.95 million hectares, an increase of 0.07 million hectares over 1979. Favourable weather conditions in the autumn of 1979 led to an increase in the area planted to wheat and a continued shift from spring to winter barley. The area planted to oats also increased. Yields in 1980 were high and the quality of the crop was generally good. Production reached about 19.2 million tonnes, some 1.8 million tonnes above the level in 1979. In the early part of 1980, with supplies in surplus, prices weakened but recovered later, as export trade developed. Then, with the large harvest, prices fell to below support levels, and up to 650,000 tonnes of grain are likely to be sold to the intervention authorities. Favourable conditions in the autumn of 1980 meant that the sowing of winter cereals has again proceeded well.

Oilseed rape (Tables 2, 5, 8 and 26)

25. Production is expected to rise again in 1980 to a record level of 275,000 tonnes, which is 40% higher than production in 1979. The increase is due to

an expansion in area sown from 74,000 to 93,000 hectares and a higher average yield. It is estimated that the area under the 1981 crop is some 15% higher and, if yields are maintained, production will rise again in 1981. The average price of the crop improved in 1980, in line with the increase in the intervention price.

Potatoes (Tables 2, 5, 9 and 26)

26. Plantings in 1980 exceeded the target area of 196,000 hectares by some 9,000 hectares. Planting and growing conditions were generally good and this produced record yields in many areas. The Potato Marketing Board was again authorised to offer contracts to producers in Great Britain for a proportion of their crop with the aim of ensuring stability in the market throughout the season. 423,000 tonnes were placed under contract in this way. Sales for stockfeed in both Great Britain and Northern Ireland began in November when it was clear that there was a surplus and when prices were still depressed.

27. Discussions on the future support arrangements are continuing, taking account of the prospects for an agreement on a Community regime for potatoes.

Sugar beet (Tables 2, 5, 10 and 26)

28. For 1980 the British Sugar Corporation contracted to purchase the beet from 215,000 hectares. 213,000 hectares were planted and it is expected that about 210,000 hectares will be harvested. This is a small decrease in area compared with 1979. The weather during the growing season has been variable. Assuming that harvesting and processing are not disrupted by bad weather, the crop should yield about 1.1 million tonnes of white sugar. Contracting for 1981 is not yet finished, but the area under sugar beet is not expected to change substantially.

Horticulture (Tables 2, 5, 11 and 26)

29. It is not possible to deal individually with the whole range of horticultural crops grown commercially in the United Kingdom. These paragraphs concentrate on crops in significant production including those subject to Community arrangements (ie apples, pears, cauliflowers and tomatoes).

30. The area devoted to horticulture has been declining for some time and this trend continued in 1980 when about 268,000 hectares were used for horticultural crops compared with 285,000 hectares in 1979.

31. The production of dessert apples and pears in 1980 was considerably below the 1979 level when there was a good crop. The reasons were an indifferent growing season, which brought lower yields and an increased proportion of smaller fruit of less good quality, and a reduction in orchard area. An increased yield of cooking apples more than compensated for a reduction in area. Production of soft fruit was affected by the cold, late spring and wet weather at picking time which affected both yield and the general condition of the fruit. Production of field vegetables varied according to crop, carrots being lower than in 1979 and cabbages and cauliflowers higher than last year.

32. The 1979/80 over-wintered cauliflower crop survived fairly well, but quality, particularly in the early part of the season, was poor. Adverse growing

conditions affected the early summer crop, but the autumn crop was about average in size and of good quality. Overall yields of cauliflowers, which vary from year to year mainly as a result of the weather, moved up in 1980 to the 1978 level after a reduction in 1979.

33. Growers of protected crops were able to economise on fuel and to maintain growing conditions because the latter part of the winter and the early spring in 1980 were milder than in 1979. But periods of dull weather from June to September disrupted cropping patterns and reduced yields. Overall output was higher in 1980 than in 1979 and was achieved from about the same area.

34. Prices of apples and pears were higher in 1980 than in 1979, but competition from imports of dessert apples has remained strong. Withdrawals of apples in the United Kingdom, under Community arrangements, are expected to be about the same as those in previous years (around 2% of the crop). Parts of the protected crop sector have suffered from very low returns. The value of the lettuce crop was considerably lower than in 1979 and cut flowers have had a poor year. But tomato prices for the season as a whole were very much higher than the very low levels in 1979. In June and July prices were similar to 1979, but from late July onwards they rose. Wholesale prices for cauliflowers have on average been slightly higher than in 1979.

Hops (Tables 2, 5, 12 and 26)

35. The area under hops changed only slightly between 1979 and 1980 but production was slightly lower. Average prices in 1980 were, however, much higher.

Seeds (Table 13)

36. The area sown for certified herbage and legume seed production in 1980 (excluding field bean and field pea seed) was about the same as in 1979, but production was down because the yield was lower. Imports in 1979/80 were slightly higher than in 1978/79, but exports were over 25% higher. Stocks at the end of 1979/80 were very high, and prices to growers of most species were slightly down.

37. The areas sown for certified field bean and field pea seed production in 1980 increased by 75% and 400% respectively compared with 1979. Production far exceeds requirements for sowing and the surplus goes to export and other markets. The area and production of field pea seed are expected to increase sharply again in 1981.

Beef and Milk (Tables 2, 5, 14, 15, 16 and 26)

38. The 1980 June census showed a decline of about 2½% in the total United Kingdom cattle breeding herd, compared with the previous year. The dairy herd—which was about two-thirds of all breeding cows—showed a fall of 2%. The beef herd fell in 1980 by over 3½% and is expected to fall by a similar percentage in 1981. In the Community price-fixing settlement for 1980 a Suckler Cow subsidy worth £12.37 per eligible animal was introduced to assist beef producers.

39. Home production of beef in 1980 is expected to be at about the same level as in 1979. With lower imports but increased exports, total supplies of

beef for home consumption in 1980 may be some 4% below 1979 levels and a little further down in 1981. Average market prices for certified cattle in the United Kingdom were depressed for most of 1980, and slaughter premiums were paid at the maximum rate from early July. Prices reached a peak of 86.58p per live kg in early April but fell rapidly to a level of around 67p per live kg during October, before increasing seasonally towards Christmas. There was substantial intervention from early August which reached an average of about 1,000 tonnes per week. This fell back to about 500 tonnes per week after intervention on forequarters was suspended in November.

40. The average yield of milk per cow in 1980 is expected to show an increase of some 2% compared with the level in 1979, but the average size of the national dairy herd over the year as a whole is expected to fall by 2% compared with 1979. Although milk production over the last few months of the year has been running below last year's level, production for the year as a whole is expected to show an increase of nearly ½%, because production earlier in the year was substantially higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The amount of milk sold for liquid consumption in 1980 is expected to fall by 1½% compared with 1979. Together with the increase in production, this should lead to an increase of just over 2% in the availability of milk for manufacturing. Milk used for cheese production in 1980 is expected to remain at about the same level as in 1979, but milk used for butter production is expected to increase by just over 4%.

41. Producer returns for milk are determined by the Milk Marketing Boards on the basis of their returns from the liquid and manufacturing milk markets. It is expected that the Boards' net returns from all milk for the 1980/81 year will be between 13.8 ppl and 14.0 ppl. Because of the termination of the Special Assistance to Northern Ireland milk producers, however, the net returns to the Northern Ireland Board are expected to be between 12.2 ppl and 12.4 ppl. These figures take account of the increase in the retail price of liquid milk of 1½p per pint which took effect on 4 January 1981.

42. The average size of the national dairy herd in 1981 is expected to decline slightly; this means that any increase in milk production will depend upon further improvements in yields.

Sheep and Wool (Tables 2, 14, 18 and 26)

43. The breeding flock increased by 2% between June 1979 and June 1980, although the number of shearling ewes fell by 5%. The number of lambs under one year old rose by 8% after the fall in 1979; the increase reflected the exceptional lamb crop. The breeding flock may show a further small increase in 1981.

44. United Kingdom home production of sheepmeat is expected to be about 13% higher in 1980 than in 1979. Total supplies to the market are expected to rise by about 4%, with imports declining by about 9% and exports by about 5%. The Community regime for sheepmeat came into effect on 20 October 1980. Its provisions included the possibility of introducing a variable premium scheme on similar lines to the Fat Sheep Guarantee Scheme which previously operated in the United Kingdom. The Variable Premium Scheme has been adopted in the United Kingdom; it is fully Community-financed and provides a higher level of guarantee than the previous United Kingdom scheme which

has now been discontinued. In 1980 prices were below the guaranteed price in January and from March onwards, and below the guide level for variable premiums from 20 October. On average, prices in 1980 were some 10% below the level in 1979 but increased guarantee payments ensured a considerably higher return to producers. Prices for lowland store lambs were variable, but prices for stores from the hills and hill ewes were generally higher than in 1979.

45. The production of wool rose by about 6% in 1980. Despite the increase in the guaranteed price in May, the price paid to producers fell because there was an increase in the deduction for the marketing costs of the British Wool Marketing Board. Market prices for the 1980 clip are expected on average to be well below the guaranteed price, and Exchequer advances to the Board were made from November 1980 as the stabilisation fund moved into deficit.

Pigs (Tables 2, 14 and 26)

46. Pigmeat production in 1980 is expected to be some 3% less than in 1979. It is likely to decline further in 1981. This reflects the decline in the numbers of breeding pigs which occurred during 1979 and continued into 1980. Little change in numbers is expected during 1981. The change from negative to positive monetary compensatory amounts, as a result of the devaluations of the green pound in 1979 and the strengthening of sterling, placed the industry in a stronger competitive position. Prices were fairly steady during 1980.

Poultrymeat (Tables 2, 14 and 26)

47. Output in 1980 is expected to be much the same as in 1979 and little change is expected in 1981. Overall average prices in 1980 were above the 1979 levels, although prices fell in the latter part of 1980.

Eggs (Tables 2, 5, 17 and 26)

48. Output is expected to fall by around 5% in 1980 with some further decline in 1981. Prices in 1980 were above 1979 levels.

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Pigs (Tables 2, 15 and 20)

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Poultrymeat (Tables 2, 16 and 20)

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Eggs (Tables 2, 5, 17 and 20)

38. Output is expected to fall by around 2% in 1980 with some further decline in 1981. Prices in 1980 were above 1979 levels.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

The tables cover largely the same ground as those in last year's White Paper except that:

(*a*) the layout of the final part of Table 21 has been amended to show more explicitly the various incomes and associated payments comprised within net product. The total labour bill is now split between the component parts in respect of hired workers and family workers (except spouses) and partners. The estimate of farming income together with net rent (on tenanted land) corresponds to net income as defined in last year's White Paper, which was on a wholly owner-occupied basis;

(*b*) Table 22 (which was Table 19 in last year's White Paper) now shows farming income as defined in Table 21 and net income as defined in Table 19 of last year's White Paper, and no longer includes a 3-year moving average of net income.

Even where there has been no change in the presentation of the tables, some of the figures in this appendix differ from those in previous Annual Review White Papers because of later information, changes in the scope and nature of available data and improvements in statistical methods. The forecasts for 1980 generally reflect the position up to the end of the year, as seen at November 1980.

All figures relate to the United Kingdom, unless otherwise stated.

Figures for imports from and exports to the Eight relate throughout to the other countries of the European Community as it was constituted during 1980 (Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, the Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands).

Significant items of Channel Islands trade are shown separately in the tables.

Figures for exports include re-exports.

In some cases figures may not add up to the totals shown because of roundings.

Symbols:

– means "nil"

... means "negligible" (less than half the last digit shown)

.. means "not available" or "not applicable".

TABLE 1

Calendar years

Agriculture in the national economy

	Average of 1969–71	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (provisional)
Agriculture's contribution to gross domestic product (*a*)						
£ million ..	1 220	2 947	3 154	3 415	3 728	4 102
percentage ..	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	..
Agriculture's share of gross fixed capital formation (*b*)						
£ million ..	255.0	662.6	762.0	914.6	1 018.1	1 056.0
percentages	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.7
Manpower engaged in agriculture (*c*) ('000)	753	682	674	677	661	651
Percentage of total civilian manpower engaged in all occupations (*c*)	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
Annual average index numbers (1975=100) of the prices of goods and services (*d*)						
(i) currently consumed in agriculture..	47.2	123.3	142.4	146.5	164.9	183.7
of which: feedingstuffs ..	48.1	125.1	148.2	144.4	163.4	174.2
fertilisers ..	35.0	105.2	118.1	137.0	147.2	172.9
energy ..	46.6	123.1	147.4	152.1	181.9	235.6
other inputs ..	50.5	127.4	142.5	151.5	169.8	188.7
(ii) contributing to agricultural investment ..	48.3	121.3	146.1	164.3	184.7	215.4
(iii) labour costs	41.5	119.3	129.6	149.1	173.6	211.5
Annual average index numbers (1975=100) of the producer prices of agricultural products (*d*)	49.3	128.6	133.7	137.8	152.3	160.1
of which: farm crops ..	41.6	155.9	127.1	118.4	140.2	137.3
fatstock and livestock products	51.6	120.5	135.2	146.5	158.0	170.5
horticultural products ..	51.8	119.7	138.5	128.5	144.5	147.5
Imports of food, feed and alcoholic beverages (*e*)						(Jan.–Sept.)
£ million ..	2 094	5 215	6 332	6 289	6 812	4 966
Import volume index (1975=100)	102.5	102.9	103.2	99.1	103.3	99.6
Import price index (1975=100)	44.3	112.5	134.5	141.1	145.5	150.5
Exports of food, feed and alcoholic beverages (*e*)						(Jan.–Sept.)
£ million ..	499	1 620	2 139	2 725	2 704	2 179
Export volume index (1975=100)	63.6	103.9	111.8	130.5	121.1	124.7
Export price index (1975=100)	56.4	114.6	136.8	147.7	156.3	165.6

TABLE 1 (*continued*)

	Average of 1969–71	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (provisional)
Consumers' expenditure on food and alcoholic beverages £million	9 753	22 046	25 115	28 069	32 452	(Jan.–June) 17 595
of which: food (*f*) £million	7 446	16 210	18 576	20 598	23 579	13 047
Expenditure on food as a percentage of total consumers' expenditure	23.1	21.7	21.7	20.9	20.6	20.7
Retail price index (1975=100) (*g*)						(Jan.–Sept.)
food	65.6	120.0	142.8	152.9	171.3	190.7
alcoholic beverages ..	86.9	117.8	135.7	145.0	160.6	190.5
all items	73.9	116.5	135.0	146.2	165.8	193.1
Value of home-produced food (*h*) as a percentage of						
All food consumed in the UK	45.9	55.5	52.7	55.9	56.9	60.0
All indigenous-type food consumed in the UK ..	58.6	68.4	66.9	70.2	71.4	75.0

(*a*) Excluding appreciation in value of work-in-progress and stocks.

(*b*) All fixed assets (excluding work-in-progress and stocks).

(*c*) Total manpower engaged in agriculture between 1976 and 1980 comprises the numbers of self-employed, employers and employees in employment (excluding farmers' spouses) given in the June censuses conducted by the Agriculture Departments of England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Estimates for labour on very small holdings in England and Wales are included. Figures for 1969 and 1970 are based on the Department of Employment series of the count of national insurance cards and the population census, adjusted by the ratio in 1971 of this series to the Agriculture Departments' series.

(*d*) UK indices of purchase prices of the means of agricultural production and of producer prices of agricultural products.

(*e*) Includes oilseeds and nuts, animal oils and fats, citric acid, food dyes, essences, starches, edible gelatine, albumen and casings.

(*f*) Includes caterers' expenditure on food.

(*g*) Annual averages. Source: Department of Employment.

(*h*) Home production includes the value of food exports but excludes net imports of agricultural inputs. For a definition of indigenous-type food see Appendix 1 of the article "Measuring self-sufficiency for food and drink in the United Kingdom" (Economic Trends No 217, November 1971).

TABLE 2

Crop areas and livestock numbers (*a*)

At June of each year

	Average of 1969–71	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (provisional)
A. Crop areas ('000 hectares)						
Total area	19 374	19 094	18 948	18 953	18 936	18 931
of which: Wheat	981	1 233	1 078	1 258	1 372	1 441
Barley	2 318	2 186	2 404	2 352	2 347	2 338
Oats	374	235	195	180	136	148
Mixed corn	66	28	24	17	16	13
Rye	5	8	10	9	7	6
Total cereals (*b*) ..	3 744	3 689	3 711	3 816	3 878	3 946
Potatoes	259	223	233	215	204	205
Sugar beet	188	207	203	210	214	213
Oilseed rape	..	48	55	64	74	93
Hops	7	6	6	6	6	6
Vegetables grown in the open	194	207	223	212	203	188
Orchard fruit	65	53	51	48	49	47
Soft fruit (*c*)	18	17	16	17	19	19
Ornamentals (*d*) ..	15	14	13	12	12	12
Total horticulture (*e*)	294	292	305	292	285	268
Total tillage (*f*) ..	4 924	4 831	4 873	4 943	4 986	5 036
All grasses under five years old (*g*) (*h*) ..	2 317	2 156	2 126	2 071	1 922	1 982
Total arable	7 241	6 988	6 999	7 014	6 909	7 018
All grasses five years old and over (*i*) ..	5 015	5 144	5 067	5 065	5 191	5 133
Rough grazing:						
Sole right	5 722	5 410	5 214	5 193	5 140	5 080
Common (estimated)	1 127	1 126	1 209	1 206	1 212	1 213
Other land (*j*)	270	425	458	474	485	488
B. Livestock numbers ('000 head)						
Total cattle and calves	12 622	14 115	13 899	13 670	13 589	13 471
of which: Dairy cows	3 254	3 231	3 269	3 274	3 292	3 226
Beef cows	1 305	1 772	1 688	1 588	1 543	1 488
Heifers in calf	838	939	824	858	864	839
Total sheep and lambs	26 293	28 350	28 190	29 772	29 946	31 392
of which: Ewes	10 663	11 329	11 247	11 475	11 709	12 149
Shearlings	2 303	2 376	2 494	2 724	2 870	2 735
Total pigs	8 213	7 968	7 756	7 728	7 864	7 857
of which: Sows in pig and other sows for breeding ..	813	750	728	727	743	721
Gilts in pig	141	138	103	118	109	110
Total poultry	136 889	142 867	134 931	137 973	135 345	137 870
of which: Table fowls (including broilers)	45 996	61 346	56 174	56 340	57 153	61 528
Laying fowls	54 385	49 581	49 616	50 985	48 120	46 762
Growing pullets ..	23 275	18 454	16 411	17 343	15 504	15 109

(*a*) The coverage of holdings in this Table has been changed and now includes data in respect of statistically insignificant holdings in England and Wales.

For all years (except 1969) the figures included for England and Wales relate to all known holdings irrespective of their size or labour requirement (standard man-days). The figures for 1969 exclude some 2 000 holdings which had a significant output from 1 acre (0.4 ha) or less and which were first brought into the census in 1970. A standard man-day (smd) represents 8 hours' productive work by an adult male worker under average conditions.

For Scotland the figures included for 1969 cover all known agricultural holdings exceeding 1 acre (0.4 ha) in extent. In 1970 some 16 000 statistically insignificant holdings (holdings with less than 26 smd) were excluded from the census and in 1973 when the threshold of significance was raised from 26 to 40 smd a further 5 000 holdings were excluded. Since then the Scottish figures relate to all known agricultural holdings with 40 smd or more.

In Northern Ireland the introduction of the 40 smd concept in 1973, and the removal of the 1 acre (0.4 ha) threshold, resulted in the net elimination of some 6 000 holdings from the Northern Ireland census. From 1973, therefore, the figures include all known agricultural holdings with 40 smd or more; holdings with less than 40 smd are excluded only if they have less than 10 acres (4 ha) of crops and grass and no regular whole-time worker. The figures before 1973 related to holdings of 1 acre (0.4 ha) or more except for numbers of livestock which were collected from all owners irrespective of the size of the holding as well as from landless stockholders.

(*b*) Cereals for threshing, excluding maize.

(*c*) Includes small area of soft fruit grown under orchard trees in England and Wales.

(*d*) Hardy nursery stock, bulbs and flowers.

(*e*) Most of the difference between total horticultural area and the sum of individual sectors is made up by the glasshouse area.

(*f*) Includes area of other crops and bare fallow not shown in the table.

(*g*) Includes lucerne.

(*h*) Before 1975 collected as:
In England and Wales—"clover, sainfoin and temporary grasses";
In Scotland —"grass under 7 years old";
In Northern Ireland —"grass 1st, 2nd and 3rd year".

(*i*) Before 1975 collected as:
In England and Wales—"permanent grass";
In Scotland —"grass 7 years old and over";
In Northern Ireland —"grass 4th year or older".

(*j*) Returns of "other land" were collected for the first time in England and Wales in June 1969. From June 1969 to June 1973 "other land" in Great Britain was collected as woodland and areas under roads, yards, buildings, etc., the use of which was ancillary to farming of the land; in Northern Ireland it included land within agricultural holdings which was under bog, water, roads, buildings, etc., and waste land not used for agriculture. In June 1974 the definition was changed in England and Wales to include all other land forming part of the holding and in Scotland it was extended to include ponds and derelict land. The Northern Ireland definition is unchanged.

TABLE 3

Numbers and size of holdings and enterprises (*a*)

At June of each year

			1975	1980 (provisional)
Crops and grass area	Number of holdings ('000) with	0.1 to 19.9 hectares	108.2	96.9
		20 to 49.9 hectares	73.2	68.0
		50 to 99.9 hectares	41.7	41.5
		100 hectares and over	29.3	30.0
		Total	252.3	236.4
	Average crops and grass area per holding (hectares) (*b*)		47.2	50.4
	Per cent of total crops and grass area on holdings with	0.1 to 19.9 hectares	7.9%	7.0%
		100 hectares and over	47.5%	49.7%
Size of business (smd) (*c*) (*d*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	Under 250 smd	126.2	121.7
		250 to 499 smd	56.4	47.9
		500 to 999 smd	45.8	44.1
		1 000 smd and over	28.3	29.8
		Total	256.8	243.5
	Holdings 250 smd and over	Average size of business (smd)	857	905
		Average total area per holding (hectares)	111.3	115.8
		Contribution to total output (%)	90.6%	90.6%
Total cereals (excluding maize)	Number of holdings ('000) with	0.1 to 19.9 hectares	76.0	61.2
		20 to 49.9 hectares	22.7	22.2
		50 hectares and over	21.0	22.9
		Total	119.7	106.3
	Average area (hectares)		30.5	36.9
	Per cent of total cereals area on holdings with 50 hectares and over of cereals		66.0%	70.6%
Potatoes	Number of holdings ('000) with	0.1 to 9.9 hectares	49.5	43.6
		10 to 19.9 hectares	3.7	3.7
		20 hectares and over	1.9	2.0
		Total	55.1	49.3
	Average area (hectares)		3.7	4.2
	Per cent of total potato area on holdings with 20 hectares and over of potatoes		33.7%	34.2%
Sugar beet (*e*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	0.1 to 9.9 hectares	9.3	6.9
		10 to 19.9 hectares	3.2	3.1
		20 hectares and over	2.8	3.2
		Total	15.4	13.2
	Average area (hectares)		12.8	16.0
	Per cent of total sugar beet area on holdings with 20 hectares and over of sugar beet		56.0%	63.9%

TABLE 3 (*continued*)

Numbers and size of holdings and enterprises (*a*)

At June of each year

			1975	1980 (provi-sional)
Dairy cows	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 29	39.1	23.2
		30 to 59	23.4	19.6
		60 and over	17.6	20.3
		Total	80.1	63.1
	Average size of herd		40	51
	Per cent of total dairy cows in herds of 60 and over		53.3%	64.2%
Beef cows	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 19	70.5	58.9
		20 to 49	20.8	15.9
		50 and over	9.1	7.1
		Total	100.4	81.8
	Average size of herd		19	18
	Per cent of total beef cows in herds of 50 and over		41.7%	41.6%
Breeding sheep (*f*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 99	43.1	41.7
		100 to 499	29.8	30.4
		500 and over	5.6	6.5
		Total	78.5	78.7
	Average size of flock		168	181
	Per cent of total breeding sheep in flocks of 500 and over		37.7%	40.7%
Breeding pigs	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 19	25.2	16.5
		20 to 49	5.0	3.5
		50 and over	4.4	4.4
		Total	34.5	24.4
	Average size of herd		23	34
	Per cent of total breeding pigs in herds of 50 and over		64.0%	75.1%
Fattening pigs (*g*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 199	21.8	14.4
		200 to 999	4.7	4.1
		1 000 and over	0.8	1.0
		Total	27.3	19.5
	Average size of herd		161	229
	Per cent of total fattening pigs in herds of 1 000 and over		33.6%	44.9%
Laying fowls	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 4 999	78.4	57.5
		5 000 to 19 999	1.6	1.2
		20 000 and over	0.4	0.4
		Total	80.5	59.1
	Average size of flock		611	752
	Per cent of total laying flocks of 20 000 and over		47.3%	59.5%

TABLE 3 (*continued*)

Numbers and size of holdings and enterprises (*a*)

At June of each year

			1975	1980 (provisional)
Broilers (*h*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 9 999	1.6	1.3
		10 000 to 99 999	0.6	0.7
		100 000 and over	0.1	0.1
		Total	2.3	2.2
	Average size of flock		23 927	26 779
	Per cent of total broilers in flocks of 100 000 and over		59.9%	55.7%

(*a*) The figures in this Table do not include the statistically insignificant (SI) holdings that have been included in Tables 2 and 4 (see note (*a*) to Table 2). The figures for 1975, however, have been adjusted to take account of the recent reappraisal of very small (SI) holdings in England and Wales which resulted in a further 11 000 holdings being removed from the June 1980 census. The figures for 1975 and 1980 are therefore broadly comparable. The decline in the total number of holdings is reflected in the smallest farm or enterprise size group and has marginally increased the average size of some enterprises.

Caution must be exercised in comparing these figures with those quoted in recent White Papers and in particular with figures in White Papers published prior to the 1978 Review when results were based on imperial measurements and old standard man-day (smd) values.

(*b*) The average size of holdings based on total area was:—

1975 69.0 hectares of which 67.2% was under crops and grass.

1980 72.0 hectares of which 67.9% was under crops and grass.

(*c*) These figures include holdings with no crops and grass which are excluded from the first section of the Table.

(*d*) Following the introduction of revised smd values for the 1978 Annual Review a lower size group of "under 250 smd" was applied throughout the United Kingdom. This change resulted in a general shift of holdings into lower size groups and this movement is particularly marked in Northern Ireland as the following figures show:—

Holdings in Northern Ireland—June 1975 ('000)

Based on old smd values		*Based on new smd values*	
50– 199 smd	16.0	50– 249 smd	20.0
200– 599 smd	12.6	250– 499 smd	6.9
600–1 199 smd	3.8	500– 999 smd	2.8
1 200 smd and over	1.2	1 000 smd and over	0.7
TOTAL	33.6	TOTAL	30.4

As a result of this change, the figures shown in this Table are only comparable with those in the White Papers for 1978, 1979 and 1980 (but see note (*a*) above).

(*e*) Figures relate to England and Wales only.

(*f*) Figures included for Scotland and Northern Ireland relate to December censuses in 1974 and 1979.

(*g*) Figures included for Northern Ireland relate to pig holdings which had fattening pigs only.

(*h*) Figures for Scotland, and figures for Northern Ireland in 1980 only, include small numbers of other table fowls.

TABLE 4

Number of persons engaged in agriculture (*a*)

At June of each year '000 persons

	Average of 1969–71	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (provisional)
Workers						
Regular whole-time:						
Hired: male	} ..	150	147	143	139	133
female ..		13	12	12	12	12
Family: male		39	37	34	30	31
female ..		12	8 (*e*)	7	6	6
All male	249	189	184	177	169	163
All female	29	25	20 (*e*)	19	18	17
(Total)	(278)	(213)	(204)	(196)	(187)	(181)
Regular part-time:						
Hired: male ..	} ..	21	21	21	20	20
female ..		26	25	24	25	25
Family: male		15	15	15	13	13
female ..		17	10 (*e*)	9	7	7
All male	40	36	37	36	33	33
All female	36	43	34 (*e*)	33	33	32
(Total)	(75) (*c*)	(79)	(71)	(69)	(66)	(65)
Seasonal or Casual:						
All male	39	47	54	58	56	58
All female	36	36	42	43	41	43
(Total)	(75) (*d*)	(83)	(96)	(101)	(97)	(101)
Salaried managers (*b*) ..	..	7	8	8	8	8
Total employed	428	383	379	374	358	355
Farmers, partners and directors:						
Whole-time	..	219	212	216	215	209
Part-time	..	80	84	88	88	88
(Total)	(..)	(299)	(296)	(303)	(304)	(296)
Total	..	682	674	677	661	651
Wives/Husbands of farmers, partners and directors (engaged in farm work) ..	..	..	80	80	79	74

(*a*) The figures are based on returns in the Agricultural Census but include some estimates for figures not directly obtainable from the Scottish Census results. Because of changes in the Census categories in England and Wales in 1970 and 1972, numbers returned for earlier years are not available on the same basis as those for the most recent years. Before 1977 the figures do not include the wives/husbands of farmers, partners and directors, even though the wives/husbands themselves may be partners or directors. In 1977 wives/husbands of farmers, partners and directors were returned separately, but only if they were engaged in farm work.

Figures include estimates for all very small holdings in England and Wales not surveyed in the respective June censuses (see footnote (*a*) to Table 2).

(*b*) Figures relate to Great Britain only.

(*c*) Includes seasonal or casual workers in Northern Ireland. See footnote (*d*).

(*d*) Before 1975 seasonal or casual workers were not returned as a separate item in Northern Ireland, but were included with part-time workers.

(*e*) The decrease in the number of regular whole-time and part-time female workers in 1977 is thought to be explained by the separate return, for the first time in England and Wales, of farmers' wives, some of whom were probably returned previously as family workers.

TABLE 5

Estimated average yields of crops and livestock products

Calendar years

	Unit	Average of 1969–71	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (forecast)
Crops							
Wheat	tonnes/ hectare	4.22	3.85	4.90	5.26	5.23	5.65
Barley	,,	3.56	3.51	4.39	4.19	4.10	4.43
Oats	,,	3.46	3.25	4.06	3.92	3.99	4.36
Potatoes ..	,,	27.15	21.60	28.50	34.20	31.95	34.20
Sugar (*a*) ..	,,	6.10	4.20	5.40	5.70	6.10	6.00
Oilseed rape ..	,,	2.00	2.30	2.60	2.40	2.70	3.00
Apples:							
Dessert (*b*) ..	,,	12.58	10.82	6.94	11.16	11.86	10.60
Culinary (*b*) ..	,,	12.20	11.59	11.22	15.17	12.03	16.42
Pears (*b*) ..	,,	11.60	13.16	7.53	5.70	15.76	9.60
Tomatoes (*b*) ..	,,	103.77	137.30	133.10	138.88	149.67	152.78
Cauliflowers (*b*)..	,,	18.88	16.50	20.70	21.75	17.36	21.30
Hops	,,	1.64	1.35	1.22	1.60	1.80	1.72
Livestock products							
Milk (*c*) ..	litres/ cow	3 780	4 264 (*e*)	4 449	4 624	4 624	4 723 (*e*)
Eggs (*d*)	no./bird	220.5	238.5 (*e*)	240.5	242.0	247.0	248.5 (*e*)

(*a*) Sugar-in-beet per crop hectare.

(*b*) Gross yields from cropped area.

(*c*) Yield per dairy-type cow per annum. From 1980 based on an average population which includes estimates for dairy-type cows on very small holdings in England and Wales.

(*d*) Eggs per laying bird, including breeding flock.

(*e*) 366 days.

TABLE 6

Purchased feedingstuffs

Calendar years — million tonnes

	Average of 1969–71	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (forecast)
Compounds						
Cattle	3.5	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.1
Calf	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	
Pig	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2
Poultry	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total compounds..	10.2	11.2	10.6	10.8	11.4	11.0
Other high energy feeds (*a*) ..	4.0	3.9	4.3	3.6	3.7	3.3
Total high energy feeds	14.2	15.0	14.9	14.4	15.2	14.3
Low energy bulk feeds (*b*) ..	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total all purchased feedingstuffs	14.7	15.6	15.5	15.1	15.9	15.0

(*a*) Cereals, cereal offals, proteins and other high energy feeds.

(*b*) Brewers' and distillers' grains, hay, straw, milk by-products and other low energy bulk feeds expressed in terms of an equivalent tonnage of high energy feeds.

TABLE 7

Cereals supplies

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1969–71	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (fore-cast)
Wheat (a)						
Production	4 138	4 740	5 274	6 613	7 175	8 145
Imports (*b*): from the Eight ..	689	1 915	2 283	1 147	651	614
from third countries	4 178	1 894	1 569	1 952	1 965	1 749
Exports : to the Eight	4	30	187	272	142	760
to third countries ..	16	97	25	77	25	190
Total new supply	8 985	8 422	8 914	9 363	9 624	9 558
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	46%	56%	59%	71%	75%	85%
End December farm stocks ..	2 190	2 300	2 830	3 760	4 130	4 335
Disposals : millers (*c*)	5 111	5 161	5 155	5 002	5 057	4 860
(of which home-produced) ..	(1 566)	(2 289)	(2 113)	(2 138)	(2 785)	(2 688)
animal feed	3 259	2 862	2 780	2 933	3 644	3 644
(of which home-produced) ..	(2 025)	(2 075)	(2 089)	(2 772)	(3 332)	(3 498)
seed	204	208	233	267	281	280
other	191	211	216	231	272	282
Total disposals (*d*)	8 765	8 442	8 384	8 433	9 254	9 353(*i*)
Barley						
Production	8 251	7 648	10 531	9 848	9 613	10 350
Imports : from the Eight ..	37	301	530	294	211	195
from third countries	946	345	386	56	88	12
Exports : to the Eight	61	161	463	1 019	409	358
to third countries ..	4	37	6	1 017	423	1 072
Total new supply	9 169	8 096	10 978	8 162	9 080	9 127
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	90%	94%	96%	121%	106%	113%
End December farm stocks ..	4 330	3 180	5 410	4 610	4 580	4 720
Disposals : animal feed	7 070	6 386	6 334	6 212	6 420	5 929
(of which home-produced) ..	(6 214)	(5 894)	(5 576)	(5 952)	(6 190)	(5 795)
brewing/distilling ..	1 573	1 915	1 865	2 140	2 099	1 998
(of which home-produced) ..	(1 446)	(1 759)	(1 707)	(2 050)	(2 030)	(1 924)
seed	349	365	396	405	414	397
other	117	150	153	205	177	184
Total disposals (*d*)	9 109	8 816	8 748	8 962	9 110	8 987(*i*)
Oats						
Production	1 295	764	790	706	542	645
Imports (*b*): from the Eight ..	1	11	4	16	62	28
from third countries	18	42	40	5	4	4
Exports : to the Eight	42	3	4	10	6	4
to third countries ..	1	—	...	1	...	—
Total new supply	1 271	814	830	716	602	673
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	102%	94%	95%	99%	90%	96%
End December farm stocks ..	760	410	470	420	310	385
Disposals: animal feed ..	982	652	557	565	528	405
(of which home-produced) ..	(973)	(621)	(556)	(565)	(496)	(407)
millers	120	139	154	149	137	146
(of which home-produced) ..	(110)	(108)	(111)	(128)	(102)	(112)
seed	82	46	43	35	31	33
other	27	17	16	17	16	14
Total disposals (*d*)	1 211	854	770	766	712	598

Table 7 (*continued*)

Cereals supplies

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1969–71	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (fore-cast)
Mixed corn (*e*)						
Production	227	89	93	64	58	51
Rye (*f*)						
Production	14	20	35	30	24	24
Imports (*b*): from the Eight ..	...	8	26	12	14	14
from third countries	20	17	7	8	6	6
Total new supply	34	45	68	50	44	44
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	41%	44%	51%	60%	55%	55%
Maize						
Production	2	2	3	2	—	—
Imports (*b*): from the Eight ..	498	527	183	471	692	530
from third countries	2 579	3 238	3 923	2 865	2 485	2 415
Exports : to the Eight	12	44	31	26	22	13
to third countries ..	2	...	...	1	...	...
Total new supply	3 065	3 723	4 078	3 311	3 155	2 932
Sorghum						
Imports (*b*): from the Eight ..	18	97	35	19	34	8
from third countries	84	220	134	2	3	1
Exports : to the Eight	—	8	2	1	...	—
to third countries ..	—	...	...	—	...	—
Total new supply	102	309	167	20	37	9
Total cereals (*a*)						
Production	13 925	13 263	16 727	17 263	17 412	19 215
Imports (*b*): from the Eight ..	1 243	2 859	3 061	1 959	1 664	1 389
from third countries	7 825	5 756	6 059	4 888	4 551	4 187
Exports : to the Eight	119	246	687	1 328	579	1 135
to third countries ..	23	134	31	1 096	448	1 262
Total new supply	22 851	21 498	25 129	21 686	22 600	22 394
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	61%	62%	67%	80%	77%	86%
End December farm stocks (*g*) ..	7 280	5 920	8 710	8 790	9 020	9 440
Total disposals (*h*)	22 511	22 288	22 343	21 606	22 370	21 974

(*a*) Includes flour under the heading of wheat imports and exports.

(*b*) Countries of origin cannot be identified with certainty from the Overseas Trade Statistics but transhipments have, where possible, been allocated to country of origin.

(*c*) 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 exclude 41 000, 36 000, 84 000, 31 000 and 62 000 tonnes respectively, of wheat milled and exported as flour.

(*d*) Total new supply adjusted for changes in December farm stocks.

(*e*) Import/export figures are not separately distinguished in Overseas Trade Statistics.

(*f*) Export figures are not separately distinguished in Overseas Trade Statistics before 1970 and are not significant thereafter.

(*g*) In respect of wheat, barley and oats.

(*h*) Total new supply adjusted for changes in December farm stocks of wheat, barley and oats.

(*i*) Includes 287 000 tonnes of wheat and 479 000 tonnes of barley respectively, sold or offered into intervention as at 25 October 1980.

TABLE 8

Oilseed rape supplies

Calendar years   '000 tonnes

	Average of 1969–71	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (forecast)
Production	9	111	142	154	198	275
Imports: from the Eight	23	48	85	54	37	40
from third countries ..	41	67	70	19	126	130
Exports	—	1	5	2	1	...
Total new supply	73	225	292	225	360	445
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	12%	49%	49%	68%	55%	62%

TABLE 9

Potato supplies

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1969–71	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (forecast)
Production:						
early (a)	461	371	406	422	367	449
maincrop	6 569	4 418	6 215	6 909	6 119	6 527
Total production	7 030	4 789	6 621	7 331	6 485	6 976
Seed and waste (b)..	2 095	1 214	1 950	2 195	1 469	1 895
Output for human consumption ..	4 935	3 575	4 671	5 136	5 016	5 081
Supplies from Channel Islands (early)	41	24	39	34	35	33
Imports						
Raw: (c)						
early:						
from the Eight	} 261	12	25	44	51	27
from third countries ..		255	349	276	269	276
maincrop:						
from the Eight	} 7	269	87	—	45	86
from third countries ..		90	117	—	2	14
Processed: (d)						
from the Eight	} 113	64	45	86	72	80
from third countries ..		400	307	50	79	73
Exports: ware and processed (d)						
to the Eight	} 19	19	11	49	57	45
to third countries		1	17	37	42	40
Total new supplies..	5 358	4 669	5 612	5 540	5 470	5 585
Output as % of total new supplies in UK	92%	77%	83%	93%	92%	91%
Potatoes unsold at 31 December..	..	1 325	1 940	2 181	2 080	2 020
Total disposals for human consumption in calendar year ..	..	4 424	4 997	5 299	5 571	5 645

(a) Potatoes lifted before 1 August.

(b) Includes seed for export and home use, chats, waste and surplus disposals for compensation and stockfeed buying programmes.

(c) Excludes seed potatoes.

(d) Raw equivalent.

TABLE 10

Sugar supplies

Calendar years | '000 tonnes refined basis

	Average of 1969–71	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (fore-cast)
Production (*a*)	951	695	949	1 022	1 154	1 080
Imports (*b*):						
from the Eight (*c*)	77	307	400	288	202	170
from third countries	1 962	1 695	1 383	1 324	1 155	1 210
Exports (*b*):						
to the Eight	6	16	5	5	4	10
to third countries	205	247	159	81	65	70
Total new supply	2 779	2 434	2 568	2 548	2 442	2 380
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	34%	29%	37%	40%	47%	45%

(*a*) Sugar coming out of the factory in the early part of the new year is regarded as being part of the previous calendar year's production.

(*b*) Includes only sugar as such and takes no account of the sugar content of processed products.

(*c*) Includes imports from French Overseas Departments.

Table 11

Supplies of certain horticultural crops

Calendar years

	Average of 1969–71	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (forecast)
Apples (excluding cider apples)						
Cropped area ('000 hectares)						
Dessert	23.09	20.28	19.60	18.91	18.71	17.30
Culinary	14.65	12.19	11.94	11.88	11.74	11.40
('000 tonnes)						
Output from the crop:						
Dessert	266	195	132	192	198	168
Culinary	156	131	132	164	136	152
Imports: from the Eight	76	257	263	240	265	260
from third countries ..	178	125	76	104	107	111
Exports: to the Eight	} ..	14	13	13	17	13
to third countries ..		1	...	1	1	1
Total new supply	..	693	590	686	688	677
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	..	47%	45%	52%	49%	47%
Closing stocks	..	107	81	129	100	112
Total disposals in calendar year ..	..	712	616	638	717	665
Pears (excluding Perry pears)						
Cropped area ('000 hectares) ..	5.61	4.88	4.79	4.65	4.60	4.45
('000 tonnes)						
Output from the crop	61	57	36	26	60	41
Imports: from the Eight	26	28	32	29	29	31
from third countries ..	27	20	17	16	16	16
Exports: to the Eight	} ..	2	3	3	1	3
to third countries ..		1	...	...	...	...
Total new supply	..	102	82	68	104	85
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	..	56%	44%	38%	58%	48%
Closing stocks	..	17	14	12	31	20
Total disposals in calendar year ..	..	92	85	70	85	96
Cauliflowers						
Cropped area ('000 hectares) ..	16.78	14.39	14.74	16.86	17.17	14.95
('000 tonnes)						
Output	277	216	280	316	245	284
Supplies from Channel Islands ..	14	11	4	14	6	11
Imports: from the Eight	36	20	19	14	18	25
from third countries ..	1	4	1	1	1	1
Total new supply	328	251	304	345	270	321
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	84%	86%	92%	92%	91%	88%

TABLE 11 (*continued*)

Supplies of certain horticultural crops

Calendar years

	Average of 1969–71	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (fore-cast)
Tomatoes						
Cropped area ('000 hectares) ..	1.04	0.95	0.94	0.93	0.90	0.9
('000 tonnes)						
Output	107	128	123	127	127	133
Supplies from Channel Islands ..	67	58	57	58	45	67
Imports: from the Eight	52	37	48	45	54	72
from third countries ..	111	94	92	99	99	105
Exports	1	3	7	7	6	6
Total new supply	336	314	313	322	319	371
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	32%	41%	39%	39%	40%	36%

Table 12

Hops supplies

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1969–71	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (fore-cast)
Production	11.4	8.0	7.2	9.4	10.3	9.8
Imports: from the Eight ..	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.4
from third countries ..	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6
Exports: to the Eight	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.7	2.8
to third countries ..	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Total new supply	11.5	9.2	8.8	10.2	10.4	8.6
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	99%	87%	82%	92%	99%	114%

Table 13

Supplies of herbage and legume seeds (*a*)

June/May years

	Average of 1969/70-1971/72	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81 (fore-cast)
Area ('000 hectares) (*b*)	19.3	17.2	17.5	22.7	21.1	21.0
('000 tonnes)						
Production—all seed	17.3	10.5	16.5	16.3	18.9	16.1
(of which certified seed) ..	(13.7)	(10.5)	(16.5)	(16.3)	(18.9)	(16.1)
Imports—all seed:						
from the Eight.. ..	9.9	11.0	10.4	11.2	10.0	} ..
from third countries ..	9.7	9.4	5.6	5.4	7.3	
Exports—all seed:						
to the Eight	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.3	2.9	} ..
to third countries ..	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	
Total supply	34.5	28.5	30.6	30.3	32.9	..

(*a*) Excluding field bean and field pea seeds.
(*b*) Certified seed only.

TABLE 14

Meat supplies (*a*)

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1969-71	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (fore-cast)
Beef and veal						
Production	957	1 069	1 032	1 048	1 087	1 084
Imports (*b*):						
from the Eight (*c*) ..	126	187	243	274	263	240
from third countries ..	198	62	55	45	54	37
Exports (live and meat):						
to the Eight	45	112	119	124	132	132
to third countries ..	5	3	3	2	4	13
Supplies to the Channel Islands	3	3	3	2	3	3
Total new supply	1 228	1 199	1 205	1 238	1 266	1 213
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	78%	89%	86%	85%	86%	89%
Mutton and lamb						
Production	225	248	229	238	240	272
Imports: from the Eight (*c*)	6	1	1	...	...	...
from third countries..	345	225	218	226	208	189
Exports (live and meat):						
to the Eight	15	34	46	48	44	42
to third countries ..	2	3	4	3	4	4
Supplies to the Channel Islands	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total new supply	558	435	397	411	398	414
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	40%	57%	58%	58%	60%	66%
Pork						
Production	634	584	651	634	696	679
Imports: from the Eight (*c*) ..	14	12	14	29	34	42
from third countries..	6	1	3	10	4	4
Exports (live and meat):						
to the Eight	12	10	17	12	19	26
to third countries ..	5	1	...	1	...	...
Supplies to the Channel Islands	1	1	2	1	2	2
Total new supply	635	584	649	658	712	697
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	100%	100%	100%	96%	98%	97%
Bacon and ham						
Production	258	225	221	217	212	202
Imports: from the Eight ..	322	251	274	289	292	283
from third countries..	61	18	13	15	15	15
Exports	2	2	2	2	2	2
Supplies to the Channel Islands	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total new supply	639	491	505	517	516	497
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	40%	46%	44%	42%	41%	41%

TABLE 14 (*continued*)

Meat supplies (*a*)

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1969–71	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (forecast)
Poultrymeat						
Production (*d*)	580	695	718	729	753	750
Imports: from the Eight ..	7	5	8	18	30	29
from third countries	—	1	—	1	2	2
Exports: to the Eight	—	5	7	13	9	8
to third countries ..	1	5	23	19	16	17
Supplies to the Channel Islands	1	4	2	2	2	2
Total new supply	585	687	694	714	758	754
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	99%	101%	103%	102%	99%	99%
Total meat supplies						
Production (*d*)	2 654	2 821	2 851	2 865	2 988	2 987
Imports (*b*):						
from the Eight (*c*) ..	475	455	540	610	619	594
from third countries ..	610	307	289	296	283	247
Exports (live and meat) ..	87	176	220	224	231	244
Supplies to the Channel Islands	7	11	9	7	9	9
Total new supply	3 645	3 396	3 450	3 539	3 650	3 575
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	73%	83%	83%	81%	82%	84%

(*a*) Does not include meat offals or trade in preserved or manufactured meat products (e.g. canned meat).

(*b*) Boneless beef and veal have been converted to bone-in weights, in order to bring imports into line with the home-production figures.

(*c*) Includes meat from animals imported fat from Irish Republic.

(*d*) Including output from commercially insignificant units.

TABLE 15

Milk production

Calendar years | million litres

	Average of 1969–71	1976 (d)	1977	1978	1979	1980 (forecast) (d)
Sales through milk marketing schemes:						
for liquid consumption	7 440	7 760	7 484	7 380	7 305	7 187
for manufacture:						
butter	1 438	2 053	3 038	3 650	3 584	3 739
cheese (a)	1 412	2 039	2 073	2 172	2 359	2 364
cream	830	964	975	1 017	1 040	1 046
condensed milk—full cream (b)	616	524	560	578	534	485
milk powder—full cream ..	214	175	178	210	194	251
other	111	103	97	87	98	102
Total for manufacture ..	4 623	5 858	6 921	7 713	7 811	7 987
Total sales	12 063	13 618	14 406	15 094	15 116	15 174
Used on farms (c)	266	189	178	168	165	161
Output for human consumption ..	12 328	13 807	14 583	15 262	15 280	15 334

(a) Includes farmhouse cheese made under milk marketing schemes.

(b) Includes condensed milk used in the production of chocolate crumb.

(c) Includes farmhouse manufacture of butter and cream, milk consumed in farm households and sales outside milk marketing schemes.

(d) 366 days.

TABLE 16

Milk product supplies

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1969–71	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (forecast)
Butter						
Production (*a*)	63	90	135	164	161	169(*b*)
Imports (*b*): from the Eight ..	144	275	189	172	126	107
from third countries	263	123	129	130	120	95
Exports (incl. re-exports):						
to the Eight	1	14	11	49	51	74
to third countries..	2	2	4	8	11	6
Total new supply	467	472	439	409	345	291
Production as % of new supply for use in UK..	14%	19%	31%	40%	47%	58%
Closing stocks	23	107	127	129	94	51
Offtake	477	449	418	408	381	333
Cheese						
Production (*a*)	140	204	206	216	234	233
Imports: from the Eight ..	57	114	105	97	137	95
from third countries..	103	33	16	5	3	15
Exports (incl. re-exports):						
to the Eight	1	6	6	8	8	11
to third countries ..	3	4	4	8	7	7
Total new supply	297	340	316	302	359	325
Production as % of new supply for use in UK..	47%	60%	65%	72%	65%	72%
Closing stocks (*c*)	54	100	114	91	101	100
Offtake	302	340	309	325	350	326
Cream—fresh, frozen and sterilized						
Production (*a*)	73	81	82	84	87	87
Imports: from the Eight ..	13	5	5	5	5	5
from third countries..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports (incl. re-exports):						
to the Eight	...	...	...	1	1	1
to third countries ..	2	...	1	...	1	...
Total new supply	84	85	85	88	90	91
Production as % of new supply for use in UK..	87%	95%	96%	95%	97%	96%
Closing stocks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offtake	84	85	85	88	90	91
Condensed milk—full cream						
Production (*d*)	240	204	218	225	208	187
Imports: from the Eight ..	12	9	7	2	4	2
from third countries..	...	...	...	...	...	—
Exports (*e*) (incl. re-exports):						
to the Eight	1	2	6	10	9	6
to third countries ..	34	29	41	32	25	32
Total new supply	217	182	177	185	178	151
Production as % of new supply for use in UK..	111%	112%	123%	122%	117%	124%
Closing stocks (*d*)	33	16	17	18	16	9
Offtake	214	187	176	184	180	158

TABLE 16 (*continued*)

Milk product supplies

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1969–71	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (forecast)
Milk powder—full cream						
Production	27	22	22	26	24	31
Imports: from the Eight ..	6	4	3	7	4	2
from third countries	12	...	...	...	...	...
Exports (incl. re-exports):						
to the Eight	1	2	2	3	3	4
to third countries ..	8	8	8	15	15	17
Total new supply	35	15	15	16	11	12
Production as % of new supply for use in UK	77%	147%	147%	162%	218%	258%
Closing stocks	4	2	2	3	2	2
Offtake	34	15	15	15	11	12
Skimmed milk powder						
Production	96	173	241	278	252	240
Imports: from the Eight ..	14	22	14	18	21	6
from third countries	12	...	...	...	...	...
Exports (incl. re-exports):						
to the Eight	10	102	43	93	68	59
to third countries ..	16	13	12	19	52	87
Total new supply	95	80	200	184	154	100
Production as % of new supply for use in UK	101%	216%	121%	151%	164%	240%
Closing stocks (*f*)	23	26	109	79	18	30
Offtake	96	103	116	213	215	88

(*a*) Includes farmhouse manufacture.

(*b*) Includes butter other than natural (i.e. butterfat and oil, dehydrated butter and ghee).

(*c*) The coverage of the stocks survey was improved, resulting in a new series of figures from the end of 1976. On the basis of this improved survey, the closing stock for 1976 would be recorded as 107 000 tonnes.

(*d*) Includes condensed milk used in the production of chocolate crumb.

(*e*) From 1976 includes an insignificant amount derived from skimmed milk.

(*f*) From 1976 includes intervention stocks as well as manufacturers' stocks but does not include powder bought by the Irish Republic intervention agency for storage in the UK.

TABLE 17

Egg supplies

Calendar years | million dozen

	Average of 1969–71	1976 (*a*)	1977	1978	1979	1980 (forecast) (*a*)
Home supplies (*b*)						
Packing station throughput:						
sold in shell	569	612	593	602	575	543
processed	86	36	38	42	42	31
Other sales (*c*)	584	501	525	544	564	531
Total output for human consumption	1 239	1 149	1 156	1 188	1 181	1 105
Imports (*d*): from the Eight ..	12	16	14	13	30	45
from third countries	30	3	1	1	1	1
Exports (*d*): to the Eight ..	7	12	18	36	46	36
to third countries ..	22	4	4	4	7	3
Total new supply	1 252	1 152	1 149	1 162	1 159	1 112
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	99%	100%	101%	102%	102%	99%

(*a*) 366 days.

(*b*) Hen eggs for human consumption including output from commercially insignificant units.

(*c*) Includes farmhouse consumption and domestic egg production.

(*d*) Includes shell egg equivalent of whole dried, frozen and liquid egg and yolk, but excludes albumen. Shell egg equivalent of trade in albumen (the greater part of which is considered to be ovalbumen) in 1979 is estimated at: imports 21.6 and exports 0.9 million dozen.

TABLE 18

Wool supplies

Calendar years | million kg

	Average of 1969–71	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (forecast)
Production: (*a*)	47	48	46	49	48	51
(of which clip)	(32)	(34)	(33)	(36)	(35)	(38)
Imports:						
from the Eight	11	19	17	16	15	9
from third countries	249	143	120	132	105	97
Exports:						
to the Eight	13	21	22	19	24	24
to third countries	13	11	9	9	9	9
Total new supply	281	178	152	169	135	124
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	17%	27%	30%	29%	36%	41%

(*a*) Figures relate to clip years (June/May) but in practice the bulk of production is within the calendar year.

TABLE 19

Gross capital formation

Calendar years £ million

	Average of 1969–71	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (fore-cast)
Current prices						
Plant, machinery and vehicles ..	138	438	514	582	629	547
Buildings and works	117	225	249	332	389	509
Gross fixed capital formation (*a*)	255	663	762	915	1 018	1 056
Breeding livestock capital formation	5	–7	–25	15	–34	–31
Stock appreciation..	42	312	194	158	282	344
Value of physical increase (*b*) ..	22	–33	168	–7	–11	5
Increase in book value of stocks and work-in-progress	64	279	362	151	271	349
Constant 1975 prices						
Plant, machinery and vehicles ..	275	358	345	347	338	260
Buildings and works	289	209	210	254	245	263
Gross fixed capital formation ..	563	567	556	601	583	523
Breeding livestock capital formation	26	–6	–18	10	–19	–16
Value of physical increase in stocks and work-in-progress	47	–32	141	–8	–6	2

(*a*) The figures represent gross expenditure before crediting any grants which reduce the cost to the owner or occupier. Annual charges in the form of depreciation on fixed capital are made for these items in calculating farming income.
(*b*) See Table 21 (item 10 *minus* item 15).

TABLE 20

Average earnings and hours of agricultural workers (*a*)

Calendar years

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (fore-cast)
Earnings £ per week (*b*)	50.28	54.69	61.75	71.90	86.44
Hours per week (*c*)	45.5	45.9	45.8	46.2	45.7

(*a*) For all hired regular whole-time male workers 20 years old and over.
(*b*) Earnings include pay for statutory holidays and payments in kind which are valued at rates set down by the Agricultural Wages Boards. Payments in kind comprise houses (the principal benefit in England and Wales valued at £1.50 per week since 20 January 1976), milk, potatoes and board and lodging.
(*c*) All hours worked and statutory holidays.

TABLE 21

Output, input and income

Calendar years £ million

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (fore-cast)
OUTPUT (*a*)					
Farm crops					
Wheat	318	366	449	604	735
Barley	379	414	550	556	641
Oats and other cereals	20	22	21	21	21
(*Total cereals*)	*(717)*	*(801)*	*(1 019)*	*(1 182)*	*(1 397)*
Potatoes	585	376	253	375	307
Sugar beet	97	133	159	206	195
Hops	11	11	13	16	20
Oilseed rape	15	23	28	43	63
Fodder and other minor crops	39	43	46	61	70
1. *Total crops*	1 465	1 387	1 518	1 883	2 052
Horticulture					
Vegetables (including mushrooms)	412	497	469	546	561
Fruit	116	145	152	158	145
Flowers, bulbs, nursery stock etc.	114	126	135	148	162
2. *Total horticulture*	641	768	757	852	868
Livestock					
Fat cattle and calves	995	1 060	1 258	1 423	1 492
Fat sheep and lambs	240	267	300	319	382
Fat pigs	557	642	689	745	783
Poultry	360	446	444	488	513
Other	49	61	63	70	80
3. *Total livestock*	2 201	2 477	2 755	3 046	3 250
Livestock products					
Milk and milk products	1 292	1 484	1 620	1 761	1 928
Eggs	362	413	400	462	488
Clip wool	24	30	33	35	35
Other	14	14	10	16	15
4. *Total livestock products*	1 692	1 941	2 063	2 274	2 467
5. *Own account capital formation* (*b*)	27	16	65	24	50
6. TOTAL OUTPUT (1+2+3+4+5)	6 026	6 589	7 157	8 077	8 686
7. *Compensation payments etc.*	36	23	31	29	34
8. *Production grants*	114	103	93	86	142
9. **TOTAL RECEIPTS** (6+7+8)	6 176	6 714	7 281	8 192	8 862
Work-in-progress and output stocks					
Value of physical change in:					
Work-in-progress (*c*)	—23	+16	+3	—26	—3
Output stocks (*c*)	—21	+162	+15	—3	+27
10. *Total value of physical change*	—44	+178	+18	—29	+24
11. **GROSS OUTPUT** (9+10)	6 133	6 892	7 298	8 163	8 886
Intermediate output (*d*)					
Feed	336	364	393	538	539
Seed	101	116	88	103	109
12. *Total intermediate output*	437	480	481	641	648

TABLE 21 (*continued*)

Output, input and income

Calendar years £ million

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (fore-cast)
13. FINAL OUTPUT (11—12)	5 696	6 413	6 818	7 522	8 238
INPUT					
Expenditure (*e*)					
Feedingstuffs	1 567	1 827	1 774	2 096	2 121
Seeds	188	216	197	220	237
Livestock (imported and inter-farm expenses)	109	145	175	137	155
Fertilisers and lime	376	431	488	571	664
Machinery	380	453	493	586	643
of which: Repairs	*(180)*	*(209)*	*(244)*	*(274)*	*(298)*
Fuel and oil	*(163)*	*(200)*	*(202)*	*(258)*	*(285)*
Other	*(37)*	*(44)*	*(47)*	*(54)*	*(59)*
Farm maintenance (*f*)	126	139	154	170	192
Miscellaneous expenditure (*f*) (*g*)	451	518	577	673	752
14. TOTAL EXPENDITURE	3 196	3 728	3 859	4 453	4 764
Input stocks					
15. Value of physical usage of stocks (*c*)	—10	+10	+25	—18	+20
16. GROSS INPUT (14+15)	3 186	3 739	3 884	4 436	4 784
17. NET INPUT (16—12)	2 749	3 259	3 403	3 794	4 136
18. GROSS PRODUCT (11—16) or (13—17)	2 947	3 154	3 415	3 728	4 102
Depreciation					
Plant, machinery and vehicles	422	511	593	656	718
Buildings and works (*f*)	186	210	239	298	377
19. *Total depreciation*	607	721	832	954	1 095
20. NET PRODUCT (18—19)	2 339	2 433	2 583	2 774	3 007
Comprising					
Labour (*h*)—hired	624	716	785	909	1 056
—family and partners	257	262	313	345	407
Interest (*i*)	139	153	188	316	460
Net rent (*f*)	36	45	54	59	59
Farming income (*j*)	1 283	1 256	1 243	1 145	1 025

(*a*) Since this table relates to output, i.e. sales, rather than to total production, the quantities valued are not the same as those shown for home production in the supply tables (Tables 6–18). Output is net of VAT collected on the sale of inedible products, which is repaid to HM Customs and Excise. Figures for total output include subsidies but exclude compensation payments.

(*b*) This comprises the cost of that part of investment in buildings and works which is physically undertaken by the farmer or farm labour and the value of the physical increase in breeding livestock (breeding livestock capital formation).

(*c*) Work-in-progress is livestock other than breeding livestock and output stocks comprise cereals, potatoes and fruit; input stocks comprise fertilisers and purchased feed.

(*d*) Sales included in output but subsequently repurchased and so reappearing as input.

(*e*) Expenditure is netted of VAT reclaimed in the normal way, but each heading includes VAT paid without recovery by, for example, unregistered producers.

(*f*) Landlords' expenses are included within farm maintenance, miscellaneous expenditure and depreciation on buildings and works. Net rent is the rent paid on tenanted land less these landlords' expenses and the benefit value of dwellings on that land.

(*g*) Including veterinary expenses, pesticides, electricity and rates.

(*h*) Including employers' national insurance contributions. The estimate in respect of family workers (except spouses) and partners is calculated on the basis of the earnings of hired labour.

(*i*) On commercial debt but excluding loans for land purchases.

(*j*) The income of farmers and their spouses after providing for depreciation and payment of interest and excluding stock appreciation.

TABLE 22

Income, net product and labour productivity

Calendar years

Year	Farming Income £m (*a*)	Net Income £m (*b*)	Net Product at constant prices (*c*) 1975 = 100	Labour Productivity (*d*) 1975 = 100
1970	575	605	99	88
1971	637	668	108	94
1972	677	709	109	100
1973	947	976	110	104
1974	795	820	111	107
1975	995	1 024	100	100
1976	1 282	1 319	89	93
1977	1 256	1 301	105	103
1978	1 244	1 297	117	116
1979	1 145	1 204	115	117
1980 .. .. .. (forecast)	1 205	1 084	128	129

(*a*) Farming income is as defined in Table 21.

(*b*) Net income is the sum of farming income and net rent as defined in Table 21. This corresponds to net income as defined in Table 19 of last year's White Paper.

(*c*) Net product is a measure of the value added at constant prices by the agricultural industry to all the goods and services purchased from outside agriculture, after provision has been made for depreciation.

(*d*) Labour productivity is defined here as gross product measured at constant prices, per person engaged in agriculture. Gross product is gross output less all inputs other than depreciation, labour and interest. The total number of persons engaged is estimated for this series from the numbers of full-time, part-time and seasonal/casual employees, employers and self-employed returned in the annual June censuses held by the Agriculture Departments.

TABLE 23

Agricultural land prices and farm rents

Calendar years

	1976	1977	1978 (c)	1979 (c)	1980 (c)
Agricultural land prices (a) (£ per hectare) Inland Revenue series					
England					
With vacant possession	1 472	1 994	2 602	3 227	..
Tenanted	1 019	1 563	1 687	2 381	..
Wales					
With vacant possession	1 019	1 327	1 788	2 482	..
Tenanted	587	628	818	1 064	..
Scotland					
With vacant possession	776	1 062	1 085	1 983	..
Tenanted	481	632	669	985	..
Northern Ireland					
With vacant possession	1 392	1 847	2 618	3 327	..
Average rents per hectare (b) (Index 1975=100)					
England	121.7	147.1	175.7	207.5	243.2
Wales	119.1	134.6	154.1	187.6	204.0
Scotland	118.2	138.5	163.2	197.2	237.3
United Kingdom	120.2	144.0	171.0	203.9	239.0

(a) The Inland Revenue series excludes sales of less than 5 hectares (ha) (4 ha before 1978) in England and Wales, of less than 5 ha in Scotland and of less than 2 ha in Northern Ireland as well as land sold for development and other non-agricultural purposes. In addition, the series shown for Scotland refer to equipped farms only and exclude sales of unequipped land, whole estates, land sold for afforestation and inter-family sales. There is a delay between the date on which a sale is agreed and the date on which it is included in the series. The delay is thought to average about 6–9 months in England and Wales and about 3 months in Northern Ireland. The average prices shown in the table for each calendar year relate to sales included in the series for these countries in the years ending in the following September and March respectively. The data for Scotland and Northern Ireland are subject to retrospective revision.

(b) The indices of average rents for England and Wales are based on an annual rent enquiry and for Scotland on continuing field enquiries. Very little land is rented, except under the conacre system, in Northern Ireland.

(c) The figures for the most recent years are subject to revision as detailed below:

Agricultural Land Prices
Scotland: figures for the most recent years are based on sales notified up to November 1980.
Northern Ireland: figures for the most recent years are based on sales notified up to September 1980.

Average Rents
All countries: 1980 figures are provisional.

TABLE 24

Farm accounts: net incomes for different types of farm—new series (a)

Years ending February

Type of farm	Average size of farm in sample: hectares		Weighted average net income (excluding breeding livestock stock appreciation) per farm (for an identical sample in the two years)		
	Crops and grass	Total area	1978/79 £	1979/80 £	Percentage change %
England (4 to 249.9 ESU) (b)					
Specialist dairy	46.7	46.9	8 013	6 334	—21
Mainly dairy	91.3	108.5	11 172	8 343	—25
Hill and upland (LFA) cattle and sheep ..	83.5	217.3	9 205	4 195	—54
Lowland cattle and sheep	70.8	73.0	3 098	1 176	—62
Lowland cropping, cattle and sheep	85.7	90.6	7 426	6 016	—19
Specialist cereals.. ..	112.6	119.0	9 295	7 397	—20
General cropping ..	113.9	119.7	12 685	13 830	+ 9
Pigs and poultry.. ..	48.0	50.5	13 215	10 795	—18
Wales (4 to 99.9 ESU) (b)					
Specialist dairy	39.0	40.4	7 374	6 017	—18
Mainly dairy	55.8	59.9	6 888	4 786	—31
Hill and upland (LFA) sheep	58.3	339.4	6 868	2 871	—58
Hill and upland (LFA) cattle and sheep ..	83.3	134.0	7 358	4 082	—45
Lowland livestock (c) ..	53.1	57.3	5 281	3 450	—35
Scotland (8 to 99.9 ESU) (b)					
Specialist dairy	53.3	65.2	6 220	3 353	—46
General dairy	94.7	112.2	6 963	3 067	—56
LFA mainly sheep ..	45.0	1 662.2	8 677	5 722	—34
LFA sheep and cattle ..	94.5	912.3	6 585	3 546	—46
LFA mainly cattle ..	80.2	135.6	6 723	3 754	—44
LFA with arable	113.2	198.4	6 295	5 520	—12
Lowground cattle and sheep	86.1	90.6	6 895	7 368	+ 7
Cropping	106.7	110.7	3 132	7 169	+129
Northern Ireland (4 to 39.9 ESU) (b) (d)					
Specialist dairy	33.6	39.6	8 009	3 248	—58
Mainly dairy	31.9	44.8	5 508	476	—91
LFA cattle and sheep (e)	31.5	77.4	4 520	1 045	—77
Non LFA cattle and sheep (e)	39.4	45.1	5 856	—1 435	—125

TABLE 24 (*continued*)

(*a*) For an explanation of the new series see page 11 of the Annual Review of Agriculture 1980 Cmnd. 7812. These figures are collected in Farm Management Surveys by Universities and Agricultural Colleges in Great Britain and the Department of Agriculture in Northern Ireland. They are averages weighted by the census distribution of agricultural holdings by type of farming and size of business. More detailed figures for England will be published in "Farm Incomes in England 1979–80", for Scotland in "Scottish Agricultural Economics 1981", for Northern Ireland in "Farm Incomes and Investment in Northern Ireland for 1979–80" and for Wales in the "Welsh Agricultural Statistics 1979–80. Supplement". Net income is the return to the farmer and spouse for their manual and managerial labour and the return on tenant-type capital in crops, livestock, machinery, etc., but excluding land and buildings. It is calculated before deduction of interest on any farming loans. All farms are treated as rented and an inputed rental value for owner-occupied land is charged as an expense in the accounts. Stocks of crops and livestock on farms at the beginning and end of the accounting year are valued at current market prices and net income includes stock appreciation except that arising on breeding cattle, sheep and pigs. The accounts relate mainly to calendar years or years ending 5 April and the average year-ending date is about mid-February.

(*b*) Based on standard gross margins per unit of crop area and per head of livestock, measured in European Size Units (ESU) with 1 ESU equalling 1 000 European units of account of standard gross margins at average 1972–1974 values. See Commission Decision 78/463/EEC.

(*c*) Includes "lowland cattle and sheep" and "lowland cropping, cattle and sheep" farm types.

(*d*) Almost all farm businesses in Northern Ireland are based on owner-occupied holdings. As rents cannot be imputed with reference to tenanted farms, the rental charges entered for owned land and buildings have been assessed in relation to estimated sale value. Where land was taken in conacre, the actual rents paid have been included. For these reasons the average net incomes per farm are not on the same basis as those for Great Britain.

(*e*) 4 to 15.9 ESU.

TABLE 25

Public expenditure under the common agricultural policy (CAP) and on national grants and subsidies (*a*)

April/March (financial) years £ million

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79 (*b*)	1979/80 (*b*)	1980/81 (forecast)
I *Price guarantees and production grants*					
(i) Price guarantees (*c*)					
Sheep	0.2	0.4	0.1	11.1	31.9
Wool (*d*)	—2.4	—2.2	—	—	5.0
Potatoes (*d*)	0.8	9.1	23.0	5.7	15.5
Total (i)	—1.4	7.3	23.1	16.7	52.4
(ii) Production grants and subsidies					
Dairy Herd Conversion Scheme	4.4	5.6	3.4	...	—
Guidance Premiums	2.2	7.4	10.1	13.1	11.2
Milk Non-Marketing Premiums	—	2.1	7.1	15.8	27.5
Suckler Cow Premium Scheme	—	—	—	—	18.5
Lime	4.6	0.1	—	—	—
Calves	26.1	22.8	6.8	—	—
Beef cows	10.5	2.7	—	—	—
Pig subsidy	6.2	10.6	—	—	—
Oil for horticulture	...	—	—	—	—
Total (ii)	54.0	51.3	27.4	29.0	57.3
Total I	52.6	58.6	50.5	45.7	109.7

TABLE 25 (*continued*)

Public expenditure under the common agricultural policy (CAP) and on national grants and subsidies (*a*)

April/March (financial) years £ million

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79 (*b*)	1979/80 (*b*)	1980/81 (forecast)
II *Support for capital and other improvements*					
Agriculture and Horticulture Development Scheme (*e*) (*g*)	3.7	22.4	45.5	77.7	88.8
Farm accounts	...	0.2	0.6	1.4	2.3
Farm structure	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.7
Agriculture and Horticulture Grant Scheme (*f*) (*g*) ..	56.9	63.0	63.1	77.2	94.6
Co-operation grants	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	2.0
Others (*h*)	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4
Total II	63.3	88.3	111.3	158.4	188.7
III *Support for agriculture in special areas*					
Hill livestock: compensatory allowances—cattle	43.9	25.4	18.1	41.8	38.6
—sheep	38.8	24.8	18.4	54.6	50.9
Additional benefit under AHDS and AHGS ..	7.0	6.6	8.9	14.9	21.2
Others (*j*)	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.4
Total III	91.1	57.6	46.3	112.8	112.1
Total I, II, III	207.0	204.5	208.1	317.0	410.4
against which receipts from EAGGF: guidance section ..	11.6	18.3	19.9	37.3	50.2
guarantee section ..	—	1.3	4.2	6.3	29.6
IV *Market regulation under the CAP* (*k*)					
Cereals	29.8	—4.3	28.9	43.0	114.9
Beef and veal	16.3	11.4	—20.8	10.3	104.4
Pigmeat	12.3	—0.2	0.2	0.5	—5.0
Sugar	71.2	86.7	84.7	44.6	21.1
Processed products	8.8	13.4	21.0	27.8	24.6
Milk products	24.1	141.0	198.4	201.3	205.6
Oilseeds	5.2	3.6	9.9	19.5	44.5
Sheepmeat	—	—	—	—	40.0
Others (*l*)	3.7	4.0	7.9	12.9	17.4
Total IV	171.4	255.6	330.2	359.9	567.6
against which receipts from EAGGF guarantee section	168.7	169.2	305.1	368.5	463.5

TABLE 25 (*continued*)

(*a*) This table excludes expenditure which may benefit farmers but where the value to them is not shown by the expenditure (e.g. expenditure on animal disease and pest control or on research, advice and education). Expenditure on agriculture in Northern Ireland, borne on the Northern Ireland Consolidated Fund, is also excluded. It does, however, include some expenditure which benefits consumers and trade interests rather than producers (see note (*k*)). The figures for years up to and including 1978–79 represent actual expenditure recorded in the Appropriation Accounts. The figures for 1979–80 are subject to confirmation and those for 1980–81 are the latest estimates of expenditure.

(*b*) Expenditure in 1979–80 includes payments which were due in 1978–79 but were delayed by industrial action.

(*c*) Excludes payments for milk which have been attributed to the food subsidies programme.

(*d*) Payments in respect of wool and potatoes relate partly to the clip or crop of the year indicated and partly to the clip or crop in the preceding year or years. The negative figures reflect the arrangements with the British Wool Marketing Board, whereby deficiency payments made by the Exchequer are repayable from surpluses (excess of market price over guaranteed price) up to the amount of debt owing by the Board to Ministers.

(*e*) Includes the Farm and Horticulture Development Scheme.

(*f*) Includes the Farm and Horticulture Capital Grant Schemes.

(*g*) Farmers in special areas are also eligible for additional assistance under the Agriculture and Horticulture Development Scheme and the Agriculture and Horticulture Grant Scheme. The estimated benefit is shown separately in section III of the table.

(*h*) Includes grants in respect of investment on loan guarantees*, farm structure loans*, producer organisations*, horticultural improvements, small horticultural production businesses, farm business records, agricultural drainage*, special assistance to livestock producers, hops restructuring and milk pasteurisation equipment*. (Provision for the schemes marked * was included in the 1980–81 Supply Estimates.)

(*j*) Includes grants for improvement of hill land and livestock rearing land, rural roads, forage groups*, producers in the Scottish Islands*, crofting improvements*, hill cattle and sheep, and winter keep. (Provision for the schemes marked * was included in the 1980–81 Supply Estimates.)

(*k*) The figures shown are total expenditure before allowing for receipts from EAGGF which are shown separately at the foot of the table. The figures are made up of several elements and include refunds and levies on intra-Community trade, import and export refunds on third country trade, the beef premium scheme, aid for private storage and animal feed, certain production subsidies and the net cost of commodities bought into intervention and subsequently sold. The figures also take account of certain receipts treated as negative expenditure, namely monetary compensatory amounts levied on intra-Community trade and the co-responsibility levy on milk producers. Some of the expenditure benefits consumers and trade interests rather than producers. The figures for 1976–77 include the special import subsidy on sugar, those for 1977–78 onwards the EC butter subsidy, and those for 1978–79 onwards the UK share of the EC school milk subsidy scheme.

(*l*) Includes eggs, poultrymeat, fruit and vegetables, hops, herbage seeds, dehydrated fodder, peas and beans, fisheries and flax. Also includes expenditure on products covered by the CAP but not produced to any significant extent in the United Kingdom (olive oil, rice, wine and hemp).

TABLE 26

Commodity price trends

This table gives indications of the movement in commodity prices at the first point of sale. The series do not always show total receipts by farmers; for some commodities additional premiums or deficiency payments were made to achieve support price levels.

Calendar years

		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (fore-cast)
Wheat (£ per tonne)	Average ex-farm price (*a*) ..	72.24	83.34	85.69	95.82	99.43
Barley (£ per tonne)	Average ex-farm price (*a*) ..	72.45	77.95	78.35	89.60	94.22
Oats (£ per tonne)	Average ex-farm price (*a*) ..	67.68	74.84	73.92	89.47	98.31
Rye (£ per tonne)	Average ex-farm price (*a*) ..	75.00	70.38	76.19	89.00	101.78
Hops (£ per tonne)	Average farm-gate price (*b*)	1 360	1 390	1 431	1 578	2 187
Potatoes (£ per tonne)	Average farm-gate price (*c*)	143.42	69.94	40.04	58.99	48.75
Sugar beet (£ per tonne)	Producer price (*d*)	16.42	21.93	23.72	28.28	26.47
Oilseed rape (£ per tonne)	Average market price (*e*) ..	136	162	182	215	230
Apples (£ per tonne)	Average market price (*f*)					
	Dessert	191	305	235	194	257
	Culinary	176	242	195	171	208
Pears (£ per tonne)	Average market price (*f*) ..	189	275	251	200	229
Tomatoes (£ per tonne)	Average market price (*f*) ..	346	411	440	387	503
Cauliflower (£ per tonne)	Average market price (*f*) ..	119.2	143.3	132.0	162	181
Cattle (*store*) (£ per head)	1st quality Hereford/ Friesian bull calves (*e*) ..	56	65	88	103	102
	1st quality yearling steers beef/dairy cross (*e*)	157	174	213	236	244
Cattle (*fat*) (p per kg liveweight)	All clean cattle	52.43	56.94	66.26	75.35	76.69
Sheep (*store*) (£ per head)	1st quality lambs, hoggets and tegs (*e*)	19.0	24.0	25.9	26.0	25.7
Sheep (*fat*)(*g*) (p per kg estimated dressed carcase weight)	.. ..	103.9	124.5	137.4	139.2	124.9
Pigs (p per kg deadweight)	Average market price (*h*) ..	67.32	72.64	80.08	81.35	87.26
Broilers (p per kg)	Average wholesale price ..	63.6	76.0	81.1	82.1	91.8
Milk (p per litre)	Average net return to producers (*i*)..	9.36	10.18	10.61	11.53	12.57

TABLE 26 (*continued*)

Commodity price trends

Calendar years

		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (fore-cast)
Eggs (p per dozen)	Average producer price (*j*)	27.7	31.2	27.0	32.8	37.5
Wool (p per kg)	Average producer price for clip (*k*)	69.5	93.2	93.8	97.7	93.0

(*a*) Weighted average ex-farm prices of UK cereals.

(*b*) Average farm-gate prices paid by Hops Marketing Board to growers in England. Hops are not grown elsewhere in the UK.

(*c*) Weighted average price paid to growers by registered merchants for early and main crop potatoes in the UK.

(*d*) Average price paid to growers in the UK by the British Sugar Corporation for sugar beet of average sugar content.

(*e*) Average prices at representative markets in England and Wales but, in the case of sheep, excluding prices at autumn hill sheep sales.

(*f*) Weighted average wholesale prices for England and Wales.

(*g*) UK weighted average market price for animals certified under the Fat Sheep Guarantee Scheme and (from 20 October 1980) the Sheep Variable Premium Scheme.

(*h*) UK average market price for clean pigs.

(*i*) Derived by dividing total value of output (Table 21) by the total quantity of output available for human consumption (Table 15).

(*j*) Average price of all Class A eggs weighted according to quantity in each grade.

(*k*) Average price paid to producers by the British Wool Marketing Board.

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