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ANNUAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE 1982

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APPENDIX

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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 1982/83 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 1981 were made in November 1981.

PART I—STATE OF THE INDUSTRY

2. Growing conditions in 1981 were far from ideal with a delayed wet spring followed by a dry summer, but good harvesting weather contributed to a cereals crop only slightly below the record of 1980. Net product at constant prices, which measures in volume terms the contribution from agriculture to the corresponding net national product, fell by 1% from the record level of 1980. The average price paid for all the industry's inputs increased by about 9% and the price of outputs increased by about 10%. The sum of farming income, net rent and interest is expected to rise by 10% in 1981. Farming income alone is forecast to rise by 14% which, when deflated by the Retail Price Index (RPI), represents a small rise compared with the low level in 1980 but in money terms is still lower than in each of the three years 1976–78. The volume of new fixed investment in the industry is expected to decrease by 21%.

3. Cereals yields and quality were variable but production is expected to be about 19.4 million tonnes, just below the record level of 1980. Production of oilseed rape increased by 7%. Plantings and yields of potatoes were down. The sugar beet crop was expected to yield over one million tonnes of white sugar for the fourth consecutive year. The area devoted to horticultural crops declined again.

4. The dairy herd was slightly smaller at June 1981 than a year earlier and milk production is expected to fall by nearly 1%. The beef herd fell by about 3½% and home production of beef is expected to be 6% lower than in 1980. The sheep breeding flock continued to increase although production of sheepmeat is expected to be lower than in 1980 which was an exceptional year. Pigmeat production is forecast to be at about the same level as 1980. Despite increased chick placings, poultrymeat and egg production declined during 1981.

PART II—GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

Farm structure (Table 3)

5. The decline in the number of farms in the United Kingdom continues. In 1981 the total number of holdings was about 242,300, some 5% lower than in 1976. The fall in numbers continued to be greatest among the smaller

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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 about 90% of total output. Large businesses of 1,000 standard man-days or more, whilst only about 12% of the total number, accounted for some half the 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 the full-time business of 250 standard man-days or more has risen by about 6% since 1976 to 119 hectares. With the exception of breeding sheep flocks the number of enterprises continues to fall. However, the expansion in the size of individual enterprises continues. There has been an increase in the last five years in the average area devoted to cereals from 32 to 38 hectares and an increase of nearly 20% in the average area of sugar beet. In the same period, the average dairy herd increased by about 23% to 53 cows, and the average size of the ewe flock by about 9% to 184. The average beef cow herd has stabilised at 18 cows. Herd sizes in the pig sector have risen sharply between 1976 and 1981 with herds of breeding pigs having increased on average from 26 to 37 sows and fattening pigs up from 177 to 241.

7. In Great Britain 66% of the holdings were wholly or mainly owner-occupied in 1981 compared with 54% in 1960/61. The proportion of agricultural land which is farmed by its owner has increased from 52% in 1960/61 to 59% in 1981. 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 1981 is expected to fall slightly to 128 from the record level of 130 in 1980. This decrease is a result of small reductions in output from a number of commodities, in particular in the livestock sector. These reductions are expected to be partly offset by continuing economies in the use of inputs.

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 in the organisation of farming, the reduction in the number of persons engaged and short-term movements in output caused by factors such as the weather. During the 10 years to 1980 the index increased on average by about 4% annually. After an increase of 12% in 1980 a rise of 1% is forecast for 1981. This arises from a small decline in the level of output and a reduction in the labour force of just under 2%. The number of regular whole-time workers fell by nearly 4% in 1980 and a fall of 2½% is estimated for 1981 compared with an annual average reduction of 4% in the 10 years to 1980.

Farming income (Tables 21, 22 and 24)

10. The sum of farming income, net rent and interest (which together include all the returns to the capital invested in the industry) is expected to rise by 10% in 1981. Farming income alone declined by 10% in 1980 to £1,059 million; in 1981 it is forecast to increase by 14% to £1,209 million.

Deflated by the RPI these figures represent a small rise following significant falls in the previous four years. The increase in income in 1981 is due to a continuing high level of production, high returns on some commodities and the fact that the cost of all inputs has risen rather less than the value of sales. Interest payments on borrowings are expected to show little change between 1980 and 1981.

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; 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, and interest on farming loans is not deducted. The sample accounts relate to a year ending, on average, in mid-February.

12. Information from the farm accounts for 1980/81 (for the year ending on average in February 1981) indicates that changes in net income per farm varied markedly between the farming types and countries. Incomes increased throughout the United Kingdom on specialist dairy farms but falls were recorded on mainly dairy farms in Wales and Northern Ireland. On livestock farms in the Less Favoured Areas, incomes showed some further recovery in the North of England, in Wales and on some farms in Scotland from the bad year of 1979/80. But they declined further in the West of England and fell to very low levels in Northern Ireland and on some farm types in Scotland. Incomes fell on lowland livestock farms in the West of England, in Scotland and on those farms in England with significant cropping but increased in other areas; incomes in 1980/81 on these farms remained low in many areas. Incomes on general cropping farms fell throughout the United Kingdom and losses were recorded on average in Scotland, but on specialist cereals farms in England increases were recorded except in the North. There was some improvement in incomes on pig and poultry farms.

13. Forecasts of the results for 1981/82 (for the year ending on average in February 1982) made before the effects of the severe weather conditions could be ascertained suggest that incomes will on average recover further throughout the United Kingdom on all of the farming types although marked variations in the pace of this recovery are expected. The largest proportionate increases are expected in Northern Ireland and in Scotland where incomes in 1980/81 reached low levels on many farming types. The value of output of most products is expected to increase, the largest rises being for potatoes, sheep and cattle; the expected increase in input costs, particularly for feedingstuffs and depreciation, is smaller on average than in 1980/81. Incomes on dairy farms are expected generally to improve. Incomes on livestock rearing and fattening farms in the lowlands and on livestock farms in the Less Favoured Areas are expected to show substantial improvement reflecting the Community sheepmeat regime introduced in October 1980 and higher returns from cattle. Hill livestock producers will benefit from the increase in hill cow compensatory allowance which applied from January 1982. But livestock losses and other costs arising from the

severe winter will in some areas almost certainly have reduced the recovery arising from these developments. Increases in incomes on general cropping farms are expected to be greater on farms growing potatoes and in Scotland and the North of England where the cereal harvest was good. The increase in incomes on specialist cereals farms in England is expected to be small except in the North. Incomes on pig and poultry farms are expected to show recovery in Northern Ireland and a modest increase in England. On nearly all of the farming types the income levels in 1981/82, though an improvement on 1980/81, are still expected to be below those in 1978/79 in real terms except in Scotland where incomes were relatively depressed in 1978/79.

Price changes

14. The price of outputs rose on average by about 10% between 1980 and 1981 with increases of about 38% in the price of potatoes and 22% in the price of sheep and lambs. The price of all inputs increased on average by about 9% between 1980 and 1981. Within this total, prices of bought-in goods and services showed a rise of about 10%.

Gross capital formation (Table 19)

15. It is estimated that the value of new investment will fall in 1981, with the industry's gross capital formation in fixed assets of £915 million some 14% lower than in 1980. Investment in buildings and works is expected to be £475 million, a fall of 13% compared with the 1980 level, while investment in plant, machinery and vehicles is expected to decline by 16% to £440 million. In volume terms, total gross fixed capital formation is expected to decline by 21% compared with the level in 1980. In volume terms, new investment in buildings and works is forecast to decline by about 23% and in plant, machinery and vehicles a fall of some 18% is expected.

16. A fall in stock appreciation combined with a net decrease in volume, caused partly by a substantial reduction in potato stocks, contributed to an estimated decrease of some 25% in the change in book value of stocks and work-in-progress. The total capital invested in breeding livestock is forecast to show a small decline in value and volume in 1981 following larger reductions in 1979 and 1980.

Bank borrowings

17. Bank advances outstanding to agriculture in 1981 are forecast to average about £3,400 million, some 20% higher than the average for 1980 and about 50% greater than in 1979. Although the rise in borrowings reflects some increase in loans for land purchase, it is considered to have been mainly for current farming purposes, including investment. The decline in the rate of growth in borrowings in 1981 is thought to reflect the lower level of new investment.

Agricultural land prices (Table 23)

18. After rising considerably between 1975 and 1979, the price of agricultural land in the United Kingdom has not subsequently shown a consistent trend in either the different countries or the separate vacant

possession and tenanted markets. Information from the comprehensive Inland Revenue series indicates that the average price per hectare of agricultural land sold with vacant possession in 1980 was £3,470 in England, £2,326 in Wales, £1,830 in Scotland and £3,227 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 sale prices in 1981 were broadly at 1980 levels.

Farm rents (Table 23)

19. On the basis of the provisional results of the ADAS Annual Rent Enquiry in England and Wales and of continuing field surveys in Scotland average farm rents in the United Kingdom are forecast to have increased by 13.9% in 1981. This compares with an increase of 17.1% in 1980.

Farm workers' earnings (Table 20)

20. The average weekly earnings of whole-time hired men in the United Kingdom averaged £85.95 for 45.7 hours in the calendar year 1980 compared with £71.75 for 46.2 hours in the calendar year 1979. This represents an increase of nearly 20% in money terms and 1½% in real terms. Average earnings in 1981 are forecast to be about £96.70 for 46.1 hours, an increase of about 12½% in money terms or about ½% in real terms. The statutory minimum weekly wage rates were increased by 10% for whole-time hired workers in England and Wales from 21 January 1982, by just over 8% for general workers in Scotland from 8 February 1982 and by 10% for agricultural workers in Northern Ireland from 1 February 1982.

Public expenditure (Table 25)

21. Expenditure by the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce under the common market organisation of the European Community is estimated to be about £665 million in 1981/82 compared with some £603 million in 1980/81. This expenditure includes the Butter and School Milk Subsidies, the Beef and Sheepmeat Variable Premium Schemes, import and export refunds (net of levies), certain production subsidies, aids to animal feeds, aids to private storage and the net costs of commodities bought into intervention and subsequently sold. Some of this expenditure benefits consumers and trade interests rather than producers. The additional expenditure in 1981/82 arises mainly from the payment of arrears of export restitutions on grain used in whisky, payments under the Sheepmeat Variable Premium Scheme for a full year and increased purchases into intervention of skimmed milk powder. These increases are partly offset by reduced expenditure on the Beef Variable Premium Scheme, by the lower net cost of cereals and beef intervention and by increased receipts from the co-responsibility levy on milk producers.

22. In 1981/82 the estimated out-turn for expenditure in the United Kingdom by the Agricultural Departments on price guarantees, grants and subsidies (excluding the brucellosis incentive payments and horticultural protected crops adaptation aid) is £374 million. This compares with actual expenditure of £409 million in 1980/81, including £33 million on the price guarantee arrangements for sheep which were superseded by the European Community Sheepmeat regime on 20 October 1980.

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 1981 cereals were grown on some 3.99 million hectares, an increase of 0.05 million hectares over 1980. The increased area came almost entirely from increased sowings of wheat. Yields and quality were around or below 1980 levels in most cases, except in northern England and Scotland where yields for barley were significantly higher than in 1980. Production reached about 19.4 million tonnes, just below the record of 19.5 million tonnes in 1980. Due to the large 1980 crop, prices were low relative to support levels at the start of 1981, but thereafter wheat prices steadily strengthened. Since the start of the new crop year, prices have generally been rather higher relative to support levels than during the same period of 1980, due to a high level of exports early in the season, and less has been sold into intervention. The sowing of winter cereals was delayed by wet weather in the early autumn of 1981.

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

25. The area sown to oilseed rape increased by about 35% to 124,500 hectares. Since the exceptional yields of 1980 were not matched in 1981, production is expected to rise by only 7% to a new record level of 320,000 tonnes in 1981. Production is likely to increase substantially in 1982. The average price of the crop improved again in 1981.

Potatoes (Tables 2, 5, 9 and 26)

26. Plantings in 1981 were some 9,000 hectares less than the United Kingdom target area of 199,000 hectares. Planting and growing conditions were not ideal with the result that yields were well down on the record levels of 1980 when over 600,000 tonnes of surplus potatoes were removed from the market. Prices were significantly higher than in 1980. 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. 213,000 tonnes of potatoes were placed under contract in this way.

27. Discussions on 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. In 1981 the British Sugar Corporation (BSC) contracted to purchase sugar beet from 212,000 hectares compared with 215,000 hectares in 1980. Weather during the growing season was not very favourable: the dry spell in the summer followed by heavy rainfall produced a crop of high root weight but correspondingly low sugar content. Nonetheless, the crop should yield over a million tonnes of white sugar for the fourth consecutive year. The 1982 contract provides for a price of £2.56 per tonne above the minimum beet price to be determined at the Community price-fixing settlement for 1982.

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 (apples, pears, cauliflowers and tomatoes).

30. The area devoted to horticulture in 1981 was about 253,000 hectares compared with 270,000 hectares in 1980. This reduction follows the trend of recent years.

31. Production of dessert apples and pears in the 1981 growing season was less than in 1980 owing to the cold and wet conditions prevailing in June and early July. Moreover, the high proportion of ageing orchards reduced the yield of good quality apples. Production of cooking apples was little more than half the 1980 level. Production of vegetables and soft fruit, particularly the mid- and late-season strawberry crop, was reasonably good in 1981.

32. The 1980/81 over-wintered cauliflower crop survived well and quality was good. The delayed wet spring caused widespread problems with the early summer crop. The autumn crop benefited from better weather in late July and August although summer crops maturing in this period suffered in quality. Overall production was similar to 1980.

33. Protected crops were delayed by unseasonably cold weather in the spring and early summer of 1981. As a consequence a greater weight of marketings coincided with the flow of imports from the Netherlands. Overall, yields and production of tomatoes were a little higher in 1981 on a slightly increased area, offsetting a slight fall in the yield of the early-planted long-season crop.

34. Prices of apples and pears were higher in 1981, especially for the new season's supplies marketed from August, but competition from imports of dessert apples remained strong. Withdrawals of 1981 season apples are expected to be negligible. Wholesale prices of cauliflowers were on average appreciably higher than in 1980. Growers of protected crops suffered low returns in 1981. Costs of heating oil rose substantially and tomato growers faced strong competition from imports from the Netherlands. Prices for tomatoes for the season as a whole were lower than in 1980. Cut flowers had a poor year: weak demand kept prices down to levels similar to those of 1980. Government aid worth about £5.5 million was made available in 1981 to help growers of protected crops to meet the increased costs of heating oil and similar aid, worth about £4 million, will be available for 1982.

Hops (Tables 2, 5, 12 and 26)

35. The area under hops was about the same as in 1980. Production fell slightly but the quality of the crop was higher. Average prices in 1981 were significantly above the levels of 1980.

Seeds (Table 13)

36. The area approved in 1981 for production of certified herbage and legume seed (excluding field bean and field pea seed) was down on 1980. This trend is expected to continue. With yields average to good,

production was lower. Very high stocks were reduced by increased exports but were still more than adequate to meet demand. Prices to growers were generally down in real terms.

37. While there has been little or no change in the area of the field pea and bean crops, there has been a further increase in the proportion approved for production of certified seed. Seed production continues far in excess of requirements for sowing and the surplus goes to export and other markets.

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

38. The June 1981 census showed a decline of about 1½% in the total United Kingdom cattle breeding herd compared with the previous year. The dairy herd, which accounts for almost 70% of all breeding cows, declined by ½%. The beef herd fell by about 3½%, although a somewhat larger decline was experienced in Northern Ireland. A further slight fall is expected in 1982. The size of the national dairy herd in 1982 is expected to remain at about the same level as in 1981.

39. Home production of beef in 1981 is estimated to be 6% lower than in 1980. Exports are expected to fall by about 30% and imports by 3% leaving total supplies of beef about 2% lower than in 1980. Supplies in 1982 are likely to be only slightly lower than in 1981. Average market prices for fat cattle rose from a low point of 80.22p/live kg in January to reach a mid-summer peak of 94.19p/live kg in June, considerably above the levels reached in 1980. Variable premiums were paid at moderate levels in July and August, but the maximum allowable level of 7.32p/live kg was not reached except in Northern Ireland at the beginning of January. Prices improved sharply in the autumn to reach even higher levels before the end of the year. Intervention took place, reaching a level of 680 tonnes per week throughout October, although predominantly in Northern Ireland. Total purchases for January to October 1981 were some 12,000 tonnes, around 1% of total supplies.

40. The average yield of milk per cow in 1981 is expected to be slightly below that in 1980 largely due to the poor weather in the spring of 1981. As a result of this and the slight fall in the size of the national dairy herd, milk production for the year as a whole is expected to show a decrease of nearly 1%. The amount of milk sold for liquid consumption in 1981 is expected to fall by 1.4% but, because of the fall in total production, there is likely to be little change in the volume of milk available for manufacturing. Milk used for cheese production in 1981 is expected to increase by about 1% over 1980, and milk used for butter production to remain at about the same level.

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. The Boards' net returns from all milk for the 1981/82 year are expected to be between 15.0 ppl and 15.5 ppl after taking into account the increase in the retail price of liquid milk of 1½p per pint from 10 January 1982 and the implementation of the Binder Hamlyn recommendations on the distributive costings system in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. The net returns to the Northern Ireland Board are expected to be about 1 ppl lower. In Scotland, where the production trends and market structure

differ markedly from those elsewhere in the United Kingdom, retail milk prices have been free to move in line with market conditions since the removal of controls on 1 October 1981.

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

42. The breeding flock increased by nearly 3% between June 1980 and June 1981 and a similar increase is expected in 1982.

43. Home production of sheepmeat is expected to be about 4½% lower in 1981 than in 1980, when conditions were exceptionally good. Total supplies to the market are expected to fall by about 8% with a decline in imports of about 14% and in exports of about 11%. The average level of prices was about 20% above that of 1980. Producer returns rose even more with a guaranteed price about 26% higher on average than before the introduction of the Community's sheepmeat regime in October 1980. Sheep Variable Premium was paid through most of the year and the first payments of annual ewe premium were made in September. Average prices for store lambs and draft ewes were around 20% higher than in 1980.

44. Wool production rose by about 1% in 1981. The guaranteed price remained at its 1980 level but final payments to producers are expected to be lower than in 1980 because of an increased deduction for marketing costs by the British Wool Marketing Board. Average market prices for the 1981 clip are expected to remain below the guaranteed price. Exchequer advances to the Board continued.

Pigs (Tables 2, 14 and 26)

45. Pigmeat production in 1981 was expected to be about the same level as 1980. Some increase is expected in 1982 to reflect the modest increase in the breeding herd that occurred in 1981. Breeding herd levels in 1982 are expected to remain about the same as in 1981. Prices of pigmeat in 1981 were overall some 6% above the level of 1980.

Poultrymeat (Tables 2, 14 and 26)

46. Following a decline in placings in the latter part of 1980 and early 1981, total placings for poultrymeat production increased from June and the upward trend is expected to continue into 1982. Output for 1981 was expected to be somewhat lower than in 1980 while some increase is expected in 1982. Imports were at fairly high levels in the first half of the year but were significantly reduced from September, following the change to a slaughter policy instead of vaccination for Newcastle Disease, necessitating a ban on imports from countries pursuing a vaccination policy. Although there was some increase in prices in the latter part of 1981, mainly for broilers, prices for the year as a whole were expected to be similar to the levels of 1980.

Eggs (Tables 2, 5, 17 and 26)

47. Despite increased chick placings since April 1981, output for 1981 as a whole was expected to be marginally below the level of 1980. A slight increase in production is expected in 1982. Imports were at fairly high

levels in the first half of 1981 but as in the poultrymeat sector were significantly reduced from September. Producer returns were low for much of 1981 but have improved in recent months. For the year as a whole, prices are expected to be some 3p per dozen higher than in 1980, but within this overall increase prices in Northern Ireland are expected to fall.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

The tables cover largely the same ground as those in last year's White Paper except that the " net income " series is no longer presented in Table 22. This series has been discontinued following the introduction for the 1981 Review of the new " farming income " series.

Even where there has been no change in the basis 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 1981 generally reflect the position up to the end of the year, as seen at November 1981. They may be less precise than usual owing to delay in the provision of certain data. Since Overseas Trade Statistics (from which are derived the annual import and export figures in the tables) were not available for most months of the year, forecasts of imports and exports in 1981 have not been included unless consistent information from alternative sources was available to provide a basis for estimation.

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

Figures for imports from and exports to the Nine relate throughout to the other countries of the European Community (Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, 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

Agriculture in the national economy

Calendar years

	Average of 1970–72	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (provisional)
Agriculture's contribution to gross domestic product (*a*)						
£ million ..	1 324	3 159	3 412	3 760	4 139	4 493
percentages ..	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.1	..
Agriculture's share of gross fixed capital formation (*b*)						
£ million ..	286	769	896	1 002	1 070	915
percentages ..	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.3
Manpower engaged in agriculture (*c*) ('000)	738	674	677	661	651	639
Percentage of total civilian manpower engaged in all occupations (*c*)	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
Annual average index numbers (1975 = 100) of the prices of goods and services (*d*)						
(i) currently consumed in agriculture	50.5	142.4	146.5	164.9	184.6	203.0
of which: feedingstuffs ..	50.7	148.2	144.4	163.4	174.7	187.8
fertilisers ..	38.7	118.1	137.0	147.2	173.5	190.6
energy ..	49.2	147.4	152.1	181.9	238.7	283.8
other inputs ..	55.1	142.5	151.5	169.8	190.4	210.7
(ii) contributing to agricultural investment ..	52.9	146.1	164.3	184.7	216.1	232.6
(iii) labour costs	46.4	129.6	149.1	173.6	210.5	235.7
Annual average index numbers (1975 = 100) of the producer prices of agricultural products (*d*) ..	52.2	133.7	137.8	152.1	160.6	175.0
of which: farm crops ..	42.9	127.1	118.4	139.8	138.8	154.6
fatstock and livestock products	55.1	135.2	146.5	157.9	171.1	185.7
horticultural products ..	54.9	138.5	128.5	144.5	145.8	156.3
Imports of food, feed and alcoholic beverages (*e*)						
£ million ..	2 246	6 332	6 289	6 816	6 544	..
Import volume index (1975=100)	103.6	103.2	99.2	103.2	98.6	..
Import price index (1975=100)	48.1	134.5	141.1	145.5	150.4	..
Exports of food, feed and alcoholic beverages (*e*)						
£ million ..	565	2 139	2 725	2 697	3 067	..
Export volume index (1975=100)	69.0	111.8	130.6	120.7	131.5	..
Export price index (1975=100)	58.9	136.8	147.7	156.2	167.9	..

TABLE 1 (*continued*)

	Average of 1970–72	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (provisional)
Consumers' expenditure on food and alcoholic beverages £ million	10 588	25 219	28 162	32 521	37 033	(Jan.–June) 18 656
of which: food (*f*) £ million	7 987	18 574	20 692	23 649	26 833	13 697
Expenditure on food as a percentage of total consumers' expenditure	22.3	21.6	20.9	20.3	19.8	19.2
Retail price index (1975=100) (*g*)						(Jan.–Oct.)
food	53.7	142.8	152.9	171.3	192.0	206.8
alcoholic beverages ..	67.7	135.7	145.0	160.6	193.6	224.4
all items	59.0	135.0	146.2	165.8	195.6	216.9
Value of home-produced food (*h*) as a percentage of						
All food consumed in the UK	48.9	49.6	53.1	54.5	60.5	..
All indigenous-type food consumed in the UK..	61.0	63.8	67.0	69.0	74.8	..

(*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 1977 and 1981 comprises the numbers of self-employed, employers and employees in employment (excluding farmers' wives/husbands) given in the June censuses conducted by the Agriculture Departments of England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Estimates for labour on statistically insignificant holdings in England and Wales are included. Figures for 1970 have been estimated on the basis of later returns in the censuses.

(*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 (except 1981). Source: Department of Employment.

(*h*) Home production includes the value of food exports but is adjusted for agricultural use of feed, seeds and livestock by deducting net foreign trade in these items. Indigenous-type food consists of products which are grown commercially in significant quantities in the United Kingdom.

TABLE 2

Crop areas and livestock numbers (*a*)

At June of each year

	Average of 1970–72	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (provisional)
A. Crop areas ('000 hectares)						
Total area	19 192	18 948	18 953	18 936	18 966	18 908
of which: Wheat	1 079	1 078	1 258	1 372	1 441	1 493
Barley	2 277	2 404	2 352	2 347	2 330	2 338
Oats	351	195	180	136	148	142
Mixed corn	65	24	17	16	13	11
Rye	6	10	9	7	6	7
Total cereals (*b*) ..	3 778	3 711	3 816	3 878	3 938	3 990
Potatoes	246	233	215	204	205	190
Sugar beet	190	203	210	214	213	210
Oilseed rape	5	55	64	74	92	125
Hops	7	6	6	6	6	6
Vegetables grown in the open	190	223	212	203	190	176
Orchard fruit	63	51	48	49	46	44
Soft fruit (*c*)	18	16	17	19	19	18
Ornamentals (*d*) ..	15	13	12	12	12	12
Total horticulture (*e*)	288	305	292	285	270	253
Total tillage (*f*) ..	4 899	4 873	4 943	4 986	5 031	5 084
All grasses under five years old (*g*) (*h*) ..	2 329	2 126	2 071	1 922	1 965	1 915
Total arable	7 228	6 999	7 014	6 909	6 996	6 999
All grasses five years old and over (*i*) ..	4 986	5 067	5 065	5 191	5 140	5 111
Rough grazing:						
Sole right	5 557	5 214	5 193	5 140	5 119	5 098
Common (estimated)	1 127	1 209	1 206	1 212	1 214	1 214
Other land (*j*)	295	458	474	485	497	486
B. Livestock numbers ('000 head)						
Total cattle and calves	12 992	13 899	13 670	13 589	13 426	13 209
of which: Dairy cows	3 271	3 269	3 274	3 292	3 228	3 212
Beef cows	1 391	1 688	1 588	1 543	1 478	1 428
Heifers in calf	822	824	858	864	838	869
Total sheep and lambs	26 384	28 190	29 772	29 946	31 446	32 282
of which: Ewes	10 570	11 247	11 475	11 709	12 178	12 561
Shearlings	2 327	2 494	2 724	2 870	2 745	2 773
Total pigs	8 492	7 756	7 728	7 864	7 815	7 853
of which: Sows in pig and other sows for breeding ..	832	728	727	743	722	730
Gilts in pig	137	103	118	109	109	111
Total poultry	141 399	134 931	137 973	135 345	135 105	130 797
of which: Table fowls (including broilers)	50 167	56 174	56 340	57 153	59 917	59 043
Laying fowls	54 698	49 616	50 985	48 120	46 012	44 519
Growing pullets ..	22 972	16 411	17 343	15 504	14 457	12 975

(*a*) The data in this table vary between the different countries as follows:—

England and Wales: For all years the figures relate to all known agricultural holdings including statistically insignificant holdings.

Scotland: The figures for 1970 to 1972 relate to agricultural holdings with a labour requirement of 26 standard man-days or more. (A standard man-day (smd) represents 8 hours' productive work by an adult worker under average conditions.) The raising of the threshold from 26 to 40 smd in 1973 resulted in the exclusion of some 5 000 statistically insignificant holdings and in 1977 a further 1 700 holdings were excluded. Since then the Scottish figures relate to all known agricultural holdings with 40 smd or more.

Northern Ireland: The figures for 1970 to 1972 relate to holdings of 0.4 hectares (one acre) or more and in the case of livestock to all owners of livestock. From 1973 to 1980 the figures relate to all holdings with (i) 40 smd or more, or (ii) 4 hectares or more of total area, or (iii) one or more regular full-time workers (excluding the owner). The change between 1972 and 1973 resulted in the net deletion of some 6 000 holdings. The figures for 1981 relate to all holdings with: (i) one European Size Unit (ESU) or more (see footnote (*b*) to Table 24), or (ii) 6 hectares or more of total area, or (iii) one or more full-time workers (excluding the owner). This change between 1980 and 1981 resulted in the deletion of a further 7 000 holdings but their exclusion has had an insignificant effect on the cropping and stocking figures.

(*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

			1976	1981 (provisional)
Crops and grass area	Number of holdings ('000) with	0.1 to 19.9 hectares	106.7	96.2
		20 to 49.9 hectares	72.3	67.4
		50 to 99.9 hectares	41.7	41.4
		100 hectares and over	29.4	30.1
		Total	250.2	235.1
	Average crops and grass area per holding (hectares) (*b*)		47.7	50.7
	Per cent of total crops and grass area on holdings with	0.1 to 19.9 hectares	7.8%	6.9%
		100 hectares and over	47.9%	50.0%
Size of business (smd) (*c*) (*d*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	Under 250 smd	122.2	122.4
		250 to 499 smd	54.0	46.4
		500 to 999 smd	46.6	43.6
		1 000 smd and over	32.0	29.9
		Total	254.8	242.3
	Holdings 250 smd and over	Average size of business (smd)	919	906
		Average total area per holding (hectares)	112.0	119.2
		Contribution to total output (%)	90.8%	90.7%
Total cereals (excluding maize)	Number of holdings ('000) with	0.1 to 19.9 hectares	72.5	58.6
		20 to 49.9 hectares	22.5	21.9
		50 hectares and over	21.2	23.1
		Total	116.2	103.6
	Average area (hectares)		31.7	38.3
	Per cent of total cereals area on holdings with 50 hectares and over of cereals		67.0%	71.5%
Potatoes	Number of holdings ('000) with	0.1 to 9.9 hectares	54.4	39.5
		10 to 19.9 hectares	4.0	3.3
		20 hectares and over	2.2	1.9
		Total	60.5	44.8
	Average area (hectares)		3.7	4.3
	Per cent of total potato area on holdings with 20 hectares and over of potatoes		34.5%	35.0%
Sugar beet (*e*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	0.1 to 9.9 hectares	8.6	6.6
		10 to 19.9 hectares	3.3	3.0
		20 hectares and over	3.0	3.2
		Total	14.9	12.8
	Average area (hectares)		13.8	16.4
	Per cent of total sugar beet area on holdings with 20 hectares and over of sugar beet		58.7%	64.3%

TABLE 3 (*continued*)

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

At June of each year

			1976	1981 (provisional)
Dairy cows	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 29	34.9	21.5
		30 to 59	22.7	18.6
		60 and over	18.2	20.4
		Total	75.8	60.5
	Average size of herd		43	53
	Per cent of total dairy cows in herds of 60 and over		55.7%	65.6%
Beef cows	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 19	66.8	55.9
		20 to 49	19.3	15.2
		50 and over	8.5	6.8
		Total	94.7	78.0
	Average size of herd		19	18
	Per cent of total beef cows in herds of 50 and over		41.8%	41.5%
Breeding sheep (*f*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 99	42.7	41.8
		100 to 499	29.1	30.7
		500 and over	5.7	6.8
		Total	77.5	79.4
	Average size of flock		169	184
	Per cent of total breeding sheep in flocks of 500 and over		38.4%	41.5%
Breeding pigs	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 19	24.4	14.7
		20 to 49	5.1	3.3
		50 and over	4.7	4.5
		Total	34.2	22.5
	Average size of herd		26	37
	Per cent of total breeding pigs in herds of 50 and over		65.7%	77.4%
Fattening pigs (*g*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 199	20.3	13.4
		200 to 999	4.7	4.0
		1 000 and over	0.9	1.0
		Total	25.9	18.4
	Average size of herd		177	241
	Per cent of total fattening pigs in herds of 1 000 and over		36.2%	45.7%
Laying fowls	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 4 999	74.5	54.7
		5 000 to 19 999	1.6	1.2
		20 000 and over	0.4	0.4
		Total	76.5	56.3
	Average size of flock		639	762
	Per cent of total laying flocks of 20 000 and over		50.2%	60.6%

TABLE 3 (*continued*)

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

At June of each year

			1976	1981 (provisional)
Broilers (*h*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 9 999 10 000 to 99 999 100 000 and over	1.6 0.7 0.1	1.3 0.7 0.1
		Total	2.4	2.1
	Average size of flock		24 966	27 350
	Per cent of total broilers in flocks of 100 000 and over		59.4%	54.9%

(*a*) The figures in this Table do not include the statistically insignificant (SI) holdings which for England and Wales have been included in Tables 2 and 4 (see footnote (*a*) to Table 2). The figures for 1976, however, have been adjusted to take account of the reappraisal of SI holdings in England and Wales which resulted in a further 11 000 holdings being removed from the June 1980 census. The removal of some 6 700 very small holdings from the census in Northern Ireland between June 1980 and June 1981 (see note (*a*) to Table 2) has no significant effect on this Table. The Northern Ireland figures in the first two sections of the Table include only holdings with 50 smd or more which were slightly affected by the change, as were the quantities of crops and stock in the other sections of the Table. The decline in the total number of holdings is reflected in the smallest 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 smd values.

(*b*) The average size of holdings based on total area was:
1976 69.6 hectares of which 67.3% was under crops and grass.
1981 72.5 hectares of which 67.8% 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*) With the introduction of revised smd values for the 1978 Annual Review the figures shown in this Table are only comparable with those in the White Papers for 1978 onwards (but see note (*a*) above).

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

(*f*) Figures included for Scotland relate to December censuses in 1975 and 1980 and for Northern Ireland to the December 1975 and June 1981 censuses.

(*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 1981 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 1970–72	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (provisional)
Workers						
Regular whole-time:						
Hired: male	177	147	143	139	133	129
female ..	15	12	12	12	12	12
Family: male	55	37	34	30	30	30
female ..	15	8 (e)	7	6	5	5
All male	231	184	177	169	163	159
All female	30	20 (e)	19	18	17	17
(Total)	(261)	(204)	(196)	(187)	(180)	(175)
Regular part-time:						
Hired: male	25	21	21	20	19	19
female ..	26	25	24	25	25	24
Family: male	16	15	15	13	13	12
female ..	16	10 (e)	9	7	7	7
All male	40	37	36	33	32	31
All female	41	34 (e)	33	33	32	31
(Total)	(81)(c)	(71)	(69)	(66)	(64)	(62)
Seasonal or Casual:						
All male	38	54	58	56	57	58
All female	36	42	43	41	43	41
(Total)	(74)(d)	(96)	(101)	(97)	(101)	(99)
Salaried managers (b) ..	..	8	8	8	8	8
Total employed	418	379	374	358	353	344
Farmers, partners and directors:						
Whole-time	224	212	216	215	208	205
Part-time	69	84	88	88	90	90
(Total)	(293)	(296)	(303)	(304)	(298)	(295)
Total	716	674	677	661	651	639
Wives/Husbands of farmers, partners and directors (engaged in farm work) ..	..	80	80	79	75	75

(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. Prior to 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 statistically insignificant 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 1970–72	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (forecast)
Crops							
Wheat	tonnes/hectare	4.28	4.90	5.26	5.23	5.88	5.63
Barley	,,	3.71	4.39	4.19	4.10	4.43	4.41
Oats	,,	3.64	4.06	3.92	3.99	4.07	4.48
Potatoes	,,	28.02	28.48	34.24	31.87	34.48	31.03
Sugar (*a*)	,,	6.40	5.40	5.70	6.10	6.00	5.90
Oilseed rape	,,	2.00	2.60	2.40	2.70	3.30	2.60
Apples:							
Dessert (*b*) ...	,,	11.09	6.76	10.18	10.60	9.09	8.66
Culinary (*b*) ...	,,	11.00	11.05	13.82	11.57	13.50	8.25
Pears (*b*)	,,	10.80	7.43	5.52	13.07	8.44	9.87
Tomatoes (*b*) ...	,,	105.48	130.65	136.31	148.35	145.05	148.67
Cauliflowers (*b*) ...	,,	17.04	19.01	18.75	14.28	19.51	19.35
Hops	,,	1.56	1.22	1.60	1.80	1.71	1.66
Livestock products							
Milk (*c*)	litres/cow	3 895	4 443	4 618	4 615	4 716(*e*)	4 710
Eggs (*d*)	no./bird	226.0	240.5	242.0	247.0	248.0(*e*)	251.5

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

(*b*) Marketable output yields from cropped area.

(*c*) Yield per dairy-type cow per annum. From 1977 based on an average population which includes estimates for dairy-type cows on statistically insignificant 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 1970–72	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (forecast)
Compounds						
Cattle	3.6	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.9
Calf	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	
Pig	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2
Poultry	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3
Other	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Total compounds	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.4	10.9	10.8
Other high energy feeds (*a*) ...	4.0	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7
Total high energy feeds	14.5	14.9	14.4	15.2	14.7	14.5
Low energy bulk feeds (*b*) ...	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total all purchased feedingstuffs	15.2	15.5	15.1	15.9	15.4	15.1

(*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 1970–72	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (forecast)
Wheat (*a*)						
Production	4 610	5 274	6 613	7 168	8 472	8 409
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	752	2 287	1 147	651	497	1 995
from third countries	3 925	1 565	1 952	1 965	1 764	
Exports (*i*): to the Nine ..	2	187	272	142	1 009	1 175
to third countries..	19	25	77	25	114	
Total new supply	9 267	8 914	9 363	9 617	9 610	9 229
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	50%	59%	71%	75%	88%	91%
End December farm stocks ..	2 540	2 830	3 760	4 130	4 210	4 340
Disposals: millers (*c*)	5 067	5 155	5 002	5 057	4 808	4 790
(of which home-produced) ..	(1 738)	(2 113)	(2 138)	(2 785)	(2 775)	(2 980)
animal feed ..	3 497	2 780	2 933	3 636	4 069	3 700
(of which home-produced) ..	(2 214)	(2 089)	(2 772)	(3 310)	(3 853)	(3 539)
seed	218	233	267	283	280	283
other	138	216	231	271	280	286
Total disposals (*d*) (*j*)	8 860	8 384	8 433	9 247	9 530	9 099
Barley						
Production	8 444	10 531	9 848	9 623	10 326	10 321
Imports: from the Nine ..	43	530	294	211	198	170
from third countries	970	386	56	88	10	
Exports (*k*): to the Nine ..	74	463	1 019	409	562	2 750
to third countries..	5	6	1 017	423	1 077	
Total new supply	9 378	10 978	8 162	9 090	8 895	7 741
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK.. ..	90%	96%	121%	106%	116%	133%
End December farm stocks ..	4 260	5 410	4 610	4 580	4 420	4 410
Disposals: animal feed.. ..	7 313	6 334	6 212	6 434	6 060	4 840
(of which home-produced) ..	(6 444)	(5 576)	(5 952)	(6 204)	(5 890)	(4 703)
brewing/distilling..	1 658	1 865	2 140	2 103	1 891	1 730
(of which home-produced) ..	(1 514)	(1 707)	(2 050)	(2 034)	(1 853)	(1 697)
seed	353	396	405	406	382	393
other	121	153	205	177	193	208
Total disposals (*d*) (*l*)	9 445	8 748	8 962	9 120	9 055	7 751
Oats						
Production	1 276	790	706	542	601	635
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	7	4	16	65	21	19
from third countries	11	40	5	2	4	
Exports: to the Nine ..	43	4	10	6	2	—
to third countries..	2	...	1	...	...	
Total new supply	1 249	830	716	603	624	654
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK.. ..	102%	95%	99%	90%	96%	97%
End December farm stocks ..	730	470	420	310	350	340
Disposals: animal feed ..	1 058	557	565	530	388	479
(of which home-produced) ..	(1 046)	(556)	(565)	(498)	(363)	(472)
millers	123	154	149	137	147	140
(of which home-produced) ..	(117)	(111)	(128)	(102)	(121)	(128)
seed	72	43	35	30	35	29
other	29	16	17	16	14	16
Total disposals (*d*)	1 282	770	766	713	584	664

TABLE 7 (*continued*)

Cereals supplies

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1970–72	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (forecast)
Mixed corn (*e*)						
Production	225	93	64	58	59	41
Rye (*f*)						
Production	16	35	30	25	24	25
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	3	26	12	14	22	25
from third countries	27	7	8	6	—	
Total new supply	46	68	50	45	46	50
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	35%	51%	60%	55%	52%	50%
Maize						
Production	4	3	2	—	—	—
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	676	183	471	692	844	2 439
from third countries	2 399	3 923	2 865	2 485	1 968	
Exports: to the Nine ..	9	31	26	22	12	10
to third countries..	2	...	1	—	—	
Total new supply	3 068	4 078	3 311	3 155	2 800	2 429
Sorghum						
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	18	35	19	34	4	5
from third countries	87	134	2	3	1	
Exports: to the Nine ..	—	2	1	—	—	—
to third countries..	—	...	—	—	—	
Total new supply	105	167	20	37	5	5
Total cereals (*a*)						
Production	14 575	16 727	17 263	17 416	19 482	19 431
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	1 499	3 065	1 959	1 667	1 586	4 653
from third countries	7 419	6 055	4 888	4 549	3 747	
Exports: to the Nine ..	128	687	1 328	579	1 585	3 935
to third countries..	28	31	1 096	448	1 191	
Total new supply	23 337	25 129	21 686	22 605	22 039	20 149
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	62%	67%	80%	77%	88%	96%
End December farm stocks (*g*)..	7 530	8 710	8 790	9 020	8 980	9 090
Total disposals (*h*)	23 037	22 343	21 606	22 375	22 079	20 039

(*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*) 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 exclude 36 000, 84 000, 31 000, 66 000 and 50 000 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*) 1980 and 1981 include 2 000 and 44 000 tonnes respectively of wheat exported from intervention.

(*j*) 1980 and 1981 include 93 000 and 40 000 tonnes respectively of wheat sales into intervention.

(*k*) 1981 includes 656 000 tonnes of barley exported from intervention.

(*l*) 1980 and 1981 include 529 000 and 580 000 tonnes respectively of barley sales into intervention.

TABLE 8

Oilseed rape supplies

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1970–72	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (forecast)
Production	11	142	154	198	300	320
Imports: from the Nine	30	85	54	37	49	..
from third countries ..	43	70	19	126	88	..
Exports	...	5	2	1	...	..
Total new supply	84	292	225	360	437	..
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	13%	49%	68%	55%	69%	..

TABLE 9

Potato supplies

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1970–72	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (forecast)
Production:						
early (*a*)	476	406	422	367	453	391
maincrop	6 659	6 215	6 909	6 119	6 656	5 507
Total production	7 135	6 621	7 331	6 485	7 109	5 898
Seed and waste (*b*)	2 069	1 950	2 110	1 457	1 791	1 171
Output for human consumption	5 066	4 671	5 221	5 028	5 318	4 727
Supplies from Channel Islands (early)..	40	39	34	35	33	22
Imports						
Raw: (*c*)						
early:						
from the Nine	270	29	46	66	34	..
from third countries ..		330	260	254	267	..
maincrop:						
from the Nine	7	95	14	45	83	..
from third countries ..		122	—	2	13	..
Processed: (*d*)						
from the Nine	121	45	86	72	83	..
from third countries ..		207	50	79	68	..
Exports: ware and processed (*d*)						
to the Nine	53	11	49	57	41	..
to third countries ..		17	37	41	50	..
Total new supplies	5 451	5 510	5 625	5 483	5 808	..
Output as % of total new supplies in UK	93%	85%	93%	92%	92%	..
Potatoes unsold at 31 December	..	1 883	2 266	2 174	2 436	..
Total disposals for human consumption in calendar year ..	..	4 952	5 242	5 575	5 546	..

(*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 1970–72	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (forecast)
Production (a)	959	949	1 022	1 154	1 106	1 080
Imports (b):						
from the Nine (c)	74	400	288	202	169	1 134
from third countries.. ..	1 963	1 383	1 324	1 155	1 171	
Exports (b):						
to the Nine	7	5	5	4	8	139
to third countries	237	159	81	65	86	
Total new supply	2 752	2 568	2 548	2 442	2 352	2 075
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	35%	37%	40%	47%	47%	52%

(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 1970–72	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (fore-cast)
Apples (excluding cider apples)						
Cropped area ('000 hectares)						
Dessert	22.80	19.60	18.91	18.71	17.46	16.89
Culinary	14.21	11.94	11.88	11.74	11.27	10.93
('000 tonnes)						
Output from the crop:						
Dessert	244	132	192	198	162	146
Culinary	162	132	164	136	153	90
Imports: from the Nine	84	264	240	265	261	..
from third countries ..	174	75	104	107	112	..
Exports: to the Nine .. .. / to third countries ..	13	13	13	18	13	..
Total new supply	651	590	687	688	675	..
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	62%	45%	52%	49%	47%	..
Closing stocks	117	81	129	100	114	..
Total disposals in calendar year ..	858	616	639	717	661	..
Pears (excluding Perry pears)						
Cropped area ('000 hectares) ..	5.49	4.79	4.65	4.60	4.50	4.48
('000 tonnes)						
Output from the crop	60	36	26	60	38	44
Imports: from the Nine	26	32	29	29	44	..
from third countries ..	28	17	16	15	15	..
Exports: to the Nine .. .. / to third countries ..	2	3	3	1	2	..
Total new supply	112	82	68	103	95	..
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	54%	44%	38%	58%	40%	..
Closing stocks	14	14	12	31	14	..
Total disposals in calendar year ..	112	85	70	85	112	..
Cauliflowers						
Cropped area ('000 hectares) ..	16.32	14.74	16.86	17.17	15.30	15.25
('000 tonnes)						
Output	278	280	316	245	298	295
Supplies from Channel Islands ..	13	4	15	6	11	..
Imports: from the Nine	30	20	14	18	25	..
from third countries ..	1	1	1	1	1	..
Total new supply	322	305	346	270	335	..
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	86%	92%	91%	91%	89%	..

TABLE 11 (*continued*)

Supplies of certain horticultural crops

Calendar years

	Average of 1970–72	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (fore-cast)
Tomatoes						
Cropped area ('000 hectares) ..	1.03	0.94	0.93	0.91	0.86	0.87
('000 tonnes)						
Output	108	123	127	135	125	129
Supplies from Channel Islands ..	62	57	59	45	54	..
Imports: from the Nine	52	48	45	54	68	..
from third countries ..	110	93	99	98	110	..
Exports	1	7	7	6	5	..
Total new supply	331	314	323	326	352	..
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	33%	39%	39%	41%	36%	..

TABLE 12

Hops supplies

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1970–72	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (fore-cast)
Production	10.8	7.2	9.4	10.3	9.7	9.6
Imports: from the Nine	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.3	..
from third countries ..	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	..
Exports: to the Nine	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.7	3.4	..
to third countries ..	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	..
Total new supply	10.6	8.5	10.1	10.3	7.7	..
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	102%	85%	93%	100%	126%	..

TABLE 13

Supplies of herbage and legume seeds (*a*)

June/May years

	Average of 1970/71–1972/73	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 (fore-cast)
Area ('000 hectares) (*b*)	20.5	17.5	22.7	21.1	21.8	19.4
('000 tonnes)						
Production—all seed	17.5	16.5	16.3	18.9	17.5	16.1
(of which certified seed) ..	(14.0)	(16.5)	(16.3)	(18.9)	(17.5)	(16.1)
Imports—all seed:						
from the Nine	9.1	10.4	11.2	10.0	6.4	..
from third countries ..	10.7	5.6	5.4	7.3	4.2	..
Exports—all seed:						
to the Nine	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.9	4.7	..
to third countries ..	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	..
Total supply	34.9	30.6	30.3	32.9	22.8	..

(*a*) Excluding field bean and field pea seeds.

(*b*) Certified seed only.

TABLE 14

Meat supplies (a)

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1970–72	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (forecast)
Beef and veal						
Production	968	1 032	1 048	1 082	1 096	1 031
Imports (b):						
from the Nine (c) ..	122	243	274	263	253	..
from third countries ..	192	55	45	54	36	..
Exports (live and meat):						
to the Nine	60	119	124	132	152	..
to third countries ..	5	3	2	3	23	..
Supplies to the Channel Islands	3	3	2	3	3	..
Total new supply	1 214	1 205	1 238	1 261	1 207	..
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	80%	86%	85%	86%	91%	..
Mutton and lamb						
Production	229	229	238	239	287	274
Imports: from the Nine (c) ..	5	1	...	...	...	..
from third countries ..	334	218	226	208	191	..
Exports (live and meat):						
to the Nine	20	46	48	44	43	..
to third countries ..	2	4	3	4	4	..
Supplies to the Channel Islands	1	1	1	1	1	..
Total new supply	545	397	411	397	431	..
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	42%	58%	58%	60%	67%	..
Pork						
Production	646	651	634	696	693	700
Imports: from the Nine (c) ..	19	14	29	34	35	..
from third countries	10	3	10	4	4	..
Exports (live and meat):						
to the Nine	9	16	12	19	25	..
to third countries ..	4	...	1	...	...	..
Supplies to the Channel Islands	2	2	1	2	2	..
Total new supply	660	649	658	712	705	..
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	98%	100%	96%	98%	98%	..
Bacon and ham						
Production	271	221	217	212	210	204
Imports: from the Nine ..	314	274	289	292	291	..
from third countries	56	13	15	15	12	..
Exports	2	2	2	2	4	..
Supplies to the Channel Islands	2	1	1	1	1	..
Total new supply	637	505	517	516	507	..
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	42%	44%	42%	41%	41%	..

TABLE 14 (*continued*)

Meat supplies (*a*)

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1970–72	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (fore-cast)
Poultrymeat						
Production (*d*)	613	717	727	751	754	745
Imports: from the Nine ..	8	8	18	30	26	..
from third countries	1	—	1	2	2	..
Exports: to the Nine	—	7	13	9	8	..
to third countries ..	1	23	19	16	12	..
Supplies to the Channel Islands	2	2	2	2	2	..
Total new supply	619	693	712	756	760	..
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	99%	103%	102%	99%	99%	..
Total meat supplies						
Production (*d*)	2 727	2 850	2 864	2 980	3 040	2 954
Imports (*b*):						
from the Nine (*c*) ..	468	539	610	619	605	..
from third countries ..	593	289	296	283	245	..
Exports (live and meat) ..	102	220	224	231	271	..
Supplies to the Channel Islands	10	9	7	9	9	..
Total new supply	3 675	3 449	3 538	3 642	3 610	..
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	74%	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 1970–72	1977	1978	1979	1980 (*d*)	1981 (fore-cast)
Sales through milk marketing schemes:						
for liquid consumption ..	7 412	7 484	7 381	7 305	7 198	7 100
for manufacture:						
butter	1 728	3 038	3 650	3 584	3 766	3 757
cheese (*a*)	1 613	2 073	2 172	2 359	2 380	2 407
cream	862	975	1 017	1 040	1 025	952
condensed milk—full cream (*b*)	593	560	578	534	471	475
milk powder—full cream...	211	178	210	194	249	267
other	115	97	87	99	94	110
Total for manufacture ...	5 123	6 921	7 713	7 811	7 985	7 967
Total sales..	12 534	14 406	15 094	15 116	15 184	15 067
Used on farms (*c*)	252	178	168	165	160	155
Output for human consumption...	12 786	14 583	15 262	15 280	15 345	15 222

(*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 1970–72	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (forecast)
Butter						
Production (*a*)	76	135	164	161	170(*b*)	168(*b*)
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	143	189	172	126	101	..
from third countries	241	129	130	120	107	..
Exports (incl. re-exports):						
to the Nine ..	2	11	49	51	75	..
to third countries..	2	4	8	11	5	..
Total new supply	456	439	409	345	298	..
Production as % of new supply for use in UK	17%	31%	40%	47%	57%	..
Closing stocks	37	127	129	94	64	..
Offtake	443	418	408	381	365(*g*)	..
Cheese						
Production (*a*)	160	206	216	234	238	240
Imports: from the Nine ..	62	105	97	137	102	..
from third countries	96	16	5	3	14	..
Exports (incl. re-exports):						
to the Nine	1	7	8	8	9	..
to third countries ..	3	4	8	7	7	..
Total new supply	314	316	302	359	338	..
Production as % of new supply for use in UK	51%	65%	72%	65%	70%	..
Closing stocks (*c*)	62	114	91	101	102	..
Offtake	306	309	325	350	337	..
Cream—fresh, frozen and sterilized						
Production (*a*)	75	82	84	87	85	78
Imports: from the Nine ..	13	5	5	5	5	..
from third countries	...	...	...	...	...	..
Exports (incl. re-exports):						
to the Nine	...	...	1	1	1	..
to third countries ..	2	1	...	...	...	..
Total new supply	86	85	88	90	89	..
Production as % of new supply for use in UK	87%	96%	95%	97%	96%	..
Closing stocks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offtake	86	85	88	90	89	..
Condensed milk—full cream						
Production (*d*)	231	218	225	208	193	183
Imports: from the Nine ..	12	7	2	4	2	..
from third countries	...	...	...	...	...	..
Exports (*e*) (incl. re-exports):						
to the Nine	1	6	10	9	5	..
to third countries ..	27	41	32	25	33	..
Total new supply	215	177	185	178	157	..
Production as % of new supply for use in UK	107%	123%	122%	117%	123%	..
Closing stocks (*d*)	33	17	18	16	13	..
Offtake	214	176	184	180	160	..

TABLE 16 (*continued*)

Milk product supplies

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1970–72	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (fore-cast)
Milk powder—full cream						
Production	26	22	26	24	31	33
Imports: from the Nine ..	9	3	7	4	3	..
from third countries	12	...	...	...	...	..
Exports (incl. re-exports):						
to the Nine	2	2	3	3	5	..
to third countries ..	7	8	15	15	20	..
Total new supply	38	15	16	11	9	..
Production as % of new supply for use in UK	68%	147%	162%	218%	344%	..
Closing stocks	5	2	3	2	2	..
Offtake	37	15	15	11	9	..
Skimmed milk powder						
Production	122	241	278	252	249	245
Imports: from the Nine ..	14	14	18	21	6	..
from third countries	7	...	...	...	...	..
Exports (incl. re-exports):						
to the Nine	9	43	93	68	59	..
to third countries ..	23	12	19	52	92	..
Total new supply	111	200	184	154	104	..
Production as % of new supply for use in UK	110%	121%	151%	164%	239%	..
Closing stocks (*f*)	36	109	79	18	34	..
Offtake	98	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.
(*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.
(*g*) Includes an estimate of changes in stocks outside the scope of the survey of public cold stores.

TABLE 17

Egg Supplies

Calendar years — million dozen

	Average of 1970–72	1977	1978	1979	1980 (a)	1981 (fore-cast)
Home supplies (b)						
Packing station throughput:						
sold in shell	590	593	602	575	540	516
processed	81	38	42	42	32	35
Other sales (c)	578	525	544	564	528	539
Total output for human consumption	1 249	1 156	1 188	1 181	1 100	1 090
Imports (d): from the Nine ..	9	14	13	30	41	..
from third countries	21	1	1	1	1	..
Exports (d): to the Nine... ..	4	18	36	46	39	..
to third countries ..	15	4	4	7	3	..
Total new supply	1 260	1 149	1 162	1 159	1 100	..
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	99%	101%	102%	102%	100%	..

(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 1980 is estimated at: imports 21.8 and exports 1.6 million dozen.

TABLE 18

Wool supplies

Calendar years — million kg

	Average of 1970–72	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (fore-cast)
Production: (a)	47	46	49	48	52	52
(of which clip)	(33)	(33)	(36)	(35)	(39)	(39)
Imports:						
from the Nine	15	17	17	16	10	..
from third countries	177	120	132	106	86	..
Exports:						
to the Nine	15	23	19	24	23	..
to third countries	12	8	8	8	8	..
Total new supply	212	152	171	138	117	..
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	22%	30%	29%	35%	44%	..

(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 1970–72	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (forecast)
Current prices						
Plant, machinery and vehicles ..	150	519	563	608	525	440
Buildings and works	136	250	333	394	545	475
Gross fixed capital formation (*a*)	286	769	896	1 002	1 070	915
Breeding livestock capital formation	17	−25	15	−31	−27	−5
Stock appreciation	57	204	161	277	312	279
Value of physical increase (*b*) ..	26	172	−7	−5	−109	−127
Increase in book value of stocks and work-in-progress	83	376	154	272	203	152
Constant 1975 prices						
Plant, machinery and vehicles ..	274	357	340	326	251	205
Buildings and works	306	211	255	249	266	205
Gross fixed capital formation ..	580	568	595	575	517	410
Breeding livestock capital formation	29	−18	10	−18	−14	−2
Value of physical increase in stocks and work-in-progress ..	51	144	−9	−4	−62	−74

(*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

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (forecast)
Earnings £ per week (*b*)	54.61	61.75	71.75	85.95	96.70
Hours per week (*c*)	45.9	45.8	46.2	45.7	46.1

(*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

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (forecast)
OUTPUT (*a*)					
Farm crops					
Wheat	366	449	604	775	843
Barley	414	550	556	648	720
Oats and other cereals	22	21	22	19	25
(*Total cereals*)	(*801*)	(*1 019*)	(*1 182*)	(*1 442*)	(*1 588*)
Potatoes	376	253	384	340	463
Sugar beet	133	159	206	194	190
Hops	11	13	17	23	27
Oilseed rape	23	28	43	69	82
Fodder and other minor crops	43	45	61	67	72
1. *Total crops*	1 387	1 517	1 891	2 135	2 422
Horticulture					
Vegetables (including mushrooms)	497	469	548	568	616
Fruit	145	152	158	150	163
Flowers, bulbs, nursery stock etc.	126	135	148	162	164
2. *Total horticulture*	768	757	854	879	943
Livestock					
Fat cattle and calves	1 060	1 258	1 420	1 505	1 575
Fat sheep and lambs	267	300	319	408	471
Fat pigs	641	689	744	790	852
Poultry	445	444	488	508	515
Other	61	63	71	84	88
3. *Total livestock*	2 475	2 754	3 043	3 296	3 501
Livestock products					
Milk and milk products	1 484	1 620	1 764	1 966	2 088
Eggs	413	400	462	489	527
Clip wool	30	33	35	36	35
Other	14	12	16	15	16
4. *Total livestock products*	1 941	2 065	2 277	2 506	2 667
5. *Own account capital formation* (*b*)	16	65	26	55	82
6. TOTAL OUTPUT (1+2+3+4+5)	6 587	7 158	8 091	8 871	9 615
7. *Compensation payments etc.*	23	31	29	33	45
8. *Production grants*	101	90	83	128	144
9. **TOTAL RECEIPTS** (6+7+8)	6 711	7 280	8 203	9 031	9 803
Work-in-progress and output stocks					
Value of physical change in:					
Work-in-progress (*c*)	+16	+1	−23	−38	−8
Output stocks (*c*)	+162	+15	−6	+2	−62
10. *Total value of physical change*	+178	+15	−29	−36	−70
11. **GROSS OUTPUT** (9+10)	6 889	7 295	8 173	8 995	9 733
Intermediate output (*d*)					
Feed	364	393	539	571	574
Seed	116	88	104	105	110
12. *Total intermediate output*	480	481	643	676	684

TABLE 21 (*continued*)

Output, input and income

Calendar years £ million

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (fore-cast)
13. FINAL OUTPUT (11–12)	6 410	6 814	7 530	8 319	9 049
INPUT					
Expenditure (e)					
Feedingstuffs	1 827	1 774	2 089	2 177	2 303
Seeds	216	197	220	215	232
Livestock (imported and inter-farm expenses)	145	175	137	162	166
Fertilisers and lime	426	491	548	602	687
Machinery	453	493	592	668	724
of which: Repairs	(209)	(244)	(274)	(307)	(329)
Fuel and oil	(200)	(202)	(265)	(299)	(326)
Other	(44)	(47)	(53)	(62)	(69)
Farm maintenance (*f*)	139	152	176	195	213
Miscellaneous expenditure (*f*) (*g*) ..	518	577	676	764	859
14. **TOTAL EXPENDITURE**	3 723	3 860	4 438	4 783	5 183
Input stocks					
15. Value of physical usage of stocks (*c*) ..	+7	+22	−24	+73	+57
16. **GROSS INPUT** (14+15)	3 730	3 883	4 413	4 856	5 240
17. **NET INPUT** (16–12)	3 251	3 402	3 770	4 179	4 556
18. **GROSS PRODUCT** (11–16) or (13–17)	3 159	3 412	3 760	4 139	4 493
Depreciation					
Plant, machinery and vehicles	511	593	655	719	733
Buildings and works (*f*)	211	239	300	399	459
19. *Total depreciation*	722	832	955	1 119	1 192
20. **NET PRODUCT** (18–19)	2 438	2 580	2 805	3 020	3 301
Comprising					
Labour (*h*)—hired	705	796	910	1 025	1 097
—family and partners ..	276	304	347	422	469
Interest (*i*)	153	188	317	455	461
Net rent (*f*)	45	54	59	59	65
Farming income (*j*)	1 259	1 238	1 172	1 059	1 209

(*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 Product at constant prices (b)	Labour Productivity (c)
		1975 = 100	1975 = 100
1971	636	108	98
1972	676	109	100
1973	945	110	104
1974	796	112	107
1975	991	100	100
1976	1 280	89	93
1977	1 259	106	107
1978	1 238	117	116
1979	1 172	115	117
1980	1 059	130	131
1981 .. .. (forecast)	1 209	128	133

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

(b) 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.

(c) 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, interest and net rent. 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

	1977	1978	1979 (c)	1980 (c)	1981 (c)
Agricultural land prices (a) (£ per hectare) Inland Revenue series					
England					
With vacant possession	1 994	2 602	3 227	3 470	..
Tenanted	1 563	1 687	2 381	2 336	..
Wales					
With vacant possession	1 327	1 788	2 482	2 326	..
Tenanted	628	818	1 064	1 188	..
Scotland					
With vacant possession	1 062	1 085	2 057	1 830	..
Tenanted	632	694	1 167	1 552	..
Northern Ireland					
With vacant possession	1 846	2 618	3 327	3 227	2 922
Average rents per hectare (b) (Index 1975 = 100)					
England	147.1	175.7	208.0	244.9	278.3
Wales	134.6	154.1	189.6	219.1	276.7
Scotland	138.5	163.2	197.2	231.7	260.8
United Kingdom	144.1	171.1	204.3	239.2	272.4

(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. In Northern Ireland very little land is rented except under the conacre system.

(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 September 1981.

Northern Ireland: figures for the most recent years are based on sales notified up to September 1981. The 1981 figure relates to prices in the first six months of the year.

Average Rents

All countries: 1981 figures are provisional.

TABLE 24

Farm accounts: net incomes for different types of farm (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	1979/80 £	1980/81 £	Percentage change
England (4 to 249.9 ESU) (*b*)					
Specialist dairy	49.3	50.0	6 586	7 707	+ 17
Mainly dairy	93.1	106.9	8 830	9 760	+ 11
Hill and upland (LFA) cattle and sheep	84.4	212.0	4 370	6 117	+ 40
Lowland cattle and sheep ..	61.3	63.9	850	2 069	+143
Lowland cropping, cattle and sheep	78.2	87.1	4 882	4 042	− 17
Specialist cereals	114.9	121.0	7 045	9 162	+ 30
General cropping	106.9	112.9	13 528	10 168	− 25
Pigs and poultry	54.0	56.8	11 787	12 655	+ 7
Wales (4 to 99.9 ESU) (*b*) (*f*)					
Specialist dairy	39.0	40.4	5 900	6 383	+ 8
Mainly dairy	55.8	59.9	5 148	4 394	− 15
Hill and upland (LFA) sheep	58.3	339.4	3 009	6 852	+128
Hill and upland (LFA) cattle and sheep	83.3	134.0	4 084	5 537	+ 36
Lowland livestock (*c*) ..	53.1	57.3	2 620	2 903	+ 11
Scotland (8 to 99.9 ESU) (*b*)					
Specialist dairy	57.0	66.0	2 556	6 230	+144
General dairy	91.3	103.6	3 057	5 061	+ 66
LFA mainly sheep	42.0	1 728.5	5 375	5 752	+ 7
LFA sheep and cattle ..	98.1	795.0	2 953	3 108	+ 5
LFA mainly cattle	77.6	135.1	3 567	6 155	+ 73
LFA with arable	121.3	194.4	5 022	3 529	− 30
Lowground cattle and sheep	91.1	97.9	7 732	6 206	− 20
Cropping	106.0	110.9	6 330	−527	−108
Northern Ireland (4 to 39.9 ESU) (*b*) (*d*)					
Specialist dairy	36.8	42.4	3 061	4 099	+ 34
Mainly dairy	33.9	39.2	2 578	2 306	− 11
LFA beef cattle and sheep (*e*)	39.7	90.0	1 926	1 642	− 15
Non LFA beef cattle and sheep (*e*)	44.1	49.3	−1 285	617	..

TABLE 24 (*continued*)

(*a*) This series is derived from figures collected in Farm Management Surveys by Universities and Agricultural Colleges in Great Britain and by the Department of Agriculture in Northern Ireland. The figures 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 1980–81 ", for Scotland in " Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture 1981 ", for Wales in the " Welsh Agricultural Statistics 1980–81 Supplement " and for Northern Ireland in a report by the Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland. 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 imputed 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.

(*f*) Provisional.

TABLE 25

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

April/March (financial) years £ million

	1977/78	1978/79 (*b*)	1979/80 (*b*)	1980/81	1981/82 (forecast)
I *Price guarantees and production grants*					
(i) Price guarantees (*c*)					
Sheep (*d*)	0.4	0.1	11.1	32.9	—
Wool (*e*)	−2.2	—	—	3.9	8.5
Potatoes (*e*)	9.1	23.0	5.7	8.7	9.9
Total (i)	7.3	23.1	16.7	45.5	18.4
(ii) Production grants and subsidies					
Dairy Herd Conversion Scheme	5.6	3.4	...	—	—
Guidance Premiums	7.4	10.1	13.1	10.2	7.1
Milk Non-Marketing Premiums	2.1	7.1	15.8	30.5	24.7
Suckler Cow Premium Scheme	—	—	—	14.6	20.5
Annual Premium on Ewes ..	—	—	—	—	28.5
Lime	0.1	—	—	—	—
Calves	22.8	6.8	—	—	—
Beef cows	2.7	—	—	—	—
Pig subsidy	10.6	—	—	—	—
Total (ii)	51.3	27.4	29.0	55.3	80.8
Total I	58.6	50.5	45.7	100.8	99.2

TABLE 25 (*continued*)

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

April/March (financial) years £ million

	1977/78	1978/79 (*b*)	1979/80 (*b*)	1980/81	1981/82 (forecast)
II *Support for capital and other improvements*					
Agriculture and Horticulture Development Scheme (*f*) (*h*)	22.4	44.1	77.7	97.3	85.8
Farm accounts	0.2	0.6	1.4	2.1	2.5
Farm structure	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
Agriculture and Horticulture Grant Scheme (*g*) (*h*) ..	63.0	63.1	77.2	88.4	76.0
Co-operation grants	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	2.1
Others (*j*)	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5
Total II	88.3	109.9	158.4	190.1	167.5
III *Support for agriculture in special areas*					
Hill livestock: compensatory allowances—cattle	25.4	18.1	41.8	41.2	36.8
—sheep	24.8	18.4	54.6	53.8	50.8
Additional benefit under AHDS and AHGS	6.6	8.9	14.9	21.9	17.7
Others (*k*)	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.7
Total III	57.6	46.3	112.8	118.3	107.0
Total I, II, III	204.5	206.7	317.0	409.2	373.7
against which receipts from EAGGF: guidance section ..	18.3	19.9	37.3	45.9	54.4
guarantee section ..	1.3	4.2	6.3	32.9	63.8
IV *Market regulation under the CAP* (*l*)					
Cereals	−4.3	28.9	43.0	157.2	200.1
Beef and veal	11.4	−20.8	10.3	131.6	59.1
Pigmeat	−0.2	0.2	0.5	−16.7	−30.1
Sugar	86.7	84.7	44.6	21.3	33.1
Processed products	13.4	21.0	27.8	16.7	25.2
Milk products	141.0	198.4	201.3	187.0	213.5
Oilseeds	3.6	9.9	19.5	50.6	53.6
Sheepmeat	—	—	—	42.3	95.6
Others (*m*)	4.0	7.9	12.9	13.2	15.1
Total IV	255.6	330.2	359.9	603.2	665.2
against which receipts from EAGGF guarantee section	169.2	305.1	368.5	527.5	651.5

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. The figures for years up to and including 1979–80 represent actual expenditure recorded in the Appropriation Accounts. The figures for 1980–81 are subject to confirmation and those for 1981–82 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*) Price guarantee arrangements for sheep were superseded by the EC sheepmeat regime on 20 October 1980.

(*e*) 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 figure reflects 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.

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

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

(*h*) 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.

(*j*) Includes grants in respect of investment on loan guarantees*, farm structure loans*, producer organisations*, horticultural improvements, small horticultural production businesses, agricultural drainage*, special assistance to livestock producers and milk pasteurisation equipment*. (Provision for the schemes marked * was included in the 1981–82 Supply Estimates.)

(*k*) Includes grants for improvement of hill land and livestock rearing land, rural roads, forage groups*, producers in the Scottish Islands and crofting improvements*. (Provision for the schemes marked * was included in the 1981–82 Supply Estimates.)

(*l*) The expenditure in Section IV is that administered by the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce: expenditure on the suckler cow premium scheme, the annual premium on ewes and on the milk non-marketing premiums is administered by the Agricultural Departments and is shown in Section I(ii). 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 and sheep variable premium schemes, 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. The figures for 1977–78 onwards include the EC butter subsidy and those for 1978–79 onwards the UK share of the EC school milk subsidy scheme.

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

		1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (forecast)
Wheat (£ per tonne)	Average ex-farm price (*a*) ..	83.34	85.69	95.92	98.86	108.94
Barley (£ per tonne)	Average ex-farm price (*a*) ..	77.95	78.35	89.60	92.59	100.41
Oats (£ per tonne)	Average ex-farm price (*a*) ..	74.84	73.92	88.90	98.12	97.19
Rye (£ per tonne)	Average ex-farm price (*a*) ..	70.38	76.19	89.00	101.79	99.49
Hops (£ per tonne)	Average farm-gate price (*b*)	1 390	1 431	1 578	2 181	2 668 (*m*)
Potatoes (£ per tonne)	Average farm-gate price (*c*)	69.94	40.04	58.87	50.52	69.42
Sugar beet (£ per tonne)	Producer price (*d*)	21.93	23.72	28.28	27.90 (*l*)	26.60
Oilseed rape (£ per tonne)	Average market price (*e*) ..	162	182	215	230	255
Apples (£ per tonne)	Average market price (*f*)					
	Dessert	305	235	194	258	323
	Culinary	242	195	171	207	271
Pears (£ per tonne)	Average market price (*f*) ..	275	251	200	232	270
Tomatoes (£ per tonne)	Average market price (*f*) ..	411	440	387	492	472
Cauliflower (£ per tonne)	Average market price (*f*) ..	143.3	132.0	162	186	203
Cattle (*store*) (£ per head)	1st quality Hereford/ Friesian bull calves (*e*) ..	65	88	103	100	107
	1st quality yearling steers beef/dairy cross (*e*) ..	174	213	236	243	272
Cattle (*fat*) (p per kg liveweight)	All clean cattle	56.94	66.26	75.21	76.25	86.94
Sheep (*store*) (£ per head)	1st quality lambs, hoggets and tegs (*e*)	24.0	25.9	26.0	25.9	31.1
Sheep (*fat*)(*g*) (p per kg estimated dressed carcase weight)	.. ..	124.5	137.4	139.2	125.7	150.6
Pigs (p per kg deadweight)	Average market price (*h*) ..	72.64	80.08	81.35	86.64	92.60
Broilers (p per kg)	Average wholesale price ..	76.0	81.1	82.1	91.1	91.0
Milk (p per litre)	Average net return to producers (*i*)	10.18	10.61	11.55	12.81	13.72

TABLE 26 (*continued*)

Calendar years

Commodity price trends

		1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (fore-cast)
Eggs (p per dozen)	Average producer price (*j*)	31.2	27.0	32.8	37.4	40.5
Wool (p per kg)	Average producer price for clip (*k*)	93.2	93.8	97.7	90.3	89.5

(*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.

(*l*) Provisional.

(*m*) Minimum price.

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