



## ECONOMIC FORUM

CORNWALL AND ISLES OF SCILLY ECONOMIC FORUM

Cornwall County Council & Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Economic Forum

CORNWALL AND ISLES OF SCILLY SECTOR PROFILE:

# AGRICULTURE (including forestry)

December 2008

This research has been undertaken to update the previous sector profiles that had been requested by Cornwall Enterprise to stimulate a better understanding of their 10 priority sectors. This work will provide additional detail to underpin *Strategy and Action* in order to help to inform future decisions on the kind of support that is provided for local businesses and economic development projects.

### The Sector

*The industry has faced many challenges over the past few years but as the evidence below demonstrates it has maintained a growth trajectory over the past few years that exceeds the growth for Cornwall as whole and is above national growth figures for agriculture. This accelerated growth has been caused by a number of factors including changes in the world market prices, the investments made by the Objective One Programme but above all the hard work and determination of those employed in farming and managing land. It is worth remembering that the landscape that is at the very heart of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly, that motivates the majority of our visitors to choose us as a holiday destination, that has inspired our artists and creative industries is not a natural one. It is a landscape that has been managed by the farming community for generations and it is profitable and sustainable farming that will continue that management in the future.*

*Recent events around the globe such as food riots in Mexico, the rationing of rice in some UK supermarkets and the ever constant debate about whether land should be used for fuel of food production emphasises the importance of food and food production in our society and food security is now definitely back on the agenda at both government and consumer level. Coupled to this there has been more recent food inflation and the effect this has had on household food bills and disposable income. The proportion of household income being spent on food is increasing after a sustained period of decline and there is also increased interest in households growing their own food. Whilst the increase in prices is welcomed by the farming community it has been coupled to an increase in input costs with some inputs trebling in price over a period of six months. Therefore the increased price received by the farmer does not always equate to increased profitability but there is greater confidence in the industry about the future now than there has been in recent times.*

*In Cornwall we continue to see rationalisation in the number of farms in the county with the remaining farms getting bigger as a*

result. Production in most areas of the industry is increasing to reflect market demand. Closer linkages with the food processing industry are also being developed in order to ensure supply chain efficiencies and to maintain added value processing as close to the areas of production as possible. Looking to the future, there are still many challenges ahead but given the increased interest in food and where it comes from, increased prices for end products in most areas of the industry and greater production efficiencies being delivered on farms there is no reason why the high levels of growth outlined below should not continue to be delivered. David Rodda,

## Headline facts

- In terms of Gross Value Added (GVA) agriculture and forestry makes up 2.3% of the economy in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly. In 2004 it was 2.4%, compared to 1% across the UK.
- After a significant drop in 2000, the agriculture and forestry sector's GVA in Cornwall(?) made a modest recovery since 2001.
- From 1999 to 2006 the annual growth rate of GVA, for the sector in Cornwall was 9.1%. This was above the 7.9% average annual growth rate for the whole economy in Cornwall.
- In 2006 there were 2,800 employees, 10,400 farmers and 1,400 casual workers in the sector.
- Employment levels in Cornwall have fluctuated during the period covered by the profile. Overall, the figures are now below the 1999 level, despite a rise between 2000 and 2001.
- Earnings at the sector level are only available at a UK level (median gross weekly for all employees). Earnings in agriculture at £315 are 16% below the average for all employees of £375.

## Overview

- The agricultural sector is subject to a range of external factors that influence activity, including global, European and national policy and market forces. Whereas in the early 2000s commodity prices were falling, this trend has now been replaced by rising prices due to increased global demand, crop failure and the development of biofuels. Production costs are also increasing mainly due to the recent rise in the costs of fossil fuels.
- There has been an increasing awareness of the links between agriculture and other sectors of the economy particularly food processing and in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly a considerable effort has been made under the Objective One Programme to develop closer supply chain linkages.

- The environmental impacts of agriculture are recognised. Despite a declining contribution to GVA, agriculture impacts upon the majority of the land surface.
- This sector has important benefits beyond the direct economic ones analysed in this profile. In particular, the contribution the farmed landscape makes to the quality of life of those who live in and visit Cornwall. Issues of sustainability, reducing carbon output and the potential for increasing energy sources could all impact upon the sector.
- There is now increasing concern over food security. *'In the UK, the self-sufficiency ratio of domestic production to consumption has been in noticeable decline over the last decade. In the context of climate change, international energy concerns, geopolitical tensions and international terrorism, a growing sense of the potential for disruption to domestic food supplies in an uncertain world'*. (Defra, 2006, Food Security and the UK: An Evidence and Analysis Paper).
- Data at the UK level for 2007 indicated an increase in the value of output for products, particularly cereals but also an increase in input costs particularly animal feed and fertilizers.
- *'Average farm business income across all farm types in England is expected to increase by approximately 20 per cent in 2007/08 compared to 2006/07. Reflecting higher prices, outputs from most crops are expected to increase markedly, particularly for cereals and oilseed rape. However, this will be offset to some degree by higher input costs, particularly for energy and fertiliser. Cattle and dairy output are also forecast to increase due to firmer prices for both milk and beef but sheep enterprise output is predicted to fall, reflecting lower prices across all classes of sheep.'* (Defra, 2008, Provisional Estimates of Farm Incomes).
- Across the UK, over the last 15 years, milk yields have increased by 34%; yields of wheat have increased by 15%; yields of barley have increased by 11% and oilseed rape yields have fallen by 2%. (Source: Defra, 2008, Observatory Monitoring Report).
- Data on the value of forestry to the Cornish economy is unavailable. Research has indicated its value across to the South West economy: -

*'Forestry can bring economic and community benefits as well as environmental well-being. Woods and forests are worth £575 million to the South West's economy'*. (South West Regional Assembly, 2003, Consultation Report for Our Environment: Our Future, Towards a Regional Strategy for the South West Environment).

*'other direct economic uses of Woodland and Forestry, including recreation, tourism and sporting activities, provide major returns to the regional economy. The gross value of these activities may lie between £300-375 million per year. These may not directly benefit owners and operators.'* (South West Woodland Renaissance, 2006).

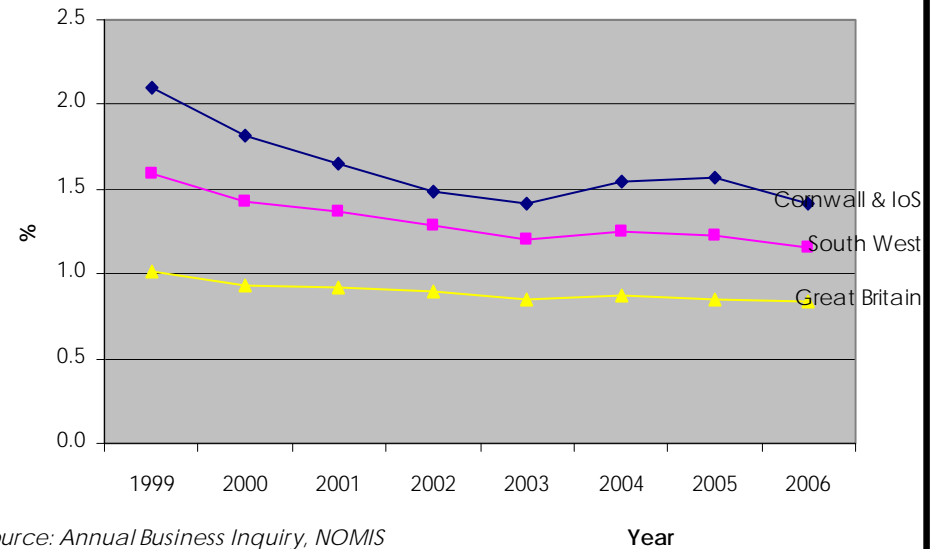
## Land use

- Defra data indicates a total of 9,208 holdings in 2006. Of these, 65% are holdings of 20 hectares or under (1 hectare equals 2.47 acres).
- Defra is encouraging the environmentally sustainable management of farmland through the environmental stewardship scheme.
- In 2006, 11,731 ha were managed organically, accounting for 4.1% of all farmed land.

## Employment

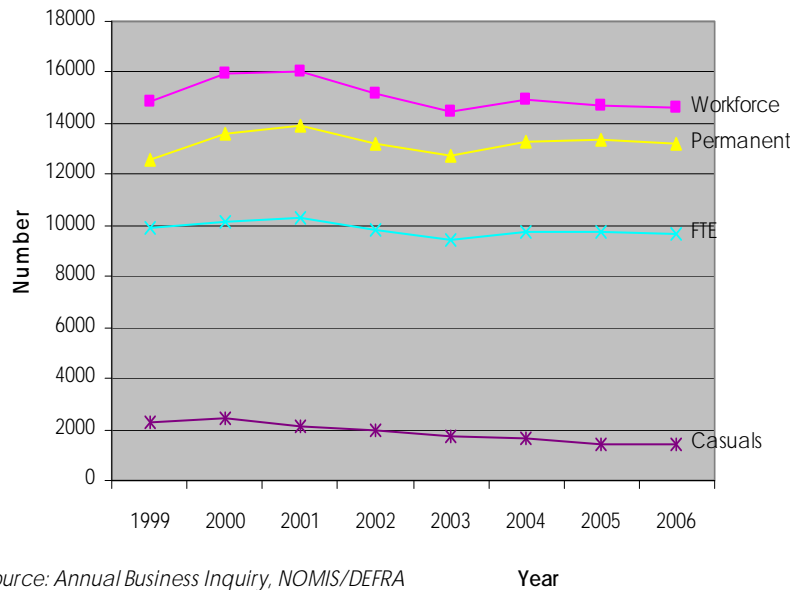
- Figure 1 shows the percentage of those employed (excludes farmers), in the sector in Cornwall compared to the situation across the South West and GB. It shows a general decline in the percentage working in agriculture across all geographical areas.
- Employment in the sector is more significant in Cornwall (1.4%) than both the SW (1.2%) and GB (0.8%). [NB Data here uses Defra and ABI data for employment. Includes managers].
- Looking at the total workforce (employees, farmers and casuals), Figure 1 shows how the level of employment in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly in the sector has changed since 1999. Overall, the total workforce has declined by 1.9%. This masks an increase in the permanent workforce of 4.7% and a dramatic reduction in the casual workforce of 38.6%.
- In 2006, it is estimated that there were almost 10,420 farmers in Cornwall of whom 4,470 were full-time and 5,950 were part-time. Since 1999, the overall number of farmers has risen by 10.9%. Breaking the data down shows that full-time farmers increased by 13.7%, while the number of part-time farmers rose by 41.1%.
- ABI and Defra data (excluding casuals) indicates a total of 9650 Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) in 2006. Farmers account for 77% of the total. Since 1999 the number of FTEs has fallen by 261 or 2.6%.
- In agriculture, 37% of the jobs in Cornwall and Isles of Scilly are casual, compared to just over 35% in England. (Casual workers are defined as workers who work up to 20 weeks a year).
- The number employed across Cornwall in the sector fell by 13% between 1999 and 2006, this mirrors regional and national declines. Comparative figures for GB were 12% and for the SW 20%.

Fig. 1 Farming and forestry as% of employment



Source: Annual Business Inquiry, NOMIS

Fig.2 Cornwall - Employment trends 1999-2006

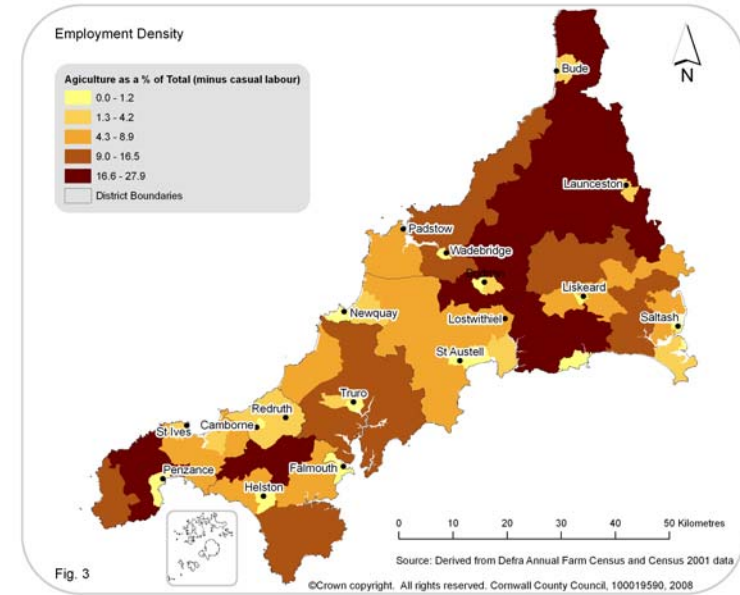


Source: Annual Business Inquiry, NOMIS/DEFRA

## Spatial distribution

- 17 out of the 73 Medium Super Output Areas (MSOAs) in Cornwall have over 10% employment in the sector, with at least one of these MSOAs in every district.
- Five of the 73 MSOAs have over 20% employment in the sector - Week St. Mary, Marhamchurch, Pounstock; Wendron, Crowan, Stithians; Otterham, Davidstow, Warbstow; Bodmin Moor north west; and Bodmin Moor north east.
- Six of the 73 MSOAs in Cornwall have over 500 employed in agriculture, the five above together with one MSOA covering the rural area between Lostwithiel and Looe. In total these six MSOAs account for 30% of all those employed in the sector.

[MSOAs are part of the new geographical hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small level statistics. They are now used in preference to administrative boundaries such as wards as they are of roughly equal population levels and are based on the area's characteristics, not historical events. The MSOAs have a mean population size of 7,200 across the whole country].



Source: Annual Business Inquiry © ONS and DEFRA.

NB. These employment figures include farmers but exclude casuals, compared to all employed (2001).

## Gross Value Added (GVA)

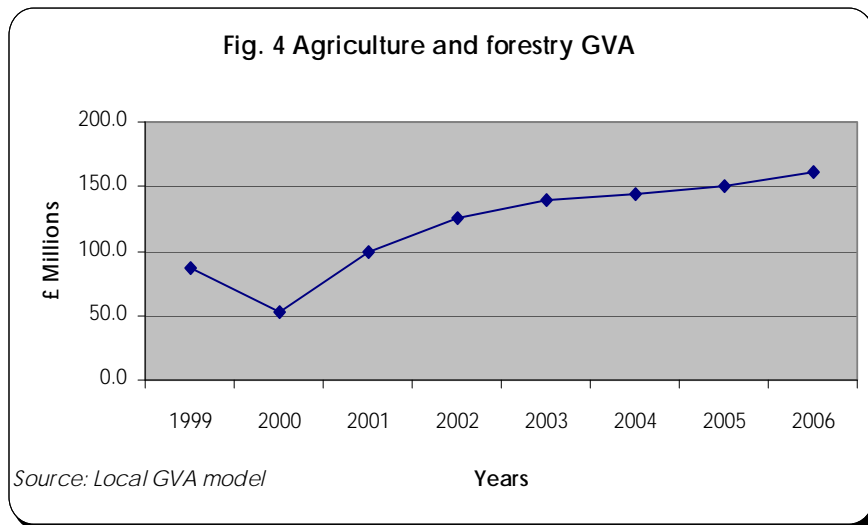
- In 2006, the GVA of the agriculture and forestry sector in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly was £161 million, equating to 2.3% of the economy.
- Agriculture and forestry in Cornwall constitute a higher proportion of total GVA than across the UK, in 2004 the figures were 2.4% and 1% respectively as indicated in Table 1.

**Table 1: GVA – Cornwall and UK**

	Cornwall	UK
1999	2.2	1.1
2000	1.2	1.0
2001	2.1	0.9
2002	2.4	1.0
2003	2.4	1.0
2004	2.4	1.0
2005	2.4	na
2006	2.3	na

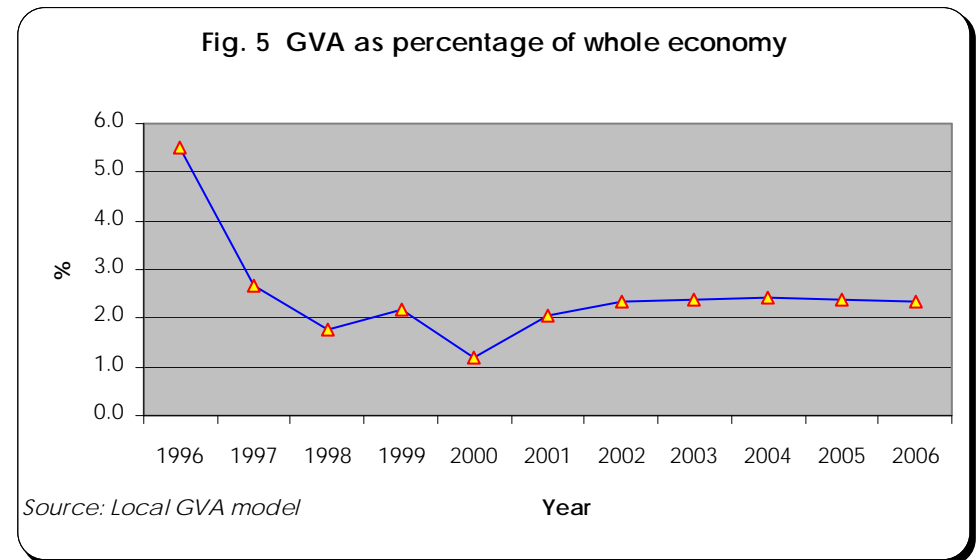
Source: Local GVA model & ONS UK Input-output analyses © Crown copyright

- Figure 4 (below) shows the extreme changes experienced by the sector in Cornwall over the last 8 years.



Source: Local GVA model & ONS UK Input-output analyses © Crown copyright

- If data is taken from 1996 onwards the picture is more dramatic. The sector peaked in 1996 at £199 million (5.5% of the economy) and reached its lowest value in 2000 at £52 million (1.2%). Factors underlying the fall included declines in milk and cereal prices, and the impact of BSE on beef and cattle prices.
- After a big decline in the industry's GVA, there has been some recovery: from 1999 the sector has been growing by 9.1% p.a. (per annum).
- Fig. 5 shows the contribution made to the economy by the sector. In relation to its contribution to total GVA, the sector is still only two-fifths of what it was in 1996. Since 2002, contribution to total GVA has remained stable.



Source: Local GVA model & ONS UK Input-output analyses © Crown copyright

- Recovery in GVA began earlier than employment due to increased productivity in the sector achieved through automation, improved technical efficiencies and diversification.

## Productivity

- Productivity measured by GVA per worker in the sector equals £14,100, 51% of the average GVA per worker in Cornwall.
- Productivity measured by GVA per Full Time Equivalent (FTE) in the sector equals £17,500, 51% of the average GVA per FTE in Cornwall.

## Farming trends (2006 compared to 1999)

### Farming activities that have *increased*:

- Wheat & Oats: 43% increase in wheat compared to a decline of 3% across England, and 54% increase in oats compared to 47% across England.
- Total vegetables grown in the open: 89% increase compared to no change across England.
- Bulbs and flowers: 39% increase compared to decline of 5% across England.
- An increase in the total area devoted to horticulture of 57% compared to a 7% decline across England.
- Oilseed rape: 107% increase compared with 28% across England.
- Set-aside land: 18% increase compared to an 11% decline nationally.
- An increase in the total area farmed by 7%, compared to 2% across England.
- Fowls: an increase of 61% across Cornwall in contrast to a rise of 5% across England.
- A decline in cow numbers but increase in production per cow.

### Farming activities that have *decreased*:

- Winter barley: 28% decline in line with the trend across England (32%).
- A decline of 18% in potatoes contrasted with a 23% decline across England.
- Declines in both the beef and dairy herd (18% and 5%) but below the rate across England (22% and 10%).
- Pig farming: a fall of 20% locally in contrast to a fall of 34% across England.
- Sheep farming: a fall of 19% across Cornwall in contrast to a fall of 22% across England.

[NB percentage changes – crops in terms of area, animals in terms of numbers].

## Other data

- During the year 06-07 milk production in Cornwall totalled 510 million litres, equal to 5.8% of the total for England. The figure for the previous year totalled 501 million, 5.6% of the total for England. Source: Datum 2008.

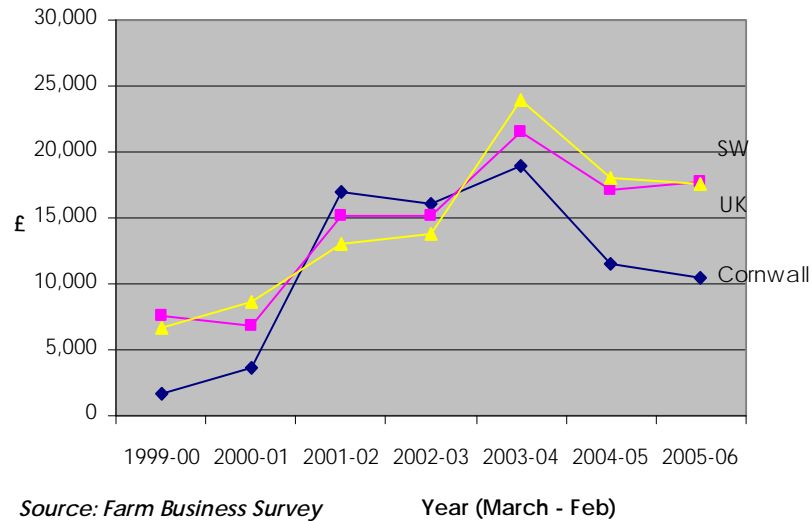
## Forestry

- In 2002 the Forestry Commission estimated that there were 26,870 ha of woodland in Cornwall, equal to 7.5% of the total land area. This is below the average for England of 8.4%. (Forestry Commission (2002). National Inventory of woodland and trees – Regional and County Reports. Forestry Commission (2001). National Inventory of woodland and trees – England).
- Two-thirds of this is broadleaved. (Forestry Commission (2002). National Inventory of woodland and trees – Regional and County Reports. Forestry Commission (2001). National Inventory of woodland and trees – England).
- Eleven percent of all sites over 2hectares in Cornwall are owned by the Forestry Commission. (Forestry Commission (2002). National Inventory of woodland and trees – Regional and County Reports. Forestry Commission (2001). National Inventory of woodland and trees – England).
- Most woodland in Cornwall (55%) is owned on a personal basis, with 20% owned by businesses and 11% by the Forestry Commission. (Forestry Commission, National Inventory of Woodland and Trees – England, County Report for Cornwall. 1997 data).

## Earnings

- Median gross weekly employee earnings in agriculture in Cornwall at £315.3, are 16 % below the average for employee earnings £374.9.
- Farm incomes have shown significant changes over time. Data from the Farm Business Survey indicates that in 1999-2000 earnings equalled £1,641 climbing to £18,914 in 2003-04 and declining since then to £10,463 in 2005-06. As well as fluctuations in earnings, the Cornish figures vary in relation to the UK average, as indicated in Fig. 6 below.

Fig. 6 Farm incomes - net per farm



Source: Hansard, 2007.

- 'Average farm business income across all farm types in England is expected to increase by approximately 20 per cent in 2007/08 compared to 2006/07. Reflecting higher prices, outputs from most crops are expected to increase markedly, particularly for cereals and oilseed rape. However, this will be offset to some degree by higher input costs, particularly for energy and fertiliser. Cattle and dairy output are also forecast to increase due to firmer prices for both milk and beef but sheep enterprise output is predicted to fall, reflecting lower prices across all classes of sheep.' Defra, (2008), Provisional Estimates of Farm Incomes, (2) Farm Business Income 2007/08 in England.

## Prospects and opportunities

- Local knowledge suggests that some farm businesses are closing as a result of delays in the single payments.
- However, there are some new opportunities in the agriculture and forestry sector linked to environmental technologies. Cornwall Sustainable Energy Partnership (CSEP) identifies bio-energy as a "sector of potential significant

growth". The formation of a land based energy group is ensuring that opportunities for the growing of energy crops and forestry are identified.

- Increasingly, Defra is formally recognising the importance of maintaining of the countryside and protecting wildlife.

## Diversification

- Diversification is often regarded as a response to changing pressures upon the agricultural sector. It is defined 'as non-agricultural work of an entrepreneurial nature on or off farm using farm resources.' (Defra, 2008). A wide range of activities can be included under the heading of diversification – tourism, energy production, farm shops, livery, etc.
- 'Half of full-time and part-time farms in England have some diversified activity. The proportion of farms with a diversified activity other than the letting of buildings increased from 25% in 2005/06 to 27% in 2006/07'.
- 'Nearly 30% of farms which diversify have more than one diversified enterprise'.
- 'Total income from diversified activities [in England] was £435 million in 2006/07, an increase of 5% from 2005/06. The greatest increase being from "tourist accommodation and catering".'
- 'Diversified enterprises accounted for 19% of farm income in aggregate in 2006/07 although there were wide variations between farms'. Source: Defra, 2008, Observatory monitoring framework – indicator data sheet, Process: Farm Business, Indicator B8: Diversification.

## Additional research required/data issues

Compilation of this profile has indicated a number of gaps in data available. For example there is no data indicating the economic value of forestry in Cornwall.

## Caveats:

The size of the sector in this profile may differ to other research as each sector is made up by aggregating a number of other "subsectors" (see notes for employment SIC sectors incorporated in this profile). Other studies may use a broader or narrower definition.

Totals from each profile should not be added as data included within one profile may also be included within another profile. For example, 3220 - Manufacture of television and radio transmitters... and 3230 - Manufacture of television and radio receivers ..., are included in both the ICT sector profile and the Creative Industries (Broad) sector profile. Fish processing is included in both food and drink and fishing.

This profile only analyses the *economic* value of a sector. The social, cultural and environmental value of a sector should also be thoroughly considered.

Sector definitions used in this profile may vary slightly between GVA and employment as the GVA data does not have such a detailed sector breakdown. This is because calculating GVA on a local level relies upon numerous data sources, some of which are only available at a broad sector level. For this reason, it has not been possible to include GVA data for some of the more specific or cross-cutting sectors without further extensive research. In addition, the national accounting system's classification limits the way in which we can understand the economy, for example, for the marine profile surf shops and wetsuit manufacturing cannot be drawn from the current structure, they are included in retail and rubber manufacturing, respectively. Again, further extensive research would be required to penetrate this detail.

All data in this profile refers to workplace.

### Business units

Business units, in this publication, refer to business premises and/or head offices. This is the most comprehensive measure of activity as it incorporates counts of individual branches or sites – this is more useful than mapping the enterprise or business alone as this would only provide a count of the location of each head office.

The source of the business units data is the Inter-Departmental Business Register. This register is produced by the Office for National Statistics using VAT (value added tax) and PAYE (pay as you earn) records, therefore, it captures all businesses that either trade over the VAT threshold – for 2006 a turnover of 61,000, and/or are PAYE registered – employ at least one member of staff who earns more than £94/week, or £408/month.

### Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) - Employee Analysis, Workplace Analysis

Data source: NOMIS. Based on a sample.

Discontinuities in 2003 and 2006 make comparisons difficult over a period of time. The 2006 discontinuity means that comparisons of the 2006 ABI employment estimates with earlier years do not provide a reliable comparison.

Elements contributing to the discontinuity include:

1. Change in reference date from December to September.
2. Use of Business Register Survey data within the ABI/1 results.
3. Change to the Minimum Domain Methodology.

NOMIS state that *'It is not possible to measure the impact of the changes made precisely, however the scale of the overall discontinuity between the 2005 and 2006 ABI/1 is estimated to be in the range of 150,000 to 350,000 (0.6 to 1.3 per cent of the total number of employees) in a downward direction.'*

All employment data from the ABI employee analysis has been rounded to the nearest 100 in line with release of data rules.

### Geographical anomalies

Data from different sources differs in its geographical coverage. The ABI covers Great Britain, ASHE data covers the United Kingdom.

### Earnings data

Earnings data by employment sector is only available at a UK level. Earnings levels in Cornwall are substantially lower and although it is expected that the difference applies across all sectors, the exact relationship is unknown, therefore care should be taken in interpreting the data.

### Agriculture

Data for this sector uses material from both the ABI and defra statistics. Employee data from the defra farm census is not included in the ABI data for Cornwall in the ABI data sets. The data has been added for this profile. This means that the total employee figure for Cornwall has been adjusted to allow for this. This adjustment applies to this profile only.

## Data:

### Employment

#### Employment in agriculture as a percentage of total employment (employees only)

	Cornwall & loS	South West	Great Britain
1999	2.1	1.6	1.0
2000	1.8	1.4	0.9
2001	1.7	1.4	0.9
2002	1.5	1.3	0.9
2003	1.4	1.2	0.9
2004	1.5	1.3	0.9
2005	1.6	1.2	0.9
2006	1.4	1.2	0.8

Source: NOMIS, Annual Business Inquiry © Crown Copyright

## Employment in sector

Cornwall & IoS	ABI		Defra			ABI plus defra
	Employees	Workers	Farmers	Managers	Casuals	All
	Numbers	Numbers	Numbers	Numbers	Numbers	Numbers
1999	300	2,760	9,400	160	2,290	14,890
2000	400	2,450	10,610	130	2,420	15,990
2001	400	2,320	11,080	160	2,100	16,020
2002	300	2,210	10,500	160	1,960	15,160
2003	300	2,090	10,110	170	1,750	14,460
2004	400	2,220	10,470	210	1,660	14,920
2005	400	2,320	10,420	230	1,380	14,720
2006	400	2,210	10,420	210	1,400	14,610

Source: NOMIS, Annual Business Inquiry: Defra, Agricultural and Horticultural Census, © Crown Copyright

## Employment in sector - percentages

Cornwall & IoS	ABI	Defra	Defra Farmers and managers	Defra Casuals	ABI plus Defra All
	Employees	Workers	Percent	Percent	Percent
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1999	1.9	18.5	64.2	15.4	100.0
2000	2.3	15.3	67.2	15.2	100.0
2001	2.2	14.5	70.1	13.1	100.0
2002	2.2	14.6	70.3	12.9	100.0
2003	2.4	14.4	71.1	12.1	100.0
2004	2.4	14.9	71.6	11.1	100.0
2005	2.5	15.7	72.3	9.4	100.0
2006	2.5	15.1	72.8	9.6	100.0

Source: NOMIS, Annual Business Inquiry: Defra, Agricultural and Horticultural Census, © Crown Copyright

## Employment – Full-Time equivalents

Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	FTE Employees	FTE Workers	Farmers FTE	Managers FTE	All FTE
1999	260	2,220	7,290	140	9,910
2000	330	1,980	7,730	110	10,150
2001	330	1,880	7,970	140	10,310
2002	300	1,770	7,600	140	9,810
2003	310	1,690	7,320	150	9,470
2004	330	1,740	7,480	180	9,720
2005	340	1,770	7,470	200	9,780
2006	330	1,690	7,440	180	9,650

Source: NOMIS, Annual Business Inquiry: Defra, Agricultural and Horticultural Census, © Crown Copyright

## Employment – Full-Time equivalents

Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	FTE Employees	FTE Workers	Farmers FTE	Managers FTE	All FTE
1999	2.7	22.4	73.6	1.4	100.0
2000	3.3	19.5	76.1	1.1	100.0
2001	3.2	18.2	77.3	1.3	100.0
2002	3.1	18.0	77.5	1.4	100.0
2003	3.3	17.8	77.3	1.6	100.0
2004	3.4	17.8	76.9	1.8	100.0
2005	3.5	18.1	76.4	2.0	100.0
2006	3.4	17.5	77.1	1.9	100.0

Source: NOMIS, Annual Business Inquiry: Defra, Agricultural and Horticultural Census, © Crown Copyright

**GVA**

Agriculture and forestry GVA data has been sourced from the Local GVA model for Cornwall level data and the Office for National Statistics (ONS) for UK statistics. The following tables provide the raw data from which Figure 1 was produced.

### GVA – agriculture and forestry Cornwall

	£ (million)	As % of total GVA
1999	87.5	2.2
2000	52.1	1.2
2001	98.7	2.1
2002	126.1	2.4
2003	139.8	2.4
2004	144.7	2.4
2005	150.8	2.4
2006	161.4	2.3

Source: Owen Nankivell, (2008) *Local GVA model*.

### GVA – agriculture and forestry UK

	£million	As % of total GVA
1999	8864	1.1
2000	8391	1.0
2001	8189	0.9
2002	8844	1.0
2003	9655	1.0
2004	9934	1.0

Source: ONS, (2006), *UK Input-Output Analyses*.

## Earnings

**Employee weekly pay – agriculture and forestry sector** [NB Earnings data by employment sector only available at a UK level].

### Weekly pay - Gross (£) - For all employee jobs: United Kingdom, 2007

Description	Code	Median	AS % of all
<b>ALL EMPLOYEES</b>		374.9	100.0
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	A	315.3	84.1
Growing of cereals and other crops not elsewhere classified	111	335.4	89.5
Growing of vegetables, horticultural specialities and nursery products	112	320.7	85.5
Growing of fruit, nuts, beverage and spice crops	113	x	na
Farming of cattle, dairy farming	121	313.7	83.7
Farming of sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules and hinnies	122	266.2	71.0
Farming of swine	123	x	na
Farming of poultry	124	x	na
Other farming of animals	125	x	na
Growing of crops combined with farming of animals (mixed farming)	130	271.7	72.5
Agricultural service activities; landscape gardening	141	315.2	84.1
Animal husbandry service activities, except veterinary activities	142	268.5	71.6
Hunting, trapping and game propagation including related service activities	150	425.8	113.6

Forestry and logging	201	356.6	95.1
Forestry and logging related service activities	202		0.0

Source: ONS, (2007), Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings. Table 16.1a Weekly pay - Gross (£) - For all employee jobs: United Kingdom, 2007

### Comparative earnings data

The table below shows earnings levels in Cornwall compared to both the South West and Great Britain. All data for 2007.

### Median Earnings by workplace 2007

Area	All		All Full-time		All Part-time	
	£	%	£	%	£	%
Cornwall	304.9	81.3	373.3	81.7	140.4	97.6
South West	349.2	93.1	427.8	93.7	144.7	100.6
United Kingdom	374.9	100	456.7	100	143.9	100
Area	Male		Male full-time		Male part-time	
	£	%	£	%	£	%
Cornwall	358.9	77.3	399	80.1	149.7	108.6
South West	441.4	95	476.5	95.6	147.9	107.3
United Kingdom	464.5	100	498.3	100	137.8	100
Area	Female		Female Full-time		Female Part-time	
	£	%	£	%	£	%
Cornwall	239	83.1	344.4	87.4	138.7	95.3
South West	267	92.9	363.3	92.2	144	98.9
United Kingdom	287.5	100	394	100	145.6	100

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, (2007). Table 7.1a Weekly pay - Gross (£) - For all employee jobs: United Kingdom, 2007.

### Net farm income - £ per annum

	Cornwall	SW	UK
1999-00	1,641	7,508	6,639
2000-01	3,702	6,841	8,666
2001-02	17,015	15,110	12,992
2002-03	16,070	15,079	13,728
2003-04	18,914	21,458	23,932
2004-05	11,539	17,080	17,991
2005-06	10,463	17,753	17,508

Source: Hansard, 2007 from Farm Business Survey.

### Net farm income - Cornwall and SW as a percentage of UK figure

	Cornwall	SW	UK
1999-00	24.7	113.1	100.0
2000-01	42.7	78.9	100.0
2001-02	131.0	116.3	100.0
2002-03	117.1	109.8	100.0
2003-04	79.0	89.7	100.0
2004-05	64.1	94.9	100.0
2005-06	59.8	101.4	100.0

Source: Hansard, 2007 from Farm Business Survey.

Net farm income is defined as the return to the principal farmer and spouse for their manual and managerial labour and on the tenant type capital of the business. It excludes all income arising from outside the farm business.

# References

Datum, (2008), <http://www.mdcdatum.org.uk/MilkSupply/annualquota.html>

Defra, (2006), Food Security and the UK: An Evidence and Analysis Paper.

Defra, (2008), Observatory monitoring framework – indicator data sheet, Process: Farm Business, Indicator B8: Diversification.

Defra, (2008), Observatory monitoring framework – indicator data sheet.

Defra, (2008), Provisional Estimates of Farm Incomes, (2) Farm Business Income 2007/08 in England.

Hansard, (2007), Average net farm income per farm. Written Answers, 26 Jun 2007, Column 681W

Office for National Statistics, (2007), Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings - 2007, Weekly pay - Gross (£) - For all employee jobs.

South West Regional Assembly. (2003), Consultation Report for Our Environment: Our Future, Towards a Regional Strategy for the South West Environment.

South West Woodland Renaissance, (2006), Delivery Plan For Year Two 2006/2007 of the Woodland Renaissance Scheme.

## Notes:

### Spatial distribution

The maps indicating the spatial distribution of employment and business units use both ward and Lower Super Output Areas. The wards are those used for District Council elections. Super output areas are a new geographical hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small level statistics. They are now used in preference to administrative boundaries such as wards as they are of roughly equal population levels and are based on the area's characteristics, not historical events. The lower super output areas have a mean population size of 1,500.

### What is Gross Value Added?

GVA measures the contribution each sector, industry or producer makes to the economy, and when added, the total value of economic activity in a particular

area. It is used as an indicator of the value of economic activity that takes place within a sector, or area.

Agriculture and forestry in this profile refers to the following SIC(2003) activities:

01 : Agriculture, hunting and related service activities  
02 : Forestry, logging and related service activities

0100 : DEFRA/Scottish Executive Agricultural Data  
0111 : Growing of cereals and other crops not elsewhere classified  
0112 : Growing of vegetables, horticultural specialities and nursery products  
0113 : Growing of fruit, nuts, beverage and spice crops  
0121 : Farming of cattle, dairy farming  
0122 : Farming of sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules and hinnies  
0123 : Farming of swine  
0124 : Farming of poultry  
0125 : Other farming of animals  
0130 : Growing of crops combined with farming of animals (mixed farming)  
0141 : Agricultural service activities  
0142 : Animal husbandry service activities, except veterinary activities  
0150 : Hunting, trapping and game propagation including related service activities  
0201 : Forestry and logging  
0202 : Forestry and logging related service activities

### Sector profiles in this format:

Advanced Engineering  
Agriculture & forestry  
Agri-food  
Creative industries  
Environmental Technology  
Fishing  
Food and Drink  
Information & communication technology  
Manufacturing  
Marine  
Medical & health  
Tourism  
Voluntary

For further information about this or the other profiles in the series please contact Peter Wills, Corporate Economy and Europe Unit, Cornwall County Council: 01872 322520, [pwills@cornwall.gov.uk](mailto:pwills@cornwall.gov.uk)