

1 Summary

The objective of the Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics is to compile a manageable portion of the available statistics relating to agriculture and food.

The main part of the yearbook covers agriculture – though there are also sections on horticulture, reindeer keeping and fur farming and also statistics on food.

For detailed information on forestry related to agriculture, please consult the Statistical Yearbook of Forestry, issued by the National Board of Forestry.

Until year 1999, information on food stuffs, such as food manufacturing, trade and consumption, were presented in "När mat kommer på tal – en livsmedelsstatistisk översikt" issued by Statistics Sweden (SCB). From year 2001, the food statistics is included in the Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics.

In many tables, the results are presented by Swedish counties and by production areas (a map of these can be found in Appendix 2).

In the beginning of the book, there is a Table of Contents and a List of Tables and Diagrams with translations into English. The translations of subject headings are, however, somewhat shortened. Information regarding units, years etc. should be obvious by the headings in Swedish, i.e.

Kg = kilogram

Milj. kg = million kilograms

Kr = Swedish kronor, SEK

Milj. kr = million SEK

Hektar = hectares

Ton = metric tons

Procent = per cent, percentages

1 000-tal = thousands

At the end of the book there is a Swedish-English list of terms translating most words and expressions found in the headings and lefthand columns of the tables.

In most cases, the data published in the Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics 2004 refers to the year of 2003 or the production year 2002/

03. Estimates pertaining to the whole country are also frequently given for the four previous years and often for year 1990 and 1995.

In the following, you will find a summary of some scopes regarding Swedish agriculture and after that a brief description, chapter by chapter, of the different surveys and other statistical material utilized in the presentation.

Scope

Structure, labour etc.

Structural developments in agriculture over the last few decades have led to fewer but larger farms. In 2002, the total number of agricultural holdings with more than 2 hectares of arable land was around 71 000. The average area of arable land at these farms was 38 hectares.

The table below shows the number of holdings in different size classes.

Agricultural holdings, by size

	2000	2001	2002
All holdings	76 798	74 291	70 950
2,1– 5,0 ha	11 784	11 522	11 263
5,1– 10,0 ha	14 110	13 657	12 312
10,1– 20,0 ha	15 453	14 732	13 837
20,1– 30,0 ha	8 717	8 199	7 849
30,1– 50,0 ha	10 624	10 052	9 612
50,1–100,0 ha	10 652	10 498	10 237
100,1– ha	5 458	5 631	5 840

In densely forested Sweden, farming and forestry often are combined. In the north of Sweden the farms mostly have small areas of arable land.

The number of people engaged in agriculture is steadily decreasing. Less than 2 % of the economically active population is engaged in farming. The farmers' average age is high, 57 % are older than 50 years.

Many Swedish farms are very small if measured by labour requirements. The number of full time enterprises where more than 1 600 hours of labour are required is about

24 000. Around 45 % of the holdings requires less than 800 hours of labour.

Animal husbandry is the dominant line of production. Only in the central part of Sweden the cropping farms dominates. In the north of Sweden there are mostly small farms.

Crop production

The conditions for crop production display great differences between the north and south of Sweden. More than 60 % of the arable land is found on the fertile plains of southern and central Sweden.

The crop production is strongly dominated by cereals and by leys, the former mainly being wheat. The proportion of leys increases towards the north of Sweden and makes up most of the area of arable land in Norrland. Oil seed production is mainly located on the plains in Götaland and Svealand. Potatoes are grown throughout the entire country. Sugar beets are grown in the counties of Skåne, Gotland, Halland, Blekinge and Kalmar.

In 2003, the arable land amounted to 2,7 million hectares. The arable land by crop is found in the table below.

Arable land by crop, 1 000 hectares

	2001	2002	2003
Total arable land	2 694	2 680	2 669
Wheat	399	340	411
Rye	34	24	24
Barley	397	417	368
Oats	278	295	280
Mixed grain	25	23	25
<i>Triticale</i>	40	31	45
Potatoes	32	29	31
Sugar beet	55	55	50
Leys,			
other fodder	956	973	965
Oilseed	49	71	62
Other crops	86	81	78
Fallow, untilled arable land	341	339	329

The total crop production in 2003 is estimated to 5,4 million tonnes of cereals, 136 000 tonnes of oilseed crops, 561 000 tonnes of table potatoes and 296 000 tonnes of potatoes for processing.

The average yield varies in different parts of Sweden. For example for spring barley the average yield in Skåne in the south is 5 750 kg/ha and in Västerbotten in the north it is 2 320 kg/ha.

Total production and average yields are shown below.

Crop production 2003

	Total production, 1 000 tons	Yield, kg/ha
Wheat	2 335	5 549
Rye	118	4 920
Barley	1 546	4 197
Oats	1 102	4 010
<i>Triticale</i>	205	4 630
Mixed grain	98	3 510
Potatoes	857	28 100
Sugar beet	2 484	49 600
Rape and Turnip rape	130	2 211

Livestock

The dairy sector is playing a central role in Swedish agriculture. The number of dairy cows has, however, been decreasing over a long period of time. The number of livestock is shown in the table below.

The number of farms with livestock has decreased the last decades whereas those remaining have increased their number of animals.

In 2003, there were dairy cows in 9 700 farms. There is an average of 41 cows/herd.

In 2003 there are roughly 3 700 pig farms in Sweden. Around 97 % of the fattening pigs are found in herds with at least 100 animals.

Livestock, mid-year estimates, 1 000s

	2001	2002	2003
<i>Cattle</i>	1 652	1 637	1 607
Dairy cows	418	417	403
Suckler cows	166	169	165
Heifers, bulls, steers, calves	1 067	1 052	1 039
Sheep and lambs	452	427	448
Goats	..	..	6
<i>Pigs</i>	1 891	1 882	1 903
Boars, sows	216	212	208
Other pigs	1 676	1 670	1 695
Poultry of			
Laying breed	7 408	6 269	6 006
Turkeys	..	..	286

The structure within sheep-rearing has had great stability during the last ten years. Egg production is dominated by few but large flocks. Around 90 % of the hens of laying breed are found in herds with at least 5 000 hens.

The number of agricultural holdings with different types of animals is shown below.

Number of agricultural holdings with different types of animals

	2001	2002	2003
<i>Cattle</i>	30 537	29 038	27 905
Dairy cows	11 828	11 270	9 720
Suckler cows	13 578	13 105	12 681
Sheep (lambs excl.)	8 051	7 407	7 608
Goats	..	..	518
Pigs	4 520	3 998	3 669
Horses	..	..	16 310
Fowls (chickens excl.)	5 768	5 323	5 422
Turkeys	..	..	1 056
With none of the above animals	34 502	33 533	30 730

*Brief description by chapter***Chapter 2 Structure of the enterprises**

Since 1968, SCB has carried out an annual registration of enterprises (holdings) in agriculture and forestry. Data have been recorded

in the Farm Register. Detailed information on the Farm Register is given in appendix 1.

Some data on the number of holdings with different kind of crops are given in table 2.1

Some data on the number of holdings in different size groups are given in table 2.2.

In table 2.3, number of holdings and area of arable land by type of holdings are shown.

In table 2.4, number of holdings with different kinds of livestock are shown.

Number of holdings by type of farming and percentage of holdings by type of farming and county are shown in tables 2.5 and 2.6.

In table 2.7, information can be found on the number of holdings by type of farming and labour requirement.

Chapter 3 Use of arable land

In tables 3.1–3.8 information is given on the use of arable land and on the number of holdings with different crops.

Chapter 4 Crop production

The crop yield surveys comprise investigations of cereals, peas, oilseed crops, temporary grasses and potatoes. The surveys cover a sample of holdings with more than 5 hectares of arable land. The statistics are presented in tables 4.1–4.6.

The statistics are mainly based on interviews with farmers. For potatoes, however, the yield levels are based on mail inquiries to a sample of farmers and for sugar beet data have been delivered by Danisco Sugar Co. Due to changes in the 1999 data collection methods for potatoes, comparisons with earlier years should be made with great caution.

SCB makes annual estimates of the total production of cereals, peas, oilseed crops and potatoes on the basis of the crop yield surveys. From 2002 SCB also makes estimations of the total production and yield for temporary grasses. Data on the total production of sugar beet are supplied by Danisco Sugar Co.

Content of starch and sugar in potatoes and sugar beet respectively are supplied by the Swedish Starch Producers and Danisco Sugar

Co. respectively.

Standard yields are calculated every year for cereals, potatoes, oilseed crops and sugar beet. The standard yield is an estimate of the yield that can be expected if the weather and other conditions that influence the crops are normal (table 4.8).

Chapter 5 Horticultural cultivation

All enterprises with horticultural production were until 1999 included in the Farm Register. The statistics in tables 5.1–5.6 are entirely based on the horticultural censuses, which have been performed every third year since 1981, the latest was performed in 2003 with data for 2002.

Data on the main structure in the horticultural sector are given in tables 5.1–5.2. Data on outdoors cultivation of different plants are given in tables 5.3–5.4 and on cultivation in greenhouses and frames in tables 5.5–5.6.

Chapter 6 Livestock

Data from the Farm Register on the number of domestic animals and data on the number of holdings with livestock are given in tables 6.1–6.6 (cattle), 6.1–6.3 and 6.8–6.10 (sheep), 6.1–6.2 and 6.8 (goats and horses), 6.1–6.3 and 6.11–6.15 (pigs), 6.1–6.3 and 6.16–6.18 (fowls) and 6.1 and 6.16 (turkeys). Data on other animals such as minks, foxes, bees and reindeers are presented in tables 6.19–6.21.

Statistics on the number of organically bred animals, obtained from KRAV, a Swedish national control society for organic farming, are presented in chapter 11.

Chapter 7 Labour Force in agriculture

The general censuses of population and housing conducted by SCB include information about agriculture. They give statistics, for instance, on the distribution of the population in rural and urban areas. In connection with the Population and Housing Census in 1985, new statistics on regional employment were collected. These statistics are based on administrative data and are published yearly. Some data on the size of the economically active

population in agriculture and related fields are given in table 7.1.

The Farm Register provides data on the age distribution of holders and the number of holders and employees in agriculture (table 7.2).

Data on the number of occupied persons in agriculture for different groups are given in tables 7.3–7.4. In these tables also data on employment in terms of AWU (Annual Work Unit) are given. These statistics are also provided by the Farm Register.

In table 7.5 the number of occupied persons are distributed by working hours in agriculture on the holding.

Chapter 8 Production means

The Swedish Board of Agriculture provides data on the number of tractors and machinery purchased by the agricultural sector. The statistics are shown in tables 8.1–8.2.

The Swedish Board of Agriculture also provides data on the number of pre-tested buildings for livestock (table 8.3).

Under current regulations, seed for marketing is controlled by the Swedish State Seed Testing Institute, which annually reports statistics on state certified seed (table 8.4).

The Swedish Board of Agriculture makes an annual survey on the sale of pesticides in agriculture and horticulture. Data in this survey are supplied by manufacturers and importers (table 8.5).

Information on the consumption of fertilizers in agriculture and horticulture, based on figures supplied by manufacturers and importers, is reported by the Swedish Board of Agriculture (table 8.6).

Information on the consumption of feeding stuff is annually compiled by the Swedish Board of Agriculture (tables 8.7–8.8).

Chapter 9 Agricultural support

Support relating to the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is reported by the Swedish Board of Agriculture. In tables 9.1–9.5 and 9.8 the statistics refer to the years for which support have been disbursed and in tables 9.6–9.7 the years when support have been granted. Table

9.4 shows areas registered for environmental support.

Chapter 10 Economics

SCB produces national accounts statistics. Some data regarding the agricultural sector and the gross domestic product are given in table 10.1.

The Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) are shown in table 10.2.

In order to illustrate receipts, costs and profitability in Swedish agriculture, SCB performs an annual farm economics survey. The 2001 and 2002 studies are based on the accounts of approx. 1 000 farms. Results from those surveys are presented in table 10.3.

Some results from an investigation on farmers' assessed net receipts and income are presented in tables 10.4–10.5.

The development of prices and costs of agricultural products and requisites is reflected by the Swedish Board of Agriculture in the monthly calculations of different indices, i.a. Input and Output Price Indices and – for price regulated agriculture products – Price Index for the Food Industry and Consumer Price Index. (tables 10.6 and 10.8)

The Swedish Board of Agriculture compiles average prices of tractors, fuel, fertilizers and vegetable and animal products (table 10.7).

The Swedish Board of Agriculture compiles statistics on rent prices for agricultural and arable land and on the development of rent prices (tables 10.9–10.10).

The Swedish Board of Agriculture compiles statistics on prices of agricultural land (table 10.11).

Statistics on the number of sold agricultural units are produced by SCB (table 10.12).

Chapter 11 Organic farming

Statistics on organic farming and horticulture and on the number of organically bred animals are obtained from KRAV in tables 11.1–11.6. KRAV is a Swedish national control society for organic farming. The statistics on organic cultivation show KRAV controlled areas by different kinds of crops. In table 11.3 data on

the number of cultivators on KRAV certified holdings are also given. The number of KRAV certified animals and animals qualifying for certification is shown in table 11.6.

Areas, yield per hectare and production for areas with environmental support for ecological production are shown in tables 11.7–11.13.

Areas for ecological cultivated horticultural products in greenhouse and other outdoor cultivation are shown in table 11.14.

Chapter 12 Impacts from agriculture on environment

Data on impacts from agriculture on environment have been compiled by SCB together with the Federation of Swedish Farmers (LRF). The basic data for the information given have been collected by SCB, the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, SMED and the National Chemicals Inspectorate.

Chapter 13 Agriculture in the European Union

Information on the agricultural sector in the European Union is mostly obtained from Eurostat; Agriculture – Statistical yearbook 2000. The book contains data produced by the different national statistics offices or the statistical services of the ministries on the basis of harmonised methodologies.

Civilian employment by sector of activity is shown in table 13.1.

Total agricultural area, forest area and total area (water incl.) are shown in table 13.2. Utilized agricultural area and number of holdings are shown in table 13.3.

Harvested area and production of some of the most important crops are shown in table 13.4.

Harvested production of selected fresh vegetables, berries and fruits are shown in tables 13.5.

Data on livestock, and the structure of dairy cow holdings are shown in tables 13.6–13.8.

Production of animal products is shown in table 13.9.

Chapter 14 International statistics on agriculture

Information on the agricultural sector in different countries is obtained from statistics published annually by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The statistics include information on utilized areas (table 14.1), harvested production of different crops (table 14.2), number of livestock (table 14.3), livestock production (table 14.4) and on active population in agriculture and subsidiary industries (table 14.5).

Chapter 15 Food manufacturing

The statistics in the tables 15.1–15.6 and 15.9 on slaughtered animals and on production of eggs and milk products are based on data supplied by the Swedish Board of Agriculture. Information on the number of milk suppliers, the quantity of delivered milk, the uses of dairy milk etc. is found in the statistics on dairy operations published by the Swedish Dairies' Association (tables 15.7–15.8).

The statistics in tables 15.10–15.11 on establishments, employees etc. in foodstuffs and beverage manufacturing and on production of different agricultural products are produced by SCB.

The statistics in table 15.12 on employment in different branches of the food sector are produced by SCB.

Chapter 16 External trade

Statistics regarding foreign trade are produced by SCB. The system for collecting the basic data for the statistics was totally changed when Sweden entered EU in 1995. From 1995 data on internal EU trade are collected by inquires to importers and exporters (the Intrastat System), which means that the statistics suffer from non response and errors caused by the omission of "small" actors in the statistics.

The basis for identification of agricultural products and foodstuffs has been the codes

0, 11, 12, 22 and 4 according to SITC rev.3. Further specification on products within these major SITC groups follows CN (Combined Nomenclature). This system for divisions on items is also practiced by the Swedish Board of Agriculture in their presentation of statistics on foreign trade

In table 16.1 imports and exports are given on SITC groups. Compensation has been made for lack of information depending on mostly non response error in the data delivered to the Intrastat system. Tables 16.2–16.7 reflect collected data, which means that compensation for non response has not been made. Such compensation is only possible for data on at most SITC two-digit level. Compensation is further not possible for different countries.

Table 16.5 shows imports and exports of processed foodstuffs. The identification of this group of products is based on similar compilations which recently were made by the Swedish Board of Agriculture.

Chapter 17 Consumption of food stuffs

The Swedish Board of Agriculture has since the middle of the 1940:ies calculated the consumption of different foodstuffs and produced data both in values and quantities. In table 17.1 figures on consumption of food are presented for 1990–2002.

The Swedish Board of Agriculture has also made calculations on nutritive values in the intake of foodstuffs (table 17.2), mean supply per head and day of energy, protein, fat and carbohydrates (table 17.3) and of vitamins, iron, calcium, and fibres (table 17.4). All these calculations are based on consumption calculations and on nutritive data from the National Food Administration in Sweden.

Table 17.5 shows the turnover (incl. V.A.T.) of food and drinks for retail trade and retail sale of automotive fuel 2000–2002.

In the Swedish National Accounts data are available on private final consumption expenditures by purpose. Statistics for different foodstuffs and beverages are presented in tables 17.6–17.7.

Chapter 18 Food quality

Statistics on food quality are normally not produced on a regular basis. However, data on pesticide residues in food of plant origin are calculated every year by the National Food Administration which makes it possible to create time series.

Figure 18A shows the levels of residues found for all products examined and to what extent the limit values have been exceeded.

Figure 18B shows the frequency of exceeded limit values for residues of pesticides in fresh fruit and vegetables with division on domestic and imported products.

Chapter 19 Prices of food stuffs

SCB calculates every month Consumer Price Index for different foodstuffs according to COICOP. Yearly indices are shown in table 19.2 for the period 1985–2003. In table 19.1 mean retail prices are listed for some common food products used as input in the calculation of Consumer Price Index.

In table 19.3 price index numbers for the food sector are shown. These indices are partly calculated by the Swedish Board of Agriculture.

Chapter 20 International comparisons on food stuffs

Human consumption and self sufficiency for certain food products are shown in table 20.1.

Table 20.2 shows to what extent the individual private consumption goes to food and table 20.3 shows the differences between countries concerning consumed volumes per head of different foodstuffs. Table 20.4 shows differences between countries in price levels for different foodstuffs and table 20.6 shows the price development. Table 20.5 shows the general development of prices in different countries.

In table 20.7 V.A.T rates for food and beverages are shown for different EU countries.

Appendix 1

The Farm Register

The Swedish Farm Register (LBR) contains

data on agricultural and forestry enterprises in Sweden and was set up in 1968. The original objectives of the LBR were to achieve a continuous recording of all holdings and their production resources and to provide a basis for statistics.

The Farm Register has included the following types of enterprises:

- a) enterprises with at least 2,1 hectares of arable land
- b) enterprises with less than 2,1 hectares of arable land (including enterprises without arable land) which include real estate assessed as agricultural real estate
- c) enterprises with large stocks of livestock
- d) enterprises with horticultural production of a certain size.

Until 1999 data on enterprises of types a), c), and d) were collected from the holders by mail each year, while data for enterprises of type b) were collected only for certain years.

During 1968–1995 there was an annual data collection for the farm register of items relating to name, address, telephone number, personal identification number of the holder, real estates included in the enterprise, areas of arable and forest land, owner of leased property, tenant of leased land, the acreages under various crops and the number of livestock of different species. A number of other data is collected at intervals. The 1999 data collection was performed similar to the 1968–1995 method, i.e. data were collected for all farms.

In 1996–1998, information on name, address, telephone number, the number of holders on the holding, real estates included in the holding and their area of arable and forest land respectively, was collected for all enterprises. Other data were collected in a sample survey. The sample for the 1998 inquiry was drawn from the 1997 register and amounted to 18 % of the total number of farms. These data covered areas of various crops, area for horticultural plants on open ground and in greenhouses and the number of livestock of various kinds.

From year 2000 the data collection is mainly based on data from the Swedish administrative system for agricultural subsidies, containing data on farmers who have applied for such subsidies. The statistics are also based on information collected by a simplified mail inquiry to all farmers including those who have not applied for subsidies.

Appendix 2

Geographical divisions

In the Swedish agricultural statistics, information is presented by administrative areas and by areas defined in accordance with natural farming conditions. For the current surveys, data usually are given for counties and larger areas, although, for some years the Farm Register provides information by individual parishes, municipalities, etc.

The majority of the counties has, on the basis of different climatic conditions, the quality of the soil etc. been divided into "natural farming areas". These areas can be combined into "production areas" and "major regions". See further Appendix 2 where a map of Sweden can be found.

For the crop yield surveys, the country is divided into 106 "yield survey districts", which have been made as homogeneous as possible with regard to annual yield outcome.

Appendix 3

Agricultural statistics quality and organization

Different aspects of quality is discussed in the first part. In the second part, the organisation of the agricultural statistics is presented.

Most of the data presented for the agricultural sector in this yearbook are based on surveys carried out at regular intervals by various agencies, the most important ones being Statistics Sweden (SCB) and the Swedish Board of Agriculture.

Appendix 4

Definition of the food sector

The food sector has no official definition in Swedish statistics. Appendix 4 informs on how the sector in terms of SNI (based on NACE, rev.1) has been delimited in the book.

Appendix 5

Classification on commodities according to SITC/KN

In the statistics on different food and agricultural products, SITC and CN has been used to identify different commodities. Appendix 5 informs on the codes in terms of these nomenclatures, on which the accounts on food manufacturing and foreign are based (chapter 15 and 16).