



13 June 2013

Agriculture in the English regions 2012 – 1st estimate

The latest National Statistics on agriculture in the English regions were released on 13 June 2013 according to the arrangements approved by the UK Statistics Authority.

This release presents first estimates on agriculture for NUTS1 regions in England for 2012 using the European Union Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS) regions. A second estimate incorporating data that becomes available later is to be released on 16 January 2014.

These statistics describes the relative growth in Total Income from Farming in the short term and the contribution that the agricultural industry makes to the regional economy. Key components of the production and income accounts for 2012 are summarised. Brief descriptions of key agricultural activities are presented together with detailed datasets for each region.

Key points:

- Over the past five years, Total Income from Farming has increased in all English regions, ranging from 7 per cent in the South West to 29 per cent in East Midlands.
- Agriculture's contribution to the local economy ranged from 0.19 per cent in the South East, including London, to 1.25 per cent in the South West.
- Livestock output was predominant in the South West and North West while crop output was greatest in East of England.
- In England, agriculture contributed £7,200 million to the economy and employed 1.14 per cent of the workforce.

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Main statistical findings

Over the past five years, Total Income from Farming has increased in all English regions, ranging from 7 per cent in the South West to 29 per cent in East Midlands compared to 15 per cent for England as a whole. Table 1 shows five-year trends in Total Income from Farming for England and each region, expressed in the form of indices with 2008 as the reference year.

Table 1: Five-year trends in Total Income from Farming

Region	2008=100				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
England	100	104	94	121	115
North East	100	105	89	125	121
North West	100	131	101	124	112
Yorkshire & the Humber	100	99	91	116	115
East Midlands	100	104	103	139	129
West Midlands	100	111	98	121	112
East of England	100	94	91	117	112
South East (& London)	100	105	102	134	122
South West	100	109	87	110	107

Agriculture's contribution to the local economy may be indicated by its share of regional gross value added. Chart 1 shows agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices in 2011. Agriculture made a contribution of 0.62 per cent to the economy in England but contributes greater proportions in a number of regions, particularly the South West, East of England, and East Midlands. Agriculture makes the least contribution to the local economy in the South East and London.

Chart 1: Agriculture gross value added as % of regional gross value added 2011

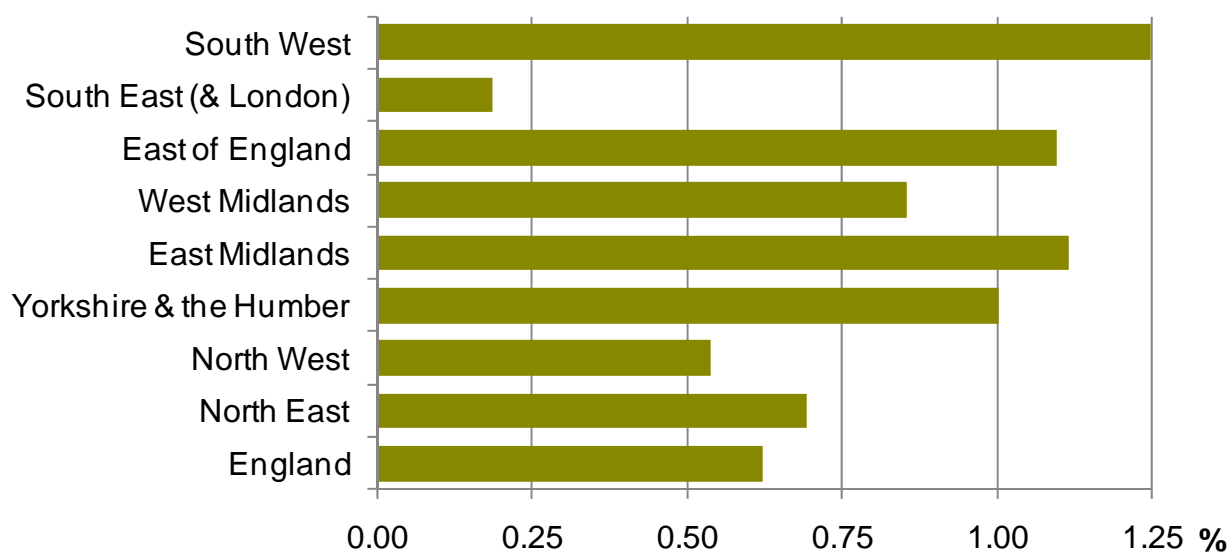


Chart 2 shows the value of crop and livestock output in each region. Livestock output is most predominant in the South West and North West while crop output is greatest in East of England. Table 2 presents summary measures for 2012 from the production and income accounts for each region.

Chart 2: Value of output by region 2012

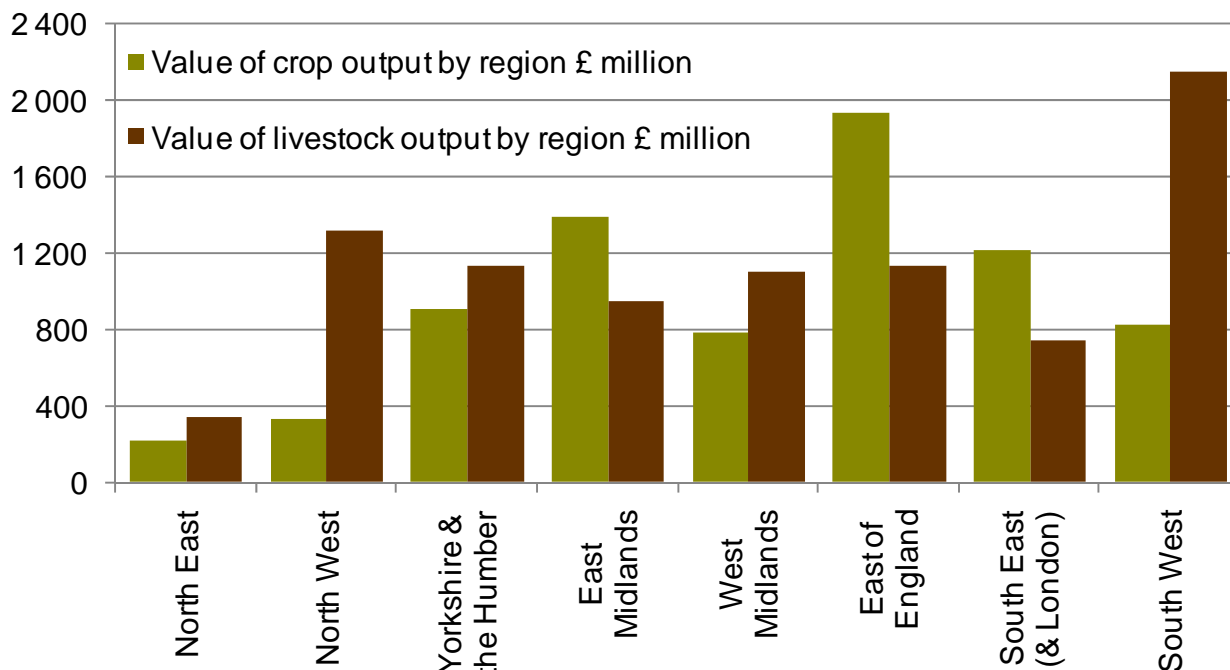


Table 2: Summary measures for English regions, 2012 1st estimate

£ million						
Region	Total crop output	Total livestock output	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption	Gross Value Added at basic prices	Total Income from Farming
England	7 600	8 862	18 034	10 834	7 200	3 802
North East	219	335	602	308	294	210
North West	334	1 313	1 782	1 089	692	213
Yorkshire & the Humber	910	1 131	2 222	1 274	948	634
East Midlands	1 391	953	2 600	1 679	921	548
West Midlands	779	1 099	2 036	1 199	837	382
East of England	1 933	1 132	3 445	2 176	1 270	845
South East (& London)	1 210	746	2 122	1 218	904	369
South West	823	2 152	3 226	1 892	1 334	602

Description of Total Income from Farming

Total Income from Farming is income generated by production within the agriculture industry including subsidies and represents business profits and remuneration for work done by owners and other unpaid workers. It excludes changes in the values of assets, including stocks, due to price changes but includes non-agricultural activities such as further processing or tourist activities where these cannot be separated from the agricultural business. It is the preferred measure of aggregate income for the agricultural industry conforming to internationally agreed national accounting principles required by the UK National Accounts and by Eurostat.

Total Income from Farming is designed to show the performance of the whole of the agricultural industry. A measure of farm incomes, Farm Business Income, designed to compare performance across different types of farming, is available by Government Office Regions in the publication Farm Accounts in England 2011/2012 at:

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130315143000/http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/foodfarm/farmmanage/fbs/publications/farmaccounts/farm-accounts-in-england-2012/>

Regional classification

The Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS) provides a single uniform breakdown for the production of regional statistics for the EU. In this release, statistics are presented at the NUTS1 level of regions in England.

Information on Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS) and Local Administrative Units (LAU) can be found at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/products/names--codes-and-look-ups/names-and-codes-listings/names-and-codes-for-eurostat-geography/index.html>

Regional production and income accounts methodology

Values for England are derived from the production and income account for the United Kingdom and similar accounts for Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The regional accounts for England are constructed by apportioning values for England over NUTS 1 regions on the basis of crop and livestock standard gross margins, which are estimated by applying coefficients to crop areas and livestock numbers.

Outputs

In general, the allocation is on the basis of crop areas and livestock numbers. Regional variation in yields and prices are catered for by using standard gross margins (SGMs) which assume one "standard" gross margin for each type of commodity across a wide region. England is split into three regions: north, east and west. By applying the standard gross margin to the area of wheat, say, one obtains an estimate of the value added – these value added estimates are used to make the allocation. Subsidies on output products are also apportioned in this way.

Non-agricultural output is apportioned on the basis of total standard gross margin (totalled over all agricultural outputs). This approach is crude but justified on the grounds that it is a relatively small item in the account. Services between agricultural units (contract work) are apportioned on the basis of total standard gross margin. Transfers of store animals between regions can be ignored. Firstly imported livestock are, by convention, treated as negative contributions to output and not as input costs, and so there is no impact at all on input costs. Secondly, by using estimates of gross margins for each type of animal, each region is allocated a full value added for all of its livestock.

Intermediate consumption

Consumption of inputs relates only indirectly to areas of crops and numbers of livestock. Therefore data underlying the standard gross margin estimates is used along with crops areas and livestock numbers to apportion input costs. Underlying the estimates of each of the standard gross margins are the costs of each key type of input that are required to produce each key type of output. For example: we have estimates of the costs of animal feed per dairy cow per year. Many of these estimates are based on results of special studies and not on regular data sources. The allocation for a particular input is therefore derived as the sum of input contributions - one contribution for each type of output. The contribution associated with an output is still based on the area or livestock count.

Labour

Regional labour statistics from the annual June Survey are used to apportion compensation of employees. It is assumed that pay rates are the same across all the regions. Differences in the levels of part time work are accounted for. The annual June Survey provides statistics on both full time and part time workers. Standard factors are used to convert the number of part time workers into a smaller number of full time equivalents. Similarly the volume of unpaid labour is apportioned on the basis of regional labour statistics from the annual June Survey.

Interest, rent and other subsidies on production

Interest payments and taxes are allocated on the basis of the total standard gross margin (totalled over all types of output). Rent received and rent paid for land or land & buildings is allocated on areas rented and owned. Environmental subsidies are not based on administrative data but on crop areas and livestock numbers. As environmental subsidies grow it will become necessary to find a proper data source for their allocation into the regions.

Definition of terms used in this release

Agricultural industry - All activities taking place within businesses that carry out any agricultural activities. These businesses include all farms and specialist agricultural contractors.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) in livestock - Production of animals that will be used as the means of production, e.g. breeding animals.

Other agricultural activities - Agricultural activities that do not result in sales of final product, e.g. quota leasing, contract work.

Inseparable non-agricultural activities - Non-agricultural activities which are included within the business level accounts and are inseparable, e.g. some cases of bed and breakfast and recreation facilities.

Output at market prices - Output excluding subsidies. The output of the agricultural industry includes some non-agricultural activities and transactions within the industry.

Basic prices - Market price plus directly paid subsidies that are linked to production of specific product.

Subsidies (less taxes) on product - Subsidies and taxes linked to the production of an agricultural product. All subsidies are recorded on an 'as due' basis.

FISIM - Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) is an estimate of the value of services provided by financial intermediaries, such as banks, for which no explicit charges are made, and which are paid for as part of the margin between rates applied to savers and borrowers.

Intermediate consumption - Consumption of goods and services, e.g. feed, seeds, fertiliser, pesticides.

Gross Value Added - Gross output less intermediate consumption.

Consumption of fixed capital - The reduction in value (at current prices) of capital assets used in the production process, e.g. buildings, plant, machinery, vehicles and livestock.

Net Value Added - Gross Value Added at basic prices less consumption of fixed capital.

Other subsidies on production - Subsidies and taxes not linked to production of a specific product, e.g. Single Payment Scheme, agri-environment payments, animal disease compensation.

Net Value Added at factor cost - Net Value Added at basic prices plus other subsidies (less taxes) on production.

Compensation of employees - The full costs of employees to the business including national insurance contributions.

Total Income from Farming - Income to those with an entrepreneurial interest in the agricultural industry, e.g. farmers, partners, spouses and most other family workers.

Quality information

All estimates, by definition, have an element of uncertainty that is inherent in any process or calculation that uses sampling, estimation or modelling. There is no simple way of

measuring the accuracy of the estimates – that is, the extent to which estimates measures the underlying ‘true’ value for a particular period. One dimension of measuring accuracy is reliability, which is measured using evidence from analyses of revisions to assess the closeness of early estimates to subsequently estimated values. The table in the section below presents a revision analysis of key values at the England level for 2011 that were published in June 2012, January 2012 and June 2013. Revisions have been made owing to further information becoming available. Gross Value Added and Total Income from Farming are sensitive to small percentage changes in the values of output and intermediate consumption.

Table 3: Revisions made to the 2011 production and income account for England

	Jun-12	Jan-13	Jun-13	Revision %	Revision %
	£ million	£ million	£ million	Jun-12 / Jan-13	Jan-13 / Jun-13
Total crop output	7 775	7 724	7 677	-0.7%	-0.6%
Total livestock output	8 406	8 443	8 394	0.4%	-0.6%
Gross output at basic prices	17 786	17 772	17 664	-0.1%	-0.6%
Total intermediate consumption	10 455	10 523	10 660	0.6%	1.3%
Gross Value Added at basic prices	7 331	7 250	7 003	-1.1%	-3.4%
Net Value Added at basic prices	4 693	4 594	4 139	-2.1%	-9.9%
Net Value Added at factor cost	6 754	6 660	6 220	-1.4%	-6.6%
Total Income from Farming	4 562	4 436	3 996	-2.8%	-9.9%

Summary quality report

A summary quality report for Total Income from Farming at the UK level can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/series/aggregate-agricultural-accounts/> (see “Total income from farming - quality report”). This report pulls together key qualitative information on the various dimensions of quality as well as providing a summary of methods used to compile the output. It relates to estimates of Total Income from Farming and aim to provide users with information on usability and fitness for purpose of these estimates.

Quality Assurance

Defra has in place quality assurance processes to check the accuracy and reliability of the aggregate agricultural accounts that includes:

- Ongoing review of methods employed in the calculation of the accounts.
- Assessment of the quality of the estimates of components of the accounts with internal experts.
- Discussion of components of the accounts with external experts.
- Quality assessments made by Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union.

Main uses of the aggregate agricultural accounts

The aggregate agricultural accounts are used in conjunction with other economic information to:

- Inform policy decisions and to help monitor and evaluate current policies relating to agriculture in the UK by Government and in the European Union by the European Commission.
- Inform stakeholders of the performance of the agricultural industry.
- Inform research into the economic performance of the agricultural industry.
- Total Income from Farming sets the context when looking at a number of policies; the agricultural industry contributes around £8.5 billion to the UK economy and accounts for about 0.5% of UK GDP. It is most relevant to policies relating to CAP reform and the competitiveness of farming.

User engagement

As part of our ongoing commitment to compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics (<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html>), we wish to strengthen our engagement with users of these statistics and better understand the use made of them and the types of decisions that they inform. Consequently, we invite users to make themselves known, to advise us of the use they do, or might, make of these statistics, and what their wishes are in terms of engagement. Feedback on this notice and enquiries about these statistics are also welcome.

Publication policy

A first estimate of Agriculture in the English regions is published in June following publication of a first estimate of Total Income from Farming and production and income accounts for the UK agricultural industry at the end of April. Revised estimates are published in January following publication of revised estimates of Total Income from Farming and production and income accounts for the UK at the end of the November.

Defra publishes all of its statistics and releases at:

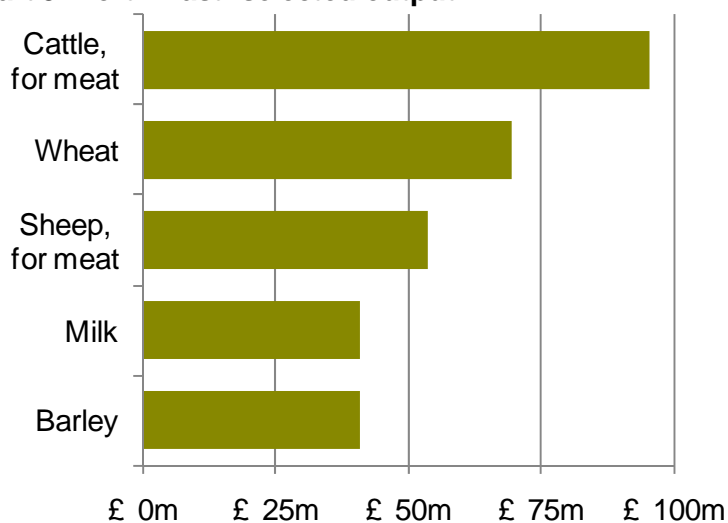
<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/statistics>. Preannounced publication dates can be found on the National Statistics Publication Hub at <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/release-calendar/index.html>.

North East region

The North East region had a farmed area of 570 thousand hectares in 2010, which was mostly permanent grass (45%) and rough grazing (19%) with a further 20 per cent devoted to wheat and other cereals.

The greatest contribution of the value of total output in 2012 came from cattle reared for meat (£95 million). Wheat contributed £69 million, sheep production for meat contributed £54 million while milk and barley production each contributed around £40 million.

Chart 3: North East: selected output



Agriculture contributed £288 million (0.69%) to the economy of the North East in 2011 and employed 0.84 per cent of the total workforce in 2010.

Table 4 Structure of the industry in North East region

The data in this table cover all holdings (including minor holdings) up to 2008; from 2009, the data covers commercial holdings only.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agricultural gross value added as % of total regional gross value added	0.55	0.58	0.51	0.69	..
Agricultural workforce as a % of total regional workforce	0.86	0.84	0.84	..	..
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	597	576	570	..	..
of which:					
wheat	77	63	67	..	..
other cereals	47	54	46	..	..
oilseed rape	27	22	26	..	..
sugar beet	-	-	-	..	..
potatoes	2	2	1	..	..
horticulture	1	1	1	..	..
permanent grass	242	237	259	..	..
rough grazing	136	128	107	..	..
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	276	277	277	..	..
pigs	86	96	89	..	..
sheep	1 942	1 842	1 826	..	..

- means 'nil' or 'negligible' (less than half the last digit shown).

.. means 'not available' or 'not applicable'.

Table 5 Production and income account for the North East region

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(p)
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	120	92	82	112	118
of which: wheat	82	55	58	76	69
barley	34	33	20	32	41
2. Industrial crops	45	35	45	65	67
of which: oilseed rape	30	19	26	44	39
sugar beet	-	-	-	-	-
3. Forage plants	8	9	9	8	7
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	18	16	19	19	20
of which: fresh vegetables	8	7	8	8	8
plants and flowers	10	10	11	12	12
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	9	8	7	8	6
6. Fruit	1	1	1	1	1
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	-	-	-	-	-
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	201	162	163	212	219
8. Livestock	207	238	230	279	285
primarily for meat	161	175	175	210	212
of which: cattle	69	70	69	87	95
pigs	16	18	19	20	22
sheep	45	54	52	64	54
poultry	15	16	19	20	22
gross fixed capital formation	46	63	55	70	73
of which: cattle	33	37	24	27	36
pigs	-	-	-	-	-
sheep	11	24	29	41	34
poultry	1	2	2	2	2
9. Livestock products	44	43	46	51	50
of which: milk	38	35	36	40	41
eggs	5	7	7	7	8
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	250	281	276	330	335
10. Other agricultural activities	17	19	21	23	23
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	19	21	25	25	24
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	488	484	484	591	602
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	1	-	-	-	..
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	489	484	485	591	602

continued

Table 5 continued

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(p)
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	14	12	11	11	10
16. Energy	13	11	12	14	14
17. Fertilisers	34	24	30	36	35
18. Plant protection products	20	20	22	23	24
19. Veterinary expenses	6	7	8	8	8
20. Animal feed	65	63	70	77	80
21. Total maintenance	29	30	33	34	34
22. Agricultural services	19	21	22	25	25
23. FISIM	3	2	3	3	3
24. Other goods and services	64	64	67	72	74
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	267	254	276	303	308
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	221	229	208	288	294
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	222	230	208	288	294
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	83	95	95	109	112
of which: equipment	32	34	37	41	43
buildings	17	15	13	14	15
livestock	34	46	45	54	54
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	137	134	113	179	182
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	139	135	113	179	182
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	103	117	112	111	105
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	242	251	225	290	287
33. Compensation of employees	38	40	42	44	45
34. Rents	25	26	26	26	28
35. Interest	6	3	3	4	4
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	174	182	154	216	210

(p) data are provisional

- means 'nil' or 'negligible' (less than half the last digit shown).

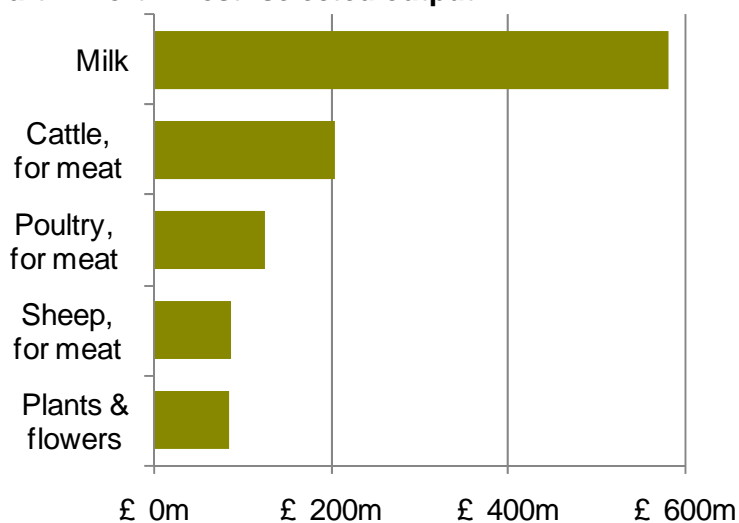
. . means 'not available' or 'not applicable'.

North West region

The North West region had a farmed area of 879 thousand hectares in 2010, which was mostly permanent grass (61%) and rough grazing (14%).

The greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2012 came from milk production reared for meat (£582 million). Cattle reared for meat contributed £204 million, poultry production contributed £125 million while sheep reared for meat and production of plants and flowers each contributed around £87 million.

Chart 4: North West: selected output



Agriculture contributed £668 million (0.54%) to the economy of the North West in 2011 and employed 0.93 per cent of the total workforce in 2010.

Table 6 Structure of the industry in North West region

The data in this table cover all holdings (including minor holdings) up to 2008; from 2009, the data covers commercial holdings only.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agricultural gross value added as % of total regional gross value added	0.47	0.53	0.46	0.54	..
Agricultural workforce as a % of total regional workforce	0.98	0.93	0.93	..	..
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	932	901	879	..	..
of which:					
wheat	36	30	35	..	..
other cereals	49	56	42	..	..
oilseed rape	4	5	5	..	..
sugar beet	-	-	-	..	..
potatoes	8	8	8	..	..
horticulture	6	6	6	..	..
permanent grass	547	522	532	..	..
rough grazing	142	142	127	..	..
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	951	940	953	..	..
pigs	153	143	138	..	..
sheep	3 011	2 816	2 795	..	..

- means 'nil' or 'negligible' (less than half the last digit shown).

.. means 'not available' or 'not applicable'.

Table 7 Production and income account for the North West region

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(p)
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	78	64	52	73	82
of which: wheat	38	26	27	36	33
barley	36	35	22	35	44
2. Industrial crops	16	16	19	24	28
of which: oilseed rape	4	4	6	9	8
sugar beet	-	-	-	-	-
3. Forage plants	40	47	45	41	35
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	157	130	151	152	155
of which: fresh vegetables	89	57	68	65	68
plants and flowers	68	72	83	87	87
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	40	35	31	35	27
6. Fruit	5	5	5	5	4
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	3	3	3	2	3
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	339	299	305	331	334
8. Livestock	488	554	539	642	675
primarily for meat	351	378	399	472	483
of which: cattle	144	141	149	193	204
pigs	27	30	30	32	35
sheep	73	87	84	104	87
poultry	80	93	108	112	125
gross fixed capital formation	137	177	140	170	192
of which: cattle	112	125	82	90	123
pigs	-	-	-	-	-
sheep	18	39	46	65	55
poultry	6	13	12	15	14
9. Livestock products	584	545	566	624	638
of which: milk	536	496	513	572	582
eggs	41	42	43	42	51
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	1 072	1 100	1 105	1 267	1 313
10. Other agricultural activities	44	52	56	63	63
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	54	62	71	72	71
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	1 509	1 512	1 537	1 733	1 782
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	3	2	1	1	..
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	1 512	1 514	1 538	1 734	1 782

continued

Table 7 continued

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(p)
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	41	32	29	29	27
16. Energy	72	50	54	61	65
17. Fertilisers	62	45	56	68	65
18. Plant protection products	17	16	17	18	19
19. Veterinary expenses	34	38	44	44	45
20. Animal feed	375	353	389	430	445
21. Total maintenance	116	121	130	134	137
22. Agricultural services	52	60	64	73	73
23. FISIM	7	7	8	9	10
24. Other goods and services	173	175	185	199	205
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	951	898	976	1 066	1 089
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	558	615	561	667	692
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	562	617	562	668	692
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	373	390	379	430	458
of which: equipment	118	129	138	154	164
buildings	81	70	62	65	69
livestock	174	191	179	211	225
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	185	225	182	237	234
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	189	226	183	238	234
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	188	209	200	199	188
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	376	436	383	437	422
33. Compensation of employees	140	146	152	160	165
34. Rents	29	31	30	31	33
35. Interest	17	9	9	10	11
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	191	250	192	235	213

(p) data are provisional

- means 'nil' or 'negligible' (less than half the last digit shown).

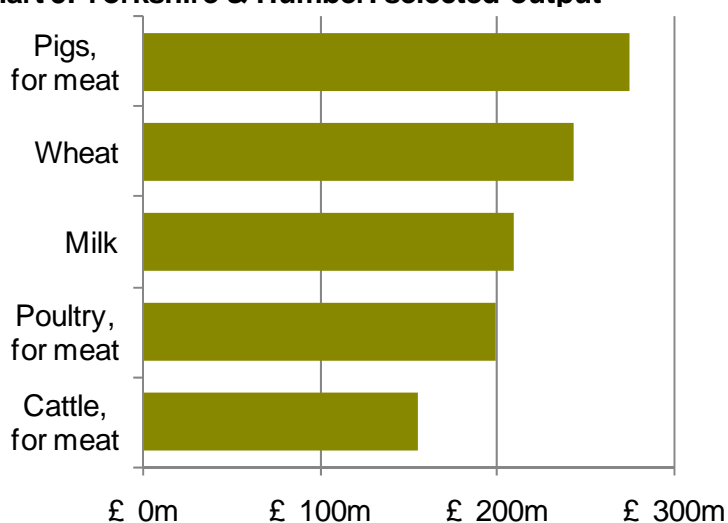
. . means 'not available' or 'not applicable'.

Yorkshire and the Humber region

The Yorkshire and the Humber region had a farmed area of 1,066 thousand hectares in 2010, which was mostly permanent grass (31%), rough grazing (10%), wheat (23%) and other cereals (11%).

The greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2012 came from the production of pigmeat (£275 million) and the production of wheat (£243 million). Milk and poultrymeat production contributed £209 million and £200 million respectively, and cattle reared for meat contributed £156 million.

Chart 5: Yorkshire & Humber: selected output



Agriculture contributed £913 million (1.00%) to the economy of Yorkshire and the Humber in 2011 and employed 1.25 per cent of the total workforce in 2010.

Table 8 Structure of the industry in Yorkshire and the Humber region

The data in this table cover all holdings (including minor holdings) up to 2008; from 2009, the data covers commercial holdings only.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agricultural gross value added as % of total regional gross value added	0.87	0.87	0.81	1.00	..
Agricultural workforce as a % of total regional workforce	1.30	1.24	1.25	..	..
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	1 106	1 069	1 066	..	..
of which:					
wheat	262	222	241	..	..
other cereals	125	140	114	..	..
oilseed rape	79	75	86	..	..
sugar beet	11	10	8	..	..
potatoes	16	17	16	..	..
horticulture	16	16	14	..	..
permanent grass	338	323	332	..	..
rough grazing	118	113	112	..	..
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	562	565	566	..	..
pigs	1 255	1 209	1 223	..	..
sheep	2 190	2 032	2 020	..	..

- means 'nil' or 'negligible' (less than half the last digit shown).

.. means 'not available' or 'not applicable'.

Table 9 Production and income account for the Yorkshire and the Humber region

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(p)
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	382	291	264	363	368
of which: wheat	278	193	202	268	243
barley	97	92	58	92	116
2. Industrial crops	149	133	165	235	239
of which: oilseed rape	86	64	91	151	135
sugar beet	16	18	14	18	16
3. Forage plants	22	26	25	22	19
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	151	182	214	210	217
of which: fresh vegetables	92	118	141	134	140
plants and flowers	59	64	73	77	77
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	82	72	63	71	56
6. Fruit	5	5	6	6	5
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	4	6	6	5	5
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	794	715	742	912	910
8. Livestock	626	708	711	809	861
primarily for meat	524	579	605	680	719
of which: cattle	110	111	113	145	156
pigs	209	235	237	256	275
sheep	54	64	62	77	65
poultry	130	149	172	179	200
gross fixed capital formation	102	128	106	130	141
of which: cattle	68	77	50	56	76
pigs	1	2	2	2	2
sheep	13	28	33	47	40
poultry	19	22	21	25	23
9. Livestock products	244	232	241	262	270
of which: milk	197	178	184	206	209
eggs	43	48	49	48	58
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	870	939	952	1 071	1 131
10. Other agricultural activities	64	70	76	86	86
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	72	83	95	96	95
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	1 799	1 808	1 865	2 165	2 222
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	2	1	1	-	..
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	1 801	1 809	1 866	2 166	2 222

continued

Table 9 continued

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(p)
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	62	70	63	64	58
16. Energy	80	97	106	120	127
17. Fertilisers	124	96	120	145	140
18. Plant protection products	74	78	83	88	92
19. Veterinary expenses	20	22	25	25	26
20. Animal feed	267	262	288	319	330
21. Total maintenance	96	108	116	119	121
22. Agricultural services	70	80	86	98	98
23. FISIM	10	10	11	12	13
24. Other goods and services	228	232	244	262	271
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	1 030	1 054	1 142	1 253	1 274
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	769	754	723	912	948
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	771	756	724	913	948
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	253	279	274	309	329
of which: equipment	99	108	116	129	137
buildings	66	70	61	64	69
livestock	88	102	98	116	123
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	516	475	449	603	619
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	518	476	450	603	619
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	238	266	255	253	239
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	756	742	704	856	857
33. Compensation of employees	145	149	155	164	169
34. Rents	35	37	36	37	39
35. Interest	22	12	12	14	15
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	553	545	501	641	634

(p) data are provisional

- means 'nil' or 'negligible' (less than half the last digit shown).

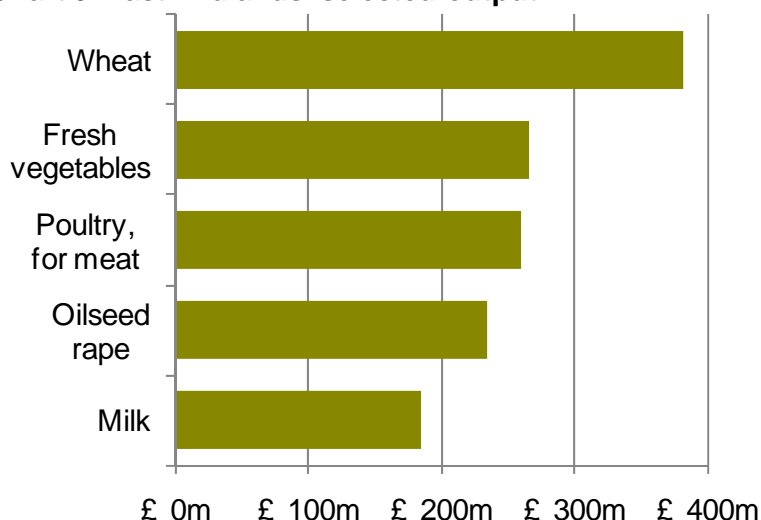
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East Midlands region

The East Midlands region had a farmed area of 1,177 thousand hectares in 2010, which was mostly wheat (31%), oilseed rape (13%) and permanent grass (24%).

The greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2012 came from the production of wheat (£382 million), followed by fresh vegetables (£267 million), poultrymeat (£260 million) and oilseed rape (£235 million). Milk production contributed £184 million.

Chart 6: East Midlands: selected output



Agriculture contributed £910 million (1.12%) to the economy of the East Midlands in 2011 and employed 1.55 per cent of the total workforce in 2010.

Table 10 Structure of the industry in East Midlands region

The data in this table cover all holdings (including minor holdings) up to 2008; from 2009, the data covers commercial holdings only.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agricultural gross value added as % of total regional gross value added	0.91	0.89	0.88	1.12	..
Agricultural workforce as a % of total regional workforce	1.58	1.52	1.55	..	..
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	1 224	1 169	1 177	..	..
of which:					
wheat	391	335	363	..	..
other cereals	94	102	82	..	..
oilseed rape	138	133	152	..	..
sugar beet	27	26	26	..	..
potatoes	18	18	16	..	..
horticulture	38	37	35	..	..
permanent grass	298	279	287	..	..
rough grazing	37	32	30	..	..
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	503	502	511
pigs	408	360	344
sheep	1 221	1 123	1 126

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.. means 'not available' or 'not applicable'.

Table 11 Production and income account for the East Midlands region

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(p)
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	506	371	361	485	470
of which: wheat	433	303	318	421	382
barley	64	60	38	60	76
2. Industrial crops	253	235	282	407	401
of which: oilseed rape	148	112	158	262	235
sugar beet	48	56	45	57	52
3. Forage plants	23	27	26	23	20
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	364	349	409	404	415
of which: fresh vegetables	249	225	268	255	267
plants and flowers	115	124	142	149	149
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	104	88	78	87	69
6. Fruit	5	5	5	5	5
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	10	12	11	10	11
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	1 266	1 087	1 172	1 422	1 391
8. Livestock	512	537	547	619	668
primarily for meat	430	429	460	515	552
of which: cattle	102	102	103	133	143
pigs	78	80	81	88	94
sheep	33	38	37	46	39
poultry	203	194	224	233	260
gross fixed capital formation	82	108	87	104	116
of which: cattle	61	68	45	50	67
pigs	1	1	1	1	1
sheep	8	17	20	28	24
poultry	12	23	22	26	24
9. Livestock products	255	241	250	267	284
of which: milk	172	157	162	181	184
eggs	80	81	83	81	98
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	767	778	797	886	953
10. Other agricultural activities	99	110	119	135	135
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	94	107	123	124	122
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	2 225	2 083	2 211	2 567	2 600
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	2	2	1	-	..
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	2 227	2 085	2 212	2 568	2 600

continued

Table 11 continued

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(p)
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	138	123	110	113	102
16. Energy	178	149	163	184	194
17. Fertilisers	209	151	189	230	221
18. Plant protection products	126	130	138	147	153
19. Veterinary expenses	19	21	24	24	25
20. Animal feed	305	276	304	336	348
21. Total maintenance	139	141	151	155	158
22. Agricultural services	92	103	111	127	126
23. FISIM	13	12	14	15	17
24. Other goods and services	288	288	303	326	336
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	1 506	1 394	1 508	1 657	1 679
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	719	689	703	910	921
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	721	691	704	910	921
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	325	325	320	358	382
of which: equipment	131	137	147	164	175
buildings	109	95	83	88	94
livestock	85	93	89	107	114
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	394	364	384	551	539
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	396	366	384	552	539
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	279	311	298	295	279
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	675	677	682	847	818
33. Compensation of employees	185	185	192	203	210
34. Rents	37	39	38	39	41
35. Interest	29	15	16	17	19
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	423	439	436	587	548

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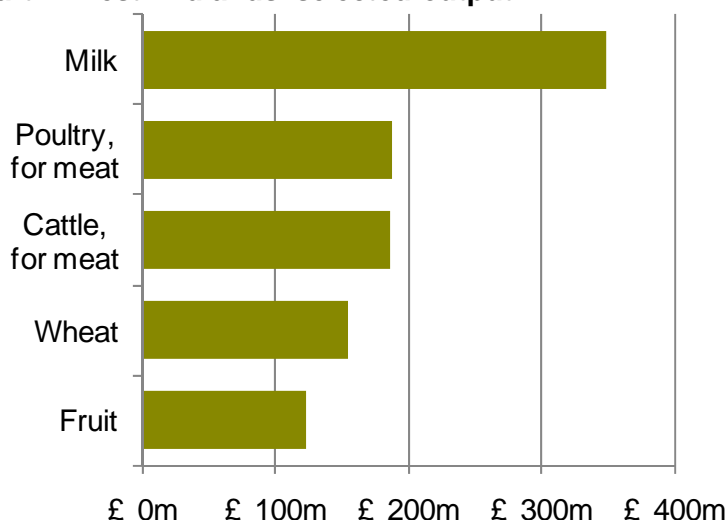
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West Midlands region

The West Midlands region had a farmed area of 915 thousand hectares in 2010, which was mostly permanent grass (44%) and wheat (19%).

The greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2012 came from milk production (£349 million), followed by poultrymeat (£188 million) and cattle reared for meat (£186 million). The production of wheat contributed £155 million and fruit production contributed £124 million.

Chart 7: West Midlands: selected output



Agriculture contributed £820 million (0.86%) to the economy of the East Midlands in 2011 and employed 1.54 per cent of the total workforce in 2010.

Table 12 Structure of the industry in West Midlands region

The data in this table cover all holdings (including minor holdings) up to 2008; from 2009, the data covers commercial holdings only.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agricultural gross value added as % of total regional gross value added	0.74	0.79	0.73	0.86	..
Agricultural workforce as a % of total regional workforce	1.54	1.49	1.54	..	..
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	965	925	915	..	..
of which:					
wheat	179	151	171	..	..
other cereals	75	82	66	..	..
oilseed rape	43	44	50	..	..
sugar beet	5	4	3	..	..
potatoes	16	16	16	..	..
horticulture	15	15	17	..	..
permanent grass	427	399	398	..	..
rough grazing	17	16	11	..	..
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	741	747	764
pigs	222	197	189
sheep	2 263	2 106	2 091

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.. means 'not available' or 'not applicable'.

Table 13 Production and income account for the West Midlands region

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(p)
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	232	173	162	217	223
of which: wheat	178	123	129	171	155
barley	40	39	25	39	49
2. Industrial crops	80	75	93	130	135
of which: oilseed rape	43	34	48	80	71
sugar beet	7	7	5	7	6
3. Forage plants	36	42	41	37	32
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	180	178	208	208	212
of which: fresh vegetables	92	84	100	95	100
plants and flowers	87	94	108	113	113
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	76	63	55	62	49
6. Fruit	108	124	127	130	124
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	4	5	4	4	4
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	715	661	690	788	779
8. Livestock	536	560	556	649	688
primarily for meat	409	407	431	498	521
of which: cattle	131	131	135	174	186
pigs	40	42	42	45	49
sheep	60	71	69	85	71
poultry	153	140	161	168	188
gross fixed capital formation	127	154	124	151	167
of which: cattle	86	99	65	72	97
pigs	-	-	-	-	-
sheep	15	32	37	53	45
poultry	26	23	22	27	25
9. Livestock products	368	351	365	400	411
of which: milk	324	298	308	343	349
eggs	38	48	49	48	58
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	903	912	921	1 049	1 099
10. Other agricultural activities	55	61	66	75	75
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	64	73	84	84	83
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	1 738	1 706	1 760	1 996	2 036
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	3	2	1	1	..
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	1 741	1 708	1 761	1 997	2 036

continued

Table 13 continued

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(p)
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	66	57	51	52	47
16. Energy	94	81	89	100	105
17. Fertilisers	107	77	97	118	113
18. Plant protection products	56	57	61	65	67
19. Veterinary expenses	26	28	32	32	33
20. Animal feed	322	296	326	361	373
21. Total maintenance	109	114	123	126	129
22. Agricultural services	62	70	75	86	86
23. FISIM	9	8	10	10	11
24. Other goods and services	199	200	211	227	234
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	1 050	990	1 074	1 177	1 199
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	688	716	686	819	837
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	691	718	687	820	837
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	309	325	318	360	382
of which: equipment	109	117	126	140	149
buildings	78	71	62	65	70
livestock	122	137	130	154	163
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	379	391	368	459	455
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	382	393	369	460	455
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	216	241	231	229	216
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	598	635	600	689	671
33. Compensation of employees	213	219	228	240	248
34. Rents	25	27	26	27	28
35. Interest	20	10	11	12	13
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	340	379	335	410	382

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East of England region

The East of England region had a farmed area of 1,381 thousand hectares in 2010, which was mostly wheat (36%) and other cereals (10%), permanent grass (13%) and oilseed rape (10%).

The greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2012 came from poultrymeat production (£580 million) and the production of wheat (£531 million). Production of fresh vegetables contributed £314 million, pigmeat £287 million and oilseed rape £227 million.

Agriculture contributed £1,251 million (1.10%) to the economy of East of England in 2011 and employed 1.42 per cent of the total workforce in 2010.

Chart 8: East of England: selected output

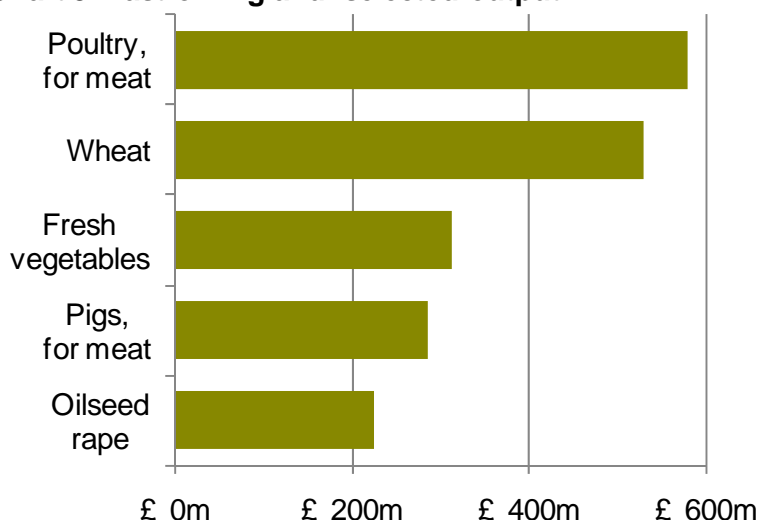


Table 14 Structure of the industry in East of England region

The data in this table cover all holdings (including minor holdings) up to 2008; from 2009, the data covers commercial holdings only.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agricultural gross value added as % of total regional gross value added	0.97	0.93	0.90	1.10	..
Agricultural workforce as a % of total regional workforce	1.47	1.43	1.42	..	..
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	1 428	1 377	1 381	..	..
of which:					
wheat	535	464	502	..	..
other cereals	162	179	139	..	..
oilseed rape	130	128	141	..	..
sugar beet	76	74	81	..	..
potatoes	35	33	32	..	..
horticulture	37	37	36	..	..
permanent grass	190	172	180	..	..
rough grazing	21	20	16	..	..
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	213	209	210
pigs	1 041	1 043	1 032
sheep	360	315	310

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.. means 'not available' or 'not applicable'.

Table 15 Production and income account for the East of England region

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(p)
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	721	542	519	703	685
of which: wheat	591	421	442	585	531
barley	122	115	72	114	144
2. Industrial crops	359	368	397	546	543
of which: oilseed rape	140	108	153	253	227
sugar beet	136	164	131	168	151
3. Forage plants	12	14	14	12	11
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	374	408	478	471	485
of which: fresh vegetables	234	264	315	300	314
plants and flowers	140	143	164	172	172
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	201	166	146	164	130
6. Fruit	59	64	65	67	64
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	12	18	16	15	16
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	1 739	1 580	1 634	1 979	1 933
8. Livestock	777	817	875	944	1 032
primarily for meat	716	746	814	872	956
of which: cattle	50	49	48	62	67
pigs	201	244	246	267	287
sheep	11	13	13	16	13
poultry	447	432	499	520	580
gross fixed capital formation	62	71	60	72	76
of which: cattle	26	28	19	21	28
pigs	1	2	2	2	3
sheep	3	5	6	9	8
poultry	31	35	34	40	38
9. Livestock products	93	85	89	93	100
of which: milk	48	44	46	51	52
eggs	43	39	41	39	47
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	870	902	963	1 037	1 132
10. Other agricultural activities	156	180	193	220	220
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	123	141	162	163	160
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	2 888	2 803	2 952	3 399	3 445
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	1	1	-	-	..
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	2 889	2 804	2 953	3 399	3 445

continued

Table 15 continued

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(p)
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	145	161	145	149	134
16. Energy	197	213	232	263	277
17. Fertilisers	261	204	255	310	298
18. Plant protection products	171	184	195	208	216
19. Veterinary expenses	19	20	23	23	24
20. Animal feed	378	339	373	412	426
21. Total maintenance	139	154	164	169	172
22. Agricultural services	120	136	146	167	166
23. FISIM	17	16	19	20	22
24. Other goods and services	372	376	396	426	439
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	1 818	1 803	1 950	2 148	2 176
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	1 070	1 000	1 003	1 251	1 270
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	1 071	1 002	1 003	1 251	1 270
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	273	290	286	316	339
of which: equipment	136	147	158	176	187
buildings	104	106	93	98	105
livestock	33	37	35	43	47
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	797	710	716	935	930
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	798	711	717	935	930
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	311	348	332	329	310
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	1 109	1 059	1 049	1 264	1 241
33. Compensation of employees	275	289	300	317	327
34. Rents	38	41	40	41	43
35. Interest	38	20	21	23	25
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	758	710	688	883	845

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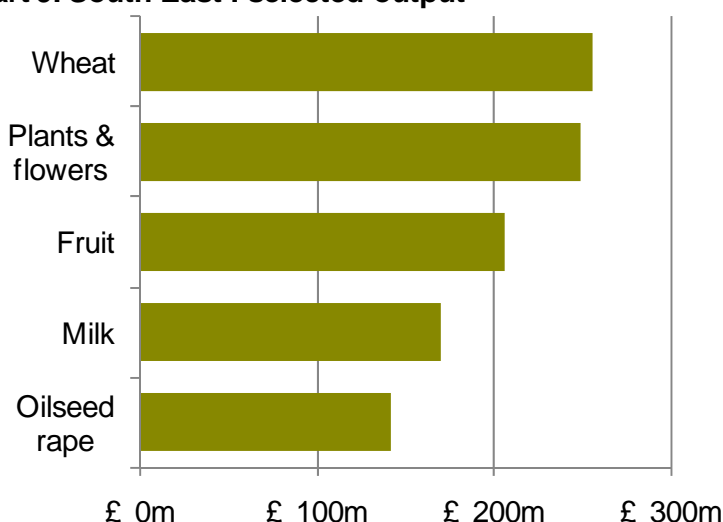
South East region (including London)

The South East region (including London) had a farmed area of 1,141 thousand hectares in 2010, which was mostly permanent grass (35%) and wheat (21%).

The greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2012 came from the production of wheat (£256 million) and plants and flowers (£250 million).

Production of fruit contributed £206 million, milk £171 million and oilseed rape £142 million.

Chart 9: South East : selected output



Agriculture contributed £889 million (0.19%) to the economy of East of England in 2011 and employed 0.50 per cent of the total workforce in 2010.

Table 16 Structure of the industry in South East region

The data in this table cover all holdings (including minor holdings) up to 2008; from 2009, the data covers commercial holdings only.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agricultural gross value added as % of total regional gross value added	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.19	..
Agricultural workforce as a % of total regional workforce	0.53	0.50	0.50	..	..
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	1 201	1 147	1 141	..	..
of which:					
wheat	258	223	241	..	..
other cereals	99	110	87	..	..
oilseed rape	88	81	85	..	..
sugar beet	-	-	-	..	..
potatoes	4	4	4	..	..
horticulture	23	22	23	..	..
permanent grass	422	386	395	..	..
rough grazing	26	27	21	..	..
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	455	442	443	..	..
pigs	243	212	205	..	..
sheep	1 363	1 239	1 177	..	..

- means 'nil' or 'negligible' (less than half the last digit shown).

.. means 'not available' or 'not applicable'.

Table 17 Production and income account for the South East region

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(p)
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	361	274	259	349	350
of which: wheat	285	203	213	281	256
barley	61	60	38	60	76
2. Industrial crops	141	122	160	230	233
of which: oilseed rape	95	68	96	159	142
sugar beet	1	1	-	1	1
3. Forage plants	22	26	25	23	20
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	312	318	368	374	379
of which: fresh vegetables	121	109	130	124	130
plants and flowers	191	208	238	250	250
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	24	20	17	19	15
6. Fruit	198	207	211	217	206
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	6	7	7	6	6
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	1 065	975	1 047	1 218	1 210
8. Livestock	377	405	402	467	495
primarily for meat	293	308	323	370	389
of which: cattle	93	91	91	117	127
pigs	54	59	60	64	69
sheep	40	48	46	57	48
poultry	86	90	104	109	121
gross fixed capital formation	84	97	79	97	106
of which: cattle	54	59	39	43	58
pigs	-	-	-	-	1
sheep	10	21	25	35	30
poultry	19	16	16	19	18
9. Livestock products	232	215	223	239	252
of which: milk	160	145	150	168	171
eggs	68	65	67	65	79
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	609	620	626	706	746
10. Other agricultural activities	56	62	66	76	76
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	69	78	90	91	89
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	1 799	1 735	1 829	2 091	2 122
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	2	1	1	-	..
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	1 801	1 737	1 830	2 091	2 122

continued

Table 17 continued

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(p)
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	96	90	81	83	74
16. Energy	131	116	127	144	151
17. Fertilisers	144	106	133	161	155
18. Plant protection products	83	87	92	98	102
19. Veterinary expenses	15	17	19	19	20
20. Animal feed	216	199	219	242	250
21. Total maintenance	104	108	115	118	121
22. Agricultural services	67	76	81	93	93
23. FISIM	10	9	10	11	12
24. Other goods and services	204	205	216	232	239
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	1 072	1 012	1 094	1 202	1 218
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	728	724	736	889	904
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	730	725	737	889	904
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	261	266	262	294	313
of which: equipment	98	103	111	123	131
buildings	83	74	65	69	74
livestock	80	89	86	103	108
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	467	457	474	595	591
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	469	459	475	595	591
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	231	259	248	246	233
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	700	718	723	841	824
33. Compensation of employees	343	355	369	389	402
34. Rents	34	36	35	36	38
35. Interest	22	11	11	13	14
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	302	317	308	403	369

(p) data are provisional

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. . means 'not available' or 'not applicable'.

South West region

The South West region had a farmed area of 1,758 thousand hectares in 2010, about half of which was permanent grass (52%). Wheat and other cereals accounted for 10 and 7 per cent respectively.

The greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2012 was made by the production of milk (£884 million). The

production of cattle reared for meat contributed £429 million,

while poultrymeat production contributed £177 million, wheat £168 million and plants and flowers £126 million.

Agriculture contributed £1,265 million (1.25%) to the economy of the South West in 2011 and employed 2.22 per cent of the total workforce in 2010.

Table 18 Structure of the industry in South West region

The data in this table cover all holdings (including minor holdings) up to 2008; from 2009, the data covers commercial holdings only.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agricultural gross value added as % of total regional gross value added	1.16	1.19	1.04	1.25	..
Agricultural workforce as a % of total regional workforce	2.46	2.26	2.22	..	..
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	1 886	1 811	1 758	..	..
of which:					
wheat	197	164	172	..	..
other cereals	143	162	128	..	..
oilseed rape	51	50	54	..	..
sugar beet	-	-	-	..	..
potatoes	8	7	6	..	..
horticulture	14	12	13	..	..
permanent grass	965	904	906	..	..
rough grazing	83	81	70	..	..
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	1 784	1 770	1 797
pigs	446	428	387
sheep	3 186	2 916	2 896

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Chart 10: South West: selected output

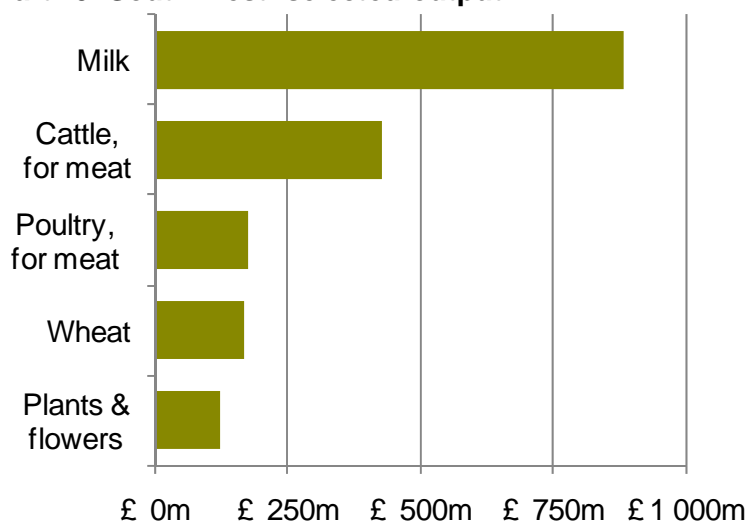


Table 19 Production and income account for the South West region

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(p)
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	296	229	202	276	294
of which: wheat	195	133	140	185	168
barley	84	83	52	82	104
2. Industrial crops	92	83	106	149	155
of which: oilseed rape	51	39	54	90	81
sugar beet	1	1	-	1	1
3. Forage plants	82	97	94	84	73
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	174	177	206	207	211
of which: fresh vegetables	76	72	86	81	85
plants and flowers	98	105	120	126	126
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	35	29	25	29	23
6. Fruit	57	64	65	67	64
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	3	5	4	4	4
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	739	684	702	815	823
8. Livestock	911	965	922	1 096	1 178
primarily for meat	664	669	698	828	864
of which: cattle	306	302	311	400	429
pigs	88	93	94	101	109
sheep	90	106	102	127	107
poultry	143	132	152	158	177
gross fixed capital formation	247	296	225	268	314
of which: cattle	205	230	150	166	227
pigs	1	1	1	1	1
sheep	22	47	55	78	66
poultry	19	19	19	22	21
9. Livestock products	912	833	865	953	974
of which: milk	818	754	779	869	884
eggs	82	68	69	67	81
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	1 823	1 799	1 787	2 049	2 152
10. Other agricultural activities	88	100	108	123	123
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	99	112	129	130	128
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	2 750	2 695	2 726	3 117	3 226
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	7	4	2	2	..
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	2 757	2 699	2 729	3 119	3 226

continued

Table 19 continued

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(p)
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	59	59	53	55	49
16. Energy	81	75	82	93	98
17. Fertilisers	134	102	128	155	149
18. Plant protection products	58	59	63	67	70
19. Veterinary expenses	55	59	68	68	70
20. Animal feed	622	554	609	674	697
21. Total maintenance	192	207	222	229	233
22. Agricultural services	97	109	117	133	133
23. FISIM	14	13	15	16	17
24. Other goods and services	322	323	340	365	377
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	1 634	1 559	1 697	1 854	1 892
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	1 115	1 136	1 030	1 263	1 334
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	1 122	1 140	1 032	1 265	1 334
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	600	624	607	687	736
of which: equipment	206	225	241	268	286
buildings	123	113	100	105	112
livestock	271	286	266	314	337
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	516	512	422	576	598
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	523	516	425	577	598
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	394	441	422	419	396
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	917	956	847	996	994
33. Compensation of employees	275	279	290	306	317
34. Rents	50	53	52	53	56
35. Interest	31	16	16	18	20
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	561	609	488	619	602

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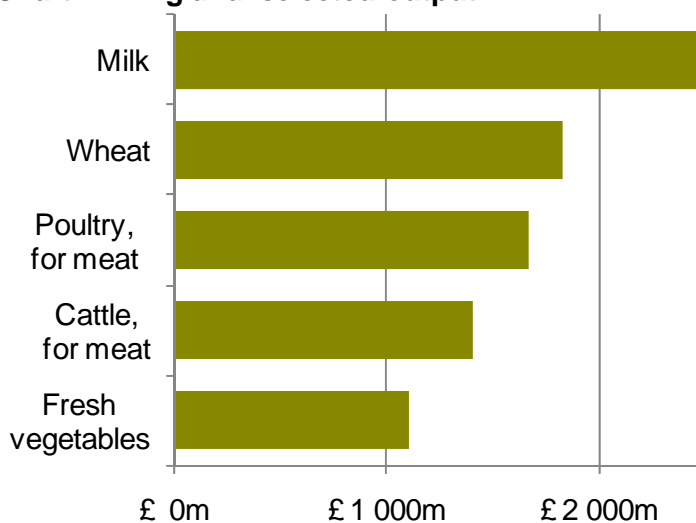
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England

England had a farmed area of 8,985 thousand hectares in 2012. This was mostly permanent grass (36%) and some rough grazing (8%). Wheat accounted for 21 per cent of the area, other cereals for 8 per cent and oilseed rape for 8 per cent.

The greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2012 was made by the production of milk (£2,473 million), wheat (£1,837 million), poultrymeat (£1,673 million), cattle reared for meat (£1,408 million) and fresh vegetables (£1,110 million).

Chart 11: England: selected output



Agriculture contributed £7,003 million (0.62%) to the economy of England in 2011 and employed 1.14 per cent of the total workforce in 2012.

Table 20 Structure of the industry in England

The data in this table cover all holdings (including minor holdings) up to 2008; from 2009, the data covers commercial holdings only.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agricultural gross value added as % of total regional gross value added	0.55	0.55	0.51	0.62	..
Agricultural workforce as a % of total regional workforce	1.16	1.10	1.10	1.15	1.14
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	9 339	8 976	8 887	8 915	8 985
of which:					
wheat	1 935	1 653	1 792	1 817	1 856
other cereals	795	885	705	719	738
oilseed rape	561	536	600	660	713
sugar beet	120	114	119	113	120
potatoes	107	105	100	108	112
horticulture	151	147	145	152	149
permanent grass	3 429	3 223	3 288	3 239	3 208
rough grazing	578	558	493	497	483
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	5 486	5 484	5 542	5 416	5 373
pigs	3 854	3 689	3 606	3 600	3 600
sheep	15 535	14 390	14 240	14 326	14 326

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Table 21 Production and income account for the England

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(p)
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	2 695	2 037	1 901	2 576	2 589
of which: wheat	2 079	1 456	1 529	2 023	1 837
barley	538	519	324	514	649
2. Industrial crops	1 136	1 067	1 266	1 786	1 802
of which: oilseed rape	597	448	631	1 048	938
sugar beet	208	246	197	251	227
3. Forage plants	244	288	279	250	216
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	1 731	1 757	2 053	2 046	2 094
of which: fresh vegetables	961	936	1 114	1 061	1 110
plants and flowers	769	821	938	985	984
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	571	480	423	475	376
6. Fruit	438	475	484	498	473
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	43	57	51	46	49
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	6 858	6 162	6 456	7 677	7 600
8. Livestock	4 433	4 785	4 782	5 506	5 881
primarily for meat	3 548	3 691	3 905	4 443	4 695
of which: cattle	1 006	995	1 019	1 310	1 408
pigs	713	802	807	874	940
sheep	404	480	464	576	483
poultry	1 257	1 247	1 439	1 498	1 673
gross fixed capital formation	886	1 094	877	1 063	1 186
of which: cattle	646	723	473	524	713
pigs	5	6	5	6	8
sheep	101	212	252	357	300
poultry	134	153	147	176	165
9. Livestock products	2 731	2 546	2 646	2 888	2 980
of which: milk	2 293	2 107	2 179	2 431	2 473
eggs	401	399	410	397	480
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	7 165	7 331	7 427	8 394	8 862
10. Other agricultural activities	579	655	704	801	801
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	595	678	779	786	772
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	15 196	14 826	15 366	17 658	18 034
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	23	14	7	5	..
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	15 219	14 840	15 372	17 664	18 034

continued

Table 21 continued

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(p)
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	621	603	543	557	501
16. Energy	846	792	866	978	1 031
17. Fertilisers	1 075	805	1 007	1 224	1 176
18. Plant protection products	606	631	671	715	743
19. Veterinary expenses	195	212	244	243	251
20. Animal feed	2 552	2 342	2 578	2 851	2 948
21. Total maintenance	924	982	1 054	1 084	1 105
22. Agricultural services	579	655	704	802	801
23. FISIM	82	78	90	97	105
24. Other goods and services	1 850	1 862	1 961	2 109	2 174
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	9 329	8 963	9 716	10 660	10 834
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	5 868	5 863	5 649	6 998	7 200
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	5 891	5 877	5 656	7 003	7 200
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	2 477	2 595	2 542	2 864	3 052
of which: equipment	929	1 000	1 073	1 193	1 274
buildings	661	615	540	568	608
livestock	888	980	929	1 103	1 170
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	3 391	3 268	3 108	4 134	4 148
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	3 414	3 282	3 114	4 139	4 148
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	1 960	2 192	2 098	2 080	1 966
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	5 374	5 474	5 212	6 220	6 113
33. Compensation of employees	1 614	1 662	1 729	1 822	1 885
34. Rents	273	288	283	291	307
35. Interest	186	94	99	111	120
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	3 300	3 431	3 101	3 996	3 802

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