



## Agricultural Price Index – July 2017

The Agricultural Price Index (API) is an index of the price of agricultural outputs and inputs for the UK used to show change over time. More details on the index including how it is produced are in the Background section at the end of this document.

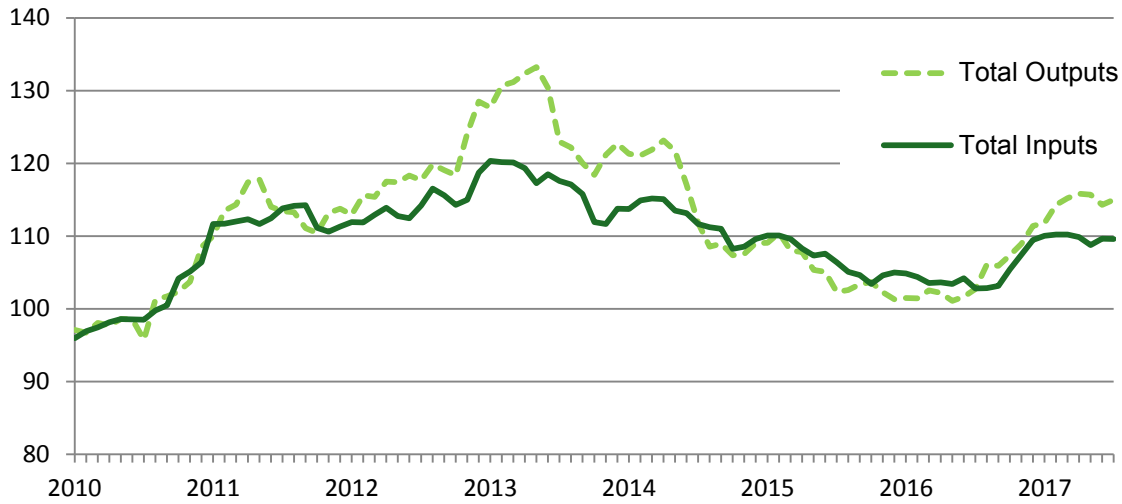
### Key points at July 2017

Item	Change	
	Yearly (July 2016)	Monthly (June 2017)
<b>All outputs</b>	↑ 12%	↑ 0.6%
<b>All inputs</b>	↑ 6.6%	↔ 0.0%
<i>Outputs</i>		
Crop products	↑ 8.4%	↓ 0.9%
Cereals	↑ 21%	↓ 2.4%
Wheat	↑ 24%	↓ 0.8%
Oilseed Rape	↓ 16%	↓ 7.2%
Fresh Fruit	↑ 23%	↑ 31%
Animals and animal products	↑ 15%	↑ 1.9%
Pigs	↑ 28%	↑ 1.3%
Milk	↑ 34%	↑ 3.8%
<i>Inputs</i>		
Energy and lubricants	↑ 5.1%	↓ 0.8%
Compound feedingstuffs	↑ 8.9%	↓ 0.3%

**Enquiries on this publication to:** Jayne Brigham, Rm 201 Foss House, Kings Pool, 1-2 Peasholme Green, York, YO1 7PX Tel: 020802 66280/66202 email: [prices@defra.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:prices@defra.gsi.gov.uk)

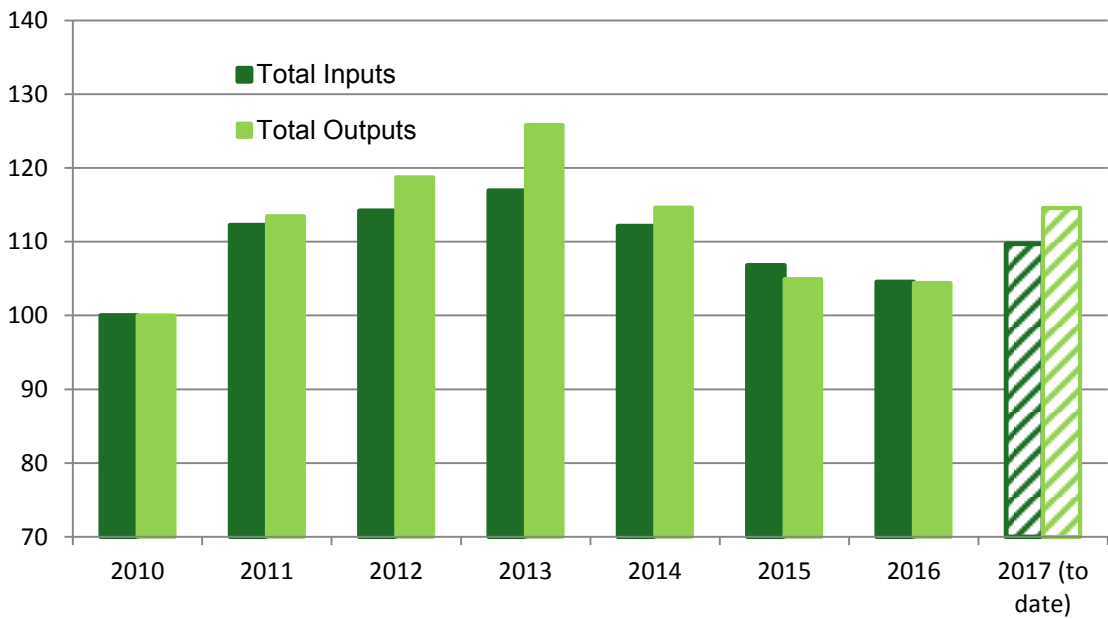
**A National Statistics publication.** National Statistics are produced to high professional standards. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference. For general enquiries about National Statistics, contact the National Statistics Public Enquiry Service: tel. 0845 601 3034 email [info@statistics.gov.uk](mailto:info@statistics.gov.uk). You can find National Statistics on the internet at [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk).

**Figure 1: Monthly indices for total Outputs and total Inputs to July 2017 (2010=100)**



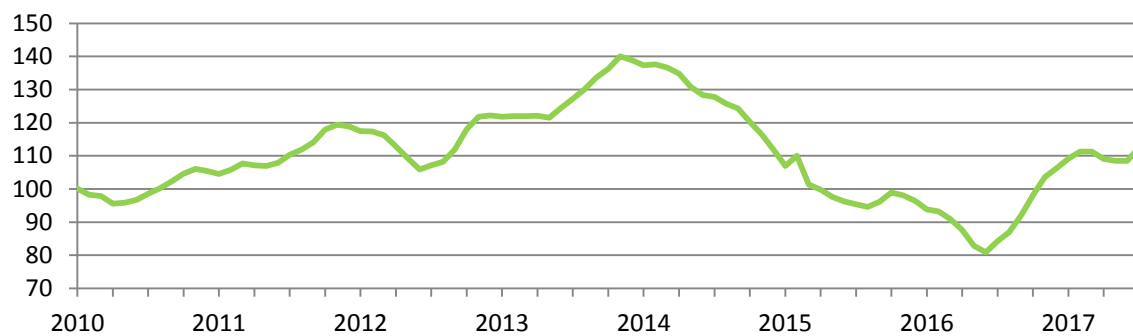
**Figure 2: Annual average indices for total Inputs and total Outputs to July 2017 (2010=100)**

(2010=100)



**Figure 3: Milk price index to June 2017<sup>1</sup>**

(2010=100)



<sup>1</sup> For more detail visit <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/milk-prices-and-composition>

**Table 1 Index of Agricultural Outputs UK (2010=100)**

	Jul-16	Jun-17	Jul-17	Yearly July 2016 to July 2017	Monthly June 2017 - July 2017
<b>All Outputs (1)</b>	102.7	114.3	115.0	12.0%	0.6%
<b>Crop products (1)</b>	104.2	114.0	113.0	8.4%	-0.9%
Cereals	97.3	120.7	117.8	21.2%	-2.4%
Wheat	96.0	120.4	119.5	24.4%	-0.8%
Barley	98.4	119.8	113.0	14.8%	-5.7%
Oats	115.8	134.7	131.8	13.8%	-2.1%
Potatoes	107.3	138.5	105.5	-1.7%	-23.8%
Industrial Crops	98.8	115.7	111.9	13.3%	-3.3%
Oilseed Rape	99.4	123.9	115.0	15.7%	-7.2%
Sugar Beet	93.4	87.7	87.7	-6.0%	0.0%
Forage plants	94.9	104.4	103.3	8.8%	-1.1%
Fresh Vegetables (1)	117.9	115.1	112.0	-5.0%	-2.7%
Fresh Fruit	103.0	96.9	126.8	23.1%	30.9%
Flowers and plants	107.3	105.4	105.4	-1.8%	0.0%
Other crop products	102.9	102.9	102.9	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Animals and animal products</b>	101.5	114.5	116.7	14.9%	1.9%
Animals (for slaughter & export)	110.7	120.4	120.6	9.0%	0.2%
Cattle and calves	123.8	133.9	133.1	7.5%	-0.6%
Pigs	90.1	114.1	115.5	28.3%	1.3%
Sheep and lambs	108.1	126.4	117.7	8.9%	-6.9%
All Poultry	106.6	103.2	108.6	1.9%	5.3%
Animal products	86.2	106.9	110.0	27.6%	2.9%
Milk	84.3	108.5	112.6	33.6%	3.8%
Eggs	99.3	100.8	100.8	1.6%	0.0%
<b>All Inputs</b>	102.8	109.7	109.6	6.6%	0.0%
<b>All goods and services currently consumed</b>	101.2	109.1	109.1	7.8%	-0.1%
Seeds	95.9	98.8	98.0	2.2%	-0.8%
Energy and lubricants	93.3	98.8	98.0	5.1%	-0.8%
Fertilisers and soil improvers	76.1	93.3	99.8	31.2%	6.9%
Plant protection products	97.8	100.6	101.1	3.4%	0.6%
Veterinary services	108.0	108.8	108.8	0.7%	0.0%
Animal feedingstuffs	106.3	114.2	113.0	6.4%	-1.1%
Straight feedingstuffs	107.4	113.9	110.7	3.0%	-2.9%
Compound feedingstuffs	105.4	114.4	114.7	8.9%	0.3%
Maintenance of Materials	112.2	114.2	114.6	2.2%	0.3%
Maintenance of Buildings	108.5	113.5	113.7	4.8%	0.2%
Other goods and services	111.2	114.8	115.1	3.5%	0.3%
<b>Goods and services contributing to investment</b>	110.9	112.1	112.3	1.3%	0.2%
Materials	111.3	111.5	111.8	0.4%	0.3%
Buildings	107.2	110.9	111.1	3.7%	0.1%
Other (Engineering and soil improvement operations)	116.4	118.1	118.0	1.4%	-0.1%

## Background

The output series reflects the price farmers receive for their products, also referred to as farm gate price. Information is collected for all major crops (for example wheat and potatoes) and on livestock and livestock products (for example sheep, milk and eggs).

The input series reflects the price farmers pay for goods and services. The series is in two groups: goods and services currently consumed; and goods and services contributing to investment. Goods and services currently consumed refer to items that are used up in the production process, for example fertiliser or seed. Goods and services contributing to investment relate to items that are required but not consumed in the production process, such as tractors or buildings.

## Data uses

Farmers use the agricultural price index to help set prices for their output and monitor the price paid for inputs. Analysts in Government, industry and academia use the data to assess the impact that price changes have on industry and consumers.

The Office of National Statistics (ONS) uses API data in the production of the Producer Price Index (PPI), which is one of the key measures of inflation.

## Methodology

Defra collect prices from a wide variety sources to produce the monthly API. This includes data from our own surveys, information from the Agricultural, Horticultural Development Board (AHDB), and the ONS. For some items we only receive quarterly or annual data, for example, electricity prices. When no new data are available the data for the previous month is carried forward until new data becomes available.

The methodology used is described in the [Handbook for EU Agricultural Prices](#) and is standard across the EU.

## Weights

Each item is assigned a weight which reflects their contribution to the overall index. The weights are based upon the value of the item, for example, if the value of animal feed is three times more than fertilisers then the weight for animal feed will be three times more than the fertiliser.

The overall weight for an item is either split equally between the 12 months or reflects the yearly pattern of sales or purchases. For example, if the sales of apples in October are double June sales then October weight is double the June weight for apples. Some outputs are seasonal, for example strawberries, and these will only have a weight for the months they are in season.

To note all weights are based upon base year data which is 2010.

## Revisions

Figures in this notice are provisional and subject to revision. In this edition there are slight revisions from 2014 to the fresh vegetable index as a correction was made to the unit price measure for 6 vegetable commodities.