These results are sourced from the 2017/18 Farm Business Survey (which covers the 2017 harvest and 2017 Basic Payment). Figures are for March/February years with the most recent year shown ending February 2019. The data shown here are averages and within each year there is a wide range of incomes across farms.

Valuation change
2016/17 was only due to the weaker pound at the end of September. Costs also fell.

For each year average income has been calculated using both business and farm collections.

These are due to changes in the methods used to assign farms to specific farm types.

Crop output fell. Increased output from pigs was offset by a reduced closing valuation due to lower prices at the year end. Input costs were higher (particularly for feed). Reduced Basic Payment reducing smaller average farm sizes.

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Yield change
The data shown here are averages and within each year there is a wide range of incomes across farms.

Cereals
- £64,200 per farm
- 49% increase

General cropping
- £93,300 per farm
- 33% increase

Horticulture
- £47,700 per farm
- 9% increase

Pigs
- £3,130,000 per farm
- 46% increase

Dairy
- £11,970 per farm
- 140% increase

Grazing livestock (cereal)
- £2,190,000 per farm
- 36% increase

Grazing livestock (lax)
- £28,300 per farm
- 5% increase

Mixed
- £41,800 per farm
- 45% increase

Costs also increased, notably crop protection, labour and general farming costs.

Crop output was higher due to increased yields and higher prices for wheat and barley. Variable costs rose by 4%, primarily driven by land and contracting costs. Fixed costs rose by 1%.

Output rose due to increased areas, yields and prices for wheat as well as increased output from sugar beet production. This was partly offset by a fall in the value of the potato crop.

Costs also fell.

Increased output from milk (driven by rises in both production and price) was only partly offset by higher feed and variable costs.

Reduced output from potatoes, glasshouse flowers, bulbs and nursery stock and contract work on other farms offset increases from other crops. Diversified output increased; notably building rental and food processing and retailing.

Increased income from diversified activities.

Increased output from grains, oilseed and potatoes.

Diversified output and income from other crops offset increases from other crops. Diversified output increased; notably building rental and food processing and retailing.

Output rose due to higher general farming costs.

Reduced Basic Payment reflecting smaller average farm sizes.

Increased income from milk (driven by rises in both production and price) was only partly offset by higher feed and variable costs.

Reduced output from potatoes, glasshouse flowers, bulbs and nursery stock and contract work on other farms offset increases from other crops. Diversified output increased; notably building rental and food processing and retailing.

Increased income from diversified activities.