Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

16 June 2016

Agriculture in the English regions

First estimate for 2015

This release presents the first estimate of Total Income from Farming in England and the English regions for 2015 using the European Union Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS) regions. A second estimate incorporating data that becomes available later in the year will be published in December 2016.

These statistics describe 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 2015 are summarised for each region.

There are no updates to Structure of the industry in the regions tables due to data availability, gross value added 2015 data will be available from December and farmed area data that relates to 2015 will be released next year.

There are revisions to previously published data owing to further information becoming available and methodological reviews. Please see the revision note on page 35 of this document for further information.

All data are in current price terms and comparisons are between 2014 and 2015 unless stated.

Key points:

- Total Income from Farming in England is estimated to have fallen between 2014 and 2015 by 31% (£1,240 million) to £2,779 million, compared to a 29% decline in the United Kingdom.
- In 2015, Total Income from Farming in the United Kingdom is estimated to be £3,769 million; England was the largest contributor accounting for 73% of this total, Scotland 17%, Wales and Northern Ireland around 5% each. Detailed United Kingdom figures can be found here.
- In England, agriculture contributed £6,666 million to the economy and employed 1.06% of the workforce.

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Latest figures and trends for England and each region

Table 1 shows trends in Total Income from Farming for England and each region, expressed in the form of indices with 2011 as the reference year.
Comparing 2015 against 2011, a comparable year that was not adversely affected by weather, Total Income from Farming in England decreased by 25%. All regions saw similar decreases, ranging from 21% in Yorkshire and Humber, West Midlands and East of England to 32% in East Midlands. The 2015 value was driven by significantly lower farm gate prices, which failed to offset higher volumes of production, and reduced direct payments due to the less favourable sterling/euro exchange rate.

Table 1: Index of Total Income from Farming trends for English regions (2011=100)

Region	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
England	100	97	109	109	75
North East	100	94	102	93	72
North West	100	93	123	142	72
Yorkshire & the Humber	100	100	113	108	79
East Midlands	100	98	100	98	68
West Midlands	100	95	109	111	79
East of England	100	100	112	110	79
South East (& London)	100	94	97	96	71
South West	100	95	113	122	75

Chart 1 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 2015 from the production and income accounts for each region.

Chart 1: Value of output by region 2015

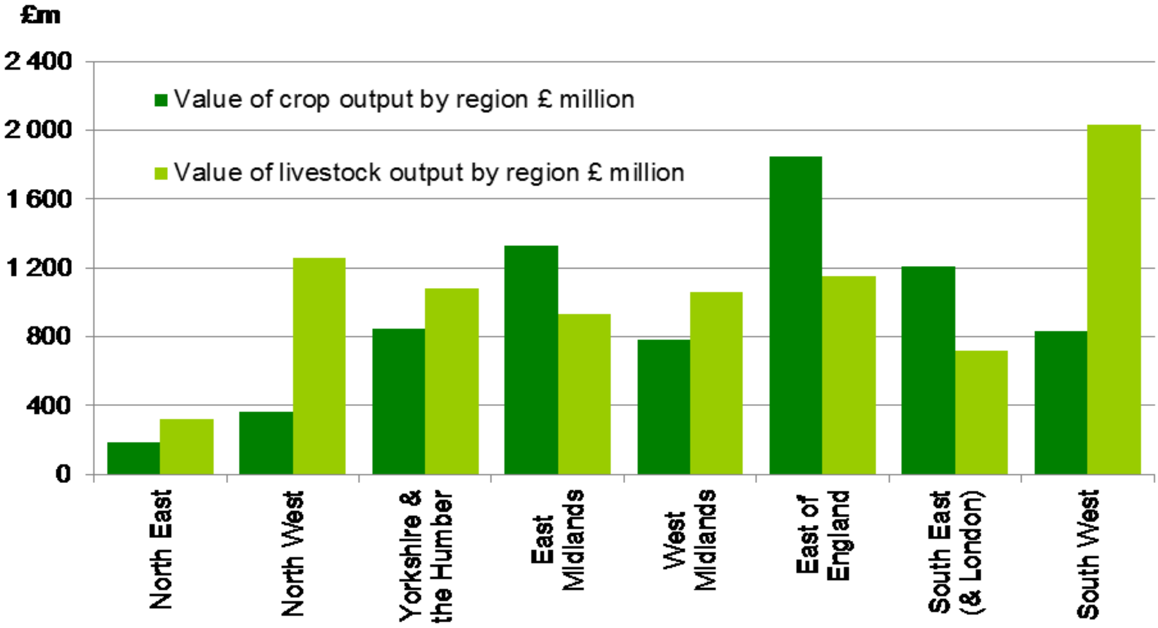
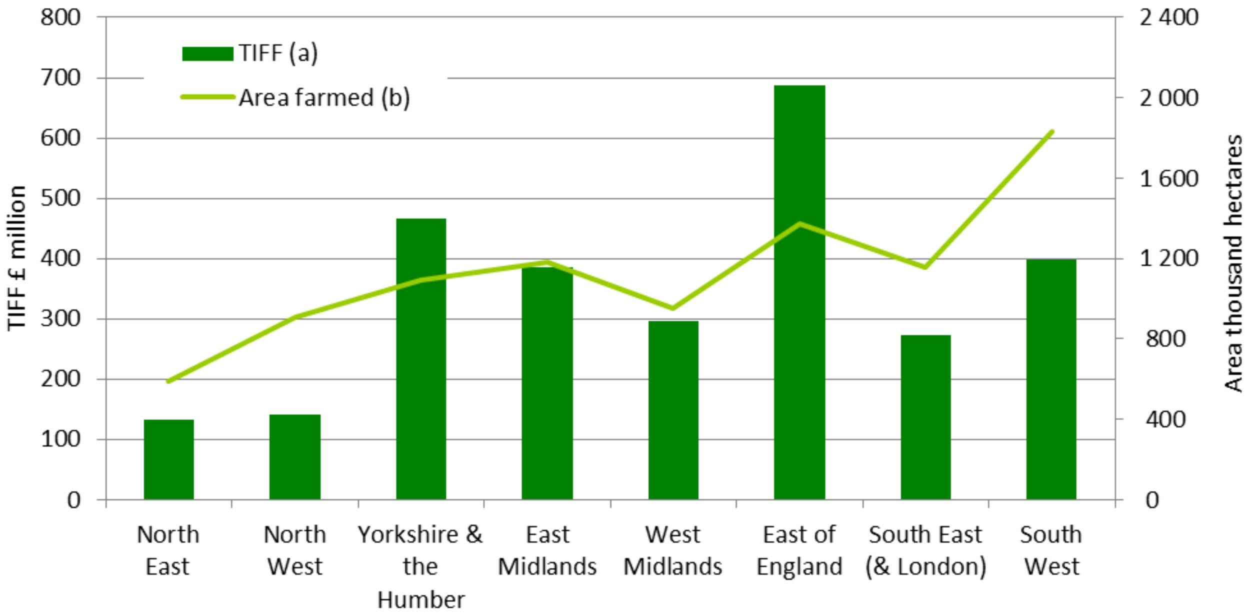


Table 2: Summary measures for English regions in 2015

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	7 393	8 585	17 713	11 047	6 666	2 779
North East	187	319	559	315	243	132
North West	366	1 258	1 772	1 128	644	141
Yorkshire & the Humber	845	1 094	2 139	1 297	842	466
East Midlands	1 327	934	2 544	1 699	845	386
West Midlands	785	1 064	2 024	1 227	797	296
East of England	1 846	1 159	3 424	2 196	1 228	687
South East (& London)	1 206	722	2 110	1 231	879	273
South West	832	2 034	3 143	1 954	1 189	398

The East of England region contributed almost a quarter of the total income from farming for England in 2015, followed by the Yorkshire & the Humber with 16% and the South West and East Midlands contributed around 14% each. As a comparison, chart 2 below shows the value of TIFF in the regions in 2015 and the area farmed in 2013, the year for regional which data are last published.

Chart 2: TIFF and area farmed for English regions



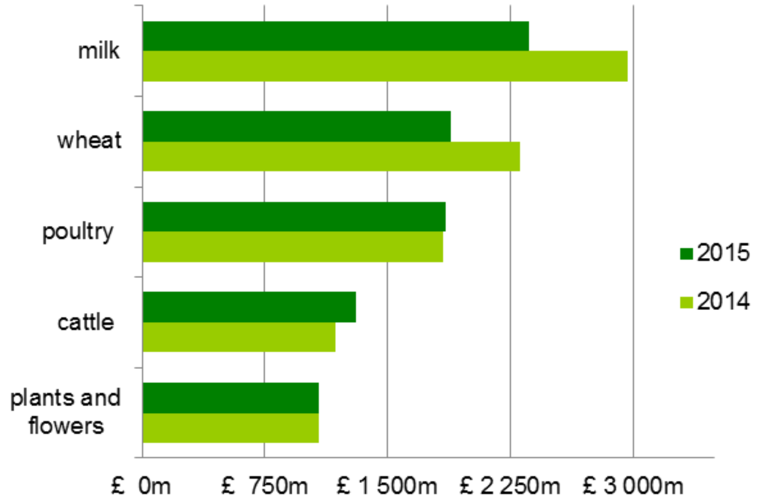
(a) Total Income from farming in 2015

(b) Area farmed in 2013, the last year for which regional data are published

Latest figures for England and regions

England summary

Chart 3: England: selected output



In 2015, the farmed area in England slightly fell for the second year running to just below 9 million hectares. Around half was cropped land with permanent grass accounting for 36% of the land. Wheat accounted for 19% of the area, other cereals for 10% and oilseed rape for 7%.

Total Income from Farming in England is estimated to have fallen between 2014 and 2015 by 31% (£1240 million) to £2,779 million.

In 2015, the greatest contribution to the total value of output was production of milk (£2,361 million), wheat (£1,888 million), poultry meat (£1,856 million), cattle reared for meat (£1,309 million) and plants and flowers (£1,077 million).

In England the value of crops overall fell by £718 million to £7,393 million. For the second year running, the good weather conditions led to record high crop yields however lower prices and increased supplies drove values down.

The value of wheat fell by £422 million to £1,888 million, an 18% decrease. Planted area was down but a record yield saw wheat production levels only slightly down on last year. Quality was generally good however plentiful global supplies supressed prices.

The value of barley decreased by £41 million to £605 million, a fall of 6.4% and was entirely price driven, as both area planted and yield were higher than 2014.

The value of oilseed rape in England rose for the first time in three years. At £663 million, this 3.3% rise was due to a rise in volume as good yield offset the reduced planted area.

The value of protein crops increased by 11% to £137 million in 2015. Crop area of peas and beans increased significantly as farmers planted to comply with Common Agriculture Policy greening rules. In contrast, the price fell as some farmers experienced difficulties marketing these crops.

In 2015, the value of sugar beet fell by £142 million to £173 million. Planted area fell for the third year and strong global supplies put pressure on price resulting in a 45% fall in value.

The value of potatoes fell by almost a quarter to £350 million. This fall was due to the reduced planted area, as overall price remained virtually unchanged.

Overall, the total value of output of livestock was 9.3% lower at £8,585 million.

The value of milk, the largest contributor to the value of outputs, fell by £602 million (-20%) to £2,361 million. Good grazing due to the favourable weather conditions led to high milk yields. This contributed to an abundance of supply and subsequent fall in milk price. The United Kingdom average price of milk in 2015 (calendar year) was 24.5 pence per litre (ppl) compared to 31.5 ppl in 2014.

The value of livestock primarily for meat was virtually unchanged at £4,825 million. Cattle, sheep and poultry values increased with the value of cattle seeing the largest increase, a rise of £128 million to £1309 million. Higher cull cow numbers and heavier weights boosted production and with price for adult cattle ahead of 2014 contributing to the rise in value.

In contrast, the value of pig meat fell by £157 million to £874 million. This fall was entirely due to the lower price as volumes were higher.

The value of intermediate consumption fell by £418 million to £11,047 million, reduced energy costs, animal feed and fertiliser costs were the main contributors to this fall.

The value of energy fell by £150 million to £857 million, driven by the decline in world oil prices, which led to lower fuel costs. The good weather and efficiency savings kept overall volumes virtually unchanged on last year.

Similarly the value of fertiliser fell by £82 million (-7.6%) to £1,005 million. The lower oil price put downward pressure on fertiliser price and reductions in planted areas and switch in planted crops led to volume falls.

The value of animal feed, the largest contributor to the value of outputs, fell by 2.5%, down £84 million to £3.205 million and was both price and volume driven. Good weather led to excellent grazing conditions and livestock been kept out for longer reducing the need for feed, along with a price fall driven by the higher crop production.

Gross Value added at basic price, which identifies agricultures contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) fell by £1,181 million (15%) to £6,666 million.

Direct payments to farmers in England are £82 million lower, a fall of 5% to £1,755 million, mainly due to the less favourable sterling/euro exchange rate.

In 2015, agriculture employed 1.07% of the total workforce in England and is unchanged from the previous year.

Table 3 Structure of the industry in England

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.57	. .
Agricultural workforce as a percentage of total regional workforce	1.14	1.13	1.09	1.07	1.07
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	8 915	8 985	9 086	9 033	8 992
of which:					
wheat	1 817	1 856	1 505	1 797	1 693
other cereals	719	737	988	838	880
oilseed rape	660	713	676	632	611
sugar beet	113	120	117	116	90
potatoes	108	112	103	105	96
horticulture	152	149	140	139	150
permanent grass	3 239	3 208	3 273	3 252	3 231
rough grazing	497	483	472	476	464
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	5 416	5 373	5 364	5 374	5 385
pigs	3 600	3 662	4 066	3 954	3 826
sheep	14 326	14 612	14 922	15 389	15 142

. . means not available or not applicable

Table 4 Production and income account for England (a)

£ million current prices

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Output at market prices						
1. Cereals		2 699	2 679	2 891	3 041	2 562
of which:	wheat	2 136	2 006	1 930	2 311	1 888
	barley	488	578	825	646	605
2. Industrial crops		1 454	1 300	1 135	1 111	997
of which:	oilseed rape	1 048	938	705	643	663
	protein crops	103	98	123	123	137
	sugar beet	251	227	270	315	173
3. Forage plants		170	130	201	251	245
4. Vegetables and horticultural products		2 116	2 164	2 254	2 096	2 130
of which:	fresh vegetables	1 068	1 096	1 143	1 018	1 054
	plants and flowers	1 048	1 068	1 111	1 078	1 077
5. Potatoes (including seeds)		476	469	666	461	350
6. Fruit		503	483	486	505	538
7. Output of other crop products including seeds		472	641	579	645	570
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)		**7 890**	**7 865**	**8 211**	**8 111**	**7 393**
8. Livestock		5 320	5 677	6 078	5 966	5 707
primarily for meat		4 383	4 623	5 023	4 813	4 825
of which:	cattle	1 268	1 352	1 372	1 181	1 309
	pigs	869	927	1 057	1 031	874
	sheep	572	500	545	579	603
	poultry	1 504	1 665	1 870	1 837	1 856
gross fixed capital formation		938	1 054	1 055	1 153	883
of which:	cattle	408	626	691	698	469
	pigs	7	7	5	4	3
	sheep	356	263	211	268	230
	poultry	166	158	148	183	181
9. Livestock products		2 879	2 971	3 282	3 501	2 878
of which:	milk	2 423	2 458	2 701	2 964	2 361
	eggs	397	479	525	470	453
Total livestock output (8 + 9)		**8 200**	**8 648**	**9 360**	**9 467**	**8 585**
10. Other agricultural activities		801	791	817	863	865
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities		763	796	899	871	870
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)		**17 654**	**18 099**	**19 288**	**19 312**	**17 713**
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product		6	-	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)		**17 659**	**18 099**	**19 288**	**19 312**	**17 713**

continued

Table 4 continued

£ million current prices

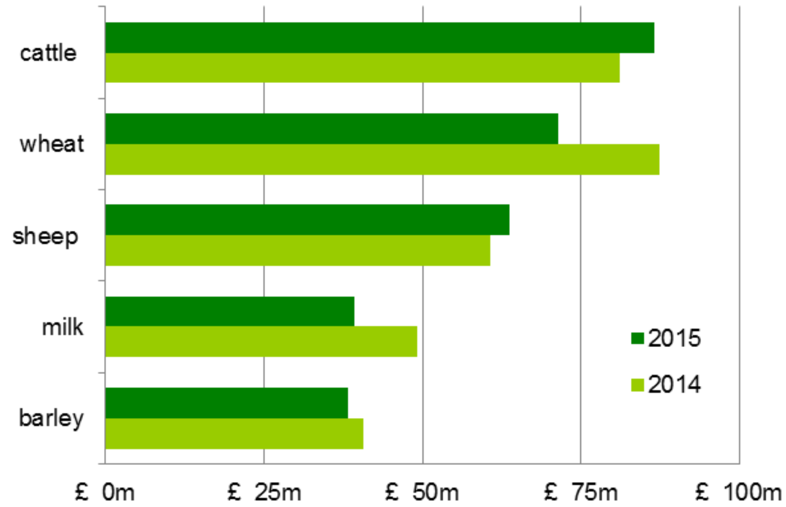
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	660	630	758	665	612
16. Energy	970	1 008	1 034	1 007	857
17. Fertilisers	1 212	1 129	1 093	1 088	1 005
18. Plant protection products	679	742	767	848	816
19. Veterinary expenses	236	250	269	272	269
20. Animal feed	2 944	3 129	3 646	3 289	3 205
21. Total maintenance	1 094	1 096	1 147	1 183	1 116
22. Agricultural services	796	783	810	860	869
23. FISIM	64	58	74	66	78
24. Other goods and services	2 144	2 237	2 226	2 188	2 219
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to	10 798	11 062	11 824	11 465	11 047
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	**6 855**	**7 037**	**7 464**	**7 847**	**6 666**
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	**6 861**	**7 037**	**7 464**	**7 847**	**6 666**
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	2 864	2 959	2 956	3 037	2 937
of which: equipment	1 135	1 188	1 254	1 302	1 342
buildings	680	698	667	683	698
livestock	1 050	1 073	1 034	1 052	898
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	**3 991**	**4 078**	**4 508**	**4 810**	**3 729**
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	**3 997**	**4 078**	**4 508**	**4 810**	**3 729**
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to	2 110	1 981	2 052	1 837	1 755
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	**6 107**	**6 059**	**6 560**	**6 647**	**5 484**
33. Compensation of employees	1 822	1 857	1 896	1 884	1 931
34. Rents	392	407	432	463	470
35. Interest	200	202	222	282	304
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	**3 692**	**3 593**	**4 010**	**4 018**	**2 779**

(a) due to methodology differences sub-total data contained in this table may not agree with sub-totals shown in Chapter 3 Agriculture in the United Kingdom.
- means nil or negligible.

North East region

Total Income from Farming in the North East region is estimated to have fallen to £132 million, a decrease of 22% or £38 million.

Chart 4: North East selected output



The greatest contribution to the value of total output in 2015 came from cattle reared for meat at £87 million, wheat contributed £71 million, sheep meat production contributed £67 million and milk production and barley around £40 million each. This is a shift on last year when wheat was the greatest contributor, followed by cattle, sheep, barley and milk production.

Table 5 show the latest available structure of industry data. In 2013 North East agriculture employed 0.92% of the workforce and the area farmed was 588 thousand hectares, largely permanent grass (44%), and rough grazing (18%) with a further 19% devoted to wheat and other cereals. In 2014 North East agriculture contributed 0.58% to the economy.

Table 5 Structure of the industry in North East England

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.44	0.60	0.58	0.59	0.58
Agricultural workforce as a percentage of total regional workforce	0.84	. .	. .	0.92	. .
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	570	. .	. .	588	. .
of which:					
wheat	67	. .	. .	55	. .
other cereals	46	. .	. .	62	. .
oilseed rape	26	. .	. .	25	. . .
sugar beet	-	. .	. .	-	. .
potatoes	1	. .	. .	1	. .
horticulture	1	. .	. .	1	. .
permanent grass	259	. .	. .	259	. .
rough grazing	107	. .	. .	107	. .
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	277	. .	. .	265	. .
pigs	89	. .	. .	103	. .
sheep	1 826	. .	. .	1 876	. .

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

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

Table 6 Production and income account for the North East region

£ million current prices

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	117	119	135	134	115
of which: wheat	81	76	73	87	71
barley	31	36	52	41	38
2. Industrial crops	48	43	34	32	33
of which: oilseed rape	44	39	30	27	28
protein crops	3	3	4	4	4
sugar beet	-	-	-	-	-
3. Forage plants	5	4	6	8	8
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	20	21	21	20	20
of which: fresh vegetables	8	8	8	7	7
plants and flowers	13	13	13	13	13
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	8	7	11	7	6
6. Fruit	1	1	1	1	1
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	4	5	5	5	5
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	**203**	**201**	**213**	**207**	**187**
8. Livestock	267	272	282	281	269
primarily for meat	204	208	221	212	217
of which: cattle	83	91	93	81	87
pigs	20	21	24	24	20
sheep	64	56	61	65	67
poultry	20	22	25	24	24
gross fixed capital formation	64	64	61	69	52
of which: cattle	21	32	35	36	24
pigs	-	-	-	-	-
sheep	41	30	24	31	26
poultry	2	2	2	2	2
9. Livestock products	50	51	57	61	50
of which: milk	40	41	45	49	39
eggs	7	8	9	8	8
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	**318**	**322**	**339**	**342**	**319**
10. Other agricultural activities	23	23	24	25	25
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	24	25	28	28	28
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	**569**	**572**	**604**	**602**	**559**
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	-	-	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	**569**	**572**	**604**	**602**	**559**

Continued

Table 6 continued

£ million current prices

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	13	13	15	13	12
16. Energy	13	14	14	14	12
17. Fertilisers	36	33	32	32	30
18. Plant protection products	22	24	25	27	26
19. Veterinary expenses	8	8	9	9	9
20. Animal feed	79	84	98	89	86
21. Total maintenance	34	34	35	37	34
22. Agricultural services	25	25	26	27	27
23. FISIM	2	2	2	2	2
24. Other goods and services	73	76	76	75	76
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to	**306**	**313**	**333**	**325**	**315**
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	**263**	**258**	**271**	**277**	**244**
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	**263**	**258**	**271**	**277**	**243**
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	109	106	103	109	106
of which: equipment	39	41	43	44	46
buildings	17	17	17	17	17
livestock	53	48	44	48	43
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	**154**	**152**	**168**	**168**	**137**
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	**155**	**152**	**168**	**168**	**137**
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to	113	106	110	98	94
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	**267**	**258**	**278**	**266**	**231**
33. Compensation of employees	44	45	46	45	46
34. Rents	35	37	39	42	42
35. Interest	6	6	7	9	10
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	**182**	**170**	**186**	**170**	**132**

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

North West region

Total Income from Farming in the North West region is estimated to have fallen by 50% (£138 million) to £141 million, driven by the fall in the value of milk.

Milk production is by far the greatest contributor to the total value of output at £556 million in 2015, a fall of £142 million on the year previous. Cattle reared for meat contributed £194 million. Poultry production contributed £139 million while sheep reared for meat contributed £109 million and production of plants and flowers contributed £95 million.

Chart 5: North West: selected output

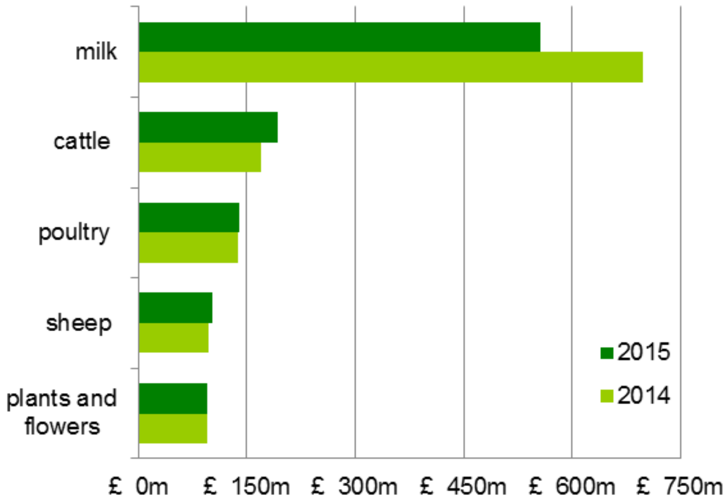


Table 7 show the latest available structure of industry data. In 2013, North West agriculture employed 0.94% of the workforce and the area farmed was 909 thousand hectares, largely permanent grass (44%), and rough grazing (18%) with a further 19% devoted to wheat and other cereals. In 2014, North West agriculture contributed 0.53% to the economy.

Table 7 Structure of the industry in North West England

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.41	0.48	0.47	0.50	0.53
Agricultural workforce as a percentage of total regional workforce	0.93	. .	. .	0.94	. .
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	879	. .	. .	909	. .
of which:					
wheat	35	. .	. .	29	. .
other cereals	42	. .	. .	61	. .
oilseed rape	5	. .	. .	6	. . .
sugar beet	-	. .	. .	-	. .
potatoes	8	. .	. .	8	. .
horticulture	6	. .	. .	6	. .
permanent grass	532	. .	. .	540	. .
rough grazing	127	. .	. .	118	. .
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	953	. .	. .	933	. .
pigs	138	. .	. .	157	. .
sheep	2 795	. .	. .	2 871	. .

. means 'not available' or ‘not applicable’.

– means ‘nil’ or ‘negligible’ (less than half the last digit shown).

Table 8 Production and income account for the North West region

£ million current prices

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	75	80	97	89	78
of which: wheat	38	36	35	41	34
barley	33	39	56	44	41
2. Industrial crops	27	25	27	27	29
of which: oilseed rape	9	8	6	6	6
protein crops	17	16	20	20	22
sugar beet	-	-	-	-	-
3. Forage plants	28	21	33	41	40
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	158	161	168	157	159
of which: fresh vegetables	65	67	70	62	64
plants and flowers	92	94	98	95	95
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	35	34	48	34	25
6. Fruit	5	5	5	5	5
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	24	33	30	33	29
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	**351**	**359**	**408**	**386**	**366**
8. Livestock	614	646	677	665	642
primarily for meat	464	476	506	480	504
of which: cattle	188	197	199	170	194
pigs	32	34	39	38	32
sheep	103	90	98	105	109
poultry	113	125	140	138	139
gross fixed capital formation	150	169	170	185	138
of which: cattle	70	108	119	120	81
pigs	-	-	-	-	-
sheep	65	48	38	49	42
poultry	14	13	12	15	15
9. Livestock products	622	636	701	759	615
of which: milk	570	579	636	698	556
eggs	42	50	55	49	48
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	**1 236**	**1 281**	**1 378**	**1 424**	**1 258**
10. Other agricultural activities	63	63	65	68	68
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	70	73	82	80	80
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	**1 721**	**1 775**	**1 933**	**1 958**	**1 772**
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	1	-	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	**1 722**	**1 775**	**1 933**	**1 958**	**1 772**

continued

Table 8 continued

£ million current prices

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	35	33	40	35	32
16. Energy	61	63	65	63	54
17. Fertilisers	67	63	61	60	56
18. Plant protection products	18	19	20	22	21
19. Veterinary expenses	42	45	48	49	48
20. Animal feed	444	472	550	496	483
21. Total maintenance	135	136	142	146	138
22. Agricultural services	73	72	74	79	79
23. FISIM	6	5	7	6	7
24. Other goods and services	202	211	210	206	209
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to	**1 083**	**1 118**	**1 216**	**1 162**	**1 128**
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	**638**	**657**	**717**	**796**	**644**
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	**639**	**657**	**717**	**796**	**644**
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	424	440	440	452	423
of which: equipment	146	153	162	168	173
buildings	78	80	76	78	80
livestock	200	207	202	206	170
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	**214**	**218**	**277**	**344**	**221**
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	**215**	**218**	**277**	**344**	**221**
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to	201	189	196	175	167
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	**416**	**407**	**473**	**519**	**388**
33. Compensation of employees	160	163	166	165	170
34. Rents	42	43	46	49	50
35. Interest	18	18	20	26	28
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	**196**	**182**	**240**	**279**	**141**

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

Yorkshire and the Humber region

Total Income from Farming in the Yorkshire and Humber region is estimated to have fallen by 26% (£164 million) to £466 million. Of the key contributors, there were falls in the value of pigs reared for meat production, wheat and milk.

The greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2015 came from the production of pig meat (£256 million) and the production of wheat (£250 million). Poultry contributed £222 million and milk meat production £200 million. Cattle reared for meat production contributed around £144 million. Poultry replaced milk as the third largest contributor in the value of outputs.

Chart 6: Yorkshire & Humber: selected output

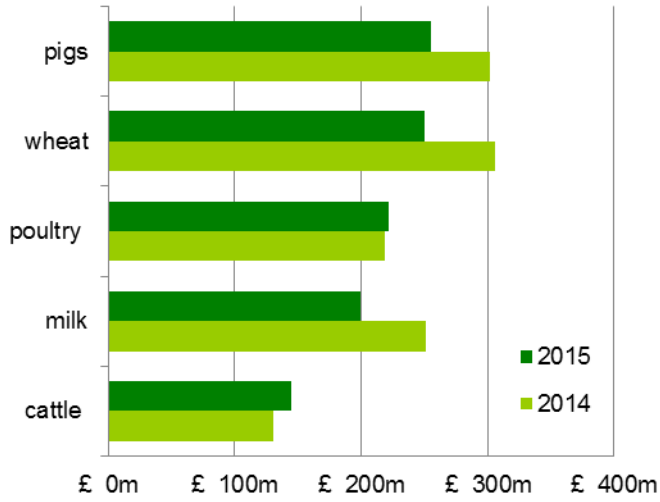


Table 9 show the latest available structure of industry data. In 2013, Yorkshire and Humber agriculture employed 1.26% of the workforce and the area farmed was 1.1 million hectares. Permanent grass accounted for around 30% of the farmed area, rough grazing 19%, and wheat 19%. In 2014 this regions agriculture contributed 0.93% to the economy.

Table 9 Structure of the industry in Yorkshire and Humber

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.71	0.89	0.90	0.94	0.93
Agricultural workforce as a percentage of total regional workforce	1.25	. .	. .	1.26	. .
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	1 066	. .	. .	1 091	. .
of which:					
wheat	241	. .	. .	208	. .
other cereals	114	. .	. .	146	. .
oilseed rape	86	. .	. .	91	. . .
sugar beet	8	. .	. .	8	. .
potatoes	16	. .	. .	17	. .
horticulture	14	. .	. .	16	. .
permanent grass	332	. .	. .	339	. .
rough grazing	112	. .	. .	107	. .
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	566	. .	. .	544	. .
pigs	1 223	. .	. .	1 438	. .
sheep	2 020	. .	. .	2 115	. .

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

Table 10 Production and income account for the Yorkshire and the Humber region

£ million current prices

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	376	377	414	428	364
of which: wheat	283	266	256	306	250
barley	87	103	147	115	108
2. Industrial crops	183	164	135	129	123
of which: oilseed rape	151	135	102	92	95
protein crops	9	9	11	11	12
sugar beet	18	16	19	23	12
3. Forage plants	15	12	18	22	22
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	216	221	231	212	217
of which: fresh vegetables	135	138	144	128	133
plants and flowers	82	83	86	84	84
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	71	70	100	69	52
6. Fruit	6	6	6	6	6
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	51	69	62	69	61
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	**918**	**918**	**965**	**936**	**845**
8. Livestock	788	835	904	890	832
primarily for meat	671	709	780	753	725
of which: cattle	140	149	152	131	144
pigs	255	272	310	302	256
sheep	77	67	73	77	81
poultry	180	199	223	219	222
gross fixed capital formation	116	126	124	137	107
of which: cattle	43	67	74	74	50
pigs	2	2	1	1	1
sheep	47	35	28	35	30
poultry	24	22	21	26	26
9. Livestock products	261	270	299	316	262
of which: milk	205	208	229	251	200
eggs	48	58	63	57	55
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	**1 048**	**1 105**	**1 203**	**1 206**	**1 094**
10. Other agricultural activities	86	85	88	93	93
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	94	98	110	107	107
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	**2 146**	**2 206**	**2 366**	**2 342**	**2 139**
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	1	-	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	**2 147**	**2 206**	**2 366**	**2 342**	**2 139**

continued

Table 10 continued

£ million current prices

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	76	73	87	77	71
16. Energy	119	124	127	124	105
17. Fertilisers	144	134	130	129	119
18. Plant protection products	84	92	95	105	101
19. Veterinary expenses	25	26	28	28	28
20. Animal feed	329	350	407	368	358
21. Total maintenance	120	120	126	130	123
22. Agricultural services	98	96	99	105	106
23. FISIM	8	7	9	8	10
24. Other goods and services	267	278	277	272	276
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	**1 269**	**1 300**	**1 386**	**1 346**	**1 297**
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	**878**	**906**	**980**	**996**	**842**
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	**878**	**906**	**980**	**996**	**842**
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	311	319	316	326	318
of which: equipment	122	128	135	140	145
buildings	77	79	76	77	79
livestock	112	112	106	108	94
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	**567**	**587**	**664**	**670**	**524**
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	**567**	**587**	**664**	**670**	**524**
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	256	241	249	223	213
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	**824**	**828**	**913**	**894**	**737**
33. Compensation of employees	164	167	170	169	174
34. Rents	50	52	55	59	60
35. Interest	25	25	27	35	37
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	**585**	**584**	**661**	**631**	**466**

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

East Midlands region

Total Income from Farming in the East Midlands region is estimated to have fallen by 31% (£170 million) to £386 million.

The greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2015 came from the production of wheat (£393 million), followed by poultry meat (£289 million), fresh vegetables (£253 million) and milk (£176 million). Oilseed rape replaced plants and flowers as the fifth largest contributor at £166 million.

Chart 7: East Midlands: selected output

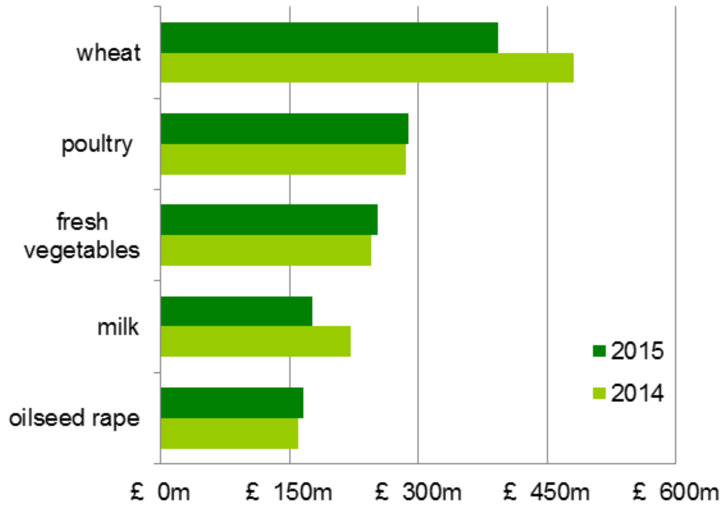


Table 11 show the latest available structure of industry data. In 2013, East Midlands agriculture employed 1.53% of the workforce and the area farmed was 1.2 million hectares. This was mostly wheat (26%), oilseed rape (14%) and permanent grass (24%). In 2014, East Midlands agriculture contributed 1.05% to the economy.

Table 11 Structure of the industry in East Midlands

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.84	1.08	1.08	1.05	1.05
Agricultural workforce as a percentage of total regional workforce	1.55	. .	. .	1.53	. .
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	1 177	. .	. .	1 182	. .
of which:					
wheat	363	. .	. .	307	. .
other cereals	82	. .	. .	112	. .
oilseed rape	152	. .	. .	165	. .
sugar beet	26	. .	. .	26	. .
potatoes	16	. .	. .	16	. .
horticulture	35	. .	. .	31	. .
permanent grass	287	. .	. .	285	. .
rough grazing	30	. .	. .	30	. .
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	511	. .	. .	496	. .
pigs	344	. .	. .	377	. .
sheep	1 126	. .	. .	1 201	. .

. . means 'not available' or ‘not applicable’.

Table 12 Production and income account for the East Midlands region

£ million current prices

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Output at market prices						
1. Cereals		510	496	514	566	471
of which:	wheat	444	417	401	480	393
	barley	57	67	96	75	70
2. Industrial crops		339	302	256	250	223
of which:	oilseed rape	262	235	176	161	166
	protein crops	10	9	11	11	13
	sugar beet	57	52	62	72	39
3. Forage plants		16	12	19	23	23
4. Vegetables and horticultural products		415	425	442	407	416
of which:	fresh vegetables	256	263	274	244	253
	plants and flowers	158	162	168	163	163
5. Potatoes (including seeds)		88	86	123	85	64
6. Fruit		5	5	5	5	6
7. Output of other crop products including seeds		102	139	126	140	124
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)		**1 475**	**1 466**	**1 485**	**1 477**	**1 327**
8. Livestock		601	648	699	686	661
primarily for meat		509	544	595	571	572
of which:	cattle	128	137	140	121	132
	pigs	87	93	106	103	88
	sheep	46	40	43	46	48
	poultry	234	259	291	286	289
gross fixed capital formation		92	104	104	115	90
of which:	cattle	39	59	65	66	44
	pigs	1	1	-	-	-
	sheep	28	21	17	21	18
	poultry	24	23	22	27	27
9. Livestock products		266	283	313	322	273
of which:	milk	180	183	201	221	176
	eggs	81	98	107	96	92
Total livestock output (8 + 9)		**867**	**931**	**1 012**	**1 008**	**934**
10. Other agricultural activities		135	133	138	145	146
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities		120	126	142	137	137
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)		**2 597**	**2 656**	**2 776**	**2 768**	**2 544**
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product		1	-	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)		**2 598**	**2 656**	**2 776**	**2 768**	**2 544**

continued

Table 12 continued

£ million current prices

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	134	128	154	135	125
16. Energy	183	190	195	190	161
17. Fertilisers	228	212	206	205	189
18. Plant protection products	139	152	158	174	168
19. Veterinary expenses	23	25	27	27	27
20. Animal feed	347	369	430	388	378
21. Total maintenance	156	157	164	169	160
22. Agricultural services	126	124	128	136	137
23. FISIM	10	9	12	10	12
24. Other goods and services	331	345	344	338	343
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	**1 678**	**1 711**	**1 816**	**1 772**	**1 699**
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	**919**	**944**	**960**	**996**	**845**
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	**920**	**944**	**960**	**996**	**845**
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	362	375	375	384	382
of which: equipment	155	163	172	178	184
buildings	105	108	103	105	108
livestock	102	104	100	100	90
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	**557**	**570**	**586**	**612**	**463**
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	**558**	**570**	**586**	**612**	**463**
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	299	281	291	261	249
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	**857**	**850**	**876**	**872**	**712**
33. Compensation of employees	203	207	211	210	215
34. Rents	53	55	58	63	64
35. Interest	32	32	35	45	48
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	**569**	**557**	**572**	**556**	**386**

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

West Midlands region

Total Income from Farming in the West Midlands region is estimated to have fallen by 29% (£121 million) to £296 million.

The greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2015 came from milk production (£334 million), followed by poultry meat (£208 million) and cattle (£174 million) which replaced wheat as the third largest contributor. Wheat contributed £160 million and fruit production contributed £141 million.

Chart 8: West Midlands: selected output

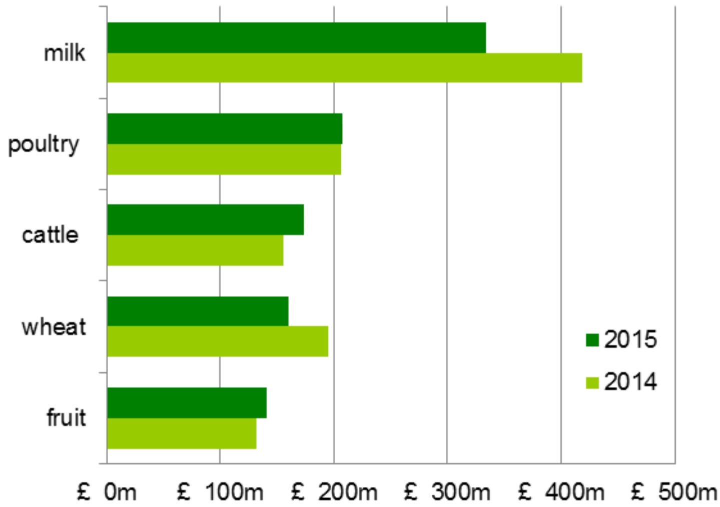


Table 13 show the latest available structure of industry data. In 2013, West Midlands agriculture employed 1.56% of the workforce and the area farmed was 953 thousand hectares. Permanent grassland accounted for 44% of the farmed area, wheat 19% and other cereal crops 7%. In 2014, West Midlands agriculture contributed 0.80% to the economy.

Table 13 Structure of the industry in West Midlands

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.67	0.78	0.76	0.78	0.80
Agricultural workforce as a percentage of total regional workforce	1.53	. .	. .	1.56	. .
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	915	. .	. .	953	. .
of which:					
wheat	171	. .	. .	140	. .
other cereals	66	. .	. .	94	. .
oilseed rape	50	. .	. .	63	. .
sugar beet	3	. .	. .	2	. .
potatoes	16	. .	. .	16	. .
horticulture	17	. .	. .	17	. .
permanent grass	398	. .	. .	397	. .
rough grazing	11	. .	. .	14	. .
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	764	. .	. .	732	. .
pigs	189	. .	. .	223	. .
sheep	2 091	. .	. .	2 215	. .

. . means 'not available' or not applicable.

Table 14 Production and income account for the West Midlands region

£ million current prices

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	231	230	250	259	218
of which: wheat	181	170	163	195	160
barley	37	44	62	49	46
2. Industrial crops	105	95	81	78	77
of which: oilseed rape	80	71	54	49	50
protein crops	15	14	18	18	20
sugar beet	7	6	7	9	5
3. Forage plants	25	19	29	37	36
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	216	221	230	215	218
of which: fresh vegetables	96	98	103	91	95
plants and flowers	120	122	127	124	123
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	62	62	87	61	46
6. Fruit	132	126	127	132	141
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	41	56	51	57	50
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	**812**	**809**	**856**	**838**	**785**
8. Livestock	624	661	700	690	667
primarily for meat	490	513	551	527	542
of which: cattle	168	179	181	156	174
pigs	45	48	55	54	45
sheep	84	74	81	86	89
poultry	169	187	210	206	208
gross fixed capital formation	134	149	148	163	126
of which: cattle	56	86	94	95	64
pigs	-	-	-	-	-
sheep	53	39	31	40	34
poultry	25	24	22	28	27
9. Livestock products	398	410	453	485	397
of which: milk	342	347	381	419	334
eggs	48	58	63	57	54
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	**1 023**	**1 071**	**1 153**	**1 174**	**1 064**
10. Other agricultural activities	75	74	76	81	81
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	82	85	96	93	93
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	**1 992**	**2 039**	**2 181**	**2 186**	**2 024**
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	1	-	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	**1 993**	**2 039**	**2 181**	**2 186**	**2 024**

continued

Table 14 continued

£ million current prices

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	62	59	71	63	58
16. Energy	99	103	106	103	88
17. Fertilisers	117	109	105	105	97
18. Plant protection products	61	67	69	77	74
19. Veterinary expenses	31	33	36	36	36
20. Animal feed	372	396	461	416	405
21. Total maintenance	128	128	134	138	130
22. Agricultural services	85	84	87	92	93
23. FISIM	7	6	8	7	8
24. Other goods and services	230	240	239	235	238
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	**1 193**	**1 225**	**1 316**	**1 271**	**1 227**
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	**799**	**814**	**865**	**915**	**797**
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	**800**	**814**	**865**	**915**	**797**
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	358	369	368	379	364
of which: equipment	133	139	147	153	157
buildings	78	81	77	79	80
livestock	147	149	144	147	126
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	**440**	**444**	**497**	**536**	**433**
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	**441**	**444**	**497**	**536**	**433**
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	232	218	226	202	193
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	**674**	**663**	**723**	**739**	**627**
33. Compensation of employees	240	245	250	248	254
34. Rents	36	38	40	43	44
35. Interest	21	22	24	30	33
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	**376**	**359**	**410**	**417**	**296**

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

East of England region

Total Income from Farming in the East of England region is estimated to have fallen to £687 million, a decrease of £269 million.

Poultry production at £644 million replaced wheat meat production as the greatest contributor to the total value of output in 2015. Production of wheat meat contributed £546 and production of fresh vegetables contributed £297 pigs £266 million and plants and flowers £188 million.

Chart 9: East of England: selected output

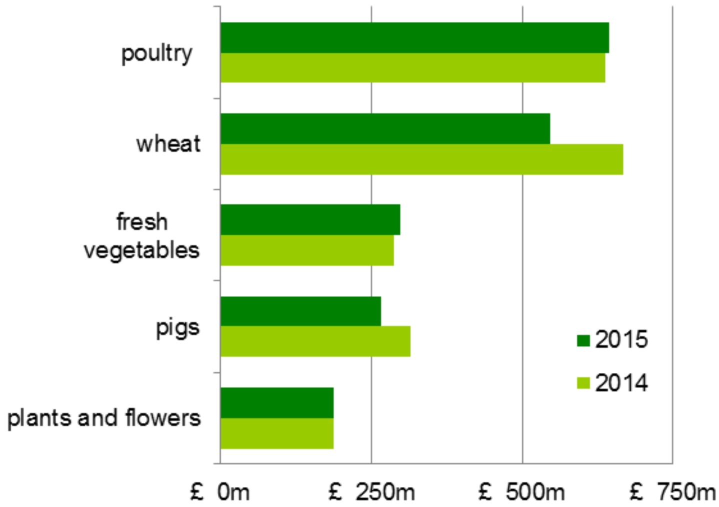


Table 15 show the latest available structure of industry data. In 2013, East of England agriculture employed 1.35% of the workforce and the area farmed was 1.4 million hectares. This was mostly wheat (31%) and other cereals (13%), permanent grass (13%) and oilseed rape (12%). In 2014, East of England agriculture contributed 1.06% to the economy.

Table 15 Structure of the industry in East of England

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.80	1.03	1.03	1.08	1.06
Agricultural workforce as a percentage of total regional workforce	1.42	. .	. .	1.35	. .
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	1 381	. .	. .	1 370	. .
of which:					
wheat	502	. .	. .	428	. .
other cereals	139	. .	. .	185	. .
oilseed rape	141	. .	. .	165	. .
sugar beet	81	. .	. .	80	. .
potatoes	32	. .	. .	34	. .
horticulture	36	. .	. .	35	. .
permanent grass	180	. .	. .	178	. .
rough grazing	16	. .	. .	13	. .
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	210	. .	. .	199	. .
pigs	1 032	. .	. .	1 144	. .
sheep	310	. .	. .	301	. .

. . means 'not available' or ‘not applicable’

Table 16 Production and income account for the East of England region

£ million current prices

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	733	717	754	820	687
of which: wheat	617	580	558	668	546
barley	108	128	183	144	134
2. Industrial crops	438	392	365	379	288
of which: oilseed rape	253	227	170	155	160
protein crops	5	5	6	6	7
sugar beet	168	151	180	210	115
3. Forage plants	8	6	10	12	12
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	484	496	516	476	485
of which: fresh vegetables	302	309	323	287	297
plants and flowers	183	186	194	188	188
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	164	162	230	159	121
6. Fruit	68	65	65	68	72
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	149	203	183	204	180
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	**2 045**	**2 041**	**2 123**	**2 117**	**1 846**
8. Livestock	934	1 016	1 127	1 110	1 063
primarily for meat	869	946	1 059	1 033	996
of which: cattle	59	64	66	57	61
pigs	265	283	322	314	266
sheep	16	14	15	16	16
poultry	522	577	648	637	644
gross fixed capital formation	66	70	68	78	67
of which: cattle	16	25	27	27	18
pigs	2	2	1	1	1
sheep	9	7	5	7	6
poultry	38	36	34	42	42
9. Livestock products	93	100	111	111	97
of which: milk	51	52	57	62	50
eggs	39	47	52	46	45
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	**1 027**	**1 116**	**1 238**	**1 222**	**1 159**
10. Other agricultural activities	220	217	224	237	237
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	159	165	187	181	181
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	**3 450**	**3 539**	**3 772**	**3 757**	**3 423**
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	-	-	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	**3 451**	**3 539**	**3 772**	**3 757**	**3 424**

continued

Table 16 continued

£ million current prices

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	176	168	202	178	163
16. Energy	260	271	278	270	230
17. Fertilisers	307	286	277	276	255
18. Plant protection products	198	216	224	247	238
19. Veterinary expenses	23	24	26	26	26
20. Animal feed	426	453	527	476	464
21. Total maintenance	171	171	179	185	175
22. Agricultural services	165	163	168	179	181
23. FISIM	13	12	15	14	16
24. Other goods and services	433	452	450	442	449
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	**2 173**	**2 216**	**2 346**	**2 292**	**2 196**
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	**1 278**	**1 323**	**1 426**	**1 465**	**1 228**
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	**1 278**	**1 323**	**1 426**	**1 465**	**1 228**
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	325	338	339	348	353
of which: equipment	167	175	185	192	197
buildings	117	120	115	118	120
livestock	41	42	40	38	35
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	**953**	**986**	**1 087**	**1 117**	**875**
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	**953**	**986**	**1 087**	**1 117**	**875**
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	333	312	324	291	277
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	**1 286**	**1 298**	**1 411**	**1 408**	**1 152**
33. Compensation of employees	317	323	329	327	335
34. Rents	55	57	61	65	66
35. Interest	42	42	46	59	63
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	**873**	**876**	**974**	**957**	**687**

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

South East region (including London)

Total Income from Farming in the South East region is estimated to have fallen between 2014 and 2015 by 25% to £273 million, a decrease of £92 million.

The greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2015 came from plant and flowers at £273 million. Wheat is now second at 263 million   Production of fruit contributed £234 million, milk production £162 million and poultry £135 million.

Chart 10: South East: selected output

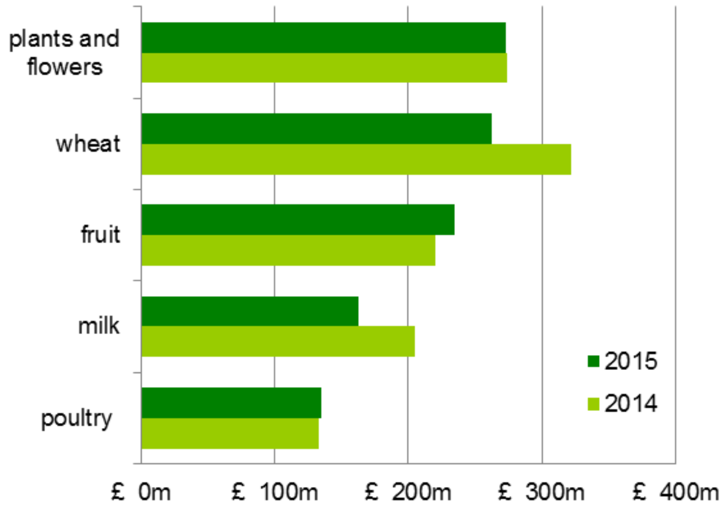


Table 17 show the latest available structure of industry data. In 2013, South East agriculture employed 0.47% of the workforce and the area farmed in the South East region (including London) was 1.2 million hectares; this was mostly permanent grass (33%), wheat (17%) and other cereals (12%). In 2014 South East agriculture contributed 0.16% to the economy.

Table 17 Structure of the industry in South East (including London)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current	0.14	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16
Agricultural workforce as a percentage of total regional workforce	0.50	. .	. .	0.47	. .
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	1 141	. .	. .	1 158	. .
of which:					
wheat	241	. .	. .	197	. .
other cereals	87	. .	. .	134	. .
oilseed rape	85	. .	. .	98	. .
sugar beet	-	. .	. .	-	. .
potatoes	4	. .	. .	4	. .
horticulture	23	. .	. .	20	. .
permanent grass	395	. .	. .	384	. .
rough grazing	21	. .	. .	21	. .
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	443	. .	. .	424	. .
pigs	205	. .	. .	209	. .
sheep	1 177	. .	. .	1 238	. .

. . means 'not available' or ‘not applicable’.

Table 18 Production and income account for the South East (including London) region

£ million current prices

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Output at market prices						
1. Cereals		368	364	390	412	346
of which:	wheat	297	279	268	321	263
	barley	57	67	96	75	71
2. Industrial crops		180	159	127	116	118
of which:	oilseed rape	159	142	107	97	101
	protein crops	9	9	11	11	13
	sugar beet	1	1	1	1	-
3. Forage plants		16	12	18	23	22
4. Vegetables and horticultural products		391	399	415	392	396
of which:	fresh vegetables	125	128	133	119	123
	plants and flowers	266	271	282	274	273
5. Potatoes (including seeds)		19	19	27	19	14
6. Fruit		219	210	212	220	234
7. Output of other crop products including seeds		62	84	76	84	75
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)		**1 254**	**1 247**	**1 265**	**1 267**	**1 206**
8. Livestock		450	476	506	499	478
primarily for meat		364	382	413	396	398
of which:	cattle	113	121	123	107	117
	pigs	64	68	78	76	64
	sheep	57	50	54	58	60
	poultry	109	121	136	133	135
gross fixed capital formation		87	94	93	103	80
of which:	cattle	33	51	56	57	38
	pigs	1	1	-	-	-
	sheep	35	26	21	26	23
	poultry	18	17	16	19	19
9. Livestock products		238	251	278	288	243
of which:	milk	167	170	186	205	163
	eggs	65	78	86	77	74
Total livestock output (8 + 9)		**689**	**728**	**784**	**788**	**722**
10. Other agricultural activities		76	75	77	82	82
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities		88	92	104	101	101
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)		**2 106**	**2 141**	**2 231**	**2 236**	**2 110**
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product		1	-	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)		**2 107**	**2 141**	**2 231**	**2 236**	**2 110**

continued

Table 18 continued

£ million current prices

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	98	94	113	99	91
16. Energy	142	148	152	148	126
17. Fertilisers	160	149	144	143	133
18. Plant protection products	93	102	105	116	112
19. Veterinary expenses	19	20	21	21	21
20. Animal feed	250	266	310	279	272
21. Total maintenance	119	120	125	129	122
22. Agricultural services	92	91	94	100	100
23. FISIM	7	7	9	8	9
24. Other goods and services	236	246	245	241	244
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	**1 217**	**1 241**	**1 317**	**1 284**	**1 231**
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	**889**	**900**	**914**	**952**	**879**
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	**890**	**900**	**914**	**952**	**879**
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	297	306	304	312	308
of which: equipment	117	122	129	134	138
buildings	82	84	81	83	84
livestock	98	99	94	96	86
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	**592**	**595**	**610**	**640**	**571**
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	**592**	**595**	**610**	**640**	**571**
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	250	234	243	217	208
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	**842**	**829**	**852**	**857**	**778**
33. Compensation of employees	389	396	405	402	412
34. Rents	49	51	54	57	58
35. Interest	23	23	26	33	35
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	**381**	**359**	**369**	**365**	**273**

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

South West region

Total Income from Farming in the South West region is estimated to have fallen by 38% (£247 million) to £398 million, driven by the fall in the value of milk.

Milk production, at £844 million, is by far the largest contributor to the total value of output in this region and is £215 million lower than the value in 2014. The production of cattle reared for meat contributed £400 million, poultry that replaces wheat as third, contributed £196 million while wheat production contributed £173 million and plant and flowers contributed around £138 million.

Chart 11: South West: selected output

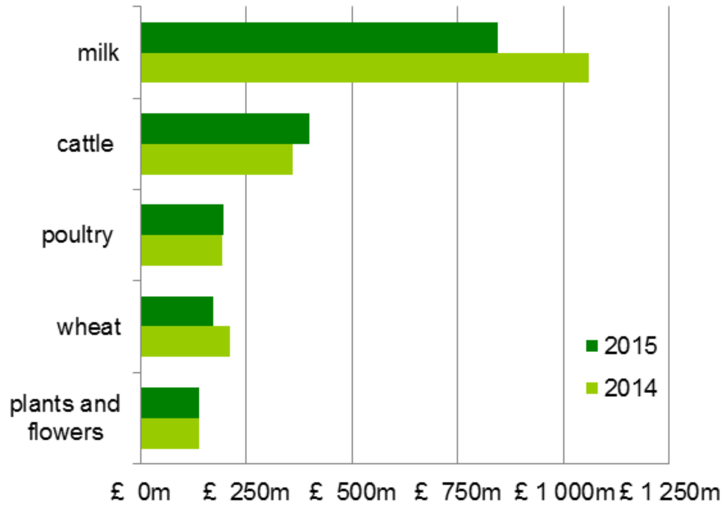


Table 19 show the latest available structure of industry data. In 2013 South West agriculture employed 2.27% of the workforce and the area farmed in the South West region was 1.8 million hectares, about half of which was permanent grass. Wheat and other cereals accounted for 8% and 11% respectively. In 2014 South West agriculture contributed 1.20% to the economy.

Table 19 Structure of the industry in South West

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.93	1.10	1.10	1.15	1.20
Agricultural workforce as a percentage of total regional workforce	2.25	. .	. .	2.27	. .
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	1 758	. .	. .	1 835	. .
of which:					
wheat	172	. .	. .	142	. .
other cereals	128	. .	. .	194	. .
oilseed rape	54	. .	. .	65	. . .
sugar beet	-	. .	. .	-	. .
potatoes	6	. .	. .	8	. .
horticulture	13	. .	. .	14	. .
permanent grass	906	. .	. .	891	. .
rough grazing	70	. .	. .	62	. .
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	1 797	. .	. .	1 751	. .
pigs	387	. .	. .	414	. .
sheep	2 896	. .	. .	3 106	. .

. . means 'not available' or ‘not applicable.’

Table 20 Production and income account for the South West region

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	289	296	337	333	284
of which: wheat	195	183	176	211	173
barley	78	93	132	104	97
2. Industrial crops	134	120	109	102	107
of which: oilseed rape	90	81	61	55	57
protein crops	35	33	41	41	46
sugar beet	1	1	1	1	-
3. Forage plants	57	44	68	85	83
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	216	221	230	216	219
of which: fresh vegetables	82	84	88	78	81
plants and flowers	134	137	142	138	138
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	29	28	40	28	21
6. Fruit	68	65	65	68	72
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	38	51	47	52	46
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	**831**	**825**	**896**	**883**	**832**
8. Livestock	1 042	1 123	1 183	1 145	1 094
primarily for meat	812	846	898	841	871
of which: cattle	389	413	418	359	401
pigs	101	107	123	119	101
sheep	126	110	120	128	133
poultry	159	176	197	194	196
gross fixed capital formation	230	278	285	304	223
of which: cattle	130	199	220	222	149
pigs	1	1	1	-	-
sheep	78	58	46	59	50
poultry	21	20	19	23	23
9. Livestock products	950	970	1 071	1 159	940
of which: milk	866	879	966	1 060	844
eggs	67	81	89	80	77
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	**1 992**	**2 094**	**2 254**	**2 304**	**2 034**
10. Other agricultural activities	123	121	125	132	133
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	127	132	149	144	144
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	**3 072**	**3 172**	**3 424**	**3 464**	**3 142**
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	2	-	-	-	1
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	**3 074**	**3 172**	**3 424**	**3 464**	**3 143**

continued

Table 20 continued

£ million current prices

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	65	62	74	65	60
16. Energy	92	96	98	96	81
17. Fertilisers	154	143	138	138	127
18. Plant protection products	64	70	72	80	77
19. Veterinary expenses	66	70	75	76	75
20. Animal feed	696	740	862	777	758
21. Total maintenance	231	231	242	249	234
22. Agricultural services	132	130	134	143	144
23. FISIM	11	10	12	11	13
24. Other goods and services	371	388	386	379	384
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	**1 880**	**1 938**	**2 094**	**2 013**	**1 954**
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	**1 191**	**1 234**	**1 330**	**1 450**	**1 189**
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	**1 193**	**1 234**	**1 330**	**1 450**	**1 189**
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	677	707	711	727	684
of which: equipment	255	267	282	293	302
buildings	125	129	123	126	129
livestock	297	311	306	309	253
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	**514**	**527**	**619**	**723**	**505**
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	**516**	**527**	**619**	**723**	**505**
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	425	400	414	370	353
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	**941**	**927**	**1 033**	**1 093**	**859**
33. Compensation of employees	306	312	319	316	324
34. Rents	72	74	79	85	86
35. Interest	33	33	37	47	50
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	**530**	**507**	**599**	**645**	**398**

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

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 2014/2015 at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/farm-accounts-in-england

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 - Is the 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 that 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 - Goods and services consumed or used as inputs in the productive process e.g. feed, seeds, fertiliser, and 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.

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 outputs (SOs), which are estimated by applying coefficients to crop areas and livestock numbers.

Outputs

In general, the allocation is based on crop areas and livestock numbers. Regional variation in yields and prices are catered for by using standard outputs that assume one “standard” output for each type of commodity across a wide region. England is split into three regions: north, east and west. By applying the standard output 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 based on total standard output (totalled over all agricultural outputs). This approach is crude but justified because it is a relatively small item in the account. Services between agricultural units (contract work) are apportioned based on total standard output. 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 output estimates is used along with crops areas and livestock numbers to apportion input costs. Underlying the estimates of each of the standard outputs 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 based on the total standard output (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.

Revisions

Over time, as more data becomes available, estimates will be revised and forecasts replaced, for example intermediate consumption and other costs data estimated for the June publication will, in December, be replaced with the Farm Business Survey data. More detailed information on revisions made in this statistical notice can be found at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/total-income-from-farming-in-the-uk. In summary, in this edition, these include revisions to livestock and oilseed rape data.

In addition, values for England are derived from similar accounts for, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Any revisions made by the devolved authorities due to improvements or corrections in methodology or receipt of new data will impact on these regional accounts data. For further details see Scottish Government, Welsh Government and Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Northern Ireland.

Gross Value Added and Total Income from Farming are sensitive to small percentage changes in the values of output and intermediate consumption. As a result, there are small revisions to the percentage share agriculture contributed to the economy in England and the English regions. Updated historical figures are published in the dataset and can be found at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agriculture-in-the-english-regions

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 users and 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.