



27 March 2014

Agriculture in the English regions 2012 – 2nd estimate with revision

Please note an error was spotted in this release. The income relating to protein crops was omitted from the England total. As a result total income from farming in England is £3,908 million up £95 million (or 2.5%). Please see revision note at the end of the document for more details.

This release presents the second estimates on agriculture for NUTS1 regions in England for 2012 using the European Union Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS) regions. The second estimate incorporates data that has become available since the first estimate was released and revisions may have been made to previous years.

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 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 9% in the South West to 33% in East Midlands.
- Agriculture's contribution to the local economy ranged from 0.17% in the South East, including London, to 1.26% 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 £7,125 million (0.61%) to the economy and employed 1.14% of the workforce.

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Latest figures and shorter term trends for England and each region

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.

Over the past five years, Total Income from Farming has increased in all English regions, ranging from 9% in the South West to 33% in East Midlands compared to 19% for England as a whole.

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

Region	2008=100				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
England	100	103	94	124	119
North East	100	105	86	126	119
North West	100	127	99	127	116
Yorkshire & the Humber	100	99	91	119	118
East Midlands	100	101	102	140	133
West Midlands	100	109	98	123	116
East of England	100	95	93	121	118
South East (& London)	100	103	101	136	125
South West	100	109	87	114	109

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 2012. Agriculture made a contribution of 0.61% 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 2012

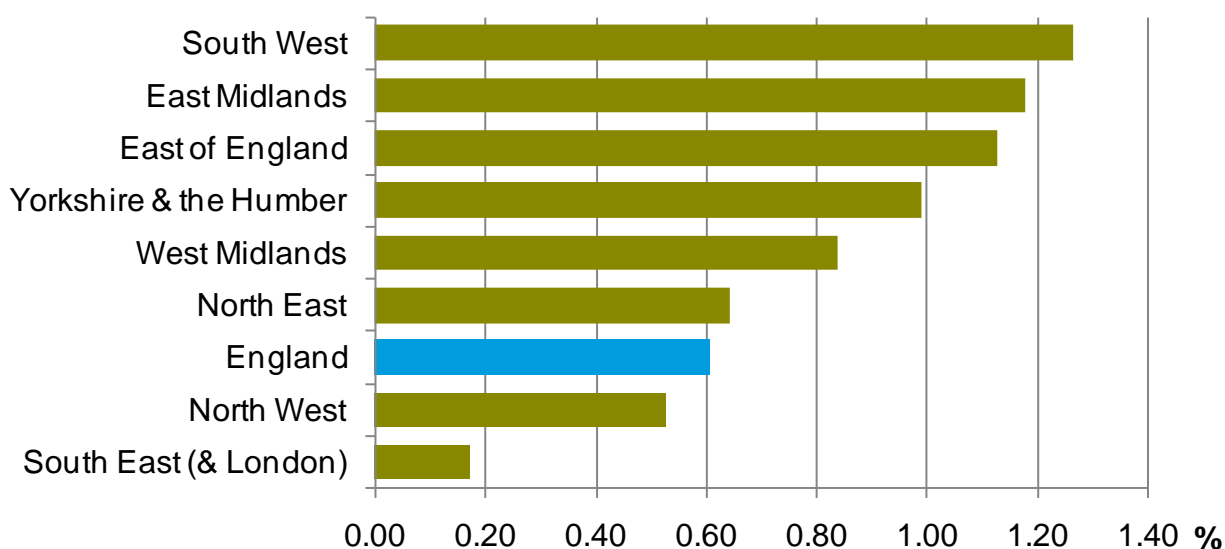


Chart 2 shows the value of crop and livestock output in each region. Livestock output is most predominant in the South West and North West while crop output is greatest in East of England. Table 2 presents summary measures for 2012 from the production and income accounts for each region.

Chart 2: Value of output by region 2012

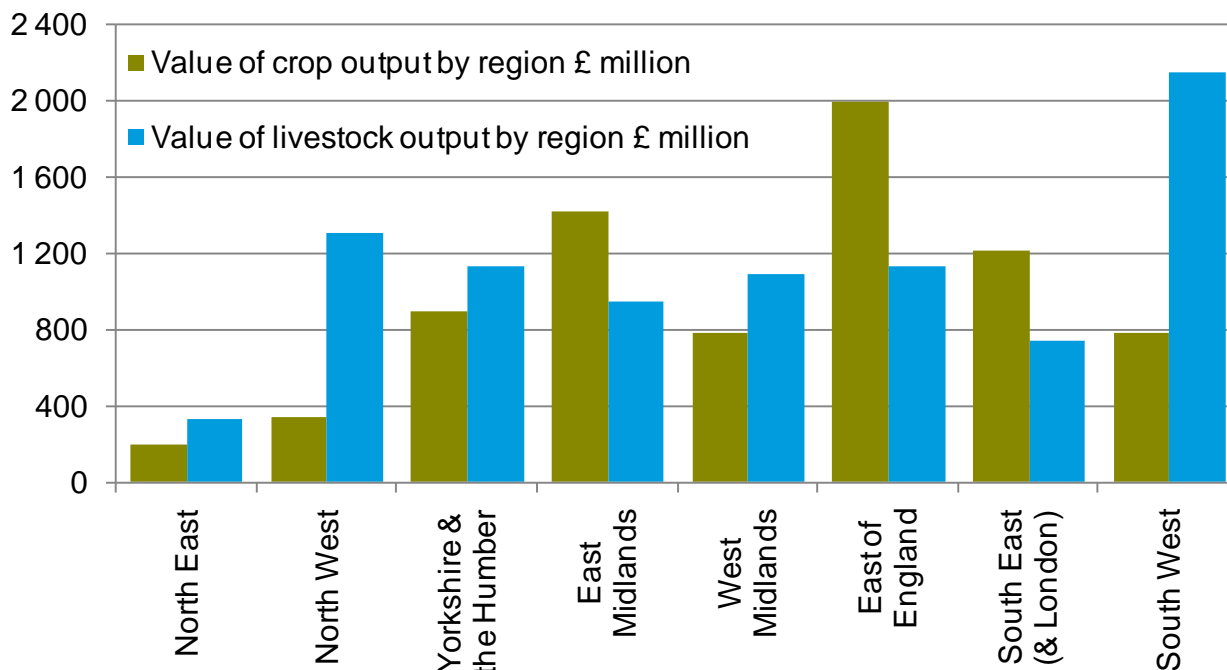


Table 2: Summary measures for English regions

£ 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	7 631	8 841	18 101	10 976	7 125	3 814
North East	198	333	581	311	269	190
North West	337	1 310	1 786	1 100	686	217
Yorkshire & the Humber	899	1 128	2 215	1 291	924	620
East Midlands	1 426	951	2 643	1 704	939	575
West Midlands	778	1 096	2 038	1 213	825	381
East of England	1 996	1 131	3 519	2 210	1 308	896
South East (& London)	1 211	744	2 127	1 235	892	369
South West	785	2 149	3 193	1 912	1 282	565

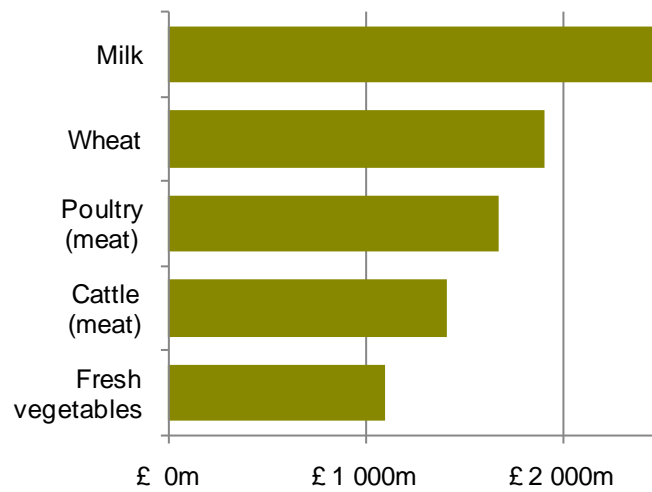
Latest figures for England and regions

England

England had a farmed area of 8,985 thousand hectares in 2012. This was mostly permanent grass (36%) and some rough grazing (5%). Wheat accounted for 21% of the area, other cereals for 8% and oilseed rape for 8%.

The greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2012 was made by the production of milk (£2,474 million), wheat (£1,903 million), poultrymeat (£1,671 million), cattle reared for meat (£1,408 million) and fresh vegetables (£1,099 million).

Chart 3: England: selected output



In England falls in the value of wheat, oilseed rape and potatoes were somewhat offset by increases in barley and oats. Poor weather conditions impacted on the yield and quality of the wheat and oilseed rape crop. The yield of potatoes was severely impacted by the weather conditions with production volumes down. The value of output of barley and oats increased due to an increase in area grown, due to increased spring plantings, and higher market prices due to shortage of good quality grain for feed and milling.

With the exception of sheep, all livestock saw their value increase, largely driven by improved prices. The value of sheep fell as the poor weather in the second half of the year led to difficulties finishing sheep and disrupted the normal marketing pattern. Improved farm gate prices helped increase the value of output of milk. This was despite the reduced milk yield in the second half of the year when the wet weather reduced quality and quantity of available forage.

Agriculture contributed £7,125 million (0.61%) to the economy of England in 2012 and employed 1.14% of the total workforce in 2012.

Table 3 Structure of the industry in England

	2008	2009 (a)	2010	2011	2012
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.52	0.53	0.49	0.60	0.61
Agricultural workforce as a percentage 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	3 662
sheep	15 535	14 390	14 240	14 326	14 612

(a) Break in June survey of agriculture and horticulture data series owing to a change in the threshold for inclusion in the survey, up to 2008 all holdings (including minor holdings), from 2009 commercial holdings only.

Table 4 Production and income account for England

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	2 695	2 037	1 901	2 595	2 666
of which: wheat	2 079	1 456	1 529	2 041	1 903
barley	538	519	324	514	656
2. Industrial crops	837	729	869	1 350	1 200
of which: oilseed rape	597	448	631	1 048	938
protein crops	129	132	122	96	95
sugar beet	208	246	197	251	227
3. Forage plants	124	166	167	165	131
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	1 728	1 754	2 049	2 041	2 083
of which: fresh vegetables	958	932	1 111	1 057	1 099
plants and flowers	769	821	938	985	984
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	571	480	423	475	434
6. Fruit	438	475	484	498	478
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	330	378	435	470	639
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	6 723	6 020	6 327	7 593	7 631
8. Livestock	4 433	4 785	4 782	5 514	5 860
primarily for meat	3 548	3 691	3 905	4 443	4 693
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	1 671
gross fixed capital formation	886	1 094	877	1 071	1 168
of which: cattle	646	723	473	524	720
pigs	5	6	5	6	8
sheep	101	212	252	365	275
poultry	134	153	147	176	165
9. Livestock products	2 731	2 546	2 646	2 888	2 981
of which: milk	2 293	2 107	2 179	2 431	2 474
eggs	401	399	410	397	480
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	7 165	7 331	7 427	8 402	8 841
10. Other agricultural activities	579	655	704	801	791
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	595	678	779	786	838
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	15 061	14 684	15 237	17 583	18 101
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	29	24	13	11	0
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	15 090	14 708	15 250	17 593	18 101

continued

Table 4 continued

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	621	603	543	557	559
16. Energy	846	792	866	978	1 014
17. Fertilisers	1 075	806	1 007	1 215	1 168
18. Plant protection products	606	631	671	715	829
19. Veterinary expenses	195	212	244	243	259
20. Animal feed	2 534	2 367	2 575	2 838	3 052
21. Total maintenance	921	978	1 047	1 087	1 043
22. Agricultural services	579	655	704	802	792
23. FISIM	98	87	100	121	141
24. Other goods and services	1 850	1 862	1 961	2 109	2 121
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	9 324	8 993	9 716	10 666	10 976
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	5 737	5 691	5 522	6 916	7 125
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	5 766	5 715	5 535	6 927	7 125
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	2 478	2 590	2 533	2 862	3 020
of which: equipment	929	994	1 064	1 183	1 276
buildings	661	616	540	568	599
livestock	888	980	929	1 111	1 145
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	3 260	3 101	2 988	4 054	4 105
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	3 289	3 125	3 002	4 065	4 105
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	1 977	2 221	2 121	2 122	1 975
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	5 266	5 347	5 123	6 187	6 080
33. Compensation of employees	1 614	1 662	1 728	1 822	1 859
34. Rents	273	288	283	291	307
35. Interest	170	85	89	87	101
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	3 209	3 312	3 022	3 987	3 814

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

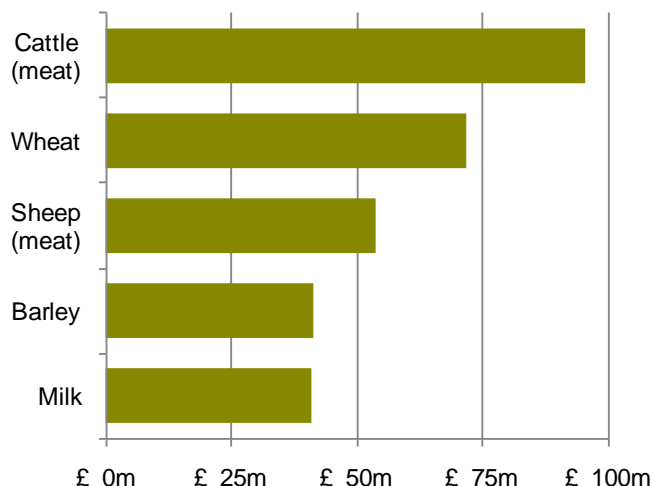
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North East region

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% 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 £72 million, sheep production for meat contributed £54 million while milk and barley production each contributed around £40 million.

Chart 4: North East selected output



Agriculture contributed £269 million (0.64%) to the economy of the North East in 2012 and employed 0.84% of the total workforce in 2010.

Table 5 Structure of the industry in North East region

	2008	2009 (a)	2010	2011	2012
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current	0.52	0.55	0.47	0.66	0.64
Agricultural workforce as a percentage 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 'not available' or 'not applicable'.

(a) from 2009 commercial holdings only.

Table 6 Production and income account for the North East region

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	120	92	82	112	121
of which: wheat	82	55	58	77	72
barley	34	33	20	32	41
2. Industrial crops	31	20	28	45	40
of which: oilseed rape	30	19	26	44	39
protein crops	4	4	4	3	3
sugar beet	0	0	0	0	0
3. Forage plants	4	5	5	5	4
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	18	16	19	19	20
of which: fresh vegetables	8	7	8	7	8
plants and flowers	10	10	11	12	12
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	9	8	7	8	7
6. Fruit	1	1	1	1	1
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	3	3	4	4	5
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	186	145	145	194	198
8. Livestock	207	238	230	280	282
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	71	70
of which: cattle	33	37	24	27	37
pigs	0	0	0	0	0
sheep	11	24	29	42	31
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	331	333
10. Other agricultural activities	17	19	21	23	23
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	19	21	25	25	27
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	473	467	466	573	581
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	1	1	0	0	0
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	475	468	467	574	581

continued

Table 6 continued

	£ million current prices				
	2 008	2 009	2 010	2 011	2 012
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	14	12	11	11	11
16. Energy	13	11	12	14	14
17. Fertilisers	34	24	30	36	35
18. Plant protection products	20	20	22	23	27
19. Veterinary expenses	6	7	8	8	8
20. Animal feed	65	64	69	77	82
21. Total maintenance	29	30	32	34	32
22. Agricultural services	19	21	22	25	25
23. FISIM	3	3	3	4	4
24. Other goods and services	64	64	67	72	72
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	267	255	276	303	311
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	206	212	190	270	269
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	207	213	190	271	269
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	83	95	95	110	109
of which: equipment	32	34	36	40	44
buildings	17	15	13	14	15
livestock	34	46	45	55	51
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	123	117	95	161	160
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	124	118	95	161	160
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	104	118	113	113	105
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	228	236	208	274	266
33. Compensation of employees	38	40	42	44	45
34. Rents	25	26	26	26	28
35. Interest	5	3	3	3	3
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	160	168	138	201	190

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

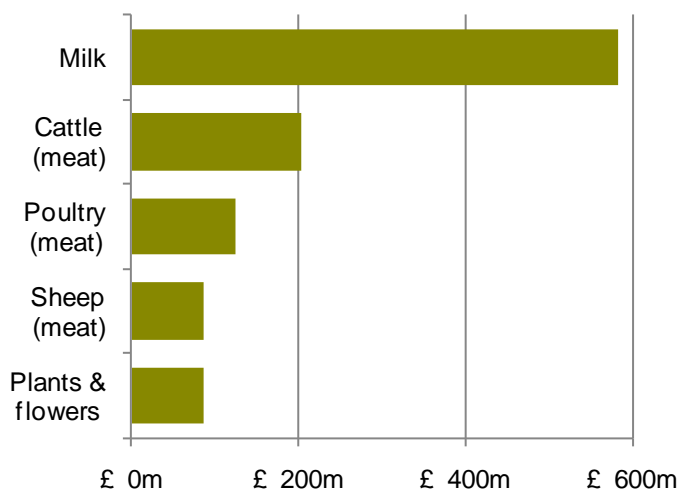
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North West region

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 (£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 5: North West: selected output



Agriculture contributed £668 million (0.54%) to the economy of the North West in 2012 and employed 0.93% of the total workforce in 2010.

Table 7 Structure of the industry in North West region

	2008	2009 (a)	2010	2011	2012
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.45	0.48	0.43	0.52	0.53
Agricultural workforce as a percentage 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 'not available' or 'not applicable'.

(a) from 2009 commercial holdings only.

Table 8 Production and income account for the North West region

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	78	64	52	73	84
of which: wheat	38	26	27	37	34
barley	36	35	22	35	44
2. Industrial crops	6	5	6	10	9
of which: oilseed rape	4	4	6	9	8
protein crops	21	22	20	16	15
sugar beet	0	0	0	0	0
3. Forage plants	20	27	27	27	21
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	157	129	151	151	154
of which: fresh vegetables	89	57	68	65	67
plants and flowers	68	72	83	87	87
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	40	35	31	35	32
6. Fruit	5	5	5	5	5
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	25	19	22	24	33
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	331	285	294	325	337
8. Livestock	488	554	539	644	671
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	172	189
of which: cattle	112	125	82	90	124
pigs	0	0	0	0	0
sheep	18	39	46	67	50
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	1 268	1 310
10. Other agricultural activities	44	52	56	63	63
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	54	62	71	72	77
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	1 501	1 498	1 526	1 729	1 786
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	4	3	2	2	0
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	1 505	1 501	1 528	1 730	1 786

continued

Table 8 continued

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	41	32	29	29	30
16. Energy	72	50	54	61	63
17. Fertilisers	62	45	56	68	65
18. Plant protection products	17	16	17	18	21
19. Veterinary expenses	34	38	44	44	46
20. Animal feed	373	357	388	428	460
21. Total maintenance	116	121	130	135	129
22. Agricultural services	52	60	64	73	72
23. FISIM	9	8	9	11	13
24. Other goods and services	173	175	185	199	200
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	949	902	976	1 066	1 100
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	551	597	550	663	686
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	556	600	552	664	686
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	373	389	378	430	453
of which: equipment	118	128	137	153	165
buildings	81	70	62	65	68
livestock	174	191	179	213	220
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	178	207	172	232	233
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	182	211	174	234	233
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	189	212	202	203	189
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	372	423	377	437	422
33. Compensation of employees	140	146	152	160	163
34. Rents	29	31	30	31	33
35. Interest	15	8	8	8	9
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	188	238	187	238	217

- 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 (11%), 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 (£252 million). Milk and poultrymeat production contributed £209 million and £199 million respectively, and cattle reared for meat contributed £156 million.

Agriculture contributed £924 million (1.00%) to the economy of Yorkshire and the Humber in 2012 and employed 1.25% of the total workforce in 2010.

Chart 6: Yorkshire & Humber: selected output

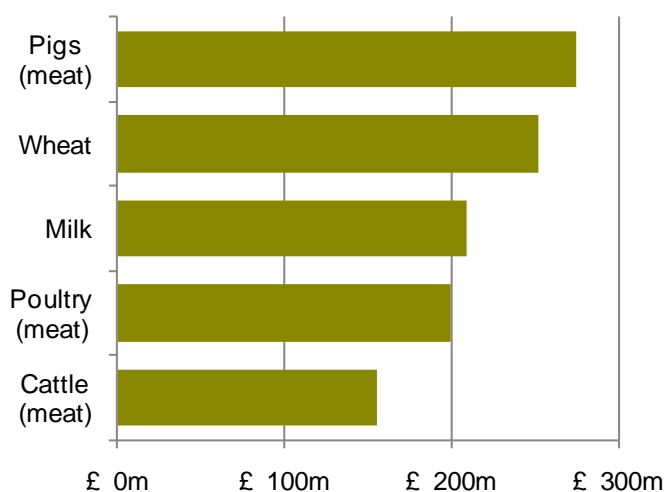


Table 9 Structure of the industry in Yorkshire and the Humber region

	2008	2009 (a)	2010	2011	2012
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.82	0.82	0.77	0.96	0.99
Agricultural workforce as a percentage 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 'not available' or 'not applicable'.

(a) from 2009 commercial holdings only.

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

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	382	291	264	365	378
of which: wheat	278	193	202	270	252
barley	97	92	58	92	117
2. Industrial crops	106	86	109	173	155
of which: oilseed rape	86	64	91	151	135
protein crops	11	12	11	9	8
sugar beet	16	18	14	18	16
3. Forage plants	11	15	15	15	12
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	150	181	213	210	215
of which: fresh vegetables	91	118	140	133	139
plants and flowers	59	64	73	77	77
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	82	72	63	71	65
6. Fruit	5	5	6	6	5
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	28	41	47	51	69
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	763	691	717	891	899
8. Livestock	626	708	711	810	858
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	199
gross fixed capital formation	102	128	106	131	139
of which: cattle	68	77	50	56	77
pigs	1	2	2	2	2
sheep	13	28	33	48	36
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	1 072	1 128
10. Other agricultural activities	64	70	76	86	85
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	72	83	95	96	103
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	1 768	1 783	1 840	2 145	2 215
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	3	2	1	1	0
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	1 771	1 786	1 841	2 146	2 215

continued

Table 10 continued

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	62	70	63	64	65
16. Energy	80	97	106	120	124
17. Fertilisers	124	96	119	144	139
18. Plant protection products	74	78	83	88	102
19. Veterinary expenses	20	22	25	25	27
20. Animal feed	265	265	288	317	341
21. Total maintenance	96	107	115	119	114
22. Agricultural services	70	80	86	98	97
23. FISIM	12	11	12	15	17
24. Other goods and services	228	232	244	262	264
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	1 030	1 057	1 142	1 254	1 291
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	738	726	698	891	924
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	741	729	699	892	924
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	253	279	273	309	325
of which: equipment	99	107	115	128	138
buildings	66	70	61	64	68
livestock	88	102	98	117	119
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	485	448	425	581	599
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	488	450	426	582	599
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	240	270	258	258	240
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	728	720	684	840	839
33. Compensation of employees	145	149	155	164	167
34. Rents	35	37	36	37	39
35. Interest	21	10	11	11	12
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	527	523	481	629	620

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

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

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 (£396 million), followed by fresh vegetables (£264 million), poultrymeat (£260 million) and oilseed rape (£235 million). Milk production contributed £184 million.

Agriculture contributed £939 million (1.18%) to the economy of the East Midlands in 2012 and employed 1.55% of the total workforce in 2010.

Chart 7: East Midlands: selected output



Table 11 Structure of the industry in East Midlands region

	2008	2009 (a)	2010	2011	2012
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.97	0.93	0.91	1.15	1.18
Agricultural workforce as a percentage 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	..	..

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

(a) from 2009 commercial holdings only.

Table 12 Production and income account for the East Midlands region

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	506	371	361	489	485
of which: wheat	433	303	318	424	396
barley	64	60	38	60	76
2. Industrial crops	201	175	211	329	293
of which: oilseed rape	148	112	158	262	235
protein crops	12	12	11	9	9
sugar beet	48	56	45	57	52
3. Forage plants	12	15	16	15	12
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	363	348	409	403	413
of which: fresh vegetables	248	224	267	254	264
plants and flowers	115	124	142	149	149
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	104	88	78	87	80
6. Fruit	5	5	5	5	5
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	79	82	94	102	139
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	1 271	1 085	1 174	1 431	1 426
8. Livestock	512	537	547	620	667
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	38
poultry	203	194	224	233	260
gross fixed capital formation	82	108	87	105	115
of which: cattle	61	68	45	50	68
pigs	1	1	1	1	1
sheep	8	17	20	29	22
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	951
10. Other agricultural activities	99	110	119	135	133
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	94	107	123	124	132
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	2 230	2 080	2 212	2 577	2 643
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	3	3	1	1	0
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	2 233	2 083	2 213	2 577	2 643

continued

Table 12 continued

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	138	123	110	113	114
16. Energy	178	149	163	184	191
17. Fertilisers	209	152	189	228	220
18. Plant protection products	126	130	138	147	170
19. Veterinary expenses	19	21	24	24	26
20. Animal feed	303	279	304	335	360
21. Total maintenance	138	140	150	156	149
22. Agricultural services	92	103	111	127	125
23. FISIM	15	14	16	19	22
24. Other goods and services	288	288	303	326	327
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	1 506	1 398	1 508	1 659	1 704
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	724	683	704	918	939
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	727	685	706	919	939
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	325	324	319	358	379
of which: equipment	131	136	146	162	175
buildings	109	95	83	88	92
livestock	85	93	89	108	112
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	399	359	386	560	560
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	402	361	387	561	560
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	281	315	301	301	280
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	683	676	688	862	840
33. Compensation of employees	185	185	192	203	207
34. Rents	37	39	38	39	41
35. Interest	27	13	14	14	16
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	434	439	443	607	575

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

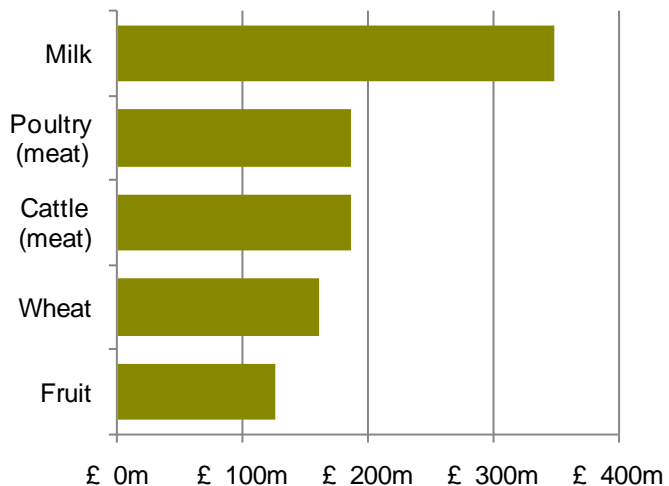
. . means 'not available' or 'not applicable'.

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 (£187 million). The production of wheat contributed £161 million and fruit production contributed £125 million.

Chart 8: West Midlands: selected output



Agriculture contributed £825 million (0.84%) to the economy of the East Midlands in 2012 and employed 1.54% of the total workforce in 2010.

Table 13 Structure of the industry in West Midlands region

	2008	2009 (a)	2010	2011	2012
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.72	0.77	0.70	0.83	0.84
Agricultural workforce as a percentage 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	..	..

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

(a) from 2009 commercial holdings only.

Table 14 Production and income account for the West Midlands region

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	232	173	162	218	230
of which: wheat	178	123	129	173	161
barley	40	39	25	39	50
2. Industrial crops	53	43	56	90	80
of which: oilseed rape	43	34	48	80	71
protein crops	19	19	18	14	14
sugar beet	7	7	5	7	6
3. Forage plants	18	24	24	24	19
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	180	178	207	208	211
of which: fresh vegetables	92	84	100	95	99
plants and flowers	87	94	108	113	113
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	76	63	55	62	57
6. Fruit	108	124	127	130	125
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	33	33	38	41	56
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	699	639	670	774	778
8. Livestock	536	560	556	651	685
primarily for meat	409	407	431	498	520
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	187
gross fixed capital formation	127	154	124	153	164
of which: cattle	86	99	65	72	98
pigs	0	0	0	0	0
sheep	15	32	37	54	41
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	1 050	1 096
10. Other agricultural activities	55	61	66	75	74
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	64	73	84	84	90
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	1 722	1 685	1 740	1 983	2 038
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	4	3	2	2	0
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	1 726	1 688	1 742	1 985	2 038

continued

Table 14 continued

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	66	57	51	52	53
16. Energy	94	81	89	100	104
17. Fertilisers	107	77	97	117	112
18. Plant protection products	56	57	61	65	75
19. Veterinary expenses	26	28	32	32	34
20. Animal feed	320	299	326	359	386
21. Total maintenance	109	114	122	127	122
22. Agricultural services	62	70	75	86	85
23. FISIM	10	9	11	13	15
24. Other goods and services	199	200	211	227	228
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	1 049	994	1 074	1 178	1 213
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	673	692	666	806	825
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	677	695	668	807	825
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	309	324	317	360	378
of which: equipment	109	116	125	139	150
buildings	78	71	62	66	69
livestock	122	137	130	156	159
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	364	367	349	446	447
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	368	370	351	448	447
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	218	245	234	234	218
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	585	615	585	681	665
33. Compensation of employees	213	219	228	240	245
34. Rents	25	27	26	27	28
35. Interest	18	9	10	9	11
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	329	360	321	405	381

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

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

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 (£579 million) and the production of wheat (£550 million).

Production of fresh vegetables contributed £310 million, pigmeat £287 million and oilseed rape £227 million.

Agriculture contributed £1,308 million (1.13%) to the economy of East of England in 2012 and employed 1.42% of the total workforce in 2010.

Chart 9: East of England: selected output

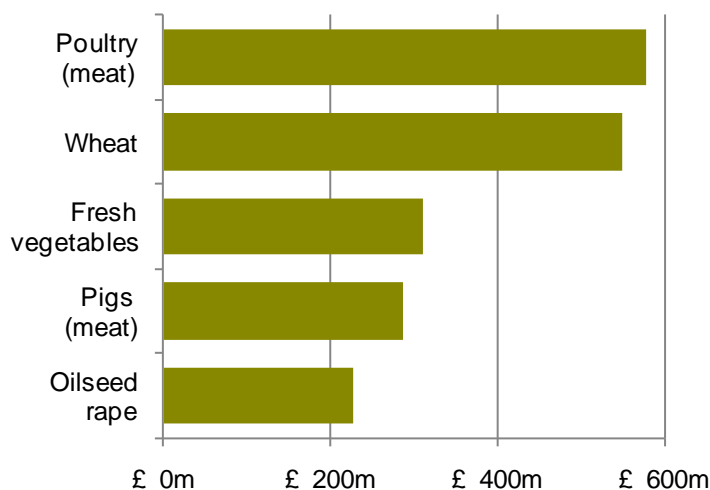


Table 15 Structure of the industry in East of England region

	2008	2009 (a)	2010	2011	2012
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.96	0.93	0.90	1.11	1.13
Agricultural workforce as a percentage 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	..	..

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

(a) from 2009 commercial holdings only.

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

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	721	542	519	708	706
of which: wheat	591	421	442	590	550
barley	122	115	72	114	146
2. Industrial crops	283	281	293	433	386
of which: oilseed rape	140	108	153	253	227
protein crops	6	7	6	5	5
sugar beet	136	164	131	168	151
3. Forage plants	6	8	8	8	6
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	374	407	477	470	482
of which: fresh vegetables	234	263	314	298	310
plants and flowers	140	143	164	172	172
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	201	166	146	164	150
6. Fruit	59	64	65	67	64
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	90	120	137	149	202
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	1 734	1 587	1 646	1 999	1 996
8. Livestock	777	817	875	944	1 031
primarily for meat	716	746	814	872	955
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	579
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	7
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	1 131
10. Other agricultural activities	156	180	193	220	217
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	123	141	162	163	174
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	2 884	2 810	2 964	3 419	3 519
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	2	2	1	1	0
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	2 885	2 812	2 965	3 419	3 519

continued

Table 16 continued

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	145	161	145	149	149
16. Energy	197	213	232	263	272
17. Fertilisers	261	204	255	308	296
18. Plant protection products	171	184	195	208	241
19. Veterinary expenses	19	20	23	23	25
20. Animal feed	376	342	372	411	441
21. Total maintenance	139	153	163	170	163
22. Agricultural services	120	136	146	167	165
23. FISIM	20	18	21	25	29
24. Other goods and services	372	376	396	426	429
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	1 818	1 808	1 950	2 149	2 210
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	1 065	1 002	1 014	1 270	1 308
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	1 067	1 004	1 014	1 270	1 308
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	273	289	285	315	337
of which: equipment	136	146	157	174	188
buildings	104	106	93	98	103
livestock	33	37	35	43	46
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	792	712	729	955	971
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	794	714	729	955	971
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	314	352	336	336	312
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	1 108	1 066	1 065	1 291	1 283
33. Compensation of employees	275	289	300	317	323
34. Rents	38	41	40	41	43
35. Interest	35	18	18	18	21
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	759	719	706	915	896

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

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

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 (£265 million) and plants and flowers (£250 million). Production of fruit contributed £209 million, milk £171 million and oilseed rape £142 million.

Agriculture contributed £892 million (0.17%) to the economy of East of England in 2011 and employed 0.50% of the total workforce in 2010.

Chart 10: South East: selected output

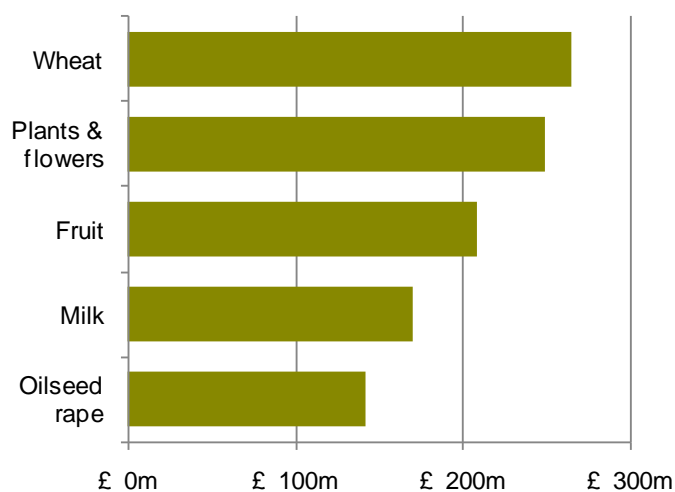


Table 17 Structure of the industry in South East (including London) region

	2008	2009 (a)	2010	2011	2012
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.17
Agricultural workforce as a percentage 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 'not available' or 'not applicable'.

(a) from 2009 commercial holdings only.

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

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	361	274	259	351	361
of which: wheat	285	203	213	284	265
barley	61	60	38	60	76
2. Industrial crops	101	75	105	170	150
of which: oilseed rape	95	68	96	159	142
protein crops	12	12	11	9	9
sugar beet	1	1	0	1	1
3. Forage plants	11	15	15	15	12
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	312	317	368	373	378
of which: fresh vegetables	121	109	130	123	128
plants and flowers	191	208	238	250	250
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	24	20	17	19	18
6. Fruit	198	207	211	217	209
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	46	50	57	62	84
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	1 053	958	1 032	1 207	1 211
8. Livestock	377	405	402	468	492
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	98	104
of which: cattle	54	59	39	43	59
pigs	0	0	0	0	1
sheep	10	21	25	36	27
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	707	744
10. Other agricultural activities	56	62	66	76	75
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	69	78	90	91	97
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	1 787	1 719	1 814	2 081	2 127
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	3	2	1	1	0
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	1 790	1 721	1 815	2 082	2 127

continued

Table 18 continued

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	96	90	81	83	83
16. Energy	131	116	127	144	149
17. Fertilisers	144	106	133	160	154
18. Plant protection products	83	87	92	98	114
19. Veterinary expenses	15	17	19	19	20
20. Animal feed	215	201	219	241	259
21. Total maintenance	104	107	114	119	114
22. Agricultural services	67	76	81	93	92
23. FISIM	11	10	12	14	16
24. Other goods and services	204	205	216	232	233
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	1 072	1 014	1 094	1 203	1 235
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	716	704	720	878	892
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	719	707	722	879	892
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	261	266	261	294	310
of which: equipment	98	102	110	122	131
buildings	83	74	65	69	72
livestock	80	89	86	104	106
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	455	438	460	584	582
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	458	441	461	585	582
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	233	263	251	251	234
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	691	704	712	836	816
33. Compensation of employees	343	355	369	389	397
34. Rents	34	36	35	36	38
35. Interest	20	10	10	10	12
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	294	303	297	401	369

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

. . 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% respectively.

The greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2012 was made by the production of milk (£885 million). The production of cattle reared for meat contributed £429 million, while poultrymeat production contributed £176 million, wheat £174 million and plants and flowers £126 million.

Agriculture contributed £1,282 million (1.26%) to the economy of the South West in 2012 and employed 2.22% of the total workforce in 2010.

Chart 11: South West: selected output

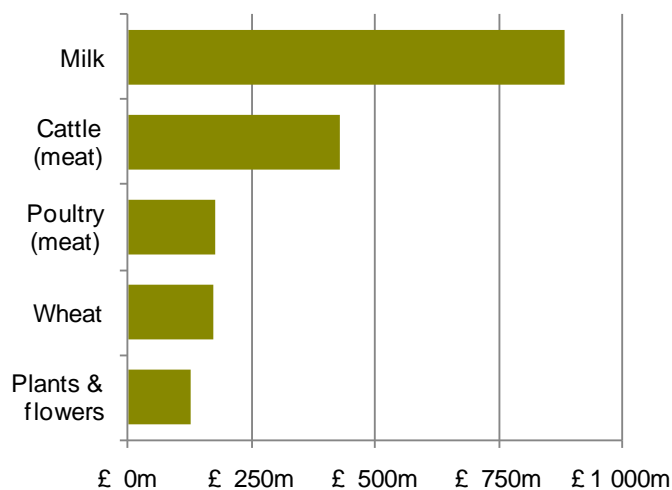


Table 19 Structure of the industry in South West region

	2008	2009 (a)	2010	2011	2012
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	1.11	1.12	0.98	1.22	1.26
Agricultural workforce as a percentage 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	..	..

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

(a) from 2009 commercial holdings only.

Table 20 Production and income account for the South West region

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	296	229	202	277	302
of which: wheat	195	133	140	186	174
barley	84	83	52	82	105
2. Industrial crops	56	44	61	99	87
of which: oilseed rape	51	39	54	90	81
protein crops	43	44	41	32	32
sugar beet	1	1	0	1	1
3. Forage plants	42	56	56	55	44
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	174	177	205	207	210
of which: fresh vegetables	76	72	85	81	84
plants and flowers	98	105	120	126	126
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	35	29	25	29	26
6. Fruit	57	64	65	67	64
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	25	30	35	38	51
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	685	630	650	772	785
8. Livestock	911	965	922	1 098	1 174
primarily for meat	664	669	698	828	863
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	176
gross fixed capital formation	247	296	225	270	311
of which: cattle	205	230	150	166	229
pigs	1	1	1	1	1
sheep	22	47	55	80	60
poultry	19	19	19	22	21
9. Livestock products	912	833	865	953	974
of which: milk	818	754	779	869	885
eggs	82	68	69	67	81
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	1 823	1 799	1 787	2 051	2 149
10. Other agricultural activities	88	100	108	123	121
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	99	112	129	130	139
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	2 696	2 641	2 674	3 076	3 193
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	9	7	4	4	0
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	2 705	2 648	2 679	3 079	3 193

continued

Table 20 continued

	£ million current prices				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	59	59	53	55	55
16. Energy	81	75	82	93	96
17. Fertilisers	134	102	127	154	148
18. Plant protection products	58	59	63	67	78
19. Veterinary expenses	55	59	68	68	72
20. Animal feed	617	560	609	671	721
21. Total maintenance	192	206	221	229	219
22. Agricultural services	97	109	117	133	131
23. FISIM	16	14	17	20	23
24. Other goods and services	322	323	340	365	367
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	1 632	1 566	1 696	1 855	1 912
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	1 064	1 076	978	1 221	1 282
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	1 073	1 083	983	1 225	1 282
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	600	623	605	687	729
of which: equipment	206	223	239	266	287
buildings	123	114	100	105	110
livestock	271	286	266	316	331
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	464	453	373	534	553
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	473	460	377	538	553
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	398	447	427	427	398
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	871	907	804	965	950
33. Compensation of employees	275	279	290	306	312
34. Rents	50	53	52	53	56
35. Interest	28	14	15	14	17
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	517	561	447	592	565

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

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

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 - goods and services consumed or used as inputs in the productive process 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.

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:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/farm-accounts-in-england-201213>

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 (SGMs), 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 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.

Revisions

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. Table 22 presents a revision analysis of key values at the England level for 2012 that were first published in 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 21: Revisions made to the 2012 production and income account for England

	Jun-13	Jan-14	Revision % Jun-13 / Jan-14
	£ million	£ million	
Total crop output	7 600	7 631	0.4%
Total livestock output	8 862	8 841	-0.2%
Gross output at basic prices	18 034	18 101	0.4%
Total intermediate consumption	10 834	10 976	1.3%
Gross Value Added at basic prices	7 200	7 125	-1.0%
Net Value Added at basic prices	4 148	4105	-1.0%
Net Value Added at factor cost	6 113	6 080	-0.5%
Total Income from Farming	3 802	3 814	0.3%

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>.

Revision Note

An error was noted with the original estimate of income for England and the English regions. The income relating to protein crops was omitted from the initial estimates for England and the regions. As a result the total income from farming in England is £3,908 million up £95 million (or 2.5%) on the original estimate.

Below are the updated figures for England and English regions and should be used in place of Table 2

Table 22 Summary measures for English regions (revised)

Region	Total crop output	Total Livestock output	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption	£ million	
					Gross value added at basic prices	Total income from farming
England	7 726	8 841	18 196	10 976	7 220	3 908
North East	201	333	584	311	272	193
North West	353	1 310	1 802	1 100	702	232
Yorkshire & Humber	907	1 128	2 223	1 291	932	629
East Midlands	1 435	951	2 652	1 704	948	584
West Midlands	792	1 096	2 052	1 213	839	394
East of England	2 001	1 131	3 523	2 210	1 313	900
South East (& London)	1 219	744	2 135	1 235	131	378
South West	816	2 149	3 225	1 912	1 313	597

All data for the England and the English regions will be updated on 17 June in the next release of Agriculture in the English regions statistical notice.