



17 June 2015

Agriculture in the English regions 2014 – 1st estimate

This release presents the first estimate of Total Income from Farming in England and the English regions for 2014 using the European Union Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS) regions.

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 2014 are summarised for each region.

There are revisions to previous year's 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 given in current price terms unless stated.

Key points:

- Total Income from Farming in England is estimated to have risen between 2013 and 2014 by 1.2% (£48 million) to £4,197 million, compared to a 2.7% decline in the United Kingdom.
- In 2014, Total Income from Farming in the United Kingdom is estimated to be £5,379 million; England was the largest contributor accounting for 78% of this total. Detailed United Kingdom figures can be found [here](#).
- Since 2010, Total Income from Farming has increased in all English regions, ranging from 63% in the North West to 30% in the North East.
- Livestock output was predominant in the South West and North West while crop output was greatest in East of England.
- In England, agriculture employed 1.06% 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 2010 as the reference year.

Comparing 2014 against 2010, Total Income from Farming in England increased by 47%. All regions saw increases, ranging from 30% in the North East to 63% in North West England.

Table 1: Index of Total Income from Farming trends for English regions (2010=100)

Region	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
England	100	134	130	145	147
North East	100	143	133	149	130
North West	100	117	108	142	163
Yorkshire & the Humber	100	133	132	149	144
East Midlands	100	144	141	144	144
West Midlands	100	126	120	137	140
East of England	100	139	139	154	155
South East (& London)	100	144	135	140	139
South West	100	124	118	139	149

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 2014 from the production and income accounts for each region.

Chart 1: Value of output by region 2014

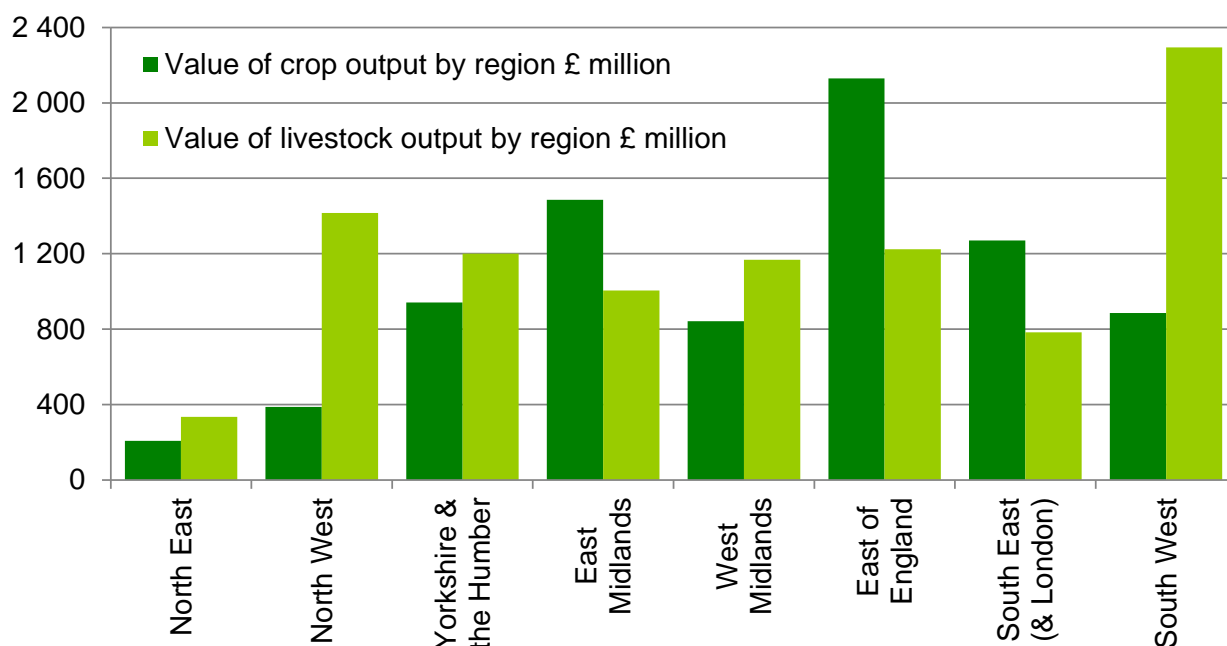


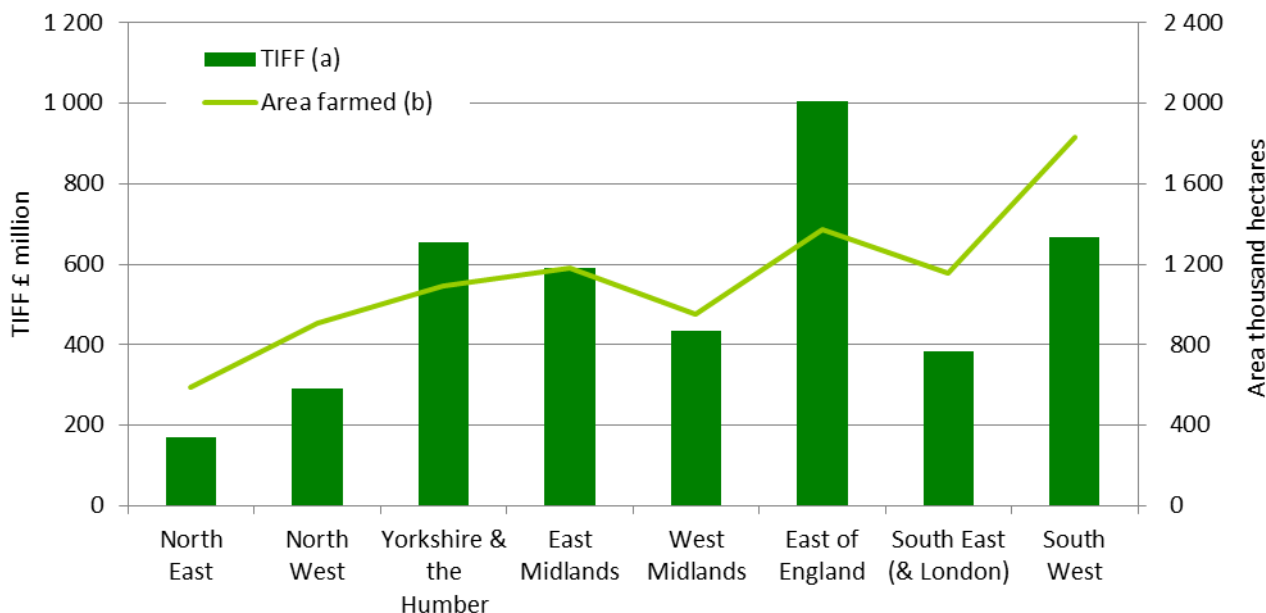
Table 2: Summary measures for English regions in 2014

£ 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	8 149	9 425	19 314	11 310	8 004	4 197
North East	208	335	596	321	274	170
North West	388	1 417	1 953	1 146	807	293
Yorkshire & the Humber	941	1 201	2 343	1 328	1 015	654
East Midlands	1 485	1 005	2 774	1 747	1 027	592
West Midlands	842	1 167	2 185	1 254	931	434
East of England	2 130	1 223	3 770	2 260	1 510	1 006
South East (& London)	1 270	783	2 237	1 266	972	383
South West	885	2 294	3 457	1 987	1 470	666

The East of England region contributed almost a quarter of the total income from farming for England in 2014, followed by the South West and Yorkshire & the Humber which contributed around 16% each. As a comparison chart 2 below shows the value of TIFF in the regions in 2014 and the area farmed in 2013, the year for which data are last published.

Chart 2 TIFF and area farmed for English regions



(a) Total Income from farming in 2014

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

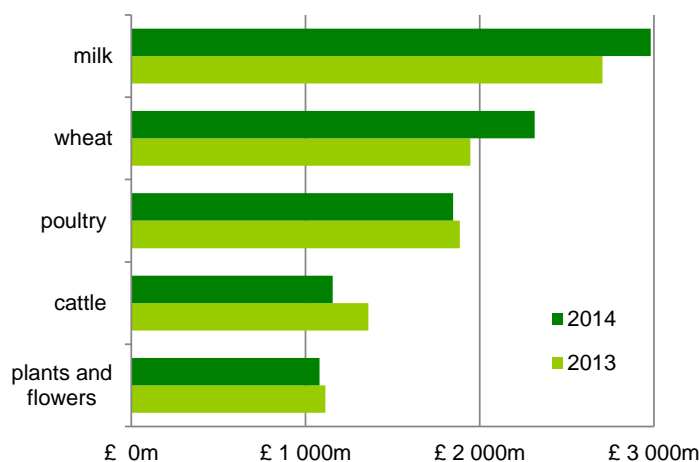
Latest figures for England and regions

England

In 2014, the farmed area in England was 9 million hectares, a slight fall on 2013. Over half (53%) was cropped land with permanent grass accounting for 36% of the land. Wheat accounted for 20% of the area, other cereals for 9% and oilseed rape for 7%.

Total Income from Farming in England is estimated to have risen between 2013 and 2014 by 1.2% (£48 million) to £4,197 million.

Chart 3: England: selected output



In 2014, the greatest contribution to the total value of output was production of milk (£2,981 million), wheat (£2,316 million), poultry meat (£1,847 million), cattle reared for meat (£1,156 million) and plants and flowers (£1,080 million).

In England the value of crops overall fell by £51 million to £8,149 million. 2014 was a good year for crop production, the good weather led to some of the highest yields on record. However, prices fell underpinned by the increased production levels.

The value of wheat rose by £370 million to £2,316 million, a 19% increase. The increase in wheat area and record yield saw wheat production levels considerably higher than 2013. Quality was generally good but prices were lower due to the production increases.

Conversely, the value of barley decreased by £182 million to £642 million, a fall of 22% after the record high seen in 2013. As with wheat it was a bumper yield however, prices were lower than 2013. There was a return to more typical winter and spring sown plantings but there was a reduction in the overall planted area.

Livestock was a mixed picture with the overall value of livestock production virtually unchanged on the year at £9,425 million, up £33 million. The value of milk increased by £276 million to £2,981 million, a rise of 10% whilst the value of livestock primarily for meat fell by £220 million to £4,806 million, a fall of 4.4%, largely driven by the fall in the value of cattle meat down £205 million to £1,156 million.

In 2014, an increase in dairy herd numbers coupled with higher milk yields, encouraged by the good grazing conditions, led to record milk production levels. The average annual farm gate milk price was similar to 2013; prices were strong early in the year but started to fall significantly in the second half.

All meat sectors decreased with the exception of the value of sheep meat, up £40 million to £570 million, a result of both higher production and good price.

The value of intermediate consumption fell by £478 million (4.1%) to £11,310 million. This fall is largely due to the £441 million decrease in animal feed, the largest contributor to the intermediate consumption value. In 2014, feed prices were lower as increased crop production pushed down prices. The favourable weather conditions led to good grass growth and reduced the need for feeds.

The value of seeds fell by £152 million, down 20%, to £605 million. The favourable weather resulted in a return to a more typical planting pattern and less demand for seeds, unlike 2013 when demand for seeds was high due to the wet weather conditions.

The value of energy fell by £57 million to £995 million. Declining world oil prices led to a fall in red diesel prices and a reduction in the value of fuels for machinery.

In 2014, Gross Value added at basic price, which identifies agricultures contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rose by £485 million (6.4%) to £8,004 million.

Subsidy payments to farmers in England are £263 million lower, a fall of 13% to £1,815 million. This decrease is due to the change in exchange rate between sterling and Euro.

In 2014, agriculture employed 1.06% of the total workforce in England whereas in 2013 agriculture employed 1.08% of the workforce.

Table 3 Structure of the industry in England

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.46	0.56	0.56	0.60	..
Agricultural workforce as a percentage of total regional workforce	1.10	1.14	1.13	1.08	1.06
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	8 887	8 915	8 985	9 086	9 033
of which:					
wheat	1 792	1 817	1 856	1 505	1 797
other cereals	705	719	737	988	838
oilseed rape	600	660	713	676	632
sugar beet	118	113	120	117	116
potatoes	100	108	112	103	105
horticulture	145	152	149	140	139
permanent grass	3 288	3 239	3 208	3 273	3 252
rough grazing	493	497	483	472	476
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	5 542	5 416	5 373	5 364	5 374
pigs	3 606	3 600	3 662	4 066	3 954
sheep	14 240	14 326	14 612	14 922	15 389

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

Table 4 Production and income account for England (a)

£ million current prices

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	1862	2698	2682	2905	3041
of which: wheat	1529	2135	2010	1946	2316
barley	286	488	578	824	642
2. Industrial crops	996	1453	1298	1133	1107
of which: oilseed rape	631	1048	938	705	642
protein crops	127	103	98	123	121
sugar beet	197	251	227	270	315
3. Forage plants	174	170	130	201	252
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	2056	2116	2174	2263	2111
of which: fresh vegetables	1117	1068	1106	1149	1031
plants and flowers	939	1048	1068	1114	1080
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	379	476	464	633	485
6. Fruit	483	503	483	486	507
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	438	473	642	580	646
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	6388	7889	7873	8201	8149
8. Livestock	4780	5303	5667	6103	5895
primarily for meat	3854	4365	4603	5026	4806
of which: cattle	983	1246	1330	1361	1156
pigs	806	870	938	1060	1039
sheep	463	572	493	530	570
poultry	1438	1504	1661	1886	1847
gross fixed capital formation	926	938	1063	1077	1089
of which: cattle	522	408	637	653	698
pigs	7	7	7	5	4
sheep	248	356	261	273	217
poultry	150	166	158	147	170
9. Livestock products	2638	2880	2972	3289	3529
of which: milk	2169	2424	2460	2706	2981
eggs	411	397	479	528	480
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	7418	8183	8639	9392	9425
10. Other agricultural activities	703	801	791	815	823
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	726	763	796	901	917
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	15235	17636	18099	19309	19314
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	7	5	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	15241	17642	18099	19309	19314

continued

Table 4 continued

£ million current prices

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	640	659	630	756	605
16. Energy	867	988	1028	1053	995
17. Fertilisers	1007	1212	1129	1094	1080
18. Plant protection products	619	679	738	767	860
19. Veterinary expenses	244	236	250	270	275
20. Animal feed	2640	2941	3123	3661	3220
21. Total maintenance	1058	1112	1111	1159	1169
22. Agricultural services	697	796	783	809	814
23. FISIM	28	29	31	28	32
24. Other goods and services	1950	2101	2199	2192	2260
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	9749	10753	11022	11789	11310
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	5485	6884	7077	7520	8004
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	5492	6889	7077	7520	8004
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	2546	2810	2900	2923	3023
of which: equipment	1062	1133	1184	1245	1306
buildings	587	625	640	634	664
livestock	897	1052	1075	1044	1053
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	2939	4074	4177	4597	4981
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	2946	4079	4177	4597	4981
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	2127	2123	1995	2078	1815
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	5072	6201	6171	6675	6796
33. Compensation of employees	1728	1822	1856	1896	1933
34. Rents	336	370	383	405	428
35. Interest	152	180	209	225	239
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	2856	3830	3722	4149	4197

(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 between 2013 and 2014 to £170 million, a decrease of 13% or £25 million.

The greatest contribution to the value of total output in 2014 came from wheat at £88million, cattle reared for meat production contributed £80 million, sheep meat production contributed £64 million, milk production contributed £49 million and barley £40 million. This is a shift on 2013

when cattle reared for meat was the greatest contributor, followed by wheat, sheep, barley and milk production.

In 2013, the last year for which data are published, North East agriculture contributed 0.62% to the economy and employed 0.92% of the workforce. 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.

Chart 4: North East selected output

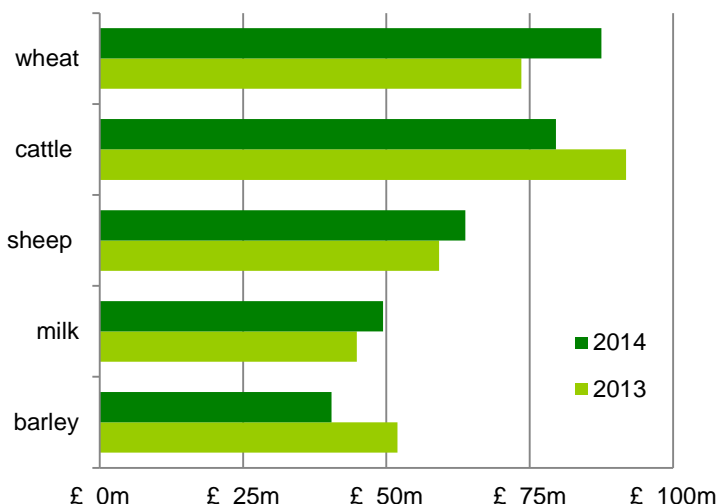


Table 5 Structure of the industry in North East England

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.45	0.60	0.59	0.62	..
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'.

Table 6 Production and income account for the North East region

£ million current prices

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	79	117	119	135	134
of which: wheat	58	81	76	74	88
barley	18	31	36	52	40
2. Industrial crops	31	48	43	34	31
of which: oilseed rape	26	44	39	30	27
protein crops	4	3	3	4	4
sugar beet	-	-	-	-	-
3. Forage plants	5	5	4	6	8
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	19	20	21	22	20
of which: fresh vegetables	8	8	8	8	7
plants and flowers	11	13	13	13	13
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	6	8	7	10	8
6. Fruit	1	1	1	1	1
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	4	4	5	5	5
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	146	203	201	213	208
8. Livestock	229	266	271	285	273
primarily for meat	172	203	206	219	211
of which: cattle	67	82	90	92	80
pigs	19	20	22	24	24
sheep	52	64	55	59	64
poultry	19	20	22	25	24
gross fixed capital formation	57	64	64	66	63
of which: cattle	27	21	33	33	36
pigs	-	-	-	-	-
sheep	28	41	30	31	25
poultry	2	2	2	2	2
9. Livestock products	46	50	51	57	61
of which: milk	36	40	41	45	49
eggs	7	7	8	9	8
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	275	317	321	342	335
10. Other agricultural activities	21	23	23	24	24
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	23	24	25	29	29
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	465	568	571	608	596
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	-	-	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	465	568	571	608	596

continued

Table 6 continued

£ million current prices

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	13	13	13	15	12
16. Energy	12	14	14	15	14
17. Fertilisers	30	36	33	32	32
18. Plant protection products	20	22	24	25	28
19. Veterinary expenses	8	8	8	9	9
20. Animal feed	71	79	84	99	87
21. Total maintenance	33	34	34	36	36
22. Agricultural services	22	25	25	26	26
23. FISIM	1	1	1	1	1
24. Other goods and services	67	72	75	75	77
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	276	304	311	331	321
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	189	264	259	276	274
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	189	264	259	276	274
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	95	107	105	102	108
of which: equipment	36	39	40	42	45
buildings	15	16	16	16	17
livestock	44	53	48	44	47
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	94	157	154	174	166
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	95	157	154	174	166
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	113	113	106	111	97
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	208	270	261	284	263
33. Compensation of employees	42	44	45	46	47
34. Rents	30	33	35	37	39
35. Interest	5	6	7	7	8
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	131	187	175	195	170

- 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 risen between 2013 and 2014 by 15% (£38 million) to £293 million. This increase was largely driven by a rise in the value of milk.

Milk production continues to be by far the greatest contributor to the total value of output at £702 million in 2014 and cattle reared for meat contributed £166 million.

Poultry production contributed £138 million while sheep reared

for meat contributed £103 million and production of plants and flowers contributed £95 million.

In 2013, the last year for which data are published, North West agriculture contributed 0.52% to the economy and employed 0.94% of the workforce. The area farmed was 909 thousand hectares, mostly permanent grass (61%) and rough grazing (13%). The area of cereals and other crops accounted for 10%.

Chart 5: North West: selected output

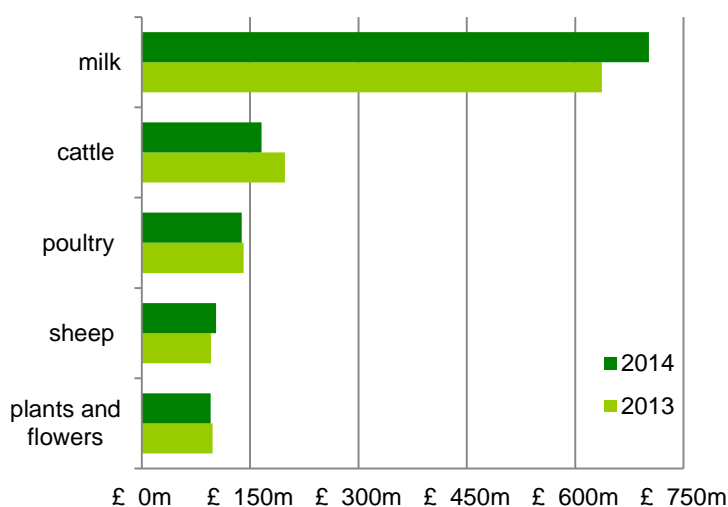


Table 7 Structure of the industry in North West England

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.41	0.48	0.48	0.52	..
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'.

Table 8 Production and income account for the North West region

£ million current prices

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	49	75	80	97	89
of which: wheat	27	38	36	35	42
barley	19	33	39	56	43
2. Industrial crops	27	27	25	27	26
of which: oilseed rape	6	9	8	6	6
protein crops	21	17	16	20	20
sugar beet	-	-	-	-	-
3. Forage plants	28	28	21	33	41
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	151	158	162	169	158
of which: fresh vegetables	68	65	68	70	63
plants and flowers	83	92	94	98	95
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	28	35	34	46	35
6. Fruit	5	5	5	5	5
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	22	24	33	30	33
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	310	351	359	406	388
8. Livestock	538	611	643	681	652
primarily for meat	390	461	472	506	478
of which: cattle	142	185	194	198	166
pigs	30	32	35	39	39
sheep	84	103	89	96	103
poultry	108	113	124	141	138
gross fixed capital formation	148	150	171	175	175
of which: cattle	90	70	110	113	121
pigs	-	-	-	-	-
sheep	45	65	48	50	40
poultry	13	14	13	12	14
9. Livestock products	564	623	636	703	764
of which: milk	511	571	579	637	702
eggs	43	42	50	56	51
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	1102	1234	1279	1383	1417
10. Other agricultural activities	56	63	63	65	65
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	66	70	73	82	84
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	1535	1718	1773	1936	1953
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	1	1	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	1536	1719	1773	1936	1953

continued

Table 8 continued

£ million current prices

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	34	35	33	40	32
16. Energy	54	62	64	66	62
17. Fertilisers	56	67	63	61	60
18. Plant protection products	16	18	19	20	22
19. Veterinary expenses	44	42	45	48	49
20. Animal feed	398	443	471	552	485
21. Total maintenance	131	137	137	143	145
22. Agricultural services	64	73	72	74	74
23. FISIM	3	3	3	3	3
24. Other goods and services	184	198	207	206	213
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	982	1078	1114	1213	1146
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	552	640	659	723	807
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	553	641	659	723	807
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	376	418	433	436	450
of which: equipment	137	146	153	161	168
buildings	67	71	73	72	76
livestock	172	201	207	204	206
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	177	222	226	286	357
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	178	223	226	286	357
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	203	203	190	198	173
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	381	425	417	485	530
33. Compensation of employees	152	160	163	166	170
34. Rents	36	39	41	43	46
35. Interest	14	16	19	21	22
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	179	209	194	254	293

- 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 between 2013 and 2014 by 3.6% (£24 million) to £654 million. Of the key contributors, there were falls in the value of pigs reared for meat production, poultry and fresh vegetables whilst the values of wheat and milk production saw increases.

The greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2014 came from the production of wheat (£307 million) and the production of pig meat (£304 million). Milk contributed £252 million and poultry meat production £221 million, fresh vegetables replaced cattle reared for meat as the fifth greatest contributor at £130 million.

In 2013, the last year for which data are published, Yorkshire and Humber agriculture contributed 1.01% to the economy and employed 1.26% of the workforce. The area farmed was 1.1 million hectares, permanent grass accounted for around 30% of the farmed area, rough grazing 19%, wheat 19% and other cereals 13%.

Chart 6: Yorkshire & Humber: selected output

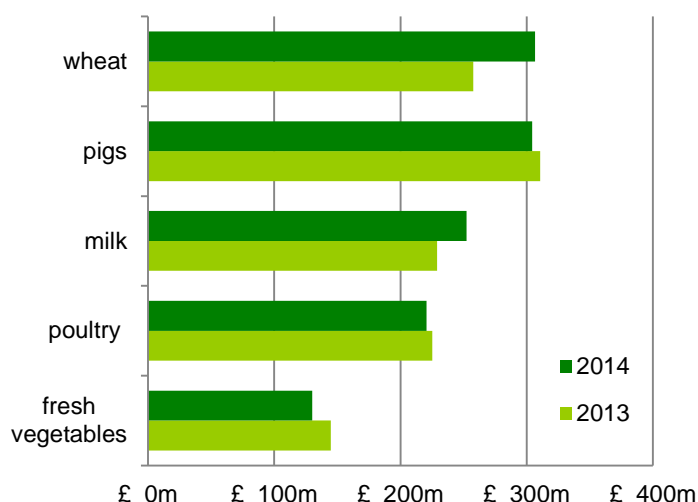


Table 9 Structure of the industry in Yorkshire and Humber

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.72	0.90	0.92	1.01	..
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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	257	376	377	416	428
of which: wheat	202	283	266	258	307
barley	51	87	103	147	114
2. Industrial crops	120	183	163	135	128
of which: oilseed rape	91	151	135	102	92
protein crops	11	9	9	11	11
sugar beet	14	18	16	19	23
3. Forage plants	15	15	12	18	22
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	214	216	223	232	214
of which: fresh vegetables	141	135	139	145	130
plants and flowers	73	82	83	87	84
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	57	71	70	95	73
6. Fruit	6	6	6	6	6
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	47	51	69	62	70
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	716	918	919	963	941
8. Livestock	710	786	836	908	882
primarily for meat	599	670	709	780	753
of which: cattle	109	137	147	150	128
pigs	236	255	275	311	304
sheep	62	77	66	71	76
poultry	172	180	198	225	221
gross fixed capital formation	112	116	127	128	128
of which: cattle	56	43	68	69	74
pigs	2	2	2	1	1
sheep	33	47	35	36	29
poultry	21	24	22	21	24
9. Livestock products	241	261	270	300	319
of which: milk	184	205	208	229	252
eggs	50	48	58	64	58
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	951	1047	1106	1208	1201
10. Other agricultural activities	75	86	85	88	88
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	89	94	98	110	112
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	1832	2145	2207	2369	2343
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	1	-	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	1833	2145	2207	2369	2343

continued

Table 10 continued

£ million current prices

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	74	76	73	87	70
16. Energy	106	121	126	129	122
17. Fertilisers	119	144	134	130	128
18. Plant protection products	76	84	91	95	106
19. Veterinary expenses	26	25	26	28	29
20. Animal feed	295	329	349	409	360
21. Total maintenance	116	122	122	127	128
22. Agricultural services	85	98	96	99	100
23. FISIM	3	4	4	3	4
24. Other goods and services	243	261	274	273	281
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	1144	1263	1294	1381	1328
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	688	882	913	988	1015
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	688	882	913	988	1015
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	276	305	312	313	324
of which: equipment	114	122	128	134	141
buildings	67	71	73	72	75
livestock	95	112	112	107	108
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	412	577	600	675	691
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	413	578	600	675	691
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	258	258	242	252	220
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	671	835	843	928	911
33. Compensation of employees	155	164	167	170	174
34. Rents	43	47	49	52	55
35. Interest	19	22	26	28	29
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	454	602	601	678	654

- 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 remained unchanged between 2013 and 2014 with a value of £592 million. Increases in the values of wheat and milk production were more than offset by the reductions in the value of poultry, fresh vegetables and the reduced subsidy payments to farmers.

The greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2014 came from the production of wheat

(£481 million), followed by poultry meat (£287 million), fresh vegetables (£248million) and milk (£222 million). Plants and flowers replaced oilseed rape as the fifth greatest contributor at £163 million while oilseed rape production contributed £161 million.

In 2013, the latest year for which data are published, East Midlands' agriculture contributed 1.14% to the economy and employed 1.53% of the workforce. The area farmed in the East Midlands region was 1.2 million hectares. This was mostly wheat (26%), oilseed rape (14%) and permanent grass (24%).

Chart 7: East Midlands: selected output

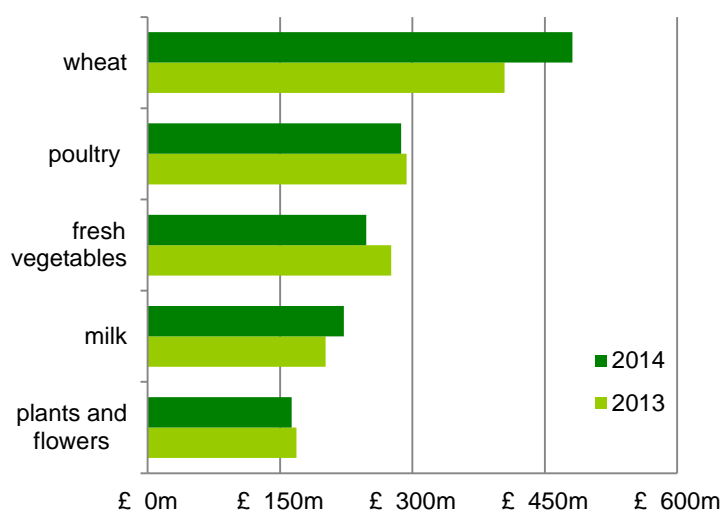


Table 11 Structure of the industry in East Midlands

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.84	1.08	1.09	1.14	..
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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	357	510	496	517	566
of which: wheat	318	444	418	405	481
barley	33	57	67	96	75
2. Industrial crops	222	339	302	256	249
of which: oilseed rape	158	262	235	176	161
protein crops	12	10	9	11	11
sugar beet	45	57	52	62	72
3. Forage plants	16	16	12	19	23
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	410	415	427	444	411
of which: fresh vegetables	268	256	266	276	248
plants and flowers	142	158	161	168	163
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	70	88	86	117	89
6. Fruit	5	5	5	5	6
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	95	103	140	126	140
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	1176	1475	1468	1484	1485
8. Livestock	547	599	647	701	680
primarily for meat	455	507	542	596	571
of which: cattle	100	126	135	138	118
pigs	81	87	94	106	104
sheep	37	46	39	42	45
poultry	224	234	258	293	287
gross fixed capital formation	92	92	105	106	109
of which: cattle	49	39	60	62	66
pigs	1	1	1	-	-
sheep	20	28	21	22	17
poultry	22	24	23	22	25
9. Livestock products	250	266	283	314	325
of which: milk	162	181	183	202	222
eggs	84	81	98	107	98
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	797	865	930	1015	1005
10. Other agricultural activities	118	135	133	137	139
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	115	120	126	142	145
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	2206	2596	2657	2778	2774
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	1	-	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	2206	2596	2657	2778	2774

continued

Table 12 continued

	£ million current prices				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	130	134	128	154	123
16. Energy	163	186	194	198	188
17. Fertilisers	189	228	212	206	203
18. Plant protection products	127	139	152	157	177
19. Veterinary expenses	24	23	25	27	27
20. Animal feed	311	347	368	432	380
21. Total maintenance	152	159	159	166	167
22. Agricultural services	110	126	124	128	128
23. FISIM	4	5	5	4	5
24. Other goods and services	301	324	340	339	349
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	1513	1672	1706	1810	1747
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	693	924	951	968	1027
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	694	925	951	968	1027
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	323	354	366	369	382
of which: equipment	146	155	162	171	179
buildings	91	96	99	98	102
livestock	87	102	105	101	100
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	370	570	585	598	645
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	370	571	585	598	645
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	302	301	283	295	257
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	672	872	868	893	902
33. Compensation of employees	192	203	207	211	215
34. Rents	45	50	52	55	58
35. Interest	24	28	33	35	38
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	410	591	577	592	592

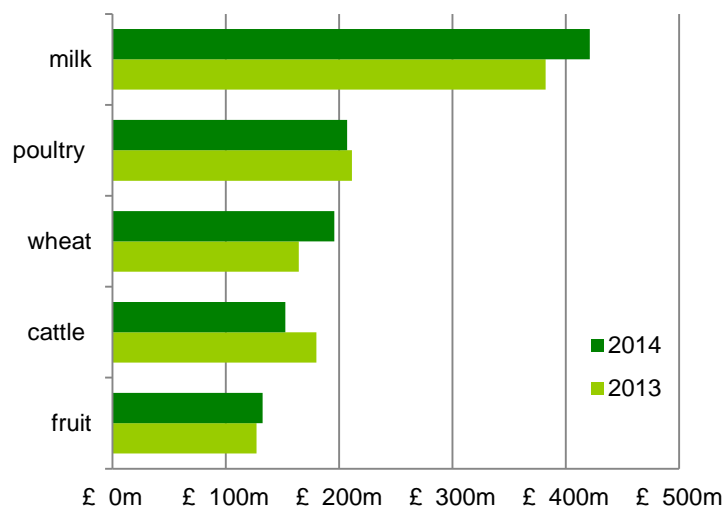
- means 'nil' or 'negligible' (less than half the last digit shown).

West Midlands region

Total Income from Farming in the West Midlands region is estimated to have risen between 2013 and 2014 by 2.4% (£10million) to £434 million.

The greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2014 came from milk production (£421 million), followed by poultry meat (£207 million) and wheat (£196 million). The production of cattle reared for meat contributed £153 million and fruit production contributed £133 million.

Chart 8: West Midlands: selected output



In 2013, the latest year for which data are published, West Midlands' agriculture contributed 0.82% to the economy and employed 1.56% of the workforce. The area farmed in the West Midlands region was 953 thousand hectares, permanent grassland accounted for 44% of the farmed area, wheat 19% and other cereal crops 7%.

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	0.66	0.77	0.76	0.82	..
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'.

Table 14 Production and income account for the West Midlands region

£ million current prices

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	159	231	230	251	259
of which: wheat	129	180	170	164	196
barley	22	37	44	62	49
2. Industrial crops	75	105	94	81	77
of which: oilseed rape	48	80	71	54	49
protein crops	19	15	14	18	18
sugar beet	5	7	6	7	9
3. Forage plants	25	25	19	29	37
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	208	216	222	231	216
of which: fresh vegetables	100	96	99	103	93
plants and flowers	108	120	122	128	124
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	50	62	61	83	64
6. Fruit	126	132	126	127	133
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	38	42	56	51	57
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	682	812	809	854	842
8. Livestock	555	622	659	703	678
primarily for meat	424	488	509	551	525
of which: cattle	130	165	176	180	152
pigs	42	45	49	55	54
sheep	68	84	73	78	84
poultry	161	169	186	211	207
gross fixed capital formation	131	134	150	152	153
of which: cattle	71	56	87	89	95
pigs	-	-	-	-	-
sheep	37	53	39	40	32
poultry	23	25	24	22	26
9. Livestock products	364	398	410	453	488
of which: milk	306	342	347	382	421
eggs	50	48	58	64	58
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	919	1020	1069	1157	1167
10. Other agricultural activities	66	75	74	76	77
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	78	82	85	97	98
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	1745	1990	2037	2184	2185
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	1	1	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	1746	1990	2037	2184	2185

continued

Table 14 continued

£ million current prices

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	60	62	59	71	57
16. Energy	89	101	105	108	102
17. Fertilisers	97	117	109	105	104
18. Plant protection products	56	61	67	69	78
19. Veterinary expenses	32	31	33	36	36
20. Animal feed	334	372	395	463	407
21. Total maintenance	123	130	130	135	136
22. Agricultural services	75	85	84	87	87
23. FISIM	3	3	3	3	3
24. Other goods and services	209	226	236	236	243
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	1079	1188	1221	1313	1254
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	666	801	816	871	931
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	667	802	816	871	931
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	318	352	362	364	377
of which: equipment	125	133	139	146	153
buildings	68	72	74	73	77
livestock	125	147	150	145	147
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	349	449	454	506	554
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	350	450	454	506	554
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	234	234	220	229	200
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	584	684	674	735	754
33. Compensation of employees	228	240	244	250	255
34. Rents	31	34	36	38	40
35. Interest	16	19	22	24	26
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	309	390	371	424	434

- 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 risen slightly between 2013 and 2014 to £1,006million, an increase of £8 million.

Wheat production at £669 million replaced poultry meat production as the greatest contributor to the total value of output in 2014.

Production of poultry meat contributed £641 and production of pig meat contributed £317 million which replaces fresh fruit and

vegetables as the third greatest contributor. Fresh vegetables contributed £291 million and sugar beet £210 million.

In 2013, the last year for which data are published, East of England agriculture contributed 1.16% to the economy and employed 1.35% of the workforce. The area farmed in the East of England region was 1.4 million hectares. This was mostly wheat (31%) and other cereals (13%), permanent grass (13%) and oilseed rape (12%).

Chart 9: East of England: selected output

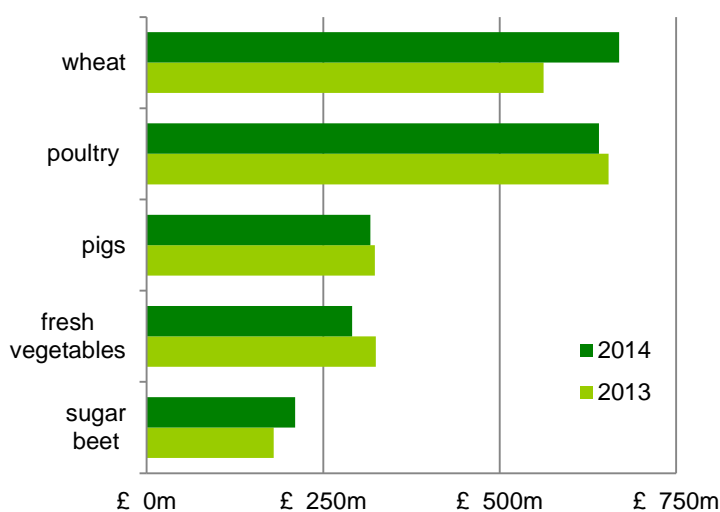


Table 15 Structure of the industry in East of England

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.81	1.04	1.05	1.16	..
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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	510	733	718	758	820
of which: wheat	442	617	581	562	669
barley	63	108	128	183	143
2. Industrial crops	300	438	391	364	378
of which: oilseed rape	153	253	227	170	155
protein crops	6	5	5	6	6
sugar beet	131	168	151	180	210
3. Forage plants	9	8	6	10	12
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	479	484	499	519	480
of which: fresh vegetables	315	302	312	324	291
plants and flowers	164	183	186	194	188
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	131	164	160	219	167
6. Fruit	65	68	65	65	68
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	138	150	203	183	204
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	1632	2045	2043	2118	2130
8. Livestock	875	934	1017	1133	1111
primarily for meat	811	868	947	1065	1037
of which: cattle	47	58	63	65	56
pigs	246	265	286	323	317
sheep	13	16	13	14	15
poultry	499	522	576	654	641
gross fixed capital formation	63	66	70	68	73
of which: cattle	20	16	25	26	27
pigs	2	2	2	1	1
sheep	6	9	7	7	6
poultry	35	38	36	34	39
9. Livestock products	89	93	100	111	113
of which: milk	46	51	52	57	63
eggs	41	39	47	52	47
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	963	1027	1118	1244	1223
10. Other agricultural activities	193	220	217	224	226
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	151	159	165	187	191
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	2939	3450	3543	3773	3770
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	-	-	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	2939	3450	3543	3773	3770

continued

Table 16 continued

	£ million current prices				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	171	176	168	202	161
16. Energy	233	265	276	283	267
17. Fertilisers	255	307	286	277	274
18. Plant protection products	180	198	215	223	251
19. Veterinary expenses	23	23	24	26	26
20. Animal feed	382	425	452	530	466
21. Total maintenance	165	174	173	181	183
22. Agricultural services	145	165	163	168	169
23. FISIM	6	6	7	6	7
24. Other goods and services	394	425	445	443	457
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	1955	2164	2208	2339	2260
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	984	1286	1335	1434	1510
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	984	1286	1335	1434	1510
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	293	315	328	333	345
of which: equipment	156	167	174	183	192
buildings	101	108	111	109	115
livestock	35	41	43	40	39
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	692	970	1007	1102	1165
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	692	971	1007	1102	1165
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	337	336	315	329	287
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	1029	1306	1322	1431	1451
33. Compensation of employees	300	317	323	329	336
34. Rents	47	52	54	57	60
35. Interest	32	37	43	47	50
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	649	900	902	998	1006

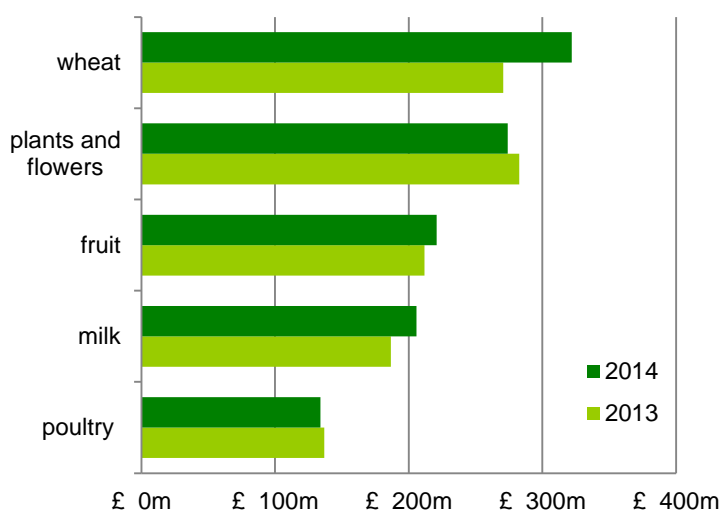
- means 'nil' or 'negligible' (less than half the last digit shown).

South East region (including London)

Total Income from Farming in the South East region is estimated to have fallen between 2013 and 2014 by 1.3% to £383 million, a decrease of £5 million.

The greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2014 came from the production of wheat (£322 million) which replaced plants and flowers as the main contributor, with plants and flowers now second (£274 million). Production of fruit contributed £221 million, milk production £206 million and poultry £134 million.

Chart 10: South East: selected output



In 2013, the last year for which data are published, South East agriculture contributed 0.16% to the economy and employed 0.47% of the workforce. 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%).

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 prices	0.14	0.17	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				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	255	368	365	392	412
of which: wheat	213	297	279	271	322
barley	33	57	67	96	75
2. Industrial crops	116	179	159	127	115
of which: oilseed rape	96	159	142	107	97
protein crops	12	9	9	11	11
sugar beet	-	1	1	1	1
3. Forage plants	16	16	12	18	23
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	369	391	400	417	394
of which: fresh vegetables	130	125	129	134	120
plants and flowers	238	266	271	283	274
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	15	19	19	26	20
6. Fruit	211	219	210	212	221
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	57	62	84	76	85
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	1039	1254	1248	1267	1270
8. Livestock	402	449	475	509	492
primarily for meat	318	362	380	413	396
of which: cattle	88	111	119	122	105
pigs	59	64	69	78	77
sheep	46	57	49	53	57
poultry	104	109	121	137	134
gross fixed capital formation	83	87	95	96	97
of which: cattle	43	33	52	53	57
pigs	1	1	1	-	-
sheep	24	35	26	27	21
poultry	16	18	17	16	18
9. Livestock products	223	238	251	279	291
of which: milk	150	167	170	187	206
eggs	67	65	78	87	79
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	625	687	727	788	783
10. Other agricultural activities	66	76	75	77	78
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	84	88	92	104	106
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	1814	2105	2142	2236	2237
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	1	-	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	1815	2105	2142	2236	2237

continued

Table 18 continued

£ million current prices

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	95	98	94	112	90
16. Energy	127	145	151	155	146
17. Fertilisers	133	160	149	144	142
18. Plant protection products	85	93	101	105	118
19. Veterinary expenses	19	19	20	21	22
20. Animal feed	224	250	265	311	273
21. Total maintenance	116	122	121	127	128
22. Agricultural services	81	92	91	94	94
23. FISIM	3	3	4	3	4
24. Other goods and services	214	231	242	241	249
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	1098	1213	1237	1313	1266
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	716	892	905	923	972
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	717	893	905	923	972
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	264	291	299	300	310
of which: equipment	109	117	122	128	134
buildings	71	76	77	77	80
livestock	84	98	99	95	95
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	452	601	606	623	661
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	453	602	606	623	661
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	252	251	236	246	215
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	704	853	842	869	876
33. Compensation of employees	369	389	396	405	413
34. Rents	42	46	48	50	53
35. Interest	18	21	24	26	28
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	276	397	374	388	383

- 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 risen between 2013 and 2014 by 7.5% (£46 million) to £666 million, largely driven by the increase in the value of milk.

Milk production, at £1,066 million, is by far the largest contributor to the total value of output in 2014 and is around £100 million higher than the value in 2013. The production of cattle reared for meat contributed £351 million, while wheat production

contributed £212 million, production of poultry for meat £195 million and plant and flowers contributed around £138 million.

In 2013, the last year for which data are published, South West agriculture contributed 1.19% to the economy and employed 2.27% of the workforce. 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.

Chart 11: South West: selected output

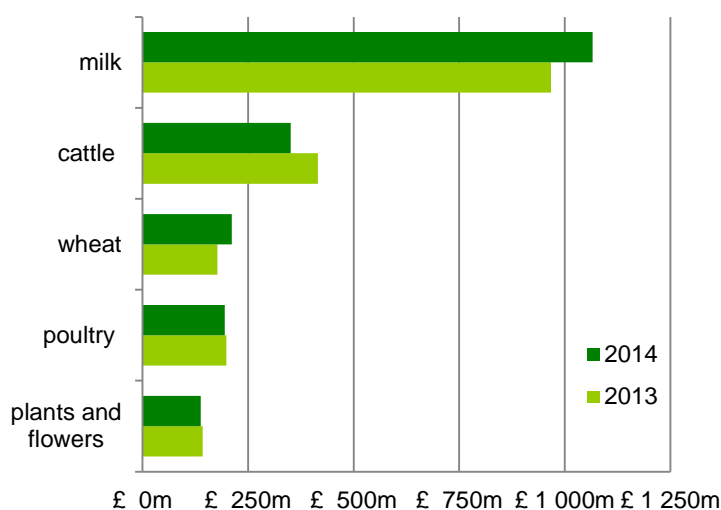


Table 19 Structure of the industry in South West

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.93	1.10	1.11	1.19	..
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

	£ million current prices				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	195	289	296	338	332
of which: wheat	140	195	184	178	212
barley	46	78	93	132	103
2. Industrial crops	104	134	120	109	101
of which: oilseed rape	54	90	81	61	55
protein crops	43	35	33	41	41
sugar beet	-	1	1	1	1
3. Forage plants	58	57	44	68	85
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	206	216	222	231	217
of which: fresh vegetables	86	82	85	88	79
plants and flowers	120	134	137	142	138
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	23	29	28	38	29
6. Fruit	65	68	65	65	68
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	35	38	52	47	52
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	687	831	826	895	885
8. Livestock	923	1036	1119	1182	1127
primarily for meat	683	806	839	896	835
of which: cattle	299	382	406	415	351
pigs	93	101	109	123	120
sheep	102	126	109	117	126
poultry	152	159	175	199	195
gross fixed capital formation	240	230	281	287	292
of which: cattle	166	130	202	207	222
pigs	1	1	1	1	-
sheep	54	78	57	60	48
poultry	19	21	20	19	22
9. Livestock products	861	950	971	1073	1167
of which: milk	775	867	879	967	1066
eggs	70	67	81	90	81
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	1784	1986	2090	2255	2294
10. Other agricultural activities	108	123	121	125	126
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	120	127	132	149	152
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	2700	3066	3169	3425	3457
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	2	2	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	2702	3068	3169	3425	3457

continued

Table 20 continued

£ million current prices

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	63	65	62	74	59
16. Energy	82	94	97	100	94
17. Fertilisers	127	154	143	139	137
18. Plant protection products	58	64	69	72	81
19. Veterinary expenses	68	66	70	75	77
20. Animal feed	624	695	738	865	761
21. Total maintenance	222	234	234	244	246
22. Agricultural services	116	132	130	134	135
23. FISIM	5	5	5	5	5
24. Other goods and services	338	364	381	380	391
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	1703	1871	1930	2088	1987
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	996	1194	1239	1337	1470
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	999	1196	1239	1337	1470
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	602	667	695	705	726
of which: equipment	239	255	266	280	294
buildings	108	115	118	117	123
livestock	255	297	311	308	310
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	394	527	544	632	743
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	396	529	544	632	743
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	428	427	402	418	366
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	824	956	945	1050	1109
33. Compensation of employees	290	306	312	318	325
34. Rents	61	68	70	74	78
35. Interest	25	30	35	37	40
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	447	553	529	620	666

- 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 2013/2014 at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/farm-accounts-in-england-201314>

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 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, 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 on the basis of crop areas and livestock numbers. Regional variation in yields and prices are catered for by using standard outputs which 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 on the basis of 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 on the basis of 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 on the basis of 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 estimated in this June publication will be replaced in November by Farm Business Survey data. In November, as more detailed regional structure of the industry statistics for 2013 become available, further revisions are expected with inclusion of new standard output coefficients.

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, these include methodological changes to the calculation of rent, cereal and potatoes, and consumption of capital formation. Revisions are also made to plant protection products and seeds to correct errors in the 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>

Table 21: Revisions made to the 2013 production and income account for England

	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Revision % Jun-14 / Dec-14	Revision % Dec-14 / Jun-15
	£ million	£ million	£ million		
Total crop output	8 043	8 154	8 201	1.4%	0.6%
Total livestock output	9 415	9 435	9 392	0.2%	-0.5%
Gross output at basic prices	19 216	19 313	19 309	0.5%	0.0%
Total intermediate consumption	11 815	11 807	11 789	-0.1%	-0.1%
Gross Value Added at basic prices	7 311	7 506	7 520	2.7%	0.2%
Total Income from Farming	4 120	4 293	4 149	4.2%	-3.4%

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.