Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

15 December 2016

Agriculture in the English regions

Second estimate for 2015

This release presents the first estimate of Total Income from Farming in England and the English regions for 2015 using the European Union Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS) regions.

These statistics describe the relative growth in Total Income from Farming in the short term and the contribution that the agricultural industry makes to the regional economy. Key components of the production and income accounts for 2015 are summarised for each region.

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

There are updates to Structure of the Industry in the regions tables with farmed area and livestock data now available for years 2011, 2012, 2014 and 2015, all regional tables have been revised accordingly.

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

Key points:

- Total Income from Farming in England fell between 2014 and 2015 by 24% (£948 million) to £3,023 million.
- In 2015, Total Income from Farming in the United Kingdom is £4,009 million; England is the largest contributor accounting for 75% of this total, Scotland 16%, Wales and Northern Ireland around 5% each. Detailed United Kingdom figures can be found here.
- In England, agriculture contributed £6,887 million to the economy and employed 1.07% of the workforce.

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Latest figures and trends for England and each region

Table 1 shows trends in Total Income from Farming for England and each region, expressed in the form of indices with 2011 as the reference year.
Comparing 2015 against 2011, a comparable year that was not adversely affected by weather, Total Income from Farming in England decreased by 18%. All regions saw decreases, ranging from 8% in North West to 29% in East Midlands. Higher volumes of production were offset by significantly lower farm gate prices and reduced direct payments due to the less favourable sterling/euro exchange rate.

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

Region	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
England	100	97	108	107	82
North East	100	94	102	92	80
North West	100	93	121	140	92
Yorkshire & the Humber	100	100	113	107	85
East Midlands	100	98	100	96	71
West Midlands	100	96	108	109	88
East of England	100	100	111	109	81
South East (& London)	100	94	96	94	76
South West	100	96	112	120	87

Chart 1 shows the value of crop and livestock output in each region. Livestock output is most predominant in the South West and North West while crop output is greatest in East of England. Table 2 presents summary measures for 2015 from the production and income accounts for each region.

Chart 1: Value of output by region 2015

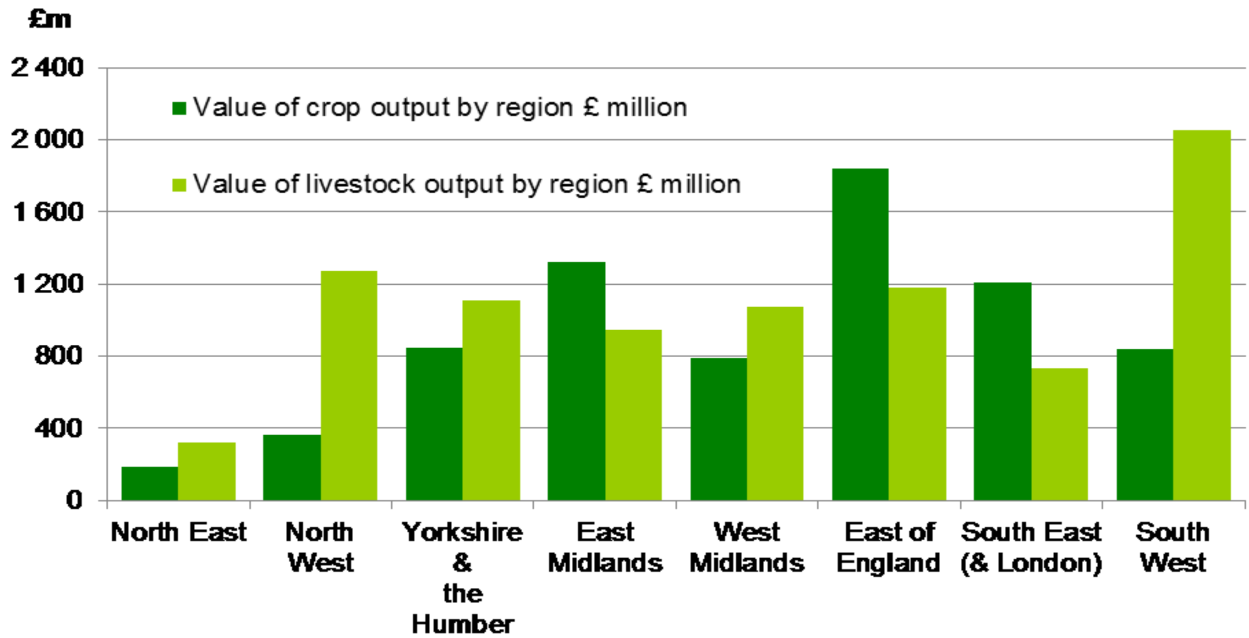


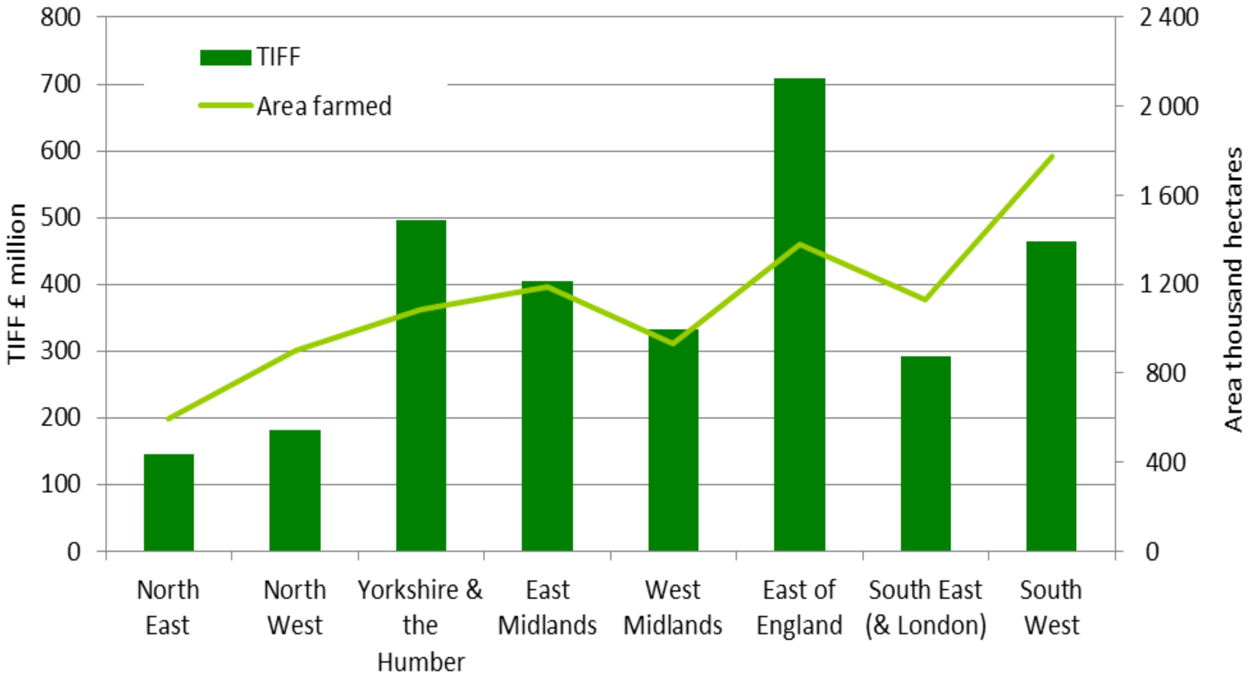
Table 2: Summary measures for English regions in 2015

£ 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	7 408	8 689	17 874	10 988	6 887	3 023
North East	190	325	569	313	256	145
North West	367	1 271	1 790	1 108	682	181
Yorkshire & the Humber	847	1 107	2 159	1 291	868	496
East Midlands	1 325	947	2 562	1 701	861	406
West Midlands	790	1 078	2 046	1 217	830	332
East of England	1 840	1 178	3 444	2 200	1 244	708
South East (& London)	1 209	730	2 127	1 232	895	292
South West	840	2 053	3 177	1 926	1 251	464

The East of England region contributed almost a quarter of the total income from farming for England in 2015, followed by Yorkshire & the Humber with 16% and South West 15%. As a comparison, chart 2 below shows the value of TIFF in the regions in 2015 and the area farmed in that year.

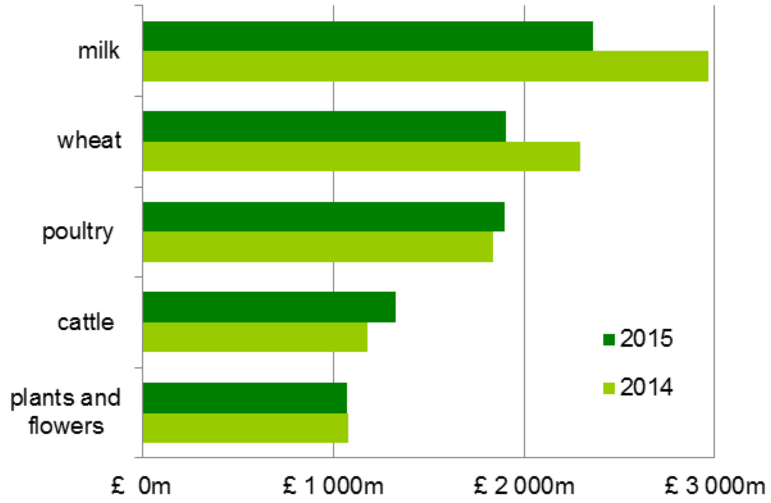
Chart 2: TIFF and area farmed in 2015 for English regions



Latest figures for England and regions

England summary

Chart 3: England: selected output



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

Cattle and calves numbers remained almost unchanged, sheep numbers were 1.6% lower and pig numbers decreased by 3.2% in 2015.

Total Income from Farming in England fell between 2014 and 2015 by 24% (£948 million) to £3,023 million.

In 2015, the greatest contribution to the total value of output was production of milk (£2,363 million), followed by wheat and poultry meat (around £1,900 million each), cattle reared for meat (£1,326 million) and plants and flowers (£1,077 million).

In England the value of crops overall fell by £647 million to £7,408 million. For the second year running, the good weather conditions led to record high crop yields however lower prices and increased supplies drove values down.

The value of wheat fell by £390 million to £1,908 million, a 17% decrease. Planted area was down but a record yield saw wheat production levels only slightly down on last year. Quality was generally good however plentiful global supplies supressed prices.

The value of barley decreased by £39 million to £608 million, a fall of 6.0% and was entirely price driven, as both area planted and yield were higher than 2014.

The value of oilseed rape in England rose for the first time in four years. At £669 million, this 4.1% rise was due to a rise in volume as good yield offset the reduced planted area.

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

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

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

Overall, the total value of output of livestock was 8.2% lower at £8,689 million.

The value of milk, the largest contributor to the value of outputs, fell by £601 million (-20%) to £2,363 million. Good grazing due to the favourable weather conditions led to high milk yields. This contributed to an abundance of supply and subsequent fall in milk price. The United Kingdom average price of milk in 2015 (calendar year) was 24.5 pence per litre (ppl) compared to 31.5 ppl in 2014.

The value of livestock primarily for meat was virtually unchanged at £4,899 million. Cattle, sheep and poultry values increased with the value of cattle seeing the largest increase, a rise of £145 million to £1326 million. Higher cull cow numbers and heavier weights boosted production and with price for adult cattle ahead of 2014 contributing to the rise in value.

In contrast, the value of pig meat fell by £155 million to £876 million. This fall was entirely due to the lower price as volumes were higher.

The value of intermediate consumption fell by £504 million to £10,988 million, reduced energy costs, animal feed and fertiliser costs were the main contributors to this fall.

The value of energy fell by £133 million to £877 million, driven by the decline in world oil prices, which led to lower fuel costs. The good weather and efficiency savings kept overall volumes virtually unchanged on last year.

Similarly the value of fertiliser fell by £49 million (-4.5%) to £1,038 million. The lower oil price put downward pressure on fertiliser price and reductions in planted areas and switch in planted crops led to volume falls.

The value of animal feed, the largest contributor to the value of inputs, fell by 6.6%, down £215 million to £3,063 million and was both price and volume driven. Good weather led to excellent grazing conditions and livestock been kept out for longer reducing the need for feed, along with a price fall driven by the higher crop production.

Gross Value added at basic price, which identifies agricultures contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) fell by £904 million (12%) to £6,887 million.

Direct payments to farmers in England are £69 million lower, a fall of 4% to £1,768 million, mainly due to the less favourable sterling/euro exchange rate.

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

Table 3 Structure of the industry in England

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

. . means not available or not applicable

Table 4 Production and income account for England (a)

£ million current prices

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Output at market prices						
1. Cereals		2 699	2 679	2 891	3 012	2 615
of which:	wheat	2 136	2 006	1 930	2 299	1 908
	barley	488	578	825	647	608
2. Industrial crops		1 454	1 300	1 135	1 111	1 002
of which:	oilseed rape	1 048	938	705	643	669
	protein crops	103	98	123	123	137
	sugar beet	251	227	270	315	173
3. Forage plants		170	130	201	251	256
4. Vegetables and horticultural products		2 116	2 164	2 254	2 096	2 130
of which:	fresh vegetables	1 068	1 096	1 143	1 018	1 054
	plants and flowers	1 048	1 068	1 111	1 078	1 077
5. Potatoes (including seeds)		476	469	666	461	350
6. Fruit		503	483	486	505	538
7. Output of other crop products including seeds		472	641	579	645	518
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)		**7 890**	**7 865**	**8 211**	**8 082**	**7 408**
8. Livestock		5 320	5 677	6 078	5 966	5 809
primarily for meat		4 383	4 623	5 023	4 813	4 899
of which:	cattle	1 268	1 352	1 372	1 181	1 326
	pigs	869	927	1 057	1 031	876
	sheep	572	500	545	579	610
	poultry	1 504	1 665	1 870	1 837	1 901
gross fixed capital formation		938	1 054	1 055	1 153	911
of which:	cattle	408	626	691	698	472
	pigs	7	7	5	4	3
	sheep	356	263	211	268	254
	poultry	166	158	148	183	181
9. Livestock products		2 879	2 971	3 283	3 501	2 880
of which:	milk	2 423	2 459	2 701	2 964	2 363
	eggs	397	479	525	470	453
Total livestock output (8 + 9)		**8 200**	**8 648**	**9 361**	**9 468**	**8 689**
10. Other agricultural activities		801	791	817	863	843
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities		763	796	899	870	935
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)		**17 654**	**18 100**	**19 288**	**19 282**	**17 874**
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product		6	-	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)		**17 659**	**18 100**	**19 288**	**19 282**	**17 874**

continued

Table 4 continued

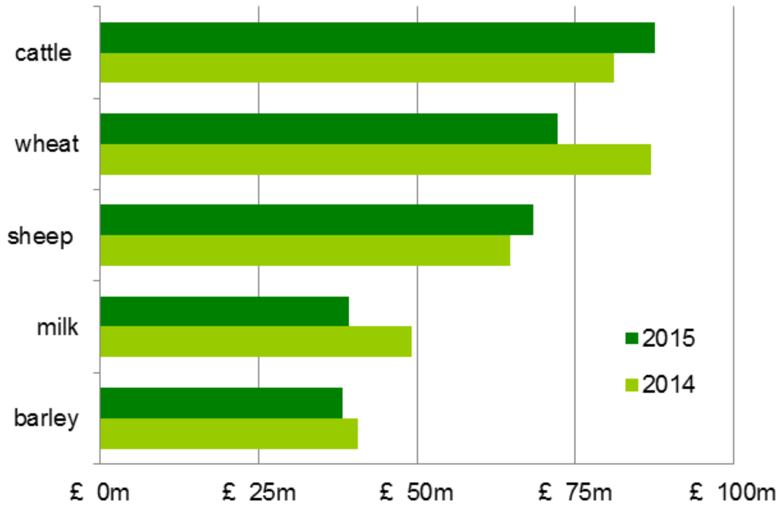
£ million current prices

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	660	630	758	665	625
16. Energy	970	1 008	1 034	1 009	877
17. Fertilisers	1 212	1 129	1 093	1 087	1 038
18. Plant protection products	679	742	767	848	872
19. Veterinary expenses	236	250	269	272	266
20. Animal feed	2 937	3 118	3 663	3 278	3 063
21. Total maintenance	1 094	1 096	1 147	1 222	1 156
22. Agricultural services	796	783	810	860	846
23. FISIM	64	58	74	64	68
24. Other goods and services	2 144	2 237	2 226	2 187	2 176
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	**10 792**	**11 052**	**11 841**	**11 492**	**10 988**
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	**6 862**	**7 048**	**7 447**	**7 791**	**6 887**
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	**6 868**	**7 048**	**7 447**	**7 791**	**6 887**
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	2 864	2 959	2 956	3 032	2 930
of which: equipment	1 135	1 188	1 254	1 303	1 340
buildings	680	698	667	677	688
livestock	1 050	1 073	1 034	1 052	902
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	**3 998**	**4 089**	**4 491**	**4 758**	**3 957**
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	**4 004**	**4 089**	**4 491**	**4 758**	**3 957**
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to	2 110	1 981	2 052	1 837	1 768
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	**6 113**	**6 070**	**6 543**	**6 596**	**5 725**
33. Compensation of employees	1 822	1 857	1 896	1 884	1 933
34. Rents	396	411	433	463	473
35. Interest	200	201	220	277	296
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	**3 696**	**3 601**	**3 994**	**3 972**	**3 023**

(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

Chart 4: North East selected output



Total Income from Farming in the North East region fell to £145 million, a decrease of 13% or £22 million.

The greatest contribution to the value of total output in 2015 came from cattle reared for meat at £88 million, wheat contributed £72 million, sheep meat production contributed £68 million and milk production and barley around £40 million each. This is a shift on last year when wheat was the greatest contributor, followed by cattle, sheep, barley and milk production.

Table 5 shows that in 2015 North East agriculture employed 0.89% of the workforce and the area farmed was 593 thousand hectares, largely permanent grass (45%), and rough grazing (18%) with a further 20% devoted to wheat and other cereals.

Table 5 Structure of the industry in North East England

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current	0.60	0.58	0.59	0.58	. .
Agricultural workforce as a percentage of total regional workforce	0.89	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.89
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	572	575	588	588	593
of which:					
wheat	68	70	55	68	64
other cereals	44	47	62	53	53
oilseed rape	28	29	25	24	24 .
sugar beet	-	-	-	-	-
potatoes	2	2	1	2	1
horticulture	2	2	1	2	2
permanent grass	257	247	259	257	265
rough grazing	106	111	107	111	109
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	266	268	265	257	254
pigs	90	90	103	101	106
sheep	1 823	1,894	1 876	1,913	1,929

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

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

Table 6 Production and income account for the North East region

£ million current prices

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	117	119	135	132	118
of which: wheat	81	76	73	87	72
barley	31	36	52	41	38
2. Industrial crops	48	43	34	32	33
of which: oilseed rape	44	39	30	27	28
protein crops	3	3	4	4	4
sugar beet	-	-	-	-	-
3. Forage plants	5	4	6	8	8
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	20	21	21	20	20
of which: fresh vegetables	8	8	8	7	7
plants and flowers	13	13	13	13	13
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	8	7	11	7	6
6. Fruit	1	1	1	1	1
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	4	5	5	5	4
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	**203**	**201**	**213**	**206**	**190**
8. Livestock	267	272	282	281	275
primarily for meat	204	208	221	212	219
of which: cattle	83	91	93	81	88
pigs	20	21	24	24	20
sheep	64	56	61	65	68
poultry	20	22	25	24	25
gross fixed capital formation	64	64	61	69	55
of which: cattle	21	32	35	36	24
pigs	-	-	-	-	-
sheep	41	30	24	31	29
poultry	2	2	2	2	2
9. Livestock products	50	51	57	61	50
of which: milk	40	41	45	49	39
eggs	7	8	9	8	8
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	**318**	**322**	**339**	**342**	**325**
10. Other agricultural activities	23	23	24	25	25
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	24	25	28	28	30
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	**569**	**572**	**604**	**600**	**569**
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	-	-	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	**569**	**572**	**604**	**600**	**569**

Continued

Table 6 continued

£ million current prices

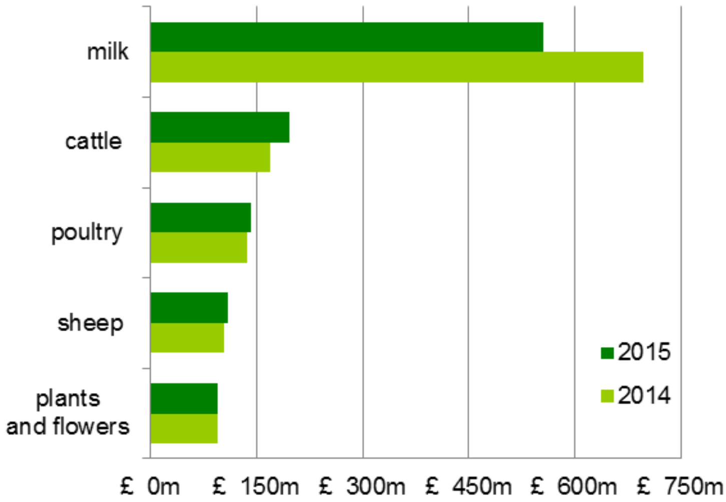
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	13	13	15	13	12
16. Energy	13	14	14	14	12
17. Fertilisers	36	33	32	32	31
18. Plant protection products	22	24	25	27	28
19. Veterinary expenses	8	8	9	9	9
20. Animal feed	79	84	99	88	83
21. Total maintenance	34	34	35	38	35
22. Agricultural services	25	25	26	27	27
23. FISIM	2	2	2	2	2
24. Other goods and services	73	76	76	75	74
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	**305**	**313**	**333**	**325**	**313**
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	**263**	**259**	**271**	**275**	**256**
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	**263**	**259**	**271**	**275**	**256**
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	109	106	103	109	106
of which: equipment	39	41	43	44	46
buildings	17	17	17	17	17
livestock	53	48	44	48	44
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	**155**	**152**	**167**	**165**	**150**
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	**155**	**152**	**167**	**165**	**150**
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to	113	106	110	98	94
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	**268**	**258**	**277**	**263**	**244**
33. Compensation of employees	44	45	46	45	46
34. Rents	36	37	39	42	43
35. Interest	6	6	7	9	9
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	**182**	**170**	**185**	**167**	**145**

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

North West region

Total Income from Farming in the North West region is estimated to have fallen by 35% (£95 million) to £181 million, largely driven by the reduction is the value of milk.

Chart 5: North West: selected output



Milk production is by far the greatest contributor to the total value of output at £556 million in 2015, a fall of £141 million on the year previous. Cattle reared for meat contributed £196 million. Poultry production contributed £142 million while sheep reared for meat contributed £110 million and production of plants and flowers contributed £95 million.

Table 7 show the latest available structure of industry data for North West region. In 2015, North West agriculture employed 0.94% of the workforce and the area farmed was 903 thousand hectares, largely permanent grass (59%) and rough grazing (13%) with a further 9% devoted to wheat and other cereals.

Table 7 Structure of the industry in North West England

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current	0.48	0.47	0.50	0.53	. .
Agricultural workforce as a percentage of total regional workforce	0.97	0.97	0.94	0.92	0.94
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	885	878	909	904	903
of which:					
wheat	35	37	29	36	36
other cereals	43	44	61	48	49
oilseed rape	6	6	6	5	6
sugar beet	-	-	-	-	-
potatoes	9	10	8	8	8
horticulture	13	12	6	10	12
permanent grass	527	519	540	540	536
rough grazing	128	123	118	120	120
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	942	942	933	940	928
pigs	142	148	157	149	131
sheep	2 838	2,892	2 871	2,979	2,973

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

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

Table 8 Production and income account for the North West region

£ million current prices

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	75	80	97	88	80
of which: wheat	38	36	35	41	34
barley	33	39	56	44	41
2. Industrial crops	27	25	27	27	29
of which: oilseed rape	9	8	6	6	6
protein crops	17	16	20	20	22
sugar beet	-	-	-	-	-
3. Forage plants	28	21	33	41	42
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	158	161	168	157	159
of which: fresh vegetables	65	67	70	62	64
plants and flowers	92	94	98	95	95
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	35	34	48	34	25
6. Fruit	5	5	5	5	5
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	24	33	30	33	27
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	**351**	**359**	**408**	**385**	**367**
8. Livestock	614	646	677	665	655
primarily for meat	464	476	506	480	512
of which: cattle	188	197	199	170	196
pigs	32	34	39	38	32
sheep	103	90	98	105	110
poultry	113	125	140	138	142
gross fixed capital formation	150	169	170	185	143
of which: cattle	70	108	119	120	81
pigs	-	-	-	-	-
sheep	65	48	38	49	46
poultry	14	13	12	15	15
9. Livestock products	622	636	701	759	616
of which: milk	570	579	636	698	556
eggs	42	50	55	49	48
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	**1 236**	**1 281**	**1 378**	**1 425**	**1 271**
10. Other agricultural activities	63	63	65	68	67
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	70	73	82	80	86
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	**1 721**	**1 776**	**1 933**	**1 957**	**1 790**
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	1	-	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	**1 722**	**1 776**	**1 933**	**1 957**	**1 790**

continued

Table 8 continued

£ million current prices

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	35	33	40	35	33
16. Energy	61	63	65	63	55
17. Fertilisers	67	63	61	60	58
18. Plant protection products	18	19	20	22	23
19. Veterinary expenses	42	45	48	49	48
20. Animal feed	443	470	552	494	462
21. Total maintenance	135	136	142	151	142
22. Agricultural services	73	72	74	79	77
23. FISIM	6	5	7	6	6
24. Other goods and services	202	211	210	206	205
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	**1 082**	**1 117**	**1 219**	**1 165**	**1 108**
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	**639**	**659**	**714**	**792**	**682**
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	**640**	**659**	**714**	**792**	**682**
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	424	440	440	451	423
of which: equipment	146	153	162	168	173
buildings	78	80	76	77	78
livestock	200	207	202	206	171
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	**215**	**219**	**275**	**341**	**259**
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	**216**	**219**	**275**	**341**	**259**
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to	201	189	196	175	169
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	**417**	**408**	**470**	**516**	**428**
33. Compensation of employees	160	163	166	165	170
34. Rents	42	44	46	49	50
35. Interest	18	18	20	25	27
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	**197**	**183**	**238**	**276**	**181**

- 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 fell by one fifth (£130 million) to £496 million. Of the key contributors, there were falls in the value of pigs reared for meat production, wheat and milk.

The greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2015 came from the production of pig meat (£257 million) and the production of wheat (£253 million). Poultry contributed £227 million and milk meat production £200 million. Cattle reared for meat production contributed around £146 million. Poultry replaced milk as the third largest contributor in the value of outputs.

Chart 6: Yorkshire & Humber: selected output

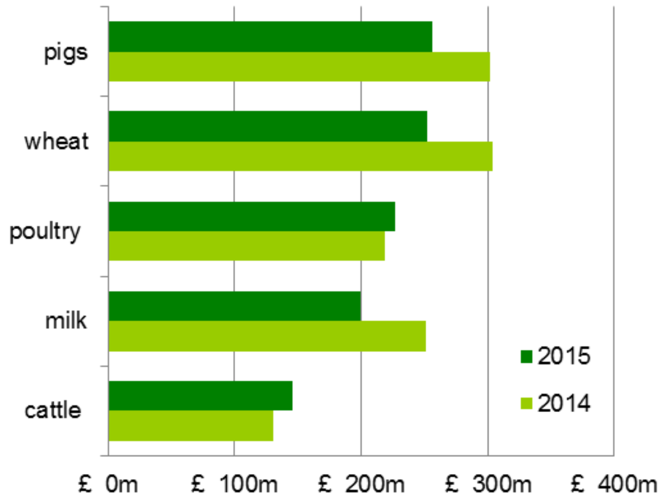


Table 9 shows that in 2015 Yorkshire and Humber agriculture employed 1.22% of the workforce and the area farmed was 1.1 million hectares. Permanent grass accounted for around 30% of the farmed area, wheat 22%, other cereals 12% and oilseed rape 8%.

Table 9 Structure of the industry in Yorkshire and Humber

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.89	0.90	0.94	0.93	. .
Agricultural workforce as a percentage of total regional workforce	1.30	1.30	1.26	1.25	1.22
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	1,074	1,086	1 091	1,087	1,086
of which:					
wheat	248	255	208	250	237
other cereals	111	114	146	129	133
oilseed rape	93	100	91	85	83
sugar beet	8	8	8	8	6
potatoes	17	18	17	17	16
horticulture	32	32	16	30	32
permanent grass	325	325	339	332	335
rough grazing	116	112	107	107	103
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	551	546	544	545	537
pigs	1 258	1,266	1 438	1,424	1,419
sheep	2 037	2,061	2 115	2,177	2,118

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

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

£ million current prices

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Output at market prices						
1. Cereals		376	377	414	425	370
of which:	wheat	283	266	256	304	253
	barley	87	103	147	115	108
2. Industrial crops		183	164	135	129	123
of which:	oilseed rape	151	135	102	92	96
	protein crops	9	9	11	11	12
	sugar beet	18	16	19	23	12
3. Forage plants		15	12	18	22	23
4. Vegetables and horticultural products		216	221	231	212	217
of which:	fresh vegetables	135	138	144	128	133
	plants and flowers	82	83	86	84	84
5. Potatoes (including seeds)		71	70	100	69	52
6. Fruit		6	6	6	6	6
7. Output of other crop products including seeds		51	69	62	69	56
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)		**918**	**918**	**965**	**933**	**847**
8. Livestock		788	835	904	890	845
primarily for meat		671	709	780	753	734
of which:	cattle	140	149	152	131	146
	pigs	255	272	310	302	257
	sheep	77	67	73	77	82
	poultry	180	199	223	219	227
gross fixed capital formation		116	126	124	137	111
of which:	cattle	43	67	74	74	50
	pigs	2	2	1	1	1
	sheep	47	35	28	35	34
	poultry	24	22	21	26	26
9. Livestock products		261	270	299	316	263
of which:	milk	205	208	229	251	200
	eggs	48	58	63	57	55
Total livestock output (8 + 9)		**1 048**	**1 105**	**1 203**	**1 206**	**1 107**
10. Other agricultural activities		86	85	88	93	90
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities		94	98	110	107	115
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)		**2 146**	**2 206**	**2 366**	**2 338**	**2 159**
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product		1	-	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)		**2 147**	**2 206**	**2 366**	**2 338**	**2 159**

continued

Table 10 continued

£ million current prices

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	76	73	87	77	72
16. Energy	119	124	127	124	108
17. Fertilisers	144	134	130	129	123
18. Plant protection products	84	92	95	105	108
19. Veterinary expenses	25	26	28	28	28
20. Animal feed	328	348	409	366	342
21. Total maintenance	120	120	126	134	127
22. Agricultural services	98	96	99	105	104
23. FISIM	8	7	9	8	8
24. Other goods and services	267	278	277	272	271
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	**1 268**	**1 298**	**1 387**	**1 349**	**1 291**
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	**878**	**907**	**978**	**990**	**868**
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	**879**	**907**	**978**	**990**	**868**
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	311	319	316	325	317
of which: equipment	122	128	135	140	144
buildings	77	79	76	77	78
livestock	112	112	106	108	95
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	**568**	**588**	**662**	**665**	**551**
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	**568**	**588**	**662**	**665**	**551**
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	256	241	249	223	215
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	**824**	**829**	**911**	**888**	**766**
33. Compensation of employees	164	167	170	169	174
34. Rents	50	52	55	59	60
35. Interest	24	25	27	34	36
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	**586**	**585**	**659**	**626**	**496**

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

East Midlands region

Total Income from Farming in the East Midlands region fell by 26% (£142 million) to £406 million.

The greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2015 came from the production of wheat (£397 million), followed by poultry meat (£296 million), fresh vegetables (£253 million) and milk (£176 million). Oilseed rape replaced plants and flowers as the fifth largest contributor at £167 million.

Chart 7: East Midlands: selected output

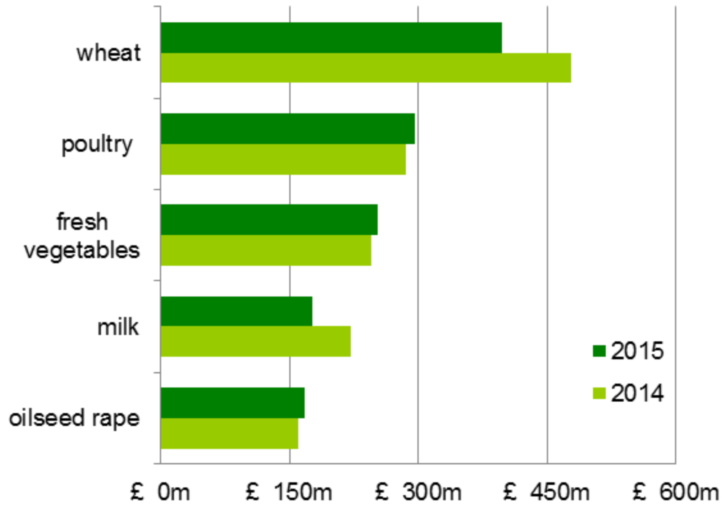


Table 11 shows that in 2015 East Midlands agriculture employed 1.49% of the workforce and the area farmed was 1.2 million hectares. This was mostly wheat (29%), permanent grass (24%) and oilseed rape (13%).

Table 11 Structure of the industry in East Midlands

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	1.08	1.08	1.05	1.05	. .
Agricultural workforce as a percentage of total regional workforce	1.57	1.58	1.54	1.52	1.49
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	1,185	1,198	1 182	1,193	1,188
of which:					
wheat	368	377	307	362	340
other cereals	79	80	112	99	104
oilseed rape	168	181	165	158	154
sugar beet	25	27	26	27	22
potatoes	17	17	16	16	15
horticulture	68	64	31	63	66
permanent grass	282	279	285	282	280
rough grazing	31	30	30	27	26
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	499	491	496	500	485
pigs	333	360	377	364	351
sheep	1 127	1,130	1 201	1,229	1,212

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

Table 12 Production and income account for the East Midlands region

£ million current prices

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Output at market prices						
1. Cereals		510	496	514	561	479
of which:	wheat	444	417	401	478	397
	barley	57	67	96	75	71
2. Industrial crops		339	302	256	250	224
of which:	oilseed rape	262	235	176	161	167
	protein crops	10	9	11	11	13
	sugar beet	57	52	62	72	39
3. Forage plants		16	12	19	23	24
4. Vegetables and horticultural products		415	425	442	407	416
of which:	fresh vegetables	256	263	274	244	253
	plants and flowers	158	162	168	163	163
5. Potatoes (including seeds)		88	86	123	85	64
6. Fruit		5	5	5	5	6
7. Output of other crop products including seeds		102	139	126	140	112
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)		**1 475**	**1 466**	**1 485**	**1 472**	**1 325**
8. Livestock		601	648	699	686	673
primarily for meat		509	544	595	571	581
of which:	cattle	128	137	140	121	134
	pigs	87	93	106	103	88
	sheep	46	40	43	46	49
	poultry	234	259	291	286	296
gross fixed capital formation		92	104	104	115	92
of which:	cattle	39	59	65	66	45
	pigs	1	1	-	-	-
	sheep	28	21	17	21	20
	poultry	24	23	22	27	27
9. Livestock products		266	283	313	322	273
of which:	milk	180	183	201	221	176
	eggs	81	98	107	96	92
Total livestock output (8 + 9)		**867**	**931**	**1 012**	**1 008**	**947**
10. Other agricultural activities		135	133	138	145	142
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities		120	126	142	137	148
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)		**2 597**	**2 656**	**2 776**	**2 763**	**2 562**
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product		1	-	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)		**2 598**	**2 656**	**2 776**	**2 763**	**2 562**

continued

Table 12 continued

£ million current prices

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	134	128	154	135	127
16. Energy	183	190	195	190	165
17. Fertilisers	228	212	206	204	195
18. Plant protection products	139	152	158	174	179
19. Veterinary expenses	23	25	27	27	26
20. Animal feed	347	368	432	387	361
21. Total maintenance	156	157	164	175	166
22. Agricultural services	126	124	128	136	133
23. FISIM	10	9	12	10	11
24. Other goods and services	331	345	344	338	336
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	**1 677**	**1 710**	**1 818**	**1 776**	**1 701**
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	**920**	**946**	**958**	**987**	**861**
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	**921**	**946**	**958**	**987**	**861**
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	362	375	375	383	380
of which: equipment	155	163	172	179	184
buildings	105	108	103	104	106
livestock	102	104	100	101	90
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	**558**	**571**	**584**	**603**	**480**
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	**558**	**571**	**584**	**603**	**480**
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	299	281	291	261	251
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	**857**	**852**	**875**	**864**	**731**
33. Compensation of employees	203	207	211	210	215
34. Rents	53	55	58	63	64
35. Interest	31	32	35	44	47
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	**570**	**558**	**570**	**548**	**406**

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

West Midlands region

Total Income from Farming in the West Midlands region is estimated to have fallen by 19% (£80 million) to £332 million.

The greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2015 came from milk production (£334 million), followed by poultry meat (£213 million) and cattle (£176 million) which replaced wheat as the third largest contributor. Wheat contributed £161 million and fruit production contributed £141 million.

Chart 8: West Midlands: selected output

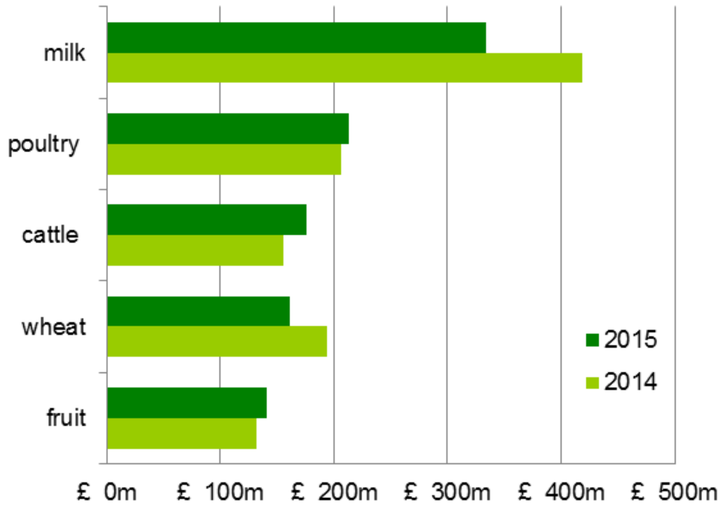


Table 13 shows that in 2015 West Midlands agriculture employed 1.54% of the workforce and the area farmed was 931 thousand hectares. Permanent grassland accounted for 42% of the farmed area, wheat 17% and other cereal crops 9%.

Table 13 Structure of the industry in West Midlands

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.78	0.76	0.78	0.80	. .
Agricultural workforce as a percentage of total regional workforce	1.59	1.58	1.54	1.53	1.54
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	918	930	953	943	931
of which:					
wheat	174	178	140	172	159
other cereals	62	65	94	78	79
oilseed rape	56	62	63	52	49
sugar beet	2	2	2	2	2
potatoes	17	17	16	16	14
horticulture	27	26	17	25	26
permanent grass	393	390	397	392	389
rough grazing	11	11	14	14	12
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	748	738	732	731	700
pigs	193	197	223	210	191
sheep	2 099	2,141	2 215	2,279	2,206

. . means 'not available' or not applicable.

Table 14 Production and income account for the West Midlands region

£ million current prices

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	231	230	250	255	225
of which: wheat	181	170	163	194	161
barley	37	44	62	49	46
2. Industrial crops	105	95	81	78	77
of which: oilseed rape	80	71	54	49	51
protein crops	15	14	18	18	20
sugar beet	7	6	7	9	5
3. Forage plants	25	19	29	37	37
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	216	221	230	215	218
of which: fresh vegetables	96	98	103	91	95
plants and flowers	120	122	127	124	123
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	62	62	87	61	46
6. Fruit	132	126	127	132	141
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	41	56	51	57	45
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	**812**	**809**	**856**	**834**	**790**
8. Livestock	624	661	700	690	680
primarily for meat	490	513	551	527	551
of which: cattle	168	179	181	156	176
pigs	45	48	55	54	45
sheep	84	74	81	86	90
poultry	169	187	210	206	213
gross fixed capital formation	134	149	148	163	130
of which: cattle	56	86	94	95	64
pigs	-	-	-	-	-
sheep	53	39	31	40	38
poultry	25	24	22	28	27
9. Livestock products	398	410	453	485	397
of which: milk	342	347	381	419	334
eggs	48	58	63	57	54
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	**1 023**	**1 071**	**1 153**	**1 174**	**1 078**
10. Other agricultural activities	75	74	76	81	79
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	82	85	96	93	100
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	**1 992**	**2 039**	**2 181**	**2 182**	**2 046**
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	1	-	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	**1 993**	**2 039**	**2 181**	**2 182**	**2 046**

continued

Table 14 continued

£ million current prices

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	62	59	71	63	59
16. Energy	99	103	106	103	90
17. Fertilisers	117	109	105	104	100
18. Plant protection products	61	67	69	77	79
19. Veterinary expenses	31	33	36	36	35
20. Animal feed	372	394	463	415	388
21. Total maintenance	128	128	134	142	135
22. Agricultural services	85	84	87	92	91
23. FISIM	7	6	8	7	7
24. Other goods and services	230	240	239	235	234
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	**1 192**	**1 224**	**1 318**	**1 274**	**1 217**
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	**800**	**815**	**863**	**908**	**830**
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	**801**	**815**	**863**	**908**	**830**
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	358	369	368	378	363
of which: equipment	133	139	147	153	157
buildings	78	81	77	78	79
livestock	147	149	144	147	126
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	**441**	**446**	**495**	**530**	**467**
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	**442**	**446**	**495**	**530**	**467**
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	232	218	226	202	195
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	**674**	**664**	**721**	**732**	**662**
33. Compensation of employees	240	245	250	248	254
34. Rents	37	38	40	43	44
35. Interest	21	22	24	30	32
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	**376**	**360**	**408**	**411**	**332**

- 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 fell by £240 million to £708 million, a decrease of 25%.

Poultry production at £659 million replaced wheat meat production as the greatest contributor to the total value of output in 2015. Production of wheat contributed £551 million and production of fresh vegetables contributed £297 million, pigs £267 million and plants and flowers £188 million. Fresh vegetables replaced pig meat production as the third largest contributor.

Chart 9: East of England: selected output

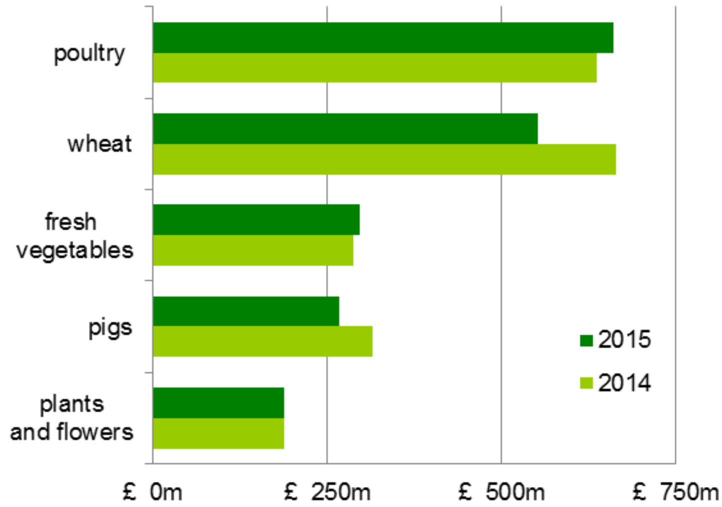


Table 15 shows that in 2015 East of England agriculture employed 1.32% of the workforce and the area farmed was 1.4 million hectares. This was mostly wheat (34%) and other permanent grass (13%), other cereals (12%) and oilseed rape (11%).

Table 15 Structure of the industry in East of England

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	1.03	1.03	1.08	1.06	. .
Agricultural workforce as a percentage of total regional workforce	1.48	1.47	1.38	1.34	1.32
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	1,383	1,398	1 370	1,388	1,382
of which:					
wheat	505	513	428	500	474
other cereals	144	144	185	159	171
oilseed rape	155	168	165	159	151
sugar beet	77	82	80	78	59
potatoes	34	36	34	34	31
horticulture	72	69	35	61	65
permanent grass	178	178	178	175	176
rough grazing	16	15	13	13	12
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	204	195	199	201	192
pigs	989	1,006	1 144	1,085	1,053
sheep	302	302	301	327	328

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

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

£ million current prices

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Output at market prices						
1. Cereals		733	717	754	815	696
of which:	wheat	617	580	558	664	551
	barley	108	128	183	144	135
2. Industrial crops		438	392	365	379	289
of which:	oilseed rape	253	227	170	155	162
	protein crops	5	5	6	6	7
	sugar beet	168	151	180	210	115
3. Forage plants		8	6	10	12	13
4. Vegetables and horticultural products		484	496	516	476	485
of which:	fresh vegetables	302	309	323	287	297
	plants and flowers	183	186	194	188	188
5. Potatoes (including seeds)		164	162	230	159	121
6. Fruit		68	65	65	68	72
7. Output of other crop products including seeds		149	203	183	204	164
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)		**2 045**	**2 041**	**2 123**	**2 112**	**1 840**
8. Livestock		934	1 016	1 127	1 110	1 081
primarily for meat		869	946	1 059	1 033	1 014
of which:	cattle	59	64	66	57	62
	pigs	265	283	322	314	267
	sheep	16	14	15	16	16
	poultry	522	577	648	637	659
gross fixed capital formation		66	70	68	78	68
of which:	cattle	16	25	27	27	19
	pigs	2	2	1	1	1
	sheep	9	7	5	7	7
	poultry	38	36	34	42	42
9. Livestock products		93	100	111	111	97
of which:	milk	51	52	57	62	50
	eggs	39	47	52	46	45
Total livestock output (8 + 9)		**1 027**	**1 116**	**1 238**	**1 222**	**1 178**
10. Other agricultural activities		220	217	224	237	231
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities		159	165	187	181	194
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)		**3 450**	**3 539**	**3 772**	**3 751**	**3 444**
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product		-	-	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)		**3 451**	**3 539**	**3 772**	**3 751**	**3 444**

continued

Table 16 continued

£ million current prices

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	176	168	202	178	167
16. Energy	260	271	278	271	235
17. Fertilisers	307	286	277	275	263
18. Plant protection products	198	216	224	247	254
19. Veterinary expenses	23	24	26	26	25
20. Animal feed	425	451	530	474	443
21. Total maintenance	171	171	179	191	182
22. Agricultural services	165	163	168	179	176
23. FISIM	13	12	15	13	14
24. Other goods and services	433	452	450	442	440
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	**2 172**	**2 214**	**2 348**	**2 296**	**2 200**
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	**1 279**	**1 325**	**1 424**	**1 455**	**1 244**
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	**1 279**	**1 325**	**1 424**	**1 455**	**1 244**
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	325	338	339	347	351
of which: equipment	167	175	185	192	197
buildings	117	120	115	117	119
livestock	41	43	40	38	35
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	**954**	**987**	**1 084**	**1 108**	**892**
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	**954**	**987**	**1 084**	**1 108**	**892**
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	333	312	324	291	280
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	**1 287**	**1 299**	**1 408**	**1 399**	**1 172**
33. Compensation of employees	317	323	329	327	336
34. Rents	56	58	61	65	67
35. Interest	41	42	46	58	62
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	**873**	**877**	**972**	**949**	**708**

- 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 fell by £65 million to £292 million between 2014 and 2015, a decrease of18%.

The greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2015 came from plant and flowers at £273 million. Wheat is now second at 265 million. Production of fruit contributed £234 million, milk production £163 million and poultry £138 million.

Chart 10: South East: selected output

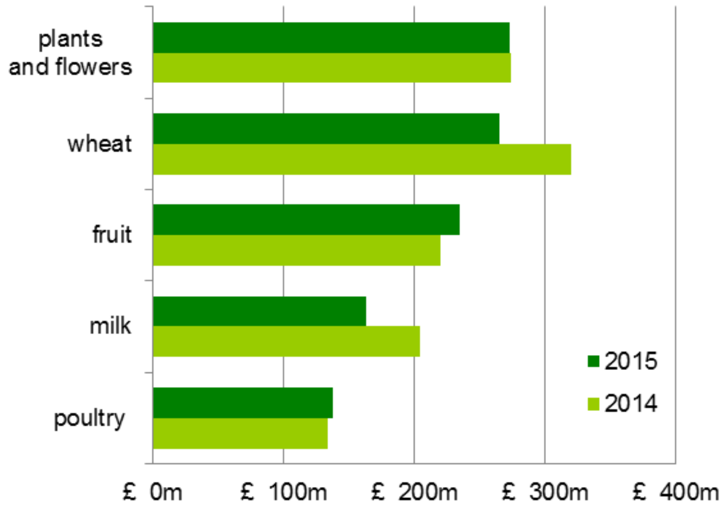


Table 17 shows that in 2015 South East agriculture employed 0.46% of the workforce and the area farmed in the South East region (including London) was 1.1 million hectares; this was mostly permanent grass (33%), wheat (20%) and other cereals (10%).

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

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16	. .
Agricultural workforce as a percentage of total regional workforce	0.51	0.51	0.47	0.46	0.46
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	1,138	1,150	1 158	1,140	1,131
of which:					
wheat	243	247	197	237	222
other cereals	86	90	134	102	108
oilseed rape	94	101	98	89	86
sugar beet	-	-	-	-	-
potatoes	4	4	4	4	3
horticulture	30	30	20	25	27
permanent grass	388	388	384	389	375
rough grazing	21	19	21	21	20
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	429	416	424	427	410
pigs	201	213	209	206	211
sheep	1 186	1,191	1 238	1,286	1,257

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

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

£ million current prices

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	368	364	390	407	355
of which: wheat	297	279	268	320	265
barley	57	67	96	75	71
2. Industrial crops	180	159	127	116	119
of which: oilseed rape	159	142	107	97	101
protein crops	9	9	11	11	13
sugar beet	1	1	1	1	-
3. Forage plants	16	12	18	23	23
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	391	399	415	392	396
of which: fresh vegetables	125	128	133	119	123
plants and flowers	266	271	282	274	273
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	19	19	27	19	14
6. Fruit	219	210	212	220	234
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	62	84	76	84	68
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	**1 254**	**1 247**	**1 265**	**1 262**	**1 209**
8. Livestock	450	476	506	499	487
primarily for meat	364	382	413	396	404
of which: cattle	113	121	123	107	118
pigs	64	68	78	76	65
sheep	57	50	54	58	61
poultry	109	121	136	133	138
gross fixed capital formation	87	94	93	103	83
of which: cattle	33	51	56	57	38
pigs	1	1	-	-	-
sheep	35	26	21	26	25
poultry	18	17	16	19	19
9. Livestock products	238	251	278	288	243
of which: milk	167	170	186	205	163
eggs	65	78	86	77	74
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	**689**	**728**	**784**	**788**	**730**
10. Other agricultural activities	76	75	77	82	80
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	88	92	104	101	108
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	**2 106**	**2 141**	**2 231**	**2 231**	**2 127**
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	1	-	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	**2 107**	**2 141**	**2 231**	**2 231**	**2 127**

continued

Table 18 continued

£ million current prices

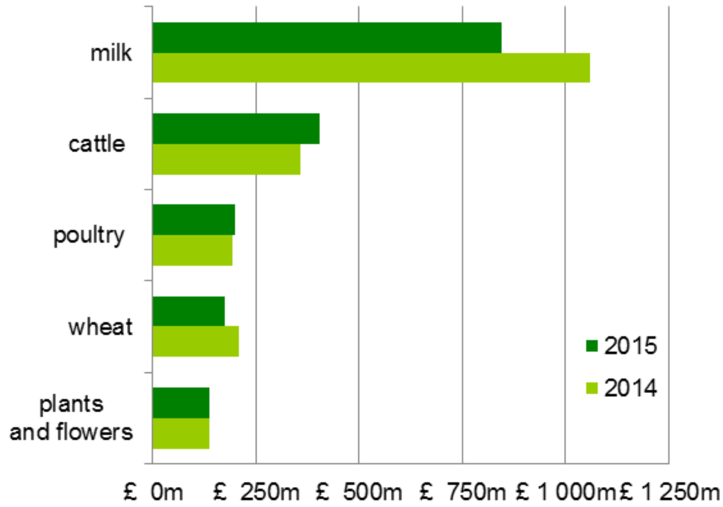
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	98	94	113	99	93
16. Energy	142	148	152	148	129
17. Fertilisers	160	149	144	143	137
18. Plant protection products	93	102	105	116	120
19. Veterinary expenses	19	20	21	21	21
20. Animal feed	249	265	311	278	260
21. Total maintenance	119	120	125	134	127
22. Agricultural services	92	91	94	99	98
23. FISIM	7	7	9	7	8
24. Other goods and services	236	246	245	241	239
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	**1 216**	**1 240**	**1 319**	**1 288**	**1 232**
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	**890**	**901**	**912**	**943**	**895**
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	**890**	**901**	**912**	**943**	**895**
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	297	306	304	312	307
of which: equipment	117	122	129	134	138
buildings	82	84	81	82	83
livestock	98	99	94	96	86
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	**592**	**596**	**608**	**631**	**588**
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	**593**	**596**	**608**	**631**	**588**
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	250	234	243	217	209
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	**843**	**830**	**851**	**849**	**797**
33. Compensation of employees	389	396	405	402	413
34. Rents	49	51	54	57	59
35. Interest	23	23	25	32	34
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	**382**	**360**	**367**	**357**	**292**

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

South West region

Total Income from Farming in the South West region decreased by 27% (£173 million) to £464 million, largely driven by the reduction in the value of milk.

Chart 11: South West: selected output



Milk production, at £845 million, is by far the largest contributor to the total value of output in this region and is £215 million lower than the value in 2014. The production of cattle reared for meat contributed £406 million. Poultry replaced wheat as the third largest contributor at £201 million while wheat production contributed £174 million. Plant and flowers contributed around £138 million.

Table 19 shows that in 2015 South West agriculture employed 2.24% of the workforce and the area farmed in the South West region was 1.8 million hectares, about half of which was permanent grass. Wheat and other cereals accounted for 9% and 8% respectively.

Table 19 Structure of the industry in South West

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	1.10	1.10	1.15	1.20	. .
Agricultural workforce as a percentage of total regional workforce	2.35	2.34	2.25	2.22	2.24
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	1,759	1,769	1 835	1,791	1,777
of which:					
wheat	176	179	142	172	160
other cereals	125	130	194	146	150
oilseed rape	60	65	65	59	58
sugar beet	-	-	-	-	1
potatoes	8	8	8	8	8
horticulture	21	22	14	20	24
permanent grass	889	884	891	885	875
rough grazing	68	63	62	63	62
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	1 758	1,757	1 751	1,755	1,702
pigs	394	381	414	415	365
sheep	2 914	3,001	3 106	3,199	3,119

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

Table 20 Production and income account for the South West region

£ million current prices

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	289	296	337	328	293
of which: wheat	195	183	176	210	174
barley	78	93	132	104	98
2. Industrial crops	134	120	109	102	108
of which: oilseed rape	90	81	61	55	58
protein crops	35	33	41	41	46
sugar beet	1	1	1	1	-
3. Forage plants	57	44	68	85	86
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	216	221	230	216	219
of which: fresh vegetables	82	84	88	78	81
plants and flowers	134	137	142	138	138
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	29	28	40	28	21
6. Fruit	68	65	65	68	72
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	38	51	47	52	42
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	**831**	**825**	**896**	**878**	**840**
8. Livestock	1 042	1 123	1 183	1 146	1 113
primarily for meat	812	846	898	841	884
of which: cattle	389	413	418	359	406
pigs	101	107	123	119	102
sheep	126	110	120	128	135
poultry	159	176	197	194	201
gross fixed capital formation	230	278	285	304	229
of which: cattle	130	199	220	222	150
pigs	1	1	1	-	-
sheep	78	58	46	59	56
poultry	21	20	19	23	23
9. Livestock products	950	970	1 071	1 159	940
of which: milk	866	879	966	1 060	845
eggs	67	81	89	80	77
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	**1 992**	**2 094**	**2 254**	**2 304**	**2 053**
10. Other agricultural activities	123	121	125	132	129
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	127	132	149	144	155
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	**3 072**	**3 172**	**3 424**	**3 459**	**3 177**
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	2	-	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	**3 074**	**3 172**	**3 424**	**3 459**	**3 177**

continued

Table 20 continued

£ million current prices

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	65	62	74	65	61
16. Energy	92	96	98	96	83
17. Fertilisers	154	143	138	138	131
18. Plant protection products	64	70	72	80	82
19. Veterinary expenses	66	70	75	76	74
20. Animal feed	694	737	866	775	724
21. Total maintenance	231	231	242	257	241
22. Agricultural services	132	130	134	143	140
23. FISIM	11	10	12	11	11
24. Other goods and services	371	388	386	379	377
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	**1 879**	**1 935**	**2 098**	**2 018**	**1 926**
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	**1 193**	**1 236**	**1 326**	**1 441**	**1 251**
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	**1 195**	**1 236**	**1 326**	**1 441**	**1 251**
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	677	707	711	727	683
of which: equipment	255	267	282	293	301
buildings	125	129	123	125	127
livestock	297	311	306	309	255
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	**516**	**530**	**615**	**715**	**568**
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	**518**	**530**	**615**	**715**	**568**
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	425	400	414	370	356
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	**943**	**929**	**1 029**	**1 085**	**924**
33. Compensation of employees	306	312	319	316	325
34. Rents	72	75	79	85	86
35. Interest	33	33	36	46	49
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	**531**	**509**	**595**	**638**	**464**

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

Description of Total Income from Farming

Total Income from Farming is income generated by production within the agriculture industry including subsidies and represents business profits and remuneration for work done by owners and other unpaid workers. It excludes changes in the values of assets, including stocks, due to price changes but includes non-agricultural activities such as further processing or tourist activities where these cannot be separated from the agricultural business. It is the preferred measure of aggregate income for the agricultural industry conforming to internationally agreed national accounting principles required by the UK National Accounts and by Eurostat.

Total Income from Farming is designed to show the performance of the whole of the agricultural industry. A measure of farm incomes, Farm Business Income, designed to compare performance across different types of farming, is available by Government Office Regions in the publication Farm Accounts in England 2014/2015 at:
https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/farm-accounts-in-england

Definition of terms used in this release

Agricultural industry - All activities taking place within businesses that carry out any agricultural activities. These businesses include all farms and specialist agricultural contractors.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) in livestock - Is the production of animals that will be used as the means of production, e.g. breeding animals.

Other agricultural activities - Agricultural activities that do not result in sales of final product, e.g. quota leasing, contract work.

Inseparable non-agricultural activities - Non-agricultural activities that are included within the business level accounts and are inseparable, e.g. some cases of bed and breakfast and recreation facilities.

Output at market prices - Output excluding subsidies. The output of the agricultural industry includes some non-agricultural activities and transactions within the industry.

Basic prices - Market price plus directly paid subsidies that are linked to production of specific product.

Subsidies (less taxes) on product - Subsidies and taxes linked to the production of an agricultural product. All subsidies are recorded on an ‘as due’ basis.

FISIM - Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) is an estimate of the value of services provided by financial intermediaries, such as banks, for which no explicit charges are made, and which are paid for as part of the margin between rates applied to savers and borrowers.

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

Gross Value Added - Gross output less intermediate consumption.

Consumption of fixed capital - The reduction in value (at current prices) of capital assets used in the production process, e.g. buildings, plant, machinery, vehicles and livestock.

Net Value Added - Gross Value Added at basic prices less consumption of fixed capital.

Other subsidies on production - Subsidies and taxes not linked to production of a specific product, e.g. Single Payment Scheme, agri-environment payments, animal disease compensation.

Net Value Added at factor cost - Net Value Added at basic prices plus other subsidies (less taxes) on production.

Compensation of employees - The full costs of employees to the business including national insurance contributions.

Total Income from Farming - Income to those with an entrepreneurial interest in the agricultural industry, e.g. farmers, partners, spouses and most other family workers.

Regional classification

The Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS) provides a single uniform breakdown for the production of regional statistics for the EU. In this release, statistics are presented at the NUTS1 level of regions in England.

Information on Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS) and Local Administrative Units (LAU) can be found at: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/products/names--codes-and-look-ups/names-and-codes-listings/names-and-codes-for-eurostat-geography/index.html

Regional production and income accounts methodology

Values for England are derived from the production and income account for the United Kingdom and similar accounts for Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The regional accounts for England are constructed by apportioning values for England over NUTS 1 regions on the basis of crop and livestock standard outputs (SOs), which are estimated by applying coefficients to crop areas and livestock numbers.

Outputs

In general, the allocation is based on crop areas and livestock numbers. Regional variation in yields and prices are catered for by using standard outputs that assume one “standard” output for each type of commodity across a wide region. England is split into three regions: north, east and west. By applying the standard output to the area of wheat, say, one obtains an estimate of the value added – these value added estimates are used to make the allocation. Subsidies on output products are also apportioned in this way.

Non-agricultural output is apportioned based on total standard output (totalled over all agricultural outputs). This approach is crude but justified because it is a relatively small item in the account. Services between agricultural units (contract work) are apportioned based on total standard output. Transfers of store animals between regions can be ignored. Firstly imported livestock are, by convention, treated as negative contributions to output and not as input costs, and so there is no impact at all on input costs. Secondly, by using estimates of gross margins for each type of animal, each region is allocated a full value added for all of its livestock.

Intermediate consumption

Consumption of inputs relates only indirectly to areas of crops and numbers of livestock. Therefore, data underlying the standard output estimates is used along with crops areas and livestock numbers to apportion input costs. Underlying the estimates of each of the standard outputs are the costs of each key type of input that are required to produce each key type of output. For example, we have estimates of the costs of animal feed per dairy cow per year. Many of these estimates are based on results of special studies and not on regular data sources. The allocation for a particular input is therefore derived as the sum of input contributions - one contribution for each type of output. The contribution associated with an output is still based on the area or livestock count.

Labour

Regional labour statistics from the annual June Survey are used to apportion compensation of employees. It is assumed that pay rates are the same across all the regions. Differences in the levels of part time work are accounted for. The annual June Survey provides statistics on both full time and part time workers. Standard factors are used to convert the number of part time workers into a smaller number of full time equivalents. Similarly, the volume of unpaid labour is apportioned on the basis of regional labour statistics from the annual June Survey.

Interest, rent and other subsidies on production

Interest payments and taxes are allocated based on the total standard output (totalled over all types of output). Rent received and rent paid for land or land & buildings is allocated on areas rented and owned. Environmental subsidies are not based on administrative data but on crop areas and livestock numbers. As environmental subsidies grow, it will become necessary to find a proper data source for their allocation into the regions.

Revisions

Over time, as more data becomes available, estimates will be revised and forecasts replaced, for example intermediate consumption and other costs data estimated for the June publication are, in this edition, replaced by Farm Business Survey data.
More detailed information on revisions made in this statistical notice can be found at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/total-income-from-farming-in-the-uk. In summary, in this edition, these include changes to livestock and input costs. In particular the value of livestock output is revised upwards by 4% with poultry being the main contributor to this revision. Intermediate consumption costs are revised downwards by 2% with animal feed revised downwards by 5%.

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

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

Summary quality report

A summary quality report for Total Income from Farming at the UK level can be found at: https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/series/aggregate-agricultural-accounts/ (see "Total income from farming - quality report"). This report pulls together key qualitative information on the various dimensions of quality as well as providing a summary of methods used to compile the output. It relates to estimates of Total Income from Farming and aim to provide users with information on usability and fitness for purpose of these estimates.

Quality Assurance

Defra has in place quality assurance processes to check the accuracy and reliability of the aggregate agricultural accounts that includes:

- Ongoing review of methods employed in the calculation of the accounts.
- Assessment of the quality of the estimates of components of the accounts with internal experts.
- Discussion of components of the accounts with external experts.
- Quality assessments made by Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union.

Main users and uses of the aggregate agricultural accounts

The aggregate agricultural accounts are used in conjunction with other economic information to:

- Inform policy decisions and to help monitor and evaluate current policies relating to agriculture in the UK by Government and in the European Union by the European Commission.
- Inform stakeholders of the performance of the agricultural industry.
- Inform research into the economic performance of the agricultural industry.
- Total Income from Farming sets the context when looking at a number of policies; the agricultural industry contributes around £8.5 billion to the UK economy and accounts for about 0.5% of UK GDP. It is most relevant to policies relating to CAP reform and the competitiveness of farming.

User engagement

As part of our ongoing commitment to compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics (http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html), we wish to strengthen our engagement with users of these statistics and better understand the use made of them and the types of decisions that they inform. Consequently, we invite users to make themselves known, to advise us of the use they do, or might, make of these statistics, and what their wishes are in terms of engagement. Feedback on this notice and enquiries about these statistics are also welcome.