



17 December 2014

Agriculture in the English regions 2013 – 2nd estimate

This release presents the second estimates of Total Income from Farming in England and the English regions for 2013 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 2013 are summarised. Brief descriptions of key agricultural activities are presented together with detailed datasets for each region

Key points:

- Total Income from Farming in England is estimated to have risen between 2012 and 2013 by 15% (£555 million) to £4,293 million.
- In 2013, Total Income from Farming in the UK is estimated to be £5,638 million; England was the largest contributor accounting for 76% of this total.
- Over the past five years, Total Income from Farming has increased in all English regions, ranging from 16% in the North West and South West to 45% in East of England.
- Livestock output was predominant in the South West and North West while crop output was greatest in East of England.
- In England, agriculture contributed £7,506 million (0.58%) to the economy and employed 1.08% of the workforce.
- In the English regions, agriculture's contribution to the local economy ranged from 0.16% in the South East, including London, to 1.17% in the South West.

Enquiries on this publication to: Helen Mason, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Room 201, Foss House, Kings Pool, 1-2 Peasholme Green, York, YO1 7PX. Email: helen.mason@defra.gsi.gov.uk. **Media enquiries to:** Tel: 020 7238 5054 / 6001 / 5610 / 6092 / 6007 / 5599

A National Statistics publication. National Statistics are produced to high professional standards. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference. For general enquiries about National Statistics, contact the National Statistics Public Enquiry Service: tel. 0845 601 3034 email info@statistics.gov.uk. You can find National Statistics on the internet at www.statistics.gov.uk.

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 2009 as the reference year.

Over the past five years, Total Income from Farming in England increased by 31%. All regions saw an increase in this time, ranging from 16% in the South West and North West to 45% in the East of England.

Table 1: Index of Total Income from Farming trends for English regions (2009=100)

Region	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
England	100	94	121	114	131
North East	100	88	122	110	125
North West	100	85	95	82	116
Yorkshire & the Humber	100	94	122	119	137
East Midlands	100	101	141	135	142
West Midlands	100	92	113	104	123
East of England	100	96	130	130	145
South East (& London)	100	100	135	120	129
South West	100	87	103	93	116

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 2013 from the production and income accounts for each region.

Chart 1: Value of output by region 2013

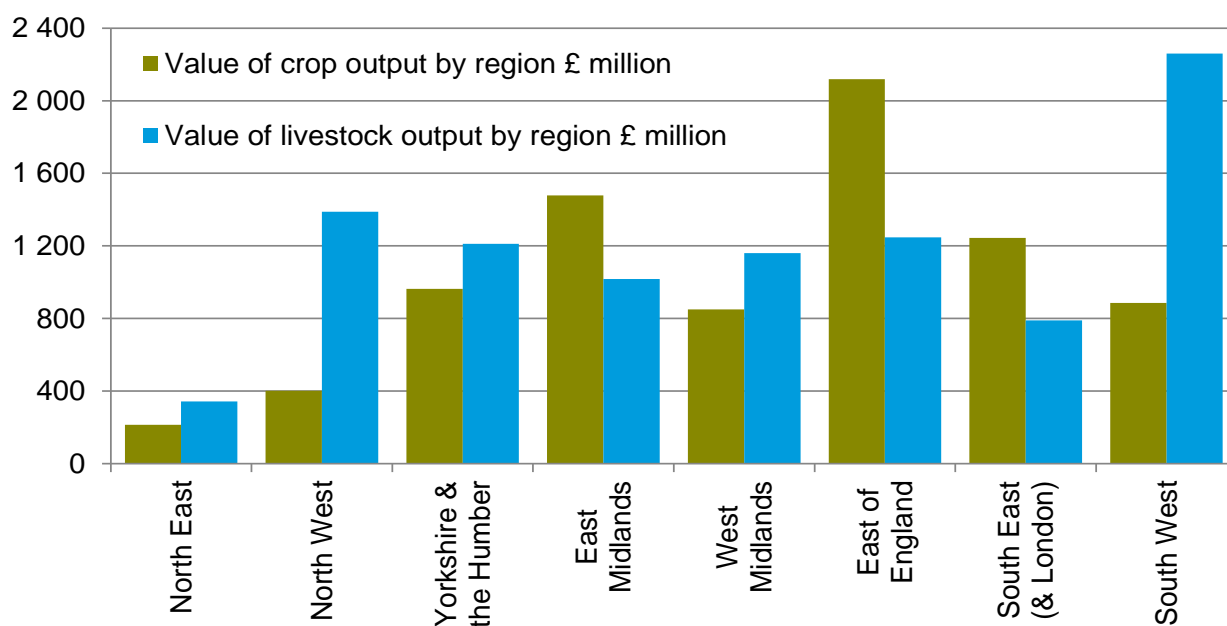
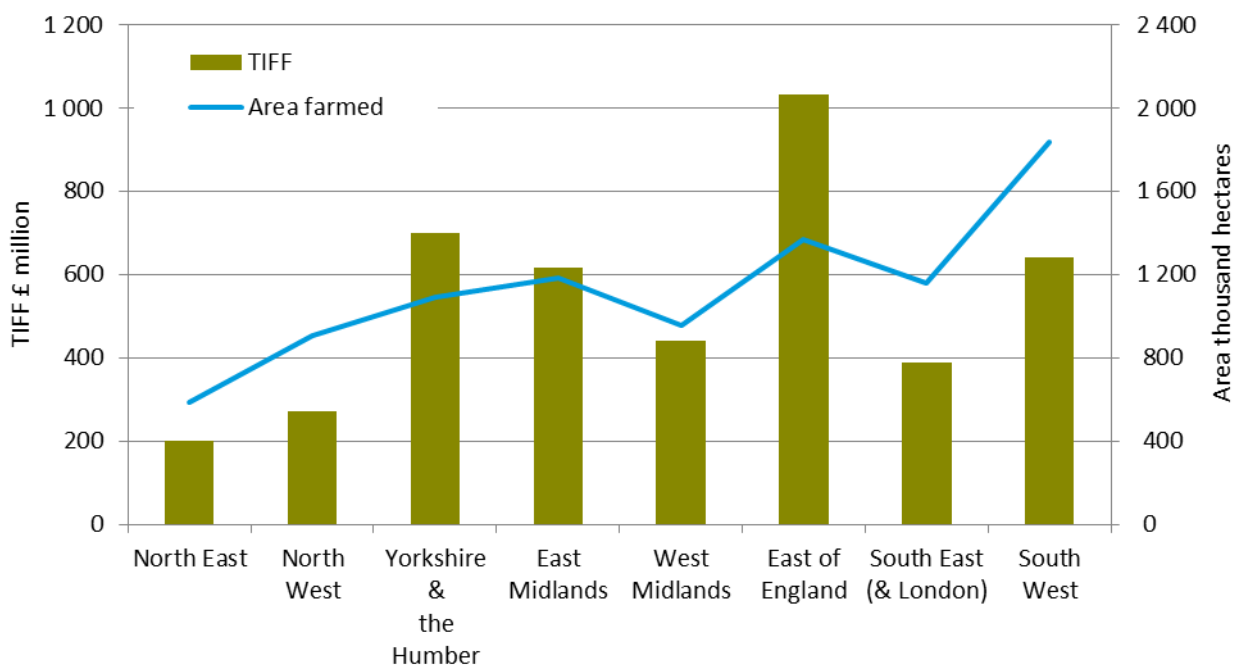


Table 2: Summary measures for English regions in 2013

£ 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	8 154	9 435	19 313	11 807	7 506	4 293
North East	213	343	609	333	276	200
North West	402	1 391	1 940	1 219	721	272
Yorkshire & the Humber	963	1 213	2 375	1 384	992	700
East Midlands	1 478	1 019	2 778	1 808	970	617
West Midlands	849	1 162	2 185	1 316	869	440
East of England	2 119	1 248	3 780	2 336	1 444	1 034
South East (& London)	1 244	791	2 217	1 312	906	389
South West	886	2 266	3 428	2 099	1 329	643

The South West region continues to have the largest area of farmed land, at 20% in 2013. In 2013 the East of England region contributed 24% to the total income from farming for England.

Chart 2 TIFF and area farmed for English regions, 2013



Latest figures for England and regions

England

In 2013 the farmed area in England was 9.1million hectares. The majority (53%) was croppable land with permanent grass accounting for 36% of the land. Wheat accounted for 17% of the area, other cereals for 11% and oilseed rape for 7%.

Total Income from Farming in England is estimated to have risen between 2012 and 2013 by 15% (£555 million) to £4,293 million.

In 2013 the greatest contribution to the total value of output was production of milk (£2,728 million), wheat (£1,947 million), poultry meat (£1,892 million), cattle reared for meat (£1,348 million) and fresh vegetables (£1,147 million).

In England overall the value of crops rose by £300 million, largely driven by a rise in the value of potatoes and barley. In 2013 the better weather conditions resulted in improved growing conditions and a return to a more typical harvest, good yields and stocks being replenished following the challenges seen in 2012 due to the poor weather conditions. The value of barley rose considerably, as spring barley plantings increased, after the difficulties in sowing autumn crops in 2012 due to the wet weather and poor planting conditions. In contrast the value of wheat and oilseed rape fell in 2013 with a decrease in the area grown for both crops.

Livestock continued to perform strongly, with the overall value rising for the seventh consecutive year. Milk was a key contributor, whose value notably rose due to the higher prices seen throughout the year. All livestock sectors increased, largely driven by higher prices, with the exception of cattle whose value remained stable with higher prices offset by a fall in production.

In 2013 agriculture employed 1.08% of the total workforce in England and contributed £7,506 million (0.58%) to the economy.

Chart 3: England: selected output

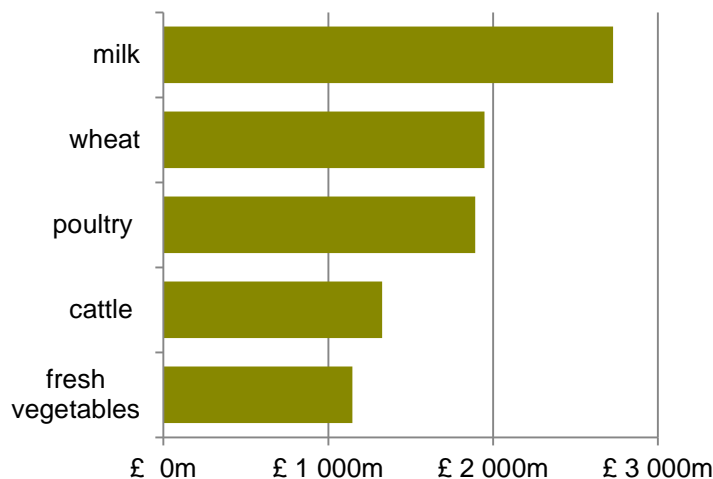


Table 3 Structure of the industry in England

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.50	0.47	0.56	0.56	0.58
Agricultural workforce as a percentage of total regional workforce	1.10	1.10	1.14	1.13	1.08
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	8 976	8 887	8 915	8 985	9 086
of which:					
wheat	1 653	1 792	1 817	1 856	1 505
other cereals	885	705	719	738	988
oilseed rape	536	600	660	713	676
sugar beet	114	119	113	120	117
potatoes	105	100	108	112	103
horticulture	147	145	152	149	140
permanent grass	3 223	3 288	3 239	3 208	3 273
rough grazing	558	493	497	483	472
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	5 484	5 542	5 416	5 373	5 345
pigs	3 689	3 606	3 600	3 662	4 066
sheep	14 390	14 240	14 326	14 612	14 922

Table 4 Production and income account for England (a)

£ million current prices

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	2 005	1 865	2 675	2 675	2 904
of which: wheat	1 456	1 517	2 118	2 004	1 947
barley	487	301	483	578	823
2. Industrial crops	864	996	1 453	1 298	1 131
of which: oilseed rape	448	631	1 048	938	703
protein crops	136	127	103	98	123
sugar beet	246	197	251	227	270
3. Forage plants	177	174	170	130	202
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	1 752	2 031	2 047	2 095	2 167
of which: fresh vegetables	937	1 094	1 069	1 121	1 147
plants and flowers	815	937	978	974	1 020
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	481	403	517	535	689
6. Fruit	475	483	503	483	484
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	378	435	470	639	577
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	6 132	6 387	7 835	7 855	8 154
8. Livestock	4 603	4 785	5 334	5 672	6 120
primarily for meat	3 652	3 865	4 390	4 602	5 035
of which: cattle	962	983	1 248	1 324	1 348
pigs	795	804	871	933	1 063
sheep	484	464	582	491	539
poultry	1 245	1 439	1 504	1 664	1 892
gross fixed capital formation	951	921	944	1 070	1 085
of which: cattle	585	523	410	640	665
pigs	7	7	7	7	5
sheep	207	248	356	263	267
poultry	152	143	171	160	147
9. Livestock products	2 547	2 638	2 890	2 968	3 315
of which: milk	2 106	2 169	2 432	2 450	2 728
eggs	401	412	399	485	531
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	7 150	7 424	8 224	8 641	9 435
10. Other agricultural activities	654	703	801	790	813
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	679	779	785	827	912
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	14 615	15 293	17 646	18 113	19 313
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	14	7	5	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	14 628	15 299	17 651	18 113	19 313

continued

Table 4 continued

	£ million current prices				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	600	543	560	519	650
16. Energy	794	867	979	1 016	1 044
17. Fertilisers	806	1 007	1 212	1 128	1 118
18. Plant protection products	631	671	715	832	769
19. Veterinary expenses	212	244	244	256	272
20. Animal feed	2 392	2 650	2 968	3 155	3 676
21. Total maintenance	973	1 045	1 094	1 121	1 158
22. Agricultural services	655	704	802	792	816
23. FISIM	84	96	115	128	98
24. Other goods and services	1 853	1 948	2 130	2 157	2 206
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	9 001	9 776	10 819	11 102	11 807
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	5 614	5 517	6 827	7 010	7 506
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	5 628	5 524	6 832	7 010	7 506
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	2 572	2 500	2 805	2 940	2 823
of which: equipment	997	1 068	1 187	1 267	1 246
buildings	616	541	563	592	551
livestock	960	891	1 055	1 082	1 026
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	3 042	3 017	4 022	4 070	4 684
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	3 055	3 024	4 028	4 070	4 684
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	2 228	2 127	2 125	1 983	2 008
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	5 284	5 150	6 153	6 053	6 691
33. Compensation of employees	1 646	1 717	1 815	1 859	1 893
34. Rents	289	285	288	341	365
35. Interest	84	90	92	114	140
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	3 265	3 058	3 958	3 739	4 293

(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

In 2013 the area farmed in the North East region was 588 thousand hectares. This was largely permanent grass (44%), and rough grazing (18%) with a further 19% devoted to wheat and other cereals.

Total Income from Farming in the North East region is estimated to have risen between 2012 and 2013 to £200 million, an increase of 13% (£23 million).

The greatest contribution of the value of total output in 2013 came from cattle reared for meat at £91 million. Wheat contributed £74 million, sheep production for meat contributed £60 million while barley production contributed £52 million and milk £45 million.

In the North East agriculture contributed 0.61% to the economy and employed 0.92% of the workforce.

Chart 4: North East selected output

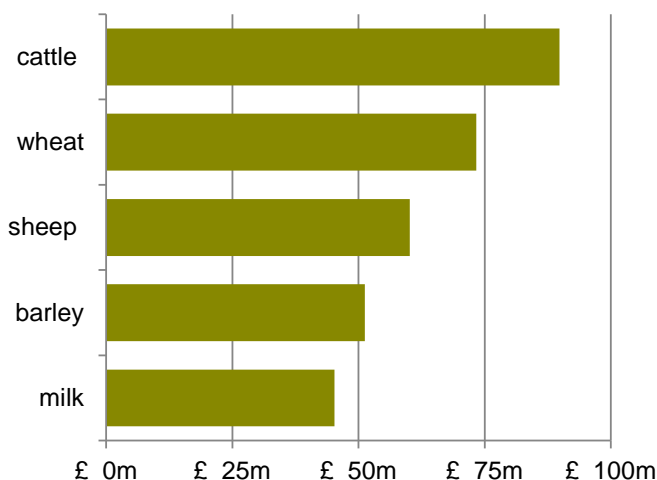


Table 5 Structure of the industry in North East England

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.50	0.45	0.60	0.58	0.61
Agricultural workforce as a percentage of total regional workforce	0.84	0.84	..	..	0.92
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	576	570		..	588
of which:					
wheat	63	67	..	..	55
other cereals	54	46	..	..	62
oilseed rape	22	26	..	..	25
sugar beet	-	-	..	..	-
potatoes	2	1	..	..	1
horticulture	1	1	..	..	1
permanent grass	237	259	..	..	259
rough grazing	128	107	..	..	107
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	277	277	..	..	265
pigs	96	89	..	..	103
sheep	1 842	1 826	..	..	1 876

.. means 'not available'.

Table 6 Production and income account for the North East region

£ million current prices

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	90	80	116	119	135
of which: wheat	55	57	80	76	74
barley	31	19	30	36	52
2. Industrial crops	24	32	48	43	34
of which: oilseed rape	19	26	44	39	29
protein crops	4	4	3	3	4
sugar beet	-	-	-	-	-
3. Forage plants	6	5	5	4	6
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	16	19	19	20	20
of which: fresh vegetables	7	8	8	8	8
plants and flowers	10	11	12	12	12
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	8	6	8	9	11
6. Fruit	1	1	1	1	1
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	3	4	4	5	5
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	148	147	202	201	213
8. Livestock	227	230	269	271	286
primarily for meat	172	173	205	206	220
of which: cattle	66	67	82	89	91
pigs	18	18	20	21	24
sheep	54	52	65	55	60
poultry	16	19	20	22	25
gross fixed capital formation	56	57	64	65	66
of which: cattle	30	27	21	33	34
pigs	-	-	-	-	-
sheep	24	28	41	30	30
poultry	2	2	2	2	2
9. Livestock products	43	46	51	51	57
of which: milk	35	36	40	41	45
eggs	7	7	7	8	9
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	270	277	320	322	343
10. Other agricultural activities	19	21	23	23	24
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	21	25	25	26	29
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	459	468	570	572	609
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	-	-	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	459	468	570	572	609

continued

Table 6 continued

£ million current prices

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	12	11	11	10	13
16. Energy	11	12	14	14	14
17. Fertilisers	24	30	36	33	33
18. Plant protection products	20	22	23	27	25
19. Veterinary expenses	7	8	8	8	9
20. Animal feed	65	72	80	85	99
21. Total maintenance	30	32	34	35	36
22. Agricultural services	21	22	25	25	26
23. FISIM	3	3	4	4	3
24. Other goods and services	63	67	73	74	75
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	255	278	307	315	333
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	204	191	263	257	276
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	204	191	263	257	276
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	94	94	108	107	100
of which: equipment	34	36	40	43	42
buildings	15	13	14	15	14
livestock	45	44	53	49	44
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	110	97	155	150	175
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	110	97	155	150	175
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	118	113	113	106	107
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	228	210	268	256	283
33. Compensation of employees	40	41	44	45	46
34. Rents	26	26	26	31	33
35. Interest	3	3	3	4	4
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	160	140	196	177	200

- means nil or negligible.

North West region

In 2013 the area farmed in the North West region was 909 thousand hectares. This was mostly permanent grass (61%) and rough grazing (13%), the area of cereals and other crops accounted for 10%.

Total Income from Farming in the North West region is estimated to have risen between 2012 and 2013 by 42% (£81 million) to £272 million. This increase was largely driven by a rise in the value of milk and meat production, in particular poultry.

By far the greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2013 came from milk at £642 million and cattle reared for meat contributed £196 million. Poultry production contributed £142 million while sheep reared for meat contributed £97 million and production of plants and flowers contributed £90 million.

In the North West agriculture contributed 0.51% to the economy and employed 0.94% of the workforce.

Chart 5: North West: selected output

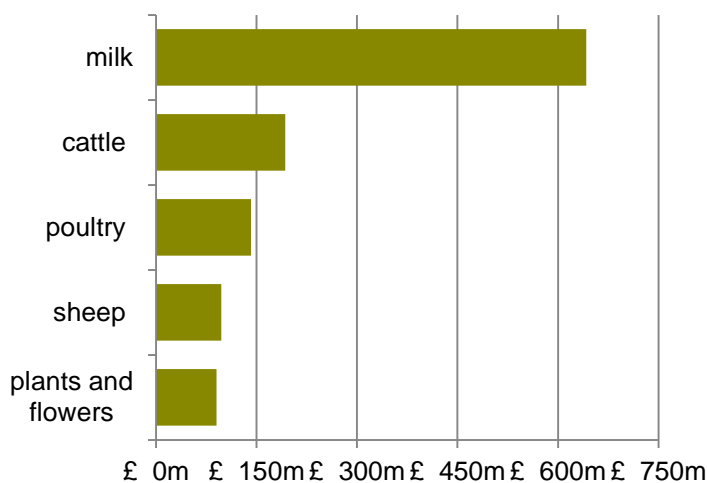


Table 7 Structure of the industry in North West England

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.45	0.41	0.47	0.48	0.51
Agricultural workforce as a percentage of total regional workforce	0.93	0.93	..	..	0.94
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	901	879	..	..	909
of which:					
wheat	30	35	..	..	29
other cereals	56	42	..	..	61
oilseed rape	5	5	..	..	6
sugar beet	-	-	..	..	-
potatoes	8	8	..	..	8
horticulture	6	6	..	..	6
permanent grass	522	532	..	..	540
rough grazing	142	127	..	..	118
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	940	953	..	..	933
pigs	143	138	..	..	157
sheep	2 816	2 795	..	..	2 871

.. means 'not available'.

Table 8 Production and income account for the North West region

£ million current prices

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	62	50	74	80	97
of which: wheat	26	27	38	36	35
barley	33	20	33	39	56
2. Industrial crops	27	27	27	25	27
of which: oilseed rape	4	6	9	8	6
protein crops	22	21	17	16	20
sugar beet	-	-	-	-	-
3. Forage plants	29	28	28	21	33
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	129	150	152	154	160
of which: fresh vegetables	57	67	65	69	70
plants and flowers	72	83	86	86	90
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	35	29	38	39	50
6. Fruit	5	5	5	5	5
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	19	22	24	33	30
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	306	311	347	357	402
8. Livestock	527	540	616	644	682
primarily for meat	375	392	466	472	506
of which: cattle	138	142	185	193	196
pigs	29	30	32	35	39
sheep	87	84	105	89	97
poultry	93	108	113	125	142
gross fixed capital formation	152	148	150	172	176
of which: cattle	101	90	71	110	115
pigs	-	-	-	-	-
sheep	38	45	65	48	49
poultry	13	12	14	13	12
9. Livestock products	545	564	625	634	708
of which: milk	496	511	573	577	642
eggs	42	43	42	51	56
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	1 072	1 104	1 241	1 278	1 391
10. Other agricultural activities	52	56	63	63	64
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	62	71	72	76	83
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	1 492	1 542	1 723	1 773	1 940
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	2	1	1	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	1 494	1 543	1 724	1 773	1 940

continued

Table 8 continued

	£ million current prices				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	32	29	30	27	34
16. Energy	50	54	61	64	65
17. Fertilisers	45	56	67	63	62
18. Plant protection products	16	17	18	22	20
19. Veterinary expenses	38	44	44	46	49
20. Animal feed	361	400	447	476	554
21. Total maintenance	120	129	135	139	143
22. Agricultural services	60	64	73	72	75
23. FISIM	8	9	11	12	9
24. Other goods and services	174	183	201	203	208
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	904	986	1 088	1 123	1 219
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	588	557	635	650	721
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	590	558	636	650	721
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	385	371	419	438	422
of which: equipment	128	138	153	163	161
buildings	70	62	64	68	63
livestock	187	171	201	208	199
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	203	186	217	212	298
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	205	187	218	212	298
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	213	203	203	189	192
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	418	390	420	401	490
33. Compensation of employees	145	151	159	163	166
34. Rents	31	30	31	36	39
35. Interest	8	8	8	10	13
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	235	200	222	191	272

- means nil or negligible.

Yorkshire and the Humber region

In 2013 the area farmed in the Yorkshire and the Humber region was 1.1 million hectares.

Permanent grass accounted for around 30% of the farmed area, rough grazing 19%, wheat 19% and other cereals 13%.

Total Income from Farming in the Yorkshire and Humber region is estimated to have risen between 2012 and 2013 by 15% (£90 million) to £700 million. This increase was mainly due to a rise in the value of pigs reared for meat and barley which more than offset any fall in the value of wheat and oil seed rape.

The greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2013 came from the production of pig meat (£312 million) and the production of wheat (£258 million). Milk and poultry meat production contributed around £230 million, and cattle reared for meat contributed £149 million.

In the Yorkshire and Humber agriculture contributed 0.98% to the economy and employed 1.26% of the workforce.

Chart 6: Yorkshire & Humber: selected output

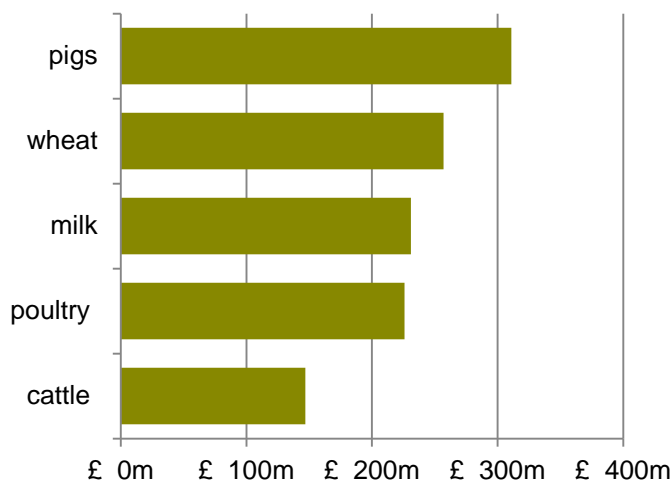


Table 9 Structure of the industry in Yorkshire and Humber

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.76	0.72	0.91	0.92	0.98
Agricultural workforce as a percentage of total regional workforce	1.23	1.25	..	..	1.26
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	1 069	1 066		..	1 091
of which:					
wheat	222	241	..	..	208
other cereals	140	114	..	..	146
oilseed rape	75	86	..	..	91
sugar beet	10	8	..	..	8
potatoes	17	16	..	..	17
horticulture	16	14	..	..	16
permanent grass	323	332	..	..	339
rough grazing	113	112	..	..	107
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	565	566	..	..	544
pigs	1 209	1 223	..	..	1 438
sheep	2 032	2 020	..	..	2 115

.. means 'not available'.

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

	£ million current prices				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	285	259	373	376	416
of which: wheat	193	201	281	265	258
barley	87	54	86	103	147
2. Industrial crops	98	120	183	163	134
of which: oilseed rape	64	91	151	135	101
protein crops	12	11	9	9	11
sugar beet	18	14	18	16	19
3. Forage plants	16	15	15	12	18
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	182	211	211	217	224
of which: fresh vegetables	118	138	135	141	145
plants and flowers	63	73	76	76	79
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	72	60	77	80	103
6. Fruit	5	6	6	6	6
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	41	47	51	69	62
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	698	718	916	923	963
8. Livestock	687	711	790	835	911
primarily for meat	574	600	673	708	782
of which: cattle	107	109	137	146	149
pigs	233	236	255	273	312
sheep	65	62	78	66	72
poultry	149	172	180	199	226
gross fixed capital formation	113	111	117	128	129
of which: cattle	62	56	44	68	71
pigs	2	2	2	2	1
sheep	27	33	47	35	35
poultry	22	20	24	23	21
9. Livestock products	232	241	262	270	302
of which: milk	178	184	206	207	231
eggs	48	50	48	59	64
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	919	951	1 052	1 105	1 213
10. Other agricultural activities	70	75	86	85	87
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	83	96	96	101	112
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	1 770	1 840	2 150	2 215	2 375
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	1	1	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	1 771	1 841	2 150	2 215	2 375

continued

Table 10 continued

£ million current prices

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	69	63	65	60	75
16. Energy	97	106	120	125	128
17. Fertilisers	96	119	144	134	133
18. Plant protection products	78	83	88	103	95
19. Veterinary expenses	22	25	25	27	28
20. Animal feed	267	296	332	353	411
21. Total maintenance	107	115	120	123	127
22. Agricultural services	80	86	98	97	100
23. FISIM	10	12	14	16	12
24. Other goods and services	231	242	265	268	274
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	1 058	1 148	1 272	1 305	1 384
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	712	692	878	910	992
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	714	693	879	910	992
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	277	270	304	317	302
of which: equipment	107	115	128	136	134
buildings	70	61	64	67	62
livestock	100	94	112	113	105
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	435	422	574	594	690
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	436	422	575	594	690
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	271	258	258	241	244
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	707	680	833	834	934
33. Compensation of employees	148	154	163	167	170
34. Rents	37	36	37	43	47
35. Interest	10	11	11	14	17
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	512	479	622	610	700

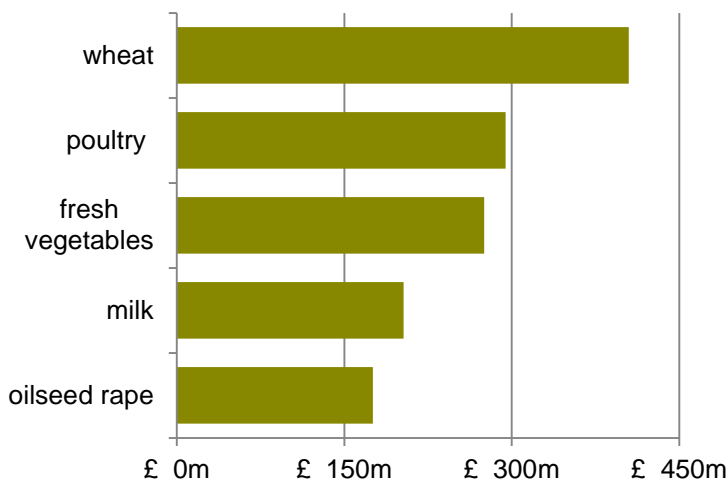
- means nil or negligible.

East Midlands region

In 2013 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%).

Total Income from Farming in the East Midlands region is estimated to have risen between 2012 and 2013 by 5% (£30million) to £617 million. This increase was mainly due to a rise in the value of poultry, potatoes and barley which more than offset any fall in the value of wheat and oil seed rape.

Chart 7: East Midlands: selected output



The greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2013 came from the production of wheat (£405 million), followed by poultry meat (£294 million), fresh vegetables (£275 million). Milk replaced oil seed rape as the fourth greatest contributor at £203 million while oil seed rape production contributed £176 million.

In the East Midlands agriculture contributed 1.09% to the economy and employed 1.53% of the workforce.

Table 11 Structure of the industry in East Midlands

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.87	0.85	1.08	1.10	1.09
Agricultural workforce as a percentage of total regional workforce	1.52	1.55	..	..	1.53
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	1 169	1 177		..	1 182
of which:					
wheat	335	363	..	..	307
other cereals	102	82	..	..	112
oilseed rape	133	152	..	..	165
sugar beet	26	26	..	..	26
potatoes	18	16	..	..	16
horticulture	37	35	..	..	31
permanent grass	279	287	..	..	285
rough grazing	32	30	..	..	30
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	502	511	..	..	496
pigs	360	344	..	..	377
sheep	1 123	1 126	..	..	1 201

.. means 'not available'.

Table 12 Production and income account for the East Midlands region

£ million current prices

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	367	356	506	495	517
of which: wheat	303	315	440	417	405
barley	57	35	56	67	96
2. Industrial crops	187	222	339	302	256
of which: oilseed rape	112	158	262	235	176
protein crops	13	12	10	9	11
sugar beet	56	45	57	52	62
3. Forage plants	16	16	16	12	19
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	348	404	405	416	430
of which: fresh vegetables	225	263	257	269	275
plants and flowers	123	142	148	147	154
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	89	74	95	99	127
6. Fruit	5	5	5	5	5
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	82	94	102	139	125
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	1 095	1 173	1 467	1 468	1 478
8. Livestock	519	547	602	648	703
primarily for meat	424	456	509	542	597
of which: cattle	98	100	126	135	137
pigs	80	81	87	94	107
sheep	39	37	46	39	43
poultry	194	224	234	259	294
gross fixed capital formation	95	91	93	106	106
of which: cattle	55	49	39	61	63
pigs	1	1	1	1	1
sheep	16	20	28	21	21
poultry	22	21	25	24	22
9. Livestock products	242	250	267	284	316
of which: milk	157	162	181	182	203
eggs	82	84	81	99	108
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	761	797	869	931	1 019
10. Other agricultural activities	110	118	135	133	137
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	107	123	124	131	144
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	2 073	2 211	2 595	2 664	2 778
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	2	1	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	2 074	2 212	2 596	2 664	2 778

continued

Table 12 continued

	£ million current prices				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	122	111	114	106	132
16. Energy	150	163	184	191	197
17. Fertilisers	152	189	228	212	210
18. Plant protection products	130	138	147	171	158
19. Veterinary expenses	21	24	24	25	27
20. Animal feed	282	313	350	372	434
21. Total maintenance	139	150	156	160	166
22. Agricultural services	103	111	127	125	129
23. FISIM	13	15	18	20	15
24. Other goods and services	286	301	329	333	341
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	1 398	1 514	1 677	1 716	1 808
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	674	697	918	948	970
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	676	698	919	948	970
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	323	316	352	371	356
of which: equipment	137	146	163	174	171
buildings	95	83	87	91	85
livestock	91	86	103	106	100
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	352	381	566	577	614
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	353	382	566	577	614
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	316	302	302	281	285
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	670	684	868	858	899
33. Compensation of employees	183	191	202	207	211
34. Rents	39	39	39	46	49
35. Interest	13	14	14	18	22
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	434	440	612	587	617

- means nil or negligible.

West Midlands region

In 2013 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%.

Total Income from Farming in the West Midlands region is estimated to have risen between 2012 and 2013 by 18% (£68million) to £440 million.

The greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2013 came from milk production (£385million), followed by poultry meat (£212 million) and cattle reared for meat (£178 million). The production of wheat contributed £165 million and fruit production contributed £127 million.

In the West Midlands agriculture contributed 0.79% to the economy and employed 1.56% of the workforce.

Chart 8: West Midlands: selected output

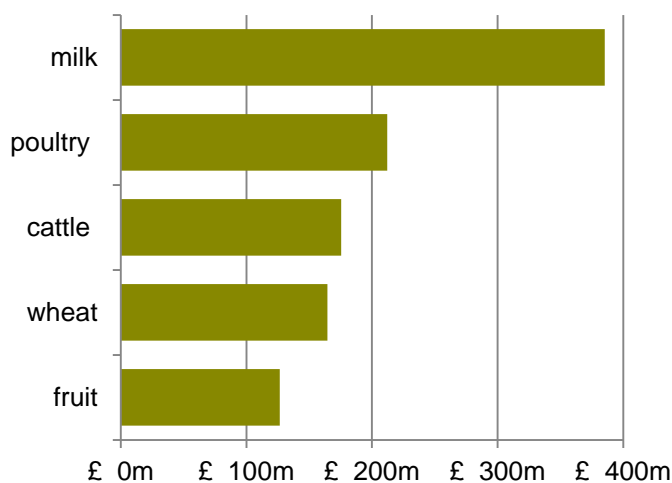


Table 13 Structure of the industry in West Midlands

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.72	0.67	0.77	0.76	0.79
Agricultural workforce as a percentage of total regional workforce	1.49	1.53	..	..	1.56
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	925	915		..	953
of which:					
wheat	151	171	..	..	140
other cereals	82	66	..	..	94
oilseed rape	44	50	..	..	63
sugar beet	4	3	..	..	2
potatoes	16	16	..	..	16
horticulture	15	17	..	..	17
permanent grass	399	398	..	..	397
rough grazing	16	11	..	..	14
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	747	764	..	..	732
pigs	197	189	..	..	223
sheep	2 106	2 091	..	..	2 215

.. means 'not available'.

Table 14 Production and income account for the West Midlands region

£ million current prices

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	171	159	229	230	251
of which: wheat	123	128	179	169	165
barley	37	23	37	44	62
2. Industrial crops	63	75	105	94	81
of which: oilseed rape	34	48	80	71	53
protein crops	20	19	15	14	18
sugar beet	7	5	7	6	7
3. Forage plants	26	25	25	19	30
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	178	206	208	212	220
of which: fresh vegetables	84	98	96	101	103
plants and flowers	93	107	112	112	117
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	63	53	68	70	90
6. Fruit	124	126	132	126	127
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	33	38	41	56	51
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	658	683	807	808	849
8. Livestock	537	556	626	660	705
primarily for meat	403	426	491	509	552
of which: cattle	127	130	166	175	178
pigs	41	42	45	48	55
sheep	71	69	86	72	80
poultry	140	161	169	186	212
gross fixed capital formation	134	130	135	151	153
of which: cattle	80	71	56	87	91
pigs	-	-	-	-	-
sheep	31	37	53	39	40
poultry	23	22	26	24	22
9. Livestock products	351	364	400	409	457
of which: milk	297	306	343	346	385
eggs	48	50	48	58	64
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	888	920	1 026	1 069	1 162
10. Other agricultural activities	61	66	75	74	76
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	73	84	84	89	98
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	1 680	1 752	1 993	2 040	2 185
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	2	1	1	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	1 682	1 753	1 994	2 040	2 185

continued

Table 14 continued

£ million current prices

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	57	51	53	49	61
16. Energy	81	89	100	104	107
17. Fertilisers	77	97	117	108	107
18. Plant protection products	57	61	65	75	70
19. Veterinary expenses	28	32	32	34	36
20. Animal feed	303	335	375	399	465
21. Total maintenance	113	122	128	131	135
22. Agricultural services	70	75	86	85	88
23. FISIM	9	10	12	14	10
24. Other goods and services	199	209	229	232	237
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	995	1 082	1 197	1 230	1 316
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	685	670	796	810	869
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	687	671	797	810	869
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	322	312	352	367	352
of which: equipment	117	125	139	148	146
buildings	71	62	65	68	64
livestock	134	125	148	150	143
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	363	358	445	443	517
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	365	359	445	443	517
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	245	234	234	218	221
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	611	593	679	661	738
33. Compensation of employees	217	226	239	245	249
34. Rents	27	26	27	32	34
35. Interest	9	10	10	12	15
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	358	331	404	372	440

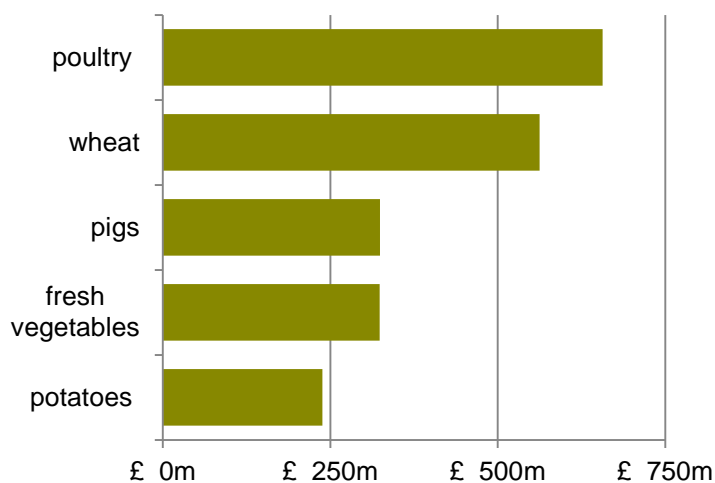
- means nil or negligible.

East of England region

In 2013 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%).

Total Income from Farming in the East of England region is estimated to have risen between 2012 and 2013 by 6% (£111 million) to £1034 million, with a significant increase in the value of pigs for meat, poultry and potatoes whereas there was a fall in the value of oilseed rape.

Chart 9: East of England: selected output



The greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2013 came from poultry meat production (£656 million) and the production of wheat (£563 million). Production of pig meat and fresh vegetables both contributed £324 million and potatoes £238 million.

In the East of England agriculture contributed 1.11% to the economy and employed 1.35% of the workforce.

Table 15 Structure of the industry in East of England

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.85	0.82	1.04	1.06	1.11
Agricultural workforce as a percentage of total regional workforce	1.43	1.42	..	..	1.35
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	1 377	1 381		..	1 370
of which:					
wheat	464	502	..	..	428
other cereals	179	139	..	..	185
oilseed rape	128	141	..	..	165
sugar beet	74	81	..	..	80
potatoes	33	32	..	..	34
horticulture	37	36	..	..	35
permanent grass	172	180	..	..	178
rough grazing	20	16	..	..	13
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	209	210	..	..	199
pigs	1 043	1 032	..	..	1 144
sheep	315	310	..	..	301

.. means 'not available'.

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

£ million current prices

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	535	510	727	716	758
of which: wheat	421	438	612	579	563
barley	108	67	107	128	183
2. Industrial crops	287	300	438	391	364
of which: oilseed rape	108	153	253	227	170
protein crops	7	6	5	5	6
sugar beet	164	131	168	151	180
3. Forage plants	9	9	8	6	10
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	407	472	472	486	502
of which: fresh vegetables	265	309	302	316	324
plants and flowers	142	163	171	170	178
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	166	139	179	185	238
6. Fruit	64	65	68	65	65
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	120	137	149	202	182
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	1 587	1 632	2 040	2 052	2 119
8. Livestock	806	873	936	1 017	1 136
primarily for meat	741	812	870	946	1 068
of which: cattle	47	47	58	63	64
pigs	242	245	266	284	324
sheep	13	13	16	13	15
poultry	432	499	522	577	656
gross fixed capital formation	65	62	67	71	68
of which: cattle	23	21	16	25	26
pigs	2	2	2	2	2
sheep	5	6	9	7	7
poultry	35	33	39	37	34
9. Livestock products	86	89	93	101	112
of which: milk	44	46	51	51	57
eggs	40	41	39	48	53
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	892	962	1 029	1 118	1 248
10. Other agricultural activities	179	193	220	217	223
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	141	162	163	172	190
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	2 800	2 949	3 453	3 559	3 780
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	1	-	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	2 801	2 949	3 453	3 559	3 780

continued

Table 16 continued

£ million current prices

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	160	145	150	138	173
16. Energy	213	233	263	273	280
17. Fertilisers	204	255	307	286	283
18. Plant protection products	184	195	208	242	224
19. Veterinary expenses	20	23	23	24	26
20. Animal feed	346	383	429	456	532
21. Total maintenance	152	163	171	175	181
22. Agricultural services	136	146	167	165	170
23. FISIM	17	20	24	27	20
24. Other goods and services	375	394	431	436	446
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	1 808	1 958	2 172	2 222	2 336
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	992	990	1 280	1 336	1 444
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	993	991	1 281	1 336	1 444
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	290	285	313	332	318
of which: equipment	147	157	175	186	183
buildings	106	93	97	102	95
livestock	37	34	41	44	40
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	702	706	967	1 004	1 126
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	703	706	968	1 004	1 126
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	353	337	336	313	318
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	1 057	1 043	1 304	1 318	1 444
33. Compensation of employees	286	298	315	323	329
34. Rents	41	40	41	48	51
35. Interest	17	19	19	24	29
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	712	686	929	923	1 034

- means nil or negligible.

South East region (including London)

In 2013 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%).

Total Income from Farming in the South East region is estimated to have risen between 2012 and 2013 by 7% (£26 million) to £389 million.

The greatest contribution to the total value of output in 2013 came from the production of wheat (£271 million) and plants and flowers (£259 million). Production of fruit contributed £211 million, unchanged on 2012 value, milk £188 million and poultry £137 million.

In the South East agriculture contributed 0.16% to the economy and employed 0.47% of the workforce.

Chart 10: South East: selected output

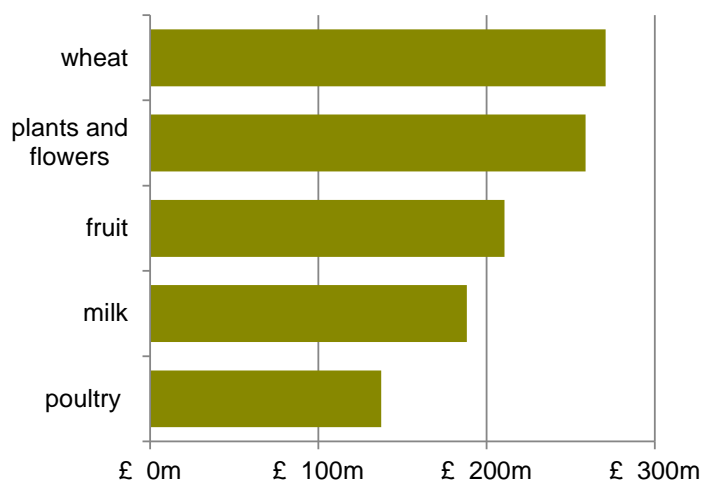


Table 17 Structure of the industry in South East (including London)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.16	0.16
Agricultural workforce as a percentage of total regional workforce	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.47
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	1 147	1 141	..	..	1 158
of which:					
wheat	223	241	..	..	197
other cereals	110	87	..	..	134
oilseed rape	81	85	..	..	98
sugar beet	-	-	..	..	-
potatoes	4	4	..	..	4
horticulture	22	23	..	..	20
permanent grass	386	395	..	..	384
rough grazing	27	21	..	..	21
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	442	443	..	..	424
pigs	212	205	..	..	209
sheep	1 239	1 177	..	..	1 238

.. means 'not available'.

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

	£ million current prices				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	271	255	365	363	392
of which: wheat	203	211	295	279	271
barley	57	35	56	67	96
2. Industrial crops	88	116	179	159	126
of which: oilseed rape	68	96	159	142	107
protein crops	12	12	9	9	11
sugar beet	1	-	1	1	1
3. Forage plants	16	16	16	12	18
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	316	365	373	378	393
of which: fresh vegetables	109	128	125	131	134
plants and flowers	207	238	248	247	259
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	20	16	21	22	28
6. Fruit	207	211	219	210	211
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	50	57	62	84	76
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	967	1 036	1 234	1 228	1 244
8. Livestock	389	403	452	476	511
primarily for meat	304	320	365	381	414
of which: cattle	87	88	111	119	121
pigs	59	59	64	69	78
sheep	48	46	58	49	53
poultry	90	104	109	121	137
gross fixed capital formation	85	83	87	96	97
of which: cattle	48	43	33	52	54
pigs	1	1	1	1	-
sheep	20	24	35	26	26
poultry	16	15	18	17	16
9. Livestock products	215	223	239	252	281
of which: milk	145	150	168	169	188
eggs	66	67	65	79	87
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	604	626	691	728	791
10. Other agricultural activities	62	66	76	75	77
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	79	90	91	96	106
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	1 712	1 818	2 092	2 126	2 217
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	1	1	-	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	1 713	1 819	2 093	2 126	2 217

continued

Table 18 continued

£ million current prices

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	89	81	83	77	97
16. Energy	117	127	144	149	153
17. Fertilisers	106	133	160	149	147
18. Plant protection products	87	92	98	114	106
19. Veterinary expenses	17	19	19	20	21
20. Animal feed	203	225	252	268	312
21. Total maintenance	107	114	120	123	127
22. Agricultural services	76	81	93	92	94
23. FISIM	10	11	13	15	11
24. Other goods and services	204	214	234	237	243
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	1 015	1 098	1 216	1 244	1 312
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	697	720	876	882	906
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	698	721	876	882	906
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	264	258	289	302	289
of which: equipment	103	110	122	130	128
buildings	74	65	68	72	67
livestock	87	83	99	100	94
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	433	462	587	580	617
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	434	462	587	580	617
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	264	252	251	235	238
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	698	714	839	815	854
33. Compensation of employees	351	367	387	397	404
34. Rents	36	35	36	42	45
35. Interest	10	10	11	13	16
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	301	302	405	362	389

- means nil or negligible.

South West region

In 2013 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.

Total Income from Farming in the South West region is estimated to have risen between 2012 and 2013 by 24% (£126 million) to £643 million, largely driven by the increase in the value of milk.

Milk production, at £975 million, was by far the largest contributor to the total value of output in 2013. The production of cattle reared for meat contributed £411 million, while poultry meat production contributed £200 million, wheat £178 million and both barley and plant and flowers contributed around £130 million.

In the South West agriculture contributed 1.17% to the economy and employed 2.27% of the workforce.

Chart 11: South West: selected output

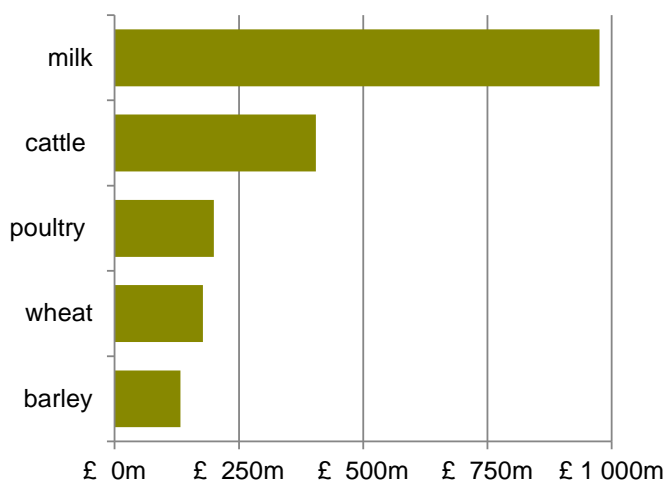


Table 19 Structure of the industry in South West

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agricultural gross value added as percentage of total regional gross value added at current prices	1.04	0.93	1.10	1.10	1.17
Agricultural workforce as a percentage of total regional workforce	2.26	2.25	..	..	2.27
Farmed area (thousand hectares)	1 811	1 758		..	1 835
of which:					
wheat	164	172	..	..	142
other cereals	162	128	..	..	194
oilseed rape	50	54	..	..	65
sugar beet	-	-	..	..	-
potatoes	7	6	..	..	8
horticulture	12	13	..	..	14
permanent grass	904	906	..	..	891
rough grazing	81	70	..	..	62
Livestock numbers (thousand head)					
cattle	1 770	1 797	..	..	1 751
pigs	428	387	..	..	414
sheep	2 916	2 896	..	..	3 106

.. means 'not available'.

Table 20 Production and income account for the South West region

£ million current prices

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Output at market prices					
1. Cereals	224	197	287	295	338
of which: wheat	133	139	194	183	178
barley	78	48	78	93	132
2. Industrial crops	90	104	134	120	109
of which: oilseed rape	39	54	90	81	61
protein crops	46	43	35	33	41
sugar beet	1	-	1	1	1
3. Forage plants	59	58	57	44	68
4. Vegetables and horticultural products	176	204	207	211	219
of which: fresh vegetables	72	84	82	86	88
plants and flowers	104	120	125	125	130
5. Potatoes (including seeds)	29	24	31	32	41
6. Fruit	64	65	68	65	65
7. Output of other crop products including seeds	30	35	38	51	46
Total crop output (sum 1 to 7)	673	688	821	818	886
8. Livestock	911	925	1 042	1 120	1 185
primarily for meat	659	685	811	838	896
of which: cattle	292	299	382	404	411
pigs	92	93	101	108	123
sheep	107	102	128	108	119
poultry	131	152	159	176	200
gross fixed capital formation	252	240	231	282	289
of which: cattle	186	166	130	203	211
pigs	1	1	1	1	1
sheep	45	54	78	58	59
poultry	19	18	22	20	19
9. Livestock products	833	862	954	968	1 082
of which: milk	753	775	870	876	975
eggs	68	70	68	82	90
Total livestock output (8 + 9)	1 744	1 787	1 996	2 088	2 266
10. Other agricultural activities	100	108	123	121	125
11. Inseparable non-agricultural activities	113	129	130	137	151
12. Output at market prices (sum 1 to 11)	2 630	2 711	3 070	3 165	3 428
13. Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	4	2	2	-	-
14. Gross output at basic prices (12 + 13)	2 634	2 713	3 072	3 165	3 428

continued

Table 20 continued

£ million current prices

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Intermediate consumption					
15. Seeds and planting stock	59	53	55	51	64
16. Energy	75	82	93	96	99
17. Fertilisers	102	127	154	143	142
18. Plant protection products	59	63	67	78	72
19. Veterinary expenses	59	68	68	71	76
20. Animal feed	565	627	702	746	869
21. Total maintenance	205	220	231	236	244
22. Agricultural services	109	117	133	131	135
23. FISIM	14	16	19	21	16
24. Other goods and services	321	337	369	374	382
25. Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	1 568	1 711	1 890	1 947	2 099
26. Gross value added at market prices (12 - 25)	1 062	1 000	1 180	1 217	1 329
27. Gross value added at basic prices (14 - 25)	1 066	1 002	1 182	1 217	1 329
28. Total consumption of fixed capital	617	594	669	706	682
of which: equipment	224	240	267	285	280
buildings	114	100	104	109	102
livestock	279	254	298	312	301
29. Net value added at market prices (26 - 28)	445	406	512	511	646
30. Net value added at basic prices (27 - 28)	449	408	513	511	646
31. Other subsidies (less taxes) not linked to production	448	428	428	399	404
32. Net value added at factor cost (29 + 31)	897	836	941	910	1 051
33. Compensation of employees	277	289	305	312	318
34. Rents	53	52	53	62	67
35. Interest	14	15	15	19	23
36. Total Income from Farming (32 - 33 - 34 - 35)	554	480	569	517	643

- means nil or negligible.

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.

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>

Regional classification

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

Information on Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS) and Local Administrative Units (LAU) can be found at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/products/names--codes-and-look-ups/names-and-codes-listings/names-and-codes-for-eurostat-geography/index.html>

Regional production and income accounts methodology

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

Outputs

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

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

Intermediate consumption

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

Labour

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

Interest, rent and other subsidies on production

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

Revisions

These estimates for 2013 are based on incomplete data. Since the publication of the first estimate in June 2014 further crop data has become available and farm business survey

2012/2013 data has replaced industry intelligence forecasts used to calculate intermediate consumption and other costs data.

This edition also includes updated government region structure of the industry for 2011, 2012 and 2013 which became available in September 2014. Next April, as more detailed regional structure of the industry statistics for 2013 become available, further revisions are expected.

More detailed information on revisions made, in particular corrections to potato, animal feed and seed usage data due to limitations in methodology, data becoming available and reviews of data can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/total-income-from-farming-in-the-uk>

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 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 (1st estimate) £ million	Dec-14 (2nd estimate) £ million	Revision since 1st estimate
Total crop output	8 043	8 154	1.4%
Total livestock output	9 415	9 435	0.2%
Gross output at basic prices	19 126	19 313	1.0%
Total intermediate consumption	11 815	11 807	-0.1%
Gross Value Added at basic prices	7 311	7 506	2.7%
Net Value Added at factor cost	6 510	6 691	2.8%
Total Income from Farming	4 120	4 293	4.2%

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.

Publication policy

A first estimate of Agriculture in the English regions is published in June following publication of a first estimate of Total Income from Farming and production and income accounts for the UK agricultural industry at the end of April. Revised estimates are published in December following publication of revised estimates of Total Income from Farming and production and income accounts for the UK at the end of November. Upcoming publication dates can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics>.

Defra publishes all of its statistics and releases at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/statistics..>