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Farm Household Income and Household Composition: Results from the Farm Business Survey: England 2011/12

This release shows the final estimates of farm household income from the 2011/12 Farm Business Survey. The key results are below.

- Seventy eight per cent of the total income of principal farmers' households in 2011/12 was from farm business income, which includes income from diversification. Almost all of the remainder came from off-farm income of the farmer and their spouse or common law partner.
- Average household income (before tax) of principal farmers' households was £63,300/household, which is a 9% increase from 2010/11, due to a rise in farm business income.
- 92% of farm households have off-farm income of the farmer and spouse or common law partner; 4% have income from other household members.
- Non-farm income (off-farm income of the farmer and spouse or common law partner and income of other household members) has remained largely unchanged year on year at between £14,000-£15,000/household.
- For those households that have sources of income additional to the farm: average off-farm income of the farmer and spouse or common law partner was £13,900/household and average income of other household members was £15,700/household
- While the average (mean) household income was £63,300 in 2011/12, the lowest 25% of principal farmer's households have an income of less than £27,100.
- Dairy farms had the highest average household income at £86,500, which is an increase of 24% from 2010/11; whilst average household income was lowest on Pig farms (£34,500).
- 36,900 farm businesses (66%) comprised of a single household. Analysing these businesses reveals a stark contrast between income and assets. For example, while those in the bottom quarter for household income had an income of below £19,400, the median net worth for these businesses was £535,000.

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Detailed results

Information on farm household income and farm household composition was collected in the Farm Business Survey (FBS) for England for the first time in 2004/05. Collection of household income data is restricted to households of principal farmers and, for practical reasons, does not cover households of other farmers and partners. However, two-thirds of farm businesses have an input only from the principal farmer's household (see table 5). Details of household composition are collected for households of all farmers and partners in the business, but not employed farm workers.

Data on the income of farm households is used in conjunction with other economic information on the agricultural sector (e.g. farm business income) to help inform policy decisions and to help monitor and evaluate current policies relating to agriculture in the United Kingdom by Government. It also informs wider research into the economic performance of the agricultural industry.

This release gives the main results from the income and composition of farm households and the off-farm activities of the farmer and their spouse¹ sections of the FBS. These sections include information on the household income of the principal farmer's household, off-farm income sources for the farmer and spouse and incomes of other members of their household and the number of working age and pensionable adults and children in each of the households on the farm (the information on household composition is in Appendix B).

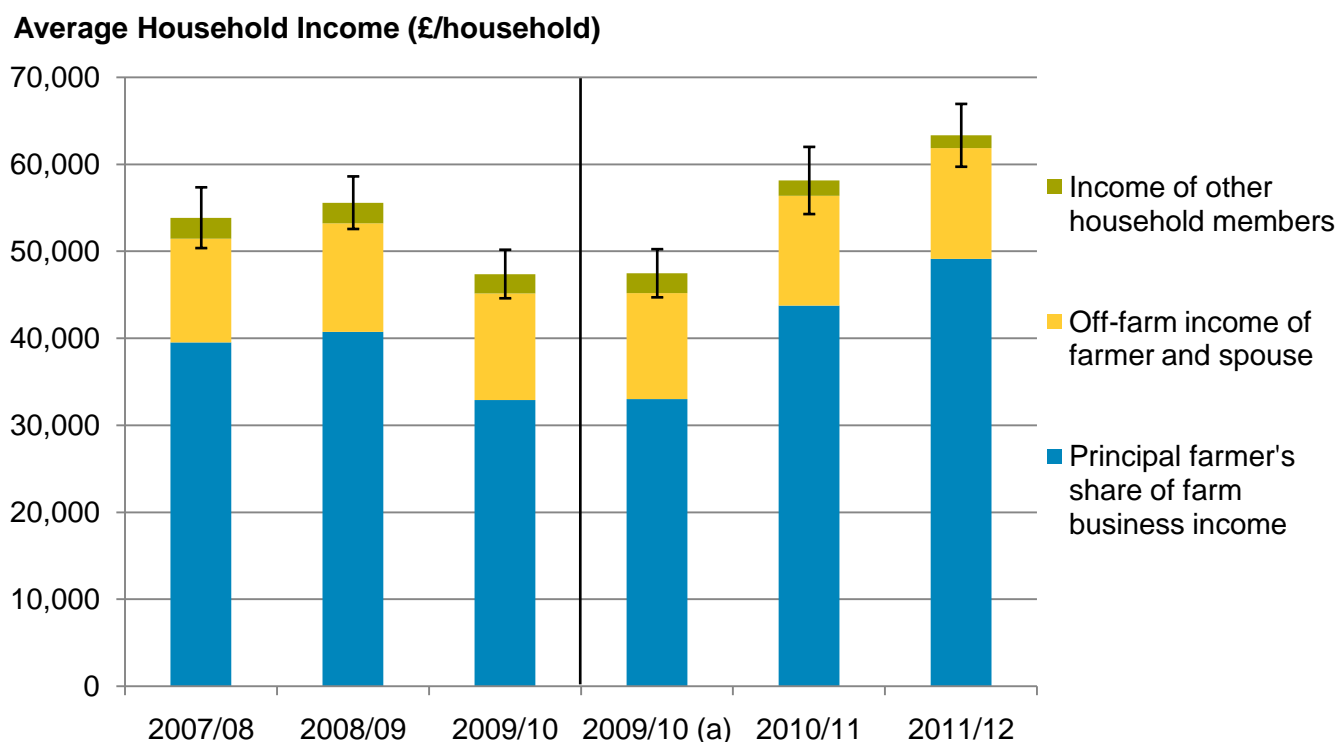
The results are presented together with [confidence intervals](#). The results presented in this notice can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/series/farm-business-survey#publications>

¹ Including common law partners

1 Average farm household income

Figure 1 shows the average income per farm business by components of household income from 2007/08 to 2011/12. The average total household income was £63,300 in 2011/12 which is a 9% increase from 2010/11 (£58,100/household). This increase has been driven by the 15% increase in average Farm Business Income (FBI) seen over the same time period.

Figure 1: Average household income of principal farmer's household, England 2007/08 to 2011/12



(a) In 2010/11 changes were made to the minimum size threshold ($\geq 25,000\text{€}$) and also to the classification of farms. These changes were backdated to 2009/10. Previous years are not directly comparable.

The increase in FBI from 2010/11 to 2011/12 was largely due to higher prices for cereals, oilseed rape and improved milk prices. In 2011/12 average FBI increased substantially compared to the previous year on grazing livestock farms in both the lowland and Less Favoured Area (LFA). Large increases were also seen on dairy and mixed farms with smaller increases on horticulture and cereal farms. Average FBI fell in the pig and poultry sectors compared to 2010/11 and to a lesser extent on general cropping farms.

Non-farm income (off-farm income of farmer and spouse² and income of other household members) has remained largely unchanged at between £14,000-£15,000/household (table 1). The majority (78%) of the average household income is the farmer's share of FBI (figure 1), whilst only 2% of the income comes from other household members.

The average income of other household members in figure 1 is taken over all households, irrespective of whether they have other household members and whether other household members have an income. However, only 9% of farm households (5,200) have other

² Including common law partners

household members with an income, while 4,100 (7%) principal farmers' households have no other income except from that of the farm.

Table 1: Average *non-farm* income of principal farmer's household, England 2007/08 to 2011/12

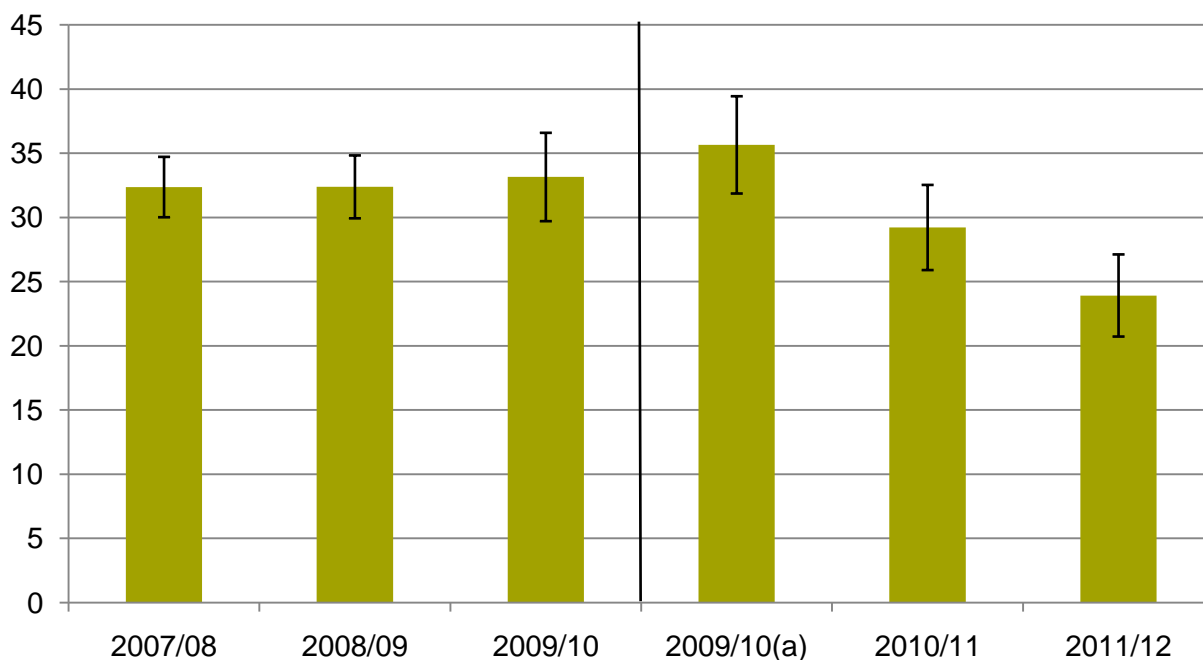
	Off-farm income of farmer and spouse		Income of other household members		Total non- farm income	
	Average income (£/household)	95% CI (£/household)	Average income (£/household)	95% CI (£/household)	Average income (£/household)	95% CI (£/household)
2007/08	11,900	± 800	2,400	±600	14,300	± 1,000
2008/09	12,500	± 900	2,300	±400	14,800	± 1,000
2009/10	12,300	±1,200	2,200	±600	14,500	± 1,500
2009/10 ^(a)	12,200	±1,100	2,300	±700	14,500	± 1,400
2010/11	12,600	±1,200	1,800	±500	14,400	± 1,300
2011/12	12,700	±1,100	1,500	±500	14,200	± 1,300

(a) In 2010/11 changes were made to the minimum size threshold ($\geq 25,000\text{€}$) and also to the classification of farms. These changes were backdated to 2009/10. Previous years are not directly comparable.

For around 25% of principal farmer households the income received from non farming sources exceeds the income received from the farm business (figure 2). In these households, the farmer's attitude to the farm business might be different to those where the main source of income is from the farm business, for example the farm businesses may be seen as of lower priority.

Figure 2: Percentage of principal farmer households where non-farm income exceeds farm income, England 2007/08 - 2011/12

% households



(a) In 2010/11 changes were made to the minimum size threshold ($\geq 25,000\text{€}$) and also to the classification of farms. These changes were backdated to 2009/10. Previous years are not directly comparable.

Table 2 below shows the average off-farm income of farmer and spouse and average income for other household members, but only for those households that have these sources of income. The average off-farm income of the farmer and spouse in 2011/12 (£13,900) showed little change from 2010/11 (£14,000). For other household members the average income was £15,700 in 2011/12, again showing little change from 2010/11 (£15,800). At the individual level, the average off-farm income of farmer and spouse³ was £7,000 (£6,900 in 2010/11) and for other household members their average income was £4,600 (£5,100 in 2010/11).

Table 2: Average non-farm income of principal farmer's household for only those households with these sources of income, England 2011/12

Source of household income	Number of households	Number of adults	Total Income (£ million)	Average Income ^(a) (£/household)	Average Income ^(a) (£/adult)
Off-farm income of farmer and spouse ^(b)	51,300	102,000	700	13,900	7,000
Other adult household members with income	5,200	18,000	100	15,700	4,600
Other adult household members without income	2,300	3,100	0	0	0

(a) Average taken over only those households or adults with this source of income

(b) Including common law partners

Table 3 shows that while the mean household income was £63,300 in 2011/12, the lowest 25% of principal farmer's households have an income of below £27,100. In 2010/11, the lowest 25% of households had an income below £22,500.

Table 3: Mean household income and quartiles of household income, England 2007/08 to 2011/12

Principal Farmers' household (actual)	2007/08 (£/household)	2008/09 (£/household)	2009/10 (£/household)	2009/10 ^(a) (£/household)	2010/11 (£/household)	2011/12 (£/household)
Mean	53,900	55,600	47,400	47,500	58,100	63,300
First quartile	17,900	19,800	19,900	20,300	22,500	27,100
Median	36,800	40,100	37,500	38,600	41,100	45,200
Third quartile	68,900	71,400	61,300	60,800	73,800	80,000

(a) In 2010/11 changes were made to the minimum size threshold ($\geq 25,000\text{€}$) and also to the classification of farms. These changes were backdated to 2009/10. Previous years are not directly comparable.

As previously mentioned the increase in average household income in 2011/12 was driven by a 15% increase in Farm Business Income (FBI) across all farms. When looking at specific farm types (figure 3) it can be seen that average household income varies between the farm types, reflecting the increases/decreases seen in FBI. The majority of farm types have seen an increase in the average household income in 2011/12. Pig, Poultry and General Cropping farms have seen a decrease in average household income in 2011/12.

Dairy farms had the highest average household income at £86,500, which is an increase of 24% from 2010/11; whilst average household income was lowest on Pig farms (£34,500). This result is unsurprising as Dairy farms saw an increase of over 30% in FBI,

³ Including common law partners

which was largely due to higher milk prices and firmer prices for breeding heifers, beef cattle and cull cows; Pig farms saw a decrease of around 15% in FBI. Whilst the absolute levels of non-farm income are broadly similar across most farm types, the contribution this represents varies due to the difference in the size of other income sources. Non-farm income makes the highest contribution to household income on LFA Grazing Livestock farms (30%) whilst it is lowest on Dairy farms (13%).

Just examining the average (mean) household income can hide information about the wide range of incomes. Figure 4 shows the range of household income for principal farmer's households for the last three years. In 2011/12 the proportion of farms with a negative household income was 2%; in the previous two years this figure was around 4%. Over 45% of principal farmers' households had an income of £50,000 or more in 2011/12, with 17% having an income of over £100,000.

Figure 3: Average income of principal farmers' households by farm type, England 2010/11 and 2011/12

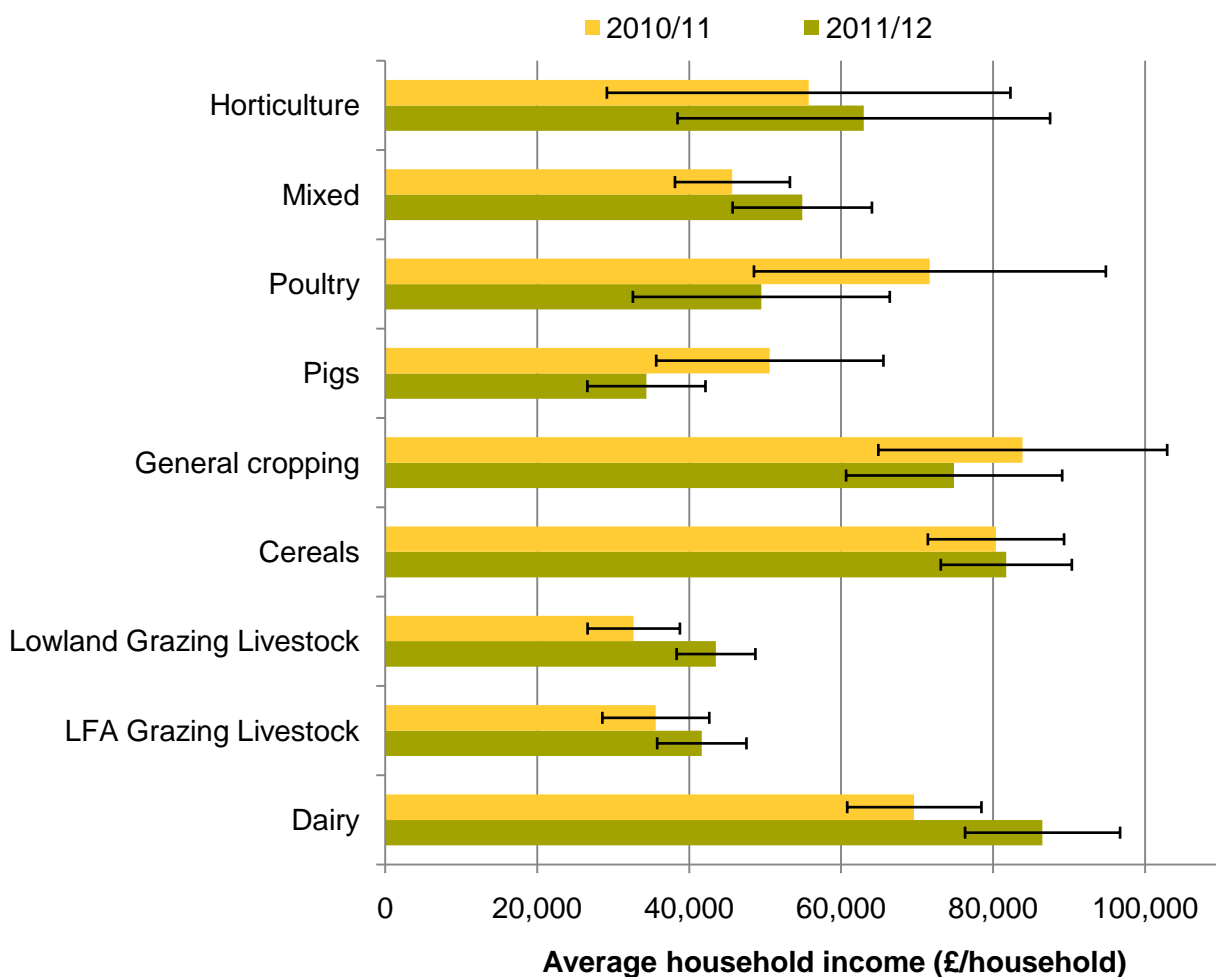
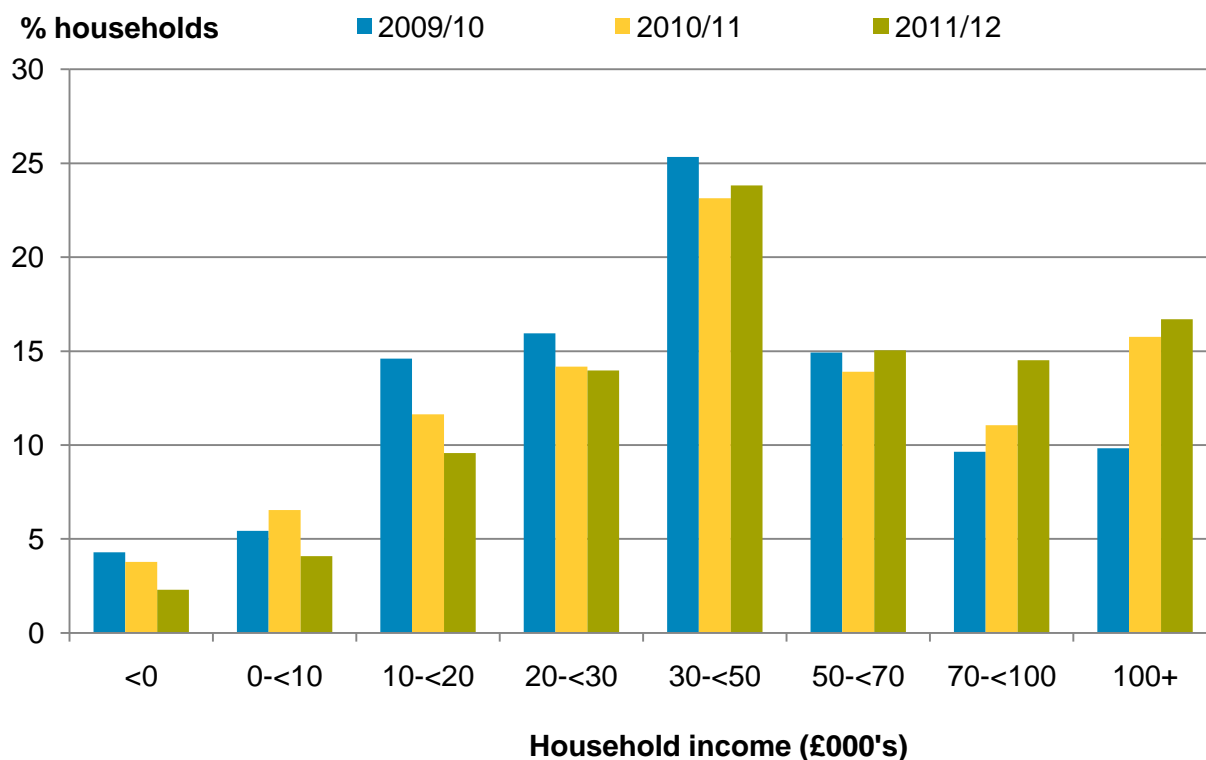


Figure 4: Distribution of household incomes of principal farmers' households, England 2009/10 to 2011/12



2 Volatility of farm household income from year to year

To examine the volatility of farm household income we have analysed farms present in the FBS for each of the last 5 years, and also present in the sub sample for non-farm income sources in 2011/12. Weights were derived for a sub-sample of around 675 farms in line with the method described in the survey methodology section (e.g. to preserve the population totals for robust farm types and farm size groups).

The wide variation of farm household incomes and, in particular, the appreciable incidence of negative income is accounted for by the fact that the largest component of household income, FBI (which is measured before payments to farmers and partners), is volatile from year to year, and not uncommonly negative.

Looking at non-farm income according to the frequency with which they had negative FBI shows (table 4) that non-farm income tends to be highest for farms where in 3 or more years the FBI is negative. This suggests that lower performing farms are supplementing their farm income (or covering losses), or farm incomes suffer because the farmer is working elsewhere. In 2011/12, farms that have not had negative income in any of the previous 5 years had average non-farm income of £15,200, compared to £22,200 for farms with negative income in 3 or more of the last 5 years.

Table 4: Frequency of negative farm business income 2007/08 – 2011/12 and non farm income in 2011/12^(a)

Number of times in last 5 years that farm business income was negative	% of farm businesses	Average non-farm income ^(b) in 2011/12 (£)	95% CI (£)
Not negative in last 5 years	78	15,200	±2,400
Negative in 1 year of last 5	12	12,300	±2,700
Negative in 2 years of last 5	4	15,800	±5,600
Negative in 3 or more years of last 5	6	22,200	±4,400
All farms	100	15,300	±1,900

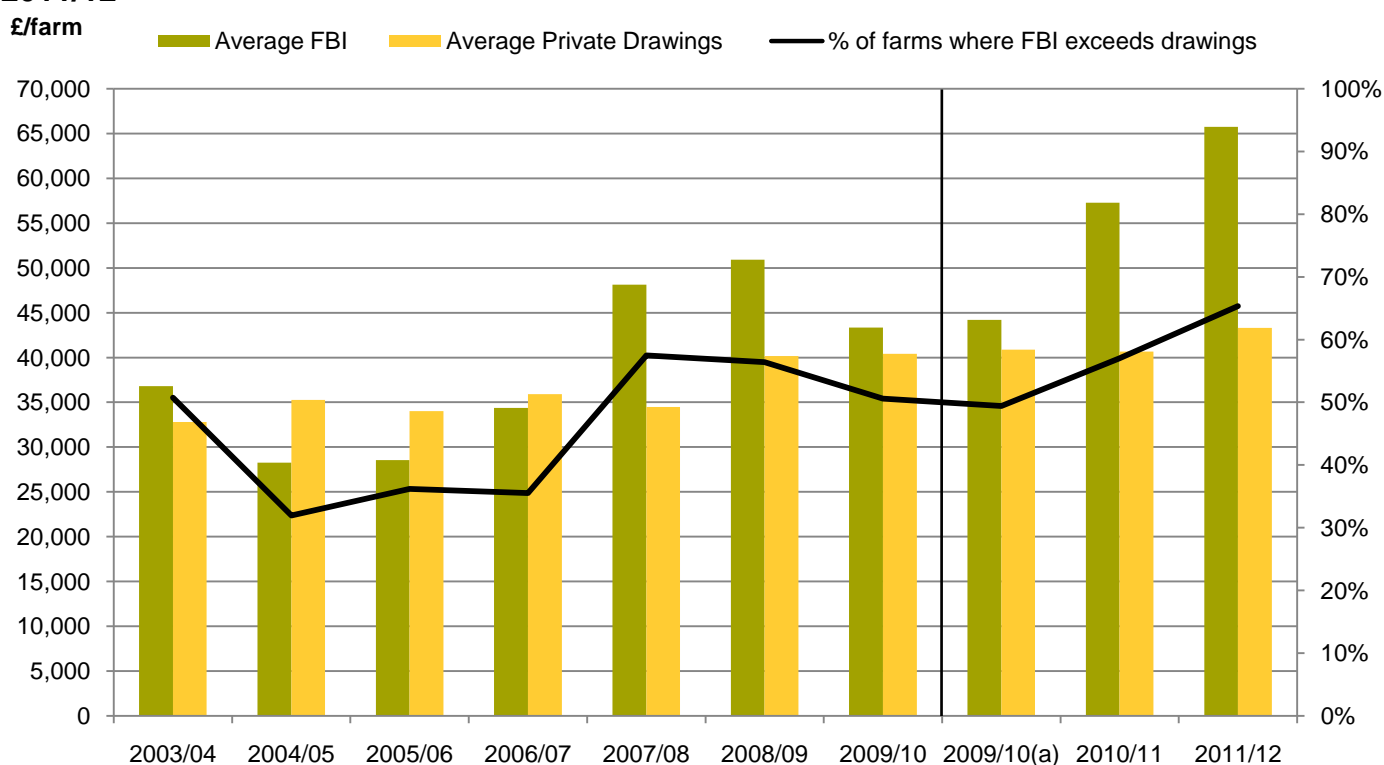
(a) Excluding businesses which started up more recently than 2007/08

(b) Non-farm income comprises of: off-farm income of farmer and spouse or common law partner and income of other household members

Because of the year to year volatility in FBI, it can be misleading to just consider data for only one year. In years of low FBI farmers commonly draw more from the farm business than the income generated (in effect borrowing from the business), to be repaid in better years by drawing less than the income generated.

A comparison of drawings from the farm business, by farmers and partners, with FBI in the last five years is given in Figure 5 (based on the full FBS sample of around 1,900 farm businesses). In 2011/12, the proportion of farms where drawings exceeded income was around 35%; for these businesses they could be using the profit from the previous year or borrowing money.

Figure 5: Comparison of Private Drawings and Farm Business Income 2003/04 – 2011/12



(a) In 2010/11 changes were made to the minimum size threshold ($\geq 25,000\text{€}$) and also to the classification of farms. These changes were backdated to 2009/10. Previous years are not directly comparable.

3 Analysis of the incomes and wealth for farm businesses with sole proprietorship

For the analysis in tables 5, 6 and 7 an identical sample of farms present in the FBS for each of the last 3 years and also in the sub-sample for non-farm income sources in 2011/12 was obtained (around 800 farms) and the mean across the 3 years taken for each of the output variables: the objective being to smooth out the inter-year volatility in income. Weights were redistributed for this sub-sample in line with the method set out in the section on survey methodology (e.g. to preserve the population totals for robust farm types and farm size groups).

By restricting the analysis to households with sole proprietorship⁴, data on incomes for principal farmers' households can be directly compared with that for the assets and net worth of the overall business. Table 5 shows that there are 36,900 farm businesses in England comprising a single household. Therefore these have sole proprietorship of the business. The analysis shown in tables 6 and 7 refers to these households only.

Table 5: Number of households with interest in farm business, England 2011/12

Farm businesses with:	Number of farm businesses	% of farm businesses	95% CI (%)
1 household	36,900	66	±4
2 households	16,900	30	±3
3 or more households	2,200	4	±1
All farm businesses	56,000	100	

Table 6 presents the farm household income, farm business income, drawings, net worth and total assets by household income quarters. Principal farmer's households in the bottom quarter had an income below £19,400; the associated businesses had a median net worth of £535,000. Principal farmers' households in the top quarter had an income above £55,900; the associated businesses had a median net worth of over £1.2m. The median net worth increases from £793,000 to £1.2m between the third and fourth quarters.

Table 6: Farm business income (FBI), net worth, total assets and drawings by principal farmer household income quarters, England average 2009/10-2011/12

Income quarter	Farm household income range (£)	Median household income (£)	Median FBI (£)	Median drawings (£)	Median net worth (£000s)	Median total assets (£000s)
Bottom	<19,400	11,500	8,400	15,600	535	599
Second	19,400<33,100	25,900	19,400	18,100	586	656
Third	33,100<55,900	43,000	33,900	25,000	793	818
Top	>55,900	87,800	74,000	45,500	1,213	1,334
All farms		33,100	25,200	22,400	724	783

Restricted to farm businesses in England comprising of a single household (36,900)

Table 7 presents the farm household income, farm business income, drawings, net worth and total assets by tenure type. Mixed-mainly tenanted farms had the highest median household income (£41,100), compared to a median of £28,700 for tenanted farms and £33,100 for all farms. Mixed mainly owner occupied farms had the highest median net

⁴ Most farm businesses operate as sole traders or partnerships.

worth of £861,000, compared to a median of £174,000 for tenanted farms and £724,000 for all farms.

Table 7: Farm business income (FBI), net worth, total assets and drawings by farm tenure type, England average 2009/10-2011/12

Tenure type	Median household income (£)	Median FBI (£)	Median drawings (£)	Median net worth (£000s)	Median total assets (£000s)
Owner occupied	32,100	22,100	19,000	846	875
Tenanted	28,700	19,600	25,800	174	241
Mixed - mainly owner occupied	35,900	27,100	22,400	861	993
Mixed - mainly tenanted	41,100	36,800	23,900	525	598
All farms	33,100	25,200	22,400	724	783

Restricted to farm businesses in England comprising of a single household (36,900)

Survey details

Survey content and methodology

The Farm Business Survey (FBS) is an annual survey providing information on the financial position and physical and economic performance of farm businesses in England. The sample of around 1,900 farm businesses covers all regions of England and all types of farming with the data being collected by face to face interview with the farmer. Results are weighted to represent the whole population of farm businesses that have at least 25 thousand Euros of standard output⁵ as recorded in the annual June Survey of Agriculture and Horticulture. In 2011 there were just over 56 thousand farm businesses meeting this criteria⁶.

From 2009/10 onwards a sub-sample of around 1,000 farms in the FBS took part in both the additional surveys on the income and composition of farm households and the off-farm activities of the farmer and their spouse. This was lower than in the previous years that the additional surveys have been run, during which the sub-sample had included over 1,600 farms. As such, caution should be taken in comparing to earlier years.

The farms that responded to the additional survey on household incomes and off-farm activities of the farmer and spouse had similar characteristics to those farms in the main FBS in terms of farm type and geographical location. There are a smaller proportion of large farms in the household income and off-farm activities of the farmer and spouse subset than in the main FBS. Full details of the characteristic of responding farms can be found at Appendix A.

For further information about the Farm Business Survey please see:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/series/farm-business-survey>

Data analysis

The results from the FBS relate to farms which have a standard output of at least 25,000 Euros. Initial weights are applied to the FBS records based on the inverse sampling fraction for each design stratum (farm type by farm size). These weights are then adjusted (calibration weighting⁷) so that they can produce unbiased estimators of a number of different target variables. Completion of the additional survey on household incomes and off-farm activities of the farmer and spouse was voluntary and a sample of around 1,000 farms was achieved. In order to take account of non-response, the results have been reweighted using a method that preserves marginal totals for populations according to farm type and farm size⁸ groups. As such, farm population totals for other classifications (e.g. regions) will not be in-line with results using the main FBS weights, nor will any results produced for variables derived from the rest of the FBS (e.g. farm business income).

⁵ For a definition of standard output please see the UK classification document here <https://www.gov.uk/farm-business-survey-technical-notes-and-guidance>

⁶ Prior to the 2010/11 campaign, the coverage of the FBS was restricted to those farms of size ½ Standard Labour Requirement (SLR) or more. For a definition of SLR please see the UK classification document here: <https://www.gov.uk/farm-business-survey-technical-notes-and-guidance>

⁷ Further information on calibration weighting can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/farm-business-survey-technical-notes-and-guidance>

⁸ The UK classification document provides details of how farm type and farm size groups are derived. See: <https://www.gov.uk/farm-business-survey-technical-notes-and-guidance>

Accuracy and reliability of the results

We show 95% confidence intervals against the results. These show the range of values that may apply to the figures. They mean that we are 95% confident that this range contains the true value. They are calculated as the standard errors (se) multiplied by 1.96 to give the 95% confidence interval (95% CI). The standard errors only give an indication of the sampling error. They do not reflect any other sources of survey errors, such as non-response bias. For the Farm Business Survey, the confidence limits shown are appropriate for comparing groups within the same year only; they should not be used for comparing with previous years since they do not allow for the fact that many of the same farms will have contributed to the Farm Business Survey in both years.

We have also shown error bars on the figures in this notice. These error bars represent the 95% confidence intervals (as defined above).

For the FBS, where figures are based on less than 5 observations these have been suppressed to prevent disclosure and where they are based on less than 15 observations these have been highlighted in the tables.

Availability of results

This release contains headline results for each section. The full breakdown of results, by region, farm type, farm size, farm tenure and farm economic performance, can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/series/farm-business-survey#publications>

Defra statistical notices can be viewed on the Food and Farming Statistics pages on the Defra website at <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/statistics>. This site also shows details of future publications, with pre-announced dates.

Definitions

Household income of the principal farmer

Principal farmer's household income has the following components:

- the share of farm business income (FBI)⁹ (including income from farm diversification¹⁰) attributable to the principal farmer and their spouse;
- principal farmer's and spouse's off farm income from employment and self-employment, investment income, pensions and social payments; and
- income¹¹ of other household members.

The share of farm business income and all employment and self employment incomes, investment income and pension income are recorded as gross of income tax payments and National Insurance contributions, but after pension contributions. In addition, no deduction is made for council tax.

However it should be noted that, in some years, farm business income may be sufficiently negative for some businesses to give rise to negative household income. This is an inevitable consequence of having an income based, rather than a drawings (i.e. consumption) based, definition. It could be expected that, over the long term, farm business income is sufficient to cover drawings, but farm household income figures for any one year can give a misleading impression of the longer term. A comparison of farm business income and private drawings is given in aggregate for the period 2003/04 – 2011/12 in Figure 5.

Household

A household is defined as a single person or group of people living at the same address as their only or main residence, who either share one meal a day together or share the living accommodation. A household must contain at least one person who received drawings from the farm business or who took a share of the profit from the business.

Drawings

Drawings represent the monies which the farmer takes from the business for their own personal use. The percentage of total drawings going to each household is collected and is used to calculate the total share of farm business income for the principal farmer's household.

Mean

Mean household income of individuals is the "average", found by adding up the weighted household incomes for each individual farm in the population for analysis and dividing the result by the corresponding weighted number of farms. In this report average is usually taken to refer to the mean.

Percentiles

These are the values which divide the population for analysis, when ranked by an output variable (e.g. household income or net worth), into 100 equal-sized groups. E.g. twenty five per cent of the population would have incomes below the 25th percentile.

⁹ The principal farmer's share of the income is taken as his share of drawings, rather than the legal share defined in partnership agreements which frequently reflect tax considerations.

¹⁰ The difference between diversification and other forms of self-employment is that diversification includes only those activities which use farm resources.

¹¹ Income of other household members would include wages and salaries from paid farm work.

Median

Median household income divides the population, when ranked by an output variable, into two equal sized groups. The median of the whole population is the same as the 50th percentile. The term is also used for the midpoint of the subsets of the income distribution

Quartiles

Quartiles are values which divide the population, when ranked by an output variable, into four equal-sized groups. The lowest quartile is the same as the 25th percentile. The divisions of a population split by quartiles are referred to as quarters in this publication.

Quintiles

Quintiles are values which divide the population, when ranked by an output variable, into five equal-sized groups. The divisions of a population split by quintiles are referred to as fifths in this publication.

Assets

Assets include milk and livestock quotas, as well as land, buildings (including the farm house), breeding livestock, and machinery and equipment. For tenanted farmers, assets can include farm buildings, cottages, quotas, etc., where these are owned by the occupier. Personal possessions (e.g. jewellery, furniture, and possibly private cash) are not included.

Net worth

Net worth represents the residual claim or interest of the owner in the business. It is the balance sheet value of assets available to the owner of the business after all other claims against these assets have been met.

Farm Type

Where reference is made to the *type of farm* in this document, this refers to the 'robust type', which is a standardised farm classification system.

Farm Sizes

Farm sizes are based on the estimated labour requirements for the business, rather than its land area. The farm size bands used within the detailed results tables which accompany this publication are shown in the table below. Standard Labour Requirement (SLR) is defined as the theoretical number of workers required each year to run a business, based on its cropping and livestock activities.

Farm size	Definition
Small	Less than 2 SLR
Medium	2 to less than 3 SLR
Large	3 or more SLR

Appendix A: Characteristics of responders to the FBS and the household income and off-farm activities of the farmer and spouse subset

Farm Type	Full FBS sample	Household income and off-farm activities of the farmer and spouse subset
Dairy	17%	17%
LFA Grazing Livestock	13%	13%
Lowland Grazing Livestock	14%	15%
Cereals	17%	15%
General cropping	9%	9%
Pigs	4%	4%
Poultry	5%	5%
Mixed	10%	11%
Horticulture	11%	12%
All types	100%	100%

Government Office Region	Full FBS sample	Household income and off-farm activities of the farmer and spouse subset
North East and Yorkshire & Humber	15%	15%
North West	13%	12%
East Midlands	13%	14%
West Midlands	10%	12%
East England	16%	16%
South East	12%	13%
South West	21%	19%
All farms	100%	100%

Farm Size	Full FBS sample	Household income and off-farm activities of the farmer and spouse subset
Small	36%	41%
Medium	19%	20%
Large	46%	39%
All farms	100%	100%

Appendix B

Corresponding household compositions for the analysis of farm businesses with sole proprietorship

Tables 6 and 7 present information on farm business profit, principal farmers' household income, net worth, total assets and drawings. Tables B1 and B2, present corresponding information on household compositions to give some indication of associated living standards for the groups covered by the analysis.

Table B1 shows that, on average:

- there are, on average, fewer working age adults per household in the bottom quarter (1.18) than in the top (2.39);
- there are, on average, more adults of pensionable age per household in the bottom quarter (0.46) than in the top (0.21); and
- there are, on average, fewer children per household in the bottom quarter (0.24) than in the top (0.76).

Table B1: Number of adults of working age and pensionable age, and children (per farm household) by principal farmer household income quarters, England average 2009/10-2011/12

Income quarters	Farm household income range (£)	Mean number of adults of working age	Mean number of adults of pensionable age	Mean number of children
Bottom	<19,400	1.18	0.46	0.24
Second	19,400<33,100	1.27	0.56	0.38
Third	33,100<55,900	1.44	0.43	0.50
Top	>55,900	2.39	0.21	0.76
All farms		1.57	0.41	0.47

Restricted to farm businesses in England comprising of a single household (36,900)

Table B2 shows that, on average:

- there are, on average, more adults of pensionable age per household in owner occupied farms (0.56) than in the overall farm population (0.41).

Table B2: Number of adults of working age, pensionable age, and children (per farm household) by farm tenure type, England average 2009/10-2011/12

Tenure type	Mean number of adults of working age	Mean number of adults of pensionable age	Mean number of children
Owner occupied	1.36	0.56	0.39
Tenanted	1.82	0.24	0.68
Mixed - mainly owner occupied	1.68	0.42	0.35
Mixed - mainly tenanted	1.62	0.24	0.64
All farms	1.57	0.41	0.47

Restricted to farm businesses in England comprising of a single household (36,900)