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Farm Household Income and Household Composition: Results from the Farm Business Survey, England 2012/13

This release shows the final estimates of farm household income from the 2012/13 Farm Business Survey. Farm household income comprises Farm Business Income (including that from diversified enterprises), the off farm income of the principal farmer and their spouse/common law partner and income from other household members. The key results are:

- The average household income (before tax) of the principal farmer was £52,500 in 2012/13, 17% lower than a year earlier, driven by a fall in Farm Business Income.
- Changes in farm household income tend to be driven by changes in Farm Business Income (FBI). In 2012/13, FBI accounted for almost three quarters (72%) of farm household income. Non-farm income (off-farm income of the farmer and their spouse or common law partner and income of other household members) has remained largely unchanged year on year at between £14,000-£15,000 per household.
- 91% of farm households have off-farm income from the principal farmer and their spouse or common law partner; 11% have income from other household members.
- For those households with off-farm income for the farmer and spouse or common law partner, the average income from this source was £14,600 per household. For those with income from other household members, the average income from this source was £14,200 per household.
- While the average (mean) household income was £52,500 per household in 2012/13, 25% of principal farmers' households had an income of less £18,500 and 25% had an income greater than £67,500.
- 36,700 farm businesses (65%) are comprised of a single household. Analysing data for these businesses reveals a stark contrast between income and assets. For example, 25% had a household income of below £17,500, but the median net worth of this group was £537,000.

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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 the household of the principal farmer from each farm business. For practical reasons, data is not collected for the households of any other farmers and partners. Two-thirds of farm businesses have an input only from the principal farmer's household (see table 5). However, details of household composition are collected for the 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 for 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 can be found in Appendix B).

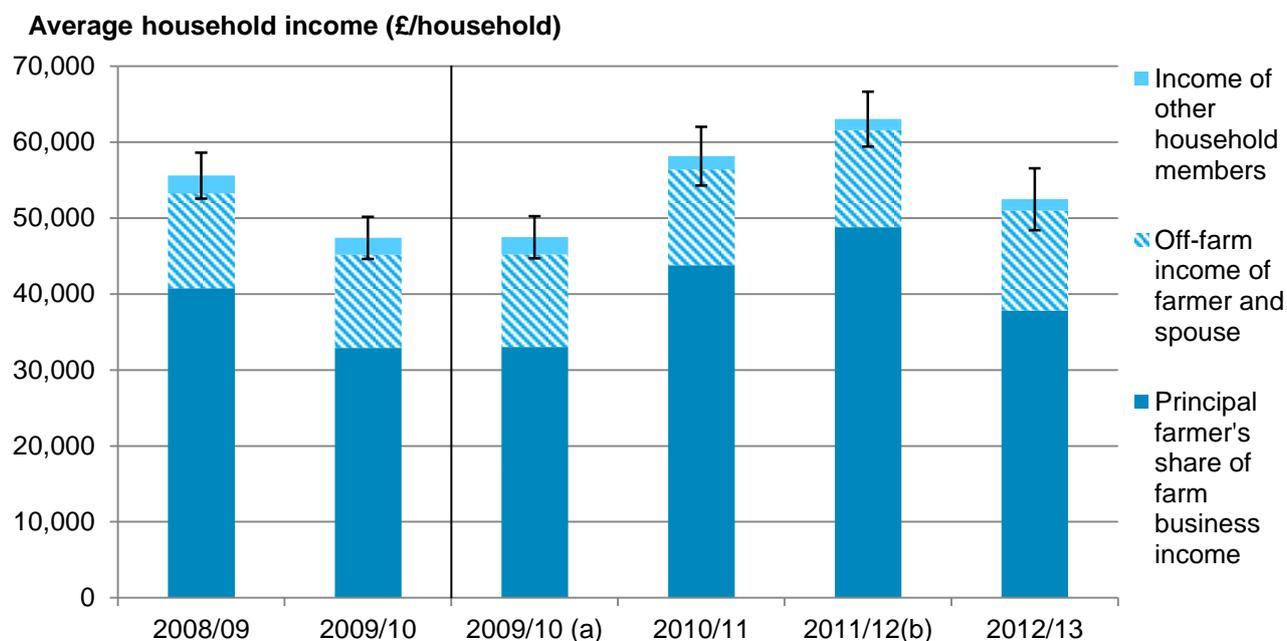
The results are presented together with [confidence intervals](#). The results presented in this notice can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/series/farm-business-survey#publications>

¹ Including common law partners

1 Average farm household income

The average income for principal farmer's households was £52,500 in 2012/13, 17% lower than in 2011/12 (£63,000 per household). Changes in average farm household income are driven by changes in farm business income (Figure 1). Between 2011/12 and 2012/13 average Farm Business Income (FBI) fell by 30%.

Figure 1: Average household income of principal farmer's household, England 2008/09 to 2012/13



- (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.
- (b) A revised weighting framework separating specialist poultry meat from specialist poultry layers was introduced in 2012/13 and backdated to 2011/12. Overall results are little changed. For 2011/12 results based on the old weighting scheme please see last year's statistical [notice](#).

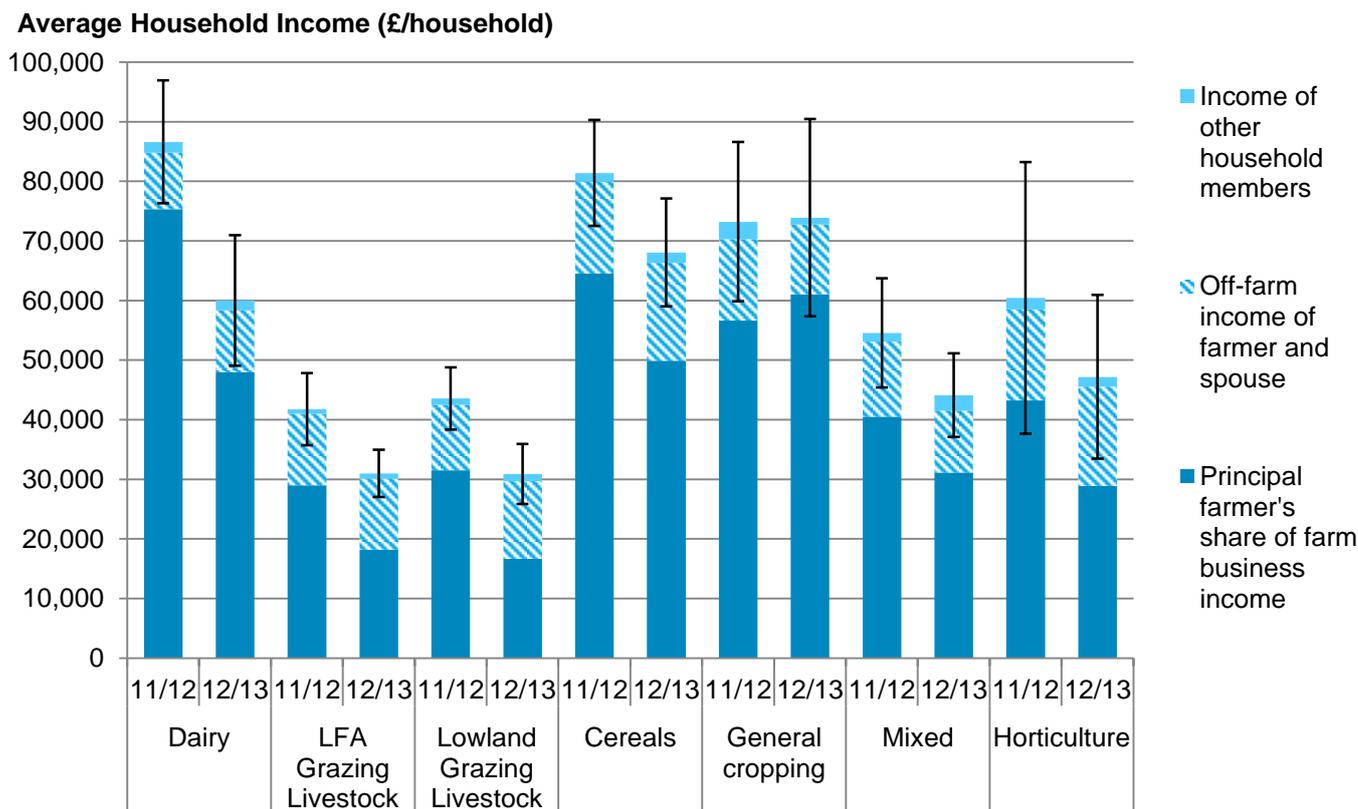
The farmer's share of Farm Business Income (FBI) accounts for the majority of the average household income (72% in 2012/13). Average FBI² fell across most farm types in 2012/13 (the exceptions being specialist pig and poultry farms) as the effect of the poor growing season and harvest was felt across both the cropping and livestock sectors. For the cropping sector, lower yields and quality were offset to some extent by higher prices. On dairy and grazing livestock farms, higher feed costs were a key driver behind lower incomes. Average FBI increased for specialist pig and specialist poultry farms due to a higher output which was only partially offset by higher input costs, particularly feed. The differences in FBI between farm types and the annual changes are also reflected in farm household income (Figure 2).

Whilst the absolute levels of non-farm income (off-farm income of farmer and spouse³ and income of other household members) are broadly similar across most farm types, the contribution to household income varies due to the differences in FBI. Non-farm income makes the highest contribution to household income on lowland grazing livestock farms (46%).

² For further information about the changes in Farm Business Income see "[Farm Accounts in England 2012/13](#)"

³ Including common law partners

Figure 2: Average income of principal farmers' households by farm type, England 2011/12 and 2012/13^(a)



(a) Due to small sample sizes and some influential data points, it is not possible to present a reliable breakdown of the average household income for the pig and poultry farm types. However, the data for these farms are included in the overall household income figures within this notice.

Non-farm income (off-farm income of farmer and spouse⁴ and income of other household members) has remained largely unchanged year on year, averaging between £14,000-£15,000 across all households (Table 1). Almost all (92%) of principal farmer households had a source of non-farm income, mainly off-farm income from the farmer and their spouse; only 11% of farm households (6,000) have other household members with an income.

⁴ Including common law partners

Table 1: Average *non-farm* income of principal farmer's household, England 2008/09 to 2012/13

	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)
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 ^(b)	12,800	±1,100	1,500	±500	14,200	±1,300
2012/13	13,200	±1,100	1,500	±400	14,700	±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.

(b) A revised weighting framework separating specialist poultry meat from specialist poultry layers was introduced in 2012/13 and backdated to 2011/12. Overall results are little changed. For 2011/12 results based on the old weighting scheme please see last year's statistical [notice](#).

Table 2 shows the average non-farm income but for only those households with these income sources. The average off-farm income of the farmer and spouse in 2012/13 (£14,600) increased by 4% from 2011/12 (£13,900). For other household members, the average income was £14,200 in 2012/13, 10% lower than in 2011/12 (£15,800). At the individual level, the average off-farm income of farmer and spouse⁵ was £7,300 per adult (£7,000 in 2011/12) and for other household members their average income was £4,000 per adult (£4,600 in 2011/12).

Table 2: Average *non-farm* income of principal farmer's household for *only those households with these sources of income*, England 2012/13

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)	50,800	101,700	740	14,600	7,300
Other adult household members with income	6,000	21,100	80	14,200	4,000
Other adult household members without income	2,700	4,000	-	-	-

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

(b) Including common law partners.

Table 3 shows the main sources of non-farm income for principal farmer households. Over half of principal farmer households obtain at least 50% of their non-farm income from unearned sources such as pensions and social payments. Another quarter obtains at least 50% of their non-farm income from working in another sector or profession. Only 2% of households obtain at least 50% of their non-farm income from working on another farm

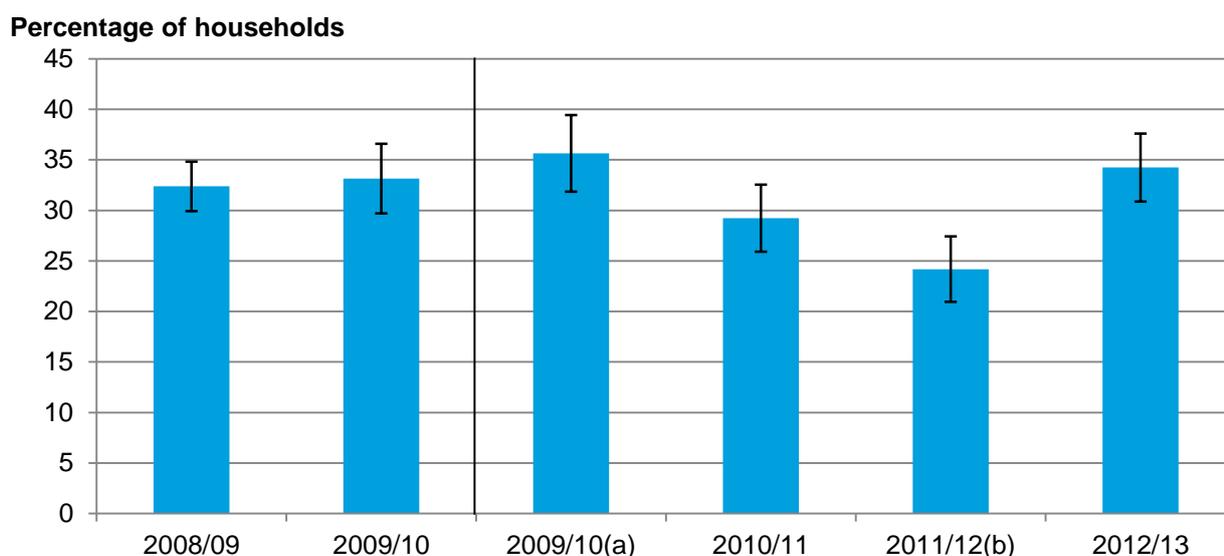
⁵ Including common law partners

Table 3: Main sources of non-farm income for only those principal farmer's households with a source of non-farm income, England 2012/13

Sources of non-farm income	Percentage of households
At least 50% of non-farm income from unearned sources of income (e.g. pensions, social payments)	52
At least 50% of non-farm income from working in any other sector/profession	26
At least 50% of non-farm income from working in an occupation or for a business with strong links to local farming (e.g. auctioneers, farm machinery dealer)	8
At least 50% of non-farm income from working on this farm	7
At least 50% of non-farm income from working on another farm	2
Nil or less than 50% of non-farm income from any other single source	4
All households	100

For 34% of principal farmer households, the income received from non-farming sources exceeded the income received from the farm business (Figure 3), compared to 24% in 2011/12. These households are more likely to be smaller or to be lowland grazing livestock or horticulture farms⁶. 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 business may be seen as of lower priority.

Figure 3: Percentage of principal farmer households where non-farm income exceeds farm income, England 2008/09 - 2012/13



- (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.
- (b) A revised weighting framework separating specialist poultry meat from specialist poultry layers was introduced in 2012/13 and backdated to 2011/12. Overall results are little changed. For 2011/12 results based on the old weighting scheme please see last year's statistical [notice](#).

There is considerable variation in household income (Figure 4). In 2012/13, 6% of principal farmer's households had a negative household income compared to 2% a year earlier. Around 40% of households had an income of £50,000 or more in 2012/13, with 12% having an income of over £100,000.

⁶ A regression model was fitted to examine which factors (farm type and farm size) were significant for those farms where non-farm income is greater than farm income. Farm type and farm size were highly significant.

Figure 4: Distribution of household incomes of principal farmers' households, England 2011/12 to 2012/13

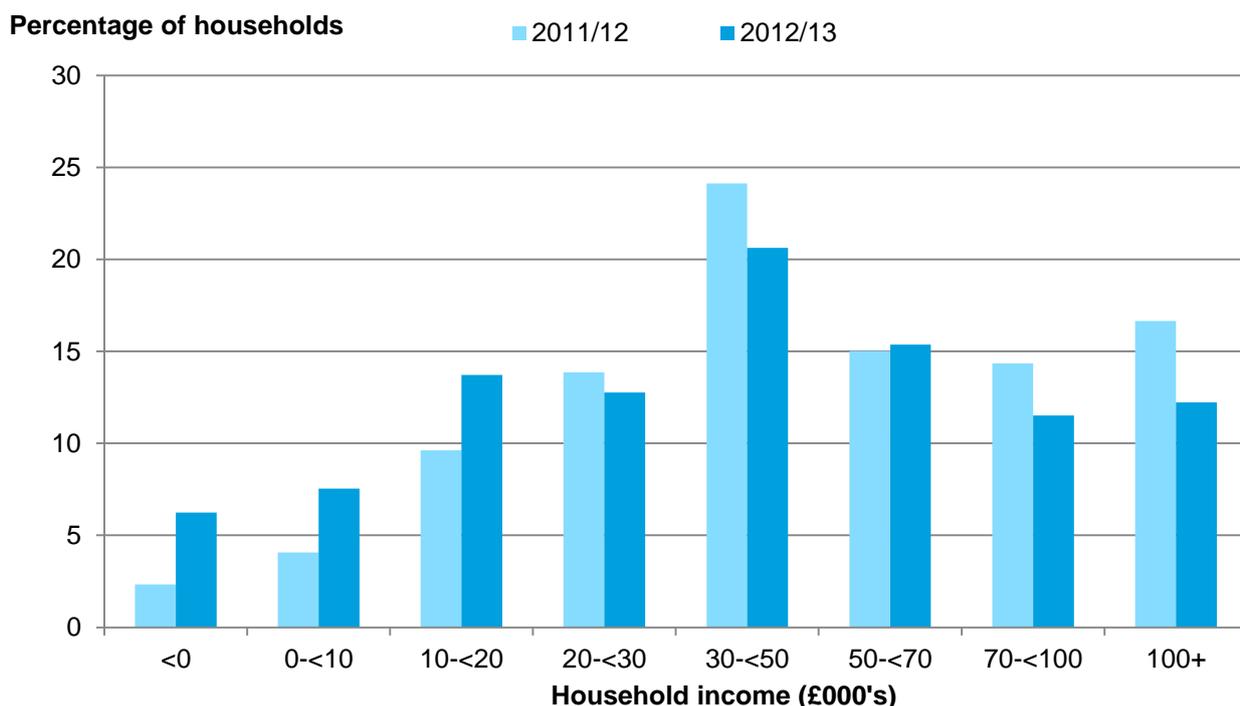


Table 4 provides further information about the distribution of farm household incomes. Whilst the mean income was £52,500 per household in 2012/13, a quarter of farm households had an income of less than £18,500. In 2011/12, the lowest 25% of households had an income below £27,100.

Table 4: Mean household income and quartiles of household income, England 2008/09 to 2012/13

Principal Farmers' household (actual)	2008/09 (£/household)	2009/10 (£/household)	2009/10 ^(a) (£/household)	2010/11 (£/household)	2011/12 ^(b) (£/household)	2012/13 (£/household)
Mean	55,600	47,400	47,500	58,100	63,000	52,500
First quartile	19,800	19,900	20,300	22,500	27,100	18,500
Median	40,100	37,500	38,600	41,100	45,000	38,200
Third quartile	71,400	61,300	60,800	73,800	79,700	67,500

(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.

(b) A revised weighting framework separating specialist poultry meat from specialist poultry layers was introduced in 2012/13 and backdated to 2011/12. Overall results are little changed. For 2011/12 results based on the old weighting scheme please see last year's statistical [notice](#).

2 Volatility of farm household income from year to year

To examine the volatility of farm household income we have analysed the cohort of farms (around 720) that have been present in the FBS for each of the last 5 years, and were also present in the sub sample for non-farm income sources in 2012/13⁷.

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.

Seventy five percent of farm businesses had positive FBI each year for the last 5 years, whilst 10% of farm businesses had negative FBI in at least 2 of the last 5 years (Table 5).

Non-farm income tends to be higher for farms where FBI has been negative for at least 2 of the 5 years⁸ (Table 5). This suggests that lower performing farms may be supplementing their farm income (or covering losses), or that farm incomes may suffer because the farmer is working elsewhere. In 2012/13, farms that have not had negative income in any of the previous 5 years had average non-farm income of £14,000, compared to £19,200 for farms with negative income in 2 of the last 5 years. However, it should be noted that the 95% confidence intervals for these figures are large.

Table 5: Frequency of negative farm business income 2008/09 – 2012/13 and non-farm income in 2012/13^(a)

Number of times in last 5 years that farm business income was negative	% of farm businesses	Average non-farm income in 2012/13 (£)	95% CI for non-farm income in 2012/13 (£)
Not negative in last 5 years	75	14,000	±1,600
Negative in 1 year of last 5	15	14,300	±3,600
Negative in 2 years of last 5	4	19,200	±7,200
Negative in 3 or more years of last 5	6	17,600	±4,900
All farms	100	14,500	±1,400

(a) Excluding businesses which started up more recently than 2008/09.

(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.

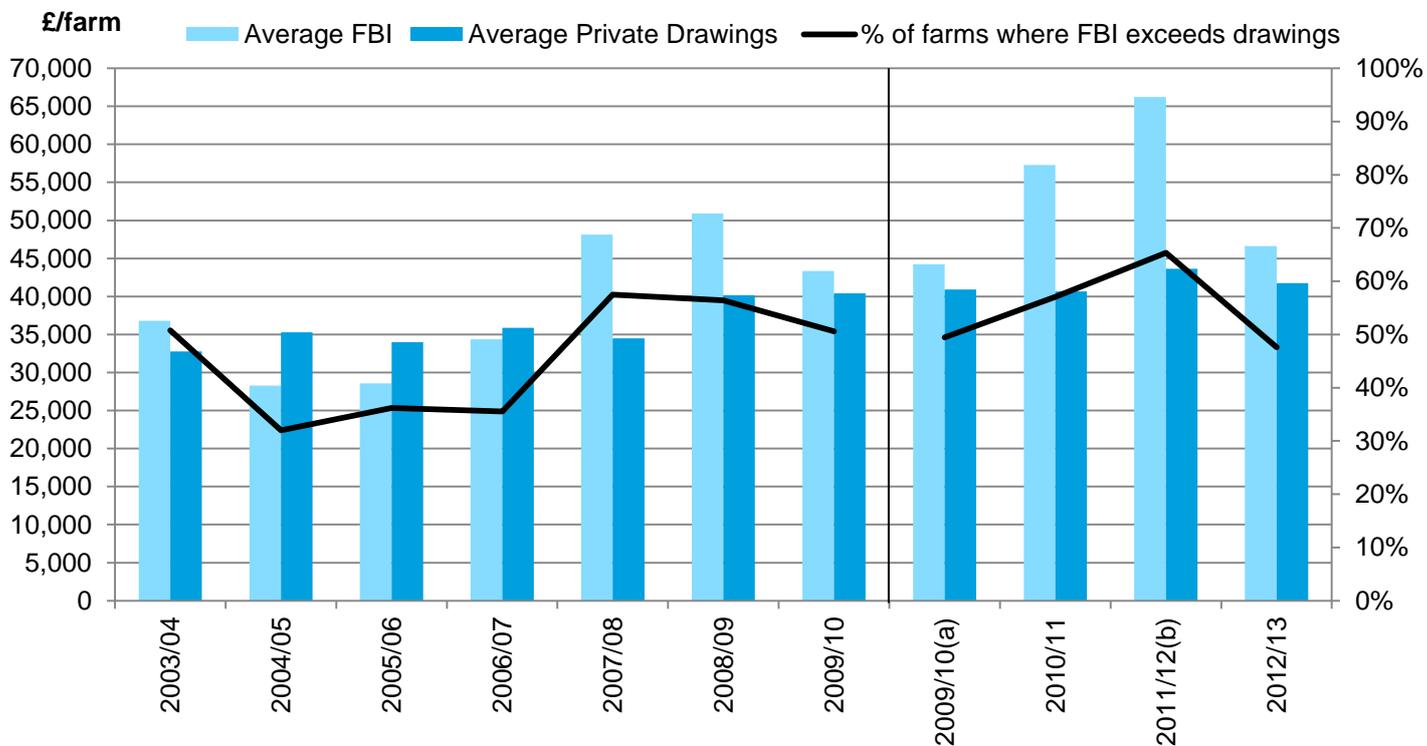
A comparison of drawings from the farm business, by farmers and partners, with FBI for the last 10 years is given in Figure 5 (based on the full FBS sample of around 1,900 farm businesses). In 2012/13, the proportion of farms where drawings exceeded income was around 35%; these businesses could be using the profit from the previous year or borrowing money.

⁷ Weights were derived for this sub-sample of around 720 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).

⁸ Comparing those farms where FBI is negative for at least 2 of the 5 years to those where FBI is negative in less than 2 of the 5 years, the difference in the average non-farm income is significant at the 5% level (P=0.045)

Drawings have remained largely unchanged over the last four years, averaging at approximately £40,000, despite fluctuations in FBI over the same period.

Figure 5: Comparison of Private Drawings and Farm Business Income 2003/04 – 2012/13



- (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.
- (b) A revised weighting framework separating specialist poultry meat from specialist poultry layers was introduced in 2012/13 and backdated to 2011/12. Overall results are little changed. For 2011/12 results based on the old weighting scheme please see last year's statistical [notice](#).

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

The analyses in Tables 6, 7 and 8 use an identical sample⁹ of 885 farms present in the FBS for each of the last 3 years and also in the sub-sample for non-farm income sources in 2012/13.

By restricting the analysis to households with sole proprietorship¹⁰, data on incomes for principal farmers' households can be directly compared with that for the assets and net worth¹¹ of the overall business. Net worth represents the wealth of a farm if all of their liabilities (debt) were called in. Businesses with a high net worth are likely to be resilient, at least in the short term to fluctuations in their income. This is because they can draw on these reserves to support the business if the financial position of the farm deteriorates.

Around two thirds of farm businesses (36,700) comprise a single household (Table 6) and have sole proprietorship of the business. The analysis shown in Tables 7 and 8 refers to these households only.

Table 6: Number of households with interest in farm business, England 2012/13

Farm businesses with:	Number of farm businesses	% of farm businesses	95% CI (%)
1 household	36,700	65	±3
2 households	17,000	30	±3
3 or more households	2,400	4	±1
All farm businesses	56,100	100	

Table 7 presents the farm household income, farm business income, drawings, net worth and total assets by household income quarters. A quarter of principal farmers' households had an income below £17,500; the associated businesses had a median net worth of £537,000. A further quarter of principal farmers' households had an income above £57,700; the associated businesses had a median net worth of over £1.3m.

Table 7: Farm business income (FBI), net worth, total assets and drawings by principal farmer household income quarters, England average 2010/11-2012/13

Income quarter	Farm household income range (£)	Median household income (£)	Median FBI (£)	Median drawings (£)	Median net worth (£000s)	Median total assets (£000s)
Bottom	<17,500	9,500	7,000	16,200	537	679
Second	17,500<32,700	23,500	16,600	18,300	686	718
Third	32,700<57,700	43,200	33,300	25,600	823	867
Top	>57,700	83,200	67,500	44,500	1,342	1,438
All farms		32,700	26,100	23,100	791	855

Restricted to farm businesses in England comprising of a single household (36,700)

⁹ For each farm, the mean was taken across the 3 years for each of the output variables in order to remove some of 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).

¹⁰ Most farm businesses operate as sole traders or partnerships.

¹¹ Net worth is the difference between the value of total assets and total liabilities.

Table 8 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 (£37,400), compared to a median of £25,000 for tenanted farms and £32,700 for all farms. Mixed mainly owner occupied farms had the highest median net worth of £972,000, compared to a median of £161,000 for tenanted farms and £791,000 for all farms.

Table 8: Farm business income (FBI), net worth, total assets and drawings by farm tenure type, England average 2010/11-2012/13

Tenure type	Median household income (£)	Median FBI (£)	Median drawings (£)	Median net worth (£000s)	Median total assets (£000s)
Owner occupied	32,500	23,300	22,200	936	965
Mixed - mainly owner occupied	34,000	27,700	25,000	972	1,059
Mixed - mainly tenanted	37,400	34,500	24,300	572	657
Tenanted	25,000	17,100	23,600	161	211
All farms	32,700	26,100	23,100	791	855

Restricted to farm businesses in England comprising of a single household (36,700)

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 output¹² as recorded in the annual June Survey of Agriculture and Horticulture. In 2012 there were just over 56 thousand farm businesses meeting this criteria¹³.

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. In previous years when these additional surveys have been run, 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 weighting¹⁴) 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 size¹⁵ 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).

¹² For a definition of standard output please see the UK classification document here

<https://www.gov.uk/farm-business-survey-technical-notes-and-guidance>

¹³ Prior to the 2010/11 campaign, the coverage of the FBS was restricted to those farms of size $\frac{1}{2}$ 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>

¹⁴ Further information on calibration weighting can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/farm-business-survey-technical-notes-and-guidance>

¹⁵ 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 set of results 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 on the statistics pages of 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.

Data Uses

Data from the Farm Business Survey (FBS) are provided to the EU as part of the Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN). The data have been used to help inform policy decisions (e.g. Reform of Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 of Common Agricultural Policy) and to help monitor and evaluate current policies relating to agriculture in England (and the EU). It is also widely used by the industry for benchmarking and informs wider research into the economic performance of the agricultural industry.

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.

Definitions

Household income of the principal farmer

Principal farmer's household income has the following components:

- The share of farm business income (FBI)¹⁶ (including income from farm diversification¹⁷) 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.
- Income¹⁸ 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 – 2012/13 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.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ The difference between diversification and other forms of self-employment is that diversification includes only those activities which use farm resources.

¹⁸ 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
Spare & Part time	Less than 1 SLR
Small	1 to less than 2 SLR
Medium	2 to less than 3 SLR
Large	3 to less than 5 SLR
Very Large	5 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%	16%
LFA Grazing Livestock	13%	13%
Lowland Grazing Livestock	14%	15%
Cereals	18%	16%
General cropping	9%	9%
Pigs	4%	4%
Poultry	5%	5%
Mixed	10%	11%
Horticulture	11%	12%
All types	100%	100%

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%	13%
East Midlands	13%	13%
West Midlands	11%	11%
East England	16%	17%
South East	12%	11%
South West	20%	20%
All farms	100%	100%

Farm Size	Full FBS sample	Household income and off-farm activities of the farmer and spouse subset
Spare & part-time	11%	14%
Small	25%	27%
Medium	19%	21%
Large	20%	18%
Very large	25%	19%
All farms	100%	100%

Appendix B

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

Tables 7 and 8 present information on farm business profit, principal farmer's 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 fewer working age adults per household in the bottom quarter (1.17) than in the top (2.12).
- There are more adults of pensionable age per household in the bottom quarter (0.37) than in the top (0.31).
- There are fewer children per household in the bottom quarter (0.27) than in the top (0.72).

Table B1: Number of adults of working age and pensionable age, and children^(a) (per farm household) by principal farmer household income quarters, England average 2010/11-2012/13

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	<17,500	1.17	0.37	0.27
Second	17,500<32,700	1.33	0.68	0.37
Third	32,700<57,700	1.50	0.71	0.42
Top	>57,700	2.12	0.31	0.72
All farms		1.53	0.52	0.44

Restricted to farm businesses in England comprising of a single household (36,700)

(a) Details of household composition are collected for the households of all farmers and partners in the business, but not employed farm workers.

Table B2 shows that:

- There tend to be more adults of pensionable age per household in owner occupied farms (0.63) than in the overall farm population (0.52).
- There tend to be more children

Table B2: Number of adults of working age, pensionable age, and children^(a) (per farm household) by farm tenure type, England average 2010/11-2012/13

Tenure type	Mean number of adults of working age	Mean number of adults of pensionable age	Mean number of children
Owner occupied	1.48	0.63	0.36
Mixed - mainly owner occupied	1.36	0.60	0.30
Mixed - mainly tenanted	1.62	0.32	0.61
Tenanted	1.86	0.31	0.72
All farms	1.53	0.52	0.44

Restricted to farm businesses in England comprising of a single household (36,700)

(a) Details of household composition are collected for the households of all farmers and partners in the business, but not employed farm workers.