



Farming Evidence Pack

A high-level overview of the UK agricultural industry

October 2025



How is the UK agricultural industry structured and how is agricultural land used?

The UK agriculture industry is made up of 209,000 farm holdings, using 17 million hectares of land (69% of the UK land total in 2024).

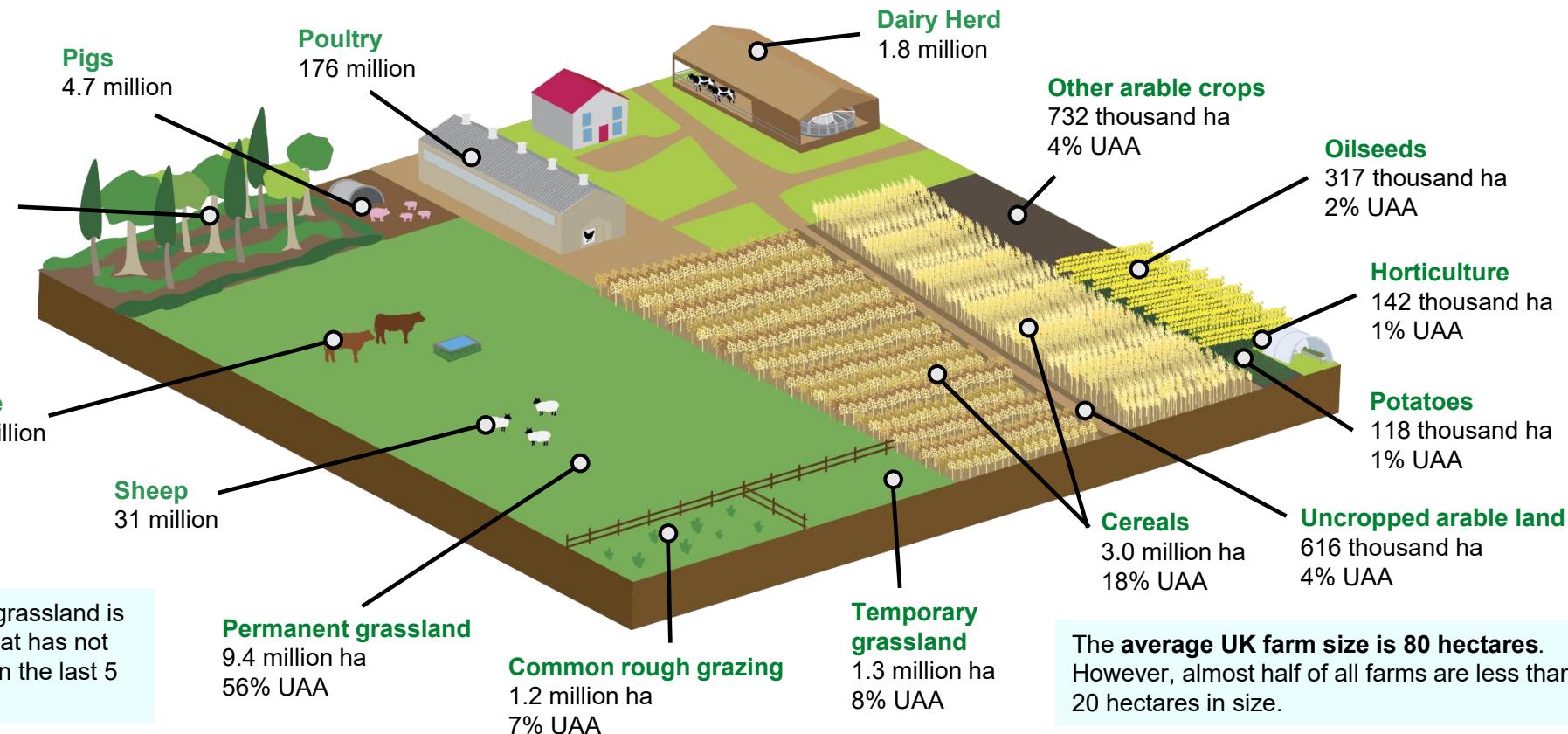
The Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) includes arable and horticultural crops, uncropped arable land, land for outdoor pigs, temporary grassland, permanent grassland and common rough grazing.

Total UAA has remained between **17 and 18 million hectares (ha)** since 2000.

Total croppable area consists of cereals, oilseeds, potatoes, other arable crops, horticultural crops, uncropped arable land and temporary grassland.

In 2024, the total croppable area was 6.2 million ha, around 1/3 of the UAA.

In England in 2024, 100,000 ha of agricultural land were used to grow miscanthus, short rotation coppice and maize for renewable energy generation/anaerobic digestion. 7,000 ha of agricultural land were covered with solar panels, with 50% of this land still being used for agricultural production or grazing.

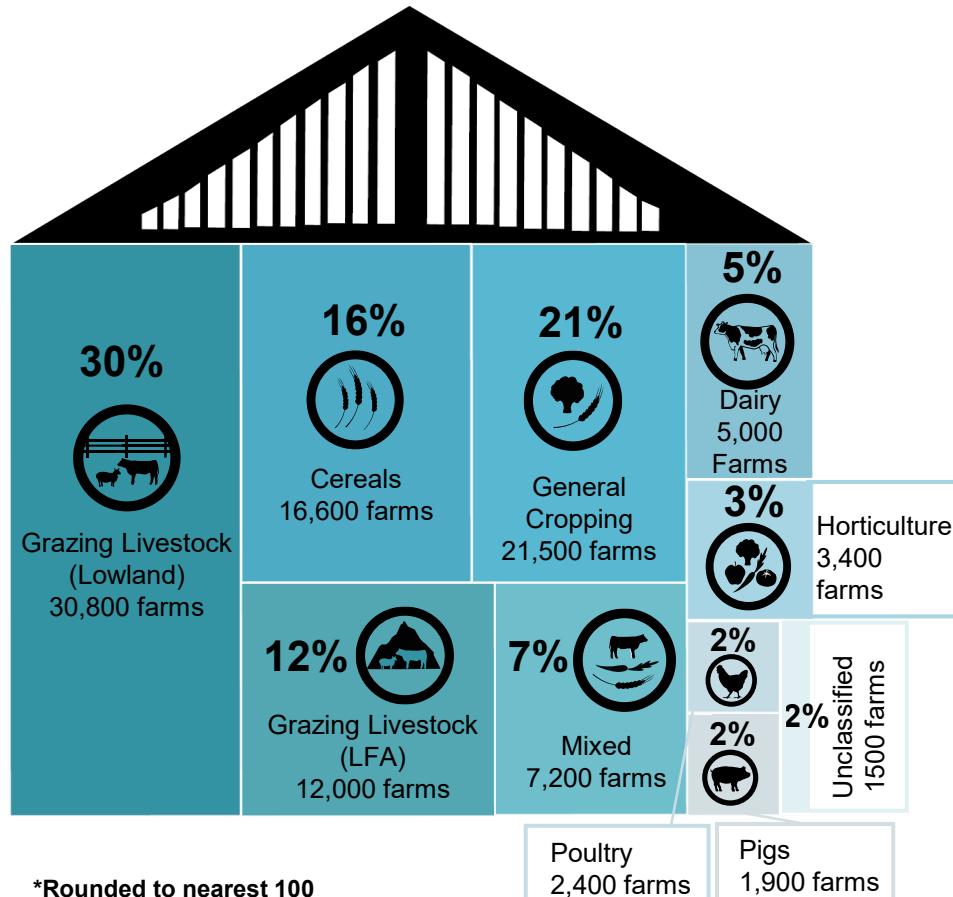


How many of each farm type are there in England and how much land do they use?

In England in 2024, grazing livestock in lowland areas had the greatest number of farms (30% of total), and cereal farms used the largest amount of farmed area (33% of total).

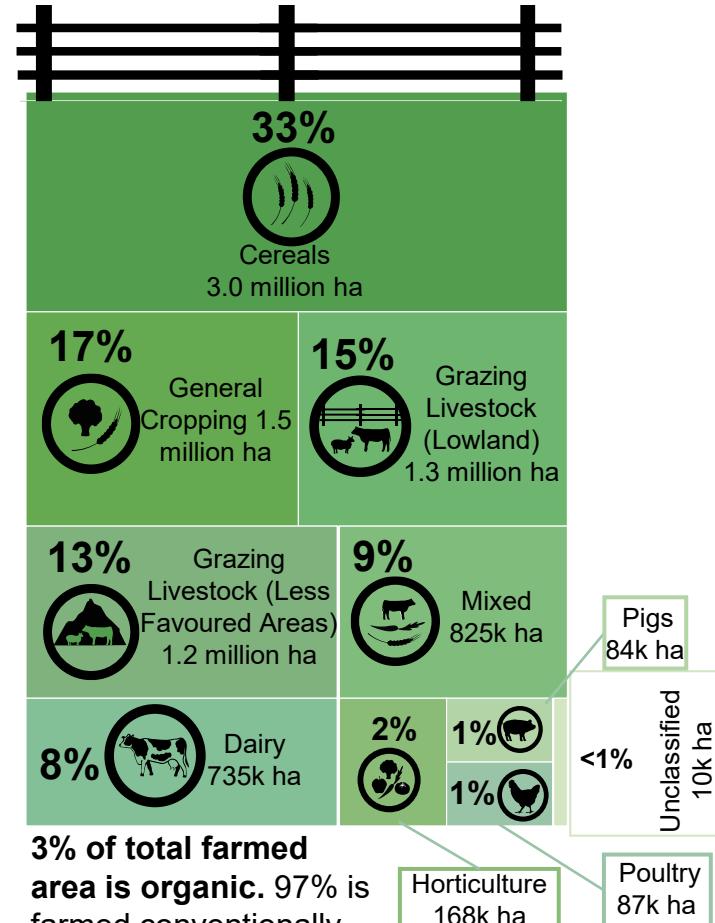
Number of farms by sector type*

Total Farm Holdings: 102,300



Area of land used by sector type

Total Agricultural Area on holdings: 8.9 million hectares (ha)



*Rounded to nearest 100

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding

In England, how many farms are owner occupied and how many are tenanted?

In England in 2024, the majority of farms (54%) are owner occupied, followed by 31% mixed tenure and 14% wholly tenanted. For the remaining 1%, tenancy was undeclared.

Of all the farms in England...

54%

owner occupied

14%

wholly tenanted

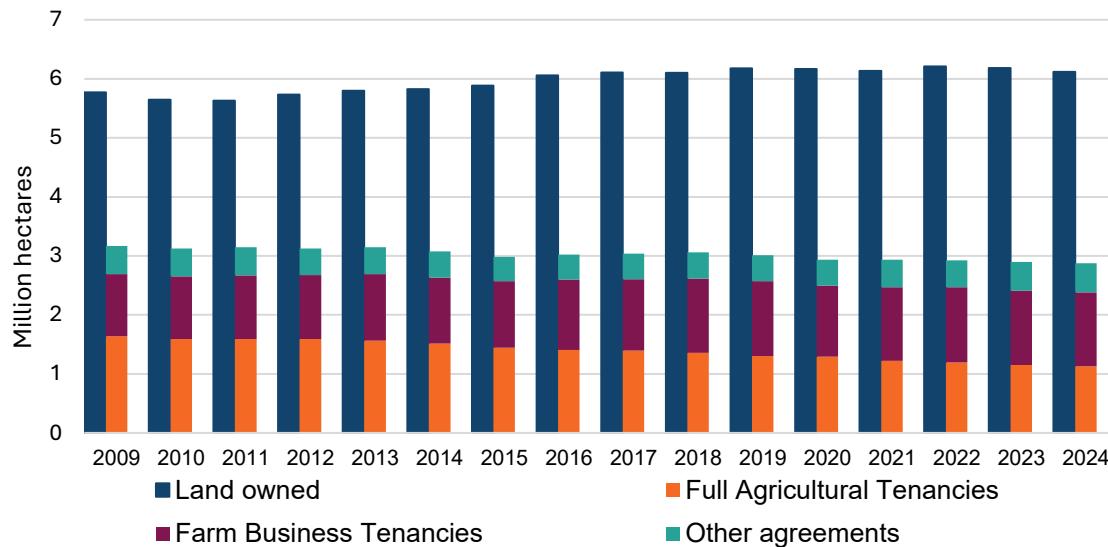
31%

mixed tenure
(owning and renting
the land that they farm)

Farms of mixed tenure tend to be larger than farms that are wholly owned or wholly tenanted.

Wholly tenanted farms have a younger age profile: 18% had a farmer aged under 45 in 2016, compared to 6% of farms that were solely owned.

Owned and rented agricultural land in England



Types of Tenancies in England

Full Agricultural Tenancies (FAT): Tenancies agreed before Sept 1995, generally have lifetime security of tenure, and some have succession rights for close relatives. Can only be terminated in very specific circumstances which are set out in legislation.

Farm Business Tenancies (FBT): Tenancies agreed after Sept 1995, more flexible than FATs as they can be of any length of term, from rolling annual tenancies or a fixed term. Rolling annual FBTs can be terminated by either party issuing a (no-fault) 12 month notice to quit.

FATs and FBTs: Can be bare land agreements or partial or fully equipped holdings (include buildings/a farmhouse and other assets)

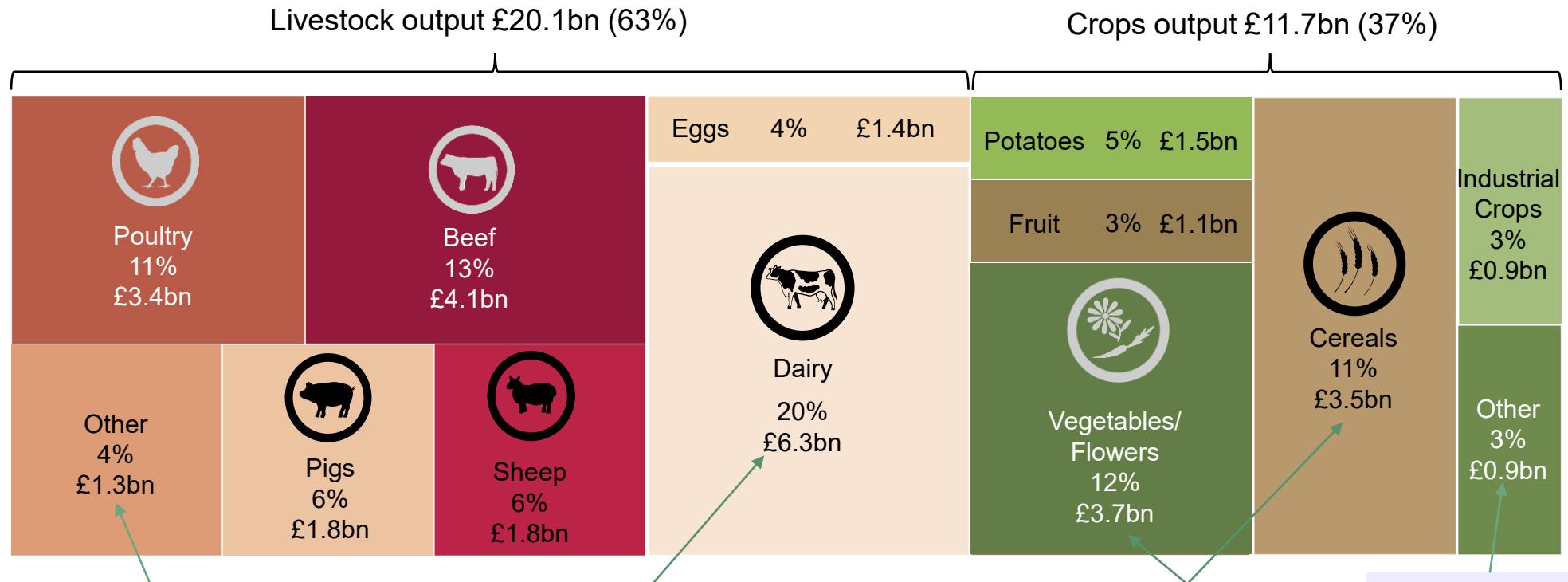
The amount of owned agricultural land has shown a gradual increase over time, from 64% in 2009 to 69% in 2024. Meanwhile, the amount of land rented for 1 year or more has decreased from 35% to 32%.

The type of tenancies have also changed over this time, with Full Agricultural Tenancies making up 52% of land rented in 2009, reducing to 39% in 2024. Farm Business Tenancies have increased from 33% to 44% over the same time-period.

Which products contribute most to the value of UK agricultural output?

63% of the value of the UK's agricultural production comes from livestock (£20.1 billion in 2024), of which Dairy and Beef are the largest sectors.

Value of UK crop and livestock products*



For livestock 'Other' includes the value of animals going into the breeding herd/flock.

Dairy had the highest value of output of all agricultural sectors in the UK in 2024, at £6.3bn.

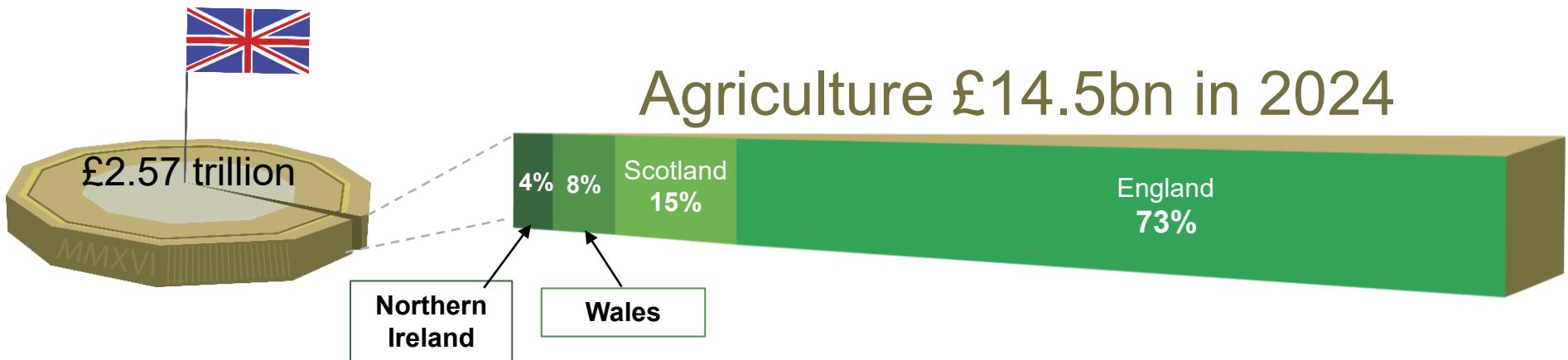
Vegetables/Flowers and Cereals are the two largest crop outputs. Together, these account for over half of the total value of crops.

For crops 'Other' includes forage plants and other crop products, including seeds.

*This table shows only the main contributors to crops and livestock product value.

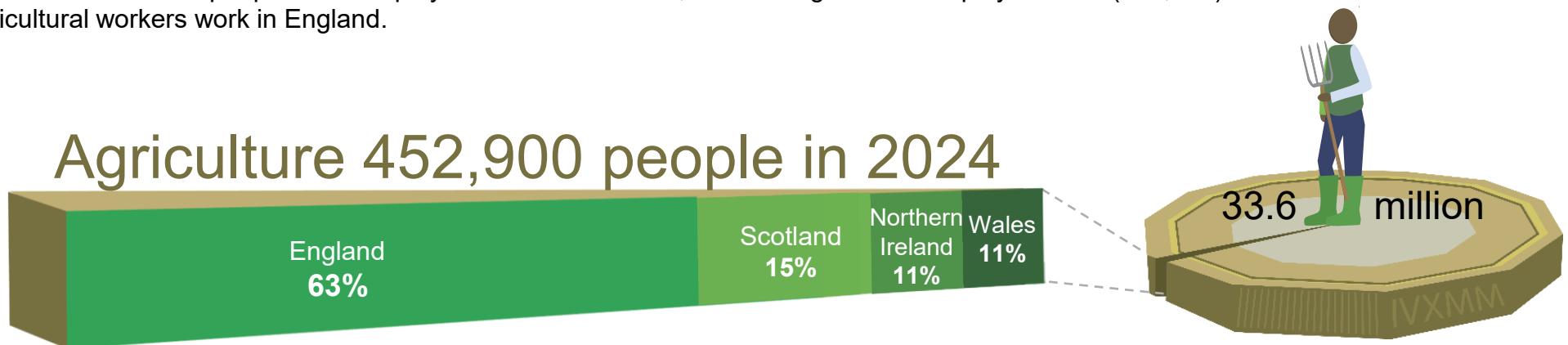
How much does agriculture contribute to the UK economy?

In 2024, agriculture contributed £14.5bn (0.56%) to the UK economy. Agriculture employed 452,900 people in 2024, making up 1.3% of the UK workforce.



The total UK GVA figure was £2.57 trillion in 2024, of which agriculture contributed 0.56% (£14.5bn). The amount that agriculture contributes to the UK economy has varied little over time.

A total of 33.6 million people were employed in the UK in 2024, of which agriculture employed 1.3% (452,900). Around two thirds of agricultural workers work in England.



Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding

How many people are employed within agriculture in the UK?

In the UK in 2024, agriculture employed almost half a million people. 65% of the agricultural workforce were mainly involved in business ownership or management.

452,900 people were employed in the agricultural sector in the UK in 2024.



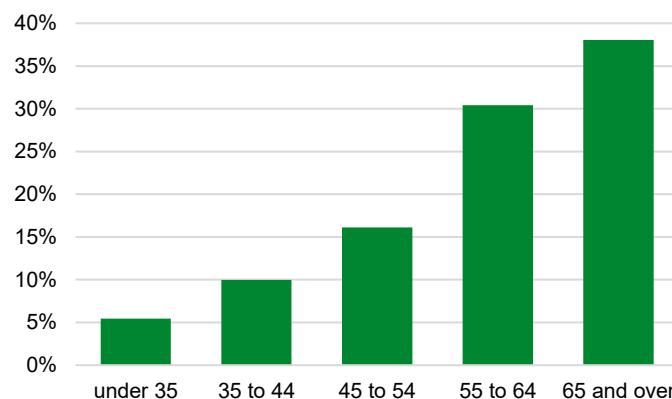
The UK agricultural labour force has stayed stable over the past decade, but with greater annual variation among regular employees, managers, and casual workers.



In 2024, 65% of those employed in the agricultural sector in the UK were either farmers, business partners, directors or the spouse.



Agriculture typically has an ageing workforce. In 2024, over a third of all farm holders in England were over the age of 65 years. Just 5% of holders were aged less than 35 years.

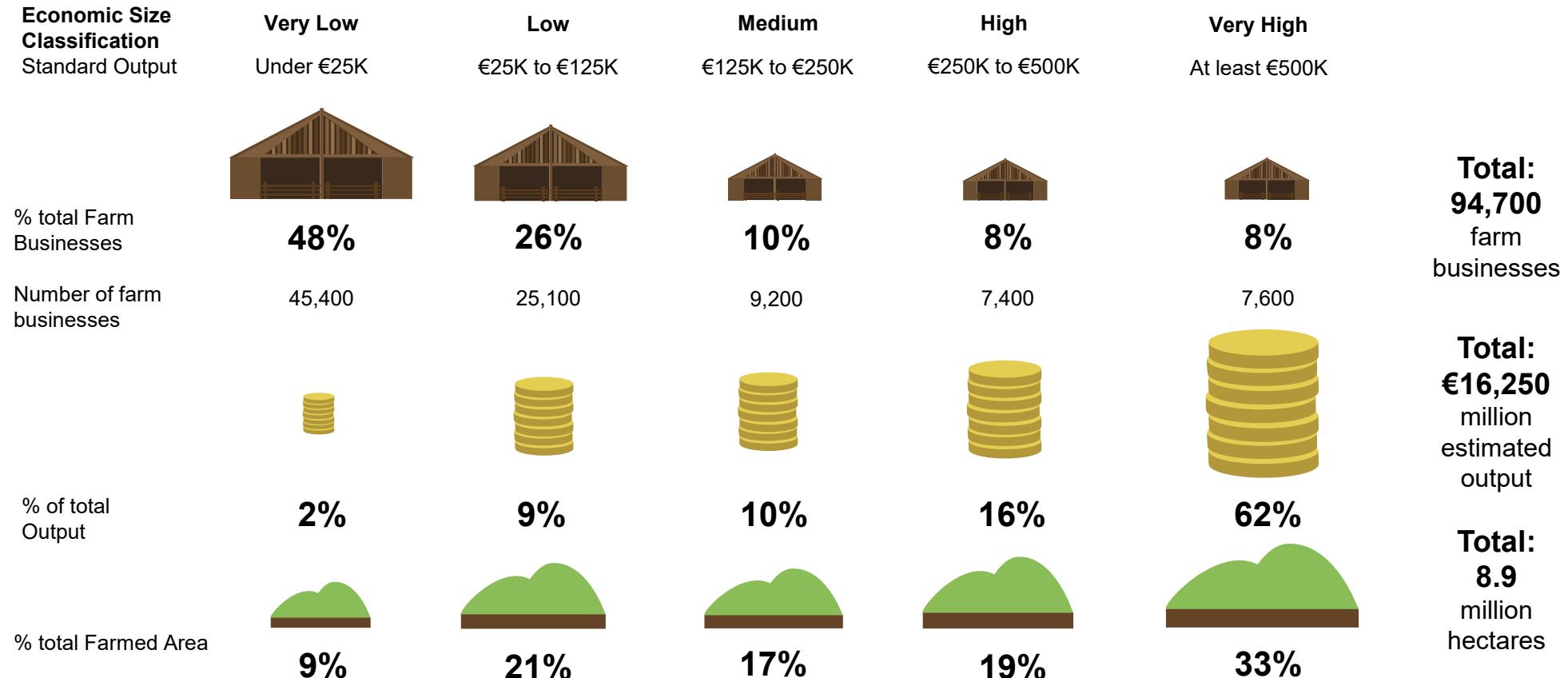


84%
of farm holders in
England in
2024 were male

16%
of farm holders in
England in 2024
were female

How is the economic output distributed across the number of farms in England?

In England in 2024, a small number of economically 'very high output farms' produced over half (62%) the agricultural output using just 33% of the total farmed land area.



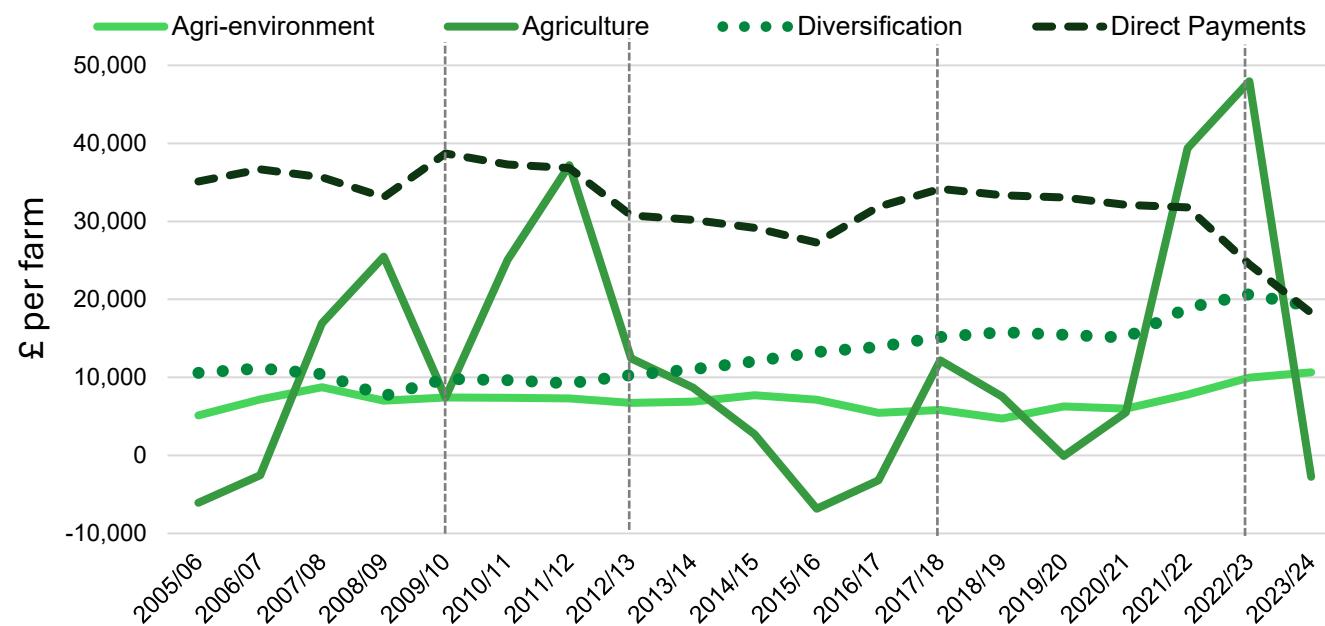
Standard Output measures the total value of output of any one enterprise - per head for livestock and per hectare for crops. For crops this will be the main product (e.g. wheat, barley, peas) plus any by-product that is sold, for example straw. For livestock it will be the value of the main product (milk, eggs, lamb, pork) plus the value of any secondary product (calf, wool) minus the cost of replacement. Standard Outputs are measured in Euros. For consistency, this approach has been continued even though the UK has left the EU.

Note - The chart excludes businesses classified as 'specialist horse'. Number of businesses have been rounded to the nearest 100.

What are the different sources of farm income (profit) and how do these vary over time?

Income from agriculture can be volatile, as farm businesses are price-takers and the determinants of the prices they receive can be out of their control. Income from Direct Payments, agri-environment schemes and diversification tends to be more stable.

Average income (£) from agriculture, diversification, agri-environment and Direct Payments for all farms in England from 2005/06 to 2023/24 (real prices)



The dashed lines illustrate a break in the time series due to changes in farm type classification. Direct payments began to be phased out in 2021.

Data correct as at October 2025. Please see the website [Farm Business Income](#) for the latest figures.

Farm Business Income is the equivalent of net profit and is the difference between Farm Business Outputs and Farm Business Inputs. It can be broken down into four cost centres: agriculture, agri-environment, Direct Payments and diversification.

Agricultural income is volatile

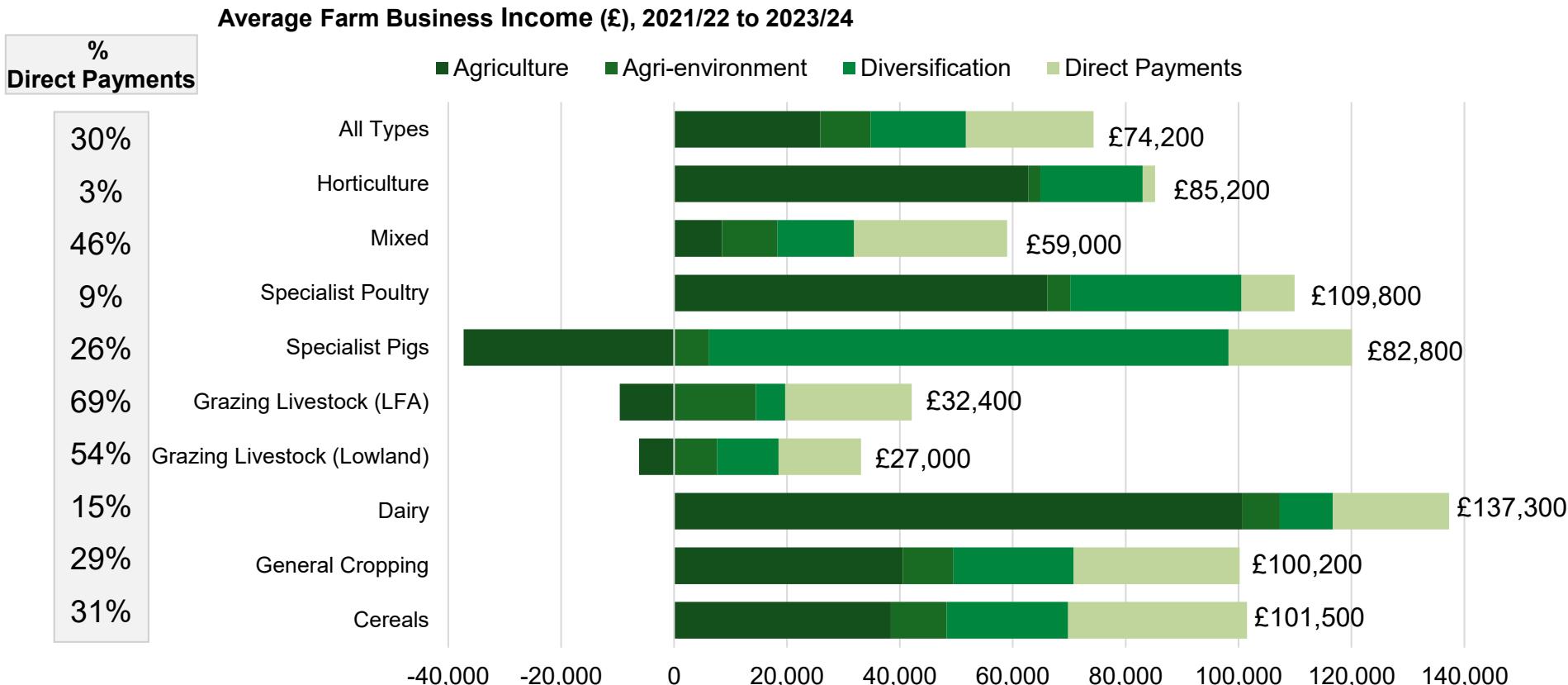
Compared to other income streams, income from agriculture is volatile from year to year. This volatility is seen across all farm types.

Farmers have little control over the prices they receive. By the time crops or livestock reach market, prices may have dropped, and perishable goods cannot be stored on farm until prices rise. Weather patterns can also impact both domestic and global supply.

These factors mean that in some years farmers make profits and in others, losses. In years where agricultural income is small or negative (loss making), income from Direct Payments can offset some of these losses.

How does profit (Farm Business Income) vary across the different farm types in England?

Profit (Farm Business Income) varies across the different farm types. Over the period 2021/22 to 2023/24, dairy farms were the most profitable, and lowland grazing livestock farms the least profitable.



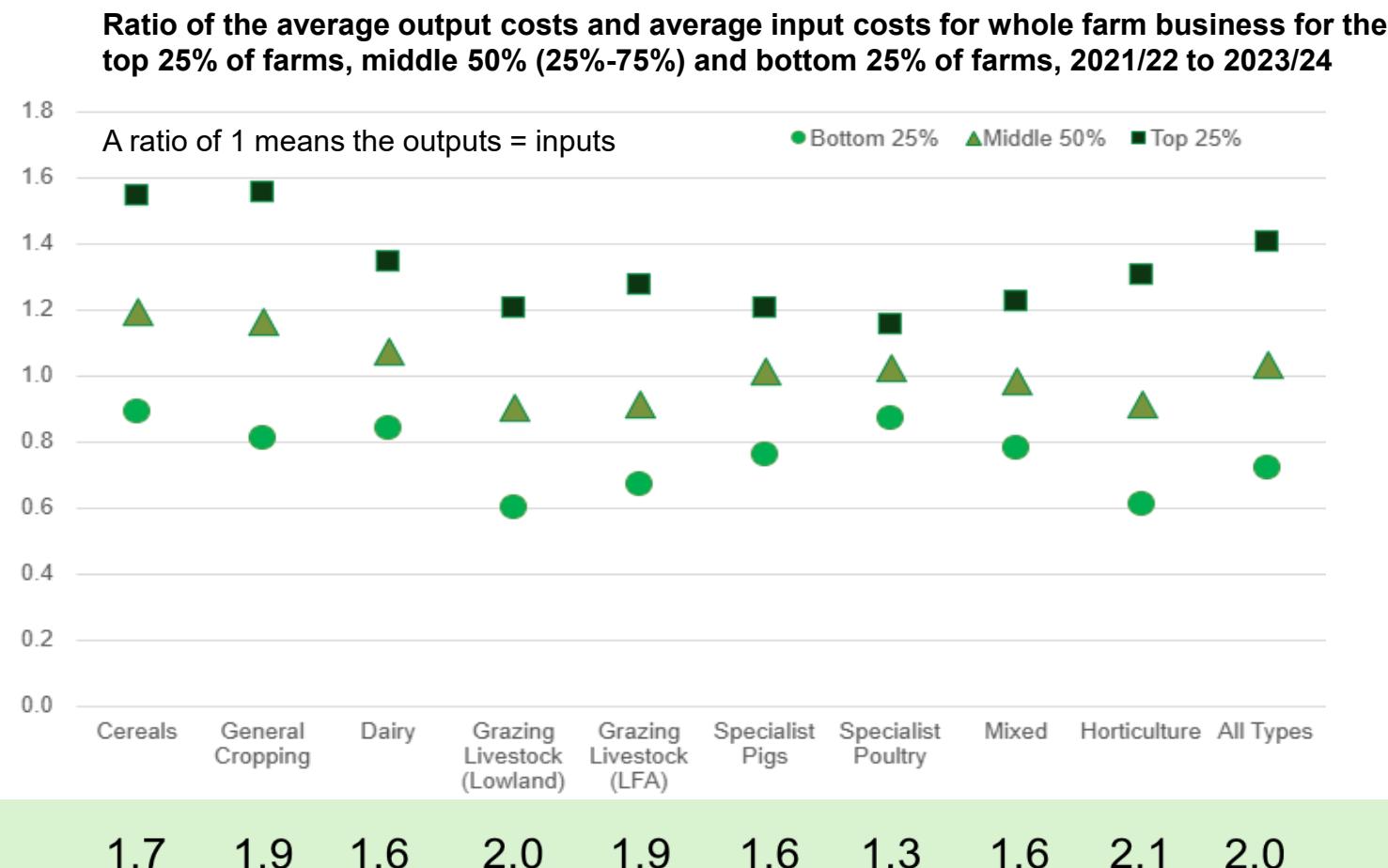
Lowland grazing livestock, Less Favoured Area (LFA) grazing livestock and specialist pig farms made a loss from the agriculture side of the business, as their costs of production outweighed the value of their output.

For both horticulture and dairy farms, around three quarters (74%) of their Farm Business Income came from the agricultural side of the business.

For LFA grazing livestock farms, around two thirds (69%) of their Farm Business Income came from Direct Payments.

How does economic performance vary between the highest and lowest performing farms in England?

Between the years 2021/22 to 2023/24, across all farm types in England, the average performance of the top 25% of farms was 2 times better than the bottom 25%. The largest range was on horticulture farms, and the smallest was on specialist poultry farms.



Farm Business Income (FBI) is calculated as the **difference** between Farm Business Outputs and Farm Business Inputs. It does not deduct the cost of unpaid labour. When calculating **farm economic performance**, unpaid labour is included as a cost. This allows a fairer comparison between farms with employees and those that use unpaid (often family) labour.

What is productivity and how has UK agricultural productivity changed over time?

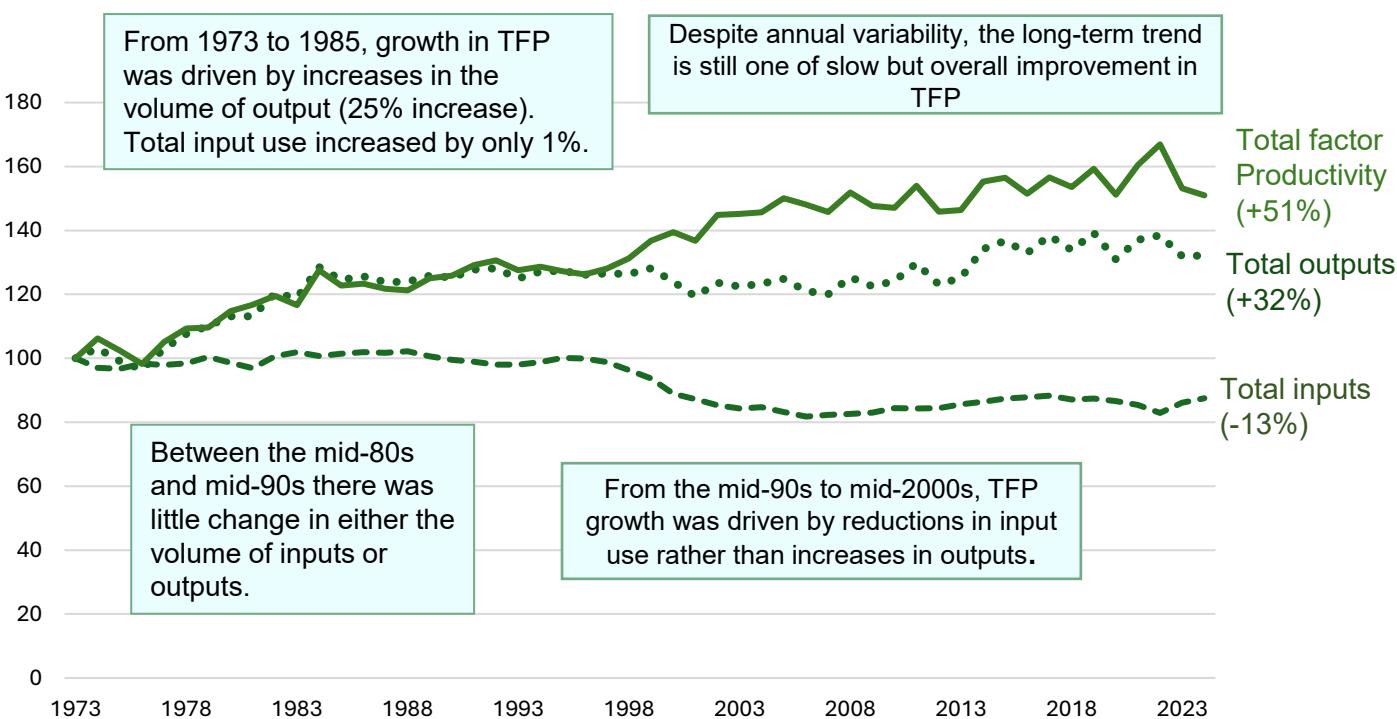
Productivity is a measure of the efficiency with which businesses turn inputs into outputs, indicating the economic competitiveness of a sector. Total factor productivity (TFP) in agriculture has increased by 51% since 1973, due to a 32% increase in outputs and a 13% decrease in inputs.

Productivity improves if the same use of inputs produces a larger volume of output, or if the same volume of output is achieved from a smaller volume of inputs.

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) is a measure of how well agriculture turns inputs into outputs.

TFP is calculated as:
$$\frac{\text{total volume of outputs}}{\text{total volume of inputs}}$$

Agricultural total factor productivity since 1973 (1973=100)



How do farmers view productivity?

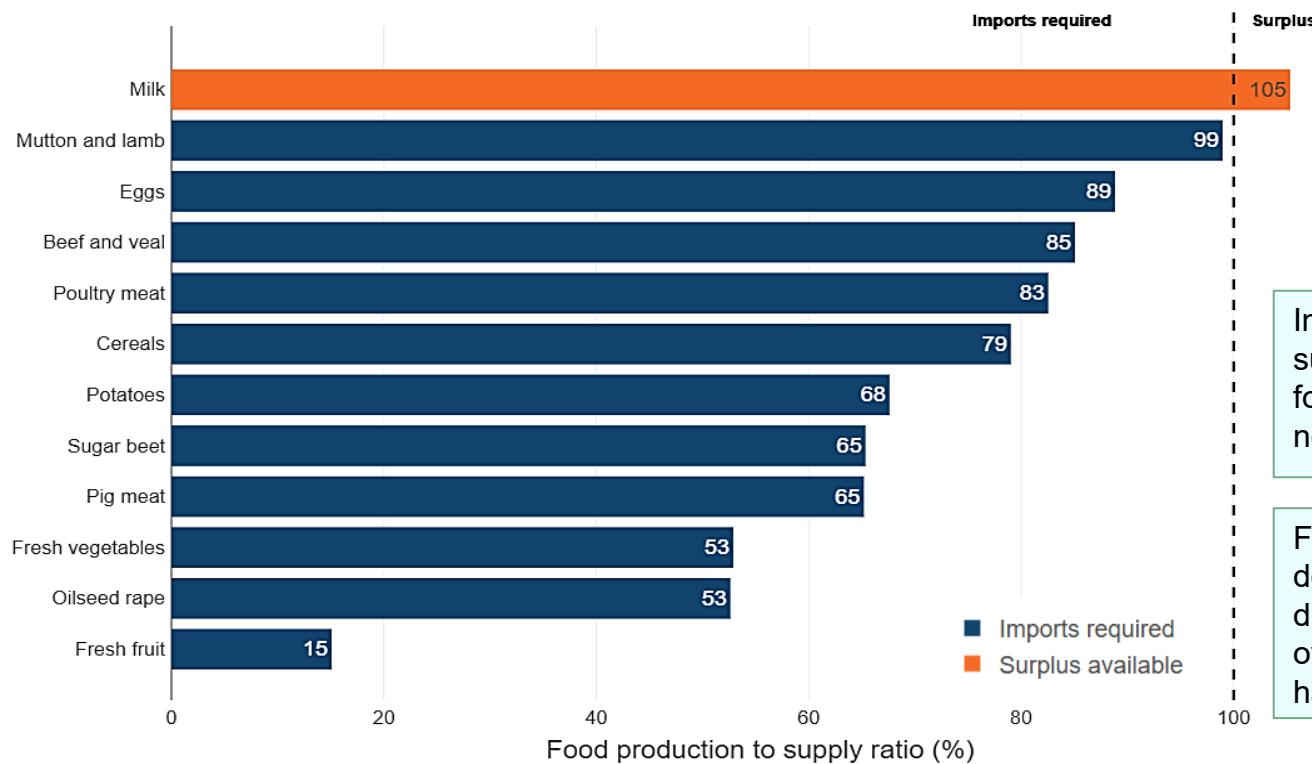
From an economic perspective, improving productivity in the agricultural sector increases the productive capacity of the economy, leading to economic growth and improved international competitiveness.

Farmers taking part in discussion groups understood 'productivity' to relate to profitability rather than its economic definition, and view productivity as part of their objectives for business growth and sustainability. The importance assigned to productivity depends on whether farmers' motivations are closer to profit and business growth, or lifestyle and environmental stewardship.

Of the food we can produce in the UK, how much do we produce and what do we produce the most of?

The UK's food production to supply ratio, an indicator of the ability of UK agriculture to meet domestic consumer demands, stood at 65% of all food and 77% for indigenous foods in 2024.

Food production to supply ratio by commodity, 2024



The Food Production to Supply Ratio provides a broad indicator of the ability of UK agriculture to meet domestic consumer demands. It is calculated using volume. The formula is:

$$\frac{\text{Total production (including for export)}}{\text{Total produced} + \text{imports} - \text{exports}}$$

In 2024, milk had the highest food production to supply ratio, at 105%. Fresh fruit had the lowest food production to supply ratio, highlighting the need for imports to meet domestic demand.

Food security is enhanced by strong and consistent domestic production of food, combined with a diversity of supply sources. This avoids overreliance on any one source. Historically, the UK has been a large net importer of food.

The chart shows some of our most important products, where bar order indicates the production to supply ratios from highest to lowest. Ratios greater than 100% show a surplus of production, which can be due to a significant amount of domestic production and/or imports of this particular good. Ratios below 100% could be a result of lower domestic production, but also could be due to a significant export market for that product.

How much does the agri-food sector contribute to the economy?

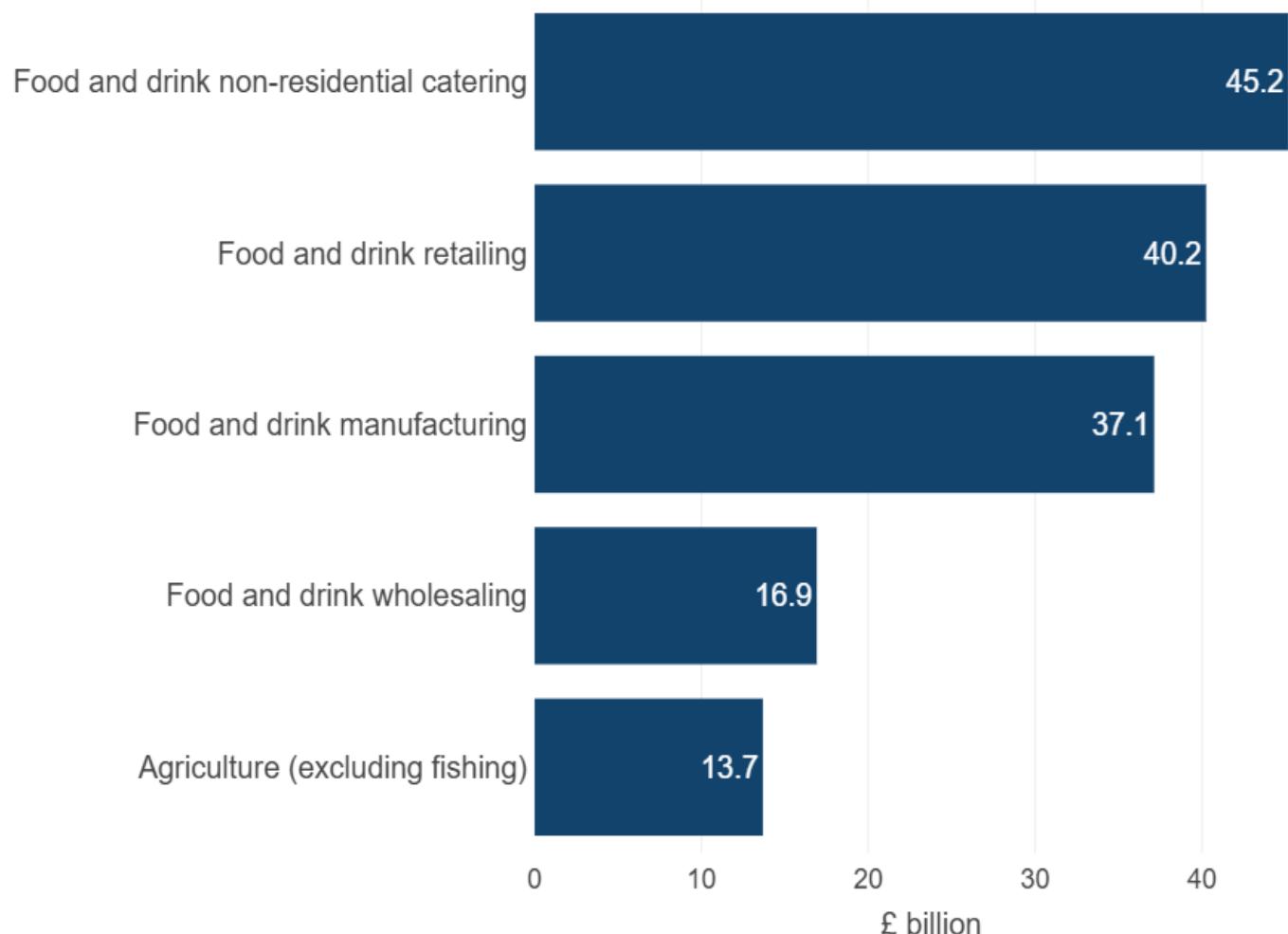
In 2023, the agri-food sector (excluding fishing) contributed £153.2bn to the economy, 6.2% of the national gross value added (GVA).

What is GVA?

Gross value added (GVA) is the difference between the value of goods and services produced and the cost of raw materials and other inputs which are used in production. It is a way of measuring how much an individual sector contributes to the overall economy.

In 2023, agriculture contributed £13.7bn to the economy. This accounted for 8.9% of the total contribution of the agri-food sector. Between 2022 and 2023, the GVA from agriculture decreased by 4.5%, however all other sectors saw an increase.

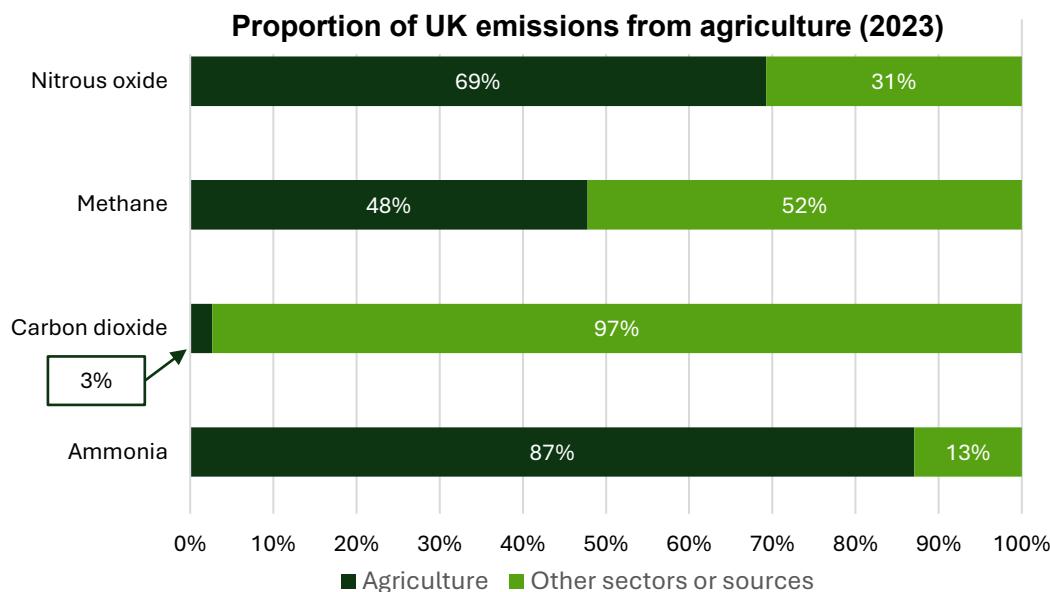
Gross Value Added of the agri-food sector, 2023 (£ billion)



How does farming contribute to greenhouse gas emissions and water quality?

Agriculture accounts for 12% of the UK's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (47 Mt CO₂e) and can negatively impact water quality through soil erosion and the run-off of fertilisers, pesticides and slurry.

How have emissions from agriculture changed since 1990? Agriculture has reduced GHG emissions by 14% since 1990, but it now accounts for a larger proportion of the UK total as other sectors have decarbonised faster. Nitrous oxide emissions from agriculture have fallen an estimated 24%, ammonia has fallen 18%, methane has fallen 17%, and carbon dioxide levels have stayed similar.



Sources of emissions

Ammonia emissions affect human health, reduce air quality, and can cause soil acidification. Emissions are mostly from agricultural soils and livestock, in particular cattle.

Nitrous oxide is the most potent greenhouse gas that agriculture emits. Most agricultural emissions come from soils, particularly nitrogen fertiliser application, manure (both applied and excreted on pasture) and leaching/run-off.

Methane is more potent than CO₂, particularly over short timescales. Most agricultural methane emissions come from ruminating animals, with manure management practices accounting for the remainder.

Carbon dioxide is a major greenhouse gas, but agricultural emissions are low, with emissions mainly from energy and fuel use.

How does farming impact water quality? Water quality can be adversely affected when fertilisers, pesticides, slurry and soil are washed off farmland. Nitrogen & phosphorus from manure & fertilisers cause harmful blooms that deoxygenate watercourses. Soil and sediment lead to nutrient enrichment and siltation, causing ecological damage. Pesticides and ammonia can be toxic, killing fish and invertebrates.

Improvements in nutrient management practices and slurry storage can help to reduce water pollution from nitrogen and phosphorus.

Between 1990 and 2024 there has been a **72%** reduction in manufactured phosphate fertiliser used in the UK.

Between 1990 and 2024 there has been a **45%** reduction in manufactured nitrogen fertiliser used in the UK.