

## First estimates for 2010

## EU27 real agricultural income per worker up by 12.3%

EU27 real agricultural income per worker<sup>1</sup> has increased by 12.3% in 2010, following a decrease of 10.7% in 2009, according to first estimates<sup>2</sup> issued by Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union. This increase results from a rise in real agricultural income (+9.9%), together with a fall in agricultural labour input (-2.2%). These estimates for the EU27 are based on data supplied by the national authorities in the Member States.

Between 2005 and 2010, EU27 real agricultural income per worker is estimated to have increased by 10.0%, while agricultural labour input has fallen by 12.7%.

The increase in EU27 real agricultural income in 2010 is mainly the result of a rise in the value of agricultural output at producer prices in real terms (+4.3%), while input costs in real terms grew (+0.8%). The fall in the real value of subsidies net of taxes (-1.2%) and the slight rise in depreciation in real terms (+0.4%) have a marginal impact.

Real agricultural income per worker in 2010 is estimated to have risen in 21 Member States and to have fallen in six. The highest rises are expected in Denmark (+54.8%), Estonia (+48.8%), Ireland (+39.1%), the Netherlands (+32.0%), France (+31.4%), Latvia (+25.5%), Belgium (+24.1%), Bulgaria (+23.0%) and Germany (+22.8%), and the largest falls in Romania and the United Kingdom (both -8.2%), Greece (-4.3%) and Italy (-3.3%).

### Change in real agricultural income per worker<sup>1</sup> in 2010

	% change 2010/2009	Indices in 2010 (2005=100)		% change 2010/2009	Indices in 2010 (2005=100)
<b>EU27</b>	<b>+12.3</b>	<b>110.0</b>	<b>Hungary</b>	+14.7	123.0
<b>Denmark</b>	+54.8	77.8	<b>Malta</b>	+14.2	114.5
<b>Estonia</b>	+48.8	140.6	<b>Austria</b>	+12.4	105.5
<b>Ireland</b>	+39.1	92.5	<b>Slovenia</b>	+6.9	92.7
<b>Netherlands</b>	+32.0	116.0	<b>Portugal</b>	+6.8	107.4
<b>France</b>	+31.4	113.8	<b>Spain</b>	+6.5	99.9
<b>Latvia</b>	+25.5	128.5	<b>Slovakia</b>	+6.0	117.1
<b>Belgium</b>	+24.1	133.6	<b>Czech Republic</b>	+3.1	101.7
<b>Bulgaria</b>	+23.0	154.2	<b>Cyprus</b>	-0.3	92.0
<b>Germany</b>	+22.8	125.0	<b>Finland</b>	-1.2	107.4
<b>Lithuania</b>	+19.5	127.3	<b>Italy</b>	-3.3	83.1
<b>Poland</b>	+18.4	153.6	<b>Greece</b>	-4.3	85.8
<b>Sweden</b>	+17.6	111.5	<b>Romania</b>	-8.2	84.9
<b>Luxembourg</b>	+15.9	66.5	<b>United Kingdom</b>	-8.2	115.9
<b>Norway</b>	+8.3	113.4	<b>Switzerland</b>	-2.0	103.0

In 2010, the value of **EU27** agricultural output at producer prices is estimated to have increased by 4.3%, mainly due to an increase in the value of both crop production (+6.3%) and animal production (+2.4%) in real terms.

In crop production, the increase in value is almost entirely due to a rise in prices (+8.9%), while the volume is expected to fall (-2.4%). Prices are rising for all groups of crops, except olive oil (-0.4%), most sharply for oil seeds (+27.1%), cereals (+22.5%), potatoes (+13.1%) and fresh vegetables (+9.0%). The volumes of most products are declining, in particular sugar beet (-6.8%), potatoes (-6.7%) and fruits (-4.0%). A rise in volume is seen only for olive oil (+17.0%), protein crops (+27.0%) and rice (+1.9%).

The increase in the value of animal production in 2010 is the result of an increase in both producer prices (+2.0%) and volume (+0.4%). Prices are rising for milk (+9.4%), sheep and goats (+7.0%) and cattle (+0.4%), while they are estimated to fall for pigs (-2.6%). The volume rose for milk production (+1.4%), remains at almost the same level for pigs (+0.1%) and slightly decreased for cattle (-0.8%).

**EU27** agricultural input costs (intermediate consumption) are expected to rise by 0.8% in real terms, due to an increase in prices (+1.1%), while the volume fell (-0.4%). The rise in input prices is driven by increases for energy and lubricants (+6.7%), feeding stuff (+3.2%) and maintenance of buildings (+3.3%). Lower input volumes are estimated for plant protection products (-5.4%) and maintenance of buildings (-2.5%).

1. **Agricultural income** comprises the income generated by agricultural activities (as well as inseparable non-agricultural, secondary activities) over a given accounting period, even though in certain cases the corresponding revenues will not be received until a later date. It does not, therefore, constitute the income effectively received in the course of the accounting period itself. Moreover, it must not be confused with the total income of farming households as it does not comprise income from other sources (non-agricultural activities, salaries, social benefits, income from property).

The present estimates have been compiled by the national authorities in the Member States of the European Union **in accordance with the methodology of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture** (which is close to the methodology of the national accounts, ESA95, but incorporates a number of changes to take account of the special features of the agricultural economy).

The real income of factors in agriculture, per annual work unit, corresponds to the real net value added at factor cost of agriculture, per total annual work unit. Net value added at factor cost is calculated by subtracting from the value of agricultural output at basic prices the value of intermediate consumption, the consumption of fixed capital and production taxes, and adding the value of production subsidies.

All value and price data in this New Release are presented in real terms, i.e. adjusted using the implicit deflators in Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The deflators for 2009 are provisional.

In order to take account of part-time and seasonal work, agricultural labour or changes therein are measured in annual work units (AWUs). In this News Release one AWU is defined as the work-time equivalent of a full-time worker.

2. These data, based on first estimates provided by the Member States, Norway and Switzerland, are provisional. In February/March 2011, Eurostat will publish a revised second set of estimates.

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