

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

**EMPLOYMENT
IN AGRICULTURE**

STUDY

Brussels 1978

The European Communities' Economic and Social Committee, chaired by Mr Basil de FERRANTI, approved this study at its 149th Plenary session, which was held on 25 and 26 May 1977.

The preliminary work was done by the Section for Agriculture and the Rapporteur was Mr Vincenzo PIGA.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

S T U D Y

EMPLOYMENT IN
AGRICULTURE

Brussels

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General Introduction

Over the last few years, all the EEC Institutions have been increasingly concerned to maintain, improve and expand employment in the Community.

The following milestones may be mentioned :

- The setting up of the Standing Committee on Employment in 1970;
- The 1971 reform of the EEC's Social Fund, the aim being to give the Fund a more active role on employment;
- The reactivation of the Joint Committee on Social Problems of Agricultural Workers, and the Advisory Committee on Social Questions affecting Farmers (after conferral on these bodies of a right of initiative);
- The 1974 Council Resolution on the Social Action Programme and the Progressive Implementation of such Programme;
- The Tripartite Conferences of 1970, 1974, 1975 and 1976 (especially that of 1976, since it was there that return to full employment was put forward as the chief aim of Community economic policy);
- The starting up in 1975 of the EEC's Regional Fund with the aim of offsetting regional imbalances (including qualitative and quantitative imbalances in employment).

This action by the EEC (and action taken by all the Member States with the same objects in view) was triggered by the change in employment trends; employment

expanded steadily in the sixties, but the rate of expansion fell off in the early seventies and 1974/75 saw a drop in employment levels and an increase in unemployment.

The Economic and Social Committee has, on several occasions in the past, considered the general aspects of employment. This Study on employment in agriculture is one of several the Committee decided to make on specific aspects of employment, and was assigned to the Committee's Agriculture Section.

A study on farm employment is relevant to general employment policy for the following reasons :

- a) In 1975 farming in the Community provided employment for some 8.7 million workers, of whom some 6.3 million were self-employed (farmers and family labour) and the remaining 2.5 million or so paid workers (including in some countries, such as the UK and Germany, a small proportion of paid family labour). Together they accounted for 9% of the Community's labour force. It is estimated that a further 10% of jobs are provided by the farm supply industries, in the processing and distribution of farm products, and in small craft industries and services in rural areas. On aggregate, agriculture and ancillary activities account for more than 20% of all the Community's jobs.

The following table shows the percentages, country by country, of persons employed in NACE classes 41 and 42 (the food, drink and tobacco industries) compared with NACE Divisions 1 to 5 (i.e. all manufacturing industries, viz. NACE 1 "Energy and Water", NACE 2 "Extraction and processing of non-energy-producing minerals and derived products"; "chemical industry", NACE 3 "Metal manufacture;

mechanical, electrical and instrument engineering", NACE 4 "Other manufacturing industries" and NACE 5 "Building and civil engineering").

		Persons employed ('000)					
		NACE 41/42		NACE 1 to 5		NACE 41/42 NACE 1 to 5	
		1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Germany	(1)	505.3	489.9	10,535.7	10,169.9	4.8%	4.8%
France	(2)	497.7	:	7,707.7	:	6.5%	:
Italy	(3)	237.0	248.8	4,222.2	4,254.5	5.6%	5.8%
Netherlands	(4)	157.1	153.7	1,073.1	1,059.0	14.6%	14.5%
Belgium	(5)	73.3	:	:	:	(6.4)	:
Luxembourg	(6)	2.7	:	61.5	:	4.4%	:
United Kingdom	(7)	786.0	789.1	7,671.0	7,689.0	10.2%	10.3%
Ireland	(8)	53.4	:	236.4	:	22.6%	:
Denmark	(9)	74.0	72.1	428.7	417.2	17.3%	17.3%

Source : Quarterly Bulletin on Industrial Production
Eurostat 3-1976

- (1) Industrial units employing 10 or more persons.
- (2) All industrial units (établissements) having employed at least one person over the year.
- (3) Activity Units. The unit used in the survey was enterprises employing 20 or more persons.
- (4) Industrial and craft enterprises with 10 or more employees NACE 5 (building and civil engineering) is not included.
- (5) Industrial units with at least 5 employees; breweries are not included (NACE 427); the percentage given is for 1972.

- (6) Industrial and craft enterprises with at least 20 employees.
 - (7) Establishments with 20 or more employees (with certain exceptions); NACE 1 to 5 are not covered.
 - (8) Establishments with at least 3 employees.
 - (9) Establishments with 6 or more employees; NACE 5 is not included.
- b) Balanced agricultural employment is an essential component of general economic growth and of any policy of full employment;
- c) It is necessary to consider whether the agricultural employment policy which was inaugurated around 1960 on the then valid assumption that employment in the non-farming sector would continue to rise steadily, is still relevant in the new economic situation and the new outlook for the medium term.

Composition of the Study

In Part 1 of the Study, we have tried to place the changes in farm employment in context by tracing the evolution of policy in this area, and by showing what farm-employment objectives the Community has established in its CAP, as originally conceived and subsequently developed, and in its other common policies.

Although there were gaps in the Community-level data available, in Part 2 of the Study a statistical analysis has been attempted in order to :

- a) Ascertain whether the trend between 1960 and 1974 was consistent with farm-employment objectives. Separate

statistics have been given for paid workers and self-employed. The analysis goes from 1960, the year in which the CAP began to be implemented, to 1974. The recently published Commission statistics for 1975, which were utilized as fully as possible, reveal no significant divergences from the trends recorded for 1960 to 1974.

- b) Pinpoint the positive and negative aspects of this trend with reference to specifically agricultural requirements and general requirements.

On the basis of this analysis, an attempt is made in Part 3 to assess whether the employment trend in agriculture has been influenced for good or bad by the Common Agricultural Policy, by other EEC policies and activities, by the actions of the Member States and the two sides of industry, and by technical developments and other factors.

The purpose of the fourth and final part of the Study is to indicate what quantitative and qualitative changes are desirable in agricultural employment and rural employment in general, and what measures should be taken under the Common Agricultural Policy and other Community policies to bring the trend in agricultural employment more in line with what is acceptable in terms of the current socio-economic situation and the medium and long-term outlook, and in particular in terms of the objective of full employment, which the Fourth Medium-Term Economic Policy Programme (1) put as the number one economic goal for the Community and for the Member States, which should be reached by 1980.

(1) OJ No. L 101 of 25 April 1977.

This programme has only been achieved in part, largely because the problem of farm employment has never been tackled by the Community Institutions in its wider context and in its specific aspects. Only from 1968 onwards did the Commission have a number of studies made; but these were done with a specific aim in mind, namely preparation of the agricultural reform Directives, which, as is well-known, only partially tackled the socio-structural problems of agriculture.

Little aid was received from the Commission's Annual Reports on the Agricultural Situation (the 1975 Report only devotes 5 of its 419 sections to employment, the 1976 Report 4 of 431 sections), the Annual Reports on the Social Situation, or studies on employment in the Community.

For these reasons, the Study does not claim to have discovered solutions which can be presented to the Community Institutions. It merely identifies a number of problems to which the Institutions' attention should be drawn.

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PART 1

Policy on Employment in Agriculture

Introduction

The Treaty of Rome provides that in order to "promote throughout the Community a harmonious development of economic activities, a continuous and balanced expansion, an increase in stability, an accelerated raising of the standard of living" (2), the activities of the Community shall embrace, among other things, improved employment opportunities for workers (3).

This general statement is amplified by the specific social policy provisions contained in Title III of the Treaty.

With particular reference to agriculture, Article 39 of the Treaty states that one aim of the Common Agricultural Policy is to ensure "optimum utilization of the factors of production, in particular labour", and Article 41 calls for "an effective coordination of efforts in the spheres of vocational training".

The Conference of Stresa

On the occasion of the Agricultural Conference of Member States of the European Economic Community at Stresa in 1958, the Report of the third Commission referred to the fear that the spread of production technology might make for a drop in the number of persons employed full-time in agriculture. Faced with this prospect, it suggested diversifying

(2) Article 2 of the treaty establishing the European Economic Community

(3) Article 3 i) of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community

the range of job opportunities in agriculture to re-absorb workers whose jobs had disappeared (4).

The final Resolution of the Conference stressed the importance of the issue, and in the light of the agricultural situation in the Member States and especially the prospect of a contraction of the agricultural labour force, expressed unanimous support for preservation of the family-based structure of Community agriculture, and the retraining or surplus agricultural labour.

The Conference also urged that structural policy measures should include the stimulation of "economic activities" in the broadest sense of the term, for instance, the setting up of new industries in the relevant areas and improvement of communications (5).

The First Mansholt Plan

The document known as the First Mansholt Plan (Proposal for the Formulation and Implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy in accordance with Article 43 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community - VI/COM(60) 105) stated that social action on agriculture had to be an integral part of the Community's overall social policy. It went on to state that the social objectives of the Treaty made it incumbent on the Common Agricultural Policy to give social matters their proper place.

(4) Chapter V of the Report on the Long-Term Aims and Guidelines of a Common Agricultural Policy - Conference of Stresa, 3 - 12 July 1958.

(5) Proceedings of the Agricultural Conference of Member States of the European Economic Community, Stresa, 3 - 12 July 1958.

The Mansholt Plan listed the vital principles and objectives of a social policy for the agricultural sector in the following terms :

- "- All categories of persons working in agriculture and their families to be provided with social security equivalent to that afforded to other categories of workers;
- The contractual relations between landlords, tenant farmers and workers to be brought into line with current social conditions;
- Social situation of farm workers to be improved to match that of workers in other comparable sectors of activity, as regards pay, social security and working conditions, with due allowance made for the special nature of agricultural production;
- Rural children to have the same education and training opportunities as urban children, so that they can choose just as freely between farming and other careers;
- Assistance to be given to young people to start up on their own in farming or to change jobs within agriculture;
- Assistance for persons leaving farming for other occupations, above all through the EEC's Social Fund;
- It should be made easier for farmers and farmworkers to retire once they reach the normal retirement age;
- Rural housing and rural settlements to be improved and modernized;
- Social and cultural infrastructure of rural areas to be improved." (6)

In its Opinion of 6 May 1960 (7) on the First Mansholt Plan, the Economic and Social Committee stated that, as far as the improvement of agricultural structure was concerned, the Commission should, among other things :

"- promote a synchronization of employment trends in agriculture and in other occupations. This would enable labour to find jobs in other industries as it was released from agriculture as a result of technical developments and productivity improvements. It would also allow re-training and, where appropriate, migration to take place without prejudice to those involved and under the appropriate social conditions".

The same Committee Opinion also called upon the Commission to take steps to realize the following aims :

- "- Implementation of a policy to secure for farm workers pay and conditions, including de jure and de facto social security provision, working hours, time off, holidays, etc., on a par with those in other industries, account being taken of the production conditions peculiar to agriculture.
- For the farming community in general, measures to create jobs which are as well-paid, regular and secure as possible, having regard to the need for labour mobility; measures to encourage the introduction of up-to-date rules on the employment of women and young people; action to secure the introduction of satisfactory and socially-just rules for the various types of sharecropping contracts; clarification of the objectives and working arrangements of the European Social Fund in the agricultural sector; action to promote the improvement and modernization of housing, and approximate the relevant laws".

The Consultative Conference on the Social Aspects of the
CAP

A Consultative Conference on the Social Aspects of the Common Agricultural Policy (8) was held in Rome in September-October 1961. The Conference confirmed the need :

- To conserve and develop the family-farm sector, in order gradually to secure income and conditions on a par with those outside farming.
- To align, in keeping with the Treaty, the Member States' social policies in respect of farmers and farm workers.
- To upgrade the role played by women in farming.
- To promote and encourage research into the social impact of technical progress and of the steering of agricultural production, with special reference to the reduction in the labour force, working hours and arduousness of farm work.
- To eliminate disparities between the wages and conditions of farm workers and their counterparts in other sectors.

In particular, the Committee would recall the recommendation by the Conference that the objectives of social policy in agriculture should include the provision of regular, lasting employment.

In a 1968 document, COPA (9) stressed inter alia that :

- A common employment policy was a prerequisite for Community economic integration, and essential in order to raise the living standards of the farming population and to achieve the social objectives of the Treaty of Rome.

(8) EEC - Commission : Doc. V/VI/7040/1/61

(9) Committee of Agricultural Organizations in the EEC

- Agriculture was characterized by a labour force which was predominantly family-based; unbalanced in its age structure, with a very high proportion of very young and elderly workers; large in relation to the size of the total labour force; and unevenly distributed from region to region and State to State, some areas suffering from a labour shortage and others from a labour surplus.
- It was necessary to aim for an optimum employment situation by taking steps to encourage the establishment of farms which could guarantee full employment to those working in agriculture, promoting the retraining of workers for other jobs in agriculture and in other sectors, and establishing agencies to direct efforts to create jobs, in the light of the natural resources of the Member States concerned and the need to correct regional imbalances.

To this end, COPA urged in particular that :

- a) The European Social Fund should support schemes providing new jobs for farmers and farmworkers;
- b) The EAGGF should promote a consistent and coordinated Community structural policy.

The Memorandum on the Reform of Agriculture in the EEC

In the Memorandum on the Reform of Agriculture in the European Economic Community (Agriculture 1980) (10), published in 1968, ten years after the Stresa Conference, the Commission undertook an analysis of agriculture as a "social issue" (11). The Commission proposals included a number of measures in the social field and the field of production structures, aiming at a selective reduction in the number of persons employed in agriculture.

(10) Doc. COM(68) 1000

(11) Doc. COM(68) 1000 - Chapter A, pages 16-28

In its Opinion on this document (12) the Committee agreed with the Commission that an agricultural reorganization programme under which (on the basis of the Commission's own figures) millions would give up farming, must be accompanied by economic and social measures to resettle farmers and farm workers in other industries, and help old farmers to retire.

The Committee alerted the Commission to the need for very close links between the social and structural measures. The Committee said that the Programme's objectives would not be achieved unless the improvements in agricultural structures were backed up by the release of land provided for in the "Agriculture in 1980" Memorandum. The Committee also pointed out that unless the measures to speed up the rural exodus were accompanied by measures to develop the regions, the result could be rural depopulation and higher unemployment.

On 27 April 1970, the Commission submitted a document entitled Agricultural Reform (13), which contained a series of concrete proposals based on the "Agriculture in 1980" Memorandum, concerning :

- Farm modernization,
- Incentives to give up farming,
- Extension services and vocational training for persons engaged in agriculture,
- Reduction of total farm acreage,
- Producer groups and associations of producer groups.

The proposals were welcomed by the Joint Committee on Social Problems of Agricultural Workers and the Advisory Committee on Social Questions affecting farmers (14) the latter pointed out that any society which in order to survive was obliged to restrict employment opportunities, had the duty to find alternative sources of employment and that in the final analysis, efforts in this direction would pay off better than any form of aid. The two Committees then outlined the content of a social action programme that should be implemented in the context of agricultural reform. Such a programme would specify :

- The data needed to assess the change in the size of the agricultural population by 1980;
- National retraining measures on the basis of the jobs available and to be created;
- Measures to be taken when it proves difficult or impossible to retrain workers;
- Measures to assist those who remain in farming;
- Measures to encourage people to go in for farming;
- Criteria on which to base a career brief for the farmer;
- Measures to improve social security for farmers.

In its Opinion of 24 March 1971 (15), the Economic and Social Committee argued that creation of non-farming jobs in rural areas was outside the province of the Common Agricultural Policy. Creation of such jobs was one of the principal tasks of a regional policy, and was to be pursued in step with the departure from agriculture of farmers and farmworkers. The Committee also stressed that jobs offered to persons leaving the land should be more highly paid and satisfy their aspirations.

The Council acted upon some of the Commission's proposals in the three agricultural reform Directives of 1972. The following statements are made in the recitals of Directive No. 72/160 concerning measures to encourage the cessation of farming (16) :

(15) OJ No. C 60 of 14 June 1971

(16) OJ No. L 96 of 23 April 1972, page 9

"... the objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy set out in Article 39(1) (a) and (b) of the Treaty can only be achieved through a reform of agricultural structures;

... in the first place, in order to improve agricultural incomes the formation of farms of appropriate size and structure should be encouraged; ... the formation of such farms requires that vacant land be available ...;

... where farming is discontinued the opportunity should be taken not only to increase the size of farms suitable for modernization but also to withdraw certain areas of land from agricultural use",

the eighteenth recital of the Council Directive on the Modernization of Farms (17) states that :

"... Member States must be able to adopt special measures of aid for certain regions where the maintenance of a minimum level of population is not assured and where a certain amount of farming is essential in view of the need to conserve the countryside".

The Directive on Hill Farming

The need to safeguard the rural environment was argued in the Committee's Opinion on the Proposal for a Council Directive on Agriculture in Mountain Areas and in Certain Other Poorer Farming Areas (18). The Opinion called upon the Commission to provide for measures of reafforestation, so as to maintain the indispensable balance between

(17) OJ No. L 96 of 23 April 1972, page 2.

(18) OJ No. C 100 of 22 November 1973.

agricultural and forestry activities, particularly as regards employment possibilities. The Committee also pointed out that the presence of paid farm labour in the areas concerned could be an important factor in the success of the Directive. With this in mind, it urged the Commission to take steps to help farm workers in these areas.

One of the recitals of the Directive, which was adopted by the Council on 28 April 1975 (19), states that :

"the steady decline in agricultural incomes in these areas as compared with other regions of the Community, and the particularly poor working conditions prevalent in such areas are causing large-scale depopulation of farming and rural areas, which will eventually lead to the abandonment of land which was previously maintained, and moreover jeopardizing the viability and continued habitation of those areas the population of which is predominantly dependent on an agricultural economy".

Conclusions

It is clear from the foregoing that the Treaty, the decisions taken by the Community authorities, and the attitudes of most relevant occupational and trade union groups, have all aimed at a more stable and better-balanced pattern of employment in agriculture, which should lead to the shedding of surplus labour.

All the main parties involved in the Common Agricultural Policy believed that this contraction of the agricultural labour force must :

- involve a transfer of surplus labour to other sectors, preferably within the same rural areas; i.e. generally speaking, it should consist of occupational mobility rather than geographical mobility;

- be caused primarily by the dissemination of technological progress, rather than by other factors. In particular, young people should be able to choose between farming and non-farming careers in the knowledge that earnings, social security cover and public services are comparable. They will thus have a free choice and not a forced one;
- lead to a proper balance in the agricultural labour force in relation to the needs of the environment (depopulation and labour surpluses or shortages to be eliminated or precluded), in terms of age group (preventing too many young people drifting away from the land, and too many older farmers staying on in farming too long), and in terms of the skills required for the technological improvements.

These employment policy objectives for farming, which were inherent in the provisions of the Treaty, could be attained only by a Common Agricultural Policy which incorporated them and was backed up by specific social and regional measures. But what in practice has happened - and this is something which the Committee has repeatedly condemned - is that throughout the sixties the CAP dodged the social and structural issues, and focused almost exclusively on market problems. Community social policy paid scant attention to the farming industry and did next to nothing to improve the circumstances surrounding the drift from the land. Regional policy was similarly disregarded by the Community authorities in the sixties.

It was not until the early seventies - with the above-mentioned agricultural reform Directives, the hill-farming Directive and regional policy action - that the Community set in motion the first measures aimed, inter alia at improving employment in agriculture, by regulating the transfer of surplus labour, doing something to stop the ageing of the agricultural labour force, improving vocational training for those remaining in the countryside, stemming depopulation and promoting alternative jobs in rural areas.

These measures were - and are - dependent on financial incentives and prospects of increasing job opportunities outside farming, i.e. a situation free of inflation and the existence or prospect of economic stagnation or recession.

On 1 February 1971, the Council adopted a decision reforming the European Social Fund. This decision, and in particular, the enabling decision of 19 December 1972, made it possible for the Fund to part-finance measures to "promote the employment and the geographical and professional mobility of persons who cease to pursue an activity directly and principally in agriculture" and who take up an occupation (salaried or self-employed) outside agriculture. But, generally speaking, the social problems of agriculture have continued to receive little attention in the Community's social policy. This was also apparent at the Tripartite Conference.

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PART 2

Trend of Employment in Agriculture 1960-1974

General Statistics on Agriculture in the EEC

To gain a more comprehensive picture of all socio-economic aspects of employment in agriculture between the years 1960 and 1974, statistics are needed not only on employment but also on economic and technological trends in the agricultural sector, and this includes such things as acreage under cultivation, afforestation and mechanization. Sad to say, however, Community statistics on these economic and technological aspects are incomplete.

In 1960 the agricultural labour force in the nine Member States of the EEC totalled 17,056,000. By 1974, this figure had fallen 46.8% to 9,063,000 (see Table 9 of Appendix). In December 1975 the figure was down to 8,720,000, i.e. 8.6% of the working population.

The index of final production in agriculture (20) went up between 1958 and 1974, from 67 to 139 (1963 = 100) (21).

(20) Final production : (processing by the producers + own consumption + sales + own-account output of capital goods + stock variations) - (intra-branch consumption + final stocks).

(21) Based on EUROS'AT data.

UAA (utilized agricultural area) (see Table 1 of Appendix) shrank from approximately 100,112,000 ha in 1958 to approximately 93,414,000 ha in 1974, a loss of 6,698,000 ha. Some of this land was used for afforestation and some was put to non-agricultural uses (building, roads, airports, etc.). The area of land covered by woods and forests went up from 27,797,000 ha in 1958 to 32,027,000 ha in 1974 (Eurostat data for the enlarged Community) (See Table 2 of Appendix).

Some of the above UAA figure is accounted for by uncultivated land. Uncultivated land increased over the period. Though no statistics are available, in Italy, for example, it is estimated that such uncultivated fertile land increased from 1 million ha in 1960 to more than 3 million ha in 1974.

The number of jobs in farming relative to acreage declined over the period. In the Community of Six, there were 14.4 persons working for every 100 ha UAA in 1960, but only 7.3 persons per 100 ha in 1973. On a country-by-country basis the picture is as follows :

Member State	1960	1973
Germany	15.6	8.6
France	10.3	4.7
Italy	20.3	10.5
Netherlands	15.7	12.5
Belgium	17.9	8.2
Luxembourg	16.1	7.3
United Kingdom	5.0	3.4
Denmark	10.2	5.6

Source : EUROSTAT - Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics 1975

Energy consumption by agriculture in 1973 in the enlarged Community was 18.5 million t.o.e. (metric tons oil equivalent), roughly 2% of total Community energy consumption (22). This is the only year for which figures are available.

Mechanization in the agriculture of the enlarged Community was reflected in a total traction power of 19,768,000 TU (traction units) (23) in 1974, as against 11,230,000 TU in 1965. This was equivalent to 11.4 TU per 100 ha UAA in 1965 and 21.2 TU per 100 ha UAA in 1974 (Eurostat data). The number of tractors rose from 3,446,000 in 1965 to 4,554,000 in 1974 (which means that the hp per ha UAA went up from 100 in 1965 to 186 in 1974) (24). Combine harvesters increased in number from 350,000 in 1965 to 478,000 in 1973.

Agricultural labour productivity in 1974 (average for 1973-1974-1975) showed the following increases over the figures for 1968 (average for 1967-1968-1969) :

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- (22) Doc. SEC(74) 2200 final of 12 June 1974 - EEC Commission.
- (23) One traction unit equals seven effective hp, where effective hp equals engine rating less 20%.
- (24) The data have been taken from EUROSTAT publications. In principle they relate to two-axle tractors. The UK figures relate to tractors of 10 hp or more; the Irish figures related to all types of tractors; the Danish figures exclude tractors used in horticulture.

Member State	Increase in labour productivity calculated on the basis of :		Increase in productivity per hectare of UAA, calculated on the basis of :	
	final production	gross value added	final production	gross value added
Germany	6.8	7.2	2.2	2.6
France	5.4	3.9	2.0	0.5
Italy	6.6	5.6	3.1	2.1
Netherlands	7.6	7.1	6.2	5.7
Belgium	9.2	6.7	3.6	1.5
Luxembourg	10.3	8.8	1.5	0.1
United Kingdom	4.9 (1)	6.4 (1)	2.0 (1)	3.4 (1)
Ireland	:	:	:	:
Denmark	:	:	:	:
EUR-9	:	:	:	:

(1) 1968 = Average for 1968 and 1969

Source : EUROSTAT - Agricultural Accounts
Social Statistics
Agricultural Statistics

General Trend in the Agricultural Labour Force

The agricultural labour force in the individual Member States in 1974 and 1975 is given below :

Member State	1974	1975
Germany	1,882	1,815
France	2,452	2,351
Italy	3,111	2,964
Netherlands	304	299
Belgium	140	135
Luxembourg	10	9
United Kingdom	683	667
Ireland	254	252
Denmark	227	228

Source : Based on EUROSTAT

In the individual Member States the decline in the agricultural labour force between 1960 and 1975 was as follows :

Member State	ABSOLUTE contraction ('000)	PERCENTAGE contraction
Germany	1,808	50.00
France	1,838	43.90
Italy	3,603	54.87
Netherlands	166	35.70
Belgium	165	55.00
Luxembourg	13	59.10
United Kingdom	467	41.20
Ireland	138	35.40
Denmark	138	49.76
COMMUNITY	8,336	49.76

Source : EUROSTAT

The proportion of national labour forces employed in agriculture has changed as follows :

Agricultural labour force as a percentage of national labour forces			
Member State	1968	1974	1975
Germany	13.8	7.3	7.3
France	22.0	11.5	11.3
Italy	31.5	16.6	15.7
Netherlands	11.1	6.6	6.5
Belgium	8.4	3.6	3.6
Luxembourg	16.4	6.6	6.0
United Kingdom	4.0	2.8	2.7
Ireland	35.1	24.2	24.4
Denmark	18.1	9.6	9.7
COMMUNITY	16.6	8.8	8.6

Source : Based on EUROSTAT

In 1960 the proportion of the national labour force employed in agriculture ranged from 35.1% in Ireland to 4% in the United Kingdom. The range for the Community of Six was from 31.5% (Italy) to 8.4% (Belgium). In 1975 the range was from 24.4% (Ireland) to 2.7% (United Kingdom). In other words, the gap between individual countries has narrowed. Within each country, however, the situation varies considerably from region to region.

Trend in Agricultural Employment by Region

Statistics on agricultural employment by region in the Community are only available for 1973 on (see Table 10 of Appendix).

Table 10 shows that the situation varies considerably within each Member State. In five Member States (Ireland, Italy, France, Germany, Denmark) there are regions where more than 25% of the total working population is engaged in agriculture. In eight Member States (i.e. all except Ireland) there are regions where less than 10% is engaged in agriculture.

The movement out of agriculture has been accompanied to a considerable extent by emigration, with labour leaving the land for other regions and, in many cases, other Member States. This exodus was at the heart of the migration that took place in the Community during the sixties.

Unfortunately, this exodus cannot be quantified since there are insufficient Community-level statistics available on the trend of regional employment (for 1960 - 1974) (see Table 10 of Appendix).

Further, there are no data available on emigration to non-member countries of persons working in agriculture. This was considerable in the cases of Italy and Ireland, and would be worthy of a Commission enquiry.

Table 11 of the Appendix throws some light on this aspect in the case of Italy, the country where close on 3½ million people have left the land (almost half of the total for the whole Community).

In almost all Italian regions (i.e. with the exception of Lombardy, Tuscany, Umbria, Lazio and Abruzzi-Molise), the decline in the agricultural labour force which occurred between 1961 and 1974 went hand in hand with a decline in the total labour force. This goes to prove that a high percentage of those who gave up farming moved to another area.

In Campania, the total labour force fell more than the agricultural labour force, namely from 2,020,000 to 1,521,000 (in the same period the agricultural labour force went from 590,000 to 349,000).

Trend in the Numbers of Self-Employed and Employees

Taking the Nine as a whole, the decline in farm employment between 1960 and 1975 was bigger among the self-employed (farmers and family workers) - down 49% from 12,416,000 to 6,294,000 - than among paid farm workers - down 43% from 4,250,000 to 2,426,000.

However, in six Member States (i.e. with the exception of Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg), the fall in employed farm workers was greater than the fall in the number of self-employed. The biggest differences were recorded in Denmark and the Netherlands, as shown below :

Member State	% decrease in number of self-employed	% decrease in number of employees
Germany	47.0	53.6
France	40.4	46.4
Italy	60.2	31.3
Netherlands	30.9	40.0
Belgium	54.1	43.4
Luxembourg	55.0	50.0
United Kingdom	27.4	31.4
Ireland	-	-
Denmark	19.5	65.7

Source : based on EUROSTAT

The Commission's 1976 Report on the Agricultural Situation (paragraph 85) has this to say :

"From 1968 to 1975 the annual fall in the number of non-wage earners exceeded that in the number of wage-earning workers in Germany, France, Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg, but this tendency seems to have been reversed in Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg between 1973 and 1975. In Denmark, where the total number of persons employed in agriculture remained relatively stable, the number of agricultural wage-earners increased; In Ireland, where there are few agricultural wage-earners, the rate of decline in the number of non-wage earners fell sharply".

The Statistics on the self-employed who left agriculture do not show how many of them were farmers and how many

family workers. Nevertheless, it is possible to make an estimate based on the decline in the number of farms, assuming that this corresponds to a roughly similar drop in the number of farmers.

In 1960 there were 7,272,000 farms. By 1974, this figure had fallen to 5,670,000, a 22% reduction.

If we assume that there was a similar fall in the number of farmers, then the total of 5,853,000 self-employed persons who left the land between 1960 and 1974 breaks down into 1,602,000 farmers and 4,251,000 family workers.

According to the Commission (1975 Report on the Agricultural Situation, paragraph 66), in the last few years farmers have begun to equal or even outnumber family workers in the total of self-employed leaving the land : "Thus, it appears that the situation is approaching the stage where, in most cases, a reduction in the agricultural working population will mean the disappearance of farms".

As a result of this exodus the proportion of paid workers in the agricultural labour force rose from 24.3% in 1960 to 27.8% in 1975. In Italy the increase was from 26% in 1960 to 39% in 1975. A more detailed examination of the rates of loss to agriculture of farm workers, farmers and family workers in the different countries might prove useful. It

could be supplemented with a comparison between what the displaced workers had earned in farming and what they presumably went on to earn outside farming.

Trend in the age structure of the Farming Population

In 1975, there was a disproportionately low number of young people (aged 14-24) (25) in the Community's agricultural labour force (see Tables 15 a), b) and c) of Appendix).

The percentages given below are taken from the 1976 Report on the Agricultural Situation :

Member State	Young people as % of work force in agriculture	Young people as % of total working population
Germany	8.1	17.4
France	8.8	16.5
Italy	8.2	13.9
Netherlands	13.0	20.3
Belgium	10.7	17.0
Luxembourg	10.3	20.4
United Kingdom	13.5	16.6
Ireland	10.8	26.2
Denmark	7.6	14.7
EUR	9.0	16.5

Source : 1976 Report on the Agricultural Situation in the Community EEC Commission

(25) Employers, self-employed workers, employees, family helpers (full and part-time) classified on the basis of main occupation.

It should be borne in mind in connection with the above table that the minimum school-leaving age in some Member States (e.g. France and the United Kingdom) is 16, which means that young people aged less than 16 cannot count as being available for employment. "

The Member States with the lowest proportion of young people employed in agriculture are Germany, Italy, France and Denmark. Taken together, these three countries account for approximately 85% of the total agricultural labour force of the Community. In Germany in 1971, 294,000 or 21.4% of the 1,371,000 people working in agriculture were in the 14 - 29 age group. In Italy in the same year, this age group accounted for 345,000 or 15% of the total male work force in farming. The 1968 census in France found that 349,000 or 17.1% of the 2,041,000 persons working in agriculture were aged 14 - 29. It has been pointed out (26) that in these three countries the smaller the farm, the less likely are there to be young people working on it. The German statistics show that there are no young people up to the age of 25 working full-time on farms of under 5 hectares. In France, the 1967 survey showed that people aged under 35 were present on only 5% of farms of less than 5 hectares and on 13% of farms of more than 20 hectares.

Over the last few years the number of young people working in agriculture has declined steadily.

In 1960 a total of 3,847,261 young people aged 14 - 24 (i.e. 25.4% of the total agricultural labour force) were engaged in agriculture in the Community of Six. Of these, 2,280,003 were males and 1,567,258 females. By 1971 the figure had fallen to 879,675 or 10% of the total agricultural

(26) C. BARBERIS : "Young People working in Agriculture").

labour force. A Commission study shows that between 1960 and 1973 the 14 - 20 age group shrank by about 9% annually. Between 1968 and 1973 the 14 - 24 age group employed in agriculture declined at annual rates of 8% in Germany, 9% in France, 11% in Italy, 5% in the Netherlands, 13% in Belgium and 7% in Luxembourg - an average of 9% for the Community of Six.

In 1975, the situation as regards the older age groups (i.e. over 55) was as follows (27) :

Member State	% of persons over 55 working in agriculture	Persons over 55 as percentage of total labour force
Germany	27.4	13.1
France	23.9	12.8
Italy	24.5	12.0
Netherlands	23.2	12.5
Belgium	20.7	11.2
Luxembourg	32.9	12.7
United Kingdom	24.6	18.8
Ireland	36.2	18.6
Denmark	33.0	18.5
EUR	25.3	14.3

Source : 1976 Report on the Agricultural Situation - EEC Commission.

The proportion of older people engaged in agriculture used to be even higher. In 1960, 37.2% of the agricultural labour force of the Community of Six consisted of over 55's. This fell to 27.2% in 1971 and to 26.4% in 1973. But the percentage of over 60's increased slightly between 1960 and 1971 in Italy (13.7% to 14.7%) and Luxembourg (22.1% to 23.2%).

(27) Employers, self-employed workers, employees, family helpers (full and part-time) classified on the basis of main occupation.

A Commission study shows that the group aged 30 - 40 in 1960 (i.e. 45 - 55 in 1974) is the most stable age group. This age group shrank at an annual rate of 2% or so between 1960 and 1974, whilst over the same period the total agricultural labour force shrank by about 5% annually. In 1973, this group was numerically the largest, accounting for 28.1% of the total agricultural labour force.

In the Commission's 1975 Report on the Agricultural Situation (para. 67) it is noted that one of the characteristics of the agricultural work force is its higher average age relative to the working population as a whole :

"In agriculture the proportion of workers aged 50 or over is greater than in the working population as a whole, while the proportion of workers aged between 14 and 35 is considerably less. The decline in the number of young persons is very pronounced. Even though the full effects of the Second World War are bound to disappear gradually, this is more than offset by the steady decline in the number of young persons coming into farming. Similarly, the significant fall in numbers in the 55-and-over age group reflects the fall in the birth rate during the First World War, combined with the increase in the death rate during the Second World War. However, this is only a temporary factor and in due course the 55-and-over age group will increase in size again. Thus the relative youth of the agricultural working population is unlikely to become more pronounced or even to continue in the natural course of events".

The Commission's 1976 Report on the Agricultural Situation (para. 86) has this to say :

"As regards distribution by age, the relatively high rate of decline in the under-35 age group fell considerably, again under the influence of the economic situation; except in Luxembourg this was the case in all Member States which have up-to-date statistics. Thus in Belgium since 1973 the number of young persons aged between 14 and 24 in agriculture

has increased by more than 4% per year, probably because of the lack of alternative employment. In the Netherlands over the same period the number of agricultural workers aged between 25 and 34 seems to have increased by more than 2% per year. However, in view of the relatively short period involved, this may be only a temporary phenomenon. Be that as it may, as long as the effects of the present economic recession prevail, their influence on the trend of the agricultural working population and, by implication, on the possibilities for a structural reform of agriculture will call for special attention".

The preponderance of the older element in the agricultural work force leads one to suppose that losses due to death and retirement are exceeding the influx of young recruits for training in the industry, thus resulting in a net loss of manpower. It would be difficult to make up any shortage of labour arising from this, so long as the influx of labour from outside farming remains so small.

Trend in Female Employment

The statistics available on female employment in agriculture reveal not only a decrease in absolute terms (in the Community of Six from 5,929,255 in 1960 to 3,217,980 in 1971) but also a decrease relative to male employment. Whereas women represented 39% of the agricultural labour force in 1960 (8.2% of the total labour force), this figure had fallen to 36.3% by 1971 (4.6% of the total labour force).

In 1975 female employment in agriculture ranged from 50.6% of the total agricultural labour force (Germany) to 7.2% of the total agricultural labour force (the Netherlands) (see Table 13 of the Appendix). In Germany, France, Luxembourg; Belgium and Italy the figure was over 25%. Germany was the only Member State where the percentage of females employed in agriculture was higher than the percentage of females in the total working population. In the Netherlands the percentage was much lower and in the other five Member States it was about the same.

The paucity of Community-level statistics on the numbers of young people, women, older workers and family labour engaged in agriculture is probably explained by the fact that the flight from the land has hitherto never been studied from the point of view of the family unit. It would be interesting, and not only from a social point of view, to know the number of cases where the departure of the breadwinner led to the members of his family, including those too young to work and those who have retired, leaving the countryside too.

Trend in Employment in Forestry

Lack of data makes it impossible to analyze employment by sector (cereals, stock-farming, forestry, etc.).

Between 1958 and 1974, the area under woods and forests (see Table 2 in the Appendix) increased in all Member States. There was an exceptionally big rise in absolute terms in France (up from 11,696,000 ha to 14,608,000 ha), and in relative terms in Ireland (almost double, from 154,000 ha to 300,000 ha). Unfortunately, however, no Community-level statistics are available on employment in forestry for the period in question.

Unemployment in Agriculture

The table below provides details of unemployment in agriculture at the end of 1975 :

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (1)

(1,000)

	Germany		France		Italy		Netherlands		Belgium		Luxembourg		United Kingdom		Ireland		Denmark	
	TOT (2)	Annual average	TOT (2)	Annual average (2)	TOT (2)	Annual average (2)	TOT (2)	Annual average (2)	TOT (2)	Annual average (2)	TOT (2)	Annual average (2)	TOT (2)	Annual average (2)	TOT (2)	Annual average (2)	TOT (2)	Annual average (2)
I) TOTAL (3)	1,223.4	1,074.2	1,009.7	839.7	1,158.1	1,106.9	228.6	195.3	254.3	207.8	0.6	0.3	1,200.8	977.6	111.8	96.7	139.5	113.5
II) TOTAL PER BRANCH OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	1,006.4	1,012.2	1,009.7	839.7	1,255.4	1,201.7			229.0	177.4			1,200.8	977.6	109.3	103.2		
III) TOTAL AGRICULTURE	9.1	6.2	26.7	19.5	235.0	238.4			1.6	1.4			25.2	19.4	22.9	22.1		
IV) % III/II	0.90	0.61	2.85	2.33	18.72	19.84			0.70	0.76			2.09	1.98	20.98	21.43		
PERIODICITY OF THE ANALYSIS PER BRANCH OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	May and September		Quarterly		Monthly		None		Monthly		None		Monthly		Monthly			

1) National concept
 2) Total number of unemployed registered at labour exchanges in the last month of 1975 for which figures are available
 3) Standardized data forwarded to the EOE by the Member States

SOURCE : EUROSTAT

Farm Labour from Non-Member Countries

The amount of non-Community labour in agriculture has been of marginal importance. No precise data are available, but the Commission has given the following figures :

Member State	Year	Agricultural workers from non-member countries
Germany	1975	15,000
France	1975	80,000
Italy	-	-
Netherlands	1975	2,200
Belgium	1970	330
United Kingdom	1966	16,000
Ireland	-	-
Denmark	-	-

We have no information on whether these workers were employed on a permanent or on a seasonal basis. Nor is there any way of assessing the number of illegal immigrants (from North African countries to the Italian and French countryside and from the Iberian peninsula to French rural areas).

The Contraction of the Labour Force over the period 1962-1974

The decline in the numbers working in Community agriculture over the period 1962-1974 has been as follows :

Year	Year-on-year decrease in agricultural work force ('000)	Annual per- centage rate of fall
1962	752	4.6
1963	897	5.8
1964	715	4.9
1965	409	2.9
1966	598	4.4
1967	450	3.5
1968	618	4.7
1969	579	4.9
1970	669	5.9
1971	254	2.4
1972	538	5.2
1973	320	3.3
1974	295	3.1

Source : EUROSTAT - General Statistics No. 1/1975

Employment Trends in the Productive Sectors

It is difficult to provide a detailed picture of what became of the people who left the industry. What is known is that from 1960 to 1974 the tertiary-sector labour force rose by more than 10 million while the industrial labour force increased by about 250,000 (see Tables 6, 7 and 8 of Appendix). There was an increase in the tertiary-sector labour force of all nine Member States; a decrease in the industrial labour force in Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and the United Kingdom, and an increase in the industrial labour force of the other five Member States.

Nevertheless, it does not follow that the majority of those leaving the land went straight into the services sector. It is more likely that the movement was predominantly from agriculture to industry, and from industry to the services sector.

Another point worth remembering is that between 1960 and 1974 the total labour force of the EEC went up by 688,000, whereas the total population increased by 25,599,000. In the EEC as a whole, the working population has therefore declined relative to the total population. Indeed, in three Member States the working population even fell in absolute terms between 1960 and 1974 : in Germany it dropped from 26,225,000 to 25,689,000, in Italy from 20,838,000 to 18,715,000 and in Ireland from 1,109,000 to 1,047,000.

In absolute terms, the fall in the agricultural labour force has been lower than the increase in the tertiary labour force in all Member States except Italy and Ireland - i.e. the two countries which in 1960 had the highest percentage working in agriculture, the lowest working in industry, and the highest rate of emigration.

All of the data on these countries suggest that a percentage of the agricultural labour force has transferred to the services sector (leading to cases of a plethora of labour in, for instance, the retail trade) and some have joined the non-working population.

A study published in Italy (28) contains the following table showing for four EEC countries the size of the working population per 1,000 inhabitants and its distribution between production sectors :

	Year	Working population per 1,000 inhabitants	Agri-culture	Indus-try	Other
Italy	1951	583	257	181	145
	1973	462	77	194	191
France	1946	653	235	194	224
	1973	552	64	207	281
Germany	1950	578	134	248	196
	1972	569	41	278	250
United Kingdom	1951	578	29	284	265
	1971	575	14	255	306

The table shows that the aggregate working population of each of the four big Member States decreased in the period under review (in Italy to below 50%). The number employed in non-agricultural and non-industrial activities increased in all four countries, and the number employed in industry in all except the United Kingdom. We can take it that some of those leaving agriculture have not resumed work in another sector. It has been suggested that these are members of agricultural workers' families engaged in seasonal or marginal work on the land, who, when the husband, father, etc., went into non-agricultural employment, preferred to give up work entirely rather than continue working part-time.

(28) FUA' : Occupazione e capacità produttiva.

Hours Worked in Agriculture

Average weekly working hours in agriculture showed a slight increase between 1960 and 1975 in all the Member States (see Table 16 of Appendix).

The figures given are meant to be the average for farm workers and self-employed (farmers and family labour), but it is obviously hard to obtain reliable statistics for the latter group.

Table 16 shows that in 1960 and in 1975 the shortest working week was to be found in Italy (43.6 and 44.3 hours respectively); the longest was found in Belgium (58.8 and 60.6 respectively) and Ireland (63.0 in 1975) (see Table 16 of Appendix).

Table 17 in the Appendix (which gives figures for 1975) shows that in all Member States the working week in agriculture was longer than the average for that country.

Table 18 in the Appendix (referring to 1974 shows that UK full-time farm workers put in the largest number (207) of paid hours per month, and Belgian farm workers the smallest number (177). The apparent contradiction between the Belgian figures for monthly paid hours and weekly working hours is due to the fact that the first figure only relates to farm workers, whilst the second also covers farmers and family labour.

No further data are available at Community level capable of shedding light on the change in agricultural working hours from 1960 to 1974, and in particular on the situation as regards seasonal work and overtime (hours worked in excess of 48 hours per week).

Nevertheless, bearing in mind the nature of agricultural work, the development of mechanization and the trend towards specialization (which has been increasing since 1960), it can be assumed that there has been an increase in overtime at certain times of the year.

On the other hand, the spread of mechanization, especially of harvesting, has cut down the need for seasonal workers, whilst increasing the need for skilled, specialized labour. It is, however, increasingly difficult to find such skilled labour and shortages have emerged, especially in such areas as the Paris Basin, the Po Valley and Bavaria.

The small amount of consolidation of holdings that has taken place will have led to a slight reduction in time lost in transportation, etc.

Another factor to be borne in mind is the radical transformation in the employment pattern on small family farms as a result of reduced use of family labour and the shift from subsistence farming to production for the market. This transformation has boosted income levels, but has led to a less even spread of work over the year, with work tending to be concentrated in certain seasons. Thus, in some areas, on small family farms producing some types of crops there has probably been an increase in the amount of time when there is no work to do. By contrast, in other areas concentration on a particular range of crops has led to a more even spread of work over the year on family farms.

People Holding Two Jobs

This analysis of employment in agriculture must contain some reference to farmers who take a second (non-farm) job to supplement their income.

A growing number of farmers are taking a non-farm job in order to make ends meet. In France, approximately 25% of farmers do so. In Belgium between 1962 and 1968 the proportion of part-time farmers rose from 34% to 36%, with pronounced regional difference (25% in Flanders, 40% in Limburg and Brabant). The 1966 figures for Italy and Ireland are put at 49% and 40% respectively. In 1968 40% of UK farmers worked less than 275 days on their holdings. In Germany non-farm work is widespread amongst the farming community. In 1974 full-time holdings, averaging 25.5 ha., account for 74% of the agricultural area; and these farms accounted for 45% of all farms of more than 1 ha. As regards the remaining 26%, this was divided between part-time holdings providing a supplementary source of income (12%, averaging 13.1 hectares), and part-time holdings which provide those who work them with their main source of income (14%, averaging 10.1 hectares).

Agricultural policy cannot disregard the repercussions of non-farm employment. It has an impact on :

- Agricultural structures. By checking rural depopulation and by preventing excessive consolidation of holdings it is instrumental in preserving existing structures. The other side of the coin is that sometimes it leads to stagnation and prevents structures from being developed along the desired lines;
- Agricultural investment. In general it gives farming a financial shot in the arm; the sums involved are spent on consumer goods or invested in production or farm improvements;

- Agricultural production and markets. It leads of diversification of output, owing to the fact that part-time farms tend to be family concerns. On the other hand, since part-time farmers react less swiftly than their full-time counterparts to agricultural policy incentives and changes on the market it is more difficult to incorporate them into the production and marketing systems of market organizations.

Non-farm employment can hardly be considered a positive aim of general agricultural policy. (To do so would be to admit that it is impossible to make a decent living from full-time farming and that low pay is an agricultural fact-of-life). Nevertheless, we must bear in-mind that the emphasis is all too frequently put on the purely negative aspects of part-time farming (allegations that it hinders vocational mobility and restructuring, that it is an obstacle to joint production and marketing, that it creates social injustices because the persons concerned are neither full-time farmers nor full-time non-farm workers).

Nevertheless, non-farm employment creates a link between the farming community and the population at large. It also has general implications for employment policy and, in periods of economic stagnation, for unemployment levels. In some regions, particularly when economic activity is sluggish, it can be instrumental in checking large-scale rural depopulation and the attendant economic repercussions.

Conclusions

The trend of agricultural employment over the period 1960-1974 can be summarized as follows :

- a) There was a loss of approximately 8,000,000 jobs in agriculture. The gap between countries with high and low labour densities narrowed. In 1973 labour density ranged from 12.5 jobs/100 ha utilized agricultural land in the Netherlands to 3.4 jobs/100 ha in the UK (a Community of Six average of 7.3). In 1960 the range had been from 20.3 jobs/100 ha (Italy) to 5.0 jobs/100 ha (UK) (a Community of Six average of 14.4.).
- b) Despite this levelling-off process, some areas still have labour surpluses while in other areas shortages of skilled, specialized labour have emerged.
- c) Many of the people going out of farming to jobs in other industries have had to leave the area completely, resulting in depopulation of certain underdeveloped areas and congestion in some more developed areas.
- d) The labour moving out of agriculture has not all gone to the vital sectors of trade and industry. In certain cases under-employment in agriculture has merely been replaced with under-employment somewhere else particularly in the retail trade.

- e) Following its contraction, the agricultural labour force is slightly better balanced in that it contains a lower proportion of over-65s. As against this, the proportion of persons aged 14 to 25 has also declined. In many regions, there has thus been a sort of "negative selection", and the agricultural labour force has lost its most vigorous members. As a result, there is a danger that in the next few years agriculture will not have enough skilled young workers to meet the demands of technological progress.
- f) In many cases people left the land, not because they wanted to, but because they had no alternative. This is borne out (a) by the fact that people who left farming went to other regions, other countries, and other jobs, even into sectors where a labour surplus already existed, and (b) by the general fall in the number of young people who have remained in agriculture.
- g) The need to boost output per head in agriculture has been a major factor in the steady contraction of the agricultural labour force throughout the Community. Another factor here is the failure to increase investment sufficiently. Only in the Netherlands (according to paragraph 95 of the Commission's 1976 Report on the Agricultural Situation) has the greater productivity been due more to higher output than to the drop in the numbers working in the industry. At the same time, more technology has come into use (tractors, combine harvesters, fertilizers, weedkillers, etc.). In some countries this technology has sometimes increased in price more than farm products themselves, and thus the increased labour productivity has not been accompanied by a corresponding increase in farm income.

- h) Over the EEC as a whole there has been an increase in the proportion of paid as against self-employed labour in agriculture. But this overall increase, which indicates a shift from family farms to farms employing hired labour, is attributable to a few Member States only, particularly Italy. The reduction in the proportion of self-employed is due much more to the fall in the number of family workers than to the fall in the number of self-employed farmers. Finally, it should be noted that in a number of Member States (Germany, United Kingdom, France) there is a tendency for family workers to transfer to employee status for the sake of the better social security protection which this provides.
- i) The improvement in agricultural working conditions has been accompanied by increased emphasis on certain features of agricultural employment, viz. seasonal variations in workload and, especially for self-employed workers, the alteration of short and very long working days. Mechanization and specialization are the main reasons for this.

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PART 3

Determinants of the trend of employment in agriculture

General

The trend of agricultural employment between 1960 and 1974 only partly matched up to the objectives which the Treaty and the CAP had sought to achieve in this area :

- The aim was that the loss of farming jobs should be accompanied by an increase in local job opportunities for the displaced workers, but in most cases people who left the land had to go much further afield to find work;
- It was intended that the contraction in agricultural employment should improve the overall balance in the labour force which remained on the land. In fact, the ratio of young people to older people has deteriorated except in the United Kingdom, as have the ratios of males to females and full-time to seasonal workers. In addition, there are still labour surpluses in some areas and shortages of skilled labour in others;
- It was intended that people should switch from agriculture to other employment of their own free will, but in practice many people were forced out of farming by increased mechanization and by the continuing disparity between incomes and working and living conditions in agriculture and those in the non-agricultural sector.

When seeking the factors responsible for this disparity between objectives and results, it must be remembered that :

- Pronounced differences still persist between the agricultural areas of the Community (in particular between mainland, island and Mediterranean agriculture) with the result that the same cause can have different effects, depending on the area concerned;
- Agriculture in every Member State has, in particular since 1960, been undergoing a process of integration involving adjustment to the rest of the national economy and also to the agricultural systems of other Member States and non-member countries;
- Individual decisions play a predominant role in employment and a whole series of factors are involved. It is, therefore, difficult to identify the impact of individual factors.

The CAP's Impact on Agricultural Employment

The CAP has had a considerable impact on agricultural employment.

The contraction in agricultural employment has been common to all the countries of the world, and has been due to general economic developments and especially to the expansion of the industrial and service sectors. The CAP has accelerated this contraction by making agriculture mechanize more quickly.

The common prices system and its corollary of Community preference and export refunds has had a considerable influence :

- a) The common prices have been set with reference to costs on the more efficient farms. Farmers with above-average costs have cut down on labour as the most effective way of reducing those costs. This labour has been replaced by modern production techniques, which the farmers sometimes could not really afford;
- b) The common prices have given different degrees of support to different products. There has thus been a more drastic reduction of labour on farms producing commodities that are less profitable and less protected against competition from non-member countries, and this has led to regional imbalances in employment, disadvantaging the very regions that had the highest proportions of jobs in agriculture;
- c) The fact that in the case of some products the guaranteed prices predominantly relate to quantity (and do not include quality standards covering not only the appearance of the product but also its biological-organoleptical properties) has encouraged a reduction in the amount of effort that is put into production and the use of less careful production methods. As a result, though some products have indubitably increased in quality, this has not been the case with all products and the interests of the processing industry and the legitimate requirements of consumers have suffered in consequence. However, the more farsighted farmers are aiming to cater for these requirements better in future.

Although the CAP was based on the four pillars of market support, social measures, structural reform and commercial policy, the market side has predominated. This has led to a distortion in that only some of the farms have been ensured adequate incomes and as a result the run-down in employment in the industry has proceeded at a chaotic pace. This distortion has been aggravated by the fact that the development of the CAP has not been accompanied by appropriate development of regional and social policy at Community level. The mix of production factors in agriculture has improved as a result of the run-down of labour, with more emphasis being placed on the factor land and less on the factor labour. The departure from agriculture of farmers and family labour (above all the young) has been decisively influenced by the rigidity of production structures in the industry. Though unfortunately no investigations have been carried out into this at EEC level, it is probable that most of the one and a half million farmers estimated to have left farming between 1960 and 1974 had small or very small farms. The same possibly applies also to the more than four million family workers who left the land.

Moreover, due to the insufficiency of structural policy at Community level and in many Member States, the land released by small farmers giving up agriculture has not always gone to make the remaining farms bigger, but some of it (it would be useful to have figures) has been abandoned and has thus increased the amount of land left uncultivated.

Only in the last few years has the CAP sought to improve the age structure of the farming population by encouraging young people to stay in the industry and older farmers to retire. However, the measures that have been taken in respect of elderly farmers have proved inadequate and those for young farmers have not yet been approved.

The prices policy has had a decisive impact on farmers' incomes and indirectly also on farmworkers' wages. Table 19 b) in the Appendix gives indices of agricultural income per annual unit of labour in real terms. In the Six (except for Italy), the index of agricultural income (1968 = 100) increased from 89.2 in 1965 to 107 in 1974, after reaching 131.8 in 1973.

The jerkiness of the rise in incomes (they increased throughout the Community between 1968 and 1969, decreased in some Member States between 1969 and 1970, increased again between 1971 and 1973 and fell sharply between 1973 and 1974) may be due to the fluctuation of prices.

With regard to farm workers' earnings, the Commission's 1975 Report on the Agricultural Situation in the Community states that :

"In 1974 per capita earnings were 16.2% higher than in 1973, while in 1975 the rate of increase has been 15.5%. The trends vary considerably from one Member State to another, ranging in 1975 between 14 to 15% (Netherlands, Denmark, Luxembourg and France) and 27 to 28% (United Kingdom and Ireland). In Germany, however, the rate of increase was only 6.5%. The increase in agricultural wages ranged in 1974 from 31.8% in Italy to 14.5% in Germany. The expected further increase in non-agricultural wages in the Community (15.5%) in 1975, as against 16.1% in 1974 suggests that agricultural wages will increase by the same amount in 1975".

It should be remembered, however, that in some Member States wage levels started out very low. Accordingly, large percentage rises do not necessarily mean high wages in real terms.

Agricultural wages should always be compared with the wages paid in the non-agricultural sector in the same country. Unfortunately this has never been done in the Commission's Annual Reports on the Agricultural Situation.

A number of sociological studies have maintained that the effect of income levels on making people leave farming varies according to whether farmers or farm workers are involved. Obviously, it is not farm incomes themselves that cause people to decide to leave but comparison with non-agricultural incomes. The studies claim that even a small increase in wages is enough to make farm workers leave the industry, whereas farmers in general require a considerable rise in earnings before doing so.

The impact of the EAGGF on employment in agriculture has been mixed. The Guarantee Section of the Fund, which on average accounts for 80% of EAGGF expenditure (in recent years this has risen to more than 90%) has helped to stabilize employment levels to the extent that it has helped to consolidate producers' incomes.

But the support forthcoming from the Guarantee Section is more general and more automatic for products requiring less labour relatively speaking (e.g. cereals, sugar beet) than for others (e.g. fruit and vegetables, meat, wine). It is thus a fact that the income support provided by the Guarantee Section is not proportional to the amount of labour required in production.

Within the limits set by its expenditure ceiling, the Guidance Section of the EAGGF has played a useful role in employment. It has helped to finance land improvement schemes to increase yields per acre. It has also helped to finance processing and marketing facilities in the area which have created alternative local employment for surplus labour and stabilized and even boosted the demand for farm produce, thus supporting production and hence employment in agriculture. However, employment has not hitherto figured prominently among the criteria used to select projects for support.

Furthermore, a larger proportion of EAGGF funds tends to be reserved for farm improvements rather than for infrastructure. As a result, a considerable amount of aid has gone to farms in areas which have adequate infrastructure, and little has gone to farms in less well-off areas. This despite the fact that the EAGGF provides 45% grants (instead of 25%) for farms in less-developed areas. Finally, under the present rules of the Fund, the aid only covers part of the cost of projects, and is conditional on an investment by the farm concerned and by the Member State. This system favours the most prosperous farms and Member States. The net result of all this has very often been bad for employment, and the situation has been made worse by the lack of coordination between the various Community aid schemes.

The Community has only tackled agricultural employment problems directly in the Directive on Agriculture in Mountain Areas and in Certain other Poorer Farming Areas. This acknowledges that the depopulation of rural areas poses a threat to conservation of the environment and must therefore be stemmed. It is too early to assess the impact of the Directive; however, given its aims, the Directive can be considered to be a first step towards an active policy on farm employment.

Public-sector aid towards solving the social and structural problems of agriculture has largely remained in the hands of national authorities. An estimated 90% of expenditure in this field comes out of national budgets and only 10% out of the Community's budget.

Influence of the other EEC Policies on Agricultural
Employment

Farm employment has been affected, not only by the CAP, but also by all the other Community policies.

So far, the main contribution of social policy (made through the policy of labour mobility and the Social Fund) has been to make it easier to leave the land :

- The Council has not yet given effect to provisions on grants for training schemes for self-employed persons intending to remain in agriculture which it is pledged to do by its Decision of 1 February 1971 on the Reform of the Social Fund (29). The Council justifies its failure to act by the fact that Directive 72/161/EEC stipulates that such aids are to be given by the EAGGF. However, these are limited aids which are very difficult to implement. In addition, Directive 72/161/EEC only provides for 25% grants, as against the Social Fund's 50%;
- The Community's social policy has done little to even out the distribution of labour between the different rural areas in order to attenuate the imbalance between areas with surplus labour and areas with a shortage of labour.

(29) OJ No. L 28 of 4 February 1971.

A social policy specifically aimed at agriculture was inaugurated by the Rome Social Conference of 1962. But, so far all that has come of it are two committees, one for the social problems of farm workers and the other for those of the self-employed in agriculture. To date, these committees have had little chance to fulfil their proper function of contributing to the formulation and application of a social policy for agriculture. This is because the Community Institutions have paid so little attention to social problems in agriculture, and because the question of which Commission departments should have responsibility for this particular field has not yet been resolved. The Committee on Social Questions affecting Farmers did not meet in the first three years following the accession of the three new Member States.

The Community policies that have been used to bring about the Customs Union have contributed to the flight from the land in that they have boosted the expansion of industry and the services sector. Surplus labour would not have left the agricultural sector to the same extent if new vacancies had not been created by the expansion of the non-agricultural sector, which was speeded up by the advent of the Common Market. It would be useful (though this cannot be done here) to consider the movement of labour from labour-surplus sectors (farming, retailing) to sectors with a shortage of labour, so as to be able to gauge the relative importance of the push exerted by factors internal to the sectors which have lost labour, and the pull exerted by external factors. Be that as it may, the policy of reducing employment in agriculture and increasing that in the non-agricultural sector has not been accompanied by measures to mitigate the social effects, for example by planning or at least forecasting the numbers and locations of the new jobs.

The medium-term economic policy programmes have so far paid scant regard to employment prospects.

Only the Regional Policy, introduced in 1974, has attempted to remedy this problem, but it is doubtful whether the regional employment aids granted by the Fund and by the Member States are enough to spread employment more evenly. This is reinforced by recent statements by Commission staff responsible for regional policy to the effect that to date no assessment has been made of the impact of the various EEC policies (agricultural, external relations and monetary policy in particular) in the regions, and that the Regional Fund has been reduced to offsetting the damage to the weaker regions wreaked by other Community policies.

Employment levels in agriculture have also been influenced by the Community's external trade policy. Generally speaking we can say that this policy has been carried out without regard for its effect on farm employment. For instance, insufficient thought was given to the effect the concessions made to associated and non-associated countries would have on employment levels in the agricultural sector. The position is particularly worrying in the Mediterranean areas of the EEC, for they have the highest levels of employment in agriculture and are faced with fierce competition from agricultural produce from non-member countries in the Mediterranean area.

The EEC's trade agreements and conventions reflect this lack of regard for employment : they restrict themselves to the volume or value of trade, and no calculation has been made of the employment a given trade flow will generate in the exporting country or take away from the importing country. The EEC's trade negotiations should have included this social aspect, which is also of particular importance for the developing countries. (Such social factors have sometimes been taken into account in the case of trade in certain industrial products. For example, when orders have been placed abroad, the possibility of leaving some processing to be done in the ordering country has been considered). By doing so the Community would have avoided making certain sections of its population - and often these have been the least well-off sections of the population in the poorest areas - foot a disproportionate share of the bill.

The bulk of the Community's concessions to Mediterranean non-member countries and the ACP countries relate to agricultural produce. Imports of American farm produce have also received more generous treatment from the Community than its own farm produce has received from the USA. Though it is not possible to adduce actual figures, it is beyond dispute that these concessions have been a factor in the loss of jobs in agriculture, especially in the Mediterranean and other areas whose produce faces competition from non-member countries.

The Treaty of Accession of the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark has also had some impact on agricultural employment, which was not taken into account at the time of the negotiations. The effect, especially that of the entry of the UK, has been beneficial, but it has been offset to some extent by the concession granted in respect of agricultural imports from a number of Commonwealth countries.

Influence of National Policies on Employment in Agriculture

The individual Member States have influenced employment levels in agriculture (a) through their role in shaping and implementing the CAP and (b) through action they have taken on their own. It is hard to assess the importance which the individual national employment policies attach to agricultural employment. But, broadly speaking, nothing has been done to contain and control the decline in the agricultural labour force. The low propensity to invest in rural infrastructure (housing, schools, hospitals, roads, irrigation, etc.), the Member States' tardiness in implementing the agricultural reform Directives and the shortcomings in vocational training for agriculturalists bear witness to the Member States' lack of interest in the employment problems of agriculture.

There are some bright spots, however, in the field of social security, where all Member States have set about providing workers in the farming industry with social security protection on a par with that of workers in other industries. This policy has had a major impact, although the objective of complete equality has not yet been attained.

At present, as far as farmers are concerned, the situation as regards social security is as follows :

	Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	UK	Ireland	Denmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sickness-Maternity	covered	covered	covered	(1)	covered (2)	covered	covered	covered (3)	covered
Invalidity	covered	covered	covered	-	covered	covered	covered	-	covered
Retirement	covered	covered	covered	covered	covered	covered	covered	covered (4)	covered
Survivors	covered	covered	covered	covered	covered	covered	covered	-	covered
Family allowances	covered	covered	covered	covered	covered	covered	covered	covered	covered
Industrial Accidents	covered	covered	covered	-	-	covered	-	-	covered

Source : Social Security in Agriculture - DG V/VI

Remarks

- (1) Only some sickness benefits
- (2) Sickness only
- (3) Subject to certain conditions concerning financial means
- (4) Only available to the economically weak (means test)

The Commission's 1976 Report on the Agricultural Situation (para. 89) points out that the State pays a large proportion of the cost of farmers' social security benefits. In late 1974 the ratio between the value of contributions and benefits in percentage terms in individual Member States was as follows :

Germany	33.4
France	16.4
Italy	6.8
Netherlands	94.03
Belgium	26.18
Luxembourg	20.05
United Kingdom	18.3
Denmark	0.22

The "contributory" social welfare systems does not apply to the self-employed in Ireland. The general social welfare system in Ireland applies to the self-employed as well as to retired employees who fail to qualify for the "contributory" pensions. The self-employed have the advantage of a retirement pension without having to pay separate contributions to the social insurance fund.

The difference between contributions and benefits is bridged either by taxation (particularly in Denmark and the UK) or by transfers of resources between sectors.

Farmers' retirement pensions vary very much from one Member State to another. According to the Commission's 1976 Annual Report on the Agricultural Situation, the highest retirement pensions, for married persons, were in the Netherlands (3,496.27 u.a. per annum) and Denmark (2,833.72 u.a. per annum), followed by the UK with annual pensions of 1,801.49 u.a., Italy with 1,789.28 u.a., Belgium with 1,541.40 u.a., France with 1,164.72 u.a., Germany with 1,094.16 u.a. and Luxembourg with 796.59 u.a.

The position as regards farm workers' pensions was as follows on 1 July 1975 :

Retirement Pension for Farm Workers 1/7/1975 (*)

Country	Married person in u.a.
Germany	1,894
France	1,445
Italy	1,232
Netherlands	3,491
Belgium	1,985
Luxembourg	2,221
United Kingdom	1,689
Ireland	1,493
Denmark	2,292

(*) In view of the complexity and multifariousness of the various social security schemes in the Member States, the figures given are estimates based on statutory and other provisions, and on financial social-security statistics.

It has not been possible to obtain detailed information on individual Member State's expenditure on vocational training in agriculture for two reasons : (a) National budgets often do not distinguish between expenditure on agricultural training proper and technical training in general; (b) several different bodies are responsible for vocational training (ministries for education, agriculture and social affairs, provinces and other local authorities, trade organizations, etc.).

It seems, however, that not enough has been spent or that the results have not been satisfactory, because the lack of skilled, specialized labour has become more general and more serious the more agriculture has progressed technically.

Influence of Technical Progress on Employment in Agriculture

Technical progress has been both a reason for and consequence of the reduction in agricultural employment. The main aim of mechanization is to reduce the need for labour, because the productive base (the amount of agricultural land) is static. Other objectives (elimination of animals as a source of traction, making farm work less arduous, etc.) have been of secondary importance. Mechanization has also been stimulated by increased competition following the opening up of the markets, and it has been aided from public funds (though this has resulted in many farmers going deeper into

debt). Harvesters which are needed to keep down costs and overcome the growing difficulties in finding seasonal labour, have had a bigger impact on employment levels than any other type of farm machinery.

New types of harvesters will soon be introduced for olives, almonds, grapes and other crops. These new machines will eventually lead to a further loss of seasonal jobs.

The disappearance of jobs as a result of mechanization has not been compensated by the new uses for labour offered by the development of agricultural technology, e.g. in the fields of machine operation and maintenance, fertilizer application, crop spraying with weed and pest killers, and the admixture of antibiotics and hormones in feed (with undesirable effects as far as the consumer is concerned). On the subject of chemical weed-killers, it should be borne in mind that not only do they replace jobs, they have also caused environmental pollution and product contamination (e.g. in rice).

Technical progress has also affected employment in that it increased demand for skilled, specialized labour. Between 1960 and 1974 a radical transformation took place in the pattern of skills of the agricultural labour force: general labourers who used to be in the majority are probably now a minority. This new situation is reflected in collective wage agreements but it has not yet led to an adequate expansion of training programmes.

The Influence of Socio-Economic Trends in the Non-Agricultural Sector on Employment in Agriculture

The decline in agricultural employment has been strongly affected by the economic and social trends in the non-agricultural sector. It has fluctuated from year to year, depending on the strength of the pull exerted by the other sectors of the economy, i.e. the job openings in industry and services (including, in the case of Italy and Ireland, the openings offered by emigration). This was demonstrated once again with the onset of the current recession. At the first signs of stagnation in industry in 1973, the rate of departure from farming began to slacken, even where the factors within agriculture which were responsible for the flight from the land had not changed. The movement out of agriculture, which had averaged 4.4% a year until 1973, dropped to 3.1% in 1974 as expansion in the non-agricultural sector slowed down.

In some regions labour is returning to the land - especially farmers and members of their families who had emigrated. This has occurred in the Mezzogiorno and other parts of Italy where, since the labour requirements of agriculture have fallen, the return of emigrant labour has led to a reduction in the days worked per labour unit. For small farmers, the return of workers previously employed outside agriculture has meant that they have had to absorb more labour. This has reduced productivity, and pushed incomes down still further.

In short whilst modernization is continuing to exert pressure for further reductions in labour, job opportunities outside agriculture have declined and there is a drift - though on small scale - back to the land. The problem is how to overcome these conflicting pressures.

Economic and technological development in the processing and canning industry has had a strong influence on agricultural employment. It has helped to stabilize and standardize production. The spread of inter-trade agreements between producers and processors has also had a beneficial effect on agriculture and employment. However, in some areas greater involvement of industry and banks in agriculture has in various ways reduced the farmer's commercial independence without giving him adequate benefits in return.

The location of processing plants has also been a major factor in encouraging specialization. This has resulted in greater stability of employment and a standardization of products which, in turn, has helped marketing.

We should not forget, however, that in certain areas this specialization has ended up in monoculture, with the whole local economy being dependent on the fortunes of a single product. This has made employment more seasonal.

Conclusions

The main factors in the contraction of the agricultural labour force between 1960 and 1974 have been the expansion of the non-agricultural sector and advancing agricultural mechanization. These two factors have helped to improve social and economic conditions in the countryside, lessening - and in some regions completely eliminating - labour surpluses and under-employment, and at the same time leading to an increase in the incomes of those who have remained in farming. Furthermore, most of those who have left farming have succeeded in improving their living and working conditions.

This picture, however, has a darker side to it, as we have already mentioned :

- a) The absence of a regional policy has forced former farmers and farmworkers to move, often far away from their home areas;

- d) The fact that socio-structural issues have as yet been given little weight in the Common Agricultural Policy, and the inadequacy of Community and Member State social policy in general, has helped in many Member States to reduce the younger element in the farming population and to keep an excessive number of older workers in farming. More specifically, the Commission's undertaking in the mid-sixties to give the CAP and the other common policies a social dimension has remained pretty well a dead letter.
- c) The movement from agriculture to the non-agricultural sector has in many cases become a mass exodus (causing desertion of some rural areas and congestion in some urban centres). This development can be attributed to the lower living and working conditions in the countryside, and to the absence of an employment policy which would give people a free choice between staying in farming and taking up employment outside.

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PART 4

Desirable objectives for employment in agriculture and means of attaining them

General

The conclusion which emerges from the analysis so far is that at no time between 1960 and 1974 was agricultural employment studied by the Community as an issue in its own right. Employment in agriculture was seen: (a) in the light of a policy on agricultural incomes which concentrated on price support (i.e. the cutback in the agricultural labour force was seen as the main medium of increasing per capita incomes in farming); and (b) as a variable governed by socio-economic trends in the non-agricultural sector (in the sense that the agricultural population served as a pool of labour on which the other sectors could draw as necessary).

This approach may have seemed justified at a time when agriculture was faced with the requirement of affecting a massive general cutback of surplus and underemployed farm labour, whilst the non-farming sector had a demand for labour which it was beyond its own and the farm sector's capacity to meet and was having to rely on massive immigration from outside the Community (and even then there were recurrent labour shortages in the EEC in the sixties).

A new situation has arisen for farm employment as a result of the past trend of employment in the industry and of the short- and medium-term prospects for employment in the non-farming sector. Few areas now have a residual structural surplus of labour, whilst in others care needs to be taken in order to maintain a minimum population in the countryside. Also, over much of the Community shortages of skilled labour have arisen, accompanied in some cases by a surplus of unskilled labour. At the same time, the demand for labour in the non-agricultural sector is no longer sufficient even to keep all the workers of this sector in employment. As a result, unemployment has increased and in the last few months there has even been a small incidence of former farm workers returning to the land from industry (for instance in the second quarter of 1976, 92,000 workers, most of these former emigrants, returned to farming in Italy).

A vigorous Agricultural Employment Policy

In this new situation, adoption of a vigorous agricultural employment policy at Community level as well as at Member State level is something which can be put off no longer.

This policy should consist of a co-ordinated set of Community measures designed to :

- improve employment conditions in agriculture, especially as regards job security and vocational training;
- bring employment levels into line with the requirements of the economic and social development of agriculture by means, for instance, of mobility within the industry;

- restore a normal mix in the work force between young and older people;
- make it easier to move from one trade to another, preferably within the same area.

As Article 39(2) of the Treaty stipulates in respect of the CAP as a whole, a vigorous employment policy for agriculture must take account not only of "the particular nature of agricultural activity, which results from the social structure of agriculture and from structural and natural disparities between the various agricultural regions", but also of "the fact that in the Member States agriculture constitutes a sector closely linked with the economy as a whole". This means that the vigorous employment policy for agriculture ought to be an integral part, not only of the CAP, but also of the general policy of full employment.

The June 1976 Tripartite Conference on Employment and the Fourth Medium-Term Economic Policy Programme are at one in finding that the chief objective of Community and national economic policies should be a return to full employment by 1980.

The Fourth Medium-Term Economic Policy Programme states that unemployment in the EEC must fall below 3% by 1980. This means cutting the present number of unemployed by half. This view was also taken by the Economic and Social Committee in its Opinion on the Programme (29) :

"Even if one has to concede that unemployment cannot be conquered in the short term, the forecasts that unemployment will not fall below 3% in 1980 should not be retained.

This is why the Economic and Social Committee supports the objectives of the Tripartite Conference of June 1976 concerning the overall restoration of full employment in the Community between now and 1980 at the latest. Intensive efforts must be made to improve the jobs situation quickly".

Later on, it is stated that :

"although the draft programme speaks of full employment as being a priority goal, this is not treated adequately as an independent objective giving rise to a vigorous employment policy".

One point neither the Fourth Medium-Term Economic Policy Programme nor the Tripartite Conference considered was whether full employment (even only to the point indicated) can be attained by 1980 if, in addition to the unemployed and school-leavers, there is the same out-pouring of workers from farming as there was in 1960-1974 when the mean annual total exceeded 500,000.

A vigorous agricultural employment policy is needed to tackle this problem, based on the fact that job openings for ex-farm workers in the non-farming sector have declined tremendously, and that therefore it has become difficult to proceed with measures encouraging people to leave farming and the possibilities of increasing the number of agricultural jobs should be explored and exploited.

In this connection, we should not under-estimate the fact that high employment levels in agriculture are in some cases associated with a more intensive type of farming, which is liable to produce an overall increase in the number of jobs in ancillary industrial and commercial activities.

Employment in agriculture should at all events be incorporated within an overall planning framework for economic development including the resultant prospects for general employment, it being borne in mind, however, that one of the objectives the CAP has been set by the Treaty (Article 39) is to achieve "optimum utilization of the factors of production, in particular labour".

Employment levels in farming reflect the average level of agricultural development and the level of general economic development in the country concerned. Thus, generally speaking, employment levels in relatively backward agricultural systems are higher than in relatively advanced agricultural systems and economies.

But it is also true that employment levels vary according to the type of farming practised. Thus, in certain branches of the industry, very modern farms can have a high use of labour.

Lastly, there are many areas in which farming has been more or less abandoned. There the low numbers employed are a symptom of economic decay.

It is clear from this that the employment policy for agriculture ought to take all these factors into account. It is also clear that in some areas with an intensive agriculture it is possible to step up production and at the same time increase the number of jobs.

However, we should reject any idea of allowing under-employment of labour to persist in a modernized agriculture. Though this may carry immediate benefits for farms, in the long run (and especially in times of economic expansion) it can only damage agriculture, because then the underused labour will leave the industry for jobs elsewhere. This is the reason for the lack of young people in farming and the worrying ageing of the farming population.

The policy which is most in keeping with the objective of full employment may therefore be that of a more gradual run-down of employment in agriculture - in so far as this is consonant with the priority of expanding output and employment generally - providing for a stabilization or even consolidation of employment in some areas, and everywhere encouraging young people to stay in the industry. This involves taking a less fatalistic view of the outlook than the Commission's 1975 Report on the Agricultural Situation.

Measures to check the flight from the land are not only conducive to full employment (including youth employment), they could also make the Community more self-sufficient in food. This would in turn improve the Community's trade balance and could reduce its dependence on primary commodity imports in general.

In addition, a higher population density in rural areas, particularly upland areas, ensures better territorial balance than occurs in sparsely populated areas.

The forecasts so far made at Community level seem to be those published in the study entitled "The Outlook for Employment in the Community up to 1980" (30). These predict for agriculture, on the basis of OECD data, an average annual reduction in employment between 1970 and 1980 of 4%. But it is not said how this figure was arrived at. It is perhaps a simple extrapolation from previous years' figures.

(30) EEC Commission DG V, Document No. V/409/76, July 1976

Are these forecasts justified? Even in countries with the highest employment levels in agriculture such as Italy, the chances of stabilizing current levels in most regions are no longer considered unrealistic or at odds with the general development of the country. Moreover, the Commission itself in its 1975 Report on the Agricultural Situation (para. 66) states that "the number of wage-earners (in farming) appears to be levelling out, suggesting that it is now approaching the level required by present-day agricultural technology and structures".

Advantages for Other Sectors of a Vigorous Policy on Agricultural Employment

A vigorous employment policy for agriculture may help to solve other problems besides those of agriculture and the problem of achieving full employment.

a) The permanent presence of man is vital if mountain areas are to be protected from landslips and erosion. Conservation of mountain areas in turn helps to regularize runoff and thus reduce the risk of floods on the plains and in the cities. It was for these reasons that the Council adopted in 1973 the Directive on Agriculture in Mountain Areas and in Certain Other Poorer Farming Areas. Depopulation is bad both for agriculture and the environment, because the upkeep of existing infrastructure is more difficult and costly in depopulated areas and the incentive to invest in new forestry and water-management schemes is reduced. Depopulation also jeopardizes the conservation of rural buildings, which are

often of historical and cultural value, and destroys the fabric which links agriculture to a host of ancillary activities in rural areas. Likewise it threatens the countryside in general, its natural and architectural beauties, and its potential for tourism.

Linking these issues to the problem of employment in agriculture adds a social motivation to environment policy and allows it to transcend the limits of a purely ecological and folkloristic approach. It involves taking into consideration not only the environment and the countryside, but also the local communities which support them. After all, it is not only stones, plantlife, and roads that should be preserved, but also history, local customs and, in some areas, minority languages (the Alsace dialect, Breton, Provençal, Friulian, Basque, Sardinian, the Greek of Calabria, the Croation of Molise, the Albanian of the Abruzzi, the German and Rhaeto-Romance of Alto Adige, and so on). Much of this heritage has already been lost. What remains should be protected from the wilfulness of nature and man, and of the dominant economy and culture.

d) The indiscriminate encouragement given to the reduction of the farming population has led to a reduction in the productive base of agriculture by increasing the amount of underused and waste land. Unfortunately, it is impossible to put any figure on this because of the lack of statistics at the Community, national and regional levels. However, it has resulted in some areas in a drop in production which was not justified by the development of the Common Market.

These drops in production (the contraction of livestock farming in Italy is a good example) have played a part in aggravating the food deficits of some Member States and have hence been one of the factors behind the weakening of those countries' currencies and the build-up of inflationary pressures.

c) The large-scale substitution of fossile energy sources for animal traction and human labour in agriculture should be considered to be in the main a good thing and irreversible. In a study sponsored by the Commission (31) it was calculated that in the past twenty years the EEC's agricultural labour force had dropped by about 50% and the use of draft animals had decreased even more substantially, whilst the amount of fuel oil, gas and electricity used in farming had quadrupled. These trends were helped along by the ease with which the farming population could find jobs outside farming and the cheapness of oil, neither of which applies any longer. However, although, generally speaking, the use of energy in agriculture has led to increased mechanization and a concomitant drop in employment levels, in some areas it has been associated with a creation of new jobs inside and outside agriculture (e.g. in glasshouse horticulture and hydroponics).

(31) Commission of the European Communities - Europe plus
Thirty - 1975.

Re-Orientation of EEC Policies

A vigorous employment policy for agriculture requires, even prior to the adoption of ad hoc measures, a re-orientation of Community policy as a whole, and in particular of its agricultural, regional, industrial, social and external relations policies. In general, the aim should be pursued, at both Community and Member State levels, and in both agriculture and the economy as a whole, of overcoming the regional and sectoral imbalances caused and aggravated by some aspects of economic policy pursued to date; in general this policy has been biased towards the expansion of particular sectors, on the mistaken assumption that such expansion would be sufficient to carry the rest of the economy along with it.

The Committee has already spoken out about the need for a fresh approach to the CAP in its Study, Progress Report on the Common Agricultural Policy (32), and in its Opinion, the Common Agricultural Policy in the International Context - Possible Consequences and Improvements (33). The conclusions reached in these two documents are of considerable importance for any vigorous employment policy in agriculture.

The proposals in the Progress Report, taken as a whole, could help to eradicate many major causes of the undesirable aspects of the trend of agricultural employment that we have mentioned. We are thinking in particular of :

(32) Doc. CES 1091/74

(33) OJ No. C 61 of 10 March 1977 and No. C 78 of 30 March 1977.

- The proposal that there should be a more balanced and generally effective policy on farm incomes based not only on prices (which in general should make possible a matching of supply and demand), but also on a system of selective, depressive aids and specific social measures;
- The proposal that a greater degree of certainty should be created in the outlook for farm incomes and production levels (and hence also for the jobs of farmers and farm workers) through production targets, better market organization and the conclusion of inter-trade agreements;
- The proposed more incisive structural policy to supplement the socio-structural Directives, bearing in mind the (often negative) experience obtained with these Directives, and making allowance for part-time farming.

In the Opinion of the Common Agricultural Policy in the International Context - Possible Consequences and Improvements - Section 9.2. on the improvement of the CAP is of particular relevance to employment in agriculture. This calls for :

- "farm prices policy to be made to contribute to the utilization of all resources and the general development of the entire agricultural sector in the Community;
- a strengthening of the instruments for the structural reform of agriculture coupled with efforts in the research field (co-ordination of national policies), in liaison with regional policy;
- more weight to be given to the policy for the improvement of marketing structures, with the use, where appropriate, of cooperatives and similar arrangements;
- the setting up of an ad hoc body to study the question of production guidelines with a view to the formulation of a medium-term plan for agriculture;

- formulation of a proper Community strategy on trade in the agro-food sector, giving the Community the decision-making freedom it needs in this field;
- preparation by the Commission of a medium-term programme for Community agriculture based on, among other things, the recommendations of the abovementioned ad hoc body and setting out guidelines for production and also the general pattern to be followed in research, structural policy and international cooperation. The farming community should be involved in drawing up this programme".

In the same Opinion (Section 9.1.) the Committee expressed the view that "the Commission should call an ad hoc conference at Community level of the various interested socio-professional groups and the official bodies. Such a conference would certainly help to clarify the options, and assist the decision-making process with respect to the improvements to be made to the CAP in order to strengthen the Community".

The production targets should be made to fulfil the tasks indicated by the above Committee documents without clashing with a vigorous employment policy for agriculture, and indeed backing up such a policy.

For example, production targets should be set for more than one year ahead to enable producers to plan their future production reliably and thereby facilitate negotiations on job levels.

The level of agricultural employment has, till now, been a significant factor in determining farm incomes. In future it will be necessary to bear in mind that agricultural employment will decline less quickly than in the past and, indeed, that employment will level off on many farms. Farm incomes policy should take account of this prospect, because it underscores the need - which has been stressed before by the Committee - not to base farm incomes policy exclusively on price support.

It follows that the Community should adopt a diversified farm incomes policy which caters more for the varying needs of the entire farming community. Such a policy cannot rely solely on prices, levies and refunds. In certain cases it must also comprise :

- Direct aids to farmers. These aids would normally be selective, of limited duration, and would taper off;
- More trenchant, timely measures to improve farm structures and infrastructures;
- Social policy measures (vocational training, social security cover, and possibly steps to assist specific categories of consumers.

Action within the context of the CAP

A vigorous employment policy for agriculture would also involve the following action being taken within the context of the CAP :

- a) Price support systems and market organizations need to be reviewed in order to ensure a more even-handed treatment for the various products (inter alia putting more value on product quality). The farm prices policy could encourage a type of agricultural development in which modernization goes hand in hand with consolidation of jobs;
- b) The resources of the Guidance Section of the EAGGF should be increased in order to boost Community aids for improvements in production structures and infrastructure projects. In addition, when individual projects and joint schemes are being selected for assistance account should be taken of the potential repercussions on employment. The criterion currently applied in Regional Fund aid should also be applied when selecting the projects which are to receive EAGGF assistance, i.e. account should be taken of (a) the ratio between aid and total invested capital and (b) the number of jobs created (cf. paragraph 128 of the Fourth Medium-Term Economic Policy Programme). The Guidance Section aid should be allocated on the basis of development plans for the area and should be coordinated with aid given under regional policy. In this way development can be planned for the whole area, and not just for individual farms, and for the ancillary industrial and commercial activities as well as for agriculture. Preference should therefore be given to individual projects which form part of joint schemes or of redevelopment programmes for an entire area. The present financial rules should also be modified so as not to make EAGGF aid depend on the financial resources of the particular Member State or of the parties undertaking the particular project. This will make it possible for employment policy to offset any redundancies on modernized farms by providing for an overall increase in the number of jobs in the area. In this regard it would be useful if the Commission publicized the aid given by the Guidance Section among the two sides of industry;

- c) The provisions of Treaty Article 41 relating to vocational training should be implemented more widely. In particular, special training programmes need to be set up for young people and women working in agriculture, and for highly-skilled technical and managerial staff, the shortage of which is already proving an obstacle to progress in the industry. The European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training should promote studies and pilot-projects dealing with this problem. Besides providing the necessary technical training, the training courses should also aim to improve the employee's understanding of the production process and his ability to act;
- d) Attention should be given to ways of reducing the unit cost of agricultural labour. In some areas, more people could be employed in certain branches of agriculture if farmers were given adequate incentives to recruit labour;
- e) Labour productivity on family farms should be increased by fostering cooperative labour-sharing arrangements between such farms;
- f) Investment in agriculture and related infrastructure (especially irrigation) should be encouraged, on a scale commensurate with the economic and environmental importance of the industry, bearing in mind that it is by and large cheaper to create a job in agriculture than it is in other sectors;

g) Encouragement should be given to a genuine policy of helping young farmers set up in the farming industry. This is justified not only by the increase in unemployment, but also by the fact that the average age of farmers is increasing and the present generation of farmers is not being replaced. Such a policy must enable :

- family farms to be preserved;
- rural communities to retain the maximum amount of vitality.

Right away, the Council should adopt the three structural policy proposals on young farmers, producer groups and the expansion of forestry, which have been before it for some time and which have already been the subject of Committee Opinions. If these proposals were adopted (with due regard to the comments made by the Committee in its Opinions on the proposals), the employment situation in agriculture could be improved at a stroke.

The existing agricultural reform Directives should be revised, as has been recommended by the Committee before.

The amended versions should lay greater emphasis on encouraging cooperation and cooperativism in agriculture. This would :

- a) Lead, for instance, to joint management (full-scale or partial) of farms and services and thus help small farms to achieve higher productivity. The economic lot of small farmers would be improved and young farmers (who have almost completely disappeared from the small-farm sector) would be able to stay on the land;

- b) Increase the overall income of farmers by enabling them to bulk-purchase goods and services, and by providing additional income from processing and marketing. This increased revenue would check the flight from the land without pushing up farm prices;

- c) Help to preserve the balance in favour of family farms, as against large farms run by hired help.

More agricultural jobs could also be generated by sensible expansion of forestry in areas less well-suited to farming. Expansion of forestry is desirable first of all because of the EEC's heavy dependence on imported timber (roughly 50% of its timber has to be imported, at an annual cost of over 5,000 million u.a.). The EEC's paper industry at present imports 80% of its raw material from outside the Community. Some of its suppliers (Canada, and Scandinavian and East European countries) are now going over to producing paper for export, rather than exporting the raw material.

Furthermore, as mentioned earlier, forestry also performs a useful function in helping to prevent soil erosion, especially in mountain areas. It also stimulates tourism. Expansion of forestry can generally be regarded as a key element in repopulating many areas which are now deserted.

The attention so far paid to this problem by the Community has been totally inadequate.

Government help is clearly necessary for afforestation because of the long-term nature of the investment, which only shows a return after a very long period of time. In view of the importance of the industry, the Community should contribute towards aid for afforestation.

The Contribution made by Regional Policy

The role of regional policy in achieving full employment is dealt with in the ESC Opinion on How Regional Development Helps Solve Unemployment and Inflation by making for a More Balanced Distribution of the Working Population (34). Here we will merely say that a more vigorous and better-funded regional policy should help agriculture in the following ways :

(34) Doc. CES 386/76

- By providing alternative local jobs for people leaving agriculture. Major scope for this is offered in the processing and distribution of farm produce and in the improvement of recreational and tourist facilities in the countryside, especially but not only in mountain areas; the Commission should carry out a study into ways of developing the use of land for mixed agricultural and recreational purposes and of the contribution the Regional Fund could make in this area;
- By equipping rural areas with the social infrastructure needed to improve life there, including public health services, schools, entertainment and cultural amenities, etc., comparable with those available in towns;
- By stepping up public investment in agricultural and forestry improvement projects (irrigation schemes, land reclamation, afforestation, etc.);
- A land-use policy which enables sensible allocation of land, taking account of its factor endowment, between agricultural, mixed woodland and grassland, industrial, residential and recreational uses, roads, etc.

The Contribution made by Policy on Relations with Non-Member Countries

The agricultural aspects of the Community's external relations policy are fully dealt with in the Opinion of the CAP in the international context - Possible Consequences and Improvements. It is to be noted that in negotiations with non-member countries, more attention will have to be paid to the repercussions which imports and exports of agricultural products may have on employment in agriculture and ancillary industries. The need to maintain agricultural employment at a higher level makes it necessary for the Community to export more food and agricultural products.

This problem is particularly urgent in the case of the Community's agreements with the Mediterranean countries. These are already causing difficulties to EEC agriculture in a number of areas, (the Mezzogiorno, South of France and Bavaria). The solution lies not in restricting trade between the EEC and the non-EEC Mediterranean countries, but in promoting complementarity and integration between the agricultural systems of the Mediterranean countries as a whole, in place of rivalry. This should form part of a comprehensive cooperation policy, involving all sectors of the economy, including the energy sector. A special EEC-Mediterranean countries agency could be established to study these problems.

The Contribution made by Social Policy

Social policy could make the following contributions to a vigorous policy on employment in agriculture :

- Better provision for labour mobility (good, continuously available educational and training facilities, and decentralized vocational guidance facilities for people intending to leave agriculture for jobs in other industries, a policy for council house building, etc.);
- Progressive improvement of social security provision for all working in agriculture, both paid and self-employed; this would include better cover for industrial accidents, which mechanization and the use of often toxic chemicals have made more frequent;
- Upgrading of manual farm work through adequate policies on wages and improving working conditions;

- The setting up of "relief services" for the benefit of family farms so that farmers and members of their families are able to leave their farms temporarily and participate fully in civic activities like any other group;
- Encouragement of the conclusion of outline collective agreements at EEC level on working conditions and security for farm workers (in 1974 the EFA (35) submitted a proposal to COPA that as a step towards the conclusion of European collective agreements, an outline agreement should be drawn up to provide a number of standards);
- Normalization of relations between tenant farmers and landlords.

As a matter of particular urgency, measures should be introduced to make farming a more attractive career for young people. It is deplorable that the Commission's proposal on this aspect, which was submitted in 1972, should still be before the Council. The measures should include grants for young farmers and farm workers starting up farms of their own, such as have already been introduced in France. It should be borne in mind that farm work can still be one of the most physically wearing jobs and one of the least attractive to young people. Unless this improves, there will be an increasing danger that people will refuse to enter vacant jobs in farming, and that the mobility of farm labour will continue to be a one-way traffic. The situation cannot be considered normal until there is a two-way traffic of labour into and out of agriculture, as there is into and out

(35) EFA = European Federation of Agricultural Workers

of other industries, which will put agriculture on an equal footing with other industries in the Community's system of labour mobility. Action is also desirable to encourage the employment of graduates and other young people with higher education qualifications in agricultural research, planning of agricultural development, etc.

The Contribution made by Industrial Policy

Industrial policy can make a big contribution towards a vigorous employment policy for agriculture, for instance by siting food processing plants (where this is economically feasible) in the areas producing their raw material. This would offer agriculture a secure market for its products on its doorstep, and seasonal work as a back-up to agricultural work.

In certain areas the aim should be to build up a seasonal work cycle in which farm work proper can be alternated with work in the processing industry or in distribution.

This increase in jobs in country areas would also attract infrastructure and allow better use to be made of processing plant which in some parts of the Community is running at less than half capacity.

To set up such a system, special contractual agreements between the two sides of industry will be required, and also various moves on the Community's part.

Among the latter, it is particularly important to overhaul the regulations governing withdrawal of agricultural products from the market when there is a glut, so that such products are no longer destroyed, but wherever possible dispatched to the processing industry on terms to be specified. Supply agreements (whenever possible for a term of years) between farmers and the processing industry should also be encouraged.

Another way in which industrial policy can support agricultural policy is by helping farmers in cooperatives to set up their own processing plant and distribution networks. This provides them with extra sources of income and has a beneficial effect on employment.

The growth of vertical integration and contracts between farmers and processors/distributors means that industrial policy and farm policy can no longer be treated separately. In the last few years a mixed sector, known since

1957 (36) as the "agribusiness" has been emerging, i.e. concerns centred on the normal farming business (crops and livestock), but also engaged in processing and distribution, and in all the manufacturing and servicing activities on which farming increasingly depends.

A farm employment policy would be incomplete if it did not consider the interrelationships that exist between the agricultural sector and the food sector and which increasingly determine employment levels in the different activities in question.

These interrelationships have had various effects on production and on employment in agriculture. Technological developments in the food industry have helped to increase consumption, even to the extent of creating new eating habits. These new habits are no longer related to the seasonal nature of farm production, thus providing new commercial outlets for agriculture.

(36) DAVIS and GOLDBERG, The Concept of Agribusiness
(Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1957).

Action Necessary in order to bring the Problems of Agricultural Employment into the Open

From what has been said it is clear that the Community as a whole must become more sensitive to and more aware of the problems of employment in agriculture. They have so far been ignored in the medium-term economic programmes, in the annual reports on the economic situation and in the annual reports on the social situation. They are only touched on in passing in the annual reports on the agricultural situation.

The following action is needed in order to make good this deficiency :

- a) Fuller EEC-level statistics should be collected and analyzed on the various aspects of agricultural employment (the region-by-region situation, employment of women and young persons, employment according to branch of agriculture, seasonal work, etc.);
- b) The Tripartite Conference and the Standing Employment Committee should be urged to investigate agricultural employment in their work on general employment problems;
- c) The Joint Committee on Social Problems of Agricultural Workers and the Advisory Committee on Social Questions affecting farmers should be brought into the discussion of employment in agriculture. This would give the two committees a new lease of life - a necessity if we are to get social policy in agriculture moving once more;

- d) The European conference on the CAP which the Committee has called for should look into the problems of employment in agriculture and the future prospects.

These steps will help to focus attention on the most important problems facing employment in agriculture, which the Study has tried to identify. But to evaluate the respective importance of these problems - and eventually find the solutions that are most satisfactory in terms of orderly social and economic development in the Community - will require the participation of all the Community Institutions, advisory bodies and the social partners.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

TABLE 1

Utilized Agricultural Area ('000)

	1960	1967	1970	1973	1974
GERMANY	14,345	12,772	12,645	12,591	12,527
FRANCE	34,371	30,042	29,823	29,649	29,619
ITALY	20,004	17,595	16,807	14,900(*)	14,850(*)
NETHERLANDS	2,311	2,228	2,133	2,091	2,083
BELGIUM	1,722	1,549	1,517	1,491	1,479
LUXEMBOURG	140	135	134	132	131
UK	19,374	13,711	17,925	17,786	17,806
IRELAND	4,717	4,670	4,790	4,700(*)	4,700(*)
DENMARK	3,129	3,011	2,964	2,975	2,927

(*) Estimated from other statistics

Source : EUROSTAT - Agricultural Statistics.

TABLE 2

WOODS AND FORESTS ('000 ha)

	1958	1972	1973	1974
GERMANY	7,097	7,172	7,172	7,145
FRANCE	11,696	14,363	14,602	14,608
ITALY	5,793	6,178	6,226	6,292
NETHERLANDS	254	298	301	304
BELGIUM	599(*)	613(*)	613(*)	613(*)
LUXEMBOURG	86(*)	90(*)	90(*)	90(*)
UNITED KINGDOM	1,664	1,907	1,985	2,192
IRELAND	154	265(*)	296(*)	300(*)
DENMARK	455(*)	475(*)	482(*)	483(*)

(*) EUROSTAT estimate

Source : EUROSTAT - Agricultural Statistics

TABLE 3

Percentage share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in gross national product at factor cost, in total employment, in total gross fixed capital formation and in exports and imports by value

Aggregate	Year	Denmark	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium-Luxembourg	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark	EUR 9	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A — Gross added value at factor cost and at current prices	1968	4.6	7.2	11.1	7.0	5.2	:	:	3.0	16.4	8.5	6.3
	1973 ¹	3.4	6.3	9.9	5.9	4.2	4.3	3.0	3.0	:	8.8	5.6
	1974	3.2	5.3	9.5	4.8	3.1	3.3	2.9	:	:	8.9	5.0
	1975	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
B — Employment	1968	9.9	15.7	22.4	7.9	5.6	12.2	3.1	29.4	:	:	12.0 ^a
	1973	7.5	11.9	17.4	6.7	3.8	9.3	2.9	23.0	9.3	9.0	9.0
	1974	7.3	11.3	16.6	6.6	3.7	6.6	2.8	24.3	9.6	8.7	8.7
	1975	7.3	11.3	13.8	6.6	3.6	6.0	2.7	24.3	9.8	8.7	8.7
C — Total gross fixed capital formation	1968	:	5.4	8.4	3.8	2.9	:	2.8	:	:	:	:
	1973 ¹	:	5.4	6.3	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.8	13.7	7.1	4.4	4.4
	1974	:	4.9	5.8	3.4	2.8	4.2	3.6	:	:	:	:
	1975	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
D — Exports by value *	1968	3.8	19.6	9.6	28.8	10.3	10.3	7.6	36.1	47.1	8.8	8.8
	1973	5.2	21.4	9.2	26.3	11.2	11.2	8.7	45.9	41.8	9.2	9.2
	1974	5.1	19.4	8.6	23.0	10.0	10.0	7.9	42.6	37.9	8.2	8.2
	1975	5.4	17.1	9.1	23.0	11.0	11.0	8.4	50.0	37.3	7.7	7.7
E — Imports by value *	1968	26.8	21.6	30.3	20.0	18.2	18.2	32.8	21.7	14.9	32.7	32.7
	1973	23.2	19.1	30.4	19.9	16.8	16.8	27.3	18.0	15.9	28.9	28.9
	1974	19.6	14.9	22.9	18.1	14.3	14.3	22.9	17.2	14.3	21.6	21.6
	1975	19.3	15.7	24.0	18.1	15.0	15.0	22.8	17.2	12.8	20.8	20.8

^a As of 1976 a new national accounts system (ESA) has been applied.
^b Excluding Denmark.
^c The percentages by country show agricultural products as a percentage of total trade in all products (including intra-EUR 9). For EUR 9 these percentages refer to EC trade with non-member countries.
 Sources: For A and C: Eurostat — National accounts;
 For B and E: OECD, EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

TABLE 4

Annual percentage change in final production, gross value added, employment, utilized agricultural area and growth of agricultural productivity during the period '1968' (Ø 1967, 1968, 1969) to '1974' (Ø 1973, 1974, 1975)

Member State	1	2	3	4	5	Growth in the productivity of labour calculated on the basis of		Growth in yields per hectare of UAA calculated on the basis of	
						final production	gross value added	final production	gross value added
Deutschland		1.8	2.2	-4.7	-0.4	6.8	7.2	2.2	2.6
France		1.6	0.1	-3.6	-0.4	5.4	3.9	2.0	0.5
Italia		1.2	0.3	-3.0	-1.8	6.6	5.6	3.1	2.1
Nederland		5.0	4.6	-2.4	-1.1	7.6	7.2	6.2	5.7
Belgique/België		2.9	0.5	-5.8	-0.7	9.2	6.7	3.6	1.5
Luxembourg		1.0	-0.4	-8.5	-0.5	10.3	8.8	1.5	0.1
EUR 6		1.9	0.8	-4.4	-0.8	6.6	5.6	2.7	1.8
United Kingdom		1.3 ¹	2.7 ¹	-3.5	-0.7	4.9 ¹	6.4 ¹	2.0 ¹	3.4 ¹
Ireland		:	:	-3.2	0.1	:	:	:	:
Denmark		:	:	-4.0	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 9		:	:	-4.3	:	:	:	:	:

¹ '1968' = Ø 1968 and 1969.

Source: Eurostat - Agricultural accounts, Social statistics, Agricultural statistics.

TABLE 5

TOTAL POPULATION (*)

('000)

	1960	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
GERMANY	55,433	60,651	61,303	61,672	61,976	62,054	61,829
FRANCE	45,684	50,768	51,249	51,703	52,131	52,507	52,748
ITALY	50,198	53,661	54,005	54,413	54,913	55,413	55,830
NETHERLANDS	11,486	13,039	13,195	13,329	13,439	13,545	13,666
BELGIUM	9,119	9,638	9,673	9,711	9,742	9,772	9,801
LUXEMBOURG	315	340	345	349	352	357	359
UNITED KINGDOM	52,559	55,522	55,712	55,882	56,021	56,053	56,043
IRELAND	2,832	2,950	2,978	3,014	3,051	3,090	3,127
DENMARK	4,581	4,429	4,963	4,992	5,021	5,045	5,059
TOTAL	232,207	251,498	253,423	255,065	256,646	257,836	258,462

(*) Annual average or 30 June

Source : Statistical Office of the European Communities :
Population and Employment, 1970-1975

TABLE 6

EMPLOYMENT (*)

	1960	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
GERMANY	25,954	26,169	26,225	26,125	26,201	25,668	24,828
FRANCE	18,712	20,394	20,512	20,663	20,938	21,100	20,764
ITALY	20,002	18,514	18,455	18,140	18,310	18,715	18,818
NETHERLANDS (**)	4,019	4,585	4,612	4,569	4,576	4,572	4,535
BELGIUM	3,447	3,665	3,701	3,696	3,746	3,801	3,744
LUXEMBOURG	132	135	139	143	146	149	150
UNITED KINGDOM	23,654	24,373	24,031	24,019	24,609	24,715	24,628
IRELAND	1,046	1,045	1,047	1,037	1,043	1,050	1,030
DENMARK	2,016	2,315	2,338	2,355	2,385	2,355	2,332

(*) Annual average or 30 June

(**) Man-Years

Source : Statistical Office of the European Communities:
Population and Employment, 1970-1975.

TABLE 7

EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY (*)

('000)

	1960	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
GERMANY	12,518	12,902	12,833	12,433	12,448	12,158	11,421
FRANCE	7,313	7,903	7,920	8,126	8,240	8,270	8,023
ITALY	7,388	8,117	8,154	8,036	8,051	8,256	8,305
NETHERLANDS (**)	1,715	1,772	1,743	1,679	1,658	1,626	1,578
BELGIUM	1,612	1,584	1,581	1,550	1,554	1,565	1,494
LUXEMBOURG	59	63	66	68	69	72	70
UNITED KINGDOM	11,265	10,913	10,546	10,315	10,494	10,457	10,068
IRELAND	248	312	323	314	320	326	307
DENMARK	746	876	869	806	806	760	734

(*) Annual average or 30 June
 (**) Man-Years

Source : Statistical Office of the European Communities:
 "Population and Employment, 1970-1975".

TABLE 8

EMPLOYMENT IN SERVICES (*)

('000)

	1960	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
GERMANY	9,813	11,005	11,248	11,654	11,799	11,648	11,585
FRANCE	7,210	9,625	9,841	9,864	10,139	10,378	10,390
ITALY	6,047	6,784	6,713	6,806	7,067	7,348	7,549
NETHERLANDS (**)	1,839	2,484	2,594	2,575	2,509	2,640	2,658
BELGIUM	1,535	1,907	1,958	1,955	2,048	2,096	2,114
LUXEMBOURG	51	61	62	64	67	68	70
UNITED KINGDOM	11,255	12,677	12,677	12,993	13,410	13,575	13,893
IRELAND	408	450	451	456	463	470	471
DENMARK	885	1,174	1,213	1,319	1,352	1,368	1,370

(*) Annual average or 30 June

(**) Man-years

Source : Statistical Office of the European Communities :
"Population and Employment, 1970-1975".

TABLE 9 (000¹)

EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE (*)

	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	1960	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
GERMANY	Self-employed (**)	3,090	1,967	1,859	1,771	1,696	1,635	1,572
	Employed	533	295	285	267	258	247	243
	Total	3,623	2,262	2,144	2,038	1,954	1,882	1,815
FRANCE	Self-employed (**)	3,240	2,294	2,206	2,118	2,068	1,945	1,865
	Employed	949	572	544	555	531	507	486
	Total	4,189	2,866	2,750	2,673	2,599	2,452	2,351
ITALY	Self-employed (**)	4,834	2,412	2,373	2,076	1,985	1,922	1,834
	Employed	1,733	1,201	1,215	1,222	1,207	1,189	1,130
	Total	6,567	3,613	3,588	3,298	3,192	3,111	2,964
NETHERLANDS (***)	Self-employed (**)	345	292	247	243	237	232	229
	Employed	120	77	73	72	72	72	70
	Total	465	369	320	315	309	304	299
BELGIUM	Self-employed (**)	277	160	149	139	132	127	123
	Employed	23	14	13	12	12	13	12
	Total	300	174	162	151	144	140	135
LUXEMBOURG	Self-employed (**)	20	11	10	10	9	9	8
	Employed	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Total	22	12	11	11	10	10	9
UNITED KINGDOM	Self-employed (**)	390	316	302	282	281	266	266
	Employed	144	468	434	429	434	417	401
	Total	1,134	784	736	711	715	683	667
IRELAND	Self-employed (**)	:	246	237	233	227	223	222
	Employed	:	37	36	34	33	31	30
	Total	390	283	273	267	260	254	252
DENMARK	Self-employed (**)	220	283	198	179	182	177	175
	Employed	146	63	58	51	45	50	53
	Total	366	266	256	230	227	227	228
GEE	Self-employed (**)	12,416	7,851	7,581	7,051	6,777	6,536	6,294
	Employed	4,950	2,728	2,659	2,643	2,592	2,527	2,426
	Total	17,056	10,589	10,240	9,694	9,330	9,063	8,720

(*) Annual average as 30 June

(**) Self-employed : farmer and members of farmer's family

(***) Man-years
 SOURCE : Statistical Office of the European Communities ;
 Population and Employment, 1970-1975 ;
 European General Statistics No. 10/1974
 and No. 12/1975

TABLE 10(a)

EMPLOYMENT BY REGION

AREA - ECN Region - Main administrative areas	EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR %						EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE %						Average work- ing week in agriculture		Average size of holdings of tillable land in ha
	Agric.		Indus.		Serv.		Farmers		Employees		Number of family		1973	1975	
	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975			
	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975			
BELGIUM	5.0	4.4	42.9	41.4	52.2	54.2	62.8	61.2	8.7	9.2	24.5	29.6	60	60.6	9.9
Brussels	1	0.2	1	29.0	1	70.8	28.6	62.5	57.1	12.5	14.3	25.0	56	57.8	1
West Flanders	6.7	6.0	47.8	44.8	45.5	49.2	63.8	62.5	9.7	9.4	26.7	28.1	62	62.6	6.4
West Flanders	8.9	8.8	46.3	47.5	44.8	43.7	55.7	54.6	8.6	12.0	35.7	33.4	59	64.4	9.5
Antwerp	3.6	5.2	45.5	44.6	50.8	50.2	62.0	57.7	8.3	8.8	30.2	33.5	62	58.6	5.7
Limbourg	4.5	3.9	56.7	53.2	38.8	42.9	64.6	71.6	9.1	4.5	26.3	23.9	56	59.9	6.8
Hainaut	3.9	3.4	47.5	44.4	48.6	56.2	61.4	58.6	8.5	6.6	30.1	34.9	60	60.3	15.9
Namur	6.1	6.0	34.2	34.7	59.6	59.3	67.5	54.4	7.8	3.8	23.4	61.8	63	54.5	20.5
Liège	5.2	4.6	41.2	41.3	53.5	54.1	67.4	68.5	8.6	8.5	24.6	23.0	60	57.3	13.0
Luxembourg	13.0	8.9	33.8	29.9	53.2	61.2	69.6	67.7	8.7	12.3	21.7	20.0	61	60.4	16.2
Brabant	2.7	1.9	33.4	32.9	63.8	65.3	65.7	67.1	8.2	10.4	26.2	22.6	60	59.5	7.3

TABLE 10 b)

EMPLOYMENT BY REGION

AREA - ECQ region - Main administrative areas	EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR %						EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE II %						Average work- ing week in agriculture		Average size of holdings of utilized land in ha
	Agric.		Indus.		Serv.		Farmers		Employees		Number of family		1973	1975	
	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975			
GERMANY	9.5	8.9	33.8	32.5	56.7	58.6	1	59.6	1	25.8	1	14.7	1	52.9	22.2
Schleswig-Holstein	6.8	6.3	47.3	45.7	45.8	48.0	37.0	38.4	14.2	14.2	48.7	47.6	55	54.5	11.3
Hamburg	8.2	6.3	34.2	33.8	57.6	59.9	35.4	40.4	30.6	23.9	34.0	35.7	56	53.8	27.1
Wiedersachsen	0.4	0.5	33.2	34.2	66.4	65.3	1	23.5	100.0	76.5	1	1	36	57.2	8.1
Hessen	9.5	8.5	42.3	40.8	46.2	50.6	34.5	37.9	15.7	17.0	49.7	45.1	52	52.4	16.1
Hildesheim	5.6	5.6	42.2	39.3	51.7	55.1	35.8	45.2	19.1	13.0	45.0	41.8	52	51.8	1
Lüneburg	6.2	6.5	47.9	42.3	45.9	51.3	31.6	28.1	19.0	24.9	49.4	47.0	41	42.9	1
Stade	7.6	8.5	44.1	41.0	48.3	50.5	33.6	36.5	21.6	19.7	44.5	43.8	51	55.5	1
Osnabrück	20.7	13.1	31.8	35.8	47.5	51.1	34.1	33.7	13.3	19.9	52.7	46.4	52	52.0	1
Aurich	15.2	11.4	41.5	42.9	43.3	45.7	36.8	36.7	9.2	11.4	54.1	51.9	52	47.1	1
Braunschweig	16.2	15.7	39.7	38.2	44.1	46.1	40.8	41.9	11.3	13.7	47.9	44.4	62	53.9	1
Oldenburg	2.4	2.9	48.0	51.0	49.6	46.1	37.0	41.9	44.4	40.0	19.8	18.1	43	50.3	1
	13.3	13.2	37.5	34.9	49.2	51.9	30.0	38.5	13.8	13.1	56.3	48.4	54	59.1	1

TABLE 10 c)

EMPLOYMENT BY REGION

AREA - EEC region - Main administrative areas	EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR %						EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE IN %						Average working week in agriculture		Average size of holdings of utilized land in ha
	Agric.		Indus.		Serv.		Farmers		Employees		Member of family		1973	1975	
	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975			
	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975			
Bremen	1.0	0.5	36.0	36.4	62.4	63.1	13.3	0.0	76.7	100.0	10.0	0.0	44	38.6	15.9
Nordrhein-Westfalen	3.1	3.2	51.5	50.0	45.3	46.8	42.3	42.7	18.5	20.3	39.2	37.0	55	53.7	12.4
Düsseldorf	2.3	2.0	53.8	51.8	43.9	46.2	40.1	35.6	23.4	24.1	35.4	40.2	57	52.9	:
Köln	2.4	2.5	47.4	46.8	50.2	50.7	42.4	50.4	22.1	30.6	35.8	19.0	55	54.3	:
Münster	4.8	6.1	50.8	44.7	44.4	49.2	43.6	42.6	11.4	16.4	45.0	41.0	54	55.6	:
Detmold	6.7	6.5	50.2	48.4	43.1	45.1	42.3	42.1	17.7	12.5	40.0	45.6	52	51.5	:
Arnsberg	2.2	2.3	53.3	54.5	44.5	43.7	42.0	44.2	18.2	21.3	39.8	34.5	56	54.5	:
Hessen	6.4	4.3	46.6	44.4	47.0	51.3	30.4	35.2	11.5	14.1	58.1	50.6	51	50.0	8.4
Darmstadt	4.2	2.9	48.3	44.9	47.5	52.2	31.2	35.2	13.0	16.0	55.6	48.7	51	53.7	:
Kassel	13.2	8.7	41.3	42.8	45.6	48.6	29.4	35.2	9.9	12.2	60.7	52.5	50	46.1	:
Rheinland-Pfalz	11.0	7.3	41.7	44.0	47.3	48.7	38.6	38.7	13.2	16.6	48.2	44.7	49	50.6	8.2
Koblenz	11.8	5.9	40.2	40.8	48.0	53.3	35.0	36.6	9.5	12.6	55.6	51.0	50	47.2	:
Trier	18.4	11.1	31.1	37.1	50.5	51.9	40.1	34.4	10.9	25.1	49.0	40.5	45	41.4	:
Rheinessen-Pfalz	8.5	7.2	45.6	48.0	45.9	44.7	41.4	41.7	18.2	15.9	40.2	42.6	51	55.8	:

TABLE 10.d)

EMPLOYMENT BY REGION

AREA - EEC region; - Main administrative areas	EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR %						EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE IN %						Average working week in agriculture		Average size of holdings of utilised land in ha
	Agric.		Indus.		Serv.		Farmers		Employees		Member of family		1973	1975	
	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	
	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	
Baden Württemberg	7.2	6.6	54.8	53.4	37.9	40.1	39.5	36.3	13.7	12.2	46.7	51.5	53	52.9	7.7
Stuttgart	7.4	5.0	55.4	55.7	37.2	39.3	40.8	35.8	14.5	12.2	44.6	52.0	56	52.8	
Karlsruhe	4.4	3.9	53.0	50.8	42.6	45.3	40.9	33.0	14.8	17.3	44.3	49.7	53	47.4	
Freiburg	7.6	7.6	55.2	51.6	37.3	40.8	34.8	33.3	12.3	11.8	53.1	54.9	49	48.8	
Tübingen	10.9	13.3	56.1	54.1	33.0	32.6	41.0	40.5	13.2	10.0	45.9	49.5	53	56.4	
Bayern	11.8	12.3	46.4	44.0	41.8	43.7	36.8	38.6	9.3	8.9	53.9	52.6	59	58.2	
Oberbayern	9.2	8.9	42.0	40.9	48.8	50.2	36.0	39.1	13.4	11.6	50.4	49.3	64	60.4	
Niederbayern	20.9	24.2	44.2	40.2	34.9	35.6	35.6	38.0	10.2	7.9	54.2	54.1	58	60.6	
Oberpfalz	20.1	19.1	44.0	39.9	35.8	41.0	38.0	40.5	8.3	5.8	53.7	53.7	59	53.6	
Oberfranken	11.8	11.0	51.8	50.9	36.4	38.1	39.2	33.3	7.9	5.8	53.1	60.9	58	54.4	
Mittelfranken	8.7	10.5	50.4	46.2	40.9	43.3	34.8	37.7	3.9	10.1	61.3	52.2	56	58.5	
Unterfranken	9.9	9.4	50.0	48.9	40.0	41.7	36.3	37.6	9.0	9.5	54.7	53.2	47	47.0	
Schwaben	12.4	13.8	49.0	46.0	38.7	40.2	38.9	40.9	6.9	8.7	54.2	50.4	65	63.5	

TABLE 10 c)

EMPLOYMENT BY REGION

AREA - EEC region - Main administrative areas	EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR %						EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE						Average size of holdings of utilized land in ha		
	Agric.		Indus.		Serv.		Farmers		Employers		Member of family			Average work- ing week in agriculture	
	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975		1973	1975
Saarland	2.1	1.7	50.4	46.4	47.4	51.9	45.8	54.4	22.9	7.4	32.5	38.2	45	45.1	7.8
Berlin (West)	0.5	0.8	42.6	36.9	57.0	62.3	9.8	10.9	90.2	85.4	0.0	3.1	47	47.4	5.8
FRANCE	10.8	10.2	39.1	38.2	50.1	51.6	47.7	48.4	18.1	19.9	34.1	31.7	52	53.3	18.9
Région Parisienne	0.8	0.9	37.5	36.6	61.7	62.5	34.5	37.7	50.5	51.0	15.3	11.3	:	47.8	446.3
Bassin Parisien	13.8	12.5	41.7	41.8	44.5	45.7	45.9	46.1	24.1	27.6	30.0	26.3	50	53.8	28.5
Champagne-Ardenne	14.0	15.0	42.9	38.7	43.1	46.4	49.9	46.5	26.5	35.1	23.6	18.5	52	55.8	39.5
Picardie	12.1	8.8	47.3	47.0	40.6	44.2	38.8	38.4	30.5	40.2	30.7	21.4	52	51.7	41.8
Haute Normandie	6.4	6.1	44.2	45.2	49.5	48.7	33.5	46.3	34.7	29.2	31.8	26.5	52	53.6	23.2
Centre	13.2	12.4	40.0	42.4	45.8	45.2	47.8	47.2	26.0	29.2	26.2	23.6	55	53.2	30.0
Basse Normandie	24.9	23.6	33.6	34.0	41.5	42.4	50.4	45.8	16.1	20.3	33.5	33.9	51	54.3	17.9
Bourgogne	14.4	12.1	40.8	40.8	44.8	47.1	46.2	50.9	20.2	20.1	33.6	29.0	53	53.8	29.2
Nord	7.2	7.4	47.7	46.2	45.0	46.4	42.3	42.9	18.4	20.9	39.4	36.1	58	54.9	18.9

TABLE 10 f.

EMPLOYMENT BY REGION

AREA - EEC region - Main administrative areas	EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR %						EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE IN %						Average working week in agriculture		Average size of holdings of utilized land in ha
	Agric.		Indus.		Serv.		Farmers		Employees		Member of family		1973	1975	
	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975			
	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975			
Est	7.6	7.8	45.9	46.1	46.5	46.1	50.4	49.3	12.8	10.6	36.7	40.1	55	55.4	19.4
Lorraine	6.0	7.7	47.8	47.1	46.2	45.3	51.3	50.4	23.4	19.3	25.3	30.2	53	55.6	24.9
Alsace	5.8	5.7	44.7	45.4	49.5	48.8	47.9	48.1	9.9	2.5	42.2	49.5	49	49.9	9.5
Franche-Comté	14.0	11.3	43.5	45.1	42.5	43.7	51.1	48.7	3.6	4.3	45.1	47.0	61	59.3	23.0
Ouest	23.7	21.0	32.9	33.5	43.4	45.5	46.7	47.3	15.3	15.1	38.0	37.6	53	54.3	16.5
Pays de la Loire	21.8	20.2	37.3	37.6	40.8	42.2	46.9	46.4	15.7	16.1	37.3	37.5	52	54.8	17.8
Bretagne	24.0	20.8	29.7	29.8	46.2	49.5	45.8	47.0	10.1	13.3	44.0	39.8	51	52.7	12.8
Poitou-Charente	26.8	23.2	29.9	31.6	43.3	45.2	47.6	49.5	23.6	16.6	28.8	34.1	55	55.9	20.8
Sud-OUEST	19.4	17.5	32.2	31.9	48.4	50.5	47.7	49.1	12.3	12.0	40.1	38.9	49	49.6	17.1
Acquittaine	15.6	13.9	31.8	31.7	52.6	54.4	45.7	50.6	20.2	17.2	34.1	32.2	50	47.7	13.4
Midi Pyrénées	19.0	17.7	33.2	32.8	47.7	49.6	50.1	45.8	8.8	10.7	41.2	43.4	47	49.7	19.5
Limousin	33.6	28.7	30.1	30.1	36.3	41.2	46.7	52.9	5.7	6.3	47.5	40.8	52	52.4	20.3

EMPLOYMENT BY REGION

TABLE 10 E

AREA - EEC region - Main administrative areas	EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR %						EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE II %						Average work- ing week in agriculture			Average size of holdings of utilized land in ha
	Agric.		Indus.		Serv.		Farmers		Employees		Number of family		1973	1975	1975	
	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975				
	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975		
Centre Est	9.0	10.6	46.6	43.0	44.4	46.4	56.8	57.6	9.8	18.2	33.3	30.2	53	51.7	15.6	
Rhône-Alpes	6.6	8.1	48.6	44.3	44.7	47.5	50.3	57.6	8.5	13.4	33.2	29.0	51	49.8	12.4	
Auvergne	18.3	19.6	38.7	37.9	42.9	42.5	54.8	57.5	11.8	10.3	33.4	32.1	56	54.5	21.7	
Méditerranée	9.6	9.7	31.3	28.9	59.1	61.4	48.7	48.2	32.8	41.1	18.5	10.7	45	46.2	10.5	
Languedoc-Roussillon	19.0	20.4	27.8	24.5	53.2	55.1	46.2	47.6	30.5	44.2	15.3	8.2	46	44.2	10.6	
Provence-Côte d'Azur	5.5	5.2	38.8	30.7	61.6	64.1	52.4	49.0	24.4	36.1	23.2	14.8	45	49.5	9.8	
Corse	15.2	14.0	44.3	44.8	40.5	41.3	47.5	46.7	33.5	33.5	18.9	19.8	44	44.3	15.2	
ITALY	10.2	9.7	51.7	51.3	38.1	38.9	65.3	63.6	6.9	9.8	27.8	26.6	48	46.5	4.9	
Ford Occidentale	11.1	10.6	56.8	56.3	32.1	33.0	63.2	62.3	6.3	9.1	30.5	28.6	48	47.0	4.2	
Piemonte	13.3	14.5	42.9	41.6	43.9	43.9	65.4	67.2	19.2	11.5	13.5	21.3	47	45.7	4.9	
Valle d'Aosta	7.3	6.5	38.3	38.5	54.4	54.9	73.5	68.5	8.1	12.5	18.3	19.0	48	44.2	1.6	
Liguria																

TABLE 10 b)

EMPLOYMENT BY REGION

AREA - NEC region - Main administrative areas	EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR %						EMPLOYMENT / STATUS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE IN %				Average work- ing week in agriculture		Average size of holdings of utilized land in ha		
	Agriculture		Industry		Services		Farmers		Employees		Number of family				
	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975			
Lombardia	5.1	4.0	60.7	61.4	34.2	34.6	51.7	56.2	34.0	28.9	14.3	14.9	47	47.1	6.0
Emilia Romagna	12.6	11.7	47.1	46.0	40.3	42.3	61.9	64.1	21.1	19.4	16.9	16.4	48	43.1	4.2
Trentino Alto-Adige	16.1	15.6	38.3	35.9	45.6	48.5	64.0	65.2	20.1	18.2	15.8	16.6	49	44.9	6.2
Veneto	13.4	12.2	48.8	47.9	37.8	40.0	60.1	64.5	21.9	20.9	18.0	14.6	47	47.1	3.8
Puglia-Veneto-Giulia	7.5	7.4	47.3	46.7	45.3	46.0	70.2	60.2	18.2	12.7	11.6	27.1	46	42.0	3.9
Emilia Romagna	17.1	15.6	43.9	44.6	39.0	39.9	47.3	46.5	25.8	23.3	27.0	30.2	43	45.7	6.9
Centro	15.1	13.4	55.2	46.8	39.6	35.8	49.6	47.2	22.8	26.7	27.6	26.1	49	46.3	6.2
Toscana	9.7	10.0	48.5	48.2	41.8	41.8	53.4	48.9	31.5	32.7	15.2	18.4	48	46.9	6.0
Umbria	18.8	16.0	42.5	44.3	38.8	39.1	50.1	43.6	34.8	36.7	15.1	19.7	50	44.9	6.8
Marche	26.1	19.8	38.9	44.8	35.0	35.5	45.1	46.9	11.0	15.0	42.9	38.1	50	48.8	6.2
Lazio	9.3	8.3	31.7	32.3	59.0	59.4	58.7	56.2	23.8	26.6	17.7	17.2	45	43.0	4.1
Campania	22.0	20.2	35.5	35.7	42.5	44.1	44.1	40.5	31.5	33.0	24.4	26.5	43	43.5	2.5

TABLE 10.1)

EMPLOYMENT BY REGION

AREA - EEC Region - Main administrative areas	EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR %						EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE IN %						Average working week in agriculture		Average size of holdings of utilized land in ha
	Agric.		Ind.		Serv.		Farmers		Employees		Member of family		1973	1975	
	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975			
	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	
Abruzzi Molise	28.7	30.6	31.7	30.9	39.6	38.5	59.1	59.8	12.8	9.2	28.2	31.0	39	43.9	4.6
Albruzzi	24.2	28.2	33.9	32.4	42.0	35.4	61.1	60.5	16.0	8.8	22.9	30.7	39	43.5	4.3
Molise	43.7	39.1	24.6	25.4	31.6	53.4	55.1	58.0	6.7	10.3	38.1	31.8	37	44.8	5.1
Sud	29.5	27.4	31.8	33.2	38.7	39.4	33.4	30.6	53.7	56.8	12.8	12.6	38	42.0	4.4
Puglia	28.5	27.8	33.2	33.6	38.3	38.6	26.5	23.8	61.6	64.9	11.9	11.3	36	41.2	4.3
Basilicata	35.3	35.8	27.1	32.4	37.6	31.7	51.3	48.6	17.1	29.8	31.6	21.8	39	46.0	7.3
Calabria	29.8	23.7	30.4	32.7	39.8	43.5	39.6	36.7	53.2	52.8	7.4	10.6	40	41.8	3.4
Sicilia	26.0	24.1	31.2	33.3	42.8	42.6	32.3	34.2	62.9	57.0	4.8	8.8	42	44.2	4.1
Sardegna	23.0	16.8	30.4	35.3	46.6	47.9	53.3	54.8	36.5	37.0	10.2	8.2	47	45.2	15.0
IRELAND	25.0	22.8	30.7	32.4	44.2	44.8	-	72.7	-	12.1	-	15.1	-	63.0	17.1
LUXEMBOURG	8.9	7.6	42.2	41.7	48.9	50.7	49.2	49.9	6.6	9.4	44.3	40.7	55	52.8	23.2
NETHERLANDS	6.3	5.8	40.0	37.6	53.7	56.6	60.2	59.5	28.7	32.1	10.9	8.4	57	57.3	12.4

TABLE 10.11

EMPLOYMENT BY REGION

AREA - EEC region - Main administrative areas	EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR %						EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE IN %						Average work- ing week in agriculture		Average size of holdings of utilized land in ha
	Agric.		Ind.		Serv.		Farmers		Employees		Member of family		1973	1975	
	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975			
	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975			
Noord	10.3	9.8	43.9	40.4	45.8	49.8	65.9	66.0	22.9	26.1	11.1	7.9	62	62.1	19.6
Groningen	8.9	7.6	41.9	39.8	49.2	52.5	64.0	60.2	23.7	30.9	11.5	8.9	62	57.3	23.0
Friesland	10.8	10.9	43.9	40.1	45.4	48.9	69.4	68.8	22.5	24.7	8.1	6.5	65	65.6	19.6
Drenthe	11.6	11.3	46.5	41.5	41.9	47.3	63.0	68.4	22.5	23.5	13.8	8.1	55	61.9	17.5
West	4.6	3.9	33.5	31.5	61.9	64.5	51.8	51.9	38.6	41.5	9.6	6.6	56	59.0	9.6
Utrecht	5.0	3.7	33.4	32.3	61.6	64.0	60.0	56.7	20.3	33.3	21.7	10.5	32	58.3	11.2
Noord-Holland	3.6	3.4	33.2	31.9	63.2	64.7	52.8	56.1	40.0	37.1	6.8	8.8	34	59.2	11.0
Zuid-Holland	5.3	4.4	33.7	31.0	61.0	64.5	49.4	48.4	42.7	46.0	7.0	5.6	54	54.3	8.2
Zeeland	11.1	10.3	40.4	41.3	48.5	48.4	59.6	70.4	28.3	22.2	13.1	7.2	51	56.9	18.5
Zuid	5.6	5.6	48.7	46.7	45.7	47.6	63.7	60.0	26.2	30.5	10.1	9.5	53	53.3	10.4
Noord-Brabant	5.7	5.5	48.8	47.0	45.5	47.5	65.2	58.5	25.4	31.6	9.4	9.5	56	53.9	10.9
Limburg	5.2	5.8	48.6	46.3	46.2	47.9	61.8	62.8	26.7	28.4	11.5	8.7	55	56.2	9.5

TABLE 10.m)

EMPLOYMENT BY REGION

AREA - EEC region - Main administrative areas	EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR %						EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE IN %						Average working week in agricultural turn		Average size of holdings of utilized land in ha		
	Agric.			Ind.			Serv.			Farmers			Employees			Member of family	
	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975			
	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975			
Oost	8.5	8.2	44.0	41.0	47.5	50.8	65.7	62.7	21.2	27.0	12.9	10.3	61	56.0	9.8		
Overijssel (Z.Y. Polders)	8.6	17.2	46.7	39.6	44.7	43.2	66.3	65.2	22.2	29.7	11.1	9.1	61	58.6	11.4		
Gelderland	8.4	7.4	42.4	39.9	49.2	52.7	65.4	61.0	20.6	28.0	14.0	11.1	61	55.2	8.8		
UNITED KINGDOM	2.7	2.6	43.7	43.1	53.5	54.3	43.7	45.2	53.4	54.8	-	-	54	55.9	40.7		
North	2.8	2.6	48.6	49.4	48.7	48.0	63.0	43.7	33.3	56.3	-	-	61	56.9	53.4		
Yorkshire	2.2	2.4	49.5	49.3	48.4	48.3	34.0	41.2	65.0	58.8	-	-	57	57.0	52.6		
North-West	1.3	1.3	47.6	47.1	51.1	51.6	51.6	53.0	44.6	47.0	-	-	56	56.0	26.7		
East Midlands	2.8	2.5	52.9	50.2	44.3	47.3	32.6	54.0	58.7	46.0	-	-	50	57.9	53.2		
West Midlands	1.6	1.9	56.1	54.8	42.2	43.2	50.3	44.7	48.1	55.3	-	-	55	52.2	43.0		
East Anglia	9.7	8.5	36.4	38.2	53.9	53.3	27.0	29.5	71.8	70.5	-	-	46	49.6	58.7		
South East	1.6	1.5	36.7	35.6	61.7	62.9	28.4	29.1	65.3	70.9	-	-	48	50.1	55.0		
South West	5.1	4.4	37.7	35.9	57.2	59.6	53.5	48.5	44.7	51.5	-	-	56	57.8	42.5		

TABLE 10 n)

EMPLOYMENT IN REGION

AREA - EEC region - Main administrative areas	EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR %										EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE IN %						Average working week size of holdings of utilized land in ha	
	Agric.			Ind.			Serv.				Farmers		Employees		Member of family		Average working week size of holdings of utilized land in ha	
	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975
Wales	4.5	3.6	44.5	44.9	51.0	51.5	68.8	82.2	28.8	17.8	-	-	-	64	68.4	32.0		
N. Ireland	8.1	8.1	40.5	40.8	51.5	51.1	31.5	80.0	68.5	20.0	0	-	-	64	64.3	15.1		
Scotland	4.1	3.9	42.1	42.6	53.7	53.5	81.9	34.4	16.1	65.6	0	-	-	53	56.2	52.4		

SOURCE : EUROSTAT

TABLE 11

ITALY : EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY STATISTICAL

REGION

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Regions (for statistical purposes)	Year	Employment in Agriculture	Total Employment	Change between 1961 and 1974	
				Agriculture	Total
Piemonte, Aosta, Liguria	1961	514	2,485	- 244	- 68
	1974	270	2,417		
Lombardia	1961	368	3,165	- 209	+ 134
	1974	159	3,299		
Tre Venezie	1961	612	2,328	- 313	- 77
	1974	299	2,251		
Emilia Marche	1961	871	2,304	- 452	- 164
	1974	419	2,140		
Toscana, Umbria, Lazio	1961	766	2,856	- 400	+ 230
	1974	334	3,079		
Campania	1961	590	2,020	- 241	- 501
	1974	349	1,521		
Abruzzi, Molise	1961	340	492	- 280	+ 10
	1974	158	502		
Puglia, Basilicata, Calabria	1961	977	2,167	- 313	- 250
	1974	664	1,917		
Sicilia	1961	549	1,337	- 284	- 148
	1974	265	1,337		
Sardegna	1961	188	439	- 89	- 15
	1974	99	424		
TOTAL	1961	5,775	19,713	- 2,759	- 853
	1974	3,016	18,878		

SOURCE : ISTAT - Italian National Institute of Statistics

TABLE 12

EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

	% SELF-EMPLOYED			% EMPLOYED			% MEMBERS OF FARMERS' FAMILY		
	1968	1973	1975	1968	1973	1975	1968	1973	1975
GERMANY	34.7	37.0	38.4	13.6	14.2	14.2	51.8	48.7	47.1
FRANCE	44.3	47.7	48.4	20.9	18.1	19.9	34.8	34.1	31.7
NETHERLANDS	56.0	60.3	59.9	27.1	28.7	32.1	16.9	11.0	8.4
ITALY	41.2	47.5	46.7	31.7	33.5	33.5	27.1	18.9	19.8
BELGIUM	63.0	62.8	61.2	7.8	8.7	9.2	29.2	28.5	29.6
LUXEMBOURG	42.0	49.3	49.9	7.6	6.3	9.4	50.4	44.4	40.7
UNITED KINGDOM	:	45.0	45.2	:	55.0	54.8	:	:	:
IRELAND	:	:	72.7	:	:	12.1	:	:	15.1
DENMARK	:	:	59.1	:	:	25.8	:	:	14.7

SOURCE : Eurostat

TABLE 13

EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE BY SEX

	% MEN			% WOMEN		
	1968	1973	1975	1968	1973	1975
GERMANY	48.1	49.2	49.4	51.9	50.8	50.6
FRANCE	65.6	65.8	67.8	34.4	34.2	32.2
NETHERLANDS	88.0	94.7	92.8	12.0	5.3	7.2
ITALY	68.9	74.8	72.4	31.1	25.2	27.6
BELGIUM	70.9	71.7	72.1	29.1	28.3	27.9
LUXEMBOURG	63.9	69.3	67.6	36.1	30.7	32.4
UNITED KINGDOM	-	83.6	84.5	-	16.4	15.5
IRELAND	-	-	90.9	-	-	9.1
DENMARK	-	-	82.1	-	-	17.9

SOURCE : Eurostat

TABLE 14

ANNUAL RATE OF REDUCTION IN EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
GERMANY	4.8	4.1	4.9	4.5	4.1	2.9	5.4	4.3	5.0	5.5	5.2	4.4	4.1	3.6
FRANCE	3.3	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	2.8	4.2	4.1
ITALY	5.4	6.1	9.1	6.7	0.7	6.3	2.3	6.8	5.3	8.5	0.6	8.0	3.2	2.5
NETHERLANDS	1.5	2.8	3.6	2.8	4.9	3.3	2.4	3.8	3.6	2.9	2.7	1.5	1.9	1.6
BELGIUM	4.0	2.4	6.0	5.6	7.2	6.0	3.6	3.8	4.9	8.9	6.8	6.7	4.6	2.7
LUXEMBOURG	4.5	0.0	4.7	5.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	5.5	5.8	25.0	8.3	0.0	9.0	0.0
UNITED KINGDOM	3.2	2.8	0.8	4.0	5.7	3.4	3.0	3.6	3.6	+6.3	5.7	2.3	+0.2	2.3
IRELAND	2.8	2.3	2.7	1.6	3.9	2.0	3.9	3.1	3.8	5.0	3.5	2.1	2.6	2.3
DENMARK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.6	3.7	10.1	1.3	0.0

SOURCE: Based on EUROSTAT - GENERAL STATISTICS No. 12/1975

TABLE 15 a)

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL AND AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE BY AGE GROUP
(1968-1970-1973-1975)

	GERMANY					FRANCE					ITALY					
	1968	1970	1973	1975	1968	1970	1973	1975	1968	1970	1973	1975	1968	1970	1973	1975
	Men and Women	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons employed	15.2	15.2	18.1	17.4	19.0	19.1	17.3	16.5	17.3	17.5	14.5	13.9	17.3	17.5	14.5	13.9
Age group 14 - 24	26.3	25.5	23.1	22.3	21.0	21.7	24.2	27.2	22.8	23.3	24.1	24.5	22.8	23.3	24.1	24.5
25 - 34	22.0	23.3	24.3	25.9	23.4	23.2	22.8	21.9	25.1	25.3	26.2	25.9	25.1	25.3	26.2	25.9
35 - 44	17.5	18.0	20.2	21.2	17.7	18.6	21.7	21.7	19.1	19.4	23.0	23.7	19.1	19.4	23.0	23.7
45 - 54	16.1	15.3	11.4	10.8	15.1	14.1	11.2	10.1	12.9	12.4	10.5	10.0	12.9	12.4	10.5	10.0
55 - 64	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.3	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.7	2.0	1.7	2.0
65 +																
Persons employed in agriculture	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age group 14 - 24	9.8	9.3	8.4	8.1	11.8	11.0	8.9	8.8	11.5	10.3	8.6	8.2	11.5	10.3	8.6	8.2
25 - 34	19.1	16.6	13.4	12.9	13.2	12.3	12.6	13.7	15.8	14.8	13.9	12.4	15.8	14.8	13.9	12.4
35 - 44	23.0	24.6	24.6	25.8	23.7	23.6	23.8	21.8	23.4	24.8	24.5	24.0	23.4	24.8	24.5	24.0
45 - 54	18.5	20.4	24.0	25.7	19.8	22.8	31.1	31.8	21.8	22.7	28.9	31.0	21.8	22.7	28.9	31.0
55 - 64	21.0	20.7	16.7	15.7	23.6	23.0	18.7	16.3	21.0	22.4	19.2	18.3	21.0	22.4	19.2	18.3
65 +	8.7	8.4	12.8	11.7	8.4	7.1	5.5	7.6	6.6	5.0	4.8	6.2	6.6	5.0	4.8	6.2

SOURCE : EUROSTAT - Sample manpower surveys 2-1971 and 3-1973 Social Statistics, EEC Commission's 1976 Report on the Agricultural Situation in the Community

TABLE 15 b)

	LUXEMBOURG					UNITED KINGDOM					IRELAND				
	1968	1970	1973	1975		1968	1970	1973	1975		1968	1970	1973	1975	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
<u>Men and Women</u>															
Persons employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	:	:	:	100.0	100.0	:	:	:	:	100.0	
Age Group 14 - 24	19.2	20.7	23.4	23.4	:	:	:	17.7	16.6	:	:	:	:	26.2	
25 - 34	22.6	23.1	23.8	23.8	:	:	:	21.0	21.9	:	:	:	:	22.1	
35 - 44	23.5	22.6	22.6	22.6	:	:	:	20.3	20.6	:	:	:	:	16.5	
45 - 54	18.1	19.7	20.5	20.5	:	:	:	22.2	22.0	:	:	:	:	16.5	
55 - 64	13.5	11.5	10.1	10.1	:	:	:	15.8	15.7	:	:	:	:	13.2	
65 +	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.6	:	:	:	3.1	3.1	:	:	:	:	5.4	
Persons employed in agriculture	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	:	:	:	100.0	100.0	:	:	:	:	100.0	
Age Group 14 - 24	12.4	11.6	10.3	10.3	:	:	:	14.3	13.5	:	:	:	:	10.8	
25 - 34	12.7	11.7	11.2	11.2	:	:	:	18.6	19.2	:	:	:	:	14.3	
35 - 44	17.3	20.7	18.0	18.0	:	:	:	20.0	19.6	:	:	:	:	17.0	
45 - 54	19.7	22.4	27.4	27.4	:	:	:	21.8	23.2	:	:	:	:	21.6	
55 - 64	25.0	21.8	18.4	18.4	:	:	:	19.1	17.6	:	:	:	:	22.0	
65 +	13.1	11.8	14.5	14.5	:	:	:	6.2	7.0	:	:	:	:	14.2	

TABLE 15 c)

	NETHERLANDS						BELGIUM				DENMARK		
	1968	1970	1973	1975	1968	1970	1973	1975	1968	1970	1973	1975	
		100.0	:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	:	:	:	100.0
Men and Women													
Persons employed	26.5	:	22.2	20.3	17.0	17.9	18.0	17.0	:	:	:	14.7	
Age Group	21.1	:	26.4	28.3	21.0	23.4	25.4	26.8	:	:	:	27.6	
	19.2	:	20.5	20.9	25.0	24.1	23.7	23.7	:	:	:	20.4	
	17.6	:	17.5	18.1	19.7	19.3	20.3	21.4	:	:	:	19.0	
	12.7	:	11.8	11.0	14.8	13.5	11.2	9.9	:	:	:	14.7	
	2.8	:	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.3	:	:	:	3.8	
Persons employed in agriculture	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	:	:	:	100.0	
Age Group													
	16.0	:	14.3	13.0	13.0	12.0	9.2	10.7	:	:	:	7.6	
	18.9	:	18.1	19.3	15.7	14.8	14.2	15.0	:	:	:	14.8	
	18.8	:	22.0	22.1	25.6	24.0	26.1	22.6	:	:	:	19.1	
	22.0	:	22.4	22.4	20.5	23.5	27.1	31.1	:	:	:	25.6	
	17.3	:	18.7	18.7	20.7	21.4	20.4	18.0	:	:	:	23.8	
	7.1	:	14.5	4.5	4.6	4.4	3.2	2.7	:	:	:	9.2	

TABLE 16

AVERAGE NUMBERS OF HOURS WORKED BY PERSONS WITH
MAIN OCCUPATIONS IN AGRICULTURE

	GERMANY		FRANCE		ITALY		NETHERLANDS		BELGIUM		LUXEMBOURG		UK		IRELAND		DENMARK		TOTAL-EEC	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
1960	52.0	45.1	51.8	43.7	43.6	37.0	56.7	38.2	58.8	40.9	48.7	36.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1968	57.6	52.7	55.5	47.0	45.4	39.2	56.6	35.9	59.9	45.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1969	57.7	52.7	52.2	43.8	45.4	39.9	:	:	59.5	44.3	56.4	41.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1970	57.4	52.5	49.9	41.6	45.7	40.1	:	:	62.6	49.6	57.2	43.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1971	57.9	53.3	50.2	41.7	43.1	37.6	:	:	61.8	47.7	59.6	45.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1973	54.5	49.5	51.6	42.3	43.8	39.2	57.8	41.8	60.3	48.3	55.1	41.5	54.2	36.8	:	:	:	:	:	:
1975	54.5	49.8	52.3	43.1	44.3	40.2	57.3	40.9	60.6	45.8	52.8	39.7	55.9	37.4	63.0	48.7	52.9	34.6	51.0	44.4

Source : EUROSTAT, Social Statistics No. 1/1975

TABLE IV

MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY FULL-TIME WORKERS
IN AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL SECTORS (1975)

	GERMANY		FRANCE		ITALY		NETHERLANDS		BELGIUM		LUXEMBOURG		UNITED KINGDOM		IRELAND		DENMARK		EUR 9											
	Tot.	Men	Tot.	Men	Tot.	Men	Tot.	Men	Tot.	Men	Tot.	Men	Tot.	Men	Tot.	Men	Tot.	Men	Tot.	Men										
EMPLOYERS/ SELF EMPLOYED	55.6	57.1	40.8	54.8	56.1	49.3	45.7	46.3	42.8	56.4	57.7	42.3	57.0	59.0	50.6	56.4	56.5	54.8	52.1	54.3	42.1	61.3	62.3	51.8	54.3	55.3	51.8	52.0	53.2	46.4
EMPLOYERS/ SELF EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	62.6	64.5	53.8	58.8	60.2	46.6	46.3	47.2	40.7	63.7	64.1	40.1	66.5	69.2	45.7	60.4	62.4	41.2	69.4	70.9	56.7	65.9	66.6	53.6	62.5	62.7	41.1	56.8	58.1	46.8
WAGE-EARNERS	39.7	41.8	35.9	40.5	42.6	37.1	40.2	41.1	37.5	38.4	40.3	33.0	39.4	40.6	36.6	39.9	40.7	37.7	38.2	43.1	30.8	41.0	42.6	37.6	37.4	41.0	36.4	39.5	42.0	34.8
WAGE-EARNERS IN AGRICULTURE	45.1	46.5	41.7	46.5	48.0	38.0	41.8	43.0	38.6	45.9	46.5	37.3	47.1	47.8	40.4	44.8	45.3	-	45.6	49.5	29.8	49.1	49.6	37.7	44.4	45.7	33.0	44.2	45.9	37.7
FAMILY WORKERS	49.2	53.6	48.5	47.1	53.1	45.7	43.3	46.4	41.6	48.2	57.6	45.3	49.7	57.0	47.6	46.9	56.2	43.7	-	-	-	58.7	65.0	46.8	37.8	49.0	37.8	46.8	50.8	45.5
FAMILY WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE	50.8	55.1	49.9	46.1	54.0	43.6	43.2	48.1	40.8	54.1	61.7	42.9	52.4	65.8	46.0	45.4	56.6	39.4	-	-	-	60.3	66.0	45.4	34.8	-	34.7	47.5	53.5	45.5
TOTAL	41.6	43.7	38.0	42.8	45.1	38.9	41.5	42.5	38.8	40.6	42.6	34.1	42.5	43.9	39.4	42.3	43.1	40.3	39.3	44.3	31.2	46.8	49.5	39.5	39.5	43.7	33.1	41.3	43.9	36.5
TOTAL FOR AGRICULTURE	54.5	59.4	49.8	52.3	56.5	43.6	44.3	45.8	40.2	57.3	58.6	40.9	60.6	66.3	45.8	52.8	59.1	39.7	55.9	59.3	37.4	63.0	64.4	48.7	52.9	56.7	34.6	51.0	54.0	44.4

Source: EUROSTAT

MEAN NUMBER OF PAID HOURS PER WEEK

TABLE 18

REGION	MALE WAGE EARNERS			FEMALE WAGE EARNERS			WAGE EARNERS				
	Skilled	Unskilled	Total	Skilled	Unskilled	Total	With food and accommodation	With accommodation only	With food only	With food or accommodation	Total
GERMANY	205	200	203	189	190	190	203	208	203	199	201
FRANCE	209	201	204	201	197	197	202	205	205	203	204
BELGIUM	178	175	177	174	172	172	178	182	175	176	177
ITALY	189	183	188	174	155	166	197	191	198	181	187
UNITED KINGDOM	215	205	209	200	184	185	204	215	203	202	207

SOURCE : EUROSTAT - Social Statistics No. 5/1975

TABLE 19 a)

INDICES OF "FARMING INCOME" (1) PER ANNUAL LABOUR UNIT (ALU) (2)

IN MONEY TERMS

MEMBER STATE	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1975 prov.	Percentage increase in 1974 over 1968 (annual)		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1													
Germany	84.3	89.2	92.1	100	100.3	108.3	122.0	142.4	142.4	165.0	+ 4.8	- 7.2	
France	78.4	82.6	93.7	100	107.9	127.0	136.3	167.1	210.4	:	+ 9.5	- 15.3	
Italy	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Netherlands	81.6	81.0	88.6	100	118.4	121.3	128.6	152.3	177.6	194.6	+ 8.1	- 6.0	
Belgium	99.8	85.4	84.9	100	118.0	112.6	128.4	188.0	223.9	221.4	+ 10.7	- 13.8	
Luxembourg	93.4	102.7	106.8	100	105.2	160.2	163.3	191.7	201.0	192.6	+ 15.3	- 9.4	
EUR 6 (2)	81.6	85.0	92.0	100	108.1	118.8	129.9	157.7	183.9	195.1	+ 7.9	- 11.6	
United Kingdom (3)	:	:	:	100	110.8	107.2	231.9	155.4	214.3	286.5	+ 11.1	+ 2.1	
Ireland	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Denmark	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
EUR 9	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

(1) "Wages of farm workers" plus "other income" = net value added at factor cost less "rents" and "interest payments".
The indices have been calculated on the basis of amounts expressed in national currency.

(2) Excluding Italy. To avoid errors of assessment which might result from monetary disturbances, the Community index has been obtained on the basis of current prices and constant exchange rates (1974).

(3) Farm year, e.g. 1974 : 1.6.1974 to 31.5.1975.

Source : EUROSTAT, Agricultural accounts and general statistics 9/1975.
EEC Commission's Report 1976 on the Agricultural situation in the Community

TABLE 19. b)

INDICES OF FARMING INCOME (1) PER ANNUAL LABOUR UNIT (ALU)

IN REAL TERMS (2)

MEMBER STATE	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1975 prov.	Percentage Increase in 1974 over 1968 (annual)	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Germany	90.2	92.1	94.0	100	99.4	97.4	102.0	112.5	106.1	107.4	-	1.3
France	87.0	89.1	98.1	100	100.9	112.5	114.4	132.1	154.3	:	+	2.2
Italy	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	93.5	87.6	92.1	100	111.7	108.6	106.2	115.4	124.5	113.1	+	0.5
Belgium	110.1	90.4	87.2	100	113.4	103.5	112.0	155.8	173.1	135.2	+	4.0
Luxembourg	110.8	108.1	111.3	100	97.5	132.1	132.8	146.4	138.9	113.8	+	6.5
EUR 6 (3)	89.2	89.7	95.0	100	102.7	106.3	108.9	124.5	:	:	+	1.1
United Kingdom (4)	:	:	:	100	105.0	94.7	106.8	116.5	148.8	137.4	+	2.5
Ireland	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 9	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) "Wages of farm workers" plus "other income" = net value added at factor cost less "rents" and "interest payments". The indices have been calculated on the basis of amounts expressed in national currency.

(2) i.e. adjusted for the trend of the GNP deflator.

(3) Excluding Italy. To avoid errors of assessment which might result from monetary disturbances, the Community index has been obtained on the basis of current prices and constant exchange rates (1974).

(4) Farm year, e.g. 1974 : 1.6.1974 to 30.5.1975.

Source : EUROSTAT, Agricultural accounts and general statistics 9/1975. 1976 Report on the Agricultural Situation in the Community.

**SOCIAL SECURITY OF FARMERS - FINANCING, BENEFITS AND RATIO OF FARMERS
CONTRIBUTIONS TO BENEFITS (1973)**

TABLE 20(a)
('000,000 u.a.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark
I.									
FINANCING OF SOCIAL SECURITY IN AGRICULTURE (FARMERS)									
a) Farmers' contributions	339.3	254.4	97.8	117.2	48.1	1.8	59.7	-	0.6
b) Taxes on a number of farm products	-	133.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) State contribution	627.1	908.2	729.3	14.8	84.6	8.1	96.2	-	272.0
Total	966.4	1,295.6	827.1	132.0	132.7	9.9	155.9	-(1)	272.6
II.									
STATUTORY BENEFITS RECEIVED BY FARMERS	921.4	1,300.5	1,366.4	124.3	172.7	9.6	307.9	-	272.6
III.									
RATIO OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO BENEFITS (%)	36.8	19.6	7.2	94.3	27.9	18.8	19.38	-	0.2

(1) Not available

SOURCE : Study on social security in agriculture - National Reports - July 1974

TABLE 20 (b)

Farmers' retirement pensions as at 1.7.1974

		(age in years, sexes in u.s.)								
		Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pensionable age		65	65	65 men 60 women	65	65 men 60 women	65	65 men 60 women	69	67 men 62 women
Annual pension (u.s.)		<u>Married couples</u> 885 u.s. <u>Unmarried</u> 590 u.s. <u>Family workers</u> 295 u.s.	<u>Married couples</u> a) <u>Basic pension</u> 810 u.s. b) <u>Additional pension</u> min. 203 u.s. max. 400 u.s. <u>Single persons</u> a) <u>Basic pension</u> 105 u.s. b) <u>Additional pension</u> min. 203 u.s. max. 406 u.s. (2) (3)	528 u.s. to each direct agriculturalist, whether male or female	<u>Married couples</u> 3029 u.s. <u>Single persons</u> 2139 u.s.	<u>Married couples</u> 1685 u.s. <u>Unmarried</u> 1327 u.s.	<u>Both Married couples and Single persons</u> <u>Flat-rate component</u> 570 u.s. Plus 1% of contributions paid (index figure of 189 on 1.1.1973)	<u>Married couples</u> 1489 u.s. plus sum geared to contributions paid <u>Single persons</u> 578 u.s. N.B. A survey of incomes is needed	<u>Married couples</u> 1156 u.s. <u>Single persons</u> 578 u.s.	<u>Married couples</u> 2097 u.s. <u>Single persons</u> 1398 u.s.

SOURCE : Study on social security in agriculture - National Reports - July 1974

Notes : (1) Non-contributory old-age pension for persons with low incomes : as at 1.7.1973

(2) Supplementary pension geared to number of "points" obtained by insured persons during contribution years

(3) As at 1.7.1973

PER CAPITA REMUNERATION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS
AND SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION PAID

TABLE 21

Member State	Per capita remuneration of wage and salary earners in u.s. (\$) (1975 exchange rates) (++)				Social security contributions per wage or salary earner in u.s. (1972 exchange rates)				Annual percentage change in the per capita remuneration of wage and salary earners (1) (i %)					
	1973 (+)		1974(2)(+)		1973		1974		1974/68		1974/73(2)		1975/74(3)	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Germany	6,099	6,888	7,689	8,334	816	912	678	754	11.9	11.6	6.5			
France	4,779	5,375	6,328	7,729	1,110	1,329	307	363	12.2	17.7	15.4			
Italy	3,208	3,812	4,659	5,313	682	856	134	149	14.7	22.2	21.0			
Netherlands	6,318	7,243	8,389	9,538	958	1,147	992	1,181	13.8	15.8	13.9			
Belgium	5,527	6,270	7,359	8,441	908	1,065	392	464	12.3	17.4	17.5			
Luxembourg	5,762	6,482	7,849	9,025	674	838	500	617	11.6	21.1	14.9			
United Kingdom	3,118	3,509	4,210	4,954	150	200	155	183	12.7	20.0	27.0			
Ireland	2,836	3,357	3,948	4,465	98	139	83(4)	105(4)	16.0	17.6	28.5			
Denmark	5,287	6,038	7,185	8,144	41	43	52(4)	28(4)	13.2	19.0	14.5			
EUR 99* (1)	4,588	5,137	5,970	6,826	626	750	379	441	12.7	16.1	15.5			

(1) Calculated on the basis of figures in national currencies. The rates of change for the Community are calculated on the basis of figures in national currencies converted into units of account at constant exchange rates (1974); they are, therefore, the weighted averages of changes recorded by country.

(2) Commission estimate for Ireland

(3) Estimate

(4) Including social security contributions paid by employers.

SOURCE : Eurostat : National accounts - Yearbook 1975/74 estimates by the EEC Commission, Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs
Tax Statistics 1974.

Table 22

Data on Farmers holding second jobs

Countries	Date of Statistics	Percentage of farmers holding second jobs
<u>I. Farmers holding second jobs</u>		
Norway	1959	60
Italy	1966	49
Republic of Ireland	1966	40
Austria	1969	40
N. Ireland	1960	26
Greece	1959	25
Yugoslavia	1959	19
Great Britain	1960	15
Turkey	1959	15
Czechoslovakia	1970	12 to 15
<u>II. Family helpers holding second jobs</u>		
Japan	1967	25.9
Poland	1966	42.1
<u>III. Farms with non-agricultural sources of income</u>		
United States (Non-commercial farms)	not given	33
Luxembourg	-	30
Finland	-	39
Sweden (Holdings < 10 ha)	-	50 to 75
Belgium	-	68
W. Germany (Holdings = 5 ha)	-	66

European Communities - Economic and Social Committee

"Employment in Agriculture"

Study of the Economic and Social Committee

Brussels : General Secretariat of the Economic and Social
Committee

1978 - p. 135

DK, D, E, F, I, N

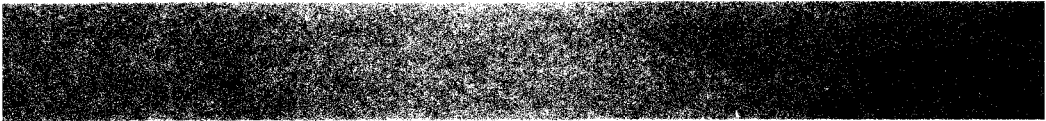
The Committee's study deals with the Employment Situation and the Employment Prospects in Agriculture.

The first part outlines the principles and decisions which have been instrumental in framing the common agricultural policy.

The second part considers whether the objectives set with regard to employment in agriculture matched up with actual developments between 1960 and 1974 (with the workforce in paid employment and the self-employed being considered separately). The positive and negative aspects are pinpointed.

The third part assesses the impact on agricultural employment of CAP, other EEC policies and activities, steps taken by the Member States and the two sides of industry, technological advance etc.

The fourth and final part of the Study indicates what quantitative and qualitative changes are desirable in agricultural employment.



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