

1993 SURVEY ON THE STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

Preliminary provisional results for the European Union of the fifteen

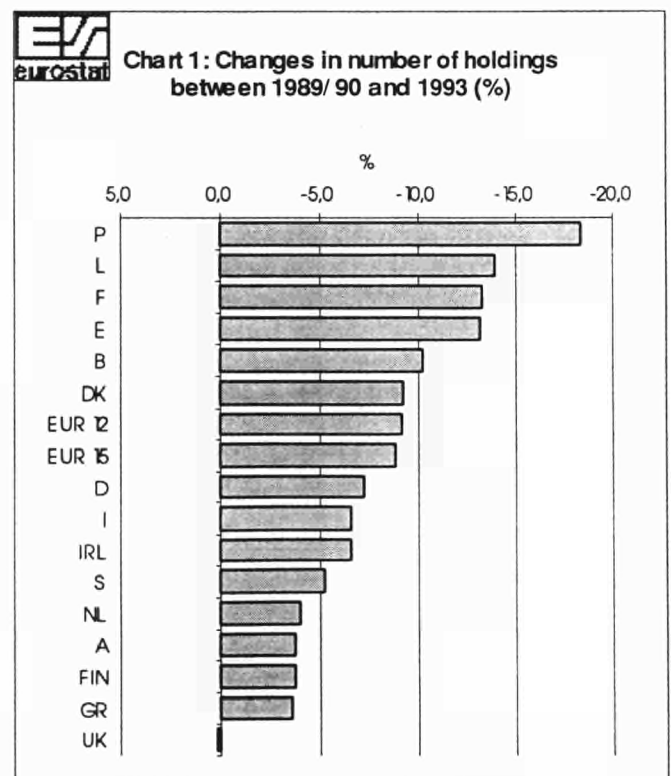
The 1993 survey on the structure of agricultural holdings is the tenth in the series of Community surveys and the second since 1977 in which the twelve Member States (except Germany) furnished Eurostat with individual data on holdings. The data for the European Union of the twelve have been supplemented with the results of surveys carried out in Austria, Finland, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland. However, there are limits to the comparability of the latter results with those obtained for the Union of the twelve. This is because of differences in the national lists of characteristics, the definitions on which the individual characteristics are based (especially the agricultural labour force) and the scope of the surveys.

As part of the 1995 survey, the three new Member States, Austria, Finland and Sweden, will furnish Eurostat with individual data for the first time.

It should be pointed out that, wherever possible, the tables and charts reproduced in the present publication show the results for the Union of the fifteen. The description of the results also covers the Union of the fifteen. In cases where complete data are not available for the three new Member States, only the data for the Union of the twelve are shown.

About 9% fewer holdings

The structural change affecting agriculture is brought into particularly sharp relief by the decline in the number of agricultural holdings. In 1993, there were about 7.8 million holdings in the European Union of the fifteen. This represents a decline of about 9% compared with the 8.6 million holdings recorded in 1989/90. During this period,



1. Agricultural holdings



in 1000

Member State	1970/71	1975	1979/80	1985	1987	1989/90	1993	% changes between 1989/90-93
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	8566,9	7814,8	-8,8
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	8644,3	7992,9	7264,0	-9,1
Belgique/België	184,0	138,1	115,1	97,8	92,6	85,0	76,3	-10,2
Danmark	146,0	132,3	122,7	92,4	86,9	81,3	73,8	-9,2
Deutschland	1074,6	907,9	849,9	740,5	705,1	653,6	606,1	-7,3
Ellas	1046,3	:	998,9	951,6	953,3	850,1	819,2	-3,6
España	:	:	:	:	1791,7	1593,6	1383,9	-13,2
France	1587,6	1315,1	1255,3	1056,9	981,8	923,6	801,3	-13,2
Ireland	:	228,0	223,5	220,2	217,0	170,6	159,4	-6,6
Italia	2849,9	2664,2	2832,4	2801,1	2784,1	2664,6	2488,4	-6,6
Luxembourg	7,6	6,2	5,2	4,4	4,2	4,0	3,4	-13,9
Nederland	184,6	162,6	148,7	135,9	132,0	124,8	119,7	-4,1
Österreich	342,2	:	308,2	:	:	278,0	267,4	-3,8
Portugal	:	:	769,4	:	635,5	598,7	489,0	-18,3
Suomi/Finland	297,3	248,7	224,7	200,5	192,2	199,4	191,9	-3,8
Sverige	152,7	131,9	117,9	109,0	103,6	96,6	91,5	-5,3
United Kingdom	326,7	280,6	268,6	258,5	260,1	243,1	243,5	0,2
Norge	:	:	125,3	:	:	99,4	88,3	-11,2
Schweiz/Suisse	:	113,9	106,3	100,2	:	93,7	:	:

the number of holdings in Portugal declined by nearly one-fifth. Luxembourg, France, Spain and Belgium also recorded substantial declines of more than 10% between 1989/90 and 1993. There were much smaller declines in the number of agricultural holdings in the Netherlands, Austria, Finland and Greece, with each recording falls of about 4% (see Table 1 and Chart 1).

The utilized agricultural area (UAA) in the European Union of the fifteen fell from about 129.2 million hectares in 1989/90 to 128.5 million hectares in 1993 (see Table 2). This is a decline of less than 1%. The utilized agricultural area (UAA) contracted much less dramatically than the number of holdings over the period, as land released by holdings which ceased operations was

2. Utilized agricultural area (UAA)



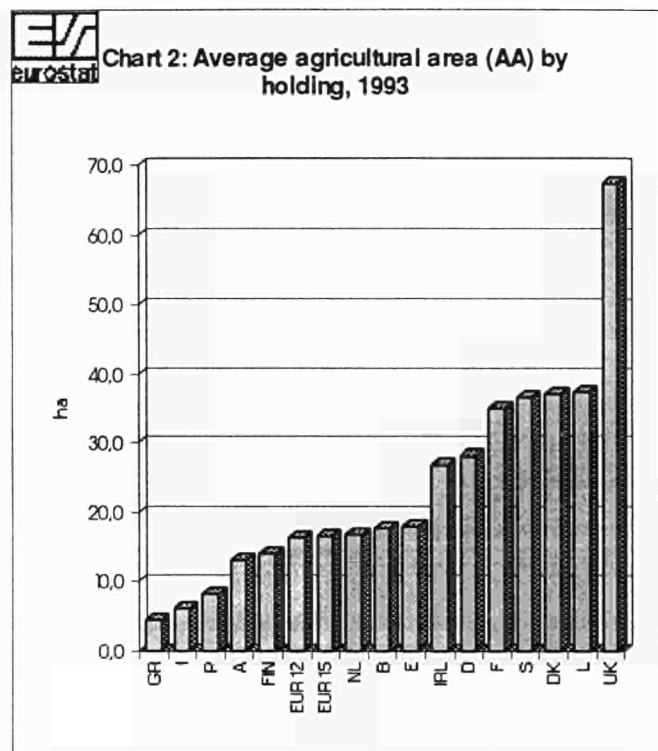
in 1000

Member State	1970/71	1975	1979/80	1985	1987	1989/90	1993	% changes between 1989/90-93
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	129194,8	128450,1	-0,6
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	115400,7	119581,2	118953,5	-0,5
Belgique/België	1540,3	1467,5	1421,0	1381,2	1370,3	1344,5	1344,4	0,0
Danmark	2965,5	2966,0	2920,3	2834,6	2798,3	2779,1	2739,1	-1,4
Deutschland	12651,1	12398,6	12212,3	11844,0	11842,9	17048,1	17022,1	-0,2
Ellas	3565,1	:	3549,8	4116,3	3842,4	3661,2	3538,7	-3,3
España	:	:	:	:	24796,5	24531,1	24713,7	0,7
France	29940,0	29463,6	29277,7	28486,8	28058,0	28186,4	28107,2	-0,3
Ireland	:	5076,6	5048,5	4995,6	4915,4	4441,8	4277,6	-3,7
Italia	17178,8	16485,5	15857,8	15600,7	15544,6	14946,7	14736,0	-1,4
Luxembourg	135,1	136,1	130,1	126,1	126,6	126,7	127,2	0,4
Nederland	2142,6	2086,3	2037,1	2026,2	2023,7	2011,3	2014,8	0,2
Österreich	:	:	3675,4	:	:	3458,1	3448,6	-0,3
Portugal	:	:	3314,0	:	3331,0	4005,6	3949,9	-1,4
Suomi/Finland	:	2653,8	2607,0	2552,0	2546,0	2666,5	2689,0	0,8
Sverige	:	:	3699,0	3508,0	3470,0	3489,0	3359,0	-3,7
United Kingdom	17710,5	16469,0	17098,4	16829,8	16751,1	16498,7	16382,7	-0,7
Norge	:	:	953,5	:	:	991,1	1012,1	2,1
Schweiz/Suisse	:	1044,3	1074,6	1067,1	:	1066,7	:	:

taken over by other holdings. As a result, the average size of agricultural holdings in the European Union of the twelve increased from 15.0 hectares in 1989/90 to 16.4 hectares in 1993.

Large holdings in the United Kingdom

Chart 2 shows very considerable differences between Member States in the average utilized agricultural area



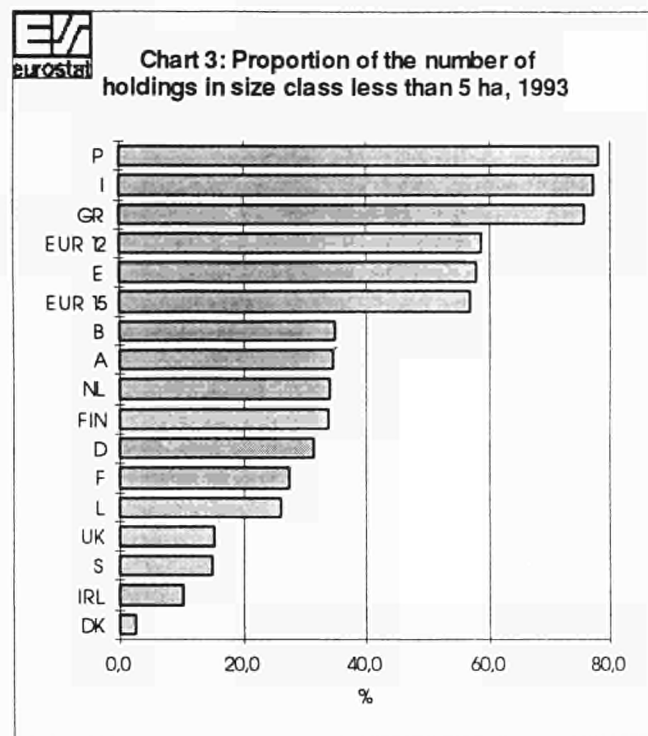
(UAA) per holding. The biggest holdings are found in the United Kingdom, followed by Luxembourg, Denmark, Sweden and France. On average, the smallest holdings are in Greece, Italy, Portugal, Austria and Finland.

Large numbers of small holdings in the south

Differences between Member States in the size structure of agricultural holdings are brought into even sharper relief when one focuses on the proportions of holdings in the size class of less than 5 hectares (see Table 3 and Chart 3). In Portugal, Italy and Greece, about three-quarters of all holdings are in the size class of less than 5 hectares. There is also a very high share of small holdings in Spain, where more than half are less than 5 hectares in size. In Greece, Italy and Portugal, the percentage of holdings in the size classes of 50 hectares and above is almost negligible, whereas one-third of all holdings are in this size class in the United Kingdom.

Nearly two-thirds is arable land

In 1993, some 60% of the utilized agricultural area (UAA) in the European Union of the fifteen was used for arable crops (see Table 4). The importance of arable farming



3. Agricultural holdings broken down by size classes of the agricultural area (AA), 1993

in 1000

Member State	size classes of the holdings (ha AA)					total	AA by holding
	less than 5 ha	5 to 20 ha	20 to 50 ha	50 to 100 ha	100 ha and over		
EUR 15	4443,4	1897,9	901,6	371,7	200,2	7814,8	16,4
EUR 12	4271,4	1676,1	782,5	344,8	189,2	7264,0	16,4
Belgique/België	26,7	25,6	18,7	4,5	0,9	76,3	17,6
Danmark	1,9	28,8	26,7	12,1	4,3	73,8	37,1
Deutschland	191,6	206,9	141,8	49,3	16,4	606,1	28,1
Ellas	620,2	175,7	20,0	2,6	0,6	819,2	4,3
España	804,5	371,9	114,9	49,6	43,1	1383,9	17,9
France	221,1	181,3	205,3	132,4	61,2	801,3	35,1
Irland	16,5	67,1	56,8	15,2	3,7	159,4	26,8
Italia	1927,9	426,5	93,5	26,7	13,9	2488,4	5,9
Luxembourg	0,9	0,6	0,8	1,0	0,2	3,4	37,4
Nederland	40,8	41,8	30,4	5,9	0,9	119,7	16,8
Österreich 1)	92,8	99,4	58,3	10,9	6,1	267,4	12,9
Portugal	382,1	82,6	14,8	4,1	5,3	489,0	8,1
Suomi/Finland	65,3	84,8	36,3	4,8	0,7	191,9	14,0
Sverige 2)	13,9	37,7	24,5	11,2	4,2	91,5	36,7
United Kingdom	37,1	67,6	58,9	41,2	38,7	243,5	67,3
Norge	27,4	47,3	12,5	1,1	0,1	88,3	11,5
Schweiz/Suisse 3)	29,5	50,3	13,3	0,6	0,1	93,7	11,4

1) Size classes by total area.

2) Size classes by arable land.

3) National survey in 1990.

4. Land use by agricultural holdings, 1993



in 1000

Member State	arable land (D)		permanent pasture and meadow (F)		permanent crops (G)		woodland(H/02)	
	holdings	area	holdings	area	holdings	area	holdings	area
EUR 15	:	73223,8	:	45010,1	:	10022,2	:	29392,1
EUR 12	4688,9	66464,1	2692,2	42370,5	3854,9	9943,4	1801,2	13285,6
Belgique/België	59,3	803,1	54,6	523,0	4,0	18,0	2,1	6,3
Danmark	71,6	2531,2	32,1	197,2	1,5	10,7	17,5	167,2
Deutschland	477,2	11644,2	473,5	5154,7	76,0	201,5	303,6	1462,2
Ellas	540,0	2014,3	89,8	503,1	578,3	1008,7	20,6	36,4
España	797,2	12533,7	395,1	8175,6	851,9	3997,7	239,3	4614,9
France	585,2	18056,2	527,1	8836,2	230,1	1177,7	291,6	1532,9
Irland	73,6	806,6	152,6	3469,4	0,6	1,6	18,0	74,3
Italia	1462,4	8063,8	577,7	3917,8	1688,0	2688,1	598,8	4021,9
Luxembourg	2,6	57,5	2,7	68,2	0,7	1,4	1,9	9,2
Nederland	78,3	928,5	82,5	1052,8	9,0	33,5	6,6	67,3
Österreich	:	1400,0	:	1954,2	:	75,9	:	3239,6 1)
Portugal	400,2	2273,8	94,7	888,5	405,9	756,9	240,1	880,6
Suomi/Finland	191,9	2579,7	81,1	106,4	0,0	2,9	182,9	8904,5
Sverige	91,5 2)	2780,0 2)	:	579,0	:	:	:	3962,4 2)
United Kingdom	141,4	6751,1	209,9	9584,1	8,9	47,6	61,1	412,3
Norge	87,5	883,4	43,0	123,3	5,1	5,4	70,5	3283,9
Schweiz/Suisse 3)	50,2	402,5	82,8	635,5	18,5	20,0	52,9	130,6

1) Including holdings with only woodland.

2) Including holdings with permanent crops.

3) National survey in 1990.

varies widely from one Member State to another. In Finland, Denmark and Sweden, most of the utilized agricultural area (UAA) is used for arable crops. Arable farming is less important in Ireland, where about 80% of the UAA is permanent pasture and meadow. This is because of the dominant position occupied by cattle and sheep farming in Ireland.

The share of the UAA accounted for by permanent crops differs greatly between the north and the south of the European Union of the fifteen. In the mediterranean countries (Greece, Portugal, Italy and Spain), the share of permanent crops is higher than in northern countries, where it is little short of negligible.

About 10% less cereals

The area under cereals in the European Union of the twelve contracted by nearly 10% between 1989/90 and 1993, from 35.6 million hectares to 32.2 million hectares. Over the same period, the number of holdings growing cereals declined by more than 15%, from 3.7 million to 3.1 million (see Table 5). However, this overall figure masks widely varying rates of decline in individual Member States. In Portugal, the area under cereals declined by about one-fifth and the number of holdings growing cereals by a quarter. There were also big declines in cereal growing in the United Kingdom, Luxembourg and Spain. The area under cereals fell less markedly in

5. holdings with cereals, 1993



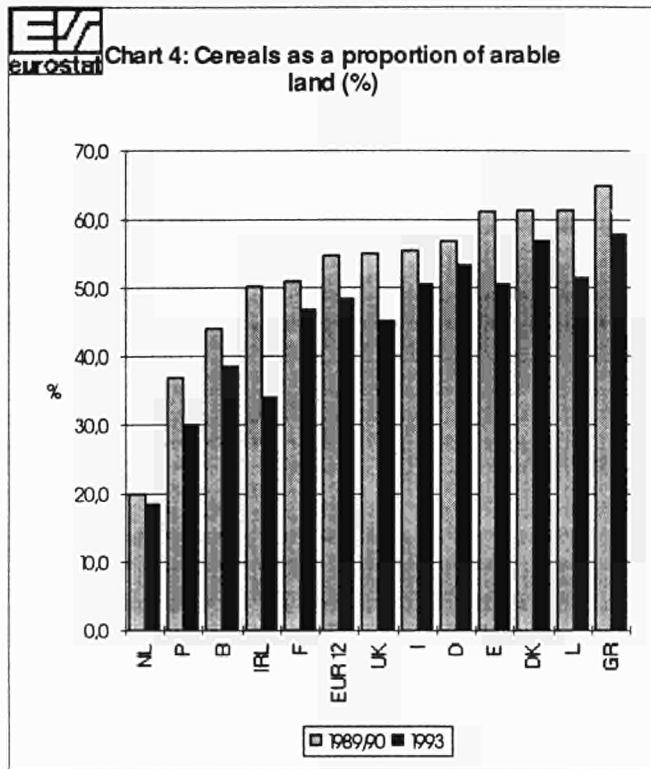
in 1000

Member State	1989/90		1993		% changes between 1989/90 - 1993	
	holdings	area	holdings	area	holdings	area
EUR 15	:	:	:	35383,1	:	:
EUR 12	3700,0	35552,8	3116,6	32154,7	-15,8	-9,6
Belgique/België	41,6	331,5	35,7	309,2	-14,0	-6,7
Danmark	74,8	1563,0	66,4	1437,9	-11,3	-8,0
Deutschland	453,5	6553,5	411,6	6207,3	-9,2	-5,3
Ellas	351,9	1304,6	348,1	1166,1	-1,1	-10,6
España	632,6	7342,3	468,4	6320,3	-25,9	-13,9
France	557,0	8880,8	473,7	8448,3	-15,0	-4,9
Irland	23,2	301,5	19,9	274,2	-14,1	-9,1
Italia	1104,2	4468,6	925,0	4063,3	-16,2	-9,1
Luxembourg	2,8	34,3	2,2	29,5	-19,5	-14,0
Nederland	20,0	182,2	18,9	172,6	-5,8	-5,2
Österreich	:	:	:	825,0	:	:
Portugal	357,4	862,4	272,1	683,2	-23,9	-20,8
Suomi/Finland	:	:	109,4	1250,2	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	1153,2	:	:
United Kingdom	81,2	3703,5	74,6	3042,9	-8,1	-17,8
Norge	:	:	28,3	352,7	:	:
Schweiz/Suisse 1)	:	:	43,0	211,8	:	:

1) National survey in 1990.

France, the Netherlands and Germany, which each recorded reductions of about 5% in the area under cereals.

Chart 4 shows that the importance of cereal production declined in the European Union of the twelve between 1989/90 and 1993. Whereas some 55% of arable land in the European Union of the twelve was sown to cereals in 1989/90, the corresponding figure for 1993 was only about 48%.



This reflects partly the first effects of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) reform, which came into force in 1993/94; in particular the various measures of set-aside.

One in every two holdings involved in cattle farming

Cattle farming plays an important part in agriculture in the European Union of the fifteen. As can be seen from Table 6, about 4.2 million holdings in the European Union of the fifteen - more than half the total of 7.8 million - rear cattle.

There are however, very wide variations between Member States in the percentage of holdings involved in cattle farming. The country with the highest percentage is Ireland, where nearly every holding raises cattle. At the other end of the spectrum, only about one-third of holdings in Italy and Spain are involved in cattle farming.

High livestock density in the Netherlands

The livestock unit (LSU) was first introduced in the 1989/90 Structural Survey as a standard unit for measuring the size of cattle herds (see Table 7). Chart 5 shows that the Netherlands has the largest cattle herd per 100 hectare of UAA (approximately 400 LSU per 100 hectare).

6. Agricultural holdings with livestock, 1993



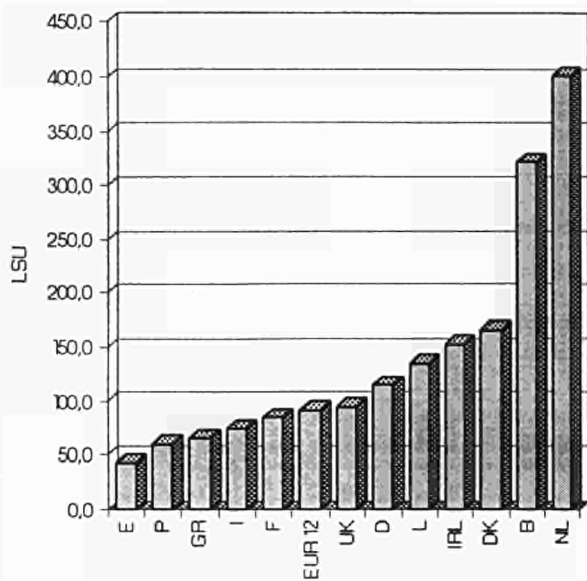
In 1000

Member State	total livestock (J/01-J/19)	of which									
		bovine animals (J/02-J/08)		sheep (J/09)		goats (J/10)		pigs (J/11-J/13)		poultry (J/14-J/16)	
		holdings	head	holdings	head	holdings	head	holdings	head	holdings	head
EUR 15	4150.8	2063.5	84914.4	899.7	107662.8	491.5	10394.2	1333.1	115852.3	2521.8	1008240.2
EUR 12	3843.8	1834.1	79398.0	859.7	106754.9	475.6	10335.8	1188.2	107913.3	2375.9	973583.6
Belgique/België	61.3	50.9	3212.7	6.3	179.2	0.9	8.3	15.1	7121.8	10.5	28592.0
Danmark	53.9	33.7	2195.5	5.1	157.4	:	:	26.9	11567.8	11.0	19816.0
Deutschland	458.3	313.2	15875.9	42.9	2014.5	:	:	245.6	26039.3	212.8	86230.0
Ellas	494.3	45.0	500.9	151.0	7716.5	192.8	4901.1	54.6	807.7	422.3	31853.0
España	514.9	243.3	4830.8	120.4	18950.8	71.8	2279.2	235.4	13064.0	335.2	104409.0
France	588.7	377.2	20290.4	124.3	10452.5	38.2	1055.8	105.9	13929.2	383.6	263613.0
Ireland	155.1	142.2	6963.8	53.4	7919.1	5.6	16.7	2.6	1570.2	20.1	12973.0
Italia	847.8	267.3	7591.3	150.3	10389.0	78.6	1321.4	285.7	8396.3	606.4	149828.0
Luxembourg	2.8	2.3	208.9	0.2	6.8	0.1	0.5	0.5	71.8	1.2	65.0
Nederland	83.6	60.2	4796.8	25.4	1916.2	2.8	56.8	26.9	14964.4	5.6	98433.0
Österreich 1)	168.9	123.4	2349.7	23.3	333.8	13.9	47.3	121.8	3781.1	117.8	13588.9
Portugal	391.9	159.5	1283.1	84.8	2786.1	74.5	616.4	172.9	2618.0	322.9	32858.0
Suomi/Finland 2)	80.9	61.0	1359.7	6.1	103.3	1.5	5.9	10.8	1381.4	17.0	9601.1
Sverige	57.2	45.0	1807.0	10.7	470.7	0.5	5.3	12.3	2776.5	11.1	11466.6
United Kingdom	191.1	139.3	11647.9	95.5	44266.9	10.5	79.5	16.2	7762.7	44.5	144913.6
Norge	44.2	34.6	974.7	26.9	2316.9	1.1	88.6	8.0	748.2	5.7	:
Schweiz/Suisse	:	62.0	1745.1	20.2	424.0	8.5	56.7	23.6	1691.8	34.1	6409.8

1) The data for sheep, goats and poultry are from the national livestock survey in December 1993.

2) National survey in 1990.

Chart 5: Livestock unit (LSU) by 100 ha agricultural area (AA), 1993



The figure for Belgium (approximately 320 LSU per 100 hectare of UAA) is also very high. The figures for Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy and France are significantly lower.

A breakdown of the Irish cattle population in 1993 by type of cattle shows that grazing sector (bovines, sheep and goats) accounted for more than 90% of LSUs. In Luxembourg and the UK, their shares were above three-quarters. In Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium, by contrast, non-grazing sectors (pig- and poultry-farming) are dominant.

Tables 8 and 9 are examples that the cattle population tends to be more concentrated on larger holdings in the northern Member States. On average, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands have the biggest dairy herds. The differences between Member States are even more pronounced in the poultry sector. On average, the biggest table-poultry holdings are in Sweden, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, where the average holding has more than 30 000 broilers.

7. Livestock of agricultural holdings in livestock unit (LSU), 1993

in 1000

Member State	bovine animals (J/02-J/08)	of which: dairy cows (J/07)	sheep (J/09)	goats (J/10)	pigs (J/11-J/13)	poultry (J/14-J/16)	total LSU (J/01-J/17)
total livestock unit (LSU)							
EUR 12	56136.1	21481.1	10675.5	1033.6	26530.4	12247.1	108268.8
Belgique/België	2250.8	698.4	17.9	0.6	1739.8	294.8	4322.7
Danmark	1530.6	714.1	15.7	0.0	2773.0	199.4	4535.0
Deutschland	11294.5	5324.2	201.5	0.0	6571.9	1105.4	19446.5
Ellas	379.9	171.4	771.6	490.1	188.3	313.8	2299.9
España	3591.4	1403.8	1895.1	227.9	3480.5	1165.9	10614.2
France	14868.3	4698.3	1045.2	105.6	3294.5	4010.4	23618.7
Ireland	5135.6	1343.0	791.9	1.7	374.0	140.1	6504.2
Italia	5414.9	2298.0	1038.9	132.1	2224.6	1905.4	10905.3
Luxembourg	151.2	50.2	0.7	0.1	16.5	0.9	170.9
Nederland	3415.5	1746.7	191.6	5.7	3293.7	1097.8	8079.5
Portugal	936.4	371.8	278.6	61.6	641.5	344.8	2366.4
United Kingdom	7167.1	2661.1	4426.7	8.0	1932.0	1668.3	15405.4
livestock as a proportion of total livestock unit (LSU)							
EUR 12	51.8	19.8	9.9	1.0	24.5	11.3	100.0
Belgique/België	52.1	16.2	0.4	0.0	40.2	6.8	100.0
Danmark	33.8	15.7	0.3	0.0	61.1	4.4	100.0
Deutschland	58.1	27.4	1.0	0.0	33.8	5.7	100.0
Ellas	16.5	7.5	33.6	21.3	8.2	13.6	100.0
España	33.8	13.2	17.9	2.1	32.8	11.0	100.0
France	63.0	19.9	4.4	0.4	13.9	17.0	100.0
Ireland	79.0	20.6	12.2	0.0	5.8	2.2	100.0
Italia	49.7	21.1	9.5	1.2	20.4	17.5	100.0
Luxembourg	88.5	29.4	0.4	0.0	9.7	0.5	100.0
Nederland	42.3	21.6	2.4	0.1	40.8	13.6	100.0
Portugal	39.6	15.7	11.8	2.6	27.1	14.6	100.0
United Kingdom	46.5	17.3	28.7	0.1	12.5	10.8	100.0

8. Holdings with dairy cows, 1993

Member State	dairy cows (J/07)		number of animals by holding
	holdings (in 1000)	heads (in 1000)	
EUR 15	1147.8	23392.7	20.4
EUR 12	965.0	21480.9	22.3
Belgique/België	24.6	698.4	28.3
Danmark	17.9	714.1	39.8
Deutschland	229.2	5324.0	23.2
Ellas	30.6	171.4	5.6
España	144.0	1403.8	9.7
France	177.8	4698.3	26.4
Ireland	46.8	1343.0	28.7
Italia	143.1	2298.0	16.1
Luxembourg	1.5	50.2	32.4
Nederland	40.5	1746.7	43.1
Österreich 1)	116.0	897.5	7.7
Portugal	67.5	371.8	5.5
Suomi/Finland	46.8	489.9	10.5
Sverige	20.0	524.5	26.2
United Kingdom	41.3	2661.1	64.4
Norge	26.6	322.1	12.1
Schweiz/Suisse 2)	54.5	728.2	13.4

1) National livestock survey in December 1993.

2) National survey in 1990.

9. Holdings with broilers, 1993

Member State	broilers (J/14)		number of animals by holding
	holdings (in 1000)	heads (in 1000)	
EUR 15	1018.8	515985.2	506.5
EUR 12	1015.7	503917.0	496.1
Belgique/België	1.8	15902.0	8948.8
Danmark	1.0	13399.0	13603.0
Deutschland	43.8	29220.0	667.8
Ellas	123.7	20353.0	164.6
España	105.4	61903.0	587.2
France	167.6	117617.0	701.8
Irland	2.3	9068.0	3942.6
Italia	368.6	89740.0	243.5
Luxembourg	0.1	7.0	56.9
Nederland	1.4	45781.0	31660.4
Österreich 1)	2.8	5281.2	1871.4
Portugal	197.4	20105.0	101.8
Suomi/Finland 2)	0.2	2993.0	17710.0
Sverige	0.1	3794.0	37940.0
United Kingdom	2.6	80822.0	30812.8
Norge	0.5	:	:
Schweiz/Suisse	1.6	2990.2	1835.6

1) National livestock survey in December 1990.

2) National survey in 1993.



10. Total farm labour force (L/01 - L/06)

In 1000

Member State	1975	1979/80	1985	1989/90	1993	% changes between 1989/90-93
EUR 15	:	:	:	8668,5	:	:
EUR 12	:	:	:	8024,0	7234,6	-9,8
Belgique/België	139,6	123,9	106,9	93,5	85,2	-8,9
Danmark	176,7	171,6	122,4	95,2	104,7	10,1
Deutschland	1233,6	1050,9	917,9	1029,7	804,2	-21,9
Ellas	:	828,1	931,2	680,3	702,2	3,2
España	:	:	:	1143,4	1112,1	-2,7
France	1949,7	1847,5	1568,8	1256,5	1081,1	-14,0
Irland	324,7	310,3	275,8	249,7	239,5	-4,1
Italia	2826,5	2157,6	2125,7	1924,0	1836,7	-4,5
Luxembourg	12,4	9,1	7,2	6,3	5,8	-7,8
Nederland	253,7	242,2	234,4	225,0	224,4	-0,2
Österreich	:	:	:	341,9	319,4	-6,6
Portugal	:	1156,6	:	846,9	604,7	-28,6
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	200,5	:	:
Sverige	:	143,1	125,9	102,1	:	:
United Kingdom	625,7	582,8	543,0	473,7	433,9	-8,4
Norge	:	124,8	:	96,0	91,6	-4,6
Schweiz/Suisse	:	:	:	:	:	:



Agricultural labour force down by about 10%

A considerable proportion of the European Union's agricultural labour force do not have farming as their primary occupation, having another occupation. The total annual working time of individuals is therefore expressed in annual work units (AWUs). One AWU is the minimum number of working hours per annum as laid down in national labour agreements. Where no minimum number is laid down, one AWU is deemed to be 1 800 hours.

Labour input in the European Union of the twelve, measured in AWUs, declined by about 10% between 1989/90 and 1993. In Portugal, the decline was no less than one-third, and in Germany one-quarter (see Table 10).

As can be seen from Table 11, family labour is an important component of the agricultural labour force in the European Union of the twelve. In 1993, some 94% of the 15.0 million persons employed in agriculture in the European Union of the twelve were family workers. In the United Kingdom, family workers make up about 70% of the farm labour force; in Greece, the labour force comprises almost exclusively family workers.

11. Farm labour force, 1993

In 1000

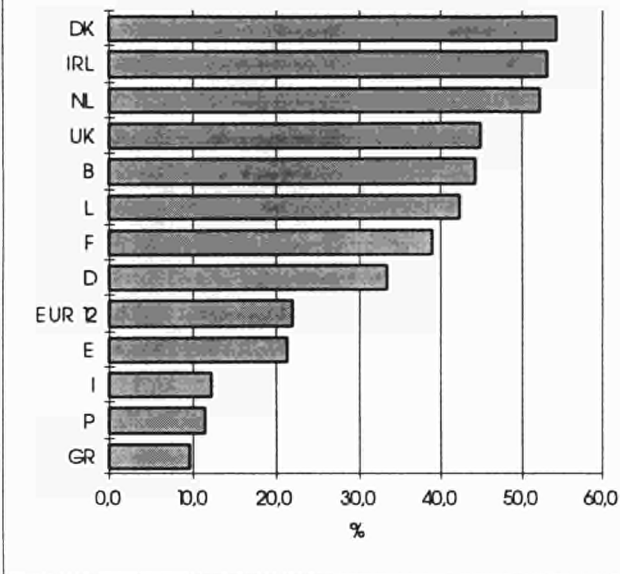
Member State	farm labour force (L/01-L/04)				total family labour force (L/01-L/03)	
	total		of which: full-time		persons	AWU
	persons	AWU	persons	percent		
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 12	15001,6	6611,1	3332,9	22,2	14039,4	5833,6
Belgique/België	131,8	83,9	58,5	44,4	123,2	77,4
Danmark	142,3	100,0	77,4	54,4	114,8	77,4
Deutschland	1479,0	788,3	495,4	33,5	1270,6	597,8
Ellas	1773,5	628,4	172,5	9,7	1767,3	623,1
España	2570,8	952,7	548,1	21,3	2430,0	841,0
France	1610,2	1007,0	629,7	39,1	1443,0	870,8
Irland	320,0	233,8	170,3	53,2	305,0	223,4
Italia	4761,8	1626,3	588,3	12,4	4689,5	1572,9
Luxembourg	7,9	5,7	3,4	42,4	7,3	5,1
Nederland	289,7	216,9	151,6	52,3	228,4	167,6
Österreich	475,8	319,4	269,2	56,6	435,7	293,9
Portugal	1263,5	559,6	145,5	11,5	1197,9	509,4
Suomi/Finland	209,8	200,5	151,4	72,2	207,0	191,3
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	651,1	408,6	292,2	44,9	462,4	267,7
Norge	264,5	91,6	32,2	12,2	199,8	82,5
Schweiz/Suisse 1)	240,9	:	113,6	47,2	217,9	:

1) National survey in 1990.





Chart 6: Labour force full-time employed as a proportion of total labour force (%), 1993



A quarter of all farm workers employed full-time

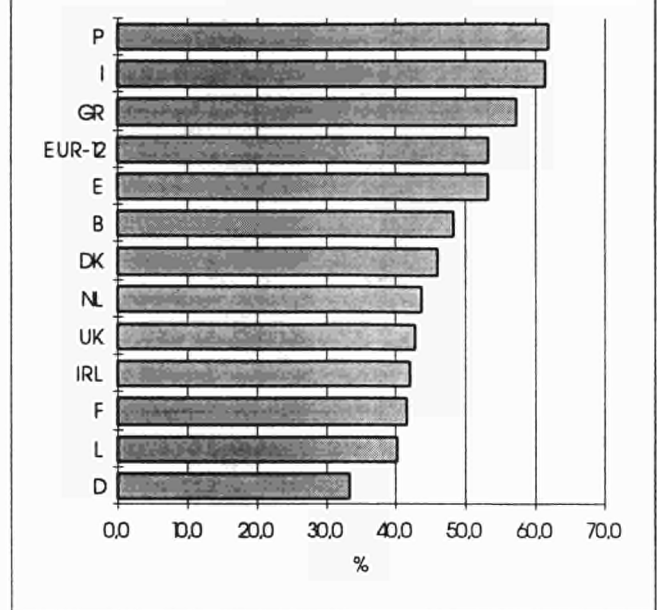
In 1993, agriculture provided full-time employment (i.e. as a primary occupation) for only a quarter of the 15.0 million farm workers in the European Union of the twelve (see Chart 6). In Greece, Portugal and Italy, only one in ten of the farm labour force was employed on a full-time basis, compared with about half in Denmark, Ireland and the Netherlands.

Half of all managers older than 55

Decisions on a holding's future are largely influenced by the age of the manager. As can be seen from Table 7, more than half of the 7.3 million holding managers in the European Union of the twelve in 1993 were older than 55. The situation is most acute in Portugal, Italy and Greece, where about 60% of all managers are over 55. In Germany, by contrast, only about one in three managers is in this age group (see Table 12). It is clear from these results that in the near future decisions on whether or not to stay in business will have to be taken for a significant proportion of the EU's agricultural holdings.



Chart 7: Proportion of managers 55 years and over (%), 1993



12. Age of the manager, 1993



in 1000

Member State	less than 35 years	35 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	total
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	7800.5
EUR 12	631.8	2768.7	2054.0	1809.5	7264.0
Belgique/België	9.4	30.1	21.0	15.8	76.3
Danmark	7.2	32.6	18.5	15.5	73.8
Deutschland	108.1	296.3	162.2	39.6	606.1
Ellas	59.4	291.9	228.1	239.9	819.2
España	114.2	534.4	427.2	308.2	1383.9
France	106.8	361.4	215.9	117.2	801.3
Ireland	25.6	66.9	36.1	30.8	159.4
Italia	140.0	821.0	710.2	817.2	2488.4
Luxembourg	0.5	1.6	0.8	0.5	3.4
Nederland	12.2	55.3	33.0	19.3	119.7
Österreich	:	:	:	:	258.4
Portugal	24.2	161.9	142.8	160.1	489.0
Suomi/Finland	20.5	82.3	41.2	47.9	191.9
Sverige	49.1		19.4	17.7	86.2
United Kingdom	24.2	115.4	58.4	45.4	243.5