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# NEWS ITEMS

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## Letter from the editor

### Ten years of *Eurostat news*

The first number of this publication was issued in January 1976.

Its appearance was the Office's response to the need to familiarize a wide readership with its scientific and statistical activities and its broad range of publications.

The then Director-General, Mr J. Mayer, confirmed this in his foreword: 'It has two aims, namely to provide a certain amount of information on the work and activities of Eurostat, and to announce the appearance of Eurostat publications, so that all interested parties will be able to obtain their copies as soon as they are in print.'

Ten years have elapsed, and *Eurostat News* continues to appear and to fulfil its original function. Its readership has been steadily growing, and there are now 12 000 addressees throughout the world.

Its successive editors, (Messrs A. Chantraine, L. Ronchi and H. Baker), to all of whom I would like to pay tribute, introduced changes and improvements to make our magazine more interesting and useful. Their ideas would have been difficult to implement, however, without the assistance of Frau Conrath, who has been the publications's secretary since its inception.

In the foreword to the first issue of 1976, Mr J. Mayer wrote that 'Eurostat believes that this bulletin will meet a real need of the users of its statistics, and it will be happy to receive any criticisms or suggestions for improvement to the content or the form'.

I feel that these words are as true today as they were then.

Have we thus preserved the freshness of our original approach?

**A. Bouratsis**

## Sample survey on the Labour Force in the Community

Development and experience seen by the Statistical Office of the European Communities



H. Füst<sup>1</sup>

In Spring 1986, the 14th Labour Force Sample Survey, covering approximately 700 000 households, will be carried out in all Member States of the European Community.<sup>2</sup>

By providing the initiative for these surveys, the Commission is fulfilling the task allocated to it by the Treaty of 25 March 1957 which established the European Economic Community (EEC), of 'promoting close cooperation between Member States in the social field, particularly in matters relating to employment', and, to this end, acting 'in close contact with the Member States by making studies, delivering opinions and arranging consultations', both on problems arising at national level and on those of concern to international organizations (Article 118 of the Treaty). This task continues to apply unchanged today and has been given further importance by the difficult employment situation that has faced all Member States in recent years.

The labour force survey is now a central element of Community employment statistics.

Data so obtained serve as a standard for comparing the level and structure of both employment and unemployment at Member State and Community level.

In addition, the survey is the sole source for simultaneous population and employment analyses. In its absence there would be no activity rates and employment ratios by age, no sound information on female and youth employment, persons in part-time employment, etc.

### 1. The long road to a labour force survey in all Member States

The very first examination of the statistical data available in the Member States for detailed analysis — published in the 1959 *Report on the Social Situation* — revealed the impossibility of producing a reasonably useful overall picture. There was virtually no possibility of comparison between Member States.

Instead of undertaking the long and arduous task of harmonizing and standardizing national statistics, it seemed, at the time, that a much more promising solution would be to conduct a labour force survey in all Member States. It was considered that such an approach would give quick results and facilitate the use of comparable concepts and definitions.

Germany, France and Italy had, only a few years previously introduced such sample surveys into their national statistics, while the other three Member States had expressed their willingness to participate in an experimental survey. The first labour force sample survey based on a common list of questions was

<sup>1</sup> H. Füst is head of the division 'Employment and labour force surveys' of Eurostat.

<sup>2</sup> Council Regulation (EEC) No 3633/85 of 17. 12. 1985.

therefore carried out in the Community in 1960.<sup>1</sup>

*(a) Annual surveys 1968-71*

In view of the difficulties that were encountered during the first survey, it was not easy to make such a survey a regular part of the Community statistics programme. In both the Netherlands and Belgium there was more interest in business statistics and registers than in the introduction of regular labour force surveys. Nevertheless, another joint survey was conducted in 1968 in all the Member States, with the exception of Luxembourg. Luxembourg participated in the surveys from 1969 to 1971, but the Netherlands withdrew during this period.

*(b) Survey every second year 1973-81*

With the ever growing need for reliable and comparable data on the employment structure in the Community and its Member States, it was agreed, following detailed consultations on a Community programme on employment statistics, to conduct Community labour force surveys every two years in all Member States from 1973. The United Kingdom took part in the first survey of this series immediately after its accession and was followed by Denmark and Ireland in 1975. In 1981 Greece also participated in the survey when it joined the Community.

*(c) New annual series from 1983*

The previous series of surveys carried out every second year was introduced by a thorough revision of the list of questions. In view of the change in the labour market and new international recommendations for recording employment data, a further revision was considered necessary for 1983. At the same time, given the persistence of employment difficulties, the Commission felt itself compelled to propose annual surveys from

1984. From 1985, therefore, a detailed labour force survey will be carried out in the spring of each year in all Member States. This will include Spain and Portugal.

## II. Design of the labour force survey

The Community labour force survey, conducted under the responsibility of the individual Member States, is a sample survey of households based on a common set of questions, and is processed centrally for all Member States by the Statistical Office of the European Communities on the basis of internationally recommended definitions.

*(a) International definitions and central processing*

There was no doubt from the very beginning that a survey taking place in different countries was possible only on the basis of international definitions, and that the Community should not draw up its own definitions. This is important for comparisons with non-Community countries, such as the USA, Canada and Australia, which also largely follow international guidelines.

In fact, Community Member States are required not only to comply broadly with these international guidelines but to apply them to the letter. This is a unique situation for 10/12 countries with different statistical systems and traditions. It has however been necessary to make a number of concessions to meet this special requirement. One such concession was, for example, the differentiation in the surveys from 1973 to 1981 between main occupation and secondary activities, which proved impracticable over the years and has now been discontinued.

Since 1983, the employment and unemployment definitions adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (held in 1982 at the International Labour Organization in Geneva) have been used without major change for the Community labour

<sup>1</sup> 1960 sample survey of the labour force in Community countries. Statistical Information of the Statistical Office of the Communities 1963, No 2(a).

force survey. A common processing programme employed by the Statistical Office of the European Communities ensures that these definitions are uniformly applied to the data from all Member States.

### *(b) National questionnaires*

As Member States are themselves responsible for the practical details of carrying out the survey in their own countries, the problem of incorporating these definitions into the national questionnaires had to be resolved. The use of a uniform Community questionnaire had to be ruled out right from the start, since Member States which already conducted national surveys of this type were not prepared to bring their questionnaires fully into line with the Community set of characteristics. Moreover, national ways of thinking make it impossible to translate certain terms literally. The differences in English 'working' and 'having a job' and between 'unemployed' and 'jobless' are but two examples.

The Community had therefore to content itself with forming, in agreement with the experts from the Member States, a standard list of questions and a range of possible replies. The Statistical Office then checks, as far as is possible given the small number of staff available and the linguistic difficulties involved, how this list has been incorporated into the national questionnaires and how the latter fit into the Community scheme. However, it can do nothing to prevent any departure from the common norm that might occur.

### *(c) National organizations*

A further problem caused by the fact that individual Member States are responsible for carrying out the survey<sup>1</sup> is the question of the reference week. For organizational reasons in

the different countries, it is not possible to set the same reference week for all Member States. Some Member States work on the basis of a fixed reference week for all households, even if the actual survey is not carried out until one or two weeks later. In others, the reference week is the week before the survey interview (mobile reference week). In each case the results are valid for a longer period than one week. For this reason the results refer to a rather imprecise period i.e. spring, which in the context of the labour force survey can mean practically any time between March and the beginning of June.

In 1960 the Statistical Office gained its first experience with the central processing of employment data for six Member States, each having different methods of approach, languages, statistical systems and then little-developed data processing facilities. Most of the difficulties encountered at that time have now been solved. Modern data processing systems in the Member States and at the Commission have increased processing capacity to an immeasurable degree. Many years of cooperation with the appropriate departments in the Member States have done a great deal to help mutual understanding. The Community labour force survey can therefore now be considered a successful attempt at practical international cooperation in statistical surveys.

## III. Wealth of information

Apart from general censuses, only the labour force survey provides such a wealth of information on population and employment. It provides not only a detailed picture of employment characteristics, but also combines these characteristics with personal data, e.g. age, sex. It is also possible to portray individuals in the context of households.

### *(a) Employment characteristics*

The new series of labour force surveys from 1983 onwards places even greater emphasis on

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<sup>1</sup> For questions relating to the responsibility of Member States for the scope of the survey, sampling plans and other aspects of methodology, please refer to the publication Eurostat *Labour force survey — Methods and definitions*, (Yellow series — Luxembourg 1985).



employment than the earlier series. The main question of the interview is whether or not the person did any work for pay or profit during the reference week of the survey, with further questions to distinguish whether the person is in employment or unemployed.

The characteristics of all persons in employment are then described according to professional status, economic activity, number of hours usually and actually worked and type of occupation.

Also included is the now very important distinction between full-time and part-time employment, about which other statistics generally provide little information. Whereas national statistics frequently make this distinction on the basis of a set number of hours, the labour force survey makes it possible to establish the interviewee's normal working hours for his particular occupation and whether shorter hours have actually been worked. This permits comparison of part-time work between different sectors not only within a single country but also between Member States.

It should also be noted that the labour force survey also seeks to provide a picture of the stability of employment. Interviewees are now also asked whether they have temporary or permanent work contracts.

### *(b) Unemployment*

In the present situation of high unemployment, questions relating to this topic are naturally an important part of the labour force survey. The primary objective of these questions is to identify those persons without work who are actually seeking a job and are available for employment. Due to the effects of registration regulations/practices and benefit entitlements, the real unemployed are not always readily recognizable in conventional statistics of registered unemployment, quite apart from the fact that such statistics allow no comparison between Member States.

The results from the labour force survey therefore fill a very awkward information gap. It is also frequently impossible to calculate unemployment rates for certain age or other population groups from national surveys, since these do not contain the necessary basic data on active persons in these groups.

### *(c) Previous work experience of those not in employment*

As additional information on persons without work, the labour force survey contains a series of questions as to why the last job was given up (provided that this was not more than three years previously). In addition to a description of the last job, this part of the survey provides details of behaviour patterns such as dismissal or resignation and temporary withdrawal from the labour market, as well as the effects of measures such as early retirement.

### *(d) Situation a year earlier*

In its retrospective section, the labour force survey looks at the situation with regard to economic activity one year before the survey and provides data on the employment situation at that time. This constitutes a comparison of situations at two points in time, but unfortunately provides no details of changes in the interim period. It is therefore quite possible that a person was unemployed one year ago started a job shortly afterwards, kept it for almost a year, but was again unemployed at the time of the survey.

Due to limited memory of events a year ago, questions relating to that time must be broader and unemployment can no longer be defined with the same accuracy, for example as regards availability. This must be taken into account in any comparisons. It is also evident that the interviewee may not be able to recall his exact situation one year ago. It is therefore intended to improve this section of the survey by including in the current survey at least one quarter of the households inter-

viewed in the previous survey and ensuring that at least one quarter of households in the current survey are included in the next survey.

### *(e) Personal characteristics*

For each interviewee, information is available on age, sex, family status and nationality. By combining these with employment and unemployment criteria, a wealth of data is obtained for the analysis of special population groups such as young persons, women or foreigners. In particular, it provides the opportunity of studying the economic activity of married women.

### *(f) Household context*

Since the survey unit is in fact the household, all facts recorded can also be seen in the context of the household. It is therefore possible for the labour force survey to show how the size of the household and the number of children can, for example, affect the economic activity of women, or the extent to which certain households are particularly affected by unemployment because one or more members are unemployed.

To date, only a limited amount of this type of analysis has been carried out, but its range is likely to increase in the years ahead.

## **IV. Possibilities for and limits to the use of the results from the labour force survey**

The following are but a few important uses for the mass of results provided by the Community labour force surveys:

### *(a) Comparative studies for Community purposes and preparation of actions*

The results of the labour force survey provide an essential and incontestable basis for any comparative study of employment level and

structure in the Community as a whole and between Member States.

One particularly important example is the new statistical mechanism which is being drawn up to establish a hierarchy of Community regions on which the allocation of funds from the European Social Fund would be largely based. The labour force survey provides the necessary link for comparisons between Member States in the form of unemployment rates by sex for persons under and over 25 years of age.

The results of the labour force survey play a similarly vital role in the portrayal of employment problems in the 'Report on the economic and social situation of the regions'.

### *(b) Starting point for correlation with other statistical data*

While preparing statistical data for the above-mentioned political purposes in the Community, it has become increasingly evident in the past few years that there is a need to correlate the results of the survey with data from other sources. This is because the data must be up-to-date, which is not always possible due to the long processing time for the labour force survey, or because, for example, regional results are not sufficiently representative.

The Statistical Office has therefore developed, in close collaboration with national experts, a system of extrapolation which takes the latest comparable results from the labour force survey and extrapolates them with the aid of national data, such as the trends recorded in the employment or the numbers of registered unemployed since the date of the survey.

A series of studies is currently under way to determine whether this very simple procedure is valid and whether it can be improved. It cannot be denied that the current procedure leads to a revision of the extrapolated series as soon as the results of the next labour force

survey are available. With sensitive indicators such as unemployment, such revision can have a significant impact.

For regional breakdowns, the extrapolation and forecasting system also uses national non-harmonized data. The active population for level II of NUTS (European nomenclature of territorial units for statistics) is taken from the labour force survey, with further break-downs being taken from national data. In the case of unemployment, the breakdown to levels II and III is always based on the regional structure of national unemployment data.

The Statistical Office plans to further develop the methods for correlating the results of the labour force survey with other statistics, particularly in the field of employment.

*(c) Accent on special employment situations*

In the current employment situation, an ever-growing number of requests are received for analyses of special employment situations, for example under-employment, for which practically no specific statistics are available and where there are no precise guidelines at either national or international level.

Current work by the Commission should produce advances both in methodology and in the form of data analyses with different breakdowns.

## V. Concluding remarks

The Commission is aware that in its function of processing and sharing the results of the labour force survey in 12 Member States, it has been entrusted with an immense wealth of statistical information which must be made available to all interested parties to the greatest possible extent. The Commission will continue to do its utmost to fulfill this task within the constraints imposed on it by the availability of staff and funding.

At the same time, the Commission, like the national statistical services, is bound by regulations on data protection and the obligation to maintain confidentiality of individual data, which precludes direct access to the basic statistical information. We shall endeavour, however, by building improved data banks, to provide more extensive analysis and research facilities.

## Some results from the Community labour force survey

by H. Fürst, head of the division 'Employment and labour force surveys' of Eurostat

### 1. Introduction

From the multiplicity of data available from the labour force survey, the text below presents a few results, chosen to show particularly clearly the additional analytic possibilities such surveys offer in comparison to

conventional administrative data from enterprise statistics.

In the examples below, special attention has been paid to the opportunity of relating an individual's age, marital status and economic status to one another.

2. Activity rates in certain groups of the population

(See Table 1)

In the spring of 1983 54% of persons aged 14 or over in the Community had a job or were seeking one (labour force concept). The proportion of men in the labour force was higher than the proportion of women, the figures being 70% and 40% respectively. Of all the EC countries, only Germany was exactly in line with the Community average while the other countries showed quite large variations as regards the totals and the figures for each sex. Denmark, the United Kingdom and France were above the Community average with figures of 64%, 58% and 56% respectively, owing to the high activity rate among

women in the countries (57% in Denmark and 45% in the United Kingdom and France). On the other hand, although Ireland had the highest activity rate among men in the Community (74%), its figure for men and women as a whole was below the average for the Community of the Ten, owing to a very low activity rate among women (33%)

2.1. Single and married persons

Getting married and, as we shall see later, the first 10 years of marriage are factors which often remove women from the labour market. The activity rate among women in the Community as a whole drops from 48% to 42% after they get married. The exceptions are Denmark, Belgium and France, where figures

Table 1 — Activity rates in selected population groups

		%										(1983)
		D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR	EUR 10
Total	T	54.3	56.4	49.3	49.9	49.7	49.3	57.8	53.6	64.4	51.0	54.1
	M	70.3	68.9	67.7	67.0	64.7	67.6	71.8	73.7	71.7	70.8	69.5
	F	40.1	45.1	32.3	33.3	35.6	32.1	44.8	33.4	57.3	33.1	39.9
Young, 14-24 years	T	50.4	48.2	44.2	44.3	40.2	51.6	58.5	54.8	59.7	39.1	49.7
	M	53.7	52.1	49.1	44.5	42.1	53.4	63.7	59.4	62.3	45.5	53.7
	F	47.1	44.7	39.5	44.2	38.2	49.8	53.2	49.9	57.0	33.4	45.7
Single persons	T	55.3	54.6	51.0	50.7	41.1	55.8	59.4	60.2	64.9	49.4	54.4
	M	60.4	60.2	58.4	53.7	46.8	59.2	65.1	65.6	69.8	56.1	60.2
	F	49.6	48.3	42.7	47.1	33.8	51.7	52.6	53.5	59.1	41.7	47.8
Married	T	59.4	62.4	53.4	53.5	56.7	51.4	63.3	53.7	70.4	56.2	59.1
	M	76.9	74.9	74.6	75.7	74.1	74.0	77.7	82.9	75.8	78.2	76.1
	F	42.1	49.7	32.4	31.4	40.1	28.3	49.0	24.7	65.0	34.5	42.2
Nationals	T	53.3	56.3	49.3	49.6	49.7	45.2	57.7	53.7	64.3	51.0	53.7
	M	69.2	68.4	67.7	66.7	64.5	63.5	71.8	73.8	71.7	70.8	69.1
	F	39.5	45.5	32.3	33.3	36.0	28.2	44.7	33.3	57.3	33.1	39.7
Non-nationals	T	68.6	57.6	(41.6)	58.3	50.2	62.7	60.7	51.8	68.1	45.2	61.7
	M	83.4	74.6	:	75.7	66.3	80.4	74.1	69.6	75.2	62.3	77.2
	F	50.0	37.2	:	32.8	30.5	44.9	48.0	35.8	57.7	29.4	43.5

of 59%, 34% and 48% rise to 65%, 40% and 50% respectively.

The opposite trend is found among men. After marriage, the Community average rises from 60 to 76%, the differences between individual countries being quite small. The relatively low activity rate among single men is connected with their age: many young men do not belong to the labour force because they are studying, undergoing vocational training or doing their military service.

## 2.2. Employment among foreigners

The activity rate for foreigners, at 62%, is higher than that for nationals in their own country (54%). The vast majority of foreigners work as employees. In Germany and Luxembourg, for example, less than 2 male foreigners in 10 of working age are inactive, compared with a figure of more than 3 in 10 among nationals. (Foreigners are any persons whose nationality is different from that of the country in which they reside, even if they have lived there for a long time.)

## 2.3. Activity rates by age groups

(see Diagram 1 and Table 1)

The activity rates vary widely from one age group to another and, in particular, between sexes and individual countries.

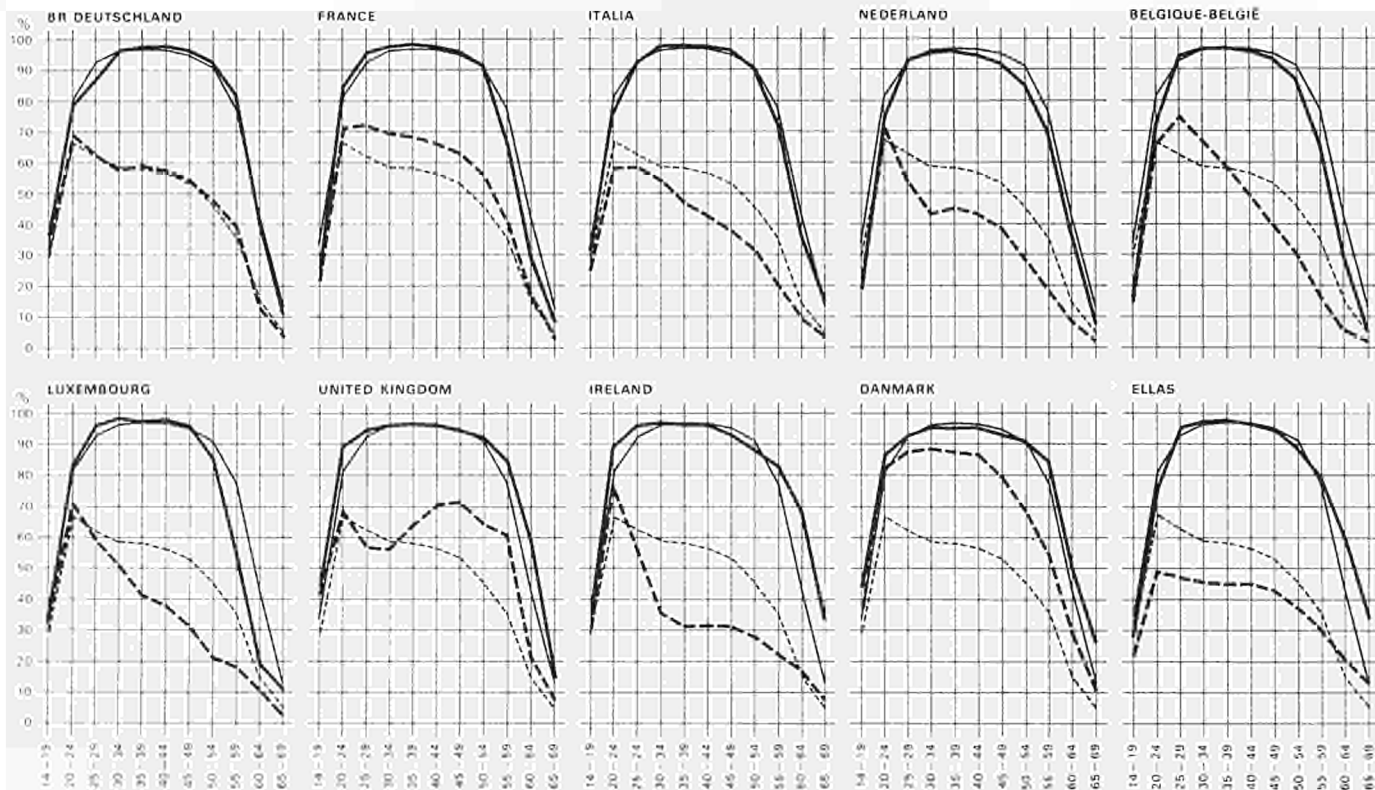
The highest activity rate is recorded among men between the ages of 30 and 55, with an average for the Community of over 95%. Among women, however, activity rates change in a very specific way. After reaching a peak of about 70% in the 20—25 age group, the activity rate among women drops steadily until the 30—35 age group is reached, after which the rate recovers or, at least, falls more slowly until the age of 45.

This suggests that many women leave the labour market after getting married and try to return to it after about 10 years spent at home. In the United Kingdom, for example, this 'return' is on a massive scale; here, the highest activity rate among women is found in the 40—50 age group. However, the figures vary greatly from one country to another.

**Table 2 — Employment rates in selected population groups**

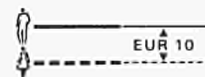
		%										(1983)
		D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR	EUR 10
Total	T	50.8	51.9	45.0	44.0	43.9	47.7	51.4	45.7	58.1	47.0	49.3
	M	66.3	64.7	63.8	59.7	59.5	66.1	63.2	63.2	65.2	66.6	64.2
	F	37.1	40.4	27.7	28.7	29.3	30.4	40.4	28.1	51.3	29.2	35.6
Young, 14-24 years	T	45.1	38.7	31.3	35.0	30.6	48.2	46.7	43.0	48.4	30.1	39.9
	M	48.2	43.8	37.2	34.2	34.0	50.4	49.4	45.5	51.0	37.8	43.8
	F	41.9	34.0	25.6	35.8	27.1	45.8	43.9	40.4	45.7	23.4	36.0
Single persons	T	49.9	46.4	40.1	41.2	33.2	52.7	48.5	49.6	55.0	40.3	45.6
	M	54.0	52.1	48.4	42.7	38.6	56.3	52.1	52.8	59.3	47.7	50.8
	F	45.1	40.1	30.9	39.3	26.5	48.3	44.3	45.5	49.9	31.8	39.6
Married	T	56.6	59.1	51.6	49.1	51.4	50.4	58.1	46.9	66.1	53.6	55.7
	M	74.1	72.3	73.5	70.3	70.1	73.2	70.8	73.8	71.6	75.5	72.6
	F	39.4	45.7	29.9	27.8	33.4	27.2	45.4	20.2	60.5	32.0	38.8

Diagram 1 — Activity rates by age groups



AGE GROUPS

1983



Thus, in Denmark the activity rate for women has the same curve as that for men while in Italy and in Greece it is always much lower than the Community average. In the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and Ireland there is a marked fall in female employment after the age of 30.

### 3. Employment rates in certain groups of the population

(see Table 2)

In the spring of 1983, almost one person in two — 49.3% of the population aged 14 and over — was in employment in the Community as a whole. The figure for men was 64% and, for women, 36%. The countries in which the figures differed most widely from the Com-

munity average were Belgium and the Netherlands, with 44% (men 60% and women just under 30%), and Italy, with 45% (men 64%, women 28%). In contrast, high figures were recorded in Denmark owing to the high employment rate among women (51%).

### 4. Average age of persons in work by economic sector and occupational status

(see Table 3)

The average age of the population in employment is close to '40 years', 39.1 for men and 36.5 for women. Greece, Italy, the Benelux and Ireland are the furthest from the Community average age. The first two countries have the oldest employed population (41 years

**Table 3 — Average age by economical sector and professional status**

		Years										(1983)
		D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR	EUR 10
<b>Total</b>	T	38.0	37.6	39.1	36.3	37.3	35.5	38.4	36.6	37.8	41.3	38.2
	M	38.9	38.2	40.4	37.9	38.7	37.1	38.8	38.5	38.7	42.5	39.1
	F	36.4	36.5	36.1	33.0	34.4	32.0	37.8	32.3	36.7	37.7	36.5
Employers and self-employed		46.3	45.5	44.5	43.6	43.3	45.0	42.5	47.2	47.1	46.6	44.8
Employees		37.2	36.3	37.3	35.6	36.2	34.5	37.9	33.7	36.6	37.3	37.0
<b>Agriculture</b>		43.8	46.0	46.3	40.9	45.2	44.0	41.0	48.0	42.6	50.1	45.5
Employers and self-employed		48.5	48.2	49.5	45.6	46.4	46.6	45.1	50.1	49.0	50.8	48.8
Employees		35.7	38.1	42.0	33.7	35.1	29.9	37.2	34.8	31.7	40.4	39.1
<b>Industry</b>		38.3	36.9	37.2	36.9	36.9	36.6	38.4	34.1	36.8	37.6	37.7
Employers and self-employed		46.3	44.0	41.8	42.9	43.7	46.0	40.1	39.8	46.2	41.1	42.6
Employees		37.9	36.3	36.4	36.7	36.4	36.2	38.2	33.6	35.9	36.5	37.2
<b>Services</b>		37.5	37.1	39.0	35.7	37.2	34.5	38.3	35.1	37.8	39.7	37.8
Employers and self-employed		45.4	44.1	43.3	42.7	42.5	44.1	43.1	44.5	46.1	43.8	43.8
Employees		36.6	36.3	37.4	35.1	36.1	33.6	37.8	33.8	37.0	37.7	36.9

Diagram 2 — Proportion of employed persons working part time (1983)

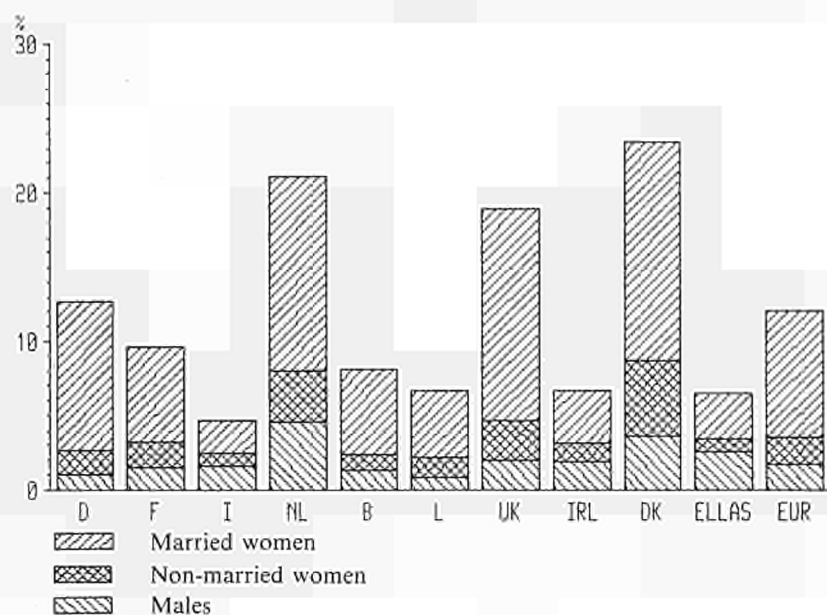


Diagram 3 — Proportion of employed women working part time in total female employment (1983)





in Greece and 39 years in Italy) against only 35.5 years in Luxembourg, 36.3 years in the Netherlands and 37.3 years in Belgium. The relatively high proportion of employment in agriculture in Greece and Italy, which by tradition has a higher average age than the other sectors, explains this divergency.

Industry is the economic sector with the youngest labour force in the Community as a whole, with an average age of 37.7 years,

followed by the services sector with 37.8 years and agriculture with 45.5 years.

## 5. Part-time employment

(see Table 4, Diagrams 2 and 3)

The survey showed that only 13 million persons in the Community are in part-time work,

**Table 4 — Main characteristics of part-time employment**

(1983)

		D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR	EUR 10
Total persons in employment (1 000)	T	25 947	21 361	20 583	4 952	3 416	145	23 269	1 118	2 405	3 509	106 704
	M	15 927	12 662	14 000	3 313	2 244	97	13 762	775	1 318	2 363	66 461
	F	10 020	8 699	6 583	1 639	1 172	48	9 507	343	1 086	1 146	40 243
	MW <sup>1</sup>	6 146	5 760	4 304	963	879	24	6 465	133	681	811	26 167
of which:												
Part-time (1 000)	T	3 275	2 053	952	1 041	275	10	4 389	75	561	227	12 857
	M	265	317	335	225	44	(1)	458	21	86	88	1 840
	F	3 011	1 736	617	815	231	8	3 931	53	475	139	11 017
	MW	2 592	1 373	457	645	193	7	3 298	40	353	106	9 065
(%)	T	12.6	9.7	4.6	21.2	8.1	6.7	19.0	6.7	23.8	6.5	12.1
	M	1.7	2.5	2.4	6.9	2.0	(1.2)	3.3	2.7	6.6	3.7	2.8
	F	30.0	20.0	9.4	50.3	19.7	18.0	42.1	15.6	44.7	12.1	27.6
	MW	42.2	23.9	10.6	67.8	21.9	27.6	52.2	29.8	53.4	13.1	34.9
Employees in services (1000)	T	12 240	10 914	7 501	2 878	1 753	80	12 780	500	1 386	961	50 972
	M	6 048	5 262	4 545	1 636	987	44	5 790	270	575	614	25 772
	F	6 193	5 652	2 956	1 241	745	36	6 990	230	811	347	25 200
	MW	3 493	3 562	1 738	686	539	17	4 708	81	486	202	15 512
of which:												
Part-time (1 000)	T	2 090	1 344	270	791	205	7	3 443	39	451	47	8 688
	M	100	149	55	156	28	(1)	287	8	55	11	849
	F	1 991	1 195	215	635	178	6	3 156	31	397	36	7 840
	MW	1 710	911	131	490	147	5	2 615	20	292	27	6 348
(%)	T	17.1	12.4	3.6	27.6	11.9	8.6	27.3	7.7	32.7	4.9	17.1
	M	1.6	2.8	1.2	9.6	2.8	(1.1)	5.0	2.9	9.5	1.8	3.3
	F	32.1	21.2	7.3	51.3	23.9	17.8	46.0	13.4	49.2	10.5	31.3
	MW	49.0	25.7	7.5	71.7	27.2	28.4	56.9	25.0	60.4	13.3	41.3

<sup>1</sup> MW = Married women.

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equivalent to 12% of the 107 million persons in employment. Women make up 11 million of the total; of these, 9 million are married. Diagrams 2 and 3 clearly show that part-time work is performed primarily by married women. In Denmark, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands part-time employment accounts for 20% of total employment, compared with barely 5% in Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, Ireland and Greece.

As part-time work is performed primarily by married women and it is a type of work suitable for employees in the services sector (there are 8.7 million part-time employees in the services sector, of whom 6.3 million are married women), it can be assumed that many female workers will, after getting married, find part-time work in this sector.

### 6. Hours worked per week in part-time employment

(see Table 5)

The persons interviewed in the survey were also asked questions on the number of hours worked per week.

In the case of part-time employees, the average numbers of hours worked per week in the Community is 20 hours, made up of 22 hours in industry, 21 hours in agriculture and 19 hours in the services sector. The numbers of hours worked per week by part-time female employees is particularly low in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, at 17 and 18 hours respectively.

**Table 5 — Average hours usually worked per week by employees working part-time**

		Hours										(1983)
		D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR	EUR 10
Total	T	20.7	21.0	22.1	17.9	20.7	21.0	18.0	20.7	21.1	25.5	19.6
	M	21.8	25.3	24.0	20.9	23.1	(30.4)	17.4	25.4	16.1	28.1	20.9
	F	20.6	20.4	21.4	17.1	20.2	19.8	18.1	19.1	21.9	23.3	19.4
Agriculture	T	21.1	21.2	23.1	20.1	:	:	18.6	:	17.7	(28.6)	21.3
	M	(19.9)	22.2	24.6	22.4	:	:	17.0	:	16.2	:	22.1
	F	21.3	20.6	22.3	17.6	:	:	19.1	:	:	:	21.0
Industry	T	21.4	25.3	23.9	19.4	23.2	(23.0)	20.8	25.8	20.2	29.0	21.8
	M	24.4	32.4	25.9	19.7	27.7	:	21.7	(31.3)	14.3	29.7	24.7
	F	21.1	22.9	22.6	19.2	21.2	:	20.7	(21.4)	22.0	(25.5)	21.2
Services	T	20.4	20.4	20.9	17.7	20.4	20.7	17.6	19.4	21.3	23.2	19.1
	M	20.8	23.1	22.0	21.1	21.8	:	16.4	21.8	16.6	24.7	19.5
	F	20.4	20.1	20.7	16.9	20.2	20.0	17.7	18.8	21.9	22.8	19.0

The detailed results of the labour force survey 1983 are published in the theme 3 'Population and social conditions' (yellow series).

## Community farm structure survey 1983: Results for the Community of Ten



H. Andresen<sup>1</sup>

Trends in the structures of agricultural holdings are one of the main factors taken into account when adjustments are made in the common agricultural policy. However, if overall structural trends at Community level are to be properly examined, comparable data must be available for all Member States.

The basic data available in the Member States for national purposes are suitable only up to a certain point for reliable inter-country comparison or Community totals owing to differences in the national lists of characteristics, underlying definitions, survey fields and periodicity. Moreover, for the purposes of the common agricultural policy, certain information is required on particular aspects of agriculture which cannot always be derived directly from the national agricultural surveys. The Commission therefore has to collect objective and comparable statistics from the Member States on the structure of agricultural holdings at regular intervals.

Farm structure statistics describe the relationship of the holder to the holding from which he derives his income, i.e. in particular the size of the holding, in both physical and economic terms, kind of land use, livestock

population, machinery and labour force. It is largely the structure of agricultural holdings which determines potential income from agriculture, and thus farm structure statistics are an important basis for agricultural policy decisions, especially with respect to agricultural income.

Farm structure surveys were carried out in the Member States long before the European Community came into being, but with the development of a common agricultural policy, it became necessary to harmonize these national surveys. The Community concept of farm structure surveys concentrates mainly on defining the scope of the survey, determining uniform reference and base periods and laying down standard definitions. Owing to national agricultural peculiarities and differences in the organization of the various Member States' statistical services, it seemed appropriate to leave certain technical details (e.g. concerning the sample plan) and the organization of the surveys largely to the Member States.

The legal bases for the fundamental aspects of the Community farm surveys are Council regulations. All legal texts are prepared by a working party, chaired by Eurostat on which all Member States are represented. Technical details are settled mainly by Commission decision, the Member States' interests being safeguarded by the Standing Committee on Agricultural Statistics.

The 1983 farm structure survey was the sixth in the series of Community surveys and the first for the Community of Ten. In most Member States it was a random sample survey which yielded results at both individual Member State and regional levels but not at the level of the survey districts. In addition, results were obtained for the less-favoured areas and hill-farming areas. In all, approxi-

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Table 1 — Farm structure survey of 1983: Main results

	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR	EUR 10	E	P	EUR 12
Total number of holdings (in 1 000)	768	1 130	2 832	139	103	4.6	262	221	99	959	6 518	2 375	784	9 677
Total AA (in 1 000 ha)	11 923	28 760	15 858	2 010	1 393	127.4	16 884	5 037	2 847	3 908	88 747	23 672	2 892	115 311
Average AA by holding	15.5	25.5	5.6	14.5	13.5	27.7	64.4	22.8	28.8	4.1	13.6	10.0	3.7	11.9
Total labour force in 1 000 AWU	946	1 658	2 158	243	112	7.8	565	276	140	863	6 969	1 520	:	:
Average number of AWU by 100 holdings	123	147	76	175	109	170	216	125	141	90	107	64	:	:
Average number of AWU by 100 hectares of AA	7.9	5.8	13.6	12.1	8.0	6.1	3.3	5.5	4.9	22.1	7.9	6.4	:	:
Number of persons full-time employed	527	967	610	167	83	6.2	395	156	101	146	3 158	:	:	:
Full-time labour as a proportion of total labour input (AWU) (%)	55.7	58.3	28.3	68.7	74.1	79.5	69.9	56.5	72.1	16.9	45.3	:	:	:
Average number of persons full time employed by 100 holdings	69	86	22	120	81	135	151	71	102	15	48	:	:	:
Number of holdings (in 1 000) with:														
— arable land	652	892	1 893	85	78	3.7	168	121	96	670	4 659	2 104	704	7 467
— permanent pasture and meadow	621	807	640	97	85	3.7	220	214	45	137	2 870	497	73	3 440
— permanent crops	99	409	2 120	11	6	0.9	11	1	2	666	3 326	:	522	:
— woodland	364	468	675	7	3	2.5	47	6	19	30	1 622	475	374	2 471
Area (in 1 000 ha) under:														
— arable land	7 191	16 660	8 399	836	729	55.1	6 916	1 041	2 599	2 125	46 551	18 118	2 070	66 739
— permanent pasture and meadow	4 534	10 782	4 499	1 143	649	70.7	9 924	3 992	236	722	36 552	1 509	112	38 173
— permanent crops	164	1 259	2 943	30	13	1.4	56	2	11	1 048	5 527	4 312	710	10 549
— woodland	1 592	2 261	4 563	42	8	11.6	289	38	144	33	8 982	9 591	1 787	20 360
Arable land as a proportion of total AA (%)	60.3	57.9	53.0	41.6	52.3	43.2	41.0	20.7	91.3	54.4	52.5	76.5	71.6	57.9

	D	F	I	NI	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR	EUR 10	E	P	EUR 12
Permanent pasture and meadow as a proportion of total AA (%)	38.0	37.5	28.4	56.9	46.6	55.5	58.8	79.3	8.3	18.5	41.2	6.4	3.9	33.1
Permanent crops as a proportion of total AA (%)	1.4	4.4	18.6	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.3	0	0.4	26.8	6.2	18.2	24.6	9.1
Number of holdings (in 1 000) with:														
— livestock	639	930	1 271	102	87	3.8	200	196	80	722	4 231	1 311	:	:
— equidae	69	81	121	20	15	0.3	34	28	11	242	621	345	16	982
— bovine animals	475	643	501	80	72	3.4	167	190	52	99	2 282	453	269	3 004
— sheep	36	172	170	20	9	0.3	85	44	4	180	720	171	125	1 016
— goats	0	92	108	2	2	0	10	4	0	333	551	165	132	848
— pigs	435	288	534	38	35	1.4	27	10	52	119	1 539	524	360	2 423
— poultry	344	774	1 026	8	27	2.2	61	68	22	650	2 982	729	701	4 412
Number (in 1 000) of:														
— equidae	232	245	265	60	29	1.4	138	72	33	329	1 404	497	23	1 924
— bovine animals	15 023	23 425	8 527	5 411	3 077	224.6	13 206	6 900	2 852	616	79 262	4 552	1 165	84 979
— sheep	906	11 420	6 427	772	130	3.5	33 905	4 049	52	6 682	64 347	16 004	2 058	82 409
— goats	0	1 042	952	7	7	0.0	36	11	0	3 632	5 687	2 221	716	8 624
— pigs	21 697	11 309	8 756	10 656	5 300	72.0	8 085	1 050	9 253	1 047	77 225	9 736	2 411	89 372
— poultry	71 366	208 001	178 259	83 542	21 761	101.0	127 314	9 531	16 132	26 718	742 725	117 514	39 234	899 473
average number of animals by holding:														
— equidae	3	3	2	3	2	5	4	3	3	1	2	1	1	2
— bovine animals	32	36	17	68	43	66	79	36	55	6	35	10	4	28
— sheep	25	66	38	39	14	12	399	92	13	37	89	94	16	81
— goats	0	11	9	4	4	0	4	3	0	11	10	13	5	10
— pigs	50	39	16	280	151	51	299	105	178	9	50	19	7	37
— poultry	207	269	174	10 443	806	46	2 087	140	733	41	249	161	56	204

Notes:

- United Kingdom: provisionnal data.
- Spain: the data is extracted from the census of 1982 (not harmonized); survey threshold: 0.1 ha;
- Portugal: the data is extracted from the continental census of 1979 (not harmonized); survey threshold: 0.5 ha.

mately 844 000 holdings were covered and more than 100 characteristics surveyed for each holding. The surveys were carried out between 1 October 1982 and 31 January 1984.

Table 1 shows some particularly interesting results of the 1983 survey in the form of a comparison between Member States. The results for the Community of Ten were supplemented by results from the structural surveys carried out in Portugal in 1979 and Spain in 1982. In view of the proposed accession of Spain and Portugal to the European Community, these surveys were already to a large extent in line with Community surveys, so that both of the new Member States are in a position to supply results from their surveys which, with certain provisos, are comparable with the Community of Ten results.

Italy has more agricultural holdings than any other Community country (approximately 2.8 million holdings, i.e. 43% of the 6.5 million holdings in the Community of Ten), but the average utilized agricultural area (AA) is only 5.6 ha per holding. In contrast, France has the largest utilized agricultural area of any Member State (approximately 28.8 million ha, i.e. 33% of the AA for the Community of Ten), and the United Kingdom has the largest average AA per holding, with 64.4 ha, considerably higher than in Denmark (28.8 ha), Luxembourg (27.7 ha) or France (25.5 ha). It is thus not surprising that the average animal population per holding is also largest in the United Kingdom in the case of cattle, pigs and sheep. By far the largest poultry holdings are, however, in the Netherlands.

In Greece, the average AA per holding is even smaller than in Italy at 4.1 ha. The average animal population per holding is correspondingly low (except for sheep and goats).

In Denmark, the percentage of arable land to agricultural area is surprisingly high at 91.3%. In second place comes the Federal Republic of Germany, with 60.3%.

Structural statistics also show Ireland to be the 'Emerald Isle', with 79.3% of the agricultural area utilized being permanent meadow and pasture. Thus cattle and sheep-rearing are of particular importance for Irish agriculture.

The highest percentage of AA under permanent crops is in Greece, with 26.8%, followed by Italy with 18.6%. This will come as no surprise to any tourist who has been to the Mediterranean and seen the extensive olive groves, vineyards and orchards in these countries. The two new Member States, Portugal and Spain, also have a high proportion of permanent crops (24.6% and 18.2% respectively), but only a small percentage of permanent meadows and pastures (3.9% and 6.4%, which explains why other Mediterranean countries are concerned about sales of their tropical and sub-tropical fruit and wine. Overall, the entry of Spain and Portugal increases the Community's utilized agricultural area by approximately 30% and the number of holdings by more than 40%, since there are many small holdings in these two countries. However, since these small holdings make a considerable contribution to total agricultural output, the national structural surveys in Portugal cover all holdings with 0.5 ha AA or more, and in Spain even holdings of 0.1 ha and over are included, whereas in Community surveys in the other Member States the lower limit is 1.0 ha AA. In both Spain and Portugal and the other Member States, however, all holdings are included whose AA is below the above-mentioned survey threshold but whose agricultural production exceeds certain minimum levels, e.g. a holding with no agricultural area where pigs are reared.

Moving on to socio-political aspects, statistics on persons employed in agriculture are of great importance, not only the numbers of persons employed but more particularly the 'labour input' in agriculture. Since part-time working in agriculture and other gainful activity outside agriculture are widespread, the total annual working time of the indi-

vidual persons concerned is converted into what are called annual work units (AWU). An AWU is taken to be the minimum number of hours per annum laid down in national collective wage agreements. If the number of hours is not specified in these agreements, an AWU is taken to be 2 200 hours.

The farm structure survey shows that in 1983, in the Community of Ten, approximately 13.4

million people were employed in agriculture, although only 24% were working fulltime (i.e. their main job was in agriculture) whereas 58% were working part time with between 0 and 50% of an AWU, and it is assumed that in the majority of these cases the main gainful activity was outside agriculture. Converted to AWU, the figures show that the 13.4 million people in agriculture accounted for 7 million AWU, i.e. 0.5 AWU

**Table 2 — EC surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings 1966/67 to 1983**  
*Main results on number of holdings and utilized agricultural area (AA)*

	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	EUR 9	GR	EUR 10
<b>Total number of holdings (in 1 000)</b>												
1966/67	1246.0	1708.0	2980.5	247.0	214.8	8.61	:	:	:	:	991.5	:
1970/71	1074.6	1587.6	2849.9	184.6	184.0	7.61	326.7	277.4	146.0	6638.4	1046.3	7684.7
1975	907.9	1315.1	2664.2	162.6	138.1	6.21	280.6	228.0	132.3	5835.0	:	:
1977	851.6	1249.2	2634.1	154.6	126.5	5.75	271.2	225.0	127.8	5645.8	957.0	6602.8
1979/80	849.9	1255.3	2832.4	148.7	115.1	5.17	268.6	223.5	122.7	5821.4	998.9	6820.3
1983	767.6	1129.6	2832.4	138.5	102.6	4.56	261.9	221.1	98.7	5557.0	958.7	6515.7
<b>Trends in number of holdings (1970/71 = 100)</b>												
1966/67	116.0	107.6	104.6	133.8	116.7	113.1	:	:	:	:	94.8	:
1970/71	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1975	84.5	82.8	93.5	88.1	75.1	81.6	85.9	82.2	90.6	87.9	:	:
1977	79.2	78.7	92.4	83.7	68.8	75.6	83.0	81.1	87.5	85.0	91.5	85.9
1979/80	79.1	79.1	99.4	80.6	62.5	67.9	82.2	80.6	84.0	87.7	95.5	88.9
1983	71.4	71.1	99.4	75.0	55.8	59.9	80.2	79.7	67.6	83.7	91.6	84.8
<b>Total AA in 1000 ha</b>												
1966/67	12678.2	30115.2	17928.3	2232.5	1593.1	133.95	:	:	:	:	4093.8	:
1970/71	12651.1	29940.0	17178.8	2142.6	1540.3	135.14	17710.5	4737.2	2965.5	89001.1	3565.1	92566.2
1975	12398.6	29463.6	16485.5	2086.3	1467.5	136.07	16469.0	5076.6	2966.0	86549.2	:	:
1977	12214.5	29305.8	16517.5	2060.3	1448.7	132.36	17146.7	5067.8	2927.5	86821.2	3372.6	90193.8
1979/80	12212.3	29277.7	15857.8	2037.1	1421.0	130.06	17098.4	5048.5	2920.3	86003.2	3691.9	89695.1
1983	11922.6	28759.6	15857.8	2010.2	1392.8	127.42	16883.6	5036.6	2846.5	84837.1	3454.5	88291.6
<b>Trends in total AA (1970/71 = 100)</b>												
1966/67	100.2	100.6	104.4	104.2	103.4	99.1	:	:	:	:	114.8	:
1970/71	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1975	98.0	98.4	96.0	97.4	95.3	100.7	93.0	107.2	100.0	97.2	:	:
1977	96.5	97.9	96.2	96.2	94.1	97.9	96.8	107.0	98.7	97.5	94.6	97.4
1979/80	96.5	97.8	92.3	95.1	92.3	96.2	96.5	106.6	98.5	96.6	103.6	96.9
1983	94.2	96.0	92.3	93.8	90.4	94.3	95.3	106.3	96.0	95.3	97.0	95.4
<b>Average AA by holding (in ha)</b>												
1966/67	10.2	17.6	6.0	9.0	7.4	15.56	:	:	:	:	4.1	:
1970/71	11.8	18.9	6.0	11.6	8.4	17.76	54.2	17.1	20.3	13.4	3.4	12.0
1975	13.7	22.4	6.2	12.8	10.6	21.91	58.7	22.3	22.4	14.8	:	:
1977	14.3	23.5	6.3	13.3	11.5	23.02	63.2	22.5	22.9	15.4	3.5	13.7
1979/80	14.4	23.3	5.6	13.7	12.3	25.16	63.7	22.6	23.8	14.8	3.7	13.2
1983	15.5	25.5	5.6	14.5	13.6	27.94	64.5	22.8	28.8	15.3	3.6	13.6

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per person. The average labour input per person is highest in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Denmark with approximately 0.8 AWU per person, and lowest in Italy and Greece with approximately 0.4 AWU.

A correlation of the figures for persons employed and labour input (in AWU) on the one hand and agricultural area on the other, provides interesting information showing a considerable difference between the northern and the Mediterranean countries. In Greece, an average of 61 people work on 100 ha agricultural area (in Italy 33 people) as against 8 in France, Luxembourg and Ireland, 6 in Denmark and only 4 in the United Kingdom.

The labour input in AWU per 100 ha AA is

eight times higher in Greece (25.0 AWU) than in the United Kingdom (3.3 AWU) and nearly twice as high in Greece as in Italy (13.6 AWU). This is partly due to the fact that many labour-intensive crops are grown in the Mediterranean countries, but is most probably also a reflection of certain structural problems. A fairly high number of labour-intensive crops, e.g. vegetables and flowers, must also partly account for the relatively high average labour input per 100 ha AA in the Netherlands (12.1 AWU).

Trends or changes in the structure of agricultural holdings can be seen clearly when the results are compared with those of earlier structural surveys. Tables 2 and 3 illustrate in figures the marked structural changes which have taken place in the agriculture of the Member States in a little over a decade.

**Table 3 — EC surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings 1966/67 to 1983**

*Main results on agricultural labour force*

	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	EUR 9	GR	EUR 10
<b>Number of persons occupied in agriculture (in 1000)</b>												
1966/67	3 497.0	4 307.5	6 426.4	476.9	421.8	23.64	:	:	:	:	:	:
1970/71	2 734.5	3 846.7	5 668.7	363.9	281.6	19.40	:	:	:	:	:	:
1975	2 215.2	3 069.4	5 389.8	331.5	221.2	15.78	757.6	473.8	235.6	12 710.0	:	:
1977	2 084.2	2 881.0	5 373.4	322.5	199.5	13.85	648.0	442.7	243.1	12 206.2	:	:
1979/80	1 983.3	2 659.1	5 300.8	302.4	186.1	12.27	723.7	468.7	234.1	11 870.5	1 841.2	13 711.7
1983	1 783.6	2 405.8	5 300.8	304.4	164.6	10.5	723.1	418.9	185.7	11 297.7	2 128.0	13 425.7
<b>Trends in number of persons occupied in agriculture (1975 = 100)</b>												
1966/67	157.9	140.3	119.2	143.9	190.7	149.8	:	:	:	:	:	:
1970/71	123.4	125.3	105.2	109.8	127.3	122.9	:	:	:	:	:	:
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	:	:
1977	94.1	93.9	99.7	97.3	90.2	87.8	85.5	93.4	103.2	96.0	:	:
1979/80	89.5	86.6	98.3	91.2	84.1	77.8	95.5	98.9	99.4	93.4	:	:
1983	80.5	78.4	98.3	91.9	74.4	66.5	95.4	88.4	78.8	88.9	:	:
<b>Number of persons per 100 ha AA</b>												
1966/67	27.6	14.3	35.8	21.4	26.5	17.6	:	:	:	:	:	:
1970/71	21.6	12.8	33.0	17.0	18.3	14.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
1975	17.9	10.4	32.7	15.9	15.1	11.6	4.6	9.3	7.9	14.7	:	:
1977	17.1	9.8	32.5	15.6	13.8	10.5	3.8	8.7	8.3	14.1	:	:
1979/80	16.2	9.1	33.4	14.8	13.1	9.4	4.2	9.3	8.0	13.8	49.9	15.3
1983	15.0	8.4	33.4	15.2	11.8	8.2	4.3	8.3	6.5	13.3	61.6	15.2



	D	F	J	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	EUR 9	GR	EUR10
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**Number of persons per 100 holdings**

1966/67	281	252	216	193	196	275	:	:	:	:	:	:
1970/71	254	242	199	197	153	255	:	:	:	:	:	:
1975	244	233	202	204	160	254	270	208	178	218	:	:
1977	245	231	204	209	158	241	239	197	190	216	:	:
1979/80	233	212	187	203	173	237	269	210	191	204	184	201
1983	232	213	187	220	160	230	276	189	188	203	222	206

**Total farm labour force, labour input in 1000 AWU**

1966/67	2329.9	3032.3	4127.2	341.7	271.2	17.04	:	:	:	:	:	:
1970/71	1611.0	2368.8	2989.9	289.7	188.6	12.27	:	:	:	:	:	:
1975	1233.6	1949.7	2826.5	253.7	139.6	12.37	625.7	324.7	176.7	7542.6	:	:
1977	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1979/80	1050.9	1847.5	2157.6	242.2	123.9	9.05	582.8	310.3	171.6	6495.9	797.4	7293.3
1983	945.9	1658.2	2157.6	243.4	111.8	7.75	562.1	276.1	140.3	6103.2	863.3	6966.5

**Trends in total labour input (1975 = 100)**

1966/67	188.9	155.5	146.0	134.7	194.3	137.8	:	:	:	:	:	:
1970/71	130.6	121.5	105.8	114.2	135.1	99.2	:	:	:	:	:	:
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	:	:
1977	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1979/80	85.2	94.8	76.3	95.5	88.8	73.2	93.1	95.6	97.1	86.1	:	:
1983	76.7	85.0	76.3	96.0	80.1	62.7	89.8	85.0	79.4	80.9	:	:

**Average number of AWU by 100 ha of AA**

1966/67	18.4	10.1	23.0	15.3	17.0	12.72	:	:	:	:	:	:
1970/71	12.7	7.9	17.4	13.5	12.2	9.08	:	:	:	:	:	:
1975	9.9	6.6	17.1	12.2	9.5	9.09	3.8	6.4	6.0	8.7	:	:
1977	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1979/80	8.6	6.3	13.6	11.9	8.7	6.96	3.4	6.1	5.9	7.6	21.6	8.1
1983	7.9	5.8	13.6	12.1	8.0	6.08	3.3	5.5	4.9	7.2	25.0	7.9

**Average number of AWU by holding**

1966/67	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.98	:	:	:	:	:	:
1970/71	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.61	:	:	:	:	:	:
1975	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.99	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	:	:
1977	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1979/80	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.6	1.1	1.75	2.2	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.1
1983	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.8	1.1	1.70	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.1

**Average number of AWU per person**

1966/67	0.65	0.68	0.56	0.69	0.63	0.71	:	:	:	:	:	:
1970/71	0.57	0.59	0.45	0.78	0.65	0.63	:	:	:	:	:	:
1975	0.55	0.61	0.46	0.75	0.63	0.78	0.76	0.67	0.73	0.55	:	:
1977	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1979/80	0.52	0.66	0.36	0.77	0.66	0.73	0.75	0.64	0.73	0.51	:	:
1983	0.52	0.66	0.36	0.77	0.67	0.72	0.71	0.64	0.75	0.52	0.40	0.50

The number of holdings in the Community of Ten fell by approximately 15% between 1970/71 and 1983, by as much as 44% in Belgium, by 40% in Luxembourg and approximately 30% in Denmark, the FR of Germany and in France (Table 2). However, since the AA decreased only slightly over the same period, indicating that land given up was generally taken over by the remaining holders, the average AA per holding increased steadily in all Member States except Italy.

The number of people working in agriculture (Table 3) fell in percentage terms even more sharply than the number of holdings, decreasing in the Community of Nine alone by approximately 1.4 million between 1975 and 1983, i.e. an 11% drop! On the remaining holdings the average number of people employed per holding also decreased markedly, from an average of 218 persons per 100 holdings in 1975 to 203 persons per 100 holdings in 1983 in the Community of Nine, i.e. a fall of approximately 7%. In relation to AA, the average number of people employed per 100 ha fell over the same period from 14.7 to 13.3, i.e. by 10%.

During the same period, total labour input in agriculture, expressed in AWU, also fell sharply, as can be seen if the average labour input is calculated in AWU per 100 ha AA. In the Community of Nine over the period 1975 to 1983, when agricultural production increased, the figures fell from 8.7 AWU per 100 ha to 7.2 AWU per 100 ha, i.e. by 17%, an indication of the extent to which agriculture has been successfully rationalized, partly due to increasing unit yields, but more importantly due to the increasing size of holdings and extensive mechanization. If these trends continue, it must be expected that many more jobs will be lost in agriculture in the future.

The most important results of the 1983 Community farm structure survey will shortly be published by Eurostat<sup>1</sup>, and will be obtainable from the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities in Luxembourg.

- <sup>1</sup> Three publications are planned for 1986:
1. Farm structure: Survey 1983: Main results;
  2. Farm structure: Survey 1983: Detailed results; (microfiches)
  3. Farm structure: Graphical analysis: 1975 and 1983.

## Analysis of the results of the surveys of fruit trees carried out in 1977 and 1982



**M. Ernens<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> M. Ernens is an administrator in the division 'Agricultural accounts and structures' of Eurostat.

### 1. Introduction

This report analyses the results of the fruit tree surveys carried out in 1977 and 1982 by the Member States of the Community pursuant to Council Directive 76/625/EEC of 20 July 1976 on plantations of dessert apple, dessert pear, peach and orange trees whose production is intended entirely or principally for sale. The intermediate data between the two surveys are the result of annual estimates of planting and grubbing supplied by the Member States in accordance with the above directive.

Current developments with regard to orchard structure, which will undoubtedly affect medium-term production, are analysed by comparing the results of the two surveys.

Peach and orange trees account for 47% of the total area at Community level.

## 2. General remarks

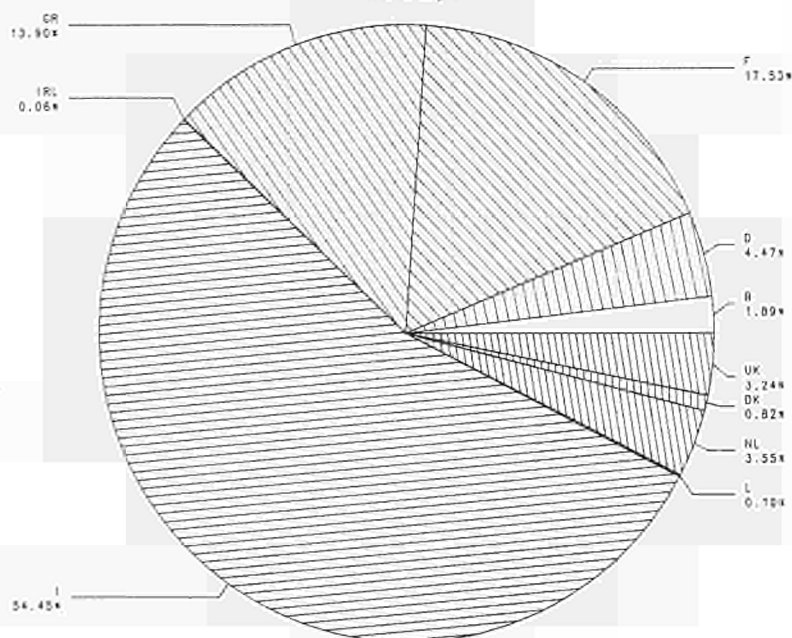
In the period 1977 to 1982 there was a marked increase in the area under fruit trees in Italy. This country accounts for 55% of the orchard area in the entire Community, followed by France and Greece with 18% and 14% respectively. More than 85% of the area under fruit trees in the Community lies in the Mediterranean countries.

The main regions are the south-east of France, the Po Valley and Trentino-Alto Adige in Italy and Macedonia in Greece.

**Table 1 — Number of hectares under fruit trees, 1977-82, Member States and EUR 10**

	1977 Ha	1982	
		Ha	% EUR 10
D	29 457	26 241	4.5
F	124 049	102 876	17.5
I	296 725	319 552	54.5
NL	25 750	20 836	3.6
B	11 913	11 099	1.9
L	661	597	0.1
UK	24 038	18 996	3.2
IRL	473	337	0.1
DK	6 781	4 816	0.8
GR	:	81 559	13.9
<b>EUR 10</b>	:	<b>586 908</b>	<b>100.0</b>

COMMUNITY SURVEY OF ORCHARD FRUIT TREES  
1982, %



### 3. Apples

3.1. Apples are produced in all Member States, although the area under apple trees is shrinking in all the Member States except Greece and Italy, where it increased markedly in the period 1977-82 (+ 6 502 ha).

Despite the increase in Italy, the area under apple trees at EUR 9 level declined by 7 467 ha.

3.2. In 1982, one third of Community orchards were in the 15-24 year age class, but 12% were less than 4 years old. The age structure improved between 1977 and 1982, the 0-4 year class having expanded at the expense of the older classes and accounting for a larger proportion of orchards.

More than half the orchards in the Community have a density of less than 800 trees per hectare.

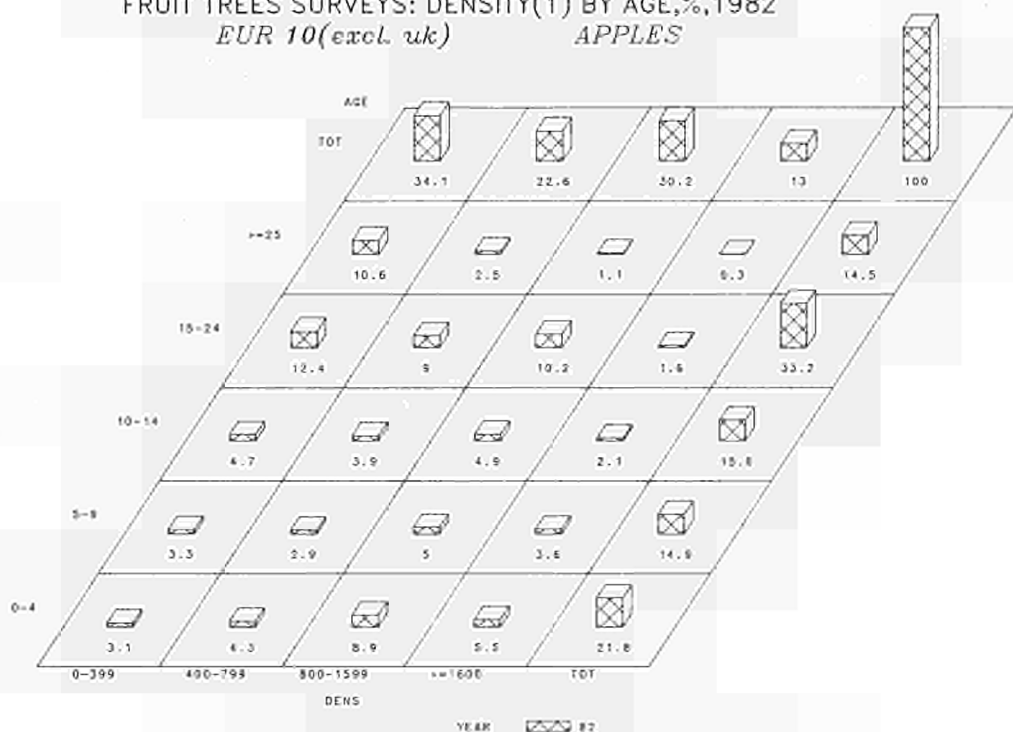
The density of plantation, however, is increasing from one survey to the next.

3.3. In Germany the 'Central' production area differs considerably in orchard age and density from the other two areas.

In France, on the other hand, there is much less variation in the age of the orchards, whereas the density varies widely from one production area to the next. The south-east accounts for the largest proportion of the total area.

The Po Valley accounts for nearly half of the total area in Italy, with a good age structure.

FRUIT TREES SURVEYS: DENSITY(1) BY AGE,%,1982  
EUR 10(excl. uk) APPLES



(1) DENSITY: NUMBER OF TREES PER HECTARE

There are marked differences between the Italian production areas. This is also true of Greece, where 56% of apple orchards are in Macedonia. The density of plantation is very low, 88% of orchards having less than 400 trees to the hectare.

3.4. The Golden Delicious is the most important variety in the Community of Ten, accounting for 35% of apple orchards. The area on which this variety is grown is, however, shrinking in all the Member States except Italy.

The second noteworthy variety is the Red Delicious. The interest shown in this variety in Italy and Greece is such that 99% of the area on which it is grown in the Community lies in these two countries. The Cox's Orange

is to be found mainly in the United Kingdom (52%), Germany and the Netherlands.

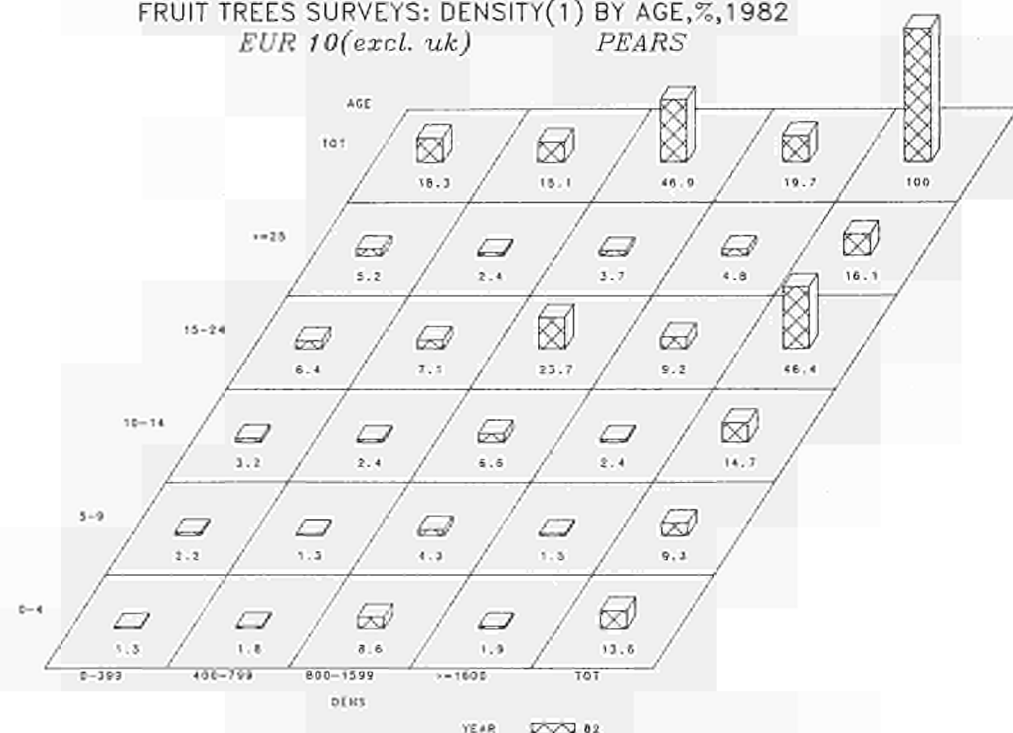
The Boskoop is well distributed among the various Member States apart from Italy, the United Kingdom and Greece.

Several varieties were added in the 1982 survey: the Fyriki (Greece), Jonagold (Belgium) and Delicious Pilafa (United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland).

#### 4. Pears

4.1. The area under pear trees increased in Italy and Greece only. Over 80% of pear trees are in the Mediterranean Member States (France, Italy and Greece), this proportion being much higher than that of apple trees (69%) accounted for by the same countries.

FRUIT TREES SURVEYS: DENSITY(1) BY AGE, %, 1982  
EUR 10 (excl. uk) PEARS



(1) DENSITY: NUMBER OF TREES PER HECTARE

## NEWS ITEMS

4.2. Extensive planting in Italy will have a beneficial effect on the age structure of pear trees and this in turn will affect production in the coming years.

In all the Member States apart from Greece, the age structure is worse than that of apple trees.

The 15-24 year class predominates except in the United Kingdom, where 46% of pear trees are over 25 years old.

The 0-4 year class represents an increasing proportion of pear trees in all Member States except France and Luxembourg. In Greece 21% of the area belongs to this class. This confirms the expansion in the area under pear trees mentioned above.

About half the pear orchards, and indeed 71% in Belgium, have a density of 800 to 1 599 trees per hectare.

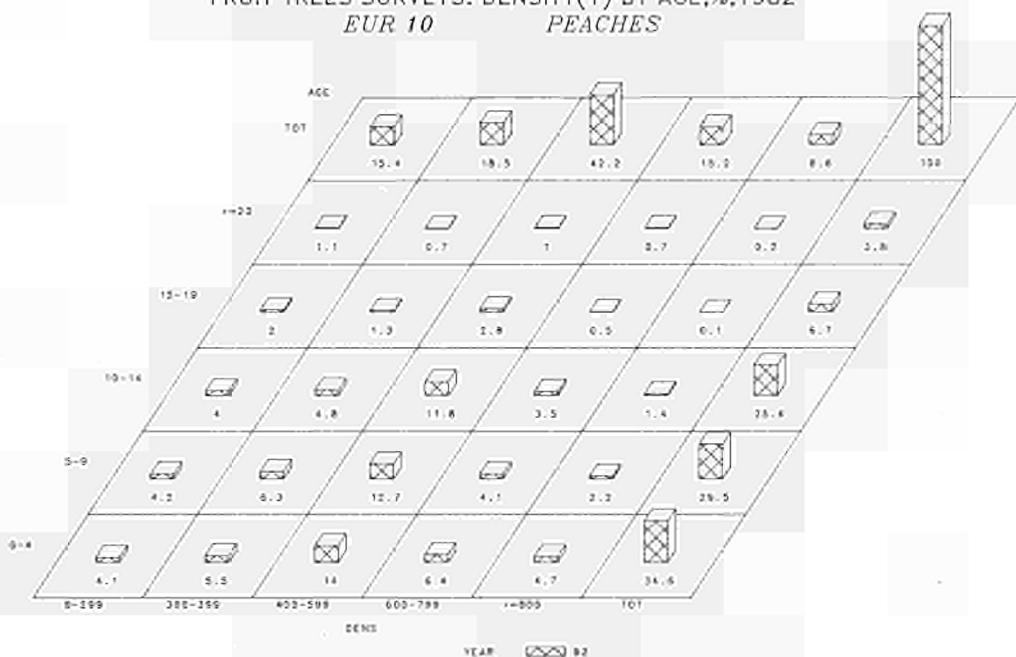
France has the highest plantation density of the Community, half the orchards exceeding 1 600 trees per hectare. The structure in Greece and Germany, on the other hand, is much less intensive: 71% and 49% respectively of their area is planted at a density of less than 400 trees per hectare.

In Germany, new planting tends to be carried out at higher densities, 35% of new plantations were in the class 800-1 599 trees per hectare in 1982 as opposed to only 20% in 1977.

4.3. The south-east of France and the Po Valley account for more than half the Community area, while the north and south production areas in Germany account for 75% of the Country's area, as do Macedonia and Thessaly in Greece.

The south-east of France, the Po Valley in Italy and Macedonia in Greece have a better

FRUIT TREES SURVEYS: DENSITY(1) BY AGE, %, 1982  
EUR 10 PEACHES



(1) DENSITY: NUMBER OF TREES PER HECTARE

age and density structure than the other production areas. There is thus a degree of specialization at regional level.

4.4. Conference and Doyenné du Comice are planted in virtually all the Member States.

Two varieties — Williams and Passe Crassane, which account for more than a quarter of the total area under pear trees — are to be found in the south of the Community. The Abate Fetel variety is peculiar to Italy (9 035 ha).

## 5. Peaches

5.1. Peaches are grown in Italy, France, Greece and Germany, the area in Germany being of marginal importance. The area under peach trees has increased appreciably in Italy, which accounts for 60% of the Community area.

This increase in area has improved the age structure and will thus indirectly affect peach production.

5.2. The proportion of orchards in the 0-4 year class was higher in 1982 than in 1977 except in Germany. This class has considerably expanded in Italy and represents 37.2% of the total area.

The density structure is very similar throughout the Community. The largest class is 400 to 599 trees, the proportion which it represents ranging from 38% in Italy to 59% in Greece.

5.3. In France, about 80% of peach trees are in the south-east, while almost half the Italian area is in the Po Valley and Trentino-Alto Adige.

In the central production area in Italy, 40% of the area under peach trees is in the 0-4 year age class. A substantial increase in Italian production may thus be expected in the coming years.

94% of the area under peach trees in Greece lies in Macedonia. In most production areas, a fairly high proportion of orchards has a density of 400 to 599 trees per hectare.

5.4. The area producing yellow-fleshed peaches represents 87% of the total area under peach trees in the Community and much the same proportion in the various countries. An increase in plantations of peach trees with yellow-fleshed fruit is reducing the importance of white-fleshed peaches in Italy.

The area under certain varieties such as Dixired and J. H. Hale, which are to be found in the various Member States, is declining considerably, whereas other varieties such as Armgold, Vesuvio, Nectarine and the Merrill Franciscan group show appreciable expansion.

## 6. Oranges

6.1. In Italy, the area under orange trees has grown considerably and in 1982 accounted for more than three quarters of the total EUR 10 orchard area. This expansion reflects an increase in the 15-24 year and over-40 year classes, which will adversely affect the age structure.

6.2. At Community level, 34% of orange trees are in the 15-24 year class and the same breakdown may be observed in the individual countries. The density class 500 to 624 trees per hectare accounts for 32% of the total Community area, ranging from 29% in Italy to 45% in Greece.

6.3. Sicily accounts for 61% of the area in Italy. The age structure is best in Puglia and Basilicata, where 12% of the recorded area is in the first age class.

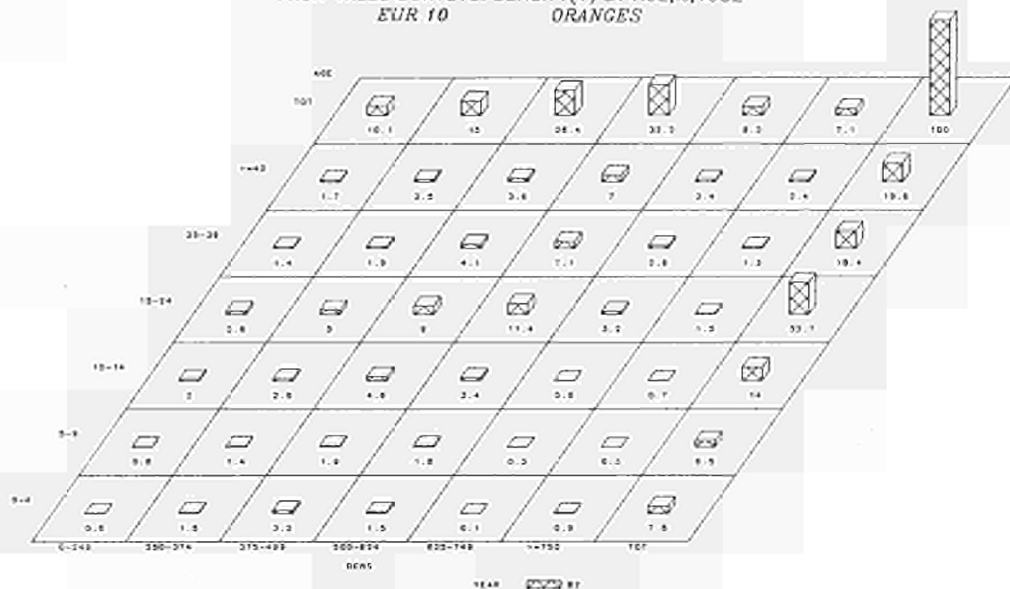
## NEWS ITEMS

The Peloponnese accounts for 60% of the area in Greece. The plantations are somewhat younger than in Italy, except in Epirus.

6.4. In Italy, blood oranges represent 70% of the total area. The area under 'blond' oranges expanded between 1977 and 1982.

The situation is quite different in Greece, where 95% of the area is used for the production of blond oranges. The Tarocco variety is gaining ground in Italy and covers 36% of the country's area under orange trees. The Navel group represents 71% of the area in Greece.

FRUIT TREES SURVEYS: DENSITY(1) BY AGE, %, 1982  
EUR 10 ORANGES



(1) DENSITY: NUMBER OF TREES PER HECTARE



## Database news

by **A. Szauer, administrator in the division 'Dissemination' of Eurostat**

In future, this chapter will cover general news about the contents and dissemination of the Eurostat databases. The reader should therefore be able to obtain a rapid overview of the developments on both the public databases and the different access facilities. Any questions or remarks are welcome and can be addressed to

Statistical Office of the European Communities  
Division A2, Dissemination  
Bâtiment Jean Monnet  
Rue Alcide de Gasperi  
L-2920 Luxembourg

### 1. News about database dissemination

- Since the beginning of 1986, the privileged users (National statistical offices and ministries of the Member States) have the possibility to access the databases online via the hosts. This service is without charge (apart from the telephone costs). Every user will be provided with an individual budget, to cover the costs of his usage of every function provided by the hosts (graphics, regression, etc.).
- The Eurostat tables with the short-term indicators, distributed by the news agency Reuters, are presently being revised. From March 1986 onwards, the update of these data will be performed automatically via a microcomputer linked to Reuters. Approximately 60 000 customers are connected to the Reuters network.
- The members of the European Parliament and their colleagues will also have direct access to the Eurostat databases. As part of the Ovide project that provides the EP members with important information concerning their sessions (agenda, timetables for travelling, documentation, etc.), the Eurostat short-term indicators will also be distributed via the Prestel network.

### 2. Cronos development plan for the first half of 1986

- Cados documentation system: already 11 out of the 24 Cronos domains have been integrated and analysed by the Cados documentation system. The analyses of another 8 domains have been planned for the first half year of 1986. These domains are mainly those concerning the national accounts and the rest of the agricultural domains. With these domains included in Cados, the largest part of Cronos can be consulted without any knowledge of the classification plans.
- All Cronos domains: the data for the new Member States Spain and Portugal, are already available in many Cronos domains. In some other domains this is not yet the case, however,

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## NEWS ITEMS

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the data will be loaded during 1986. More detailed information may be obtained on request.

- ICG — short-term indicators: this domain is at present being revised. One of the reasons is to obtain a better harmonization of its contents with the Eurostatistics publication. In the future, it will be possible, to consult series in ICG with the aid of Eurostatistics and without any knowledge of the classification plans.
- BISE — industrial production: the harmonized production statistics are being extended with an additional section. About 100 products relative to mechanical engineering (NACE 32) will be made available.
- PRAG — agricultural prices: from spring 1986 onwards, the deflated monthly and yearly agricultural price indices (output and input) will be available with 1980 = 100 as base year for all countries and EUR 10.
- FISH — fisheries: this domain is at present being completely revised and extended. The collection: catch by fishing region will contain approximately 1 100 different species of fish. Also an extension of the data on the fishery fleets and the creation of a new collection with the supply balance sheets of fishery products has been planned.
- RICA — farm accountancy data network (FADN): the data in this domain are being completely revised due to changes in the weighting system.
- FRIC and FRIM — external trade: the yearly series are now also available for the SITC — sectors. The two domains have been grouped together into one single domain called FRIC.

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# PUBLICATIONS

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## Published

Theme 2
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*NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — AGGREGATES 1960–1984*

ISBN 92-825-5789-8 (EN/FR/NL), ISBN 92-825-5790-1 (DA/DE/IT)

Format A4, 135 pages, price BFR 500

Results of the principal aggregates of the accounts drawn up according to ESA (European system of integrated economic accounts). Development and comparison between the Community as a whole (EUR 10), the 10 Member States, the two prospective member countries (Spain, Portugal), United States and Japan.

*BALANCE OF PAYMENTS METHODOLOGY OF GREECE*

ISBN 92-825-5642-5 (GR/EN/FR)

Format C5, 153 pages, price BFR 200

This publication explains the concepts, definition and methods used for the compilation of the balance of payments of Greece.

Theme 3
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*FAMILY BUDGETS — COMPARATIVE TABLES:  
NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM, IRELAND, DENMARK, GREECE, SPAIN*

ISBN 92-825-5583-6 (DA/EN/FR/NL)

Format A4, approximately 200 pages, price BFR 250

The present publication contains the first standardized results, derived from national family budgets surveys, available for the Netherlands, Belgium, Ireland, Denmark, Greece and Spain. The data are presented according to a series of comparative tables elaborated by Eurostat in collaboration with the countries concerned.

*EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT — BULLETIN No 4, 1985 — DECEMBER 1985  
WORKING POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT IN AN ENLARGED COMMUNITY*

Format A4, 7 pages, price BFR 100

This issue is devoted to the theme of the successive enlargements of the Community from six to nine, then to 10 countries and in particular now to 12 countries.

It describes the effects on the main aggregates of population, employment and unemployment and draws a parallel with the evolution of those statistics in the United States.

*EARNINGS IN INDUSTRY AND SERVICES 2 — 1984*

ISSN 0254-9050 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A4, 147 pages, price BFR 600

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## PUBLICATIONS

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This publication which is updated every six months contains harmonized data on manual workers' hourly earnings in industry, and non-manual workers' monthly earnings in industry, commerce, banking and insurance. These data are broken down by industrial groups according to NACE, by sex and, for certain countries, by region. In addition, this publication shows, for manual and non-manual workers combined and broken down by industrial group, some data on total hourly costs in industry (results of the three-yearly Community surveys and updated estimates for intermediate years).

<b>Theme 4</b>
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### *ELECTRICITY PRICES 1980-1985*

ISBN 92-825-5653-0 (DE), ISBN 92-825-5655-7 (FR), ISBN 92-825-5654-9 (EN),  
ISBN 92-825-5656-5 (IT)

Format A4, 143 pages, price BFR 450

This publication is an updating of the annual inquiries on electricity prices in the countries of the Community, with a time series back to 1980. Electricity prices are recorded in approximately 30 locations for both domestic and industrial uses, with a breakdown by type of consumers. The text explains definitions, tariff systems and taxation, and gives an analysis of results together with an international comparison.

### *GAS PRICES 1980-1985*

ISBN 92-825-5374-4 (DE), ISBN 92-825-5375-2 (EN),  
ISBN 92-825-5376-0 (FR), ISBN 92-825-5377-9 (IT)

Format A4, 138 pages, price BFR 500

This publication is an updating of the annual inquiries on gas prices in the countries of the Community, with a time series back to 1980. Gas prices are recorded in approximately 30 locations for both domestic and industrial uses, with a breakdown by type of consumers. The text explains definitions, tariff systems and taxation, and gives an analysis of results together with an international comparison.

### *IRON AND STEEL YEARBOOK 1985*

ISBN 92-825-5751-0 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A4, 180 pages price BFR 1 000

Yearly statistics on the structure and the economic situation of the Community's iron and steel industry: employment, size of enterprises, plants, crude steel, iron and scrap balances, production of iron ore, pig-iron, crude steel, finished steel and end products, consumption of raw materials, works deliveries and receipts, external trade of scrap and ECSC products, indirect foreign trade, steel consumption, investments of the iron and steel industry, prices and levy.

<b>Theme 5</b>
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### *YEARBOOK OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS*

ISBN 92-825-5821-5 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format C5, approximately 320 pages, price BFR 750.

This book can be considered as a statistical vade-mecum containing the most important items given in *Agricultural statistics*. This publication contains the following parts:

General,  
Agricultural and forestry accounts,  
Structure,  
Production,  
Supply balance sheets,  
Prices and price indices.

***METHODOLOGY OF THE EC INDICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRICES  
(OUTPUT AND INPUT)***

ISBN 92-825-5463-5 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A4, 228 pages, price BFR 700

This special edition provides a comprehensive review of the methods used to establish the EC indices of agricultural prices (field of observation, structure of the indices, weighting, index type, base period, definition of prices, etc.). Taking the indices with base 1975 = 100 as an example, the breakdown of the indices by products (output index) or means of production (input index) is explained, and the selected price series described. Finally, the changes in methodology introduced with the rebasing of the EC indices of agricultural prices to 1980 = 100 are discussed.

**Theme 6**

***EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — USER'S GUIDE — 2nd edition***

ISBN 92-825-5660-3 (PT)

Format A4, approximately 64 pages, price BFR 150

The SOEC's aim in publishing the second edition of this guide is to assist the users of its external trade statistics.

This publication provides the indispensable basic methodological information required by the individual user and helps him find his way through the mass of statistical material produced by the SOEC.

The guide contains a list and a description of the SOEC's printed publications and publications on microfiches and magnetic tapes, with prices and subscription terms, and also informs the user whether the data bases and information can be accessed on-line via Euronet.

**Theme 7**

***CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY ROAD — 1983***

ISBN 92-825-5828 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A4, 134 pages, price BFR 500

Statistics on goods traffic by road, carried on vehicles registered in the Member States.

**Theme 9**

***GOVERNMENT FINANCING OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT 1975–1984***

ISBN 92-825-5643-3 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A4, approximately 290 pages, price BFR 450

This report contains an overall analysis of the public financing of R & D from 1975 to 1985 and a detailed analysis by objectives of this financing in 1984 in the Member States.

### To be published

<b>Theme 2</b>
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*NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — DETAILED TABLES BY SECTOR 1970–1983*

ISBN 92-825-5924-6 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A4, approximately 400 pages, price BFR 1 200

Detailed data for the Community and the Member States on flows of income between institutional sectors (companies, households, government, etc.) and their financial transactions (change in assets and liabilities), compiled in accordance with the European system of integrated economic accounts (ESA).

<b>Theme 3</b>
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*EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT 1986*

ISBN 92-825-5827-4 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A4, approximately 270 pages, price BFR 850

This yearbook covers in a single volume the following statistical aspects of the labour market:

- population;
- working population and employment according to sex, status and sector of activity;
- gainful employment in industry and the services (ISIC and NACE nomenclatures);
- registered unemployment, vacancies and job placements;
- industrial disputes;
- working hours.

As far as they are available, the data relate to the years from 1970 to 1984 in the 10 Member States of the European Community as well as for Spain and Portugal. The main variables are illustrated by 13 graphs.

<b>Theme 4</b>
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*ENERGY — STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1984*

ISBN 92-82-5929-7 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A4, approximately 230 pages, price BFR 750

This yearbook groups in a single publication an extensive volume of statistical information relating to the energy economy of the Community and the Member States, particularly for the most recent year available. The first chapter covers the characteristic data of energy economics in recent years. The second chapter concerns the overall 'energy supplied' balance sheets for the Community and each Member States for the most recent year. These balance sheets are presented in detailed form in specific units and in tonnes oil equivalent, and in a more aggregated form in terajoules and in tonnes oil equivalent. The third chapter gives historical series for each energy source for the principal aggregates characterizing the structures of energy economics.

*STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITY OF INDUSTRY — DATA BY SIZE OF ENTERPRISE — 1981*

ISBN 92-825-5949-1 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A4, approximately 190 pages, price BFR 300

The publication comprises some results for 1981 of the coordinated annual inquiry into industrial activity, broken down by size of enterprise.

*RAW MATERIALS: EC SUPPLY 1975–1983*

ISBN 92-825-5837-1 (DE/EN/FR/)

Format A4, approximately 90 pages,

- Trend in EC supply of raw materials from 1975 to 1983
- Dependence on imports and modification of imports structure
- Consolidated and detailed EC balance sheets
- Development of raw material consumption.

<b>Theme 5</b>
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*THE EUROPEAN ORCHARD*

*1977 AND 1982 SURVEYS: ANALYSIS AND FORECASTS*

ISBN 92-825-5925-4 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A4, approximately 110 pages, price BFR 300

The study consists of two parts. The first contains a detailed analysis by country, region, variety, planting density and tree age. The breakdown of the area into different survey classes and changes in area according to class between the two surveys are presented in three-dimensional diagrams. The second part contains a model for forecasting production potential.

## Periodicals

► **Monthly bulletins**

*EUROSTATISTICS — DATA FOR SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC ANALYSIS (THEME 1)*

ISSN 0252-8266 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A4, approximately 108 pages, price BFR 1 500 annual subscription

'Eurostatistics' is the monthly report on short-term economic development.

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## PUBLICATIONS

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- (iii) tables of 'Short-term data' harmonized by Eurostat on the basis of common criteria for the 12 Member States and comparisons with the USA and Japan;
- (iv) 'Country tables' with a selection of the most important economic indicators allowing a rapid overview of the economic and social situation in each country.

### *CONSUMER PRICE INDICES (THEME 2)*

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This bulletin can be obtained by subscription which includes:

- 12 monthly issues giving the general index;
- 4 quarterly issues (supplement) showing the evolution of the consumer price indices for the 8 main groups of consumption as well as for the 20 sub-groups on the base 1980 = 100.

The first quarterly supplement will appear about mid-March 1986 and will contain monthly and annual figures for 1981 to 1985 for the 12 EC countries and the United States.

### *UNEMPLOYMENT — MONTHLY BULLETIN (THEME 3)*

ISSN 0252-9890 (DE), 0252-9920 (EN), 0252-9912 (FR), 0252-9904 (IT)

Format A4, approximately 10 pages, price BFR 700 annual subscription

The monthly bulletin gives information about the situation on the labour market in the enlarged Community.

### *ENERGY — MONTHLY STATISTICS (THEME 4)*

ISSN 0258-3569 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A4, approximately 65 pages, price BFR 1 800 annual subscription

Rapid monthly update of the principal statistical series characterizing the short-term movements in the energy economy (coal — oil — gas — electricity). Supplementary series, in annex, cover the whole of energy, ruling prices and certain circumstantial indicators which explain the most important developments in the availability and consumption of energy.

### *INDUSTRIAL TRENDS — MONTHLY STATISTICS (THEME 4)*

ISSN 0258-1922 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A4, approximately 60 pages, price BFR 1 400 annual subscription

Publication of the indicators forwarded by the Member States pursuant to Council Directive 72/211, in particular: indices of industrial production, turnover, orders received, number of employees, gross wages and salaries by branch of industry and for industry as a whole, and indices of the value of imports and exports for the same branches. A short special chapter is devoted to the short-term indicators for the building and civil engineering sector, as laid down in Council Directive 78/166. A supplementary chapter has been introduced, containing indices of producer prices of industrial products. Certain issues may include, in the form of an annex or supplementary chapter, statistics which are not published regularly. Supplements on methodology and/or containing retrospective series complete the ordinary publication.



*MONTHLY BULLETIN — IRON AND STEEL (THEME 4)*

ISSN 0378-7559 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A4, approximately 17 pages, price BFR 1 100 annual subscription

Short-term economic statistics (monthly) on production of pig-iron, crude steel, steel mill products, consumption and receipts of scrap and number of short-time workers.

*MONTHLY EXTERNAL TRADE BULLETIN (THEME 6)*

ISSN 0378-3723 (DA/DE/EN/FR/GR/IT/NL)

Format A4, approximately 200 pages, price BFR 3 100 annual subscription

General summary of foreign trade of the European Community by country and by product. Trends in EC trade by country and by product. Trade of the main non-EC countries. Indices.

*RETAIL TRADE — SALES INDICES (THEME 7)*

ISSN 0256-2715 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A4, approximately 8 pages, price BFR 450 annual subscription

This monthly publication gives volume indices (quantities) for retail trade sales in the European Community countries, the United States of America and Japan.

These cyclical indices are intended to provide short-term indication of trends in the consumption of households and the activity of commercial enterprises.

► **Quarterly bulletins**

*QUARTERLY NATIONAL ACCOUNTS — ESA (THEME 2)*

ISSN 0258-2066 (EN/FR)

Format A4, approximately 7 pages, price BFR 300 annual subscription

Principal national accounts aggregates on a quarterly basis. Volume and price trends. Comparison between the Community as a whole, those Member States who compile quarterly accounts, the United States and Japan. Commentary and graphs.

*MONEY AND FINANCE (THEME 2)*

ISSN 0255-6510 (EN/FR)

Format A4, approximately 80 pages, price BFR 1 400 annual subscription

This publication consists of two parts: one containing a number of structural financial indicators, covering the period 1975 to 1985 and a second part in which annual, quarterly and monthly time-series data will be provided. The structural indicators will refer to the evolution of certain financial aggregates in relation to the GDP, the consolidated balance sheets of credit institutions, the money supply, the public finance, the exchange rates and the foreign reserves.

As regards the time-series, they contain data for the short-term economic analysis and cover the following subjects: money supply, capital markets, public finance, interest rates, exchange rates and official reserves. Moreover, a chapter of the bulletin will provide statistics related to the European Monetary System.

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### *BALANCE OF PAYMENTS — QUARTERLY DATA (THEME 2)*

ISSN 0251-1800 (EN/FR)

Format A4, approximately 90 pages, price BFR 900 annual subscription

This publication provides the latest available quarterly and annual data on the global balance of payments (flows) of each European Community country, as well as for the Community as a whole (EUR 10 and EUR 12) and of the United States and Japan. The publication includes comparative tables with the main balance items of a certain number of industrialized countries. The issue number 3 of each year contains also as annex the historical global data on the 12 last years.

The data are expressed in millions of European currency units (Mio ECU); they are presented according to the Eurostat's balance-of-payments schema and cover the three latest annual and the nine latest quarterly available periods.

### *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (THEME 4)*

ISSN 0254-0649 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A4, approximately 200 pages, price BFR 750 annual subscription

Statistics of industrial production by product. Annual and quarterly data on production of industrial products in the Member States of the EC.

### *QUARTERLY IRON AND STEEL BULLETIN (THEME 4)*

ISSN 0378-3510 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A4, approximately 100 pages, price BFR 2 500 annual subscription

Annual, quarterly and monthly statistics on employment, consumption of raw materials, production of iron ore, pig-iron, crude steel, finished steel products and end products, on works deliveries and receipts, stocks, on external and internal ECSC steel and scrap trade and on apparent steel consumption.

### *ANIMAL PRODUCTION (THEME 5)*

ISSN 0250-6580 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A4 approximately 130 pages, price BFR 1 900 annual subscription

Monthly statistics on:

1. Meat: slaughterings, external trade and gross indigenous production expressed in number of heads and tonnes;
2. Eggs and poultry: eggs placed in incubation, chicks hatched, external trade in chicks and chicks placed;
3. Milk and dairy products: cows' milk collected, production of dairy products; as well as results of surveys, supply balance sheets forecasts, etc.

### *CROP PRODUCTION (THEME 5)*

ISSN 0378-3588 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

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The most recent information on:

1. Land use, crop production of arable land (area, yield, production), fruit and vegetable production;
2. Meteorological reports;
3. Supply balances for crop products.

### *AGRICULTURAL PRICES (THEME 5)*

(On microfiches)

(EN/FR), price for the complete series BFR 1 400 annual subscription

The microfiches for agricultural prices contain the monthly 'selling prices of crop products', 'selling prices of animal products' and 'purchase prices of the means of agricultural production' for the Member States of EUR 10, whilst prices for Spain are gradually being added. Agricultural prices for Portugal are expected to become available during the next few years. All data are also stored in the Cronos data bank (PRAG domain). The monthly prices in the microfiches cover the past two years. Where no monthly series exist, the tables show the annual prices for 1976 to 1985 inclusive. The prices are expressed in national currencies and in ECU.

The selling prices of crop and animal products comprise prices for the major products at the agricultural producer level, and also the prices of a number of processed products of the food industry. The purchase prices of the means of agricultural production relate to the prices paid by farmers for feedingstuffs, fertilizers, fuels and seeds.

### *NIMEXE — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — COUNTRIES/PRODUCTS SCE 2112 (THEME 6)*

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Prices are available on application.

Special trade imports and/or exports based on the nomenclature of goods for the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States (Nimexe), with the following characteristics:

- country/product presentation
- values and quantities (SCE 2112 — Nimexe 6/4/2)
- all statistical regimes together
- no threshold
- quarterly (cumulative data, January—March, January—June, January—September, January—December).

### *SITC — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — COUNTRIES/PRODUCTS SCE 2311 (THEME 6)*

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Prices are available on application.

Special trade imports and/or exports of the Member States of the European Community according to the standard international trade classification of the United Nations (SITC Rev. 2). These statistics, compiled from the Nimexe data, have the following characteristics:

- country/product presentation
- values and quantities (SCE 2311 — SITC 5/4/3/2/1)
- all statistical regimes together
- no threshold
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- values and quantities (SCE 1111 — Nimexe 6)
- supplementary units (SCE 1112 — Nimexe 6 SU)
- all statistical regimes together
- no threshold
- quarterly (cumulative data, January—March, January—June, January—September, January—December).

### *SITC — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — PRODUCTS/COUNTRIES SCE 1311/1312 (THEME 6)*

(microfiches)

Prices are available on application.

Special trade imports and/or exports of the Member States of the European Community classified according to the standard international trade classification of the United Nations (SITC Rev. 2). The characteristics of these data, which are derived from the Nimexe data, are as follows:

- product/country presentation
- values and quantities (SCE 1311 — SITC 5)
- supplementary units (SCE 1312 — SITC 5 SU)
- all statistical regimes together
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- product/country presentation
- values and quantities (SCE 1119 — Nimexe 6)
- supplementary units (SCE 1118 — Nimexe 6 SU)
- breakdown by statistical regime
- no threshold
- quarterly (cumulative data, January—March, January—June, January—September, January—December).

*NIMEXE — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — COUNTRIES/PRODUCTS SCE 2119*  
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- country/product presentation
- values and quantities (SCE 2119 — Nimexe 6 — processing traffic)
- breakdown by statistical regime
- no threshold
- quarterly (cumulative data, January—March, January—June, January—September, January—December).

► **Half-yearly bulletins**

*EARNINGS IN INDUSTRY AND SERVICES* (THEME 3)

ISSN 0254-9050 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A4, approximately 290 pages, price BFR 1 000 annual subscription

This publication which is updated every six months contains harmonized data on manual workers' hourly earnings in industry, and non-manual workers' monthly earnings in industry, commerce, banking and insurance. These data are broken down by industrial groups according to NACE, by sex and, for certain countries, by region. In addition, this publication shows, for manual and non-manual workers combined and broken down by industrial group, some data on total hourly costs in industry (results of the three-yearly Community surveys and updated estimates for intermediate years).

*EC AGRICULTURAL PRICE INDICES (OUTPUT AND INPUT)* (THEME 5)

ISSN 0250-5967 (EN/FR)

Format A4, approximately 210 or 120 pages respectively, price BFR 1 300 annual subscription

This publication shows the trend of the monthly EC indices of producer prices of agricultural products and of purchase prices of the means of agricultural production during the last 13 months for EUR 10 and each of those ten Member States. The agricultural price indices for Spain are not expected to be included until 1987, whilst it is not yet possible to foresee when data will be available for Portugal. In order to eliminate the effect of different rates of inflation in the Community, the nominal agricultural price indices are deflated using the consumer price index. The publication will contain both nominal and deflated price indices. Each price index is the result of a base-weighted (Laspeyres) calculation using value weights determined for the base year 1980 for a fixed basket of agricultural products (output index) and a selection of goods and services (input index). 1980 also serves as the reference year. No 1/1986 of this publication shows in addition the trend of the annual price indices from 1975 to 1985. A brief commentary on the most recent developments, various summaries containing rates of change and a number of diagrams can be found before the index tables. A weighting scheme by country and product is also included.

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## **Methodology of EC agricultural price indices (output and input)**

ISBN 92-825-5463-5 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A4, 228 pages, price BFR 700

This publication provides a comprehensive review of the methods used to establish the EC agricultural price indices (output and input): field of observation, structure of the indices, weighting, index type, base period, definition of prices, etc. Taking the indices with base 1975 = 100 as an example, the breakdown of the indices by products (output index) or means of production (input index) is also explained, and the selected price series described. Finally, the changes in methodology introduced with the rebasing of the EC agricultural price indices to 1980 = 100 are discussed.

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## **Consumer price indices**

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This bulletin can be obtained by subscription which includes:

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A selection of the Community's basic statistics and a comparison with a number of other European countries, plus the USA, Canada, Japan and the USSR. This selection covers the following subjects:

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The information provided on each publication is as follows: 'theme' to which the work belongs, title of volume, international classification number (ISBN or ISSN), languages in which available, format, number of pages, price and brief summary of content. For practical reasons, the price is given in only one currency, the BFR (Belgian franc) which is the legal tender in the country of publication (Luxembourg). The price thus indicated applies when orders are placed directly with the **Office for Official Publications of the European Communities** (L-2985 Luxembourg, 2, rue Mercier — postal cheque account (CCP) 19190-81 — bank current account BIL 8-109/6003/300) and serves as a rough guide to the prices in the various national currencies in the event of

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