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AGRICULTURAL INCOME 1991

In 1991, agricultural income in the Community⁽¹⁾, measured by real net value added per annual work unit, is expected to have fallen by -2.5%. Added to the downturn in 1990, this figure further reduces the favourable effect of the exceptional upswing in 1989 for Community agriculture. In view of the overall stability of production in volume terms (a slight decline for crop products, mainly caused by fresh fruit, wine, oilseeds and sugar beet, but some growth in animal production, particularly pigs, sheep and poultry), the decline in agricultural income is mainly explained, as in 1990, by the fall in real producer prices which was particularly marked for animal production (but also for oilseeds, cereals and wine). Agricultural income in 1991 declined in most Member States, though there was a marginal improvement in Spain, a greater improvement in the Netherlands and a significant one in Greece and Italy. There were falls in excess of 10% in Denmark, France, Germany, Portugal and Luxembourg.

As is always done at this time of year, Eurostat is publishing the revised data and analytical comments on the trend in agricultural income for EUR 12 and in the twelve Member States during the last year; these findings are based on the official estimates of the Member States which were available in January-February. There are three indicators for assessing trends in agricultural income.

Indicator 1 reflects the real net value added at factor cost (NVAfc) in agriculture per annual work unit (AWU) of the total labour input (independent and hired labour). In 1991 this fell by -2.5% for EUR 12, following -2.4% in 1990 and +12.0% in 1989. NVAfc measures the income available for remuneration to the factors of production, after deduction of intermediate consumption, taxes linked to production and depreciation, and inclusion of subsidies.

(1) Data for the Federal Republic of Germany in its territorial situation before 3 October 1990.

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For further information please contact: P. BONNEFOY
Eurostat, L-2920 Luxembourg, tel. 4301-7237 Fax: 4301-7317

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Indicator 2 is the real net income from agricultural activity of total labour input (= NVAfc less rent and interest paid) per AWU, which in 1991 fell by -3.1% for EUR 12, following -3.0% in 1990 and +12.5% in 1989.

Indicator 3 is the real net income from agricultural activity of family labour input (= real net total income less compensation of employees) per AWU of the total family labour input (holder and members of his family working on the holding), which declined more strongly in 1991 for EUR 12; it was -4.6%, following -4.4% in 1990 and +16.3% in 1989.

Stability of production volume

The volume of Community agricultural production maintained its average 1990 level (-0.1%) following slight variations in crop production(-0.8%) and animal production (+0.5%). There were significant gains (between +3% and +6%) in three Member States (B, I and particularly GR) and small increases (close to +1%) in three others (IRL, NL and UK); there were slight falls (between -1% and -3%) in five Member States (DK, D, E, F and P) and a fall of -10% in Luxembourg.

In the **crop sector**, quantities rose only significantly for cereals (+9.1%), with generally very good yields and greater areas under maize and durum wheat cultivation, and for olive oil (+68.9%) following the fall in 1990. On the other hand, weather conditions adversely affected grape must and wine (-15.8%), fresh fruit (-13.3%) and sugar beet (-7.3%); the decline in oilseeds (-3.6%) was due to a smaller area under cultivation (particularly for sunflowers in the Mediterranean countries). Changes for other products (potatoes, fresh vegetables, flowers) varied, depending on the country but these more or less cancelled each other out at Community level.

In the **animal sector**, production quantities rose, for pigs (+2.0%) in all the Member States except the Netherlands, for sheep and goats (+4.0%), particularly in Spain and the United Kingdom, and even more steeply for poultry (+5.5%). An increase for the last of these items, applied to all Member States as demand continued to grow. Cattle production (+0.6% for EUR 12) fell in France and particularly in Luxembourg but went up in the other northern countries of continental Europe, whereas milk production volume declined everywhere (-2.0%), reflecting the quantitative Community restrictions. Finally, national trends in egg production cancelled each other out at EUR 12 level.

Fall in real producer prices, particularly in the animal sector

Nominal producer prices went up slightly on average for EUR 12 in 1991 (+1.2%), but this result concealed very different situations depending on the country and product; there were falls, even in nominal terms, for oilseeds, cattle, sheep and goats, and milk.

Taking account of inflation rates (GDP price index) which were between +1.9% (DK) and +20.0% (GR), agricultural prices clearly fell overall in real terms: -4.3% for EUR 12. There was a marginal increase (+0.6%) in Greece, but declines in all the other Member States; these were lower than -5% in most countries (B, DK, D, F, I and NL), between -6% and -9% in three cases (E, IRL and UK) and exceeded -10% in Luxembourg and Portugal.

As a Community average, real prices fell in 1991 for all kinds of animal product, the most severe (around -11%) being for the saturated cattle and sheep markets as in 1990. Real prices for milk and eggs continued to fall (around -6% for the Community), a trend which began in 1990. The fall in real prices for pigs and poultry is more moderate overall (around -4% for EUR 12), this being on markets with more expansive demand, and despite their volume increases.

In the crop sector, changes in real prices in 1991 (-1.7% on average in EUR 12) were more varied: marked increases of between +8% and +9% in the price of fresh fruits (due to a very poor harvest) and olive oil (due to firm demand and a poor harvest in 1990) were in contrast to significant declines in the price of must and wine (-6.0%, due to falling demand, large stocks and the high prices obtained in 1990, and despite a very poor harvest in 1991), cereals (-5.5%, due to a harvest which was in many cases exceptional) and, in particular, oilseeds (-15.3%, due to the state of the market and lower institutional prices). Changes in the real prices of other products (potatoes, sugar beet, fresh vegetables and flowers) in individual Member States were in equilibrium for the Community as a whole, with the result that prices at EUR 12 level varied only slightly (-1% to +2%).

Declines in real value of intermediate consumption less steep than those of final production

These changes in volumes and real prices gave rise to a decline in the real value of final agricultural production at Community level in 1991 (-4.4%). The steepest falls were nearly -20% for oilseeds and must and wine, and between -5% and -10% for sugar beet, fresh fruits and nearly all animal products except pigs and poultry. The only crop to show a substantial increase in the real value of production was olive oil (+84.4%). More modest changes of between -1.7% (pigs) and +3.1% (cereals) were recorded for other products.

The real value of intermediate consumption declined by -2.0% for EUR 12 in 1991 due to an average fall in real prices of -2.5% (mainly due to animal feedingstuffs and, to a lesser extent, fertilizers) whereas the volume of intermediate consumption was hardly changed (+0.5%, with larger increases for animal feedingstuffs, services and, above all, seeds and plants, but with declines in the volume of agro-chemical products). The average ratio of intermediate consumption to final production is increasing, in terms of both volume and price, which indicates a deterioration in the apparent productivity of intermediate consumption (-0.6%) and in the "price scissors" (-1.4%) for the Community's agriculture as a whole.

The nominal value increase in intermediate consumption (+3.1%) more than offset the modest increase in final production (+1.0%) with the result that gross value added at market prices in EUR 12 declined in nominal terms (-0.5%) and more markedly in real terms (-6.2%). It should be noted that this decline is steeper than the medium-term trend (-1.6% per annum on average in real terms over the 10-year period). Nevertheless, gross value added at market prices was higher in real terms in four Member States (B, NL, I and GR), but fell sharply in Portugal (-21.1%) and Luxembourg (-33.2%). The six other Member States (IRL, DK, D, E, UK and F) experienced changes of between -8.3% and -12.8%.

Modest overall effect of subsidies, taxes linked to production and depreciation on value added, despite very wide national disparities

The changes in subsidies⁽²⁾ in 1991 (+6.6% in nominal terms and +0.1% in real terms) were significantly lower than the trend of previous years, even though their favourable effect on agricultural income was reinforced by the decline in taxes linked to production (-9.0% in real terms). The net change ("subsidies less taxes") for Member States was widely disparate. They had a negative effect on income in only three Member States (B, DK and IRL), and a major positive effect in five others (E, F, L, P and UK).

After depreciation⁽³⁾ (-3.4% in real terms in EUR 12 for 1991, with very large reductions in E and P) was taken into account, the decline in real net value added at factor cost (the basis of Indicator 1) was -6.1%, i.e. almost identical to the fall in gross value added at market prices. Net value added at factor cost increased in three Member States (GR, I and NL) but fell by more than -10% in seven others (DK, D, F, IRL, L, P and UK).

Decline in net agricultural income compounded by nominal increases in other costs (rents, interest and compensation of employees)

Although the effect of changes in rents (-5.1% in real terms in EUR 12) on income was negligible in 1991, the nominal increase in interest charges (+2.9%, or -2.6% in real terms in EUR 12, including large increases in B, GR, NL and P) had a greater impact, and explains the decline (-6.7% for EUR 12) in the real net income of total labour input (the basis of Indicator 2).

Finally, the steady trend in the compensation of employees (an increase of +4.0% in nominal terms for EUR 12, and a decline of -1.9% in real terms, i.e. a much more modest fall than that recorded for production and value added) gave rise to a sharper decline in the real net income of family labour input (the basis of Indicator 3) of -8.4% for EUR 12.

Accelerated decline in the agricultural workforce in 1991

The total agricultural labour input⁽⁴⁾ in EUR 12, measured in AWUs, fell by an average of -3.7% in 1991 (compared with a 10-year average of -3.1% per annum). The falls were particularly large in Germany (-5%) and Spain (-8%), but only very modest in the Netherlands (-0.3%) and Portugal (-1%). It should be noted that this reduction mitigated the effect which the declines in production and aggregates of value added had on Indicators 1 and 2.

(2) Subsidies within the meaning of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture comprise only direct current transfers to agriculture, and exclude other payments such as price support, investment aids and aid to the agro-food industry. Changes in subsidies are therefore not representative of changes in the overall support given to Community agriculture. Increases in subsidies are likely, in particular, to reflect the implementation or reinforcement of measures to compensate for reduced price and market support. Subsidies are accounted for in the year of payment. In the case of Italy, changes in 1991 had to be estimated by Eurostat.

(3) Once again, in the case of Italy, changes in depreciation had to be estimated by Eurostat.

(4) In the case of Ireland, changes in the agricultural labour input were estimated by Eurostat.

There was an even steeper decline in agricultural family labour input in 1991 (-4.0% on average, with falls of -5% in Germany and Luxembourg, and no less than -11% in Spain). Overall, however, this did not prevent Indicator 3 from deteriorating more sharply than the two other Indicators at Community level and in most Member States (with the obvious exception of those where agricultural incomes increased).

Varying situations in individual Member States

These average changes in agricultural incomes in the Community as a whole are the result of disparate changes in individual Member States, which were due in part to the wide range of agro-economic developments in 1991, and in part to the disparities between the base levels (i.e. 1990 levels) caused by changes in previous years.

In the following seven Member States, falls in Indicator 1 were greater than the Community average:

- **Luxembourg** (-18.7%, following -4.9% in 1990; Indicators 2 and 3: -23.7% and -24.5%), because the volume of final production fell more steeply than in any other Member State (falls in all sectors except pigs), and the real prices of animal products declined, although all this was partly compensated for by the doubling of subsidies; all distributive charges increased more than those for EUR 12;
- **Portugal** (-14.5%, following +6.7% in 1990; Indicators 2 and 3: -18.4% and -24.4%), following generally poor harvests (although the volume of animal production increased) and the sharpest average falls in the Community for real producer prices (fall for almost all products). This was partly compensated by higher subsidies and falls in the real value of intermediate consumption and depreciation. The total labour input only declined slightly and the increase in family labour input was the only one recorded in the Community;
- **Germany** (-12.8%, following -12.3% in 1990; Indicators 2 and 3: -18.0% and -22.4%), because of poor harvests (root crops and fresh fruits, although this resulted in higher real prices) and falls in real prices of cereals and oilseeds (due to good harvests) as well as of animal production (especially cattle and milk). This situation was compounded by a reduction in subsidies (partly offset by a reduction in taxes) and an increase in depreciation. Agricultural labour input declined more rapidly than in previous years;
- **France** (-11.0%, following +4.3% in 1990; Indicators 2 and 3: -12.5% and -16.8%), following very poor harvests of fresh fruits and wine (with only the former showing higher real prices), declines in the volume of cattle, sheep and milk production, falls in the real prices of cereals and oilseeds (in the wake of good harvests) and of all types of animal production (particularly cattle and milk). Lower subsidies were more than offset by lower taxes;
- **Denmark** (-10.4%, following -1.9% in 1990; Indicators 2 and 3: -25.9% and -42.4%) in the wake of lower volumes and real prices of the main crops and lower real prices of animal production (against a background of higher volumes), compounded by lower subsidies and higher taxes linked to production, depreciation, interest and employee compensation;

- **Ireland⁽⁵⁾** (-8.1%, following +1.7% in 1990; Indicators 2 and 3: -9.2% and -10.4%) although production volumes were stable (cattle and milk) or increased, falls in real prices of cattle and milk had a greater impact due to the importance of these products in Irish agriculture. The situation was worsened by lower subsidies, higher taxes linked to production and higher depreciation;
- **United Kingdom** (-7.9%, following -1.3% in 1990; Indicators 2 and 3: -5.5% and -9.9%), despite stability or growth of all product volumes except potatoes and milk, and because of falls in real prices of most products (particularly for oilseeds, pigs, sheep, poultry and eggs) exceeding the Community average, the effect of which was restrained by higher subsidies; the smaller decrease in Indicator 2 is explained by reductions in rents and especially interest.

In the five other Member States, on the other hand, Indicator 1 out-performed the Community average in 1991, reaching record highs in Spain and the Netherlands:

- **Belgium** (-2.1%, following -9.4% in 1990; Indicators 2 and 3: -5.0% and -5.8%), with notable increases in the volumes of most products (potatoes, flowers, cattle, pigs, poultry and eggs), and real price falls which were less steep (with the exception of potatoes, cattle and poultry) than elsewhere. However, subsidies fell sharply (to their 1989 level) and rises in depreciation and interest costs affected income;
- **Spain** (+0.6%, following +4.9% in 1990; Indicators 2 and 3: -0.5% and -0.1%), although the real value of final production declined more steeply than the Community average (falls in volume particularly for root crops, oilseeds, fresh vegetables and wine and in real prices, especially for wine, flowers and all animal productions). However, higher subsidies, lower depreciation and, most importantly, the agricultural exodus had a very positive effect on agricultural income per AWU;
- **the Netherlands** (+2.9%, following -0.7% in 1990; Indicators 2 and 3: +2.9% and +3.8%), where overall production volumes were up (particularly fresh vegetables, flowers, cattle and poultry, although pig production was down) and real prices fell less sharply than elsewhere, although the sharp fall in the real value of intermediate consumption was offset by higher depreciation, interest and wage costs. The total agricultural labour input remained fairly stable (despite an increase in the number of paid workers);
- **Greece** (+8.2%, following -9.1% in 1990; Indicators 2 and 3: +6.9% and +5.7%), as a result of the biggest increase in the volume of final production in the Community (higher volumes were common for all crops except fresh fruits) and the only average increase in the real price of final production (again due to crop production, apart from cereals and fresh vegetables), the effect of which was slightly offset by a substantial increase in the real value of intermediate consumption. Interest costs rose sharply and family labour input remained fairly stable;

(5) Changes in agricultural labour input in Ireland were estimated by Eurostat.

- Italy⁽⁶⁾ (+8.9%, following -8.7% in 1990; Indicators 2 and 3: +10.5% and +22.0%), which was one of only two Member States where the real value of final production increased, thanks to significantly higher crop production volumes (cereals, wine and olive oil, despite falls for root crops, oilseeds and horticultural products). Also, real prices fell less sharply than in other Member States and mainly affected cereals, oilseeds and animal productions, whose share in total agricultural production in Italy is relatively modest. Interest and wage costs decreased sharply in real terms.

Over a 10-year period, agricultural income increased moderately within the Community with stark contrasts between individual countries

In 1991, agricultural income, measured by Indicator 1, was over 7% higher than the average for 1984 to 1986 for the Community, but only two Member States (B and F) show increases close to this figure. Income is estimated to have fallen by over -10% in three Member States (P, UK and especially DK) over those five years and by -1% to -5% in three others (D, I and L), while it increased by over 20% in four Member States (GR, IRL, NL and especially E).

To show the trend over the 10-year period, the average of the last three years (1989-1991) can be compared with that of 1980-1982 (see table below). Here again, the increase of +15.5% for the Community (or about 1.6% per year) is the result of highly diverse national trends, ranging from -11% for Italy to +50% for Spain.

Agricultural Income Indicator 1 in 1988-1990 (average of three years) on the basis of 1980-82 = 100

B :	121,2	IRL :	141,9
DK :	119,5	I :	89,3
D :	117,2	L :	132,8
GR :	124,3	NL :	136,6
E :	149,6	P :	102,2
F :	116,4	UK :	96,8

EUR 12: 115,5

Overall, this trend in real agricultural income per annual work unit in the 1980s was mainly produced early on in the period (especially in 1982) and even more so at the end of the period (especially in 1989), with a degree of stagnation between 1983 and 1988.

The increase in income over the 10-year period was obtained:

- with progress in productivity which allowed an increase in production volume (+1.3% per year), especially in the crop sector (+2.2% per year, especially due to cereals, oilseeds, fresh fruit and vegetables and flowers), the increase in the two main animal productions (milk and cattle) having been contained by restrictive policies (+0.5% per year for the animal sector);

(6) Changes in subsidies and depreciation in Italy in 1991 were estimated by Eurostat.

- in spite of imbalances on some agricultural markets where there is a structural surplus of supply resulting in a fall in institutional prices and real producer prices (-3% per year) for almost all crop and animal products (flowers were the only major agricultural product for which real prices increased, whereas decreases of over -3.5% per year were recorded for cereals, oilseeds and all animals);
- with an increase in the volume of intermediate consumption only slightly lower than that of production. This was offset by a fall in the real price of this item at just below that of producer prices; as a result, the GVAMP fell in real terms by -1.6% per year on average;
- with a substantial increase in subsidies (+6.5% per year in real terms, cf. note (2) above), whereas the effect of the distributive charges proved to be very moderate over the medium-term for EUR 12;
- with a regular decline in the agricultural labour input in all Member States (-3.1% per year for EUR 12) which allowed an increase in the agricultural income indicators per AWU in spite of the decline in aggregated agricultural income.

For further details

Detailed figures and analyses of the trend in agricultural income and its components are provided in the report Agricultural Income 1991 (theme 5, series D) which has just been published. This publication contains an analysis of changes in agricultural income in the Community and in each Member State in 1991 compared with 1990 (on the basis of the indicators discussed above and a "cash flow" indicator), followed by a thorough analysis of corresponding trends for the period 1980-1991, together with comments on comparisons of agricultural income levels between Member States. Moreover, Eurostat will shortly be publishing the Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Forestry 1985-1990 (theme 5, series C).

Figure 1 - Changes in agricultural income indicator 1 in the Community and Member States, in 1989, 1990 and 1991 (in %)

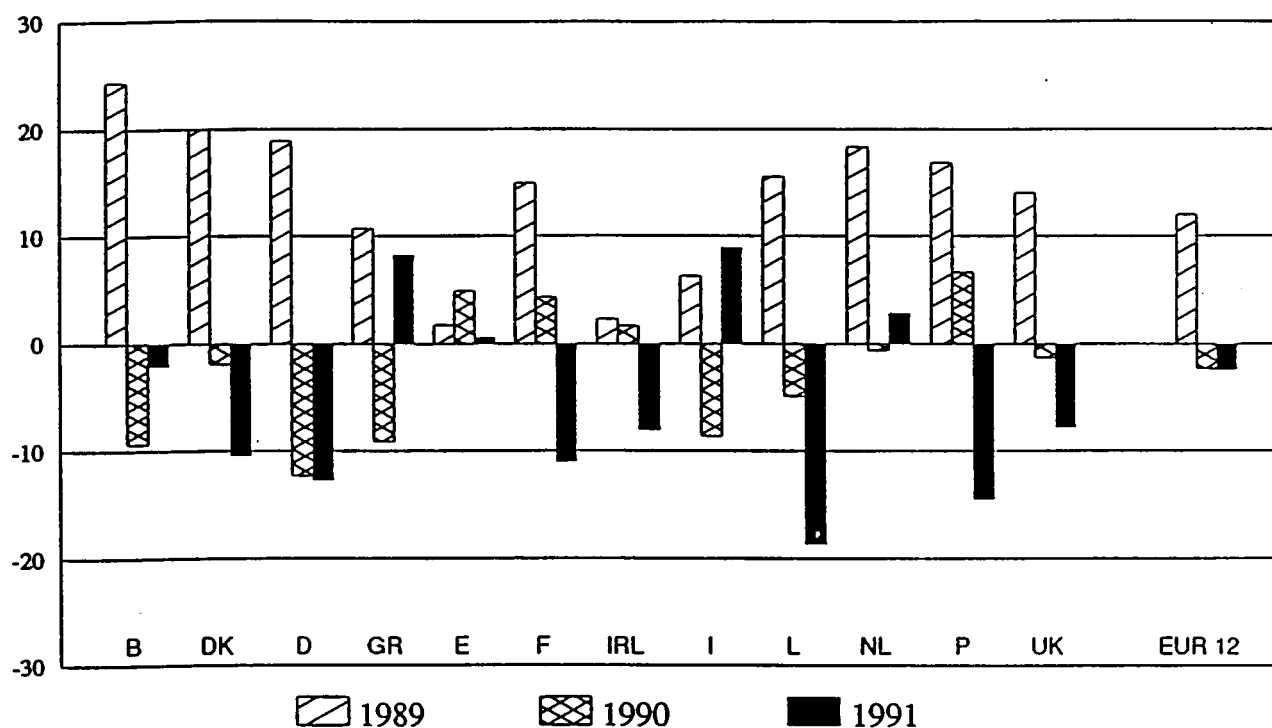


Table 1 - Changes in the three agricultural income indicators in the Community and Member States, in 1989, 1990 and 1991 (in %)

Member State	Indicator 1			Indicator 2			Indicator 3		
	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991
B	24.3	-9.4	-2.1	29.8	-13.1	-5.0	32.7	-14.1	-5.8
DK	20.0	-1.9	-10.4	52.3	-7.9	-25.9	119.8	-9.4	-42.4
D	18.9	-12.3	-12.8	24.0	-15.6	-18.0	30.1	-18.7	-22.4
GR	10.6	-9.1	8.2	11.8	-9.8	6.9	12.4	-10.4	5.7
E	1.8	4.9	0.6	-3.9	6.7	-0.5	-7.0	7.8	-0.1
F	15.0	4.3	-11.0	17.4	5.1	-12.5	21.1	4.9	-16.8
IRL	2.3	1.7	-8.1	0.2	-1.2	-9.2	0.8	-2.0	-10.4
I	6.3	-8.7	8.9	6.9	-9.1	10.5	10.2	-15.2	22.0
L	15.6	-4.9	-18.7	17.6	-8.6	-23.7	20.7	-10.3	-24.5
NL	18.3	-0.7	2.9	19.6	-2.0	2.9	25.7	-2.7	3.8
P	16.9	6.7	-14.5	18.9	3.7	-18.4	23.5	5.0	-24.4
UK	14.1	-1.3	-7.9	12.0	-2.5	-5.5	21.8	-5.7	-9.9
EUR 12	12.0	-2.4	-2.5	12.5	-3.0	-3.1	16.3	-4.4	-4.6

Variations in labour input for Ireland are Eurostat estimates.

Variations of subsidies and depreciation (in 1991) for Italy are Eurostat estimates.

**Figure 2 - Agricultural income indicators 1, 2 and 3 for the Community from 1980 to 1991
(1984-86 = 100)**

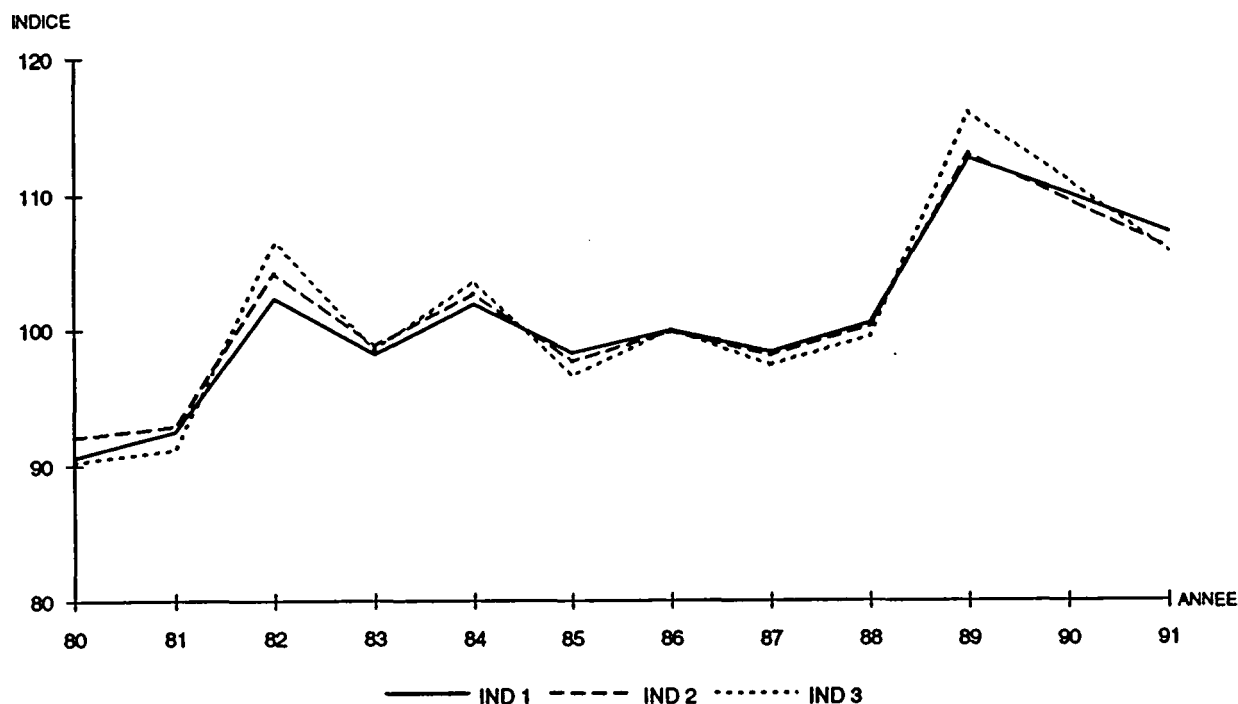


Table 2 - Indicator 1: Indices of real net value added at factor cost, per AWU, from 1973 to 1991, with 1984-86 = 100

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
1973	102.4	65.4	122.5	73.1	74.1	110.6	95.4	94.3	71.3	91.1	:	119.1	:
1974	81.9	63.7	104.6	71.0	63.4	102.0	87.4	87.8	59.4	77.0	:	108.5	:
1975	85.7	53.3	118.8	72.4	71.3	94.8	107.2	90.1	65.3	82.9	:	105.2	:
1976	101.1	55.1	123.4	78.5	76.3	93.8	101.8	84.3	57.8	90.3	:	112.9	:
1977	84.1	64.4	118.2	75.4	86.8	91.6	125.3	88.9	72.0	86.0	:	105.4	:
1978	90.7	70.0	113.3	85.3	87.9	95.0	129.8	89.9	71.7	84.7	:	100.2	:
1979	82.1	60.8	101.3	80.8	80.0	97.2	108.2	96.0	74.5	78.1	:	96.9	:
1980	86.8	65.8	90.3	92.0	85.9	88.0	88.3	109.3	68.8	75.2	95.7	90.7	90.6
1981	95.3	75.4	91.1	97.4	76.5	91.2	88.6	106.7	77.4	92.3	90.0	96.1	92.5
1982	100.4	91.2	111.0	100.1	88.6	107.6	96.7	106.9	106.6	96.9	100.5	104.6	102.3
1983	108.3	78.1	89.4	90.9	89.0	100.3	101.1	112.0	94.3	93.4	97.3	93.3	98.2
1984	104.3	104.0	102.4	98.8	100.0	99.4	112.3	101.0	97.7	100.9	99.6	112.7	101.8
1985	99.4	95.7	92.6	101.3	102.1	100.0	97.7	101.4	99.0	95.6	98.4	90.0	98.3
1986	96.2	100.3	105.0	99.9	97.9	100.5	89.9	97.5	103.3	103.5	102.1	97.3	99.9
1987	90.8	80.3	87.8	102.2	104.3	101.5	109.9	98.8	104.2	99.6	99.8	95.4	98.3
1988	98.6	81.0	109.1	112.4	118.8	97.7	128.6	93.3	106.6	101.2	84.0	85.3	100.4
1989	122.5	97.1	129.7	124.4	120.9	112.3	131.5	99.2	123.2	119.8	98.2	97.3	112.6
1990	111.0	95.3	113.8	113.1	126.8	117.2	133.7	90.6	117.2	119.0	104.7	96.0	110.0
1991	108.7	85.4	99.3	122.4	127.6	104.2	122.9	98.7	95.3	122.5	89.6	88.5	107.1
% 91/90	-2.1	-10.4	-12.8	8.2	0.6	-11.0	-8.1	8.9	-18.7	2.9	-14.5	-7.9	-2.6

Table 3 - Indicator 2: Indices of real net income of total labour input per AWU, from 1973 to 1991, with 1984-86 = 100

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
1973	110.6	88.9	142.4	78.3	79.3	119.5	106.6	103.3	75.3	99.2	:	135.5	:
1974	87.6	82.4	117.6	75.3	66.0	108.9	93.8	95.4	61.4	81.1	:	120.6	:
1975	92.1	60.7	137.7	76.3	74.4	99.8	117.9	97.1	66.7	88.3	:	119.3	:
1976	110.3	60.0	143.6	82.9	78.8	97.8	111.0	89.8	56.3	96.7	:	128.8	:
1977	88.6	70.2	135.9	78.7	90.6	94.8	137.4	94.1	71.9	90.3	:	119.7	:
1978	94.0	72.8	128.6	89.1	92.2	98.2	140.2	94.3	72.1	86.5	:	111.8	:
1979	82.8	44.4	109.6	82.4	82.1	100.4	104.5	100.1	75.4	75.5	:	102.0	:
1980	86.2	39.1	92.1	93.9	88.0	89.0	77.6	113.9	68.2	69.2	105.5	90.5	92.0
1981	95.8	47.9	90.3	100.6	74.4	92.5	78.8	109.1	76.8	87.7	95.2	98.4	92.9
1982	102.0	77.2	116.5	103.5	88.6	112.0	87.1	108.4	110.7	94.2	104.0	108.5	104.1
1983	111.0	56.9	86.3	92.3	88.5	101.3	96.8	114.3	95.4	92.4	94.1	95.7	98.8
1984	105.7	105.8	103.1	99.3	100.7	99.6	112.8	101.8	98.2	101.6	96.8	117.6	102.6
1985	98.3	92.8	89.6	100.7	102.4	99.9	97.6	101.3	99.0	94.8	98.9	86.0	97.6
1986	96.0	101.5	107.3	100.1	96.9	100.5	89.6	96.9	102.9	103.6	104.3	96.5	99.8
1987	89.4	56.9	82.8	102.8	104.1	102.4	114.8	98.7	103.2	98.4	100.4	95.8	98.1
1988	96.7	54.9	111.3	114.5	121.0	97.7	138.7	91.7	105.1	100.5	82.4	83.3	100.2
1989	125.5	83.6	138.0	128.0	116.2	114.7	138.9	98.0	123.6	120.2	98.1	93.3	112.9
1990	109.1	77.0	116.4	115.5	124.0	120.5	137.3	89.1	113.0	117.8	101.6	90.9	109.5
1991	103.7	57.1	95.4	123.5	123.4	105.4	124.6	98.5	86.2	121.2	82.9	86.0	105.9
% 91/90	-5.0	-25.9	-18.0	6.9	-0.5	-12.5	-9.2	10.5	-23.7	2.9	-18.4	-5.5	-3.3

Table 4 - Indicator 3: Indices of real net income of family labour input per AWU, from 1973 to 1991, with 1984-86 = 100

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
1973	113.5	93.8	156.4	80.1	80.4	132.8	104.7	135.6	71.9	96.9	:	176.5	:
1974	88.7	83.9	126.5	76.4	59.4	117.1	90.0	115.8	58.0	76.8	:	146.3	:
1975	93.2	54.8	151.4	76.1	71.3	104.9	116.2	112.3	63.2	84.4	:	142.9	:
1976	112.4	53.4	157.5	82.7	73.2	102.1	109.5	96.9	53.3	93.9	:	156.3	:
1977	89.0	66.7	146.8	77.7	86.6	98.3	137.8	99.1	69.0	86.5	:	141.0	:
1978	94.0	68.8	137.0	87.1	87.2	102.0	140.9	98.0	69.3	81.9	:	125.8	:
1979	82.3	28.7	113.9	79.9	76.5	104.1	101.8	105.9	73.6	69.3	:	107.6	:
1980	85.8	19.9	91.1	90.1	84.2	89.3	72.4	123.3	66.7	62.8	98.6	90.2	90.2
1981	95.7	31.4	88.4	96.7	65.2	93.4	75.4	116.0	75.5	84.9	88.4	102.9	91.1
1982	102.5	71.9	121.3	100.2	84.6	117.1	85.7	116.1	110.6	93.1	100.2	118.4	106.4
1983	112.0	42.0	83.1	90.1	84.9	102.6	96.6	122.4	95.3	90.9	91.7	95.4	98.5
1984	105.8	108.5	104.6	97.9	100.2	99.7	114.6	103.8	98.3	101.2	95.9	130.0	103.5
1985	98.2	89.6	86.2	101.7	102.2	99.9	97.4	100.6	98.8	94.0	98.8	76.3	96.6
1986	95.9	101.9	109.2	100.4	97.5	100.3	88.0	95.6	103.0	104.8	105.3	93.7	99.9
1987	88.0	36.9	78.0	104.3	107.6	101.5	114.5	98.1	103.0	97.7	100.6	92.7	97.3
1988	95.8	35.0	113.5	116.5	129.7	94.9	140.8	84.9	105.2	99.2	77.8	73.1	99.4
1989	127.1	76.9	147.6	131.0	120.6	115.0	141.8	93.6	127.0	124.8	96.1	89.1	115.9
1990	109.1	69.6	120.0	117.4	130.0	120.6	139.0	79.4	113.9	121.4	100.8	84.0	110.8
1991	102.8	40.1	93.2	124.1	129.9	100.3	124.6	96.8	86.0	126.0	76.2	75.7	105.5
% 91/90	-5.8	-42.4	-22.4	5.7	-0.1	-16.8	-10.4	22.0	-24.5	3.8	-24.4	-9.9	-4.8

Table 5 - Variations in volumes, prices and values of the main components of agricultural income for EUR 12, in 1991 compared to 1990 (in %)

	Volume	Nominal price	Nominal value	Real price	Real value
Cereals	9.1	-0.3	8.7	-5.5	3.1
Potatoes	0.1	8.4	8.5	2.1	2.1
Sugarbeet	-7.3	4.1	-3.5	-0.7	-7.9
Oil seeds	-3.6	-11.3	-14.4	-15.3	-18.4
Fresh vegetables	-1.4	5.1	3.6	-1.3	-2.7
Fresh fruit (*)	-13.3	15.5	0.1	7.8	-6.5
Grape must and wine	-15.8	-1.0	-16.7	-6.0	-20.9
Olive oil	68.9	20.0	102.6	9.2	84.4
Flowers and ornamentals	-0.3	5.0	4.8	-0.7	-1.0
Crop output	-0.8	4.4	3.6	-1.7	-2.5
Cattle (including calves)	0.6	-6.5	-6.0	-10.8	-10.3
Pigs	2.0	1.1	3.1	-3.6	-1.7
Sheep and goats	4.0	-4.2	-0.3	-11.1	-7.6
Poultry	5.5	0.9	6.4	-4.5	0.8
Milk	-2.0	-1.9	-3.8	-6.5	-8.3
Eggs	0.3	-0.1	0.2	-5.8	-5.5
Animal output	0.5	-2.1	-1.6	-6.9	-6.4
Total final output	-0.1	1.2	1.0	-4.3	-4.4
Energy and lubricants	1.4	6.2	7.7	0.3	1.7
Fertilizers and soil improvers	-7.9	2.1	-6.0	-3.0	-10.7
Feedingstuffs	2.1	0.0	2.1	-5.1	-3.1
Material, tools and repair	-0.6	4.3	3.7	-0.9	-1.5
Intermediate consumption	0.5	2.6	3.1	-2.5	-2.0
Gross value added m.p.			-0.5		-6.2
Subsidies (**)			6.6		0.1
Taxes linked to production			-5.3		-9.0
Depreciation			1.9		-3.4
Net value added f.c.			8.0		-6.1
Rents			0.2		-5.1
Interest			2.9		-2.6
Net income for total labour			-0.6		-6.7
Compensation of employees			4.0		-1.9
Net income for family labour			-2.2		-8.4

(*) Including citrus fruit and grapes

(**) Including VAT over-compensation