

Due to a technical error affecting the changes between 2010 and 2015, the respective table column and paragraph have been revised on 18 December 2015. This does not affect the annual changes between 2014 and 2015. We apologise for any inconvenience this error may have caused.

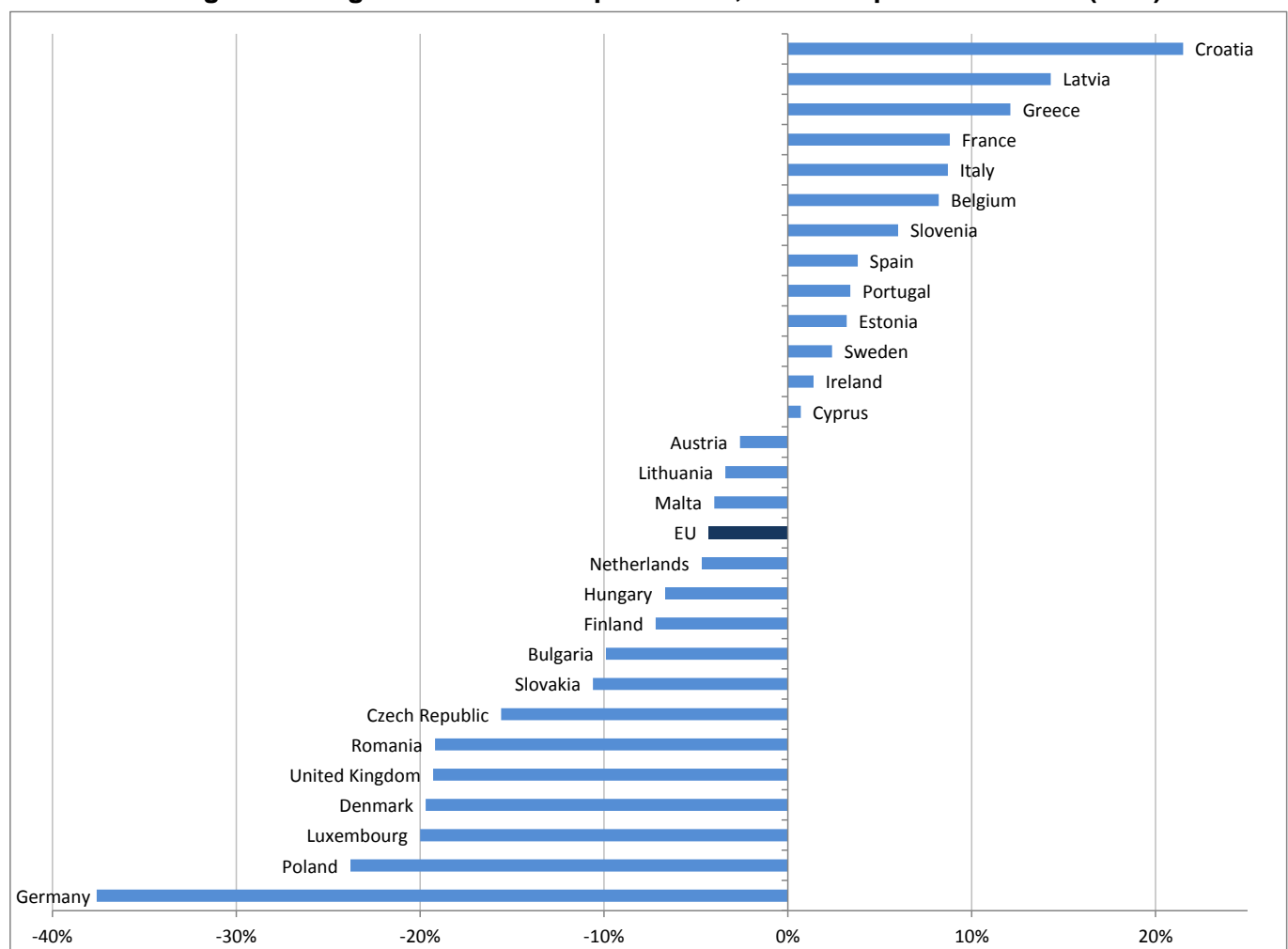
First estimates for 2015

Real agricultural income per worker down by 4.3% in the EU

According to first estimates, real agricultural income in the **European Union (EU)** has fallen by 6.0% in 2015 compared with 2014, while agricultural labour input has dropped by 1.8%. As a result, real agricultural income per worker in the **EU** has decreased by 4.3% in 2015. Across the EU Member States, real agricultural income per worker in 2015 is expected to have risen in thirteen Member States and fallen in fifteen compared with previous year, albeit in different proportions.

This information comes from first estimates issued by **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**. They are based on data supplied by the national authorities in the EU Member States.

Change in real agricultural income per worker, 2015 compared with 2014 (in %)



Largest increase of real agricultural income per worker in Croatia, largest decline in Germany

Compared with the previous year, the highest increases of the real agricultural income per worker are expected in **Croatia** (+21.5%), **Latvia** (+14.3%), **Greece** (+12.1%), **France** (+8.8%) and **Italy** (+8.7%), and the largest decreases in **Germany** (-37.6%), **Poland** (-23.8%), **Luxembourg** (-20.0%), **Denmark** (-19.7%), the **United Kingdom** (-19.3%) and **Romania** (-19.2%).

Between 2010 and 2015, **EU** real agricultural income per worker is estimated to have increased by 8.0%. Over this period, real agricultural income per worker has risen in fifteen Member States, notably in **Bulgaria**, **Hungary** and **Italy**, while falls were recorded in thirteen Member States, with the largest being registered in **Finland** and **Germany**.

Changes in real agricultural income per worker in 2015

	Changes 2015/2014 (in %)	Changes 2015/2010 (in %)
EU	-4.3	+8.0
Belgium	+8.2	-14.3
Bulgaria	-9.9	+62.9
Czech Republic	-15.6	+32.2
Denmark	-19.7	-8.9
Germany	-37.6	-25.1
Estonia	+3.2	+30.7
Ireland	+1.4	+31.1
Greece	+12.1	-0.7
Spain	+3.8	+12.7
France	+8.8	+6.8
Croatia	+21.5	-5.7
Italy	+8.7	+44.8
Cyprus	+0.7	+11.1
Latvia	+14.3	+12.7
Lithuania	-3.4	+27.3
Luxembourg	-20.0	-2.2
Hungary	-6.7	+48.1
Malta	-4.0	-16.9
Netherlands	-4.7	-3.8
Austria	-2.6	-11.9
Poland	-23.8	-15.0
Portugal	+3.4	+8.7
Romania	-19.2	-1.9
Slovenia	+6.0	+16.2
Slovakia	-10.6	+28.2
Finland	-7.2	-42.3
Sweden	+2.4	+2.9
United Kingdom	-19.3	-5.2
Iceland	+5.8	:
Norway	+1.9	:
Switzerland	-4.8	:

: Data not available

The source dataset can be found [here](#).

Largest falls in the value of sugar beet, grain maize and milk

Compared with 2014, the value of **EU** agricultural output in 2015 is estimated to have decreased by 2.5% in nominal terms, mainly due to a marked fall in the value of animal production (-5.9%) and a slight decrease in the value of crop output (-0.3%), combined with a decrease for input costs (-2.4%).

The fall in the value of animal production is mainly due to declines in the value of milk (-14.9%) and pigs (-8.9%), only partly compensated by increases for cattle (+4.3%), sheep and goats (+3.2%), eggs (+2.1%) and poultry (+1.1%).

Concerning crop production, falls in the value of sugar beet (-26.0%), grain maize (-24.5%), forage plants (-7.6%), oilseeds and oleaginous fruits (-5.3%), barley (-1.8%) as well as wheat and spelt (-0.6%) were almost counterbalanced by rises for olive oil (+13.3%), fresh vegetables (+12.1%), fruits (+7.3%) and wine (+2.5%). The drop in the value of sugar beet and maize was associated with the summer drought in certain EU Member States.

EU agricultural input costs (intermediate consumption) are estimated to have decreased by 2.4%, mainly due to significant reductions for energy & lubricants (-10.1%) and animal feedingstuffs (-3.7%). The fall in the price of feedingstuffs as an input is a reflection of the decrease in the producer price of several cereals.

Methods and definitions

The present estimates have been compiled by the national authorities in the Member States of the European Union in accordance with the methodology of the **Economic Accounts for Agriculture** (Regulation (EC) No 138/2004), which is close to the methodology of the national accounts but incorporates a number of changes to take account of the special features of the agricultural economy.

Agricultural income is the net value added at factor cost of agricultural activity, which is calculated by subtracting from the value of agricultural output: the value of intermediate consumption, the consumption of fixed capital and production taxes; and adding the value of production subsidies. It comprises the income generated by agricultural activities (as well as inseparable non-agricultural, secondary activities) over a given accounting period (i.e. the calendar year 2015), even though in certain cases the corresponding revenues will not be received until a later date. It does not, therefore, constitute the income effectively received in the course of the accounting period itself. Moreover, it must not be confused with the total income of farming households as it does not comprise income from other sources (non-agricultural activities, salaries, social benefits, income from property). **Real agricultural income** is income that has been adjusted for inflation, in the present case, using the implicit deflator of Gross Domestic Product. The deflators for 2015 are provisional.

Real income per worker is calculated by dividing real income by the corresponding labour input in annual work units (AWUs). One AWU is defined as the work time equivalent of one full-time worker. Thus part-time work and seasonal work are taken into account.

The **value of production** reflects both the volumes of production and the price of the product. Therefore, any change in the value must be attributed to either a price change or a change in volume or a combination of the two.

Revisions and timetable

These data, based on first estimates provided by the Member States plus Iceland, Norway and Switzerland, are provisional. In March 2016, Eurostat will publish a revised second set of estimates.

For more information

Eurostat [website section](#) dedicated to agricultural statistics.

Eurostat [database](#) on agriculture.

Eurostat's [metadata](#) on economic accounts for agriculture.

Issued by: **Eurostat Press Office**

Vincent BOURGEAIS
Tel: +352-4301-33 444
eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu


 ec.europa.eu/eurostat

 [@EU Eurostat](https://twitter.com/EU_Eurostat)

Production of data:

Garry MAHON
Tel: +352-4301-37 310
garry.mahon@ec.europa.eu

Antonietta D'AMORE
Tel: +352-4301-34 271
antonietta.d'amore@ec.europa.eu

 **Media requests:** Eurostat media support / Tel: +352-4301-33 408 / eurostat-mediasupport@ec.europa.eu