
Eurostat is the statistical office of the European Union, providing statistics at the European level that enable comparisons between countries and regions.

**Eurostat’s mission is to provide high-quality statistics for Europe:**
- that decision-makers need in order to design initiatives to meet priorities and to evaluate existing initiatives.
- that the media need in order to report on developments and on priorities.
- that citizens need in order to judge the success of these initiatives.

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is the umbrella partnership between Europe, its farmers and society. The CAP concerns our food, our countryside and the people who live there, and the environment. Agriculture depends on natural resources and therefore the state of the environment. The climate both affects and is affected by agriculture. Therefore, agricultural statistics will continue to be produced and developed for the specific needs of the CAP, as well as for policies on the environment, on food and health, and on the climate.

In this leaflet, the data that Eurostat makes available in the priority area of agriculture are described. Key types of data are highlighted with a link to their policy relevance. Dissemination products are outlined and links to rich, additional analyses on the Eurostat website are given.

Eurostat works as part of the European Statistical System (ESS), a partnership between Eurostat and the national statistical authorities responsible in each Member States. Eurostat is responsible for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics.

For more information:

To meet your needs for reliable agricultural statistics, we provide data on:

- **Farms:** Data can be analysed on a country basis and by region, in terms of numbers of farms and of types of farm. Note that structural data are collected on a bi- / triennial basis; 2016 figures will be available in 2018.
- **Agricultural labour force:** having a clear picture of farmers and the labour force is important for the CAP. The labour force can be assessed in terms of its age, family, non-family make-up, and its seasonal nature, all according to farm type.
- **Agricultural production:** statistics on agricultural products may be used to analyse developments within agricultural markets in order to help distinguish between cycles and changing production patterns. They can also be used to study how markets respond to policy actions, which is also of interest to agricultural commodity traders and policy analysts.

**DID YOU KNOW THAT?**
- There were about 10.8 million farms in the EU in 2013, about one third of these being in Romania. However, the number of farms declined by about one quarter between 2005 and 2013, an average rate of decline of 3.7 % per annum.
- About 22.2 million persons provided some work on EU farms in 2013. However, many of these people worked part-time. The amount of work done was equivalent to 9.5 million full-time workers.

**What is the milk in the EU used for?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fabrication of:</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cheese</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cream</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acidified milk</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking milk</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powder products</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other products</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Milk refers to whole milk which is processed (97.1 % of the available milk). What remains (2.9 %) is non-processed milk, which is delivered to the national non-dairy industry (agri-food, animal feed industries etc.), returned to farms or lost.

Data from 2016.

**Further information:** [http://europa.eu/!Pt83ND](http://europa.eu/!Pt83ND)
To meet your needs for reliable agricultural statistics, we provide data on:

- **Agricultural incomes**: the Economic Accounts for Agriculture provide detailed information on income in the agricultural sector. The main purpose is to analyse the production process of the agricultural industry and the primary income generated by this production.

- **Agricultural prices**: agricultural price indices provide information on trends in producer prices of agricultural products and in the purchase prices of the means of agricultural production. They enable comparisons of trends, both between the various Member States and the European Union as a whole and between the different products within a Member State or the European Union. Separately, data on absolute agricultural prices are also available.

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**DID YOU KNOW THAT?**

- Between 2007 and 2016, the income of the agricultural sector - as measured by the index of the real income of factors in agriculture per full-time unit of labour — increased by one fifth (20.1 %) on average across the EU-28.

- The total output of the agricultural industry in the EU was valued at an estimated EUR 405 billion in basic prices for 2016. Of this total, the value of crop output was an estimated EUR 210 billion and that of animal output EUR 159 billion.

**Main components of the agricultural industry, EU-28, 2015-16**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>2016 (million EUR)</th>
<th>Change 2015-16 (%)</th>
<th>Share in output value of agricultural industry, 2016 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output of agricultural industry</td>
<td>405 008</td>
<td>-2.8</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop output</td>
<td>210 282</td>
<td>-2.5</td>
<td>51.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal output</td>
<td>158 873</td>
<td>-3.3</td>
<td>39.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural services</td>
<td>20 104</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary activities</td>
<td>15 750</td>
<td>-3.8</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Intermediate consumption</td>
<td>239 355</td>
<td>-3.4</td>
<td>59.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>= Gross value added</td>
<td>165 654</td>
<td>-2.0</td>
<td>40.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Consumption of fixed capital</td>
<td>60 803</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Taxes on production</td>
<td>4 877</td>
<td>-12.9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Subsidies on production</td>
<td>52 628</td>
<td>-4.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>= Factor income</td>
<td>152 603</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: production value at basic prices.*

*Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa01)*

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To meet your needs for reliable agricultural statistics, we provide data on:

- **Agricultural sectors**: data are available for all types of agricultural sector, such as specialist livestock and cereal sectors, orchards and vineyards.

- **Livestock population and meat**: these statistics meet the needs for shorter-term analyses and forecasts of milk and meat market developments.

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**DID YOU KNOW THAT?**

- There were 89 million head of cattle on EU farms in 2016, along with 147 million pigs and an estimated 87 million sheep.

- France (18.7 %) and Germany (14.7 %) together accounted for one third of beef production in the EU in 2016.
To meet your needs for reliable agricultural statistics, we provide data on:

- **Agriculture and the environment:**
  - mineral fertiliser consumption
  - irrigation
  - cropping patterns
  - tillage practices
  - specialisation
  - the risk of pollution by phosphorus
  - the sales of pesticides
  - energy use
  - livestock patterns
  - manure patterns
  - manure storage
  - the gross nitrogen balance

and publishes all this and more as indicator fact sheets on its website.

For more information:
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/agri-environmental-indicators

- **Organic farming:** this is a way of production that places the highest emphasis on environmental and wildlife protection and, with regard to livestock production, on animal welfare considerations. Organic production comes from fully converted areas. The area under conversion as a percentage of the total organic area can give an indication of the potential growth in the organic sector in the years to come.

For more information:

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**Dissemination products**

**Database and main tables**

All data on agricultural statistics can be viewed from multidimensional databases using Data Explorer. This tool allows users to select across all dimensions of a table (e.g. geography, time, unit of measure). A pre-selection of main tables is also provided.

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/agriculture/data/database
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/agriculture/data/main-tables

**Statistics Explained**

Statistics Explained is an official Eurostat website presenting articles on statistical topics in an easy and understandable way.


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**DID YOU KNOW THAT?**

- The total organic area in the EU was 11.9 million hectares in 2016. The increase in organic area between 2012 and 2016 was 18.7%. The total organic area represented 6.7% of the total utilised agricultural area of the EU in 2016.

- The total volume of nitrogen fertiliser used in the EU was 11.4 million tonnes of nitrogen in 2015. This corresponded to 64 kg per hectare of utilised agricultural area, a higher average than the 58 kg recorded for 2006.
Statistical book

The objective of the annual publication on ‘Agriculture, forestry and fishery statistics’ is to provide an overview of the most relevant indicators. It presents the latest data for the European Union (EU), for the EU Member States, as well as for acceding, candidate and EFTA countries (when available).


User support

Eurostat and the other members of the European Statistical System have set up a system of multi-lingual user support, which can be reached via the ‘Help’ tab on Eurostat’s home page:

ec.europa.eu/eurostat/help/support

Media and institutional support

The Eurostat Press Office is especially dedicated to journalists, publishing news releases on a range of data covering the EU, the euro area, the Member States and their partners.

To obtain press releases on the day of publication and the calendar:
Tel: (+352) 4301 33408
Eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu

To request data or ask questions on Eurostat statistics:
Tel: (+352) 4301 33408
eurostat-mediasupport@ec.europa.eu

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