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# **Agricultural statistics**

**Data 1995-2005**



**2007 edition**



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## Introduction

The pocketbook Agricultural Statistics presents selected tables and graphs providing an overview on developments and the situation in the agricultural sector of the European Union and also presents some data on rural development. The data come from various statistical themes of Eurostat: economy and finance, population and social conditions, external trade, regional statistics and – primarily – agriculture and fisheries.

Chapter 1 shows important indicators of agricultural development in the European Union and the place of agriculture in the economy of the Member States. It also outlines the volume of the European Union's external trade in food and agricultural products. The following chapter 2 covers the economics of the agricultural industry and presents data on output and input volumes, income indicators and main price trends. Chapter 3 covers land use and crop production. The selected tables and graphs focus on cereal production and demand as well as on the production of vegetables and fruits. Chapter 4 on animal products presents data for meat supply and demand and for milk production. Chapter 5 presents basic information on the rural areas of the EU.

More detailed data as well as methodological information can be found on the Eurostat website at:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

This website offers free access to Eurostat's dissemination database, predefined tables, methodological documents and other publications of Eurostat.

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## Units, abbreviations and symbols used

### Units

ha	hectare = 10.000 m <sup>2</sup>
kg	kilogram
t	metric tonne
€	Euro

### Abbreviations

AWU	annual work unit
EAA	Economic Accounts for Agriculture
ESA	European System of Accounts
ESU	European Size Unit
EU-SILC	European Survey on Income and Living Conditions
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FSS	Farm Structure Survey
GIP	gross indigenous production
GVA	gross value added
LAU	local administrative unit
LFS	Labour Force Survey
NUTS	Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
UAA	utilized agricultural area

EU	European Union
EU-25	European Union (25 Member States)
EU-15	European Union (15 Member States)

BE	Belgium
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Cyprus
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovak Republic
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom
BG	Bulgaria
RO	Romania
HR	Croatia
TR	Turkey

## Symbols

–	Not applicable
0.0	Less than half the unit used
:	Not available
p	Provisional value
e	Estimated value
s	Eurostat estimate
f	Forecast
u	Unreliable or uncertain data
c	Confidential

**1.**

**AGRICULTURE  
IN THE ECONOMY**

## 1. Agriculture in the economy

This chapter gives an overview on indicators of agricultural development in the EU and the place of agriculture in the economy of the Member States. The data are extracted from various collections of Eurostat's statistics: national accounts (within theme economy and finance), labour force survey (LFS) (within theme population and social conditions), aggregated data on external trade and agricultural labour input.

The share of agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries in total employment in 2005 is 4.9% in the EU-25. It is also shown that labour input to the agricultural industry follows a negative trend.

The National Accounts measure the money value of the goods and services produced by a country. The breakdown by economic activities shows that the share of agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries in gross value added (GVA) at basic prices is 1.9% in the EU-25.

The external trade database contains data at a detailed commodity breakdown. It may be seen that agrifood trade represents 4.9% of the total exports and 6.6% of the total imports value of the Union (excluding intra-EU-trade between Member States).

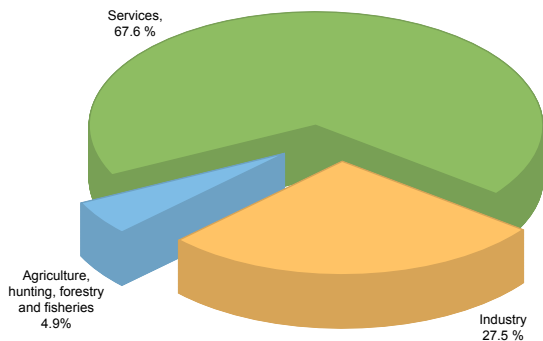


**Table 1.1: Labour force in agriculture**

	1995	2000	2005	1995-2000	2000-2005
	1000 AWU			annual change: % p.a.	
<b>EU-25</b>	:	10540	9310	:	-2.5
<b>EU-15</b>	7209	6529	5797	-2.0	-2.3
<b>BE</b>	84	75	71	-2.3	-1.2
<b>CZ</b>	:	166	157	:	-1.1
<b>DK</b>	90	76	65	-3.3	-2.9
<b>DE</b>	792	685	583	-2.9	-3.2
<b>EE</b>	70	65	38	-1.7	-10.2
<b>EL</b>	645	586	610	-1.9	0.8
<b>ES</b>	1102	1101	989	-0.0	-2.1
<b>FR</b>	1137	1028	943	-2.0	-1.7
<b>IE</b>	232	172	167	-5.8	-0.5
<b>IT</b>	1463	1383	1159	-1.1	-3.5
<b>CY</b>	:	24	22	:	-1.7
<b>LV</b>	:	149	136	:	-1.7
<b>LT</b>	:	187	151	:	-4.1
<b>LU</b>	5	4	4	-2.6	-1.4
<b>HU</b>	780	676	521	-2.8	-5.1
<b>MT</b>	5	4	4	-0.4	-0.8
<b>NL</b>	221	220	197	-0.1	-2.2
<b>AT</b>	198	175	169	-2.4	-0.7
<b>PL</b>	:	2495	2292	:	-1.7
<b>PT</b>	619	503	370	-4.1	-5.9
<b>SI</b>	111	104	91	-1.3	-2.6
<b>SK</b>	203	143	101	-6.8	-6.6
<b>FI</b>	141	111	96	-4.6	-2.8
<b>SE</b>	90	77	76	-3.3	-0.2
<b>UK</b>	391	334	299	-3.1	-2.2
<b>BG</b>	:	771	626	:	-4.1
<b>RO</b>	:	3645	2515	:	-7.2

Source: Eurostat, Agricultural labour input statistics  
 Extraction date: 31 Oct 2006

### Share of economic activities in total employment of EU-25, 2005



Source: Eurostat

The labour force survey (LFS) defines employment in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries on the basis of the main income of the natural persons. The LFS reports that, in 2005, 4.9% of the total labour force in the EU-25 is employed in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries (EU-15: 3.7%). Countries with a share of more than 10% are Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Austria<sup>1</sup> and Poland.

Labour input according to the definitions of the agricultural labour input statistics is measured in Annual Work Units (AWUs), which are defined as full-time equivalent employment, i.e. as total hours worked divided by the average annual number of hours worked in full-time jobs within the economic territory. It covers all persons providing salaried and non-salaried labour input to the agricultural industry (more detailed methodological notes are available on the Eurostat website). Over the period 1995-2000, the agricultural labour input has declined by 2.0% p.a. in the EU-15. This rate of change has speeded up since 2000 to -2.3% for the period up to 2005 (EU-25: -2.5%).

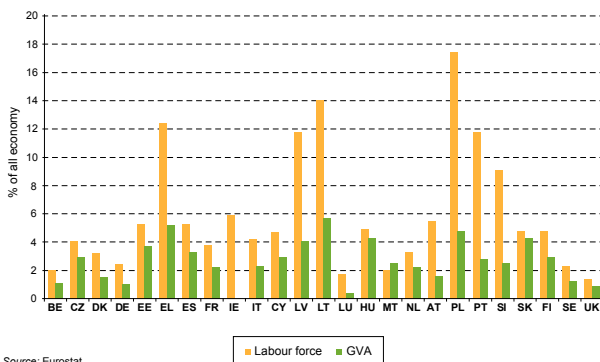
<sup>1</sup> Data of Austria is expressed in number of jobs.

**Table 1.2: Gross value added at basic prices: agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing**

	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005
	% of the total economy					
<b>EU-25</b>	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9
<b>EU-15</b>	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8
<b>BE</b>	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
<b>CZ</b>	5.0	3.9	3.3	3.1	3.3	2.9
<b>DK</b>	3.5	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.5
<b>DE</b>	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0
<b>EE</b>	8.0	4.9	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.7
<b>EL</b>	9.9	7.3	7.0	6.7	5.7	5.2
<b>ES</b>	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.3
<b>FR</b>	:	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.2
<b>IE</b>	7.0	3.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	:
<b>IT</b>	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3
<b>CY</b>	5.1	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.0	2.9
<b>LV</b>	9.1	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.1
<b>LT</b>	11.4	7.9	7.0	6.4	5.8	5.7
<b>LU</b>	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4
<b>HU</b>	6.7	5.4	4.7	4.3	4.8	4.3
<b>MT</b>	:	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
<b>NL</b>	3.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
<b>AT</b>	2.7	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6
<b>PL</b>	8.0	5.0	4.5	4.4	5.1	4.8
<b>PT</b>	5.7	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.8
<b>SI</b>	4.2	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.5
<b>SK</b>	5.9	4.5	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.3
<b>FI</b>	4.3	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9
<b>SE</b>	2.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.2
<b>UK</b>	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
<b>BG</b>	:	13.9	12.1	11.6	10.9	9.3
<b>RO</b>	:	12.4	12.6	13.0	14.3	10.1
<b>HR</b>	10.4	8.8	8.7	7.0	6.9	6.7
<b>TR</b>	15.7	14.2	11.7	11.9	11.5	10.5

Source: Eurostat, Economy and finance - national accounts  
 Extraction date: 31 Oct 2006

### Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries in the economy of the EU Member States, 2005



Source: Eurostat

Annual national accounts are broken down by economic activities in accordance with the European System of Accounts (ESA 1995).

In 2005, 1.9% of the EU-25 gross value added (GVA) is produced by agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries. The share of these primary sectors in the GVA is for most of the new Member States higher than for most of the old Member States. This finding, however, cannot be generalised. For example, the share for Poland is 4.8% in 2005, which is higher than for France (2.2%) but lower than for Greece (5.2%).

The development of the GVA of agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries is lagging behind the growth of the total economy. This trend has led to an average annual reduction of the share by 0.1 percentage points over the past ten years. Some of the new Member States show a particular marked decline of this GVA share (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland).

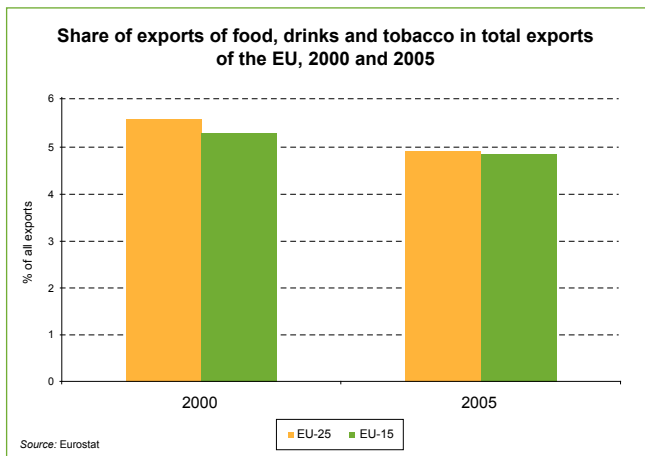
It is also interesting to compare the GVA shares of these primary sectors with their labour force shares. At EU-25 level, the labour force share exceeds the GVA share by around 150%.

**Table 1.3: Exports of food, drinks and tobacco**

	1995	2000	2005	1995	2000	2005
	billion €			% of all exports		
<b>EU-25</b>	:	48.0	52.6	:	5.6	4.9
<b>EU-15</b>	39.0	49.9	56.9	6.8	5.3	4.9
<b>BE</b>	13.9	17.5	21.3	10.2	8.6	7.9
<b>CZ</b>	:	1.2	2.4	:	3.7	3.8
<b>DK</b>	9.2	10.9	12.0	23.6	19.6	17.4
<b>DE</b>	18.8	25.5	33.5	4.7	4.3	4.3
<b>EE</b>	:	0.2	0.4	:	5.5	6.8
<b>EL</b>	2.0	2.5	2.6	23.3	19.6	18.7
<b>ES</b>	10.6	15.9	19.4	14.2	12.8	12.9
<b>FR</b>	30.1	34.9	36.6	13.1	9.8	9.9
<b>IE</b>	6.6	6.9	7.4	19.3	8.2	8.4
<b>IT</b>	11.0	14.8	18.0	6.1	5.7	6.1
<b>CY</b>	:	0.1	0.2	:	25.6	16.1
<b>LV</b>	:	0.1	0.5	:	5.4	11.1
<b>LT</b>	:	0.4	1.1	:	10.9	12.0
<b>LU</b>	:	0.6	0.7	:	6.4	4.7
<b>HU</b>	:	2.1	3.1	:	6.9	6.1
<b>MT</b>	:	0.1	0.1	:	2.6	3.3
<b>NL</b>	25.7	33.9	40.5	16.5	13.4	12.5
<b>AT</b>	1.8	3.5	6.1	4.0	4.7	6.1
<b>PL</b>	:	2.7	6.7	:	7.9	9.3
<b>PT</b>	1.1	1.7	2.4	6.4	6.4	7.8
<b>SI</b>	:	0.3	0.5	:	3.6	3.2
<b>SK</b>	:	0.4	1.0	:	3.0	3.9
<b>FI</b>	0.7	0.8	0.9	2.3	1.6	1.7
<b>SE</b>	1.3	2.2	3.6	2.0	2.4	3.4
<b>UK</b>	11.9	16.2	15.4	6.5	5.2	5.0

Source: Eurostat, External trade - aggregated data

Extraction date: 31 Oct 2006



The external trade statistics cover both, extra-EU-trade (between a Member State and a non-member country) and intra-EU trade (between Member States).

The value of exports of food, drinks and tobacco from the EU-25 reaches € 52.7 billion in 2005, which represents 4.9% of the value of all exports. This percentage was slightly higher in the preceding years.

In the EU-15 the share of food, drinks and tobacco in total exports fell from 6.8% in 1995 to 4.9% in 2005.

The figures reported for EU-25 exclude trade between the 25 Member States, whereas the figures for EU-15 only exclude trade between the old 15 Member States. Therefore the value of EU-15 exports of food drinks and tobacco in 2005 is with € 56.9 billion slightly higher than for EU-25.

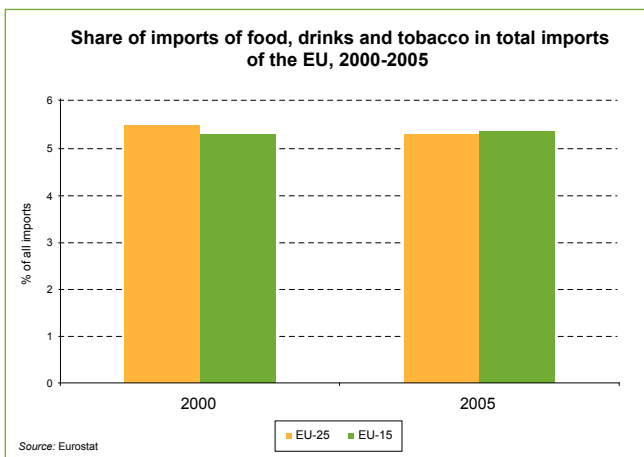
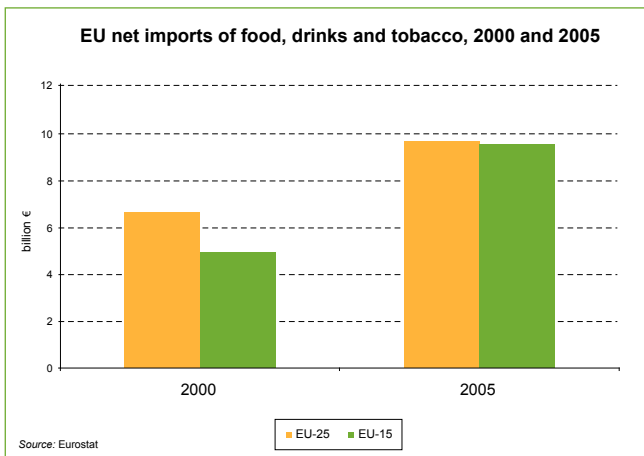
The reported figures for the single Member States include trade with other Member States. Among the 25 Member States the Netherlands have reported the highest value of exports of food, drinks and tobacco (€ 40.5 billion) followed by France (€ 36.7 billion). However, Greece has the highest share of exports of food, drinks and tobacco in its total exports (18.7%) followed by Denmark (17.4%) and Cyprus (16.1%).

**Table 1.4: Imports of food, drinks, and tobacco**

	1995	2000	2005	1995	2000	2005
	billion €			% of all imports		
<b>EU-25</b>	:	54.6	62.3	:	5.5	5.3
<b>EU-15</b>	43.2	54.8	66.5	7.9	5.3	5.4
<b>BE</b>	12.9	14.9	18.1	10.2	7.8	7.1
<b>CZ</b>	:	1.6	3.2	:	4.7	5.1
<b>DK</b>	4.2	5.7	6.9	12.0	11.5	11.4
<b>DE</b>	32.5	36.0	41.6	9.2	6.7	6.7
<b>EE</b>	:	0.4	0.6	:	8.0	7.6
<b>EL</b>	3.0	3.9	4.6	15.2	10.7	10.6
<b>ES</b>	10.3	14.2	19.0	11.9	8.4	8.5
<b>FR</b>	20.9	25.2	28.3	9.5	6.9	7.1
<b>IE</b>	2.1	3.3	4.3	8.3	6.0	7.9
<b>IT</b>	16.6	20.4	24.1	10.5	7.9	7.9
<b>CY</b>	:	0.4	0.6	:	11.8	11.2
<b>LV</b>	:	0.4	0.7	:	11.5	10.6
<b>LT</b>	:	0.5	0.9	:	8.8	7.6
<b>LU</b>	:	1.2	1.4	:	9.8	8.3
<b>HU</b>	:	1.0	2.1	:	2.7	3.9
<b>MT</b>	:	0.3	0.3	:	8.1	11.8
<b>NL</b>	14.8	20.2	24.0	10.4	8.6	8.3
<b>AT</b>	2.9	4.1	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.8
<b>PL</b>	:	3.0	4.7	:	5.6	5.8
<b>PT</b>	3.0	4.5	5.1	11.8	10.4	10.5
<b>SI</b>	:	0.6	1.0	:	5.6	6.1
<b>SK</b>	:	0.7	1.6	:	5.3	5.5
<b>FI</b>	1.2	1.8	2.3	5.3	4.9	4.9
<b>SE</b>	3.0	4.5	6.5	6.0	5.8	7.3
<b>UK</b>	18.8	28.0	33.8	9.2	7.4	8.2

Source: Eurostat, External trade - aggregated data

Extraction date: 31 Oct 2006



The value of imports of food, drinks and tobacco into the EU-25 reaches € 62.3 billion in 2005, which represents 6.6% of the value of all imports.

The figures reported for EU-25 exclude trade between the 25 Member States, whereas the figures for EU-15 only exclude intra-EU-trade between the old 15 Member States. Therefore the value of EU-15 imports of food, drinks and tobacco is with € 66.5 billion slightly higher than for EU-25.

The import figures for the single Member States include trade with other Member States. Among the 25 Member States Germany has reported the highest value of imports of food, drinks and tobacco (€ 41.6 billion) followed by the United Kingdom (€ 33.8 billion).

Comparing the import figures with export figures shows that the EU is a net importer of food, drinks and tobacco.



# 2.

## THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

## 2. The agricultural economy

This chapter presents economic data for the agricultural branch of the EU which are extracted from the statistical collections economic accounts for agriculture (EAA) and agricultural prices and price indices.

The EAA is a satellite account of the European System of Accounts (ESA 1995), providing complementary information. It covers all of the agricultural products and services produced over the accounting period sold by agricultural units, held in stocks on farms, or used for further processing by agricultural producers. The concepts of the EAA are thus adapted to the particular nature of the agricultural industry: for example, the EAA includes not only the production of grapes and olives but also the production of wine and olive oil by agricultural producers. The EAA includes information on the intra-unit consumption of crop products used in animal feed, as well as output accounted for own-account production of fixed capital goods and own final consumption of agricultural units. Based on the EAA data, income indicators for the agricultural sector can be calculated.

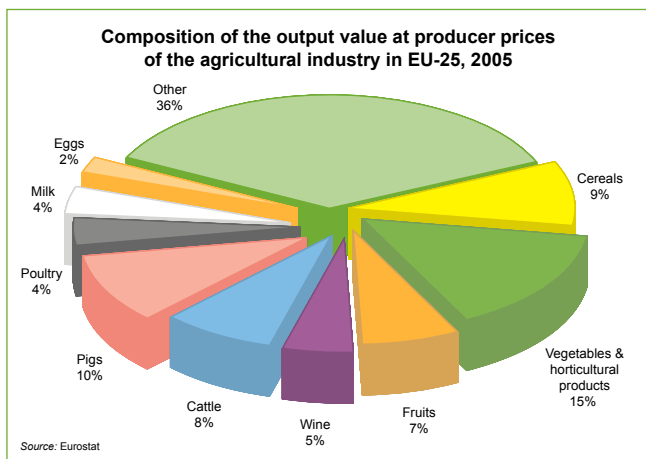
The agricultural price statistics provide information on the development of producer prices of agricultural products as well as of the purchase prices of the goods and services consumed by agriculture in the production process. Price data are available for single commodities and for larger aggregates in the form of absolute prices and price indices. There are annual as well as monthly time series.

The Farm Structure Survey (FSS) is carried out about every two to three years measuring the number and size of farms and related variables such as the agricultural labour force and the age distribution of holders. The figures presented in this publication focus on the number of farms by area size classes. More detailed analytical tables with the results of the latest FSS in 2003 are published in a special issue of the Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

**Table 2.1: Output value at producer prices of the agricultural industry**

	1995	2000	2005	2000	2005
	million €			% of EU-15	% of EU-25
<b>EU-25</b>	:	283001	291627	-	100.0
<b>EU-15</b>	244530	258503	263062	100.0	90.2
<b>BE</b>	7090	6845	6546	2.6	2.2
<b>CZ</b>	:	2819	3388	-	1.2
<b>DK</b>	7913	7724	7746	3.0	2.7
<b>DE</b>	40520	39154	38868	15.1	13.3
<b>EE</b>	312	366	502	-	0.2
<b>EL</b>	9873	9878	10477	3.8	3.6
<b>ES</b>	25744	32693	35666	12.6	12.2
<b>FR</b>	54328	56607	55752	21.9	19.1
<b>IE</b>	5167	5153	5235	2.0	1.8
<b>IT</b>	34683	40996	42776	15.9	14.7
<b>CY</b>	:	:	0	-	0.0
<b>LV</b>	:	467	693	-	0.2
<b>LT</b>	849	1140	1419	-	0.5
<b>LU</b>	247	238	250	0.1	0.1
<b>HU</b>	:	4834	5715	-	2.0
<b>MT</b>	:	131	112	-	0.0
<b>NL</b>	19367	19639	20482	7.6	7.0
<b>AT</b>	5219	5189	5297	2.0	1.8
<b>PL</b>	:	12406	14121	-	4.8
<b>PT</b>	5772	5997	5947	2.3	2.0
<b>SI</b>	964	952	990	-	0.3
<b>SK</b>	1568	1382	1625	-	0.6
<b>FI</b>	3350	3350	3493	1.3	1.2
<b>SE</b>	4015	4392	4131	1.7	1.4
<b>UK</b>	21243	20648	20397	8.0	7.0
<b>BG</b>	2819	3389	3356	-	-
<b>RO</b>	:	7971	12667	-	-

Source: Eurostat, Economic accounts for agriculture  
 Extraction date: 21 Nov 2006



The output of the agricultural industry comprises the output of agricultural production and the output of non-agricultural secondary activities which are inseparable from the principal agricultural activity.

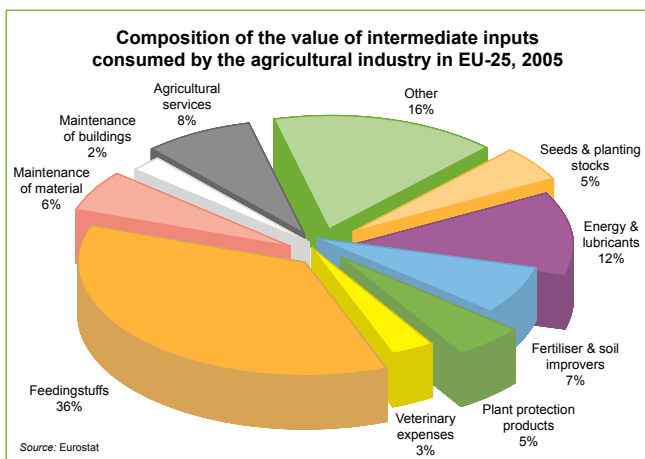
According to the EAA the output value at producer prices (the producer price excludes subsidies less taxes on the products) of the agricultural industry is € 292 billion in 2005 for the EU-25. The new Member States contribute with a share of 10% to this value. With an output value of € 56 billion France is the largest agricultural producer in value terms in the EU-25 followed by Italy, Germany and Spain which each report an output value between € 36 and € 43 billion.

The most important product groups are vegetables and horticultural products, pigs, cereals, cattle and fruits, which together account for 50% of the total output of the agricultural industry in the EU-25.

**Table 2.2: Total intermediate consumption by the agricultural industry**

	1995	2000	2005
	in % of the output of the agricultural industry		
<b>EU-25</b>	:	55.6	57.8
<b>EU-15</b>	53.3	54.6	56.8
<b>BE</b>	65.8	63.7	67.4
<b>CZ</b>	:	70.5	72.9
<b>DK</b>	60.2	65.2	68.0
<b>DE</b>	70.4	65.5	66.3
<b>EE</b>	70.1	62.4	63.5
<b>EL</b>	32.8	35.9	39.4
<b>ES</b>	38.5	40.4	41.6
<b>FR</b>	56.0	57.8	62.5
<b>IE</b>	53.4	61.2	66.9
<b>IT</b>	35.5	40.2	41.9
<b>CY</b>	:	44.0	43.0
<b>LV</b>	:	56.7	68.5
<b>LT</b>	63.5	65.4	70.9
<b>LU</b>	51.5	54.4	61.4
<b>HU</b>	:	62.9	65.5
<b>MT</b>	:	50.7	60.0
<b>NL</b>	52.0	53.9	60.7
<b>AT</b>	58.0	56.9	58.6
<b>PL</b>	:	62.9	63.5
<b>PT</b>	59.5	64.0	64.8
<b>SI</b>	55.5	58.1	59.3
<b>SK</b>	67.4	77.5	76.5
<b>FI</b>	77.9	80.0	83.7
<b>SE</b>	69.9	75.1	76.2
<b>UK</b>	54.8	65.8	64.9
<b>BG</b>	49.4	51.8	54.0
<b>RO</b>	:	48.3	51.5

Source: Eurostat, Economic accounts for agriculture  
 Extraction date: 21 Nov 2006

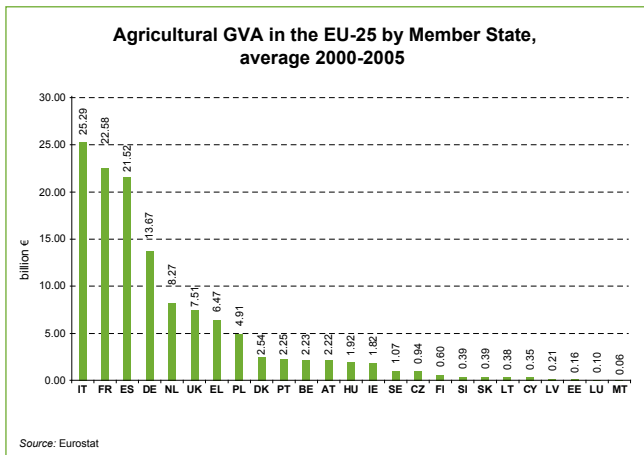


In the EU-25, intermediate consumption eats up 58% of the output value at producer prices of the agricultural industry. The most important intermediate input to agriculture in value terms is animal feed, which accounts for 36% of total intermediate consumption. Energy and lubricants contribute with 12% to the value of intermediate inputs consumed by the agricultural industry. The most important intermediate input items to crop production are fertilisers, plant protection and seeds and plantings which together have a share of 17% in total agricultural intermediate consumption.

**Table 2.3: Agricultural gross value added at basic prices and subsidies**

	GVA at producer prices			Overall subsidies		
	1995	2000	2005	1995	2000	2005
million €						
<b>EU-25</b>		126358	123584	34377	38401	48655
<b>EU-15</b>	114255	117302	113529	34186	37485	43864
<b>BE</b>	2428	2484	2135	334	351	500
<b>CZ</b>	:	831	918	:	170	670
<b>DK</b>	3146	2689	2475	796	789	973
<b>DE</b>	12006	13521	13095	5704	5601	6093
<b>EE</b>	93	137	183	3	22	90
<b>EL</b>	6631	6335	6349	1944	2128	2262
<b>ES</b>	15839	19484	20814	4242	4895	6493
<b>FR</b>	23923	23890	20920	8030	8152	9685
<b>IE</b>	2405	1998	1734	911	1284	2225
<b>IT</b>	22364	24527	24859	2938	4794	4417
<b>CY</b>	:	325	361	:	3	4
<b>LV</b>	:	202	219	:	15	171
<b>LT</b>	310	394	412	:	18	228
<b>LU</b>	120	109	97	34	48	61
<b>HU</b>	:	1794	1972	:	172	1088
<b>MT</b>	:	64	45	:	1	19
<b>NL</b>	9302	9053	8048	566	408	831
<b>AT</b>	2193	2239	2193	2035	1422	1730
<b>PL</b>	:	4598	5161	:	214	2086
<b>PT</b>	2338	2160	2095	740	664	1038
<b>SI</b>	428	399	403	23	64	199
<b>SK</b>	510	311	382	164	235	236
<b>FI</b>	740	670	571	2289	1967	2085
<b>SE</b>	1208	1094	982	704	882	1018
<b>UK</b>	9612	7053	7161	2920	4099	4451
<b>BG</b>	1428	1634	1544	:	5	78
<b>RO</b>	:	4121	6137	:	228	308

Source: Eurostat, Economic accounts for agriculture  
Extraction date: 10 Nov 2006



The gross value added (GVA) at producer prices of the agricultural industry is defined as the difference between the output value at producer prices and the value of intermediate consumption.

In 2005, GVA at producer prices amounts to € 123 billion in the EU-25. More than 90% of this value is generated in the old 15 Member States (EU-15). Almost two thirds of the GVA of the agricultural industry in EU-15 are produced by France, Italy, Spain and Germany.

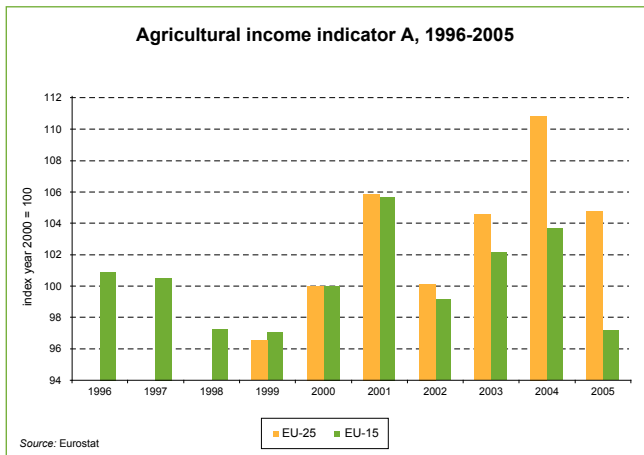
The value of all agricultural subsidies (product subsidies and other production subsidies) recorded in the European Agricultural Accounts (EAA) amounts to € 49 billion in the EU-25. The value of GVA at current producer prices in 2005 has remained at the level of year 1995 in the EU-15, while the value of all subsidies has increased by 28% in this time period.



**Table 2.4: Agricultural income indicator A**

	Ø 1991-1995	Ø 1996-2000	Ø 2001-2005
index year 2000 = 100			
EU-25	:	:	105.2
EU-15	:	99.1	101.6
BE	102.1	99.8	92.2
CZ	:	:	87.7
DK	93.1	96.4	91.7
DE	70.1	88.9	110.5
EE	:	102.5	191.2
EL	:	99.0	91.6
ES	81.3	101.0	111.2
FR	82.7	99.3	95.9
IE	88.1	93.3	95.9
IT	78.7	98.0	95.3
CY	:	:	101.0
LV	:	:	164.8
LT	:	:	118.4
LU	98.4	105.6	95.7
HU	:	:	112.3
MT	:	:	95.6
NL	115.2	106.7	87.9
AT	99.7	95.9	108.9
PL	:	:	146.2
PT	77.6	101.5	115.8
SI	:	:	111.4
SK	:	:	113.8
FI	75.8	76.7	96.4
SE	85.8	99.1	106.9
UK	142.8	118.3	122.1

Source: Eurostat, Economic accounts for agriculture  
 Extraction date: 21 Nov 2006



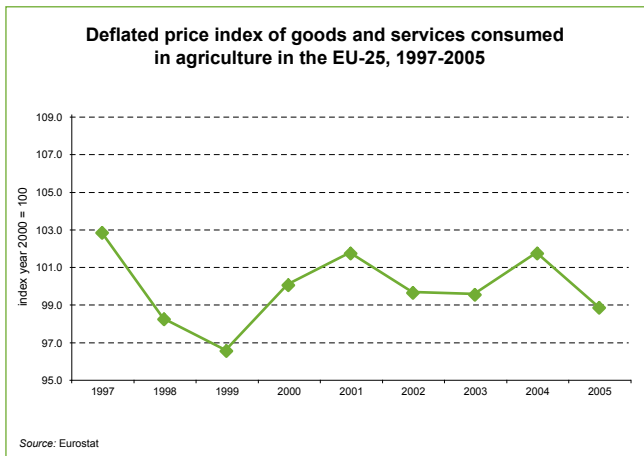
The EAA also provides indicators on agricultural income. The indicator A is the real net value added at factor cost of agriculture per annual work unit (AWU). The net value added at factor cost is calculated by subtracting from gross value added at basic prices the consumption of fixed capital and adding the value of the (other) subsidies less taxes on production. The AWU is defined as the work volume corresponding to one full-time employed worker.

In most EU Member States the trend of the income indicator A has been positive in the 1990s. Recent data show that this overall trend is continuing. However, the average increase in income is significantly higher in the new Member States than in EU-15. Income indicator A has decreased in 2005, by 5% in the EU-25, following an increase of 6% in 2004.

**Table 2.5: Deflated agricultural price indices**

	Crop output			Animal output		
	1998	2002	2005	1998	2002	2005
<b>index year 2000 = 100</b>						
<b>EU-25</b>	107.8	95.5	90.7	102.2	92.5	84.2
<b>EU-15</b>	107.9	99.7	90.7	100.9	94.3	84.2
<b>BE</b>	109.1	100.3	96.2	98.8	90.5	88.5
<b>CZ</b>	110.6	101.0	82.9	109.5	90.9	89.0
<b>DK</b>	102.1	94.4	88.5	96.7	91.7	84.2
<b>DE</b>	109.8	100.5	91.4	98.5	94.5	91.2
<b>EE</b>	:	:	109.4	:	:	119.8
<b>EL</b>	101.8	108.6	108.8	98.8	97.9	96.5
<b>ES</b>	106.6	94.2	96.7	102.1	94.2	90.5
<b>FR</b>	106.9	97.7	86.7	101.2	94.6	89.4
<b>IE</b>	112.9	101.4	94.6	104.6	90.2	85.1
<b>IT</b>	110.7	105.1	96.5	100.0	94.7	88.3
<b>CY</b>	:	:	99.7	:	:	116.2
<b>LV</b>	111.8	106.8	109.2	112.6	99.1	118.3
<b>LT</b>	103.7	125.1	115.1	119.7	97.5	106.8
<b>LU</b>	110.4	110.6	102.5	106.3	91.8	86.5
<b>HU</b>	84.5	82.4	73.4	112.8	99.6	85.3
<b>MT</b>	:	119.0	92.9	:	95.5	81.4
<b>NL</b>	105.6	101.6	91.4	99.8	87.9	84.3
<b>AT</b>	105.7	101.7	94.5	100.8	95.7	93.1
<b>PL</b>	112.6	89.9	87.0	104.5	86.7	94.4
<b>PT</b>	109.5	95.4	90.6	99.5	92.5	83.9
<b>SI</b>	116.0	98.1	88.3	109.9	92.5	86.1
<b>SK</b>	119.5	99.0	77.3	117.1	95.6	75.9
<b>FI</b>	111.6	96.7	92.8	102.6	100.2	92.1
<b>SE</b>	107.3	99.6	94.5	103.3	96.4	86.7
<b>UK</b>	114.1	101.5	100.9	106.1	100.2	102.8
<b>BG</b>	106.8	81.4	71.7	125.9	96.0	81.0
<b>RO</b>	105.3	94.0	81.3	:	125.8	108.9

Source: Eurostat, Agricultural prices and price indices  
 Extraction date: 21 Nov 2006



The agricultural price statistics present time series on the producer prices of the agricultural industry and on the prices of the goods consumed by agriculture during the production process. Annual as well as infra-annual time series are published in the dissemination database at the Eurostat website.

It can be shown that the deflated prices for crop output as well as for animal output follow a long-term negative trend. Between 2000 and 2005 the deflated price index of animal outputs has decreased by 16% in the EU-25, while the price index for crop outputs decreased by 9%. The price index of the goods and services consumed by agriculture has also remained relatively stable in this period.

**Table 2.6: Number of agricultural holdings of at least 1 ESU  
by area class, 2005**

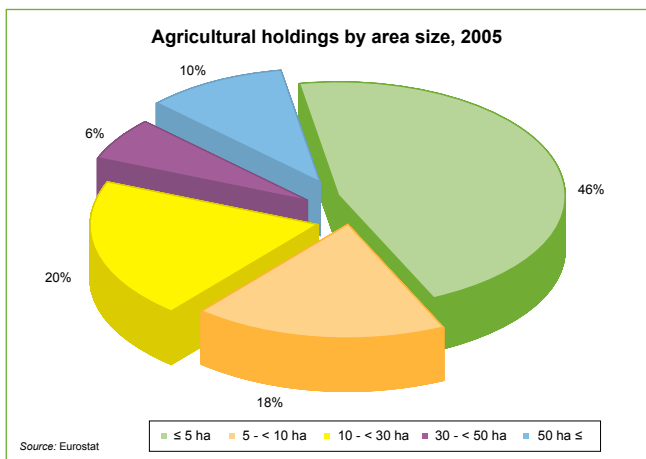
	≤5ha	5-<10ha	10-<30ha	30-<50ha	50 ha≤	Total
	in 1000					
<b>EU-25</b>	2959.8	1182.1	1327.3	408.7	665.0	6542.9
<b>EU-15</b>	580.6	462.5	410.0	55.0	54.5	1562.6
<b>BE</b>	11.7	6.7	14.5	8.1	8.5	49.5
<b>CZ</b>	8.9	3.4	5.9	2.2	6.4	26.8
<b>DK</b>	1.5	9.5	14.5	6.7	16.0	48.1
<b>DE</b>	70.6	55.1	109.4	51.4	84.6	371.1
<b>EE</b>	2.5	2.5	4.9	1.3	2.3	13.4
<b>EL</b>	458.0	109.5	69.5	11.5	6.5	654.9
<b>ES</b>	483.3	159.4	188.3	52.0	95.6	978.5
<b>FR</b>	126.5	53.6	108.1	75.8	202.3	566.4
<b>IE</b>	6.1	15.9	51.5	28.5	23.6	125.5
<b>IT</b>	979.8	198.9	168.7	38.6	40.4	1426.3
<b>CY</b>	24.3	3.0	1.9	0.4	0.4	29.9
<b>LV</b>	6.2	11.3	19.2	3.9	4.4	44.9
<b>LT</b>	28.4	46.6	41.9	5.8	5.9	128.6
<b>LU</b>	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.1	2.4
<b>HU</b>	83.8	27.5	26.1	6.4	11.6	155.4
<b>MT</b>	7.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2
<b>NL</b>	23.6	11.8	22.1	13.6	10.7	81.8
<b>AT</b>	30.7	27.7	55.2	14.7	8.7	137.0
<b>PL</b>	382.2	347.8	298.2	33.9	20.7	1082.7
<b>PT</b>	142.4	33.9	27.3	5.5	10.2	219.3
<b>SI</b>	31.0	18.4	10.4	0.7	0.3	60.9
<b>SK</b>	6.4	1.7	1.6	0.6	2.6	12.9
<b>FI</b>	6.0	8.7	27.9	14.2	13.3	70.0
<b>SE</b>	7.5	11.0	20.1	9.0	18.7	66.3
<b>UK</b>	31.0	17.9	40.0	23.8	70.5	183.2
<b>BG</b>	137.1	8.8	5.2	1.2	5.1	157.3
<b>RO</b>	976.9	180.3	37.4	3.7	13.5	1211.8

Source: Eurostat, Structure of agricultural holdings

Extraction date: 13 November 2006

For EL, ES, FR, IT, BG: 2003 data; for RO: 2002 data; for BE: preliminary data

For FR: the overseas departments are included



The farm structure survey (FSS) covers all agricultural holdings with a utilized agricultural area (UAA) of at least 1 ha and those holdings with a UAA less than 1 ha if their market production exceeds certain natural thresholds (more detailed methodological notes on the Eurostat website). Due to the differences in the thresholds across Member States, comparison is possible between holdings of at least 1 ESU (economic size unit). Thus hereby this limit is taken into account.

The FSS of the year 2005 reports that - according to the above given definition for the statistical unit observed - 6.5 million agricultural holdings exist in the EU-25. About one fourth of these holdings are located in the 10 new Member States of the EU. The farm sector of the EU shows a great variety in terms of type and size of farming. For example, almost half of all surveyed farms of the EU-25 have an area of less than 5 ha, whereas farms with an area over 30 ha account for little more than 16% of all farms. 92% of the farms with over 10 ha are located in the old Member States.

# 3.

## LAND USE AND CROP PRODUCTS

### 3. Land use and crop products

The statistical sub-collections land use and crop products (within the collection agricultural products) refer to the principal categories of land, the areas under cultivation (expressed in hectares), the production quantities (expressed in tonnes) and the yields per hectare. The supply balance sheets provide additional information on the quantities imported, domestically used and exported.

The data are obtained by sample surveys supplemented by estimates based on expert observations and administrative data. The sources are not the same for each Member State but are adapted to national conditions and statistical practices.

In the EU-25, around 42% of the total land area is utilised agricultural area (UAA) of which 59% is arable land. The most important crops on this arable land are cereals. France is the largest cereal producer in the EU-25, which has a share of 12% in the world cereal harvest (including rice). Vegetables and fruits are important crops in value terms. In particular, the climatic conditions in the south of Europe favour this production.

In this publication only a small subset of these data is shown. A broader product coverage and detailed breakdown of domestic use by categories (e.g. human consumption, processing, feed use) is available in the dissemination database on the Eurostat website.



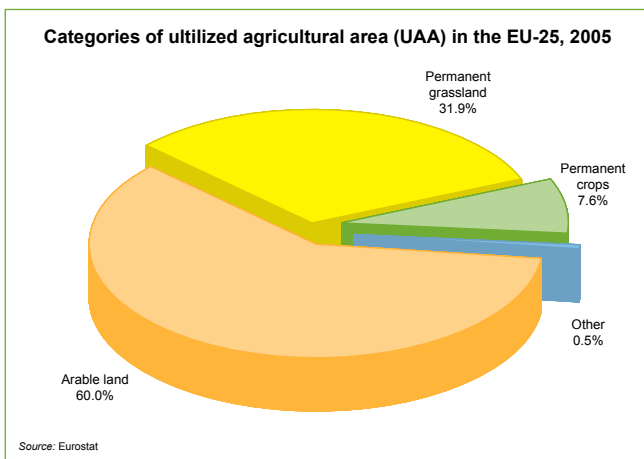
Table 3.1: Land use by EU agriculture, 2005

	Total area	Utilized agricultural area	of which	Arable land	Permanent grassland	Permanent crops
	1000 ha	% of total area				
<b>EU-25</b>	397323	40.7		24.4	13.0	3.1
<b>EU-15</b>	323465	39.7		22.5	13.5	3.6
<b>BE</b>	3053	45.4		27.6	17.0	0.7
<b>CZ</b>	7887	44.6		33.4	10.7	0.5
<b>DK</b>	4310	62.9		57.6	5.1	0.2
<b>DE</b>	35705	47.7		33.3	13.8	0.6
<b>EE</b>	4523	18.4		13.0	5.1	0.2
<b>EL</b>	13196	28.8		20.2	0.0	8.6
<b>ES</b>	50488	50.9		25.0	14.4	11.2
<b>FR</b>	54909	53.9		33.4	18.1	2.1
<b>IE</b>	7030	59.2		16.3	42.9	0.0
<b>IT</b>	30132	48.8		25.7	14.6	8.2
<b>CY</b>	925	14.7		9.4	0.1	4.0
<b>LV</b>	6459	26.8		16.9	9.7	0.2
<b>LT</b>	6530	43.4		28.7	13.6	0.6
<b>LU</b>	259	49.9		23.2	26.1	0.6
<b>HU</b>	9303	63.0		48.4	11.4	2.2
<b>MT</b>	32	32.4		27.6	0.0	3.4
<b>NL</b>	3736	51.5		29.4	20.8	0.9
<b>AT</b>	8386	38.9		16.4	21.6	0.8
<b>PL</b>	31269	50.9		38.6	10.8	1.1
<b>PT</b>	9191	40.7		15.6	16.4	8.4
<b>SI</b>	2027	25.1		8.7	15.0	1.4
<b>SK</b>	4903	39.6		27.7	10.7	0.5
<b>FI</b>	33815	6.7		6.6	0.1	0.0
<b>SE</b>	44847	6.7		6.0	0.7	0.0
<b>UK</b>	24410	61.0		24.5	36.4	0.1

Source: Eurostat, Agricultural products - land use and Structure of agricultural holdings

Cyprus: 2003 data

Last update: 07 Nov 2006



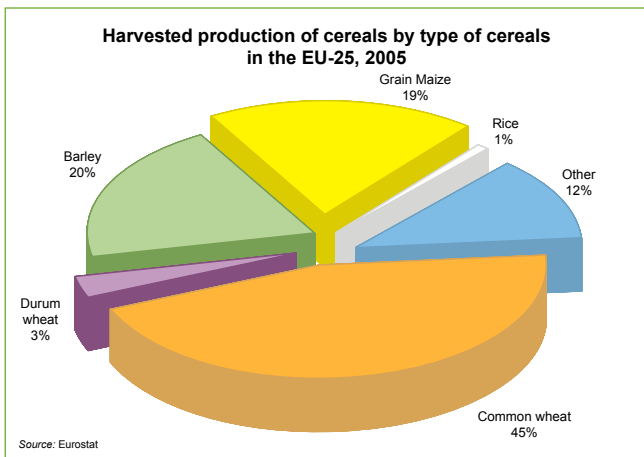
The land use statistics are part of the data collection on crop products. It provides information on the main categories and allocations of land.

Around 42% of total land in the EU-25 is utilized agricultural area (UAA). This share differs widely between Member States from less than 10% in Finland and Sweden to more than 60% in Denmark, Ireland, Hungary and the United Kingdom. 59% of the UAA in the EU-25 is arable land. The other part is mainly permanent grassland and permanent crops. About half of the arable land is cultivated under cereals.

Table 3.2: Harvested production of cereals (including rice)

Ø						
	1995-1998	1999-2002	2003-2005	1995-1998	1999-2002	2003-2005
	million t			% of world production		
<b>EU-25</b>	254.2	260.8	263.2	12.5	12.6	12.0
<b>EU-15</b>	200.3	209.1	206.9	9.8	10.1	9.4
	million t			% of EU-25 production		
<b>BE</b>	2.4	2.5	2.8	1.0	1.0	1.1
<b>CZ</b>	6.7	6.9	7.4	2.6	2.6	2.8
<b>DK</b>	9.3	9.1	9.1	3.7	3.5	3.5
<b>DE</b>	43.0	45.7	45.5	16.9	17.5	17.3
<b>EE</b>	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>EL</b>	4.7	4.3	4.4	1.9	1.6	1.7
<b>ES</b>	19.0	20.6	20.0	7.5	7.9	7.6
<b>FR</b>	61.6	65.0	63.2	24.2	24.9	24.0
<b>IE</b>	1.9	2.1	2.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
<b>IT</b>	20.1	20.7	20.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
<b>CY</b>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>LV</b>	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>LT</b>	2.5	2.4	2.8	1.0	0.9	1.1
<b>LU</b>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>HU</b>	12.4	12.0	13.9	4.9	4.6	5.3
<b>MT</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>NL</b>	1.6	1.7	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.7
<b>AT</b>	4.7	4.7	4.8	1.9	1.8	1.8
<b>PL</b>	25.9	25.5	26.7	10.2	9.8	10.1
<b>PT</b>	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4
<b>SI</b>	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>SK</b>	3.5	2.9	3.3	1.4	1.1	1.2
<b>FI</b>	3.4	3.6	3.8	1.3	1.4	1.5
<b>SE</b>	5.6	5.4	5.3	2.2	2.1	2.0
<b>UK</b>	23.2	22.0	21.6	9.1	8.4	8.2
<b>BG</b>	5.5	6.0	5.7	-	-	-
<b>RO</b>	17.9	15.2	18.9	-	-	-
<b>HR</b>	3.0	3.2	2.7	-	-	-
<b>TR</b>	:	30.7	30.6	-	-	-

Source: Eurostat: Agricultural products and FAO(2005): for world production  
Extraction date: 07 Nov 2006



The statistics on the production of crops provide data on the areas under cultivation, the yields per hectare and the production quantities of the crops grown in the EU.

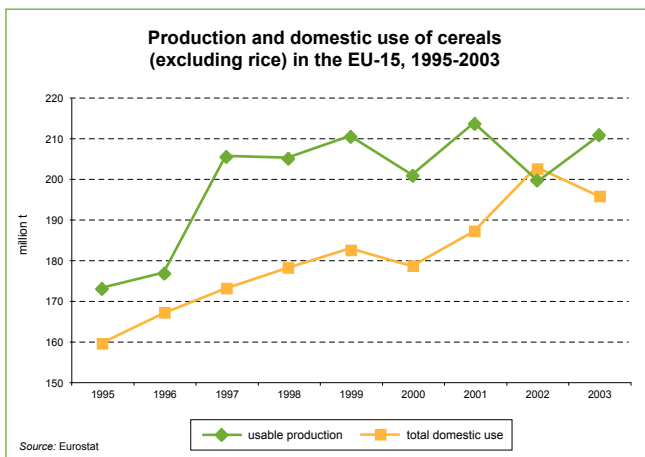
Cereals are one of the most important crop groups. With a production quantity of over 260 million tonnes, the EU-25 provides almost 13% of the world production of all cereals including rice. France is the largest producer of cereals in the EU (about a quarter of the harvest).

Wheat is the most widely grown cereal type in the EU accounting for nearly one half of the production quantity in 2004.

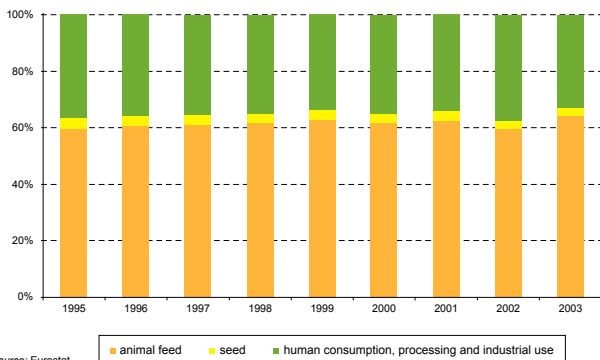
Table 3.3: Supply balance sheets for cereals (excluding rice)

		Ø 1995-2000	2001	2002	2003
		million t			
EU-25	usable production	251.1	259.2	256.2	264.4
EU-15		195.0	213.4	199.4	211.1
EU-25	imports	:	58.2	61.9	63.3
EU-15		6.9	:	13.9	16.4
EU-25	exports	:	:	:	:
EU-15		30.4	:	22.4	31.9
EU-25	total domestic use	:	:	252.4	245.5
EU-15		172.8	186.7	202.4	195.3
EU-25	stock changes	:	:	:	:
EU-15		0.6	:	:	:
		%			
EU-25	self sufficiency	:	:	102	107.7
EU-15		113	114	98	108.1

Source: Eurostat, Supply balance sheets - crops  
Extraction date: 07 Nov 2006



### Components of domestic use of cereals (excluding rice) in the EU-15, 1995-2003



The supply balance sheets present a detailed breakdown of the resources (production plus imports) and uses (the various categories of domestic use plus exports) of agricultural commodities in the EU.

For example, it may be seen from the supply balance sheets for cereals that EU production has exceeded total domestic use in most of the years and that the EU was a net exporter of cereals. One of the best known indicators derived from the balances is the degree of self-sufficiency (here defined as the ratio of usable production to total domestic use), which for cereals (excluding rice) is over 100% (EU-25).

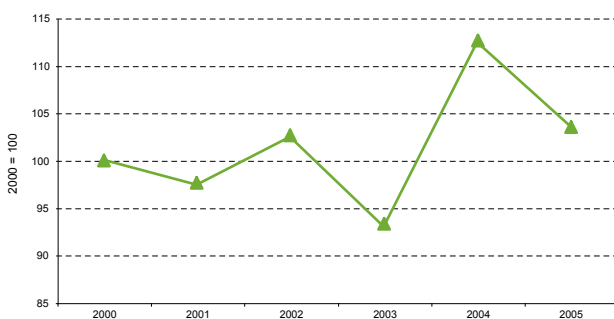
Over 60% of the domestic use of cereals in the EU-15 is animal feed and seed use. More detailed statistical information on the breakdown of the domestic use by use categories is available in the dissemination database at the Eurostat website.

**Table 3.4: Production of common wheat, barley and grain maize in the EU**

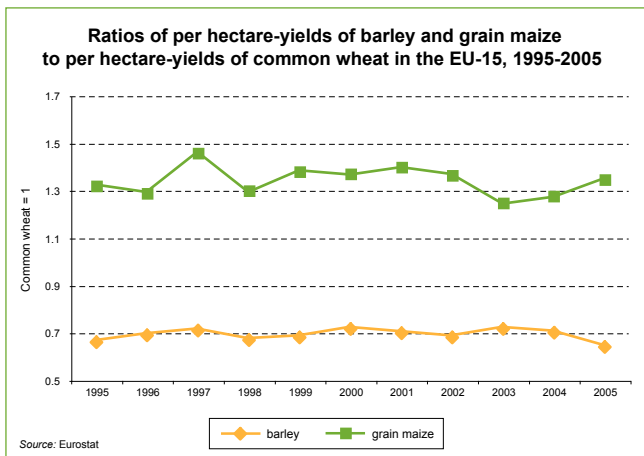
		Ø			2005
		1995-1998	1999-2002	2003-2005	
		EU-25			
<b>Common wheat</b>	production (mio. t)	116.2	110.8	112.8	115.1
	area (mio. ha)	:	19.4	18.9	19.2
	yield (100kg/ha)	:	57.2	59.6	59.9
<b>Barley</b>	production (mio. t)	59.7	57.3	56.4	52.9
	area (mio. ha)	:	13.5	13.1	13.1
	yield (100kg/ha)	:	42.6	42.9	40.5
<b>Grain Maize</b>	production (mio. t)	:	50.3	49.1	51.0
	area (mio. ha)	:	6.2	6.3	6.1
	yield (100kg/ha)	:	81.2	78.5	84.0
		EU-15			
<b>Common wheat</b>	production (mio. t)	87.5	90.5	91.7	93.1
	area (mio. ha)	:	13.8	13.7	14.0
	yield (100kg/ha)	:	65.8	66.7	66.4
<b>Barley</b>	production (mio. t)	50.0	49.0	47.3	43.4
	area (mio. ha)	:	10.6	10.4	10.2
	yield (100kg/ha)	:	46.1	45.6	42.5
<b>Grain Maize</b>	production (mio. t)	35.2	39.1	38.0	37.9
	area (mio. ha)	:	4.4	4.4	4.2
	yield (100kg/ha)	:	89.2	85.9	89.4

Source: Eurostat, Agricultural products - crop products

Extraction date: 07 Nov 2006

**Per-hectare yields of common wheat in the EU-25, 2000-2005**


Source: Eurostat



Common wheat, barley and grain maize are the main cereal types grown in the EU.

Whereas in the second half of the 1990s production quantities of common wheat and barley showed an increase, we observe for the first three years of the current decade a lower production quantity for these two cereals due to a reduced harvested area and lower per-hectare yields.

In contrast to common wheat and barley, production of grain maize has increased over the first three years of the current decade compared to the preceding periods (EU-15). This development was mainly due to an increase in the area under cultivation.

The productivity ratios between the different cereal types strongly determine their relative profitability and therefore substitutions between grain maize, wheat and barley. The data for EU-15 show that the average yield per hectare of grain maize is around one third higher than the per-hectare yield of common wheat and 90% higher than the per-hectare yield of barley.

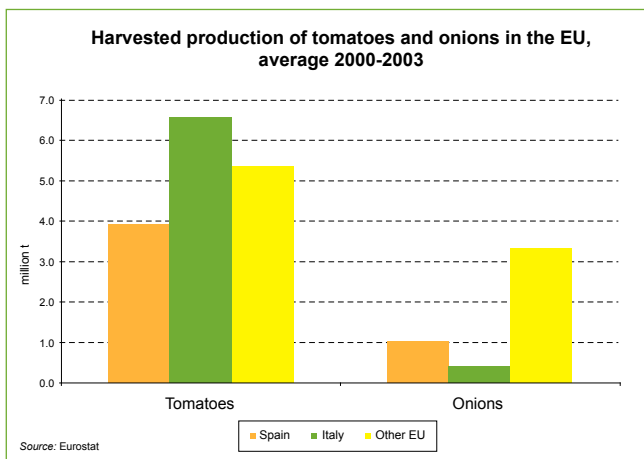


**Table 3.5: Harvested area of vegetables (excluding kitchen gardens)**

	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005
	1000 ha					
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	1808.9	1739.3	:	:	:
<b>BE</b>	56.1	51.5	53.8	55.4	53.4	:
<b>CZ</b>	35.0	32.0	:	:	:	:
<b>DK</b>	12.2	9.9	9.2	10.0	9.9	9.8
<b>DE</b>	83.8	97.1	98.0	103.7	108.6	106.2
<b>EE</b>	4.6	3.9	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.4
<b>EL</b>	132.8	137.9	129.5	129.8	130.5	:
<b>ES</b>	390.8	397.8	402.0	388.0	:	:
<b>FR</b>	310.7	289.0	289.8	287.9	275.4	264.2
<b>IE</b>	:	6.1	6.0	7.1	7.0	7.7
<b>IT</b>	:	552.6	480.1	489.4	499.8	494.7
<b>CY</b>	2.6	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8
<b>LV</b>	17.5	9.7	12.4	14.8	13.4	12.9
<b>LT</b>	25.9	40.7	:	19.4	12.7	13.0
<b>LU</b>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>HU</b>	119.0	90.2	114.6	116.5	102.8	84.6
<b>MT</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>NL</b>	74.8	76.3	77.1	81.1	80.8	75.3
<b>AT</b>	12.5	13.0	13.2	13.3	13.6	12.8
<b>PL</b>	279.2	247.7	171.3	198.4	207.8	165.3
<b>PT</b>	38.3	41.3	43.9	45.2	:	:
<b>SI</b>	10.1	3.2	3.2	4.0	3.6	3.6
<b>SK</b>	37.0	43.8	13.8	13.5	11.0	9.2
<b>FI</b>	10.0	9.5	9.2	9.3	8.8	:
<b>SE</b>	6.5	6.2	5.5	:	:	:
<b>UK</b>	148.7	120.7	121.8	119.2	108.5	111.6
<b>BG</b>	209.0	:	70.2	74.3	61.7	28.8
<b>RO</b>	259.5	280.2	282.8	287.1	:	:
<b>HR</b>	:	53.9	70.4	71.2	:	:
<b>TR</b>	:	:	946.0	945.9	922.2	:

Source: Eurostat, Agricultural products (fruits and vegetables)

Extraction date: 07 Nov 2006



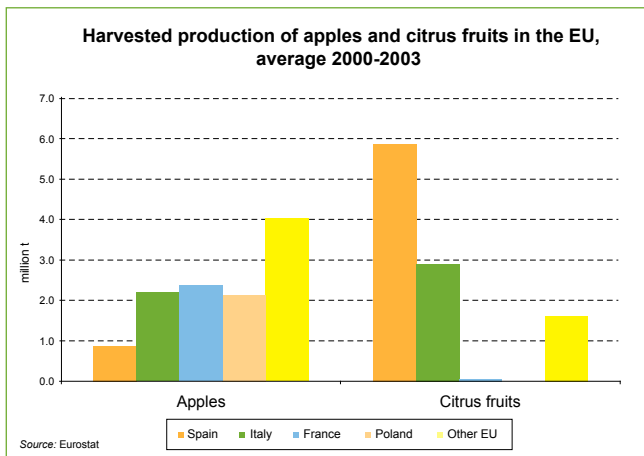
The statistics on agricultural products also comprise a collection on vegetables. It presents data on the area under cultivation, the harvested production and per-ha yields of the most important vegetable items.

In the EU-25, about 2.1 million ha of land are cultivated with vegetables. The most important producer countries in terms of harvested area are Spain and Italy. These two countries together have a share of 50% in the EU's harvested area of vegetables and account for two thirds of the tomato harvest.

Table 3.6: Harvested area of fruit trees

	fruit trees (excluding citrus and olives)		citrus fruits		total olives	
	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005
<b>1000 ha</b>						
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	559.3	:	4798.9	:
<b>BE</b>	16.0	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>CZ</b>	:	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>DK</b>	4.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>DE</b>	55.0	48.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>EE</b>	8.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>EL</b>	137.5	:	59.8	:	765.2	:
<b>ES</b>	:	:	288.0	:	2486.2	:
<b>FR</b>	195.8	164.3	2.3	1.8	16.8	18.3
<b>IE</b>	0.0	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>IT</b>	461.0	448.9	181.8	170.4	1161.6	1168.6
<b>CY</b>	6.3	9.0	5.5	5.1	7.2	12.8
<b>LV</b>	10.4	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>LT</b>	36.4	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>LU</b>	2.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>HU</b>	95.4	92.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>MT</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>NL</b>	19.8	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>AT</b>	:	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>PL</b>	276.9	256.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>PT</b>	130.0	130.2	27.4	27.1	369.2	376.3
<b>SI</b>	4.5	4.4	0.0	:	0.6	0.8
<b>SK</b>	5.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>FI</b>	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>SE</b>	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>UK</b>	22.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>BG</b>	:	58.2	:	:	:	:
<b>RO</b>	194.7	213.9	:	:	:	:
<b>HR</b>	:	0.0	:	:	15.6	:
<b>TR</b>	:	1399.6	:	110.7	:	662.0

Source: Eurostat, Agricultural products - fruits and vegetables  
Extraction date: 07 Nov 2006



The statistics on agricultural products also cover time series on fruit production. Data on the area under cultivation, the harvested production and the per-ha yields of the most important fruit items are presented. In the EU-25, around 7.3 million ha of land is cultivated with fruits trees (including citrus fruits and olives). The most important producers in terms of area are Spain and Italy.

Production of fruits includes a large variety of products: stone fruits (peaches, apricots, cherries, plums), apples and pears, nuts, soft fruits and citrus fruits. Among fresh fruits, apples and citrus fruits account for about one half of the harvested production. More than 50% of the EU's citrus harvest is picked in Spain.

In addition to the data in the statistical domain agricultural products, Eurostat has published the results of the basic survey on plantations of certain species of fruit trees carried out in 2002 (Statistics in focus (No. 23/2005): EU-15: 13% decline in area under fruit trees, downloadable from the Eurostat website).

# 4.

## ANIMAL PRODUCTS

## 4. Animal products

This chapter presents information on meat production and demand as well as on milk production in the EU.

The data are extracted from the statistical collections agricultural products (sub-collections meat, milk and milk products) and supply balance sheets. More detailed statistical data on meat and milk are available in the dissemination database at the Eurostat website. Metadata describing the scope of the statistical collections as well as short descriptions of the methodological background can be found on this website, too.

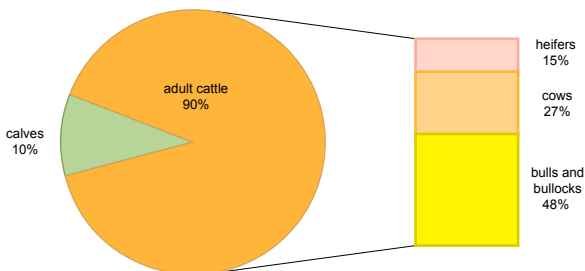
The meat sector has undergone various crises connected to food safety and health problems during the past decade. In 1996, the first BSE crisis depressed the bovine sector. Gradually, consumer confidence returned and cattle production recovered. A second BSE crisis occurred in November 2000 resulting in a decline of production, which then partially recovered. The pigmeat market also saw a turbulent period. In contrast to the meat sector, the dairy sector has shown relative stability, which is a consequence of the quota system of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

Table 4.1: Slaughterings of bovines

	Ø					
	1995-1998	1999-2002	2003-2005	1995-1998	1999-2002	2003-2005
	million t			% of world slaughterings		
<b>EU-25</b>	8.7	8.1	8.0	15.1	13.6	12.7
<b>EU-15</b>	7.9	7.5	7.4	13.6	12.5	11.8
	million t			% EU-15		%EU-25
<b>BE</b>	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.2	3.8	3.4
<b>CZ</b>	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.9	1.5	1.2
<b>DK</b>	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.2	2.1	1.8
<b>DE</b>	1.4	1.3	1.2	18.1	17.9	15.3
<b>EE</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
<b>EL</b>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.8
<b>ES</b>	0.6	0.7	0.7	7.4	8.8	9.0
<b>FR</b>	1.7	1.6	1.6	21.5	21.3	20.0
<b>IE</b>	0.5	0.6	0.6	6.9	7.5	7.0
<b>IT</b>	1.2	1.1	1.1	14.7	15.4	14.2
<b>CY</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>LV</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3
<b>LT</b>	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.6
<b>LU</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>HU</b>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.5
<b>MT</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>NL</b>	0.6	0.4	0.4	7.2	5.8	4.8
<b>AT</b>	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.6	2.8	2.6
<b>PL</b>	0.4	0.3	0.3	5.2	4.4	3.9
<b>PT</b>	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3	1.4
<b>SI</b>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.5
<b>SK</b>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.4
<b>FI</b>	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
<b>SE</b>	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	2.0	1.8
<b>UK</b>	0.8	0.7	0.7	9.8	9.1	9.2
<b>BG</b>	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.4
<b>RO</b>	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
<b>HR</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4
<b>TR</b>	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.2	4.6	4.3

Source: Eurostat, Agricultural products and FAO(2005): world production  
 Extraction date: 31 Oct 2006

### Bovine slaughtering by category (in % of slaughtering weight) in the EU-25, 2005



Source: Eurostat

The statistics on meat production comprise data on the slaughter of animals of the bovine, porcine, equine, ovine and caprine species, the meat of which is certified for human consumption. Data are available on the number of heads and the product weight.

The total slaughter weight of all bovines amounts to 7.4 million tonnes for the EU-15 (average of the years 2003-2005) representing about 12% of world production. Taking into account the slaughtering in the ten new Member States, the EU-25 net production of beef and veal is estimated at 8 million tonnes.

France, Germany and Italy together account for almost 50% of the slaughtering in the EU. The largest producer country for bovine meat amongst the new Member States is Poland.

10% of the bovine meat production results from slaughtering of calves. The major share (48%) comes from slaughtering of male adult cattle. Bovine meat production in the EU is also strongly linked to milk production. Cows (dairy cows and cows of the meat breeds) therefore contribute with more than one quarter of total bovine slaughtering in carcass weight.

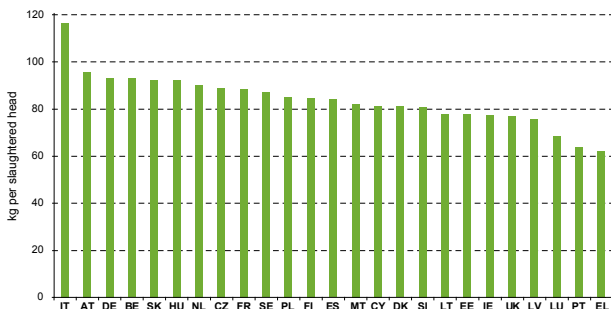


Table 4.2: Slaughterings of pigs

	Ø					
	1995-1998	1999-2002	2003-2005	1995-1998	1999-2002	2003-2005
	million t			% of world slaughtering		
<b>EU-25</b>	19.9	21.0	21.2	24.0	22.9	21.1
<b>EU-15</b>	16.5	17.7	17.8	20.0	19.3	17.8
	million t			% EU-15	% EU-25	
<b>BE</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.3	5.9	4.8
<b>CZ</b>	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.9	2.6	2.0
<b>DK</b>	1.5	1.7	1.8	9.2	9.5	8.4
<b>DE</b>	3.7	4.1	4.3	22.1	23.0	20.5
<b>EE</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>EL</b>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.6
<b>ES</b>	2.4	3.0	3.1	14.6	16.8	14.9
<b>FR</b>	2.2	2.3	2.3	13.4	13.2	10.9
<b>IE</b>	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.3	1.0
<b>IT</b>	1.4	1.5	1.6	8.4	8.5	7.4
<b>CY</b>	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>LV</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
<b>LT</b>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5
<b>LU</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>HU</b>	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.2	2.7	2.3
<b>MT</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
<b>NL</b>	1.6	1.5	1.3	9.6	8.7	6.0
<b>AT</b>	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.9	2.9	2.4
<b>PL</b>	2.0	1.9	2.0	11.9	10.9	9.4
<b>PT</b>	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.9	1.5
<b>SI</b>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2
<b>SK</b>	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.0	0.8
<b>FI</b>	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.0	0.9
<b>SE</b>	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.9	1.6	1.4
<b>UK</b>	1.1	0.9	0.7	6.4	5.0	3.4
<b>BG</b>	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.4	1.2
<b>RO</b>	0.7	0.5	0.4	4.0	2.9	2.0
<b>HR</b>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.3
<b>TR</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat, Agricultural products and FAO(2005), world production  
 Extraction date: 31 Oct 2006

### Average slaughtering weights of pigs in the EU Member States, 2005



Source: Eurostat

The total slaughtering of pigs amounts to 17.8 million tonnes in carcass weight in the EU-15 (average of years 2003-2005) representing 18% of world production. Taking into account the production in the ten new Member States of the EU-25, slaughtering is estimated at about 21 million tonnes. Although the pig market is more volatile, the overall EU picture reveals a steady level of production. However, compared to the second half of the 1990s pig slaughtering has increased by more than 6% (EU-15).

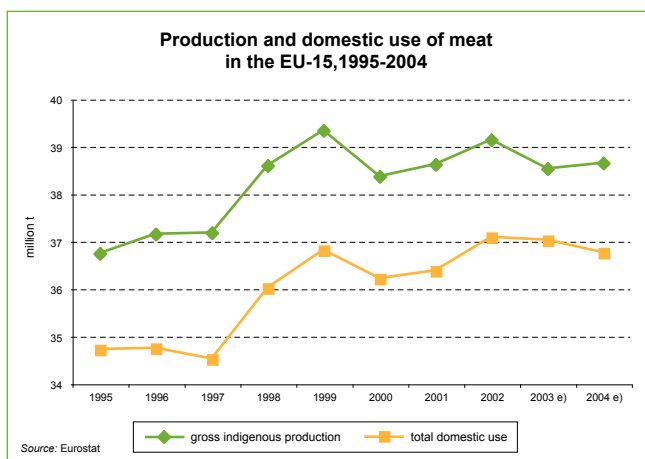
The largest producer countries are Germany, Spain and France, which together account for over 46% of the EU's net production of pig meat. The largest producer of pig meat among the new Member States is Poland occupying rank four in the EU. Some Member States show particular fluctuations: the Netherlands and the United Kingdom have both suffered a dip in production since 2002.

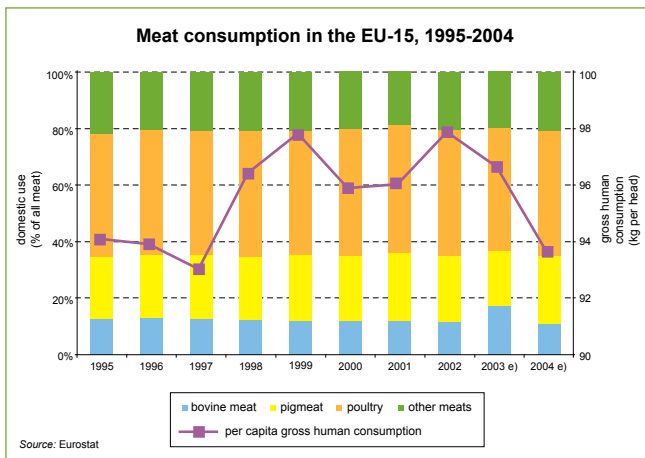
The data show that in most Member States pigs are fattened until an average carcass weight of about 80-100 kg per head.

Table 4.3: Supply demand balances for total meat

		Ø 1997-2001	2002	2003	2004	
		million t				
EU-15	gross indigenous production	38.4	39.1	e) 38.5	e) 38.6	
	imports of live animals	0.2	0.3	:	:	
	exports of live animals	0.3	0.4	:	:	
	slaughterings	38.3	39.0	e) 38.4	e) 38.6	
	imports	1.5	2.4	:	:	
	exports	3.8	4.3	:	:	
	total domestic use	35.9	37.1	e) 37	e) 36.8	
	stock changes	67.0	-21.0	e) -187	e) -107	
			%			
	self sufficiency	107	106	e) 104.1	e) 105.1	

Source: Eurostat, Supply balance sheets - meat  
Extraction date: 31 Oct 2006





The supply balance sheets are intended to summarise data from different sources in order to show the various flows and uses of a specific product in a specific reference area over a specific period of time.

Gross indigenous production (GIP) of meat is defined as slaughtering plus the net exports (exports minus imports) of live animals. The data show that the annual EU-15 production of meat reaches 38.6 million tonnes and that the EU is a net exporter of meat. Both production and total domestic use have shown a slight tendency to grow over the past 10 years.

One of the best known indicators derived from the balances is the degree of self-sufficiency (here defined as the ratio of the GIP to total domestic use), which is approximately 105% for the EU-15.

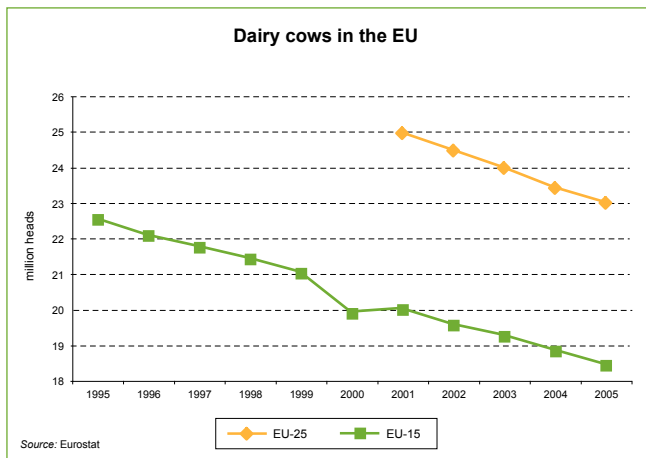
An important indicator is the per-capita gross human consumption. This indicator has shown noticeable fluctuations during the past 10 years which can be attributed to the various health crises and scandals in the meat sector. The demand for poultry may be seen to increase at the expense of the demand for bovine meat.

Table 4.4: Production of cow's milk

	Ø					
	1995-1998	1999-2002	2002-2005	1995-1998	1999-2002	2002-2005
	million t			% of EU-25 production		
<b>EU-25</b>	143.6	143.6	143.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>EU-15</b>	121.2	121.5	121.7	84.4	84.6	85.0
<b>BE</b>	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.2
<b>CZ</b>	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.9
<b>DK</b>	4.6	4.6	4.6	3.2	3.2	3.2
<b>DE</b>	28.6	28.2	28.4	19.9	19.6	19.8
<b>EE</b>	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
<b>EL</b>	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>ES</b>	6.1	6.4	6.6	4.2	4.4	4.6
<b>FR</b>	25.0	25.0	24.6	17.4	17.4	17.2
<b>IE</b>	5.3	5.2	5.3	3.7	3.7	3.7
<b>IT</b>	10.8	10.8	10.8	7.5	7.5	7.6
<b>CY</b>	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>LV</b>	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
<b>LT</b>	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.3
<b>LU</b>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>HU</b>	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.4
<b>MT</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>NL</b>	11.1	11.0	10.9	7.7	7.7	7.6
<b>AT</b>	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.1	2.3	2.2
<b>PL</b>	12.0	12.0	11.9	8.4	8.3	8.3
<b>PT</b>	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.4	1.4
<b>SI</b>	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5
<b>SK</b>	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
<b>FI</b>	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.7
<b>SE</b>	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
<b>UK</b>	14.7	14.8	14.7	10.2	10.3	10.3
<b>BG</b>	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.9
<b>RO</b>	5.4	5.0	5.0	3.8	3.5	3.5
<b>HR</b>	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5
<b>TR</b>	9.1	8.4	9.5	6.4	5.9	6.7

Source: Eurostat, Agricultural products and FAO(2005), world production

Extraction date: 31 Oct 2006



The milk production statistics contain monthly and annual data on the production, collection and processing of milk. They cover the different types of raw milk (e.g. cow milk, milk of sheep and goats) as well as the major processed dairy products (e.g. drinking milk, butter, milk powder, cheese). Also qualitative aspects like the protein and fat contents of dairy products are dealt with. The data are collected in monthly, annual and three-yearly surveys conducted by the EU Member States.

Production of cows' milk has been rather stable in the EU due to the production quota system of the CAP (143 million tonnes in the EU-25). 85% of the Union's cow milk production is located in the 15 old Member States. Although milk production remained stable, the number of dairy cows in the EU-15 has decreased by 1.8% p.a. over the past decade. Milk production per dairy cow has increased by about 2% p.a. mainly due to bio-technological progress.

# 5.

## LABOUR IN RURAL AREAS

## 5. Labour in rural areas

This chapter presents some rural development statistics based on the degree of urbanisation concept dividing the EU territory in thinly populated areas, intermediate areas and densely populated areas.

The definition of the “degree of urbanisation” is based on the following criteria:

- *densely populated area*: contiguous set of local areas with each of these local areas having a density  $>500$  inhabitants per  $\text{km}^2$  and a population of at least 50.000 inhabitants for the whole set,
- *intermediate area*: contiguous set of local areas not belonging to a densely populated area with each of these local areas having a density  $>100$  inhabitants per  $\text{km}^2$  and either a population of at least 50.000 inhabitants for the whole set or located adjacent to a densely populated area.
- *thinly populated area*: contiguous set of local areas neither belonging to a densely populated area nor to an intermediate area.

A set of local areas totalling less than  $100 \text{ km}^2$  and not reaching the required density but entirely enclosed within a densely-populated or intermediate area, is to be considered to form part of that area. If it is enclosed within a densely populated area and an intermediate area it is considered to form part of the intermediate area.

It is noted that a “local area” corresponds to the communes or municipalities in most of the cases in all Member States. This concept is also used for the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).

Data presented in this publication are extracted from the Labour Force Survey collection (2005) of Eurostat.

Data from the following Member States were not available: France, Poland and Slovakia. Therefore, the terms EU-14 and EU-22 are used.



**Table 5.1: Unemployment rates by degree of urbanisation, 2005**

	Densely populated area				Intermediate area			
	total	women	men	♀-♂	total	women	men	♀-♂
	%				%			
<b>EU-22</b>	8.6	9.0	8.4	0.6	7.4	8.5	6.5	2.0
<b>EU-14</b>	8.7	9.1	8.5	0.6	7.3	8.4	6.4	2.0
<b>BE</b>	10.5	11.3	9.9	1.3	5.9	7.2	4.9	2.2
<b>CZ</b>	7.4	8.6	6.4	2.3	8.7	11.0	7.0	4.0
<b>DK</b>	5.4	5.5	5.3	0.2	4.7	4.5	4.8	-0.3
<b>DE</b>	12.8	11.9	13.6	-1.7	8.9	9.0	8.8	0.2
<b>EE</b>	9.8	8.4	11.2	-2.8	8.4	9.1	7.7	1.4
<b>GR</b>	10.4	15.6	6.6	9.0	9.6	16.3	5.5	10.9
<b>ES</b>	8.8	10.7	7.3	3.5	9.8	13.4	7.4	6.0
<b>IE</b>	4.8	3.8	5.6	-1.8				
<b>IT</b>	8.2	10.0	6.9	3.1	7.3	10.0	5.6	4.3
<b>CY</b>	5.9	6.8	5.2	1.7	4.2	6.2	2.7	3.4
<b>LV</b>	9.8	9.9	9.7	0.2	8.5	12.2	5.0	7.2
<b>LT</b>	7.9	8.2	7.6	0.5				
<b>LU</b>	5.3	6.2	4.6	1.6	4.1	5.5	3.1	2.4
<b>HU</b>	5.5	6.1	4.9	1.2	7.2	7.1	7.3	-0.2
<b>MT</b>	7.6	8.6	7.2	1.4	5.4	9.4	3.5	5.9
<b>NL</b>	5.3	5.4	5.1	0.3	3.9	4.4	3.5	0.9
<b>AT</b>	7.3	6.5	8.0	-1.5	4.6	5.4	3.8	1.6
<b>PT</b>	10.0	10.5	9.5	1.0	6.5	8.0	5.3	2.7
<b>SI</b>	7.3	6.9	7.7	-0.8	7.0	7.5	6.5	0.9
<b>FI</b>	7.5	7.1	7.9	-0.7	9.0	9.6	8.5	1.1
<b>SE</b>	8.0	7.7	8.2	-0.5	7.7	7.8	7.6	0.2
<b>UK</b>	5.4	4.8	6.0	-1.2	3.4	3.0	3.8	-0.8

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey

Extraction date: 3 Nov 2006

FR, PL and SK: data not available

Thinly populated area				Total				
total	women	men	♀-♂	total	women	men	♀-♂	
%				%				
8.1	9.3	7.1	2.2	8.1	8.9	7.5	1.4	<b>EU-22</b>
8.1	9.5	7.0	2.4	8.2	9.0	7.6	1.4	<b>EU-14</b>
8.4	11.0	6.5	4.5	8.5	9.5	7.7	1.9	<b>BE</b>
7.3	9.0	6.0	3.0	8.0	9.9	6.6	3.3	<b>CZ</b>
4.7	5.8	3.7	2.1	4.9	5.3	4.5	0.8	<b>DK</b>
11.8	12.3	11.4	0.9	11.3	11.0	11.6	-0.6	<b>DE</b>
6.5	5.8	7.1	-1.2	8.2	7.2	9.1	-1.9	<b>EE</b>
9.0	14.2	5.8	8.5	10.0	15.4	6.3	9.2	<b>GR</b>
9.7	14.7	6.5	8.1	9.2	12.2	7.1	5.1	<b>ES</b>
4.2	4.2	4.2	-0.0	4.4	4.0	4.7	-0.7	<b>IE</b>
8.2	10.9	6.4	4.5	7.8	10.1	6.3	3.8	<b>IT</b>
5.2	6.1	4.5	1.7	5.5	6.6	4.6	2.0	<b>CY</b>
8.5	7.6	9.3	-1.7	9.2	8.8	9.5	-0.6	<b>LV</b>
8.7	8.7	8.8	-0.1	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.1	<b>LT</b>
3.7	5.7	2.4	3.3	4.5	5.8	3.5	2.3	<b>LU</b>
8.7	8.9	8.6	0.3	7.2	7.4	7.1	0.4	<b>HU</b>
5.9	13.5	2.3	11.2	7.4	8.9	6.6	2.2	<b>MT</b>
4.0	4.7	3.4	1.3	4.8	5.1	4.5	0.6	<b>NL</b>
3.7	4.5	3.1	1.4	5.2	5.5	5.0	0.5	<b>AT</b>
6.6	8.2	5.3	2.9	8.1	9.2	7.1	2.0	<b>PT</b>
6.2	7.1	5.5	1.6	6.7	7.2	6.2	1.0	<b>SI</b>
8.8	9.3	8.4	0.9	8.5	8.7	8.3	0.4	<b>FI</b>
7.5	7.2	7.6	-0.4	7.6	7.4	7.8	-0.3	<b>SE</b>
3.5	3.5	3.5	-0.0	4.8	4.3	5.2	-0.9	<b>UK</b>

In 16 out of 22 Member States, total unemployment rates are higher in densely populated areas. Only in 6 Member States the difference of the total unemployment rate between the different areas is 3% and more. Two Member States (LT, HU) show highest total unemployment rates in thinly populated areas.

Women unemployment rates are generally higher than men unemployment rates across the different types of areas. A tendency that women unemployment is higher in thinly populated areas than in other areas can not be observed.

If one looks at gender differences in unemployment rates inside the different types of areas, women unemployment is obviously higher (3% or more) than unemployment of men especially in some Mediterranean Member States (Greece, Spain, Italy, Malta) and Czech Republic, but only in few cases this effect is more pronounced in thinly populated and intermediate areas than in densely populated areas (Spain, Italy, Czech Republic). In densely populated areas of 8 Member States the unemployment rate of men is higher than that of women.

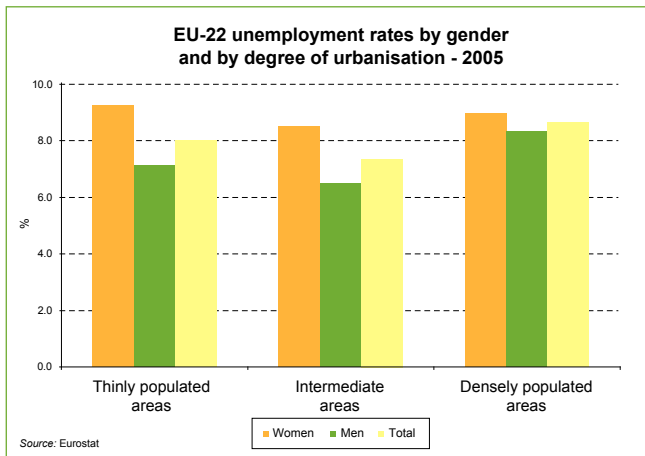
**Figure 5.1: Unemployment rates, 2005**


Figure 5-1 shows that gender differences in unemployment rates tend to be bigger in thinly populated and intermediate areas than in densely populated areas.

**Table 5.2: Employment rates by degree of urbanisation, 2005**

Looking at EU-22 data, employment rates for men are considerably higher than those for women across all Member States and all different areas (14,5 – 16,2% points). Almost no differences are visible when employment rates for men or for women are compared between the different types of areas.

However, if one looks at the Member States individually, in some of them the gender difference in employment rates in all types of areas is very big especially in the Mediterranean countries (21 – 40% points) excluding Portugal. Another group of Member States where this difference is big is the BENELUX. In contrast, smallest differences can be observed in the Baltic and Scandinavian Member States (up to 8% points).

The difference in employment rates between men and women is slightly lower in densely populated areas compared to intermediate and thinly populated areas.

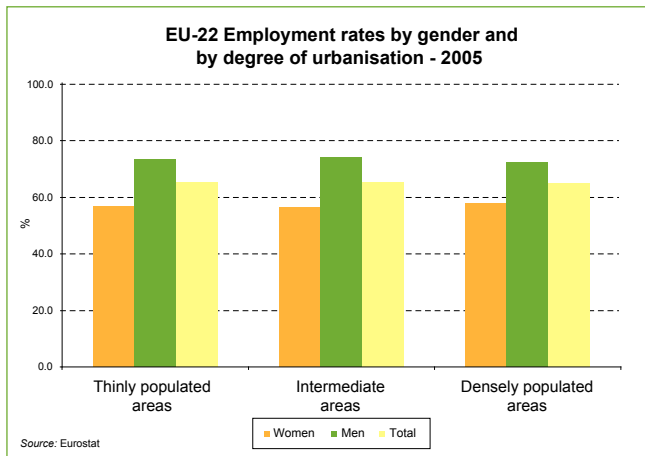
**Figure 5.2: Employment rates, 2005**


Fig. 5-2 illustrates that in 2005 employment rates in all types of areas were very similar and that the gender differences in employment rates are almost the same across the different areas.

**Table 5.2: Employment rates by degree of urbanisation, 2005**

	Densely populated area				Intermediate area			
	total	women	men	♀-♂	total	women	men	♀-♂
	%				%			
<b>EU-22</b>	64.9	57.7	72.3	-14.6	65.3	56.3	74.3	-18.0
<b>EU-14</b>	64.9	57.6	72.4	-14.7	65.6	56.5	74.7	-18.2
<b>BE</b>	58.9	51.8	66.0	-14.3	63.9	56.7	70.9	-14.2
<b>CZ</b>	66.6	59.9	73.6	-13.8	63.5	54.6	72.3	-17.8
<b>DK</b>	75.2	72.6	77.8	-5.2	76.7	72.6	80.8	-8.2
<b>DE</b>	63.3	58.2	68.4	-10.2	67.7	60.8	74.5	-13.8
<b>EE</b>	68.0	66.2	70.1	-3.9	64.2	60.3	68.5	-8.3
<b>GR</b>	59.4	46.3	73.1	-26.8	60.6	43.8	76.8	-33.0
<b>ES</b>	65.0	54.9	75.1	-20.2	61.9	48.4	75.0	-26.5
<b>IE</b>	67.9	60.8	75.2	-14.4				
<b>IT</b>	57.7	46.5	69.2	-22.7	58.1	45.0	71.1	-26.0
<b>CY</b>	68.1	59.4	77.8	-18.4	69.6	57.4	82.0	-24.6
<b>LV</b>	65.9	61.9	70.4	-8.5	68.2	53.6	89.4	-35.8
<b>LT</b>	66.2	63.4	69.4	-6.0				
<b>LU</b>	66.2	57.9	74.4	-16.6	61.8	51.8	71.7	-19.9
<b>HU</b>	62.9	57.9	68.6	-10.8	56.9	50.8	63.2	-12.4
<b>MT</b>	53.9	33.9	73.7	-39.8	56.8	34.6	78.4	-43.8
<b>NL</b>	72.9	66.7	79.0	-12.3	73.9	65.7	81.7	-15.9
<b>AT</b>	66.3	61.8	71.0	-9.1	69.0	61.8	76.4	-14.5
<b>PT</b>	65.6	61.5	69.8	-8.2	68.8	61.7	76.1	-14.4
<b>SI</b>	64.0	60.2	68.0	-7.8	65.3	61.1	69.3	-8.2
<b>FI</b>	72.0	70.8	73.2	-2.3	68.0	65.9	70.1	-4.2
<b>SE</b>	72.6	70.8	74.4	-3.6	72.3	70.3	74.3	-4.1
<b>UK</b>	70.1	64.2	76.2	-11.9	75.3	70.2	80.6	-10.3

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey

Extraction date: 3 Nov 2006

FR, PL and SK: data not available

Thinly populated area				Total				
total	women	men	♀-♂	total	women	men	♀-♂	
%				%				
65.1	56.7	73.4	-16.7	65.1	57.1	73.1	-16.0	<b>EU-22</b>
66.2	57.4	74.8	-17.5	65.4	57.2	73.5	-16.3	<b>EU-14</b>
61.3	51.7	70.4	-18.7	61.1	53.8	68.3	-14.5	<b>BE</b>
65.6	56.3	74.6	-18.3	64.8	56.3	73.3	-17.0	<b>CZ</b>
75.9	70.6	80.9	-10.2	75.9	71.9	79.8	-7.9	<b>DK</b>
67.2	61.1	73.1	-12.0	65.4	59.6	71.2	-11.7	<b>DE</b>
61.2	58.3	64.3	-6.0	64.4	62.1	67.0	-5.0	<b>EE</b>
62.4	46.9	76.6	-29.6	60.1	46.1	74.2	-28.1	<b>GR</b>
61.1	45.8	75.6	-29.8	63.3	51.2	75.2	-24.0	<b>ES</b>
67.5	56.9	77.8	-20.9	67.6	58.3	76.9	-18.5	<b>IE</b>
55.7	42.2	68.9	-26.7	57.6	45.3	69.9	-24.7	<b>IT</b>
68.6	56.6	80.3	-23.7	68.5	58.4	79.2	-20.8	<b>CY</b>
61.0	57.0	65.0	-7.9	63.3	59.3	67.6	-8.2	<b>LV</b>
60.1	56.5	63.9	-7.4	62.6	59.4	66.1	-6.7	<b>LT</b>
62.7	50.3	74.4	-24.1	63.6	53.7	73.3	-19.6	<b>LU</b>
52.5	45.7	59.3	-13.6	56.9	51.0	63.1	-12.1	<b>HU</b>
49.1	28.9	69.2	-40.3	53.9	33.7	73.8	-40.2	<b>MT</b>
73.9	66.5	81.0	-14.6	73.2	66.4	79.9	-13.5	<b>NL</b>
70.5	62.2	78.7	-16.5	68.6	62.0	75.4	-13.4	<b>AT</b>
69.4	61.9	76.8	-14.8	67.5	61.7	73.4	-11.7	<b>PT</b>
67.1	61.9	72.0	-10.0	66.0	61.3	70.4	-9.1	<b>SI</b>
66.6	64.2	68.8	-4.6	68.4	66.5	70.3	-3.7	<b>FI</b>
72.1	70.0	74.2	-4.2	72.3	70.2	74.3	-4.1	<b>SE</b>
74.2	67.7	80.9	-13.2	71.6	65.8	77.6	-11.8	<b>UK</b>



**Table 5.3: Youth unemployment ratio by degree of urbanisation, 2005**

	Densely populated area	Intermediate area	Thinly populated area	Total
	%			
<b>EU-22</b>	8.1	7.3	7.4	7.9
<b>EU-14</b>	8.3	7.4	7.9	8.1
<b>BE</b>	8.1	6.3	10.2	7.5
<b>CZ</b>	6.5	6.8	6.1	6.5
<b>DK</b>	5.6	6.4	5.7	5.9
<b>DE</b>	8.1	6.9	8.2	7.7
<b>EE</b>	7.4	2.6	4.1	5.5
<b>GR</b>	7.9	10.3	11.4	8.8
<b>ES</b>	9.5	9.9	8.7	9.4
<b>IE</b>	4.9		4.4	4.6
<b>IT</b>	8.4	7.7	8.1	8.1
<b>CY</b>	6.1	4.1	6.9	5.9
<b>LV</b>	6.3	14.0	4.1	5.1
<b>LT</b>	4.1		3.8	3.9
<b>LU</b>	4.7	3.3	4.0	3.9
<b>HU</b>	4.0	5.1	6.1	5.2
<b>MT</b>	9.5	6.7	6.3	9.1
<b>NL</b>	6.3	4.9	5.6	5.8
<b>AT</b>	8.6	5.1	4.6	6.1
<b>PT</b>	7.7	6.1	6.7	6.9
<b>SI</b>	6.1	7.4	6.0	6.5
<b>FI</b>	9.4	11.2	10.3	10.2
<b>SE</b>	11.3	11.9	10.5	10.9
<b>UK</b>	8.6	6.4	5.7	8.8

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey

Extraction date: 3 Nov 2006

FR, PL and SK: data not available

Youth unemployment ratio: unemployed aged 15-24 as a percentage of the total population of this age group

The youth unemployment ratio represents unemployed aged 15-24 years as a percentage of the total population of this age group.

EU-22 data suggest that the problem of youth unemployment is almost equally distributed across the different types of areas. Significant differences by degree of urbanisation can not be detected. Only in four Member States the youth unemployment ratio is significantly higher in thinly populated areas than in the other areas (Belgium, Greece, Cyprus and Hungary). More often it is the other way round i.e. lowest ratios can be found in thinly populated areas.