



Farm Incomes

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UK farming has been adversely affected in recent years by a series of events, including a strong pound, BSE, and Foot & Mouth Disease. These factors occurred in a sector that was already experiencing significant decline: decline in the UK farming sector has occurred against the backdrop of a European agricultural market that has generally contracted. This Note details a variety of statistics relating to income from farming in the UK and looks at a small number of indicators for all EU states. Further discussion of trends in farming incomes in the UK are contained in Library Standard Note SN/SC/1040 [Farm incomes: trends and prospects](#), while survey-based data on agricultural workers' average weekly earnings is included in SN/SG/3043 [Earnings and hours of agricultural workers](#).

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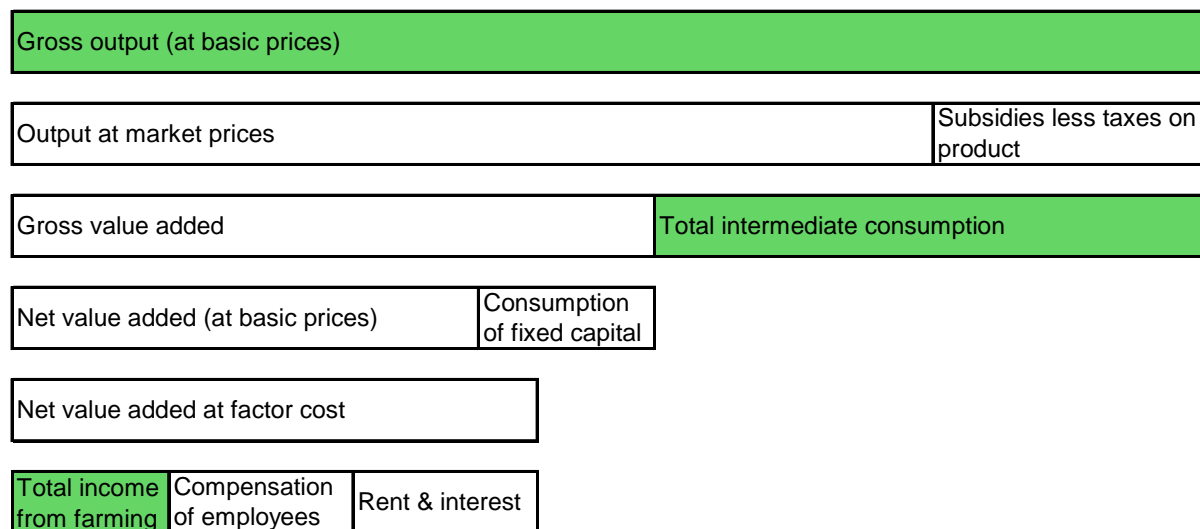
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A. UK agriculture

1. Definitions

In discussing the performance of the farming sector, it is necessary to be aware of the various accounting terms and definitions used. The diagram below shows how the main components of the aggregate account are related in the UK.



In the analysis that follows:

- *Gross output (at basic prices)* is the total output, in value terms, of UK farms, and therefore reflects farming activity;
- *Total intermediate consumption* is the aggregate input expenditure made by farmers in producing the gross output, and therefore reflects costs;
- *Total income from farming (TIFF)* is income generated by production within the agriculture industry, including subsidies. It represents business profits plus remuneration for work done by owners and other unpaid workers, and therefore provides an indication of the general health of the industry.

In 2007 agriculture's gross value added (excluding subsidies on production) was £5.7 billion.¹ Gross value added measures the contribution of each part of the economy. Agriculture contributed 0.5% to GDP in 2006, compared with 0.8% in 2000 and 1.6% in 1995.²

¹ Defra, *Agriculture in the United Kingdom 2007*, Table 9.1:
<http://statistics.defra.gov.uk/esg/publications/auk/2007/excel.asp>

² *ibid.* Table 2.2

2. Summary accounts

Chart 1 and the appended Table 1 detail gross output, intermediate consumption and TIFF, since 1973. There appears, rather obviously, to be a direct relationship between output, costs and income. That is, the trend in value of all three has been downwards. There have been periods of increased value, however, in particular in the early 1990s.

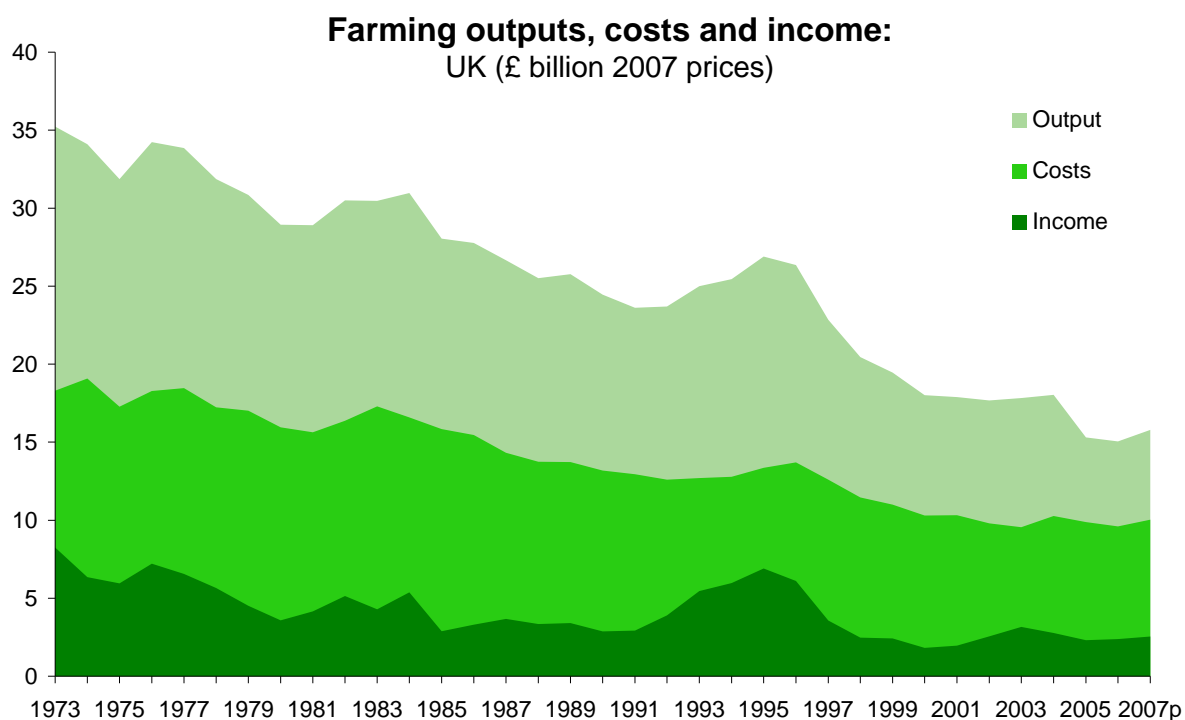


Chart 1: Farming outputs, costs and income: UK

Source: Defra, *Agriculture in the United Kingdom 2007*, Table 9.1

For the purposes of measuring the current health of agriculture in the UK, there are three key comparator dates evident in Table 1: the start of the series in 1975, the recent peak of output in 1995 and the low point for incomes in 2000.

- In real terms, gross output in 2007 of £15.8 billion was 51% lower than in 1975; 41% lower than in 1995; and 12% lower than in 2000. Gross output has been affected by changes in the way subsidies are paid since 2005 (see below).
- In real terms, TIFF in 2007 of £2.5 billion was 57% lower than in 1975; 63% lower than in 1995; and 40% higher than in 2000.

The value of farming outputs showed a marked fall in 2005. This is largely because of the introduction of the Single Farm Payment. Chart 1 and Table 1 detail output at basic prices, which includes subsidies linked to production. Single Farm Payments are not included in output at basic prices because they are decoupled from production, but they are included in TIFF as they represent income to farmers. Hence the output dip in 2005 is largely due to changes in subsidy arrangements rather than sharp falls in the price or volume of agricultural outputs. This change does not affect any other tables or charts in this Note.

3. Outputs

Table 2 provides more detail of UK farming outputs since 1975 and shows that within the general trend of decline, some activities have fared better than others. As the total shown is output at market prices, it is not affected by any changes in subsidy payment. Despite considerable decline, *livestock* was by far the largest single output throughout the period, consistently accounting for around one-third of the total. In value terms, the top four output types – *livestock*, *livestock products*, *cereals* and *vegetables and horticultural products* – accounted for 78 pence out of every pound of farm output in 2007.

As output can vary greatly year-on-year, the choice of base year when making comparisons can have a major impact on the outcome. If we compare output in 2005-07 to that in 1973-75, in order to overcome this and better identify longer-term trends, output types can be split into three groups:

- output value declined by more than the average: *cereals*, *livestock products*, *livestock* and *potatoes*;
- output value declined, but by less than the average: *industrial crops*, *other crop products including seeds*, *fruit*, *forage plants* and *vegetables and horticultural products*; and
- output value increased: *other agricultural activities*³ and *inseparable non-agricultural activities*.⁴

4. Inputs

Table 2 also provides more detail of UK farming inputs since 1975 and shows that, as with output, the general trend of decline masks increases in the aggregate value of some inputs. Not surprisingly, the different rates of decline of input types tend to correspond to the specific outputs produced. The value of *animal feed* expenditure has fallen since 1975 in line with the fall in livestock production, while spending on *fertilisers and seeds* has declined with reduced crop production.

While *animal feed* was the single largest input cost element throughout nearly all the period considered, the proportion of total input expenditure taken up by this input type declined from 44% in 1975 to 30% in 2007. Over the same period, the *other goods and services* (insurance premiums, bank charges, professional fees etc), *pesticides* and *agricultural services* inputs became relatively more significant cost elements. Again, the input types can be split into three groups, based on change between 1973-75 and 2005-07:

- input expenditure declined by more than the average: *animal feed* and *fertilisers*;
- input expenditure declined, but not by as much as the average: *maintenance*, *energy*, *seeds*, *veterinary services*, and *other goods and services*; and
- input expenditure increased: *agricultural services* and *pesticides*.

³ Those that do not result in the sale of a final product, for instance quota leasing and contract work

⁴ Activities included in business level accounts that cannot be separately identified from agricultural activities, for instance some bed and breakfast and recreation facilities

5. Incomes

a. Total Income from Farming (TIFF)

Table 3 and Chart 2 detail TIFF and TIFF per annual work unit (AWU)⁵ of entrepreneurial labour between 1973 and 2007. TIFF rose in 2007, by 5.7% in real terms and TIFF per AWU of entrepreneurial labour – a measure of returns to individual farmers – rose by 8.1% to £13,300. Chart 2 shows that TIFF has been through a number of cycles, but that the long term trend has been downwards. The fall in the number of farmers means that TIFF per AWU has, proportionately, performed better. The dramatic rise in farming's profitability in the early 1990s followed the decline in the euro/sterling exchange rate after the UK left the Exchange Rate Mechanism. The equally rapid reverse in the second half of the decade was caused by increases in the exchange rate, lower world commodity prices and the impact of BSE.

The Library standard note [Agriculture – Historical statistics](#) includes the TIFF series shown here and an earlier farm income series back to 1953.

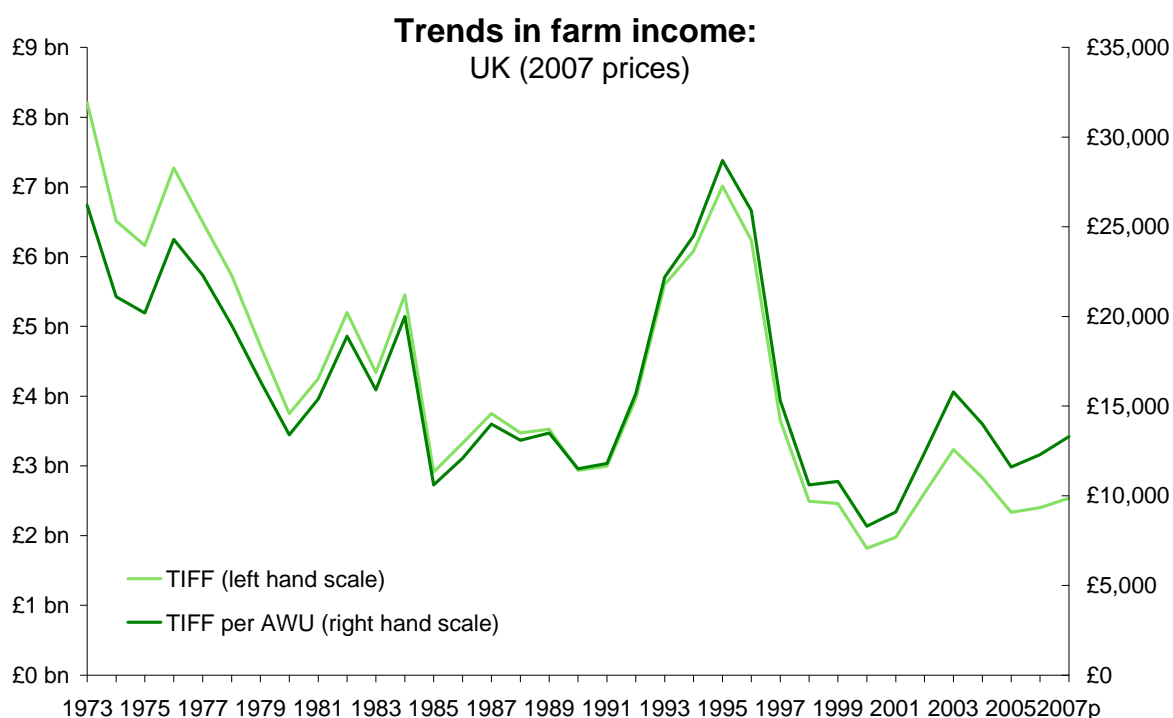


Chart 2: Trends in farm income: UK 1973-2007

Source: Defra, *Agriculture in the United Kingdom 2007*, Table 2.1

b. Farm business income by farm type

Defra introduced a new measure of farm income in 2008: farm business income. It does not form part of the farming accounts and is measured from surveys conducted in all the home countries. It replaces net farm income as Defra's preferred headline measure at the farm

⁵ This represents the equivalent of the average full-time person engaged in agriculture.

level.⁶ For non-corporate businesses, farm business income represents the financial return to all unpaid labour (farmers and spouses, non-principal partners and their spouses and family workers) and on all their capital invested in the farm business, including land and buildings. For corporate businesses it represents the financial return on the shareholders' capital invested in the farm business.

In essence farm business income is the same as net profit. It differs from the total income from farming statistics in several ways. These include differences in the time period covered (farm business income covers financial rather than calendar years) as well as other definitional factors. Being a narrower income measure, the annual percentage change in farm business income is more volatile, especially at relatively low levels of income.

Table 4 details farm business income by farm type in England, with the figures for 2007/08 representing forecasts for the year ending February 2008. Average farm business income across all farm types in England is expected to increase by 15% from 2006/07 in real terms, to £45,000. *Dairy, cereals and general cropping* farms are expected to achieve the best returns, while *specialist pig* farms are expected to make a loss.

To compensate for year-on-year volatility, Chart 3 sets out five-year average farm business incomes in England in the period 2003-04 to 2007-08. Again there is wide variation in the performance of different farm types. Farm business income figures for Wales and Northern Ireland are reported in Table 2.5 of *Agriculture in the United Kingdom 2007*.⁷

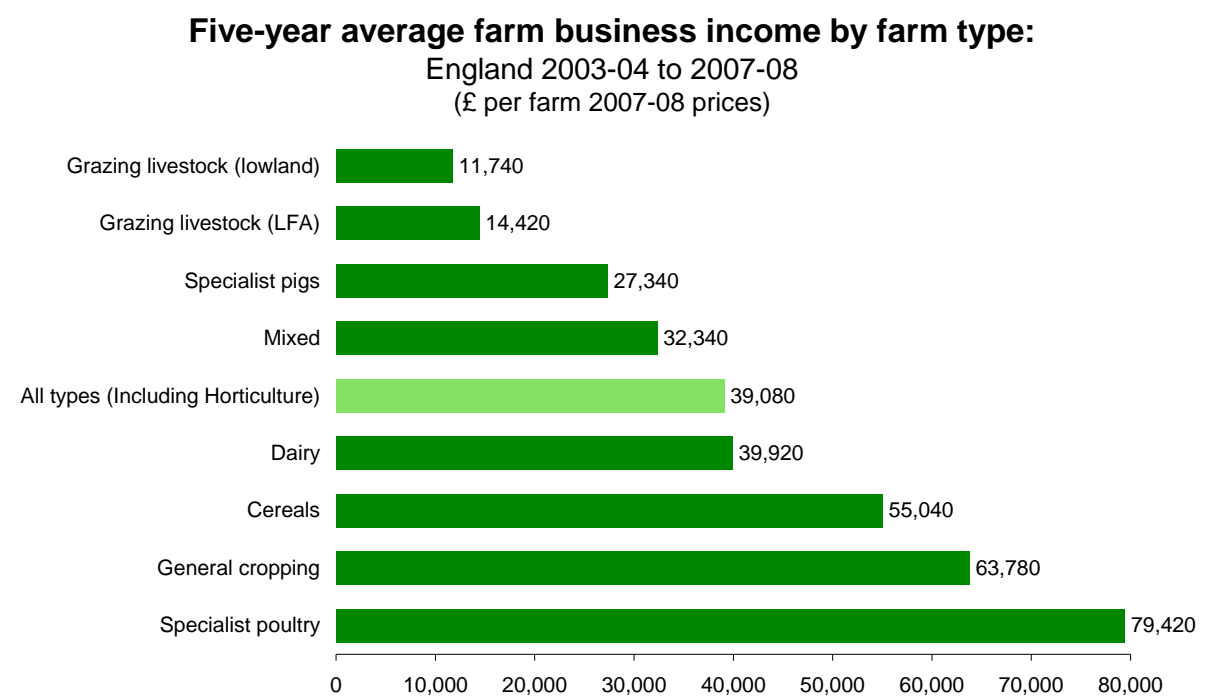


Chart 3: Farm business income by farm type: England
Source: Defra Statistical Notice, Provisional estimates of farm incomes, 31 January 2008, Table 3

⁶ Net farm income data is still published in Defra's Statistical Notice *Farm Business Income, Net Farm Income and Cash Income by types of farm in England*: <http://statistics.defra.gov.uk/esg/statnot/Octpressrelease.pdf>
⁷ <http://statistics.defra.gov.uk/esg/publications/auk/2007/Table%202-5.xls>

6. Prices

Chart 4 compares trends in agricultural output (products) and input prices since the late 1980s, and helps explain changes in farming's profitability. Output prices rose steadily in the 1990s to a peak in 1995. This corresponds to the sharp increase in TIFFF in the middle of the decade. Output prices then fell rapidly to the end of the 1990s. By contrast, input prices, rose at a similar rate to product prices in the early-1990s, but fell back only slightly for a few years in the late 1990s. Prices for both outputs and inputs have subsequently resumed steady annual increases.

The prices of most outputs tend to be highly sensitive to shifts in the sterling/euro rate, while the prices of most inputs are less so. As such, average output prices have been more volatile than input, and the overall profitability of the UK agricultural sector has been closely linked to exchange rate movements.

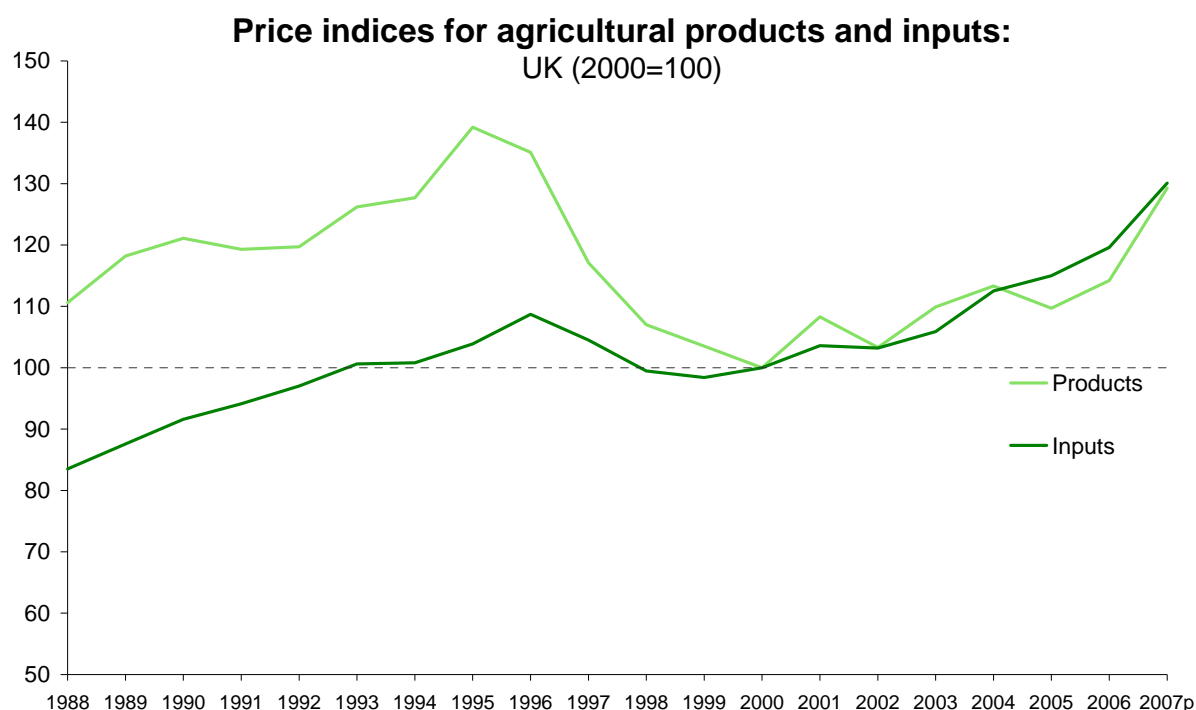


Chart 4: Price indices for agricultural products and inputs: UK

Source: Defra, *Agriculture in the United Kingdom 2007*, Table 4.1

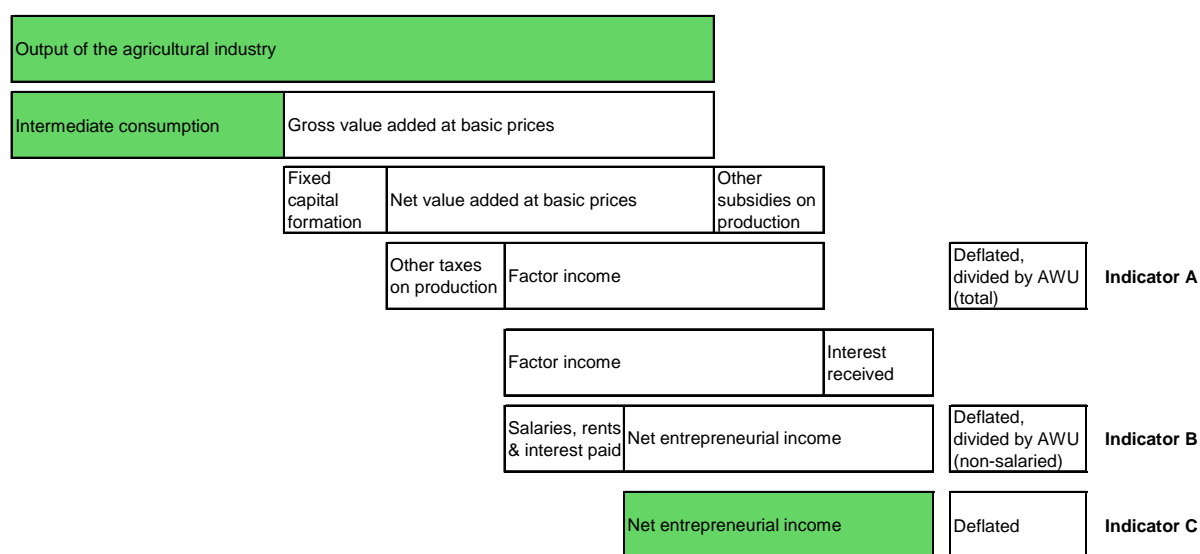
B. EU agriculture

1. Definitions

This section looks at three indicators produced by Eurostat – the statistical office of the European Communities:

- Indicator A: Index of the net value added at factor cost of agriculture per annual work unit;⁸
- Indicator B: Index of real net agricultural entrepreneurial income, per unpaid annual work unit;
- Indicator C: Net entrepreneurial income of agriculture.

The following diagram shows the main components of the EU-level agriculture aggregate account, which follows a similar model to the UK. It also shows how these three indicators fit into the accounts:



Corresponding identities include:

UK

Gross output (at basic prices)
Total intermediate consumption
TIFF

EU

Output of the agricultural industry (at basic prices)
Total intermediate consumption
Net entrepreneurial income

Despite the similarities in accounting procedures, the figures relating to the UK in this part of the Note are not directly comparable to those detailed in Section A.

Table 5 shows index values for these indicators from 1990 to 2007. Many of the factors mentioned earlier in this Note, but particularly exchange rate variations, meant that the UK experienced large increases in each indicator between 1990 and 1995. This also helps to

⁸ Net value added at factor costs includes subsidies and excludes depreciation of capital assets. It is thought to be the best measure of value added by the industry and is the aggregate that TIFF is based on.

explain why, when Sterling increased in value, the UK experienced large falls in each indicator and most of the rest of Europe did not.

On *Indicator A* (value added per worker) the UK experienced the largest drop between 1995 and 2000 (40%). The UK figure has since increased by around one-third, but the estimated figure for 2007 represents a decline of 20% compared to 1995: only Greece had a larger fall. On average, *Indicator A* rose by 3% across the EU between 1995 and 2005.

Indicator B (the equivalent of average income of farmers) in the UK had an even larger fall between 1995 and 2000 (65%); larger than any other EU15 state. The increase since then has, again, regained only some of these losses. The UK fall in this indicator between 1995 and 2005 was an estimated 46%. Only Denmark and Slovakia had larger fall over this period.

As *Indicator C* is the aggregate of the income in *Indicator B* it shows a very similar pattern. The difference is that underlying falls in the number of farmers and other unpaid workers are greater than the fall in entrepreneurial income. This generally means that *Indicator C* shows greater falls/smaller increases than *Indicator B*. Across the whole EU15 this indicator fell by 27% between 1995 and 2007 and by 15% in 2005 alone.

The Library standard note [EU Agriculture: Comparative Statistics](#) also details a number of comparative economic indicators.

C. Reference tables

Table 1: UK farming accounts: 1975-2007

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Current prices (£ million)																	
Gross output at basic prices ¹	5,459	9,811	12,955	15,228	19,690	19,945	17,798	16,339	15,854	14,892	15,140	15,420	16,002	16,642	14,424	14,584	15,782
Intermediate consumption	2,961	5,407	7,319	8,208	9,781	10,369	9,819	9,151	8,961	8,515	8,731	8,548	8,581	9,477	9,315	9,305	10,029
TIFF	1,020	1,212	1,333	1,792	5,061	4,611	2,783	1,968	1,970	1,499	1,661	2,228	2,839	2,558	2,171	2,303	2,538
2007 prices (£ million)																	
Gross output at basic prices ¹	31,862	28,943	28,043	24,447	26,892	26,353	22,848	20,457	19,457	18,020	17,892	17,669	17,820	18,035	15,301	15,058	15,782
Intermediate consumption	17,282	15,950	15,843	13,177	13,359	13,700	12,605	11,457	10,998	10,303	10,317	9,795	9,556	10,270	9,881	9,607	10,029
TIFF	5,952	3,575	2,885	2,877	6,912	6,092	3,573	2,464	2,418	1,814	1,962	2,553	3,162	2,772	2,303	2,378	2,538
Indices (constant prices 1975=100)																	
Gross output at basic prices	100.0	90.8	88.0	76.7	84.4	82.7	71.7	64.2	61.1	56.6	56.2	55.5	55.9	56.6	48.0	47.3	49.5
Intermediate consumption	100.0	92.3	91.7	76.3	77.3	79.3	72.9	66.3	63.6	59.6	59.7	56.7	55.3	59.4	57.2	55.6	58.0
TIFF	100.0	60.1	48.5	48.3	116.1	102.4	60.0	41.4	40.6	30.5	33.0	42.9	53.1	46.6	38.7	40.0	42.6

Note: ¹ The introduction of the Single Payments in 2005 means the decoupling of more than £2 billion of subsidies from production. As output at basic prices includes only those subsidies linked to production, the figures from 2005 are reduced by the same amount.

Source: Defra, *Agriculture in the United Kingdom 2007*, Table 9.1

Table 2: UK farming outputs and inputs: 1975-2007

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p	Change 1973-75 to 2005-07
	<i>£ million 2007 prices</i>																	
Output																		
Cereals	4,159	4,992	5,305	3,778	3,378	3,625	2,657	2,170	1,988	1,941	1,580	1,789	1,654	1,850	1,538	1,563	1,910	-66.8%
Industrial crops	1,621	1,504	1,385	1,181	1,291	1,198	1,016	1,062	961	846	914	985	905	866	857	761	779	-47.5%
Forage plants	160	113	194	234	130	128	120	89	93	98	122	103	115	101	101	88	104	-39.9%
Vegetables and horticultural products	2,485	2,035	2,065	2,453	2,303	2,309	2,081	2,038	2,046	1,889	1,906	1,823	1,863	1,757	1,793	1,817	1,844	-29.5%
Potatoes (including seeds)	1,831	1,042	681	935	1,496	841	501	788	919	561	806	556	586	731	546	641	664	-56.2%
Fruit	568	454	451	417	352	386	255	324	315	281	282	288	346	342	412	395	445	-42.5%
Other crop products including seeds	81	68	86	73	50	51	54	49	52	46	44	29	35	34	55	49	45	-46.9%
Livestock	11,154	10,316	9,824	8,399	8,467	7,597	7,131	5,877	5,310	5,280	5,035	5,242	5,374	5,242	5,189	5,265	5,242	-57.9%
Livestock products	7,759	7,091	6,130	5,206	5,341	5,234	4,545	3,840	3,636	3,281	3,649	3,248	3,377	3,295	3,193	3,013	3,294	-61.0%
Other agricultural activities	490	514	611	688	974	1,045	927	863	891	772	747	738	704	778	681	648	625	+30.7%
Inseparable non-agricultural activities	200	239	302	363	446	478	477	527	528	591	737	641	660	691	714	733	771	+282.3%
Gross output at market prices	30,509	28,368	27,033	23,728	24,227	22,891	19,763	17,627	16,741	15,586	15,824	15,444	15,619	15,686	15,080	14,974	15,722	-53.4%
Inputs																		
Seeds	800	647	585	704	718	731	534	613	666	567	603	557	520	672	702	598	605	-19.9%
Energy	1,175	1,285	1,412	861	807	855	809	749	763	844	807	741	668	725	828	847	874	-26.4%
Fertilisers	2,186	2,079	2,176	1,483	1,265	1,378	1,293	1,041	928	893	862	862	775	839	821	795	851	-61.5%
Pesticides	376	583	836	828	806	855	866	818	762	701	622	609	558	625	580	530	547	+81.7%
Veterinary services	330	304	337	339	395	393	395	361	331	310	285	287	282	303	297	292	287	-15.7%
Animal feed	7,677	6,912	6,240	4,561	4,152	4,209	3,600	3,060	2,775	2,620	2,834	2,591	2,653	2,761	2,453	2,477	2,807	-70.9%
Maintenance	1,585	1,483	1,464	1,353	1,488	1,466	1,400	1,281	1,244	1,137	1,159	1,097	1,076	1,097	1,055	1,049	1,049	-35.2%
Agricultural services	490	514	611	629	755	803	738	714	748	710	714	689	660	689	671	647	624	+29.9%
Other goods and services	2,662	2,143	2,183	2,420	2,973	3,009	2,971	2,819	2,781	2,521	2,401	2,362	2,364	2,560	2,474	2,372	2,384	-4.0%
Total intermediate consumption	17,282	15,950	15,843	13,177	13,359	13,700	12,605	11,457	10,998	10,303	10,317	9,795	9,556	10,270	9,881	9,607	10,029	-46.0%

Source: Defra, *Agriculture in the United Kingdom 2007*, Table 9.1**Table 3: UK Total Income from Farming (TIFF): 1975-2007**

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p	
Current prices																		
TIFF (£million)		1,020	1,212	1,333	1,792	5,061	4,610	2,783	1,968	1,970	1,499	1,661	2,228	2,839	2,558	2,171	2,303	2,538
TIFF per AWU (£)		3,300	4,300	4,900	7,000	20,700	19,100	11,600	8,300	8,600	6,800	7,600	10,600	13,900	12,600	10,800	11,800	13,300
Real terms (2007 prices)																		
TIFF (£ million)		6,159	3,748	2,910	2,936	7,012	6,237	3,651	2,496	2,461	1,818	1,978	2,612	3,235	2,830	2,337	2,402	2,538
TIFF per AWU of entrepreneurial labour (£)		20,200	13,400	10,600	11,500	28,700	25,900	15,300	10,600	10,800	8,300	9,100	12,400	15,800	14,000	11,600	12,300	13,300
Real term indices (1975=100)																		
TIFF		100.0	60.9	47.2	47.7	113.8	101.3	59.3	40.5	40.0	29.5	32.1	42.4	52.5	45.9	37.9	39.0	41.2
TIFF per AWU of entrepreneurial labour (£)		100.0	66.3	52.5	56.9	142.1	128.2	75.7	52.5	53.5	41.1	45.0	61.4	78.2	69.3	57.4	60.9	65.8

Sources: Defra, *Agriculture in the United Kingdom 2007*, Table 2.1

Table 4: England farm business income by type of farm: 2003-04 to 2007-08

	(£ per farm)	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08p
Current prices						
Cereals		53,100	35,300	33,000	56,100	81,100
General cropping		66,500	46,200	37,300	65,400	83,000
Dairy		32,700	33,300	36,600	33,600	50,700
Grazing livestock (lowland)		12,100	10,800	9,700	13,100	8,700
Grazing livestock (LFA)		17,500	16,200	15,800	10,600	5,900
Specialist pigs		46,900	26,100	30,300	24,400	-4,100
Specialist poultry		48,800	86,000	93,200	101,200	39,500
Mixed		34,200	24,000	33,300	27,100	31,700
All types (Including Horticulture)		38,600	30,200	31,000	37,600	45,000
2007/08 prices						
Cereals		60,700	39,200	35,600	58,600	81,100
General cropping		76,000	51,300	40,300	68,300	83,000
Dairy		37,400	36,900	39,500	35,100	50,700
Grazing livestock (lowland)		13,800	12,000	10,500	13,700	8,700
Grazing livestock (LFA)		20,000	18,000	17,100	11,100	5,900
Specialist pigs		53,600	29,000	32,700	25,500	-4,100
Specialist poultry		55,800	95,400	100,700	105,700	39,500
Mixed		39,100	26,600	36,000	28,300	31,700
All types (Including Horticulture)		44,100	33,500	33,500	39,300	45,000

Note: Figures are for accounting years ending in February.

Source: Defra Statistical Notice, *Provisional estimates of farm incomes*, 31 January 2008, Table 3

Table 5: Agricultural income indicators for EU states: index values (2000=100)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007e
Indicator A: Index of the net value added at factor cost of agriculture per annual work unit										
Belgium	109.3	86.1	100.0	91.7	81.1	89.6	91.1	88.1	88.0	89.5
Bulgaria	:	:	100.0	111.8	89.9	84.6	91.9	97.9	104.2	95.4
Czech Republic	:	:	100.0	127.2	99.6	87.3	137.5	152.1	153.9	186.2
Denmark	100.6	117.8	100.0	119.8	85.3	83.3	93.8	95.3	102.5	107.5
Germany	:	71.1	100.0	124.1	91.3	79.5	119.9	110.6	118.1	132.9
Estonia	:	90.6	100.0	116.7	109.2	150.1	222.4	234.0	232.8	285.2
Ireland	63.3	82.8	100.0	101.4	79.0	75.6	77.5	92.2	82.3	89.9
Greece	:	113.8	100.0	101.7	98.1	90.1	86.5	84.3	83.4	83.1
Spain	83.3	94.2	100.0	107.9	104.5	118.1	108.6	96.0	95.4	105.3
France	86.1	98.3	100.0	100.8	97.7	95.8	94.4	89.8	98.0	105.6
Italy	85.8	98.2	100.0	98.4	97.0	97.1	97.3	87.3	83.4	81.8
Cyprus	:	:	100.0	111.9	113.3	108.3	96.8	95.2	99.3	100.3
Latvia	:	:	100.0	129.8	127.7	140.0	233.2	243.0	282.6	308.8
Lithuania	:	:	100.0	92.6	86.0	96.6	152.6	191.8	179.6	250.2
Luxembourg	104.5	101.5	100.0	101.1	104.6	97.0	91.7	92.4	91.8	104.9
Hungary	:	:	100.0	105.1	89.1	89.8	141.6	142.0	146.2	144.8
Malta	:	:	100.0	113.0	112.1	106.2	110.3	106.7	105.9	103.8
Netherlands	134.4	116.1	100.0	93.4	79.6	85.5	79.5	81.2	94.7	99.3
Austria	108.7	114.1	100.0	114.9	107.8	108.0	113.4	110.2	119.5	130.0
Poland	:	:	100.0	115.0	103.9	96.0	180.8	163.3	187.4	213.2
Portugal	89.3	108.0	100.0	107.3	102.4	103.5	114.4	108.1	116.8	110.9
Romania	:	:	100.0	174.6	159.7	192.1	278.9	161.0	148.4	123.5
Slovenia	:	99.4	100.0	86.4	117.9	89.2	142.4	142.5	135.8	147.3
Slovakia	:	101.0	100.0	113.6	106.7	100.3	129.7	120.9	147.9	161.5
Finland	104.4	104.5	100.0	98.6	97.5	96.9	95.2	109.4	100.2	114.7
Sweden	106.8	98.5	100.0	107.8	119.0	117.5	106.5	105.9	105.6	123.1
United Kingdom	111.7	167.1	100.0	105.0	117.0	133.3	125.2	119.0	126.8	134.4
EU 15	:	101.0	100.0	104.4	98.0	99.5	100.8	95.1	97.7	103.9
EU 25	:	:	100.0	104.9	99.6	100.7	105.7	99.5	102.9	109.1
EU 27	:	:	100.0	109.8	104.9	106.6	116.1	105.8	109.6	116.0
Indicator B: Index of real net agricultural entrepreneurial income, per unpaid annual work unit										
Belgium	118.1	83.3	100.0	89.4	72.1	84.7	82.4	79.3	82.1	82.9
Bulgaria	:	:	100.0	112.5	90.4	79.2	89.7	96.0	103.2	91.1
Czech Republic	:	:	100.0	-355.8	354.4	240.5	-820.0	-842.5	-774.6	-1,423.2
Denmark	137.9	189.1	100.0	154.2	24.5	3.1	42.0	61.9	73.7	72.5
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	83.4	100.0	115.9	95.1	142.2	267.9	267.0	244.8	314.9
Ireland	62.0	91.4	100.0	99.6	76.9	74.0	78.9	99.8	82.3	90.0
Greece	:	110.5	100.0	101.9	95.2	87.6	82.0	77.3	78.4	78.8
Spain	64.9	80.0	100.0	110.6	106.1	121.2	111.1	90.7	91.5	106.1
France	80.0	96.4	100.0	99.4	95.5	92.6	89.7	81.0	94.0	105.5
Italy	60.1	89.2	100.0	98.6	97.7	98.1	98.8	78.2	73.8	69.5
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	100.0	134.0	134.0	134.4	252.1	249.5	292.4	312.4
Lithuania	:	:	100.0	90.0	74.9	75.6	154.1	203.7	182.1	270.1
Luxembourg	104.3	103.4	100.0	97.5	100.2	93.2	83.2	83.2	83.8	102.6
Hungary	:	:	100.0	107.0	76.5	72.8	172.1	170.1	180.5	171.0
Malta	:	:	100.0	114.8	115.2	109.3	114.1	111.9	111.0	110.0
Netherlands	155.8	130.3	100.0	98.9	75.2	78.9	67.4	72.0	91.9	96.6
Austria	119.8	124.0	100.0	119.6	109.6	109.3	115.0	110.2	122.7	137.3
Poland	:	:	100.0	118.4	102.6	92.6	218.6	186.8	223.4	257.1
Portugal	76.3	110.7	100.0	111.7	104.2	102.7	114.5	100.8	113.8	101.7
Romania	:	:	100.0	186.9	169.7	209.5	320.8	155.3	143.7	116.4
Slovenia	:	98.8	100.0	82.6	126.0	83.4	153.7	153.9	143.1	157.7
Slovakia	:	-144.5	100.0	204.1	235.3	-125.5	340.9	95.1	313.0	376.4
Finland	91.8	104.5	100.0	95.6	95.7	95.8	93.3	104.5	87.1	107.1
Sweden	109.1	103.7	100.0	113.5	107.3	105.5	89.3	105.2	104.6	140.8
United Kingdom	127.9	286.0	100.0	112.0	140.4	176.6	156.2	134.1	142.9	154.4
EU 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU 25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU 27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table 5 cont: Agricultural income indicators for EU states: index values (2000 =100)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007e
Indicator C: Net entrepreneurial income of agriculture										
Belgium	158.5	94.5	100.0	88.4	70.3	79.9	78.7	74.2	78.4	77.5
Bulgaria	:	126.0	100.0	109.3	92.9	81.4	81.7	75.4	70.9	54.7
Czech Republic	:	:	100.0	-339.1	325.8	295.8	-983.1	-875.9	-816.1	-1,475.6
Denmark	205.6	237.5	100.0	153.1	22.5	2.7	34.8	48.6	55.5	52.4
Germany	:	47.4	100.0	141.1	65.3	36.0	107.3	88.5	92.1	114.3
Estonia	:	57.0	100.0	101.4	79.7	70.6	132.2	131.1	118.8	150.4
Ireland	118.2	137.9	100.0	99.5	79.6	79.8	82.9	101.8	82.3	89.9
Greece	:	124.7	100.0	99.6	91.0	88.3	82.3	77.2	77.3	76.8
Spain	89.2	93.4	100.0	108.9	102.5	113.7	103.9	85.6	80.5	88.6
France	123.9	115.3	100.0	96.8	90.6	85.5	80.5	70.6	79.6	86.9
Italy	73.1	98.8	100.0	98.5	93.7	94.2	91.9	63.9	59.8	53.6
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	100.0	130.7	128.0	125.6	234.6	230.1	262.0	266.4
Lithuania	:	224.9	100.0	84.3	77.5	75.6	137.1	156.2	118.0	153.4
Luxembourg	149.0	118.8	100.0	94.6	94.2	83.8	74.1	74.3	72.7	88.2
Hungary	:	:	100.0	102.0	74.8	62.6	137.9	130.2	138.2	125.5
Malta	:	:	100.0	107.8	103.3	98.0	102.3	92.8	92.1	90.0
Netherlands	174.9	137.2	100.0	91.7	67.6	69.9	56.3	59.1	72.8	72.8
Austria	165.2	143.4	100.0	117.9	106.5	104.3	108.2	101.1	108.3	118.3
Poland	:	:	100.0	120.2	93.4	84.8	200.8	172.5	201.0	236.6
Portugal	128.9	137.2	100.0	112.5	99.3	97.5	101.7	83.9	92.8	79.9
Romania	:	:	100.0	160.8	123.1	149.0	194.5	107.0	95.3	76.7
Slovenia	:	106.2	100.0	85.5	129.0	75.3	130.3	129.2	119.4	131.5
Slovakia	:	-174.5	100.0	174.3	200.8	-97.4	207.8	63.2	193.2	230.0
Finland	156.6	142.2	100.0	92.7	89.7	88.9	82.6	88.0	70.0	83.5
Sweden	139.9	120.7	100.0	111.4	103.7	99.8	82.7	100.2	99.0	130.4
United Kingdom	148.3	316.5	100.0	111.1	134.3	163.8	143.9	122.2	126.7	133.1
EU 15	:	116.3	100.0	105.2	92.3	92.8	92.7	79.0	79.8	84.6
EU 25	:	:	100.0	105.8	92.2	92.1	97.3	83.2	84.9	90.9
EU 27	:	:	100.0	107.4	93.2	93.6	99.9	83.8	85.0	89.8

Notes: All 2007 data are estimated.

Source: Eurostat, *New Chronos database*

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=0,1136206,0_45570467&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL