



EU Agricultural Economic Briefs

WOMEN IN EU AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AREAS: HARD WORK, LOW PROFILE

Brief N° 7 – June 2012

1. GENDER EQUALITY, GENDER GAPS

Gender equality - the equal valuing of the roles of women and men within society – is high on the political agenda, both internationally and in the EU. It is enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU and is the goal of the EU's strategy for promoting equality between women and men in Europe¹. The concept of gender equality is based on the recognition that while men and women are physically different, it is the social, economic, political and legal interpretation of these differences that lead to inequality between them.

Among the priorities of the EU's gender equality strategy, the following three are particularly pertinent for analysing the situation in agriculture and the rural areas of Europe:

- Equal economic independence (measured by the participation of women on the labour market or the gender employment gap)
- Equal pay for equal work and work of equal value (measured by the average difference between men's and women's earnings, or the gender pay gap)
- Equality in decision-making (measured by the representation of women in decision-making processes and positions, or the gender gap in decision-making)

This economic brief attempts to examine gender equality in the rural areas of the EU, focussing on the agricultural sector. To this end, data from Eurostat's Farm Structure Survey (FSS²) have been used to produce gender-disaggregated statistics. Given that gender statistics are often compiled from data sources conceived for other purposes, the scope of the analysis is somehow limited by data availability, as exemplified by the lack of gender-disaggregated statistics on agricultural income³.

¹ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Strategy for equality between women and men 2010-2015, COM(2010) 491 final, Brussels 21.9.2010; document available at the following link:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2010:0491:FIN:EN:PDF>

² The Farm Structure Survey (FSS) is the only harmonized source for a wide range of structural data of EU farms. FSS is carried out in the form of a sample survey every 2 or 3 years, and as a census every 10 years. The most recent data available stem from the FSS 2007, while the final results for the Agricultural Census 2009/2010 are foreseen to be available in September 2012.

³ Gender equality indicators mentioned in the text (i.e., educational achievement, gender pay gap, childcare and part-time employment) are published by EUROSTAT and available at the following link:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_social_policy_equality/equality/gender_indicators

2. THE GENDER EMPLOYMENT GAP NATIONALLY, ...

Despite the general growth in female employment, the participation of women in the EU labour market still lags behind that of men. While women make up slightly more than 50% of the total EU population, their share in the economically active population (i.e., those who are either working or are actively looking for a job) is considerably lower. In 2010, 109 million women represented only 45.4% of the total economically active population aged 15 years or over in the EU-27.

In line with the above, economic activity rates are generally lower among women than among men. Only 64% of the EU-27 female population aged 15 to 64 years was either working or actively looking for a job in 2010, compared to more than 78% of the male population of the same age. However, differences between male and female economic activity rates vary considerably, from more than 20 percentage points in Malta, Greece and Italy to less than 5 percentage points in Lithuania and Finland⁴.

...IN RURAL AREAS,

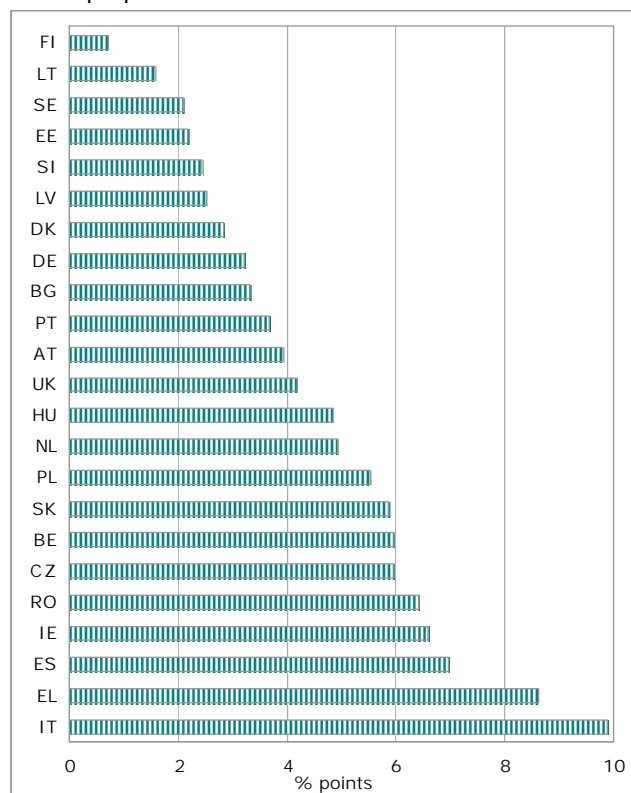
In rural areas of the EU, a similar gap between men and women exists in their degree of participation in economic activities.

Women represent slightly less than 50% of the total working age population in the rural areas of the EU, but only 44% of the total economically active population⁵.

Once again, this phenomenon is much more severe in some EU countries than in others. Predominantly rural regions of Italy show the biggest difference between the share of women in the total population and in the economically active population (9.9 percentage points), while this difference is smallest in the predominantly rural regions

of Finland (0.7 percentage points) (Graph 1).

Graph 1 – Gap between women's shares in the total and in the economically active rural population in the EU* in 2009



* No data available for FR, no regions classified as 'rural' in CY, LU and MT.

Source: DG AGRI elaboration from EUROSTAT statistics [Regional demographic statistics, table demo_r_pjanaggr3; Regional labour market statistics 2009 (2007 for BE and PT; 2008 for BG and MT), table lfst_r_lfp3pop]

Moreover, women make up less than 40% of the economically active population of the predominantly rural regions of Italy and Greece, while in the predominantly rural regions of Finland, Estonia and Lithuania women represent around 48% of the economically active population.

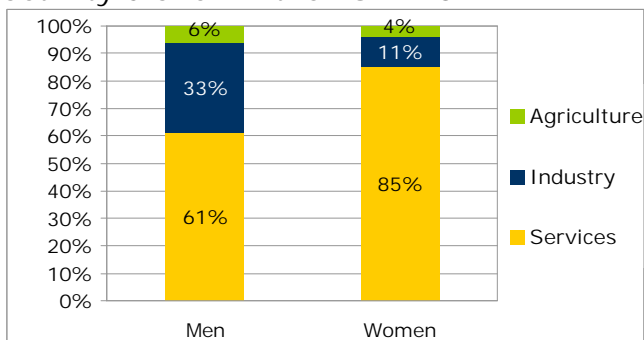
...AND IN AGRICULTURE

In 2011, agriculture provided 4% of all jobs held by women in the EU-27 (Graph 2). The overwhelming majority of women work in the services sector. For men, agriculture is slightly more important in terms of providing employment.

⁴ Source: DG AGRI elaboration from EUROSTAT statistics, Regional labour market statistics [table: lfst_r_lfp2actrt]

⁵ For more information on employment rates among men and women in rural areas, see: EU Agricultural Economic Briefs N° 5 - 11/2011 'Rural areas and the Europe 2020 strategy: employment': http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/agrista/economic-briefs/2011/05_en.pdf

Graph 2 – Male and female employment by activity branch in the EU in 2011



Source: EUROSTAT [Labour Force Survey, table: lfsi_grt_a]

The share of agricultural jobs in female employment varies from 34.5% in Romania to less than 1% in Belgium, Denmark, Malta, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

From 2010 to 2011, female employment in agriculture has decreased more rapidly (-2.1%) than total agricultural employment (-1.3%), whereas total female employment has slightly increased (0.5%).

Considering only people working on farm on a regular basis, but not necessarily full-time⁶, women represented 42% of the total agricultural labour force in 2007, or slightly more than 11 million people (Graph 3). Almost 60% of these women work in the three Member States with the biggest agricultural sectors: Romania (27% of all EU female agricultural employment), Poland (21%) and Italy (11%).

Graph 3 – Men and women (%) regularly employed in the EU agricultural sector, 1990-2007



Source: EUROSTAT [FSS, table: ef_so_lfaa]

⁶ According to FSS results, 26.7 million people worked on farm on a regular basis in the EU-27 in 2007, which correspond to 11.7 million full-time equivalent jobs in terms of working time on farm. The share of female full-time equivalent jobs is 37%, slightly lower than the share of the female farming population, thus indicating a relatively smaller number of hours spent working on farm by women.

UNPAID WORK: OVERLOOKED AND UNDERVALUED

In addition to paid jobs, women still assume the main share of responsibilities involved in running a family.

As a result, the time burden of unpaid household activities can limit or even preclude women's involvement in the labour market, above all in remote areas with lack of infrastructure and child care facilities.

For instance, there is a huge difference in the employment rates of men and women with children of less than 6 years. Moreover, the higher the number of children, the greater this difference, reaching 37 percentage points for adults with 3 children or more in the EU-27 in 2009 (based on employment rates of 44% for women and 81% for men).

PART-TIME WORK – A SOLUTION?

In an attempt to balance domestic responsibilities with paid jobs, many women work part-time. Sectors or regions with a high share of part-time work also show high female employment rates.

More than 30% of women worked part-time in the EU-27 in 2010, compared to only 9% of men. Thus, women represented three-quarters of the whole EU part-time employment in 2010.

Where part-time employment is high, female employment rates tend also to be high. For example in 2010, Bulgaria had the lowest shares of part-time employment (2% of all jobs) and of women employed part-time (3% of all female employment), with a female employment rate of 52%, while the Netherlands had the highest shares of part-time employment (49% of all jobs) and of women employed part-time (76% of all female employment), with a female employment rate of 69%. Thus, part-time work may indeed help to get more women on to the labour market, albeit often with reduced career prospects.

Also in the EU agricultural sector, part-time employment is more common among women than among men. In 2010, women represented 53% of total part-time employment in agriculture and almost

one-third of female agricultural employment (compared to 16% of male agricultural employment)⁷.

3. THE GENDER PAY GAP

Women often receive a lower remuneration for their work than their male colleagues.

In the EU-27 in 2009, women received on average 17% less gross hourly earnings than men, a clear indication of the so-called 'gender pay gap' between the average earnings of men and women⁸.

This gap is especially big in countries with high female participation rates in the labour market (such as Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, Finland or the United Kingdom), whereas it is generally smaller where female participation rates are lower (such as in Italy, Malta, Poland or Romania). This goes to show that when women find jobs, they tend to be in low-paying sectors. Differences in the provision of public services to workers, in working-time arrangements (e.g., part-time jobs, temporary jobs, etc.), or in the tasks and activities generally handled by women may explain these results at Member State level.

One direct consequence of the gender pay gap is an increased risk of poverty for women receiving low remunerations. This risk is generally higher for women than for men, especially in thinly populated areas of certain EU countries⁹.

4. THE GENDER GAP IN AGRICULTURAL DECISION MAKING

Only 29% of farm holders were women in 2007, an increase of 2 percentage points since 2003. For those countries which were members of the European Community in 1990, this share increased from 19% to 27% between 1990 and 2007.

⁷ Source: DG AGRI elaboration from EUROSTAT statistics, Labour Force Survey, 2010 [table: lfsa_epgan2]

⁸ This figure refers to the following sectors: industry, construction and services.

⁹ On the risk of poverty for women, see: EU Agricultural Economic Briefs N° 1 - 05/2011 'Poverty in rural areas of the EU': http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/agrista/economic-briefs/2011/01_en.pdf

Box 1 – GENDER IN AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
 The analysis of gender roles in the distribution of agricultural work responsibilities needs sex-disaggregated data which are often missing. FSS provides some insights about the role of women in the agricultural sector and, more specifically, on farm, but limitations exist which must be considered. Firstly, even if household work is explicitly excluded from the survey, many women engaged in farming do so within a household production unit and their activities are not easily separable from those of the household as a whole. Secondly, according to FSS, the legal person representing the holding (the "farm holder") can only be one person; thus, if a couple has shared responsibility of the farm, this is not evident, as only one person – more often the husband – is surveyed as farm holder. A 'sub' or 'shared-holder' concept would allow for a better assessment of the division of labour and decision-making practice among household members, but harmonised information on this topic is not available for all EU Member States.

Among the different categories of farm labour¹⁰, most women are classified as the holder's spouse (4.9 million), corresponding to 80.1% of all spouses (Table 1).

Table 1 – The agricultural labour force in the EU-27, 2007

Labour force working regularly in agriculture							
No of people				Female share			
26.7 million				42%			
Family labour force							
Sole holder		Spouse		Other family members		Non family labour force	
No of people	Female share	No of people	Female share	No of people	Female share	No of people	Female share
13.4 million	28.7%	6.1 million	80.1%	5.3 million	36.7%	1.8 million	27.9%

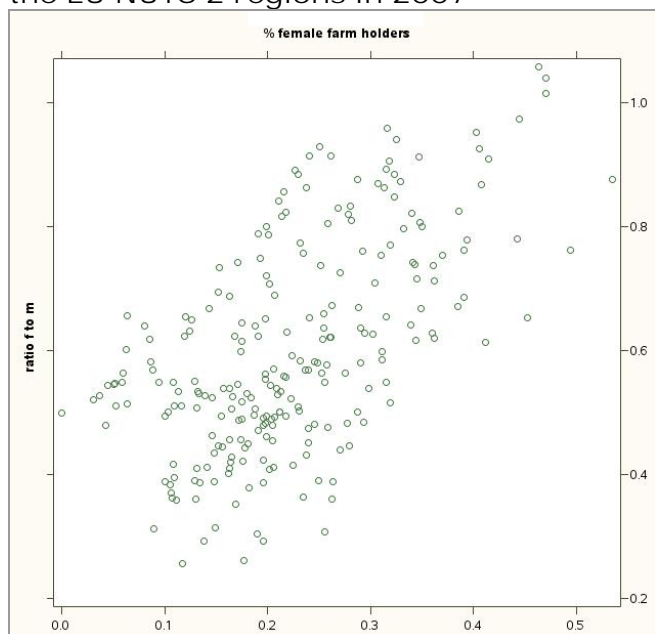
Source: EUROSTAT [FSS, table: ef_ov_lfft]

The share of female farm holders is generally higher in countries with an overall high presence of female farm labour (such as in the three Baltic countries); on the other hand, where women represent a relatively low share of the farm labour force, the share of female farm holders is lower, too (such as in several Nordic

¹⁰ According to FSS, the agricultural regular labour force consists of family and non family labour. Family labour includes the farm holder (i.e. the person legally and economically responsible for the holding; the holder is generally also the farm manager, i.e. the person in charge of the daily financial and production routines of running the holding), the spouse of the farm holder and other family members.

countries) (see Map 1 in the annexes). This general pattern is replicated at regional level: in most of the EU NUTS 2 regions¹¹ there is a positive correlation between the presence of female farm labour and the share of female farm holders (Graph 4). Moreover, regions within a Member State tend to exhibit a similar pattern, apart from some regions of Spain and Italy (see Map 2 in the annexes).

Graph 4 – Correlation between the ratio of female/male farm labour (ratio f to m) and the share of female farm holders in the EU NUTS 2 regions in 2007



Source: DG AGRI elaboration from EUROSTAT statistics [FSS, ef_so_lfaa]

5. EU FARMERS AND FARMS THROUGH A GENDER LENS

To better understand the three gender gaps described above, gender differences have been analysed with respect to some key characteristics of the EU farming population and their farms.

EDUCATION

The average educational achievement of women in the EU is higher than that of men and much progress has been made.

One out of three women aged 15 to 64 years held a degree of tertiary education in

2010, compared to 27% of men. Lithuania and Ireland have the highest share of women with a tertiary degree (49%), while the Czech Republic and Austria have the lowest (18%). Only in Germany, Luxembourg and Austria is the share of women with tertiary education attainment lower than the share of men.

Despite national differences, the share of women graduating from tertiary education has increased by about 20% between 1998 and 2008 in the EU-27, from 122 to 146 women per 100 men¹².

Among farm managers, on the other hand, the educational attainment is higher for men than for women. 23% of men have some agricultural training, compared to only 12% of women, and the share of men with full agricultural training (i.e., higher education attainment in agriculture) is twice the share of women (Table 2).

Table 2 – Agricultural training of farm managers in the EU-27, 2005

Farm managers	Practical experience only	Agricultural training	
		Basic training	Full training
Men	77%	13%	10%
Women	88%	7%	5%

Source: DG AGRI elaboration from EUROSTAT statistics [FSS data]

These differences imply that many women end up as farm managers without much formal preparation, possibly without choosing an agricultural career in the first place. This argument is supported by the observation that while female university graduates outnumbered male graduates by a ratio of approximately three to two, male graduates outnumbered female graduates slightly in agriculture and veterinary fields¹³.

AGE

On average, the female farming population is slightly older than the male farming population.

46.1% of women working in agriculture (family labour) were 55 years or older in 2005, compared to 43.6% of men. On the other hand, only 16.2% of women were

¹¹ The NUTS classification (Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics) is a hierarchical system for dividing up the EU territory for the purpose of harmonising EU regional statistics and analyses. For more information: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/nuts_nomenclature/introduction

¹² EUROSTAT, Tertiary education graduates [educ_itertc]

¹³ For more information: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Tertiary_education_statistics

younger than 35 years, 2 percentage points less than men (Table 3).

Table 3 – Distribution of the EU family farm labour force by age classes, 2005

	Less than 35 years	From 35 to 44 years	From 45 to 54 years	From 55 to 64 years	65 years or over
Men	18.2%	17.3%	21.0%	19.0%	24.6%
Women	16.2%	16.6%	21.1%	19.9%	26.2%

Source: DG AGRI elaboration from EUROSTAT statistics [FSS, table: ef_so_lfsexage]

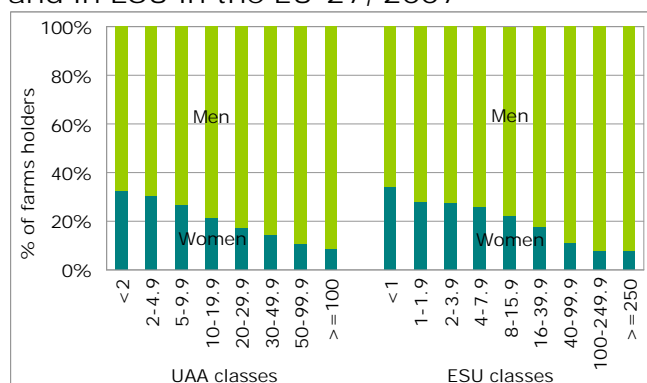
The low share of young women in the family farm labour force can be taken as another sign for the low attractiveness of agricultural careers among women.

FARM SIZE AND PERFORMANCE

Female farm holders have significantly smaller farms than male farm holders.

The share of women is greater in the smaller farm size classes and decreases in the bigger size classes, both for utilised agricultural area (UAA) and economic size units (ESU)¹⁴ (Graph 5).

Graph 5 – Share of male and female farm holders by farm size classes in ha of UAA and in ESU in the EU-27, 2007



Source: DG AGRI elaboration from EUROSTAT statistics [FSS, tables: ef_so_lfaa, ef_so_lfesu]

In 2007, female farm holders managed on average 5.4 hectares of UAA, with an economic size of 4.4 ESU, a regular labour force of 0.6 annual working units (AWU)¹⁵ and 3.1 livestock units (LSU)¹⁶. For men, the corresponding figures come to 11.6 ha, 10.9 ESU, 0.8 AWU and 10.1 LSU per farm.

¹⁴ ESU, European Size Unit, is a measure used to determine the economic size of farms. One ESU is equivalent to 1 200 Euros of standard gross margin, calculated as the difference between the standard output and certain specific costs of each agricultural activity in any given region.

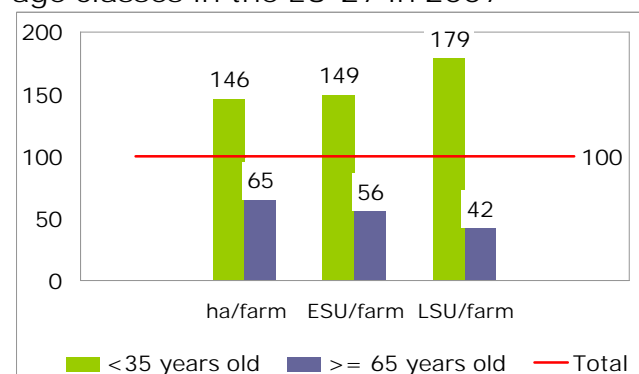
¹⁵ An annual working unit is the equivalent of a full-time job according to legislation in force.

¹⁶ LSU, livestock unit, is a coefficient used to determine the equivalent of one adult dairy cow for various species of livestock.

Thus, both in terms of physical and economic size, the farms of male holders are more than twice as big as those of female holders, with more than three times as many livestock units.

As for all EU farm holders¹⁷, average farm size is higher for young female farm holders than for older ones, with 46% more hectares, 49% more ESU and 79% more LSU than the average farm of female holders. Female farmers older than 65 years perform below the average for all indicators (Graph 6).

Graph 6 – Characteristics of the average farm of female farm holders of different age classes in the EU-27 in 2007



Source: DG AGRI elaboration from EUROSTAT statistics [FSS, ad hoc data extraction]

FARM SPECIALISATION AND LAND USE

Farms with no clear specialisation in livestock rearing or crop production¹⁸ employ a slightly higher share of women than farms specialised in one type of livestock or one type of crop (Table 4).

Table 4 - Regular labour force by farming specialisation in the EU-27 in 2007

	Mixed and combined	Specialist livestock	Specialist crops	TOTAL
Men	55%	60%	60%	58%
Women	45%	40%	40%	42%

Source: DG AGRI elaboration from EUROSTAT statistics [FSS, ad hoc data extraction]

Mixed livestock, mainly grazing livestock, is the type of farming with the highest share of women in the labour force (47%), while

¹⁷ On the performance of young and elderly farmers, see: EU Agricultural Economic Briefs N° 6 - 05/2012 'Generational renewal in EU agriculture: statistical background': http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/agrista/economic-briefs/06_en.pdf

¹⁸ According to EU farm typology, a farm is specialised in one farming activity if this activity contributes at least 2/3 of total standard gross margin of the farm.

specialist cattle-rearing and fattening has the lowest share of women (34%).

As regards land use, male and female farm holders tend to orientate their farms towards similar farming activities.

Despite the unbalanced distribution of agricultural land between male and female farm holders (64% and 12% of total UAA, respectively; the remaining 24% being in farms where the holder is a legal person¹⁹), only minor differences can be observed in land use among men and women: a relatively higher share of male farm holders had arable land, whereas a higher share of female farm holders had grassland and permanent crops in 2007 (Table 5). Among arable crops, cereals cover more than half of all arable land and forage plants around one-fifth, regardless of the farm holder's gender.

Table 5 - Land use in farms of male and female farm holders in the EU-27 in 2007

Land use	Women	Men
Arable land	54.5%	60.9%
Kitchen gardens	0.6%	0.2%
Permanent grassland and meadow	34.3%	32.6%
Permanent crops	10.7%	6.3%
	100.0%	100.0%

Source: DG AGRI elaboration from EUROSTAT statistics [FSS, ad hoc data extraction]

Also for livestock, the main difference between male and female farm holders is quantitative rather than qualitative. 72% of EU farms with livestock are run by male farm holders and only 27% by female farm holders (the remaining 1% being farms where the holder is a legal person). Shares of EU farms with livestock run by women range from about 20% for cattle and sheep to 30% for poultry. 60% of female farm holders rear animals, but with fewer animals (5.2 LSU per farm with livestock) than their male colleagues (who rear animals in 65% of their holdings, with 15.6 LSU per farm with livestock). The largest absolute difference can be observed for poultry (poultry farms managed by women count on average 74 heads of poultry, compared to 183 heads in poultry farms managed by men) and the smallest for dairy cows (female farm holders with dairy cows have on average 4 cows, while male

holders have 10 cows). In relative terms, women rear only 32% of the number of pigs reared by men, whereas for goats, women come to 60%.

Organic farming is practiced by around 1% of all EU farm holders, regardless of their gender. In 2007, women represented 27% of EU farm holders with organic farming and they occupied 17% of the EU area devoted to organic farming. In general, farm holders with organic farming have larger farms: 10.5 hectares more than the average farm for women (i.e., 15.9 instead of 5.4 hectares) and 17 hectares more than the average farm for men (i.e., 28.6 instead of 11.6 hectares)²⁰.

OTHER GAINFUL ACTIVITIES

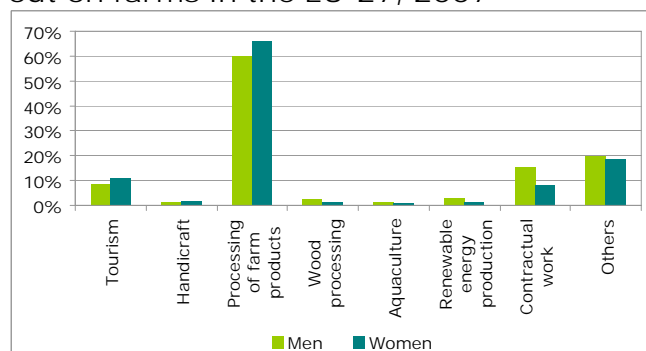
In 2007, one-fourth of all EU female farm holders had gainful activities other than farm work (i.e., non-agricultural activities carried out for remuneration or farm work carried out on another holding for remuneration); for EU male farm holders the share was higher (39%). In most cases (77% for women, 80% for men), this activity represents the holder-manager's main activity in terms of working time. Slovenia is the country where the share of farm holders with other gainful activities is the highest (79% for women, 77% for men); whereas Greece and Belgium have the lowest shares of female and male farm holders with other gainful activities: 12% of female farm holders for Greece and 16% of male farm holders for Belgium.

Only 7% of all EU female farm holders carried out other gainful activities on their farms in 2007. In this context, other gainful activities on farm are activities directly related to the holding (i.e., carried out using farm resources or products) and with an economic impact on the holding. Such activities are carried out on 10% of all EU farms, of which, only one-fourth is represented by female farm holders' farms. Processing of farm products is the most common such activity, carried out on two-thirds of all female farm holders' farms with other gainful activities (Graph 7).

¹⁹ 2% of all EU farms are legal entities or group holdings.

²⁰ Source: DG AGRI elaboration from EUROSTAT statistics [FSS, ad hoc data extraction]

Graph 7 – Other gainful activities carried out on farms in the EU-27, 2007



Source: DG AGRI elaboration from EUROSTAT statistics [FSS, table: ef_so_rdsexage]

In general, farms with other gainful activities have a bigger average size, regardless of the farm holder's gender. Female farm holders' farms with other gainful activities have 5 hectares of UAA and 3.5 ESU more than the average female farm holders' farm (i.e., 10.4 instead of 5.4 hectares and 7.9 instead of 4.4 ESU); farms with renewable energy production as other gainful activity have the biggest average size (47.6 hectares and 34 ESU), farms with processing of farm products as other gainful activity have the smallest average size (6.3 hectares and 6 ESU).

6. BRIDGING RURAL GENDER GAPS

Despite the increased number of women in the labour market and their enhanced level of education and training, they are still under-represented in the economically active population, especially in some remote rural areas. Moreover, when they work, women are paid less than men, are highly under-represented in the decision-making roles and shoulder the bulk of household activities, in addition to their remunerated job.

This is also evident in the agricultural sector, where women represent a significant share of the farming labour force, but often do not occupy a managerial position. The role of women in agriculture seems to be linked more to farming within the context of a household production unit than to the actual undertaking of an economic activity, born out by the fact that less than one third of all farm holders are women. Farms run by women are generally smaller and less specialized than farms managed by men.

This goes to show that agriculture is still largely a man's world. There is a general understanding that a better inclusion of women in the economy obtains gains for the whole society, which is equally true for rural areas and the agricultural sector. Clearly, the vitality of rural areas depends on their attractiveness for both men and women, which in turn depends on equal opportunities and conditions.

As a first step, a better assessment of gender issues in EU agriculture and rural areas is needed. For this, it would be important to

- systematically break down statistical information systems by gender, and to
- analyse repercussions on gender equality prior to implementing new programmes.

However, in order to achieve more equal conditions for men and women, it is essential to

- improve the provision of services in rural areas (childcare; transport, healthcare, credit, education, etc.) to enable a greater participation of women in the labour market (both by providing job opportunities and by freeing up time from care duties);
- support women's networks for the exchange of experiences and good practice;
- improve rural women's skills and their competitiveness in the labour market through capacity-building initiatives, particularly as regards entrepreneurial and management skills;
- ensure equal pay for equal work!

7. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: WOMEN IN TOTAL AND ACTIVE POPULATION IN THE EU-27

	Total population		Active population			
	Total (mio)	Female share (%)	Total (mio)	Female share (%)	Rural share (%)	Female share (%) of rural active population
	2010	2010	2010	2010	2009*	2009*
BE	10.8	51.0	4.9	45.4	8.3	43.4
BG	7.6	51.6	3.4	46.9	36.6	46.6
CZ	10.5	50.9	5.3	43.3	32.8	43.3
DK	5.5	50.4	2.9	47.1	41.4	46.2
DE	81.8	51.0	41.7	45.8	17.5	45.5
EE	1.3	53.9	0.7	50.2	45.2	48.9
IE	4.5	50.4	2.1	44.4	71.5	43.3
EL	11.3	50.5	5.0	41.9	41.6	39.6
ES	46.0	50.7	23.1	44.5	12.3	41.4
FR	64.7	51.6	28.5	47.7	n.a.	n.a.
IT	60.3	51.5	25.0	40.9	20.1	39.9
CY	0.8	50.4	0.4	45.4	0.0	-
LV	2.2	53.9	1.2	49.8	36.6	47.7
LT	3.3	53.5	1.6	50.3	41.3	49.0
LU	0.5	50.3	0.2	43.7	0.0	-
HU	10.0	52.5	4.3	46.3	46.1	45.2
MT	0.4	50.2	0.2	34.2	0.0	-
NL	16.6	50.5	8.8	46.0	0.6	44.4
AT	8.4	51.3	4.3	46.3	39.6	45.3
PL	38.2	51.7	17.7	45.4	37.8	44.1
PT	10.6	51.6	5.6	47.0	37.4	46.2
RO	21.5	51.3	10.0	44.3	45.0	43.1
SI	2.0	50.5	1.0	45.7	43.1	45.3
SK	5.4	51.4	2.7	44.7	50.3	44.0
FI	5.4	50.9	2.7	48.1	46.2	47.9
SE	9.3	50.2	5.0	47.1	21.4	46.5
UK	62.0	50.8	31.4	46.0	2.9	46.1
EU-27	501.1	51.2	239.6	45.3	22.2*	44.0*

* 2007 for BE and PT; 2008 for BG and MT; no data available for FR

Source: DG AGRI elaboration from EUROSTAT data [Regional demographic statistics, table: demo_r_pjanagr3; LFS tables: lfsi_act_a, lfst_r_lfp3pop; http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database]

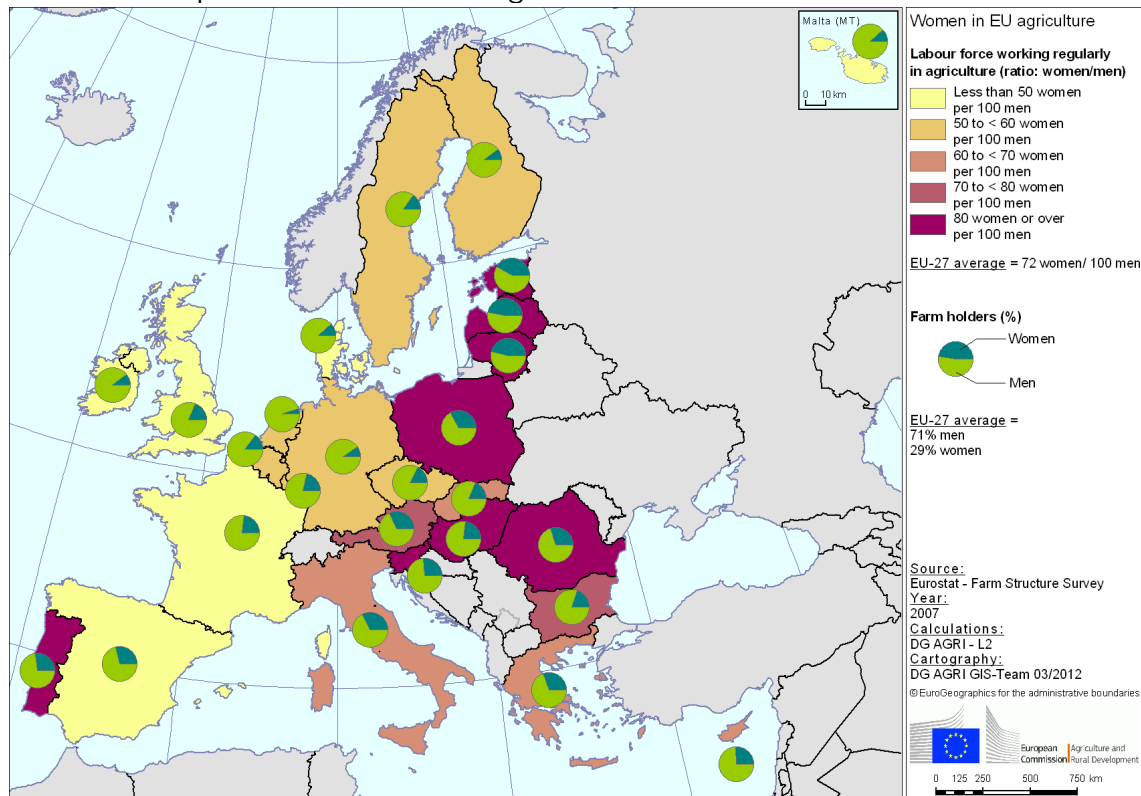
ANNEX 2: WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE IN THE EU-27

	Total female employment		Female part-time employment		Female farm holders as % of total farm holders	Female farm holders' farms				
	Agriculture in % of total employment	Agriculture employment growth (%)	Part-time as % of total agricultural employment	Part-time as % of total part-time in agriculture		Average number of ha of UAA	Average economic size in ESU	Average LSU per farm with livestock	% of farms with organic farming	% of farms with other gainful activities
	2011	2010 to 2011	2011	2011		2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
BE	0.9	0.6	33.0	68.2	14.7	18.3	35.6	64.5	1.1	2.6
BG	14.8	-9.0	7.5	38.0	19.9	1.6	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.7
CZ	1.8	-0.6	6.9	47.4	17.8	15.6	6.2	9.1	1.5	7.4
DK	0.9	3.1	35.4	32.3	11.8	44.9	51.9	99.5	7.0	21.6
DE	1.1	-1.3	45.9	59.2	9.6	23.7	25.5	36.0	4.1	20.1
EE	2.4	-7.3	n.a.	n.a.	41.5	12.3	1.9	4.8	3.2	4.6
IE	1.0	-3.8	28.7	20.7	10.4	24.0	10.8	35.0	0.8	4.0
EL	11.7	-6.8	18.7	64.0	30.3	3.6	5.0	4.0	3.7	1.0
ES	2.4	-1.4	16.6	45.8	28.8	12.8	11.2	17.2	1.2	3.2
FR	1.6	2.9	31.3	65.1	23.1	24.8	22.3	30.4	1.4	18.1
IT	2.7	-2.5	19.7	54.1	32.2	4.6	8.2	11.8	2.2	5.4
CY	2.9	-6.7	41.9	39.1	25.5	1.7	3.6	3.6	0.3	5.1
LV	5.5	-2.0	18.2	31.8	47.0	11.0	1.9	4.5	2.5	6.1
LT	6.5	-4.6	30.5	52.1	46.4	6.8	1.3	3.1	0.4	0.3
LU	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21.2	37.5	30.7	60.2	2.1	10.4
HU	4.0	9.2	9.5	34.6	23.3	1.7	0.9	1.5	0.0	3.6
MT	0.6	3.5	n.a.	n.a.	11.7	0.5	2.1	5.9	0.0	0.8
NL	1.4	-7.3	74.3	55.6	5.4	14.2	45.5	60.6	1.8	16.3
AT	4.6	0.8	35.6	54.2	32.1	12.7	12.9	16.1	10.6	17.7
PL	12.0	-3.4	23.4	54.0	33.0	3.3	1.6	3.1	0.2	3.3
PT	9.3	-13.9	62.4	44.8	26.5	6.6	3.8	4.4	0.3	6.9
RO	34.5	4.1	34.2	53.2	30.0	1.9	0.6	0.9	0.0	11.1
SI	7.7	-6.7	41.3	52.0	26.3	4.6	4.0	5.3	1.8	2.7
SK	1.5	-12.5	n.a.	n.a.	18.6	4.4	1.2	1.6	0.1	2.0
FI	2.6	-12.3	20.2	27.6	10.7	23.8	17.1	22.7	6.9	20.8
SE	0.9	-2.2	46.1	34.4	15.1	20.0	6.4	15.5	3.3	19.6
UK	0.7	-3.9	47.6	61.0	18.8	35.3	11.5	30.9	1.0	29.0
EU-27*	4.3	-2.1	30.8	52.7	28.7	5.4	4.4	5.2	1.0	6.8

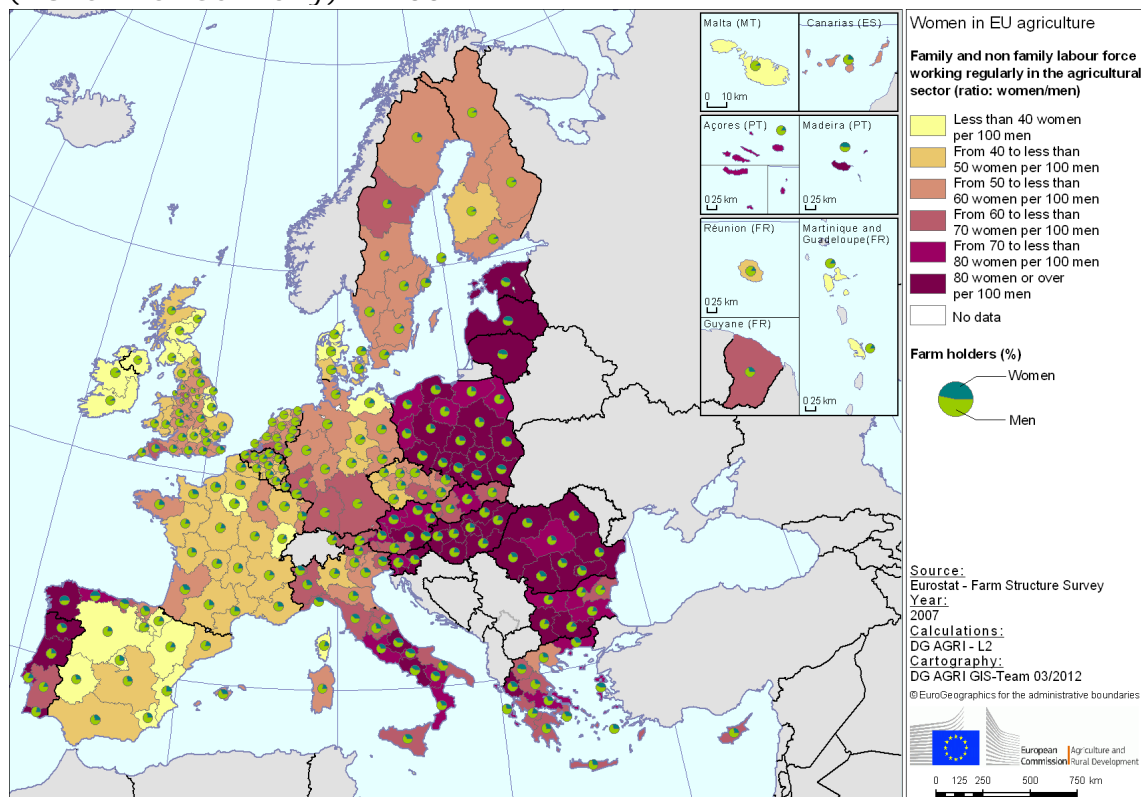
* Total of available data

Source: DG AGRI elaboration from Eurostat data [LFS, tables: lfsi_grt_a, lfsa_epgan2; FSS, ad hoc data extractions and on line tables: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/agriculture/data/database>]

ANNEX 3: Map 1 – Women in EU agriculture in the EU Member States in 2007



ANNEX 4: Map 2 – Women in EU agriculture in the EU Member States NUTS 2 regions (NUTS 1 for Germany) in 2007



This newsletter does not necessarily represent the official views of the European Commission

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