

Please cite this paper as:

Kimura, S. and C. Le Thi (2013), "Cross Country Analysis of Farm Economic Performance", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 60, OECD Publishing.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/5k46ds9ljxkj-en>



OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries
Papers No. 60

Cross Country Analysis of Farm Economic Performance

Shingo Kimura, Christine Le Thi

JEL Classification: D31, Q12, Q18

OECD FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES PAPERS

The OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers series is designed to make available to a wide readership selected studies by OECD staff or by outside consultants. This series continues that originally entitled OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Working Papers.

This document and any map included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

This document has been declassified on the responsibility of the Working Party on Agricultural Policies and Markets under OECD reference number TAD/CA/APM/WP(2012)20/FINAL.

Comments on the series are welcome and should be sent to tad.contact@oecd.org.

OECD FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES PAPERS

are published on www.oecd.org/agriculture

© OECD (2013)

You can copy, download or print OECD content for your own use, and you can include excerpts from OECD publications, databases and multimedia products in your own documents, presentations, blogs, websites and teaching materials, provided that suitable acknowledgment of OECD as source and copyright owner is given. All requests for commercial use and translation rights should be submitted to rights@oecd.org.

Abstract

CROSS COUNTRY ANALYSIS OF FARM ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Shingo Kimura and Christine Le Thi

This report analyses the farm performance data contributed through the OECD Network for Farm-level Analysis. It first compares the distribution of four economic performance indicators across nine participating countries or regions for selected farm types (output and input ratio, and net operating income per unit of labour, land and net worth). The comparative analysis shows significant differences in farm economic performances within countries as well as across countries. It implies that promoting the adoption of existing best practice and improving the resource allocation can lead to a significant improvement in the sector's performance. The factor analysis found that large farm size is a factor of high economic performance for most types of farms across countries, but it also identified other relevant factors of high performance independent of the farm size factor, such as younger age, higher education, and use of financial leverage.

See also *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers No. 46* "Distribution of support and income in agriculture" (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/5kgch21wkmbx-en>).

Key words: Farm performance, farm size, output and input ratio, producer support, off-farm income, factor analysis and resource allocation.

JEL classification: D31, Q12, Q18

Acknowledgements

This report has been prepared as part of a project undertaken by the OECD Network for Farm Level Analysis. The network discussed the scope of the project and established Terms of Reference. Network members who chose to join the project provided standardized tables based on a template. Shingo Kimura of the OECD Secretariat prepared a report analysing the information received. Christine Le Thi prepared statistical tables and figures. The report benefitted from comments by network members and other members of the OECD Secretariat.

Table of contents

Executive summary	5
1. Background.....	7
2. Methodology.....	9
Four farm performance indicators.....	9
Definitions of population and aggregates.....	11
Farm types.....	12
Year.....	12
Farm characteristics.....	12
Analytical steps	13
3. Analytical results	14
Cross-country comparison of farm performance.....	14
Characteristics of high and low performers	21
Cross-country factor analysis of high performance.....	38
4. Summary of findings and policy implications.....	49
References	53
Annex A. Data Sources	54
Annex B. Background Tables.....	61

Tables

Table 1.	Participants to the distribution of farm performance project.....	8
Table 2.	Common factors of high performers, all farm types.....	41
Table 3.	Common factors of high performers, field crop farms.....	43
Table 4.	Common factors of high performers, beef and sheep farms.....	44
Table 5.	Common factors of high performers, dairy farms	46
Table 6.	Common factors of high performers, fruit and vegetable farms.....	47
Table 7.	Common factors of high performers, non-ruminants farms	48
Table 8.	Summary of findings by country	51

Figures

Figure 1.	Distribution of farm performance, all farm types.....	16
Figure 2.	Distribution of farm performance, field crop farms	17
Figure 3.	Distribution of farm performance, dairy farms.....	18
Figure 4.	Distribution of farm performance, beef and sheep farms	19
Figure 5.	Distribution of farm performance, fruit and vegetable farms.....	20
Figure 6.	Distribution of farm performance, non-ruminants farms	21

Figure 7.	Economic size of farm and performance	23
Figure 8.	Labour use and farm performance	24
Figure 9.	Land use and farm performance	25
Figure 10.	Share of high and low performers in output and input use in selected types of farms	27
Figure 11.	Support and farm performance	28
Figure 12.	Share of high and low performers in support	30
Figure 13.	Off-farm income and farm performance	31
Figure 14.	Gross investment and farm performance	33
Figure 15.	Adoption of organic production practice and farm performance	34
Figure 16.	Age of the main operator and farm performance	36
Figure 17.	Educational attainment of the main operator and farm performance	37
Figure 18.	Geographically less favourable condition and farm performance	38

Boxes

OECD network for farm level analysis	7
List and definition of variables	10
What is a factor analysis?	40

Executive Summary

This report analyses the farm performance data contributed through the OECD Network for Farm-level Analysis. The members of the network and the Secretariat elaborated the Terms of Reference to establish a cross-country database with a harmonized definition of population and variables. The report first compares the distribution of four economic performance indicators across nine participating countries or regions for selected farm types (output and input ratio, and net operating income per unit of labour, land and net worth). Secondly, the report compares the characteristics of high and low performing groups across countries. The last section applies a factor analysis to statistically identify principal factors of high farm performance shared across countries and to assess the relative importance of principal factors across countries.

The comparative analysis shows significant differences in farm economic performances within countries as well as across countries in all the indicators. It implies that promoting the adoption of existing best practice and improving the resource allocation can lead to a significant improvement in the sector performance, measured by the indicators used in this report.

The comparative analysis of characteristics between high and low performing farms reveals distinctive characteristics of high and low performers. The factor analysis found that large farm size is a factor of high economic performers for most types of farms across countries. In particular, the farm size factor dominates other factors in dairy and field crop farms, indicating a potential gain from economies of scale in these sectors. The cross-country analysis identified other relevant factors of high performance independent from farm size factor such as younger age, higher educational attainment of the main operator, and the use of financial leverage. The analysis identifies the adoption of organic practice in less favoured area is one of the principal factors of high performance. The analysis in this report implies that farm size expansion is not the only option to improve farm performance.

The comparison of payments received by different farm performance groups indicates that payments are often distributed more to the farms with low economic performance. Even in case low performers receive an equivalent or smaller amount of payments than other farmers, low performers rely much more on support as a source of farm income because of lower margin obtained from agricultural production. Although the objective of some payments is to support economically low performing farms for environmental or social reasons, the payments to support low performers may be a factor that retards structural adjustment which could have occurred in the absence of such payments. The data also show that low performers depend more on off-farm activities consistently across countries and farm types, which is compensating the low performance in agricultural activities.

The factors of high performance indicate the potential areas that resource reallocation can improve overall performance of the sector. The analysis underscores the importance

of removing impediments to structural adjustment and implementing measures that facilitate adjustment. Well-functioning input and output markets and financial market are fundamental for innovative farmers to evolve in the sector. The significance of the operator's age and educational attainment factor indicates the importance of promoting exit and entry to the sector as well as developing education and training systems.

However, some limitations of the analysis should be recognized in interpreting the results. First, the indicators of farm performance do not take into account non-economic aspects of farm performance. Second, the farm performance indicators are not fully comparable across countries due to differences in the definition of farm type and the variables used to construct farm performance indicators. Third, the cost data used to construct performance indicators does not take into account the imputed cost of own land, labour and capital nor exclude farm expense for rented land and hired labour. The quality differences of production factors are unaccounted. These factors may bias the distribution of the performance indicators. Fourth, the analysis of the characteristics of high and low performers helps to find common factors associated with farm performance, but it does not identify the causality.

1. Background

This report is a part of the project on agricultural innovation mandated by the 2011-12 Programme of Work and Budget of the Committee for Agriculture. The project includes the development of a framework to analyse the role of government in fostering agricultural innovation systems, which could be applied to selected countries. As part of efforts to measure innovation and the impact of policies, a number of indicators of innovation were proposed in the scoping paper. In particular, indicators of farm performance are being developed through the OECD Network for Farm Level Analysis. This report compares farm performance across countries and identifies characteristics of high and low performers. Further efforts include the development of farm-level TFP indicators, initially for the dairy farms.

Box 1. OECD network for farm level analysis

The network was created in 2008 under the auspices of the OECD. It includes experts from government-related institutions and other agricultural economics research institutes involved in the collection or analysis of micro-level data. Membership is voluntary and a representative coverage of OECD countries is sought. The OECD Secretariat acts as convenor and contact between network members and delegates to OECD meetings.

Network members and the OECD share the common goal of improving the quality and relevance of policy analysis applied to the agricultural sector through the use of micro-level data, recognising the increasing need for good micro data and related analytical tools to support improved policy decision making.

The main objective of the network is therefore to support OECD policy analysis through the use of micro-data and sub-national information. The network is expected to contribute to OECD projects by providing micro-level analysis on a consistent basis across a number of countries. From the projects adopted in the programme of work of the OECD Committee for agriculture, the network is expected to identify issues that would benefit from a micro-level approach, identify data sources and suggest innovative and adapted approaches.

Another objective of the network is to share experiences and to demonstrate how micro-level analysis can be used for policy analysis. This will be done through communication of relevant analysis and discussion of data and analytical issues. As part of this objective, the network is expected to draw the attention of delegates to emerging policy issues where micro-level approaches could be particularly rewarding, with a view to contributing to reflections on the programme of work in the longer term.

It is well established that the high economic performance of the sector is led not only by productivity improvements by “frontier” farmers, but also by the catching up process of less productive farms through technological diffusion and resource reallocations. Cross-country comparison through a harmonized database allows benchmarking farm performance across countries. Moreover, the distribution of farm performance indicators of different farm types illustrates the extent to which performance of farms is dispersed within a specific farm type. It reveals the structural characteristics of the sector. It may also indicate the extent to which existing technology is diffused among a specific type of farms.

The comparative analysis of the characteristics of high performing farmers helps to identify the common factors of high performance and relative importance of those factors by the type of farm in each country. It is expected to reveal the characteristics of farms which are more willing to adopt new technology. Characterizing high performing farms

also helps policy makers to identify potential areas of resource misallocation for further improvement of farm performance.

The terms of reference were agreed at the Farm-Level Analysis Network meeting, including standard tables for collecting data. This report draws on data received from nine countries or regions listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Participants to the distribution of farm performance project

Country	Provider/contact	Comments
Australia	Yu Sheng and Katarina Nossal, Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics	Fruit and vegetable, and non-ruminants farms are not available.
Flanders (Belgium)	Joeri Deuninck, Department for Agriculture and Fisheries	Data on Belgian Flanders
Canada	Craig Galbraith Agriculture Agri-Food Canada and Martin Beaulie, Statistics Canada	Net operating income per unit of labour is not available
Estonia	Marju Aamisepp, Rural Economy Research Centre	The data is limited to all farm types, and field crop and dairy farms
Germany	Werner Kleinhanss, Heinrich von Thünen-Institute (vTI)	
Italy	Concetta Cardillo, INEA	Only output and input ratio is available. Dairy farms are not available.
Netherlands	Jakob Jager Agricultural Economics Research Institute (LEI)	
England (United Kingdom)	Andrew Woodend and Katherine Merrett, DEFRA	England level data;
United States	James MacDonald, Economic Research Service, USDA	

2. Methodology

Four farm performance indicators

The terms of reference first define four indicators of farm economic performance.¹ The definitions of variables and data sources follow the study on distribution of support and income (Moreddu, 2011). All four indicators are evaluated relative to a single production factor, namely: 1) **output and input ratio**; 2) **net operating income per full-time equivalent labour**; 3) **net operating income per hectare of land** and; 4) **net operating income per net worth**. The indicator of output and input ratio is constructed as a ratio between gross agricultural output and farm cash expense. It indicates how much value a farmer receives from the market per dollar of cash inputs and, therefore, the payments from the government is not counted as output. It measures an efficiency of cash input use relative to the production value excluding the payments. On the other hand, three other farm performance indicators are based on net operating income, which is the difference between gross agricultural output and farm cash expense. Net operating income is expected to represent how much margin the farmer obtains from the market, excluding payments.² Three performance indicators are based on the net operating income with respect to three single factors (labour, land and own capital). Annual full-time equivalent labour input (including both family and hired labour), utilized agricultural area and farm net worth were adopted as units of labour, land and own capital inputs, respectively.³

The four indicators measure different aspects of economic performance. High performance in one indicator does not necessarily imply high performance in another. Box 2 presents the definition of all the variables in the terms of reference and Annex A contains the definition of variables used to construct farm performance indicators by country.

Farms are ranked using **quartiles** defined on the basis of the four indicators of farm performance by farm type. The database includes: 1) quartile information for each farm

-
1. The definition of farm performance could include “non-economic” performance such as its environmental performance (e.g., less use of chemical fertilizer), its social performance (e.g. better working condition, better animal welfare) or its multi-functional performance (e.g. better landscape). However, such “non-economic” farm performance indicators were not adopted because such data is limited in standard farm surveys and establishing a comparable valuation method across countries is beyond the scope of this study.
 2. The farm cash expense used in this report includes both variable and fixed costs (e.g. hired labour cost, and land and machinery rental cost), but does not include imputed costs of family labour, own land and capital. Output and input ratio, and net operating income measure net cash flow of the farm. The potential bias of performance indicators should be recognized in interpreting the indicators such that the performance of owner farmers could be overestimated relative to tenant farmers. However, the differentiation of variable and fixed costs and the evaluation methods of imputed cost items are largely different across countries, making it difficult to apply harmonized methods. This report, therefore, adopted cash flow based indicators for its advantage in cross-country comparison of farm performance. In addition, the quality differences of labour and land indicators are unaccounted in the indicators, which may be another potential bias of the indicators.
 3. The Canadian data adopted net operating income per farm asset instead of net operating income per net worth to rank farm performance. See Annex A for the definitions of the variables used to construct farm performance indicators in each country.

performance indicator for all farm types and by farm type, and 2) the average per farm characteristics of the population, top 25% high performing group and bottom 25% low performing group for all farm types as well as by each farm type. The farm cash expense data used to construct performance indicators do not take into account the imputed cost of farm owned land, labour and capital. Alternatively, the expense for rented land and hired labour is not excluded from farm cash expense. Therefore, it should be recognized that the ownership structure of the farm may bias the ranking of farms towards farmers owing those factors of production, and hence incurring no cash expenses to pay for them.

Box 2. List and definition of variables

Number of farms in farm population (representing 90% of total agricultural sales).

Number of working units (full time equivalent).

Number of hectares of utilized agricultural area (UAA).

Gross agricultural output (GAO) includes market receipts for sales of agricultural products and services such as custom work, income rental of land, quotas, building, machinery, etc. In the EU FADN, it includes sales and on-farm use of products (crop and livestock) and livestock, change in stocks of products (crop and livestock), change in valuation of livestock (minus purchases of livestock) and various non-exceptional products.

Total support (often referred to as "support" in the text) includes total payments and market price support.

Total payments include budgetary transfers to farmers from agricultural policy and insurance payments, conservation payment in the United States, first and second pillar payments of the Common Agricultural Policy in the European Union. Three categories are distinguished: First pillar payments, which include direct income payments; Second pillar payments, which include payments made under the rural development policy of the Common Agricultural Policy; and Other payments, mainly from national expenditures.

Market price support (MPS) includes transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers from policy measures that create a gap between domestic market prices and border prices of a specific agricultural commodity, measured at the farm gate level. It is calculated in the OECD database of Producer Support Estimates (PSE) for main commodities covering ideally at least 70% of the total value of agricultural production. For each commodity, MPS is equal to the difference between the domestic producer price (PP) and a border price expressed at farm gate level (BP), multiplied by quantity produced (QP)

$$MPS_i = (PP_i - BP_i) * QP_i \text{ for commodity } i$$

MPS by commodity can be expressed as a proportion of the value of production of that commodity (VP).

$$MPS \text{ ratio for commodity } i = MPS_i / VP_i$$

MPS for each individual farm is calculated by applying the MPS ratio of each commodity to corresponding farm receipts. An average MPS ratio for all PSE commodities is used for remaining commodity receipts. MPS by farm is the sum of MPS for each commodity produced on the farm, calculated using MPS ratios and individual farm receipts.

Gross receipts include gross agricultural output and total payments.

Farm cash expenses exclude depreciation. Included are total crop, livestock, machinery expenses and general expenses such as net interest expenses, salaries, rent, insurance, phone, electricity, fuel, custom work, machinery rental, net property tax, building and fence repairs, freight and trucking, selling costs, marketing board fees, accounting, etc.

Net operating income is the difference between gross agricultural output and farm cash expense.

Depreciation includes national estimate of economic depreciation or capital cost allowance for tax purpose, i.e. an amount deducted from taxable income to account for annual depreciation costs at a rate specific to the depreciable capital item.

Farm income is the difference between the sum of net operating income and total payments, and depreciation.

Net investment includes the difference between purchases and sales of fixed assets, breeding livestock change of valuation less depreciation.

Non-farm income includes off-farm income of farm operators and their other household members. It excludes off-farm income of households operating incorporated farms.

Farm household income includes farm income and non-farm income.

The relationships between income components are also shown in the diagram below:

Components of farm household income

Following the fourth meeting of the network, standard tables were revised to include additional variables:

Total farm assets includes market value at the end of calendar year of breeding and replacement livestock, accounts receivable, input inventory, prepaid input expenses, crops for sale, farm investments, farmland and buildings owned (including farmhouse), machinery and equipment owned, production quota.

Total farm liabilities includes short and long term money owned to banks, trust companies, credit unions, government agencies, money borrowed under advance payments, machinery and supply companies, private individual, shareholders, accounts payable at the end of calendar year.

Farm net worth is the difference between total farm assets and total farm liabilities.

Support rate is total support per gross agricultural output

Definitions of population and aggregates

The network made it possible to improve the consistency of variable definitions across countries. A major problem when comparing EU farm statistics with North American or Australian statistics is that in the former, farms are narrowly defined with a significant number of smaller farms being excluded from the survey, while other countries usually impose very low farm size limits and include part-time and hobby farms in their survey. Their definition has an important influence on distribution so it is crucial to reduce differences in population in order to be able to make comparisons. It was therefore decided to exclude smaller farms as long as the total farm population represented by the sample accounts for 90% of total agricultural sales for all farms or each farm type. For example, the sample in the United States includes any farm with gross agricultural output of at least USD 100 408 in 2009, which is about 17% of the population in the survey. At the other end of the spectrum, no maximum limit was imposed and corporate farms were included (except for some variables like off-farm income).⁴ A farm could be defined as an operation engaged in agricultural activities, organised as a sole proprietorship, partnership, or family corporation, where the operator or operator's household owns or controls the use of farm resources (capital, labour). Annex A includes information on the definition of farm population in each country.

4. Estonia and Germany reported additional data, separating individual and corporate farms in the sample farms.

Farm types

Using national definitions of **farm types**, it was decided to keep national definitions and group them as follows.

1. Field crop farms
2. Dairy farms
3. Beef and sheep farms
4. Fruit and vegetable farms
5. Non-ruminants farms
6. Mixed farms

Many farms have diversified production. Farms are generally assigned to the type that accounts for the greatest share of farm receipts (Canada and United States) or gross margin (standard gross margin in the EU FADN). Annex A presents the definition of each farm type in each country. The database in Belgian Flanders and the Netherlands includes nursery/greenhouse/floriculture farms due to their significance in agriculture.

Year

The database covers a period of **five years** (2004, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009).⁵

Farm characteristics

The following six categories of farm characteristics are defined to analyze the relationship between farm performance and farm characteristics. Participants reported the average per farm of each farm characteristic for the population, the top 25% high performing group and the bottom 25% low performing group by performance indicator as well as by farm type. However, availability of data, in particular non-financial farm characteristics, is limited in some countries. Annex A presents the definitions of farm characteristics variables in each country.

Farm size

Farm size should include economic size, and land area and labour input. Gross agricultural output is chosen as an indicator of economic size. Annual full-time equivalent work unit (e.g. Annual Work Unit in FADN database) and Utilized Agricultural Area are used to represent labour and land size, respectively.⁶

-
5. The data for 2005 is not included sources to be consistent with the year coverage of the study on distribution of support and income (Moreddu, 2011).
 6. In the United States, the full-time equivalent labour input cannot be estimated due to the lack of total hours of labour input in most of the years. Alternatively, number of workers (operators, other paid, other unpaid), including part-time workers was chosen as an indicator of the size of labour input. However, high correlation is found between the number of workers and total hours. The coefficients of correlations in 2009 are, all sectors, 0.74; field crops, 0.74; fruits and vegetables, 0.63; dairy, 0.83; beef cattle, 0.67; non-ruminant animals, 0.91; and mixed farms, 0.90. Care must be taken in comparing the net operating income per unit of labour between the United States and other countries, considering the downward bias of net operating income per unit of labour in the United States.

Support

Support includes all payments to producers reported in farm survey data, as well as an estimate of Market Price Support (MPS) by farm.⁷ Representative indicators are both the amount of total support and the share of total support in gross receipts (support rate).

Off-farm activity

Some farm surveys used in the database include information on off-farm activity (Australia, the Netherlands, England and the United States). Diversification to off-farm activity could be a factor of high or low farm performance. For example, it may bring additional sources of income or enhance innovation through interaction with other sectors. Both the total amount of non-farm income and the share of non-farm income in farm household income indicate the significance of off-farm activity.

Investment and adoption of specific technology

Gross investment is used as a proxy of farmers' willingness to adopt new technology. Gross investment is available in Australia, Belgian Flanders, the United States, the Netherlands, Estonia, England and Germany. Adoption of specific production practice or technology could be a direct estimate of technological adoption. A farm survey carried out in EU countries and regions has information on the application of organic farming technology (Estonia, Germany, the Netherlands and England). The statistics in the database represent the share of farms which adopt organic production technology.

Operators' characteristics

Operators' characteristics are taken as indicators of unobserved managerial input. The database includes main operators' characteristics such as age and educational attainment. The educational attainment is defined as a dummy variable if the main operator achieved higher than tertiary education.

Geographical conditions

Geographical conditions of the farm may also be an important factor of farm performance. The share of utilized area of land in Less Favoured Area is chosen as an indicator to represent to which extent the location of the farm is unfavourable to farming. This data exists for Estonia, Germany and England.

Analytical steps

Based on the cross-country database, the rest of this report conducts a cross-country analysis of farm performance in three steps. The first step carries out cross-country comparisons of the distribution of four farm performance indicators across farm types in terms of the average performance of quartile groups. High and low performers are defined as a quartile group of farms in the top 25% high and the bottom 25% low performing group, respectively. The comparison of average performance of high and low performers allows benchmarking the performance of "frontier" farms and "catching up" farms within the country as well as across countries. The distribution reflects the structural characteristics in each farm type and helps identify primary areas of performance gap.

7. See Box 2 for the method applied to calculate support at the farm level.

The second step describes the average characteristics of high and low performers relative to the population by each category of farm characteristics (farm size, support, off-farm activity, adoption of specific technology, main operator's characteristics and geographical condition). The data also describes the structural characteristic of each farm type such as the share of high performers in production, input use and payment. This analysis helps to identify the profiles of frontier and catching up farmers and the potential areas of resource constraints to further improvement of farm performance.

The last step analyses the common factors of high performance for each farm type across countries and compares the relative importance of each factor. The factor analysis is applied to statistically identify principal factors of high performers shared across countries. Each factor consists of a vector of farm characteristics variables (e.g. farm size, and young age and high education). This statistical method has an advantage in reducing a number of farm characteristics to a few principal factors and in assessing the relative importance of the factor of high performance across countries.

3. Analytical results

Cross-country comparison of farm performance

This section presents the cross-country comparison of four farm performance indicators (output-input ratio, and net operating income per unit of labour, land and net worth) by farm type.⁸ High and low performers presented in Figures 1-6 are the average performance of top and bottom quartile groups. The performance indicators are averaged across the available years to mitigate a year-specific effect on farm performance.⁹ The population average indicates the performance of the defined farm type. Therefore, the

-
8. Belgium and UK data cover only Flanders and England region, respectively. The dataset in some countries are limited to specific performance indicators and some years. Canadian data does not contain net operating income per unit of labour. Only output-input ratio is available for Italy. Not all farm types are available in some countries. For some years, the US data is missing due to the limitations of the data availability (2004, 2006 and 2007 for net operating income per unit of labour, and 2004 and 2006 for net operating income per unit of land). The farm performance indicators are not fully comparable across countries due to differences in the definition of farm type and the variables used to construct farm performance indicators. The cost data used to construct performance indicators does not take into account the imputed cost of own land, labour and capital nor exclude farm expense for rented land and hired labour. The quality differences of production factors are unaccounted. These factors may bias the distribution of the performance indicators. The cross-country comparison of mixed farm and greenhouse/nursery/floriculture farms are not presented in the report for different reasons. For the mixed farm sector, the form of diversification depends on the agricultural structure of the country. In Australia, mixed farms tend to be diversified operations between field crop and grazing livestock, while the mixed farm in the European Union includes many forms of diversified operations between different sectors. The data was available only in Belgian Flanders and the Netherlands for greenhouse/nursery/floriculture sector. Annex B contains the distributional information of four performance indicators including these two sectors. The population includes both individual and corporate farms. Annex Figure B.1 compares the distribution of performance when corporate farms are excluded from the population for selected farm types in Estonia and Germany.
9. The average net operating incomes per unit of labour and land and labour are converted to US dollars using average exchange rate of the year in OECD Statistical Databases. The effect of year specific shocks cannot be fully removed by averaging performance indicators across years (i.e. large policy change or market development).

average performance indicators in this section represent the average performance of the group as a whole, not an average of the individual farm performance. To make indicators comparable across countries, market price support is subtracted from gross agricultural output in calculating the net operating income so that the output is evaluated by the world price. The average performance indicators are measured in the absence of support. The line in the Figures connects the average performance of high and low performing groups, and the population of the farm type. A longer line implies that the dispersion of farm performance is larger between low and high performers within the same farm type. Annex B presents the distributional statistics of four performance indicators for each farm type by year (Annex B Tables B.1-B.4).

All farm types

Figure 1 compares the distribution of three farm performance indicators when pooling all the available farm types.¹⁰ The Figure indicates that wide dispersions of farm performance exist within countries as well as across countries. The US farms generate on average the largest value of output per dollar of cash input and achieves the highest average net operating income per labour input. The average performance of high performers is more variable across countries than the average performance of the population. High performers in Italy, Australia, Belgian Flanders, and Germany achieve higher average output and input ratios than high performing US farms. The average output-input ratios of low performers are less than unity except for Germany and the United States, meaning that revenue from agricultural production at the international price is on average not enough to cover the cash expenditure.

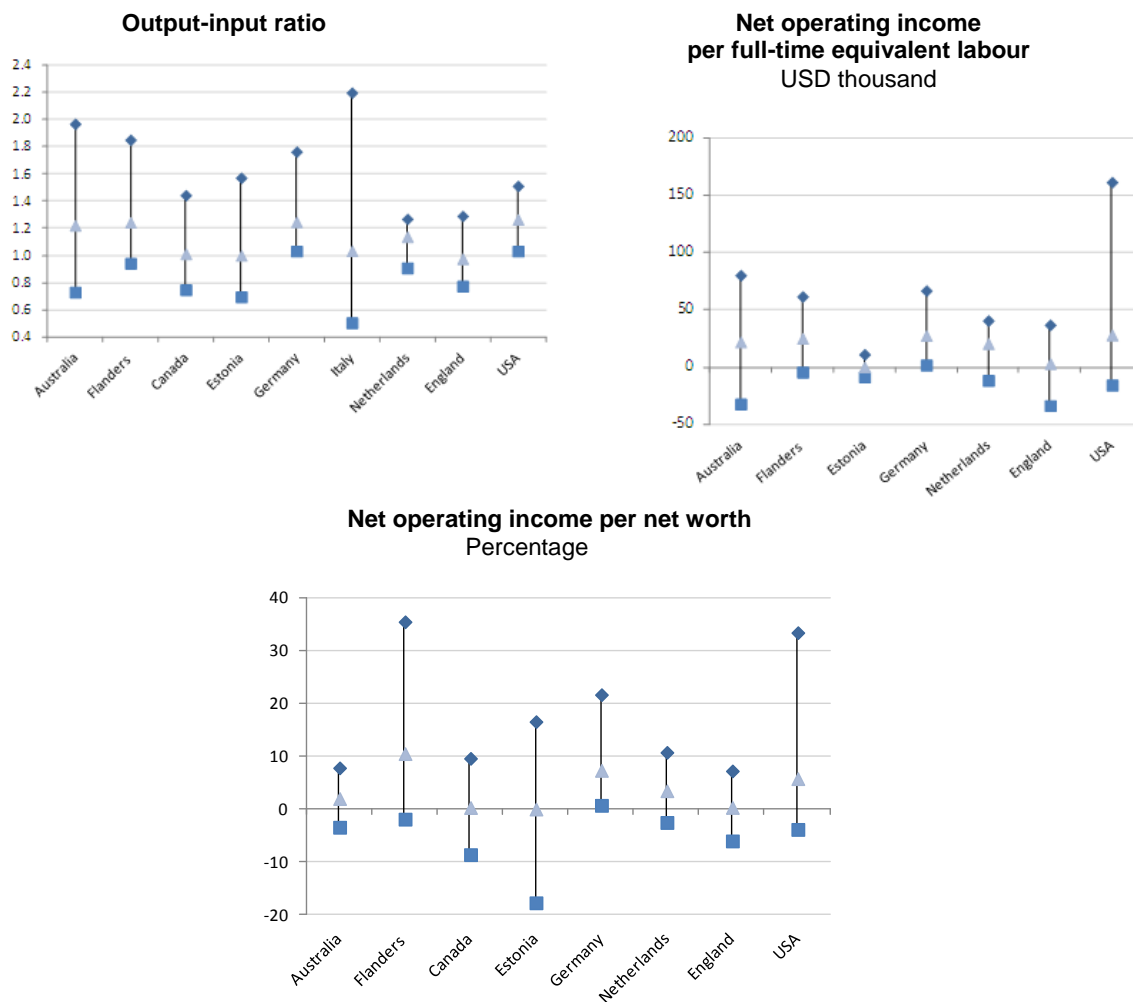
Average net operating income per unit of labour of the population is comparable among the United States, Germany and Belgian Flanders. However, average net operating income per unit of labour input of high performing US farms far exceeds those in other countries.¹¹ Average net operating income per net worth is the highest in Belgian Flanders, followed by the United States, for both high performing groups and the population. The high performance of Belgian Flanders farms in this indicator is most likely due to a relatively lower asset level and a higher debt ratio compared to other countries in the dataset.¹²

-
10. Available farm types do not necessarily cover all the agricultural sectors in the country. In Australia, Estonia and Italy, available sectors in the dataset are particularly limited to specific sectors. Moreover, the performance in all types of farms is strongly influenced by the structural characteristics of agriculture of the country. Figure 1 does not present net operating income per unit of land because cross-country difference reflects more the diversity of agricultural sectors and geographical conditions across countries.
 11. Some large US farms rely on custom service providers for some tasks, and on contract labour teams for others. The labour involved in custom services or in contract labour teams are not recorded as labour input in this database. The cost of such contract work is recorded as cash expenses. As a result, net operating income per unit of labour could be ranked higher compared to farms that performed such tasks with their own labour.
 12. The debt ratio is on average the highest in the Netherlands (36%), followed by Flanders (28%) and Estonia (27%). It is the lowest in Australia (11%), England (12%) and the United States (13%).

Figure 1. Distribution of farm performance, all farm types

Average performance of 2004, 2006-09, output is evaluated by world prices

◆ Top 25% high performers ■ Bottom 25% low performers ▲ Population



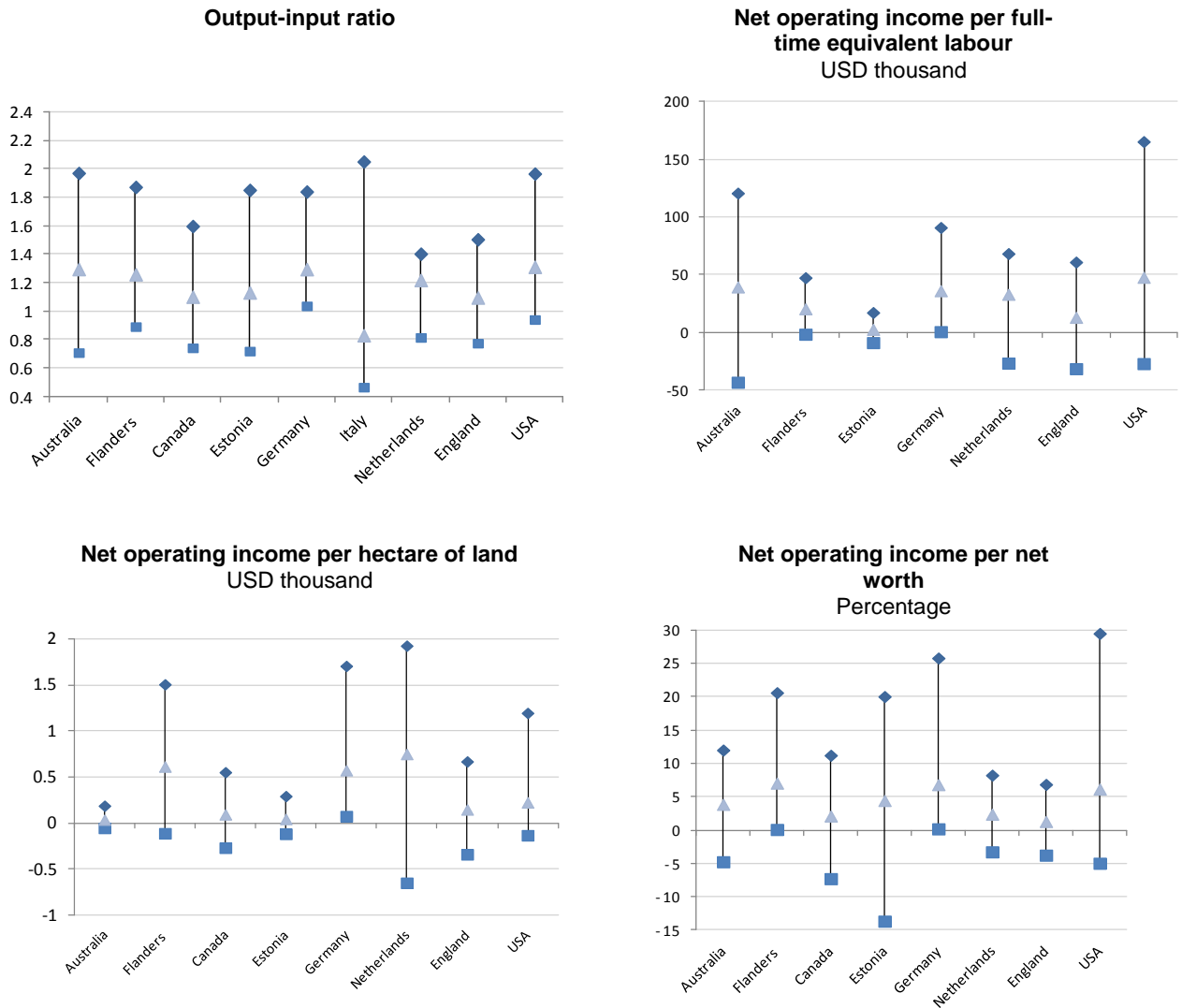
Field crop farms

The distribution of output-input ratios among field crop farms is more similar across countries than those in other farm types. The average performance of field crop farms in the United States, Germany, Australia and the Netherlands are the highest in both output-input ratio and net operating income per labour input. Average net operating income per unit of land is the highest in the Netherlands, Germany and Belgian Flanders, reflecting more intensive crop farming in these countries. Average net operating income per unit of land tends to be low in countries with large land endowment (Australia, the United States and Canada). In the United States, Germany and Belgian Flanders, average net operating income per net worth of the high performing group and the population is exceeding 20% and 5%, respectively.

Figure 2. Distribution of farm performance, field crop farms

Average performance of 2004, 2006-09, output is evaluated by world prices

◆ Top 25% high performers ■ Bottom 25% low performers ▲ Population



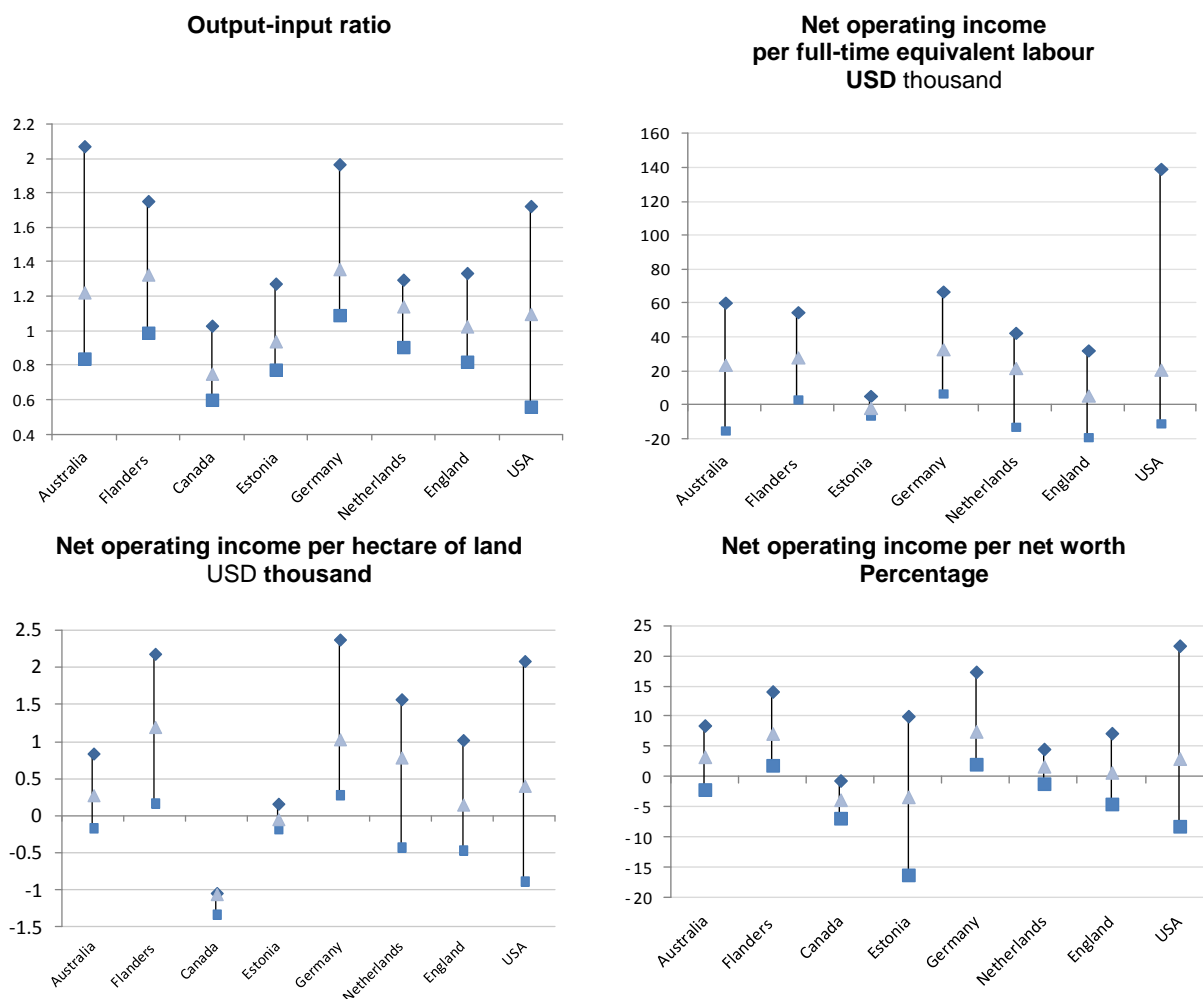
Dairy farms

Dairy farms in Germany and Belgian Flanders achieve the highest average output-input ratio, followed by Australia and the United States. While the top 25% high performing dairy farms in Australia have the highest performance in output-input ratio, the high performing dairy farms in the United States and Germany achieve the highest average net operating income per labour input as well as per net worth. The high performing dairy farms in the United States achieve by far the highest net operating income per labour input. The performance of the Canadian dairy farms is one of the lowest after market price support is subtracted from farm revenue.

Figure 3. Distribution of farm performance, dairy farms

Average performance of 2004, 2006-09, output is evaluated by world prices

◆ Top 25% high performers ■ Bottom 25% low performers ▲ Population



Beef and sheep farms

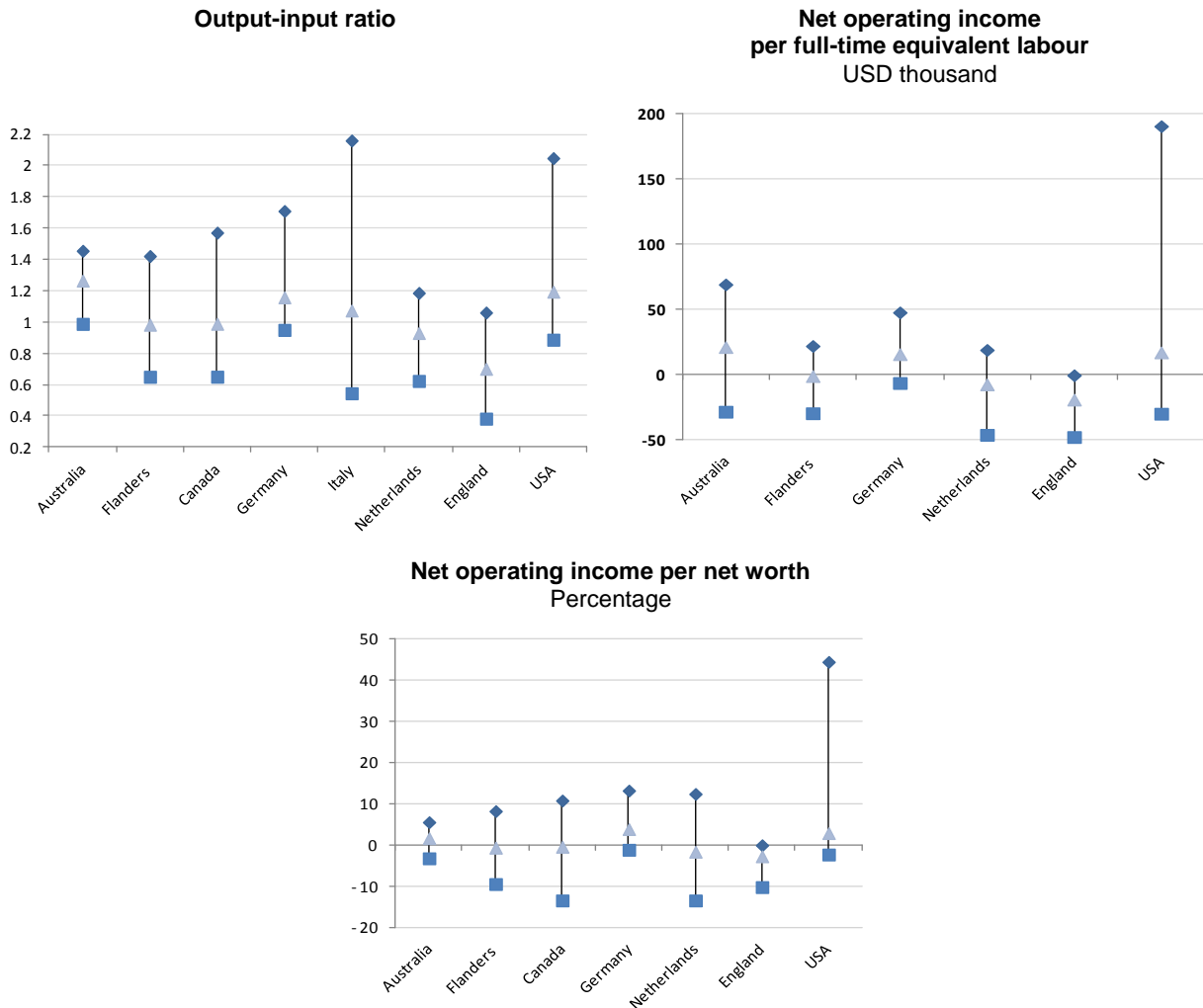
Figure 4 compares the distributions of three farm performance indicators of beef and sheep farms across countries.¹³ The Australian beef and sheep farms outperform in two indicators (average output-input ratio and net operating income per unit of labour), followed by the United States and Germany. However, high performers in the United States obtain by far the highest average net operating income per unit of labour and per net worth.

13. Beef and sheep farms in the population include both breeding and feedlot operations. It is hard to compare performance in net operating income per unit of land due to different land use pattern between two operations.

Figure4. Distribution of farm performance, beef and sheep farms

Average performance of 2004, 2006-09, output is evaluated by world prices

◆ Top 25% high performers ■ Bottom 25% low performers ▲ Population



Fruit and vegetable farms

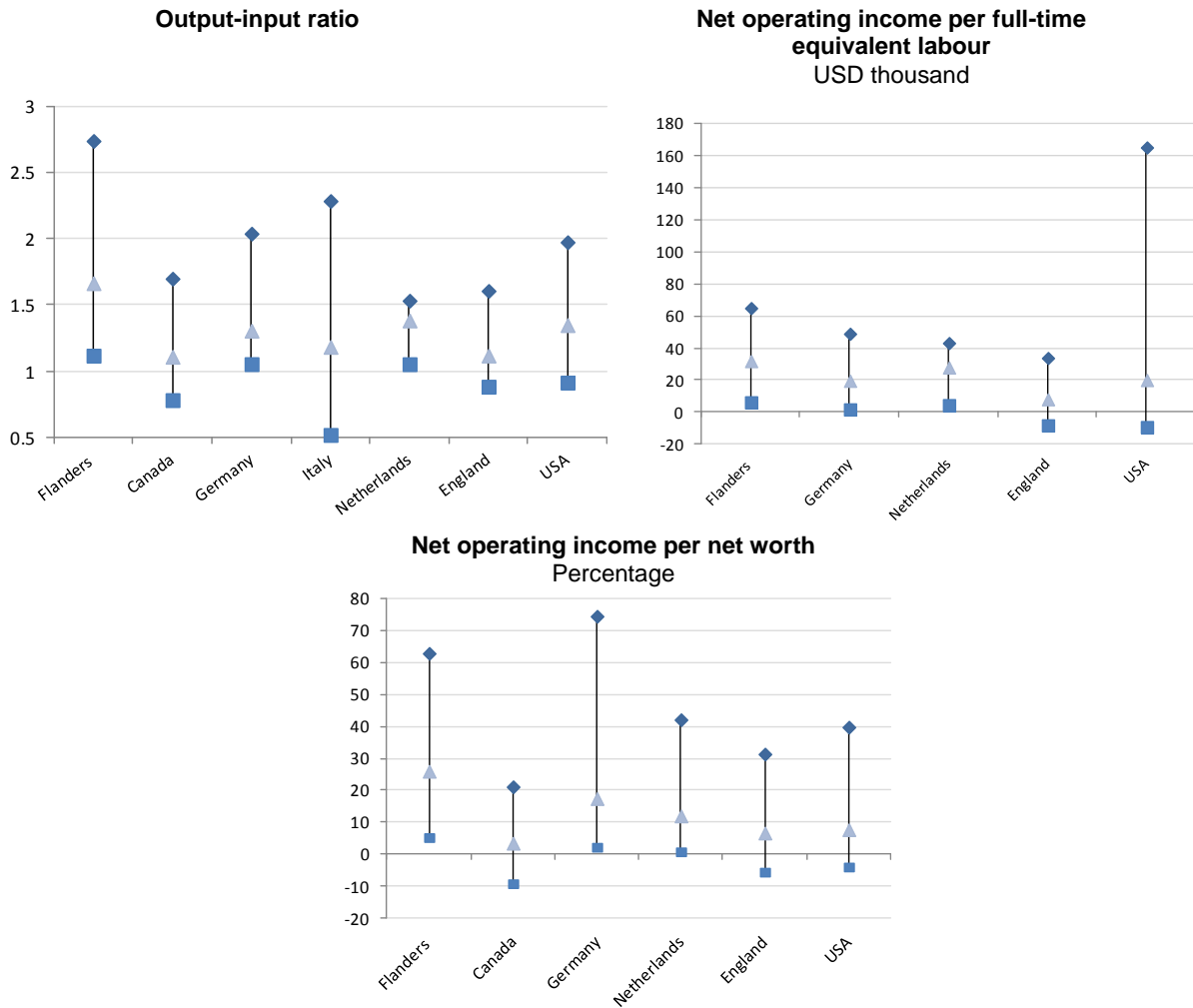
Figure 5 presents the cross-country comparison of farm performance of fruit and vegetable farms across countries.¹⁴ The average performance of fruit and vegetable farms is the highest in Belgian Flanders and the Netherlands in output-input ratio as well as in net operating income per unit of labour. Average net operating income per net worth of fruit and vegetable farms tends to be higher than other types of farms in many countries due to smaller farm equity in this type of farms.

14. Comparison of net operating income per unit of land indicator is not presented because land input varies depending on the types of fruit and vegetable farm operations such as field or greenhouse operations. The calculations for Flanders and the Netherlands exclude greenhouse/nursery operations.

Figure 5. Distribution of farm performance, fruit and vegetable farms

Average performance of 2004, 2006-09, output is evaluated by world prices

◆ Top 25% high performers ■ Bottom 25% low performers ▲ Population



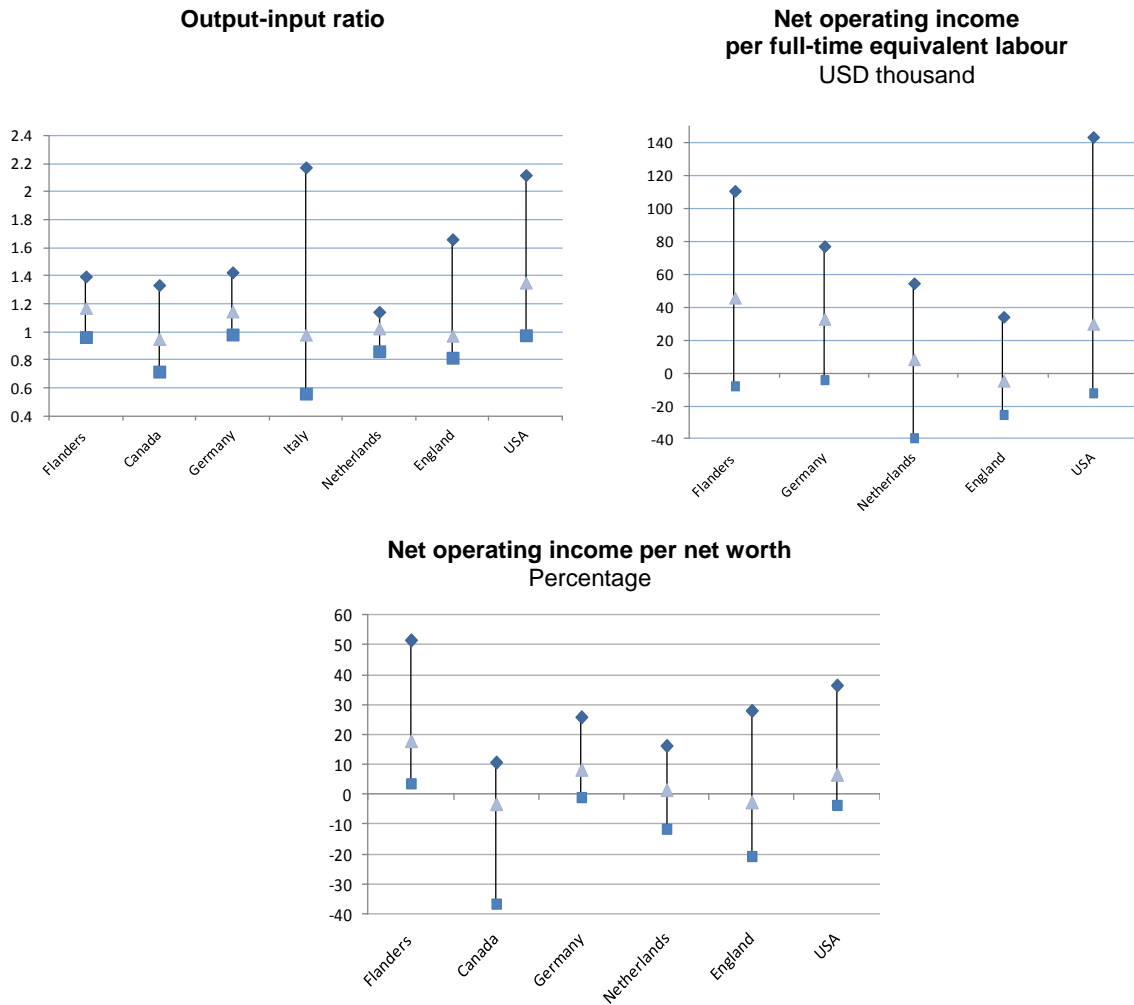
Non-ruminants farms

The average output-input ratio of the non-ruminants farms tends to be lower than that of other types of farms, indicating the higher share of purchased inputs in production (Figure 6). The highest average output-input ratio of non-ruminants farms is found in the United States, followed by Belgian Flanders and Germany, while the average output-input ratios of high performers in Italy and the United States are far exceeding other countries. Non-ruminants farms in Belgian Flanders and Germany have the highest average net operating income per unit of labour of the population than that in the United States, but the top 25% high performing US non-ruminants farms outperform high performing non-ruminants farms in other countries.

Figure 6. Distribution of farm performance, non-ruminants farms

Average performance of 2004, 2006-09, output is evaluated by world prices

◆ Top 25% high performers ■ Bottom 25% low performers ▲ Population



3.2. Characteristics of high and low performers

This section compares the characteristics of high and low performers and identifies the profiles of “frontier” and “catching up” farmers. As in the previous section, high and low performing groups are defined as the top 25% and the bottom 25% group of farms ranked by farm performance indicator (output and input ratio, and net operating income per unit of labour, land and net worth). The database contains average characteristics of the high and low performing groups as well as the population by farm type. Each characteristic variable has at most twenty observations (on four performance indicators for 5 years) for each performance group if all years and performance indicators are available. To make them comparable across countries, a standardized index is calculated first as the average characteristic of high and low performers relative to the average of the population for each observation. An index is unity if the average characteristic of the high or low performing group is identical to that of the population. The index of 1.5 for the

high performing group means that the average of high performers is 50% larger than the population average. The indices are then averaged across farm performance indicators and years with an equal weight.¹⁵

Four indicators represent the economic performance of farms evaluated with respect to a single factor (cash inputs, labour, land and own capital). A farm in a high performing group in one indicator may be in a low performing group in other indicators. The assessment of economic performance based on multiple factors requires appropriate weighting of different input factors, but this is not possible based on available information in the data set. Alternatively, the analysis in this section presents the index of a deviation of high and low performers from the population average equally weighted across different performance indicators to partially address the issue of using single factor profitability indicators. Annex B presents the average characteristics of high and low performers ranked by four different farm performance indicators, presented by year (Annex B Tables B.5-B.13).

Farm size

Value of production

The size of gross agricultural output measures the value of production, which can be interpreted as an economic size of farm. High performers on average generate a higher production value in most of the countries (Figure 7). The average economic sizes of high performers are relatively larger in the United States, the Netherlands, England and Australia for most types of farms. This means that production is more concentrated on high performing farms in these countries.

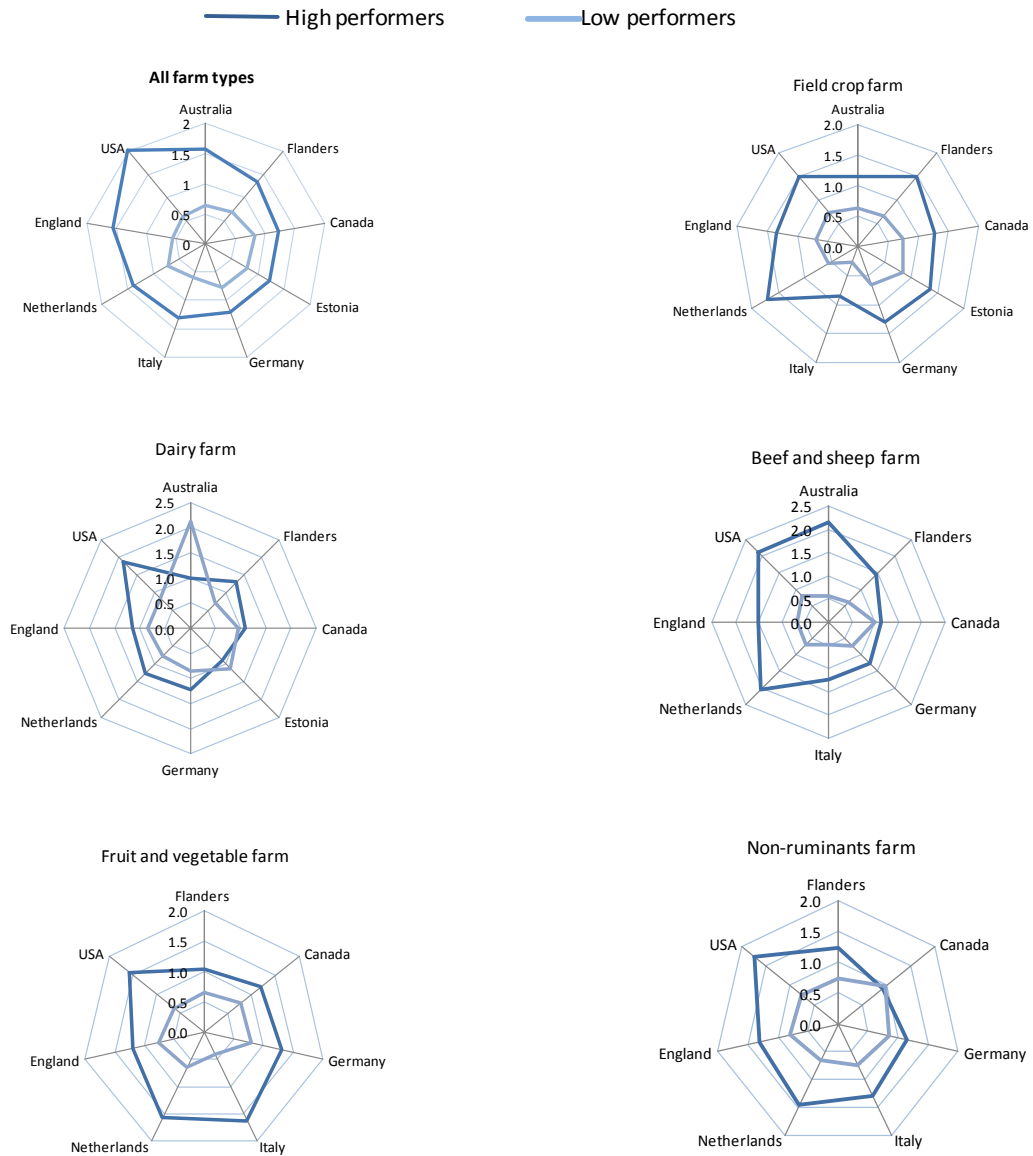
The spread in average economic size between high and low performers tends to be the largest for beef and sheep farms. High performing beef and sheep farms generate on average more than twice the production value than the population average in Australia, the Netherlands and the United States. In contrast, low performing dairy farms have higher production values in Australia and Estonia. Despite their larger economic size, higher level of cash expenditure is most probably lowering their performance relative to economically small farms which are more efficient in input use. The difference in average economic size between high performing dairy farms and the population is less than 50% in countries and regions in European Union. The quota system in the dairy sector may be impeding high performers to expand their production.

15. In some countries, the average characteristics of high and low performing groups are available only for a limited set of performance indicators or years. In this case, the indices of high and low performers are averaged across available performance indicators and years.

Figure 7. Economic size and farm performance

Average index across four performance indicators in 2004, 2006-09

Average in farm type = 1.0



Labour use

Although high performers tend to apply more labour input in the United States, England, the Netherlands, and Belgian Flanders, the difference in average size of labour input between high performers and the population tends to be much smaller compared to the difference in the average value of production (Figure 8). It is more likely the case that even economically large farms tend to rely on family workers for most types of farms. Low performing dairy farms have greater average labour input in Australia and Estonia.

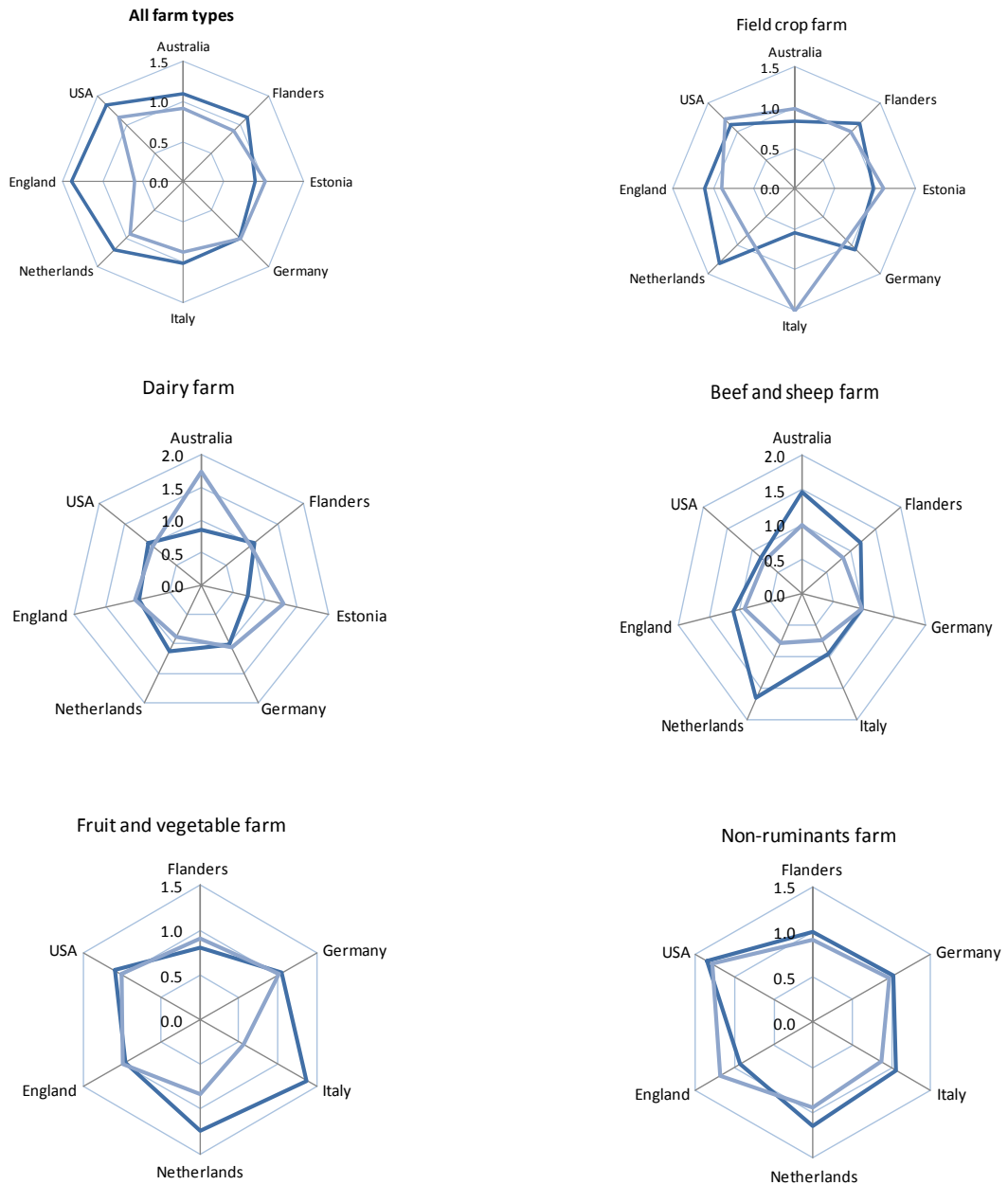
In the Netherlands, high performers on average have larger labour input particularly among field crop, beef and sheep, and fruit and vegetable farms.

Figure 8. Labour use and farm performance

Average index across four performance indicators in 2004, 2006-09

Average in farm type = 1.0

— High performers — Low performers



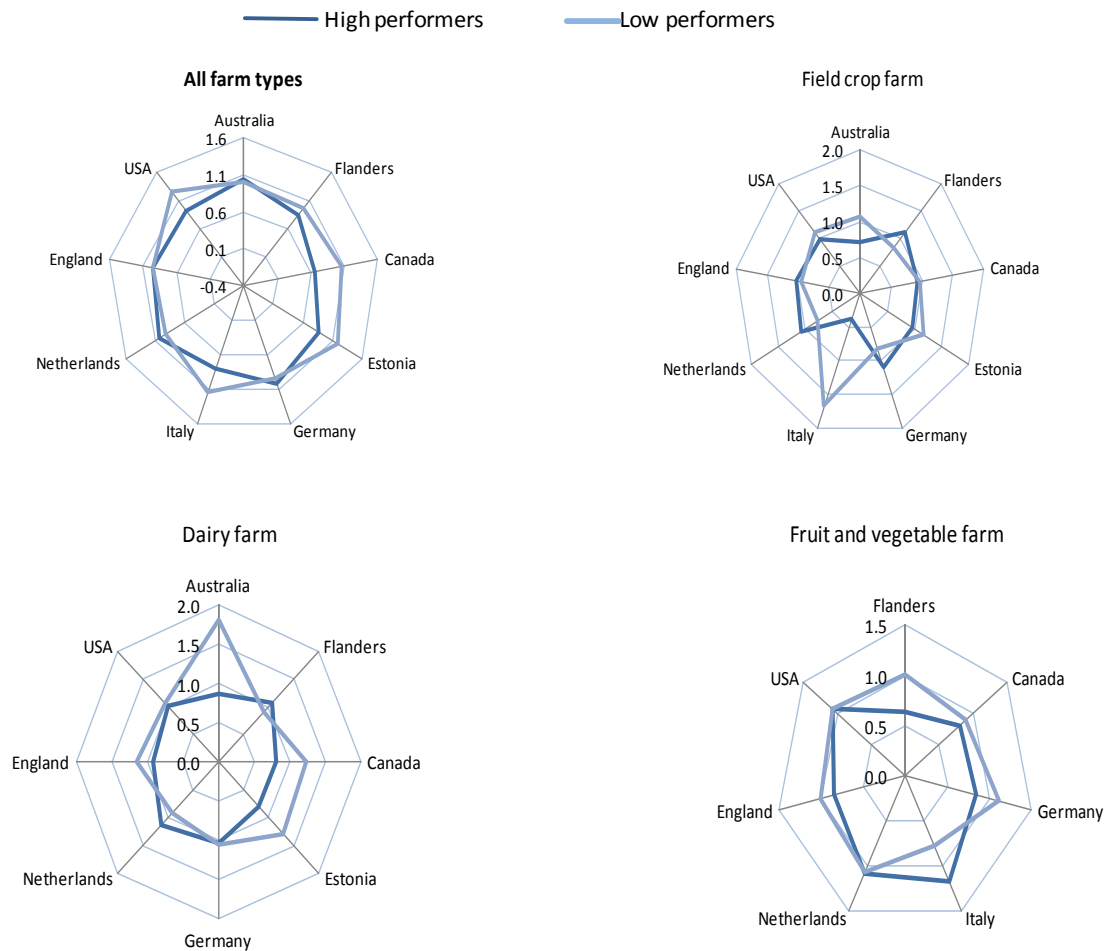
Land use

High performers do not necessarily operate a larger land area (Figure 9). This implies that high performers generate higher output value with similar sizes of land and labour input because of their higher management capacity (e.g. efficient use of cash input, marketing skills and so on) rather than large input use. In many types of farms, low performers have a larger average land size than high performers. Low performing dairy farms in Australia, Canada and Estonia operate significantly larger areas of land. One potential reason of insignificant difference in the average land size by performance groups is that economies of scale have been exploited, leaving less room to reduce the unit cost of production through land size expansion. The difference in land quality could also be a factor explaining the difference in farm performances.

Figure 9. Land use and farm performance

Average index across four performance indicators in 2004, 2006-09

Average in farm type = 1.0



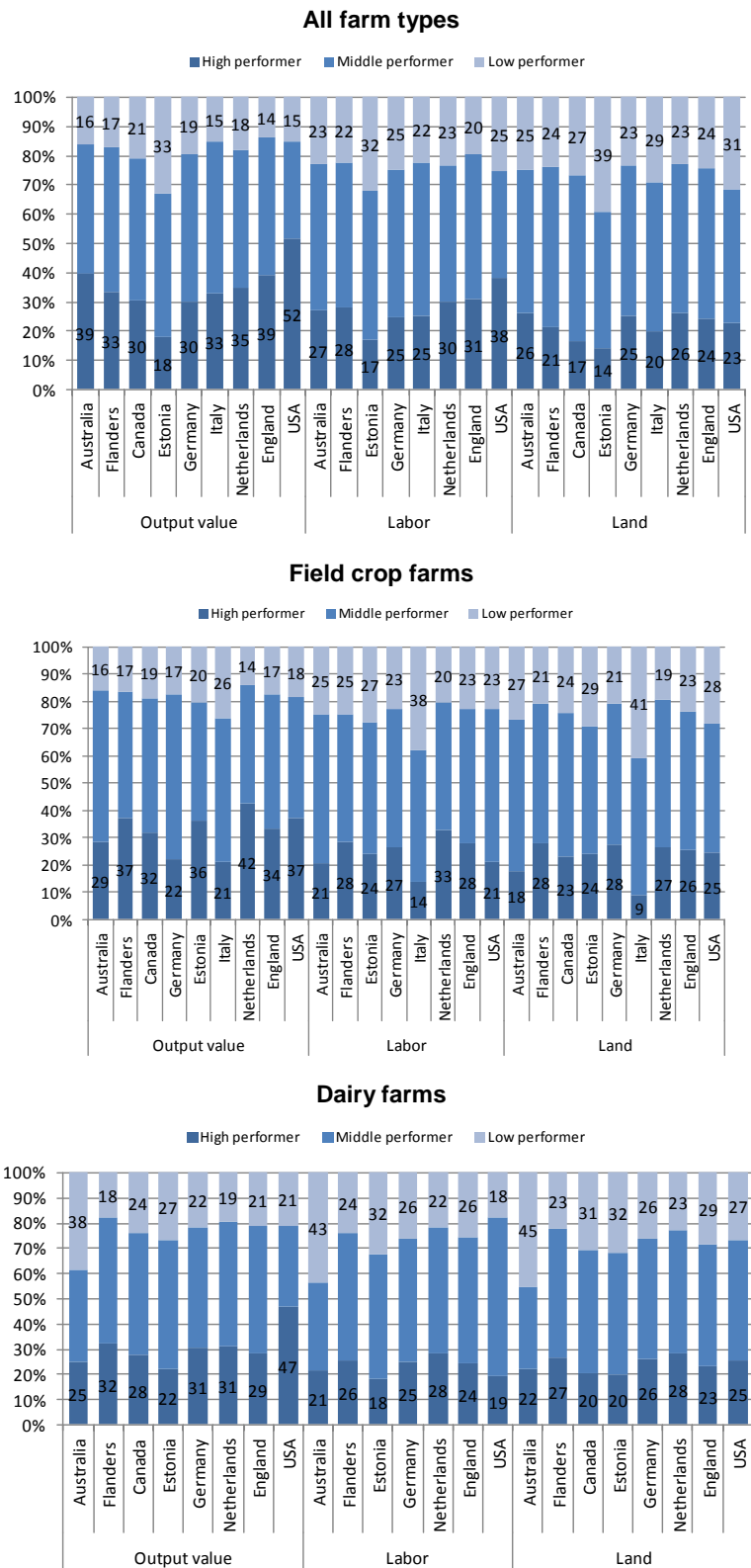
The information on the share of high and low performers in output and input use for a specific farm type can be inferred from the average characteristics of high and low performers and the population. Figure 10 shows the share of high, low and middle performers in total value of output, labour input and land use in all farm types, field crop farms and dairy farms, averaged across years. The shares of middle performers are calculated as a residual of shares accounted by the top and bottom 25 percentile performers. High and low performing groups each represent 25% of the population and the remaining 50% are classified as middle performers. If the output, labour use or land use is equally distributed, the share of high and low performer would be 25%.

Figure 10 shows that output can be highly concentrated on high performers, while the land and labour use tend to be more equally shared across different groups of farm performance. The value of production tends to concentrate more on high performing groups except for Estonia. This is particularly the case in the United States, England and Australia. In the United States, the top 25% of high performing farms account for more than half of the production value for all farm types, using 38% and 23% of labour and land, respectively. On the other hand, the bottom 25% low performers in the United States produce only 15% of production value, but the low performing group accounts for 25% of labour input and 31% of land use. The market share also depends on the farm type. High performing US dairy farms account for 47% of output value and 19% and 25% of labour and land input, respectively. In Australia 38% of dairy production value is accounted for the bottom 25% low performers which use approximately 45% of labour and land input in the dairy farms.

In the Netherlands output and input use is concentrated on high performers. Overall, high performers account for 35% of production, 30% of labour use and 26% of land use. The top 25% high performing field crop farms generate 42% of production value. The share of high performers in the value of production is relatively smaller in Estonia. High performers in Estonia tend to have smaller market shares both in production value and input use compared to low performers.

Figure 10. Share of high and low performers in output and input use in selected types of farms

Average share across four performance indicators in 2004, 2006-09



Payments

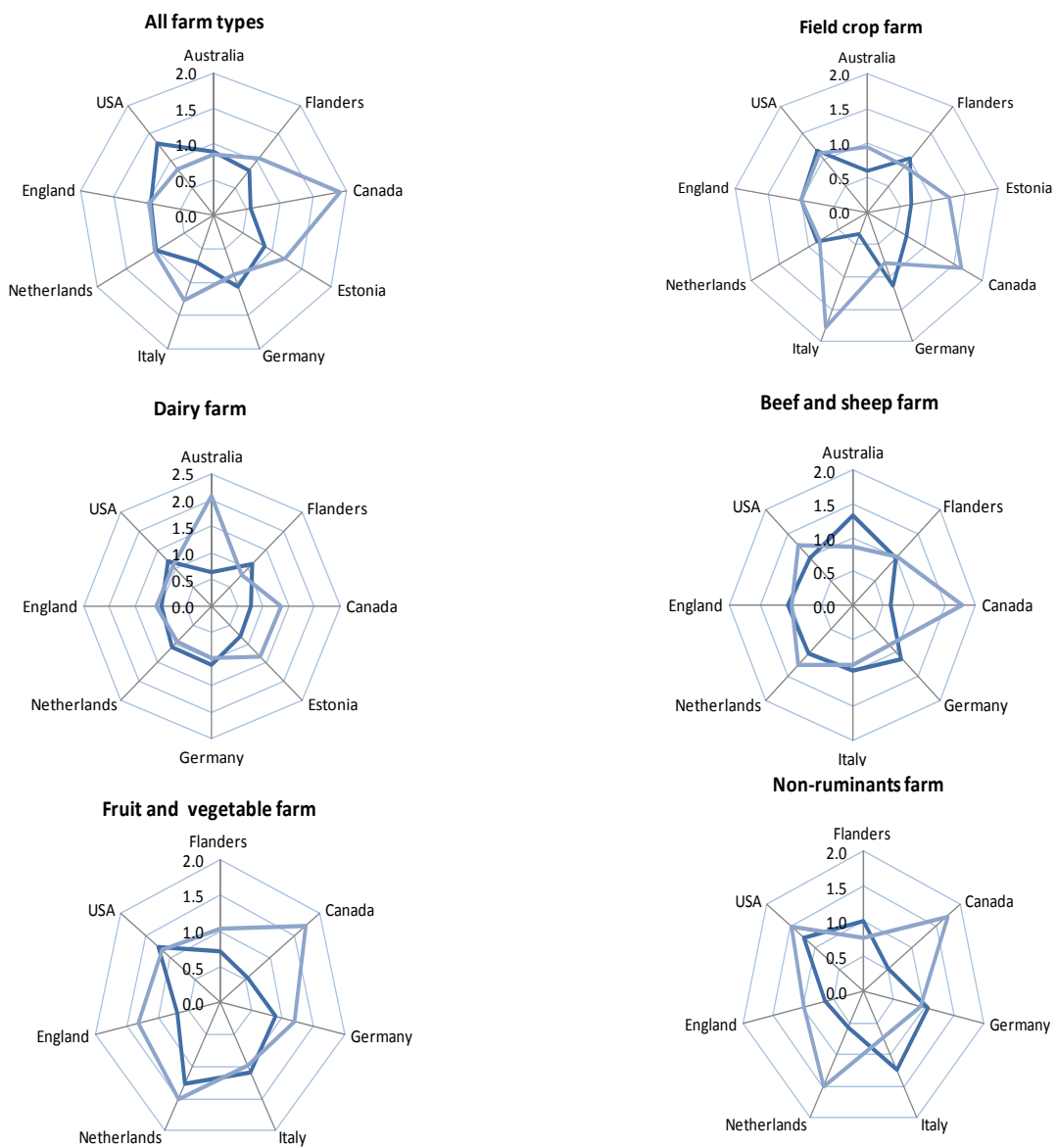
Figure 11 presents the average size of payments (which does not include market price support) that high and low performers received relative to the population average. The data shows that the differences in the absolute level of payments between high and low performers tend to be much smaller than those in economic size for many types of farms. Given the lower level of net operating income obtained by low performing farms, the share of payments in farm income is significantly higher for low performers.

Figure 11. Payments and farm performance

Average index across four performance indicators in 2004, 2006-09

Average in farm type = 1.0

— High performers — Low performers



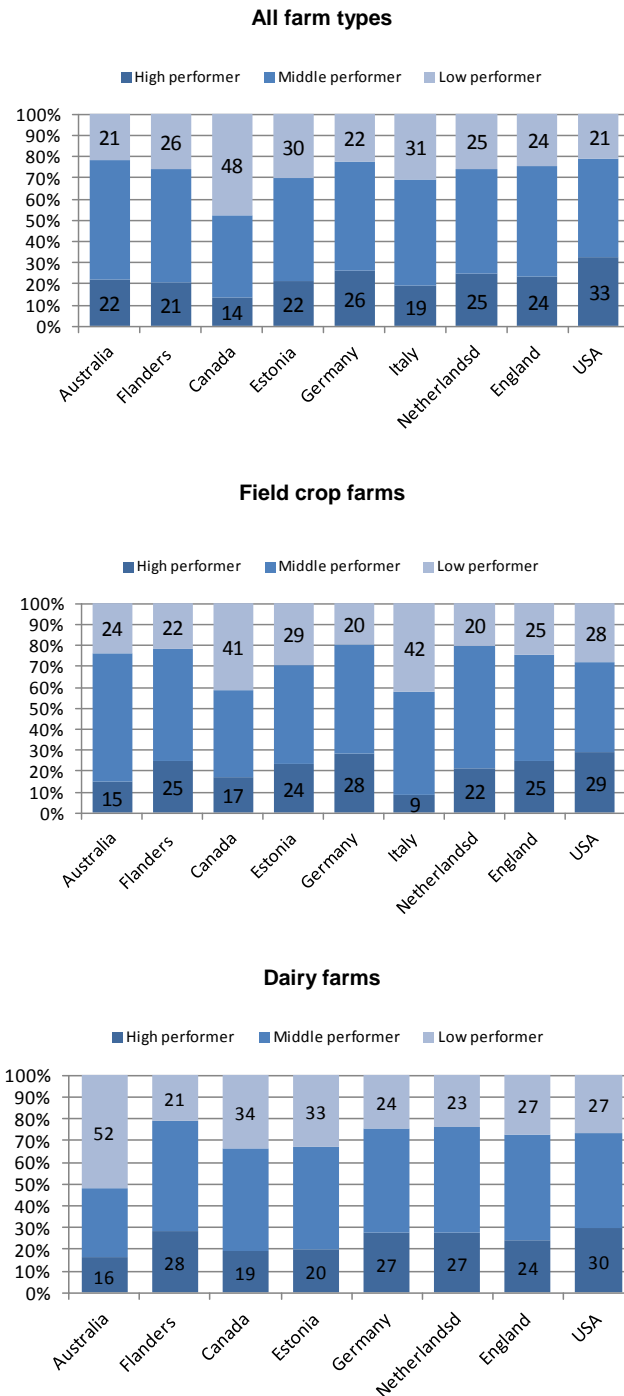
Low performers receive more than 20% larger payment relative to the population average in Canada, Italy and Estonia. In Canada, low performers on average receive more support than high performers in all farm types in the dataset.¹⁶ This is most likely because a large proportion of support in Canada is directed to individual farmers experiencing margin loss except for dairy farms where support is largely composed of market price support. This program may provide incentives for low performing farms to take more risks and to trigger more payments (Antón, Kimura and Martini, 2011). The payments in Australia also tend to be directed to low performers in some farm types. For example, despite much smaller economic size and land area, low performing beef and sheep farms receive equivalent amounts of payments as the population average. This is probably due to the Exceptional Circumstance programme being activated when farmers experience income loss due to exceptional climatic events such as drought.

In EU countries and regions, the relative size of payment received by high and low performers tends to follow the distribution of land size for field crop, beef and sheep, and dairy farms. In the United States, low performers also receive equivalent or even larger amounts of payments even though their economic sizes are much smaller than the US averages. For non-ruminants, and fruit and vegetable farms, payment can be concentrated to low performers in some countries. In the Netherlands, Germany and England, low performing fruit and vegetable farms receive a 20% larger amount of payment relative to the population average. This is also the case for non-ruminants farms in the Netherlands and the US where low performers receives approximately 50% larger amount of payment.

Figure 12 presents additional information on the average share of high, low and middle performers in total payments in 2004, 2006-09. Overall, payment is more equally distributed among different performance groups than the value of production and input use. However, payment can be concentrated on low performers for some types of farms. In Canada, the bottom 25% low performing field crop and dairy farms account for 41% and 34% of the total payments, while the top 25% high performers receive 17% and 19% of total payment, respectively. The low performing dairy farms in Australia and Estonia account for 52% and 33% of the total payment for dairy farms, respectively.

16 . This does not necessarily mean that chronically low performing farms receive more support. It may be a result of the policy design that farms receive more support in low performing years.

Figure 12. Share of high and low performers in support
Average share across four performance indicators in 2004, 2006-09



Off-farm activity

The information on off-farm income in the database is limited to Australia, the Netherlands, England and the United States. Overall, low performers on average obtain a higher level of off-farm income for most types of farms in these four countries (Figure 13). In contrast, the average off-farm income of high performers is lower for most

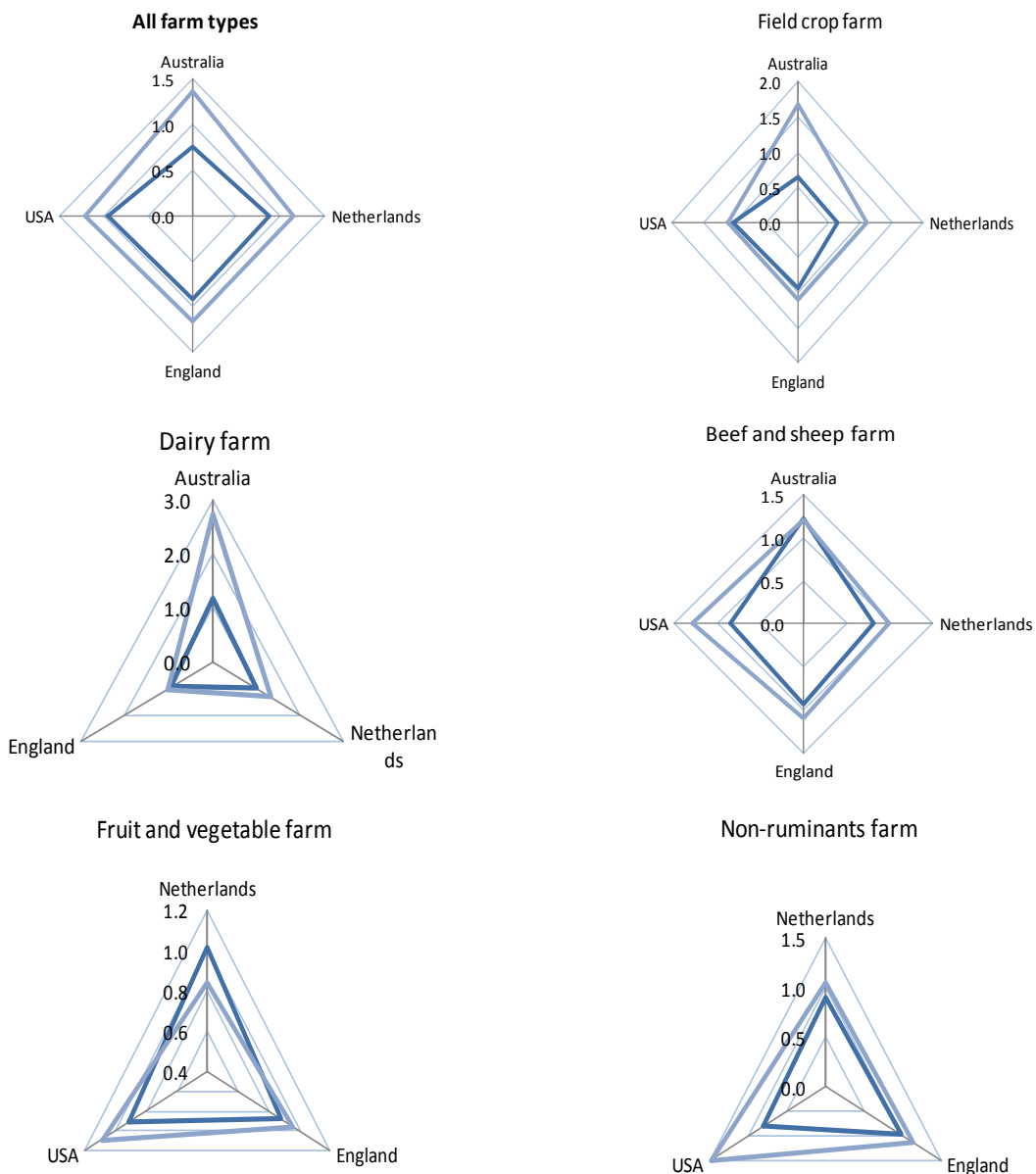
types of farms. The consistent observations of higher level of off-farm income of low performers could reflect the complementary relationship between farm performance and off-farm income. It may also be the case that low performing farms try to obtain extra sources of income in off-farm activities.

Figure 13. Off-farm income and farm performance

Average index across four performance indicators in 2004, 2006-09

Average in farm type = 1.0

— High performers — Low performers



In Australia, average off-farm incomes of low performing beef and sheep, and dairy farms are more than 2.5 times higher than the populations. In England and the Netherlands, the average off-farm income of low performers is 10% to 30% higher than the population average in the majority of farm types. The difference in off-farm income is the smallest in the fruit and vegetable farms which require intensive labour input and limits the opportunity of engaging in off-farm employment. In the United States, average off-farm income of low performers is more than 20% higher than the averages in the dairy, beef and sheep, and non-ruminants farms.

Investment and adoption of specific technology

Investment

Investment is defined as the difference between purchases and sales of fixed assets, and change of value in breeding livestock (Figure 14). Depreciation is not accounted in this report due to large differences in calculation methods across countries. Overall, high performers tend to invest more. The difference of average investment size between high performers and the population tends to be larger than that of land and labour size, implying that high performers invest more after controlling the difference in farm size. The size of investment tends to be correlated with economic size of farms. This is most evident for the fruit and vegetable, and non-ruminants farms.

High performers in England and the Netherlands tend to invest much more than the average. Investment may be one of the key factors of high performance in these countries. In contrast, high performers tend to invest less than the average in Australia.

Adoption of organic production practice

As an indicator of specific technological adoption, the database contains information on the rate of adopting organic production practice in Estonia, Germany, the Netherlands and England. In Germany and the Netherlands, the high performers have higher adoption rates of organic production practice consistently across farm types (Figure 15). High performing field crop farms in Germany and the Netherlands have on average 26% and 47% higher adoption rate of organic production practices, respectively. In the Netherlands, the average adoption rates of organic production practice by high performing fruit and vegetable, and non-ruminants farms are more than double the average. The adoption of organic production practice may be one reason for the large value added by high performers.

In contrast, low performers have higher average adoption rates of organic practice in Estonia. The adoption rates of organic production practice by low performers are on average 50% higher than the average adoption rate. It is likely the case in Estonia that subsidies to organic farming induce low performing farms to apply to this program and continue low intensity farming practices.¹⁷

17 . In 2009, a quarter of all Estonian farms adopted organic production practice, which is higher than in three other EU regions (Germany, the Netherlands and England), where adoption rate ranges between 3 to 10%. The recent increase in organic farm in Estonia is driven by support policy to organic farming.

Figure 14. Gross investment and farm performance

Average index across four performance indicators in 2004, 2006-09

Average in farm type = 1.0

— High performers — Low performers

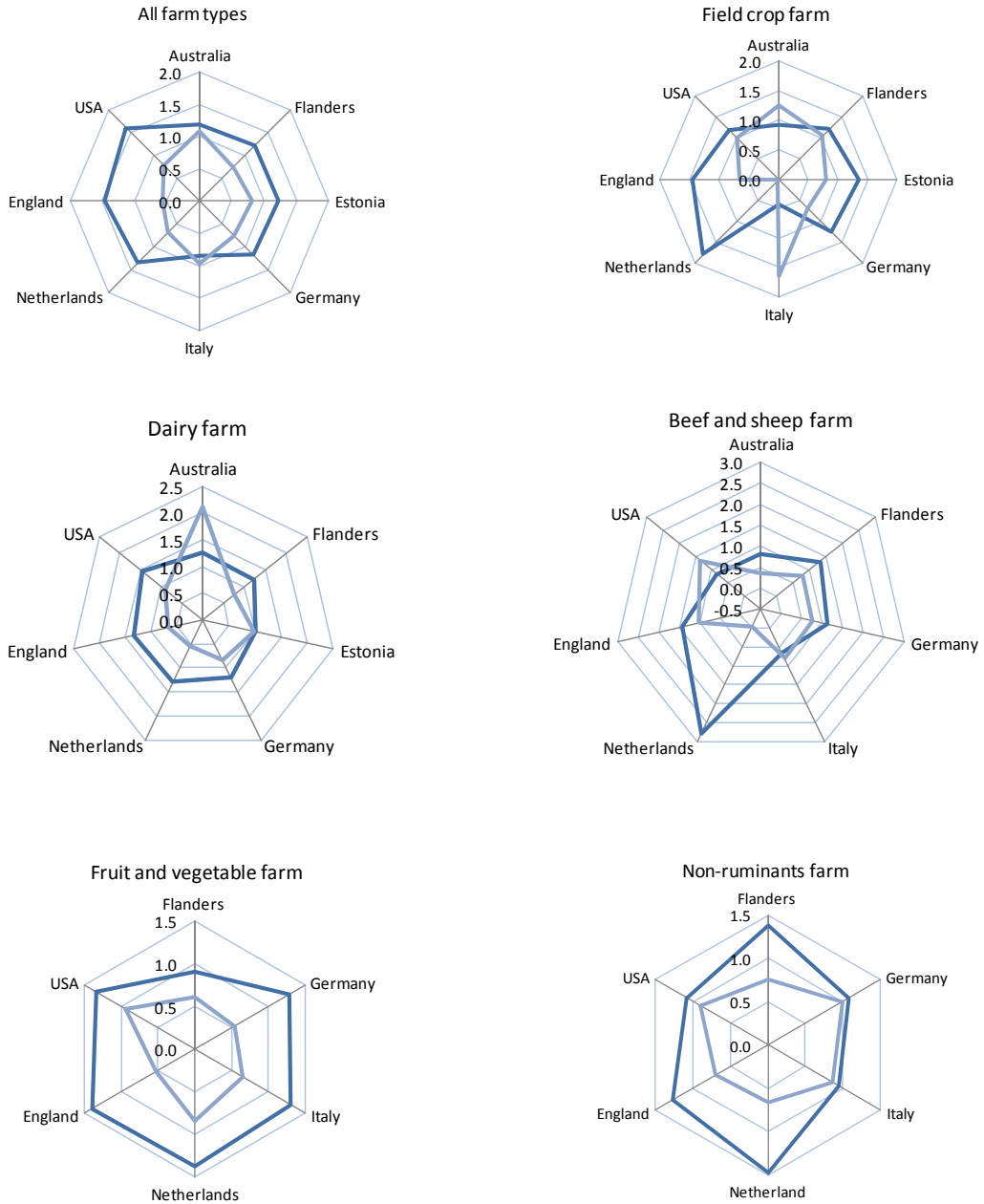
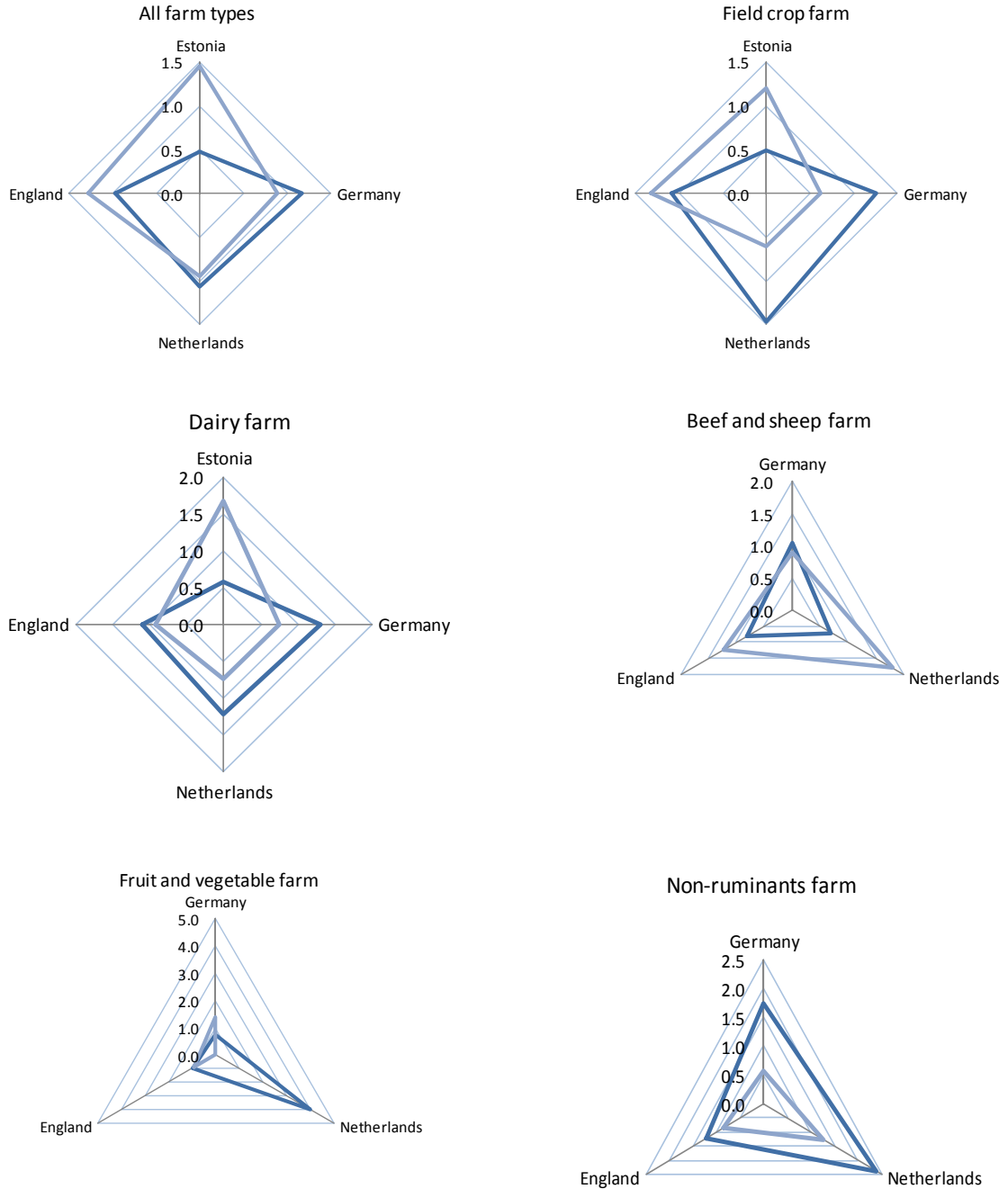


Figure 15. Adoption of organic production practice and farm performance

Average index across four performance indicators in 2004, 2006-09

Average in farm type = 1.0

— High performers — Low performers



Main operators' characteristics

Age

Figure 16 presents the average age difference of the main operator of high and low performers relative to the average in each farm type. The average age of the main operator across all farm types ranges from 46.3 years in Belgian Flanders to 55.6 years in Australia. Overall, high performers tend to be younger than low performers for majority of farm types. In England, high performers are on average 2 years younger than the population. The difference in average age between low and high performers in England is 3.4 years overall, but the differences are particularly large among field crop farms (3.0 years), beef and sheep farms (4.8 years), and the fruit and vegetable farms (4.7 years). The age factor seems to be important in the Netherlands for field crop, non-ruminants, and fruit and vegetable farms.

Among different types of farms, the difference in average age between performance groups tends to be larger for fruit and vegetable, and non-ruminants farms. Among the fruit and vegetable farms, high performers are on average more than 4 years younger than the low performers in Belgian Flanders, England and the Netherlands.

Educational attainment

Educational attainment is measured where a main operator has an educational attainment higher than tertiary education. Overall, high performers are more likely to have a higher educational attainment than low performers in all countries except for the United States, where no difference in educational attainment was found between high and low performers (Figure 17). The high performers in Germany tend to have higher educational attainment consistently across different farm types. In Belgian Flanders, high performers overall tend to have a higher educational attainment, but the trend is the opposite for the beef and sheep, and non-ruminants farms.

Figure 16. Age of the main operator and farm performance

Average years of difference across four performance indicators in 2004, 2006-09

Average in farm type = 0

— High performers — Low performers

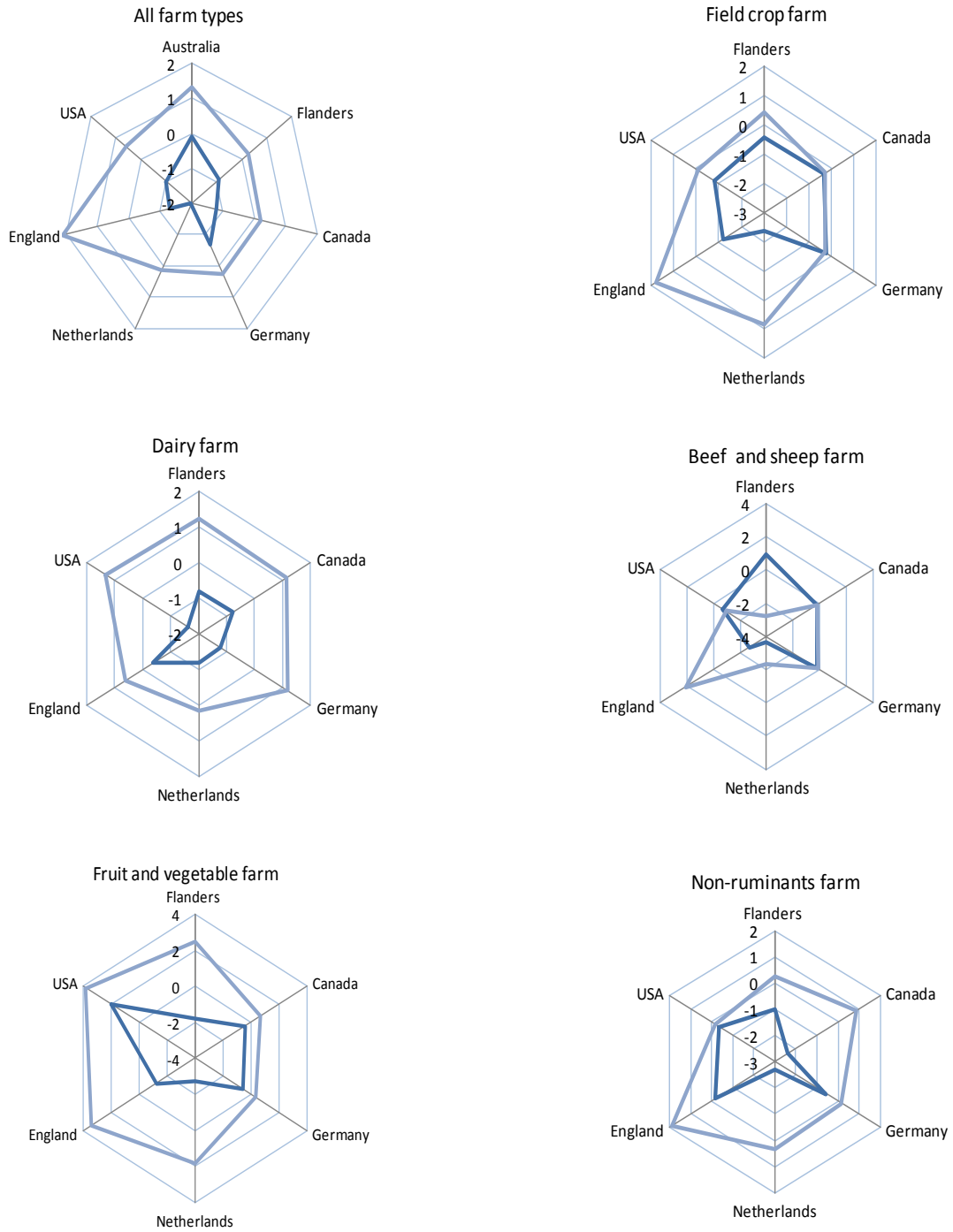
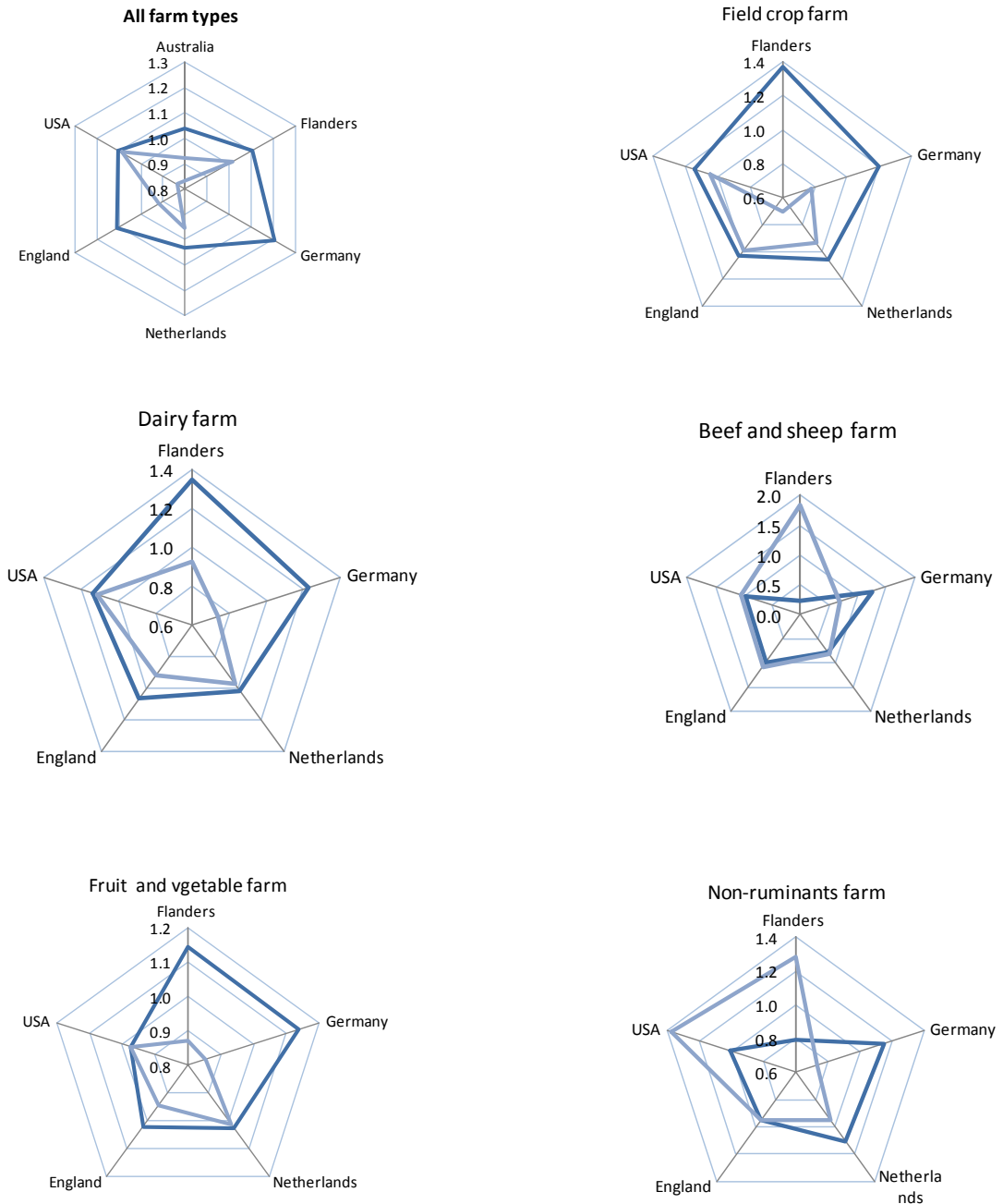


Figure 17. Educational attainment of the main operator and farm performance

Average index across four performance indicators in 2004, 2006-09

Average in farm type = 1.0

— High performers — Low performers



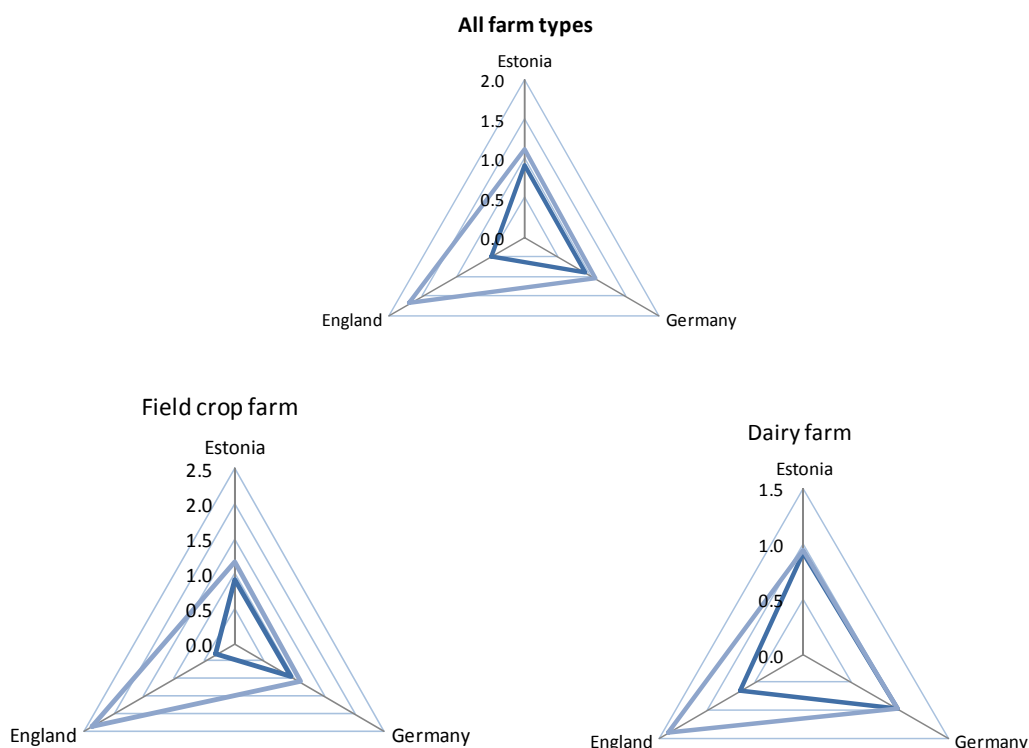
Geographical condition

An indicator of geographical condition is constructed as the proportion of land within the category of a less favoured area. However, this data is available only for some farm types in Estonia, Germany and England. The largest difference in geographical condition between high and low performers was observed in England (Figure 18). Low performing field crop and dairy farms have on average larger shares of land in geographically less favoured areas than high performers. In Estonia and Germany, the differences in farm performance due to the geographical condition tend to be marginal.

Figure 18. Geographically less favourable condition and farm performance

Average index across four performance indicators in 2004, 2006-09

Average in farm type = 1.0



3.3. Cross-country factor analysis of high performance

Many of the characteristics discussed in the previous section are highly correlated. For example, economically large farms tend to operate a large area of land, use more labour, invest more and receive more payment. On the other hand, higher educational attainment and the younger age of the main operator may not be correlated with large farm size, but it could be an important factor of high performing farms. The factor analysis in this section aims to reduce the set of various farm characteristics to a few common factors of high performance and to assess relative importance of each factor across countries (Box 3). Nonetheless, the factor analysis is used to identify correlations between characteristics of high performing farms and does not indicate any causality between specific farm characteristics and high farm performance.

The factor analysis uses indices of farm characteristics of the top 25% highest performing groups described in the previous section. The indices compare all the characteristics of high performers relative to the average within a specific farm type of the country. Each country has at most 20 observations for each index per farm type if all performance indicators and years are available in the dataset.¹⁸ Among the available farm characteristics, ten variables are selected from all six dimensions of farm characteristics in the previous section (farm size, support, off-farm activity, technological adoption, operators' characteristics and geographical condition).¹⁹

Tables 2 to 7 present the results of factor analysis in selected farm types. The factor analysis first extracts several principal factors which are composed of linear combination of ten representative farm characteristic variables. Each factor is composed of a vector of ten farm characteristic variables. Factor loading represents the composition of a vector of characteristics in each factor. High factor loading of the variable indicates the importance of this characteristic in the factor. A negative factor loading indicates a negative impact of the variable on the factor. Based on factor loadings, each factor is named according to its composition of farm characteristics (e.g. large farm size factor). The Eigen value and the proportion of each factor in total variance indicate relative importance of each factor in explaining high farm performance. Uniqueness indicates the proportion of variance of farm characteristics variable not explained by the extracted principal factors. High uniqueness of the characteristic variable means that the variable is less explained by the extracted principal factors.

Following the compositions of principal factors, relative importance of the factor is assessed based on the average factor scores by country. A factor score is calculated for each observation and then averaged by country.²⁰ A positive factor score of country indicates that the factor is more relevant in explaining high performance relative to the cross country trend. On the other hand, a negative factor score of the country means less relevance of the factor in explaining high performance compared to the cross country trend. Highly negative factor scores could indicate that the country has an opposite factor of high performance to the shared factor across most of the countries. The factor score of the country is not comparable across different factors. For example, high factor score for the third principal factor which has smaller share in the total variance does not necessarily mean that this factor is a more important factor of high performance than the first principal factor which explain larger share of total variance. For simplicity, Tables 2 to 7 present the four different degrees of importance of each factor for the country based on the average factor score.²¹ The average score between -0.5 and +0.5 is expressed as "0"

-
18. Estonia and Italy are not included in cross-country factor analysis due to the lack of three out of four performance indicators in the database (net operating income per unit of labour, land and net worth).
 19. The database in some countries does not have information on some of the farm characteristics variables. In this case, the deviation of high performers from the population average is assumed to be zero. More specifically, the data on geographical condition is missing in Australia, Flanders, Canada, the Netherlands and United States. The information on the adoption of organic production practice is missing in Australia, Canada, Flanders and United States. In addition, Canada does not have information on annual labour input, education attainment of the main operator, debt ratio and gross investment.
 20. The distribution of factor scores is standardized with mean zero and standard deviation one for each factor.
 21. See Annex Table B.14 for the average factor scores by country

meaning that the importance of the factor for the selected country is in line with the cross country trend. The average factor scores of more than 1 and between 0.5 and 1 are indicated as “++” and “+”, respectively, meaning that high degree of importance of the factor for the country relative to the cross-country trend. On the contrary, less importance of the factor is indicated by “--“ and “-“ if the average factor score is lower than 1 and between -0.5 and 1, respectively.

Box 3. What is a factor analysis?

Factor analysis is a statistical technique widely used to get a small set of variables from a larger set, most of which are correlated with each other. It describes linear combinations of the variables that contain most of the information in the dataset and could help identify a few common factors in the dataset. Factor analysis finds a few common factors that linearly reconstruct the original variables

$$y_{ij} = z_{i1}b_{1j} + z_{i2}b_{2j} + z_{i3}b_{3j} + z_{iq}b_{qj} + e_{ij}$$

where y_{ij} is the value of the i th observation on the j th variable, z_{ik} is the i th observation on the k th common factor, b_{kj} is the set of linear coefficients called the factor loadings, and e_{ij} is similar to a residual but is known as the j th variable's unique factor. Factor loadings are the weights and correlations between each variables and the factor. The higher the load the more relevant in defining the factor's dimensionality. A negative value indicates an inverse impact of the variable on the factor. Uniqueness is the variance of the variable not shared with other variables. Therefore, the greater value of uniqueness lowers the relevance of the variable in the factor model. As a factor extraction model, the principal component factor model was chosen. The principal component factor method simply reduces the number of variables by creating linear combinations that retain as much of the original measures' variance as possible. Conway and Huffcutt (2003) reviews exploratory factor analysis applied in recent literature.

The factor analysis in this section first extracts principal factors of high performance in each farm type across countries, whose eigenvalue exceeds unity.¹ While three factors are extracted in field crop and dairy farms, four factors exceeded the selection criteria for all farm types, beef and sheep, fruit and vegetable, and non-ruminants farms.² Following the factor extraction, the common factors and the associated factor loadings are rotated to identify uncorrelated factors by the Orthogonal method. Each common factor is characterized by its composition (e.g. farm size factor). The results (see Tables 2-6) show the eigenvalue, proportion of variance explained by each factor as well as the rotated factor loadings of farm characteristic variables and uniqueness.

At the last step, factor scores are computed for each observation using a regression method. Factor scores are the coordinates of the original variables in the space of the factors, which is normalized with mean zero and variance one for a given factor. The factor scores are averaged by country, which indicates the importance of the common high performance factor in each country relative to the cross country trend.

1. “Eigenvalue” is the variances extracted by the factors, whose sum is equal to the number of variables. This is to say that the factor is dropped unless a factor extracts at least as much as the equivalent of one original variable. This criterion was proposed by Kaiser (1960) and it is conventionally used in the existing studies (Conway and Huffcutt, 2003).

2. Extracted factors explain between 57% (beef and sheep sector) and 77% (fruits and vegetable sector) of the observed variance in the dataset.

All farm types

Table 2 shows the results of factor analysis of high performance across all farm types. The analysis identified four principal cross-country factors of high performance, which explain 71% of the total variance of farm characteristic variables of high performers. The highlighted factor loadings indicate major components of each factor. Factor 1 is composed of characteristics representing large farm size (large land area, investment and high value of production). Large farm size is associated with high level of payment. This

farm size factor is the most relevant factor of high performance across countries and farm types, which explain approximately one-third of the total variance. Factor 2 is defined by high debt ratio, young age of the operator and large size of labour input. This factor indicates that, aside from large farm size, financially leveraged operation by young managers which applies labour input intensively is an important characteristics shared by high performers. The components of Factor 3 are characterized by higher adoption rate of organic production practice and higher share of land in less favoured area. It implies that farms located in geographically less favourable areas are achieving high economic performance by adopting organic production practice. The fourth factor of high performance is characterized by a high level of non-farm income and educational attainment of the main operator.

Table 2. Common factors of high performers, all farm types

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Uniqueness
Eigen value	3.58	1.80	1.44	1.04	
Proportion in total variance	0.33	0.16	0.13	0.09	
Factor loadings					
Gross agricultural output	0.66	0.57	-0.18	-0.15	0.19
Annual labor input	0.41	0.70	0.03	-0.13	0.33
Utilized area of land	0.83	-0.05	0.02	-0.05	0.30
Debt ratio	0.11	0.88	0.08	0.07	0.21
Gross investment	0.59	0.15	-0.43	-0.02	0.44
Total payment	0.86	0.14	-0.02	0.15	0.21
Non-farm income	-0.23	0.00	-0.23	0.79	0.27
Age of the main operator	0.09	-0.85	-0.03	-0.11	0.26
Education of the main operator	0.52	0.09	0.13	0.72	0.19
Share of less favored land	-0.20	-0.10	0.54	-0.36	0.53
Adoption of organic practice	0.00	0.11	0.87	-0.04	0.22
Factor characteristics					
Factor 1	Large farm size				
Factor 2	Young age and financial leverage				
Factor 3	Organic practice				
Factor 4	High education and non-farm income				

Importance of each factor relative to cross-country trend

0 : In line with cross-country trend
 ++/+ : more important than cross country trend
 --/- : less important than cross-country trend

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4
Australia	0	-	0	--
Belgian Flanders	0	0	0	+
Canada	--	0	0	0
Estonia	0	-	--	0
Germany	0	0	+	++
The Netherlands	0	+	0	-
England	0	0	-	0
USA	++	+	0	0

The importance of each factor for the countries in the dataset is assessed relative to the cross-country trends based on the average factor scores. Average factor scores show

that the large farm size factor (Factor 1) is particularly important in the United States and less important in Canada. Labour intensive production with a young operator who relies on debt financing (Factor 2) is a particularly important factor of high performance in the United States and the Netherlands, but they are less important in Australia and Estonia. In the United States, high performers on average apply more than 50% more labour input and depend more on debt compared to the US average. The adoption rate of organic production practice and higher share of less favoured land (Factor 3) are the most important in Germany and the least important in Estonia and England. The average adoption rate of organic practice of high performers in Germany is 17% higher than the population, while the average adoption rate of high performers in Estonia is less than half of the population. High educational attainment (Factor 4) is the most relevant factor in Germany, followed by Belgian Flanders. The average factor score of this factor is high in these countries because of the higher educational attainment of high performers. However, this factor is the least relevant in Australia, where high performers have on average 25% less non-farm income compared to the average farm.

Field crop farms

The largest share of the variance is explained by the factor composed of large farm size characteristics (large production value, land and labour input, and investment). The factor loadings indicate that large farm size is correlated with high levels of payment, younger age of the operator and higher debt ratio. The larger share of farm size factor implies that the scope of exploiting the economy of scale could be larger for field crop farms. The second most important factor of high performance is a higher share of land in less favoured area and a higher adoption rate of organic production practice (Factor 2). As observed in the factor analysis across all farm types, it may be the case that high performing farmers located in less favoured area of land are differentiating the products with organic production in geographically less favoured location. High education factor (Factor 3) accounts for a relatively smaller share of the total variance (13%), which is correlated with a low level of investment.

The average factor score indicates that large farm size (Factor 1) is less relevant for high performing field crop farms in Australia compared to other countries. Farm size is a more important factor of high performing crop farms in the Netherlands and the United States. The geographical condition and adoption of organic production practice (Factor 2) is less important in England where high performing crop farms have a much lower share of less favoured area of land and in Estonia where high performing farms are much less likely to adopt organic practice. However, this factor is the most important in the Netherlands due to a higher adoption rate of organic production practice by high performing field crop farms. Higher education (Factor 3) matters the most in Belgian Flanders, whereas the least relevant in England. High performing field crop farms in these countries tend to have a lower level of non-farm income and slightly less educational attainment.

Table 3. Common factors of high performers, field crop farms

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Uniqueness
Eigen value	3.94	1.61	1.41	
Proportion in total variance	0.36	0.15	0.13	
Factor loadings				
Gross agricultural output	0.87	0.01	0.04	0.24
Annual labor input	0.74	0.34	-0.01	0.33
Utilized area of land	0.89	-0.17	0.07	0.18
Debt ratio	0.71	0.43	0.03	0.30
Gross investment	0.03	-0.06	-0.86	0.26
Total payment	0.88	-0.27	0.12	0.14
Non-farm income	0.20	-0.55	0.30	0.57
Age of the main operator	-0.53	-0.26	-0.05	0.64
Education of the main operator	0.33	-0.12	0.72	0.36
Share of less favored land	-0.25	0.56	0.36	0.49
Adoption of organic practice	0.04	0.70	-0.03	0.51
Factor characteristics				
Factor 1	Large farm size and young age			
Factor 2	Organic practice and less geographical favorableness			
Factor 3	High education and low investment			

Importance of each factor relative to cross-country trend

0 : In line with cross-country trend
 ++/+ : more important than cross country trend
 --/- : less important than cross-country trend

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
Australia	--	0	0
Belgian Flanders	0	0	++
Canada	0	0	0
Estonia	0	-	0
Germany	0	0	0
The Netherlands	+	++	0
England	0	-	-
USA	0	0	0

Beef and sheep farms

The most significant cross-country factor of high performance among beef and sheep farms is composed of large farm size characteristics such as high production value and large size of labour input.²² The farm size factor also includes high level of payments. The second important factor is characterized by higher age and lower debt ratio. The third factor is mainly composed of the high share of geographically less favoured land and the adoption of organic practice. High educational attainment of the operator is the main component of the fourth factor extracted in the analysis.

Table 4. Common factors of high performers, beef and sheep farms

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Uniqueness
Eigen value	2.80	1.92	1.23	1.20	
Proportion in total variance	0.28	0.19	0.12	0.12	
Factor loadings					
Gross agricultural output	0.84	-0.28	-0.04	-0.08	0.21
Annual labor input	0.85	-0.01	-0.16	-0.24	0.18
Debt ratio	0.18	-0.82	0.30	0.08	0.20
Gross investment	0.23	-0.33	-0.47	-0.04	0.61
Total payment	0.87	0.09	0.13	0.28	0.14
Non-farm income	0.21	0.74	0.10	0.22	0.35
Age of the main operator	-0.14	0.75	0.26	-0.18	0.31
Education of the main operator	-0.02	-0.06	-0.09	0.91	0.16
Share of less favored land	0.02	-0.13	0.79	-0.18	0.33
Adoption of organic practice	-0.15	0.46	0.51	0.39	0.35
Factor characteristics					
Factor 1	Large farm size				
Factor 2	Old age and less indebtedness				
Factor 3	Organic practice and less geographical favorableness				
Factor 4	High education				

Importance of each factor relative to cross-country trend

0 : In line with cross-country trend
 ++/+ : more important than cross country trend
 -/-/ : less important than cross-country trend

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4
Australia	+	+	0	0
Belgian Flanders	0	+	0	--
Canada	-	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	+	++
The Netherlands	+	--	-	-
England	0	0	--	+
USA	-	--	+	0

22 . The beef and sheep farms in the database include both breeding and feedlot beef cattle operations whose intensity of land use is distinctively different. Thus, a performance indicator of the net operating income per unit of land and utilized area of land are excluded from the observations and farm characteristics variables in the analysis of this sector.

The factor score shows that large farm size (Factor 1) is a more relevant factor of high performing beef and sheep farms in Australia and the Netherlands relative to the cross-country trends, whereas it has the least importance in Canada and the United States. In Australia, high performing beef and sheep farms on average have more than 1.5 times larger size of labour input and generate twice production value relative to the population average. Unlike the field crop farms, the economy of scale in beef and sheep production may be unachieved in Australia. High factor score for the old age and less indebtedness factor in Australia means old farmers who repaid the debt achieve high performance. In contrast, high performing beef and sheep farms in the United States and the Netherlands are younger farms which have higher debt to asset ratio.

In England and the Netherlands, Factor 3 (higher share of less favoured land and adoption of organic production practice) is less relevant factor of high performance compared to cross-country trends, whereas this factor is more important in Germany. Finally, higher educational attainment of the main operator (Factor 4) is more important in Germany and England in comparison with other countries.

Dairy farms

The large farm size factor (large land and labour input, high investment and large output value) is more important for dairy farms than for other farm types, explaining 41% of the total variance. This farm size factor is associated with a larger amount of payment. The second largest factor is composed of higher educational attainment and younger age of the main operator, and a higher debt ratio (Factor 2). It is likely that young and highly educated dairy farm operators who are financially leveraged perform better across countries. The third factor is characterized by high share of land in less favoured area and higher rate of adopting organic production practice (Factor 3).

According to the average factor score by country, the farm size factor (Factor 1) is more important in the United States and the Netherlands, while this is less important in Estonia. High performing dairy farms in the US produce 90% more output value and invest 2.5 times more relative to the average United States dairy farm, whereas high performing dairy farms in Estonia are on average smaller than the average dairy farms. The second factor of higher education and younger age of main operators (Factor 2) is the least important in Australia, whereas it is the most important in the United States. The debt ratio of high performers in the United States is on average 30% higher than the population and the average age of the main operator of high performers is 1.4 years younger. This may be an indication of the structural change in the US dairy sector which is driven by young operators who rely on debt, whereas, in other countries, matured farms perform financially better presumably due to less new entrance to the sector. Adoption of organic practice and less geographical favourableness (Factor 3) is a more important factor of high performing dairy farms in Germany and the Netherlands.

Table 5. Common factors of high performers, dairy farms

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Uniqueness
Eigen value	4.50	1.48	1.31	
Proportion in total variance	0.41	0.13	0.12	
Factor loadings				
Gross agricultural output	0.78	0.38	-0.14	0.22
Annual labor input	0.92	0.03	0.10	0.15
Utilized area of land	0.92	0.13	-0.07	0.14
Debt ratio	0.48	0.54	0.04	0.48
Gross investment	0.61	0.11	-0.40	0.46
Total payment	0.76	0.45	-0.12	0.21
Non-farm income	0.57	-0.47	0.20	0.42
Age of the main operator	-0.19	-0.81	-0.07	0.30
Education of the main operator	0.24	0.70	-0.06	0.44
Share of less favored land	-0.09	-0.03	0.77	0.39
Adoption of organic practice	0.03	0.05	0.71	0.49
Factor characteristics				
Factor 1	Large farm size			
Factor 2	Young age and high education			
Factor 3	Organic practice and less geographical favorableness			

Importance of each factor relative to cross-country trend

0 : In line with cross-country trend
 ++/+ : more important than cross country trend
 -/- : less important than cross-country trend

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
Australia	0	--	0
Belgian Flanders	0	+	0
Canada	0	0	0
Estonia	-	0	-
Germany	0	0	+
The Netherlands	+	0	+
England	0	0	--
USA	+	++	0

Fruit and vegetable farms

The factor analysis identified four principal factors of high performance for the fruit and vegetable farms. The farm size factor (Factor 1) explains one third of the total variance and is composed of large labour input, high value of production and higher debt ratio. The composition of the farm size factor indicates that the characteristics of high performing fruit and vegetable farms which are financially leveraged labour intensive operation. Factor 2 is associated with younger age of the main operator, higher rate of adopting organic production practice and lower level of non-farm income. The performance of the fruit and vegetable farms is driven by full-time younger operators, indicating a potential dynamics of the sector. It could be the case that young operators are more innovative and adopt new technology, including organic production practice. The third factor is defined by large land size, which is independent from the first farm size

factor. The last principal factor is associated with a lower share of less favoured land and larger amount of investment.

The average factor score by country indicates that the large farm size factor (Factor 1) is more important in the Netherlands and the United States. The average sizes of labour input of high performing fruit and vegetable farms in the Netherlands and the United States are 25% and 15% larger than the average, respectively. The factor of young age of the main operator and the adoption of organic production practice (Factor 2) is shared across six countries. For example, the main operator of high performing fruit and vegetable farms in the Netherlands is 2.8 years younger than the population average. The large investment and geographical favourableness (Factor 4) is the most relevant in Germany.

Table 6. Common factors of high performers, fruit and vegetable farms

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Uniqueness
Eigen value	3.66	1.79	1.30	1.12	
Proportion in total variance	0.33	0.16	0.12	0.10	
Factor loadings					
Gross agricultural output	0.90	0.18	0.18	0.09	0.12
Annual labor input	0.93	0.17	0.08	0.02	0.10
Utilized area of land	0.21	-0.01	0.89	0.01	0.17
Debt ratio	0.92	0.08	-0.03	-0.02	0.14
Gross investment	0.02	0.40	0.07	0.60	0.47
Total payment	0.10	0.61	0.55	0.16	0.30
Non-farm income	-0.03	-0.67	0.12	0.08	0.53
Age of the main operator	-0.32	-0.80	0.02	0.05	0.26
Education of the main operator	0.25	-0.10	-0.53	0.45	0.44
Share of less favored land	-0.02	0.20	-0.01	-0.77	0.37
Adoption of organic practice	0.21	0.85	0.12	-0.05	0.22
Factor characteristics					
Factor 1	Large farm size and financial leverage				
Factor 2	Young age and organic practice				
Factor 3	Large land size				
Factor 4	Investment and geographical favorableness				

Importance of each factor relative to cross-country trend

0 : In line with cross-country trend
 ++/+ : more important than cross country trend
 -/- : less important than cross-country trend

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4
Belgian Flanders	0	0	-	0
Canada	0	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	0	++
The Netherlands	+	0	+	-
England	0	0	0	0
USA	+	0	+	0

Non-ruminants farms

The factor analysis extracted four principal factors of high performing non-ruminants farms. The first factor of high debt ratio, large labour input and large economic size explains 22% of the total variance. This factor is particularly important in the US and the Netherlands, but less relevant in England and Canada. The average economic size of high performing US non-ruminants farms is 80% larger than the population (Figure 7). The second factor represents larger payment size and older age of the main operator. This factor is less relevant in Canada and the Netherlands. Similar to fruit and vegetable farms, geographical favourableness and large investment are found to be correlated characters of high performance. Higher educational attainment of the main operator is found to be a main component of the fourth factor. Adoption of organic production practice is not correlated any of four principal factors, indicated by high uniqueness value.

Table 7. Common factors of high performers, non-ruminants farms

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Uniqueness
Eigen value	2.16	1.48	1.31	1.27	
Proportion in total variance	0.22	0.15	0.13	0.13	
Factor loadings					
Gross agricultural output	0.77	0.35	0.15	0.03	-0.18
Annual labor input	0.78	-0.04	-0.02	0.19	0.14
Debt ratio	0.78	-0.33	-0.01	-0.18	0.11
Gross investment	-0.01	0.01	0.66	-0.45	0.16
Total payment	0.11	0.81	-0.26	-0.17	-0.07
Non-farm income	-0.39	0.14	0.01	0.60	0.08
Age of the main operator	-0.27	0.68	0.38	0.25	0.17
Education of the main operator	0.19	-0.09	0.08	0.76	0.09
Share of less favored land	-0.12	0.07	-0.82	-0.18	0.13
Adoption of organic practice	0.03	0.01	-0.02	0.04	0.96
Factor characteristics					
Factor 1	Large farm size and financial leverage				
Factor 2	Old age and large payment				
Factor 3	Investment and geographical favorableness				
Factor 4	Education and non-farm income				

Importance of each factor relative to cross-country trend

0 : In line with cross-country trend
 ++/+ : more important than cross country trend
 -/- : less important than cross-country trend

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4
Belgian Flanders	0	0	0	-
Canada	-	-	0	0
Germany	0	0	0	0
The Netherlands	+	-	0	0
England	-	0	0	0
USA	++	0	0	-

4. Summary of findings and policy implications

This report analyses the distribution of farm performance data contributed through the OECD Network for Farm-level Analysis. The members of the network and the Secretariat elaborated the Terms of Reference to establish a cross-country database with a harmonised definition of population and variables. The analysis in the report follows three steps. The first section compares the distribution of four farm performance indicators across nine participating countries or regions for selected types of farms. The second section compares the characteristics of high and low performing groups for selected type of farms. The deviation indices of farm characteristics of high and low performers were computed relative to the average characteristics of the population. The last section applies a factor analysis to find a few sets of principal factors that explain high farm performance in selected types of farms across countries and assess the importance of each principal factor for high performance in each country relative to the cross-country trends.

The cross-country comparison of farm performance distribution revealed that significant differences exist in farm economic performance within countries as well as across countries in all the indicators. It implies that the improvement of sector performance is not only led by productivity improvement of the top performers who are on the productivity frontier (i.e. through adoption of new technology). Disseminating the existing technologies or resource reallocation can also lead to a significant improvement in the performance of the sector. The cross country comparison also allows benchmarking farm performance with other countries. Even though two countries share comparable average farm performance, the distribution can be quite different.

The comparative analysis of farm characteristics between high and low performing groups revealed distinctive characteristics of high and low performers. It also shows that many characteristics of high and low performance are shared across countries. The factor analysis found that large farm size is a factor of high performers for most of the farm types across countries. High performers generate more economic value relative to the size of land, labour and cash input, indicating their high management capacity in production and marketing. Main operators' characteristics such as age and educational attainment are also of more importance for high performance for most types of farms in most countries.

The comparison of total payments received by high and low performing groups shows that payments are often concentrated to low performing farms in some countries. Even in case low performers receive equivalent or smaller amount of payments as other farmers, low performers rely much more on support as a source of farm income. The analysis also shows higher level of non-farm income obtained by low performers in all types of farms in countries where a data is available. Low performers depend more on support and on off-farm activities consistently across countries and farm types. Support and off-farm income are complementing the low performance in agricultural production. In some countries, low performing group receive more payments relative to their economic size. Although the objective of some payments is to support economically low performing farms for environmental or social reasons, the payments to support low performers may be a factor that retards structural adjustment which could have occurred in the absence of such payments.

Finally, a statistical factor analysis helps to identify cross-country factors of high farm performance for selected types of farms. The analysis reduces ten representative farm characteristic variables to a smaller set of factors. A farm size factor is identified as the

most relevant factor of high farm performance for most types of farms. The farm size factor dominates other factors in explaining high performing dairy and field crop farms, indicating potential gains from the economies of scale. However, the extracted factors show that a variety of drivers of high performance exists independent from large farm size. For example, young age of the main operator and the use of financial leverage are also found as a common factor of high performance for several types of farms across countries. Similarly, higher educational attainment is a relevant factor of high performance for some types of farms as well as geographical condition and adoption of organic production practice in other farm types. The analysis indicates that farm size expansion is not the only option to improve high performance, but other aspects need to be considered in policy formation.

Table 8 summarises, by country, the findings from the comparative analysis of the distribution of farm performance and the factors behind high and low performance. Farm size is a relevant factor for the majority of countries, but each country has specific characteristics of high and low performers. The identified factors of high performance indicate the potential areas that resource reallocation can improve the sector's performance. The large differences in the size of land or labour inputs of high performers relative to the rests in some countries imply that resource reallocation would improve the sector's performance. The analysis points to the importance of removing impediments to structural adjustment and implement positive measures that facilitate adjustment, including regulations to facilitate asset transmission. Well-functioning input and output markets and financial market are fundamental for innovative farmers to evolve in the sector.

The age difference of the high performing farm operators relative to the rest indicates the importance of promoting exit and entry to the sector. Young innovative farmers, who make use of financial leverage, are driving high performance of some types of farms particularly in the United States and the Netherlands. Higher educational attainment is also found an important factor of high farm performance particularly for some farm types in Belgian Flanders and Germany. The analytical results illustrate the importance of education for the adoption of innovation, and the need to improve general and agricultural education and training in the farm population.

However, limitations of the data and the analytical methods should also be recognized. First, although the database was constructed based on harmonized definitions, the comparison of farm performance indicators needs a careful interpretation. For example, the definition of farm type and the variables used to construct farm performance indicators are not necessarily fully comparable across countries due to different survey designs in each country (e.g. valuation method of farm assets). Second, the cost data used to construct performance indicators does not take into account the imputed cost of own land, labour and capital nor exclude farm expense for rented land and hired labour. The quality differences of production factors are unaccounted. These factors may bias the distribution of the performance indicators. Third, high performance in one indicator does not necessarily means high performance if multiple production factors are taken into account. Moreover, the farm performance indicators are not considering non-market input and output such as the use of environmentally harmful input or outputs with positive externality. Fourth, the analysis of the characteristics of high and low performers helps to find the factors of farm performance, but it does not identify the causality of high farm performance.

Table 8. Summary of findings by country

Countries	Distribution of farm performance	Factors of high and low farm performance	
		Farm size	Other factors
Australia	Output-input ratio is comparable with EU countries and regions. The performance of the Top 25% group is one of the highest in field crop and dairy farms.	Large farm size is less important factor particularly for field crop and dairy farms	Low performers tend to have higher debt ratio and depend more on non-farm income and support
Canada	The performance of field crop, and beef and sheep farms are comparable with other countries. The performance of dairy farms is particularly low once MPS is taken into account,	Large farm size is less important factor particularly for dairy and non-ruminants farms	Low performers tend to receive more support due to program design
United States	The average performance of high performing group and population outperforms other countries for most types of farms. The return to labour is particularly high for the high performers.	Large farm size is important in field crop and dairy farms. The concentration of production to high performers is the highest.	Younger age and use of financial leverage is important. Low performers rely on non-farm income and support.
Flanders (Belgium)	Farm performance is comparable with other EU countries and regions, but return on equity is particularly higher	Large farm size is a relevant factor	Higher educational attainment of operator matters more than in other countries
Estonia	Distribution of output-input ratio is comparable with other EU countries and regions, but small margin size is lowering return to, labour, land and own capital.	Large farm size is not important. Low performers tend to have larger farm size	Low performers tend to adopt organic production practice
Germany	The distribution of farm performance is one of the highest in many types of farms.	Large farm size matters less than in other countries.	High performers tend to have higher educational attainment and adopt organic practice.
Italy	High performers in some farm types achieve the highest output-input ratios, but wide dispersion exists between the performances of high and low performing groups.	Large farm size is not important. Low performing field crop farms have large farm size.	

Countries	Distribution of farm performance	Factors of high and low farm performance	
		Farm size	Other factors
Netherlands	Distributions of farm performance are comparable with other EU countries and regions, but dispersion of performance tends to be smaller within the same type of farms.	Large farm size is particularly important for many types of farms. Size of investment is particularly large for high performers.	Young age and use of financial leverage is an important factor. High performers tend to adopt organic production practice.
England(UK)	Distributions of farm performance are comparable with other EU countries and regions, but the performance of beef and sheep farms is relatively low.	Large farm size is particularly important for many types of farms.	Low performers have older age. Geographical favourableness is an important factor.

References

- Antón, J., S. Kimura and R. Martini (2011), “Risk Management in Agriculture in Canada”, OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Working Papers, No. 40, OECD.
- Conway, J.M. and A. Huffcutt, (2003) “A Review and Evaluation of Exploratory Factor Analysis Practices in Organizational Research”. *Organizational Research Methods*, Vol. 6 No. 2, p147-168
- Kaiser, H.F. (1960). “The application of electronic computers to factor analysis”. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, Vol. 20, p141-151.
- Latruffe, L. (2010), “Competitiveness, Productivity and Efficiency in the Agricultural and Agri-Food Sectors”, OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Working Papers, No. 30, OECD.
- Moreddu, C. (2011), “Distribution of Support and Income in Agriculture”, OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Working Papers, No. 46, OECD.
- OECD (2011), *Fostering Productivity and Competitiveness in Agriculture*, OECD, Paris.

Annex A.

Data Sources

Australia: Australian Agricultural and Grazing Industries Survey (AAGIS) and Australian Dairy Industry Survey (ADIS)

The survey documentation is available at:
www.daff.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0017/2003921/survey-definitions-methods.pdf

The target population represents 70% of national gross agricultural output. ABARES surveys target farming establishments that make a significant contribution to the total value of agricultural output (i.e. commercial farms). Farms excluded from ABARES surveys will be the smallest units, and in aggregate will contribute less than 2% to the total value of agricultural production for the industries covered by the surveys. Since 2004-05, the ABARES farm survey includes establishments classified as having an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) more than AUD 40 000. EVAO is a standardised dollar measure of the level of agricultural output. A definition of EVAO is given in *Agricultural Industries: Financial Statistics* Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2001, cat. no. 7506.0).

The sample size for AAGIS is usually around 1 600 and for ADIS around 300.

ABARES survey estimates are calculated by appropriately weighting the data collected from each sample farm and then using the weighted data to calculate population estimates. Sample weights are calculated so that population estimates from the sample for numbers of farms, areas of crops and numbers of livestock correspond as closely as possible to the most recently available ABS estimates from data collected from *Agricultural Census and Surveys*.

Definitions of farm types in the database are as follows.

Field crop farms	Farms engaged mainly in growing wheat, rice, other cereal grains, coarse grains, oilseeds and/or pulses (ANZSIC06 Class 0146 and 0149)
Dairy cattle farms	Farms that milk more than 30 cows for more than 3 months
Beef and sheep farms	Farms engaged mainly in running beef, sheep or both (ANZSIC06 Class 0141, 0142 and 0144)
Mixed farms	Mixed livestock-crops industry (ANZSIC06 Class 0145)

Definitions of variables used to construct farm performance indicators are as follows.

Gross agricultural output	Total of revenues received by the farm business during the financial year, including revenues from the sale of livestock, livestock products and crops, plus the value of livestock transfers off a property. It includes revenue received from agistment, royalties, rebates, refunds, plant hire, contracts, sharefarming, and insurance claims and compensation.
Cash expenses	Payments made by the farm business for materials and services and for permanent and casual hired labour (excluding owner manager, partner and other family labour). It includes the value of livestock transfers onto the property as well as any lease payments on capital, produce purchased for resale, rent, interest, livestock purchases and payments to sharefarmers. Capital and household expenditures are excluded from total cash costs.
Land	All land operated by the farm business, excluding land share farmed
Labour	Measured as work-weeks including owner manager, hired labour, share farmers, excluding work by contractors. Converted to full-time equivalent assuming 48 weeks per full-time worker
Total farm asset	Value of all assets used on a farm, excluding machinery and equipment used by contractors. ABARES uses the owner manager's valuation of the farm property.
Total farm liabilities	All debt attributed to farm business, excluding personal debt, lease financed debt and underwritten loans.

Canada: Agricultural Taxation Data Program file for farms and family indicators

Organization: Statistics Canada (StatCan), Agriculture Division.

Description: The Agricultural Taxation Data Program samples unincorporated and incorporated tax filer records to estimate a range of financial variables (detailed revenues and expenses and off-farm income of farm operators).

Scope: The target population consists of all unincorporated, incorporated farms communal farming organizations in Canada. The sampling frame for unincorporated farms contains all individuals who report either positive gross farm income or non-zero net farm income from self-employment on their Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) T1 General – Income Tax and Benefit Return. For incorporated farms, the sampling frame is made up of all corporations within the ten provinces and the territories that are classified as farms (50% or more of the sales has to come from agricultural activities) according to the North American Industry Classification System and that have sales of CAD 25 000 or more. The frame also includes all communal farming organizations that report either positive gross farm income or non-zero net farm income on their CRA T3 Trust – Income Tax and Information Return.

The sampling frame does not include tax filers in multiple jurisdictions (more than one province), non-Canadian residents or non-resident corporations.

Sample size: Approximately 180 000 unincorporated farm operations, 20 000 incorporated farms and 300 communal farming organizations.

Scope for the OECD Network project: Farms retained for the project represent 90% of national gross agricultural output and have more than CAD 100 000 in gross sales.

Domains: a- Farm types based on North American Industry Classification (NAICS)
b- Operation arrangement: unincorporated, incorporated and communal farms

Publications: Statistics Canada, Statistics on Income of Farm Operators - 21-206-X
Statistics Canada, Statistics on Income of Farm Families - 21-207-X
Statistics Canada, Statistics on Revenues and Expenses of Farms - 21-208-X

Accessibility: Data collected by the Canada Revenue Agency and cannot be shared according to Statistics Canada-Canada Revenue Agency Memorandum of Understanding agreement. Accessible to Statistics Canada employees and deemed employees under research contract.

Questionnaire: Not applicable

Metadata: Please refer to Statistics Canada web site information related to the publications mentioned above. Statistics Canada, Whole Farm Database Reference Manual - 21F0005G

Canada: Farm Financial Survey for farm assets, liabilities and net worth indicators.

Organization: Statistics Canada, Agriculture Division

Description: This survey collects data on farm operations including land use, capital investments, capital sales, assets, liabilities, borrowings, income and expenses. Some questions are asked on income from sources other than this operation.

Scope: The target population for the survey consists of all Canadian agriculture operations that are active at the end of the reference year. The target population consists of agriculture operations and not households or families.

Specific farms are excluded from the target population to obtain the survey population such as farms with less than CAD 10 000 in sales from agricultural activities, institutional farms, community pastures, farms on Indian Reserves and farms that are part of multi-holding companies.

Sample size: 14 000 farm operations depending of year.

Domains: a- Farm types based on North American Industry Classification
b- Farm family¹
c- Size based on gross farm income
d- Geography: finest level available is Census of Agriculture Region
e- Operation arrangement:
Unincorporated sector: Sole proprietorship, Partnership, Cooperative and communal operations
Incorporated sector: Corporation.

Publication: Statistics Canada, Farm Financial Survey (21F0008X)

1. A family is defined as the operator, the operator's spouse and never married children residing in the same household.

Accessibility: Data collected under the authority of the Statistics Act. Accessible to Statistics Canada employees and deemed employees under research contract.

A micro data file (excluding identifiers) of respondents that consent to share their survey data information is provided to Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada for statistical and research purposes.

Questionnaire and Metadata: Please refer to Statistics Canada web site information related to the publications mentioned above.

Contact: Martin S. Beaulieu, Chief Whole Farm Data Project Section
e-mail: martin.beaulieu@statcan.ca

Definitions of farm types in the database are as follows.

A farm's commodity specialization is determined by the one commodity or related group of commodities that makes up at least 50% of the farm's total value of production.

Field crop farms	Establishments primarily engaged in (1) growing oilseed and/or grain crops and/or (2) producing oilseed and grain seeds. These crops have an annual life cycle and are typically grown in open fields. (NAICS 2007 Class 1111)
Fruit and vegetable farms	Establishments primarily engaged in growing root and tuber crops (except sugar beets and peanuts) or edible plants and/or producing root and tuber or edible plant seeds or fruit and/or tree nut crops. (NAICS 2007 Class 1112 and 1113)
Dairy farms	Establishments primarily engaged in milking dairy cattle (NAICS 2007 Class 112120)
Beef and sheep farms	Establishments primarily engaged in raising cattle (including cattle for dairy herd replacements), or feeding cattle for fattening or raising sheep, lambs, and goats, or feeding lambs for fattening (NAICS 2007 Class 11211 and 1124)
Non-ruminants farms	Establishments primarily engaged in raising hogs and pigs or poultry (NAICS 2007 Class 1122 and 1123)
Mixed farms	Establishments that do not have one commodity or one related group of commodities that makes up 50 percent of the total value of production.

Definitions of variables used to construct farm performance indicators are as follows.

Gross agricultural output	Gross agricultural output is defined as agricultural sales, excluding government payments and crop insurance indemnities.
Cash expenses	Business costs incurred by a farm operation in the production of agricultural commodities. (Inter-farm purchases are included in these costs but capital cost allowance is excluded.)
Land	All cropland (harvested or not), all pasture, range, and forest land on the farm, and all other land owned or rented by the farm
Labour	Not available in the database
Total farm asset	Value of asset owned by the operation
Total farm liabilities	All debt excluding personal debt

European Union Member States: Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN)

The European FADN is presented at http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rica/index_en.cfm

Information on methodology can be found at

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rica/methodology2_en.cfm

Farms below a minimum economic size are excluded from the FADN. Minimum size is expressed in European Size Unit (ESU), which is a measure of (standard) gross margin. Thresholds applied in EU members states are presented below.

Economic size thresholds applied by the Commission (in ESU) from Year 2007

Belgium	16
Germany	16
Estonia	2
Italy	4
Netherlands	16
United Kingdom	16

Each member country designs its own FADN survey and collects its data, and forwards standard information to the EU Commission. As a result, national FADN can contain more information than the European FADN. Farms retained for the OECD Network project represent 90% of national gross agricultural output.

England

Year	Unit	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Farms in population	Number	60 825	59 534	57 089		
Agricultural working units (full time eq.)	AWU	164 923	165 074	158 172		
Utilized Agricultural Area	1 000 hectares	8 095	8 078	7 964		

Data are for England only. The data source is the Farm Business Survey in England. The farms in the FBS represent over half of the total number of farm businesses in England. These farms account for 91% of land area farmed and 96% of agricultural production in England.

Estonia

Year	Unit	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Farms in population	Number	6 809	6 724	7 301	7260	7260
Agricultural working units (full time eq.)	AWU	22 838	20 481	20 405	19 456	17 835
Utilized Agricultural Area	1 000 hectares	811	795	905		

In Estonia 7 301 agricultural holdings exceed the threshold of the economic size (2 ESUs) defined for the purpose of the FADN. The FADN population of agricultural holdings covers 92.6% of the standard gross margin of Estonian agricultural production, 31.3% of the total number of agricultural holdings and 87.0% of the utilised agricultural area. The sample size is 500 farms. All individual data are weighted according to farm type and economic size class.

Flanders (Belgium)

Year	Unit	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Farms in population	Number	22 574	21 675	20 690		
Agricultural working units (full time eq.)	AWU	45 374	44 217	43 242		
Utilized Agricultural Area	1 000 hectares	650	651	661		

All individual farms data are weighted according to farm type and farm size (economic size units).

Germany

Year	Unit	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Farms in population	Number	260639	261459	226859	225682	225630
Agricultural working units (full time eq.)	AWU	492537	501241	446157	448695	442145
Utilized Agricultural Area	1 000 hectares	16815	17673	15582	15608	15464

Samples are of about 11 500 farms each year. All individual farms data are weighted by the weighting factors of the referring year.

Italy

Year	Unit	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Farms in population	Number	663 908	682 469	749 355	730 200	737 160
Agricultural working units (full time eq.)	AWU	919 807	953 737	1 021 349		
Utilized Agricultural Area	1 000 hectares	10 942	11 817	11 475		

Netherlands

Year	Unit	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Farms in population	Number	64 489	60 440	58 779	59 449	59 280
Agricultural working units (full time eq.)	AWU	157 818	136 603	140 660		
Utilized Agricultural Area	1 000 hectares	1 959	1 942	1 944		

Definitions of farm types in the database are as follows.

A farm's commodity specialization is determined by the groups of commodities consists of more than 2/3 of the Standard Gross margin (SGM).

Field crop farms	Specialist cereals, oilseed and protein crops, and general field cropping (TF 13 and 14)
Fruit and vegetable farms	Specialist horticulture and specialist fruit and citrus fruit (TF 20 and 32)
Dairy farms	Specialist dairying (TF 41)
Beef cattle and sheep farms	Specialist cattle-rearing and fattening, Cattle-dairying, rearing and fattening combined, and Sheep, goats and other grazing livestock (TF 42, 43 and 44)
Non-ruminants farms	Specialist granivores (TF 50)
Mixed farms	Mixed cropping, mixed livestock and mixed crop-livestock (TF 6, 7 and 8)

Definitions of variables used to construct farm performance indicators are as follows.

Gross agricultural output	Total of output of crops and crop products, livestock and livestock products and of other output. Sales and use of (crop and livestock) products and livestock + change in stocks of products (crop and livestock) + change in valuation of livestock - purchases of livestock + various non-exceptional products.
Cash expenses	Total specific costs (including inputs produced on the holding) and overheads arising from production in the accounting year.
Land	Total utilised agricultural area. Does not include areas used for mushrooms, land rented for less than one year on an occasional basis, woodland and other farm areas.
Labour	Total labour input expressed in full-time person equivalent
Total farm asset	Only assets in ownership are taken into account.
Total farm liabilities	Value at closing valuation of total of (long-, medium- or short-term) loans still to be repaid

United States: Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ARMS)

ARM documentation is available at: www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/arms-farm-financial-and-crop-production-practices/documentation.aspx.

Farms retained for the OECD Network project represent 90% of national gross agricultural output. As a result, in 2009 (for example), the sample includes any farm with Gross Agricultural Output (GAO) of at least USD 100 408; that amounts to 363 540 farms, about 17% of the population in the survey in 2009.

Definitions of farm types in the database are as follows.

A farm's commodity specialization is determined by the one commodity or related group of commodities that makes up at least 50% of the farm's total value of production.	
Field crop farms	Establishments primarily engaged in (1) growing oilseed and/or grain crops and/or (2) producing oilseed and grain seeds. These crops have an annual life cycle and are typically grown in open fields. (NAICS 2007 Class 1111)
Fruit and vegetable farms	Establishments primarily engaged in growing root and tuber crops (except sugar beets and peanuts) or edible plants and/or producing root and tuber or edible plant seeds or fruit and/or tree nut crops. (NAICS 2007 Class 1112 and 1113)
Dairy farms	Establishments primarily engaged in milking dairy cattle (NAICS 2007 Class 112120)
Beef and sheep farms	Establishments primarily engaged in raising cattle (including cattle for dairy herd replacements), or feeding cattle for fattening or raising sheep, lambs, and goats, or feeding lambs for fattening (NAICS 2007 Class 11211 and 1124)
Non-ruminants farms	Establishments primarily engaged in raising hogs and pigs or poultry (NAICS 2007 Class 1122 and 1123)
Mixed farms	Establishments that do not have one commodity or one related group of commodities that makes up 50% of the total value of production.

Definitions of variables used to construct farm performance indicators are as follows.

Gross agricultural output	Gross agricultural output is defined as gross receipts, minus government payments and Federal crop insurance indemnities. Gross receipts are defined as gross cash farm income (in ERS ARMS nomenclature), which includes receipts from sales of farm products, receipts from contract fees and revenues, revenue from land rents, and farm-related income
Cash expenses	Cash expenditures includes purchased inputs, property taxes and fees, and cash payments to stakeholders from the sales of farm production and the conversion of assets, inventories (in years in which reduced), and capital consumption into cash.
Land	All cropland (harvested or not), all pasture, range, and forest land on the farm, and all other land owned or rented by the farm
Labour	Number of workers (operators, other paid, other unpaid), including part-time workers
Total farm asset	Value of asset owned by the operation
Total farm liabilities	All debt excluding personal debt

Annex B.

Background Tables

Annex Table B.1. Distribution of output-input ratio in selected OECD countries, for selected farm types, 2004-09

Annex Table B.2. Distribution of net operating income per full-time equivalent labour in selected OECD countries, for selected farm types, 2004-09

Annex Table B.3. Distribution of net operating income per hectare of land in selected OECD countries, for selected farm types, 2004-09

Annex Table B.4. Distribution of net operating income per net worth in selected OECD countries, for selected farm types, 2004-09

Annex Figure B.1 Comparison of the distributions of farm performance indicators between all farms and individual farms, for selected farm types in Estonia and Germany

Annex Table B5 Average characteristics of high and low performers, Australia, for selected farm types, by performance indicator, 2004-09

Annex Table B6 Average characteristics of high and low performers, Belgium (Flanders), for selected farm types, by performance indicator, 2004-09

Annex Table B7 Average characteristics of high and low performers, Canada, for selected farm types, by performance indicator, 2004-09

Annex Table B8 Average characteristics of high and low performers, Estonia, for selected farm types, by performance indicator, 2004-09

Annex Table B9 Average characteristics of high and low performers, Germany, for selected farm types, by performance indicator, 2004-09

Annex Table B10 Average characteristics of high and low performers, Italy, for selected farm types, by performance indicator, 2004-09

Annex Table B11 Average characteristics of high and low performers, the Netherlands, for selected farm types, by performance indicator, 2004-09

Annex Table B12 Average characteristics of high and low performers, England (England), for selected farm types, by performance indicator, 2004-09

Annex Table B13 Average characteristics of high and low performers, United States, for selected farm types, by performance indicator, 2004-09

Annex Table B.14 Average factor scores by country for selected farm types

Annex Table B.1. Distribution of output-input ratio in selected OECD countries, for selected farm types, 2004-09

Ratio of gross agricultural output and cash expenditure, output is evaluated by world price

All farms																									
year	Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany				
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population	1.27	1.26	1.09	1.24	1.26	1.15	1.30	1.31	1.22	1.25	1.01	0.96	1.05	1.05	1.01	0.97	0.97	1.16	0.99	0.93	1.18	1.26	1.31	1.25	1.26
Top 25% high performers	2.06	1.98	1.77	2.04	2.00	1.70	1.84	2.09	1.85	1.78	1.41	1.28	1.57	1.51	1.46	1.48	1.59	1.85	1.53	1.42	1.71	1.77	1.84	1.74	1.77
Bottom 25% low performer	0.76	0.83	0.56	0.76	0.77	0.88	0.99	0.99	0.92	0.95	0.74	0.73	0.79	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.64	0.64	0.97	1.04	1.08	1.04	1.05
year	Italy					Netherlands					England (UK)					United States									
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009					
Population	1.06	1.07	1.09	0.94	1.04	1.08	1.20	1.19	1.14	1.10	0.93	1.06	1.10	1.03	0.79	1.23	1.26	1.29	1.30	1.26					
Top 25% high performers	2.04	2.03	2.04	2.51	2.38	1.23	1.36	1.27	1.24	1.27	1.29	1.53	1.50	1.36	1.41	1.18	1.13	1.05	0.85	0.97					
Bottom 25% low performer	0.54	0.55	0.63	0.27	0.56	0.84	0.94	0.95	0.93	0.90	0.50	0.56	0.72	0.70	0.80	1.27	1.29	1.37	2.36	1.30					
Field crop farm																									
year	Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany				
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population	1.41	1.27	1.15	1.29	1.38	1.14	1.47	1.36	1.15	1.20	1.09	1.00	1.17	1.15	1.12	1.18	1.09	1.47	1.01	0.93	1.23	1.32	1.35	1.31	1.29
Top 25% high performers	2.09	1.86	1.78	2.06	2.10	1.68	2.17	2.06	1.73	1.75	1.58	1.43	1.72	1.62	1.66	2.02	1.95	2.05	1.72	1.55	1.73	1.89	1.97	1.81	1.82
Bottom 25% low performer	0.80	0.82	0.46	0.68	0.81	0.77	1.01	0.98	0.81	0.91	0.73	0.64	0.82	0.78	0.77	0.77	0.74	0.85	0.65	0.60	1.00	1.05	1.09	1.03	1.03
year	Italy					Netherlands					England (UK)					United States									
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009					
Population	0.75	0.80	0.84	0.82	0.97	0.95	1.45	1.31	1.15	1.27	1.12	1.00	1.17	1.19	1.02	1.32	1.18	1.34	1.38	1.36					
Top 25% high performers	1.93	1.98	1.76	2.25	2.36	1.07	1.72	1.45	1.36	1.44	1.48	1.37	1.77	1.60	1.32	2.23	2.48	1.42	2.30	1.42					
Bottom 25% low performer	0.49	0.51	0.56	0.24	0.55	0.72	0.88	0.88	0.77	0.85	0.89	0.66	0.79	0.82	0.73	0.81	0.76	1.14	0.83	1.19					
Fruit and vegetable farm																									
year	Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany				
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population						1.61	1.64	1.89	1.65	1.55	1.10	1.10	1.13	1.13	1.08						1.29	1.31	1.34	1.30	1.29
Top 25% high performers						2.62	2.91	2.94	2.77	2.47	1.73	1.64	1.85	1.72	1.56						2.00	2.07	2.17	2.00	1.96
Bottom 25% low performers						1.02	1.11	1.24	1.12	1.10	0.80	0.78	0.81	0.78	0.75						1.05	1.06	1.08	1.03	1.04
year	Italy					Netherlands					England (UK)					United States									
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009					
Population	1.18	1.18	1.20	1.16	1.21	1.34	1.52	1.49	1.37	1.20	1.09	1.14	1.14	1.06	1.16	1.35	1.30	1.39	1.29	1.40					
Top 25% high performers	2.12	2.07	2.10	2.68	2.45	1.55	1.68	1.65	1.55	1.23	1.55	1.43	1.72	1.77	1.56	2.12	2.55	1.44	2.37	1.40					
Bottom 25% low performer	0.56	0.58	0.67	0.22	0.56	0.97	1.15	1.12	1.12	0.91	0.73	0.95	0.90	0.89	0.95	0.86	0.80	1.02	0.80	1.07					

Dairy farm																									
year	Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany				
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population	1.25	1.29	1.09	1.31	1.19	1.04	1.26	1.64	1.39	1.32	0.76	0.61	0.86	0.92	0.62	0.88	0.86	1.05	0.99	0.93	1.17	1.33	1.53	1.38	1.41
Top 25% high performers	2.63	2.16	1.14	2.90	1.54	1.35	1.63	2.24	1.84	1.73	1.04	0.85	1.18	1.28	0.81	1.23	1.16	1.34	1.40	1.27	1.87	1.85	2.16	1.94	2.05
Bottom 25% low performer	0.69	0.85	1.01	0.69	0.97	0.78	0.94	1.23	1.03	0.98	0.61	0.49	0.69	0.73	0.50	0.74	0.75	0.84	0.80	0.76	0.92	1.07	1.23	1.12	1.13
year	Italy					Netherlands					England (UK)					United States									
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population						0.95	1.10	1.35	1.28	1.05	0.87	0.86	1.10	1.19	1.12	1.06	1.10	1.09	1.28	0.98					
Top 25% high performers						1.09	1.24	1.46	1.40	1.32	1.17	1.13	1.45	1.53	1.42	1.68	2.25	1.32	2.38	1.05					
Bottom 25% low performers						0.76	0.85	1.09	1.03	0.82	0.69	0.67	0.88	0.98	0.90	0.69	0.79	-0.27	0.91	0.67					
Beef and sheep farm																									
year	Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany				
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population	1.22	1.32	1.14	1.30	1.34	0.82	0.97	1.01	1.05	1.08	0.94	1.01	0.99	1.00	1.01						1.13	1.15	1.18	1.17	1.17
Top 25% high performers	1.13	1.24	1.66	1.65	1.60	1.22	1.37	1.43	1.54	1.55	1.41	1.57	1.59	1.58	1.70						1.66	1.81	1.66	1.72	1.69
Bottom 25% low performer	0.82	1.51	0.61	1.02	0.99	0.57	0.60	0.61	0.73	0.73	0.59	0.72	0.65	0.66	0.63						0.91	0.94	0.97	0.97	0.95
year	Italy					Netherlands					England (UK)					United States									
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population	1.22	1.14	1.15	0.95	0.90	0.92	0.88	0.88	0.94	1.04	0.92	0.49	0.56	0.78	0.75	1.28	1.22	1.17	1.16	1.14					
Top 25% high performers	2.01	1.96	2.10	2.52	2.22	1.24	1.22	1.07	1.13	1.27	1.37	0.83	0.87	1.18	1.05	2.27	2.87	1.19	2.74	1.17					
Bottom 25% low performer	0.56	0.56	0.66	0.37	0.57	0.65	0.52	0.65	0.66	0.63	0.56	0.21	0.26	0.44	0.43	0.83	0.75	1.08	0.83	0.95					
Non-ruminants farm																									
year	Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany				
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population						1.16	1.30	1.14	1.07	1.21	1.07	1.01	0.95	0.86	0.87						1.17	1.18	1.08	1.13	1.18
Top 25% high performers						1.39	1.53	1.38	1.27	1.42	1.42	1.41	1.38	1.26	1.23						1.48	1.45	1.34	1.44	1.44
Bottom 25% low performers						0.94	1.08	0.93	0.92	0.96	0.87	0.75	0.71	0.61	0.65						0.98	1.02	0.92	0.99	1.02
year	Italy					Netherlands					England (UK)					United States									
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean	0.90	0.99	1.03	0.81	1.19	1.01	1.10	0.99	0.98	1.06	0.91	1.03	1.04	0.93	0.96	1.36	1.33	1.41	1.36	1.31					
Top 25 percentile	1.89	2.10	1.98	2.24	2.67	1.11	1.26	1.04	1.05	1.27	1.71	1.87	1.99	1.32	1.43	2.32	3.01	1.56	2.47	1.31					
Bottom 25 percentile	0.58	0.55	0.63	0.43	0.62	0.84	0.85	0.87	0.84	0.93	0.90	0.77	0.81	0.78	0.84	0.74	0.74	1.26	0.82	1.33					
Mixed farm																									
year	Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany				
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population	1.32	1.24	1.05	1.26	1.31	1.10	1.28	1.26	1.21	1.21	1.15	1.02	1.09	1.08	1.11	1.12	1.18	1.21	1.17	1.18	1.09	1.06	1.08	0.71	1.04
Top 25% high performers	1.33	1.09	1.41	1.66	2.11	1.46	1.66	1.83	1.62	1.64	1.83	1.61	1.77	1.77	1.65	1.52	1.59	1.65	1.58	1.61	1.96	2.02	1.94	2.20	2.24
Bottom 25% low performer	1.26	1.45	0.67	0.88	0.74	0.85	0.94	1.01	0.96	0.96	0.76	0.63	0.71	0.69	0.71	0.97	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.03	0.57	0.59	0.65	0.24	0.56
year	Italy					Netherlands					England (UK)					United States									
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population	1.09	1.06	1.08	0.71	1.04	0.98	1.14	1.18	1.15	1.21	0.95	0.80	0.93	1.00	0.95	1.50	1.40	1.40	1.18	1.22					
Top 25% high performers	1.96	2.02	1.94	2.20	2.24	1.16	1.40	1.40	1.32	1.36	1.27	1.05	1.19	1.35	1.29	2.44	2.65	1.50	2.20	1.25					
Bottom 25% low performer	0.57	0.59	0.65	0.24	0.56	0.77	0.74	0.73	0.84	0.94	0.77	0.54	0.56	0.69	0.67	0.92	0.89	1.12	0.86	1.16					

Annex Table B.2. Distribution of net operating income per full-time equivalent labour in selected OECD countries, for selected farm types, 2004-09

USD thousand per full-time equivalent labour input, output is evaluated by world price

All farms																											
Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany							
year	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009		
Population	27.4	24.0	11.3	19.3	28.1	27.1	26.2	33.8	12.6	25.8						-2.5	4.9	-0.8	-0.5	-0.5	15.6	35.7	32.2	24.3	30.1		
Top 25% high performers	65.1	99.5	76.1	71.6	88.9	73.1	63.9	38.7	66.6	65.9						7.9	8.7	10.9	20.3	4.5	76.8	71.0	82.3	43.8	60.0		
Bottom 25% low performers	-38.3	-22.8	-53.2	-27.7	-19.6	-1.7	-5.4	-4.6	-7.0	-3.1						-7.9	-11.1	-12.9	-5.0	-5.4	2.0	1.8	-2.4	4.6	2.6		
Italy					Netherlands					England (UK)					United States												
year	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009		
Population						8.5	24.1	28.5	24.7	17.1	1.5	-6.7	6.5	11.4	2.9								30.2	26.0			
Top 25% high performers						26.5	44.7	44.0	43.8	44.2	22.5	22.3	55.6	54.0	30.0								164.2	155.8			
Bottom 25% low performers						-14.5	-7.3	-7.4	-11.7	-17.4	-15.7	-49.5	-44.5	-27.0	-31.7								-14.6	-16.7			
Field crop farm																											
Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany							
year	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009		
Population	35.1	35.9	21.2	47.3	59.3	8.7	30.8	30.0	16.1	18.5						2.8	1.9	12.4	0.4	-2.5	22.2	34.0	45.0	44.4	36.8		
Top 25% high performers	95.1	100.0	104.5	152.5	153.8	28.1	63.2	63.6	51.5	32.6						10.8	12.2	39.5	15.7	9.8	61.0	89.3	108.9	105.2	92.5		
Bottom 25% low performers	-20.4	-27.2	-71.6	-60.8	-34.6	-11.0	2.0	5.5	-1.6	-1.1						-3.9	-6.6	-2.5	-11.5	-18.2	-1.4	1.6	4.9	0.3	-0.6		
Italy					Netherlands					England (UK)					United States												
year	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009		
Population						-6.2	56.9	44.6	26.3	45.6	14.1	0.4	22.7	26.6	3.2								47.0	49.3			
Top 25% high performers						10.1	109.0	70.9	68.8	84.8	47.3	38.9	93.6	86.3	40.7								173.6	158.3			
Bottom 25% low performers						-34.1	-13.5	-14.5	-43.6	-26.0	-13.1	-49.2	-28.6	-24.2	-40.7								-20.0	-33.5			
Fruit and vegetables farm																											
Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany							
year	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009		
Population						26.4	29.6	46.1	32.9	24.7													17.0	18.5	22.6	20.8	19.3
Top 25% high performers						52.8	60.2	82.3	70.6	59.1													41.4	47.9	56.1	52.6	46.8
Bottom 25% low performers						3.3	7.3	11.4	6.3	2.5												1.5	2.2	3.6	1.2	0.3	
Italy					Netherlands					England (UK)					United States												
year	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009		
Population						19.7	33.7	38.2	31.4	16.6	5.5	9.5	10.3	4.9	10.4								18.8	21.6			
Top 25% high performers						38.4	49.0	62.3	43.5	22.7	25.3	25.3	43.6	47.0	28.1								152.8	181.8			
Bottom 25% low performers						-1.7	10.7	9.9	11.1	-8.0	-15.0	-3.1	-8.6	-7.9	-6.3								-7.7	-9.9			

Dairy farm																										
Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany						
year	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Population	15.9	25.8	9.9	43.2	25.1	2.8	17.9	55.2	38.5	27.4						-2.4	-3.4	1.8	-0.3	-2.9	12.0	25.9	51.6	38.8	37.7	
Top 25% high performers	37.9	62.8	47.0	91.1	64.7	15.8	36.8	93.9	74.7	54.2						0.6	1.9	9.2	10.3	6.2	33.7	51.6	97.5	77.1	76.4	
Bottom 25% low performers	-2.2	-7.0	-40.6	-1.8	-22.1	-8.2	-1.0	18.7	6.4	2.0						-4.8	-7.3	-3.6	-7.0	-7.2	-3.6	5.1	16.7	9.1	8.3	
Italy					Netherlands					England (UK)					United States											
year	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Population						-4.8	11.6	48.1	48.1	7.6	-10.3	-14.3	13.1	26.3	14.5						36.0	6.3				
Top 25% high performers						9.4	28.4	65.9	69.0	41.8	1.3	6.4	48.5	63.3	43.1						149.6	114.4				
Bottom 25% low performers						-25.7	-17.5	13.0	4.9	-37.5	-22.2	-37.0	-16.6	-4.8	-12.8						-11.1	-10.0				
Beef and sheep farm																										
Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany						
year	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Population	13.8	24.8	16.6	24.9	26.8	-14.0	-2.9	0.6	4.8	7.0											10.0	12.9	19.5	19.4	17.8	
Top 25% high performers	51.1	74.7	72.5	75.8	73.3	-6.5	15.0	25.1	43.3	34.3											32.9	44.7	53.4	59.2	49.9	
Bottom 25% low performers	-19.7	-4.7	-50.7	-37.2	-29.0	-30.1	-33.6	-38.5	-28.1	-16.9											-7.0	-5.8	-5.7	-7.1	-5.6	
Italy					Netherlands					England (UK)					United States											
year	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Population						-7.6	-10.8	-14.4	-8.2	4.6	-4.5	-30.9	-31.0	-13.8	-14.5						16.3	18.3				
Top 25% high performers						21.3	20.1	9.1	17.0	28.6	11.1	-9.6	-8.5	7.4	-1.7						205.4	177.8				
Bottom 25% low performers						-60.7	-39.3	-41.1	-52.9	-36.0	-24.8	-62.3	-67.5	-42.8	-41.1						-31.7	-27.9				
Non-ruminants farm																										
Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany						
year	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Population						35.5	62.5	40.5	23.9	65.7											30.4	35.4	20.0	36.1	59.2	51.7
Top 25% high performers						88.5	118.9	106.9	83.7	154.6											71.1	74.4	63.9	88.3	120.7	105.6
Bottom 25% low performers						-8.5	21.8	-23.7	-26.1	-2.3											0.5	0.8	-21.2	-3.3	10.2	7.0
Italy					Netherlands					England (UK)					United States											
year	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Mean						3.5	27.9	-4.2	-10.7	24.9	-14.5	4.4	8.5	-14.7	-7.1						27.3	32.3				
Top 25 percentile						36.5	77.0	16.5	26.3	116.1	3.9	89.6	84.2	-0.4	-6.9						172.4	126.6				
Bottom 25 percentile						-33.7	-33.3	-43.6	-59.6	-26.0	-14.7	-32.5	-28.4	-40.6	-9.5						-8.0	-16.0				
Mixed farms																										
Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany						
year	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Population	25.2	22.3	5.2	29.6	29.1	9.8	28.2	32.2	27.1	25.3											12.8	21.3	31.0	29.0	27.5	
Top 25% high performers	79.4	69.2	60.4	108.2	90.2	32.1	67.3	60.8	61.3	55.6											43.8	58.6	76.0	75.1	71.9	
Bottom 25% low performers	-23.1	-16.8	-55.2	-38.0	-8.0	-2.1	0.3	-5.9	-2.6											-3.8	0.5	-2.0	-0.7	1.8		
Italy					Netherlands					England (UK)					United States											
year	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Population						-1.9	17.6	26.9	28.6	36.2	-5.0	-20.4	-9.0	0.0	-4.9						15.2	15.7				
Top 25% high performers						16.3	50.2	59.6	59.4	55.4	15.3	2.2	17.7	33.2	30.7						136.0	162.1				
Bottom 25% low performers						-25.8	-28.9	-37.1	-26.2	-8.4	-19.1	-52.6	-52.3	-28.5	-31.8						-8.3	-5.6				

Annex Table B.3. Distribution of net operating income per hectare of land in selected OECD countries, for selected farm types, 2004-09

USD thousand per hectare, output is evaluated by world price

All farms																									
year	Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany				
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.86	1.84	2.21	1.80	1.83	0.02	-0.06	0.09	0.10	0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.11	-0.01	-0.05	0.46	0.69	1.02	0.92	0.86
Top 25% high performers	0.17	0.22	0.17	0.28	0.20	3.78	6.44	6.80	6.67	6.66	1.03	0.39	1.55	1.45	0.73	0.15	0.30	0.37	0.29	0.25	1.63	2.06	2.67	2.54	2.37
Bottom 25% low performers	-0.01	0.00	-0.11	-0.04	-0.04	-0.50	-0.10	-0.04	-0.44	-0.16	-0.33	-0.49	-0.47	-0.58	-0.60	-0.12	-0.18	-0.12	-0.20	-0.19	-0.03	0.11	0.25	0.15	0.15
year	Italy					Netherlands					England (UK)					United States									
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009					
Population						0.68	1.73	2.12	1.81	1.26	0.03	-0.16	0.12	0.24	0.06						0.23	0.25	0.19		
Top 25% high performers						2.46	3.62	3.74	3.79	3.80	0.42	0.66	1.31	1.28	0.91						2.77	2.58	2.10		
Bottom 25% low performers						-1.18	-0.50	-0.55	-0.93	-1.35	-0.35	-0.77	-0.74	-0.46	-0.44						-0.08	-0.10	-0.12		
Field crop farm																									
year	Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany				
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.27	0.93	0.85	0.47	0.58	0.05	0.00	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.05	0.03	0.19	0.01	-0.03	0.36	0.54	0.71	0.71	0.59
Top 25% high performers	0.20	0.18	0.14	0.24	0.21	0.73	2.29	1.67	1.73	1.15	0.40	0.37	0.64	0.71	0.67	0.31	0.28	0.43	0.27	0.20	1.13	1.76	2.08	1.94	1.66
Bottom 25% low performers	-0.02		-0.10	-0.06	-0.03	-0.53	0.07	0.04	-0.06	-0.05	-0.20	-0.35	-0.18	-0.27	-0.31	-0.07	-0.09	-0.06	-0.16	-0.18	0.02	0.08	0.17	0.08	0.06
year	Italy					Netherlands					England (UK)					United States									
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009					
Population						-0.14	1.24	1.16	0.56	0.96	0.17	0.01	0.26	0.30	0.04						0.20	0.25	0.24		
Top 25% high performers						0.26	2.88	2.86	1.64	2.04	0.50	0.56	0.99	0.84	0.49						1.19	1.27	1.15		
Bottom 25% low performers						-0.90	-0.27	-0.37	-1.09	-0.58	-0.18	-0.48	-0.36	-0.27	-0.38						-0.09	-0.14	-0.15		
Fruit and vegetables farm																									
year	Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany				
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population						6.13	7.92	12.51	8.74	7.16	0.87	1.00	1.69	1.75	0.96						7.11	7.88	9.15	8.40	7.85
Top 25% high performers						17.73	30.11	30.84	31.49	31.42	10.12	11.50	17.46	18.63	10.64						91.31	87.62	93.15	81.58	83.59
Bottom 25% low performers						0.90	1.75	2.86	1.29	0.87	-2.31	-3.35	-2.98	-3.61	-3.50						1.01	1.13	1.66	0.85	0.58
year	Italy					Netherlands					England (UK)					United States									
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009					
Population						3.68	7.30	8.40	6.62	4.17	1.15	1.79	2.03	1.04	2.15						1.42	1.40	1.62		
Top 25% high performers						8.93	14.58	12.07	10.35	6.89	9.80	11.71	17.83	16.81	9.33						3.11	3.67	4.24		
Bottom 25% low performers						-0.22	1.69	1.59	1.90	-2.07	-3.38	-0.91	-1.49	-1.69	-0.99						-0.75	-0.72	-0.85		

Dairy farm																										
year	Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany					
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Population	0.19	0.30	0.11	0.50	0.30	0.13	0.74	2.26	1.69	1.18	-0.79	-1.46	-0.67	-0.40	-1.95	-0.07	-0.10	0.05	-0.01	-0.08	0.39	0.80	1.61	1.21	1.16	
Top 25% high performers	0.54	0.87	0.65	1.30	0.84	0.65	1.49	3.60	2.94	2.26	-0.79	-2.26	0.00	0.83	-2.98	0.04	0.07	0.23	0.30	0.19	1.60	1.84	3.15	2.67	2.64	
Bottom 25% low performers	-0.01	-0.06	-0.48	0.03	-0.27	-0.45	-0.03	0.95	0.36	0.05	-1.08	-1.30	-1.17	-1.19	-1.88	-0.13	-0.23	-0.12	-0.20	-0.18	-0.13	0.21	0.65	0.37	0.33	
year	Italy					Netherlands					England (UK)					United States										
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Population						-0.18	0.42	1.70	1.73	0.27	-0.32	-0.39	0.36	0.72	0.39				0.27	1.02	-0.07					
Top 25% high performers						0.32	0.98	2.30	2.56	1.71	0.09	0.24	1.52	1.95	1.32				1.00	2.94	2.01					
Bottom 25% low performers						-0.93	-0.63	0.48	0.17	-1.18	-0.62	-0.89	-0.37	-0.09	-0.33				-0.88	-0.87	-1.12					
Beef and sheep farm																										
year	Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany					
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Population	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.52	-0.10	0.02	0.18	0.26	-0.05	0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.01						0.24	0.31	0.43	0.45	0.40	
Top 25% high performers	0.11	0.14	0.16	0.13	0.13	-0.03	0.83	1.01	1.76	1.48	0.31	0.54	0.66	0.84	0.87						1.03	1.35	1.55	1.65	1.51	
Bottom 25% low performers	-0.03	-0.01	-0.09	-0.04	-0.02	-0.93	-1.10	-1.15	-0.86	-0.62	-0.55	-0.52	-1.00	-0.87	-0.69						-0.09	-0.08	-0.06	-0.07	-0.04	
year	Italy					Netherlands					England (UK)					United States										
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Population						-0.39	-0.55	-0.68	-0.41	0.28	-0.06	-0.42	-0.43	-0.18	-0.18				0.05	0.04	0.03					
Top 25% high performers						2.29	1.65	0.90	1.33	2.75	0.16	-0.16	-0.15	0.14	-0.03				2.82	3.80	2.55					
Bottom 25% low performers						-1.44	-1.87	-1.42	-1.97	-1.80	-0.36	-0.99	-0.97	-0.61	-0.58				-0.02	-0.03	-0.03					
Non-ruminants farm																										
year	Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany					
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Population						3.41	6.61	3.52	1.71	5.04	0.29	0.04	-0.35	-1.36	-1.34						1.15	1.30	0.76	1.28	1.53	
Top 25% high performers						10.27	14.68	7.12	6.11	14.16	3.64	3.97	4.21	1.91	2.20						2.93	2.87	2.46	3.62	3.26	
Bottom 25% low performers						0.39	3.94	1.46	-1.75	5.13	-0.77	-3.91	-8.20	-23.02	-23.83						-0.06	0.06	-0.86	-0.01	0.14	
year	Italy					Netherlands					England (UK)					United States										
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Mean						0.46	3.08	-0.54	-1.51	4.16	-3.0	-1.1	-0.8	-1.0	-0.5				0.71	0.56	0.40					
Top 25 percentile						9.53	15.64	3.69	5.51	38.35	-44.38	1.32	2.49	9.06	-4.83				4.06	3.17	2.73					
Bottom 25 percentile						-3.02	-2.94	-5.67	-8.68	-4.62	-2.14	-3.26	-4.90	-3.10	-1.05				-0.38	-0.32	-0.17					
Mixed farm																										
year	Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany					
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Population	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.50	1.37	1.54	1.36	1.22	0.31	0.04	0.23	0.20	0.29						0.32	0.51	0.74	0.69	0.65	
Top 25% high performers	0.14	0.14	0.09	0.18	0.14	2.22	3.38	3.48	3.76	3.68	9.48	3.88	7.38	6.00	3.69						1.32	1.72	2.12	2.10	1.95	
Bottom 25% low performers	-0.03	-0.01	-0.09	-0.05	-0.03	-0.73	-0.23	-0.01	-0.35	-0.13	-0.33	-2.11	-1.34	-1.39	-1.15						-0.06	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.13	
year	Italy					Netherlands					England (UK)					United States										
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Population						-0.09	0.84	1.14	1.43	1.62	-0.10	-0.38	-0.17	0.00	-0.09				2.75	0.73	1.75					
Top 25% high performers						1.48	3.05	3.19	4.10	4.31	0.34	0.10	0.45	0.77	0.64				9.40	6.45	6.00					
Bottom 25% low performers						-0.83	-1.26	-1.67	-1.38	-0.38	-0.47	-0.75	-0.88	-0.55	-0.62				-0.88	-1.67	-1.68					

Annex Table B.4. Distribution of net operating income per net worth in selected OECD countries, for selected farm types, 2004-09

Percentage, output is evaluated by world price

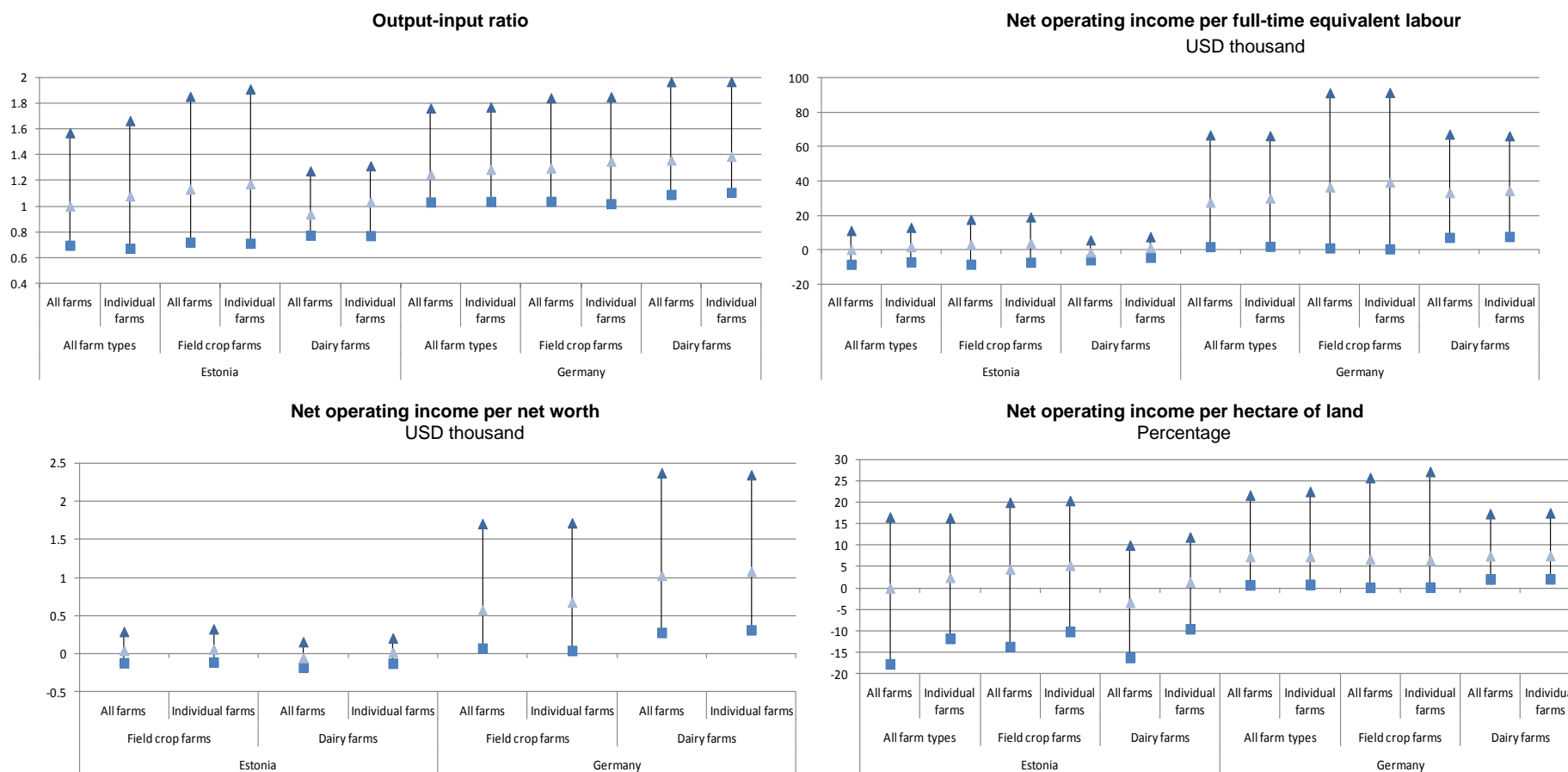
All farms																										
		Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany				
year		2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population		2.9	2.4	0.9	2.1	2.2	6.9	12.8	13.2	9.6	10.6	0.4	-0.9	1.2	1.3	0.2	-1.2	-1.6	7.7	-0.8	-3.4	4.7	7.0	9.6	8.1	7.8
Top 25% high performers		10.0	8.1	6.0	8.4	7.3	32.7	43.9	40.5	29.8	30.9	10.2	6.5	10.9	10.4	10.7	19.0	13.7	23.8	14.5	12.4	16.1	21.0	26.3	23.3	22.3
Bottom 25% low performers		-3.5	-2.0	-5.3	-3.1	-2.7	-3.9	-0.8	-0.2	-2.7	-1.3	-9.5	-9.0	-7.1	-8.5	-8.4	-12.0	-21.6	-10.7	-22.4	-21.3	0.1	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.8
Field crop farm																										
		Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany				
year		2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population		5.2	3.9	1.9	3.8	4.9	3.5	12.2	9.7	4.7	5.5	1.9	0.1	3.3	3.1	2.7	5.6	3.1	16.3	0.5	-2.8	4.8	6.8	8.5	7.8	6.6
Top 25% high performers		15.6	11.6	8.9	13.2	11.2	9.8	32.0	25.6	26.5	9.6	11.3	7.8	12.2	12.3	12.9	24.0	17.7	29.8	15.8	13.3	21.5	26.1	30.0	29.4	22.5
Bottom 25% low performers		-2.3	-3.3	-9.3	-5.1	-3.3	-4.8	2.3	2.0	0.9	0.4	-8.7	-10.7	-4.5	-6.1	-5.9	-9.8	-14.1	-5.4	-17.5	-21.2	-0.1	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.0
Fruit and vegetable farm																										
		Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany				
year		2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population							23.0	25.8	36.2	24.8	21.2	4.1	3.2	4.3	3.9	2.8						16.9	17.9	19.8	16.8	16.9
Top 25% high performers							70.8	64.3	73.6	53.1	53.9	21.1	17.9	26.2	22.6	18.8						79.7	73.9	80.0	70.9	69.4
Bottom 25% low performers							4.4	4.6	8.6	6.2	3.3	-10.6	-8.6	-7.8	-7.9	-10.3						2.6	3.4	4.1	1.4	0.5
United States																										
year		2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population							9.0	14.8	17.3	12.4	7.6	4.7	9.0	7.6	4.2	8.8	7.7	6.8	9.0	7.0	8.3					
Top 25% high performers							35.0	47.0	76.8	29.5	23.4	30.0	27.1	36.2	35.2	29.4	43.3	30.4	44.6	36.2	40.0					
Bottom 25% low performers							-0.7	3.3	2.0	3.2	-3.1	-13.9	-2.0	-3.8	-5.2	-2.1	-2.6	-4.8	-2.9	-3.7	-5.0					

Dairy farm																									
year	Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany				
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population	3.7	4.0	1.2	5.0	3.3	1.3	5.3	13.4	8.9	7.5	-3.6	-5.3	-2.1	-1.2	-6.1	-5.8	-8.2	3.1	-0.5	-4.7	3.1	6.4	11.7	8.4	8.5
Top 25% high performers	8.3	9.1	6.6	11.2	7.8	5.0	11.7	24.6	14.9	14.9	-0.3	-2.4	1.7	2.7	-4.2	10.0	4.8	13.9	13.2	8.9	8.7	14.3	26.1	18.4	19.8
Bottom 25% low performers	-0.3	-0.8	-5.4	-0.2	-3.4	-1.6	0.8	6.4	2.9	1.6	-7.4	-7.4	-5.2	-5.0	-8.7	-13.7	-18.9	-9.9	-16.1	-21.9	0.2	2.0	4.3	2.2	2.2
year	Italy					Netherlands					England (UK)					United States									
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009					
Population						-0.4	1.0	4.3	3.8	0.5	-2.8	-3.6	2.6	5.0	3.0	1.6	2.8	2.6	9.7	-0.8					
Top 25% high performers						0.9	3.2	8.8	7.3	3.4	-1.6	0.6	11.4	14.8	11.4	16.4	20.6	15.4	35.3	23.6					
Bottom 25% low performers						-2.0	-1.5	1.1	0.4	-3.0	-5.2	-10.5	-3.0	-0.5	-2.6	-8.0	-6.1	-10.8	-3.9	-11.6					
Beef and sheep farm																									
year	Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany				
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population	1.8	2.2	1.2	1.6	1.9	-5.4	-1.0	0.2	1.3	2.0	-2.0	0.2	-0.4	0.0	0.3						2.5	3.5	4.9	4.6	4.3
Top 25% high performers	6.7	6.5	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.7	7.1	10.0	11.8	11.9	8.6	10.3	11.6	10.6	13.4						10.1	14.0	14.9	14.8	12.7
Bottom 25% low performers	-4.3	-2.0	-4.4	-2.6	-2.5	-10.5	-10.5	-11.1	-8.2	-6.9	-18.2	-10.4	-14.5	-12.5	-11.4						-0.7	-0.9	-1.2	-1.4	-1.2
year	Italy					Netherlands					England (UK)					United States									
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009					
Population						-1.5	-2.5	-3.2	-1.7	1.0	-0.9	-5.0	-3.8	-1.7	-2.0	4.2	2.5	3.6	2.7	1.9					
Top 25% high performers						13.8	12.1	5.5	11.7	19.4	2.2	-1.6	-1.0	1.0	-0.4	42.0	37.7	51.9	44.9	43.3					
Bottom 25% low performers						-5.5	-16.2	-24.9	-12.6	-7.9	-5.3	-16.6	-14.1	-7.5	-7.3	-1.8	-2.7	-2.6	-2.1	-2.0					
Non-ruminants farm																									
year	Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany				
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population						19.7	28.7	14.7	7.2	19.3	3.4	0.3	-2.3	-8.7	-8.4						8.9	9.8	5.2	8.1	9.8
Top 25% high performers						52.4	77.7	47.7	20.9	59.8	13.4	12.9	11.6	8.3	7.7						28.5	26.6	18.8	26.5	29.3
Bottom 25% low performers						5.9	13.9	-1.7	-5.0	5.3	-10.8	-16.2	-29.9	-69.4	-56.5						1.0	1.2	-8.0	-0.2	1.3
year	Italy					Netherlands					England (UK)					United States									
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009					
Mean						0.9	5.1	-0.8	-1.9	4.5	-9.5	2.8	5.5	-8.3	-3.1	7.1	4.2	7.9	7.5	6.7					
Top 25 percentile						16.2	24.8	4.2	6.7	29.8	3.8	38.8	77.3	12.7	7.9	38.3	24.9	45.1	41.8	30.2					
Bottom 25 percentile						-8.7	-6.2	-15.0	-20.6	-7.1	-12.6	-22.3	-23.3	-37.4	-7.6	-3.9	-2.6	-3.7	-2.7	-4.8					
Mixed farm																									
year	Australia					Flanders (Belgium)					Canada					Estonia					Germany				
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population	3.7	2.4	0.5	2.4	2.5	4.2	10.6	9.8	8.1	7.9	5.1	0.5	2.0	1.7	2.8						3.8	6.1	8.2	7.1	7.0
Top 25% high performers	12.1	6.9	5.4	9.0	7.8	18.6	25.1	21.4	21.8	18.2	25.2	15.6	13.2	11.7	16.8						13.5	18.8	21.7	20.3	19.9
Bottom 25% low performers	-3.4	-1.8	-5.7	-3.4	-2.3	-4.1	0.0	1.5	-2.1	0.0	-7.3	-10.4	-8.9	-11.1	-7.1						-0.3	0.4	-0.5	-0.5	0.1
year	Italy					Netherlands					England (UK)					United States									
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009					
Population						-0.3	2.6	3.1	3.6	3.4	-1.1	-4.0	-1.4	0.0	-0.7	17.2	12.6	19.0	10.0	10.5					
Top 25% high performers						4.2	11.3	11.3	12.3	11.0	2.8	0.7	3.6	5.2	5.3	47.0	37.4	68.7	38.9	43.7					
Bottom 25% low performers						-4.8	-4.9	-8.5	-5.4	-1.0	-4.5	-10.8	-7.3	-3.4	-5.9	-3.3	-4.5	-7.0	-12.5	-8.4					

Annex Figure B.1. Comparison of the distributions of farm performance indicators between all farms and individual farms, for selected farm types in Estonia and Germany

Average performance of 2004, 2006-09, output is evaluated by world prices

◆ Top 25% high performers ■ Bottom 25% low performers ▲ Population



Annex Table B.5. Average characteristics of high and low performers, Australia, for selected farm types, by performance indicator, 2004-09

	All farm types																																														
	Output-input ratio					Net operating income per working unit										Net operating income per UAA										Net operating income per net worth																					
	Average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type/Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type/Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type/Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type/Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type/Average in high performers/average in farm type																					
	unit	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009						
Farm size																																															
Gross agricultural output	1000 AUD	292	338	344	359	354	0.69	0.75	0.38	0.69	0.61	1.10	1.06	1.17	1.16	1.14	0.64	0.69	0.80	0.64	0.66	1.95	1.82	1.88	2.03	2.14	0.62	0.73	0.64	0.59	0.61	1.38	1.28	1.38	1.57	1.61	0.63	0.67	0.72	0.61	0.62	1.71	1.57	1.76	1.93	1.91	
Total farm assets	1000 AUD	2 413	3 192	3 532	3 694	3 654	0.91	0.98	0.78	0.91	0.81	0.83	0.96	1.04	0.99	1.11	0.94	0.98	1.03	0.96	0.86	1.42	1.38	1.45	1.46	1.67	0.93	1.02	0.81	0.88	0.77	0.95	0.83	1.01	0.95	1.13	0.93	0.97	0.75	0.90	0.78	0.98	0.93	1.07	1.00	1.10	
Total farm liabilities	1000 AUD	237	346	427	409	417	1.21	1.36	0.95	1.37	1.25	0.50	0.52	0.58	0.55	0.51	1.16	1.26	1.50	1.38	1.33	1.36	1.34	1.19	1.35	1.47	1.15	1.32	1.13	1.28	1.18	0.97	0.90	0.73	0.94	1.00	1.16	1.23	1.32	1.32	1.27	1.19	1.17	1.05	1.24	1.26	
Farm net worth	1000 AUD	2 176	2 846	3 106	3 285	3 237	0.88	0.93	0.76	0.85	0.75	0.87	1.02	1.10	1.05	1.19	0.91	0.94	0.96	0.91	0.80	1.42	1.38	1.49	1.47	1.70	0.90	0.89	0.76	0.83	0.71	0.95	0.94	1.05	0.95	1.15	0.90	0.94	0.87	0.85	0.71	0.95	0.90	1.07	0.87	1.08	
Utilized Agricultural Area	hectare	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.1	1.03	1.05	0.70	1.14	1.15	1.31	0.82	1.49	0.82	1.09	1.36	1.07	0.89	1.27	1.20	1.56	1.69	1.75	1.41	1.38	0.73	2.23	0.13	0.29	0.24	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.16	1.32	1.11	0.74	1.23	1.15	1.28	1.41	1.77	1.02	1.27	
Annual labor input (full-time equivalent)	FTE	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	0.96	0.99	0.83	0.95	0.88	0.95	0.94	0.99	0.97	0.99	0.92	0.98	0.89	0.91	0.88	1.09	1.06	1.16	1.15	1.22	0.91	1.02	0.85	0.88	0.85	1.10	1.06	1.02	1.11	1.14	0.92	0.94	0.89	0.90	0.86	1.17	1.08	1.17	1.20	1.20	
Support																																															
Total support	1000 AUD	2.3	4.8	5.6	11.6	7	0.81	0.88	0.67	1.11	1.08	0.89	0.78	0.69	0.63	0.66	112.03	59.78	70.79	27.27	44.38	149.60	78.78	76.57	38.15	70.70	0.82	0.94	0.82	0.88	1.11	0.87	0.77	0.62	1.31	0.74	0.86	0.84	1.02	0.90	1.10	0.93	1.12	1.05	1.33	1.21	
Total payments	1000 AUD	2.3	4.8	5.6	11.6	7	0.81	0.88	0.67	1.11	1.08	0.89	0.78	0.69	0.63	0.66	112.03	59.78	70.79	27.27	44.38	149.60	78.78	76.57	38.15	70.70	0.82	0.94	0.82	0.88	1.11	0.87	0.77	0.62	1.31	0.74	0.86	0.84	1.02	0.90	1.10	0.93	1.12	1.05	1.33	1.21	
First pillar payments	1000 AUD																																														
Second pillar payments	1000 AUD																																														
Other payments	1000 AUD	2.3	4.8	5.6	11.6	7	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	112.0	59.8	70.8	27.3	44.4	149.6	78.8	76.6	38.2	70.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	
Market price support	1000 AUD																																														
Support rate	%	0.77	1.41	1.61	3.13	1.85	0.72	1.14	0.99	0.85	0.70	0.82	0.73	0.59	0.55	0.58	0.75	0.39	0.37	0.18	0.30	0.48	0.27	0.25	0.12	0.21	1.31	1.28	1.27	1.46	1.81	0.63	0.60	0.45	0.84	0.47	1.37	1.24	1.41	1.47	1.75	0.55	0.72	0.60	0.69	0.64	
Gross receipts	1000 AUD	294	342	350	371	360	0.69	0.75	0.39	0.70	0.62	1.09	1.06	1.16	1.14	1.13	0.50	0.52	1.37	1.47	3.09	3.08	3.17	3.41	3.62	0.74	0.65	0.60	0.61	1.38	1.27	1.37	1.56	1.59	0.63	0.67	0.72	0.62	0.63	1.70	1.56	1.75	1.92	1.89			
Farm cash expenses	1000 AUD	229	268	315	289	281	1.15	1.15	0.74	1.13	0.99	0.88	0.68	0.72	0.71	0.72	1.11	1.08	1.27	1.10	1.05	1.48	1.42	1.37	1.53	1.68	1.08	1.12	1.00	1.01	0.96	1.09	1.06	1.07	1.23	1.30	1.10	1.05	1.13	1.05	1.00	1.27	1.21	1.30	1.48	1.50	
Net operating income (including support)	1000 AUD	65	74	35	82	79	-0.95	-0.66	-2.83	-0.81	-0.71	2.57	2.43	5.12	2.68	2.61	2.88	3.12	7.93	2.80	2.93	8.79	8.26	18.57	8.92	9.58	-1.01	-0.63	-2.53	-0.85	-0.63	2.41	2.05	4.10	2.73	2.83	-1.02	-0.67	-2.98	-0.92	-0.89	3.22	2.85	5.86	3.44	3.31	
Depreciation	1000 AUD	27	33	33	34	34	0.89	1.02	0.78	0.98	0.85	0.99	1.06	0.97	1.01	0.86	0.87	1.09	1.03	0.86	1.61	1.43	1.51	1.54	1.71	1.82	1.04	0.78	0.94	0.77	1.11	0.96	0.86	1.02	1.17	0.85	0.95	0.84	1.00	0.82	1.38	1.27	1.38	1.36	1.50		
Farm income	1000 AUD	38	41	2	48	45	-2.27	-2.01	-60.27	-2.07	-1.87	3.69	3.62	69.28	3.88	3.82	4.31	4.85	116.89	4.05	4.48	13.90	13.74	290.33	14.08	15.49	-2.31	-1.97	-55.28	-2.11	-1.68	3.34	2.92	54.11	3.92	3.72	-2.35	-1.97	-65.46	-2.26	-1.82	4.53	4.11	77.22	4.90	4.67	
Off-farm activity																																															
Non-farm income	1000 AUD	13	30	35	30	33	1.27	1.29	1.52	1.38	1.35	0.53	0.78	0.60	0.77	0.83	1.28	1.26	1.50	1.45	1.38	0.64	0.78	0.65	0.86	0.87	1.27	1.27	1.59	1.48	1.42	0.77	0.86	0.88	0.84	0.79	1.28	1.21	1.39	1.46	1.33	0.65	0.80	0.69	0.85	0.82	
Farm household income	1000 AUD	50	72	37	78	79	-1.38	-0.61	-1.89	-0.75	-0.50	2.90	2.41	4.39	2.69	2.55	3.56	3.33	7.87	3.05	3.17	10.59	8.24	16.64	9.03	9.28	-1.42	-0.60	-1.55	-0.74	-0.36	2.70	2.05	3.63	2.74	2.48	-1.44	-0.62	-2.30	-0.84	-0.48	3.56	2.71	4.91	3.35	3.03	
Share of non-farm income in farm household income	%	25.0	42.5	94.5	38.2	42.5	-0.92	-2.11	-0.81	-1.83	-2.69	0.18	0.32	0.14	0.29	0.33	0.36	0.38	0.19	0.47	0.44	0.06	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.09	-0.89	-2.13	-1.03	-2.01	-3.90	0.29	0.42	0.19	0.31	0.32	-0.89	-1.96	-0.60	-1.73	-2.77	0.18	0.30	0.14	0.25	0.27	
Adoption of specific technology																																															
Adoption of organic practices	%																																														
Net investment	1000 AUD	38	32	20	42	57	1.0	2.5	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.3	1.1	2.6	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.6	0.7	3.7	1.9	2.0	1.0	2.5	1.5	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.4	1.8	1.0	2.5	-1.3	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.3	2.5	1.4	1.5	
Operator's characteristics																																															
Age of main operator	years	55	55	54	56	57	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.03	1.01	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.03	1.01	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.03	1.01	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.03	1.01	0.9				

CROSS COUNTRY ANALYSIS OF FARM ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE – 75

Fruit and vegetable farm																																														
	Output-input ratio										Net operating income per working unit										Net operating income per UAA																									
	Average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type															
	Unit	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009										
Farm size																																														
Gross agricultural output	EUR	196 254	238 954	306 988	247 640	239 071	0.78	0.82	0.69	0.89	0.72	0.81	0.73	0.88	0.77	0.77	0.55	0.75	0.51	0.67	0.53	1.31	1.13	1.33	1.14	1.10	0.61	0.76	0.56	0.62	0.61	1.07	0.99	1.22	1.14	1.06	0.62	0.60	0.39	0.72	0.61	1.07	0.99	1.22	1.14	1.06
Gross farm assets	EUR	427 302	457 918	511 022	511 173	547 724	0.92	0.82	0.84	0.99	0.85	0.82	0.71	0.79	0.76	0.73	0.80	0.82	0.70	0.83	0.71	1.04	1.09	1.12	1.01	0.87	0.90	0.89	0.74	0.78	0.77	0.68	0.63	0.76	0.76	0.66	1.07	0.85	0.71	1.01	0.88	0.68	0.63	0.76	0.78	0.66
Total farm liabilities	EUR	116 833	117 383	122 483	130 886	138 599	1.17	0.95	1.17	1.05	0.76	0.89	0.43	0.55	0.52	0.77	0.97	0.92	0.93	0.91	0.59	1.22	0.93	0.81	0.88	0.92	1.03	0.75	0.74	0.78	0.89	1.19	0.98	0.92	1.08	0.88	1.09	0.69	0.72	0.89	0.74	1.19	0.98	0.92	1.08	0.88
Farm net worth	EUR	316 469	350 635	388 529	380 275	389 125	0.82	0.77	0.74	0.98	0.88	0.87	0.80	0.87	0.87	0.71	0.74	0.79	0.63	0.81	0.76	0.87	1.14	1.22	1.05	0.85	0.86	0.94	0.73	0.77	0.80	0.49	0.51	0.71	0.67	0.57	1.07	0.90	0.70	1.05	0.93	0.48	0.51	0.71	0.67	0.57
Utilized Agricultural Area	hectare	14.5	14.3	15.4	15.6	16.0	0.98	0.77	0.95	1.30	1.10	0.61	0.57	0.69	0.60	0.49	0.67	0.78	0.75	1.07	0.99	0.89	1.03	1.07	0.84	1.15	1.34	1.14	1.31	1.26	0.67	0.70	0.62	0.69	0.47	0.84	0.75	0.67	1.21	1.10	0.67	0.70	0.62	0.69	0.47	
Annual labor input (full-time equivalent)	FTE	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.6	0.90	1.01	0.90	1.15	1.01	0.68	0.67	0.75	0.62	0.61	0.67	1.03	0.78	1.13	0.86	0.83	0.82	0.96	0.70	0.68	0.86	0.67	0.73	1.04	0.84	0.89	0.90	1.02	0.89	0.81	0.67	0.78	0.56	1.08	0.84	0.89	0.90	1.02	0.89	0.81
Support																																														
Total support	EUR	11 829	9 757	12 066	14 033	12 300	1.60	1.11	0.95	1.56	0.89	0.47	0.60	0.70	0.65	0.82	0.51	0.68	0.73	0.78	0.70	1.66	0.92	1.02	1.31	1.17	0.68	1.30	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.59	0.82	1.04	0.80	0.75	0.62	0.97	0.66	0.89	0.80	0.59	0.82	1.04	0.80	0.75
Total payments	EUR	3 685	3 102	4 183	6 408	6 920	0.99	0.79	1.17	1.34	0.98	0.48	0.62	0.46	0.74	0.85	0.85	0.76	0.88	1.01	0.78	0.74	0.95	0.66	0.79	1.24	1.10	1.22	1.25	1.34	1.16	0.59	0.85	0.87	0.79	0.55	1.13	0.70	0.92	1.19	0.91	0.59	0.85	0.87	0.79	0.55
First pillar payments	EUR	619.35	758.89	1012.03	1266.68	1717.16	1.62	0.68	1.94	2.58	1.97	0.54	0.20	0.15	0.28	0.09	1.44	0.88	1.72	1.64	1.87	0.61	0.47	0.48	0.57	0.40	2.26	3.03	2.63	2.69	2.63	0.76	0.33	0.70	0.49	0.16	0.90	0.64	1.58	1.99	1.75	0.76	0.33	0.70	0.49	
Second pillar payments	EUR	3011	2153	2790	4495	4823	0.85	0.67	0.85	0.75	0.60	0.48	0.79	0.57	0.95	1.07	0.73	0.66	0.50	0.68	0.39	0.79	1.20	0.78	0.94	1.54	0.86	0.51	0.70	0.69	0.67	0.57	1.05	1.04	0.93	0.69	1.19	0.55	0.78	0.89	0.61	0.57	1.05	1.04	0.93	0.69
Other payments	EUR	54	190	380	646	380	1.53	2.60	1.44	3.00	1.36	0.00	0.28	0.50	0.19	1.39	0.48	2.17	1.42	2.03	0.83	0.00	0.02	0.24	0.26	1.31	1.53	2.05	1.61	2.66	0.77	0.00	0.68	0.09	0.36	0.47	0.48	2.60	0.24	1.76	0.99	0.00	0.68	0.09		
Market price support	EUR	8144	6655	7883	7625	5379	1.88	1.26	0.83	1.74	0.78	0.46	0.60	0.82	0.58	0.79	0.36	0.64	0.65	0.60	0.59	2.07	0.91	1.22	1.74	1.07	0.49	1.34	0.78	0.61	0.67	0.59	0.80	1.12	0.80	1.01	0.39	1.09	0.53	0.64	0.66	0.99	0.80	1.12	0.80	1.01
Support rate	%	5.9	4.0	3.9	5.5	5.0	2.04	1.36	1.37	1.73	1.22	0.58	0.83	0.80	0.85	1.07	0.91	0.90	1.43	1.15	1.31	1.27	0.82	0.78	1.16	1.05	1.10	1.70	1.65	1.48	1.51	0.55	0.83	0.85	0.70	0.72	0.99	1.61	1.65	1.23	1.30	0.55	0.83	0.85	0.70	
Gross receipts	EUR	199 939	242 056	311 171	254 247	245 892	0.78	0.82	0.69	0.90	0.73	0.81	0.73	0.87	0.77	0.77	0.56	0.75	0.51	0.68	0.54	1.30	1.13	1.32	1.13	1.11	0.62	0.77	0.57	0.64	0.63	1.06	0.99	1.22	1.13	1.05	0.63	0.60	0.40	0.73	0.62	1.06	0.99	1.22	1.13	1.05
Farm cash expenses	EUR	116 750	141 766	158 517	145 628	151 134	1.16	1.19	1.04	1.27	1.02	0.51	0.41	0.56	0.46	0.48	0.84	0.70	0.98	0.77	1.05	0.80	0.98	0.87	0.81	0.90	1.03	0.82	0.90	0.86	0.84	0.82	1.03	0.96	0.86	0.88	0.86	0.59	1.01	0.86	0.84	0.82	1.03	0.96	0.86	
Net operating income (including support)	EUR	83 189	100 289	152 654	108 619	94 857	0.26	0.30	0.33	0.41	0.27	1.22	1.17	1.19	1.19	1.23	0.17	0.30	0.23	0.29	0.17	1.66	1.60	1.66	1.48	1.57	0.24	0.38	0.31	0.29	0.26	1.37	1.23	1.41	1.36	1.35	0.26	0.24	0.21	0.34	0.23	1.37	1.23	1.41	1.36	1.35
Depreciation	EUR	29 423	32 687	37 487	37 823	40 340	0.87	0.87	0.89	0.71	0.77	0.76	0.75	0.74	0.84	0.87	0.79	0.80	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.02	1.00	0.85	0.83	0.89	0.65	0.74	0.72	0.82	0.76	0.83	0.83	0.71	0.69	0.75	0.73	0.65	0.79	0.82	0.76	0.83	0.83	0.71		
Farm income	EUR	54 766	67 602	115 157	70 796	54 518	-0.06	0.07	0.18	0.12	-0.11	1.50	1.39	1.33	1.41	1.58	-0.15	0.03	0.10	0.01	-0.15	1.93	1.83	1.83	1.72	2.08	-0.06	0.20	0.21	0.05	-0.09	1.66	1.45	1.60	1.64	1.62	-0.11	-0.01	0.08	0.02	-0.19	1.66	1.45	1.60	1.64	
Off-farm activity																																														
Non-farm income	EUR																																													
Farm household income	EUR	83 188	100 289	152 654	108 619	94 857	0.26	0.30	0.33	0.41	0.27	1.22	1.17	1.19	1.19	1.23	0.17	0.30	0.23	0.29	0.17	1.66	1.60	1.66	1.48	1.57	0.24	0.38	0.31	0.29	0.26	1.37	1.23	1.41	1.36	1.35	0.26	0.24	0.21	0.34	0.23	1.37	1.23	1.41	1.36	1.35
Share of non-farm income in farm household income	EUR																																													
Adoption of specific technology																																														
Adoption of organic practice	%																																													
Net investment	EUR	11 173	5 125	2 493	19 033	27 767	-0.79	-0.35	0.48	0.24	-0.06	1.20	-0.34	2.90	-0.24	0.73	-0.52	-0.21	-1.22	0.82	-0.12	2.70	-0.49	7.24	-0.01	0.68	-0.83	1.68	0.79	0.06	-0.09	2.44	-0.45	2.61	1.10	0.49	0.23	-0.27	1.71	1.22	0.03	2.44	-0.45	2.61	1.10	0.49
Operator's characteristics																																														
Age of main operator	years	43	46	46	46	47	1.01	1.06	1.07	1.03	1.08	0.95	0.96	0.98	0.96	1.00	1.01	1.07	1.08	1.04	1.07	0.96	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.98	1.01	1.09	1.06	1.06	1.07	0.90	0.89	0.92	0.93	0.97	0.97	1.09	1.10	1.04	1.07	0.90	0.89	0.92	0.93	0.97
Educational attainment	%	20.0	19.0	20.0	22.0		1.10	0.74	0.90	1.09		1.30	1.58	1.35	1.59		1.00	0.74	0.55	0.86	0.00	1.50	1.21	1.65	1.05		1.30	0.58	0.45	0.91	0.95	0.95	0.75	0.77		1.20	1.16	0.45	0.91	0.95	0.95	0.75	0.77			
Geographical condition																																														
Share of land in less favored area	%																																													
Land quality index	%																																													
Dairy farm																																														
	Output-input ratio										Net operating income per working unit										Net operating income per UAA																									
	Average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type															
	Unit	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009					
Farm size																																														
Gross agricultural output	EUR	393 916	539 610	606 375	669 700	608 384	0.94	0.95	0.99	1.03	0.93	1.10	1.15	1.13	1.14	1.04	0.63	0.57	0.53	0.55	0.56	1.54	1.51	1.46	1.52	1.50	0.72	0.71	0.																	

Fruit and vegetable farm																																								
Indicator	Unit	Output-input ratio										Net operating income per working unit										Net operating income per UAA					Net operating income per farm asset													
		Average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type								
		2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009				
Farm size																																								
Gross agricultural output	CAD	509 744	548 225	566 260	627 784	639978	0.75	0.65	0.82	0.62	0.61	0.83	0.86	0.99	0.95	1.08																								
Total farm assets	CAD	1 567 449	2 037 106	1 975 556	2 314 416	2 377 844	0.98	0.92	1.07	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.09	1.29	1.24																								
Total farm liabilities	CAD	422 507	429 514	458 518	502 863	580585	1.09	0.98	1.29	1.29	1.22	0.90	0.88	0.85	0.99	1.20																								
Farm net worth	CAD	1 144 942	1 607 592	1 517 038	1 811 553	1 797 259	0.93	0.90	1.00	0.93	0.95	1.06	1.04	1.16	1.37	1.25																								
Utilized Agricultural Area	acre	102	113	89	94	112	0.97	0.94	1.08	0.86	0.90	0.86	1.01	0.94	1.05	1.26																								
Annual labor input (full-time equivalent)	FTE																																							
Support																																								
Total support	CAD	19 424	38 145	31 944	31 181	34 401	1.65	1.65	1.81	1.40	1.53	0.32	0.40	0.42	0.52	1.02																								
Total payments	CAD	19 296	37 894	31 154	31 041	34 118	1.66	1.66	1.86	1.41	1.54	0.32	0.41	0.43	0.53	1.01																								
First pillar payments	CAD	19 296	37 894	31 154	31 041	34 118	1.66	1.66	1.86	1.41	1.54	0.32	0.41	0.43	0.53	1.01																								
Second pillar payments	CAD																																							
Other payments	CAD																																							
Market price support	CAD	158	251	790	140	283										2.01																								
Support rate	%	3.7	6.5	5.3	4.7	5.1	2.10	2.30	2.08	2.13	2.31	0.39	0.49	0.44	0.56	0.95																								
Gross receipts	CAD	529 010	586 119	597 414	658 825	674096	0.78	0.72	0.87	0.66	0.66	0.81	0.83	0.96	0.93	1.08																								
Farm cash expenses	CAD	463 141	496 050	500 262	556 237	590 171	1.03	0.93	1.14	0.90	0.90	0.53	0.58	0.61	0.62	0.75																								
Net operating income (including support)	CAD	65 869	90 069	97 152	102 588	83825	-0.94	-0.45	-0.52	-0.68	-1.02	2.81	2.22	2.80	2.59	3.37																								
Depreciation	CAD																																							
Farm income	CAD	65 869	90 069	97 152	102 588	83 825	-0.94	-0.45	-0.52	-0.68	-1.02	2.81	2.22	2.80	2.59	3.37																								
Off-farm activity																																								
Non-farm income																																								
Farm household income	CAD	65 869	90 069	97 152	102 588	83 825	-0.94	-0.45	-0.52	-0.68	-1.02	2.81	2.22	2.80	2.59	3.37																								
Share of non-farm income in farm household income	%																																							
Adoption of specific technology																																								
Adoption of organic practice	%																																							
Net investment	CAD																																							
Operator's characteristics																																								
Age of main operator	years	53	55	54	55	56	1.02	1.02	1.04	1.02	0.98	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.02	1.00																								
Educational attainment	%																																							
Geographical condition																																								
Share of land in less favored area	%																																							
Land quality index	%																																							

Dairy farm																																							
Indicator	Unit	Output-input ratio										Net operating income per working unit										Net operating income per UAA					Net operating income per farm asset												
		Average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type							
		2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009			
Farm size																																							
Gross agricultural output	CAD	370 085	401 907	447 337	502 158	503824	1.08	1.00	1.05	1.02	1.00	0.95	0.92	0.87	0.93	0.88																							
Total farm assets	CAD	2 601 261	3 007 609	3 214 756	3 539 102	3 513 732	1.05	1.02	1.03	1.03	1.04	0.99	0.91	0.89	0.96	0.91																							
Total farm liabilities	CAD	657 564	719 581	832 590	983 169	998290	1.26	1.00	1.23	1.12	1.04	0.84	0.88	0.76	0.73	0.84																							
Farm net worth	CAD	1 943 697	2 288 028	2 382 166	2 555 933	2 514 442	0.98	1.03	0.97	1.00	1.05	1.04	0.91	0.93	1.05	0.94																							
Utilized Agricultural Area	acre	168	182	177	178	171	1.20	1.14	1.15	1.08	1.18	0.90	0.84	0.84	0.87	0.84																							
Annual labor input (full-time equivalent)	FTE																																						
Support																																							
Total support	CAD	160 056	222 461	192 383	135 623	263 607	1.07	0.99	1.06	1.06	8.57	0.95	0.92	0.89	0.90	0.91																							
Total payments	CAD	14 399	13 049	10 547	9 746	14567	1.29	1.26	1.62	1.46	1.28	0.73	0.63	0.80	0.72	0.62																							
First pillar payments	CAD	14 399	13 049	10 547	9 746	14 567	1.29	1.26	1.62	1.46	1.28	0.73	0.63	0.80	0.72	0.62																							
Second pillar payments	CAD																																						
Other payments	CAD																																						
Market price support	CAD	145557	204412	181836	125877	249040	1.04	0.97	1.03	1.03	0.90	0.97	0.94	0.89	0.92	0.93																							
Support rate	%	41.6	53.6	42.0	26.5	50.9	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.99	1.03	0.85	1.01	1.01	1.03																							
Gross receipts	CAD	384 484	414 956	457 884	511 904	518391	1.09	1.01	1.06	1.03	1.01	0.94	0.																										

80 – CROSS COUNTRY ANALYSIS OF FARM ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Beef and sheep farm																																						
	Unit	Output-input ratio										Net operating income per working unit										Net operating income per UAA					Net operating income per farm asset											
		Average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type						
		2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009		
Farm size																																						
Gross agricultural output	CAD	347 436	383 601	451 193	522 237	539 910	0.47	0.65	0.50	0.48	0.44	0.75	0.67	0.68	0.60	0.70																						
Total farm assets	CAD	1 476 718	1 711 237	1 809 782	1 961 199	2 049 462	0.95	1.00	0.98	1.05	0.96	0.87	0.85	0.86	0.90	0.81	0.68	0.61	0.63	0.71	0.58	0.67	0.80	0.92	0.87	0.91	0.50	0.51	0.46	0.45	0.48	1.24	1.33	1.30	1.31	1.20		
Total farm liabilities	CAD	339 677	324 046	359 023	395 236	424 078	1.14	1.15	0.99	1.06	0.92	0.61	0.56	0.67	0.71	0.59	0.64	0.57	0.48	0.65	0.53	1.08	1.13	0.92	1.01	0.90	0.43	0.45	0.34	0.41	0.38	1.49	1.55	1.48	1.38	1.39		
Farm net worth	CAD	1 137 041	1 387 191	1 450 759	1 565 963	1 625 384	0.89	0.96	0.98	1.05	0.97	0.94	0.92	0.91	0.95	0.87	0.69	0.62	0.67	0.73	0.59	0.80	0.96	0.92	0.84	0.91	0.53	0.53	0.46	0.46	0.50	1.17	1.27	1.25	1.29	1.15		
Utilized Agricultural Area	acre	927	827	822	815	897	1.06	0.93	0.84	1.05	1.05	0.93	0.95	1.23	0.97	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.90	0.48	0.71	0.72	0.90	0.78	0.78	0.90	0.89	0.86	0.80	0.98	0.81	0.77		
Annual labor input (full-time equivalent)	FTE																																					
Support																																						
Total support	CAD	58 181	32 289	33 994	37 550	33 395	1.24	1.64	1.56	1.62	1.55	0.50	0.44	0.45	0.44	1.10	0.84	0.92	0.83	0.87	1.24	0.72	0.83	0.80	0.69	0.49	0.61	0.75	0.67	0.62	0.87	1.28	1.08	1.13	1.17	0.99		
Total payments	CAD	57 876	33 544	33 301	37 165	31 987	1.24	1.69	1.59	1.64	1.59	0.51	0.42	0.45	0.44	0.46	0.84	0.91	0.83	0.87	1.18	0.72	0.85	0.79	0.69	0.49	0.61	0.78	0.68	0.63	0.85	1.27	1.06	1.11	1.17	1.03		
First pillar payments	CAD	57 876	30 544	33 301	37 165	31 987	1.24	1.69	1.59	1.64	1.59	0.51	0.42	0.45	0.44	0.46	0.84	0.91	0.83	0.87	1.18	0.72	0.85	0.79	0.69	0.49	0.61	0.78	0.68	0.63	0.85	1.27	1.06	1.11	1.17	1.03		
Second pillar payments	CAD																																					
Other payments	CAD																																					
Market price support	CAD	305	1 725	693	385	1 408	0.05	0.63	0.00	0.09	0.70	0.14	0.82	0.46	0.68	1.56	0.39	1.08	0.82	0.83	2.63	0.75	0.49	1.27	0.20	0.70	0.11	0.17	0.01	0.06	1.32	2.15	1.37	1.78	1.44	0.13		
Support rate	%	14.4	7.8	7.0	6.7	5.8	2.13	2.26	2.71	2.91	3.08	0.70	0.67	0.67	0.75	1.60	1.14	1.38	1.43	1.33	1.87	0.96	0.77	1.10	1.15	0.83	1.36	1.62	1.66	1.76	2.19	0.90	0.67	0.77	0.76	0.70		
Gross receipts	CAD	405 312	414 145	494 494	559 402	571 897	0.58	0.72	0.58	0.56	0.50	0.72	0.65	0.67	0.59	0.68	0.74	0.67	0.58	0.65	0.66	0.75	1.09	0.73	0.60	0.59	0.45	0.46	0.40	1.42	1.61	1.46	1.54	1.42				
Farm cash expenses	CAD	369 759	378 542	456 131	521 618	533 877	0.75	0.91	0.76	0.72	0.71	0.50	0.43	0.42	0.38	0.41	0.59	0.51	0.43	0.50	0.44	0.99	1.38	0.97	0.80	0.85	0.30	0.29	0.25	0.25	0.23	1.64	1.86	1.66	1.74	1.64		
Net operating income (including support)	CAD	35 553	35 603	28 363	37 784	38 020	-1.13	-1.28	-2.44	-1.74	-2.39	2.96	3.02	4.55	3.49	4.52	2.29	2.34	3.06	2.74	3.77	-1.79	-1.93	-3.06	-2.14	-2.98	1.98	2.29	2.92	1.83	2.69	-0.84	-1.08	-1.69	-1.17	-1.75		
Depreciation	CAD																																					
Farm income	CAD	35 553	35 603	28 363	37 784	38 020	-1.13	-1.28	-2.44	-1.74	-2.39	2.96	3.02	4.55	3.49	4.52	2.29	2.34	3.06	2.74	3.77	-1.79	-1.93	-3.06	-2.14	-2.98	1.98	2.29	2.92	1.83	2.69	-0.84	-1.08	-1.69	-1.17	-1.75		
Off-farm activity																																						
Non-farm income	CAD																																					
Farm household income	CAD	35 553	35 603	28 363	37 784	38 020	-1.13	-1.28	-2.44	-1.74	-2.39	2.96	3.02	4.55	3.49	4.52	2.29	2.34	3.06	2.74	3.77	-1.79	-1.93	-3.06	-2.14	-2.98	1.98	2.29	2.92	1.83	2.69	-0.84	-1.08	-1.69	-1.17	-1.75		
Share of non-farm income in farm household income	%																																					
Adoption of specific technology																																						
Adoption of organic practice	%																																					
Net investment	CAD																																					
Operator's characteristics																																						
Age of main operator	years	53	53	54	54	54	0.98	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.02	1.04	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.98	0.96	0.96	0.98	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.02	1.02	0.98	0.96	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.02	
Educational attainment	%																																					
Geographical condition																																						
Share of land in less favored area	%																																					
Land quality index	%																																					
Non-ruminants farm																																						
	Unit	Output-input ratio										Net operating income per working unit										Net operating income per UAA					Net operating income per farm asset											
		Average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type						
		2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009		
Farm size																																						
Gross agricultural output	CAD	727 647	707 046	706 238	691 745	850 451	1.05	0.79	0.78	0.71	0.77	0.98	0.93	0.83	0.71	0.83	0.55	0.59	0.62	0.63	0.65	1.53	0.80	0.66	0.92	1.14	1.49	1.33	1.63	1.31	0.85	1.57	1.34	1.36	1.44	1.31		
Total farm assets	CAD	2 069 494	2 466 447	2 384 304	2 217 190	2 502 211	0.94	0.81	0.81	0.77	0.75	1.18	1.06	0.93	0.89	1.08	0.49	0.49	0.59	0.57	0.63	1.63	0.78	0.63	0.86	0.84	1.66	1.49	1.53	1.40	1.01	1.61	1.50	1.34	1.43	1.14		
Total farm liabilities	CAD	670 683	731 334	865 372	924 083	1 021 875	1.27	0.99	0.85	1.09	0.93	0.81	0.84	0.83	0.67	0.74	0.59	0.64	0.63	0.60	0.64	1.44	1.03	0.79	1.18	1.22	1.77	1.53	1.56	1.61	1.07	1.56	1.40	1.30	1.51	1.33		
Farm net worth	CAD	1 398 841	1 735 113	1 518 932	1 293 107	1 480 336	0.78	0.74	0.79	0.55	0.62	1.35	1.15	0.99	1.04	1.31	0.44	0.43	0.56	0.56	0.62	1.73	0.68	0.55	0.62	0.58	1.63	1.48	1.53	1.36	0.99	1.64	1.54	1.36	1.37	1.01		
Utilized Agricultural Area	acre	311	287	235	191	201	1.05	0.67	0.75	0.46	0.59	1.15	1.20	0.86	1.14	1.28	0.24	0.29	0.34	0.61	0.59	0.88	0.32	0.26	0.17	0.16	1.02	0.60	0.47	0.39	0.49	1.03	1.03	0.69	1.11	1.26		
Annual labor input (full-time equivalent)	FTE																																					
Support																																						
Total support	CAD	50 346	66 294	86 844	123 429	147 003	1.42	1.43	1.42	1.60	1.66	0.62	0.69	0.61	0.30	0.82	0.45	0.59	0.76	0.86	0.82	1.65	0.83	0.73	0.91	0.90	1.76	1.33	1.72	1.68	0.84	1.48	1.31	1.22	1.15	1.00		
Total payments	CAD	39 910	55 147	81 185	119 471	139 447	1.64	1.65	1.47	1.63	1.75	0.64	0.62	0.57	0.28	0.27	0.51	0.69	0.81	0.89	0.82	1.62	0.94	0.77	0.93	0.95	1.54	1.09	1.44	1.61	0.73	1.48	1.16	1.19	1.14	1.05		
First pillar payments	CAD	39 910	55 147	81 185	119 471	139 447	1.64	1.65	1.47	1.63	1.75	0.64	0.62	0.57	0.28	0.27	0.51	0.69	0.81	0.89	0.82	1.62	0.94	0.77	0.93	0.95	1.54	1.09	1.44	1.61	0.73	1.48	1.16	1.19	1.14	1.05		
Second pillar payments	CAD																																					
Other payments	CAD																																					
Market price support	CAD	10 436	11 147	5 659	3 958	7 556	0.60	0.33	0.62	0.47	0.00	1.48	1.05	1.09	0.78	1.30	0.20	0.13	0.03	0.30	0.91	1.76	0.27	0.09	0.25	0.00	2.52	1.98	2.41	2.08	1.17	1.50	2.08	1.67	1.75	0.00		
Support rate	%	6.6	8.7	11.0																																		

	Unit	Mixed farm																																																														
		Output-input ratio										Net operating income per working unit										Net operating income per UAA								Net operating income per farm asset																																		
		Average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type				Average in high performers/average in farm type																																	
2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009																									
Farm size																																																																
Gross agricultural output	CAD	425,289	317,053	410,797	398,580	413,411	0.60	0.63	0.70	0.67	0.58	0.81	0.89	0.98	0.79	0.93																				0.66	0.79	0.87	0.81	0.78	1.73	1.40	1.27	1.32	1.54	0.51	0.57	0.57	0.48	0.70	1.49	1.33	1.63	1.31	0.85									
Total farm assets	CAD	1,414,395	1,359,597	1,991,866	1,817,702	1,833,773	1.04	1.04	0.88	0.94	0.90	0.84	1.04	1.10	0.95	0.97																										1.07	0.97	0.89	0.97	1.13	1.03	0.89	0.86	0.85	0.97	0.44	0.49	0.51	0.47	0.44	1.66	1.49	1.53	1.40	1.01			
Total farm liabilities	CAD	320,055	271,085	300,487	284,848	345,990	1.25	1.11	1.00	1.20	1.00	0.82	0.96	0.80	0.46	0.93																											1.25	1.19	1.12	1.35	1.17	1.12	0.90	1.09	1.02	1.18	0.48	0.58	0.48	0.42	0.55	1.77	1.53	1.56	1.61	1.07		
Farm net worth	CAD	1,094,340	1,088,512	1,691,379	1,532,854	1,487,783	0.99	1.02	0.86	0.89	0.87	0.85	1.06	1.15	1.04	0.98																												1.00	0.93	0.86	0.94	1.08	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.42	0.47	0.52	0.47	0.42	1.63	1.48	1.53	1.36	0.99	
Utilized Agricultural Area	acre	340	300	341	337	292	1.34	1.17	0.77	0.99	0.80	1.11	1.02	1.29	1.03	0.78																												1.29	0.40	0.60	0.63	0.57	0.09	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.30	1.34	1.20	0.78	0.89	0.82	1.52	1.38	1.22	1.20	0.72	
Annual labor input (full-time equivalent)	FTE																																																															
Support																																																																
Total support	CAD	18,676	27,605	33,783	29,658	24,197	1.53	1.45	1.33	1.41	2.02	0.46	0.68	0.70	0.25	7.04																											1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.45	0.62	0.53	0.46	1.01	1.76	1.33	1.72	1.68	2.32		
Total payments	CAD	14,419	20,350	23,968	25,498	19,126	1.90	1.83	1.73	1.58	1.40	0.44	0.49	0.49	0.24	0.55																												1.85	1.78	1.69	1.43	1.24	0.38	0.21	0.63	0.42	0.71	0.57	0.64	0.73	0.50	1.03	1.54	1.09	1.44	1.51	0.73	
First pillar payments	CAD	14,419	20,350	23,968	25,498	18,126	1.90	1.83	1.73	1.58	1.40	0.44	0.49	0.49	0.24	0.55																													1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.57	0.64	0.73	0.50	1.03	1.54	1.09	1.44	1.61	0.73
Second pillar payments	CAD																																																															
Other payments	CAD																																																															
Market price support	CAD	4257	7275	9815	4160	6071	0.25	0.36	0.37	0.34	3.87	0.53	1.19	1.23	0.31	2.64																												0.27	0.87	0.82	1.06	0.24	1.04	1.94	1.41	1.63	2.91	0.05	0.55	0.03	0.22	0.93	2.52	1.98	2.41	2.08	7.09	
Support rate	%	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.39	2.05	1.76	1.93	3.29	0.58	0.79	0.74	0.34	0.77																												1.51	1.26	1.14	1.24	1.28	0.58	0.72	0.79	0.76	0.65	0.89	1.08	0.91	0.96	1.41	1.18	1.01	1.06	1.26	2.76	
Gross receipts	CAD	439,708	337,403	434,765	424,078	431,537	0.64	0.71	0.76	0.73	0.61	0.80	0.86	0.95	0.75	0.92																												1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.51	0.57	0.58	0.49	0.71	1.49	1.31	1.62	1.33	0.84	
Farm cash expenses	CAD	365,610	303,710	366,909	360,160	367,599	0.90	1.01	1.09	1.05	0.88	0.52	0.56	0.60	0.48	0.61																												0.98	1.18	1.28	1.19	1.11	1.58	1.14	1.00	1.11	1.27	0.38	0.42	0.39	0.35	0.55	1.86	1.69	1.99	1.72	1.14	
Net operating income (including support)	CAD	74,098	33,693	67,856	63,918	63,938	-0.67	-2.05	-1.02	-1.09	-0.91	2.18	3.62	2.85	2.27	2.71																												1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.13	1.96	1.62	1.26	1.65	-0.36	-2.07	-0.39	-0.89	-0.88	
Depreciation	CAD																																																															
Farm income	CAD	74,098	33,693	67,856	63,918	63,938	-0.67	-2.05	-1.02	-1.09	-0.91	2.18	3.62	2.85	2.27	2.71																												1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.13	1.96	1.62	1.26	1.65	-0.36	-2.07	-0.39	-0.89	-0.88	
Off-farm activity																																																																
Non-farm income																																																																
Farm household income	CAD	74,098	33,693	67,856	63,918	63,938	-0.67	-2.05	-1.02	-1.09	-0.91	2.18	3.62	2.85	2.27	2.71																												1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.13	1.96	1.62	1.26	1.65	-0.36	-2.07	-0.39	-0.89	-0.88	
Share of non-farm income in farm household income	%																																																															
Adoption of specific technology																																																																
Adoption of organic practice	%																																																															
Net investment	CAD																																																															
Operator's characteristics																																																																
Age of main operator	years	53	53	56	56	54	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.04	1.07	0.98	1.04	0.96	1.02	1.00																											1.04	1.08	1.05	1.05	1.07	0.98	1.04	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.98	0.93	0.96	0.96	1.00	1.09	1.07	1.04	1.09		
Educational attainment	%																																																															
Geographical condition																																																																
Share of land in less favored area	%																																																															
Land quality index	%																																																															

82 — CROSS COUNTRY ANALYSIS OF FARM ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Annex Table B.8 Average characteristics of high and low performers, Estonia, for selected farm types, by performance indicator, 2004-09

		All farm types																																													
		Output-input ratio					Net operating income per working unit										Net operating income per UAA										Net operating income per net worth																				
		Average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type															
		Unit	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009					
Farm size																																															
Gross agricultural output	EEK	984 945	1 074 185	1 272 667	1 194 250	1 128 728	0.68	0.89	0.39	0.46	0.55	0.65	0.49	0.82	0.55	0.54	1.13	1.82	1.59	2.11	2.07	1.10	1.04	1.18	0.57	0.54	1.40	1.84	1.41	1.74	2.07	0.78	0.64	0.98	0.55	0.57	0.88	1.76	0.97	1.58	1.34	0.82	0.69	0.97	0.57	0.57	
Total farm assets	EEK	2 221 228	2 684 960	3 035 637	3 161 994	3 036 239	0.9	1.0	0.67	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.3	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.1	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	
Total farm liabilities	EEK	484 155	736 843	822 014	950 590	1 039 664	0.88	1.44	0.57	1.09	1.20	0.46	0.32	0.57	0.40	0.31	1.91	2.64	2.04	2.89	2.85	0.73	0.55	0.85	0.26	0.30	2.13	2.65	1.82	2.57	2.68	0.49	0.45	0.64	0.27	0.31	1.73	2.61	1.41	2.35	2.18	0.54	0.53	0.70	0.29	0.35	
Farm net worth	EEK	1 737 072	1 928 116	2 213 623	2 211 405	2 296 576	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.77	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.5		
Utilized Agricultural Area	hectare	117	116	123	123	127	1.1	1.25	0.82	0.94	1.15	0.62	0.48	0.89	0.52	0.56	1.54	2.15	1.59	2.34	0.80	0.52	1.14	0.44	0.36	1.46	1.83	1.28	1.70	1.81	0.45	0.39	0.86	0.44	0.40	1.17	1.95	1.23	1.76	1.65	0.54	0.48	0.97	0.45	0.39		
Annual labor input (full-time equivalent)	FTE	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6		
Support																																															
Total support	EEK	413 895	370 734	353 838	488 734	448 223	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.4	2.3	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.7	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4		
Total payments	EEK	247 197	284 849	308 136	458 291	419 982	1.14	1.26	0.83	0.90	1.27	0.50	0.49	0.75	0.52	0.62	2.00	2.17	1.73	2.41	2.36	0.62	0.53	0.96	0.36	0.36	1.94	1.92	1.42	1.81	1.86	0.31	0.39	0.73	0.37	0.39	1.62	2.00	1.30	1.72	1.76	0.36	0.48	0.82	0.37	0.40	
First pillar payments	EEK	101 386	143 171	184 320	209 413	201 456	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.6	2.3	1.7	2.3	2.4	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.3	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.8	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.2	2.1	1.2	1.8	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.4		
Second pillar payments	EEK	141 028	113 309	123 586	248 540	217 275	1.14	1.30	1.06	0.92	1.45	0.46	0.55	0.66	0.56	0.75	2.29	2.09	1.84	2.53	2.38	0.52	0.57	0.75	0.33	0.42	2.18	1.85	1.47	1.77	1.70	0.25	0.43	0.59	0.33	0.45	1.92	1.90	1.48	1.63	1.84	0.29	0.53	0.69	0.33		
Other payments	EEK	4 783	8 369	230	427	251	1.4	0.8	0.0	2.8	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.9	1.7	1.9	3.3	2.3	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.1	2.3	1.6	1.4	3.7	1.4	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.0	1.1	1.9	1.6	1.4	3.4	2.2	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.1	
Market price support	EEK	166 697	105 885	45 702	30 444	29 241	0.64	0.89	0.76	0.43	0.73	0.57	0.36	0.36	0.41	0.35	1.04	1.89	1.84	1.87	1.83	0.93	0.70	0.59	0.46	0.46	1.47	2.12	1.85	1.27	1.88	0.58	0.48	0.49	0.44	0.47	0.83	1.98	1.20	1.42	1.24	0.62	0.54	0.50	0.46	0.47	
Support rate	%	33.6	27.7	22.4	29.6	29.0	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8		
Gross receipts	EEK	1 232 143	1 330 034	1 590 803	1 652 540	1 547 710	0.77	0.97	0.47	0.58	0.75	0.62	0.49	0.81	0.54	0.56	1.31	1.89	1.62	2.19	2.15	1.00	0.94	1.14	0.51	0.49	1.51	1.85	1.41	1.76	2.02	0.68	0.59	0.93	0.50	0.52	1.03	1.81	1.04	1.82	1.46	0.73	0.65	0.94	0.51	0.53	
Farm cash expenses	EEK	839 588	989 567	1 065 607	1 189 833	1 177 858	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.3	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.1	2.1	1.2	1.9	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4		
Net operating income (including support)	EEK	392 545	339 467	525 195	471 707	369 752	0.48	0.35	0.26	0.25	0.59	1.00	1.02	1.37	1.01	1.21	1.23	1.26	1.14	1.86	1.84	1.29	1.36	1.70	0.79	0.77	1.25	1.03	0.91	1.19	1.18	0.85	1.01	1.41	0.79	0.81	0.87	1.03	0.69	0.96	1.08	1.08	1.45	0.79	0.84		
Depreciation	EEK	103 811	110 802	146 073	176 388	188 144	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.5	2.1	1.3	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4		
Farm income	EEK	288 734	228 666	379 122	295 319	181 608	0.3	0.04	0.15	0.02	0.19	1.14	1.27	1.59	1.29	1.93	1.0	0.74	0.78	1.41	0.93	1.52	1.70	1.99	1.08	1.4	0.96	0.43	0.59	0.57	-0.11	1.04	1.31	1.67	1.1	1.45	0.65	0.52	0.44	0.43	0.33	1.11	1.40	1.7	1.06	1.4	
Off-farm activity																																															
Non-farm income	EEK																																														
Farm household income	EEK	392 545	339 467	525 195	471 707	369 752	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.8	
Share of non-farm income in farm household income	%																																														
Adoption of specific technology																																															
Adoption of organic practice	%	16.2	23.4	26.9	27.7	24.9	1.3	1.49	1.63	1.35	1.61	0.37	0.71	0.65	0.87	0.71	1.5	1.16	1.49	0.78	0.99	0.15	0.58	0.14	0.62	0.8	1.39	1.19	1.06	0.70	0.96	0.55	0.57	0.49	0.8	0.72	1.39	1.18	1.53	1.04	1.11	0.33	0.76	0.5	0.81	0.69	
Net investment	EEK	183 347	207 586	162 940	266 212	22 890	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.8	5.1	1.9	2.2	1.5	2.8	-2.5	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.4	4.3	2.7	2.2	1.0	1.7	-7.7	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.5	4.3	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.4	3.9	
Operator's characteristics																																															
Age of main operator	years																																														
Educational attainment	%																																														
Geographical condition																																															
Share of land in less favored area	%	45%	51%	53%	54%	54%	1.1	0.92	1.30	1.08	1.12	1.02	1.03	0.73	0.95	1.01	1.0	1.04	1.31	1.11	1.08	1.01	1.07	0.69	0.92	1.0	0.81	0.94	1.38	0.95	0.95	1.01	1.01	0.68	0.9	1.02	0.97	0.97	1.29	1.06	1.09	1.06	1.01	0.7	0.91	1.02	
Land quality index	%																																														
Field crop farm																																															
		Output-input ratio					Net operating income per working unit										Net operating income per UAA										Net operating income per net worth																				
		Average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type															
		Unit	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Farm size																																															
Gross agricultural output	EEK	424 816	504 485	887 241	729 273	642 500	0.69	0.87	0.40	0.70	0.79	0.66	0.43	0.84	1.12	0.41	1.75	1.95	0.80	2.31	2.42	1.06	0.96	2.19	0.61	0.58	1.15	1.61	0.55	1.72	1.28	0.88	0.6														

Annex Table B.9 Average characteristics of high and low performers, Germany, for selected farm types, by performance indicator, 2004-09

	Unit	All farm types																																																	
		Output-input ratio												Net operating income per working unit												Net operating income per UAA																									
		Average in farm type			Average in low performers/average in farm type			Average in high performers/average in farm type			Average in low performers/average in farm type			Average in high performers/average in farm type			Average in low performers/average in farm type			Average in high performers/average in farm type			Average in low performers/average in farm type			Average in high performers/average in farm type																									
2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009							
Farm size																																																			
Gross agricultural output	EUR	162 840	198 727	229 777	226 626	211 623	1.24	1.19	1.08	1.03	1.06	0.71	0.72	0.70	0.69	0.69	0.73	0.68	0.63	0.62	0.62	1.40	1.39	1.43	1.41	1.41	1.01	0.94	0.85	0.80	0.86	1.11	1.14	1.12	1.12	1.17	1.12	1.12	0.44	0.46	0.45	0.44	0.47	1.54	1.55	1.65	1.63	1.63			
Total farm assets	EUR	612 565	637 690	648 330	654 759	662 222	0.97	0.93	0.89	0.92	1.01	1.00	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.76	0.70	0.70	0.71	1.33	1.36	1.32	1.34	0.90	0.87	0.81	0.81	0.87	1.11	1.10	1.11	1.08	1.09	0.40	0.89	0.87	0.85	0.86	0.74	0.77	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86
Total farm liabilities	EUR	103 647	109 133	115 363	117 224	121 086	1.55	1.49	1.46	1.33	1.38	0.49	0.49	0.47	0.48	0.46	0.97	0.85	0.91	0.85	0.83	1.16	1.19	1.17	1.16	1.16	1.30	1.24	1.24	1.21	1.11	1.20	0.82	0.85	0.80	0.81	0.84	0.65	0.82	0.70	0.65	0.63	1.67	1.70	1.74	1.70	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76
Farm net worth	EUR	508 918	528 557	532 977	537 535	541 136	0.85	0.81	0.76	0.80	0.82	1.11	1.10	1.09	1.05	1.07	0.72	0.67	0.65	0.67	0.69	1.36	1.39	1.40	1.35	1.38	0.82	0.80	0.72	0.75	0.79	1.17	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.15	0.95	0.95	0.91	0.90	0.91	0.55	0.58	0.67	0.68	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66
Utilized Agricultural Area	hectare	64.5	67.6	68.7	69.2	69.5	1.29	1.27	1.11	1.02	1.09	0.73	0.69	0.69	0.71	0.71	0.88	0.84	0.71	0.68	0.75	1.16	1.13	1.18	1.20	1.15	1.50	1.47	1.27	1.15	1.30	0.55	0.56	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.47	0.50	0.46	0.49	0.53	1.58	1.55	1.71	1.65	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	
Annual labor input (full-time equivalent)	FTE	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.27	1.25	1.18	1.10	1.11	0.77	0.79	0.77	0.78	0.77	1.14	1.09	1.01	0.97	0.98	0.85	0.85	0.87	0.86	0.87	1.23	1.16	1.06	1.01	1.06	0.97	0.99	0.97	0.99	1.02	0.67	0.69	0.67	0.65	0.69	1.29	1.30	1.41	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	
Support																																																			
Total support	EUR	50 216	43 912	38 972	37 590	36 023	1.23	1.17	1.02	0.97	1.03	0.74	0.76	0.77	0.76	0.76	0.78	0.74	0.62	0.63	0.69	1.33	1.28	1.36	1.33	1.28	1.22	1.21	1.04	0.97	1.11	0.82	0.82	0.86	0.83	0.84	0.44	0.47	0.43	0.46	0.51	1.53	1.52	1.69	1.61	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	
Total payments	EUR	25 226	27 971	28 124	28 445	29 038	1.26	1.21	1.04	0.98	1.05	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.76	0.77	0.85	0.80	0.66	0.66	0.72	1.17	1.19	1.25	1.24	1.21	1.42	1.35	1.15	1.06	1.19	0.61	0.67	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.46	0.48	0.43	0.47	0.52	1.56	1.54	1.70	1.63	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	
First pillar payments	EUR	18 632	22 244	22 863	23 160	23 061	1.32	1.28	1.07	1.01	1.07	0.67	0.68	0.70	0.69	0.71	0.81	0.80	0.63	0.64	0.70	1.22	1.20	1.29	1.27	1.24	1.43	1.37	1.14	1.05	1.18	0.59	0.65	0.70	0.68	0.71	0.43	0.46	0.41	0.46	0.51	1.59	1.55	1.73	1.64	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	
Second pillar payments	EUR	4 425	4 428	3 973	3 814	3 928	1.00	0.91	0.90	0.83	0.86	1.13	1.14	1.11	1.20	1.21	1.00	0.86	0.86	0.77	0.82	0.96	1.07	0.97	1.04	1.43	1.32	1.29	1.18	1.25	0.59	0.68	0.56	0.65	0.66	0.59	0.57	0.55	0.52	0.60	1.44	1.48	1.54	1.56	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48		
Other payments	EUR	2 168	1 299	1 297	1 471	2 048	1.37	1.10	1.04	0.99	1.15	0.64	0.77	0.72	0.68	0.63	0.89	0.64	0.62	0.64	0.72	1.18	1.39	1.37	1.29	1.21	1.37	1.02	0.97	0.97	1.21	0.76	0.94	0.91	0.85	0.73	0.43	0.48	0.46	0.49	0.49	1.52	1.49	1.64	1.51	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	
Market price support	EUR	24 990	15 941	10 849	9 145	6 985	1.20	1.11	0.95	0.94	0.98	0.73	0.77	0.81	0.75	0.73	0.70	0.64	0.52	0.54	0.59	1.48	1.45	1.66	1.60	1.57	1.03	0.96	0.75	0.69	0.79	1.04	1.08	1.29	1.28	1.39	0.43	0.46	0.41	0.43	0.48	1.49	1.49	1.65	1.58	1.61	1.61	1.61	1.61	1.61	
Support rate	%	24.13	19.37	15.17	14.74	14.97	0.99	0.98	0.95	0.95	0.98	1.03	1.05	1.09	1.10	1.04	1.07	0.99	1.01	1.10	0.97	0.94	0.97	0.96	0.92	1.16	1.22	1.18	1.18	1.23	0.78	0.76	0.80	0.78	0.75	1.00	1.02	0.95	1.04	1.08	0.99	0.98	1.02	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98
Gross receipts	EUR	208 066	226 698	250 300	255 701	240 661	1.24	1.19	1.07	1.02	1.06	0.72	0.72	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.75	0.69	0.63	0.62	0.63	1.33	1.37	1.41	1.39	1.39	1.06	0.99	0.88	0.83	0.80	1.05	1.08	1.07	1.07	1.12	0.44	0.46	0.45	0.44	0.47	1.54	1.55	1.66	1.63	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	
Farm cash expenses	EUR	134 057	145 694	166 622	173 758	162 211	1.50	1.45	1.31	1.25	1.26	0.49	0.51	0.49	0.50	0.47	0.49	0.90	0.83	0.74	0.76	1.21	1.21	1.24	1.23	1.24	1.20	1.12	1.02	0.95	1.03	0.99	1.01	0.99	0.99	1.05	0.52	0.54	0.55	0.53	0.56	1.48	1.51	1.60	1.55	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	
Net operating income (including support)	EUR	74 008	81 094	90 278	81 913	78 450	0.77	0.74	0.63	0.55	0.60	1.13	1.11	1.10	1.13	1.13	0.47	0.44	0.34	0.32	0.67	1.65	1.72	1.74	1.72	1.70	0.80	0.76	0.62	0.55	0.64	1.19	1.20	1.22	1.24	1.26	0.31	0.32	0.27	0.25	0.28	1.64	1.62	1.77	1.79	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	
Depreciation	EUR	18 604	19 543	20 652	20 736	20 763	1.07	1.00	0.92	0.88	0.91	0.85	0.87	0.86	0.84	0.86	0.72	0.63	0.60	0.59	0.61	1.38	1.43	1.44	1.41	1.43	1.01	0.92	0.82	0.79	0.86	1.03	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.10	0.53	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.52	1.33	1.38	1.48	1.45	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	
Farm income	EUR	55 404	61 551	69 626	60 577	57 686	0.67	0.65	0.55	0.43	0.49	1.22	1.19	1.17	1.23	1.22	0.39	0.38	0.27	0.23	0.27	1.76	1.72	1.80	1.83	1.80	0.73	0.71	0.56	0.47	0.56	1.25	1.25	1.27	1.31	1.32	0.24	0.26	0.20	0.16	0.20	1.75	1.70	1.85	1.91	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	
Off-farm activity																																																			
Non-farm income	EUR																																																		
Farm household income	EUR																																																		
Share of non-farm income in farm household inc	EUR																																																		
Adoption of specific technology																																																			
Adoption of organic practice	%	5.7	6.4	6.9	7.2	7.1	0.75	0.64	0.80	0.62	0.48	1.59	1.70	1.63	1.79	1.80	1.24	1.08	1.20	0.82	0.81	0.60	0.77	0.65	0.90	0.88	1.21	1.02	1.02	0.91	0.78	0.80	1.08	0.85	1.12	1.05	1.02	0.78	0.95	0.73	0.80	1.08	1.23	1.10	1.42	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32		
Net investment	EUR	-3 435	910	3 286	3 307	-1 972	1.23	2.77	2.07	2.17	-0.89	1.20	-1.02	-0.74	-0.55	2.93	1.35	-2.91	0.20	0.71	0.77	0.43	7.11	2.57	1.67	0.95	1.70	-1.01	1.52	1.75	-0.18	1.40	1.05	0.39	0.00	0.98	0.57	-0.25	0.29	1.07	1.24	1.35	2.63	1.93	1.56	3.07	3.07	3.07	3.07	3.07	
Operator's characteristics																																																			
Age of main operator	years	47.8	48.1	48.6	49.2	49.6	0.99	0.98	1.00	0.99	0.99	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.02	1.01	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Educational attainment	%	33.8	35.7	34.5	34.9	34.6	0.92	0.86	0.89	0.83	0.81	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.04	1.08	0.72	0.69	0.71	0.71	0.66	1.36	1.33	1.38	1.32	1.35	0.76	0.74	0.77	0.76	0.73	1.17	1.20	1.17	1.18	1.19	1.00	1.02	1.17	1.18	1.19	1.08	1.12	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27
Geographical condition																																																			
Share of land in less favored area	%	41.1	40.8	41.1	41.1	41.3	0.92	0.91	0.91	0.99	0.93	1.14	1.13	1.17	1.08	1.16	1.10	1.12	1.10	1.17	1.10	0.84	0.80	0.81	0.80	0.81	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.15	1.10	0.86	0.88	0.85	0.81	0.88	1.08	1.09	1.07	1.12	1										

	Unit	Fruit and vegetable farm																																															
		Output-input ratio														Net operating income per working unit							Net operating income per UAA							Net operating income per net worth																			
		Average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type				Average in low performers/average in farm type				Average in high performers/average in farm type				Average in low performers/average in farm type				Average in high performers/average in farm type				Average in low performers/average in farm type																	
		2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009			
Farm size																																																	
Gross agricultural output	EUR	193 979	202 337	218 314	208 312	209 139	1.25	1.38	1.44	1.07	1.10	0.64	0.64	0.63	0.68	0.61	0.85	0.83	0.89	0.76	0.58	1.20	1.17	1.17	1.23	1.28	1.28	0.68	0.62	0.72	0.61	0.50	1.64	1.66	1.58	1.72	1.88	0.58	0.59	0.50	0.49	0.41	1.55	1.59	1.66	1.67	1.99		
Total farm assets	EUR	373 360	369 931	382 880	383 858	376 160	0.91	0.86	0.85	0.77	0.83	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.10	1.10	0.78	0.71	0.77	0.72	0.69	1.29	1.37	1.36	1.38	1.43	1.02	0.90	1.01	0.86	0.85	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.82	0.85	0.91	1.02	0.97	1.02	0.93	0.84	0.67	0.68	0.70	0.66	0.84		
Total farm liabilities	EUR	117 728	106 383	104 817	102 134	104 851	1.66	1.68	1.76	1.34	1.46	0.40	0.45	0.42	0.41	0.42	1.20	1.03	1.29	1.05	0.92	0.89	0.94	0.91	0.98	1.02	0.85	0.78	1.01	0.87	0.77	1.57	1.56	1.48	1.56	1.71	0.94	0.95	0.83	0.88	0.73	1.44	1.43	1.36	1.43	1.84			
Farm net worth	EUR	255 631	263 548	278 064	281 724	271 309	0.57	0.53	0.49	0.57	0.59	1.43	1.40	1.41	1.35	1.37	0.59	0.58	0.57	0.58	0.57	0.60	1.48	1.55	1.53	1.53	1.59	1.10	0.95	1.01	0.86	0.89	0.80	0.84	0.57	0.59	0.60	1.05	0.87	1.09	0.95	0.88	0.32	0.37	0.37	0.33	0.45		
Utilized Agricultural Area	hectare	7.5	7.5	8.2	8.2	8.1	0.74	0.70	0.96	0.81	0.81	1.30	1.19	1.13	1.16	1.11	0.82	0.93	1.04	0.81	0.86	1.36	1.24	1.15	1.27	1.27	1.20	1.84	2.10	1.74	1.79	1.12	0.16	0.16	0.09	0.84	0.96	0.76	0.83	0.72	0.69	0.83							
Annual labor input (full-time equivalent)	FTE	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.25	1.42	1.51	1.22	1.15	0.64	0.63	0.64	0.66	0.64	1.14	1.18	1.23	1.12	0.93	0.83	0.78	0.77	0.81	0.85	0.99	0.92	0.99	0.87	0.79	1.29	1.29	1.27	1.33	1.42	0.78	0.80	0.72	0.67	0.67	1.32	1.35	1.44	1.44	1.64			
Support																																																	
Total support	EUR	6 006	5 888	6 387	6 259	6 174	1.22	1.28	1.41	1.09	1.09	0.86	0.76	0.68	0.74	0.81	0.89	0.90	1.05	0.90	0.74	1.30	1.18	1.07	1.14	1.25	1.32	1.17	1.41	1.27	1.19	1.24	1.13	1.12	1.18	1.28	0.64	0.70	0.64	0.63	0.60	1.36	1.24	1.38	1.38	1.64			
Total payments	EUR	2 601	2 526	2 662	2 817	2 851	1.13	1.02	1.26	1.08	0.97	1.16	1.01	0.85	0.95	1.14	0.87	0.89	1.23	1.05	0.93	1.44	1.27	1.02	1.11	1.26	1.70	1.69	2.13	1.85	1.89	0.80	0.46	0.37	0.43	0.35	0.66	0.81	0.94	0.86	0.90	1.17	0.78	0.80	0.85	0.81			
First pillar payments	EUR	499	1 023	1 251	1 334	1 383	0.45	0.86	1.17	0.94	0.87	1.85	1.06	0.86	1.09	1.06	0.42	1.01	1.32	0.98	0.95	2.24	1.09	0.86	1.18	1.13	3.37	2.64	2.90	2.31	2.31	0.00	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.65	0.90	0.99	0.82	0.95	1.22	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.78	0.82		
Second pillar payments	EUR	804	719	733	739	743	0.80	0.78	1.30	1.33	1.03	1.67	1.05	1.02	1.07	1.45	0.84	0.84	1.35	1.26	1.00	1.66	1.38	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.96	1.48	1.94	1.43	1.96	2.12	1.98	0.26	0.26	0.24	0.22	0.12	0.17	0.78	0.94	1.20	1.19	1.00	0.78	0.58	0.80	0.69	0.69
Other payments	EUR	1 298	784	678	745	725	1.59	1.45	1.39	1.07	1.09	0.58	0.92	0.63	0.59	0.95	1.07	0.78	0.95	0.96	0.81	0.99	1.40	1.12	1.14	1.28	0.92	0.69	0.90	0.77	1.00	1.45	1.21	1.10	1.28	1.07	0.59	0.57	0.55	0.53	0.51	1.26	0.85	1.19	1.03	0.94			
Market price support	EUR	3 405	3 362	3 725	3 442	3 323	1.28	1.48	1.52	1.10	1.19	0.63	0.57	0.56	0.57	0.52	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.77	0.57	1.19	1.11	1.12	1.16	1.25	1.03	0.78	0.88	0.80	0.58	1.57	1.62	1.66	1.79	2.08	0.62	0.61	0.42	0.45	0.35	1.51	1.59	1.80	1.81	2.34			
Support rate	%	3.06	2.87	2.89	2.96	2.91	0.98	0.93	0.98	1.02	0.99	1.33	1.18	1.07	1.09	1.30	1.05	1.08	1.18	1.17	1.27	1.08	1.00	0.92	0.92	0.98	1.92	1.85	1.92	2.02	2.30	0.76	0.68	0.72	0.69	0.69	1.09	1.17	1.26	1.27	1.43	0.88	0.79	0.84	0.83	0.83			
Gross receipts	EUR	196 580	204 863	220 976	211 129	211 990	1.24	1.38	1.43	1.07	1.10	0.65	0.64	0.63	0.68	0.62	0.85	0.83	0.89	0.77	0.58	1.20	1.18	1.17	1.23	1.28	0.69	0.63	0.73	0.63	0.52	1.63	1.64	1.57	1.70	1.86	0.58	0.59	0.50	0.50	0.42	1.55	1.58	1.65	1.66	1.98			
Farm cash expenses	EUR	147 470	151 718	159 640	157 515	160 018	1.54	1.70	1.78	1.34	1.36	0.41	0.41	0.39	0.44	0.40	1.06	1.05	1.12	0.97	0.74	0.95	0.92	0.93	0.98	1.06	0.78	0.73	0.83	0.74	0.60	1.66	1.71	1.67	1.76	1.93	0.70	0.72	0.60	0.62	0.53	1.56	1.61	1.72	1.68	2.03			
Net operating income (including support)	EUR	49 110	53 145	61 335	53 615	51 972	0.36	0.46	0.54	0.25	0.30	1.35	1.33	1.26	1.33	1.29	0.20	0.22	0.29	0.16	0.10	1.94	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.96	1.97	0.42	0.37	0.49	0.30	0.26	1.52	1.46	1.30	1.51	1.62	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.15	0.09	1.51	1.51	1.48	1.60	1.83		
Depreciation	EUR	15 942	15 023	15 888	15 734	16 072	1.02	1.03	1.09	0.81	0.81	0.79	0.82	0.81	0.79	0.82	0.81	0.79	0.82	0.81	0.79	0.82	0.81	0.79	0.82	0.81	0.79	0.82	0.81	0.79	0.82	0.81	0.79	0.82	0.81	0.79	0.82	0.81	0.79	0.82	0.81	0.79	0.82	0.81	0.79	0.82	0.81		
Farm income	EUR	33 168	38 122	45 448	37 880	35 900	0.05	0.23	0.35	0.03	0.02	1.63	1.54	1.41	1.59	1.50	-0.09	0.04	0.12	-0.04	-0.11	2.23	2.14	1.97	2.15	2.16	0.22	0.24	0.39	0.15	0.08	1.58	1.51	1.30	1.58	1.70	-0.02	0.09	0.16	-0.02	-0.10	1.67	1.64	1.53	1.75	1.99			
Off-farm activity																																																	
Non-farm income	EUR																																																
Farm household income	EUR																																																
Share of non-farm income in farm household inc	EUR																																																
Adoption of specific technology																																																	
Adoption of organic practice	%	4.10	4.50	4.50	5.86	4.39	1.47	1.45	1.43	1.56	0.37	0.83	0.83	0.57	0.56	1.44	1.54	1.67	1.54	1.60	0.37	0.39	0.35	0.41	0.28	0.68	2.09	2.31	2.28	2.44	1.00	0.46	0.03	0.02	0.12	0.56	1.17	1.27	1.54	0.35	0.37	1.50	1.34	0.78	2.34	1.96			
Net investment	EUR	-3 365	-5 359	-3 713	-3 251	-3 918	3.01	1.16	2.96	1.64	1.13	-1.30	0.42	0.52	0.56	1.02	2.33	0.85	2.83	1.35	0.69	-0.46	0.85	0.91	0.13	0.50	1.72	0.77	1.28	0.70	0.27	3.72	0.90	2.16	2.81	1.35	2.14	1.17	1.57	1.02	0.31	2.93	0.63	1.24	1.50	1.53			
Operator's characteristics																																																	
Age of main operator	years	48.6	49.7	50.2	50.5	50.6	1.00	0.99	0.98	1.02	0.97	1.00	1.03	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.01	1.03	1.02	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.01	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.98	0.99	1.04	1.05	1.04	1.04	0.98	0.96	0.95	0.93	0.96	0.97	0.97	1.00		
Educational attainment	%	53.5	53.2	50.5	51.7	46.1	1.18	1.11	1.12	0.97	0.85	0.86	0.88	0.95	0.95	1.03	1.02	0.87	0.85	0.91	0.62	0.94	1.01	1.05	1.03	1.17	0.88	0.73	0.77	0.87	0.81	1.34	1.32	1.25	1.29	1.41	0.91	0.78	0.73	0.73	0.59	1.19	1.22	1.24	1.26	1.33			
Geographical condition																																																	
Share of land in less favored area	%	3.40	5.09	5.19	4.62	4.91	2.02	0.99	1.68	1.42	1.22	1.32	0.44	0.66	0.84	0.76	1.86	2.11	1.55	1.13	1.17	1.10	0.51	0.41	0.61	0.88	1.72	2.11	1.69	1.59	2.04	0.78	0.75	0.86	0.74	0.69	1.57	2.22	1.85	1.86	1.50	0.63	0.74	0.68	0.63	0.99			
Land quality index	%																																																
Dairy farm																																																	
		Output-input ratio														Net operating income per working unit							Net operating income per UAA							Net operating income per net worth																			
		Average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type				Average in low performers/average in farm type				Average in high performers/average in farm type				Average in low performers/average in farm type				Average in high performers/average in farm type																					
		2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009								
Farm size																																																	
Gross agricultural output	EUR	145 199	160 318	188 497	164 369	159 257	1.24	1.17	1.21	1.23	1.27	0.79	0.75	0.75	0.72	0.74	0.69	0.64	0.64	0.70	0.72	1.58	1.52	1.66	1.49	1.53	0.96	0.89	0.96	1.00	1.02	0.99	0.95	1.09	0.97	0.97	0.54	0.58	0.49	0.55									

CROSS COUNTRY ANALYSIS OF FARM ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE – 89

		Fruit and vegetable farm																																						
		Output-input ratio								Net operating income per working unit								Net operating income per UAA								Net operating income per net worth														
		Average in farm type		Average in low performers/average in farm type		Average in high performers/average in farm type		Average in low performers/average in farm type		Average in high performers/average in farm type		Average in low performers/average in farm type		Average in high performers/average in farm type		Average in low performers/average in farm type		Average in high performers/average in farm type		Average in low performers/average in farm type		Average in high performers/average in farm type		Average in low performers/average in farm type		Average in high performers/average in farm type														
2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009											
Farm size																																								
Gross agricultural output	EUR	40 807	40 259	38 129	45 722	40 687	0.60	0.60	0.77	0.26	0.74	1.31	1.30	1.24	1.25	0.98																								
Total farm assets	EUR																																							
Total farm liabilities	EUR																																							
Farm net worth	EUR																																							
Utilized Agricultural Area	hectare	7.97	7.84	7.22	6.06	6.32	1.03	1.01	1.07	1.04	1.42	0.96	1.01	0.86	0.84	0.74																								
Annual labor input (full-time equivalent)	FTE	1.30	1.31	1.27	1.19	1.17	0.72	0.74	0.86	0.69	0.96	1.07	1.07	1.09	1.00	0.88																								
Support																																								
Total support	EUR	5 571	4 232	5 453	1 901	2 208	0.94	1.20	0.93	1.19	2.63	1.09	1.21	1.03	0.60	0.48																								
Total payments	EUR	4 054	3 285	3 698	1 900	2 206	1.06	1.38	1.01	1.19	2.63	0.98	1.16	0.93	0.60	0.48																								
First pillar payments	EUR	2 146	1 777	1 596	1 628	1 715	1.28	1.54	1.19	1.12	2.53	0.70	1.09	0.58	0.57	0.47																								
Second pillar payments	EUR	353	519	301	263	459	1.46	2.27	1.47	1.66	3.04	1.09	1.07	0.88	0.75	0.48																								
Other payments	EUR	37	41	26	8	30	2.95	1.26	1.37	0.97	2.02	0.77	0.73	0.88	1.27	0.62																								
Market price support	EUR	1 517	947	1 765	0	2	0.62	0.59	0.77	1.43	1.80	1.36	1.36	1.24	0.34	0.55																								
Support rate	%	12.4	9.7	13.0	4.0	5.1	1.47	1.84	1.18	3.94	3.13	0.85	0.93	0.85	0.49	0.50																								
Gross receipts	EUR	44 861	43 543	41 817	47 622	42 892	0.64	0.65	0.79	0.30	0.84	1.28	1.29	1.21	1.23	0.95																								
Farm cash expenses	EUR	33 420	33 364	30 359	39 308	33 725	1.25	1.22	1.37	1.39	1.59	0.72	0.74	0.71	0.54	0.48																								
Net operating income (including support)	EUR	11 440	10 180	11 458	8 315	9 167	-1.15	-1.19	-0.76	-4.83	-1.92	2.90	3.10	2.56	4.46	2.69																								
Depreciation	EUR	5 641	5 630	5 218	3 558	3 337	1.21	0.97	1.11	0.70	0.86	0.85	0.87	0.89	1.09	0.91																								
Farm income	EUR	5 800	4 549	6 240	4 756	5 830	-3.44	-3.86	-2.32	-8.97	-3.51	4.89	5.86	3.95	6.97	3.71																								
Off-farm activity																																								
Non-farm income	EUR																																							
Farm household income	EUR	11 440	10 180	11 458	8 315	9 167	-1.15	-1.19	-0.76	-4.83	-1.92	2.90	3.10	2.56	4.46	2.69																								
Share of non-farm income in farm household income	EUR																																							
Adoption of specific technology																																								
Adoption of organic practice	%																																							
Net investment	EUR																																							
Operator's characteristics																																								
Age of main operator	years																																							
Educational attainment	%																																							
Geographical condition																																								
Share of land in less favored area	%																																							
Land quality index	%																																							

		Beef and sheep farm																																						
		Output-input ratio								Net operating income per working unit								Net operating income per UAA								Net operating income per net worth														
		Average in farm type		Average in low performers/average in farm type		Average in high performers/average in farm type		Average in low performers/average in farm type		Average in high performers/average in farm type		Average in low performers/average in farm type		Average in high performers/average in farm type		Average in low performers/average in farm type		Average in high performers/average in farm type		Average in low performers/average in farm type		Average in high performers/average in farm type		Average in low performers/average in farm type		Average in high performers/average in farm type														
2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009											
Farm size																																								
Gross agricultural output	EUR	117 181	115 279	108 007	147 194	124 404	1.01	0.91	1.18	0.31	0.64	1.06	1.00	0.91	2.35	2.09																								
Total farm assets	EUR																																							
Total farm liabilities	EUR																																							
Farm net worth	EUR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00																																		
Utilized Agricultural Area	hectare	34.69	42.42	38.95	45.32	45.77	1.01	0.98	1.02	1.31	1.11	1.14	1.08	1.12	0.95	0.76																								
Annual labor input (full-time equivalent)	FTE	1.91	1.85	1.79	1.81	1.76	1.03	1.05	1.06	0.90	1.01	0.96	0.92	0.88	0.93	0.92																								
Support																																								
Total support	EUR	13 725.67	21 689.23	16 536.87	15 295.95	16 062.92	1.69	1.42	1.31	0.97	1.14	0.98	0.86	0.89	1.17	1.11																								
Total payments	EUR	11 542.34	20 408.27	14 022.86	15 295.27	16 056.00	1.87	1.46	1.38	0.97	1.14	0.95	0.84	0.87	1.17	1.11																								
First pillar payments	EUR	7 361.57	14 909.29	9 252.71	12 477.54	12 127.76	1.69	0.97	1.27	0.75	0.92	0.95	0.89	0.89	1.35	1.35																								
Second pillar payments	EUR	1 737.67	3 912.34	2 022.99	2 436.55	3 263.24	3.88	3.35	2.27	1.91	1.75	0.79	0.66	0.62	0.41	0.46																								
Other payments	EUR	259.77	405.67	233.15	380.51	638.08	3.20	3.79	2.56	2.28	2.02	0.56	0.28	0.25	0.18	0.02																								
Market price support	EUR	2 183.33	1 280.96	2 514.01	0.67	6.92	0.74	0.70	0.94	1.71	0.00	1.13	1.12	1.02	0.54	0.00																								
Support rate	%	10.7	16.0	13.6	8.4	11.4	1.55	1.42	1.09	2.61	1.64	0.93	0.88	0.98	0.52	0.56																								
Gross receipts	EUR	123 723	135 687	122 030	162 490	140 460	1.09	1.00	1.20	0.37	0.69	1.05	0.98	0.91	2.24	1.98																								
Farm cash expenses	EUR	94 478	99 688	91 603	154 355	137 812	2.20	1.87	2.07	0.80	1.01	0.64	0.58	0.50	0.89	0.85																								
Net operating income (including support)	EUR	34 246	35 999	30 426	8 135	2 648	-1.97	-1.43	-1.41	-7.76	-15.63	2.17	2.07	2.13	27.90	60.58																								
Depreciation	EUR	10 346	10 802	9 746	13 980	13 714	1.18	1.24	1.22	0.74	0.92	0.80	0.77	0.69	1.02	0.75																								
Farm income	EUR	23 900	25 197	20 681	-5 845	-11 066	-3.33	-2.58	-2.65	12.57	4.88	2.77	2.64	2.81	-36.38	-13.57																								
Off-farm activity																																								
Non-farm income	EUR																																							
Farm household income	EUR	34 246	35 999	30 426	8 135	2 648	-1.97	-1.43	-1.41	-7.76	-15.63	2.17	2.07	2.13	27.90	60.58																								
Share of non-farm income in farm household income	EUR																																							
Adoption of specific technology																																								
Adoption of organic practice	%																																							
Net investment	EUR																																							
Operator's characteristics																																								
Age of main operator	years																																							
Educational attainment	%																																							
Geographical condition																																								
Share of land in less favored area	%																																							
Land quality index	%																																							

90 – CROSS COUNTRY ANALYSIS OF FARM ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

		Non-ruminants farm																																																						
		Output-input ratio										Net operating income per working unit										Net operating income per UAA						Net operating income per net worth																												
		Average in farm type				Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type			Average in high performers/average in farm type			Average in low performers/average in farm type			Average in high performers/average in farm type																					
		2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Farm size																																																								
Gross agricultural output	EUR	408,332	422,624	518,799	372,063	492,157	1.09	0.99	0.64	0.78	0.59	1.18	1.72	2.06	0.63	1.20																																								
Total farm assets	EUR																																																							
Total farm liabilities	EUR																																																							
Farm net worth	EUR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00																																																		
Utilized Agricultural Area	hectare	17.27	24.57	27.91	18.86	22.88	1.05	0.96	0.62	1.04	0.98	1.00	1.27	1.73	0.75	0.96																																								
Annual labor input (full-time equivalent)	FTE	2.25	2.44	3.00	2.03	2.14	0.97	0.96	0.78	1.02	1.10	1.16	1.16	1.46	0.98	0.89																																								
Support																																																								
Total support	EUR	11,870	17,922	28,245	8,031	9,319	0.85	1.02	0.50	1.50	0.76	1.00	1.49	2.37	0.68	1.04																																								
Total payments	EUR	9,524	15,979	20,418	8,030	9,313	0.78	1.03	0.47	1.50	0.76	0.94	1.47	2.50	0.68	1.04																																								
First pillar payments	EUR	5,168	11,656	12,048	7,251	8,674	0.87	1.18	0.40	0.96	0.78	1.14	1.54	2.81	0.74	1.06																																								
Second pillar payments	EUR	1,981	1,495	173	773	413	0.14	0.13	0.67	6.63	0.25	0.07	0.21	0.03	0.15	0.60																																								
Other payments	EUR	30	885	369	6	21	1.53	0.81	0.54	0.00	0.87	0.00	2.44	3.22	4.95	0.07																																								
Market price support	EUR	2,345	1,943	7,828	0	5	1.13	0.92	0.58	1.11	0.00	1.24	1.61	2.04	0.00	0.00																																								
Support rate	%	2.8	4.1	5.2	2.1	1.9	0.78	1.03	0.79	1.89	1.28	0.85	0.87	1.14	1.09	0.86																																								
Gross receipts	EUR	417,856	438,603	539,216	380,094	501,470	1.08	0.99	0.63	0.80	0.60	1.17	1.72	2.07	0.63	1.20																																								
Farm cash expenses	EUR	453,187	424,517	495,467	457,720	414,532	1.67	1.77	1.06	1.47	1.13	0.56	0.81	1.07	0.23	0.53																																								
Net operating income (including support)	EUR	-35,331	14,086	43,749	-77,627	86,938	8.64	-22.53	-4.14	4.78	-1.98	-6.73	28.93	13.40	-1.74	4.38																																								
Depreciation	EUR	18,588	19,240	29,585	14,004	17,323	0.96	1.17	0.60	0.71	1.01	0.86	1.17	1.97	0.63	0.77																																								
Farm income	EUR	-53,919	-5,154	14,164	-91,631	69,615	5.99	65.94	-14.04	4.16	-2.72	-4.11	-74.70	37.29	-1.38	5.28																																								
Off-farm activity																																																								
Non-farm income	EUR																																																							
Farm household income	EUR	-35,331	14,086	43,749	-77,627	86,938	8.64	-22.53	-4.14	4.78	-1.98	-6.73	28.93	13.40	-1.74	4.38																																								
Share of non-farm income in farm household income	EUR																																																							
Adoption of specific technology																																																								
Adoption of organic practice	%																																																							
Net investment	EUR																																																							
Operator's characteristics																																																								
Age of main operator	years																																																							
Educational attainment	%																																																							
Geographical condition																																																								
Share of land in less favored area	%																																																							
Land quality index	%																																																							
		Mixed farm																																																						
		Output-input ratio										Gross margin per working unit										Gross margin per UAA						Gross margin per net worth																												
		Average of all farms					Ratio-Low performers/All farms					Ratio-High performers/All farms					Ratio-Low performers/All farms					Ratio-High performers/All farms					Ratio-Low performers/All farms			Ratio-High performers/All farms			Ratio-Low performers/All farms			Ratio-High performers/All farms																				
		2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009										
Farm size																																																								
Gross agricultural output	EUR	45 303.23	41 228.97	43 192.41	44 601.24	43 376.21	0.77	0.62	0.73	0.46	0.72	1.24	1.32	1.46	2.08	1.36																																								
Total farm assets	EUR																																																							
Total farm liabilities	EUR																																																							
Farm net worth	EUR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00																																																		
Utilized Agricultural Area	hectare	20.40	23.15	18.51	20.02	21.25	1.10	1.08	1.08	0.77	1.37	1.00	0.90	1.02	1.02	0.63																																								
Annual labor input (full-time equivalent)	FTE	1.50	1.49	1.42	1.31	1.29	1.01	0.93	1.00	0.89	1.09	0.96	0.95	1.03	1.11	0.82																																								
Support																																																								
Total support	EUR	8 786	7 890	10 269	6 349	7 479	1.04	1.08	0.95	0.80	1.49	1.03	0.85	1.14	1.19	0.63																																								
Total payments	EUR	7 064	6 945	7 686	6 349	7 450	1.12	1.12	0.97	0.80	1.49	0.97	0.82	1.11	1.19	0.63																																								
First pillar payments	EUR	4 553	5 054	4 561	5 550	6 321	1.06	1.11	1.04	0.73	1.34	0.88	0.79	1.08	1.26	0.64																																								
Second pillar payments	EUR	489	858	512	778	1 059	1.38	1.52	0.90	1.30	2.33	0.92	0.70	0.99	0.75	0.54																																								
Other payments	EUR	300	88	30	20	42	3.96	1.44	0.20	1.04	1.95	0.91	0.98	0.62	0.84	0.03																																								
Market price support	EUR	1 722	945	2 583	1	28	0.71	0.76	0.87	1.30	1.65	1.26	1.07	1.21	0.99	0.82																																								
Support rate	%	17	16	20	12	15	1.28	1.55	1.24	1.58	1.79	0.85	0.68	0.81	0.61	0.50																																								
Gross receipts	EUR	52 367	48 174	50 878	50 950	50 827	0.81	0.69	0.77	0.51	0.83	1.21	1.25	1.40	1.97	1.25																																								
Farm cash expenses	EUR	39 839	38 161	37 766	62 743	41 539	1.46	1.10	1.18	1.38	1.35	0.69	0.70	0.81	0.67	0.63																																								
Net operating income	EUR	12 528	10 014	13 112	-11 793	9 288	-1.25	-0.85	-0.44	5.16	-1.48	2.85	3.37	3.10	-4.92	4.03																																								
Depreciation	EUR	6 356	6 184	5 893	5 242	5 077	1.20	1.02	1.20	0.79	1.21	0.75	0.70	0.83	1.17	0.88																																								
Farm income	EUR	6 172	3 830	7 219	-17 035	4 211	-3.78	-3.88	-1.78	3.82	-4.74	5.00	7.69	4.96	-3.05	7.82																																								
Off-farm activity																																																								
Non-farm income	EUR																																																							
Farm household income	EUR	12 528	10 014	13 112	-11 793	9 288	-1.25	-0.85	-0.44	5.16	-1.48	2.85	3.37	3.10	-4.92	4.03																																								
Share of non-farm income in farm household income	EUR																																																							
Adoption of specific technology																																																								
Adoption of organic technology	%																																																							
Net investment	EUR																																																							
Operator's characteristics																																																								
Age of main operator	years																																																							
Educational attainment	%																																																							
Geographical condition																																																								
Favorableness for farming	%																																																							
Land quality index	%																																																							

Annex Table B.11 Average characteristics of high and low performers, the Netherlands, for selected farm types, by performance indicator, 2004-09

Farm type		All farm types																																																	
		Output-input ratio									Net operating income per working unit									Net operating income per UAA									Net operating income per net worth																						
		Average in farm type																							Average in low performers/average in farm type				Average in high performers/average in farm type				Average in low performers/average in farm type				Average in high performers/average in farm type				Average in low performers/average in farm type				Average in high performers/average in farm type						
Unit	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009																
Farm size																																																			
Gross agricultural output	EUR	273 364	298 758	347 688	369 595	351 367	0.79	0.77	0.72	0.74	0.69	1.02	1.01	1.00	0.88	0.95	0.68	0.57	0.65	0.71	0.78	1.43	1.51	1.59	1.52	1.34	0.64	0.67	0.72	0.76	0.84	1.46	1.52	1.47	1.50	1.32	0.70	0.83	0.68	0.75	0.87	1.40	1.40	1.38	1.42	1.35					
Total farm assets	EUR	1 460 041	1 539 045	1 615 292	1 705 431	1 941 706	0.93	0.83	0.86	0.88	0.89	1.04	1.02	1.06	0.96	0.95	0.91	0.79	0.80	0.83	0.92	1.17	1.19	1.23	1.19	1.05	0.80	0.74	0.77	0.80	0.95	1.36	1.38	1.37	1.43	1.22	0.95	0.84	0.87	0.87	0.94	0.95	0.98	0.89	0.99	0.92					
Total farm liabilities	EUR	497 586	534 956	606 779	650 349	706 891	1.19	1.01	1.06	1.11	1.11	0.69	0.74	0.74	0.62	0.63	1.09	0.90	0.96	1.03	1.21	1.10	1.16	1.26	1.13	0.95	0.99	0.86	0.96	1.00	1.27	1.24	1.37	1.20	1.26	0.99	1.09	0.86	0.94	0.98	1.23	1.16	1.30	1.21	1.30	1.05					
Farm net worth	EUR	962 455	1 004 089	1 008 513	1 055 083	1 234 815	0.79	0.73	0.75	0.75	0.76	1.23	1.17	1.25	1.17	1.13	0.82	0.73	0.70	0.71	0.76	1.21	1.20	1.22	1.23	1.11	0.70	0.67	0.65	0.68	0.77	1.42	1.39	1.47	1.53	1.35	0.88	0.82	0.82	0.80	0.77	0.84	0.80	0.69	0.80	0.85					
Utilized Agricultural Area	hectare	31.5	32.7	33.6	34.3	34.7	1.08	0.93	0.98	1.01	1.00	0.93	0.92	0.94	0.90	0.87	1.13	0.98	0.91	0.97	0.92	0.86	0.67	0.86	0.87	0.86	0.95	0.83	0.80	0.86	0.97	1.21	1.25	1.27	1.30	1.15	1.04	0.89	0.86	0.86	0.93	0.88	1.08	1.03	1.08	1.02					
Annual labor input (full-time equivalent)	FTE	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.89	0.93	0.87	0.89	0.82	0.91	0.95	0.95	0.90	0.92	0.82	0.77	0.81	0.89	0.94	1.44	1.31	1.36	1.32	1.16	1.12	0.96	1.01	1.00	1.01	0.93	1.00	1.01	1.03	0.91	1.05	0.84	0.86	0.93	0.98	1.13	1.22	1.18	1.28	1.19					
Support																																																			
Total support	EUR	48 888	42 547	39 394	36 790	33 696	0.88	0.89	0.78	0.91	0.86	0.95	0.89	0.99	0.82	0.73	0.77	0.79	0.72	0.87	0.90	1.26	1.23	1.37	1.31	1.05	0.67	0.73	0.71	0.84	0.95	1.47	1.39	1.52	1.48	1.32	0.78	0.82	0.76	0.88	0.92	1.25	1.16	1.28	1.18	1.07					
Total payments	EUR	9 063	16 583	16 830	17 969	18 456	1.20	0.99	0.91	1.07	1.17	0.84	0.84	0.88	0.86	0.82	1.13	0.96	0.83	0.99	1.14	0.86	1.05	1.01	1.04	0.88	1.03	0.65	0.82	0.94	1.20	1.14	1.29	1.27	1.28	1.07	1.14	0.99	0.87	0.97	1.13	0.95	1.06	0.96	1.03	0.93					
First pillar payments	EUR	7 227	13 797	14 022	14 720	15 194	1.20	0.93	0.90	0.99	1.07	0.84	0.83	0.91	0.85	0.85	1.13	0.89	0.80	0.91	1.04	0.91	1.01	1.02	1.04	0.90	1.04	0.79	0.76	0.85	1.06	1.17	1.24	1.32	1.32	1.12	1.16	0.90	0.78	0.89	1.04	0.92	0.99	0.95	0.98	0.89					
Second pillar payments	EUR	833	1 424	1 572	1 538	1 741	1.16	1.23	0.97	0.86	0.97	1.11	1.29	0.78	1.60	1.15	1.04	1.09	1.01	0.76	0.75	0.59	0.68	0.65	1.33	1.00	1.05	0.84	1.22	0.72	1.00	1.32	1.33	1.03	1.88	1.22	0.98	1.28	1.48	0.76	0.89	1.21	1.50	0.78	1.49	1.18					
Other payments	EUR	1 004	1 362	1 236	1 741	1 522	1.20	1.35	0.96	1.89	2.42	0.63	0.39	0.57	0.24	0.21	1.21	1.48	0.95	1.86	2.59	0.75	1.82	1.32	0.80	0.58	0.94	1.44	1.09	1.90	2.82	0.76	1.65	0.97	0.45	0.36	0.88	1.66	1.06	1.76	2.29	1.00	1.31	1.37	1.07	0.96					
Market price support	EUR	39 825	25 963	22 554	18 791	14 229	0.81	0.82	0.69	0.76	0.69	0.98	0.92	1.06	0.79	0.61	0.69	0.68	0.63	0.75	0.60	1.35	1.34	1.64	1.56	1.26	0.59	0.65	0.63	0.74	0.62	1.54	1.46	1.70	1.66	1.65	0.70	0.71	0.69	0.79	0.65	1.32	1.52	1.33	1.26						
Support rate	%	17.31	13.49	10.80	9.49	8.84	1.11	1.34	1.09	1.20	1.14	0.89	0.83	0.87	0.87	0.79	1.11	1.34	1.09	1.20	1.14	0.89	0.83	0.87	0.87	0.79	1.03	1.07	0.98	1.10	1.11	1.01	0.92	1.04	0.99	1.01	1.09	1.26	1.11	1.15	1.05	0.91	0.84	0.94	0.84	0.81					
Gross receipts	EUR	282 427	315 342	364 518	387 594	369 823	0.81	0.79	0.73	0.76	0.71	1.02	1.00	0.99	0.88	0.95	0.70	0.59	0.66	0.72	0.79	1.42	1.48	1.57	1.50	1.32	0.65	0.68	0.73	0.76	0.86	1.45	1.51	1.46	1.49	1.31	0.71	0.65	0.69	0.76	0.88	1.39	1.38	1.36	1.41	1.33					
Farm cash expenses	EUR	216 317	227 573	273 202	308 294	305 553	1.05	1.01	0.94	0.96	0.92	0.77	0.75	0.75	0.66	0.71	0.89	0.74	0.85	0.90	1.29	1.25	1.33	1.42	1.37	1.13	0.86	0.89	0.95	0.97	1.10	1.22	1.27	1.24	1.29	1.06	0.90	0.80	0.85	0.92	1.07	1.24	1.25	1.29	1.31	1.17					
Net operating income (including support)	EUR	66 110	87 769	91 317	79 300	64 270	0.01	0.19	0.11	-0.01	-0.25	1.83	1.63	1.72	1.71	2.09	0.08	0.21	0.08	0.33	-0.28	1.94	1.88	2.01	2.02	2.24	-0.03	0.13	0.05	-0.04	-0.28	2.21	2.11	2.10	2.25	2.49	0.10	0.26	0.20	0.17	-0.02	1.85	1.73	1.58	1.76	2.05					
Depreciation	EUR	34 182	35 983	39 614	43 318	47 626	0.85	0.80	0.80	0.87	0.86	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.79	0.84	0.80	0.86	0.71	0.81	1.00	1.34	1.49	1.51	1.51	1.23	0.74	0.69	0.77	0.85	1.01	1.36	1.47	1.38	1.44	1.14	0.88	0.73	0.80	0.89	1.04	1.21	1.33	1.22	1.35	1.16					
Farm income	EUR	31 928	52 186	51 703	35 982	16 644	-0.89	-0.22	-0.42	-1.08	-3.43	2.72	2.08	2.28	2.82	5.66	-0.69	-1.10	-0.40	-0.90	-3.94	2.58	2.15	2.40	2.63	5.14	-0.85	-0.25	-0.49	-1.10	-4.16	3.12	2.54	2.64	3.22	6.35	0.73	-0.05	-0.25	-0.69	-3.04	2.53	2.01	1.82	2.25	4.55					
Off-farm activity																																																			
Non-farm income	EUR	12 532	18 005	16 903	15 132	23 142	1.01	1.11	1.57	1.77	1.18	0.98	0.70	0.72	0.85	1.01	0.96	1.08	1.82	1.69	1.19	0.90	0.80	0.69	0.42	0.62	0.95	1.12	1.38	1.94	1.16	1.04	0.65	0.67	0.55	0.77	0.99	0.98	1.12	1.57	1.06	0.88	0.82	0.92	0.85	0.83					
Farm household income	EUR	44 461	70 190	68 606	51 114	39 786	-0.36	0.12	0.07	-0.24	-0.75	2.23	1.73	1.89	1.97	2.95	-0.23	0.20	0.10	-0.14	-0.96	2.11	1.81	1.98	1.97	2.51	-0.34	0.10	-0.03	-0.20	-1.05	2.53	2.06	2.15	2.43	3.10	-0.24	0.21	0.09	-0.02	-0.66	2.06	1.70	1.63	1.85	2.38					
Share of non-farm income in farm household income	%	28.19	25.65	24.64	29.60	58.17	-4.26	5.39	16.42	-12.36	-1.24	0.43	0.44	0.33	0.25	-4.26	5.39	16.42	-12.36	-1.24	0.43	0.44	0.35	0.21	0.25	-2.79	10.78	-46.12	-9.55	-1.14	4.41	0.32	0.31	0.23	0.25	-0.46	4.21	-0.62	-1.62	0.42	0.48	0.56	0.85	0.88	0.58	0.35					
Adoption of specific technology																																																			
Adoption of organic practice	%	2	4	3	2	3	1.11	0.96	0.77	0.59	0.29	1.21	1.11	0.78	1.11	1.92	1.50	1.19	1.24	1.01	0.47	0.55	0.66	0.81	0.80	0.95	1.04	1.03	0.83	0.46	0.44	0.80	1.01	0.91	0.77	1.00	1.08	0.99	1.10	1.08	0.49	0.81	1.31	0.83	1.21	1.18					
Net investment	EUR	49 950	49 803	90 630	58 304	62	0.83	0.47	0.83	0.91	0.69	1.20	1.04	1.14	0.83	0.97	0.76	0.34	0.75	0.72	0.90	1.58	1.85	1.82	1.25	1.31	0.88	0.18	0.82	0.62	0.93	1.92	1.81	1.66	1.91	1.49	0.61	-0.07	0.80	0.58	0.77	1.34	1.66	1.17	1.53	1.41					
Operator's characteristics																																																			
Age of main operator	years	51	51	51	51	51	0.98	1.01	1.01	0.99	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.00	0.99	1.02	1.00	0.98	1.00	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.00	0.98	0.94	0.97	0.98	0.96	1.00	1.01	0.99	1.00	1.01	0.99	1.00	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.97				
Educational attainment	%	5	6	6	6	6	0.98	0.																																											

92 – CROSS COUNTRY ANALYSIS OF FARM ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

	Unit	Fruit and vegetable farm																																													
		Output-input ratio											Net operating income per working unit									Net operating income per UAA							Net operating income per net worth																		
		Average in farm type			Average in low performers/average in farm type				Average in high performers/average in farm type				Average in low performers/average in farm type			Average in high performers/average in farm type			Average in low performers/average in farm type			Average in high performers/average in farm type				Average in low performers/average in farm type			Average in high performers/average in farm type																		
		2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009											
Farm size																																															
Gross agricultural output	EUR	202 691	289 581	348 121	315 856	321 618	1.01	0.88	0.85	1.26	0.80	1.08	0.97	0.96	0.70	0.56	0.75	0.74	0.92	0.80	1.31	1.30	1.58	1.23	0.92	0.51	0.75	0.61	0.99	0.64	1.68	1.43	1.60	1.41	1.56	0.53	0.81	0.53	0.73	0.68	1.73	1.78	1.72	1.08	1.49		
Total farm assets	EUR	816 670	894 037	1 000 759	993 728	1 110 312	0.94	1.22	1.18	0.91	1.12	1.14	0.91	0.90	0.80	0.60	0.72	1.02	1.06	0.72	1.11	1.22	1.11	1.10	1.13	0.89	0.70	0.98	1.08	0.86	1.09	1.34	0.99	1.11	1.21	0.98	0.84	1.33	1.14	1.05	0.99	0.84	0.86	0.83	0.76	0.86	
Total farm liabilities	EUR	265 009	272 144	358 408	327 852	413 955	0.99	1.44	1.28	1.97	1.29	0.70	0.59	0.76	0.55	0.31	0.80	1.19	1.04	1.39	1.29	0.97	0.92	1.13	0.94	0.52	0.84	1.20	1.00	1.29	1.20	1.32	0.81	1.22	0.83	0.82	0.53	1.15	0.82	0.82	0.94	1.28	1.35	1.47	1.08	1.38	
Farm net worth	EUR	551 661	661 893	642 351	665 874	696 357	0.91	1.13	1.12	0.99	1.02	1.35	1.03	0.98	0.93	0.77	0.66	0.94	1.07	0.39	1.01	1.34	1.19	1.09	1.28	1.11	0.64	0.89	1.12	0.64	1.02	0.85	1.07	1.05	1.39	1.08	0.91	1.40	1.43	1.16	1.03	0.63	0.86	0.47	0.60	0.54	
Utilized Agricultural Area	hectare	16.8	16.8	18.1	18.2	17.6	1.47	1.58	1.13	1.29	0.92	0.67	0.65	0.66	0.70	0.55	1.27	1.28	0.92	1.00	0.91	0.76	0.69	1.21	0.98	0.78	1.34	1.64	1.15	1.57	1.01	0.71	0.47	0.75	0.79	0.57	1.24	0.89	1.05	0.84	1.01	1.06	1.44	0.91	1.02		
Annual labor input (full-time equivalent)	FTE	3.1	3.6	4.0	3.8	4.4	1.29	1.19	1.06	1.56	1.02	0.89	0.84	0.81	0.67	0.63	1.07	1.19	1.01	1.23	1.03	0.75	0.82	1.02	0.83	0.73	0.97	0.99	0.74	1.21	0.86	1.26	1.14	1.21	1.18	1.26	0.82	0.97	0.65	0.85	0.67	1.26	1.45	1.27	1.03	1.23	
Support																																															
Total support	EUR	8 143	5 422	13 561	10 651	10 468	0.97	1.10	0.96	1.17	1.80	1.02	0.78	0.71	0.68	0.40	0.93	0.87	0.77	0.85	1.78	1.18	1.03	1.20	1.12	0.74	1.01	1.01	0.77	1.17	1.57	1.34	1.01	1.24	1.28	0.71	0.84	1.68	0.54	0.97	0.54	1.39	1.25	1.34	0.98	2.07	
Total payments	EUR	1 948	1 793	1 918	1 588	4 592	1.40	1.38	1.56	1.28	3.06	1.30	0.63	0.64	0.47	0.10	1.30	1.02	0.92	0.88	3.02	1.32	0.73	0.64	0.38	0.27	1.42	1.32	1.51	2.05	2.70	1.37	0.67	0.87	0.51	0.14	1.17	2.87	0.86	2.23	0.38	1.45	0.91	0.46	0.46	3.01	
First pillar payments	EUR	928	664	522	614	643	2.39	3.39	3.28	0.67	0.89	0.11	0.60	0.14	0.10	0.31	2.29	2.50	1.84	0.46	0.88	0.05	0.72	0.33	0.66	1.64	2.41	3.03	3.39	3.12	0.80	0.02	0.40	0.20	0.79	0.43	1.90	2.85	2.12	2.77	1.02	0.27	0.59	0.78	1.19	1.67	
Second pillar payments	EUR	673	197	238	232	73	0.41	0.00	0.23	0.26	1.28	2.93	2.07	0.18	0.00	2.06	0.32	0.00	0.85	0.17	1.27	1.32	0.12	0.26	0.82	1.25	0.51	0.91	2.22	1.10	1.14	3.27	2.29	0.24	0.64	1.30	0.50	0.94	0.55	1.92	1.19	3.26	3.10	0.44	0.00	2.78	
Other payments	EUR	347	933	1 157	741	3 876	0.64	0.24	0.62	2.11	3.45	1.34	0.35	0.95	0.16	0.03	0.51	0.18	0.52	1.44	3.41	1.22	0.45	0.86	0.00	0.03	0.55	0.19	0.52	1.15	3.04	1.29	0.52	1.29	0.23	0.07	0.53	3.30	0.36	1.89	2.25	1.06	0.67	0.33	0.82	3.24	
Market price support	EUR	6 195	3 629	11 644	9 063	5 877	0.83	0.97	0.86	1.15	0.82	0.93	0.85	0.73	0.72	0.63	0.81	0.79	0.75	0.85	0.82	1.14	1.18	1.29	1.26	1.11	0.88	0.85	0.65	1.02	0.68	1.34	1.18	1.31	1.41	1.15	0.73	1.09	0.49	0.75	0.67	1.37	1.42	1.49	1.07	1.33	
Support rate	%	3.98	1.86	3.87	3.36	3.21	0.95	1.25	1.12	0.93	2.16	0.94	0.81	0.74	0.97	0.72	1.57	1.14	1.04	0.92	2.14	1.30	1.79	1.76	0.91	0.81	1.96	1.34	1.24	1.18	2.33	0.80	0.71	0.78	0.91	0.46	1.58	2.05	1.02	1.31	0.80	0.80	0.71	0.78	0.91	1.36	
Gross receipts	EUR	204 640	291 374	350 039	317 444	326 209	1.02	0.88	0.86	1.26	0.83	1.08	0.96	0.96	0.70	0.55	0.59	0.76	0.74	0.92	0.83	1.31	1.30	1.57	1.23	0.91	0.52	0.75	0.62	0.99	0.67	1.68	1.43	1.60	1.40	1.54	0.53	0.82	0.53	0.74	0.87	1.73	1.78	1.72	1.07	1.52	
Farm cash expenses	EUR	146 805	188 123	225 340	224 323	262 995	1.40	1.25	1.24	1.74	1.10	0.71	0.67	0.83	0.46	0.38	0.83	1.04	1.08	1.24	1.10	0.98	0.94	1.16	0.95	0.69	0.72	1.02	0.91	1.30	0.90	1.32	1.07	1.27	1.12	1.43	0.72	1.06	0.71	0.89	0.90	1.50	1.62	1.56	0.95	1.46	
Net operating income (including support)	EUR	57 835	103 251	124 698	93 121	63 214	0.65	0.21	0.16	0.11	-0.29	2.02	1.51	1.56	1.27	1.26	0.00	0.24	0.12	0.15	-0.29	2.13	1.96	2.32	1.93	1.83	0.00	0.26	0.10	0.26	-0.25	2.60	2.07	2.19	2.08	2.01	0.06	0.39	0.21	0.38	-0.26	2.31	2.06	1.99	1.37	1.75	
Depreciation	EUR	31 618	37 178	39 348	41 690	47 013	0.84	0.88	1.00	0.98	1.03	0.89	0.90	0.86	0.52	0.62	0.93	0.74	0.88	0.97	1.19	0.98	1.24	1.13	0.80	0.54	0.98	0.87	0.84	1.44	1.26	1.28	1.11	0.74	1.06	0.62	0.94	0.81	1.19	1.09	0.99	0.93	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	
Farm income	EUR	26 217	66 072	85 049	51 422	16 201	-0.89	-0.28	-0.23	-0.61	-3.98	1.22	1.85	1.87	1.77	3.38	-0.64	-0.14	-0.16	-0.39	-3.94	3.26	2.50	2.83	2.56	4.81	-0.62	-0.14	-0.17	-0.29	-3.72	3.98	2.84	2.65	2.73	4.63	0.76	0.00	-0.07	-0.08	-3.36	3.66	2.61	2.46	1.73	3.53	
Off-farm activity																																															
Non-farm income	EUR	13 354	16 009	15 305	46 213	18 312	0.26	0.10	0.56	0.30	2.05	1.36	0.82	1.67	1.30	0.86	0.21	0.56	0.93	0.32	2.03	1.39	0.26	2.14	2.68	0.89	0.23	1.56	0.55	0.27	1.81	0.76	0.17	2.10	1.00	0.92	1.34	0.24	0.42	0.16	2.06	1.15	0.63	1.78	0.92	0.82	
Farm household income	EUR	39 571	82 082	100 354	97 636	34 513	-0.50	-0.21	-0.11	-0.18	-0.78	2.59	1.65	1.84	1.55	2.04	-0.35	-0.01	0.00	-0.05	-0.77	2.63	2.60	2.72	2.61	2.73	0.00	0.33	0.13	0.25	-0.46	3.79	2.60	2.72	1.98	3.68	-0.05	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.00	4.03	4.03	4.03	0.00	0.00	3.98
Share of non-farm income in farm household income	%	33.75	19.50	15.25	47.33	53.06	-0.52	-0.47	-0.33	-1.69	-2.63	0.53	0.49	0.91	0.84	0.42	-0.58	-0.29	253.96	-6.13	-2.62	0.53	0.12	0.78	1.02	0.33	79.00	4.68	4.30	1.11	-3.90	0.20	0.07	0.77	0.51	0.25	-25.55	5.46	246.89	5.21	-4.28	0.41	0.28	0.76	0.68	0.31	
Adoption of specific technology																																															
Adoption of organic practice	%	1	2	4	2	2	0.00	0.00	1.99	0.00	0.00	3.62	2.70	1.51	0.00	2.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.85	3.78	2.20	4.07	3.99	0.00	1.90	0.00	4.01	4.08	2.10	4.14	4.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.03	4.03	0.00	0.00	3.98	
Net investment	EUR	28 978	45 445	34 698	-1 238	63 318	0.69	0.72	0.53	-34.84	1.42	1.63	0.81	0.99	69.30	0.33	0.41	0.47	0.52	-15.58	1.41	1.58	1.71	-60.46	0.65	0.37	0.64	0.29	-38.13	2.64	2.17	1.80	1.80	-57.10	4.69	0.71	1.01	-48.48	-21.93	-0.35	1.68	1.50	0.12	-40.51	1.48		
Operator's characteristics																																															
Age of main operator	years	51	52	51	52	51	1.05	1.11	1.01	0.95	1.06	1.07	0.93	1.05	1.05	0.96	0.97	1.11	0.99	0.98	1.06	1.07	0.90	1.04	1.03	0.94	0.96	1.08	0.97	0.96	1.04	1.00	0.88	1.00	1.06	0.97	0.98	1.09	1.04	0.97	1.11	0.90	0.86	1.01	1.03	0.93	
Educational attainment	%	6	6	6	6	6	0.99	1.13	1.01	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.99	0.99	1.19	1.22	1.30	1.01	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.97	1.01	0.99	1.21	1.13	1.30	1.01	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.97	1.01	1.03	1.07	0.97	0.97	1.01	0.98	0.98	1.08	1.03	1.05			
Geographical condition																																															
Share of land in less favored area	%																																														
Land quality index	%	59	66	73	74	75	0.63	0.84	0.66	0.79	0.92	1.41	1.09	1.37	1.19	1.05	0.45	0.71	0.78	0.69	0.91	1.52	1.29	1.34	1.24	1.23	0.47	0.87	0.89	0.74	0.98	1.15	1.12	1.30	1.10	0.94	0.97	0.94	0.88	0.74	1.04	1.04	0.82	0.91	0.87	0.62	

CROSS COUNTRY ANALYSIS OF FARM ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE – 93

	Beef and sheep farm																																																
	Output-input ratio												Net operating income per working unit												Net operating income per UAA												Net operating income per net worth												
	Average in farm type				Average in low performers/average in farm type				Average in high performers/average in farm type				Average in low performers/average in farm type				Average in high performers/average in farm type				Average in low performers/average in farm type				Average in high performers/average in farm type				Average in low performers/average in farm type				Average in high performers/average in farm type																
Unit	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008
Farm size																																																	
Gross agricultural output	EUR	118 317	116 225	130 025	142 926	150 552	1.03	0.35	0.28	0.26	0.37	0.69	1.43	1.20	0.98	1.39	1.00	0.43	0.59	0.49	0.43	2.13	1.68	1.88	2.58	1.71	1.03	0.45	0.66	0.57	0.39	1.90	2.17	1.88	2.59	2.45	1.13	0.55	0.74	0.60	0.43	1.97	1.86	1.92	2.12	2.36			
Total farm assets	EUR	959 616	793 813	773 591	833 634	915 820	1.82	0.87	0.78	0.71	0.95	0.63	1.08	0.82	0.82	1.10	1.72	1.04	0.94	0.82	0.97	1.06	1.21	1.00	1.41	1.00	1.82	0.80	0.83	0.70	0.81	0.94	1.19	0.89	1.29	1.06	1.89	0.65	0.59	0.64	0.69	0.77	0.80	0.92	1.05	0.97			
Total farm liabilities	EUR	354 064	276 958	291 891	320 880	323 366	2.13	0.60	0.58	0.69	0.95	0.41	1.19	1.29	1.01	1.02	1.99	0.78	1.11	0.98	0.90	1.33	1.61	1.30	1.63	1.28	2.13	0.83	1.08	1.32	1.00	1.24	1.56	1.39	1.76	1.43	2.06	0.97	1.04	0.79	0.79	1.29	1.28	1.52	1.86	1.61			
Farm net worth	EUR	605 551	517 854	481 700	512 954	592 454	1.65	1.01	0.91	0.73	0.95	0.76	1.02	0.53	0.69	1.15	1.56	1.19	0.94	0.73	1.01	0.90	0.94	0.82	1.27	0.85	1.65	0.79	0.69	0.31	0.70	1.00	0.56	0.99	0.85	1.78	0.47	0.31	0.55	0.64	0.46	0.54	0.55	0.54	0.63				
Utilized Agricultural Area	hectare	29	29	31	31	29	1.65	1.05	1.07	0.98	1.01	0.66	0.82	0.70	1.02	1.10	1.62	1.11	1.25	1.00	1.17	0.84	0.74	0.77	1.26	0.93	1.65	0.74	0.86	0.59	0.72	0.55	0.57	0.51	0.85	0.83	1.79	0.91	1.16	0.85	0.80	0.73	0.89	0.72	1.13	1.26			
Annual labor input (full-time equivalent)	FTE	1	1	1	2	2	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.70	0.67	0.77	1.16	1.07	0.90	1.05	0.81	0.75	0.70	0.72	0.60	1.51	1.12	1.44	1.74	1.18	0.80	0.81	0.83	0.65	0.73	1.37	1.57	1.48	1.73	1.92	0.84	0.86	0.85	0.64	0.66	1.53	1.44	1.50	1.79	2.00			
Support																																																	
Total support	EUR	35 536	45 860	41 840	37 678	33 967	1.33	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.72	0.76	1.12	1.11	1.21	1.64	1.33	0.61	1.14	0.93	0.92	1.47	1.51	1.12	1.65	1.41	1.33	0.58	0.76	0.87	0.72	1.29	1.47	1.30	1.74	1.45	1.56	0.84	1.20	1.11	0.87	1.35	1.14	0.98	1.16	1.14			
Total payments	EUR	16 005	19 678	19 160	20 964	17 480	1.85	0.76	0.78	0.83	0.83	0.76	1.26	0.66	1.29	1.63	1.87	0.73	1.46	1.09	1.08	0.91	1.48	0.76	1.49	1.12	1.85	0.58	0.86	0.84	0.74	0.69	1.11	0.83	1.59	1.17	1.95	0.89	1.29	1.18	0.96	1.11	1.17	0.67	1.14	0.99			
First pillar payments	EUR	12 373	15 257	14 378	16 451	13 719	2.04	0.71	0.78	0.89	0.92	0.68	0.94	0.65	0.73	0.99	2.01	0.75	1.23	1.20	1.15	0.76	1.35	0.78	1.15	0.87	2.04	0.56	0.83	1.05	0.84	0.85	1.34	0.92	1.35	0.92	2.14	0.81	0.90	1.31	1.09	0.97	0.87	0.66	0.72	0.58			
Second pillar payments	EUR	2 201	4 164	4 752	4 340	3 583	0.78	0.90	0.76	0.64	0.52	1.66	2.52	0.70	3.42	3.87	1.17	0.51	2.17	0.66	0.84	2.19	2.02	0.69	2.16	0.94	0.78	0.54	0.05	0.38	0.12	0.34	0.57	2.49	2.00	0.97	1.07	2.48	0.69	0.52	2.22	2.31	0.68	0.74	2.38				
Other payments	EUR	1 431	257	30	173	178	1.90	2.03	0.00	0.91	0.12	0.08	0.00	1.32	1.68	5.97	1.78	3.08	3.22	1.11	0.00	0.25	0.05	0.85	1.42	3.83	1.90	2.74	0.00	1.12	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.87	1.43	3.43	1.75	2.77	3.33	0.66	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.76	1.73	3.63			
Market price support	EUR	19 531	26 182	22 680	16 714	16 487	0.90	0.43	0.43	0.31	0.60	0.76	1.02	1.49	1.11	1.65	0.88	0.52	0.87	0.72	0.72	1.52	1.53	1.43	1.84	1.71	0.90	0.59	0.67	0.91	0.69	1.79	1.73	1.69	1.94	1.74	1.24	0.79	1.11	1.04	0.78	1.55	1.13	1.24	1.18	1.29			
Support rate	%	26.46	33.74	28.05	22.99	20.21	1.17	1.40	1.71	1.80	1.73	1.09	0.80	0.96	1.18	1.16	1.21	1.28	1.62	1.65	1.87	0.74	1.92	0.65	0.67	0.85	1.17	1.24	1.11	1.43	1.68	0.74	0.73	0.74	0.71	0.62	1.27	1.38	1.48	1.65	1.81	0.73	0.65	0.58	0.51				
Gross receipts	EUR	134 322	135 903	149 185	163 891	168 032	1.13	0.41	0.34	0.34	0.42	0.70	1.40	1.13	1.02	1.41	1.10	1.13	1.02	1.41	1.10	1.13	1.02	1.41	1.10	1.13	1.02	1.41	1.10	1.13	1.02	1.41	1.10	1.13	1.02	1.41	1.10	1.13	1.02	1.41	1.10	1.13	1.02	1.41	1.10	1.13	1.02	1.41	
Farm cash expenses	EUR	107 786	102 757	122 656	134 899	128 312	1.59	0.65	0.53	0.52	0.62	0.35	0.96	0.81	0.60	0.90	1.52	0.80	0.96	0.81	0.73	1.55	1.24	1.44	2.12	1.26	1.59	0.78	0.98	0.87	0.67	1.41	1.70	1.47	2.14	2.02	1.58	0.81	0.88	0.78	0.63	1.52	1.68	1.69	1.86	2.04			
Net operating income (including support)	EUR	26 536	33 146	26 529	28 992	39 720	-0.73	-0.32	-0.51	-0.50	-0.25	2.08	2.79	2.62	2.98	3.07	-0.60	-0.53	-0.48	-0.56	-0.28	3.74	2.91	3.10	3.91	2.82	-0.73	-0.49	-0.72	-0.60	-0.35	3.14	2.99	3.06	3.97	3.29	-0.18	-0.04	0.48	0.22	-0.01	3.26	2.61	2.09	2.62	2.78			
Depreciation	EUR	22 222	22 640	23 700	23 918	25 532	1.30	0.82	0.64	0.58	0.59	0.67	1.19	1.20	0.97	1.18	1.26	1.68	0.61	0.63	0.43	1.62	1.40	1.40	2.27	1.41	1.38	0.86	0.69	0.75	0.94	1.44	1.92	1.68	2.30	2.39	1.51	0.73	0.68	0.65	0.44	1.54	1.62	1.72	2.04	2.13			
Farm income	EUR	4 314	10 497	2 827	5 074	14 187	-11.19	-2.36	-9.25	-5.63	-1.59	9.36	6.22	14.57	12.48	6.47	-10.19	-3.15	-9.65	-6.19	-1.56	14.63	6.16	15.00	11.68	5.52	-11.19	-2.99	-12.56	-6.95	-1.95	11.90	5.51	14.65	11.85	5.25	-8.90	-1.71	-1.13	-1.89	-0.82	12.14	4.76	5.14	5.39	5.98			
Off-farm activity																																																	
Non-farm income	EUR	13 116	25 789	25 804	36 809	38 149	0.67	1.49	1.81	1.57	1.45	0.35	0.39	0.26	0.30	0.23	0.85	1.65	2.23	1.77	1.47	0.43	0.25	0.28	0.48	0.16	0.67	1.18	2.16	1.21	1.65	0.44	0.24	0.28	0.41	0.19	0.69	0.90	1.13	1.11	1.16	0.47	1.13	0.90	0.75	0.78			
Farm household income	EUR	17 430	36 286	28 630	41 883	52 336	-2.27	0.37	0.71	0.69	0.62	2.58	2.08	1.67	1.78	1.92	-1.88	0.26	1.06	0.81	0.65	3.95	1.96	1.74	1.83	1.61	-1.11	-0.45	-0.67	-0.41	0.77	2.73	2.83	2.75	2.50	-0.19	0.15	0.91	0.75	0.62	3.36	2.18	1.32	1.31	1.65				
Share of non-farm income in farm household income	%	75.25	71.07	90.13	87.88	72.89	-0.29	3.97	2.53	2.26	2.32	0.14	0.19	0.15	0.17	0.12	-0.45	6.37	2.11	2.19	2.26	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.26	0.10	-0.60	-2.62	-3.24	-2.92	-6.19	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.15	0.08	-0.41	6.16	1.24	1.49	1.87	0.14	0.52	0.68	0.57	0.47			
Adoption of specific technology																																																	
Adoption of organic practice	%	3	8	7	1	4	1.29	0.13	1.90			1.47	0.46	5.56		2.01	0.22	0.29				1.35	1.56	1.32	1.95		1.95	1.04			0.73	0.80	1.01	0.44			2.13	1.25	3.67	1.13		1.24		0.34	0.54				
Net investment	EUR	26 039	10 859	25 641	1 087	21 732	3.22	-6.29	-5.48	0.34	1.54	4.05	1.03	16.91	1.73	2.62	-4.21	0.37	-59.49	0.29	2.79	5.11	1.56	1.30	2.55	3.22	-0.69	1.23	-65.07	-1.35	2.28	5.65	2.21	72.77	4.48	3.25	0.64	-0.59	-80.52	-1.43	2.38	4.11	2.96	63.71	2.69				
Operator's characteristics																																																	
Age of main operator	years	52	52	53	52	52	0.84	1.05	1.06	0.96	1.03	0.85	0.92	0.93	0.98	0.93	0.87	1.01	0.97	0.96	1.02	0.96	0.88	0.92	0.96	0.88	0.84	1.06	0.99	0.91	1.07	1.00	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.92	0.84	0.99	0.97	0.96	1.02	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.90			
Educational attainment	%	6	6	6	6	6	0.73	0.78	0.72	0.63	0.72	0.95	0.70	0.72	1.20	0.73	0.73	0.84	0.82	0.00	0.89	0.95	0.90	0.91	0.94	1.03	0.73	0.70	0.82	1.31	0.73	0.95	0.83	0.72	0.92	0.70	0.73	0.70	0.90	0.96	0.73	0.78	0.88	0.72	0.92	0.54			
Geographical condition																																																	
Share of land in less favored area	%																																																
Land quality index	%	13	10	12	11	11	3.36	1.43	1.32	1.22	0.92				0.61	0.59	1.19	3.15	1.41	2.22	1.44	1.50	0.91	0.57	0.67	1.64	1.42	3.36	0.83		0.77	0.74	0.65	1.25	1.35	3.07	0.49	1.39	0.26	0.74	1.05	1.01	1.32	1.89					

Annex Table B.13 Average characteristics of high and low performers, United States, for selected farm types, by performance indicator, 2004-09

		All farm types																																									
		Output-input ratio											Net operating income per working unit											Net operating income per UAA							Net operating income per net worth												
		Average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type											
		Unit	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009						
Farm size																																											
Gross agricultural output	USD	452 498	604 786	637 941	888 510	604 786	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.93	0.21	2.87	2.78	2.86	0.92	2.78	0.83	0.93				1.54	1.57				0.72	0.78	0.90	1.84	1.66	1.55	0.65	0.80	0.71	0.80	0.88	1.85	1.83	1.83	1.67	1.58	
Total farm assets	USD	2 237 087	2 528 089	2 346 971	2 515 614	2 528 089	0.67	0.63	0.54	1.15	0.63	1.87	1.91	1.93	0.89	1.91	1.14	1.14				1.18	1.16				1.16	1.23	1.29	1.06	1.03	1.01	1.36	1.27	1.28	1.33	1.35	0.64	0.63	0.66	0.66	0.85	
Total farm liabilities	USD	255 460	333 385	289 469	324 379	333 385	0.34	0.38	0.37	1.38	0.38	2.43	2.40	2.38	0.61	2.40	1.27	1.35				1.16	1.15				1.17	1.27	1.34	1.24	1.13	1.07	1.16	1.26	1.15	1.25	1.29	1.23	1.24	1.28	1.18	1.11	
Farm net worth	USD	1 981 627	2 192 704	2 057 472	2 191 235	2 192 704	0.71	0.67	0.57	1.12	0.67	1.80	1.83	1.87	0.93	1.83	1.12	1.11				1.18	1.16				1.16	1.22	1.28	1.04	1.02	1.00	1.39	1.27	1.30	1.34	0.00	0.56	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.58	
Utilized Agricultural Area	hectare	595	640	614	612	640	0.54	0.61	0.57	1.31	0.61	0.74	1.68	1.77	0.78	1.68	1.30	1.48				1.10	0.95				2.05	1.87	1.88	0.26	0.29	0.29	1.57	1.32	1.55	1.42	1.57	0.73	0.75	0.78	0.81	0.68	
Annual labor input (full-time equivalent)	FTE	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.3		0.61	0.41	1.50	0.58		2.10	2.19	0.87	1.98		1.50	1.60				0.53	0.55				1.13	1.15	1.33	1.50	1.46	1.31			1.20	1.34				1.18	1.07		
Support																																											
Total support	USD	29 353	27 386	42 927	21 017	28 849	0.29	0.33	0.46	1.19	0.92	2.44	2.36	1.27	0.81	1.48	1.13	1.35				1.32	1.18				1.32	1.21	1.36	0.42	0.51	0.54	0.90	1.21	0.78	1.08	0.89	1.44	1.15	1.64	1.18	0.65	
Total payments	USD	21 045	19 044	17 032	19 095	19 043	0.34	0.42	0.35	1.22	0.42	2.17	2.04	1.98	0.79	2.04	1.13	1.35																									
First pillar payments	USD	21 045	19 044	17 032	19 095	19 043	0.34	0.42	0.35	1.22	0.42	2.17	2.04	1.98	0.79	2.04																											
Second pillar payments	USD																																										
Other payments	USD																																										
Market price support	USD	8 308	8 342	25 855	1 922	9 806	0.14	0.14	0.54	0.86	1.90	3.13	3.12	0.80	0.96	0.40																											
Support rate	%	6.2	4.4	6.6	3.0	4.6	1.31	1.52	2.22	1.27	4.19	0.86	0.86	0.45	0.89	0.54	1.35	1.43				0.90	0.78				1.84	1.56	1.51	0.23	0.31	0.35	1.34	1.47	1.08	1.35	0.00	0.79	0.64	0.91	0.71	0.42	
Gross receipts	USD	473 543	623 830	654 973	707 605	623 830	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.93	0.22	2.83	2.76	2.84	0.91	2.76	0.84	0.95				1.53	1.55				0.72	0.78	0.90	1.84	1.66	1.55	0.68	0.82	0.73	0.80	0.90	1.82	1.79	1.81	1.66	1.54	
Farm cash expenses	USD	381 162	473 333	472 983	527 488	473 333	0.23	0.24	0.23	1.42	0.24	2.80	2.72	2.78	0.51	2.72	1.29	1.46				1.12	1.10				1.15	1.23	1.42	1.48	1.33	1.13	1.07	1.29	1.15	1.25	1.39	1.46	1.37	1.41	1.31	1.15	
Net operating income (including support)	USD	112 381	150 497	181 990	180 117	150 496	0.20	0.16	0.14	-0.50	0.16	2.93	2.87	2.99	2.10	2.87	-0.51	-0.70				2.74	3.03				-0.52	-0.73	-0.97	2.86	2.75	3.07	-0.26	-0.65	-0.37	-0.48	-0.66	2.67	3.15	2.86	2.67	2.75	
Depreciation	USD	33 012	49 552	40 704	54 162	49 552	0.31	0.32	0.32	1.09	0.32	2.40	2.42	2.35	0.83	2.42	0.97	1.06				1.36	1.43				0.99	0.97	1.07	1.24	1.29	1.17	0.85	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.07	1.23	1.29	1.28	1.24	1.17	
Farm income	USD	79 369	100 945	141 286	125 925	100 944	0.16	0.08	0.08	-1.18	0.08	3.15	3.09	3.17	2.65	3.09	-1.20	-1.64				3.38	3.87				-1.02	-1.61	-2.20	3.40	3.50	4.23	-0.66	-1.36	-0.76	-1.10	-1.51	3.15	3.93	3.32	3.27	3.53	
Off-farm activity																																											
Non-farm income	USD	59 187	53 233	53 678	53 235	53 233	0.99	1.12	1.03	0.98	1.04	1.02	1.03	0.98	1.04	0.98	1.26	1.32				1.32	1.37				1.03	0.89	1.06	1.18	1.12	1.06	1.46	1.35	1.32	0.98	1.92	0.83	0.91	0.83			
Farm household income	USD	112 381	150 497	181 990	180 117	150 496	0.20	0.16	0.14	-0.50	0.16	2.93	2.87	2.99	2.10	2.87	-0.51	-0.70				2.74	3.03				-0.52	-0.73	-0.97	2.86	2.75	3.07	-0.26	-0.65	-0.37	-0.48	-0.66	2.67	3.15	2.86	2.67	2.75	
Share of non-farm income in farm household income	%	52.7	35.4	28.9	29.6	35.4	4.90	7.10	7.19	-2.62	7.10	0.35	0.34	0.28	0.50	0.34	-2.45	-1.87				0.33	0.30				-2.41	-1.81	-1.42	0.36	0.32	0.35	-4.60	-1.92	-3.98	-2.83	-2.01	0.37	0.29	0.29	0.34	0.30	
Adoption of specific technology																																											
Adoption of organic practice	%																																										
Net investment	USD	8000	12 096	-10 995	-13 105		-0.06	0.42	1.15	0.02		3.27	2.32	1.29	3.35		0.91	1.58				1.46	1.33				0.28	0.73	1.51	1.39	1.46	1.46	1.58	2.65	0.33	0.79	1.41	1.17	2.17	1.58	1.20	1.16	
Operator characteristics																																											
Age of main operator	years	54	54	54	54	54	1.06	1.04	1.00	1.00	1.04	0.96	1.00	0.98	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.02				1.00	1.00				1.02	1.00	1.02	0.98	0.98	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.02	1.02	1.02	0.98	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.93	
Educational attainment	%	27	28	26	26	25	1.01	0.96	1.05	1.11	0.90	1.20	1.11	1.17	1.03	1.28	1.15	1.12				1.15	1.12				1.15	1.15	1.12	1.15	1.00	1.08	1.04	1.21	1.15	1.19	1.12	1.19	1.07	1.00	1.08	1.00	
Geographical condition																																											
Share of land in less favored area	%																																										
Land quality index	%																																										

		Field crop farm																																								
		Output-input ratio											Net operating income per working unit											Net operating income per UAA							Net operating income per net worth											
		Average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type										
		Unit	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Farm size																																										
Gross agricultural output	USD	314 069	334 533	465 114	539 400	489 665	0.80	0.85	0.28	0.82	0.27	1.15	1.10	2.35	1.09	2.28	0.78	0.79				1.48	1.48				0.81	0.77	0.79	1.50	1.49	1.44	0.73	0.83	0.79	0.77	0.79	1.51	1.54	1.51	1.45	1.47
Total farm assets	USD	1 392 981	1 781 360	2 021 039	2 082 181	2 081 062	1.01	0.91	0.55	1.06	0.57	1.04	1.53	1.77	0.75	1.75	1.06	1.02				1.20	1.18				1.00	1.05	1.04	1.18	1.14	1.13	1.18	1.82	1.13	1.14	1.07	0.60	0.59	0.59	0.67	0.68
Total farm liabilities	USD	199 455	224 241	240 704	269 806	282 595	1.31	1.31	0.																																	

102 – CROSS COUNTRY ANALYSIS OF FARM ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

	Unit	Mixed farm																																			
		Output-input ratio											Net operating income per working unit						Net operating income per UAA						Net operating income per net worth												
		Average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type					Average in high performers/average in farm type					Average in low performers/average in farm type			Average in high performers/average in farm type			Average in low performers/average in farm type			Average in high performers/average in farm type											
		2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Farm size																																					
Gross agricultural output	USD	850 730	819 736	1 442 218	1 313 650	1 136 425	0.56	0.62	0.09	0.91	0.12	1.12	0.95	2.06	0.77	2.24	0.82	0.93	1.32	1.90	0.59	0.81	0.96	1.36	1.25	1.07	0.45	0.57	0.57	0.84	0.98	1.67	1.68	1.78	1.70	1.51	
Total farm assets	USD	1 803 496	2 088 419	2 406 676	2 377 997	2 439 430	0.84	0.77	0.36	0.84	0.33	1.05	0.99	1.62	1.02	1.72	0.69	1.09	1.44	1.40	1.05	0.76	1.14	0.94	1.05	0.89	0.97	0.78	1.07	0.86	1.17	0.91	0.86	0.81	0.93	0.82	
Total farm liabilities	USD	316 802	249 223	358 442	426 600	431 059	0.81	0.71	0.15	1.12	0.39	1.36	0.80	1.65	0.55	2.02	0.79	1.18	1.44	1.68	1.08	1.00	1.20	0.98	1.02	0.87	0.70	0.63	1.08	1.08	1.25	1.29	1.21	1.03	1.14	1.04	
Farm net worth	USD	1 486 694	1 849 196	2 048 234	1 952 397	2 008 371	0.84	0.78	0.40	0.78	0.32	0.99	1.02	1.58	1.12	1.66	0.68	1.07	1.44	1.35	1.05	0.71	1.13	0.94	1.05	0.89	1.02	0.79	1.07	0.82	1.16	0.85	0.82	0.78	0.89	0.77	
Utilized Agricultural Area	hectare	146	147	145	144	114	0.98	0.77	0.45	0.88	0.48	0.00	0.73	1.48	1.26	1.79	0.71	0.98	2.08	2.31	1.21	0.88	1.04	0.59	0.45	0.58	1.04	0.92	1.18	0.94	1.03	0.93	0.87	0.72	0.73	0.95	
Annual labor input (full-time equivalent)	FTE	10.10	12.68	11.31	7.88		0.00	0.29	1.19	0.46		0.00	1.70	0.86	1.97	1.18	1.54	0.39	0.42	0.83	1.04	1.50	1.28	1.11	0.89				1.03	1.49				1.19	1.05		
Support																																					
Total support	USD	8 910	7 188	6 918	6 597	4 643	0.78	1.11	1.07	0.99	0.23	0.90	0.52	1.40	1.66	1.92	0.88	1.02	2.55	2.50	1.36	0.96	1.09	0.57	0.00	0.60	0.63	1.04	1.47	1.08	1.04	1.19	0.61	0.71	0.05	0.86	
Total payments	USD	8 599	7 061	5 885	6 509	4 038	0.76	1.12	0.88	1.00	0.24	0.91	0.52	1.48	1.68	2.10	0.88	1.02	2.55	2.50				0.65	1.05	1.26	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.20	0.59	0.73	0.00	0.94			
First pillar payments	USD	8 599	7 061	5 885	6 509	4 038	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.52	1.48	0.00	2.10																					
Second pillar payments	USD																																				
Other payments	USD																																				
Market price support	USD	311	127	1 033	88	605	1.37	0.10	2.16	0.00	0.18	0.67	0.44	0.91	0.00	0.70					2.73	0.00	0.80	0.57	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.09	2.68	0.00	0.74	0.91	1.53	0.55	3.49	0.33	
Support rate	%	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.40	1.79	11.81	1.09	1.90	0.81	0.55	0.68	2.12	0.86	1.06	1.09	1.92	1.31	2.31	1.19	1.14	0.42	0.00	0.56	1.40	1.80	2.57	1.30	1.06	0.71	0.36	0.40	0.03	0.57	
Gross receipts	USD	859 329	826 797	1 448 103	1 320 159	1 140 463	0.56	0.62	0.09	0.91	0.12	1.11	0.94	2.06	0.78	2.24	0.83	0.93	1.33	1.90	0.59	0.81	0.96	1.36	1.25	1.07	0.45	0.58	0.57	0.83	0.98	1.67	1.67	1.78	1.68	1.51	
Farm cash expenses	USD	567 560	584 412	1 019 693	1 125 558	899 852	0.90	0.97	0.11	1.23	0.13	0.68	0.50	2.01	0.40	2.22	1.12	1.35	0.82	1.34	1.00	1.13	1.44	1.14	1.05	0.89	0.75	0.92	0.96	1.16	1.45	1.43	1.36	1.38	1.39	1.19	
Net operating income (including support)	USD	291 769	242 385	428 410	194 601	240 611	-0.11	-0.24	0.05	-0.92	0.08	1.95	2.01	2.18	2.95	2.30	-0.90	-0.77	4.24	4.20	-0.41	-1.16	-0.85	1.87	2.43	1.76	-0.17	-0.25	-0.34	-0.99	-0.79	2.16	2.41	2.72	3.33	2.72	
Depreciation	USD	43 592	39 695	51 334	63 453	62 475	0.52	0.73	0.20	1.04	0.25	1.08	0.85	1.79	0.72	2.05	0.86	1.09	1.42	1.80	0.84	0.85	1.11	1.04	1.10	0.96	0.46	0.69	0.86	0.91	1.16	1.27	1.45	1.19	1.28	1.14	
Farm income	USD	248 177	202 690	377 076	131 148	178 136	-0.22	-0.43	0.03	-1.86	0.02	2.10	2.24	2.24	4.04	2.39	-1.86	-1.56	5.78	5.22	-0.58	-2.24	-1.55	1.98	3.14	2.05	-0.30	-0.43	-0.51	-1.87	-1.48	2.33	2.60	2.92	4.29	3.28	
Off-farm activity																																					
Non-farm income	USD	36 021	47 866	46 021	48 919	48 333	1.21	0.68	1.05	0.79	1.00	1.13	0.84	0.99	1.56	1.03	0.78	1.16	0.74	0.81	1.33	0.69	1.18	0.89	1.18	0.95	1.39	0.65	1.29	0.73	1.21	1.03	0.90	0.94	1.21	0.97	
Farm household income	USD	291 769	242 385	428 410	194 601	240 611	-0.11	-0.24	0.05	-0.92	0.08	1.95	2.01	2.18	2.95	2.30	-0.90	-0.77	4.24	4.20	-0.41	-1.16	-0.85	1.87	2.43	1.76	-0.17	-0.25	-0.34	-0.99	-0.79	2.16	2.41	2.72	3.33	2.72	
Share of non-farm income in farm household income	%	12.3	19.7	10.7	25.1	20.1	-10.96	-2.88	21.39	-0.86	12.48	0.58	0.42	0.46	0.53	0.45	-0.86	-1.52	0.18	0.19	-3.24	-0.59	-1.39	0.47	0.49	0.54	-7.95	-2.65	-3.78	-0.74	-1.53	0.48	0.37	0.35	0.36	0.36	
Adoption of specific technology																																					
Adoption of organic practice	%																																				
Net investment	USD																0.96	1.41	2.88	1.30	4.08	-10.52	0.94	-0.22	5.55	1.07	1.39	1.07	3.81	-19.50	1.24	1.11	1.42	-0.60	11.50	1.19	
Operator's characteristics																																					
Age of main operator	years	51	53	54	52	54	1.04	1.00	1.02	0.96	0.98	0.98	1.04	0.96	1.08	1.00	0.94	1.00	1.08	0.96	1.04	0.94	0.98	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.08	1.00	1.06	0.94	0.98	1.00	0.98	0.96	1.05	0.98	
Educational attainment	%	29.7	36.5	38.0	31.1	35.5	0.98	1.48	1.16	0.93	0.75	0.98	0.74	1.01	0.96	1.07	0.94	0.76	0.58	0.66	1.05	0.87	1.03	1.05	1.10	1.09	0.90	1.43	1.00	0.91	1.00	1.21	1.00	0.97	1.20	1.11	
Geographical condition																																					
Share of land in less favored area	%																																				
Land quality index	%																																				

Annex Table B.14 Average factor scores by country for selected farm types

	All farm types				Field crop farms			Dairy farms			Beef and sheep farms			
	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4
Australia	0.47	-0.51	0.33	-1.46	-1.04	0.37	-0.27	-0.21	-1.08	0.09	0.92	0.99	0.21	0.24
Belgian Flanders	-0.37	0.23	0.42	0.54	0.21	-0.05	1.44	0.24	0.62	0.25	-0.14	0.64	0.37	-1.38
Canada	-1.19	0.07	0.22	0.09	-0.42	-0.01	0.19	-0.30	-0.12	0.48	-0.98	0.36	0.06	0.02
Estonia	-0.36	-0.75	-1.49	-0.14	-0.17	-0.77	-0.11	-0.75	-0.42	-0.75				
Germany	0.34	-0.40	0.90	1.29	0.30	-0.30	-0.03	0.20	0.49	0.55	-0.16	0.12	0.63	1.20
The Netherlands	0.01	0.63	0.43	-0.62	0.61	1.48	-0.46	0.56	0.08	0.57	0.59	-1.22	-0.52	-0.74
England	0.27	0.23	-0.85	0.44	0.25	-0.78	-0.77	-0.02	-0.24	-1.08	-0.16	0.12	-1.16	0.55
USA	0.86	0.85	0.16	-0.20	0.45	0.18	0.17	0.58	1.80	0.05	-0.58	-1.63	0.98	0.31

	Fruit and vegetable farms				Non-ruminants farms			
	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4
Belgian Flanders	-0.49	0.16	-0.70	0.01	-0.20	0.48	-0.07	-0.50
Canada	-0.29	-0.27	-0.06	-0.32	-0.70	-0.75	-0.24	0.37
Germany	0.06	-0.43	0.00	1.26	-0.02	0.42	-0.12	0.23
The Netherlands	0.70	0.34	0.55	-0.69	0.74	-0.70	-0.02	0.04
England	-0.29	0.05	-0.10	-0.25	-0.60	0.15	0.34	0.29
USA	0.64	0.23	0.84	-0.23	1.17	0.32	0.07	-0.67