

## THE INCOME SITUATION IN AGRICULTURE AFTER POLAND ENTERED THE EUROPEAN UNION

Magdalena Golonko<sup>1</sup>, Marcin Wysokiński<sup>1</sup>, Arkadiusz Gromada<sup>1</sup>,  
Paulina Trębska<sup>1</sup> ✉, Radim Lenort<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Warsaw University of Life Sciences – SGGW, Poland

<sup>2</sup>Technical University of Ostrava, Czech Republic – VSB, Czech Republic

### ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the article was to assess Poland's income situation in agriculture after the country acceded to the European Union. The analysis included, among others, changes in agricultural income per full-time employee and a comparison of household income of farmers and other professional groups. The sources of the materials were data from the Eurostat and CSO databases. The research period covered the years 2005–2018. The real income of the agricultural population in the analyzed period showed an upward trend but was still lower not only than the national average, but also the income of households of employees. Financial resources transferred from direct payments and structural funds under the Common Agricultural Policy had a significant impact on the improvement of the income situation of farmers.

**Key words:** agricultural income, farm, disposable income, Common Agricultural Policy, Poland, European Union

**JEL codes:** Q1, Q14, Q18

### INTRODUCTION

There are many works in economic literature on farm income. The differentiation of its level, measured with various methods, has been the subject of analyses that indicated the occurrence of inequalities and the importance of various factors in shaping income, such as agricultural policy reforms and related changes in the financial support system, non-agricultural income, and the scale and direction of agricultural production [Kaditi and Nitsi 2011, Sahrbacher 2012, Severini and Tantari 2013]. Concerning the Polish conditions, profitability in agriculture, taking into account various aspects, has been studied, among others, by Zegar [2008], Gołasa [2010], Wysokiński [2011],

Gołębiewska [2010], Józwiak [2012], Majewski and Waś [2013] or Runowski [2016].

Gołębiewska [2010] showed the impact of the scale of connections between farms and the environment on the increase in economic results and management efficiency. She stated that the agricultural income achieved in individual groups of farms, along with the increase in links with the environment, showed an upward trend both per farm and per full-time employee. In the group with the highest ratio of connections, the income was over 50% higher, and in 2005 it was even 2.5 times higher.

Much research to date has been devoted to income inequalities, farmers' income inefficiency, or the need for their support through the state.

Magdalena Golonko <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8532-6741>; Arkadiusz Gromada <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6185-8885>; Paulina Trębska <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0364-4296>; Radim Lenort <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6194-5364>

✉ [paulina\\_trebska@sggw.edu.pl](mailto:paulina_trebska@sggw.edu.pl)

As Woś [1992] states, “the income inefficiency of economically weak agriculture and the imperfection of the market mechanism speaks for state intervention in agriculture, which prompts the stabilization of market relations by reducing the amplitude of variability in the supply-demand relationship”. The views of Wilkin [1986] converge with this thesis. Wilkin believes that one of the most common manifestations of the agrarian issue is the permanently existing, unfavorable income situation of the agricultural population compared to the population employed outside agriculture. The measure of this diversity is the size of the so-called income parity, i.e. the percentage ratio of the average income per employee in agriculture to the average income per person employed outside agriculture. This is confirmed by the research of Ziętara [2003], who, comparing the households of farmers and households of employees, stated that the gap in the level of farmers’ income increased compared to that for households of employees.

In the European Union, as well as in countries outside the community (USA, Japan, Norway, or Switzerland), it has been observed that it is necessary to retransfer to farmers part of the surplus that flows outside agriculture, using a specific support and subsidy policy [Czyżewski and Matuszczak 2005]. The tool to achieve the above goals in the European Union is the Common Agricultural Policy.

Poland’s accession to the European Union gave new opportunities to increase the income of farmers and all rural residents in Poland. These possibilities are of two types, which can be conventionally defined as “immediate” and “more removed”. The immediate possibilities are related to direct payments and other transfers of public funds to agriculture resulting from the mechanisms of the Common Agricultural Policy. The more removed possibilities are mainly related to transfers to the countryside – creating opportunities to increase the income of rural residents through numerous programs and support for investments [Zegar 2008].

With Poland’s accession to the European Union, a new stream of financing emerged for Polish agriculture, which resulted from the implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy within the European Union. It consisted of funds transferred under direct

payments and structural funds. Poland’s accession to the European Union was the most important event for Polish agriculture after 2003. According to Grzelak [2016], positive changes took place in rural areas after Poland acceded to the European Union. The disproportions between farmers’ incomes and other socio-economic groups have narrowed. An important factor influencing the increase in farmers’ income was subsidies for farms, price changes favorable for agriculture, and various forms of progress that took place in agriculture [Józwiak 2012].

The specificity of family farms causes certain problems with determining their total income, which may come from production activities carried out on the farm, as well as from other sources, such as work outside the farm or retirement and pension benefits. The characteristic feature of agricultural income is its high volatility resulting from fluctuations in the volume of production and the formation of market prices for agricultural products, as well as the prices of purchased means of production. In the period when income drops are recorded, there is dissatisfaction in the social group of farmers, while significant increases in income in agriculture give rise to many opinions from non-farmers about undeserved, excessive enrichment of this group.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The main purpose of the article was to assess Poland’s income situation in agriculture after the country acceded to the European Union. The specific objectives were to identify income in agriculture per full-time employee, changes in employment in agriculture, the impact of subsidies on income in agriculture, and to compare the income of farmers’ households and other professional groups. The sources of the materials were data from the Eurostat and CSO databases. The research period covered the years 2005–2018. The work uses descriptive and comparative methods. Ratio analysis was performed. The ratio analysis was carried out based on, *inter alia*, indicators A and B, developed by Eurostat, which are used as measures of the income situation in agriculture. Each of them has a different approach to measuring income in agriculture, often leading to different conclusions. Index A informs

about the value of income from production factors (net value added) per 1 total employed person. Index B determines the level of family farm income per full-time employee of the family. Income from a family farm is the value of net added production adjusted by the balance of subsidies and taxes as well as costs of external factors (land, labor, and capital) [Zawalińska et al. 2015, Runowski 2017].

### CHANGES IN AGRICULTURAL INCOME AFTER EU ACCESSION

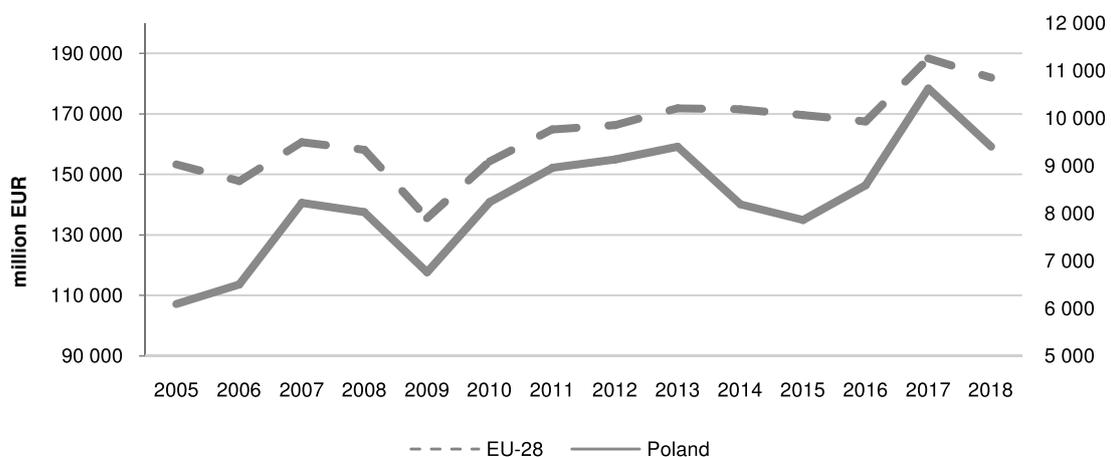
The income situation of Polish agriculture changed significantly with Poland's entry to the European Union [Runowski 2010]. Accession resulted in the introduction of financial support for farms from the European Union budget (direct payments and other support). Poland was also included in the common European market, which gave new export opportunities and favorable changes in the prices of agricultural products.

In the analyzed period (2005–2018), the agricultural sector of the entire European Union recorded an increase in gross value added, on an annual average of 1.44%. Poland achieved a result of 4.18% and belonged to the group of Member States with the highest development dynamics along with other countries that joined the European Union in 2004: the Czech Republic (5.29%), Lithuania (4.96%), and Hungary (4.34%).

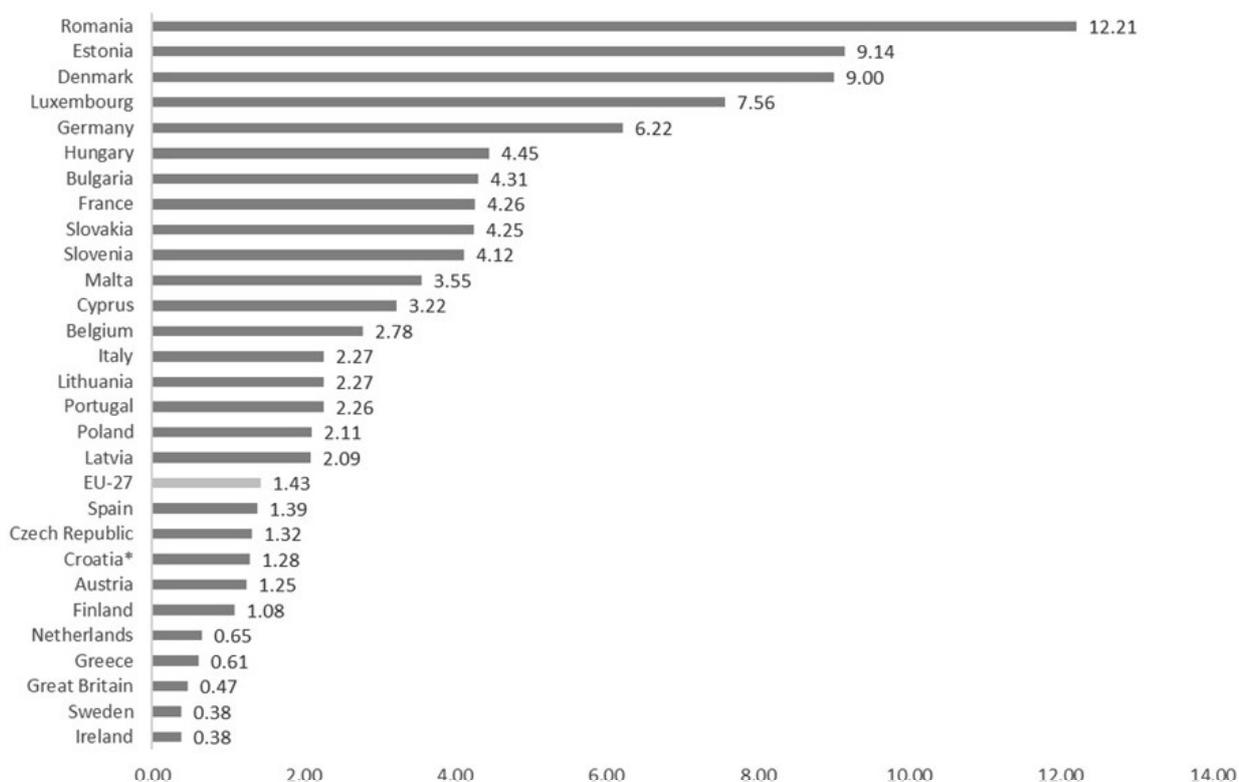
Adverse changes in the income situation measured by the average annual change in gross value added were recorded in seven European Union countries: Greece (–2.23%), Finland (–2.10%), Belgium (–0.90%), Estonia (–0.45%), Croatia (–0.35%), Denmark (–0.23%) and Malta (–0.07%).

Analyzing the changes in the gross value added of the agricultural sector in Poland and the European Union, it was found that they reacted almost in the same way, except for the years: 2006 and 2014–2016 (Fig. 1).

Two indicators are most often used to assess changes in the income situation of the agricultural population: average annual changes in net value added per full-time employee in agriculture (%) (hereinafter referred to as indicator A) and family farm income per family full-time employee (hereinafter referred to as indicator B). The first one allows determining the value of income from production factors (net value added) per total employed person. The second one allows determining the level of income from a family farm per full-time employee from the family. Income from a family farm is the value of net added production adjusted by the balance of subsidies and taxes and the amounts of external factors (land, labor, and capital). The average annual changes in net value added per person employed in agriculture (indicator A) in the European Union countries are presented in Figure 2. The average income growth rate of the agricultural



**Fig. 1.** Gross value added of the agricultural sector in Poland and the European Union in 2005–2018  
Source: Authors' own study based on [Eurostat 2021a].



\*data for 2006–2018

**Fig. 2.** Average annual changes in net value added per full-time employee in agriculture (index A) in the European Union countries in 2005–2018

Source: Authors' own study based on [Eurostat 2021b].

population in the EU-27 countries, measured by indicator A, in 2005–2018 amounted to 1.43%. It is impossible to calculate the growth rate for all European Union member states, as there are no complete data for one of the countries (Croatia). In the analyzed period, Romania had the highest growth rate, over eight times higher than in the EU-27 (12.21%). High dynamics of income growth were also recorded in Estonia (9.14%) and Denmark (9.00%). Low growth rates (below the EU-27 average) occurred in ten countries (not including Croatia).

The change in indicator A in 2018 compared to 2010 for the entire European Union amounted to 20.9% (Table 1), and in indicator B by 30.8%. For most countries, an increase in indicator A was tantamount to an increase in indicator B (excluding Slovakia – no data for indicator B). The exception was

Lithuania, where the increase in income measured by indicator A amounted to 6.4%, and in the case of indicator B, there was a decrease of –24.3%.

In order to obtain a complete picture of changes in real incomes from factors of production, per full-time employee in the European Union, Table 2 presents the development of the level of income in individual European Union countries and groups of countries in the period from 2005 to 2018. Table 2 shows the income levels in individual years in relation to 2010, which was adopted as the reference point (2010 = 100). These data confirm the long-term upward trend of the income calculated in this way in agriculture in the European Union and its individual countries. The trend for the entire European Union was clearer than in the case of the EU-15 countries, which may indicate a much higher dynamics of income growth in the newly

**Table 1.** Changes in Indicator A and Indicator B in 2018 compared to 2010 (%)

State	Change (%)	
	Indicator A	Indicator B
	net value-added/AWU	family farm income per full-time employee of the family
EU-28	20.9	30.8
Austria	2.3	2.4
Belgium	-26.4	-54.5
Bulgaria	122.3	99.7
Croatia	25.6	32.4
Cyprus	25.1	45.4
Czech Republic	43.4	57.9
Denmark	-20.6	234.4
Estonia	-18.1	-66.7
Finland	-19.8	-24.6
France	19.2	32.4
Greece	-6.1	-5.3
Spain	31.6	56.6
Netherlands	-5.5	-9.0
Ireland	32.8	71.3
Lithuania	6.4	-24.3
Luxembourg	19.8	25.7
Latvia	41.4	37.2
Malta	-19.0	-18.5
Germany	-17.5	-56.5
Poland	34.4	34.5
Portugal	31.1	41.4
Romania	39.3	161.5
Slovakia	101.5	-
Slovenia	35.2	45.5
Sweden	-11.1	-32.1
Hungary	72.7	102.9
Great Britain	3.8	0.0
Italy	36.8	77.2

Source: Authors' own study based on [Eurostat 2021b].

**Table 2.** Changes in income from factors of production per full-time employee in the European Union (index A, 2010 = 100)

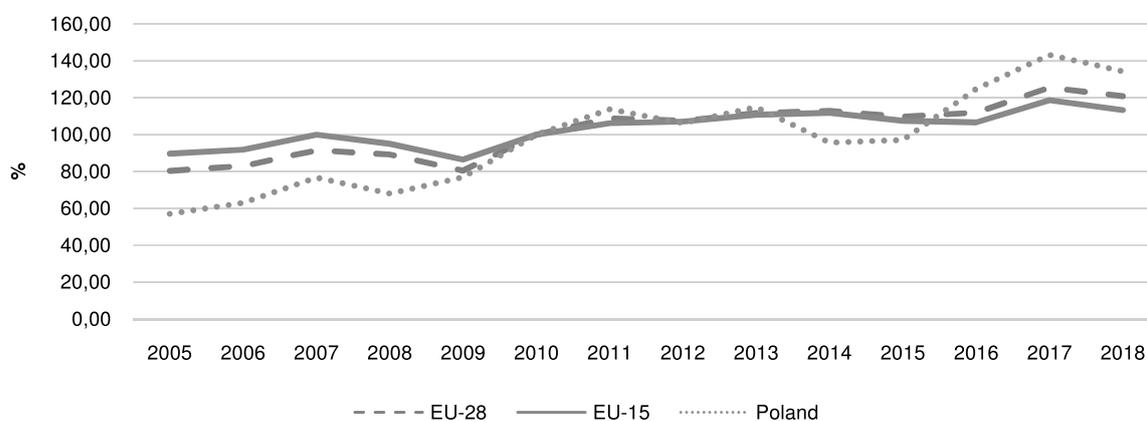
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	80.38	83.08	91.58	89.28	80.54	100.00	108.92	107.55	111.77	112.93	109.81	111.96	125.56	120.88
Belgium	75.18	92.64	100.13	80.95	76.94	100.00	89.34	109.40	87.67	83.71	92.74	82.62	89.22	73.61
Bulgaria	81.57	79.16	79.29	128.15	89.85	100.00	114.17	133.37	162.01	173.46	158.96	189.45	223.76	222.27
Czech Republic	80.77	84.80	95.75	103.94	84.83	100.00	134.78	133.66	134.92	155.33	137.71	155.25	150.42	143.40
Denmark	85.11	96.02	96.80	55.49	56.72	100.00	112.38	153.50	106.69	109.21	69.52	67.08	106.06	79.44
Germany	69.40	74.25	91.49	98.31	66.77	100.00	118.14	105.61	122.82	116.97	79.64	84.45	112.90	82.50
Estonia	67.30	66.72	91.47	71.05	60.64	100.00	124.39	143.43	132.74	123.76	100.40	63.38	106.36	81.95
Ireland	139.82	114.36	127.34	114.65	88.15	100.00	127.79	114.90	118.90	122.78	119.32	124.43	154.76	132.76
Greece	88.34	84.47	90.73	90.78	103.77	100.00	87.18	87.12	80.65	87.58	96.69	90.17	98.60	93.94
Spain	102.88	98.43	110.50	93.84	94.27	100.00	101.19	102.74	112.88	118.57	125.24	135.84	134.41	131.64
France	79.59	88.28	99.45	85.85	70.80	100.00	104.58	105.27	89.54	101.83	107.16	93.42	108.81	119.23
Croatia	82.77	96.37	99.69	114.63	109.34	100.00	95.50	81.73	90.47	78.28	105.75	117.66	117.79	125.56
Italy	115.93	111.86	109.95	112.78	110.61	100.00	118.12	126.57	149.83	136.08	133.40	130.84	131.32	136.78
Cyprus	108.50	97.96	98.26	93.44	100.33	100.00	74.93	103.56	102.59	94.92	123.27	123.69	123.43	125.05
Latvia	69.83	89.96	94.15	80.02	78.14	100.00	95.80	115.23	103.94	115.72	131.27	119.67	147.82	141.35
Lithuania	79.26	70.39	105.49	97.59	83.63	100.00	125.86	156.66	138.25	125.48	135.02	112.40	139.70	106.40
Luxembourg	140.88	136.66	162.91	138.45	85.12	100.00	99.81	105.25	90.66	118.81	98.97	90.62	114.64	119.82
Hungary	83.50	89.42	95.62	125.33	84.89	100.00	148.96	137.14	150.62	160.21	152.17	163.06	166.18	172.74
Malta	109.54	107.22	104.44	97.21	108.47	100.00	86.94	82.24	79.80	78.58	94.91	69.91	63.75	81.02
Netherlands	86.96	104.67	102.25	90.99	78.04	100.00	85.56	92.30	103.64	99.53	101.64	102.40	113.85	94.46
Austria	87.71	98.30	110.30	108.10	83.95	100.00	114.50	107.78	95.29	88.93	84.59	95.16	106.93	102.31
Poland	57.08	63.05	76.69	68.07	76.87	100.00	113.82	106.27	114.89	95.73	97.19	124.78	143.31	134.36
Portugal	95.30	95.00	90.52	100.10	85.73	100.00	86.03	92.44	105.94	107.16	116.36	125.70	131.00	131.11
Romania	82.23	81.61	61.88	91.58	77.86	100.00	129.04	95.89	113.29	123.71	116.73	120.52	136.63	139.27
Slovenia	93.27	91.16	101.14	88.43	86.13	100.00	114.91	91.91	92.18	104.89	115.80	106.95	99.53	135.22
Slovakia	59.33	72.46	76.49	85.17	65.58	100.00	118.63	133.62	130.26	143.34	142.85	173.43	205.69	201.54
Finland	80.83	79.77	91.99	80.20	90.85	100.00	86.38	88.29	86.21	83.02	67.89	76.30	79.14	80.24
Sweden	81.53	92.65	112.32	99.24	77.27	100.00	102.88	102.18	92.50	101.49	107.06	97.41	115.80	88.92
Great Britain	77.41	76.70	79.06	99.97	102.50	100.00	116.49	110.39	119.01	116.60	101.18	97.64	115.90	103.80

Source: Authors' own study based on [Eurostat 2021b].

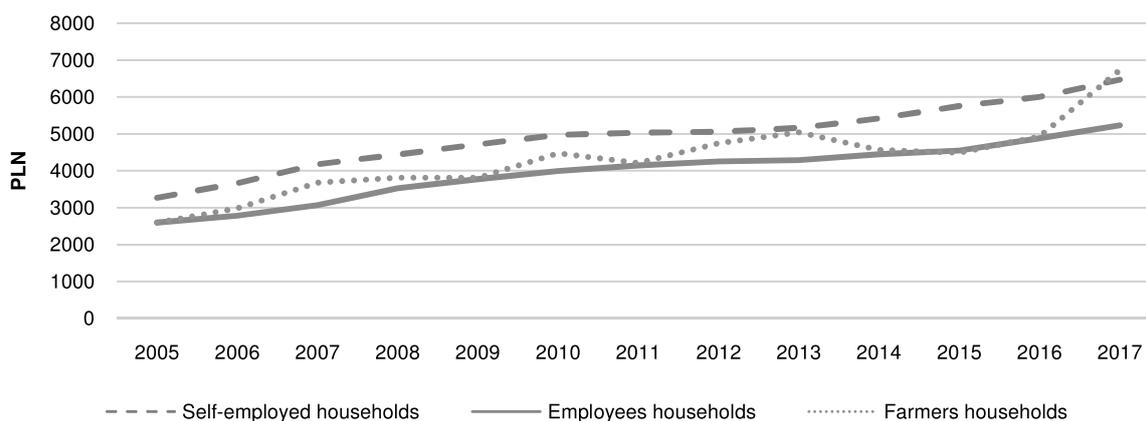
joined countries. Starting from 2010, for the EU-28 countries, there was a sharp increase in income measured by indicator A. In the case of Poland, the upward trend was higher than in the European Union. The only period in which a deviation from the “EU-wide” trend can be noticed is the period 2013–2015. In 2016 and 2017, there was a significant increase in real income from factors of production per full-time employee in agriculture in Poland (Fig. 3).

A year after Poland joined the European Union, the average monthly disposable income of farmers’ households

was lower than that of employees’ and self-employed households (Fig. 4). In the following years, the growth rate of the income of farmers’ households was higher than that of employees’ households. In 2005–2016, the average monthly disposable income of self-employed farms was much higher than for the other two groups of farms (the exception was 2013 when the disposable income of farms approached the disposable income of self-employed farms). A big change took place in 2017 when the average monthly disposable income of farms of farmers reached PLN 6731 and was



**Fig. 3.** Real income from factors of production per full-time employee in agriculture (indicator A, 2010 = 100)  
Source: Authors’ own study based on [Eurostat 2021b].



**Fig. 4.** Average monthly disposable income in households in 2005–2017

Source: Authors’ own study based on CSO data: Situation of households in 2017 from budget surveys, Warsaw 2018 and studies from earlier years

**Table 3.** Average monthly disposable income in households in 2005–2018 per capita in Poland

Farm type	The level of disposable income per person (PLN)														2018/2005 (%)
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Employees households	770	829	915	1050	1123	1200	1240	1280	1306	1349	1387	1495	1608	1703	221.2
Farmers households	606	690	847	887	884	1050	990	1098	1156	1051	1046	1151	1576	1579	260.6
Self-employed households	977	1103	1251	1339	1396	1468	1497	1518	1581	1632	1739	1792	1919	2012	205.9

Source: Authors' own study based on CSO data: Situation of households in 2017 from budget surveys, Warsaw 2018 and studies from earlier years

higher than the income of self-employed farms (PLN 6473) and much higher than the income of employees' farms (PLN 5234). Farmers' disposable income in 2005–2017 increased by 159%. At the same time, disposable income of self-employed farms increased by 98%, and of employees' farms by 101%.

The average monthly disposable income per capita in farmers' households grew faster in the analyzed period than in the remaining groups of households (employees' and self-employed households). This is mainly due to the increase in disposable income per capita in farmers' households in 2017. Compared to 2005, the average monthly disposable income per person increased in all groups of households by over 100% (Table 3).

The group with the lowest growth were households of the self-employed, and the group with the highest growth – farmers' households. However, it should be remembered that farmers' households are characterized by lower levels of expenditure on consumer goods and services compared to other groups of households.

## CONCLUSIONS

In assessing socio-economic processes taking place in a country, the income of the population is an important evaluation criterion. Not only the absolute level of income is important, but also how it changes over time and as well as the income relationships between social groups.

Poland's accession to the European Union and its inclusion within the scope of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) created new conditions for the development of Polish agriculture. The income of Polish farmers after accession to the European Union increased in the period under discussion (from 2005–2018) due to receiving direct payments, market support for agricultural production, and co-financing of agricultural initiatives under structural funds.

In the analyzed period, the agricultural sector of the entire European Union recorded an increase in gross value added in agriculture, on an annual average at a level of 1.44%. This had an impact on the real increase in income for the agricultural population in the analyzed period, in Poland as well as other European Union countries. It is worth noting that Poland, Lithuania, and Hungary were the leaders, noting increases in gross value added in agriculture at a level of over 4% annually. This result is three times higher than the European Union average. In the case of the EU-15 countries, the highest increases took place in Great Britain and Austria (over 3% annually). It has been observed that the income situation in individual European Union countries shows, in the same periods, often opposite trends, which significantly differ from the situation presented based on the average data for the European Union. This may result from differences in the structure of agricultural production in individual countries or the productivity of production factors. Weather anomalies also affect the production volume and, consequently, farmers' income. In the

21st century, climate changes and violent atmospheric phenomena are factors that may create different economic and production results in the European Union countries.

The average monthly disposable income per capita in households of Polish farmers increased faster in the analyzed period than in other groups of households (in employee households and self-employed households). This should be considered a positive trend limiting the income disparity between agriculture and other professional groups.

## REFERENCES

- Czyżewski, A., Matuszczak, A. (2005). Interesy rolnictwa w świetle globalnych uwarunkowań polityki gospodarczej. [The interests of European agriculture in the light of global conditions of economic policy making]. *Polityka Gospodarcza*, 12, 11–23.
- Eurostat (2021a). Economic accounts for agriculture. Retrieved from [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=aact\\_eaa01](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=aact_eaa01) [accessed 15.01.2021].
- Eurostat (2021b). Economic accounts for agriculture – agricultural income. Retrieved from [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=aact\\_eaa06&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=aact_eaa06&lang=en) [accessed 15.01.2021].
- Gołasa, P. (2010). Redystrybucyjna rola rolniczych instrumentów finansowych w Polsce. Praca doktorska. Szkoła Główna Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego, Warszawa [manuscript].
- Gołębiewska, B. (2010). Organizacyjno-ekonomiczne skutki zróżnicowania powiązań gospodarstw rolniczych z otoczeniem. Wydawnictwo SGGW, Warszawa.
- Grzelak, M. (2016). Dochody rozporządzalne gospodarstw rolnych na tle dochodów innych grup społeczno-ekonomicznych w Polsce w latach 2003–2014 [The incomes of farmsteads against the background of other socio-economic groups in Poland in the years 2003–2014]. *Annales Universitatis Mariae Curie-Skłodowska, Sectio H, Oeconomia*, 50 (4), 139–149.
- Józwiak, W. (2012). Polskie rolnictwo i gospodarstwa rolne w pierwszej i drugiej dekadzie XXI wieku. IERiGŻPIB, Warszawa.
- Kaditi, E.A., Nitsi, E.I. (2011). Vertical and Horizontal Decomposition of Farm Income Inequality in Greece. *Agricultural Economics Review*, 12 (1), 69–80.
- Majewski, E., Wąs, A. (2013). Wyniki ekonomiczne gospodarstw rodzinnych w Polsce po 2004 roku. Szkoła Główna Handlowa, Warszawa.
- Runowski, H. (2010). Zmienność dochodów gospodarstw rolnych w Unii Europejskiej i jej przyczyny [Variability of incomes of agricultural farms in the EU and its reasons]. *Roczniki Naukowe Stowarzyszenia Ekonomistów Rolnictwa i Agrobiznesu*, 13 (1), 327–331.
- Runowski, H. (2016). Dochody rolnicze w Polsce i w krajach Unii Europejskiej [Agricultural income in Poland and in the European Union countries]. [In:] A. Chlebicka (Ed.), *Integracja europejska jako determinanta polityki wiejskiej. Aspekty Ekonomiczne [European integration as a determinant of the rural policy. Economic aspects]*. Fundacja Programów Pomocy dla Rolnictwa FAPA, Warszawa 153–174.
- Runowski, H. (2017). Problem oceny poziomu dochodów rolniczych w Unii Europejskiej [The problem of assessing the level of agricultural income in European Union]. *Roczniki Naukowe Stowarzyszenia Ekonomistów Rolnictwa i Agrobiznesu*, 19 (5), 185–190.
- Sahrbacher, A. (2012). Impacts of CAP Reforms on Farm Structures and Performance Disparities. An Agent-based Approach. *Studies on the Agricultural and Food Sector in Central and Eastern Europe*, 65. Leibniz-Institut für Agrarentwicklung in Mittel- und Osteuropa (IAMO), Halle.
- Severini, S., Tantari, A. (2013). The Effect of the EU Farm Payments Policy and its Recent Reform on Farm Income Inequality. *Journal of Policy Modeling*, 35 (2), 212–227.
- Wilkin, J. (1986). *Współczesna kwestia agrarna*. PWN, Warszawa.
- Woś, A. (1992). Obszary interwencyjnej polityki państwa wobec wsi i rolnictwa. Konferencja Interwencjonizm państwowy w rolnictwie i gospodarce żywnościowej [Conference State Interventionism in Agriculture and Food Economy]. Akademia Rolnicza w Poznaniu, Poznań.
- Wysokiński, M. (2011). Wrażliwość gospodarstw mlecznych na zmiany warunków ekonomicznych. Praca doktorska. Szkoła Główna Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego, Warszawa [manuscript].
- Zawalińska, K., Majewski, E., Wąs, A. (2015). Długookresowe zmiany w dochodach polskiego rolnictwa na tle krajów UE [Long-term changes in the incomes of the Polish agriculture compared to the EU countries]. *Roczniki Naukowe Stowarzyszenia Ekonomistów Rolnictwa i Agrobiznesu*, 17 (6), 346–354.
- Zegar, J.S. (2008). Dochody rolników po akcesji do Unii Europejskiej. IERiGŻ-PIB, Warszawa.
- Ziętara, W. (2003). Przemiany w rolnictwie polskim w latach 1990–2001 [Transformation in the Polish Agriculture in years 1990–2001]. *Roczniki Nauk Rolniczych, Seria G*, 90 (1), 32–49.

## **SYTUACJA DOCHODOWA W ROLNICTWIE PO WSTĄPIENIU POLSKI DO UNII EUROPEJSKIEJ**

### **STRESZCZENIE**

Celem głównym artykułu była ocena sytuacji dochodowej w rolnictwie po wstąpieniu Polski do Unii Europejskiej. Analiza obejmowała m.in. zmiany dochodów w rolnictwie na osobę pełnozatrudnioną oraz porównanie dochodów gospodarstw domowych rolników i innych grup zawodowych. Źródła materiałów stanowiły dane z bazy Eurostat oraz GUS. Okres badawczy obejmował lata 2005–2018. Realne dochody ludności rolniczej w badanym okresie wykazywały tendencję rosnącą, ale nadal były niższe nie tylko od średniej krajowej, ale i od dochodów gospodarstw pracowników. Znaczący wpływ na poprawę sytuacji dochodowej gospodarstw rolników miały środki finansowe przekazywane z dopłat bezpośrednich i funduszy strukturalnych w ramach wspólnej polityki rolnej.

**Słowa kluczowe:** dochody rolnicze, gospodarstwo rolne, dochód rozporządzalny, wspólna polityka rolna, Polska, Unia Europejska