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THE STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LOMBARDY AGRICULTURE

March 2025

Characteristics of farms by altimetric zone - 7th Census 2020

The results of the 7th General Census of Agriculture carried out in 2020 indicate that 43,500 farms operate in Lombardy, over half of which are located in the plains. In this altitude range, the average size exceeds 30 hectares, 75% of the UAA falls within it and 86% of the production value is generated. Notable differences are observed between the altitude ranges in terms of both size and intensity of work and productivity.

	<i>Lombardy</i>	<i>Mountains</i>	<i>Hills</i>	<i>Plane</i>
Total Farms	43,500	9,522	8,882	25,096
Farm area (ha)	1,170,322	250,684	111,743	807,895
Farms with UAA	41,850	8,900	8,474	24,476
Utilised Agricultural Area	974,347	148,470	90,342	735,535
Working days	16,874,415	2,703,374	3,435,954	10,735,087
Standard output (€)	9,307,572,173	355,832,780	936,547,314	8,015,192,078
Average farm area (ha)	26.90	26.33	12.58	32.19
Average UAA (ha)	23.28	16.68	10.66	30.05
Working days/farm	388	284	387	428
Working days/Ha UAA	17.3	18.2	38.0	14.6
SO / farm (€)	213,967	37,370	105,443	319,381
SO / hectare (€)	9,553	2,397	10,367	10,897
SO / working day (€)	552	132	273	747

Source: ESP elaborations on ISTAT data, Farm structure 2020

Dynamics of agricultural farms and areas over the last 50 years

Comparing the results of the six censuses carried out over a 50-year period, profound structural transformations can be observed: farms have decreased more in Lombardy than in Italy (except in the last decade) while the UAA has decreased less in Lombardy. Consequently, the weight of Lombard farms has decreased from 6.2% to 3.8% and that of the UAA has increased from 7% to 7.8%. The average UAA per farm in 1970 in Lombardy was 20% higher than the national figure and today it is 110% higher.

	2020	2010*	Var% 2020 /2010	2000*	1990*	1982*	1970	Var% 2020 /1970
LOMBARDY								
Farms (.000)	43.5	54.3	-19.9%	71.0	119.6	148.1	222.0	-80.4%
Farm area (.000 ha)	1,170	1,229	-4.8%	1,350	1,516	1,606	1,793	-34.7%
Utilised Agricultural Area (.000 ha)	974	987	-1.3%	1,040	1,103	1,162	1,221	-20.2%
Average farm area (ha)	26.90	22.88	17.6%	19.08	12.73	10.94	8.16	229.6%
Average UAA (ha)	23.28	18.38	26.6%	14.70	9.27	5.80	5.80	301.6%
ITALY								
Farms (.000)	1,133	1,621	-30.1%	2,396	2,848	3,133	3,607	-68.6%
Farm area (.000 ha)	16,086	17,078	-5.8%	18,767	21,628	22,398	25,065	-35.8%
Utilised Agricultural Area (.000 ha)	12,432	12,856	-3.3%	13,182	15,026	15,833	17,491	-28.9%
Average farm area (ha)	14.20	10.54	34.7%	7.83	7.59	7.15	6.95	104.3%
Average UAA (ha)	11.09	7.93	39.9%	5.50	5.28	5.05	4.85	128.8%
% LOMBARDY / ITALY								
% Farms	3.8%	3.4%		3.0%	4.2%	4.7%	6.2%	
% UAA	7.8%	7.7%		7.9%	7.3%	7.3%	7.0%	

Source: ESP elaborations on ISTAT data, Farm structure

* Homogeneous historical series criteria 2010

Farms and areas in the censuses by altimetric zone

Comparing the 2020 data with those of previous censuses, a clear reduction in farms and managed areas can be observed. The reduction was stronger in mountainous and hilly areas, due to the abandonment of activity in the less productive areas, while more limited in the plains, due to land consumption for urbanization and transport infrastructures.

	<i>Lombardy</i>	<i>Mountains</i>	<i>Hills</i>	<i>Plane</i>
Total farms (number)				
2020	43,500	9,522	8,882	25,096
2010	54,333	12,768	11,561	30,004
Var.% 2020/2010	-20%	-25%	-23%	-16%
2000	70,993	16,858	14,341	39,794
1990	119,598	38,097	24,309	57,192
Var.% 2020/1990	-64%	-75%	-63%	-56%
Farm area (Municipality of the farm centre)				
2020	1,170,322	250,684	111,743	807,895
2010	1,229,561	316,238	115,982	797,341
Var.% 2020/2010	-5%	-21%	-4%	1%
2000	1,350,428	420,517	123,619	806,292
1990	1,516,351	532,577	143,642	840,133
Var.% 2020/1990	-23%	-53%	-22%	-4%
Utilised Agricultural Area (Municipality of the farm centre)				
2020	1,134,384	261,392	102,803	770,189
2010	1,218,388	327,365	111,926	779,097
Var.% 2020/2010	-7%	-20%	-8%	-1%
1990	1,591,222	595,156	148,306	847,761
Var.% 2020/1990	-29%	-56%	-31%	-9%

Source: ESP elaborations on ISTAT data, Farm structure 2020

Utilized agricultural areas by altitude zone

The utilized agricultural area (UAA) has also decreased, but to a lesser extent than the total surface area included in the farms.

The decrease has been high in the mountains and hills, while the areas for the plains appears to be growing: this figure derives from not always accurate surveys of the actual location of the farm center.

The average UAA has grown on regional average by 2.5 times between 1990 and 2020, mostly in the mountains, while in the last decade the greatest increase has been recorded in the hills.

	Lombardy	Mountains	Hills	Plane
Farms with Utilized Agricultural Area				
2020	41,850	8,900	8,474	24,476
2010	53,680	12,609	11,450	29,621
Var.% 2020/2010	-22%	-29%	-26%	-17%
2000	70,696	16,803	14,293	39,600
1990	118,997	38,033	24,248	56,716
Var.% 2020/1990	-65%	-77%	-65%	-57%
Utilized agricultural area (Municipality farm centre)				
2020	974,347	148,470	90,342	735,535
2010	986,826	173,578	91,962	721,286
Var.% 2020/2010	-1%	-14%	-2%	2%
2000	1,039,537	212,018	96,858	730,661
1990	1,103,147	242,172	107,711	753,264
Var.% 2020/1990	-12%	-39%	-16%	-2%
Average UAA by farm (hectare)				
2020	23.28	16.68	10.66	30.05
2010	18.38	13.77	8.03	24.35
Var.% 2020/2010	27%	21%	33%	23%
2000	14.70	12.62	6.78	18.45
1990	9.27	6.37	4.44	13.28
Var.% 2020/1990	151%	162%	140%	126%

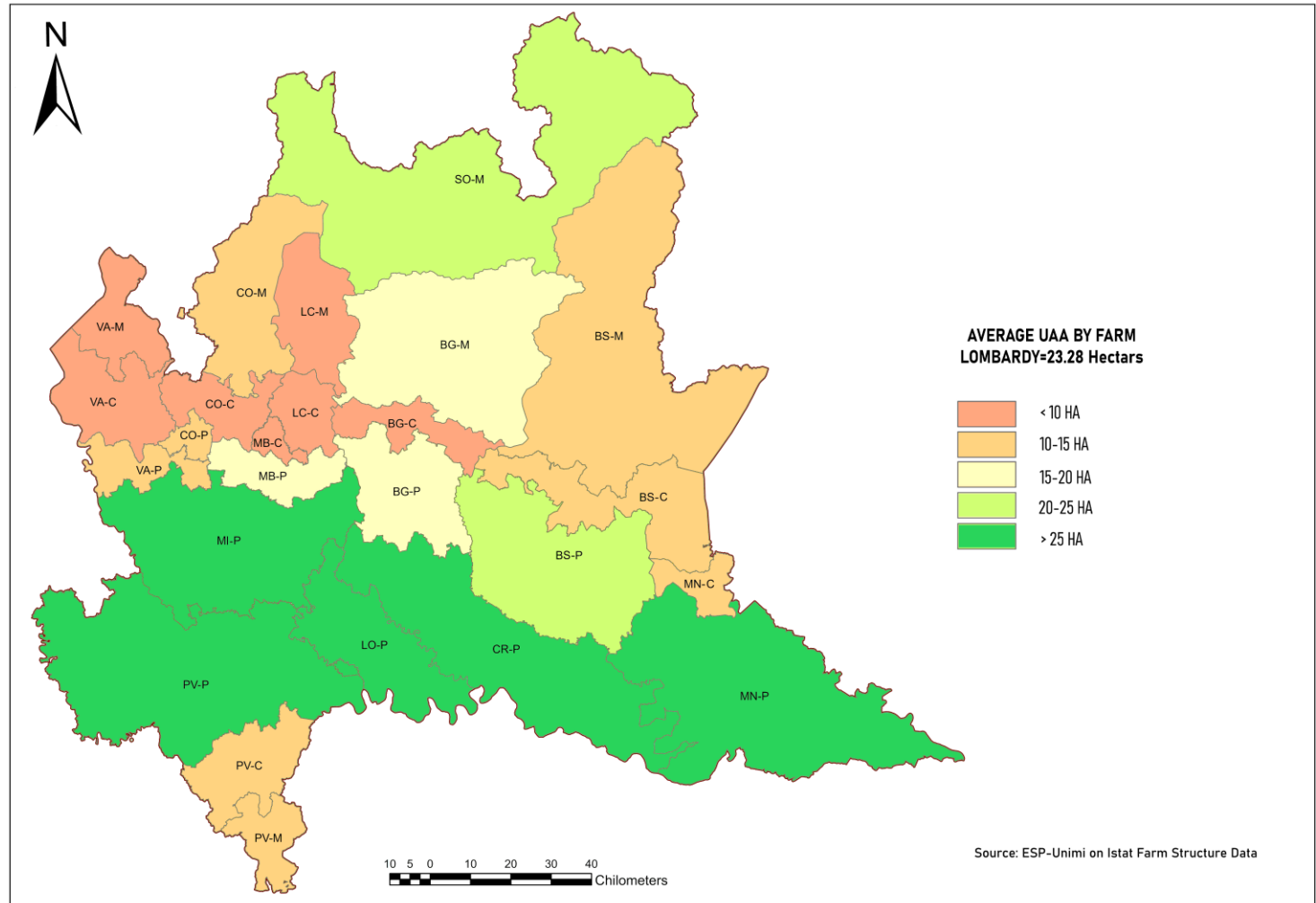
Source: ESP elaborations on ISTAT data, Farm structure 2020

Average utilized agricultural area per farm

Even within the three altitude bands, differences in the average farm size are observed.

Analyzing the data by provincial altitude band, the average UAA is minimal in the pre-Alpine hill areas and in the western mountain areas, while it exceeds the regional average in the entire irrigated plain.

In the province of Lodi it exceeds 50 hectares, almost reaches this level in the Pavia plain and is almost 40 hectares in the province of Cremona.

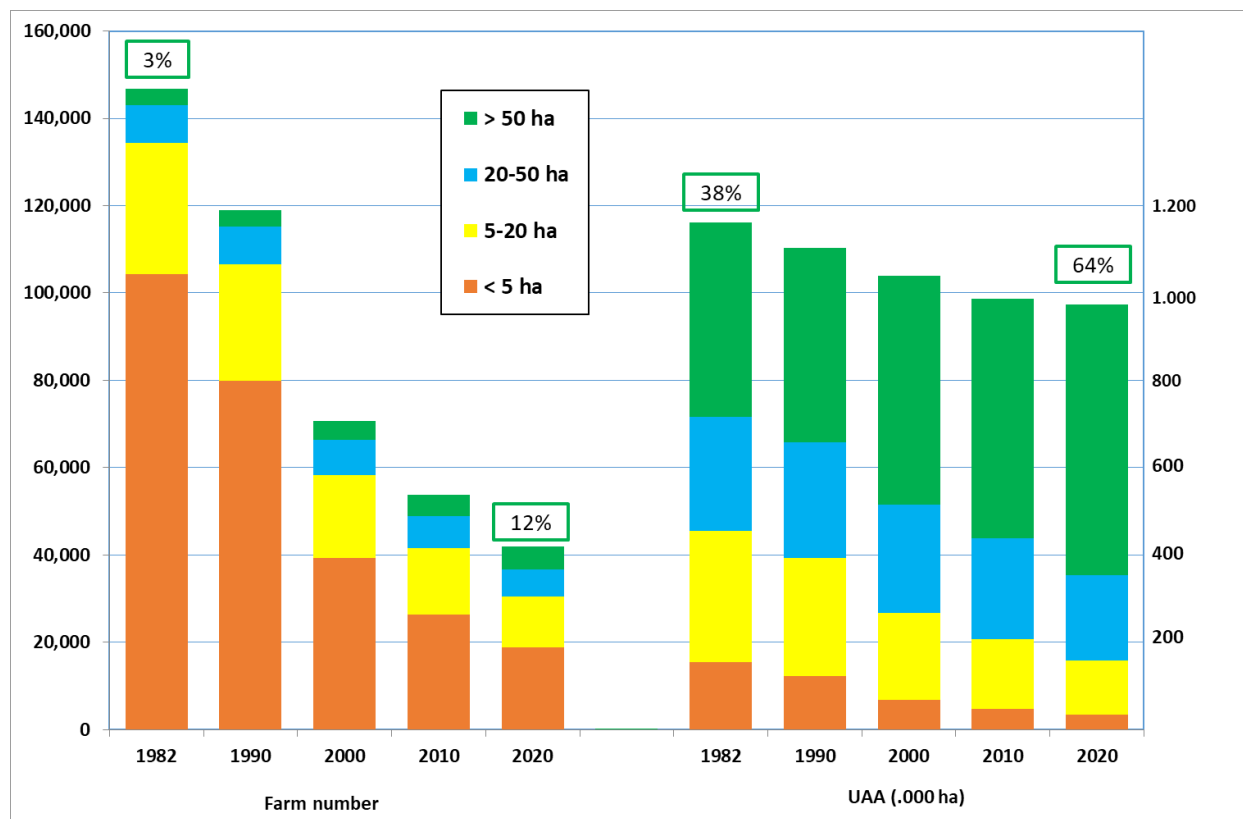


Distribution of farms and UAA by UAA classes

The increase in the average UAA per farm derives, on the one hand, from the progressive closure of the activity in the smaller farms and, on the other, from the increase in the larger farms.

Between 1982 and 2020, those up to 5 hectares decreased by 82%, while those over 50 hectares grew by 37%.

The UAA included in the largest group increased by 39%, going from 38% to 64% of the total.

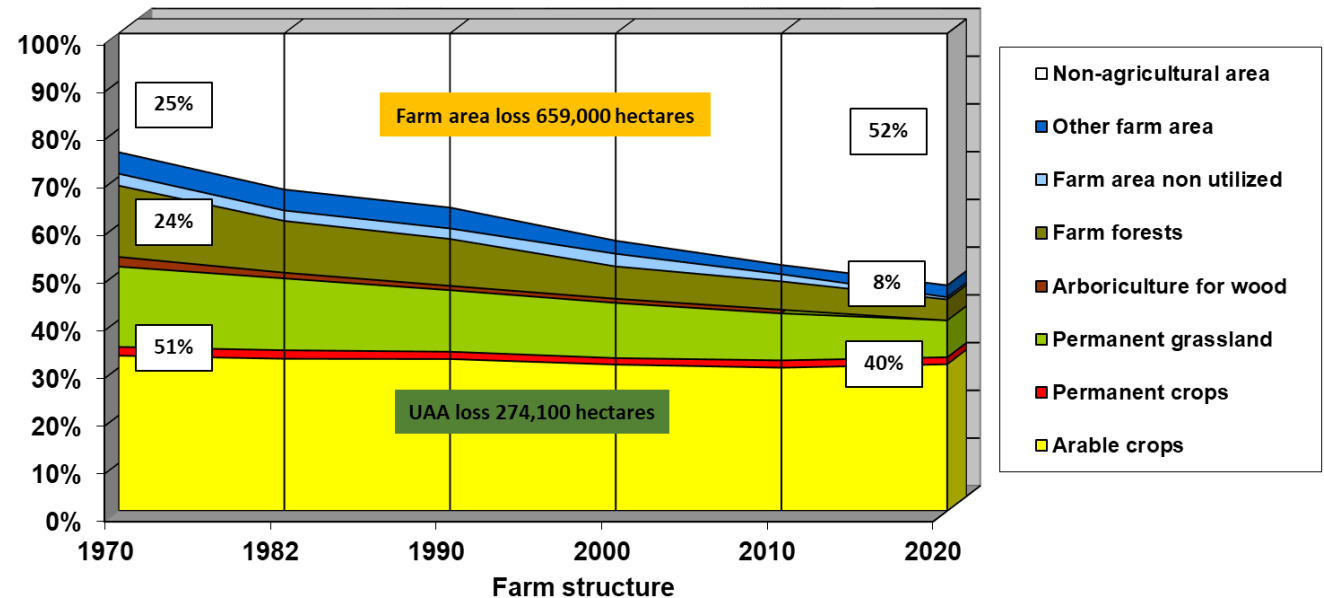


Share of farm area on territorial surface

Extending the comparison to the last 50 years, it can be observed that at the regional level the area included in the perimeter of agricultural farms has decreased from 75% to 48%, with an absolute loss of 659,000 hectares. Most of them are non-productive areas (forests, uncultivated areas and other areas), while the reduction of UAA has been lower, but still significant.

A large part of the UAA lost was used for permanent grassland (218,000 hectares) while the decline in arable crops and permanent crops is significantly lower.

Uses of the Lombardy territorial surface = 2,386,280 hectares



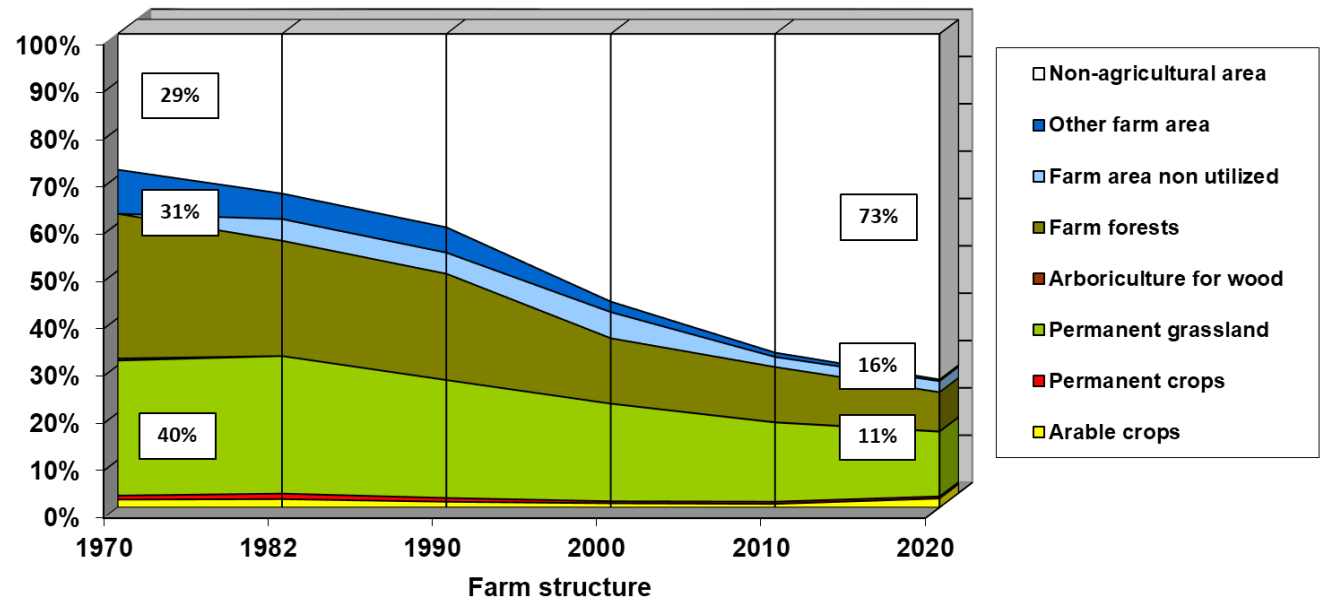
Share of farm area on territorial surface: mountain

The contraction of the areas included in the perimeter of agricultural farms appears dramatic in the mountain area.

Compared to the territorial surface, the total farm surface has gone from 71% to 27% and the UAA from 40% to 11%.

The abandonment of agricultural activity in the mountains, due to poor profitability, has important consequences in terms of management and conservation of the territory.

Uses of the Lombardy territorial surface: mountain



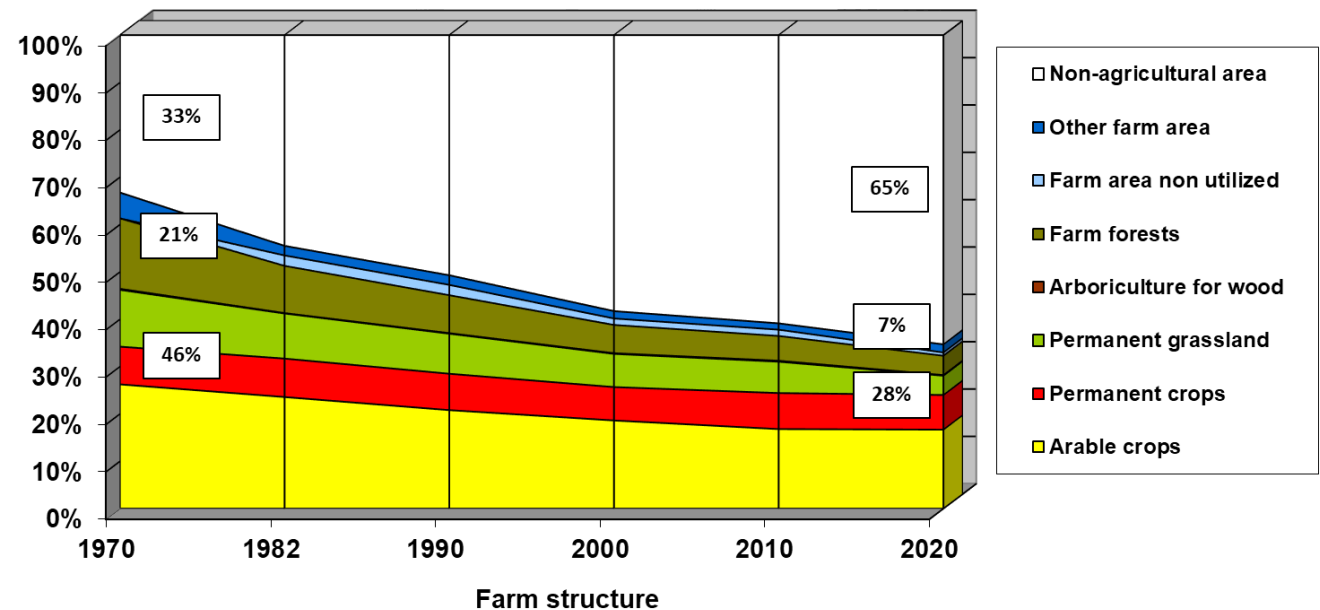
Share of farm area on territorial surface: hill

Even in the hilly areas, the surface area included in agricultural holdings has significantly decreased, going from 67% to 35%.

A decrease due in part to the abandonment of the less fertile areas and in part to the growth of urbanized areas.

The UAA has decreased from 46% to 28%, with a sharp drop in arable land and permanent grassland and stability in permanent crops, consisting mainly of grapes for wines.

Uses of the Lombardy territorial surface: hill



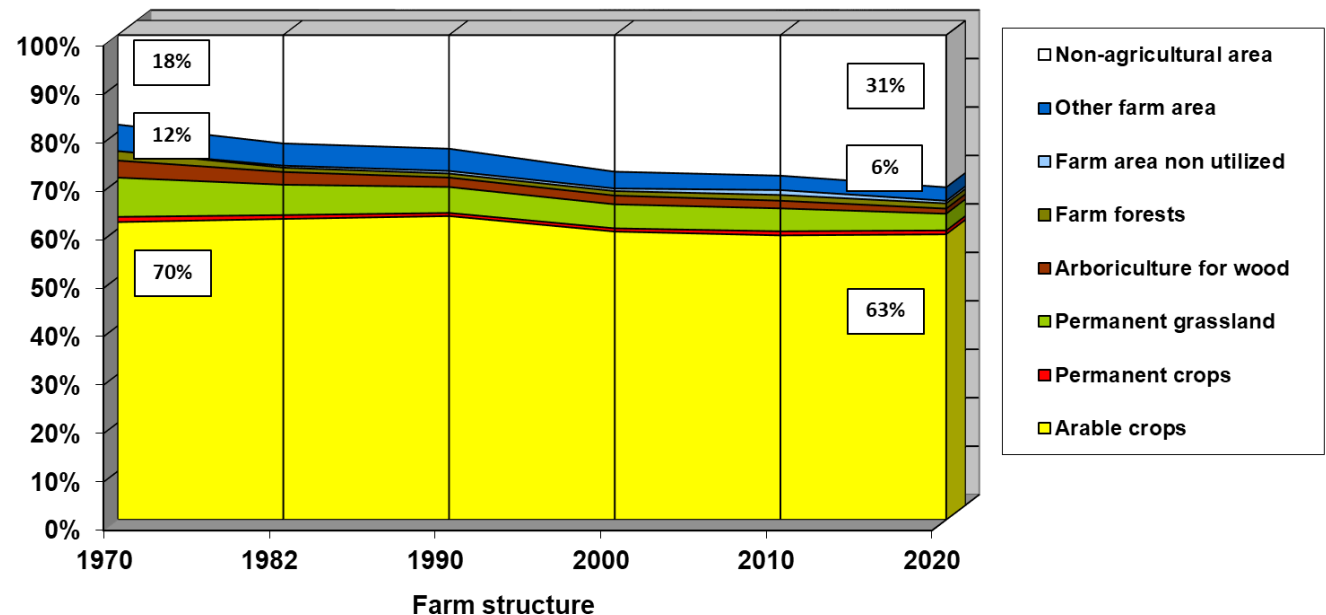
Share of farm area on territorial surface: plane

In the plain areas, the reduction of farm surfaces was more limited in percentage, from 82% to 69% of the territorial one, but significant in absolute value (148,000 hectares, of which 75,000 of UAA).

The main cause of the decline is land consumption, due to the transformation of agricultural areas into building areas for residential and industrial uses and to the development of transport infrastructures.

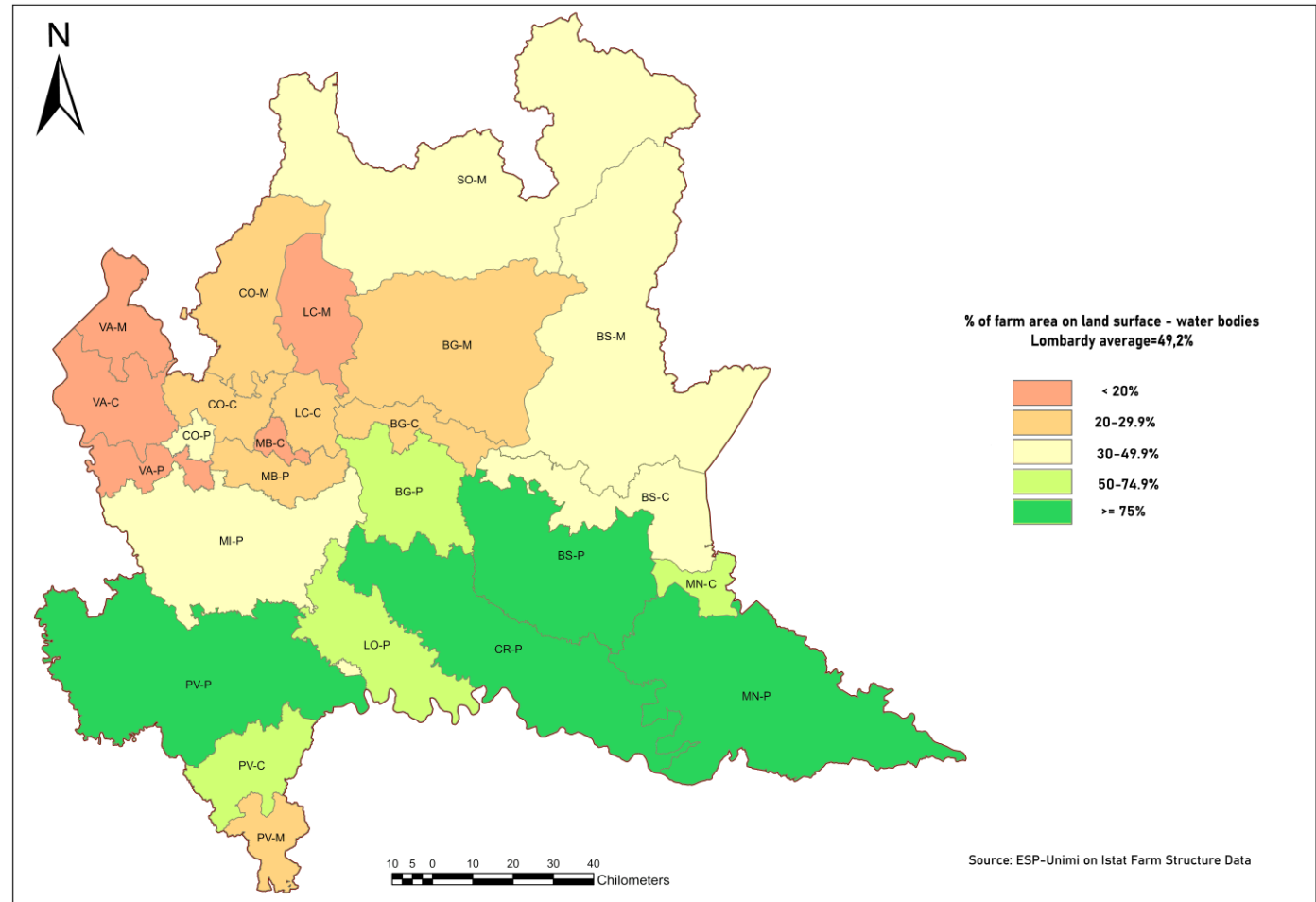
This phenomenon was more intense in the last decades of the 20th century, while it appears more modest in the last 20 years.

Uses of the Lombardy territorial surface: plane



Share of farm area on the territorial surface

Analyzing the percentage incidence of the surfaces included in agricultural farms with respect to the territorial surface in the different provincial altimetric bands (removing the water bodies - lakes and rivers - for a more correct comparison) minimum values are observed in the western and central pre-Alpine provinces, while values higher than the regional average are observed in most of the plain areas.



Utilized agricultural area by altimetric zone and cultivation groups

Using the census data collected by municipality where the surfaces are located (available for comparison for 1990 and 2010) a similar trend is found to that observed by farm center: greater decline in the mountains and hills and apparent stationarity in the plains.

Among the crop groups, the greatest reductions are observed for permanent grassland, limited declines for fruit trees and increases for arable crops.

	Lombardy	Mountains	Hills	Plane
Utilized agricultural area (Municipality location)				
2020	946,801	154,745	83,207	708,850
2010	977,485	181,206	89,167	707,112
Var.% 2020/2010	-3%	-15%	-7%	0%
1990	1,097,813	240,286	107,793	749,735
Var.% 2020/1990	-14%	-36%	-23%	-5%
Arable crops (Municipality location)				
2020	728,967	18,259	49,425	661,282
2010	705,243	7,340	48,445	649,458
Var.% 2020/2010	3%	149%	2%	2%
1990	757,214	11,263	61,105	684,846
Var.% 2020/1990	-4%	62%	-19%	-3%
Permanent crops (Municipality location)				
2020	34,940	4,296	21,693	8,951
2010	36,203	4,540	22,546	9,117
Var.% 2020/2010	-3%	-5%	-4%	-2%
1990	36,696	7,316	22,416	6,964
Var.% 2020/1990	-5%	-41%	-3%	29%
Permanent grassland (Municipality location)				
2020	182,894	132,189	12,088	38,617
2010	230,768	168,158	18,013	44,597
Var.% 2020/2010	-21%	-21%	-33%	-13%
1990	303,903	221,706	24,272	57,925
Var.% 2020/1990	-40%	-40%	-50%	-33%

Source: ESP elaborations on ISTAT data, Farm structure 2020

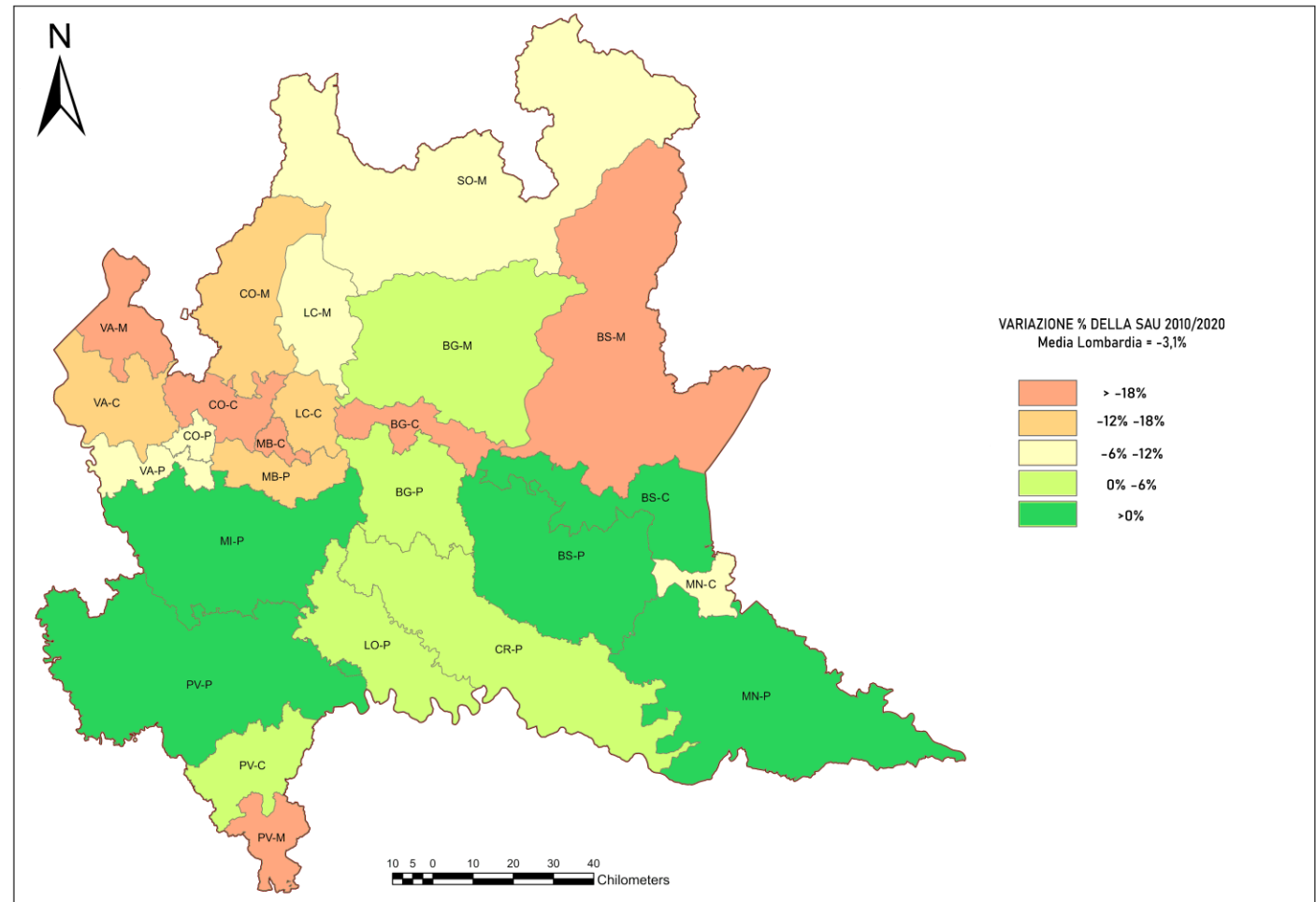
Variations in localized UAA by provincial altimetric zone between 2010 and 2020

In the face of an average decline in UAA of 3.1% at the regional level (about 30,000 hectares), significant differences can be observed between the various areas of Lombardy.

The greatest decline occurred in the more densely urbanized areas north of Milan and in the Brescia and Pavia mountains.

In the plain areas, declines are limited or slight increases are reported.

Even in this case, the data must be read in light of the not always accurate surveys of the effective location of the land.



Workers dynamics over the last 50 years

Alongside the decline in farms and surfaces, there has been, to an even greater extent, a reduction in the use of manpower. The decline has been globally similar in Lombardy and Italy, with an anticipated trend in Lombardy.

The most significant data is the decline in days per hectare of UAA, which has fallen by two thirds in the last fifty years: mechanization and the increase in farm size have allowed for an increase in labor productivity.

The data on days per worker highlight the high presence of part-time work, especially at a national level.

	2020	2010*	Var% 2020 /2010	2000*	1990*	1982*	1970	Var% 2020 /1970
LOMBARDY								
Numbers ok workers (.000)	119.0	133.0	-10.5%	158.6	282.1	329.5	n.a.	
Working days (millions)	16.9	19.3	-12.4%	22.6	28.7	41.8	68.5	-75.4%
Workers/farm	2.9	2.0	45.4%	2.2	2.4	2.2	n.a.	
Days / worker	141.8	144.8	-2.1%	142.3	101.7	126.9	n.a.	
Days / hectar	17.2	19.5	-11.9%	21.7	26.0	36.0	56.1	-69.4%
ITALY								
Numbers ok workers (.000)	2,667.5	3,791.4	-29.6%	5,714.9	5,522.0	5,896.6	n.a.	
Working days (millions)	214.1	250.8	-14.6%	327.3	453.5	601.1	859.4	-75.1%
Workers/farm	2.4	2.3	4.0%	2.4	1.9	1.9	n.a.	
Days / worker	80.3	66.2	21.3%	57.3	82.1	101.9	n.a.	
Days / hectar	17.2	19.5	-11.7%	24.8	30.2	38.0	49.1	-64.9%

Source: ESP elaborations on ISTAT data, Farm structure

* Homogeneous historical series criteria 2010

Characteristics of the workforce

The absolute and relative values of labor differ greatly among the Lombardy altitude zones.

More significant drops in the mountains and hills and smaller in the plains, linked to the different dynamics of the farms. The composition of the labor force is also different, with the progressive reduction of the family one.

The labor requirement per hectare is also different among the three zones, much higher in the hills due to the presence of permanent crops and minimal in the plains.

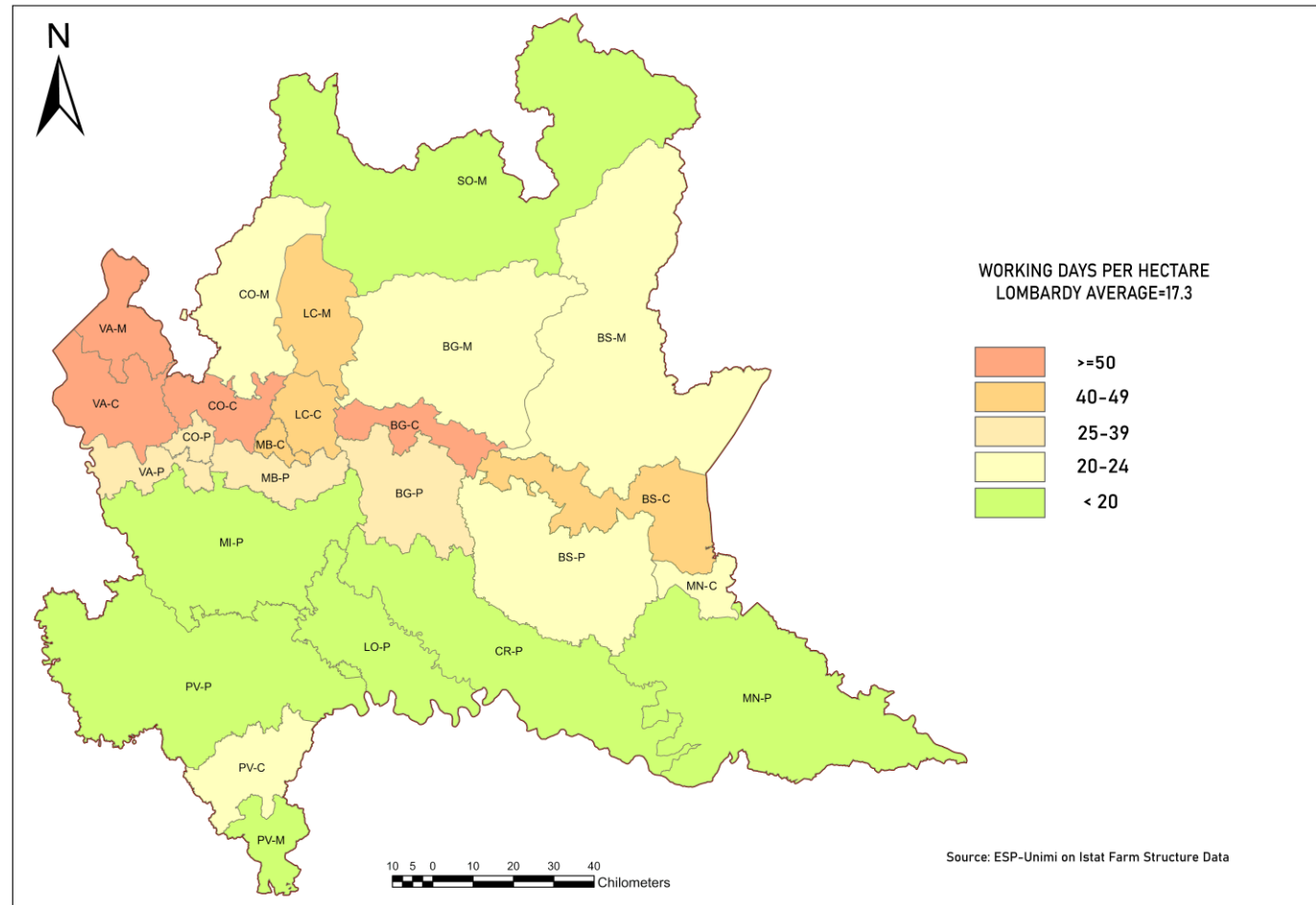
	<i>Lombardy</i>	<i>Mountains</i>	<i>Hills</i>	<i>Plane</i>
Working days (millions)				
2020	16.9	2.703	3.436	10.735
2010	19.3	3.6	4.0	11.7
Var.% 2020/2010	-12%	-24%	-15%	-8%
2000	22.6	4.3	4.3	13.9
1990	32.3	6.6	5.9	19.7
Var.% 2020/1990	-48%	-59%	-42%	-46%
% Family working days / total				
2020	70.0	80.2	66.3	68.7
2010	78.2	90.0	74.4	76.0
2000	85.1	94.2	83.8	82.7
1990	84.8	94.5	84.3	81.8
Working days / hectare				
2020	17.3	18.2	38.0	14.6
2010	19.5	20.5	43.8	16.2
Var.% 2020/2010	-11%	-11%	-13%	-10%
2000	21.7	20.5	44.6	19.0
1990	29.3	27.3	55.2	26.2
Var.% 2020/1990	-41%	-33%	-31%	-44%

Source: ESP elaborations on ISTAT data, Farm structure 2020

Working days per hectare in 2020 by provincial altitude range

The intensity of labor employment appears to be differentiated even within the same altitude range.

It is more homogeneous in the plains while it is clearly diversified in the mountainous and hilly areas: higher in the western area and lower in the eastern area of the region.



Livestock farms dynamics over the last 50 years

Lombardy is characterized by the strong presence of livestock farms, especially cattle. The absolute number is decreasing but the percentage on the total number of farms remains stable and high and their size is progressively increasing. The weight of the heads on the national total is also growing.

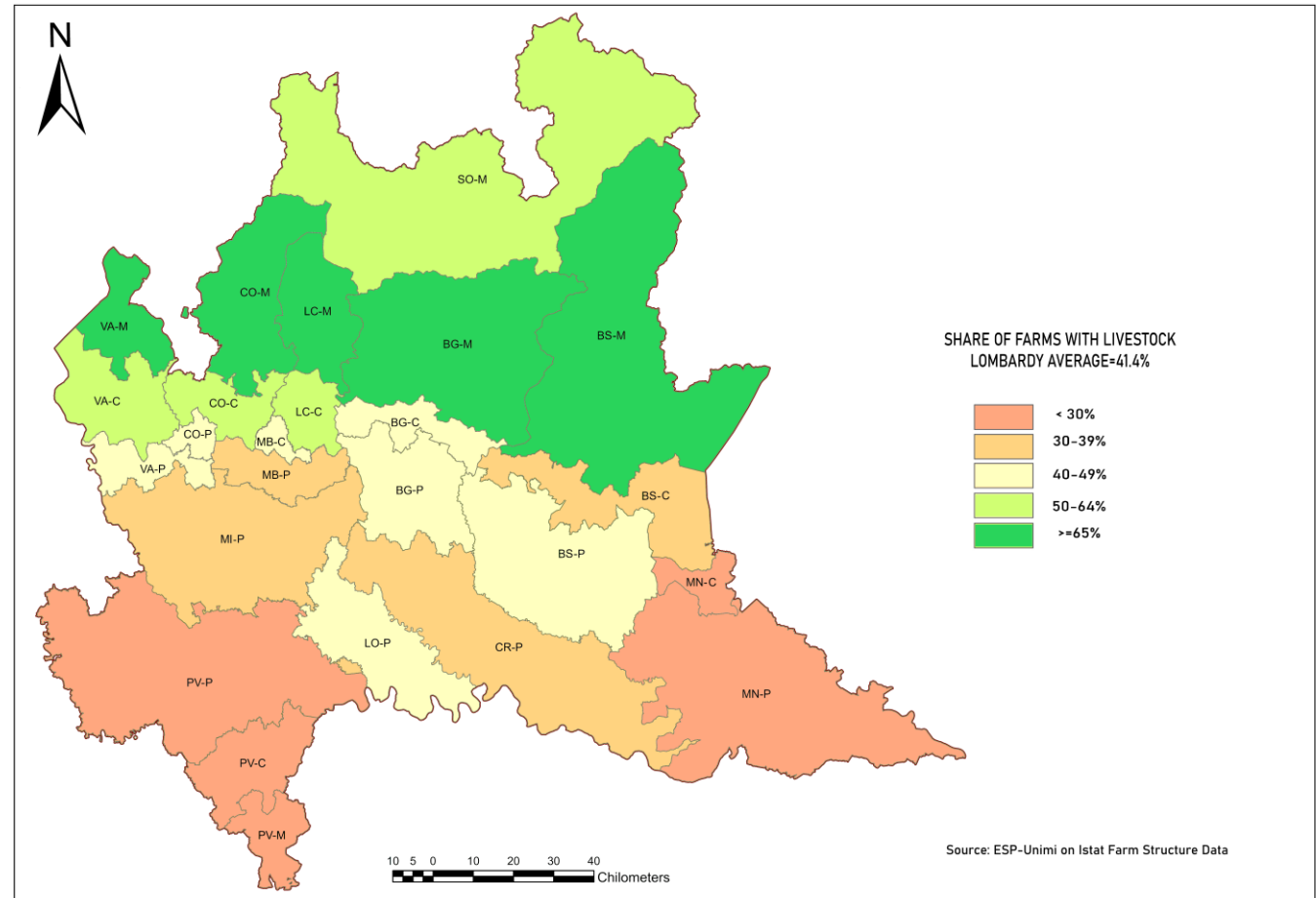
	2020	2010*	Var% 2020 /2010	2000*	1990*	1982*	1970	Var% 2020 /1970
LOMBARDY								
% Livestock / Farms	41%	41%		40%	39%	46%	75%	
Total livestock (.000)	18.0	22.1	-18.3%	28.2	46.3	67.7	165.5	-89.1%
Cattle livestock (.000)	10.5	14.7	-28.8%	19.7	34.9	49.8	89.6	-88.3%
Cattle heads (.000)	1,580	1,485	6.4%	1,606	1,958	2,083	1,805	-12.5%
Cattle / Livestock	150.7	100.9	49.4%	81.6	56.1	41.8	20.1	648.2%
Pig heads (.000)	4,493	4,759	-5.6%	3,839	2,861	2,744	1,188	278.3%
ITALY								
% Livestock / Farms	19%	13%		15%	21%	27%	49%	
Total livestock (.000)	214.0	217.4	-1.6%	370.4	604.1	854.1	1,753.0	-87.8%
Cattle livestock (.000)	95.0	124.2	-23.5%	172.0	318.2	499.2	964.0	-90.1%
Cattle heads (.000)	5,693	5,593	1.8%	6,049	7,673	8,635	8,747	-34.9%
Cattle / Livestock	59.9	45.0	33.1%	35.2	24.1	17.3	9.1	560.3%
Pig heads (.000)	8,727	9,331	-6.5%	8,603	8,273	8,811	5,928	47.2%
% LOMBARDY/ITALY								
% Cattle heads	27.7%	26.6%		26.6%	25.5%	24.1%	20.6%	
% Pig heads	51.5%	51.0%		44.6%	34.6%	31.1%	20.0%	

Source: ESP elaborations on ISTAT data, Farm structure

* Homogeneous historical series criteria 2010

Share of farms with livestock - 2020

The presence of livestock farms within business activities is clearly lower than average in the provinces of Pavia and Mantua, around the average in the intermediate areas of plains and hills, very high in mountain areas. In the latter, livestock farming seems to be the only activity capable of counteracting the abandonment of agricultural activity.



Some characteristics of agricultural farms in 2020

Among the census information collected in 2020, some allow us to investigate the characteristics of diversification, innovation and relationships with the market. Lombard farms, like those of the other northern regions, show values of the variables detected that are clearly higher than the national averages. In Lombardy, there is a good percentage of innovative companies, the use of information technology is widespread, the level of associationism is high, the presence of related activities is strong. Almost 7 out of 10 companies market all or part of their production, and 25% carry out direct sales, while self-consumption alone is limited.

	<i>Lombardy</i>	<i>Other northern regions</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>% Lombardy /Italy</i>
Farm manager	43,410	249,806	1,130,513	3.8%
% Male farm manager	78.7	75.6	68.5	114.8%
Farm manager <40 years	5,160	24,839	104,885	4.9%
% Farm manager <40 years	11.9	9.9	9.3	128.1%
% Farm manager 40-64 years	53.9	50.1	48.0	112.3%
% Farm manager >=65 years	34.2	40.0	42.7	80.0%
% Farm manager with a higher education qualification	48.7	44.4	41.2	118.3%

Source: ESP elaborations on ISTAT data, Farm structure 2020

Characteristics of farm managers in 2020

The census allows us to analyze some characteristics of the subjects who perform the function of farm manager.

In Lombardy, male farm managers largely prevail.

As regards age groups, in the region there is a higher percentage of young people and a lower percentage of elderly people compared to other geographical areas.

Also interesting is the higher percentage of farm managers who have obtained a higher educational qualification than the compulsory one.

	<i>Lombardy</i>	<i>Other northern regions</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>% Lombardy /Italy</i>
% innovative companies	21.7	22.2	11.0	196.6%
% computerized companies	37.9	32.2	15.8	239.8%
% associated companies	54.5	56.0	40.6	134.3%
% companies with related activities	14.4	10.6	5.7	249.9%
% companies with marketing of production	69.1	74.2	54.6	126.4%
% companies with direct sales	25.3	18.7	15.8	159.9%
% companies with self-consumption	46.8	44.8	63.3	73.8%
% companies with only self-consumption	15.6	10.3	27.3	57.0%

Source: ESP elaborations on ISTAT data, Farm structure 2020

Farm managers by age group

Even though Lombardy belongs to the group of regions with the highest percentages of young farm managers, the comparison with the two previous censuses highlights a significant decrease, both absolute and relative, of young people and an increase in the average age of farm managers, which increased by about 3 years between 2010 and 2020.

Therefore, the turnover rate (ratio between young people and elderly people >65 years) has decreased, falling from 48% in 2010 to 35% in 2020. Conversely, the turnover index has increased (inverse ratio to the previous one), which shows a marked increase.

The reduction in the number of young people and the high average age appear to be worrying phenomena in the future.

	2000	2010	2020
< 40 years	10,564	7,689	5,160
40-64 years	37,665	29,583	23,413
65 e oltre	22,904	15,896	14,837
Total	71,133	53,168	43,410
% < 40 years	14.9%	14.5%	11.9%
% 40-64 years	53.0%	55.6%	53.9%
% 65 e oltre	32.2%	29.9%	34.2%
Replacement index	46.1%	48.4%	34.8%
Turnover index	2.17	2.07	2.88
Average age	56.7	56.0	59.0

Source: ESP elaborations on ISTAT data, Farm structure

Farm managers <40 years by altimetric zone

The presence of young farm managers is different among the altitude bands. While in the plains the value is low and the reduction appears sustained, partly positive signals come from the hilly and mountainous areas. In the plains the percentage of turnover is just over 25%, in the mountains it far exceeds 50%.

	<i>Lombardy</i>	<i>Mountain</i>	<i>Hill</i>	<i>Plane</i>
	<i>Number</i>			
2020	5,160	1,581	1,151	2,428
2010	7,689	2,333	1,720	3,636
2000	10,564	2,437	2,286	5,841
	<i>% on total farm manager</i>			
% 2020	11.9%	16.7%	13.0%	9.7%
% 2010	14.5%	18.6%	15.3%	12.4%
% 2000	14.9%	14.1%	15.9%	14.8%
	<i>Replacement rate</i>			
% 2020	35%	56%	39%	27%
% 2010	48%	72%	51%	39%
% 2000	46%	46%	48%	46%

Source: ESP elaborations on ISTAT data, Farm structure

Characteristics of farms by age of the farm manager 7th Census 2020

Analyzing the characteristics of Lombard farms divided by age groups, clear differences can be highlighted between those managed by young and intermediate-aged farm managers compared to those managed by older people both in terms of surface area and working days.

However, the productivity of young farm managers appears lower both per hectare and per working day.

	<i>Lombardy</i>	<i><40 years</i>	<i>40-64 years</i>	<i>>= 65 years</i>
Farm number	43,500	5,160	23,413	14,837
Farm area (hectars)	1,170,322	155,748	675,349	285,529
Farm with UAA	41,850	4,875	22,494	14,391
UAA (hectars)	974,347	119,348	578,185	251,457
Working days	16,750,404	2,153,294	10,295,105	4,302,005
Standard Output (€)	9,307,572,173	995,615,426	6,074,094,278	2,230,197,508
Average farm area (hectars)	26.90	30.18	28.85	19.24
Average UAA (hectars)	23.28	24.48	25.70	17.47
Working days by farm	385	417	440	290
Working days by hectar	17.2	18.0	17.8	17.1
SO / farm (€)	213,967	192,949	259,433	150,313
SO / UAA hectar (€)	9,553	8,342	10,505	8,869
SO / working day (€)	556	462	590	518

Source: ESP elaborations on ISTAT data, Farm structure 2020

Other characteristics by age group of the farm manager in 2020

The average UAA of young farms is higher than that of the others, but the former have to resort more to rented surfaces, with related costs, and for free use.

Young farms are distinguished by a greater presence of related activities, especially in the hills.

Average UAA by ownership title, altimetric zone and age of the farm manager in 2020

	Mountain		Hill		Plane	
	< 40	> 40	< 40	> 40	< 40	> 40
Total UAA mean	23.18	12.17	10.99	10.62	31.48	29.91
- of which owned	2.51	3.01	3.00	4.72	9.02	11.72
- of which rented	15.32	7.29	6.35	4.56	18.84	14.70
- of which in free use	5.35	1.87	1.65	1.34	3.63	3.49

Source: ESP elaborations on ISTAT data, Farm structure 2020

Related activities by age of company heads in 2020

	Related	Total	% Lombardy	% Mountain	% Hill	% Plane
<40 years	1,078	5,160	21%	20%	26%	19%
60 - 64	4,056	23,413	17%	10%	17%	13%
65 and over	1,114	14,837	8%	5%	9%	8%
Total farms	6,248	43,410	14%	13%	18%	14%

Source: ESP elaborations on ISTAT data, Farm structure 2020

Level of education of farm managers in the censuses

A final piece of data of great interest is the level of education.

About 80% of young farm managers have a higher education qualification than the compulsory one and 31% of an agricultural nature, percentages that are about double those of other farm managers. The comparison with the similar data of the two previous censuses shows a significant increase in all age groups.

Furthermore, the level of higher education appears significantly correlated with the propensity for innovation and with the performance of related remunerative activities other than agricultural ones.

	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>Lombardy</i>	<i>Lombardy</i>	<i>Lombardy</i>	<i>Mountain</i>	<i>Hill</i>	<i>Plane</i>
Higher education <40 years	41%	64%	80%	75%	83%	82%
Agricultural education <40 years	14%	21%	31%	23%	31%	37%
Higher education >40 years	18%	30%	45%	37%	46%	47%
Agricultural education > 40 years	3%	7%	14%	8%	12%	17%

Source: ESP elaborations on ISTAT data, Farm structure 2020



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