

FARM STRUCTURE SURVEY 2007
NATIONAL METHODOLOGICAL REPORT

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MEMBER STATE: ITALY

FARM STRUCTURE SURVEY 2007 NATIONAL METHODOLOGICAL REPORT

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SUMMARY

FSS is a survey of national interest and it is included in the set of surveys for which answers are mandatory.

Italian National Statistical Institute (Istat) is in charge of the survey and avails oneself of regions' statistical offices to carry out data collection. Regions' statistical offices may avail themselves of regional technical agricultural offices. Data collection is performed by interviewers recruited by Regions (an average of 41 units for each interviewer). The activities of interviewers are monitored by the regional offices in charge of the survey.

FSS 2007 has been carried out at the end of the agricultural year 2007 (1st November 2006 – 31st October 2007) and data have been collected with the following reference periods:

- crops and permanent crops: 01/11/06—31/10/07
- livestock: 01/12/07
- labour force: 01/11/06—31/10/07
- other items: 01/11/06—31/10/07

The *Target population* of the survey is defined as the set of farms with the following characteristics in the 2007 agricultural year:

- the agricultural area utilised for farming is one hectare or more, or;
- the agricultural area utilised for farming is less than one hectare if they produce a certain proportion for sale (2.500 €) or if their production unit has exceeded certain physical threshold.

The data have been collected with a random sample selected according to a stratified sample design with a *take all stratum* containing the biggest farms.

The sample size is 63,922 selected from the target population. Furthermore all farms resulting from a splitting or a merging of a sampling unit have been added to the sample by the interviewers.

At the beginning of data collection phase a personal letter has been sent to each sample unit informing about:

- the visit of a interviewer recruited by regional administration in the coming weeks;
- the objectives of the survey;
- the law ruling the treatment of personal information;
- the mandatory of the answer;
- the possibility of contacting Istat staff for any question about the survey

Data have been collected by "face-to-face" interviews using personalised paper questionnaires supplied by Istat.

If a sample unit splits in two or more farms the interviewer had to fill in a questionnaire for each new unit other than one included in the original sample unit reporting the date of the split and the number of new farms.

The filled in questionnaires has been collected by a regional or provincial interviewers supervisor in order to check the quality of the data and the work carried out by each interviewer.

Data entry has been performed by the interviewers or by staff close to interviewers.

Controls of data have been carried out by interviewers coordinators during data collection, by personnel in charge of data entry and by Istat staff .

Unit non-response problem has been faced by reweighting.

Missing or incorrect data items on influent farms have been handled by a comparison between collected data and regional administrative data (when available) or by a telephone check performed by Istat's survey staff.

Missing or incorrect data items on non influent farms have been handled by a mixed and hierarchical editing and imputation strategy, in which different approaches have been combined in order to deal with the different types of variables and potential errors. As relating to the error localization phase a selective editing approach combined with graphical data representations has been adopted for the identification of influential outliers, while a probabilistic approach based on the Fellegi and Holt paradigm has been used to identify errors that are not influent on target estimates and for which a random origin can be assumed.

As relating to the correction and imputation phase, both the interactive treatment (for outliers and influential errors) and the automatic approach are used. In the latter the non parametric *hot-deck nearest neighbor donor* imputation technique is adopted to predict not acceptable or missing values together with other methods based on the use of known statistical relations between variables.

The survey estimates of totals for national and regional domains will be produced using a direct estimator where the final weight of each unit will be obtained as product of three factors: sampling weight, total non response and calibration adjustment factors.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 History, scope

In 1967 Italian National Statistical Institute (Istat) carried out the first Italian sample survey on agricultural holdings aiming at providing a statistical tool able to draw a coherent and consistent picture on the primary sector's structure.

The following surveys were carried out in 1975, 1977, 1982, 1985, 1987, 1990, 1993, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2003, 2005.

Three of these surveys (1982, 1990, 2000) were carried out as full surveys (census) and they provided the frame for the following sample surveys.

Starting with 1993 edition the survey added to the structural scopes stated by Council Regulation (EEC) n.571/88 the short terms objectives stated by the following European normative:

837/90 (concerning statistical information to be supplied by the member states on cereals production);

959/93, 2197/95, 296/2003 (concerning statistical information to be supplied by member states on crop products other than cereals);

93/16 (on statistical surveys of milk and milk products);

93/23 (on the statistical surveys to be carried out on pig production);

93/24 (on the statistical surveys to be carried out on bovine animal production).

93/25 (on the statistical surveys to be carried out on sheep and goats stocks);

Furthermore, some additional topics were surveyed by a specialized section of the questionnaire as shown in the following list:

- 1997 - fruit trees production;
- 1998 - environments;
- 1999 - rural development.

Since 2003 survey an approach closer to local administrations' purposes has been used. As it will be shown with more details in the next sections, sample design has been determined considering accuracy on variables of local interest and some items were introduced in the questionnaire in order to take into account some local needs.

1.2 National legislation

The FSS is considered of national interest and for this reason it is included in the national statistical program (code: PSN-IST 00562) approved by Prime Minister's Decree of 11 July 2006 and it is included in the set of surveys for which answers are mandatory.

The survey activities performed by the Regions and Autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano are established in principle by the 3° Protocol of Understanding signed by Istat and the Conference of State and Regions on 5 August 1999. In the 3° protocol it is stated that the survey shall cover the reference population and all topics established by Council Regulation n.571/88 and it will be carried out every two years.

The survey is performed in compliance with the law governing the treatment of personal information (Legislative decree n. 196/2003), as well as with the rules established by the

Deontology Code for the bodies belonging to the National Statistic System under Legislative Decree no. 322/89 as amended by Legislative Decree n. 281/99. Legislative Decree no. 322/89 provides that the data collected during statistical surveys may not be disclosed to any third party, either public or private, nor to any Public Administration department, unless in aggregated form and in such a way as to prevent persons from being identified. In any case data cannot be used for a new identification of the persons involved. Data collected may be used by the statistics department only for statistical processing purposes; if they are collected for other purposes, they may be subject to further statistical processing only to the extent to which the national law, the EC laws or a Regulation allows to do so. Furthermore, Legislative Decree no. 281/99 establishes that the data collected for statistical purposes may be processed for other statistical purposes of public interest if these are clearly defined and of limited duration, and revealed to the person interested pursuant to law.

A circular issued by Istat (n.18 – 20/06/2007) fixes the calendar, the flow and the person in charge for each FSS activity. Furthermore it fixes the subsidies to be provided to regional administration for their activities.

The subsidies are the following:

Subsidies for data collection, questionnaire revision and data entry:

- € 33,70 for each correctly and completely filled in questionnaire and corresponding to units with UAA or livestock (active agricultural holdings);
- € 5,00 for each correctly filled in questionnaire corresponding to non-eligible units (non active agricultural holding) on sections regarding updating of contacts, date of interview, respondent, notes on the characteristics of the unit, signature of the interviewer;
- € 0,50 for other cases (incomplete questionnaires, incorrect contact data, refusals).

2. CONTENT

2.1 Characteristics and reference period

As regarding characteristics established by Regulation 571/88, no changes in the reference times have been introduced with respect to the previous survey.

The reference periods are the following:

- crops and permanent crops: 01/11/06—31/10/07.
- livestock: 01/12/07
- labour force: 01/11/06—31/10/07
- other items: 01/11/06—31/10/07

The definition of the variables are the same used in the previous survey, except for the “legal person”. In 2005 FSS partnerships formed by member of the holder’s family were classified as “legal person” holdings. In 2007 FSS these units have been classified as “Sole holder holdings” to meet the Eurostat definitions published in the Manual for data Suppliers. See table in annex for the number of units changing legal status (from B0102=4 to B0102=1) from 2005 to 2007.

In order to achieve some savings in collecting data for European regulations and for national purposes without a significant increase of statistical burden, some items regarding topics not considered by Regulation 571/88 have been introduced.

Furthermore a focus on some information on rural development and environmental aspects have been introduced. In particular:

- IT facilities
- Marketing of the products

- Crop rotation
- Cultivation techniques (soil cover, nutrients, plant protection)
- Tillage methods
- Irrigation
- Manure storage and utilisation
- Organic farming
- Other gainful activities
- Renewable energy production
- Activities of research

As regarding the livestock section other characteristics requested by the following regulations have been considered:

- 93/23 (on the statistical surveys to be carried out on pig production);
- 93/24 (on the statistical surveys to be carried out on bovine animal production).
- 93/25 (on the statistical surveys to be carried out on sheep and goats stocks).

Among characteristics requested by Regulation 571/88 the following have not been surveyed because are irrelevant or non significant in Italy:

- Section D- arable land
 - Linseed (oil flax)
 - Flax
- Section G – permanent crops
 - Raisins

2.2 Questionnaire

For 2007 FSS data collection it has been used a paper questionnaire reporting on the first four pages some cornerstone data about each sampling unit (name of the holder and his contacts, UAA, form of management, arable land, permanent crops land, etc.) collected by the previous surveys.

The questionnaire has been obtained reviewing the 2000 census and aiming at:

- coherence with the above-mentioned European normative (other than Regulation 571/88)
- coherence with past surveys in order to allow historic analyses on how this sector has developed in Italy;
- meeting local administrations needs;
- reducing the statistical burden for the sampling units;
- testing the feasibility of data collection on some important aspects of the primary sector like rural development and waste production.

An important role in developing the questionnaire has been played by regional experts who suggested the revision of some questions in order to avoid some difficulties met by previous surveys.

The individual sections of the questionnaire cover mainly the following information:

- outcome of the interview (page 1);
- updating the farm location and the contact references of the farm holder; legal personality of the holding, type of tenure and farming system, marketing of the products, IT facilities (section I, pages 2-3);
- land use in the agricultural year from November 1, 2006 until October 31, 2007 (section II, pages 4-5);

- Characteristics of the orchards (section III, pages 6-7)¹;
- Agrarian techniques: crop rotation, soil cover, nutrients, plant protection, tillage methods, irrigation, manure storage and utilisation, organic farming (section IV, pages 8-9);
- livestock (section V page 10);
- labour force (section VI, page 11);
- Information on the manager, other gainful activities, renewable energy production, activities of research (Section VII, page 12)

See the annex for a copy of the questionnaire (in Italian).

3. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1 Survey organisation

Istat is responsible for FSS. Director of the Department for Statistical Production and Technical-Scientific Co-ordination and Heads of regions' statistical office are in charge of the corresponding stages.

Istat avails oneself of regions' statistical offices established by legislative decree n.322/89 to carry out the survey. Regions' statistical offices may avail themselves of regional technical agricultural offices. Data collection is performed by interviewers recruited by Regions. The activities of interviewers are monitored by the regional offices in charge of the survey.

Istat's survey staff includes:

- one senior researcher
- five experts of data collected by structural surveys;
- one IT expert.

Networks for data collection are made up of:

- 21 Regions' statistical office;
- about 100 provincial and technical co-ordinators and supervisors;
- 1.531 interviewers.

Furthermore other Istat's personnel has contributed to particular stages of the survey:

- BLAISE experts for data entry program
- expert on check and automatic correction of data to perform the methodology implemented in BANF.
- Expert in monitoring the survey

Training of interviewers has been carried out jointly by regional offices in charge of the survey, Istat team researchers and Istat regional staff.

The survey organization concerning confidentiality and privacy is the following:

- a) In the regions where the survey is carried out by the statistical office established by legislative decree n.322/89, the head of the statistical office is in charge of treatment of data in all the corresponding stages;

¹ This information had to be provided only by the holdings selected in the orchard sample.

- b) In the regions where the survey is carried out by a different office from the one established by legislative decree n.322/89, the name of the person in charge of the treatment of data is communicated to Istat as stated by art. 29 of Legislative decree n. 196/2003.

3.2 Calendar (overview of work progress)

STAGES	EXECUTOR	RECEIVER	DEADLINES
1) delivery of sampling units list	Istat	Regional offices in charge of the survey	15/06/2007
2) delivery of software for data entry	Istat	Regional offices in charge of the survey	30/06/2007
3) delivery of questionnaires and survey instructions manuals	Istat	Regional offices in charge of the survey	15/06/2007
4) delivery of personal letters to the holders	Istat	Sampling units	30/09/2007
5) training of interviewers	Regional offices in charge of the survey, Istat	Interviewers, regional staffs, farm holders organizations	15/10/2007
6) data collection and questionnaire revision	Interviewers and Regional offices in charge of the survey		30/01/2008
7) delivery of files containing collected data and questionnaires	Regions performing data entry	Istat	31/03/2008
9) Data processing, analysis, estimation, publication and dissemination	Istat	Regions - Eurostat	30/09/2008

3.3 Preparing the survey operations (‘Planning the survey’)

3.3.1 Population and frame

- **Population**

Target population, or reference population, is defined as the set of farms with the following characteristics in 2007 agricultural year:

- the agricultural area utilized for farming is one hectare or more, or;

- the agricultural area utilized for farming is less than one hectare if they produce a certain proportion for sale (2.500 €) or if their production unit has exceeded certain physical threshold.

This definition of reference population is coherent with the definition used by 2000 census and by 2003 and 2005 FSS.

Target population is a subset of the *Italian farms population* that contains farms whose size is below above-mentioned thresholds too.

- **Frame**

In order to plan the survey, the sample design and to select the sampling units the set of all farms enumerated by 2000 census has been used. This set of units is called *population frame* or *population list* and it contains about 2.6 million units. The frame contains contact references of the farm holders. Furthermore it links each unit to the information collected by census.

Some contacts references of the frame have been updated using the results of the 2003 and 2005 FSS.

Errors due to duplicate or multiple listings are non significant.

Population frame doesn't include the new units that are farms born in the period 2005-2006. However data collected with previous censuses have shown that most of the new units are the result of transformations (e.g. merging or demerging) on exiting units; consequently problem arising from undercoverage of the frame should be negligible if transformations on sampling units are recorded by interviewers and included in the estimation step.

Table 1 contains, for each region, the number of units in the list and in the reference population. It shows as well the size of the reference population in terms of *European Size Units (ESU)*.

Table 1 - Number of units in the frame list, number of Agricultural holdings in the reference population and its total ESU

Regions	Eurofarm code	Farms enumerated by census 2000	Agricultural holdings in the reference population	Total ESU of reference population (000)
Piemonte	ITC1	120,965	105,676	1,344
Valle d'Aosta	ITC2	6,595	6,125	28
Lombardia	ITC4	74,867	71,257	2,356
Bolzano	ITD1	26,559	23,362	372
Trento	ITD2	34,694	30,021	284
Veneto	ITD3	191,085	177,000	1,806
Friuli V.Giulia	ITD4	34,963	32,981	414
Liguria	ITC3	44,266	29,992	262
Emilia R.	ITD5	107,888	103,702	2,266
Toscana	ITE1	139,872	107,290	1,022
Umbria	ITE2	57,153	46,076	326
Marche	ITE3	66,563	60,439	498
Lazio	ITE4	214,666	162,111	907
Abruzzo	ITF1	82,833	67,117	442
Molise	ITF2	33,973	28,890	182
Campania	ITF3	248,932	212,146	1,309
Puglia	ITF4	352,510	288,087	1,858
Basilicata	ITF5	81,922	68,470	405
Calabria	ITF6	196,484	145,813	827
Sicilia	ITG1	365,346	295,637	1,500
Sardegna	ITG2	112,689	91,532	654
Italy	IT	2,594,825	2,153,724	19,062

3.3.2 Survey design

Summary of the sampling design

The sample was selected from the reference population, applying a random stratified sampling design, with a *take all stratum* containing the biggest farms.

As already mentioned, the sample size is 63,922. All farms resulting from a splitting or a merging of a sampling unit have been added to the sample by the interviewers.

The stratification of units has been carried out according to the followings:

- First - the take all stratum has been defined using the *UAA*, *LSU* and *ESU* of each unit;
- Second - the reference population has been stratified according to location (region or province), dimension (*UAA*, *LSU* and *ESU*) and typology; furthermore a flag has been used, in order to identify public holdings;
- Third - the remaining units of the population list have been stratified by means of the region code.

The sample size and its allocation have been defined aiming at achieving a given accuracy on the estimate totals of some variables of regional and national interest.

A coordinated selection (*positive coordination*) with previous FSS has been carried out looking for the maximum overlapping of the samples 2005-2007.

According to Regulation (EEC) n. 109/2001, a few characteristics concerning fruit tree farming, were added to the usual structural scope, aiming to reduce survey costs and response burden. Therefore, a few adjustments of the sampling procedure were made, to select a subset of units specialised in fruit production and obtain high accuracy of the final estimates for these subpopulation.

Definition of the take all stratum

Since the target population is very skewed (a lot of small farms and few big farms) it is advisable to put the most influential units in a stratum with a 100% sampling ratio.

For this survey the take all stratum has been defined using the method and the algorithm suggest by Hidioglou (1996). This method helps in finding out an optimal threshold such that units exceeding the threshold should be included in the sample with certainty. The optimum threshold is defined aiming at a minimum sample size necessary to achieve a given accuracy in the estimate of the total of a variable of interest.

The algorithm has been implemented separately on three variables for this survey.

The first variable was *UAA* and the resulting threshold (273 hectares) has been obtained referring to the entire population list (2.6 million of units) and aiming at achieving an accuracy of 3%.

The second variable was *LSU* and the resulting threshold (446 *LSU*) has been computed considering the same set of units and the same accuracy used for *UAA*.

The third variable considered for the definition of the take all stratum was *ESU*. For this variable a threshold has been computed separately for each subpopulation listed in table 2.

Table 2 - Thresholds (*ESU*) for take all stratum for principal types of farming

Principal types of farming	Threshold
Specialist dairying	404
Specialist cereals, oilseeds and protein crops	141
Various permanent crops combined	103
Specialist olives	70
General field cropping	144
Specialist fruit and citrus fruit	115
Mixed cropping	110
Specialist horticulture	267
Specialist vineyards	81
Other farms	400

In order to guarantee good levels of coverage and the accuracy of estimated totals for the main fruit varieties, the same algorithm mentioned above was used to determine regional thresholds, specific for fruit farming. Consequently to the application of specific fruit thresholds, about 5,000 units were also included in the take all stratum, in addition to the about 6,000 farms that resulted relevant according to the listed thresholds. Finally, the take all stratum was defined as the set of units exceeding at least one threshold and, as a whole, included about 11,000 units.

**Table 3 - National and regional size of the take all stratum
(number of farms, ESU and UAA)**

	Number of farms in the take all stratum	ESU in the take all stratum	UAA in the take all stratum
Piemonte	918	225,831	16,407,385
Valle d' A.	89	1,853	1,452,782
Lombardia	1,953	1,281,106	17,787,263
Bolzano	87	18,263	2,020,464
Trento	78	8,942	4,349,580
Veneto	1239	434,229	10,856,826
Friuli V.G.	244	84,779	2,673,997
Liguria	22	4,521	495,192
Emilia R.	1269	572,582	14,737,131
Toscana	687	148,483	9,565,356
Umbria	215	69,663	2,870,898
Marche	285	55,186	4,060,052
Lazio	378	112,191	8,149,454
Abruzzo	228	32,880	8,292,088
Molise	124	9,785	516,843
Campania	561	157,962	4,349,590
Puglia	524	97,259	6,115,646
Basilicata	298	51,692	4,369,902
Calabria	561	113,893	6,470,904
Sicilia	720	141,598	6,147,942
Sardegna	388	50,638	10,737,040
Italy	10,868	3,673,335	142,426,335

Expected accuracy and allocation method

Allocation of units among strata has been performed considering the upper thresholds for the CVs quoted in table 4 and using an extension to a multivariate and multi-domain context of the Neyman methodology. This methodology allows to determine the minimum sample size and its allocation among the strata when constraints on the accuracy on the estimates of totals regarding a set of variables on overlapping domains are given. The methodology is fully explained in Bethel (1989) and in Ballin et al (1998) .

Looking at table 4 it should be noted that the set of the variables of interest (variables with a fixed expected accuracy) has been defined on regional bases. Furthermore, some others constraints have been used in some province (nuts3).

Table 4 - Upper thresholds for the expected CVs used to determine the stratification, the sample size and the allocation of the sample units among the strata

	Cereals	Industrial plants	Fresh Vegetables	Flowers	Arable land	Vineyards	Olives plantations	Citrus plants	Fruit berry plantation	Apple	Bovines	Pigs	Sheep and Goats	EDU	UAA	LSU
Italia	3.0	10.0	3.0	10.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Piemonte	7.0					7.0				7.0	7.0			5.0	5.0	
Valle d'A.											7.0			5.0	5.0	
Lombardia	7.0									7.0	7.0	7.0		5.0	5.0	
Bolzano										7.0	7.0			5.0	5.0	
Trento										7.0	7.0			5.0	5.0	
Veneto	7.0					7.0				7.0	7.0			5.0	5.0	
Friuli V.G.	7.0					7.0			7.0	7.0				5.0	5.0	
Liguria				7.0										5.0	5.0	
Emilia R.	7.0				7.0					7.0				5.0	5.0	
Toscana	7.0					7.0				7.0				5.0	5.0	
Umbria	7.0				7.0									5.0	5.0	
Marche	7.0				7.0									5.0	5.0	
Lazio			7.0						7.0		7.0			5.0	5.0	
Abruzzo							7.0		7.0					5.0	5.0	
Molise	7.0								7.0				7.0	5.0	5.0	
Campania										7.0	7.0			5.0	5.0	
Puglia	7.0				7.0	7.0	7.0		7.0					5.0	5.0	
Basilicata	7.0		7.0				7.0		7.0					5.0	5.0	
Calabria							7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0				5.0	5.0	
Sicilia	7.0				7.0									5.0	5.0	
Sardegna			7.0										7.0	5.0	5.0	

Stratification of sample units

The comparison among stratifications has been carried out using a “*stepwise*” procedure on each region. The efficiency of the stratification obtained in each step of the procedure has been assessed on the base of the sample size necessary in each region to achieve the accuracy described in the previous paragraph (table 4).

A set of refinements of the stratification obtained in the previous step have been compared at each step of the procedure. The refinements have been defined adding some classification variables to the previous stratification. The procedure stops when the refined stratifications were less efficient than the one of the previous step.

A final step was used to introduce some *ad hoc* changes in order to collapse small strata or to improve some local efficiencies.

In the table 5 it is quoted the sample size in each region.

Table 5 - Sample size for each region

Region	Total sample size
Piemonte	3,957
Valle d' Aosta	431
Lombardia	4,483
Bolzano	939
Trento	965
Veneto	4,285
Friuli Venezia Giulia	1,258
Liguria	1,579
Emilia Romagna	3,748
Toscana	2,962
Umbria	1,502
Marche	1,229
Lazio	4,262
Abruzzo	1,574
Molise	1,306
Campania	6,549
Puglia	4,315
Basilicata	4,521
Calabria	4,771
Sicilia	5,994
Sardegna	3,292
Italy	63,922

Selection of units

A coordinated selection with previous FSS has been carried out looking for the maximum overlapping of the samples 2005-2007.

3.3.3 Pilot Survey

No Pilot survey has been carried out.

3.3.4 Informing and training the staff and respondents

At the beginning of data collection phase a personal letter has been sent to each sample unit informing about:

- the visit of a interviewer recruited by regional administration in the coming weeks;
- the objectives of the survey;
- the law ruling the treatment of personal information;
- the mandatory of the answer;
- the possibility of contacting Istat staff for any question about the survey

Training of staff involved in the survey should be distinguished among:

1. training of personnel in charge of coordinating and supervising the survey at national and regional level;
2. training of interviewers;
3. follow up during data collection.

Training of personnel in charge of coordinating and supervising the survey

It should be underlined that personnel in charge of coordinating and supervising the survey was usually personnel well experienced by previous structural surveys (census, 2003 and 2005 FSS, fruit trees survey). For this reason we used the drawing up of the manual for interviewers as the main tool to introduce innovative aspects of the new survey and to point out most common interviewers' difficulties that could be avoided by a better manual of instructions.

In order to achieve this result the index and the content of each paragraph of the manual has been drawn up interactively with regional coordinators and supervisors.

Furthermore some meetings at national level were held in order to agree on the most important issues to be discussed during interviewers training. During this meetings some tools (power point slides, software for data entry, other material useful for the training of interviewers) were delivered to personnel in charge of the training of interviewers.

Training of interviewers

Interviewers have been recruited by regions looking at people with a good agronomic background, knowledge of the territory and experience with statistical surveys.

Training has been carried out by meetings at regional or provincial levels. Regional coordinators and supervisors have been assisted by Istat regional staff. The training included a final test to the interviewers for checking our capability of learning.

Furthermore, it was well stressed that an "help desk" for interviewers was available to solve any problem met during the data collection or data entry.

Follow up during data collection

Interviewers, coordinators and supervisors could contact Istat staff by phone or by e-mail in order to solve any problem met during data collection or during any successive phases. Each submitted question has been classified by topic and the answer has been sent to every person of our mailing list.

It should be underlined that most of time interviewers contacted Istat staff by their coordinators or supervisors and most of the questions regarded the treatment of new units.

Table 6 - Number of enumerators by Region and sex

Regions	Females	Males	Total	Sampling Size	Holdings by enumerator
Piemonte	14	45	59	3.957	67
Valle d'Aosta	1	2	3	431	144
Lombardia	28	81	109	4.483	41
Bolzano	4	12	16	939	59
Trento	10	7	17	965	57
Veneto	29	49	78	4.285	55
Friuli - Venezia Giulia	5	5	10	1.258	126
Liguria	3	12	15	1.579	105
Emilia - Romagna	46	95	141	3.748	27
Toscana	28	54	82	2.962	36
Umbria	18	38	56	1.502	27
Marche	18	31	49	1.229	25
Lazio	46	84	130	4.262	33
Abruzzo	17	38	55	1.574	29
Molise	2	15	17	1.306	77
Campania	22	110	132	6.549	50
Puglia	24	96	120	4.315	36
Basilicata	26	35	61	4.521	74
Calabria	28	107	135	4.771	35
Sicilia	6	92	98	5.994	61
Sardegna	33	117	150	3.292	22
Italy	408	1.125	1.533	63.922	42

Table 7 - Number of enumerators by Region and educational level

Regions	Degree		Diploma		Not Available	Totale
	Agrarian School	Other	Agrarian School	Other		
Piemonte	26	2	23	6	2	59
Valle d'Aosta			3			3
Lombardia	50	8	35	16		109
Bolzano	2		4	10		16
Trento	4	5	1	7		17
Veneto	26	11	23	18		78
Friuli - Venezia Giulia	5	2		2	1	10
Liguria	2	3	4	6		15
Emilia - Romagna	40	11	59	29	2	141
Toscana	24	8	20	29	1	82
Umbria	7	3	11	35		56
Marche	9	10	17	8	5	49
Lazio	15	13	34	68		130
Abruzzo	4	3	38	10		55
Molise	2	2	10	3		17
Campania	36	2	74	6	14	132
Puglia	17	7	29	67		120
Basilicata	42	6	8	5		61
Calabria	5	14	57	59		135
Sicilia	42	3	46	7		98
Sardegna	29	4	96	21		150
Total	387	117	592	412	25	1.533

3.4 Sampling, data collection and data entry

3.4.1 Drawing the sample

Sample selection has been carried out using the permanent random number recorded in the frame. The first order inclusion probability, π_{hi} , of unit i in then stratum h is given by

$$\pi_{hi} = \frac{n_h}{N_h},$$

where n_h is the sample size allocated to stratum h and N_h is the number of farms in the same stratum. The second order inclusion probability in the stratum h and for units i and j , is defined as

$$\pi_{hij} = \frac{n_h}{N_h} \frac{n_h - 1}{N_h - 1}.$$

Sample selection has been carried out using some SAS procedures developed by Istat staff.

3.4.2 Data collection and entry

Istat has sent to each regional office in charge of the survey the list of sampling units. Furthermore Istat has sent a personal mail to each sampled unit.

Each Region has assigned the sampling units to the recruited interviewers on provincial bases.

Each interviewer should have a first contact with the assigned units by phone in order to arrange a meeting with the farm holder for a "face-to-face" interview using the personalized paper questionnaire supplied by Istat.

If a sample unit splits in two or more farms the interviewer must fill in a questionnaire for each new unit other than one included in the original sample unit reporting the date of the split and the number of new farms.

Some efforts should be done contacting local farmer organizations or administrations by interviewer in order to up date wrong contacts references or to trace the new farms.

The filled questionnaires has been collected by a regional or provincial interviewers coordinator in order to check the quality of data and the work carried out by each interviewer. The coordinator could have corrected some data (using a red ink pen) and had to sign each recordable questionnaire.

Regional administrations are responsible to data entry using the software developed in BLAISE by Istat. The recorded data have been sent to Istat by web through a security procedure in line with the norms governing the treatment of personal information sending security

3.4.3 Utilisation of administrative data sources

Italy has not utilised administrative data sources for collecting information on the variables of FSS 2007.

3.4.4 Control of data

After data collection and before data processing the following control phases have been performed:

Controls by interviewers coordinator.

In this phase the main checks are the following:

- presence of data in the corresponding sections;
- sign and code of the interviewer,
- questionnaires corresponding to new farms belonging to closed down farms;
- main coherences among different sections of the questionnaire;
- presence of written notes for units whose data are very different from data collected by census;
- presence of notes for units not classifiable as farms;
- presence of notes for non respondent units;

if some important inconsistencies with census were found by the interviewers' supervisors a telephone check or a new interview to the units was performed. If the data were not legible the interviewer had to fill in a new questionnaire.

Controls during data entry

In the following the main classes of checks performed during data entry stage are indicated:

- Unit codes (hard errors)²;
- Variable codes (hard errors);
- Geographical codes (hard errors);
- Variables ranges (hard errors and active signals)³
- Consistency within each section (active signal);
- Coherence between irrigated area section and cultivated area section (active signals);

² By hard error it is meant an inconsistency that can not be forced in the data entry step.

³ By active signals it is meant an inconsistency that can be forced at data entry step.

In case of some inconsistencies the interviewers or the respondent have been contacted, if possible.

3.4.5 Non-response

FSS approach to the non response problem can be summarized as follows:

1. imputation is used for items non-response (method of imputation depends on the type of farms and on type of variable to be imputed, see paragraph 3.5.1) ;
2. unit non-response problem is faced by reweighting (see paragraph 3.5.2) the respondent units.

The set of respondents is defined as:

- sampling units with a correctly and completely filled in questionnaire;
- sampling units that have stopped their activities;
- sampling units split in two or more new farms;
- sampling units merged with other units.

Such definition of respondent is due to a lack of an up-dated frame following the census. If a farm stops its activities (whatever is the reason: the farmer sold the land, the farm was split in two or more farms, etc.) it is considered respondent because it is assumed that it represents other farms of the frame that share the same behaviour, and it could be used to estimate the number of farms that have stopped their activity in the Census-survey period.

If very important farms refuse to collaborate with the interviewer, then Istat staff tried to collect data contacting the non respondent units by phone. Table 8 shows the response rates for each region

Table 8 - Response rates by region

Regions	Total Units (A)	New Units (A1)	Respondent Units (B)	Response rate (%) (B)/(A)	Respondent units composition (%)		
					No existent Units (B.1)/(B)	Active Units (B.2)/(B)	Temporarily inactive Units (B.3)/(B)
Italia	65.179	834	60.895	93,4	11,2	87,4	1,4
Piemonte	3.943	11	3.847	97,6	16,2	83,5	0,3
Valle d'Aosta	429	0	412	96,0	15,3	84,7	0,0
Lombardia	4.531	37	4.440	98,0	8,6	90,1	1,3
Bolzano	945	5	913	96,6	4,3	95,0	0,8
Trento	982	9	923	94,0	8,7	91,2	0,1
Veneto	4.389	72	4.217	96,1	8,4	89,9	1,7
Friuli V.G.	1.271	9	1.131	89,0	9,4	88,9	1,7
Liguria	1.586	6	1.546	97,5	17,5	82,3	0,3
Emilia R.	3.865	58	3.824	98,9	8,5	90,7	0,8
Toscana	3.013	37	2.865	95,1	9,1	88,5	2,3
Umbria	1.516	8	1.486	98,0	6,5	92,5	1,0
Marche	1.270	10	1.189	93,6	9,4	90,1	0,5
Lazio	4.273	42	3.785	88,6	21,1	75,8	3,1
Abruzzo	1.612	15	1.581	98,1	6,8	91,7	1,6
Molise	1.317	7	1.293	98,2	9,9	88,6	1,5
Campania	6.603	70	5.976	90,5	18,9	79,4	1,7
Puglia	4.474	118	4.220	94,3	7,4	91,4	1,1
Basilicata	4.761	123	4.436	93,2	9,7	89,5	0,8
Calabria	4.848	57	4.428	91,3	7,7	89,6	2,7
Sicilia	6.227	118	5.358	86,0	9,6	90,1	0,3
Sardegna	3.324	22	3.025	91,0	12,3	85,7	2,0

It should be underlined that the reweighting for non response is only the first step in the estimation phase. A second step (calibration) is usually used in order to include auxiliary knowledge in the estimation phase or to balance the set of respondent units with respect to some auxiliary variable available in the frame (post stratification).

In the following scheme, the auxiliary variables used by Regions are shown:

Regions	Auxiliary variables
PIEMONTE	UAA, Total Area, ESU, Agritourism, Wine, Bovine
VALLE D'AOSTA	UAA, Total Area, ESU, Number of holdings, Agritourism, Bovine, Wine, Pigs
TRENTO	UAA, Total Area, UBA, ESU, Number of holdings, Wine, Agritourism, Bovine
BOLZANO	UAA, Total Area, UBA, ESU, Number of holdings, Agritourism, Bovine, Wine
LOMBARDIA	UAA, Total Area, UBA, ESU, Number of holdings, Agritourism, Bovine, Wine, Sheep
LIGURIA	UAA, Total Area, UBA, ESU, Number of holdings, Bovine, Wine, Flowers, Sheep, Pigs
FRIULI	UAA, Total Area, UBA, ESU, Number of holdings, Bovine, Wine
EMILIA	UAA, Total Area, ESU, Number of holdings, Agritourism Bovine, Wine, Pigs, Sheep
TOSCANA	UAA, Total Area, UBA, ESU, Number of holdings, Agritourism, Bovine, Wine, Fiori
MOLISE	UAA, Total Area, LU, ESU, Number of holdings, Bovine, Wine
MARCHE	UAA, Total Area, ESU, Number of holdings, Bovine, Wine, Pigs

CAMPANIA	UAA, Total Area, UBA, ESU, Number of holdings, Agritourism, Bovine, Wine , Olives, Sheep, Goats, Equins
BASILICATA	UAA, Total Area, ESU, Number of holdings, Agritourism, Wine , Pigs, Citrus fruit
PUGLIA	UAA, Total Area, UBA, ESU, Number of holdings, Bovine, Wine , Goats
SICILIA	UAA, Total Area, UBA, ESU, Number of holdings, Agritourism, Bovine, Wine , Pigs, Sheepi

The auxiliary variables shown in normal style come from the archives, in bold from Administrative data. .

3.5 Data processing, analysis and estimation

3.5.1 Methods for handling missing or incorrect data items

Two approaches have been used to handle missing or incorrect data items.

The first one is used to face the problem for influent farms (usually farms in the take all stratum or units with a high weight). In these case two actions are commonly carried out in order to obtain complete and correct questionnaires:

- a comparison between collected data and regional administrative data (if available);
- a telephone check performed by Istat's survey staff.

The second approach for data editing and imputation strategy is used for the other farms (non influent farms) and it is summarized as follows.

Data editing and imputation strategy

It has to be firstly underlined that errors regarding variables codes, unit codes, localization codes, sums and some incoherency of data are identified at the data entry stage (hard checks). This strategy guarantees the accuracy of entered data with respect to basic quality criteria.

However, some other errors or inconsistencies arising either at the data collection or at the data entry phase may affect the data. These errors may have a systematic or a random source and produce logically or mathematically not coherent and not acceptable information. These errors can be identified through the so called *query edits* (based on the analysis of observed distributions or data relations).

As a consequence of the complexity of the questionnaire and the possible errors, a mixed and hierarchical editing and imputation strategy has been designed, in which different approaches have been combined in order to deal with the different types of variables and potential errors (Di Zio, Luzi 2002).

As relating to the error localization phase, in addition to the traditional deterministic approach, adopted for either systematic errors or errors having a known source, a selective editing approach (Latouche et al., 1992, Lawrence et al., 2000) combined with graphical data representations has been adopted for the identification of influential outliers, while a probabilistic approach based on the Fellegi and Holt paradigm (Fellegi and Holt, 1976) has been used to identify errors that are not influent on target estimates and for which a random origin can be assumed.

As relating to the correction and imputation phase, both the interactive treatment (for outliers and influential errors) and the automatic approach are used. In the latter the non parametric *hot-deck nearest neighbor donor* imputation technique is adopted to predict not acceptable or missing values together with other methods based on the use of known statistical relations between variables.

The data editing process flow

The overall strategy adopted in the editing and imputation procedure for the survey can be roughly thought of as consisting of the following main phases:

- 1) preliminary quantitative check of the collected questionnaires;
- 2) identification correction of influential errors with respect to the main quantitative variables;
- 3) *cultivations*: automatic editing and imputation of the main quantitative variables;
- 4) *cultivations*: automatic editing and imputation of the other quantitative variables ;
- 5) *livestock*: automatic editing and imputation of the quantitative variables;
- 6) automatic editing and imputation of the other qualitative variables;
- 7) other checks and corrections involving both categorical and numerical including variables on the structure and the amount of farm employment.

The goal of the selective editing phase (*phase 2*) is to determine the potential impact of “suspicious” observations on the target estimates in order to select a subset of units to be interactively reviewed (Latouche, Berthelot 1992). The main idea is that the errors remaining in data after the selective editing phase can be treated through automatic procedures with a low risk of seriously affecting the target estimates. In our context the selective editing phase has been set up by comparing aggregated quantities connected by strict relationships such as exact or approximate equalities, corresponding to either observed items (typically total summary variables) or values that can be derived by observed items (e.g. calculated totals). The “most influential units” are identified as those having the largest discrepancies between corresponding quantities. The influence of the discrepancies (*score function*) is defined taking into account the sampling weights.

The units whose score is over a given threshold are selected to be revised through interactive editing.

As relating to phases 3, 4 and 5, it is worthwhile noting that, due to the complexity of the survey, a hierarchical strategy has been adopted by analyzing different groups of variables separately and/or sequentially. The large number of variables and the complexity of the algorithm made it difficult to treat all the variables simultaneously in the error localization phase.

So two different groups of edits have been considered separately for cultivation and livestock variables. Furthermore, according to this hierarchical strategy, the procedure has been divided into steps in such a way that different groups of variables are processed at different steps considering as non erroneous the values of the variables treated in the previous steps.

In order to define a suitable set of edits and to avoid ineffective edit rules, an accurate analysis of edit failures has been performed across several experiments. The resulting edit sets contain:

- about 200 edits for the main cultivations variables;
- more than 50 edits for livestock variables.

As relating to imputation, the *NND* method has been applied, as usually, by first dividing the sample into *imputation cells* and then by applying the method within each cell. The imputation cells have been defined through dimensional and structural farm characteristics.

Phase 7 includes verification of consistency among demographic variables as well as analysis of “employment variables” such as *daily worked hours* or *type of activity*. In this phase probabilistic and deterministic procedures have been combined together.

3.5.2 Estimation and sampling errors

The survey estimates of totals for national and regional domains will be produced using the following estimator

$$\tilde{Y} = \sum_{k \in s_{r,d}} y_k w_k$$

where $s_{r,d}$ is the set of respondent and new farms belonging to domain d , w_k is the final weight of unit k and y_k is the variable of interest. The final weights will be obtained as a product of three factors

$$w_k = d_k \gamma_{1k} \gamma_{2k}$$

where $d_k = \frac{1}{\pi_k}$ is the sampling weight and it is the result of sample design (for sake of simplicity the stratum index is skipped), γ_{1k} is the factor used to avoid problems arising with total non response and γ_{2k} is the factor used to include some auxiliary information at the estimation stage. The second factor, γ_{1k} , is computed as the inverse of the response rate on each stratum. In few cases the factor has been computed collapsing two similar strata. The third factor, γ_{2k} , is used to achieve the consistency of sample estimates with respect to some known totals of the population. It is computed using the calibration theory explained in Estevao, Hidirolou and Särndal (1995).

As relating the *model group*, that is the choice of subpopulations where the total of the auxiliary variable are known, it is supposed that the reference population of each region will be split in at least two subsets: the take all stratum and the other units of the reference population.

As relating the *model type*, that is the set of auxiliary variables used in the calibration step, the *ESU*, *UAA* and *LSU* recorded in the frame (reference year 2000) will be considered.

It is worthwhile noting that only the set of respondent units belonging to the original sample can be considered to compute the second and the third factor; consequently for the new farms (resulting from demerging or merging) the final weights must be the same of the corresponding original units.

The variance estimator for regional and national estimates is defined by formula 2.9 of Estevao, Hidirolou and Särndal (1995) that is implemented in the software *GENESEES* (available on Istat's web site) for the sampling error estimation step.

The estimated sampling errors will be available by the end of October.

3.5.3 Non sampling errors ⁽⁴⁾

Istat carried out in outsourcing a sample survey using a CATI technique aimed to evaluate the quality of collected data. The sample survey is based on replicated measurement on the same units interviewed by 2007 FSS. A set of questions from the original interview is asked once again to a sample of units (reinterview) and the two answers given by the same units to the same question are matched. When the responses obtained during the reinterview differ from those obtained in the original interview, the difference can be evaluated through the so-called *reconciliation*.

Through this survey methodology, it is possible to estimate the bias, the total response variance and the simple response variance: the bias is the difference between the FSS's value and the true value

⁽⁴⁾ *Non-sampling error* is the error attributable to all sources other than sampling error. Non-sampling errors arise during the planning, conducting, data processing and final estimation stages of all types of survey.

(obtained through the reinterview); the total response variance is the sum of the three components of the statistic error: the sampling variance and the correlated and uncorrelated response variance (due to interviewer effect); the simple (or uncorrelated) response variance is the average variance of responses to an item over repeated applications of the measurement process.

The goal to estimate the parameters is both to understand the source of the statistic error and to improve the survey quality, operating on the different aspects of the survey phases (survey technique, questionnaire, interviewer training, etc).

Let $y_{i_{FSS}}$ be the observed value in the FSS survey (original interview) and denote with \bar{y}_{FSS} the mean of $y_{i_{FSS}}$; let $y_{i_{CATI}}$ be the observed value in CATI survey (reinterview) and let as indicate with \bar{y}_{CATI} the mean of $y_{i_{CATI}}$; furthermore, $y_{i_{RICON}}$ is the reconciled value and let \bar{y}_{RICON} be the mean of $y_{i_{RICON}}$, where $i=1 \dots n$.

Then, the expression of percent Relative Bias is

$$RB = \left[\frac{(\bar{y}_{FSS} - \bar{y}_{RICON})}{\bar{y}_{FSS}} \right] \cdot 100,$$

the expression of percent Relative square root of Total Response Variance is

$$RTRV = \left\{ \frac{\left[\frac{1}{2} (\bar{y}_{FSS} - \bar{y}_{CATI})^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\bar{y}_{FSS}} \right\} \cdot 100 \text{ and}$$

the expression of percent Relative square root of Simple Response Variance is

$$RSRV = \left\{ \frac{\left[\frac{1}{2n^2} \sum_i (y_{i_{FSS}} - y_{i_{CATI}})^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\bar{y}_{FSS}} \right\} \cdot 100.$$

The reinterview, carried out in May and June 2008, has been based on 3,053 (n) farms interviewed by 17 telephone interviewers divided in early shift and afternoon shift.

During the phone interview a comparison with data collected by FSS is performed on the main items of the following sections of the questionnaire:

- Agricultural land;
 - arable land;
 - permanent crops;
 - fruit trees;
 - permanent grass land and meadow;
- Livestock;
 - bovines;
 - buffaloes;
 - sheep;
 - goats;
 - pigs;
 - poultries;
- Labour force;
 - non-family workers regularly employed;

- non-family workers not regularly employed.

Results of the quality survey and evaluation of the non sampling error profile are shown by percent relative bias, by percent relative square root of total response variance and by percent relative square root of simple response variance; they are presented in the followed tables. The results obtained are not weighted because the sampling design is self weighted.

Table 9 - Agricultural land

Non Sampling errors	Arable land	Permanent crops	Fruit trees	Permanent grass land and meadow
RB	1.2	-1.1	-0.7	6.1
RTRV	4.5	1.4	11.8	13.7
RSRV	3.8	0.4	6.0	1.2

Table 10 - Livestock

Non Sampling errors	Bovines	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Poultres
RB	3.6	-1.0	1.0	10.9	0.4	6.2
RTRV	4.8	5.3	5.9	1.3	3.0	4.9
RSRV	0.3	0,0	0.3	0,2	0.3	0.4

Table 11 - Farm labour force

Non Sampling errors	Non-family workers regularly employed	Non-family workers not regularly employed
RB	-1.1	-3.2
RTRV	1.9	0.2
RSRV	1.2	1.1

The results show the accuracy of 2007 FSS for all variables; in particular the agricultural land variables have a relative bias about 1%, with the exception of *permanent grass land and meadow* that present an overestimate like to 6.1%; this result is also confirmed by the percent relative square root of total response variance (13,7%). The percent relative square root of simple response variance is very low for *permanent crops* and *permanent grass land and meadow* and it is low for *arable land* and *fruit trees*.

The result about livestock of 2007 FSS is very accurate with the exception of *goats* that show a bias equal to 10.9%. The percent relative square root of total response variance is low for all livestock variables and the percent relative square root of simple response variance is negligible. It is important to underline the good result of a very difficult variable like *poultres*; in fact the large quantity of animals and the approximation are two important error causes.

In farm labour force variables it finds an underestimate both for the *non-family workers regularly employed* (-1.1%) and for *non-family workers not regularly employed* (-3.2%); the percent relative square root of total and simple response variance is negligible.

3.5.4 Evaluation of results

A comparison of collected data has been performed with data collected by census and 2005 FSS at micro level. Such activity has been used during the data check stage.

Furthermore, the comparison of 2007 FSS results with those of Census and 2005 FSS has shown a that there are some major trends where the consistency cannot be observed. Moreover,

2007 FSS results have been compared with other statistical and administrative sources available.

4. PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

Plan of dissemination of the 2007 FSS results forecasts:

- Transmissions of validated individual data and quality report to Eurostat before 30 September 2008 in line with the time limit fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) n.2139/2004 for Italy (annexe 3).
- Transmissions of validated individual data to the requesting Regions before 30 October 2008.
- Dissemination of data tables and meta-data on the ISTAT website available for all users before 31 December 2008.
- Publication of the data tables in the Yearly Agricultural Statistics book during 2009.

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ANNEXES

- Number of units changing legal status (from B0102=4 to B0102=1) from 2005 to 2007
- Questionnaire (in Italian)
- Questionnaire (in English)

Number of units changing legal status (from B0102=4 to B0102=1) from 2005 to 2007

	Units	Holder's family work (number)	Holder's family work (AWU)	Non family work (number)	Non family work (AWU)
REGIONS					
ITC1=Piemonte	1.366	3.173	649.750	1.082	134.815
ITC2=Valle d'Aosta	19	40	11.048	44	2.702
ITC4=Lombardia	3.607	10.257	2.147.957	4.352	834.180
ITD1=Bolzano	-	-	-	-	-
ITD2=Trento	23	87	20.287	25	4.982
ITD3=Veneto	2.496	6.495	1.201.268	4.062	453.053
ITD4=Friuli-Venezia Giulia	660	1.514	250.575	1.102	73.628
ITC3=Liguria	89	186	52.660	77	21.523
ITD5=Emilia-Romagna	333	739	175.637	716	136.042
ITE1=Toscana	1.096	2.182	410.318	2.507	229.159
ITE2=Umbria	207	519	66.944	438	53.317
ITE3=Marche	853	2.075	304.878	1.928	195.442
ITE4=Lazio	178	442	102.389	796	116.676
ITF1=Abruzzo	14	44	9.609	140	14.349
ITF2=Molise	12	21	5.074	47	8.824
ITF3=Campania	18	26	5.544	312	34.922
ITF4=Puglia	237	375	40.423	528	64.453
ITF5=Basilicata	24	60	13.005	427	45.347
ITF6=Calabria	85	184	17.728	1.994	185.791
ITG1=Sicilia	31	59	13.067	1.652	197.560
ITG2=Sardegna	585	1.589	359.248	256	33.444
ITALIA	11.931	30.067	5.857.408	22.486	2.840.209

SEZIONE I *segue* - AGGIORNAMENTO NOTIZIE GENERALI SULL'AZIENDA

- (annata agraria: 1° novembre 2006 ÷ 31 ottobre 2007)

5. CORPI CHE COSTITUISCONO L'AZIENDA

5.1 Numero corpi

6. FORMA DI CONDUZIONE

- 6.1 Conduzione diretta del coltivatore (1) 01
- 6.2 Conduzione con salariati (2) (*in economia*) 04
- 6.3 Conduzione a colonia parziaria appoderata 05
- 6.4 Altra forma di conduzione 06

Se forma giuridica: azienda individuale (punto 7.1), oppure condotte in associazione anche con fini mutualistici (Incluse le ex società di fatto) (punto 7.2), oppure società semplice (punto 7.3a quando costituita esclusivamente o in parte da membri della famiglia del conduttore) si ha:

(1) - la conduzione diretta del coltivatore (punto 6.1) quando il conduttore effettua egli stesso lavoro manuale nell'azienda da solo o con l'aiuto di familiari o parenti indipendentemente dall'entità del lavoro fornito da eventuale manodopera extrafamiliare punto 4c).

(2) - Al contrario si ha la conduzione con salariati (punto 6.2) quando il conduttore impiega per i lavori manuali dell'azienda esclusivamente manodopera extrafamiliare (punto 4c), mentre la sua opera e quella dei familiari è rivolta, alla direzione dell'azienda nei riguardi dei vari aspetti tecnico-organizzativi. Inoltre, si ha la conduzione con salariati anche quando, per i lavori manuali dell'azienda, il conduttore impiega esclusivamente manodopera fornita da altre aziende agricole, cooperative agricole, imprese di esercizio e noleggio o da imprese industriali (contoterzismo passivo punto 34.3).

8. ATTREZZATURE INFORMATICHE (*sono possibili più risposte*)

- 8.1 La sua azienda dispone di almeno un Personal Computer? 1 SI 2 NO
- 8.1.1 Se SI: nella sua azienda è presente un collegamento ad internet? 1 SI 2 NO
- 8.2 La sua azienda ha un sito web oppure una o più pagine su internet? 1 SI 2 NO
- 8.2.1 Se SI: il suo sito web (o pagina internet) presenta un catalogo online di prodotti e servizi? 1 SI 2 NO
- 8.3 Negli ultimi 12 mesi, ha utilizzato internet per comunicare con le Pubbliche Amministrazioni? 1 SI 2 NO

10. COMMERCIALIZZAZIONE DEI PRODOTTI AZIENDALI (*sono possibili più risposte*)

	Codice	Vendita diretta al consumatore	Vendita con vincoli contrattuali ad imprese		Vendita senza vincoli contrattuali	Vendita ad organismi associativi
			Industriali	Commerciali		
10.1 Coltivazioni						
a) Seminativi	01	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
b) Coltivazioni legnose agrarie	02	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
c) Prati permanenti e pascoli	03	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
10.2 Allevamenti	04	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
10.3 Trasformazioni	05	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
10.4 Forestali	06	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>

11. VENDITA DEI PRODOTTI DELL'AZIENDA

- 11.1 La famiglia del conduttore consuma più del 50% del valore della produzione finale dell'azienda? 1 SI 2 NO
- 11.2 Le vendite dirette ai consumatori rappresentano oltre il 50% delle vendite totali? 1 SI 2 NO
- 11.3 Nel caso di vendita parziale o totale dei prodotti aziendali indicare la classe di valore dei prodotti venduti (*dare una sola risposta*)
- a) Meno di 2.500 € 01
- b) Da 2.500 € ed oltre 02

7. FORMA GIURIDICA

- 7.1 Azienda individuale o familiare 01
- 7.2 Aziende condotte in associazione anche con fini mutualistici (incluse le ex società di fatto) 02
- 7.3 Società di persone e di capitali
- a) Semplice 03
- b) In nome collettivo o in accomandita semplice 04
- c) Società di capitali (S.P.A., S.R.L., accomandita per azioni, ecc.) 05
- d) Società cooperativa 06
- e) Altra forma giuridica di società 08
- 7.4 Consorzio (*con attività esterna ex art. 2612 cc e seguenti*) 09
- 7.5 Istituzioni, Enti ed altre forme giuridiche no profit
- f) Ente pubblico (*Stato, Regioni, Provincie*) 11
- g) Ente pubblico (*Comuni, e comunità montane*) 12
- h) Associazioni Agrarie (Comunanze, Universitas) ed altri Enti per la gestione di terre civiche 13
- i) Altra forma giuridica no profit (*fondazioni, comitati, enti ecclesiastici, ospedali, istituti di formazione, ecc*) 14

9. ISCRIZIONE (*sono possibili più risposte*)

- 9.1 Indicare se l'azienda risulta iscritta a:
- a) Registro delle imprese presso C.C.I.A.A. 01
- b) Registro IVA 02

SEZIONE II – UTILIZZAZIONE DEI TERRENI - (annata agraria: 1° novembre 2006 ÷ 31 ottobre 2007)

12. SEMINATIVI	Codice	SUPERFICIE			
		Coltivazione principale		Coltivazione secondaria successiva	
		ettari	are	ettari	are
12.1 Cereali per la produzione di granella (1)					
a) Frumento tenero e spelta	01				
b) Frumento duro	02				
c) Segale	03				
d) Farro	04				
e) Orzo	05				
f) Avena	06				
g) Granoturco (escluso granoturco in erba ed a maturazione cerosa da indicare al punto 12.10 b)	07				
h) Riso	08			XXXX	XX
i) Sorgo	09				
l) Altri cereali	10				
12.2 Colture proteiche per la produzione di granella (comprese sementi, miscugli di cereali e di legumi secchi)					
a) Pisello (proteico e secco)	11				
b) Fagiolo secco	13				
c) Fava e lupino dolce	14				
d) Lentischia, cece e veccio	16				
e) Altri legumi secchi	17				
12.3 Patata (1)	18				
12.4 Barbabietola da zucchero	19				
12.5 Piantе sarchiate da foraggio	20				
12.6 Piantе industriali					
a) Tabacco	21				
b) Luppolo	22				
c) Piantе tessili					
- canapa	23				
- cotone	24				
- Altre piante tessili	25				
d) Piantе da semi oleosi (1)					
- colza e ravizzone	26				
- girasole	27				
- soia	28				
- altre piante da semi oleosi	29				
e) Piantе aromatiche, medicinali, spezie e da condimento	30				
f) Altre piante industriali	31				

(1) Compresa le superfici destinate alla produzione di sementi

12. segue SEMINATIVI	Codice	SUPERFICIE			
		Coltivazione principale		Coltivazione secondaria successiva	
		ettari	are	ettari	are
12.7 Ortive					
<i>In piena aria</i>					
a) In pieno campo					
- pomodoro da mensa	32				
- pomodoro da industria	33				
- fragola	102				
- altre ortive in pieno campo	34				
b) In orti stabili o industriali					
- pomodoro da mensa ..	35				
- fragola	103				
- altre ortive in orti stabili o industriali	37				
<i>Protette</i>					
a) In serra					
- pomodoro da mensa	38				
- fragola	104				
- altre ortive in serra	40				
b) In tunnel, campane, ecc.					
- fragola	105				
- altre ortive in tunnel, campane, ecc.	41				
12.8 Fiori e piante ornamentali (2)					
a) In pieno campo	42				
b) Protetti					
- in serra	43			XXXX	XX
- in tunnel, campane, ecc.	44			XXXX	XX
12.9 Piantine (2)					
a) Orticole	45				
b) Floricole ed ornamentali	46				
c) Altre piantine	47				
12.10 Foraggiere avvicendate (1)					
a) Prati avvicendati (erba medica ed altri prati avvicendati)	48				
b) Erbai					
- granoturco in erba e granoturco a maturazione cerosa	50				
- altri erbai	52				
12.11 Sementi (non indicare altrove)	53				
12.12 Terreni a riposo					
a) Non soggetti a regime di aiuto	54			XXXX	XX
b) Soggetti a regime di aiuto	55			XXXX	XX
12.13 TOTALE SEMINATIVI	56				

(2) Esclusi i vivai

SEZIONE II segue – UTILIZZAZIONE DEI TERRENI - (annata agraria: 1° novembre 2006 ÷ 31 ottobre 2007)

13. COLTIVAZIONI LEGNOSE AGRARIE	Codice	SUPERFICIE			
		Investita		Di cui in produzione	
		ettari	are	ettari	are
13.1 Vite					
a) Uva per la produzione di vini DOC e DOCG	57				
b) Uva per la produzione di altri vini (compresi vini da tavola con indicazione geografica)	58				
c) Uva da tavola	59				
d) Viti non innestate	60			XXXX	XX
13.2 Olivo per la produzione di olive					
a) Da tavola	61				
b) Per olio	62				
13.3 Agrumi					
a) Arancio	63				
b) Mandarino	64				
c) Clementina e suoi ibridi	65				
d) Limone	66				
e) Altri agrumi	67				
13.4 Frutta fresca di origine temperata					
a) melo	68				
b) pero	69				
c) pesco	70				
d) nettarina (pesca noce)	71				
e) albicocco	72				
f) ciliegio	73				
g) susino	74				
h) fico	112				
i) altra frutta	75				
13.5 Frutta fresca di origine sub-tropicale					
a) actinidia (kiwi)	76				
b) altra frutta	77				
13.6 Frutta in guscio					
a) mandorlo	78				
b) nocciolo	79				
c) castagno	80				
d) noce	81				
e) altra frutta in guscio	82				
13.7 Vivai (esclusi vivai forestali per fabbisogno aziendale da indicare al punto 18)					
a) Fruttiferi	83			XXXX	XX
b) Piante ornamentali	84			XXXX	XX
c) Altri	85			XXXX	XX
13.8 Coltivazioni legnose agrarie in serra	86				
13.9 Altre coltivazioni legnose agrarie	87				
13.10 TOTALE COLTIVAZIONI LEGNOSE AGRARIE	88				

ALTRE COLTIVAZIONI	Cod.	SUPERFICIE	
		ettari	are
14. ORTI FAMILIARI	89		
15. PRATI PERMANENTI E PASCOLI			
15.1 Prati permanenti (raccolti)	90		
15.2 Pascoli (utilizzati) :			
a) Pascoli naturali	91		
b) Pascoli magri	92		
15.3 TOTALE PRATI PERMANENTI E PASCOLI UTILIZZATI	93		
(somma dei punti: 15.1 e 15.2 a-b)			
15.4 Prati permanenti e pascoli non più destinati alla produzione, ammessi a beneficiare di aiuti finanziari	109		
16. SUPERFICIE AGRICOLA UTILIZZATA (somma dei punti: 12.13; 13.10; 14; 15.3; 15.4)	94		
17. ARBORICOLTURA DA LEGNO			
17.1 Pioppeti	95		
17.2 Altra arboricoltura da legno	96		
17.3 TOTALE ARBORICOLTURA DA LEGNO ..	97		
18. BOSCHI			
18.1 Fustaie	106		
18.2 Cedui	107		
18.3 Macchia mediterranea	108		
18.4 TOTALE BOSCHI	98		
19. SUPERFICIE AGRARIA NON UTILIZZATA (esclusi i terreni a riposo di cui al punto 12.12)	99		
20. ALTRA SUPERFICIE (aree occupate da fabbricati, cortili, strade poderali, superfici coltivate a funghi, ecc.)	100		
21. SUPERFICIE TOTALE DELL'AZIENDA (somma dei dati ai punti 16; 17.3; 18.4; 19; 20)	101		

22. FUNGHI	Cod.	Superficie investita (m ²)
(In grotte, sotterranei o in appositi edifici)	110	

23. SERRE	Cod.	Superficie di base (m ²)
	111	

24. SEMINATIVI E PRATI PERMANENTI E PASCOLI RITIRATI DALLA PRODUZIONE (con benefici di aiuti finanziari)	Codice	SUPERFICIE	
		ettari	are
Indicare I SEMINATIVI ritirati dalla produzione:			
24.1 Utilizzati per la produzione di materie prime non alimentari (già comprese ai punti 12 e 13)	01		
24.2 Riconvertiti come prati permanenti e pascoli (già comprese al punto 15.3)	02		
24.3 Imboschiti (già comprese ai punti 17 e 18)	03		
24.4 Non utilizzati economicamente (riportare la superficie indicata al punto 12.12b)	04		
24.5 Utilizzati a scopi non agricoli (già comprese ai punti 19 e 20)	05		
24.6 TOTALE	06		
Indicare I PRATI PERMANENTI E PASCOLI ritirati dalla produzione:			
24.7 Non utilizzati economicamente (riportare la superficie indicata al punto 15.4)	07		

SEZIONE III – CARATTERISTICHE DEGLI IMPIANTI AD ALBERI DA FRUTTO E AGRUMI

(annata agraria: 1° novembre 2006 ÷ 31 ottobre 2007)

NOTIZIE PRESENTI NEGLI ARCHIVI ISTAT (in rosso)

SPECIE	CODICE	ETTARI	ARE		SPECIE	CODICE	ETTARI	ARE
Melo	199				Albicocco	599		
Pero	299				Arancio	699		
Pesco	399				Limone	799		
Nettarina	499				Agrumi a piccoli frutti	899		

25. IMPIANTI A DIMORA

SPECIE:

(denominazione specie comunitaria)

VARIETÀ COLTIVATE (1) Denominazione	CODICE VARIETÀ	ANNO DI IMPIANTO (2)		SUPERFICIE INVESTITA		NUMERO DI PIANTE
		Dall'autunno	All'estate	Ettari	Are	
.....	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□			
.....	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□			
.....	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□			
.....	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□			
.....	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□			
.....	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□			
.....	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□			
.....	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□			
.....	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□			
.....	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□			
.....	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□			
.....	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□			
.....	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□			
(indicare il codice della specie) → codice □□□□				TOTALE		

25. IMPIANTI A DIMORA

SPECIE:

(denominazione specie comunitaria)

VARIETÀ COLTIVATE (1) Denominazione	CODICE VARIETÀ	ANNO DI IMPIANTO (2)		SUPERFICIE INVESTITA		NUMERO DI PIANTE
		Dall'autunno	All'estate	Ettari	Are	
.....	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□			
.....	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□			
.....	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□			
.....	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□			
.....	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□			
.....	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□			
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.....	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□			
.....	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□			
(indicare il codice della specie) → codice □□□□				TOTALE		

(1) Per le varietà presenti nei vari anni, la denominazione deve essere ripetuta tante volte quanti sono gli anni di impianto.

(2) Dall'ottobre al settembre dell'anno successivo.

SEZIONE IV – segue PRATICHE AGRONOMICHE E ALTRE NOTIZIE

30. CRITERI DI INTERVENTO FITOSANITARIO <i>(annata agraria: 1-11-2006 + 31-10-2007)</i> <i>(sono ammesse risposte multiple)</i>	Cod	COLTIVAZIONI						
		Melo	Pero	Pesce e Nettarina	Agrumi	Vite	Olivo	Altre coltivazioni legnose agrarie
30.1 A calendario <i>(a cadenza predeterminata, indipendente dall'andamento climatico o dell'infestazione)</i>	01	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
30.2 Alla presenza anche minima, del parassita o della patologia	02	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
30.3 Su indicazione di un bollettino locale, al superamento delle soglie di rischio	03	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
30.4 Altro <i>(non sa, l'attività è affidata a terzi)</i>	04	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>

31. RIPARTIZIONE DEGLI EFFLUENTI ZOOTECNICI GENERATI IN AZIENDA NELLE INSTALLAZIONI DI STOCCAGGIO <i>(Indicare la distribuzione media percentuale nell'arco dell'annata agraria: 1° novembre 2006 + 31 ottobre 2007)</i>											
N.B.: La somma per riga deve essere pari a 100 %	Codice	Accumulo in campo	Platea scoperta	Platea coperta	Vasca scoperta	Vasca coperta		Laguna scoperta	Laguna coperta		
					<i>(stoccaggio con pareti verticali)</i>	<i>(stoccaggio con pareti verticali)</i>		<i>(stoccaggio in terra con pareti inclinate)</i>	<i>(stoccaggio in terra con pareti inclinate)</i>		
					senza recupero biogas prodotto	con recupero biogas prodotto	senza recupero biogas prodotto	con recupero biogas prodotto			
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
31.1 Letame	01	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
31.2 Liquame	02	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

32. UTILIZZAZIONE DEGLI EFFLUENTI ZOOTECNICI GENERATI IN AZIENDA <i>annata agraria: 1° novembre 2006 + 31 ottobre 2007</i> <i>(indicare la distribuzione media percentuale sul totale generato in azienda)</i>						
N.B.: La somma per riga deve essere pari a 100 %	Codice	In azienda: spandimento sul terreno <i>(superficie indicata al quesito 29)</i>	Fuori dall'azienda: consegna ad altra azienda o comunque spandimento su altri terreni agricoli	Fuori dall'azienda: consegna a ditte per processi di depurazione, trattamento industriale	Fuori dall'azienda: altro, non se ne conosce l'utilizzo	TOTALE
32.1 Letame	01	<input type="text"/> %	<input type="text"/> %	<input type="text"/> %	<input type="text"/> %	100 %
32.2 Liquame-purino	02	<input type="text"/> %	<input type="text"/> %	<input type="text"/> %	<input type="text"/> %	100 %
32.3 Pollina	03	<input type="text"/> %	<input type="text"/> %	<input type="text"/> %	<input type="text"/> %	100 %

33. AGRICOLTURA BIOLOGICA			
33.1 Coltivazioni su cui si applica il metodo di produzione biologica: <i>annata agraria: 1-11-2006+31-10-2007 (escluse le superfici in conversione da indicare al punto 33.3)</i>	Cod	SUPERFICIE PRINCIPALE	
		ettari are	
	a) Cereali	01	<input type="text"/>
	b) Ortive	02	<input type="text"/>
	c) Vite	03	<input type="text"/>
	d) Olivo	04	<input type="text"/>
	e) Agrumi	05	<input type="text"/>
	f) Frutiferi	06	<input type="text"/>
	g) Prati permanenti e pascoli utilizzati	07	<input type="text"/>
	h) Altre coltivazioni	08	<input type="text"/>
33.2 TOTALE	09	<input type="text"/>	
33.3 Superficie agricola utilizzata in fase di conversione al metodo di produzione biologica	10	<input type="text"/>	
33.4 Allevamenti in cui si applica il metodo di produzione biologica: <i>al 1° dicembre 2007 (compresi quelli in conversione)</i>	Cod	Capi	
	a) Bovini e Bufalini	01	<input type="text"/>
	b) Ovini e Caprini	02	<input type="text"/>
	c) Suini	03	<input type="text"/>
	d) Avicoli	04	<input type="text"/>
e) Altri	05	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	

34. CONTOTERZISMO <i>(attivo e passivo)</i> <i>(annata agraria: 1-11-2006 + 31-10-2007)</i>		gi	GIORNATE DI LAVORO	
Utilizzazione dei mezzi meccanici		8	N.B.: convertire le ore di lavoro in giornate di 8 ore	
34.1 In altre aziende agricole <i>(contoterzismo attivo)</i>				
a) Di proprietà solo dell'azienda	01			
b) In comproprietà con altre aziende agricole	02			
34.2 TOTALE CONTOTERZISMO ATTIVO				03
34.3 In azienda e forniti da: <i>(contoterzismo passivo)</i>				
c) Altre aziende agricole	04			
d) Organismi associativi	05			
e) Imprese di esercizio e noleggio	06			
34.4 TOTALE CONTOTERZISMO PASSIVO		07		
N.B.: 34.1 Indicare le giornate di lavoro prestate dalla manodopera aziendale per le operazioni effettuate in altre aziende agricole con mezzi meccanici di proprietà o comproprietà dell'azienda e con manodopera propria dell'azienda				
N.B.: 34.3 Indicare le giornate di lavoro effettuate dalla manodopera extraaziendale per l'impiego in azienda di mezzi meccanici forniti distintamente da altre aziende agricole, organismi associativi e da imprese di esercizio e noleggio				

SEZIONE V - ALLEVAMENTI: CONSISTENZA AL 1° DICEMBRE 2007

35. BOVINI		Cod	CAPI	39. EQUINI		Cod	CAPI
35.1 Di età inferiore a 1 anno				39.1 Cavalli	29		
a) Destinati ad essere macellati come vitelli		01		39.2 Asini	30		
b) Altri:				39.3 Altri (<i>multi e bardotti</i>)	31		
- Maschi		02		39.4 TOTALE EQUINI	32		
- Femmine		03		<i>di cui di provenienza estera:</i> cod. 33 n. Capi _____			XXXX
35.2 Da 1 anno a meno di 2 anni				40. SUINI			
a) Maschi da riproduzione		04		40.1 Di peso inferiore a 20 kg	34		
da macello		05		40.2 Da 20 kg. a meno di 50 kg	35		
b) Femmine da allevamento		06		40.3 Da ingrasso di 50 kg. e più			
da macello		07		a) Da 50 kg. a meno di 80 kg	36		
				b) Da 80 kg. a meno di 110 kg	37		
				c) Da 110 kg. e più	38		
35.3 Di 2 anni e più				40.4 Da riproduzione di 50 kg. e più			
a) Maschi da riproduzione		08		a) Veri	39		
da macello		09		b) Scrofe montate	40		
b) Femmine giovenche (<i>manze</i>) da allevamento		10		<i>di cui montate per la prima volta</i> cod. 41 n. Capi _____			XXXX
giovenche (<i>manze</i>) da macello		11		c) Altre scrofe	42		
Vacche da latte		12		<i>di cui giovani non ancora montate</i> cod. 43 n. Capi _____			XXXX
altre vacche (<i>da carne e/o lavoro</i>)		13		40.5 TOTALE SUINI	44		
35.4 TOTALE BOVINI		14		<i>di cui di provenienza estera:</i> cod. 45 n. Capi _____			XXXX
<i>di cui di provenienza estera:</i> cod. 15 n. Capi _____			XXXX	41. ALLEVAMENTI AVICOLI (<i>esclusa la bassa corte</i>)			
36. BUFALINI				41.1 Polli da carne	46		
36.1 Vitelli bufalini		16		41.2 Galline da uova	47		
36.2 Bufale		17		41.3 Altro pollame			
36.3 Altri bufalini		18		a) tacchini	48		
36.4 TOTALE BUFALINI		19		b) faraone	49		
37. OVINI				c) anatre	50		
37.1 Pecore (<i>comprese le agnelle montate</i>)				d) oche	51		
a) Da latte		20		e) Altri avicoli	52		
b) Altre		21		41.4 TOTALE ALLEVAMENTI AVICOLI	53		
37.2 Altri ovini		22		42. STRUZZI			
37.3 TOTALE OVINI		23		54			
<i>di cui di provenienza estera:</i> cod. 24. n. Capi _____			XXXX	43. CONIGLI (<i>esclusa la bassa corte</i>)			
38. CAPRINI				43.1 Fattrici	55		
38.1 Capre:				43.2 Altri conigli	56		
a) Che hanno già figliato		25		43.3 TOTALE CONIGLI	57		
b) Montate per la prima volta		26		44. ALTRI ALLEVAMENTI			
38.2 Altri caprini		27		44.1 Api 58 <input type="checkbox"/> n. alveari 59 _____ miele kg. 60 _____			
38.3 TOTALE CAPRINI		28		44.2 Altri 61 <input type="checkbox"/> 44.3 Bassa corte 62 <input type="checkbox"/>			

SEZIONE VI – LAVORO - (annata agraria: 1° novembre 2006 ÷ 31 ottobre 2007)

45. FAMIGLIA E PARENTI DEL CONDUTTORE	Codice	Parentela con il conduttore (a)	SESSO 1=Maschio 2=Femmina	ANNO DI NASCITA	Condizione professionale (b)	GIORNATE DI LAVORO AGRICOLO IN AZIENDA (escluse le giornate delle attività connesse)		ATTIVITÀ EXTRAZIENDALE ESERCITATA (1)		
						Numero giorni	Media ore giornaliera	Settore di attività prevalente (c)	Posizione (d)	Per un tempo maggiore di quello dedicato all'azienda?
45.1 Conduttore (16 anni e più) (responsabile giuridico ed economico dell'azienda)	01									1 <input type="checkbox"/> SI 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NO
45.2 Coniuge	02									1 <input type="checkbox"/> SI 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NO
45.3 Altri componenti della famiglia (16 anni e più)										
a) che lavorano in azienda	03									1 <input type="checkbox"/> SI 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NO
.....	03									1 <input type="checkbox"/> SI 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NO
.....	03									1 <input type="checkbox"/> SI 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NO
.....	03									1 <input type="checkbox"/> SI 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NO
b) che non lavorano in azienda	04									
.....	04									
.....	04									
.....	04									
45.4 Parenti del conduttore che lavorano in azienda (16 anni e più)										
.....	05									1 <input type="checkbox"/> SI 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NO
.....	05									1 <input type="checkbox"/> SI 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NO
.....	05									1 <input type="checkbox"/> SI 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NO
45.5 TOTALE GIORNATE DI LAVORO FAMIGLIA E PARENTI DEL CONDUTTORE cod. 06						(1) Comprese anche le attività connesse in azienda)				

46. ALTRI LAVORATORI DELL'AZIENDA	Codice	Contratto (e)	SESSO 1=Maschio 2=Femmina	ANNO DI NASCITA	GIORNATE DI LAVORO AGRICOLO IN AZIENDA (2)		Codice	Contratto (e)	SESSO 1=Maschio 2=Femmina	ANNO DI NASCITA	GIORNATE DI LAVORO AGRICOLO IN AZIENDA (2)	
					Numero giorni	Media ore giornaliera					Numero giorni	Media ore giornaliera
46.1 In forma continuativa												
<i>In forma continuativa (punto 46.1): persone che nell'annata agraria di riferimento hanno lavorato continuamente nella azienda, indipendentemente dalla durata settimanale del lavoro. Vi rientrano anche le persone che non hanno lavorato per tutto il periodo per uno dei seguenti motivi: condizioni particolari di produzione dell'azienda, servizio militare, malattia, infortunio, ecc.</i>	07						07					
	07						07					
	07						07					
	07						07					
	07						07					
46.2 Totale giornate in forma continuativa						cod. 08						
<i>In forma saltuaria (punto 46.3): persone che non hanno lavorato continuamente nell'annata agraria di riferimento, es. lavori di breve durata, stagionali o a carattere saltuario, oppure assunti per singole fasi lavorative.</i>												
46.3 In forma saltuaria						a) Maschi cod. 09	n. persone		Giornate (2)			
						b) Femmine cod. 10	n. persone		Giornate (2)			
46.4 Totale giornate in forma saltuaria						cod. 11	n. persone		Giornate (2)			
(2) (escluse le giornate delle attività connesse)												

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
1- Genitore 2- Figlio/a 3- Fratello/ Sorella 4- Nipote 5- Altro	1- Occupato 2- Disoccupato alla ricerca di nuova occupazione 3- In cerca di prima occupazione	4- Casalingo/a 5- Studente 6- Ritirato dal lavoro 7- In altra condizione	1- Agricoltura 2- Industria 3- Commercio, Alberghi e Pubblici esercizi 4- Servizi (esclusa la Pubblica Amministrazione) 5- Pubblica Amministrazione	1- Imprenditore 2- Libero Professionista 3- Lavoratore in proprio 4- Dirigente 5- Impiegato 6- Operaio 7- Altro	A tempo indeterminato: 1- Dirigente 2- Impiegato 3- Operaio A tempo determinato: 4- Dirigente 5- Impiegato 6- Operaio

47. LAVORATORI NON ASSUNTI DIRETTAMENTE DALL'AZIENDA (esclusi: il contoterzismo passivo indicato al quesito 34.4, altri lavoratori dell'azienda al quesito 46 e le attività connesse indicate al quesito 49.)	Codice	Numero persone	Numero giornate
.....	14		

SEZIONE VII – NOTIZIE CAPO AZIENDA ED ATTIVITÀ CONNESSE - (annata agraria: 1-11-2006 + 3-10-2007)

48. NOTIZIE SUL CAPO AZIENDA

48.1 Il capo azienda (persona che di fatto gestisce l'azienda) è:

- a) Conduttore 01
- b) Coniuge del conduttore 02
- c) Altro familiare e parente del conduttore 03
- d) Altra persona 04

48.2 Sesso 1 M 2 F

48.3 Anno di nascita

48.4 Giornate di lavoro

48.5 Titolo di studio
(punti 48.1: a-b-c-d)

- | | Ad indirizzo agrario | Di altro tipo |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Laurea o diploma universitario | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Diploma di scuola media superiore | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
- c) Licenza di scuola media inferiore e di scuola elementare 5
- d) Nessuno 6

51. PRODUZIONE DI ENERGIA DA FONTI RINNOVABILI (da compilare se data risposta al punto 49.1 f)

- 51.1 Solare, eolico, salti d'acqua, geotermico 1 SI 2 NO
- 51.2 Biomasse (colture energetiche, residui di origine vegetale, animale (biogas), forestali e agro-industriali) 1 SI 2 NO

49. ATTIVITÀ CONNESSE ALL'AGRICOLTURA

49.1 Tipo di attività (sono possibili più risposte)

- a) Attività di agriturismo (con autorizzazione comunale) 01
- b) Attività di artigianato 02
- c) Lavorazione di prodotti agricoli vegetali 03
- d) Lavorazione di prodotti agricoli animali 04
- e) Lavorazione del legno (segherie, ecc.) 05
- f) Produzione di energia rinnovabile 06
- g) Acquacoltura 07
- h) Lavori per conto terzi utilizzando le attrezzature dell'azienda (sgombero neve, trasporto, manutenzione paesaggio) 08
- i) Attività ricreative (escluso agriturismo) 09
- l) Produzione di mangimi completi e complementari 11
- m) Altre attività (escluso agriturismo) 10

50. ATTIVITÀ DI RICERCA E SVILUPPO

(se data risposta al punto 50, barrare il punto 49.1 m)

50.1 L'azienda ha svolto attività di ricerca e sviluppo?
(sono possibili più risposte)

Se SI indicare i soggetti esterni 1 SI 2 NO

- 50.2 Imprese e altri soggetti privati 01
- 50.3 Università 02
- 50.4 Istituto sperimentale (specificare) 03
- 50.5 Ente Pubblico di ricerca statale (CNR, INEA, ecc.) 04
- 50.6 Ente di ricerca a carattere regionale o locale ... 05
- 50.7 Altri soggetti Pubblici 06

NOTIZIE SULL'INTERVISTA

PERSONA CHE HA FORNITO I DATI:

- Conduttore 1
- Familiare o parente del conduttore 2
- Componente degli altri lavoratori dell'azienda 3
- Altra persona di fiducia 4

GRADO DI COLLABORAZIONE

Ottima 1 Buona 2 Scarsa 3

DURATA E DATA DELL'INTERVISTA

Ore Minuti

Data dell'intervista 200

Codice rilevatore

Dichiaro che le informazioni riportate nel questionario sono state ottenute in conformità alle istruzioni ricevute.

IL RILEVATORE

Firma leggibile (a)

IL RESPONSABILE DELL'UFFICIO
INCARICATO DELLA RILEVAZIONE

Visto per la revisione

(a) Al termine dell'intervista il rilevatore dovrà riportare il proprio codice e la propria firma, condizione strettamente necessaria e vincolante, assieme al visto per la revisione da parte dell'ufficio incaricato, affinché il questionario possa essere ritenuto valido.

SEGRETO STATISTICO, OBBLIGO DI RISPOSTA, TUTELA DELLA RISERVATEZZA E DIRITTI DEGLI INTERESSATI

- Decreto legislativo 6 settembre 1989 n. 322, e successive modifiche ed integrazioni, "Norme sul Sistema statistico nazionale e sull'organizzazione dell'Istituto nazionale di statistica" - art. 6-bis, comma 1 (presupposti del trattamento) comma 2 (trattamento dei dati sensibili) comma 4 (comunicazione dei dati personali a soggetti del Sistema statistico nazionale) commi 5, 6 e 7 (conservazione dei dati) comma 8 (esercizio dei diritti dell'interessato), art. 7 (obbligo di fornire dati statistici), art. 8 (segreto d'ufficio degli addetti agli uffici di statistica), art. 9 (disposizioni per la tutela del segreto statistico), art. 11 (sanzioni amministrative in caso di mancata risposta), art. 13 (Programma statistico nazionale);
- Decreto legislativo 30 giugno 2003 n. 196 "Codice in materia di protezione dei dati personali" - art. 2 (finalità), 4 (definizioni), 7-10 (diritti dell'interessato), 13 (informativa), 28-30 (soggetti che effettuano il trattamento), 104-110 (trattamento per scopi statistici o scientifici);
- Codice di deontologia e di buona condotta per i trattamenti di dati personali a scopi statistici e di ricerca scientifica effettuati nell'ambito del Sistema statistico nazionale" (all. A.3 al Codice in materia di protezione dei dati personali - d.lgs. 30 giugno 2003, n. 196);
- Decreto del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri 11 luglio 2006 - Programma statistico nazionale per il triennio 2006 - 2008 (Suppl. ord. n. 198 alla Gazzetta ufficiale del 19 ottobre 2006 - serie generale - n. 244);
- Decreto del Presidente della Repubblica 12 gennaio 2007 - Approvazione delle rilevazioni statistiche rientranti nel Programma statistico nazionale 2006-2008 che comportano l'obbligo di risposta per i privati, ai sensi dell'art. 7 del decreto legislativo 6 settembre 1989 n. 322 (Gazzetta ufficiale n. 75 del 30 marzo 2007).