

ALI Inventory 2015

Methodological inventory/questionnaire on the
compiling of Agricultural Labour Input (ALI)

Questionnaire identification

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PART A - DATA COLLECTION

A1 DATA SOURCES

Please indicate below the name and the principal objective of the data sources (direct or indirect) used to compile ALI, indicating for each of them (except for EU surveys) the frequency, the reference period, the enquiry date and the representativeness.

A1.1 PRIMARY SOURCE

A1.1.1 *Survey unit*

6th Italian General Agricultural Census: "livestock and agricultural holdings" or "holdings": single technical-economic unit under a single management and which performs - as a primary or secondary activity - agricultural activities listed in Annex I to that regulation within the European Union's economic territory

A1.1.2 *Scope or coverage*

Total universe of farms

A1.1.3 *Frequency of the survey*

Ten-yearly

A1.1.4 *Reference period of the observation*

Reference date 24 October 2010

A1.1.5 *Reference period of the results*

About two months after the end of the survey by all census offices for the distribution of the provisional results of the 6th General Agricultural Census, with reference date 24 October 2010. The distribution covered the main variables of the census questionnaire, while the complete variables, including secondary, have been distributed in seven months as final data

A1.1.6 *Enquiry date*

Year 2011

A1.1.7 *Representativeness (share of agricultural industry covered by sample)*

Universe

A1.2 SECONDARY SOURCE

A1.2.1 *Survey unit*

Labor Force Survey (LFS)

A1.2.2 *Scope or coverage*

Checks information concern labor force, occupation and economic activity. In particular:

- labor status
- employment and characteristics of the job or business (professional status, occupation, economic activity, permanent or fixed term job, full-time or part-time work, working time, underemployment, working place, duration of the job, wage for the employees, work satisfaction, second job)
- previous work experiences
- unemployment and search for work
- labor force
- inactive people and potential labor force
- education and training

A1.2.3 *Frequency of the survey*

Quarterly and monthly. Quarterly microdata must be delivered to Eurostat within 12 weeks after the end of the reference period. Monthly estimates are disseminated about 30 days after the reference month in a provisional way. About 60 days after the end of each quarter, quarterly estimates are disseminated and the three months final estimates are computed and disseminated

A1.2.4 *Reference period of the observation*

Quarterly monthly and annual

A1.2.5 *Reference period of the results*

Monthly estimates are disseminated about 30 days after the reference month in a provisional way. About 60 days after the end of each quarter, quarterly estimates are disseminated and the three months final estimates are computed and disseminated

A1.2.6 *Enquiry date*

weekly

A1.2.7 *Representativeness (share of agricultural industry covered by sample)*

100%

A1.3 TERTIARY SOURCE

A1.3.1 *Survey unit*

ASIA Agricoltura: the source of data is the Business Register, the statistical unit is the enterprise carrying out the principal activity in the agricultural sector, sector A of the classification Nace rev.2

A1.3.2 *Scope or coverage*

The Register covers active enterprises having defined the state of activity on the following information deriving from administrative sources: presence of employment (employees declared in the social security archive- special section on agriculture; self-employed or other workers) or/and turnover (in agricultural or other sector)

A1.3.3 *Frequency of the survey*

Annual, the Register is updated using mainly administrative sources

A1.3.4 *Reference period of the observation*

Year T

A1.3.5 *Reference period of the results*

Year T+2

A1.3.6 *Enquiry date*

Quarterly admin data

A1.3.7 *Representativeness (share of agricultural industry covered by sample)*

Universe

PART B - AWU DEFINITION, FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKING

B1 ANNUAL WORKING UNIT (AWU) DEFINITION

B1.1.1 Annual working days

Not available

B1.1.2 Daily working hours

Not available

B1.1.3 Annual working hours (B1.1.1 * B1.1.2)

The total amount of hours worked is obtained multiplying the total amount of jobs by the average number of hours worked per job in a year.

Declared jobs have been estimated for the benchmark year 2010 integrating agricultural census and administrative registers and are updated every year using trends emerging from available registers.

Undeclared jobs are estimated every year using the Labour Force Survey integrated with administrative files and administrative data on foreigners working on the economic territory.

The average number of hours worked per job in a year is provided yearly by the Labour Force Survey integrated with administrative files.

Jobs and number of hours worked per job are calculated separately for

- Employees and self-employed
- Economic activity (2 digit Nace Rev.2)
- Main or unique jobs/secondary jobs
- Declared/undeclared jobs

AWU are obtained dividing the total amount of hours worked by the number of hours worked by a full-time job.

Final estimates for 2013 are reported in the following table

		Employees (thousands) 2013	Self employed (thousands) 2013
number of persons	declared	282,194	411,355
	undeclared	141,314	57,207
	total (a)	423,509	468,562
secondary jobs	declared	15,683	719,015
	undeclared	9,340	27,618
	total (b)	25,023	746,634
total jobs	declared	297,878	1,130,370
	undeclared	150,654	84,826
	total (c=a+b)	448,532	1,215,196
Average number of hours worked per job (d)		1,627	1,291
Total amount of hours worked (thousands) (e=c*d)		729,557	1,568,413
Number of hours worked by a full-time job (f)		1,872	1,951
Total amount of AWU (g=e*f)		389,745	803,882

B1.1.4 Public holidays (number of days)

Not available

B1.1.5 Total annual holidays (including public holidays)

Not available

B2 FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKING

B2.1.1 Is the number of hours worked in a full-time job the same for the self-employed and employees in the agricultural industry? If not, please explain.

No. The number of hours worked by a full-time job are calculated separately for:

1. declared employees
2. undeclared employees
3. declared self employed
4. undeclared self employed

In the first case they equal contractual hours; in the other cases they are calculated from the Labour Force Survey integrated with administrative files

B2.1.2 Is the number of hours worked in a full-time job the same for agriculture and other branches of the economy? If not, please explain.

No. The number of hours worked by a full-time job are calculated by branches of economic activity. Contractual hours are available at 2 digit of Nace Rev2. The number of hours worked by a full-time job from the Labour Force Survey integrated with administrative files are estimated by 98 branches of economic activity (which in the agricultural sector equal 2 digit of Nace Rev 2)

B2.1.3 Do you use the FSS to estimate the volume of part-time work in agriculture? If not, please explain how the estimation is made

Part-time jobs are not estimated separately in the national accounts

PART C - CLASSIFICATION OF LABOUR INPUT AND COHERENCE WITH EAA

C1.1.1 Is there a distinction of the volume of work by salaried/non-salaried labour directly available from the data source(s)?

Yes

C1.1.2 If yes, indicate the data source(s).

See the sources indicated in part A

C1.1.3 If not, please indicate the source(s) of data and the estimation method(s). (In particular, please indicate in which way the breakdown of the family labour into salaried and non-salaried is made.)

Not available

C1.1.4 How do you treat the labour input in the case of mutual assistance between agricultural holdings without remuneration in cash? (salaried with remuneration in kind, or unsalaried).

No specific calculation is made. All jobs declared at the agricultural census have been accounted in the national accounts. The census referred to workers engaged in the farm without specifying the kind of remuneration paid. Family workers are included but not separately accounted for in the national accounts

C1.1.5 How do you ensure the coherence between "compensation of employees" (EAA) and salaried labour input? Please explain briefly.

The methodology adopted to estimate compensation of employees ensure its coherence with labour input: the list of employer is matched with administrative archive containing employees' compensation. For registered employees not present in any administrative archive, an appropriate per capita value is imputed. Compensation of non registered employees is computed multiplying an estimated hourly wage by the number of hours worked

PART D - ANNUAL VOLUME OF WORK ESTIMATION

Please indicate below how you estimate the annual volume of work.

D1.1.1 Is FSS the only data source that you use? If yes, how do you estimate annual data from this single source? Please explain

no

D1.1.2 Is FSS used in combination with another survey (or other surveys)? If yes, please indicate the data source(s) and the estimation method.

no

D1.1.3 Please explain if you replied NO to both of the above questions.

See part B1.1.3

PART E - DIFFERENCES IN COVERAGE BETWEEN THE FSS AND THE ALI DATA

E1.1.1 How do you estimate ALI for the holdings that are excluded from the FSS because of their size? Please indicate the data source(s) and the estimation method.

FSS is not used for the estimate. The sources described in part A also cover the holdings