

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*

Agricultural holding: agricultural enterprise, cooperative, family farm, entrepreneur

A1.1.2 *Scope or coverage*

All agricultural holdings that correspond the definition and the threshold.

A1.1.3 *Frequency of the survey*

Agricultural census – every 10 years.

A1.1.4 *Reference period of the observation*

The period from June t-1 to the end of May t.

A1.1.5 *Reference period of the results*

The period from June t-1 to the end of May t.

A1.1.6 *Enquiry date*

The reference date of the survey is 1 June.

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

100 %

A1.2 SECONDARY SOURCE

A1.2.1 *Survey unit*

Agricultural holding: agricultural enterprise, cooperative, family farm, entrepreneur

A1.2.2 Scope or coverage

Sample of units from sample frame (15 – 20 %).

A1.2.3 Frequency of the survey

FSS: Every two or three years – according to the EU legislation (1997, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2013, 2016).

A1.2.4 Reference period of the observation

The period from June t-1 to the end of May t.

A1.2.5 Reference period of the results

The period from June t-1 to the end of May t.

A1.2.6 Enquiry date

The reference date of the survey is 1 June

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

100 %.

A1.3 TERTIARY SOURCE

A1.3.1 Survey unit

LFS; households
Final accounts (data submitted by national accounts); Enterprise registered for performing of the agricultural activity.

A1.3.2 Scope or coverage

LFS ; sample
Final accounts (data submitted by national accounts); all enterprises registered for performing of the agricultural activity.

A1.3.3 Frequency of the survey

LFS; quarterly
Final accounts (data submitted by national accounts); annual

A1.3.4 Reference period of the observation

Calendar year

A1.3.5 Reference period of the results

Calendar year

A1.3.6 Enquiry date

LFS – continuously in the calendar year

Final accounts – the average of full employed persons based on the working hours in the calendar year.

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

LFS – sample of about 3 % of persons registered permanent and or temporary residence in Slovenia who live or intend to live in Slovenia for one year or more and not temporary absent from Slovenia for a year or more. The survey covers only the population living in private households.

The LFS persons in employment are those who during the reference week (from Monday to Sunday) did any work for payment (in cash or kind) or profit, or persons who are employed or self-employed but who are not working because they were temporarily absent. Unpaid family workers, persons on maternity leave and workers on temporary or permanent lay-off are included in persons in employment.

Final accounts (data submitted by national accounts); all enterprises registered in agricultural activity

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

B1 ANNUAL WORKING UNIT (AWU) DEFINITION

B1.1.1 Annual working days

225 AWD

B1.1.2 Daily working hours

8 WORKING HOURS PER DAY

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

1800

B1.1.4 Public holidays (number of days)

14

B1.1.5 Total annual holidays (including public holidays)

126

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.

YES

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.

YES

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

YES

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, in the case of FSS.

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

FSS.

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.)

[Click here to enter text.](#)

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).

In the case that the mutual assistance of the labour input between agricultural holdings without remuneration at all it is treated as unpaid or unsalaried.

In the case that the mutual assistance of the labour input between agricultural holdings is without remuneration in cash but it is with the remuneration in kind it is treated as paid (in kind).

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

Data on compensation of employees are strongly connected with the data of compensation of employees.

Compensation of employees as the remuneration payable by the employer to the employee in return for work done during the accounting period consists of gross wages and salaries, employer's social contributions cover the gross wages and salaries, social contributions and other labour costs.

The FSS as a basic data source for employment in agriculture gives the detailed and exhaustive information. According to the situation in Slovenian agriculture the employment and the calculation of compensation of employees is based on the calculation for the enterprise and household sectors.

The majority of the employees are employed in agricultural enterprises. Due to that the calculation of paid employment in agricultural enterprises is based on the data on paid employment in enterprises multiplied by the annual average compensation of employees in agricultural enterprises.

Employees on family farms reach lower compensation of employees. Due to that the compensation of employees on family farms is based on the number of employees and about 40% of the compensation of employees in agricultural enterprises.

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

FSS is the main data source for the years when the FSS is conducted.

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.

For the years when the FSS data are not available the combination of the LFS, data on employment from agricultural enterprises final accounts submitted by national accounts and the data on registered employment is used.

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

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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.

In FSS are included farms that correspond the treshold. The production of farms below the treshold are not included in FSS. The same situation is with ALI. It is covered only ALI that correspond the same treshold as agricultural production.