

# ALI Inventory 2015

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

## Questionnaire identification

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## PART A - DATA COLLECTION

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### 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*

FSS is the primary source used to compile ALI in Sweden

##### A1.1.2 *Scope or coverage*

According to EU-regulation 1166/2008

##### A1.1.3 *Frequency of the survey*

According to EU-regulation 1166/2008

##### A1.1.4 *Reference period of the observation*

According to EU-regulation 1166/2008.  
The reference day of the FSS in Sweden is always the first Thursday in June. The reference period for the Labour force section is the last 12 months up until the reference day.

##### A1.1.5 *Reference period of the results*

As an example: For the FSS 2016, the reference period of the results are 2016.

##### A1.1.6 *Enquiry date*

According to EU-regulation 1166/2008.  
In June each FSS year.

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

Activities mostly not included in the AWU from FSS:

- Horse breeding,
- Reindeer breeding,
- Breeding of dogs,
- Production of mink furs,

- Production of honey,
- A small proportion of agricultural services and
- Non agricultural non separable activities.

We add 4.7 % to the total AWU for these activities. This is a model calculation based on assumed labour requirements in each of the activities and the amount of the AWU:s not covered by FSS.

## A1.2 SECONDARY SOURCE

### A1.2.1 *Survey unit*

Click here to enter text.

### A1.2.2 *Scope or coverage*

Click here to enter text.

### A1.2.3 *Frequency of the survey*

Click here to enter text.

### A1.2.4 *Reference period of the observation*

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### A1.2.5 *Reference period of the results*

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### A1.2.6 *Enquiry date*

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

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## A1.3 TERTIARY SOURCE

### A1.3.1 *Survey unit*

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### A1.3.2 *Scope or coverage*

Click here to enter text.

*A1.3.3 Frequency of the survey*

Click here to enter text.

*A1.3.4 Reference period of the observation*

Click here to enter text.

*A1.3.5 Reference period of the results*

Click here to enter text.

*A1.3.6 Enquiry date*

Click here to enter text.

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

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

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### B1 ANNUAL WORKING UNIT (AWU) DEFINITION

*B1.1.1 Annual working days*

225

*B1.1.2 Daily working hours*

8

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

1 800 AWU

*B1.1.4 Public holidays (number of days)*

The number of public holidays are 13 (excluding Sundays). The number of public holidays affecting the working days varies a little bit between years since they sometimes falls on an ordinary weekend. Some of the public holidays always falls on a Sunday.

*B1.1.5 Total annual holidays (including public holidays)*

38 days. 25 days of holidays according to Swedish law and 13 days of public holidays.

### 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

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## PART C - CLASSIFICATION OF LABOUR INPUT AND COHERENCE WITH EAA

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

No

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

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*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.)*

The sources used are FSS and estimates on the share of salaried and non-salaried "other family members" based on a survey conducted in 2004 with a sample from FSS 2003.

From the FSS we can extract data on working hours by different types of legal personalities of the holdings. In Sweden there are two types :

- Natural persons
- Legal persons

In the case of legal persons, all AWU are assumed to be salaried.

In the case of the type Natural persons the situation is more complicated. From the Swedish FSS questionnaire, we can divide the questions on Labour force in basically four groups:

1. Holder
2. Spouse of the holder
3. Other members of the sole holders family
4. Non-family members working on a regular or non-regular basis

For the first two groups ; Holder and Spouse of the holder their working time is assumed to be Non-salaried. For the last group, consisting of non family members, the working time is assumed to be Salaried.

The third group, Other members of the sole holders family, consists of persons that could be either Salaried or Non-salaried. In a survey conducted in 2004. A sample of holdings from the FSS

2003 was asked questions on salaried and non-salaried labour force on the holding. The result from the survey was that 61,5 % of the AWU, for the group Other members of the sole holders family, could be considered as Non-salaried AWU and 38,5 % were Salaried AWU. This survey has not been repeated. The same distribution between Salaried and Non-Salaried AWU is still used.

In summary :

Non-salaried AWU=

AWU for Holder(Natural persons)

+ AWU for the spouse of the holder

+ AWU for other members of the holders family\*0,615

Salaried AWU=

All AWU on the type Legal persons

+ All AWU for Non-family members working on a regular or non regular basis (Natural persons)

+ AWU for other members of the holders family\*0,385 (Natural persons)

*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 FSS, the farmer are asked for the working time regardless of it is salaried or not.

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

We monitor it closely and calculate an average wage per hour.



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## PART D - ANNUAL VOLUME OF WORK ESTIMATION

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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*

In Sweden there has been a decline in the number of AWU in agriculture for many years according to the FSS. In the compilations we use the results from the two most recent FSS surveys to estimate the number of AWU. This is done as follows.

Lets say that we in year 2012 are to estimate the AWU for year 2011. 2011 and 2012 are years when no FSS was conducted. But we have the information on AWU from FSS for the years 2007 and 2010.

Now, over the years, the decline in AWU has beed fairly constant. Our assumption is therefore that the average yearly decline (in percentage) in AWU between the years 2007 and 2010 will continue also in the year 2011. So we use the FSS years 2007 and 2010 to estimate the number of AWU for 2011 (and later on also for 2012).

But later on, when we have the results from the FSS 2013, we calculate the average yearly decline in AWU between the FSS surveys in 2010 and 2013. The results from earlier estimates of AWU for 2011 and 2012 are then revised and sent to Eurostat.

*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.*

See D1.1.1

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

Click here to enter text.

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

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*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.*

The thresholds in the FSS are low in relation to the structure of the agricultural sector in Sweden. The working time on the holdings excluded from the FSS is considered to be insignificant. For example, less than 100 cattle are reared on holdings below the thresholds for the FSS.