Italy - Rilevazione sulle Forze di Lavoro 2014

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Overview

Identification

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ITA_2014_RFL_v01_M_ILO

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
Version 01

Overview

ABSTRACT
The purpose of the survey is to obtain information on the working situation, job search and attitudes towards the labor market of the working age population. This note summarizes the salient aspects of the survey. The Italian LFS sampling design originally planned in 2002 (to be used in the new continuous LFS started in 2004).

Even if the general structure of the sample did not change, some updating and improvements have been introduced jointly with a reduction of the sample dimension due to budget constraints. Main changes are: the auxiliary information used to distribute the sample (that is the frame of the reference population and the target variables, employed and unemployed people estimated by the LFS) has been updated, taking into account also the new boundaries of the administrative units such as municipalities and provinces; previous experiences on LFS non responses have been considered; improvements on the monthly representativeness of the sample have been introduced; the new PSUs have been selected in a way they overlap as more as possible with the previous PSUs, in order to minimize the impact on the fieldwork (and on the final estimates), but preserving the randomness of their selection; a random rotation of a certain number of PSUs has been designed to be applied every year to maintain the sample updated over time (and to guarantee the substitution of municipalities in which all – or almost all – the households already participated to the LFS).

To conduct this work a task force has been set up in Istat, involving both colleagues from the methodological unit (experts on sampling issues) and colleagues from the LFS units (dedicated to the management of the fieldwork and to the estimation process).

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
Persons aged 15 and over residing in private households. Since the first quarter of 2007, data on persons aged 15 have not contained information on employment and unemployment because the age of compulsory education has been raised by Law No 296/2006. The number of 15 years old employed or seeking employment is however traditionally negligible. Therefore, the change in the legislation did not imply any break in time series for the 15-64 age group.

Scope

NOTES
The scope of this survey includes:

- Employment

- Unemployment

- Gender

- Wages

- Education

- Environment

- Finances

- Health

- Incomes

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture & Rural Development	ILO	
Economic Policy	ILO	
Education	ILO	
Migration & Remittances	ILO	
Health	ILO	
Wages	ILO	
Household Income	ILO	
Employment	ILO	
Informal Work	ILO	
Other Work Activities	ILO	
Gender	ILO	

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
The whole country.

UNIVERSE
Members of households residing in Italy. People living permanently in institutions (religious institutions, barracks, etc.) are excluded.

Employees and self-employed (with or without contract) in all sectors of economic activity. Data refer to persons aged 15 years old.

The reference population comprises all household members present and resident in Italy and enrolled at local municipal registry offices. Institutional population such persons permanently living in hospices, orphanages, religious institutes and communities, barracks and similar are not included in the survey. Career military personnel are included in total employment using information obtained from their relatives living in private households. Conscripts are excluded from Labour force computation.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Istituto Nazionale di Statistica	Republic of Italy

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Department of Statistics	ILO	International Labour Organization	Producer of DDI

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2018-04-13

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DDI_ITA_2014_RFL_v01_M_ILO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The sample design adopted in each quarter is a two-stage design with stratification of the first stage units; the first stage units are the municipalities and the second stage units are the families. Within each province, municipalities are subdivided into subordinates: municipalities whose demographic size is higher than a predetermined threshold are called common auto representative (Ar); the remaining commons are called Non-Auto Representative (Nar).

Each Ar compound is a self-contained layer and is included with certainty in the sample; Nar municipalities, on the other hand, are layered on the basis of the demographic dimension, and from each layer so defined a common probability proportional to the demographic size is extracted. From the master list of each common sample, a family sample is selected by systematic choice; all individuals belonging to the extracted families are interviewed. With reference to each quarter, the survey is continuous and is conducted every week. Each sample family is interviewed only once in a specific week.

Samples for different quarters are partially superimposed on the basis of a rotation scheme that a family is included in the sample for two subsequent surveys and, after a two-quarters pause, is re-inserted in the sample for two other surveys. This involves overlapping the theoretical sample by 50 percent to a quarter-quarter, 25 percent to three quarters, 50 percent to four quarters, and 25 percent to five quarters.

A quarterly rotation scheme is used, where families are interviewed for two consecutive quarters, excluding two quarters and subsequently re-interviewed for another two quarters1. In the four quarters of the survey in which each sample family is interviewed, the survey week is always the same, eg if a family is interviewed for the first time in the second week of the quarter, even in the subsequent quarters he is involved will be interviewed in second week. Overlapping quarterly samples responds to the need to reduce fluctuations in the level estimates for different quarters. In addition, the technical rotation specification allows us to reduce the estimate of net variations between consecutive quarters and between one and a quarter months.

Deviations from Sample Design

The Italian LFS sampling design is a two stage sampling design (municipalities are PSUs, households are FSUs) with stratification of PSUs and rotation of FSUs. In each NUTS 3 domain, PSUs are stratified according to the demographic size. Large municipalities, with population over a given threshold (also called self-representative municipalities - SR), are always included in the sample; smaller municipalities (not self-representative - NSR) are grouped in strata, then one municipality in each stratum is selected with probability proportional to its population. Altogether the strata are 1,097 for a total of 1,111 selected municipalities (in some strata multiple municipalities coexist, the reason is the PSUs rotation which will be explained in paragraph 6), 285 of them are self-representative.

Il disegno di campionamento adottato per ciascuna rilevazione trimestrale si basa su una stratificazione temporale di tipo mensile; infatti, il campione trimestrale di unità finali di campionamento (le famiglie) viene suddiviso in tre gruppi distinti ciascuno dei quali viene assegnato casualmente a un mese del trimestre in modo tale che ciascuno dei tre gruppi costituisca un campione rappresentativo della popolazione di riferimento nel mese considerato. A differenza delle famiglie, che ruotano secondo lo schema sopra introdotto, i comuni campione rimangono sempre gli stessi nel tempo. Complessivamente, in ciascuna rilevazione trimestrale sono coinvolti circa 1.246 comuni campione di cui 346 Ar; le famiglie previste sono circa 77 mila per un totale di circa 180 mila individui.

Response Rate

The response rate is intended to measure the validity of the sample, that is, how much of the sample purged from non-eligible cases was interviewed. In the literature, the Response Rate (RR) is defined as the number of interviews done by dividing the number of eligible families of the sample.

Weighting

From 2004, weights are based on the population estimates derived from the 2011 census. In the new survey, the coefficients

used to estimate the population from the sample were modified; a new process is used for controlling and correcting errors. Annual data are averages of quarterly figures. .

Questionnaires

Overview

The first aspect of building the questionnaire was to manage the paths automatically. Using computer assisted mode allows you to better manage the complexity of the questionnaire by ensuring high data quality.

In addition, in the definition of the electronic questionnaire a particular attention was paid to the graphic aspect. We tried to use visualization standards that facilitated the interviewer's work as much as possible, including the use of different colors in relation to the function performed by the text.

The questionnaire is composed of an it files general for the survey of the registry news on the family, of an individual questionnaire of 9 sections to be repeated for every component in working age component (at least 15 years), two sections closing the family interview and a section to handle any pending encodings. The flow between the different blocks is reported in Figure 6.1.

The mode chosen for viewing the questionnaire and for managing the path is that item based, with predominantly a fixed-screen, fully-controlled computer application. For the first interview, the flow is more complex because all the information is detected for the firstntime.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2014	2014	N/A

Time Periods

Start	End	Cycle
2014	2014	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi]

Data Collection Notes

Week the information refers to (usually the one preceding the interview). Information gathered through a uniform distribution of the sample of households in every week of the year.

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Supervision

The Global Monitoring of Continuous Detection of Workforce is highly articulated as complex is the organizational structure of the survey. In the production process of the data are involved a number of subjects and entities: the central service of Istat, responsible for the planning and methodological setting of survey and survey tools, which coordinates the entire production process, the 1246 Municipalities they are responsible for extracting the names of the sample families from the lists of households resident in the municipality, the 103 chamber of commerce with essentially organizational tasks, the Territorial Offices of Istat (where a referent and the network coordinators work for the survey) entrusted awareness and technical assistance to municipalities and sample families, training and assistance to detectives, supervision of field operations, the service company that
performs telephone interviews, the 312 detectors of the detective network, the 75,000 households who conduct the interview every year, and the end users who use the processed data. Considering only the field observation phase to be monitored, the information flows between the various subjects involved are manifold. Once the sample communes have received the names of the selected families, which represent the theoretical sample of the families to be interviewed, the information system called Sigif (Family Investigation System) assigns the detection technique (Capi or Cati) to families of the theoretical sample.
Families to which Cati's survey technique is assigned are distributed by the Sigif system to the service company that is conducting telephone interviews with households; from here, then, the information flow in the opposite direction contains the complete and incomplete interviews Cati. More complex is the distribution of interviews to which Capi detection technology was assigned.
In fact, these families are first "sent" from the Sigif system to the Istat Regional Offices, who are concerned about validating / assigning the various families to the relevant detectors; Subsequently, the Sigif system, received the assignments of the interviews by the Regional Offices, is concerned about transmitting / distributing the names to the various Head detectors, who in turn carry out interviews with the families and retransmit the interviews directly to the Sigif system. A system of

monitoring the entire data collection phase can not ignore all the interrelations between these subjects.

Data Processing

Data Editing

At the end of the detection process, error detection occurs by activating a set of incompatibility rules (edit), that is, a set of assertions about the non-admissibility of codes (mode) for the single variable or combination of code codes to several variables. By mistakes are understood the logical inconsistencies between the detected information, the failures to answer one or more questions and any inadmissible values of the individual variables.

It should be pointed out that missing answers to one or more questions, although not allowed by the electronic questionnaire, may sometimes arise due to technical problems during the interview and in any case not previously controllable. Similarly, any questionnaire path errors can be attributed to malfunctions of software components or hardware of the detection tool.

Other Processing

The first interview of each family present in the sample is of a direct type, conducted using Capi technique (computer-assisted face-to-face interview), while the next three are to be done in theoretical way by telephone interview with Cati technique (with the exception of foreign families and of those who do not have a fixed telephone).

Detection activity is interrupted in a few weeks of the year when household availability is rather poor. In particular, interruption of interviews is scheduled for the first three weeks of August and for the period between Christmas and New Year2. Interviews to be held during the interruption are retrieved at a later time. In this way, in order to avoid the overhead of the head detection network that otherwise would be managing too many interviews with the risk of an increase in the drop rate, all first-line households that are on the phone are recovered with Cati technique. The innovations introduced in terms of detection technology and the important information content support include a different control and correction strategy than the one used for traditional surveys. In particular, the "raw" data has an extremely high quality level compared to surveys carried out with non-assisted computer techniques. The raw data presents, in fact, an extremely small number of inconsistencies between the information collected, since the latter are subjected to a verification plan implemented in the electronic questionnaire that acts since the time of the survey. This plan is based on the control of the variables' domains, the paths of the questionnaire, and the logical inconsistencies between the collected information.

The strategy adopted essentially deals with two types of errors: structural and logical-formal errors; the first ones derive from the structural paths of the questionnaire while the latter are the formal logical inconsistencies of the information gathered. In the electronic questionnaire, of course, all the rules (called hard) are implemented, which determine the paths and flow of the questionnaire itself and most of the soft-name (3). In the absence of structural errors in the questionnaire, therefore, only the types of correction that are made concern the logical-formal inconsistencies resulting from soft code enforcement for the questionnaire or unrecognized inconsistencies. Finally, the data submitted to the treatments just described go to the screening of the "family procedure". This procedure allows you, after having checked and corrected the members' personal data, to build the nucleuses present in the interviewed family, and classify it according to a set of family types.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

The calculation of the estimates produced by a sample survey should always be accompanied by an assessment of the accuracy of the estimates, ie a measure of the dispersion of estimates around the true value of the parameter of the population to be estimated.
In this respect, two different sources of error should be distinguished which give rise to differences between the estimates produced and the parameter being estimated:
* The sample error, just about every sample survey, that comes from observing the variable of interest only on one part (sample) of the population;
* The non-sampling error that derives essentially from:
- errors in population lists used to select sample units (undercover or over cover, incomplete lists or double records);
- Missing total answers;
- Missing partial responses due to missing or unavailable responses due to discovery or registration errors (out of range answers or incompatible responses based on rules of coherence between appropriately defined variables);
- everything that has to do with the survey techniques used and the behaviors of the detectors.

Related Materials

Questionnaires

Questionnaire Trimestre II

Title	Questionnaire Trimestre II
Author(s)	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica
Date	2014-04-01
Country	Italy
Language	Italian
Filename	ITA_2014_RFL_T2_Questionnaire Trimestre II.pdf

Questionnaire Trimestre III

Title	Questionnaire Trimestre III
Author(s)	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica
Date	2014-07-01
Country	Italy
Language	Italian
Filename	ITA_2014_RFL_T3_Questionnaire Trimestre III.pdf

Questionnaire Trimestre IV

Title	Questionnaire Trimestre IV
Author(s)	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica
Date	2014-10-01
Country	Italy
Language	Italian
Filename	ITA_2014_RFL_T4_Questionnaire Trimestre IV.pdf

Questionnaire Trimestre I

Title	Questionnaire Trimestre I
Author(s)	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica
Date	2014-01-01
Country	Italy
Language	Italian
Filename	ITA_2014_RFL_T1_Questionnaire Trimestre I.pdf

Reports

Report on the Methodological Note

Title	Report on the Methodological Note
Author(s)	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica
Date	2014-01-01

Country	Italy
Language	Italian
Filename	ITA_2014_RFL_Report on the Methodological Note.pdf

Report on the Methodological Note 1

Title	Report on the Methodological Note 1
Author(s)	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica
Date	2014-01-01
Country	Italy
Language	Italian
Filename	ITA_2014_RFL_Report on the Methodological Note 1.pdf

Report

Title	Report
Author(s)	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica
Date	2014-12-01
Country	Italy
Language	Italian
Filename	ITA_2014_RFL_Report.pdf

Technical documents

Guideline on the Measure of Education

Title	Guideline on the Measure of Education
Author(s)	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica
Date	2014-01-01
Country	Italy
Language	Italian
Filename	ITA_2014_RFL_Guideline on the Measurement of Education.pdf

Technical Document Trimestre I

Title	Technical Document Trimestre I
Author(s)	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica
Date	2014-03-01
Country	Italy
Language	Italian
Filename	ITA_2014_RFL_T1_Technical Document Trimestre I.pdf

Technical Document Trimestre II

Title	Technical Document Trimestre II
Author(s)	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica
Date	2014-06-01
Country	Italy
Language	Italian
Filename	ITA_2014_RFL_T2_Technical Document Trimestre II.pdf

Technical Document Trimestre III

Title   Technical Document Trimestre III
Author(s) Istituto Nazionale di Statistica
Date   2014-09-01
Country   Italy
Language Italian
Filename   ITA_2014_RFL_T3_Technical Document Trimestre III.pdf

Technical Document Trimestre IV

Title   Technical Document Trimestre IV
Author(s) Istituto Nazionale di Statistica
Date   2014-12-01
Country   Italy
Language Italian
Filename   ITA_2014_RFL_T4_Technical Document Trimestre IV.pdf