

## Labour market

### Second quarter of 2016

#### an integrated picture

In the second quarter of 2016, in the context of a general slowdown in global economic growth, the Italian economy suffered a setback. GDP remained unchanged over the previous quarter and marked a 0.8% increase in trend terms. In this context, use of labour continued to grow: total hours worked went up by 0.5% over the previous quarter and 2.1% year-over-year. This increase involved both industry, excluding construction, (+ 0.4%) and services (+ 0.6%).

On the labour supply side, in the second quarter of 2016 total employment grew at a steady rate over the previous quarter (+0.8%, 189,000 units) showing positive, albeit different, dynamics among the various types of employment: permanent employees (+0.3%), temporary employment (+3.2%), self-employed (+1.2%). At the regional level, this growth was more marked in the South and Islands (+1.4%) than in the Centre (+0.8%) and the North (+0.6%). The employment rate went up by 0.5 points, especially in the 15-34 age group (+0.8 points) and the 50-64-year-olds (+0.6 points). Most recent trends measured on seasonally adjusted monthly data and referred to July 2016, marked the end of the positive trend recorded in the previous four months: the number of self-employed workers dropped, while that of employees remained broadly stable.

The year-on-year dynamics arisen between the second quarter of 2016 and the same quarter of the previous year led to a total growth of 439 thousand employed persons on an annual basis, with a significant increase among young people aged 15-34 (+223 thousand year-over-year), in addition to the continuing increase among the over 50. The increase was more marked for employees, both permanent (+308 thousand), and temporary (+72 thousand), but also for self-employed with no employees. Both full- and part-time jobs, especially the voluntary ones, registered a relevant increase. Employment also increased for women (+180 thousand), especially in the North area.

The decline, both on a quarterly and on an annual basis, of the inactive (in absolute terms and as incidence) continues at a faster pace, especially for the discouraged component. The unemployment rate, after the short-term stability of the two previous quarters, slightly decreased (-0.1 points) compared to the previous quarter and by 0.6 points over the same quarter of 2015 with a trend decline of 109 thousand unemployed persons y-o-y.

The increased participation of young people in the labour market is also witnessed by the trend decrease (-252 thousand) in the number of people Not in Education, Employment or Training (Neet).

Stock changes in employment implicated significant changes in people's conditions in the labour market, measured by flow data after twelve months. Transitions to permanent jobs of employed persons increased particularly for temporary employees and para-subordinate workers. Moreover the flow from unemployment to employment increased, mostly towards permanent jobs. Transitions from unemployment to employment mostly increased for men, young people aged 25-34, for residents in the Centre and North and graduates.

As for enterprises, labour demand continued to grow over the previous quarter, although at a slower pace, with a modest increase both in employee jobs and in hours worked per capita and with a reduction in the use of short-time working allowance hours payments. Employment growth is mainly due to industry (excl. constructions) stability and increase in services; job vacancy rate decreased by 0.1 percentage points over the previous quarter and was stable year-over-year. As for labour costs, the reduction of social security contributions slowed down (-0.1%), as a result of lower contributions being paid for new permanent hirings.

**NEXT RELEASE: 7 December 2016**

**TABLE 1. LABOUR INDICATORS. Q2 2016, absolute values, percentage values and index numbers, percentage points changes**

	Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted data y-o-y (Q2 2016/Q2 2015)
	Value	Percentage changes (Q2 2016/ Q1 2016)	
<b>LABOUR INPUT (a) (b)</b>			
<i>National Accounts</i>			
Hours worked (thousands)	10,741,746	0.5	2.1
Agriculture	612,206	-0.1	5.0
Industry excluding construction	1,852,510	0.4	2.7
Construction	669,348	-0.7	-4.0
Services	7,607,682	0.6	2.3
<b>LABOUR SUPPLY</b>			
<i>Labour force survey</i>			
Employed (thousands)	22,786	0.8	2.0
Employees	17,282	0.7	2.2
Permanent	14,860	0.3	2.1
Temporary	2,423	3.2	3.0
Self-employed	5,504	1.2	1.1
Employment rate (aged 15-64) (percent and percentage points changes)	57.3	0.5	1.4
15-34 years	40.3	0.8	2.1
35-49 years	72.2	0.2	0.6
50-64 years	58.0	0.6	1.7
Unemployed (thousands)	2,965	0.1	-3.5
Unemployment rate (percent and percentage points changes)	11.5	-0.1	-0.6
Inactive population (aged 15-64) (thousands)	13,653	-1.6	-3.5
Inactivity rate (aged 15-64) (percent and percentage points changes)	35.1	-0.5	-1.1
<b>EMPLOYEE LABOUR DEMAND (a) (c)</b>			
<i>Oros, Large enterprises and Vela Surveys</i>			
Number of jobs (index 2010=100)	100.8	0.3	3.2
Temporary employment agency jobs (d) (index 2010=100)	140.6	4.1	2.8
Hours worked (e) (f) (index 2010=100)	102.3	1.1	5.0
Per capita hours worked (c) (e) (index 2010=100)	100.3	0.2	1.3
Short-time working allowance hours per 1,000 hours worked (e) (absolute changes per 1,000 incidence)	nd	nd	-5.2
Job vacancy rate (e) (percent and percentage points changes)	0.6	-0.1	0.0
<b>EMPLOYEE LABOUR COST</b>			
<i>Oros, Large enterprises and Vela, Contractual Wages and Salaries Survey</i>			
Gross wages (a) (c) (index 2010=100)	109.3	0.3	0.9
Social security contributions (a) (c) (index 2010=100)	103.8	-0.1	-2.6
Labour cost (a) (c) (index 2010=100)	107.8	0.2	0.0
Cash wages according to collective labour agreements (monthly average in euros) (g)	2,136	-	0.8

(a) Provisional data.

(b) For the hours worked (National Account) the change over the same period of the previous year is computed on seasonally adjusted data.

(c) Section from B to S (excluding O) of the Nace Rev 2 classification of economic activities.

(d) Number of jobs relating to hires by employment agencies.

(e) Enterprises with at least 10 employees.

(f) The change over the same period of the previous year is computed on calendar day adjusted data.

(g) Not seasonally adjusted data calculated with a fixed employment structure (base December 2010).

## Main results (second quarter of 2016)

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During the second quarter of 2016 the majority of the labour indicators kept improving. Labour input in the total economy (expressed as hours worked in National Accounts) recorded an increase by 0.5% on a quarterly basis and by 2.1% on a year on year basis. Employed persons, as estimated by the Labour Force Survey, net of seasonal effects, were 22 million and 786 thousands, a robust increase to the previous quarter (+0.8%, 189 thousands). The employment rate increased by 0.5 points, above all for young people aged 15-34 (+0.8 points) and for the aged 50-64 (+0.6 points).

The increase of employed persons on a quarterly basis involved all kinds of employee jobs to a different extent – permanent employees (+0.3%, 46 thousands), temporary employees (+3.2%, 76 thousands) and self-employed (+1.2%, 68 thousands). At a territorial level, the increase was higher in the South and Islands area (+1.4%) compared to the Centre (+0.8%) and to the North (+0.6%).

The unemployment rate slightly decreased (-0.1 points) following the two previous quarters' stability, and stopped at 11.5%. The inactivity rate for the aged 15-64 continued to decrease more relevantly (-0.5 points to -0.2 and -0.1 points in the first quarter 2016 and the fourth quarter 2015).

Employee jobs in industrial and service enterprises increased by 0.3% on a quarterly basis, and by 3.2% on an annual basis; at the same time total hours worked increased by 1.1% and by 5.0% respectively, and hours worked per capita increased by 0.2% and by 1.3%. This was also due to the decrease of short-time working allowance hours from 17.7 to 12.5 per thousand hours worked. Temporary employment agency jobs increased by 4.1% on a quarterly basis, and by 2.8% over a year.

The job vacancy rate in enterprises with 10 or more employees decreased by 0.1 percentage points to the previous quarter while it remained unchanged on an annual basis.

The seasonally adjusted labour cost index per full time equivalent employee increased on a quarterly basis by 0.2%, versus a growth of wages by 0.3% and a reduction of social security contributions by 0.1%. On an annual basis labour cost recorded no change, the result of an increase by 0.9% in wages and a decrease by 2.6% in social security contributions.

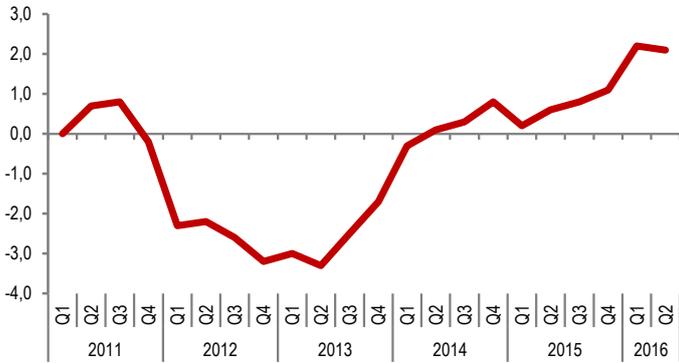
The negative trend of social security contributions persisted, reflecting the robust reduction of social contributions for the new permanent employees' contracts during 2015. This intervention was renewed, to a reduced extent, during 2016.

The growth by 0.9% in gross wages per full time equivalent was opposed to a slight decrease in the inflation rate (NIC whole nation).

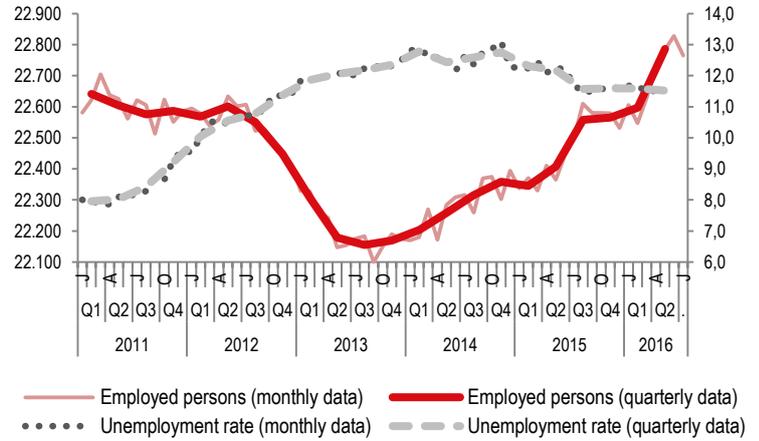
In this quarter "A focus on", page 4, analyses the Neet aged 15-29 and their dynamics during the years of crisis using the analysis provided by the Labour Force Survey.

In the Italian version of the press release the confidence intervals for sample estimates are reported for the main not seasonally adjusted indicators on labour supply and some indicators on labour demand.

**FIGURE 1. HOURS WORKED - TOTAL ECONOMY Q1 2011–Q2 2016, seasonally adjusted data, percentage change over the same quarter of the previous year**

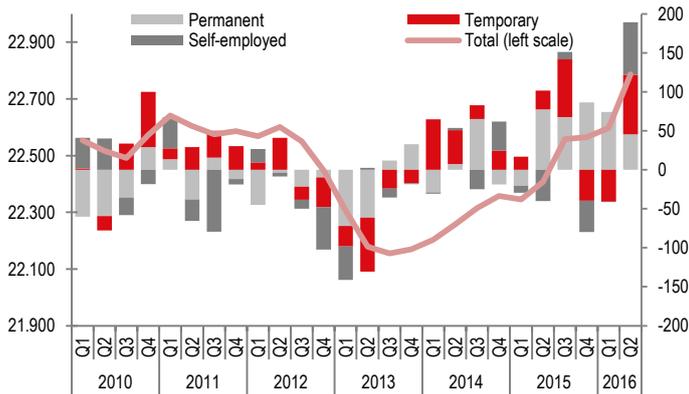


**FIGURE 2. EMPLOYED (left scale) AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (right scale) Q1 2011– Q2 2016, seasonally adjusted data, thousand and percentage rates**

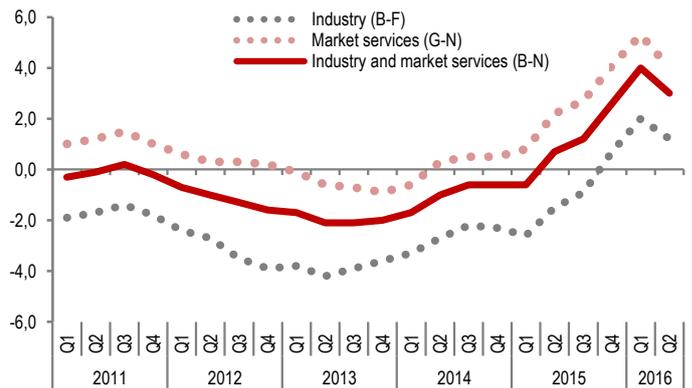


**FIGURE 3. EMPLOYEES (PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY) AND SELF-EMPLOYED**

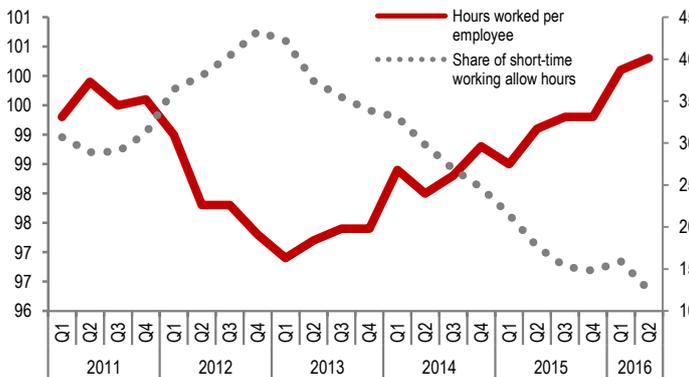
Q1 2011–Q2 2016, seasonally adjusted data, values (left scale) and absolute changes over previous period (right scale)



**FIGURE 4. NUMBER OF JOBS IN INDUSTRY AND MARKET SERVICES (B-N) Q1 2011 – Q2 2016, not seasonally adjusted data, percentage change over the same quarter of the previous year (2010=100)**



**FIGURE 5. PER CAPITA HOURS WORKED (left scale) AND PERCENTAGE OF SHORT-TIME WORKING ALLOWANCE HOURS (right scale) FOR ENTERPRISES WITH AT LEAST 10 EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRY AND SERVICES (B-S) Q1 2011 – Q2 2016, seasonally adjusted indices (2010=100) and percentage on 1,000 hours worked**



**FIGURE 6. TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY JOBS (left scale) AND JOB VACANCY RATE FOR ENTERPRISES WITH AT LEAST 10 EMPLOYEES (right scale) IN INDUSTRY AND SERVICES (B-S) Q1 2011–Q2 2016, indices (2010=100) and seasonally adjusted percentage values**



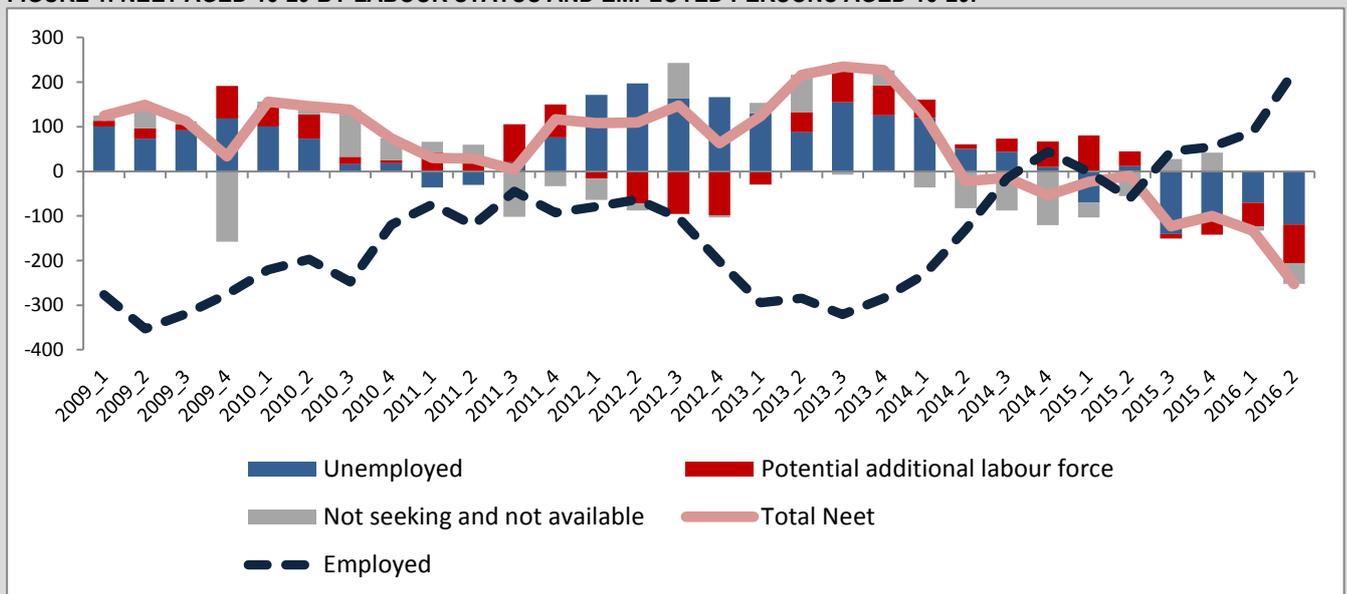
a focus on...

**Trends and characteristics of Neet aged 15-29**

Recent improvements in the labour market involving young people – in particular in the second quarter of 2016 – have led to a reduction in the number of Neet (Not in education, employment or training), that are the target of the national plan “Youth Guarantee”. In second quarters the incidence of Neet, which had grown since the beginning of the crisis until 2013 from 17.7% in Q2008 to 25.0% in 2013, was stable between 2014 and 2015 and then dropped to 22.3% in the second quarter of 2016.

The joint analysis of dynamics for Neet and employed persons aged 15-29 makes it clear that they have an opposite trend, with a reverse since the third quarter of 2015 (Figure 1). This is not surprising given that the Neet aggregate includes not only inactive people not interested in the labour market (not seeking employment and not available for work) but mostly young people willing to work, that is unemployed people who do not study (86.8% of total unemployed people in this age group) and potential additional labour force. They represent the largest and most variable part of Neet, thus belieing the cliché labelling them as “slackers”.

**FIGURE 1. NEET AGED 15-29 BY LABOUR STATUS AND EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15-29.**



Source: Labour force survey

Overall, in the second quarter of 2016 young Neet were 2 million 35 thousand (-252 thousand in a year): 892 thousand were unemployed (43.8% of total), 622 thousand were potential additional labour forces (30.6%) and 521 thousand (25.6%) were inactive not seeking job and not available to work (more than half were mothers with babies).

On the other hand the risk for a young person to find himself in a Neet condition changed a lot according to the socio-demographic characteristics and, above all, the family background. In details, the incidence of Neet was higher among women (24.4% vs 20.3% for men), was double in the South and Islands area compared with the North (31.5% and 15.3%, respectively), and it was the lowest among those aged 15-19 (8.0%) – most of them students – and was 31.0% among the 25-29 year-olds.

Among young people still living with their family, the incidence of Neet varies considerably according to parents’ educational attainment and job. Values ranged from 9.5% for young people with at least a graduate parent to 41.1% for those with both parents with primary school diploma. This difference reflects a greater investment in studies of more educated families, that had a share of students – who are no Neet by definition - almost three times higher than the less educated (72.5% against 25.2%). In addition, the Neet rate increased from 10.5% when at least a parent held a qualified profession up to 31.9% if the job was not qualified.

Among young people who left their family home, the incidence of Neet reported very different trends by gender. For women the highest figure was reported for mothers (64.4%) and those living in a childless couple (36.2%), for men as parents or partner in a couple incidences were the lowest (14.0% and 11.3% respectively).

## Glossary

**Active persons:** persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week (the week the information refers to) had at least one of the following characteristics:

- worked for pay or profit in a job or business for at least one hour;
- worked unpaid in the family enterprise where they usually work;
- did not work as they were temporarily away from their jobs (for holidays or sickness). Out of service-employees are considered employed if the absence from work is no longer than three months, or if they keep on perceiving half of the wage at least. The self-employed persons out of service, except for family workers, are considered employed if they continue their activity during their absence. Family workers are considered employed if the absence from work is no longer than three months.

The previous conditions are independent of the signing of an employment contract and therefore the employed estimated through the sample Labour Force survey include also forms of irregular work.

**Business surveys: OROS** (Employment, wages and salaries and social charges), **GI** (Large Enterprises) and **Vela** (Job vacancies and hours worked): the Oros survey produces quarterly information on employment trends (Full-Time Equivalent - FTE), wages, salaries and social charges for employees of all size enterprises and private institutions. Oros indicators are estimated by integrating administrative data from INPS (the Italian National Institute for Social Security) and data from the monthly survey on Large Enterprises (GI). The Vela survey is a quarterly data collection on job vacancies and hours worked that measures - together with the monthly survey on employment, working hours, wages and salaries and labour cost in large enterprises - job vacancies, hours worked and hours paid in enterprises of the private sector with at least 10 employees, excluding agriculture.

**Contractual wages and salaries in cash value:** includes all compensation items used to calculate the monthly index of contractual wages and salaries plus any arrears and one-time bonuses. The amounts related to each compensation item (wage or salary) are allocated to the months of actual payment. Wages and salaries in cash value are calculated for all grades envisaged when defining the base (which is the same as that of the index of contractual wages and salaries). The aggregates are then determined according to a constant structure of employment, which allows for monitoring the pay trend, net of the effects due to changes in the structure of employment by professional status and grade.

**Data adjusted for calendar reasons:** working day adjusted data, Easter holidays and leap year.

**Employment rate:** Ratio between employed people of a given age group (usually aged 15-64) and the overall resident population of that given age group.

**Full-time equivalent (FTE):** a unit to measure the volume of work performed in all jobs. It is obtained by reducing to full-time equivalent (the unit value of) part-time jobs and temporary agency jobs. In the OROS survey FTEs include middle managers, employees, workers, salespersons, apprentices and home workers. Managers are excluded. Unlike the number of employed people, the calculation of FTEs excludes workers benefiting from the short time working allowance or job-security agreements.

Within the framework of national accounts, FTEs measure the number of full-time equivalent jobs and provide a measure of labour input used for the production of income in the economic territory of the country. This measure is calculated because hours worked may differ from a full-time standard depending on the kind of job: main activity or secondary jobs, working time (full-time, part-time), declared or undeclared to fiscal or social contributions authorities. Full time equivalent units are obtained as the ratio between the total amount of hours actually worked and the average number of hours worked by a full-time job.

**Hours of job-security agreement:** hours not worked due to job-security agreements.

**Hours of short-time working allowance:** total amount of ordinary, extraordinary, exceptional hours of short time working allowance, and hours of job-security agreement used by enterprises in the reference quarter.

**Hours worked:** total number of ordinary hours and overtime, worked by employees with an employment contract, excluding managers. Within the framework of national accounts, the hours actually worked -

both paid and unpaid in any occupation (employed and self-employed) - provided they produce income. The calculation of hours worked includes the hours worked during ordinary working hours, the hours worked in addition to the ordinary working hours (overtime), the time needed for activities such as preparation of the workplace and the time corresponding to short breaks at work. The calculation excludes: hours paid but not actually worked (annual leaves, holidays and sick leaves, etc.), meal breaks and the way to and from work.

**Hours worked per employee:** average number of ordinary and extraordinary working hours of employees under contract.

**Inactive persons:** All persons not classified as employed or job seekers (unemployed).

**Inactivity rate:** Ratio between people that are not part of the labour force in a given age group (usually aged 15-64) and the **overall** resident population of that given age group.

**Involuntary part-time work:** individuals working part-time who accepted to work part-time because a full-time job could not be found.

**Job-security agreement:** job agreement between employer and trade unions aimed at reducing the working time, with the purpose to maintain the current employment levels in case of enterprise crisis or to hire new employees through a planned working time or wages reduction program (L.863/84).

**Job vacancies** are the posts, either newly created or already existing, unoccupied or about to become vacant, which the employer actively seeks to fill with - and is prepared to make further efforts to find - a suitable candidate from outside the enterprise. The data presented here refers to job vacancies for employees, available as of the last day of the reference quarter. Therefore, they measure the staff search which at that date has already started and not yet been completed (because a suitable candidate has not been already hired and the company has not decided to stop the search).

**Job vacancy rate:** ratio between the number of vacant posts and the sum of vacant and occupied posts. Therefore, the job vacancy rate measures the part of occupied and vacant jobs for which staff search is ongoing. The data used to calculate the job vacancy rate refers to the last day of the reference quarter.

**Labour cost:** total expenditure borne by employers for employing staff (including wages, salaries in cash and in kind, employers' social security contributions, vocational training costs).

**Labour force:** People in employment and unemployment.

**Largest municipalities:** municipalities that at 2001 Census had at least 250 thousand inhabitants (Roma, Milano, Napoli, Torino, Palermo, Genova, Bologna, Firenze, Bari, Catania, Venezia, Verona, Messina).

**NACE Rev.2:** classification of economic activities published in the Official Journal on 20 December 2006 (Regulation EC of the Council and the European Parliament No 1893/2006) and adopted by Istat on 1 January 2008.

**NEET:** young people is not employed and not involved in further education or training.

**Ordinary hours:** all the hours worked, included at night and during holidays and excluding overtime, hours of Short time working allowance and hours not worked due to holidays, days-off and in general, hours not worked even if a compensation for them was received.

**Overtime:** time worked in addition to hours worked during normal periods of work, net of compensation of stored overtime credit systems, Working hours on Sundays, nights or public holidays are considered as overtime only if they are not included in the working time under contract or stored overtime credit systems.

**Payroll job:** employment contract between a single natural person and a production unit (enterprise), the object of which is the performance of work in return for compensation (pay). Payroll jobs, therefore, are the number of jobs occupied by employees (both full- or part-time) regardless of the amount of hours worked on a given reference day. Just like the number of employees, payroll jobs are a stock variable at a certain moment in time. Workers, under regular contract by a production unit, are included even if they are not working due to holidays, parental leaves, short time working allowances, etc.

**Permanent employees:** workers under permanent contract where there is no end-date.

**Reference week:** in the Labour Force Survey, the week the information collected refers to (usually it is the week preceding the interview).

**Seasonally adjusted data:** data that have been adjusted for seasonal variations, including trading-day (working-day) effects and other regular calendar variations if present (including changes in weather, harvests, major holidays, and school schedules). These seasonal adjustments make it easier to observe the cyclical, underlying trend of a short term indicator.

**Self-employed persons (workers):** People working in an economic unit without subordination. The following are considered self-employed workers: holders, partners and managing directors of enterprises; or institutions respecting the following conditions: actually work in enterprises or institution, are not in the payroll, are not paid with invoice, do not have contracts as casual workers; members of producers' cooperatives who work in the enterprises but are not in the payroll; contributing family workers of the holder who work neither with pay nor with social contributions.

**Short-time working allowance:** State instrument that provides support when businesses are forced to downsize or suspend their activities as a result of legally-acknowledged crises or difficulties. The instrument consists in the provision by INPS (the Italian Social Security Institute) of compensation to substitute for the salaries of employees who have been laid off or whose working hours have been reduced.

There are three different forms of Short time working allowances:

- *ordinary*, which applies to enterprises in the industrial sector during lay-offs and contractions in productive activity due to temporary market situations or to temporary circumstances that do not depend on the employer, the employees;
- *exceptional*, which is a form of economic support for workers, employees and middle managers who have been laid off from work and have no access (or no longer have) to the ordinary or extraordinary short time working allowance. It also provides economic support for apprentices, temporary workers and homeworkers for enterprises using ordinary and extraordinary short-time working allowances;
- *extraordinary*, which applies to enterprises facing difficulties due to restructuring, reorganization, conversion, company crisis or for recruiting procedures.

**Social security contributions:** the amount of the social charges incurred by the employer to the social security funds as well as the amount set aside for severance pay.

**Survey on contractual wages and salaries:** statistics derived from the survey on contractual wages and salaries are based on the concept of "price of work." Thus they refer to a constant number of workers, characterized by a fixed structure of professional status (workers, employees, managers) and grade (base). The base currently in force is December 2010 = 100. They satisfy the need to assess the dynamic of earnings, net of the effects due to changes in the structure of employment by professional status, grade, working hours (full-time/part-time), seniority, overtime, decentralized bargaining, absences, conflicts etc.

**Temporary (employment) agency jobs:** workers under temporary contract, hired by a temporary employment agency that supply temporary work (supplier). The agency puts these persons at disposal of another legal-economic unit (enterprises or institution requiring) in order to cover a temporary productive need. In NACE Rev.2 this kind of contract falls in the category "Temporary employment agency activities" (group 78.2) included in section N "Administrative and support service activities".

**Temporary workers:** workers under a fixed-term contract where there is an end-date.

**Unemployed (job seekers):** unemployed people aged between 15 and 75 who: have looked for a job at least once in the 30 days before the survey and are willing to start work (or to start their own business) in the next two weeks; Will start work within three months since the interview and are willing to work within the two weeks following the interview (or to start their own business), in case it is possible to start work.

**Unemployment rate:** ratio between unemployed people of a given age group (usually aged 15 and over) and the total number of the employed and unemployed (the labour force) of the same age group.

**Wages and salaries:** They are defined as the total "de facto" remuneration in cash, payable to all persons counted on the payroll in return for work done during the accounting period. Wages in kind are excluded. They include the values of any social contributions, income taxes, payable by the employee even if they are actually withheld by the employer and paid directly to social insurance schemes and tax authorities on behalf of the employee. "De facto" wages differ from national contractual (agreed) wages because the last ones include only the components related to national labour agreements.

## Istat sources on employment

	National accounts	Istat Labour Force Survey	Business indicators (Oros and Large Enterprises Surveys)
<b>Type of source</b>	Estimates of labour input are the result of integration and comparison of different statistical sources and indirect methods of estimation.	Estimates of the number of persons employed, unemployed and inactive are provided by a sample survey of households. The sample is composed of more than 250,000 households residing in Italy (a total of approximately 600,000 individuals) distributed in about 1,200 municipalities.	Census-type survey carried out by integrating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administrative data for small and medium-size enterprises from the National Social Security Institute;</li> <li>• Data from the monthly survey on large enterprises with 500 employees and over (GI).</li> </ul>
<b>Target universe</b>	The total regular and non-regular labour input, employed in the production units residing in the economic territory of the country. Permanent members of cohabitation are included.	Members of households residing in Italy. People living permanently in institutions (religious institutions, barracks, etc.) are excluded.	Active small, medium and large enterprises and private institutions with employees residing in Italy.
<b>Unit of analysis</b>	Aggregate estimates of domestic employed, jobs, hours worked and full time equivalents.	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.	Functional unit for large enterprises, enterprises/private institutions with employees for the other enterprises
<b>Coverage</b>	Input from employment and self-employment in all sectors of economic activity.	Employees and self-employed (with or without contract) in all sectors of economic activity.	Enterprises/private institutions with employees that in the reference quarter paid taxable wages and salaries for social security purposes, in the sectors of industry and services (NACE rev. 2 sections B-S, excluding O).
<b>Frequency of data dissemination and geographical breakdown</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on a yearly and quarterly basis: estimates of labour input at the national level;</li> <li>• yearly basis only: estimates of labour input at regional and provincial levels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• monthly and quarterly: estimates of indicators at national level;</li> <li>• quarterly: estimates of indicators at regional level;</li> <li>• yearly: estimates of indicators at local level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly estimates of the indicators only at the national level</li> </ul>
<b>Reference period for the measurement of employment</b>	Average employment of the period (quarter and year).	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.	Monthly survey on employment. In particular, all payroll jobs under employment contracts are surveyed even if under a one-day contract in the reference month.

<p><b>Definition of employment</b></p>	<p>The labour input that contributes to the product produced by the system during the reference period is measured using three different definitions of employment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• domestic employees (residents and non-residents employed in domestic production units)</li> <li>• jobs (jobs held by domestic employees)</li> <li>• Full time equivalent (FTE) (jobs reduced to standard full time equivalents).</li> </ul> <p>Furthermore, hours actually worked by all workers (total hours worked)</p> <p>Employed and jobs include workers temporarily absent from work since benefiting from short time working allowance (CIG). The FTEs are calculated net of the CIG. The hours actually worked include overtime and exclude the hours of CIG, holidays, sickness and leaves.</p>	<p>Employed: people aged 15 and over who during the reference week have, at least, one of the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• did at least one hour of work in any business (with or without a contract) that provides in return for remuneration in cash or in kind;</li> <li>• did at least one hour of unpaid work in the family business in which they work regularly;</li> <li>• are absent from work (for example, on leave, sickness or short time working allowance);</li> <li>• if absent from work for less than three months, or if during the absence they continue to receive at least 50% of wages or salaries.</li> </ul> <p>Self-employed persons absent from work, excluding family workers, are considered employed if, during the period of absence, they continue to keep the business. Family workers are considered employed if their absence does not exceed three months. People without a contract (forms of illegal work) are also included.</p> <p>The labour force survey does not disseminate data on illegal work. Estimates on the basis of these data are disseminated within the framework of the National Accounts.</p>	<p>Payroll jobs are the number of jobs occupied by employees (both full- or part-time) with an employment contract regardless of the amount of hours worked. Workers under regular contract by a production unit are included even if they are not temporarily working due to holidays, parental leaves, short-time working allowances, etc.</p>
<p><b>Main indicators</b></p>	<p>Domestic employees, jobs, hours worked and full time equivalents (FTE).</p>	<p>Employed (employees and self-employed), unemployed, inactive persons and related rates with social-demographic and geographical breakdown.</p>	<p>Index of average monthly payroll jobs, of wages and salaries, of labour cost</p>