

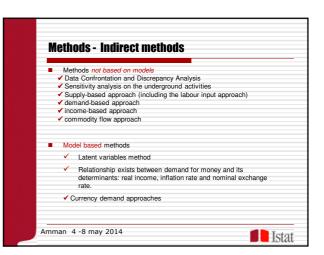
These are surveys that are not part of the basic data collection programme in national accounts.

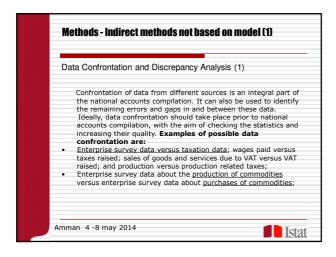
They can take a variety of forms, being special surveys of expenditure, income, labour, time use, and opinion surveys.

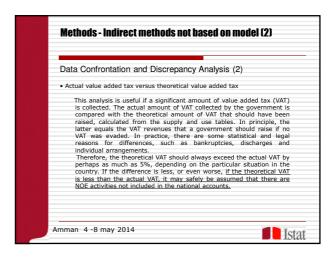
They can be designed to target any or all of the NOE problem areas – underground, illegal, informal sector and household production for own use.

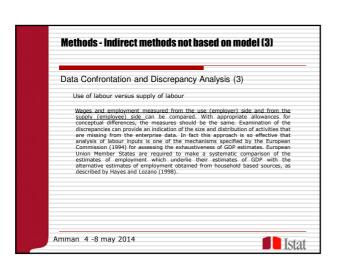
They can be conducted by the national statistical office or by other agencies including, for example, sample audits by the tax authorities.

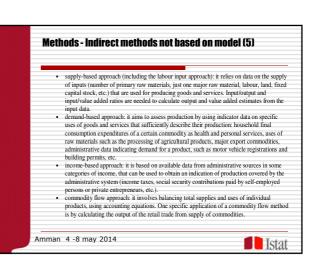
However, the results must be interpreted very carefully, especially for those surveys focussed on sensitive subjects. For example, in surveys relating to tax evasion, it is very likely that the non-response is selective because people who are involved in tax evasion are more likely to refuse to co-operate than people who are not. Such non-response is difficult to reduce or to adjust for.

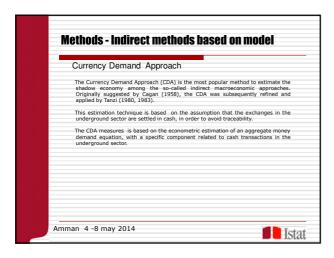








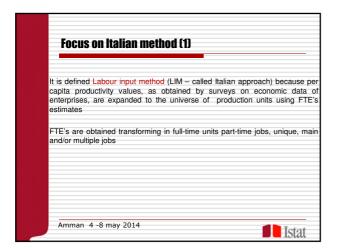


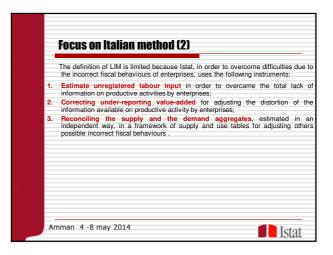




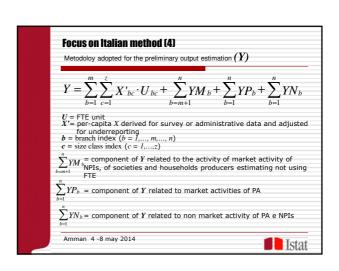
Position of international organisations (2) ii. The results obtained change sensible if, using the same model, the basis assumptions change iii. Model-based approaches are able to obtain results for the whole economy, while GDP data have to be provided at least by industry and, for being in compliance with international regulations, by type of adjustments iv. The results cannot be integrated with those regularly obtained using statistical approaches commonly applied in the national accounts framework

Country	National Statistical Institutes' approaches				
UK	Discrepancies between independent estimates from the production and income distribution 1) Fiscal audit: imputation to all similar enterprises of a share of evasion equal to that one observed during fiscal inspections on not random samples of enterprises; 2) Sensitivity analysis for integrating the production of industry affected by unregistered work				
France					
Netherlands	Sensitivity analysis on national accounts aggregates; Sample survey on the demand and supply of unregistered work; Discrepancies analysis between NA estimates and fiscal data				
United States	Direct survey for adjusting fiscal data with direct results of confidential statistical survey on tax payers				
Austria	Adjustment for turnover underreporting: coherence between the entrepreneurs and employees remunerations (Franz method – MF)				
Italy – Albania – Moldova – Brasil	Labour input method or so-called Italian approach: per capita productivity values, as obtained on economic data of enterprises, are expanded to the universe of production units using FTE's estimates				





The approach can give good results in an economic system characterized by many small enterprises, high volume of unregistered employment, considerable underreporting of production by enterprises.



Focus on Italian method (5)						
Approaches to calculating output						
SECTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	Output figures reported by enterprises	Quantity x price	Expenditure	Remuneration of the factors of production		
Agriculture		х	x			
Energy		x				
Industrial processing	x					
Construction	p	p	p	p		
Letting of buildings			x			
Other services	x					
Non market activities				x		
Private households with employed persons				x		