

Peru - National Agricultural Survey 2017

National Institute of Statistics and Informatics, National Directorate of Censuses and Surveys

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

PER_2017_ENA_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT

The National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI), the governing body of the National Statistical System, in a strategic alliance with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI), has been executing the National Agricultural Survey (ENA), in the 24 regions of the country.

The fundamental purpose of the survey is to obtain statistical information that allows the characterizing of small, medium, and large agricultural units of the country. The survey is also used to generate updated information for the construction of indicators that facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of the different budgetary programs, within the framework of the budget for results that the MEF has been developing in the public sector. In this way, it contributes to the design and orientation of public policies for the improvement of the living conditions of this sector of the population, especially the small and medium-sized agricultural producers.

The survey had the following objectives:

General objectives:

- To have statistical information that allows characterizing the small, medium and large agricultural units of the country.
- To generate information for the construction of indicators of the agricultural sector, within the framework of a results-based budget, that allow for the continuous evaluation of the evolution of said indicators and contribute to the design and orientation of public policies for the improvement of the living conditions of the population, especially small and medium-sized agricultural producers.

Specific objectives:

- Determine the percentage of agricultural producers who carry out adequate agricultural and livestock practices.
- Obtain information from agricultural producers who carry out an appropriate sowing orientation.
- Determine the percentage of agricultural producers who have carried out soil analyzes and received technical assistance to implement the results of said analysis in the last three years.
- Percentage of agricultural producers who have received technical assistance on the installation and management of pastures and apply it, in the last three years.
- Percentage of agricultural producers who have been trained in pasture installation and management in the last three years.
- Obtain the percentage of agricultural producers that apply technical irrigation.
- Estimate the agricultural area with technical irrigation.
- Determine the percentage of agricultural producers informed on issues of agri-food safety.
- Obtain a baseline to measure the percentage increase in gross profit from sales of small producers.
- Determine the percentage of agricultural producers organized and managing their organizations business.
- Obtain a baseline to measure the percentage increase in the sales value of small subsistence agricultural producers.
- Obtain the percentage of organized small-scale agricultural producers that access storage infrastructure and equipment for commercialization.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Agricultural holdings

Scope

NOTES

The description of the scope includes:

1. Characteristics of the agricultural holding
2. Crop area - planting and harvesting
3. Agricultural practices
4. Livestock production
5. Good livestock practices
6. Food safety
7. Agricultural extension services
8. Organization/Association membership
9. Access to financial services
10. Production costs
11. Socio-economic characteristics of household

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agricultural production		
Livestock production		

KEYWORDS

Agricultural holding, Plot, Agricultural producer, Agricultural practices, Livestock enterprise, Food safety, Enumeration area, Agricultural district, Large producers, Agricultural enterprise

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National Coverage

UNIVERSE

The survey covers all the agricultural units of the country with less than 50 ha and the agricultural units that are agricultural or farming enterprises.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Institute of Statistics and Informatics	Government of Peru
National Directorate of Censuses and Surveys	National Institute of Statistics and Informatics

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	Government of Peru	Technical Assistance
Ministry of Economy and Finance	Government of Peru	Technical Assistance

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Ministry of Economic and Finance	MEF	Financing

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata adapted for FAM
National Institute of Statistics and Informatics	INEI	Government of Peru	
National Directorate of Censuses and Surveys	DNCE	National Institute of Statistics and Informatics	Statistical research producer
Research and Development Centre	CIDE	National Institute of Statistics and Informatics	Documentation, review and validation of the metadata

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

PER_2017_ENA_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_PER_2017_ENA_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The sampling frame for the selection of the survey sample is made up of statistical and cartographic information from the IV National Census of Agriculture 2012 (IV CENAGRO 2012).

The total sample of the National Agricultural Survey is 30,755 agricultural units, comprising of 29,218 agricultural units for medium and small producers; and 1,537 agricultural units for large agricultural producers and enterprises.

Response Rate

The non-response rate of the 2017 National Agricultural Survey of small and medium producers is 0.43%, while that of large producers is 1.69%.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2017-05-23	2017-10-31	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi]

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

Other forms of Data Appraisal

The tasks carried out in the information processing are described below.

1. DATA CAPTURE

The data capture in the National Agricultural Survey 2017 was through the digital form captured in a tablet application which was validated by a team of consistency analysts to ensure that they do not present difficulties during the field operation. With this process, the survey official first filled out the digital form, then at the end of the interview he was instructed to export the database of the agricultural unit and send it to the central headquarters servers after reviewing the information completed, to which was directed to look for an internet booth, from where using the address, username and password, he proceeded to send said information through an integrated information system via the web.

For the daily income it was not necessary that the questionnaire be complete, so the application allowed him to modify the information as many times as necessary, but only until the information is completed, at which time he should save the information by placing the agricultural unit in "Closed" status so that the system can proceed with its consistency.

If once closed, it was necessary to modify the information, this process was only possible, through the computer team, who coordinated the cases with the consistency area and, according to their need, proceeded to correct them.

2. BASIC CONSISTENCY

Coverage: The coverage process is carried out by the INEI Consistency staff, consisting of the crossing of information between the framework and what was actually found in the field. In the case of the National Agricultural Survey, we worked in two stages according to the natural region; First stage: Sierra; Second stage: Costa-Selva. The progress of coverage at the national level was monitored from the Lima headquarters through a series of reports, which guaranteed that the agricultural units are covered and consistent according to their natural region.

Structure: The structure process is carried out by INEI's OTIN staff. This process consisted of ensuring the integrity of the chapters that correspond to each agricultural unit according to their agricultural activity carried out by that agricultural producer in the reference period.

Basic consistency: Basic consistency is performed by the ENA and OTIN consistency staff together. The consistency analyst defines a set of flow rules, default values, etc. that apply to the database. The OTIN programmer implements and incorporates these rules into the basic consistency application. The process operators execute the basic consistency application and the consistency analyst verifies the obtained result.

3. CODING

The coding process is automatic in the tablet application, however there are cases in which the interviewer was unable to determine the name and / or type of the crop, sub product and / or derivative, in these cases the coding is carried out by INEI's coding analysts and OTIN process operators using an interface to assign their corresponding codes in the database.

4. CONSISTENCY

Consistency is performed by ENA and OTIN Consistency staff together. The consistency analyst defines a set of consistency rules that apply to the database. The OTIN developer implements and incorporates these rules into the consistency application. The process operators execute the consistency application and the consistency analyst verifies the obtained result. To facilitate the work of process operators, the process application for data processing was implemented, which consolidates in a single application all the processes involved in this task. Consistency was also a parallel action with the collection of information because, when entered into the survey database in a timely manner, it was immediately reviewed, consistent, verified and if errors or omissions were detected, they were gradually delivered to the operational headquarters for their timely recovery, correction and / or verification in the field and, if necessary, the information was returned to the headquarters.

5. RESULTS

Generation of results: 23 data tables were generated according to each chapter of the form, each identified with a unique identifier (ID) in each table.

6. PRODUCTS

From the database of the definitive results of the National Agricultural Survey, the microdata is generated as a product in the SPSS Database, which includes all the chapters and sections of the virtual form.