Peru - National Census of Agriculture 2012

National Institute of Statistics and Informatics

Report generated on: September 9, 2020

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
PER_2012_CENAGRO_EN_M_v01_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT
The results of the census provide statistical information on the structure of Peru's agricultural sector, such as the number of agricultural holdings and their agricultural producers by their legal status and tenure regime. It provides information on the land parcels in accordance with the current status of the land, agricultural components, and irrigation systems. An important aspect of this study is that it provides a list of the livestock inventory, livestock practices, technical assistance, credit, and household characteristics.

The purpose of the census is to provide information on the structure of the agricultural sector in terms of the number of agricultural holdings, type of agriculture, size, spatial distribution, characteristics of tenure, land use and technology used; at the national and political-administrative divisions of the country.

More specifically, the objectives of IV CENAGRO include improving the understanding of the:

1) Basic characteristics of the agricultural holdings and of the producers that manage them

2) Characteristics of producers such as gender, access and control of productive resources and participation in peasant organizations and agricultural institutions.

3) Participation of the members of the household in agricultural work.

4) Characteristics of the livestock in the country, by species and category, at different levels of aggregation (district, province, department and national).

KIND OF DATA
Census (cen)

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
Agricultural holding

Scope

NOTES
The topics in IV National Census of Agriculture are as follows:

I. Geographic and Census Location

II. Characteristics of Agricultural Producer

III. Characteristics of the agricultural holding

IV. Land Tenure and Land Use

V. Sowings realized in the agricultural holding

VI. Irrigation

VII. Main agricultural Activities

VIII. Use of Electrical, Mechanical, and Animal Energy

IX. Livestock, Birds, other animals and hives

X. Livestock practices

XI. Training and Technical Assistance

XII. Agricultural Credit

XIII. Manual labor in the agricultural holding

XIV. Agricultural Infrastructure

XV. Agricultural Producer Perceptions

XVI. Household and Producer Characteristics

KEYWORDS
Refers to the set of activities aimed at enumerating and obtaining information regarding the characteristics of agricultural holdings, throughout the entire national territory, during the census period., The natural or legal person that is responsible for the management of the agricultural holding. The producer is the person who makes decisions regarding crops, livestock raising, management and sales of the goods produced. Similarly, the agricultural producer makes decisions regarding investments and economic risks implied by the management of the agricultural holding, and it is the person who enjoys the benefits., Any plot or set of plots that is either fully or partially used for agricultural production, regardless of size, tenure, or legal status.

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
The census was conducted in all districts, provinces, and departments within Peru.

Urban districts without any agricultural holdings were excluded.

UNIVERSE
All Agricultural Holdings

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Institute of Statistics and Informatics	

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation		
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations		

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Internal Funding		

OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Name	Affiliation	Role
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation		Technical Assistance

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of the Chief Statistician	OCS	FAO	Adapt Metadata for the FAM
National Institute of Statistics and Informatics	INEI	PCM	
National Directorate of Censuses and Surveys	DNCE	INEI	

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
PER_2012_CENAGRO_EN_M_v01

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Sampling

Deviations from Sample Design

Due to social problems in the department of Cajamarca, particularly in the districts of Bambamarca, Hualgayoc y Huasmin in the provinces of Hualgayoc y CelendÃn, it was not possible to conclude 100% of the census.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2012-07-06	2012-11-30	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face paper [f2f]

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
National Institute of Statistics and Informatics	INEI	

Data Processing

Data Editing

Processing and Data Consistency

This task is comprised of a set of tasks whose main purpose is to provide the data collected in the census in an organized manner in a database, which will facilitate the analysis of the census results through tabulations. This activity has the following objectives:

- To implement a centralized process in the headquarters in the department of Lima. This is done to digitize, verify and ensure consistency of the data.
- To implement a secure network to process census records
- Computer security at the software, hardware, and communications level
- Quality control
- Use of the internet to process, monitor, and supervise the activities and processes

The functional organization of the data processing task comprises the following tasks:

Information Processing Systems:
It refers to the development of the necessary programs to record the data, code responses automatically and with assistance for the open-ended questions, to process and check the consistency of the information (coverage, flows, ranges, arithmetic-logical relationships, and cross relationships), and the tabulations that will make it possible to have consistent and coherent information necessary to satisfy the objectives of statistical research.

Quality control:
It refers to the quality assurance process that is conducted for the questions processed during each batch of work. To do so, an algorithm that automatically returns the error rates created by omitted responses and variable consistency is used. The algorithm and the design of the basic reports that the system must issue to control the coverage of the omitted data are provided by the Executive Directorate of Sampling and Sample Framework (DMMM)

Consistency of Census coverage and variables:
This phase is carried out once the district is complete; It consists of verifying that the data at all levels or geographical breaks are complete, in case of missing data, it is about locating the cards and processing until the district is completely complete. Likewise, consistency rules are applied to identify
the types of errors and generate dynamic tables as input for the next phase.

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this task consists of verifying that the data at all levels of aggregation is complete. In the event of missing data, the missing records should be located and processed until the data is complete. Consistency rules are applied to identify the types of errors present and generate dynamic tables as input for the next phase.

The questions for which automatic codes are will be called "Automatic coding".

For records for which the alias table is applied, the assignment is done automatically and will be called "Automatic coding".

For records for which a specialist operator assigns the corresponding code, it will be referred to as "Assisted Coding".

Imputation: It consists of detecting data errors and applying consistency rules to make an automatic correction of errors or inconsistencies in the data, through the application of special programs for data correction.

DataBase:

Standardized Database: In the data processing phase (coverage, structure, consistency and imputation), the data will be organized in a standardized database, the standardization allows for smaller data structures that, in addition to being simpler and more stable, make data maintenance easier, as well as avoid data redundancy and protect data integrity.

- Final Database: It is the database generated with the fully corrected and consistent data, this database is the one used to generate the reports or statistical tables. It is planned that the unnamed database will be made available to users through the

MINAG and INEI web pages.

Tabulation Generation

Tables will be generated consistently and coherently once the departmental databases are available, which enables the analysis of the final census results.

Documentation

It consists of organizing and ordering all the documentation concerning the design and implementation of the processing systems. All computer applications used must be documented, detailing what functions it performs, the files it works with (input and output), the lists it issues and the relationship it has with other components of the process.

Preparation of Reports

Refers to the management and development of reports that must be issued by those responsible for the processing tasks. These reports must be issued promptly for each task, to enable the monitoring of the progress of the activities.
This task also includes the preparation of a final report in which everything carried out during the process will be presented in detail, which will constitute a reference document for the development of similar activities in the future.[Processing and Data Consistency

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Data Appraisal

No content available