

# Peru - National Census of Agriculture 1994

**National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI), National Directorate of Censuses  
and Surveys (DNCE)**

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# Overview

## Identification

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### ID NUMBER

PER\_1994\_CENAGRO\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

## Overview

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### ABSTRACT

The National Census of Agriculture constitutes the most important source of statistical information that provides up to date information of the agricultural reality of the country. The purpose of the data is to provide up to date information on the agricultural structure, that is, of the productive capacity with the aim of facilitating a greater understanding of the agricultural reality of the country. It allows for the formulation of development plans and adoption of policies that help improve the living standards of the living of the agricultural population.

More specifically, the objectives of III CENAGRO include:

- Gaining a better understanding of Agricultural holdings according to type, size, tenure, land use, etc.
- Obtaining information on areas with homogenous agro-ecological, economic, and social characteristics
- Establishing easily identifiable areas that allow for the immediate production of livestock statistics
- Improving the production of continuous agricultural statistics and contribute to the development of an integrated agricultural statistical system
- Obtaining basic information for the formulation and evaluation of development plans for the Agricultural Sector

### KIND OF DATA

Census/enumeration data [cen]

### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Agricultural holdings. An Agricultural holding refers to any plot or plots of land that is used either fully or partially for agricultural production by an agricultural producer, regardless of size, tenure, or legal status

## Scope

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### NOTES

The topics in III National Census of Agriculture are as follows:

- Geographic and Census Location
- Characteristics of Agricultural Producer
- Characteristics of the Peasant and Native Community
- Land Tenure and Land Use
- Irrigation
- Main agricultural Activities
- Use of Electrical, Mechanical, and Animal Energy
- Livestock, Birds, other animals and hives

- Livestock practices
- Technical Assistance
- Agricultural Credit
- Participation of Household Members in Agricultural Production
- Manual labor in the Agricultural holding
- Agricultural Infrastructure
- Agricultural Producer Perceptions
- Community Organizations
- Land Titling and Boundaries
- Community Land
- Socio-cultural characteristics
- Community Services
- Enterprise Characteristics
- Enterprise's plots of land
- Services Provided by the Enterprise

#### 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 managements 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 (INEI)	Government of Peru
National Directorate of Censuses and Surveys (DNCE)	National Institute of Statistics and Informatics

#### OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation		

## FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Agrarian Development Fund		

## 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	Promote high quality statistics
National Directorate of Censuses and Surveys	DNCE	INEI	Producer of statistical research
Centre for Research and Development	CIDE	INEI	Documentation, revision and validation of the metadata

## DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2020-08-07

## DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

PER\_1994\_CENAGRO\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

## DDI DOCUMENT ID

PER\_1994\_CENAGRO\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_FAO

# Sampling

No content available

## Questionnaires

No content available

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

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<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>	<b>Cycle</b>
1994-04-01	1994-10-31	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

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Face-to-face paper [f2f]

# Data Processing

## Data Editing

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### Consistency

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This activity includes a set of tasks, whose objective is to ensure that the collected census information is coherent and consistent. Errors can be eliminated either manually or mechanically.

#### 1. Development of the Work Plan

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The development of a document that specifies the planning of programming of this activity, the strategy to be followed, and the goals to be met within each task

#### 2. Criticism of the coding of records entered

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Involves examining the information with the purpose of detecting errors, omissions, or duplicates and proceeding to manually fixing any issues.

Coding consists of assigning numerical keys or codes to the qualitative information of the open questions, which will allow the subsequent processing of the information.

Both tasks will be carried out at the headquarters in a single operation, with highly training personnel.

#### 3. Statistical quality control of the criticism

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The quality control of the criticism – codification consists of accepting or rejecting the records that have been altered, to avoid sending records with incorrect information. Rejected records will always be revised fully.

#### 4. Quality control of the data entry

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Quality control of data entry will be conducted in a centralized matter, either accepting or rejecting the records that have been worked on, to avoid the processing of erroneous information to obtain results.

#### 5. Computerized consistency

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The set of consistency rules embodied in computer language (Development of a special consistency program), that can be applied to each of the questions of the problematic records – this allows for error detection or inconsistencies. As a result, the data provided to users is real and reliable.

#### 6. Tabulation consistency

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Detailed and methodical analysis of the census's results contained in the test tables and in the final tables in order to ensure the consistency of the census's results and/or to detect and eliminate any consistency errors that were not detected on time.

#### 7. Consistency of the Census Evaluation Survey

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Coding of the records in the Census Evaluation Survey that after being processed are compared at the level of each selected Agricultural holding, in order to develop estimates of census omission and of the quality of the information obtained

8. Preparation of reports

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It refers to the formulation of management by those responsible for the execution of tasks, indicating the most frequent errors, questions with the highest percentage of error, daily average of consistent certificates, etc.

## Data Appraisal

No content available