

1. HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The first Agricultural Census (AC) in Peru was conducted in 1961 (jointly with the Census of Population and Housing), followed by the ACs conducted in 1972 and 1994. The fourth AC, to which the metadata review and data presented here refer, was carried out in 2012.

2. LEGAL BASIS AND ORGANIZATION

Legal framework

The AC legislation consisted of the following:

- Census Law No. 13248, of 24 August 1959, by which it was established that, starting in 1960, economic censuses (among others) are to be carried out in the agricultural sector;
- Statistical Law No. 21372 of December 1975, which established the National Statistical System (SEN) and the National Statistical Institute (INEI) as the coordinators of the system;
- Legislative Decree No. 604, April 1990, which established the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI) (Article 9b);
- Emergency Decree DU-055/2011, of 15 October 2011, by which the conduct of the IV National Census of Agriculture was declared, and its planning, organization and direction was entrusted jointly to the INEI and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA);
- Supreme Resolution No. 004-2012-AG, Lima, of 23 February 2012, according to which the Executive established the operation and composition of the Advisory Committee of the fourth AC, which was in charge of supporting and advising the preparation and execution of the AC itself; and
- Law No. 29158 (Organic Law of the Executive Power), Articles 35 and 37.

Institutional framework and international collaboration

INEI is the main institution responsible for the implementation of ACs in the country. An Advisory Committee was formed with representatives from INEI, the MoA, the Ministry of Finance, regional statistical offices, regional agricultural offices, producers' associations, etc. The AC 2012 was funded from the national budget. Technical assistance for the AC 2012 was provided by FAO.

Census staff

In total, approximately 44 000 persons were involved in the census activities.

3. REFERENCE DATE AND PERIOD

Reference day: the day of the interview, for land use, presence of crops, land tenure, irrigation, stock of machinery and equipment, livestock, demographic characteristics of the household, etc.

Reference periods:

- agricultural year 2011/2012 (from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012), for temporary crop plantings, agricultural practices and employment, etc.
- the last 12 months, for technical assistance and credit received by holdings, training, etc.

4. ENUMERATION PERIOD

Data collection was carried out from 15 October to 15 November 2012.

5. SCOPE OF THE CENSUS AND DEFINITION OF THE STATISTICAL UNIT

The **census scope** covered agricultural (crop and livestock production) activities.

The **statistical unit** was the agricultural unit (AU), defined as “the land or set of lands used totally or partially for agricultural production, including livestock, conducted as an economic unit, by an agricultural producer, regardless of size, tenure regime or legal status”. AUs were classified according to their juridical status.

6. GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The AC covered the entire country, including urban areas where AUs were identified.¹

7. CUT-OFF THRESHOLD AND OTHER EXCLUSIONS

No exclusions were applied.

8. METHODOLOGY

Methodological modality for conducting the census

The classical approach was used in the AC 2012.

¹ Only those districts where there were no agricultural units (purely urban districts) were excluded.

Frame

The frame was built in the first phase of the census activities.

Complete and/or sample enumeration methods

The census was a complete enumeration exercise carried out in two phases:

- The first phase focused on the location of operators (names and addresses) for every parcel found in the field and land owners with or without agricultural activity, as well as on the location of the lands.
- In the second phase, one paper questionnaire was filled out for each identified holding. The collection of data on land use was done on a parcel basis.

Sample design (if sampling was used)

Not applicable.

Data collection method(s)

The census was conducted through face-to-face interviews, using the PAPI method.

Questionnaire

A single questionnaire was used in the AC 2012.

The questionnaire covered 15 of the 16 core items recommended in the 2010 WCA.²

9. USE OF TECHNOLOGY

Scanning technology was applied for census data capture. Census results were disseminated and are accessible online.

10. DATA PROCESSING AND ARCHIVING

Scanning technology was used for census data capture.

11. CENSUS DATA QUALITY

From the total agricultural units enumerated in the AC, 98.5 percent of questionnaires were fully completed, while 1.5 percent included incomplete information.

12. DATA DISSEMINATION

Preliminary results were published in December 2012. In July 2013, the final results were disseminated by means of a printed report and CD-ROMs. Safe access to census microdata was also provided. Links to the AC results are available in the web portals of each institution that participated in the Advisory Committee, as well as of the decentralized offices of the MoA. The census results were disseminated at the national and subnational (departmental, provincial, district, etc.) levels.

13. DATA SOURCES

FAO. 2016. Regional Roundtable on the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020 (WCA 2020). 12–16 December 2016, Montevideo, Uruguay. In: *World Programme for the Census of Agriculture* [online]. Rome. [Cited 10 September 2019]. <http://www.fao.org/world-census-agriculture/events/wca2020montevideo/en/>

Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI). 2019. *IV Censo Nacional Agropecuario 2012* [online]. Lima, Peru. [Cited on 12 August 2019]. <http://siea.minagri.gob.pe/siea/?q=iv-censo-nacional-agropecuario-2012>

Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI). 2013. *Resultados Definitivos, IV Censo Nacional, Agropecuario 2012*. Lima, Peru. (also available at <https://www.agrorural.gob.pe/dmdocuments/resultados.pdf>).³

14. CONTACT

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² The following item was not covered: "Presence of aquaculture on the holding".

³ Other census materials are available on the INEI website: <https://www1.inei.gob.pe/>

PERU – AGRICULTURAL CENSUS 2012 – MAIN RESULTS

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND AREA, BY LEGAL STATUS		
	Holdings	Area (ha)
Total	2 260 973	38 742 465
Civil persons	2 246 702	14 112 231
Juridical persons	14 271	24 630 233

LAND TENURE		
	Holdings	Area (ha)
Total holdings with land	2 213 506	38 742 465
Holdings operated under one tenure form	2 012 846	37 355 553
Owned	1 516 888	34 173 649
Leased	94 244	380 504
Communal	256 387	1 406 074
Land under possession	94 063	913 422
Others	51 264	481 904
Holdings operated under two or more tenure forms	200 660	1 386 911

LAND FRAGMENTATION		
	Holdings	Area (ha)
Total holdings with land	2 213 506	38 742 465
1 parcel	1 093 522	28 763 850
2 parcels	468 010	4 076 536
3 parcels	260 162	2 184 290
4 parcels	144 517	1 199 592
5 parcels	146 488	1 288 808
6–10 parcels	76 883	866 737
11–15 parcels	14 897	199 764
16 parcels and over	9 027	160 888

DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS BY LAND SIZE CLASSES		
	Holdings	Area (ha)
Total	2 260 973	38 742 465
Holdings without land	47 467	
Holdings with land	2 213 506	38 742 465
Less than 0,5 ha	507 137	99 700
0,5–0,9 ha	324 706	204 933
1,0–1,9 ha	430 877	536 481
2,0–2,9 ha	240 694	531 380
3,0–3,9 ha	154 291	491 510
4,0–4,9 ha	96 710	404 748
5,0–5,9 ha	81 986	421 869
6,0–9,9 ha	136 578	996 442
10,0–14,9 ha	81 937	926 383
15,0–19,9 ha	36 337	595 696
20,0–24,9 ha	27 560	580 586
25,0–29,9 ha	12 652	333 586
30,0–34,9 ha	17 142	526 939
35,0–39,9 ha	6 217	226 663
40,0–49,9 ha	11 864	504 472
50,0–99,9 ha	23 363	1 519 797
100,0 ha and over	23 455	29 841 281

LAND USE		
	Holdings	Area (ha)
Total	2 260 973	38 742 465
Agricultural land ¹	2 128 087	7 125 008
Arable land	1 830 380	4 924 324
Land under temporary crops	1 389 823	1 954 995
Land temporarily fallow	1 202 269	2 969 330
Land under permanent crops	782 789	2 200 683
Forest and other wooded land	422 090	10 939 274
Natural pastures	640 888	18 018 795
Other land	974 463	2 659 388

¹ Agricultural land without pastures and meadows.

HOLDERS IN THE HOUSEHOLD SECTOR, BY SEX		
	Number	Area operated (ha)
Total	2 246 702	14 112 231
Male	1 554 781	10 921 621
Female	691 921	3 190 610

HOLDERS IN THE HOUSEHOLD SECTOR, BY SEX AND AGE		
	Number	
Total	2 246 702	
Male	1 554 781	
Female	691 921	
Under 15 years	359	
Male	223	
Female	136	
15–29 years	272 159	
Male	189 367	
Female	82 792	
30–44 years	659 309	
Male	471 589	
Female	187 720	
45–64 years	848 425	
Male	588 131	
Female	260 294	
65 years and over	466 450	
Male	305 471	
Female	160 979	

HOLDINGS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE	
	Number
Total	2 246 702
1 person	428 103
2–3 persons	848 993
4–5 persons	638 652
6–9 persons	314 597
10 persons and over	16 357

MEMBERS OF HOLDER'S HOUSEHOLD, BY SEX	
	Number
Total	7 646 887
Male	5 564 446
Female	2 082 441
Engaged in agricultural activities on the holding	3 830 549
Male	1 632 956
Female	2 197 593

LIVESTOCK		
	Holdings	Head
Total holdings with livestock	n.a.	
Cattle	881 920	5 156 044
Sheep	655 604	9 523 198
Goats	95 184	1 038 109
Pigs/swine	598 363	2 224 295
Camels and camelids	111 237	4 431 785
Alpacas	82 459	3 685 516
Llamas	55 250	746 269
Poultry (1 000 head)	1 268 020	121 394
Chickens	270 930	92 017
Ducks	217 834	1 681
Turkeys	126 757	1 966
Other	1 185 566	25 730
Other animals	776 424	
Rabbits and hares	71 766	490 836
Guinea pigs	763 360	12 695 030