

PERU - Agricultural Census 1994 - Explanatory Notes

Historical outline: The first National Census of Agriculture in Peru (I Cenagro) was conducted in 1961 in connection with the sixth National Population Census and the first National Housing Census. The second National Census of Agriculture (II Cenagro) was conducted in 1972 as an independent operation. Data presented are from the third National Census of Agriculture (III Cenagro), which was conducted in 1994.

Organization: The National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI) was responsible for the organization of the census. The census involved 24 operations officers at department level, 213 at province level, 1746 at district level. The field work was carried out by 723 area-supervisors, 6409 section-supervisors, and 20,453 enumerators. Technical assistance was provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, through the project "Análisis de la información del III Censo Nacional Agropecuario".

Enumeration period: The census was conducted between 15 October and 14 November 1994.

Reference date: Data on holding and holder characteristics, tenure, land use and livestock, refer to the enumeration day. Data on use of fertilizers, pesticides and high-yielding crop varieties, refer to the agricultural year 1 August 1993 - 31 July 1994.

Definition: The selected statistical unit is the Agricultural Unit (UA), defined as any piece of land consisting of one or more parcels, totally or partially used for agricultural production, carried out as a technical-economic unit by the agricultural holder, without regard to size, tenure or legal status.

Coverage: The census covered the entire country; totally urbanized areas (i.e. not reporting any UA) were excluded.

Frame: The frame was the results of the segmentation of the total area of the 24 departments, into which the country is administratively divided, into census sectors (Sectores de Empadronamiento Agropecuario, SEA). The UAs were identified on the territory through an appropriate use of cartography; successively, lists reporting all identified UAs were prepared. A SEA, identified by physical or cultural boundaries and including approximately 100 UAs, was assigned to each enumerator.

Methods: Complete enumeration of all holdings was carried out. Data were collected through direct interview. A specific form was used to collect data for UAs reporting at least 0.5 Ha of total land, or at least one of the following: 3 cattle, 20 sheep, 20 goats, 10 pigs, 5 horses or mules or asses, 10 llamas, 10 alpacas, 50 poultry, 50 rabbits or guinea-pigs. UAs not reaching the above mentioned limits were considered to be small holdings, and only limited information was collected for them.

Data source: Ministerio de Agricultura, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática, FAO of the UN - III Censo Agropecuario - Seminario: Utilización de los resultados del III Cenagro para el conocimiento de la situación agropecuaria - Quadros Estadísticos - Lima, 9 Mayo 1996.

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