

---

# CHILE – VII Censo Nacional Agropecuario y Forestal 2007 - Explanatory Notes

## 1. Historical outline

The previous censuses were organized in 1930, 1936, 1955 (livestock census), 1965, 1976 and 1997

## 2. Legal basis and organization

The Law No. 17374 of October 15<sup>th</sup>, 1970 and the regulative decree no. 1062 of October 30<sup>th</sup>, 1970 created and organized the National Institute of Statistics (INE) as an independent, decentralized organism. The Art 2 of the law, charged the INE with the undertaking of the censuses according to international recommendations. In consequence, the INE is the responsible office for organization of the Agricultural Census. On December 2006 a special supreme decree is issued establishing the year 2007 as the agricultural census year and creating the National Commission of the VII National Census of Agriculture. Census Regional Commissions are ad-hoc created for census taking. The staff involved in census activities distributed in 61 areas comprised a total of 1 156 enumerators, 190 supervisors, 63 instructors, 13 census regional secretaries, 13 census assistant regional secretaries, 13 administrative assistants, 61 heads and 61 assistants of census area.

## 3. Reference period/date

The agricultural year 2006-2007 was taken as reference year for all flow items. The inventory data refer to the 12<sup>th</sup> day of March 2007.

## 4. Enumeration period

The field work developed in 59 working days: from 12 March to 31 May 2007.

## 5. Definition of the statistical unit

All land with agriculture, livestock or forestry managed by a holder, regardless form of tenure or size. The holding may comprise part of a property (cadastral plot) or one or several adjacent or separate properties in the same commune, whenever they constitute a technical unit. Landless holdings producing animals or animal products such as piggeries, poultry houses, cow houses, beehives, etc. are also covered by the census regardless they are in rural or urban zones. The census also covered forestry. Holdings solely engaged on forestry greater than 0.5 has of forest (artificial or natural, explored or not) are covered.

Holdings were classified in:

- Operated by a Natural person:
  - Individual holder
  - Inheritances and de facto societies
  - Commoner in individual usufruct
- Operated by a Juridical person:
  - Fiscal institutions and Municipalities
  - Incorporated and limited liability societies
  - Other legally constituted societies (religious, schools, universities, etc.)
  - Historic agricultural commoners
  - Indigenous commoners

## 6. Geographical coverage

The agricultural census covered the whole country. There were enumerated 297 650 agricultural holdings which represent 96% of the universe. The coverage in hectares corresponds to 98% of the entire national territory.

## 7. Exclusions and cut-off thresholds.

The only threshold used was for forestry holdings: 0.5 has

## 8. Methodology

---

The agricultural census was a complete enumeration operation of all agricultural holdings in the country, through direct interview. The agricultural census included a complete and detailed forestry census.

### **Framework**

The database of cadastral premises built from information obtained from the Land Registry of Agricultural Roles- (Servicio de Impuestos Internos (S.I.I)) updated in June 2006, integrated with the base of the VI National Agricultural Census (1997).

### **Questionnaire(s)**

All items from the core module plus forestry, agricultural practices, irrigation, manpower, livestock, agro-industries and other productive activities.

For the end zone of the country the census questionnaire was supplemented by two annexes with specific questions in order to further acknowledge the productive structure of those regions. Thus, the forms annexed for the Arica, Parinacota, Tarapacá and Antofagasta regions consisted of 19 questions that considered variables on South American camelids and in the Aysén and Magallanes regions of 105 questions that integrated management and other variables of cattle and sheep. All questionnaires were scanned in decentralized manner in order to correct inconsistencies in the field.

### **9. Data entry, edits, imputation and tabulation**

### **10. Data Dissemination and Use**

Census reports were uploaded to the website. Printed reports and CD ROMs are also available.

### **11. Census data quality**

Census was assessed by means of external data.

### **12. Data source**

Census reports and methodological notes from the website.

### **13. Mailing address / Census contact Points**

Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), Avenida Presidente Bulnes 418, Santiago de Chile.

Tel.: (+56) 2 366 7777; Fax: (+56) 2 366 671 2169; E-mail: inesdadm@reuna.cl.

Website:

[http://www.ine.cl/canales/chile\\_estadistico/censos\\_agropecuarios/censo\\_agropecuario\\_07.php](http://www.ine.cl/canales/chile_estadistico/censos_agropecuarios/censo_agropecuario_07.php)