FRUIT FARMING

Presentation

This note relates to the metadata of the follow-up production account. Thus, it describes the definition, range, sources, and methodology used in preparing follow-up production accounts.

Definition and Scope

Definition

The Production Account of the Fruit Farming industry includes the production of fresh fruit and grapes for wine-making from industrial and household fruit farms. It includes fruit-tree nurseries and vineyards, and investment in planting and maintaining these species until the beginning of their commercial exploitation.

The following variables are measured: Gross Output (GO), Intermediate Consumption, and Value Added for the Fruit Farming industry.

Sub-industries / Sub-accounts

Fruit Farming industry is sub-divided into two large sub-industries: The first one is production of fruit and the second one is wine and pisco vineyards. Additionally, this industry also includes tree nurseries and investment in fruit trees and vines.

Source Data

Statistical Forms & Reports

- Source Name: Cadastre of wine-producing establishments.
  Reporting Institution: Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG).
  Data used: Area of wine and pisco vineyards, and wine-making output.
  Frequency: Annual.

- Source Name: Fruit-tree planted area by species.
  Reporting Institution: National Resources Information Center (CIREN).
  Data used: Area by species.
  Frequency: Annual.

- Source Name: Exports Records.
  Reporting Institution: National Customs Service.
  Data used: Volume and FOB price of fresh, dry and dried fruit.
  Frequency: Monthly.

- Source Name: Fresh fruit at wholesale markets.
  Reporting Institution: Office for Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA).
  Data used: Traded volume of fruit at wholesale fairs in Santiago city.
  Frequency: Monthly.

Other Statistics

- Source Name: Price records.
  Reporting Institution: National Statistics Institute (NSI)
  Data used: Consumer Price Index (CPI), Wholesale Price Index (WPI).
  Frequency: Monthly.

- Source Name: Physical production and sales index (IPVF).
Reporting Institution: National Statistics Institute (NSI)
Data used: Agro-industry physical production and sales.
Frequency: Monthly.

Compilation method

The compilation method to transform source data into the production account consists of the following stages:

Aggregation, imputation and validation

Validations and Imputations
It involves the process of validating the information of this industry, based on record data on planted areas and harvested volumes, yields, domestic sales, and exports.

Classification
The information used for preparing the Production Account of the Fruit Farming industry is classified as per the International Standard Industrial Classification Rev. 3 (ISIC Rev.3). Products associated to this industry are classified in terms of the Central Product Classification (CPC).

Estimation Procedures

Generally, the procedures used for estimating the follow-up production account depend on the information sources available:

- In the benchmark compilation, every five years, there is often more complete information available; it is then possible, with the source data, to determine the "best level" for the production account components.
- There is generally less complete information for follow-up compilation. So, in order to obtain the “best-change”, prices, quantities, and values from the source data above detailed are used as indicators, whose changes are applied to the levels of the 2003 benchmark production account, by extrapolation, deflation, inflactation, and identities.

The key aspects of the calculation procedure for the main aggregate transactions or variables of the Fruit Farming follow-up production account are shown below.

i) Gross Output (GO). Value at constant prices is determined by extrapolation, using quantity indexes. Output is recorded during the accounting period when product is harvested. Value at current prices is determined by inflactation of GO at constant prices.

ii) Intermediate consumption (IC). Value at constant prices is calculated by extrapolation, using quantity indicators. Intermediate consumption is recorded during the accounting period in which it takes place. Value at current prices is determined by inflactation of records at constant prices.

iii) Value Added. Value at constant prices is obtained by the double-indicator method. Value at current prices is obtained as the difference between the GO (at basic prices) and the IC (at purchaser prices).

Data Reconciliation

The results obtained from the Fruit Farming industry account are analyzed in terms of temporal consistency. This means that consistency of figures is examined with respect to record data as to planted area, yield and volumes produced, as confronted with previous periods.

Due to the nature of the products involved in the Fruit Farming industry production account, which are mainly exported or used as inputs by other economic industries, balancing procedures are performed on supply and use of products, that is,
intermediate consumption and exportation are contrasted with intermediate demand at product level.

Data Access

Publication

This industry is a component of the Agriculture and Forestry group of the CBCH’s publications. In the aggregate annual production account table, this industry is disseminated on a disaggregated basis for Agriculture, Fruit Farming, and Other Crops. In benchmark compilation years, when dissemination is done for 73 industries, Agriculture, Fruit Farming, Livestock and Forestry are disseminated on a disaggregated basis.

Production Account

Period: 2003 through 2007, Base 2003
Link: http://www.bcentral.cl/publicaciones/estadisticas/actividad-economica-gasto/aeg01e.htm
Tables: 1.37 through 1.41

Link: http://www.bcentral.cl/publicaciones/estadisticas/actividad-economica-gasto/aeg01b.htm
Tables: 1.30 through 1.47

Period: 1986 through 1998, Base 1986
Link: http://www.bcentral.cl/publicaciones/estadisticas/actividad-economica-gasto/aeg16a.htm
Tables: 1.29 through 1.56

Value Added and GDP

Period: 1960 through 1985, Base 1977