MANUFACTURE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

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

This industry includes production of milk, cream, butter, cheese, cream cheese or quesillo, yoghurt, ice-cream, caramel spread, and other milk-derivatives.

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

Source Data

Administrative Records

- Source Name: Income Statement.
  Reporting Institution: Tax Revenue Service (SII).
  Data used: Operating income and expenditure, depreciation of fixed assets, and compensations.
  Frequency: Annual.

Economic Surveys

- Source Name: Annual National Industry Survey (ENIA).
  Data used: Production, consumption, prices, inventory change.
  Frequency: Annual.

Balance Sheets and/or Financial Statements

- Source Name: Annual Reports and Balance Sheets of companies.
  Reporting Institution: Companies engaged in manufacture of dairy products.
  Data used: Operating income and expenditure, and depreciation of fixed assets.
  Frequency: Annual.

Statistical Forms & Reports

- Source Name: Dairy Bulletin.
  Reporting Institution: Office for Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA).
  Data used: Reception of milk and manufacture of dairy products at dairy establishments.
  Frequency: Annual.

- Source Name: Industry Reports.
  Reporting Institution: Office for Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA).
  Data used: Production data and market analysis.
  Frequency: Annual.

Other Statistics

- Source Name: Price and volume records.
  Reporting Institution: National Statistics Institute (NSI), National Customs Service, CBCH (Central Bank of Chile).
Data used: Consumer Price Index (CPI), Wholesale Price Index (WPI), Unit Value Index (IVU), Physical production and sales index (IPVF), and imports and exports by product group.
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
The basic sources of the dairy industry is validated with different sources of comparison, including aggregate information from companies of the industry included in the Annual National Industry Survey (ENIA), income information of this industry and supplied by specialized sources (ODEPA and Producers' Associations).

Classification
The information used for preparing the Production Account of this 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 Dairy industry follow-up production account are shown below.

i) Gross Output (GO). Value at constant prices is determined by extrapolation, using volume indexes. Value at current prices is determined by inflactation.

ii) Intermediate consumption (IC). Value at constant prices is determined by extrapolation, using quantity index of main input and GO as indicator of other inputs. 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

At a first pre-balancing stage, the results of the production account of this industry are validated with the above sources of verification and with the supply of milk from the livestock industry.

The results obtained are analyzed, in terms of temporal consistency, with other statistics and reports from specialized bodies, with relation to price and quantity indicators. In the same way, inter-temporal behavior of series is analyzed in both nominal and real terms.

The aggregate Dairy industry account is submitted to the balancing processes within the supply-use table framework.
Data Access

Publication

This industry is a component of the Food, Beverage and Tobacco group of the CBCH's publications, except for benchmark compilation years disseminated for 73 industries.

Production Account

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

- **Period:** 1996 through 2005, Base 1996
  - Link: [http://www.bcentral.cl/publicaciones/estadisticas/actividad-economica-gasto/aeg01b.htm](http://www.bcentral.cl/publicaciones/estadisticas/actividad-economica-gasto/aeg01b.htm)
  - Tables: 1.30 through 1.47

- **Period:** 1986 through 1998, Base 1986
  - Tables: 1.29 through 1.56

Value Added and GDP

- **Period:** 1960 through 1985, Base 1977