### Source Data

**Economic Surveys**
- **Source Name:** Railway Transport Survey.
  - **Reporting Institution:** Railway Transport Companies.
  - **Data used:** Operating sales and income, Costs, Operating Costs, Compensations, and Depreciation.
  - **Frequency:** Annual.

**Balance Sheets and/or Financial Statements**
- **Source Name:** Annual Reports and Balance Sheets of railway transport companies.
  - **Reporting Institution:** Railway Transport Companies.
  - **Data used:** Accounting data (Operating income and expenses).
  - **Frequency:** Annual.

**Other Statistics**
- **Source Name:** Transportation of Passengers and Freight by railway.
  - **Reporting Institution:** National Statistics Institute (NSI), companies.
  - **Data used:** Passengers/kilometer and tons/kilometer rates.
  - **Frequency:** Monthly.

### Compilation Method

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

### Data Access

- **Publication**
- **Production Account**
- **Value Added and GDP**
the above-mentioned sources. Additionally, inter-temporal analyses are performed, based on comparisons with previous-year information.

Classification
The information used for preparing the Production Account of the Railway Transport 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 compilation, by extrapolation, deflation, inflation, and identities.

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

i) Gross Output (GO). Value at constant prices is calculated by extrapolation, using quantity indexes. Value at current prices is determined by value extrapolation, using value index.

ii) Intermediate consumption (IC). Value at constant prices is determined by extrapolation, using GO as a single indicator. Value at current prices is determined by inflactation of records at constant prices.

iii) Value Added. Value at constant prices is determined by extrapolation, using GO as a single indicator. Value at current prices is obtained as the difference between the GO (at basic prices) and the IC (at purchaser prices).

Data Reconciliation
Consistency of figures is analyzed by examining the evolution of the main indicators of quantity of this industry supplied by companies.

The aggregate Railway Transport account is submitted to the transversal processes within the supply-use table framework.

Data Access

Publication
This industry is a component of the Transport 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
Tables: 1.37 through 1.41

Value Added and GDP

Period: 1960 through 1985, Base 1977