

**Documentation of statistics for
Cereal Prices used for Regulation of Land Rents 2019**

1 Introduction

The purpose of the statistics is to show the development of the farm gate prices for wheat and barley. Farm gate prices are calculated as basic prices and are used for instance for regulating rents of agricultural land in tenancy and have existed since the beginning of the 17th century. For the period 1910-1970 the prices were calculated for dioceses (church district under the jurisdiction of a bishop). In the years 1937-1953 only prices for the diocese of Zealand were calculated. In its present form the statistics have been comparable since 1985 with figures for eight different geographic areas.

2 Statistical presentation

The statistics are a yearly calculation of farm gate prices for barley and wheat defined as basic prices. The figures are calculated for eight regions. Due to the structural reform in 2007 the names of the regions have been revised but are otherwise unchanged.

The eight districts are described in the manual to the law on cereal prices called *kapitelstakster*. Go to <http://www.retsinfo.dk> and search for number 10053 of the 24th of November 2006 (24/11/2006), also termed *vejledning om opgørelse af kapitelstakster*.

2.1 Data description

The statistics are based on total census, which means that it includes the entire population every time. The population is here cereal-merchants in Denmark. The outcome of the statistics is the price of barley and wheat, which is used as a basis to determine the rents of agricultural land in tenancy. The prices concern the recent harvest, collected from all Danish cereal traders. The price DKK pr. 100 kg barley and wheat.

2.2 Classification system

The classification is done by the eight districts and type of cereal

2.3 Sector coverage

Agriculture.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Basic price: The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable, on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale; it excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.

2.5 Statistical unit

The unit is barley and wheat at basic prices.

2.6 Statistical population

The population covers the whole country. Respondents are all retailers of cereals

2.7 Reference area

Denmark

2.8 Time coverage

These statistics cover the time period from 1985 onwards.

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for this statistic.

2.10 Unit of measure

DKK per 100 kilos.

2.11 Reference period

Reference period is 1st of July - 31st of December.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Annual.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

National legal act (no. 592 of 14 December 2015) and the Act on Statistics Denmark, § 12. No EU regulation.

2.14 Cost and burden

40 hours, app. 12.000 DKK in 2019.

2.15 Comment

[Prices and Price Index for Agriculture.](#)

3 Statistical processing

Basic prices for wheat and barley are

3.1 Source data

Information collected from questionnaires sent to companies engaged in cereals trading.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Yearly.

3.3 Data collection

Web questionnaire is used www.virk.dk.

3.4 Data validation

The prices collected is held against the other prices we get from the companies on cereals. Thereby a general trend is derived to which data can be compared.

3.5 Data compilation

Data is collected from all parts of the country. The prices of the provinces and at the national level are weighted in proportion to the amount of grain as the price is based on as the census also includes the quantities sold.

3.6 Adjustment

Not relevant for this statistic.

4 Relevance

The figures are used primarily by farmers to determine the rent for agricultural land. There is a high level of satisfactory among users.

4.1 User Needs

The main users are ministries, municipalities, agricultural organizations, farmers and lawyers. In the agricultural business it is primarily used for determining the rent for agricultural land in tenancy.

4.2 User Satisfaction

There is no survey on user satisfaction but the main impression is that the users are satisfied with the statistics. There is no user board for the statistics.

4.3 Data completeness rate

The statistics meet the requirements of the Act on Kapitelstakster. There are no EU requirements.

5 Accuracy and reliability

The statistics are based on a total census and thus no sample error occurs. Errors can thus only emerge in the data collection.

5.1 Overall accuracy

The overall accuracy is considered to be high, since the the statistics are based on a total census. Errors can thus only emerge in the data collection.

5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for this statistic.

5.3 Non-sampling error

Errors made in the data collection.

5.4 Quality management

Statistics Denmark follows the recommendations on organisation and management of quality given in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and the implementation guidelines given in the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF). A Working Group on Quality and a central quality assurance function have been established to continuously carry through control of products and processes.

5.5 Quality assurance

Statistics Denmark follows the principles in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and uses the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF) for the implementation of the principles. This involves continuous decentralized and central control of products and processes based on documentation following international standards. The central quality assurance function reports to the Working Group on Quality. Reports include suggestions for improvement that are assessed, decided and subsequently implemented.

5.6 Quality assessment

The quality of the statistics is estimated to be very high indeed, due to the fact that it is a total census at a oversee able market. Cross reference is made on the answers on stocks of cereals relating to the same time period.

5.7 Data revision - policy

Statistics Denmark revises published figures in accordance with the [Revision Policy for Statistics Denmark](#). The common procedures and principles of the Revision Policy are for some statistics supplemented by a specific revision practice.

5.8 Data revision practice

Only final statistics are compiled.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

These statistics are published 7 weeks after the end of the reference period. Publications are released on time, as stated in the release calendar.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The statistics are published approximately 7 weeks into the following year.

6.2 Punctuality

These statistics are published without delay, with reference to the announced time of publication in the release calendar.

7 Comparability

Official prices have been around since the beginning of the 17th century. From 1910-1970 the statistic covers the former Parishes "Stifter" which were the old zoning. In the period 1937 - 1953 statistic covers only Zealand diocese. The statistics are fully comparable back to 1985.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

Cannot be compared with foreign statistics, since this is only made based on Danish law, and not on any EU-regulations or laws. However, one can with reservation, compare the statistics against price statistics from the same time period, on the same products, for the sake of comparability.

7.2 Comparability over time

The statistics are fully comparable back to 1985. Subject to reservations due to data breaks caused by the change in the legal act, data are comparable back to 1921. Previous statistics can only be found on writing in Danish. The time series "Landbrugsstatistik" dates back to 1900.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

The statistics are comparable with the price statistics compiled by the section for Account Statistics for agriculture.

7.4 Coherence - internal

There are no inconsistencies in the statistics since the base is one census.

8 Accessibility and clarity

These statistics are published yearly in a Danish press release. In the StatBank, these statistics can be found under [Agricultural economics](#).

8.1 Release calendar

The publication date appears in the release calendar. The date is confirmed in the weeks before.

8.2 Release calendar access

The Release Calendar can be accessed on our English website: [Release Calendar](#).

8.3 User access

Statistics are always published at 8:00 a.m. at the day announced in the release calendar. No one outside of Statistics Denmark can access the statistics before they are published.

8.4 News release

These statistics are published yearly in a Danish press release.

8.5 Publications

The figures are only published in News from Statistics Denmark.

8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subject [Agricultural economics](#) in the following table:

- [KAPIT1](#): Farm gate prices on barley and wheat by defined districts, type of crop and time

8.7 Micro-data access

Researchers and other analysts from authorized research institutions, can be granted access to the underlying Micro-data by contacting [Research Services](#).

8.8 Other

Meets requirements for data security from Statistics Denmark.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

[Data Confidentiality Policy](#) for Statistics Denmark is applied.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

Not relevant for these statistics.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

Not relevant for these statistics.

8.12 Quality documentation

Results from the quality evaluation of products and selected processes are available in detail for each statistics and in summary reports for the Working Group on Quality.

9 Contact

The administrative placement of this statistics is in the division of Food Industries. The person responsible is Karsten Larsen, tel. +45 3917 33 78, e-mail: kkl@dst.dk

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