

Documentation of statistics for Livestock production 2024

1 Introduction

The purpose of Animal Products is to show size of production of animal agricultural products in Denmark. The statistics are used to monitor the price and quantity of development as well as the total value of animal production. The statistics on animal products have a long history and since 1900 it is possible to compare time series for the main figures, but from 1945 there have been adequate statistics in this area.

2 Statistical presentation

Animal Products are a monthly, quarterly and annual measurement of total animal production, as well as of the main animal products. The statistics are stated in DKK million. and as quantity and price indices distributed by product groups.

2.1 Data description

These statistics give a picture of the total animal production in Danish agriculture.

Quantity and price indices for animal products are calculated monthly, quarterly and annually by commodity group, as volume index and price index.

Total values for animal agricultural products are calculated quarterly and annually as total sales value in millions DDK crones as well as as volume index and price index.

Natural milk

The volume and sales value for natural milk includes the value of the total weighted milk quantity at dairy companies, producers' own consumption and sales directly to consumers. The figures given indicate the sales values obtained, including any super taxes charged under milk quotation schemes as well as general production taxes, etc. Read more in the documentation of statistic [Milk and Dairy Products](#).

Organic milk

Volume and price indices for organic milk is exclusively milk which is weighed at the dairies as organic milk.

Eggs for human consumption

The sales value for eggs for human consumption includes the sale of chicken eggs for human consumption, including the producers' own consumption and the sales of human eggs directly to consumers. Read more in the documentation of statistic [Eggs Production](#).

Cattle, pigs, poultry, sheep, horses and sheep

The sales value for meat and live animals includes for the individual livestock species both the animals slaughtered in Denmark and the value ex-producer for the exported live slaughter animals. In addition, the sales value of breeding and domestic animals ex-producer for the animals exported, while the sale of these animals between farmers is not included, even if this sale takes place through intermediaries (eg the piglet sale). In the calculation of the sales value for cattle and pigs, costs for the disposal of dead animals are deducted. Read more in the documentation of statistic [Slaughter Animals and Meat Production](#).

Fur Animal

The Danish Fur Breeders Association calculates this year's production of fur at the fur farms in Denmark and the value is obtained by using the average auction prices (hammer prices) minus the producers' sales tax.

Game

The game management's estimate of the hunting yield forms the basis for the calculation of the production of game meat and the value of the meat is set at the same price as beef.

Other animal products

Other animal products include the sale of honey, the hiring of bees, wool and the export of hatching eggs. The value of honey is set at the same price as the exported honey in foreign trade, while the amount is set at 1,500 tons. The value of wool production is estimated as the number of sheep in the Agricultural Census the previous year multiplied by DKK 50 per head. animals. Information on exports of hatching eggs comes from Foreign Trade, where the value is set at 80 per cent. of the value in foreign trade.

2.2 Classification system

Quantity and price indices for animal agricultural products are divided into product groups containing the categories: - Natural milk - Organic milk - Consumption eggs - Cattle - Pigs - Poultry - Horses - Sheep - Furry - Wild - Other animal products

2.3 Sector coverage

Agricultural sector.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Natural Milk: Natural milk is the untreated milk from the cow, which are deliver to the dairy or used for feed or for human consumption at the farm.

Poultry Meat: Meat from poultry (slaughtered chickens, hens, ducks, geese and turkeys).

Horse Meat: Meat from horses.

Beef and Veal: Beef and veal from all categories of cattle.

Slaughtering of Animals at Producers: Slaughtering of animals at producers not at a certificated slaughterhouse.

Production of Meat: The production of meat is estimated on the basis of the number of slaughtered animals and average slaughtered weight for each category of animals. The total production of meat comprises meat from recognized slaughtering and the production of edible offal.

Carcass Weight: The weight of the slaughtered livestock's cold body

Carcass: The term carcass means the body of an animal after slaughter and dressing.

Pork Meat: Meat from all categories of pigs (pigs, sows, boars, pigs for slaughtering, young female pigs etc.).

Game Meat: Meat from game.

2.5 Statistical unit

The units in the statistics are production groups within the animal production, milk, meat including cattle, pigs, sheep, horses, poultry and game, eggs, fur animals and other animal products.

2.6 Statistical population

Livestock production.

2.7 Reference area

Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage

These statistics cover the period from 1995 onwards. The statistics cover the period from 1990 onwards. However, statistics can be found at the beginning of the 20th century, where it has been possible to compare time series. Old data can be found in [Landbrug 1999-2011](#), [Landbrugsstatistik 1998-1959](#) and [Landbrugsstatistik 1900-1965](#)

2.9 Base period

Quantity and price indices are compiled with five different base periods, including:

- 1995=100
- 2000=100
- 2005=100
- 2010=100
- 2015=100
- 2020=100

2.10 Unit of measure

Quantities and prices are compiled as indices. Sales value, total is measured as DKK million.

2.11 Reference period

Month, quarter and year.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Monthly, quarterly and annual

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

Law on Statistics Denmark § 8 secures the legal ground for collecting the data.

2.14 Cost and burden

There is no response burden as the data are collected from existing sources.

2.15 Comment

Further information can be found on the subject page [Livestock production](#) or can be obtained on request by contacting Statistics Denmark directly

3 Statistical processing

Data for these statistics are collected annually, monthly and quarterly, depending on product. Data comes from administrative registers, miscellaneous notifications, etc. In the individual statistics, the data received is checked for completeness and consistency, as well as consistency with previous periods. Data is checked again for completeness and consistency as well as correlation with previous periods in aggregation and calculation of quantity and price indices as well as total values for animal agricultural products.

3.1 Source data

The primary data are collected from mainly public institutions, trade organizations, industry associations and private business enterprises.

- [Milk and Dairy Products](#)
- [Eggs Production](#)
- [Slaughter Animals and Meat Production](#)
- Fur Animal Production
- [International Trade in Goods](#)

Game information is provided by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency and DCE - National Center for the Environment and Energy's wildlife yield statistics.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Monthly, quarterly and annual.

3.3 Data collection

Most data for the statistics come from other statistics in Statistics Denmark, among other things. statistics on slaughter, milk production, egg production and foreign trade statistics. The primary data are collected from mainly public institutions, trade organizations, industry associations and private business enterprises.

3.4 Data validation

Data validation takes place in several steps. Data has already been validated in the individual primary statistics, where the data received is checked for completeness and consistency as well as correlation with previous periods. For the purposes of these statistics, data are again checked for completeness and consistency as well as correlation with previous periods in aggregation and calculation of quantity and price indices as well as total values for animal agricultural products. In this context, it is possible to go back to the sources if needed.

3.5 Data compilation

Animal quantity and price indices are calculated in a hierarchical system where indices for the individual groups, natural milk, cattle, pigs, etc. are calculated. (Base index). Some of these groups e.g. pigs and cattle, have subgroups for which indexes are first calculated, which are then aggregated to the basic index for each group. The individual indices are calculated on the basis of the value of production by farmer in the base year. Subsequently, the detailed basic indexes are compared to the aggregated index. Here, cattle, pigs, sheep, horses, poultry and game are brought together for a total index of meat, which is then subsequently combined with milk, eggs and fur animals for a total index. The indices are weighted based on each group's percentage share of total value by farmer in the base year.

3.6 Adjustment

Data corrections are not made beyond what has already been described during data validation and data processing.

4 Relevance

The statistics are used by ministries, agricultural organizations, as the basis for preparing analyzes and forecasts. The basic data and results of the statistics are also included in the National Accounts.

4.1 User Needs

The most important users are agricultural organizations, ministries, individuals and organizations engaged and interested in size and use of the animal production. Internally in Statistics Denmark, data are included in the National Accounts via the Gross Factor Income of Agriculture.

4.2 User Satisfaction

There is no expert group linked to the statistics, but there is ongoing dialogue with the users of the statistics.

4.3 Data completeness rate

Not relevant.

5 Accuracy and reliability

The statistics give complete coverage and the margins of errors are restricted to estimates of the producers' own consumption, lower thresholds in the external trade statistics and incomplete statistics of stocks. The data derived from calculations of balances are residuals and the figures are subject to margins of errors. The greatest margins of errors are observed for the statistics compiled quarterly.

5.1 Overall accuracy

There are volumes talking about total inventories at a very high level. Price and value calculations may be subject to a smaller periodic displacement.

5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for these statistics.

5.3 Non-sampling error

The statistics give complete coverage and the margins of errors are restricted to estimates of the producers' own consumption, lower thresholds in the external trade statistics and incomplete statistics of stocks. The data derived from calculations of balances are residuals and the figures are subject to margins of errors. The greatest margins of errors are observed for the statistics compiled quarterly.

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

There are volumes talking about total inventories at a very high level. Price and value calculations may be subject to a smaller periodic displacement.

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 minor differences between provisional and final figures.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

The statistics are published without delay in relation to scheduled release times.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The statistics are published monthly, quarterly and annually.

6.2 Punctuality

The statistics are usually published without delay in relation to the scheduled date.

7 Comparability

The statistics have been compiled since 1900, but are in their present form comparable from 1946. Compared to the statistics regarding Prices and price index for agriculture, there can be small differences due to a slight difference in the weight composition of the individual main products.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

There has previously been data to Euro stat. But it stopped from 2010. So it may be possible to find more or less comparative data until 2010 in Euro stat.

7.2 Comparability over time

The statistics on animal products have a long history and since 1900 it is possible to compare time series for the main figures, but from 1945 there have been adequate statistics in this area. Some minor definitional changes have been made.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

The Society of Dairies relating to milk and dairy products, Danish Slaughterhouses relating to pigs, Joint Council of the Meat Processing Industry relating to cattle and sheep and the Council of Poultry, publish statistics.

In the statistic bank, under [Prices and Price index for agriculture](#) price index for animal products that can be a small difference in these compared to the price indices in Animal Agricultural Products. This was due to a slight difference in the weight composition of the individual main products.

7.4 Coherence - internal

Not relevant for these statistics.

8 Accessibility and clarity

See the topic Food Consumption where there is reference to Statistics in the Food and Beverage Consumption by Type and Device (Year).

8.1 Release calendar

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

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.

8.2 Release calendar access

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

8.4 News release

These statistics are published in two Danish press releases.

8.5 Publications

Publications only in Danish.

8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subjects in the following tables:

8.7 Micro-data access

There is no access to the statistics Micro-data.

8.8 Other

Not relevant for this statistic.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

[Data Confidentiality Policy](#) at Statistics Denmark.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

The statistics are not published at a level of detail that requires discretion.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

There are no separate documentation on methodology 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 these statistics is in the division of Food Industries, Business Statistics. The contact person is Mona Larsen, tel.: + 45 2481 6847, and e-mail: MLA@dst.dk.