

**Documentation of statistics for
Cereal Prices used for Regulation of Land Rents 2016**

1 Introduction

Cereal prices for barley and wheat (measured in DKK per 100 kg at farmgate), are used to regulate the prices for renting agricultural land. The prices are calculated on a regional basis. Cereal prices have been calculated for this purpose since 1812. For the period 1910-1970 the prices were calculated for dioceses (old regional classification). In the years 1937-1953 only prices for the diocese of Zealand were calculated.

2 Statistical presentation

In the statistics cereal prices for barley and wheat are calculated for 8 defined districts: Because of revised administrative structures from 2007, the names used for the defined districts are changed, but the geographical coverage are exactly the same as before. The geographical definitions remains unchanged.

The eight districts are clearly defined 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*. The cereal prices are calculated on the basis of annual reports from companies, reporting values and quantities of cereals bought directly from farmers.

2.1 Data description

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

Kapitelstakst: Chapter tariffs are calculated by Statistics Denmark as the average prices for 100 kg dry and cleaned barley and dry and cleaned wheat, which the farmers have earned from sales to cereal merchants in the period from July to the end of December. Chapter tariffs can be traced back to the 16th century, and has been used as charges laid down in kind, but to be paid in cash. Chapter tariffs has been particularly important for services to the church, such as paying tithing, but has also been used by holding annual ground rent to private landowners and the state. Today agreed most leases of land and agricultural properties remain in quintals of grain to Chapter tariffs.

2.5 Statistical unit

The statistical and juridical units are the same. The unit measured is total bought cereals (wheat and barley)

2.6 Statistical population

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

2.7 Reference area

The names now and before are listed below, dividing Denmark up in 8 areas:

Sealand and islands nearby (Copenhagen, Frederiksborg, Roskilde, Vestsjælland og Storstrøm counties (except municipalities in Lolland and Falster) Lolland-Falster and islands nearby (Municipalities at Lolland and Falster) Bornholm (Bornholm county) Funen and islands nearby (Funen county) Southern Jutland (South Jutland county) Eastern Jutland (Vejle and Århus counties) Western Jutland (Ribe and Ringkøbing counties)

2.8 Time coverage

These statistics cover the time period from 1985 and 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 12 December 1984) and the Act on Statistics Denmark. No EU regulation.

2.14 Cost and burden

40 hours, app. 12.000 DKK

2.15 Comment

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

3 Statistical processing

Data for this statistic is collected annually from Statistics Denmark data collected through <http://www.virk.dk>. The collected data goes through a data validation process, where it is held up against stocks of grain from the respondents, as most of the respondents here are the same. Once the data is validated, this is held up against the total amount of bought, and a weighted price is created.

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. By this derived a general trend that because data are compared.

3.5 Data compilation

Data is collected from all parts of the country. Since it is a census there is no dropout. The price of the provinces and at the national level are weighted in proportion to the amount of grain as the price is based on, as there is also demand in the quantities sold.

3.6 Adjustment

Not relevant for this statistic.

4 Relevance

The figures are used primarily by farmers to see the rent for agricultural land. 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 setting the price for renting agricultural land.

4.2 User Satisfaction

Large user satisfaction. Many interested user per year call in to inquire further into the statistics.

4.3 Data completeness rate

Data is based on Danish law, and therefore does not comply with requirements on data from Eurostat. The data is always available to make a complete statistics. The statistics meets the requirements of the Act Kapitelstakster.

5 Accuracy and reliability

It can be the case that purchase of cereals from farmers is connected to sales of feeding stuffs. Therefore the price maybe deviate slightly from "pure" market prices for purchase.

Because the survey covers all wholesalers, margins of statistical error are not existing. Errors will only be caused by eventually errors in data.

5.1 Overall accuracy

The overall accuracy is considered to be high, since the survey covers all wholesalers.

5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for this statistic.

5.3 Non-sampling error

Not relevant for this statistic.

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 its amendment in 1971, subject to minor corrections due to data breaches as a result of the amendment back to 1921.

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 1971, when a change in the legal act took place. 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, to some extent, comparable with the price statistics compiled by the section for Account Statistics within Statistic Denmark's Food Industries.

7.4 Coherence - internal

Not relevant for this statistic.

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

These statistics feature in the [Statistical Yearbook](#).

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 microdata 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 Eva Tellervo Christiansen, tel. +45 3917 30 38, e-mail: ekp@dst.dk

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