

**Documentation of statistics for  
Cereal Prices used for Regulation of Land Rents 2014**

## 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 names now and before are listed below

1. Zealand and islands nearby (Copenhagen, Frederiksborg, Roskilde, Vestsjælland og Storstrøm counties (except municipalities in Lolland and Falster)
2. Lolland-Falster and islands nearby (Municipalities at Lolland and Falster)
3. Bornholm (Bornholm county)
4. Funen and islands nearby (Funen county)
5. Southern Jutland (South Jutland county)
6. Eastern Jutland (Vejle and Århus counties)
7. Western Jutland (Ribe and Ringkøbing counties)
8. Northern Jutland (Viborg and North Jutland counties)

The eight districts are clearly defined in the manual to the law on cereal prices called *kapitelstakster*. Go to [www.retsinfo.dk](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.

### 2.2 Classification system

Not relevant for this statistic.

### 2.3 Sector coverage

Agriculture.

### 2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Follows agriculture as defined in ENS07

## **2.5 Statistical unit**

The statistic is published on an aggregated level, similar to NUTS2 level.

## **2.6 Statistical population**

The population is all business dealing with farm supply on cereals

## **2.7 Reference area**

Denmark.

## **2.8 Time coverage**

1985-

## **2.9 Base period**

Not relevant for this statistic.

## **2.10 Unit of measure**

DKK per 100 kilos.

## **2.11 Reference period**

Reference periode 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**

Work in progress

#### **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](http://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**

Work in progress.

## **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.

## **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**

The statistics have a high punctuality without delay. It publishes approximately 7 weeks after the end of the reference period.

### **6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results**

The statistics are published approximately 2 months into the following year.

### **6.2 Punctuality**

The date of publication varies slightly.

## **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.

### **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.

### **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**

- [Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik](#)
- Årspublikationer: *Statistisk Årbog og Landbrug*.
- [www.Statistikbanken.dk](http://www.Statistikbanken.dk)

#### **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**

[Kapitelstakster](#).

#### **8.5 Publications**

[Statistical Yearbook](#).

#### **8.6 On-line database**

KAPIT1.

#### **8.7 Micro-data access**

For further information, please contact the person responsible.

[Data for research](#).

#### **8.8 Other**

Meets requirements for data security from Statistics Denmark.

#### **8.9 Confidentiality - policy**

[Statistical Legislation and Data Security](#).

### **8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment**

Not relevant for this statistic.

### **8.11 Documentation on methodology**

A methodological description is published in the series *Statistical News - Agriculture* and in the annual publication *Agriculture*.

### **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 Mads Meyer-Dissing, tel. +45 3917 3381, e-mail: mdi@dst.dk

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Statistics Denmark

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