

**Documentation of statistics for  
Cereal Prices used for Regulation of Land Rents 2021**

## 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 a 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 base for determining 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:

Sjælland med omliggende øer Lolland-Falster med omliggende øer Bornholm Fyn med omliggende øer Sønderjylland Østjylland Vestjylland Nordjylland

### 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 statistical unit is the company trading cereals.

## **2.6 Statistical population**

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**

September 1 till December 31.

## **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**

Not calculated.

## **2.15 Comment**

The publication "Jordbrugets priser", only available in Danish.

### **3 Statistical processing**

Basic prices for wheat and barley are calculated based on yearly report from traders of cereals on bought quantities of wheat and barley in connection with direct trade with farmers.

#### **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**

Data is controlled by means of normal validation procedures, e.g. comparison with previous reports.

#### **3.5 Data compilation**

Data is collected from all parts of the country. The prices at national level are obtained as weighted averages of the eight geographical areas where the bought quantities are weights.

#### **3.6 Adjustment**

Not relevant for this statistic.

## **4 Relevance**

The figures are used primarily by farmers to determine the rent for agricultural land. The important users are ministries, agricultural organisations, local authorities, farmers and lawyers. 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.

## **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**

The price concept in the statistics - basic prices - is used in the national accounts for all EU member states and is further described in Manual on the economic accounts for Agriculture and Forestry EAA/EAF 07 (Rev.2).

### **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**

Comparable with Prices on selected agricultural output, see LPRIS10 at Stat Bank Denmark.

#### **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. [Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik](#) om *Kapiteltakster*.

#### **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**

Not relevant.

### **8.9 Confidentiality - policy**

Datafortrolighedspolitik i Danmarks Statistik følges.

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

The data is not published more detailed than the eight geographical areas.

### **8.11 Documentation on methodology**

No methodological descriptions exist.

### **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](mailto:kkl@dst.dk)

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