

**Documentation of statistics for
Fur Animals Production 2017**

1 Introduction

The production of fur animals show the Danish volume of furs, the average price ex farmer and the total value of the production.

2 Statistical presentation

The statistics provide information on the number of skin from fur animals, the average prices per skin and the total values of the skin production. The stocks of fur animals are distributed by mink, chinchilla and foxes.

2.1 Data description

The statistics provide information on the number of skin from fur animals, the average prices per skin ex farmer and the total values of the skin production. The stocks of fur animals are distributed by mink, chinchilla and foxes.

2.2 Classification system

The production is divided into mink, chinchilla and foxes. During the last years the number of foxes are negligible and therefore no figures. Earlier was there a small production of polecat. .

2.3 Sector coverage

Agricultural sector.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Average price: The price is the average auctions price minus the duty of sales

Fur farming: Fur farming are minks, chinchilla, foxes and others furs on farms.

Value of sales of pelts: Total value of sales of the total production of pelts

2.5 Statistical unit

- The units of fur's produced in 1000 unit.
- The average price for one fur in DKK.
- The value of the total pelts produced in thousand DKK.

2.6 Statistical population

Total fur animals made in Denmark.

2.7 Reference area

Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage

The statistics covers the period from 1990 and forward in the stat bank. Older time series are possible [Landbrugsstatistik](#).

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

The unit is for the production 1000 pieces, the average price is in DKK and the Market value is million DKK.

2.11 Reference period

The production information covers the calendar year. The fur is produces in one year, are sold in the following year.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Yearly.

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 statistics are collected via registers (existing sources).

2.15 Comment

Other information is available please contact Statistic Denmark.

3 Statistical processing

Information is collected from Copenhagen Fur.

3.1 Source data

The statistics are compiled from register-based data from [Kopenhagen Fur](#). It is data from fur auctions and fur register over breeding fur.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Data is collected shortly after every auction in Copenhagen Fur. Information from the fur register over the breeder animal is yearly.

3.3 Data collection

Information is collected from registers.

3.4 Data validation

The register data undergo a validation. The received data are compared with the data from last time besides the data are also compare with last years data.

3.5 Data compilation

The data are collected from registers. Some of the data are sum op to total. No imputation.

3.6 Adjustment

Not relevant for these statistics.

4 Relevance

No survey on the user satisfaction is available. The main impression is a high degree of satisfaction. The main users are agricultural organizations, the ministries and EU.

4.1 User Needs

The production of fur animals is of great interest to agricultural organizations, the Ministry of Environment and Food and the EU, but also students and interested people in general. The statistics are used in financially and environment studies.

4.2 User Satisfaction

There are no examination of the uses satisfaction, but the impression is, that most users are satisfied with the statistics.

4.3 Data completeness rate

Only total data from Denmark is publish. Data is a part of the economical statistic of the agriculture.

5 Accuracy and reliability

The basis for the data are the auctions by Copenhagen Fur. The only place in Denmark, which hole auction with fur. The statistics are compiled from register-based data.

5.1 Overall accuracy

The information is considered to be reliable.

5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for these statistics.

5.3 Non-sampling error

The greatest margin of uncertainty is linked to updating of the different registers.

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 general assessment is that the quality of the statistics is high, because the quality of the registers is high.

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

The data on production may vary considerably, as the production value cannot be finally calculated until the following year. The fur animals are skinned by the end of the year, but the skins are not sold by auction until the following year.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

The punctuality is high, with delays happening very rarely.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The statistics providing data on production and value is published annually.

6.2 Punctuality

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

7 Comparability

The data is comparable form 1990 onwards.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

Copenhagen Fur publish data [Copenhagen Fur]
{<http://www.kopenhagenfur.com/da/minkavl/historisk-data.aspx>}.

7.2 Comparability over time

The data is comparable form 1990 onwards.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

The Danish Fur publishes every year main figures.

7.4 Coherence - internal

Not relevant.

8 Accessibility and clarity

Yearly data about furred animals can be find in Stat Bank [Animalsk produktion](#), i tabellen [PELS1](#). Data i StatBank Denmark:

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

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

There are no separate news article News.

8.5 Publications

See subject pages [Prices and price index for agriculture](#) and [Agricultural economics](#).

Annual figures are included in [Statistical Yearbook](#).

8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subject [Livestock production](#) in the following tables:

- [PELS1](#): Production of furred animals by species of animals, unit and time

8.7 Micro-data access

No comment.

8.8 Other

No comment.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

In the compilation of the statistics of production of fur animals, the confidentiality policy of Statistics Denmark is followed [Datafortrolighedspolitik](#).

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

In the compilation of the production of fur animals, the confidentiality policy of Statistics Denmark is followed [Datafortrolighedspolitik](#).

8.11 Documentation on methodology

No comment.

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 statistic is in the division of Food Industries. The person responsible is Mona Larsen, tel. +45 3917 3399, e-mail: mla@dst.dk

9.1 Contact organisation

Statistics Denmark

9.2 Contact organisation unit

Food Industry, Business Statistics

9.3 Contact name

Mona Larsen

9.4 Contact person function

Responsible for the statistics

9.5 Contact mail address

Sejrøgade 11, 2100 Copenhagen

9.6 Contact email address

mla@dst.dk

9.7 Contact phone number

+45 3917 3399

9.8 Contact fax number

+45 39 17 39 99