

**Documentation of statistics for
Fur Animals Production 2020**

1 Introduction

The purpose of the statistics is to illuminate fur production in Denmark, including the production of skins of mink, chinchilla and foxes. The statistics have been compiled since 1990 and are comparable throughout the period. In 2020, all mink were killed in Denmark

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. The price of the skins is the average auction price (hammer price) minus the farmer's sales tax. All skins in Denmark are traded on [Kopenhagen Fur](#). The Kopenhagen Fur website can be read more about the production of skin in Denmark.

2.2 Classification system

The production of furs are divided into the groups: mink, chinchilla and foxes. The number of minks is by far the largest group. Today are the number of foxes negligible. Earlier was there a small production of polecat

2.3 Sector coverage

Agricultural sector.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Breeding furred animals: Every year in March, all members of Kopenhagen Fur must report the number of breeding females that have been inserted in breeding, both the total number and number of females per color type. This information is published every year in the Danish trade fair Danish fur breeding. Virtually all fur breeders are members of Kopenhagen Fur.

Kopenhagen Fur: Kopenhagen Fur is a cooperative owned by the members of the Danish Fur Breeders' Association. Kopenhagen Fur is a common term for both the cooperative association Danish Fur Breeders' Association and the auction house in Glostrup, where members' skins are sold.

Fur farming: Fur animals are defined as fur animals bred on Danish fur farms. Fur are minks, chinchilla, foxes and others furs on farms.

Production of furred: Fur production is the production of skins on Danish fur farms, where mink, chinchilla, foxes or other fur animals are bred in order to kill them and their skins are used for the production of fur.

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 make 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 can be found in [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 normally 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

These statistics are based on administrative data. There is thus no direct response burden, in relation to the compilation of these statistics.

2.15 Comment

Further information can be found at [Subject pages](#) for animalsk produktion, or by contacting Statistics 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. Five auctions are held each sales season, which runs from January to September, when the last skins are sold. Information from the fur register over the breeder animal is yearly.

3.3 Data collection

Data from administrative registers is sent to Statistics Denmark.

3.4 Data validation

The incoming data is checked for completeness and consistency and correlation with earlier periods.

3.5 Data compilation

The data are collected primarily from registers.

3.6 Adjustment

Not relevant for these statistics.

4 Relevance

The statistics on fur production are of great interest to agricultural organizations, the Ministry of the Environment and Food, and the EU. The statistical data are also used in other areas within Statistics Denmark for, among other things, to calculate volume and price indices, as well as Agriculture's gross factor income, which is included in the National Accounts. No survey on the user satisfaction is available. The main impression is a high degree of satisfaction.

4.1 User Needs

The statistics on fur production are of great interest to agricultural organizations, the Ministry of the Environment and Food and the EU. The statistical data are also used in other areas within Statistics Denmark, among other things, to calculate volume and price indices, as well as Agriculture's gross factor income, which is included in the National Accounts.

4.2 User Satisfaction

The statistics can be discussed at meetings of the Committee on Food Statistics. The User Committee consists of the central users of the statistics with representatives from the agriculture and fisheries organizations, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and research institutions. The main impression is that most users are satisfied with the statistics.

4.3 Data completeness rate

Only total data from Denmark is published. 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 holds auction with fur. The statistics are compiled from register-based data.

5.1 Overall accuracy

The Danish Fur Breeders' Association represents the vast majority of Danish fur breeders, probably almost 100 per cent. It is assumed that all members of the Fur Breeders' Association sell their skins via Copenhagen Fur as well as all skins sold within one year after pelting. Therefore, there may be uncertainty in the data if there are skins from previous seasons that are sold at the auctions.

5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for these statistics.

5.3 Non-sampling error

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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

Data is published approx. 5 months after the reference year is over.

6.2 Punctuality

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

7 Comparability

The data is comparable from 1990 onwards.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

There is no EU regulation in this area, but similar statistics can be found in other countries. Copenhagen Fur publish statistics on mink production and prices of fur in Denmark and other countries back to 1947: [\[Copenhagen Fur\]{http://www.kopenhagenfur.com/da/minkavl/historisk-data.aspx}](http://www.kopenhagenfur.com/da/minkavl/historisk-data.aspx).

7.2 Comparability over time

The data is comparable from 1990 onwards. The price on furs has since 2018 been confidential.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

Data can be found on fur animals and fur animal production, in the following tables in the statistics bank:

[PELS1: Produktion af pelsdyr efter dyreart og enhed](#)

[PELS11: Bedrifter med pelsdyr efter bedriftsoplysninger og besætningsstørrelse](#)

[PELS22: Bedrifter med pelsdyr efter område og bedriftsoplysninger](#)

[PELS33: Bedrifter med pelsdyr efter område og bedriftsoplysninger](#)

[PELS44: Bedrifter med ræve og chinchillaer efter enhed og besætningsstørrelse](#)

[PELS55: Bedrifter med pelsdyr efter arealstørrelse og bedriftsoplysninger](#)

[JORD1: Resultatopgørelse for alle bedrifter (gennemsnit) efter bedriftstype, region, standardoutput, kvartilgruppe og regnskabsposter](<https://www.Statbank.dk/JORD1>)

[JORD2: Resultatopgørelse for heltidsbedrifter \(gennemsnit\) efter bedriftstype, årsværk, kvartilgruppe og regnskabsposter](#)

[JORD3: Resultatopgørelse for deltidsbedrifter \(gennemsnit\) efter bedriftstype, kvartilgruppe og regnskabsposter](#)

[JORD7: Nøgletal for alle heltidsbedrifter \(gennemsnit\) efter bedriftstype, årsværk, kvartilgruppe og regnskabsposter](#)

[REGNPRO2: Dækningsbidrag og nettooverskud efter regnskabsposter for husdyr og produktionsgrene](#)

[JORD100: Regnskabsstatistik i 100 år efter bedriftstype, enhed og regnskabsposter](#)

7.4 Coherence - internal

Not relevant.

8 Accessibility and clarity

Yearly data about furred animals can be found in Stat Bank [Animalsk produktion](#), i tabellen [PELS6](#). 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 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

There is no separate news published by Statistics Denmark for these statistics.

8.5 Publications

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

Annual figures are included in [Statistisk Tiårsoversigt](#)

8.6 On-line database

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

- [PELS6](#): Production of furred animals by species of animals, unit and time

In addition, data regarding fur and fur production, in the following tables in the statistical bank:

- [PELS11](#): Farms with furred animals by farm information and size of herd
- [PELS22](#): Farms with furred animals by region and farm information
- [PELS33](#): Farms with furred animals by region and farm information
- [PELS44](#): Farms with foxes and chinchillas by unit and size of herd
- [PELS55](#): Farms with furred animals by size of agricultural area and farm information
- [ANI3](#): Livestock products ex producer (DKK mio/Indices: 1995=100) by type of product

8.7 Micro-data access

No more detailed data is available.

8.8 Other

Not relevant to these statistics.

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](#). This means that as of 2018, prices for skins sold at the auctions at Copenhagen Fur will not be published, as they, as the only auction house in Denmark, do not want to have them published, and thus Statistics Denmark cannot publish these.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

There are no separate method descriptions 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 statistic is in the division of Food Industries. The person responsible is Mona Larsen, tel. +45 39 17 33 99, e-mail: mla@dst.dk

9.1 Contact organisation

Statistics Denmark

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