

**Documentation of statistics for  
The Use of Cereals 2014**

## **1 Introduction**

The purpose is to compile annual supply balance sheets for cereals containing statistics on quantities harvested, imports and exports, cereals used for seeds, cereals used flour production and other industrial purposes, initial and final stocks and cereals used for feeding. Supply balance sheets for cereals for the crop year have been compiled since 1900/01. Balance sheets for the calendar year have been compiled since 1961.

## **2 Statistical presentation**

The supply balance sheets contain for each type of cereals statistics on cereals available: harvest, imports and initial stocks, as well as statistics on the use of cereals for different purposes: exports, final stocks, seeds, flour production and other manufacturing, feeding.

### **2.1 Data description**

The purpose is to compile annual supply balance sheets for cereals containing statistics on quantities harvested, imports and exports, cereals used for seeds, cereals used flour production and other industrial purposes, initial and final stocks and cereals used for feeding. The supply balance sheets contain for each type of cereals statistics on cereals available: harvest, imports and initial stocks, as well as statistics on the use of cereals for different purposes: exports, final stocks, seeds, flour production and other manufacturing, feeding.

### **2.2 Classification system**

A, 01.00.0, Agriculture and horticulture.

### **2.3 Sector coverage**

Agriculture.

### **2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions**

For the survey of stocks on farms a sample of 400 farms is drawn from the farm structural survey. Small samples are used for the surveys of cereal trading companies and flour producers.

Variables: Supply balance sheets are drawn up for wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize and for cereals in total. The balances contain quantities for harvest, harvest less waste, imports, initial stocks, seeds, exports, grinding into flour and groats, other manufacturing, final stocks and cereals used for feeding. Stocks are split up in two: stocks on farms and stocks in trading companies and flour producers. Furthermore, the total domestic turnover of cereals is drawn up.

### **2.5 Statistical unit**

Legal entity.

## **2.6 Statistical population**

Target population is agriculture in Denmark. The collected population are farmers, mainly with pig farms and agribusiness traders.

## **2.7 Reference area**

Denmark.

## **2.8 Time coverage**

1995-

## **2.9 Base period**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **2.10 Unit of measure**

Million kg.

## **2.11 Reference period**

End of crop year 30. June, and end of calendar year 31. December.

## **2.12 Frequency of dissemination**

Bi-annual.

## **2.13 Legal acts and other agreements**

The Act on Statistics Denmark.

Council Directive 130/1989.

## **2.14 Cost and burden**

- Stock at the farmers: App 0,05 awu, app 10.000 DKK
- Stock at wholesalers: App 0,1 awu, app 25.000 DKK

## **2.15 Comment**

None.

### **3 Statistical processing**

Calculated using multiple sources, and a statistical manipulation is therefore not possible

#### **3.1 Source data**

Data input are collected from a wide range of sources. The main sources are:

- the annual harvest survey
- the annual farm structural survey
- foreign trade statistics (Intrastat)
- annual surveys of stocks on farms and cereal trading companies
- annual survey of flour producers

#### **3.2 Frequency of data collection**

Bi-annual.

#### **3.3 Data collection**

Webquestionnaire.

#### **3.4 Data validation**

Stocks of grain from farmers is compared with information about their how many hectares of grain and the number of pigs on the farm, in order to justify a small or large amount of grain in stock.

#### **3.5 Data compilation**

Work in progress.

#### **3.6 Adjustment**

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **4 Relevance**

Used to , among other things, to calculate the gross agricultural factor income, which in turn are used for the national accounts. There have been no studies on user satisfaction.

#### **4.1 User Needs**

The main users are EU and agricultural organizations. The balance sheets are used in the calculation of Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA).

## **4.2 User Satisfaction**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **4.3 Data completeness rate**

In compliance with all regulations.

## **5 Accuracy and reliability**

- sample errors from the surveys on harvest and stocks
- inaccuracy in trade statistics from Intrastat

Measures on accuracy are not calculated.

### **5.1 Overall accuracy**

The balance sheets are based on a wide range of different data sources. This means, that inaccuracies from these sources are piled up the balance sheets. Especially the data on the use of cereals for feeding are subject to some margin of errors, as the use for feeding is calculated as a residual in the balance sheets.

### **5.2 Sampling error**

Work in progress.

### **5.3 Non-sampling error**

- sample errors from the surveys on harvest and stocks
- inaccuracy in trade statistics from Intrastat

### **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

General the quality of the statistics is regarded to be very good. Especially the coverage of the traders is good. The other part of the statistics meet Statistics Denmark's requirement for valid statistics.

## 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

Some deviations between provisional and final statistics exist because of deviations between provisional and final harvest statistics and between provisional and final trade statistics.

## 6 Timeliness and punctuality

Punctual.

### 6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The statistics are published twice a year. The use of cereals by 31/12 is published in the annual publication *Agriculture* in September. The use of cereals by 30/6 is published in StatBank 3-5 months after the reference date.

### 6.2 Punctuality

Punctual.

## 7 Comparability

Not relevant for these statistics.

### 7.1 Comparability - geographical

Not relevant for these statistics.

### 7.2 Comparability over time

Balance sheets by crop year are comparable from 1960/61 onwards. Balance sheets by calendar year are comparable from 1960 onwards.

### 7.3 Coherence - cross domain

No comparability.

#### **7.4 Coherence - internal**

Nothing to notice.

### **8 Accessibility and clarity**

- Annual publications: *Statistical yearbook, Statistisk Tiårsoversigt, Landbrug.*
- StatBank Agriculture / crops products

#### **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 release for these statistics.

#### **8.5 Publications**

[Statistical Yearbook](#).

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

[StatBank tables](#).

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

The data are registered in Excel-spreadsheets. For more information please contact responsible person

#### **8.8 Other**

Not relevant for these statistics.

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

[Statistical Legislation](#).

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

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **8.11 Documentation on methodology**

A methodological description is available in the series News from Statistics Denmark- Agriculture and Fishery and in the annual publication Agriculture. This documentation is however more adequate.

### **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 Business Statistics. The person responsible is Mads Kjeld Meyer-Dissing, tel. +45 3917 3381 , e-mail: mdi@dst.dk

### **9.1 Contact organisation**

Statistics Denmark

### **9.2 Contact organisation unit**

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