

**Documentation of statistics for
Economic Accounts for Agriculture 2013**

1 Introduction

The purpose of the statistics is to compile the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) in a specific way. The accounts serve as input to the National Accounts. Economic Accounts for Agriculture exist back to at least 1935. Different attempts to calculate agricultural accounts backwards in time have been made, and a time series for Economic Accounts for Agriculture back to 1818 is published in the publication: *Svend Aage Hansen: Økonomisk vækst i Danmark II*. (Economic growth in Denmark). In the 1990s it was decided by EU to change to a gross approach, i.e. meaning that the value crops used at own or at other farms for feed should be included in as well output and input. From the year 2007 and onwards, regional figures are now available. These are the result of the Danish structural reform, which introduced regions to Denmark. As a result of this, Denmark now has to deliver EAA results on NUTS2-level, also referred to as regional figures.

2 Statistical presentation

The Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) form the basis of the agricultural part of the National Accounts. The bottom line of the statistics is the gross value added at factor prices, which measures the income available for the input of labour and capital, including depreciation, return to internal and debt capital, compensation of employees and return to the farmer.

2.1 Data description

The Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) form the basis of the agricultural part of the National Accounts. The bottom line of the statistics is the gross value added at factor prices, which measures the income available for the input of labour and capital, including depreciation, return to internal and debt capital, compensation of employees and return to the farmer.

The EAA can be split up into the following headings:

- Value of agricultural sales ex producer
- Income from agricultural services
- Income from inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities
- Value of changes in stocks
- Output of agricultural industry
- Intermediate consumption
- Gross value added at producer prices
- Subsidies and taxes on products
- Gross value added at basic prices
- General subsidies and taxes
- Gross value added at factor prices

2.2 Classification system

Not applicable.

2.3 Sector coverage

Agriculture and horticulture.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Byg: Mio. kr.

Hvede: Mio. kr.

2.5 Statistical unit

Published data only on national level.

2.6 Statistical population

Denmark

2.7 Reference area

Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage

1990-

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for this statistic.

2.10 Unit of measure

DKK million.

2.11 Reference period

Yearly statistic, running from 1st of January-31st of December.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Annual.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

As mentioned above, the Economic Accounts for Agriculture use the results of several agricultural statistics compiled by Statistics Denmark, each one having their own legal authority to collect data. Please refer to the declarations of statistics for each of the statistics in question.

2.14 Cost and burden

Not relevant in this survey.

2.15 Comment

[Agricultural Economics](#).

3 Statistical processing

No statistical manipulation is taking place, as this is a statistic build on other statistics.

3.1 Source data

The Economic Accounts for Agriculture consist of data on values of agricultural production and intermediate consumption. In the production values results from a wide range of production statistics compiled by Statistics Denmark are used. These contain statistics from annual surveys on the harvest of cereals, rape and pulses and the harvest of grass and green fodder and ad hoc surveys of outdoor vegetables, greenhouse crops, fruit and berries. Furthermore, animal production statistics are used. Final information on sale products plus seeds, fertilizers, feed, pesticides etc, is based on data delivered from buyers and suppliers to farmers and from public authorities and information on prices on energy, maintenance, services and capital formation is based on the data used in Statistic Denmarks general statistics on prices. In calculating intermediate consumption several different statistics compiled by Statistics Denmark are used. These include statistics on production of compound feeds, statistics on supply and use of feed, statistics on the use of cereals and statistics on production and use of straw. Furthermore, a wide range of external sources are used including the Finance Act, information from the Directorate for Food, Fisheries and Agri-Business on subsidy payments to agriculture and agricultural accounts statistics from the Danish Research Institute of Food Economics.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Made up of many different sources, collected with widely different frequency from weekly to annual gathering.

3.3 Data collection

Not relevant for this statistic.

3.4 Data validation

Work in progress.

3.5 Data compilation

Not relevant for this statistic.

3.6 Adjustment

Corrections are not made on data other than what has already been described in data validation and data processing.

4 Relevance

Formålet med statistikken er at opgøre landbrugets bruttofaktorindkomst. Bruttofaktorindkomsten tjener bl.a. som input til opgørelsen af det samlede nationalregnskab. Opgørelser over landbrugets bruttofaktorindkomst findes tilbage til i hvert fald 1935.

4.1 User Needs

The main users are the EU and agricultural organizations. c

4.2 User Satisfaction

Not relevant for this statistic.

4.3 Data completeness rate

In full compliance with all regulations and EU data deliverances.

5 Accuracy and reliability

As the statistics are compiled on the basis of a wide range of agricultural statistics, a significant number of sources of statistical errors are present, including problems involved in providing fully representative reference periods. For a more precise statement of these, please refer to the declarations of contents for the statistics mentioned in item 0.6. On the other hand, a wide range of information is exact. This applies to, e.g. information from dairies and slaughterhouses, which have a great impact on the statistics. When the statistics are published, some figures for the most recent year are provisional and the statistical inaccuracy is thus greater than for previous years. Margins of statistical error are not calculated because the combination of several sources, including other statistics.

5.1 Overall accuracy

The statistics are compiled on the basis of several different sources, each contributing with statistical inaccuracies. The overall accuracy, however, is considered to be reasonable. There is some statistical inaccuracies on regional level.

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 statistics are compiled on the basis of several different sources, each contributing with statistical inaccuracies. The overall accuracy, however, is considered to be reasonable. There is some statistical inaccuracies on regional level.

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

Between the provisional and final statistics results may vary up to 3 percent. The last two years are subject to revisions.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

Punctual. Published approximately 5 months after the end of the year.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The statistics are usually published in May.

6.2 Punctuality

The date of publication may vary up to a month.

7 Comparability

Comparable statistics on Economic Accounts for Agriculture at annual level are available back to 1990.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

Can be compared with the European Economic Account for Agriculture (EAA), where the internationally agreed methodology for the EAA is described in the Eurostat publication: Manual on the Economic Accounts for Agriculture and forestry EAA/EAF 07 (Rev. 2), Luxembourg 2010.

7.2 Comparability over time

Comparable statistics on Economic Accounts for Agriculture at annual level are available back to 1990. As a consequence of the implementation of the new methodology in the National Accounts, ESA 1995, a new compilation method for gross domestic product at factor cost in agriculture was implemented in 2000 in accordance with internationally agreed guidelines. In 2005, it was decided to include indirect bank charges as intermediate consumption. The statistics back to 1990 have been revised in accordance with the new methodology, and are available from Eurostat StatBank place country-region Denmark. Christmas trees are only accounted for from 1995 and onwards, following the recommendations of NACE rev.2. Except for indirect bank charges and secondary receipts, gross domestic product at factor cost has also been calculated the basis of the new methodology for the calendar years 1973-89. However, the new calculations are subject to some statistical uncertainty. Comparable statistics compiled in line with the previously applied methodology (before the revision in 2000) are available for the period 1975-98 for calendar years and for the period 1975/76-1998/99, covering operation years.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

Examples of other statistics in the area are the annual publications "Agricultural Account Statistics" and "Horticultural Accounts Statistics" compiled by the Account statistics for Agriculture dealing with the economic results in agriculture at farm level.

7.4 Coherence - internal

Work in progress.

8 Accessibility and clarity

The statistics are published in *Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik* (News from Statistics Denmark) and in *Landbrug* (Agriculture) appearing in the series *Statistiske Efterretninger* (Statistical News) and in the annual publication *Agriculture*.

Tables available on www.statbank.dk

For EAA: LBF11 / LBFPRIS / TILSKUD and LBF3

For regional figures: LBF12

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

[Agromonitary statistics](#).

8.5 Publications

[Agriculture in Denmark](#).

8.6 On-line database

[Agricultural economy](#).

8.7 Micro-data access

Please contact the person responsible.

8.8 Other

Work in progress.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

[Statistics Denmark on Code of Statistics](#).

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

Individual products are discretioniced and left out of the publication.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

The internationally agreed methodology for the EAA is described in the Eurostat publication: *Manual on the Economic Accounts for Agriculture and forestry EAA/EEAF 97 (Rev. 1.1), Luxembourg 2000*.

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 these statistics are in the division of Food Industries. The person responsible is Mads K. Meyer-Dissing, tel. +45 39 17 33 81, e-mail: mdi@dst.dk

9.1 Contact organisation

Statistics Denmark

9.2 Contact organisation unit

Food Industries, Business Statistics

9.3 Contact name

Mr. Mads Kjeld Meyer-Dissing

9.4 Contact person function

Responsible for the statistics

9.5 Contact mail address

Sejrøgade 11, 2100 Copenhagen

9.6 Contact email address

mdi@dst.dk

9.7 Contact phone number

+45 39 17 33 81

9.8 Contact fax number

+45 39 17 39 99