

**Documentation of statistics for
Cereal Prices used for Regulation of Land Rents 2024**

1 Introduction

The purpose of the statistics is to show the development of the farm gate prices (basic prices) for wheat and barley. Farm gate prices are used for example 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 districts 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 measure farm gate prices for enterprises trading with cereals in Denmark. The price concept is the basic price in the meaning of the amount received by the seller where duties are deducted and subsidies added. Any transport costs are kept outside. The prices concern the harvest from the reference time of the statistics.

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

Farm gate price: An annually determined average price of barley and wheat, calculated based on producer sales prices from the beginning of the harvest until the end of December. The price is stated in basic prices, where duties are deducted, and any subsidies are added, while separately invoiced transport charges are excluded. It is often used for regulating rent in agricultural land tenancy.

Basic price: 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.

Tenancy: An agreement in which a person or business (the tenant) rents and operates another party's (the landlord's) agricultural land, buildings or other production assets in exchange for payment. The tenant has the right to use the leased assets for agricultural operations or other agreed activities for a specified period and under fixed terms, typically regulated through a tenancy contract.

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 kilogramme.

2.11 Reference period

The statistics include the average prices of wheat and barley in the period from August to December the concerned year established in the legislation of the statistics.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Annual.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

Law no. 592 of 14 December 2015) and the Act on Statistics Denmark, § 12. There is No EU legislation for these statistics.

2.14 Cost and burden

Not calculated.

2.15 Comment

For further information please contact Statistics Denmark.

3 Statistical processing

Basic prices for wheat and barley are calculated based on yearly reports from traders of cereals on bought quantities and values of wheat and barley in connection with direct trade with farmers. Normally the same firm from last years survey are selected, men periodically, every third or fourth year, new firms might be added from within the industry. In 2024 14 firms took part.

3.1 Source data

Information collected from questionnaires sent to companies engaged in cereals trading. In 2024 14 firms took part. Normally the same firm from last years survey are selected, men periodically, every third or fourth year, new firms might be added from the industry "Wholesale of cereals and feeding stuffs", industry code 46.002 according to the Danish industrial classification [DB07](#).

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Yearly.

3.3 Data collection

Web questionnaire is used via 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

There is no measure of the uncertainty of the statistics, e.g. sample error or measurement error. There is no reason to believe that statistics should be subject to bias.

5.1 Overall accuracy

No measure for the overall precision is available.

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

There is as such no evaluation of the quality of the 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

Only final statistics are compiled.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

These statistics are published about seven 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 seven 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

The statistics is comparable with Prices on selected agricultural output, see [LPRIS10 at StatBank Denmark](#).

7.4 Coherence - internal

There are no inconsistencies in the statistics since the base is one survey.

8 Accessibility and clarity

These statistics are published yearly in a Danish press release. In the StatBank, these statistics can be found under the subject [Agricultural and horticultural economy](#).

8.1 Release calendar

The publication date appears in the release calendar. The date is confirmed in the weeks before.

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.

8.2 Release calendar access

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

8.4 News release

These statistics are published yearly in a Danish press release [Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik](#) om *Kapitelstakster*.

8.5 Publications

The figures are only published in News from Statistics Denmark and the statbank.

8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subject [Agricultural and horticultural economy](#) 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

These statistics comply with the [Data Confidentiality Policy](#) of Statistics Denmark.

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 these statistics is in the division of Food Industries, Business Statistics. The contact person is Karsten Kjeld Larsen, tel.: + 45 2129 5576, and e-mail: KKL@dst.dk.