

**Documentation of statistics for  
Cattle 2015**

## **1 Introduction**

The herd of cattle is divided into male and female animals according to their age.

The survey are a basis for forecasts of cattle for slaughter.

The surveys are carried out quarterly on the last day in the quarter.

## **2 Statistical presentation**

The herd of cattle is shows the total number of cattle in Denmark and geographically into province.

The number of cattle is divided into male and female animals according to their age. Cows are divided into dairy cows and cows kept for suckling.

The survey are carried out quarterly on the last day in the quarter. Information is collected from registers.

Euro stat also receives data.

### **2.1 Data description**

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The number of cattle is divided into male and female animals according to their age. Cows are divided into dairy cows and cows kept for suckling.

The survey are carried out quarterly on the last day in the quarter.

Information is collected from registers.

### **2.2 Classification system**

The herd of cattle is divided into: Bulls and steer, Heifer and Cows.

The Bulls and steer and Heifer is divided into male and female animals according to their age. The heifers is also divided into Heifers, 1-2 years, in calf and Heifers, 2 years and over, in calf.

Cows are divided into dairy cows and cows kept for suckling.

### **2.3 Sector coverage**

Agricultural sector.

## **2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions**

**CHR number:** CHR number is the number, which the holding is registered in The Ministry of the Environment and Food Ministry's Central Animal Husbandry Register. Every single cattle has a unique ID-number in CHR.

**The Central Animal Husbandry Register (CHR):** CHR is the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration's database for the registration of herds and livestock. CHR was established in 1993. Read more about this on the website of the Ministry of the Environment and Food.

**Heifer in calf:** Heifer in calf is heifer declare in calf and heifers, which have been inseminate for more than 3 month after day of the survey.

**Cattle:** Cattle are defined as bovine animal, which means domestic animals of the species *Bos Taurus* and *Bubalus bubalus*, including hybrids like Beefalo.

**Cattle database:** The cattle database is a central database of cattle that contains data which are reported by the cattle users or transferred from among others. Cattle breeding associations, dairies, slaughterhouses, DAKA, ear-brand manufacturers and practicing veterinarians.

## **2.5 Statistical unit**

The units is number of bovine animals.

## **2.6 Statistical population**

All cattle in Denmark (this is the same as all cattle recorded in the Central Register of Livestock Farms on the reference date). It is a full-scale census.

## **2.7 Reference area**

Denmark.

## **2.8 Time coverage**

The statistics covers the period from 2010 and forward in the stat bank.

## **2.9 Base period**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **2.10 Unit of measure**

The unit of measure is number of cattle.

### **2.11 Reference period**

The surveys are carried out quarterly on the last day in the quarter (last day in Marts, June, September and December).

### **2.12 Frequency of dissemination**

These statistics is published quarterly.

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

Law on Statistics Denmark §8 secures the legal ground for collecting the data.

The statistic falls under EU Regulation (EC) No 1165/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 concerning livestock and meat statistics.

### **2.14 Cost and burden**

There is no response burden as the data are collected via registers (existing sources).

### **2.15 Comment**

Other information is available please contact Statistic Denmark.

## **3 Statistical processing**

The herd of cattle is divided into male and female animals according to their age. Cows are divided into dairy cows and cows kept for suckling. The herd of cattle is classified to 12 sub-groups.

The herd of cattle is divided geographically into province. There are 11 sub-groups.

### **3.1 Source data**

Information is collected from registers.

- the Central Register of Livestock , which are administrated by the Ministry of Environment and Food
- the Register of Cattle, which are own and administrated by SEGES.

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

Data is collected quarterly.

### **3.3 Data collection**

Data from registers.

### **3.4 Data validation**

The register data undergo an error control.

### **3.5 Data compilation**

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The herd of cattle is divided geographically into province. There are 11 sub-groups.

### **3.6 Adjustment**

There is no corrections of data.

## **4 Relevance**

The cattle survey is of great interest to agricultural organizations, the Ministry of Environment and Food and the EU. The most important purposes of cattle surveys are to provide a basis for forecasts of cattle for slaughter.

There is no survey on user satisfaction. But the main impression, however, is that most users are satisfied with the statistics.

### **4.1 User Needs**

The cattle survey is of great interest to agricultural organizations, the Ministry of Environment and Food and the EU. The most important purposes of cattle surveys are to provide a basis for forecasts of cattle for slaughter.

### **4.2 User Satisfaction**

There is no survey on user satisfaction. But the main impression, however, is that most users are satisfied with the statistics.

### **4.3 Data completeness rate**

All data are public.

This statistics is affected by demands from EU.

## **5 Accuracy and reliability**

It is a full-scale census. The greatest margin of uncertainty is linked to updating and matching the different registers.

### **5.1 Overall accuracy**

The information is reliable and provides a good basis for preparing forecasts.

### **5.2 Sampling error**

The number is based on a complete enumeration, hence the coefficient of variation is zero.

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

It is a full-scale census. The greatest margin of uncertainty is linked to updating and matching 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. Because it is a compulsory register, where all cattle has to be registered.

### **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 figures are published.

## **6 Timeliness and punctuality**

The survey results are published quarterly. About 3 weeks after the survey data.

The punctuality is high, with delays happening very rarely.

### **6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results**

The survey results are published quarterly. About 3 weeks after the survey data.

### **6.2 Punctuality**

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

## **7 Comparability**

### **In preparation**

**Population:** All cattle in Denmark (this is the same as all cattle recorded in the Central Register of Livestock Farms on the reference date). It is a full-scale census.

**Population before 2010:** The farms included in the sample surveys are selected from the Register of Agricultural Statistics, which is annually updated on the basis of data from the Agricultural Census and from property registers operated by local governments.

**Sample before 2010:** The sample covers all farms drawn from the Register of Agricultural Statistics where at the same time could be found in the general livestock register. A ratio estimation is carried out.

### **Comparability over Time**

In 1946 the survey was extended to include all Denmark, compared to only rural municipalities previously. In 1974 the census method and the census groups were changed to comply with EC directives.

The census groups were supplemented by an age classification, and cows were divided into dairy cows and cows kept for suckling. In 1976 calves were further divided into semi-annual groups. In 1980 heifers were divided into two groups: heifers in calf and heifers not in calf.

### **7.1 Comparability - geographical**

Two time of year figures are submitted to the statistical office of EU, Euro stat. This includes special aggregates, not published nationally.

Data for all EU countries can be found in the Euro stat database.  
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main/home> The statistics are produced following the principles of an EU regulation, so the results are comparable.

## 7.2 Comparability over time

In 1946 the survey was extended to include all Denmark, compared to only rural municipalities previously. In 1974 the census method and the census groups were changed to comply with EC directives. The census groups were supplemented by an age classification, and cows were divided into dairy cows and cows kept for suckling. In 1976 calves were further divided into semi-annual groups. In 1980 heifers were divided into two groups: heifers in calf and heifers not in calf.

## 7.3 Coherence - cross domain

Every year Agricultural and Horticultural Survey is done and the number of cattle is estimated on the same level. But there are some difference: the Agricultural and Horticultural Survey is a estimate and it only included farms. See the Quality Declaration for Agricultural and Horticultural Survey for more information.

## 7.4 Coherence - internal

Not relevant for these statistics.

## 8 Accessibility and clarity

New figures are published in a quarterly news article News from Statistics Denmark, and all figures can be found in the Statbank: KVAEG5.

See subject pages [Livestock](#)

### 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

The figures are published in quarterly news release, NYT from Statistics Denmark: [Kvægbestanden](#).

### 8.5 Publications

Annual figures are included in Statistical Yearbook and Statistical Ten-Year review.



## **8.6 On-line database**

[Kvægbestanden](#).

## **8.7 Micro-data access**

There is no micro-data access.

## **8.8 Other**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **8.9 Confidentiality - policy**

In the compilation of the herd of cattle, the [confidentiality policy of Statistics Denmark](#) is followed.

## **8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment**

In the compilation of the herd of cattle, the confidentiality policy of Statistics Denmark is followed: [Datafortrolighedspolitik](#).

## **8.11 Documentation on methodology**

Published in *Stikprøveundersøgelser i Danmarks Statistik* (Sample surveys conducted by Statistics Denmark) covering the period before December 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 is in the division of Food Industries. The person responsible is Mona Larsen, tel. +45 39 17 33 99, e-mail: [mla@dst.dk](mailto:mla@dst.dk)

### **9.1 Contact organisation**

Statistics Denmark

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