

Great Britain Poultry Register (GBPR) Statistics: 2013

The following summarises demographic information about the poultry population of Great Britain (GB) in 2013 based on analysis of information extracted from the GB Poultry Register (Table 1). These data are also presented as a poultry density distribution (per km²) for traditional poultry species, comprising chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese (Figure 1) and for game birds, comprising pheasants and partridges (Figure 2). Both figures include location markers for the AHVLA Regional Laboratories and Surveillance Centres and SAC Disease Surveillance Centres as of January 2013, and administrative (county and unitary authority) boundaries.

Table 1. GB poultry demographics as of 01 January 2013

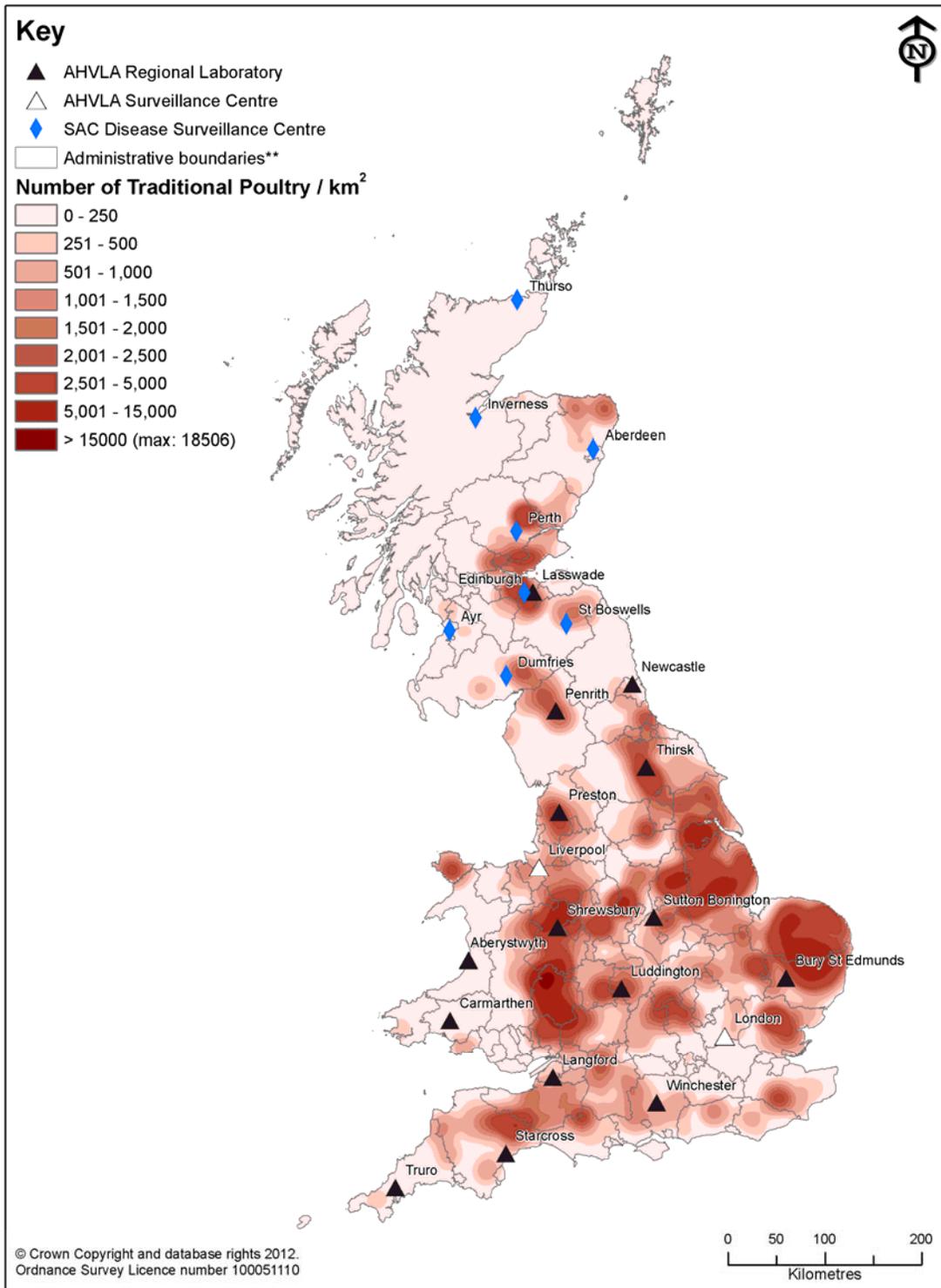
GBPR 01-Jan-2013	England		Scotland		Wales		Total	
	Premises	Birds	Premises	Birds	Premises	Birds	Premises	Birds
Layers and layer breeders (chickens)	4,855	31,181,182	389	3,229,387	382	1,424,588	5,648	35,846,890
Broilers and broilers breeders (chickens)	1,657	120,800,636	191	13,746,148	129	7,531,805	1,982	142,502,529
Turkeys	1,127	8,933,964	43	29,756	78	375,814	1,250	9,339,984
Ducks and geese	2,215	5,642,357	246	142,522	164	75,828	2,634	5,862,181
Game birds*	6,788	42,682,511	978	4,931,105	327	2,628,367	8,111	50,287,533
Total premises with 50 or more birds**	16,642	209,240,650	1,847	22,078,918	1,080	12,036,402	19,625	243,839,117
Flocks registered with GBPR with less than 50 birds	16,427	241,324	1,311	18,946	1,383	21,153	19,197	282,749

*Game birds = pheasants and partridges

**As of 01 January 2013, of the total premises with 50 or more birds, there were 56 poultry premises, holding a total of 483,147 birds in the GBPR that had not been able to have country coordinates assigned by RADAR (Rapid Analysis and Detection of Animal-related Risks).

- The sum of the premises column will not equal the total, as some premises will have multiple species.
- Turkeys and game birds numbers alter by month. For these premises the GBPR requires that the number of birds entered on the form is the number of birds 'usually present on the premises'.
- Small flocks with fewer than 50 birds do not have to register with the GBPR, so "backyard" flocks are under-represented.
- Species not included in this report, but registered on the GBPR are guinea fowl, quail, pigeons reared for meat, ostriches, emus, rheas, cassowaries and kiwis.
- Data extracted from the GB poultry register on 21 January 2013.

Figure 1. Traditional poultry density distribution on 1st January 2013



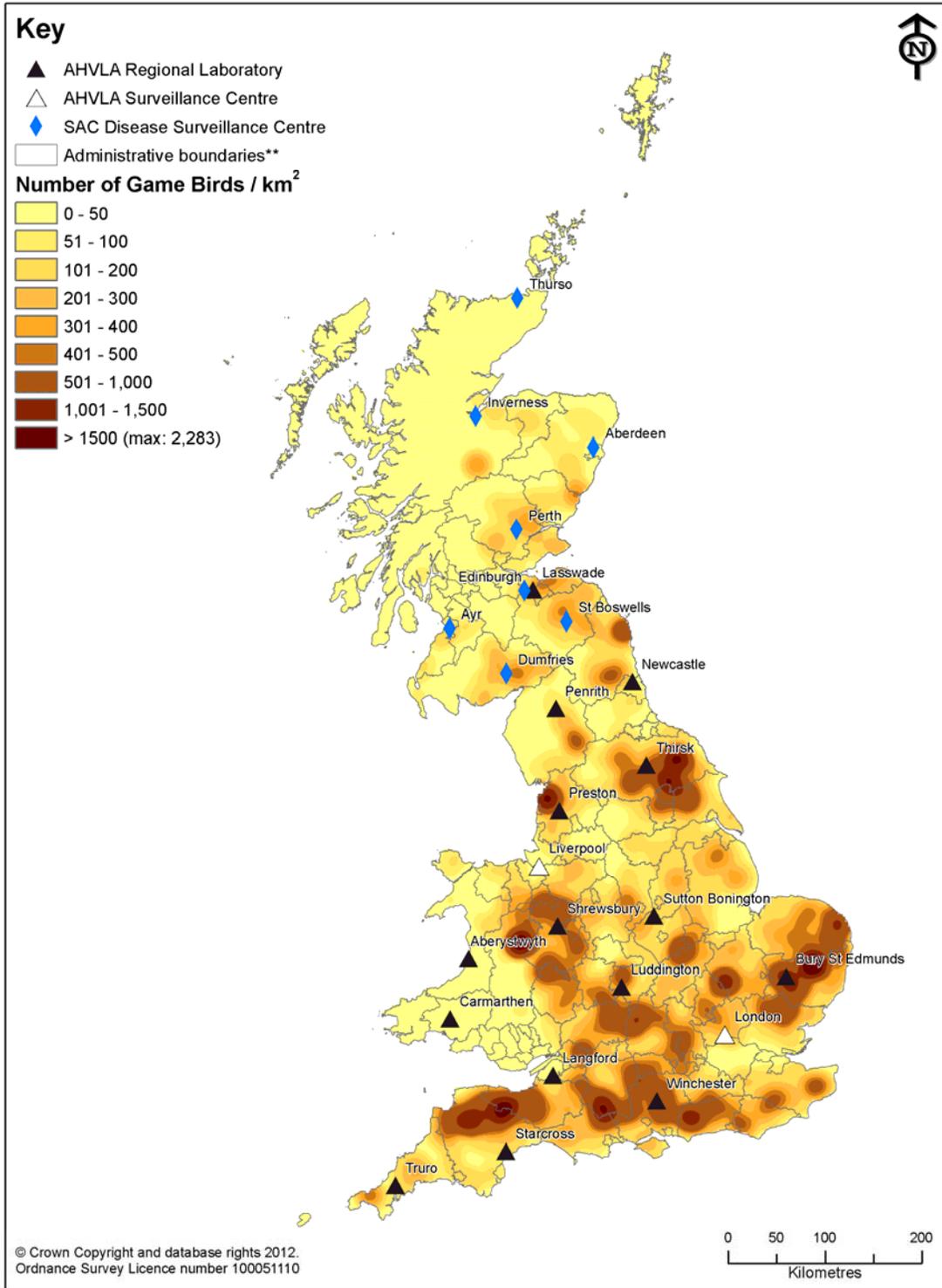
CREATOR: DSG GIS

DATE: 21/01/2013

Traditional Poultry* Density on 1st January 2013

* Traditional Poultry are defined as Chickens, Turkeys, Geese and Ducks
** Counties and Unitary Authorities

Figure 2. Game bird density distribution on 1st January 2013



CREATOR: DSG GIS

DATE: 21/01/2013

Game Bird* Density on 1st January 2013

* Game Birds are defined as Pheasants and Partridges
** Counties and Unitary Authorities

GBPR metadata for this report

Category and Definition	Quality description
<p>Relevance of report [degree to which data meets user needs in terms of currency, geographical coverage, content and detail]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - spatial coverage: Poultry premises in Great Britain (GB). - temporal coverage: GBPR Historic - 01 January 2013. - date acquired: From the GB poultry register – historic on 21 January 2013. - detail: It is only mandatory for premises with 50 or more birds to register on the GBPR. Some premises with fewer birds have registered voluntarily but many will not be represented. Excludes de-registered poultry premises.
<p>Accuracy and Precision [extent of data error and bias]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sampling issues: It is only mandatory for premises with 50 or more birds to register on the GBPR. Some premises with fewer birds have registered voluntarily but many will not be represented. Significant under-reporting but level unknown. Distribution of flocks is also unknown but may be similar to that provided here. - processing Nil. - omissions: Excludes de-registered poultry premises. - measurement: GBPR data is captured in several ways but all capture the same detail. - assumptions: An assumption has been made that any premises that keep greater than 49 birds any of which are kept as 'free range' will have registered this on the Poultry Register.
<p>Comparability [how well these data can be compared with data taken from the same dataset and with similar data from other sources]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - within dataset comparability: As the GBPR is updated daily this report can be rerun and compared over time. Premises were assigned to country by the coordinates provided by Radar. The report can also be broken down into different spatial domains as necessary or could be created by using the CPH number as a proxy for the country of a premise. - other dataset comparability: This report could be compared to other sources of poultry data. The Agricultural survey (includes premises with less than 50 birds) June 2012 would be nearest comparison, although this dataset has different data acquisition methodologies.
<p>Coherence [degree to which data can be or have been merged with other data sources]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - disparate source: This report comes from one single data source, the GB Poultry Register (GBPR). - difference in datasets: This report could be combined with other datasets and reports to produce a more detailed picture of the industry or to show a greater spatial extent.