



## Animal Feed Statistics for Great Britain - August 2014

This notice provides the latest statistics on the production of animal feed and the raw materials used in the process. This includes animal feed produced for retail sale and poultry feed produced for Integrated Poultry Units (IPU). The notice relates to animal feed produced in August 2014 as this is the result of the latest survey data. The notice also shows data for the previous two months, as well as the corresponding period last year. The data is at GB level.

The notice also includes quarterly average prices of animal feed, up to the period April to June 2014.

### Key points:

- In August 2014 the total GB retail production of animal feed was down -3.8% compared with August 2013
- In August 2014 the total GB raw material usage in the retail production of animal feed was down -3.1% compared with August 2013, with a slightly higher cereal incorporation rate. There was proportionately more barley and maize being used as a replacement to wheat in the feed ration
- In August 2014 the total GB integrated feed production was down -1.4% compared with August 2013
- For the period April to June 2014 quarterly average prices of animal feedingstuffs were as follows:-

Cattle and calf feed -	£236	per Tonne
Pig feed -	£260	per Tonne
Poultry feed -	£280	per Tonne
Sheep feed -	£239	per Tonne
- With the exception of cattle and calf feed, this period shows the average price of compound feed increasing since the previous quarter

### Revisions this month:

Please note there is a level of estimation due to Defra receiving revised backdated data for the retail animal feed survey and integrated poultry units (IPU's).

Please check future releases or datasets for up to date information.

These results are released monthly and will be next updated at 09:30 on 6 November 2014. Average prices of animal feedingstuffs will be updated at 09:30 on 6 November 2014.

---

### Enquiries to:

Tom Johnson, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Room 201, Foss House, Kings Pool, 1-2 Peasholme Green, York YO1 7PX, Tel: 01904 455301

Email: [Tom.Johnson@defra.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Tom.Johnson@defra.gsi.gov.uk)

Email: [crops-statistics@defra.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:crops-statistics@defra.gsi.gov.uk)

**A National Statistics publication.** National Statistics are produced to high professional standards. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference. For general enquiries about National Statistics, contact the National Statistics Public Enquiry Service: tel. 0845 601 3034 email [info@statistics.gov.uk](mailto:info@statistics.gov.uk). You can also find National Statistics on the internet at [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk).



---

## Animal Feed Statistics for Great Britain - August 2014

Contents:	Page
Retail Production of Animal Feedingstuffs in Great Britain	3-4
Raw Materials Usage in Animal Feedingstuffs in Great Britain	5-6
Poultry Feed Production	7
Average Compound Feed Prices by Main Livestock categories	8
Published Charts	9-10
Methodology, Notes and Revisions Policy	11-12
Glossary of terms	13

---

Results are typically available five weeks after the monthly collection period. They are published in a statistical release 12 times per year. Historic data from January 1997 data is available in a separate time series spreadsheet that is published at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/animal-feed-production>

The datasets are the last 3 documents in the list.

Table 1

**Retail Production of Animal Feedingstuffs  
in Great Britain**

**June to August 2014**

Thousand tonnes

	JUNE *	JULY	AUGUST	Crop Year JULY TO AUGUST	12 Month Moving Total
<b>CATTLE AND CALF FEED</b>	<b>313.8</b>	<b>297.3</b>	<b>303.3</b>	<b>600.6</b>	<b>4,188.2</b>
All calf feed (3)	13.2	12.4	13.0	25.4	178.9
Compounds for dairy cows	173.7	166.2	166.5	332.7	2,087.0
Blends for dairy cows	62.2	54.4	56.3	110.7	811.5
All other cattle feed	38.2	36.9	40.1	77.0	639.3
All other cattle blends	22.0	22.8	23.9	46.7	387.8
Protein concentrates (1)	4.4	4.6	3.6	8.2	83.6
<b>PIG FEED</b>	<b>153.6</b>	<b>132.8</b>	<b>134.7</b>	<b>267.6</b>	<b>1,726.0</b>
Pig starters & creep feed	4.9	4.6	4.5	9.1	64.4
Link/early grower feeds	5.5	4.9	4.9	9.8	60.3
Pig growing feed	35.0	32.0	32.1	64.1	406.7
Pig finishing feed	68.9	58.8	60.4	119.2	767.5
Pig breeding feed	36.9	31.6	32.0	63.6	414.4
Protein Concentrates (1)	2.4	1.0	0.9	1.9	12.7
<b>POULTRY FEED (2)</b>	<b>325.1</b>	<b>273.1</b>	<b>267.0</b>	<b>540.1</b>	<b>3,293.9</b>
Chick rearing feed	11.2	10.3	11.4	21.7	136.1
Layer feed	86.6	79.0	76.8	155.8	985.3
Broiler chicken feed	143.7	106.6	109.1	215.7	1,429.8
Poultry breeding & rearing feed	24.1	18.6	19.9	38.6	275.1
Turkey feed	12.7	9.5	12.6	22.1	186.9
All other poultry feed	46.1	48.8	37.1	85.9	278.8
Protein concentrates (1)	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.8
<b>SHEEP FEED</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>718.0</b>
Compounds for breeding sheep	4.9	4.2	4.0	8.2	305.8
Blends for breeding sheep	1.0	1.3	1.0	2.4	28.2
Compounds for growing and finishing sheep	24.8	18.6	16.5	35.1	320.6
Blends for growing and finishing sheep	4.7	4.0	5.7	9.8	57.9
Protein concentrates (1)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	5.5
<b>HORSE FEED</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>177.9</b>
<b>OTHER COMPOUNDS, BLENDS AND CONCENTRATES (1)</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>423.7</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPOUNDS, BLENDS AND CONCENTRATES (1)</b>	<b>876.8</b>	<b>783.0</b>	<b>788.6</b>	<b>1,571.7</b>	<b>10,527.7</b>
<b>OTHER PROCESSED FEEDINGSTUFFS FOR DELIVERY IN STRAIGHT FORM</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>122.1</b>
Flaked maize and other maize products	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.4	17.0
Molassed feedingstuffs	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	15.4
All others	6.6	5.5	5.8	11.3	89.6
<b>TOTAL ALL FEEDINGSTUFFS</b>	<b>884.6</b>	<b>789.9</b>	<b>795.6</b>	<b>1,585.5</b>	<b>10,649.7</b>

(1) 'Protein Concentrates' includes Balancers.

(2) All production by Integrated Poultry Units are excluded from this table. These data are contained in Table 6a.

(3) Calf feed includes calf milk substitutes.

\* March, June, September and December are 5 week periods. All other months are 4 week periods. There were 53 weeks in the Statistical year 2010. In order to incorporate the change January 2010 was increased to a 5 week period compared to 4 weeks in 2009. Figures rounded to the nearest final digit may not add to the totals as shown.

Enquiries: Table 1 - Tom Johnson on ++44(0)1904 455301 Email: tom.johnson@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Table 2

**Retail Production of Animal Feedingstuffs  
in Great Britain**

**Percentage change over Corresponding period in 2013**

	JUNE *	JULY	AUGUST	Crop Year JULY TO AUGUST	12 Month Moving Total
<b>CATTLE AND CALF FEED</b>	2.1%	1.0%	-2.9%	-1.0%	-2.0%
All calf feed (3)	5.7%	3.7%	-1.2%	1.2%	-5.1%
Compounds for dairy cows	9.1%	6.7%	0.5%	3.5%	3.9%
Blends for dairy cows	12.7%	6.5%	0.3%	3.3%	-4.5%
All other cattle feed	-20.1%	-20.1%	-16.0%	-18.0%	-13.7%
All other cattle blends	-23.4%	-12.1%	-7.7%	-9.9%	-7.9%
Protein concentrates (1)	14.7%	30.2%	-7.8%	10.1%	25.3%
<b>PIG FEED</b>	10.5%	0.9%	1.8%	1.4%	2.3%
Pig starters & creep feed	-3.3%	-19.2%	-21.8%	-20.5%	-6.9%
Link/early grower feeds	-10.0%	-14.6%	-11.9%	-13.3%	-20.5%
Pig growing feed	0.3%	-2.5%	-5.6%	-4.1%	0.5%
Pig finishing feed	19.2%	6.8%	8.8%	7.8%	6.3%
Pig breeding feed	7.4%	-0.2%	3.6%	1.7%	1.8%
Protein Concentrates (1)	212.2%	37.3%	32.5%	35.0%	47.8%
<b>POULTRY FEED (2)</b>	3.6%	-3.8%	-2.8%	-3.3%	0.0%
Chick rearing feed	-7.0%	-15.7%	-2.8%	-9.4%	-3.0%
Layer feed	2.0%	1.7%	0.9%	1.4%	-0.1%
Broiler chicken feed	5.7%	-6.3%	-4.7%	-5.5%	1.0%
Poultry breeding & rearing feed	-0.2%	-1.9%	3.7%	1.0%	3.5%
Turkey feed	1.9%	-18.6%	-16.8%	-17.6%	-5.8%
All other poultry feed	4.8%	-1.1%	-2.7%	-1.8%	-2.2%
Protein concentrates (1)	577.4%	117.1%	98.2%	106.2%	51.3%
<b>SHEEP FEED</b>	-15.0%	-6.7%	-10.1%	-8.4%	-23.1%
Compounds for breeding sheep	-30.7%	-17.4%	-21.6%	-19.5%	-30.9%
Blends for breeding sheep	-10.4%	38.0%	-19.6%	4.7%	-5.0%
Compounds for growing and finishing sheep	-12.8%	-7.0%	-9.3%	-8.1%	-17.3%
Blends for growing and finishing sheep	-5.6%	1.1%	3.3%	2.4%	-13.3%
Protein concentrates (1)	-27.0%	-42.3%	-45.8%	-44.3%	-16.5%
<b>HORSE FEED</b>	-15.8%	-8.0%	-0.2%	-4.0%	-9.0%
<b>OTHER COMPOUNDS, BLENDS AND CONCENTRATES (1)</b>	5.5%	5.4%	1.0%	3.1%	11.9%
<b>TOTAL COMPOUNDS, BLENDS AND CONCENTRATES (1)</b>	3.0%	-0.9%	-2.1%	-1.5%	-2.2%
<b>OTHER PROCESSED FEEDINGSTUFFS FOR DELIVERY IN STRAIGHT FORM</b>	-52.4%	-70.5%	-67.7%	-69.1%	-27.2%
Flaked maize and other maize products	4.8%	0.4%	-9.3%	-4.6%	-6.2%
Molassed feedingstuffs	-99.0%	-98.8%	-99.3%	-98.8%	-40.6%
All others	-32.4%	-67.4%	-70.2%	-68.9%	-27.5%
<b>TOTAL ALL FEEDINGSTUFFS</b>	2.0%	-2.9%	-3.8%	-3.4%	-2.6%

(1) 'Protein Concentrates' includes Balancers.

(2) All production by Integrated Poultry Units are excluded from this table. These data are contained in Table 6a.

(3) Calf feed includes calf milk substitutes.

Enquiries: Table 2 - Tom Johnson on ++44(0)1904 455301 Email: Tom.Johnson@defra.gsi.gov.uk

**Raw materials usage in retail production of animal feedingstuffs  
in Great Britain**

**June to August 2014**

Thousand tonnes

	JUNE *	JULY	AUGUST	Crop Year JULY TO AUGUST	12 Month Moving Total
Wheat	245.0	212.4	216.5	428.9	2,809.0
Barley	89.1	82.8	83.4	166.1	1,082.7
Oats	9.2	7.6	6.5	14.2	123.4
Whole and flaked maize	32.9	25.9	23.3	49.2	362.5
Rice bran extractions	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.5	10.5
Maize gluten feed (1)	7.0	6.9	6.4	13.3	75.7
Cereals by-products	116.8	111.1	110.0	221.1	1,458.2
of which:					
Wheat Feed	74.3	70.5	68.9	139.4	904.4
Other cereals by-products	13.9	12.4	13.1	25.5	182.8
Distillery by-products	28.6	28.2	28.0	56.2	371.0
Whole oilseeds	6.5	6.2	5.9	12.2	73.9
Oilseed rape cake and meal	45.5	41.9	49.9	91.8	740.2
Soya cake and meal	93.4	84.7	83.5	168.2	1,028.5
Sunflower cake and meal	30.9	27.8	24.3	52.1	380.4
Other oilseed cake and meal (2)	30.7	27.3	26.3	53.6	425.7
Field beans	4.0	3.1	4.0	7.0	45.7
Field peas	1.8	1.6	1.9	3.5	24.2
Dried sugar beet pulp	23.1	21.4	20.3	41.7	291.6
Molasses	22.1	20.9	20.7	41.6	304.6
Citrus and other fruit pulp	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	9.9
All meal (Fish, Poultry and other meal) (3)	10.8	10.2	11.0	21.2	113.2
Minerals	33.0	30.2	30.0	60.2	413.7
Oil and fat	21.1	19.9	20.8	40.7	245.3
Protein concentrates (4)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	11.2
Other materials (5)	38.4	31.1	38.2	69.2	422.9
Confectionery by-products	21.9	20.3	19.9	40.2	254.7
<b>TOTAL RAW MATERIALS USED</b>	<b>884.8</b>	<b>794.6</b>	<b>804.7</b>	<b>1,599.3</b>	<b>10,707.8</b>
<b>Cereal Incorporation Rate</b>	<b>42.5%</b>	<b>41.4%</b>	<b>41.0%</b>	<b>41.2%</b>	<b>40.9%</b>

Please Note: All raw materials usage by Integrated Poultry Units has now been excluded from this table.  
The cereals usage is now included in Table 6.

(1) Protein content 25% or below.

(2) Cake and meal derived from Copra (coconut), Palm kernels, Shea and Illipe nuts, or any other oilseed or nuts not included in the cakes and meals above.

(3) Comprises feather meal, dried blood and other animal by-products except fat. This definition may include meals used in feed intended for animals to which the EU ban on feeding processed animal protein does not apply.

(4) Ready prepared products for incorporation in animal feed includes balancers.

(5) Includes all raw materials, (including other grains) not listed elsewhere.

\* March, June, September and December are 5 week periods. All other months are 4 week periods.

\*\* 2004 is a 53 week statistical year. In order to incorporate the extra week January 2004 was increased to a five week period compared to 4 weeks in January 2005.

Enquiries: Table 3 - Tom Johnson on ++44(0)1904 455301 Email: tom.johnson@defra.gsi.gov.uk

**Raw materials usage in retail production of animal feedingstuffs  
in Great Britain**

Table 4

**Percentage change over corresponding period in 2013**

	JUNE *	JULY	AUGUST	Crop Year JULY TO AUGUST	12 Month Moving Total
Wheat	-8.1%	-14.7%	-10.0%	-12.4%	-9.4%
Barley	36.6%	40.1%	16.4%	27.1%	24.1%
Oats	57.0%	60.0%	1.5%	26.4%	52.7%
Whole and flaked maize	24.4%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	42.6%
Rice bran extractions	-24.1%	-40.6%	-21.3%	-30.9%	-33.0%
Maize gluten feed (1)	105.9%	159.0%	159.2%	159.1%	145.9%
Cereals by-products	-0.5%	-4.8%	-7.1%	-6.0%	-9.7%
of which:					
Wheat feed	-7.7%	-12.5%	-14.5%	-13.5%	-12.6%
Other cereals by-products	-22.6%	-25.5%	-20.6%	-23.1%	-14.5%
Distillery by-products	51.5%	44.9%	31.3%	37.8%	1.0%
Whole oilseeds	13.6%	40.8%	-7.3%	12.3%	13.3%
Oilseed rape cake and meal	4.2%	-0.5%	-5.2%	-3.1%	-2.9%
Soya cake and meal	7.5%	2.6%	2.1%	2.3%	-6.9%
Sunflower cake and meal	35.8%	23.6%	32.8%	27.8%	12.3%
Other oilseed cake and meal (2)	-20.5%	-19.9%	-24.7%	-22.3%	-20.9%
Field beans	8.3%	-3.3%	13.9%	5.7%	0.3%
Field peas	-24.0%	-20.0%	-5.0%	-12.5%	-14.5%
Dried sugar beet pulp	-6.9%	-0.4%	-9.4%	-5.0%	-12.9%
Molasses	-12.5%	-11.1%	-11.2%	-11.1%	-13.9%
Citrus and other fruit pulp	-77.8%	-83.5%	-84.4%	-84.0%	-71.0%
All meal (Fish, Poultry and other meal) (3)	13.0%	-2.1%	5.7%	1.8%	20.4%
Minerals	-4.6%	-3.6%	-5.3%	-4.5%	-1.6%
Oil and fat	3.4%	-5.4%	-2.1%	-3.8%	5.4%
Protein concentrates (4)	-52.5%	-55.9%	-64.8%	-61.0%	-20.8%
Other materials (5)	-10.9%	-22.3%	1.3%	-10.9%	18.3%
Confectionery by-products	12.2%	13.5%	5.4%	9.3%	-3.1%
<b>TOTAL RAW MATERIALS USED</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>	<b>-2.3%</b>

Please Note: All raw materials usage by Integrated Poultry Units has now been excluded from this table. The cereals usage is now included in Table 6.

- (1) Protein content 25% or below.
- (2) Cake and meal derived from Copra (coconut), Palm kernels, Shea and Illipe nuts, or any other oilseed or nuts not included in the cakes and meals above.
- (3) Comprises feather meal, dried blood and other animal by-products except fat. This definition may include meals used in feed intended for animals to which the EU ban on feeding processed animal protein does not apply.
- (4) Ready prepared products for incorporation in animal feed including balancers.
- (5) Includes all raw materials, (including other grains) not listed elsewhere.

Enquiries: Table 4 - Tom Johnson on ++44(0)1904 455301 Email: tom.johnson@defra.gsi.gov.uk

**Poultry feed production by integrated poultry units (IPU's)  
in Great Britain**

**June to August 2014**

**Table 5a**

	<b>JUNE *</b>	<b>JULY</b>	<b>AUGUST</b>	<b>Crop Year JULY TO AUGUST</b>	<b>12 Month Moving total</b>
<b>FEED PRODUCED BY IPUs</b>		<i>Amount in thousand tonnes</i>			
Broiler chicken feed	178.5	145.2	147.7	292.9	1,899.3
Turkey feed	28.9	28.1	27.9	56.0	317.0
Layer feed	14.5	12.7	13.0	25.7	165.3
Poultry breeding & rearing feed (1)	13.9	10.5	11.0	21.5	145.1
<b>TOTAL (2)</b>	<b>235.8</b>	<b>196.6</b>	<b>199.6</b>	<b>396.1</b>	<b>2,526.7</b>
		<i>Percentage change on year</i>			
Broiler chicken feed	-3.3%	-0.8%	-2.3%	-1.6%	0.5%
Turkey feed	-6.9%	12.2%	6.5%	9.3%	-8.0%
Layer feed	-8.7%	-0.8%	-4.1%	-2.5%	-5.0%
Poultry breeding & rearing feed (1)	-0.7%	-7.3%	-5.0%	-6.2%	1.2%
<b>TOTAL (2)</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>
<b>CEREAL USAGE BY IPUs</b>		<i>Amount in thousand tonnes</i>			
Wheat	126.1	106.3	109.4	215.6	1,371.6
Barley	8.5	7.4	6.6	14.1	89.4
Others	15.5	11.1	9.1	20.2	134.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150.1</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>125.1</b>	<b>249.9</b>	<b>1,595.1</b>
		<i>Percentage change on year</i>			
Wheat	-8.4%	-4.0%	-4.2%	-4.1%	-7.6%
Barley	42.8%	56.9%	19.6%	36.8%	28.9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>-3.0%</b>	<b>-1.8%</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>
<b>CEREAL INCORPORATION RATE</b>	<b>63.0%</b>	<b>62.9%</b>	<b>62.2%</b>	<b>62.6%</b>	<b>62.6%</b>

**Total poultry feed production**

**Table 5b**

<b>TOTAL PRODUCTION OF POULTRY COMPOUNDS</b>		<i>Amount in thousand tonnes</i>			
Broiler chicken feed	322.2	251.9	256.8	508.6	3,329.1
Layer feed	101.2	91.8	89.8	181.5	1,150.7
Poultry breeding & rearing feed (1)	49.3	39.4	42.3	81.7	556.3
<b>TOTAL (2)</b>	<b>514.3</b>	<b>420.7</b>	<b>429.3</b>	<b>850.0</b>	<b>5,539.9</b>
		<i>Percentage change on year</i>			
Broiler chicken feed	0.5%	-3.2%	-3.3%	-3.3%	0.7%
Turkey feed	-4.3%	2.4%	-2.0%	0.1%	-7.2%
Layer feed	0.3%	1.4%	0.2%	0.8%	-0.9%
Poultry breeding & rearing feed (1)	-1.9%	-7.3%	-0.5%	-3.9%	1.2%
<b>TOTAL (2)</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>

Note:

(1) Includes Chick Rearing Feed

(2) Total excludes Protein Concentrates and Other Poultry Compounds

\* March, June, September and December are 5 week periods. All other months are 4 week periods.

\*\* 2010 is a 53 week statistical year. In order to incorporate the extra week January 2010 was increased to a five week period compared to 4 weeks in January 2009.

Enquiries: Table 6a & 6b - Tom Johnson on ++44(0)1904 455301 Email: tom.johnson@defra.gsi.gov.uk

This table has not been updated. Next update on 6 November 2014

**Average compound feed prices by main livestock categories  
Great Britain**

(£ per Tonne)

Period	CATTLE & CALF FEED (1)	PIG FEED	POULTRY FEED (2)	SHEEP FEED (3)
Jan to Mar 06	127	148	139	124
Jul to Sep 06	127	152	151	132
Oct to Dec 06	131	158	149	131
Jan to Mar 07	134	162	158	132
Apr to Jun 07	138	164	165	140
Jul to Sep 07	147	173	176	154
Oct to Dec 07	165	197	191	167
Jan to Mar 08	171	209	215	172
Apr to Jun 08	192	218	236	185
Jul to Sep 08	206	219	240	205
Oct to Dec 08	199	210	213	187
Jan to Mar 09	198	210	215	183
Apr to Jun 09	189	214	225	186
Jul to Sep 09	180	209	222	184
Oct to Dec 09	177	204	206	170
Jan to Mar 10	181	210	209	169
Apr to Jun 10	178	208	217	174
Jul to Sept 10	180	214	224	182
Oct to Dec 10	198	236	242	196
Jan to Mar 11	208	253	264	205
Apr to Jun 11	219	261	280	216
Jul to Sept 11	222	258	278	218
Oct to Dec 11	222	248	257	215
Jan to Mar 12	221	248	253	213
Apr to Jun 12	223	259	268	222
Jul to Sep 12	232	270	279	235
Oct to Dec 12	250	284	282	243
Jan to Mar 13	253	290	310	247
Apr to Jun 13	253	286	311	257
Jul to Sept 13	248	273	297	257
Oct to Dec 13	239	259	274	233
Jan to Mar 14	239	256	270	231
Apr to Jun 14	236	260	280	239

Notes:

(1) Excludes prices for Calf Milk Substitutes

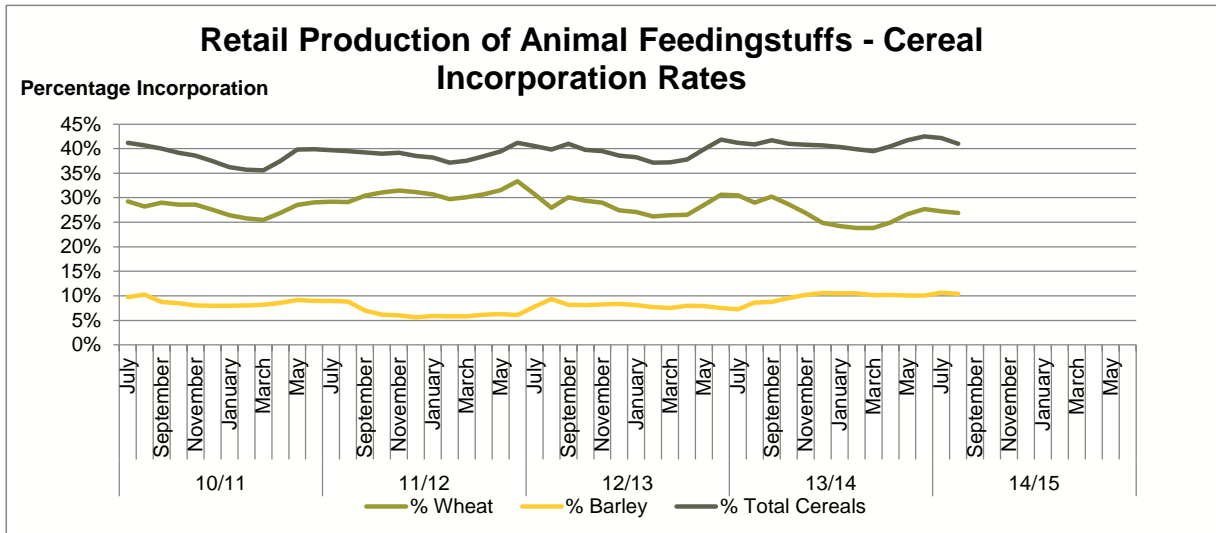
(2) The average poultry feed price is weighted by production of compounds from sales compounders only and excludes production from Integrated Poultry Units.

(3) The above trends in sheep feed prices may not reflect those of individual compounds.

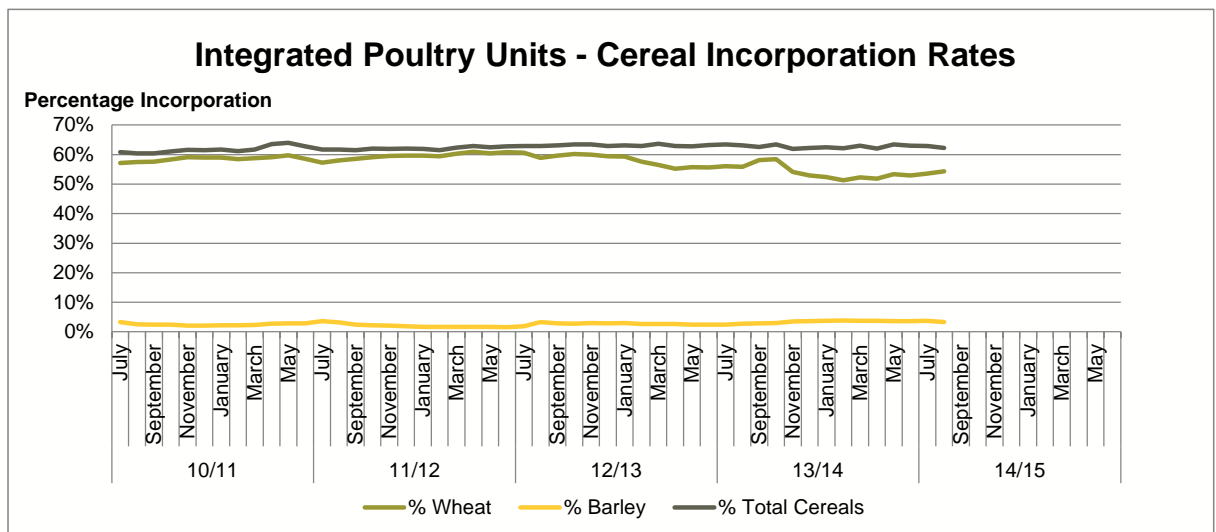
They are weighted by the very seasonal production of compounds in each month.

Summer prices are largely influenced by changes to the prices of finishing compounds, whereas winter prices are largely influenced by breeding compounds.

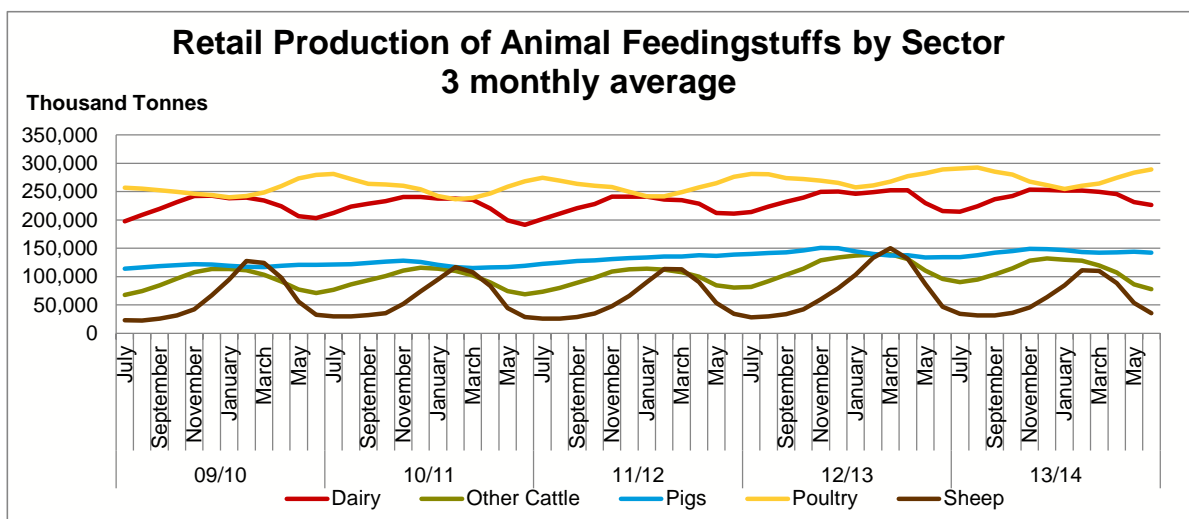




The cereal incorporation rate (CIR) is the percentage of cereals in the complete feed ration. The above graph shows the total cereal incorporation rate is typically around 40% but there is a seasonal pattern to the CIR where it peaks in June and drops in February. This is related to the seasonality of animal feed production for the different livestock categories. The CIR can be an indicator of the supply, demand and price of a particular cereal but also relative to other alternative feed ingredients. 2013/14 saw a strong overall cereal incorporation rate due largely to the availability of competitively priced barley and maize, which made up for the shortfall in UK feed wheat supply. The 2013 wheat harvest was small and of good quality resulting in home grown wheat being used in the flour milling industry. So far the 2014/15 season has seen the cereal incorporation rate remain strong.



The total cereal incorporation rate for Integrated Poultry Units (IPU's) is typically around 60%, with wheat tending to be the key cereal in the poultry feed ration due to the specific dietary requirements of poultry feed. As with retail animal feed, the above graph shows a lower than normal wheat incorporation rate in the 2013/14 crop year compared to 2012/13. This was due to a lack of available feed wheat for IPU's. As with retail animal feed the 2013/14 crop year saw IPU's using a greater percentage of barley and maize in the feed ration. The 2014/15 season so far has seen a slight increase in the wheat cereal incorporation rate for IPU's compared with previous months.



The above graph shows the production levels for different types of retail animal feed. It is based on a 3 monthly average to take into account the effect of having 4 and 5 weeks reporting periods. The graph illustrates the seasonality of sheep feed, cattle and dairy feed, with increased production of these feed types in winter months when livestock may need to be housed and fed indoors depending on weather and forage availability. There is a seasonality with sheep feed peaking in late winter/early spring. Pig feed production levels remains generally stable throughout the year. Poultry feed shows some seasonality with turkey feed production increasing in the run up to the festive season and production of game bird feed increasing in the run up to the shooting seasons.

## **Animal Feed Statistics for Great Britain**

### **Methodology, Notes and Revisions Policy**

#### ***User Statement***

The information in this notice is used by the UK government and the EU as evidence for assessing market conditions and evaluating agricultural policy. Other users include the food and farming industry, academia and the general public. Contact details are available on the front page of this notice.

#### ***Feedback***

We welcome feedback on the data from all users including how and why the data are used. This helps us to understand the value of the statistics to external users. Please see our contact details at the bottom of the first page of this notice.

#### ***Survey Methodology***

The Retail Production of Animal Feedingstuffs and the Animal Compound Feedingstuffs: Sales Value and Volume are compulsory surveys which collect data under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947.

#### ***Retail Production of Animal Feedingstuffs***

The data quoted in this release are from the survey returns of all of the major GB animal feed companies. Data on raw material use, stocks and production of the various categories of compound animal feed are recorded. The major producers typically cover 90% of total animal feed production surveyed each month. The remaining smaller companies are sampled annually in December for their figures in the preceding 12 months. The survey data is published each month. Weighting is used for the monthly results to include a suitable estimate for the smaller companies that have not been sampled to provide more robust and realistic monthly estimates. This reduces the chance of a large increase in the crop-year to date totals when the actual annual returns are incorporated into the data. This usually occurs in May when estimates for the previous year are replaced with the actual data; seasonality is also factored in where this is relevant ie sheep and cattle and calf feed. Totals for the current crop year to date are shown (July onwards) as well as the most recent month.

#### ***Update: 8 May 2014***

2013 data collected from smaller mills has been used as a basis to produce estimates for this statistical notice and future statistical notices. In 2012 we saw an increase in data from smaller mills, compared to historic data, as we conducted a register exercise to obtain data from mills that were not previously surveyed. Due to the register exercise, Animal feed production from smaller mills increased by just over 250,000t in 2012, with an increase in cereal usage of just over 130,000t.

#### ***Average Compound Feed Prices by Main Livestock Categories***

The data quoted in this release are from the survey returns of all of the major GB animal feed companies. Data on sales relating to the volume of animal feed sold and the value of sales are recorded. This data is collected on a quarterly basis and published in February, May, August and November.

#### ***Poultry Feed Production by Integrated Poultry Units***

The data quoted in this release are from the voluntary survey returns of all of the major GB poultry feed manufacturers of integrated poultry units. Data on raw material use, stocks and production of the various categories of poultry feed are recorded.

## **Animal Feed Statistics for Great Britain**

### **Methodology, Notes and Revisions Policy**

#### ***Accuracy and Reliability of the Results***

The accuracy of the survey results is very high because a census is carried out of all companies and the typical response rate is 100% per year. Occasionally data is not published when it fails strict disclosure and dominance checks. This ensures that statistics cannot be traced back to a particular company.

#### ***Revisions policy***

- a. if we have not received survey data from respondents we make an estimate based on their previous returns. These estimates will be replaced with actual survey data when it is received.
- b. survey respondents occasionally supply amended figures for previous periods.
- c. we may also revise the methodology used to raise the survey data to give UK totals.

#### ***Publications***

This survey is conducted every month and results are typically available five weeks after the collection period. They are published in a statistical release 12 times per year at pre-announced dates and the separate time series spreadsheets are updated monthly too.

Defra statistical releases and details of future publication dates can be viewed on the government website at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/statistics>

You may also be interested in our 'Cereal Usage' statistics which are published monthly. These can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/cereal-usage>

Data from our 'Animal Feed' statistics and 'Cereal Usage' statistics are used to compile the Defra 'Cereal Balance sheet' which is published at different points between July and June each year. For the latest Cereal Balance Sheet please see:

<http://www.hgca.com/markets/supply-and-demand.aspx>

Animal Feed statistics are published in the Defra annual release called 'Agriculture in the UK'. Please see the link below to the latest publication:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/agriculture-in-the-united-kingdom>

## Glossary of terms

**Compound Feedingstuffs** – a product which is fully formulated, including a number of different ingredients (including major minerals, trace elements, vitamins and other additives) mixed and blended in appropriate proportions, to provide balanced diets for various types of stock at each stage of growth and development. The product typically comes in pellet form.

**Blends** – a simple mixture of raw materials. Each raw material would normally be fed on its own (i.e. straights), without incorporation into another part of the diet. The mixture is of constant raw material formulation and may be mineralised, but does not contain added oils or fats. The mixture may be further processed prior to feeding.

**Straights** – a feed ingredient fed directly to livestock in its natural form without formulation.

**Protein Concentrates** – products specifically designed for further mixing before feeding, at an inclusive rate of 5% or more, with planned proportions of cereals and other feedingstuffs either on the farm or by a feedingstuff compounder.

**Cereal incorporation rate** – this measures the percentage of cereals used in the finished animal feed product. It can be used as an indication of the supply, demand and price of cereals at a given time. The typical cereal incorporation rate for animal feed for retail sale is around 40%. The typical rate for Integrated Poultry Units feed is typically around 60% due to the specific dietary requirements of poultry feed.

**Integrated Poultry Units** – these are specialist, fully integrated poultry manufacturers that produce their own poultry feed in house.

**Crop year** - this runs from July to June.