# Department for Environment Food \& Rural Affairs 

# Monthly publication of National Statistics on the Incidence of Tuberculosis (TB) in Cattle to end September 2013 for Great Britain 

These statistics were released today, Wednesday 11 December 2013 at 09:30, with the next notice to be updated on Wednesday 15 January 2014 at 09:30.

## Presentational changes to this Statistics Notice and accompanying datasets.

Please note that some data headings and footnotes have been changed in this month's publications. This has been done to add clarity and ease comparison between datasets. An Annex has also been added where additional information on data sources, methodologies and revisions can be found. See link on page 3. There is no change in how the figures have been calculated.

These statistics are obtained from the Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency (AHVLA) work management IT support system (Sam), used for the administration of TB testing in GB. They are a snapshot of the position on the date on which the data were extracted. These statistics may be subject to regular revision until all test results are available. In particular figures from 2009 onwards will be subject to further revision as test and incident records are completed.

## The key points relating to September 2013 are :-

- Short term changes in these statistics should be considered in the context of long term trends. The charts and tables in this statistical notice illustrate how the trend in bovine TB incidence has changed since 1996.
- The provisional incidence rate for January to September 2013 is $4.4 \%$ compared to $4.6 \%$ for January to September 2012. However, care needs to be taken not to read too much into short term figures, especially as this figure includes a number of unclassified incidents. As such, the incidence rates are subject to further revisions as more tests and their results for the period are input.
- The number of new herd incidents during the period January to September 2013 was 3,556 compared to 3,777 for January to September 2012. The number of tests on officially TB free herds was 52,082 during January to September 2013, compared to 54,531 during January to September 2012.
- The number of cattle compulsorily slaughtered as reactors or direct contacts was 24,618 during January to September 2013, compared to 27,208 during January to September 2012.

[^0]Figure 1: Number of officially TB free herd status being withdrawn incidents, as a percentage of tests on officially TB free herds :-


Figure 2: Number of officially TB free herd status being withdrawn incidents, as a percentage of tests on officially TB free herds :-


Jan- Jan- Jan- Jan- Jan- Jan- Jan- Jan- Jan- Jan- Jan- Jan- Jan- Jan- Jan- Jan- Jan- Jan$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllll}96 & 97 & 98 & 99 & 00 & 01 & 02 & 03 & 04 & 05 & 06 & 07 & 08 & 09 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13\end{array}$
$\rightarrow$ Percentage of tests on unrestricted herds resulting in officially TB free herd status being withdrawn

- Trend (23 term henderson moving average of seasonally adjusted data)
----- Provisional trend-line
$\square$ TB testing significantly reduced due to the Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak and targeted to higher risk areas
$\square$ TB testing resumed in 2002 and was initially concentrated on clearing the backlog of overdue tests
$\triangle$ Provisional Data (officially TB free herd status being withdrawn)
The charts published in this statistical notice, together with the equivalent figures from January 1996 onwards, are also available in spreadsheet format on the Defra web site at :-https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/incidence-of-tuberculosis-tb-in-cattle-in-great-britain. Visit the second link (MS Excel spreadsheet) entitled "Incidence of TB in cattle in Great Britain - GB dataset".


## Methodology

For a description of the data sources and methodology used in the calculation of the TB statistics, together with notes on data revisions policy etc. Refer to the Annex 1 document at :https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment data/file/264371/bovinetb-annex-11dec13.pdf

## Further Information

1. This statistical notice and a wide range of other statistics are available on the internet at -https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/statistics


Notes:- The data are a snapshot extracted from Sam. Data for 2009 onwards will remain provisional and subject to revision until all culture results are available and final data validation has been carried out. The herd incidence rates for the latest months are given as a range because a number of incidents are still unclassified, so data for these months should be treated as provisional results.
(1) Herds for which tuberculin skin testing is carried out on at least one animal during the period shown. Does not include gamma tests.
(2) Herds that had lost their OTF status at some time during the period shown due to a TB incident.
(3) Any test carried out in an OTF herd during the period shown. Does not include gamma tests.
(4) Herds which were previously OTF but either had cattle that reacted to a tuberculin test or had a tuberculous animal disclosed by routine meat inspection at slaughter, during the period shown.
(5) New herd incidents (column 4) where OTF status was withdrawn from the herd.
(6) Column 5 as a percentage of column 3.

* Data for 2001 are not comparable with other years. During the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease, TB testing was significantly reduced and necessarily targeted to areas of higher risk.
** Data for 2002 are not comparable with other years. Testing resources were concentrated on herds overdue their tests (because of the backlog caused by the Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak).

TABLE 2: TB INCIDENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN - ANIMALS

|  |  |  | Total tests on herds | Total cattle tests | Cattle compulsorily slaughtered as reactors or contacts: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total | Reactors | Direct contacts |
|  |  |  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
|  | 1996 |  | 36,314 | 2,249,891 | 3,776 | 3,151 | 625 |
|  | 1997 |  | 34,065 | 2,170,630 | 3,384 | 3,017 | 367 |
|  | 1998 |  | 37,046 | 2,447,848 | 5,685 | 4,782 | 903 |
|  | 1999 |  | 41,365 | 2,825,177 | 6,754 | 5,794 | 960 |
|  | 2000 |  | 40,669 | 2,931,658 | 8,123 | 6,877 | 1,246 |
|  | 2001 | * | 13,187 | 1,181,861 | 6,156 | 5,200 | 956 |
|  | 2002 | ** | 49,709 | 3,961,145 | 22,072 | 19,191 | 2,881 |
|  | 2003 |  | 56,208 | 4,474,526 | 23,972 | 20,798 | 3,174 |
|  | 2004 |  | 56,836 | 4,604,721 | 22,214 | 19,636 | 2,578 |
|  | 2005 |  | 55,887 | 4,811,699 | 29,231 | 25,627 | 3,604 |
|  | 2006 |  | 64,457 | 5,417,573 | 22,062 | 20,090 | 1,972 |
|  | 2007 |  | 64,145 | 5,753,244 | 26,882 | 25,330 | 1,552 |
|  | 2008 |  | 66,432 | 6,178,789 | 39,007 | 36,968 | 2,039 |
|  | 2009 | (prov) | 72,205 | 6,840,568 | 37,979 | 36,739 | 1,240 |
|  | 2010 | (prov) | 74,474 | 7,447,653 | 31,949 | 31,277 | 672 |
|  | 2011 | (prov) | 76,660 | 7,587,874 | 34,238 | 33,453 | 785 |
|  | 2012 | (prov) | 88,570 | 8,025,323 | 37,734 | 37,049 | 685 |
|  | 2013 | (prov) | 64,113 | 6,028,049 | 24,618 | 23,845 | 773 |
| 2011 | Jan | (prov) | 7,830 | 789,054 | 2,656 | 2,591 | 65 |
|  | Feb | (prov) | 7,910 | 783,669 | 3,582 | 3,535 | 47 |
|  | Mar | (prov) | 8,615 | 847,824 | 3,154 | 3,116 | 38 |
|  | Apr | (prov) | 7,035 | 752,330 | 2,604 | 2,562 | 42 |
|  | May | (prov) | 6,142 | 559,750 | 2,881 | 2,836 | 45 |
|  | Jun | (prov) | 4,675 | 458,101 | 3,180 | 2,939 | 241 |
|  | Jul | (prov) | 4,656 | 489,866 | 2,454 | 2,417 | 37 |
|  | Aug | (prov) | 4,231 | 402,353 | 2,619 | 2,573 | 46 |
|  | Sep | (prov) | 5,900 | 581,651 | 2,520 | 2,467 | 53 |
|  | Oct | (prov) | 6,009 | 559,254 | 2,129 | 2,050 | 79 |
|  | Nov | (prov) | 6,564 | 680,094 | 3,164 | 3,108 | 56 |
|  | Dec | (prov) | 7,093 | 683,928 | 3,295 | 3,259 | 36 |
| 2012 | Jan | (prov) | 8,194 | 720,196 | 2,580 | 2,537 | 43 |
|  | Feb | (prov) | 9,061 | 782,134 | 3,769 | 3,714 | 55 |
|  | Mar | (prov) | 11,718 | 990,541 | 3,124 | 3,090 | 34 |
|  | Apr | (prov) | 7,891 | 721,749 | 2,805 | 2,774 | 31 |
|  | May | (prov) | 7,306 | 579,835 | 3,467 | 3,414 | 53 |
|  | Jun | (prov) | 5,425 | 489,401 | 2,526 | 2,460 | 66 |
|  | Jul | (prov) | 5,064 | 477,334 | 3,311 | 3,244 | 67 |
|  | Aug | (prov) | 5,421 | 486,976 | 2,989 | 2,864 | 125 |
|  | Sep | (prov) | 5,881 | 547,191 | 2,637 | 2,619 | 18 |
|  | Oct | (prov) | 6,817 | 655,740 | 3,935 | 3,874 | 61 |
|  | Nov | (prov) | 9,062 | 931,789 | 3,753 | 3,681 | 72 |
|  | Dec | (prov) | 6,730 | 642,437 | 2,838 | 2,778 | 60 |
| 2013 | Jan | (prov) | 8,749 | 771,146 | 3,202 | 3,143 | 59 |
|  | Feb | (prov) | 9,003 | 813,932 | 3,104 | 2,997 | 107 |
|  | Mar | (prov) | 9,256 | 851,861 | 2,973 | 2,860 | 113 |
|  | Apr | (prov) | 8,079 | 825,073 | 2,726 | 2,690 | 36 |
|  | May | (prov) | 7,354 | 664,231 | 3,244 | 2,963 | 281 |
|  | Jun | (prov) | 5,082 | 480,713 | 2,035 | 2,004 | 31 |
|  | Jul | (prov) | 5,076 | 511,221 | 2,706 | 2,651 | 55 |
|  | Aug | (prov) | 5,541 | 534,570 | 2,523 | 2,470 | 53 |
|  | Sep | (prov) | 5,973 | 575,302 | 2,105 | 2,067 | 38 |

Notes: The data are a snapshot extracted from Sam. Data for 2009 onwards will remain provisional and subject to revision each month until all culture results are available and final data validation has been carried out.
(1) Herds in which tuberculin skin testing was carried out in at least one animal during the period shown. Does not include gamma tests. (same as column 1 in Table 1).
(2) Count of the number of tests on cattle. An individual animal could be tested more than once in each time period.
(3) Animals compulsorily slaughtered because they reacted to the tuberculin skin test or because they were considered to be direct contacts (see below). Not all of these animals showed evidence of Mycobacterium bovis infection at post-mortem examination.
(4) An animal which was compulsorily slaughtered because it responded to the tuberculin skin test in a way that was consistent with it being infected with Mycobacterium bovis.
(5) An animal in an OTFW incident that, although not a test reactor, was considered to have been exposed to Mycobacterium bovis and compulsorily slaughtered.

* Data for 2001 are not comparable with other years. During the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease, TB testing was significantly reduced and necessarily targeted to areas of higher risk.
** Data for 2002 are not comparable with other years. Testing resources were concentrated on herds overdue their tests (because of the backlog caused by the Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak).


[^0]:    Enquiries to :- $\quad \underline{\text { tbstatistics@defra.gsi.gov.uk }}$
    Media Enquiries to :- 02072386007 (Press Office)

