

Great Britain Poultry Register (GBPR) Statistics: 2012

The following summarises demographic information about the poultry population of Great Britain (GB) in 2012 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 2012, and administrative (county and unitary authority) boundaries.

Table 1. GB poultry demographics as of 01 January 2012

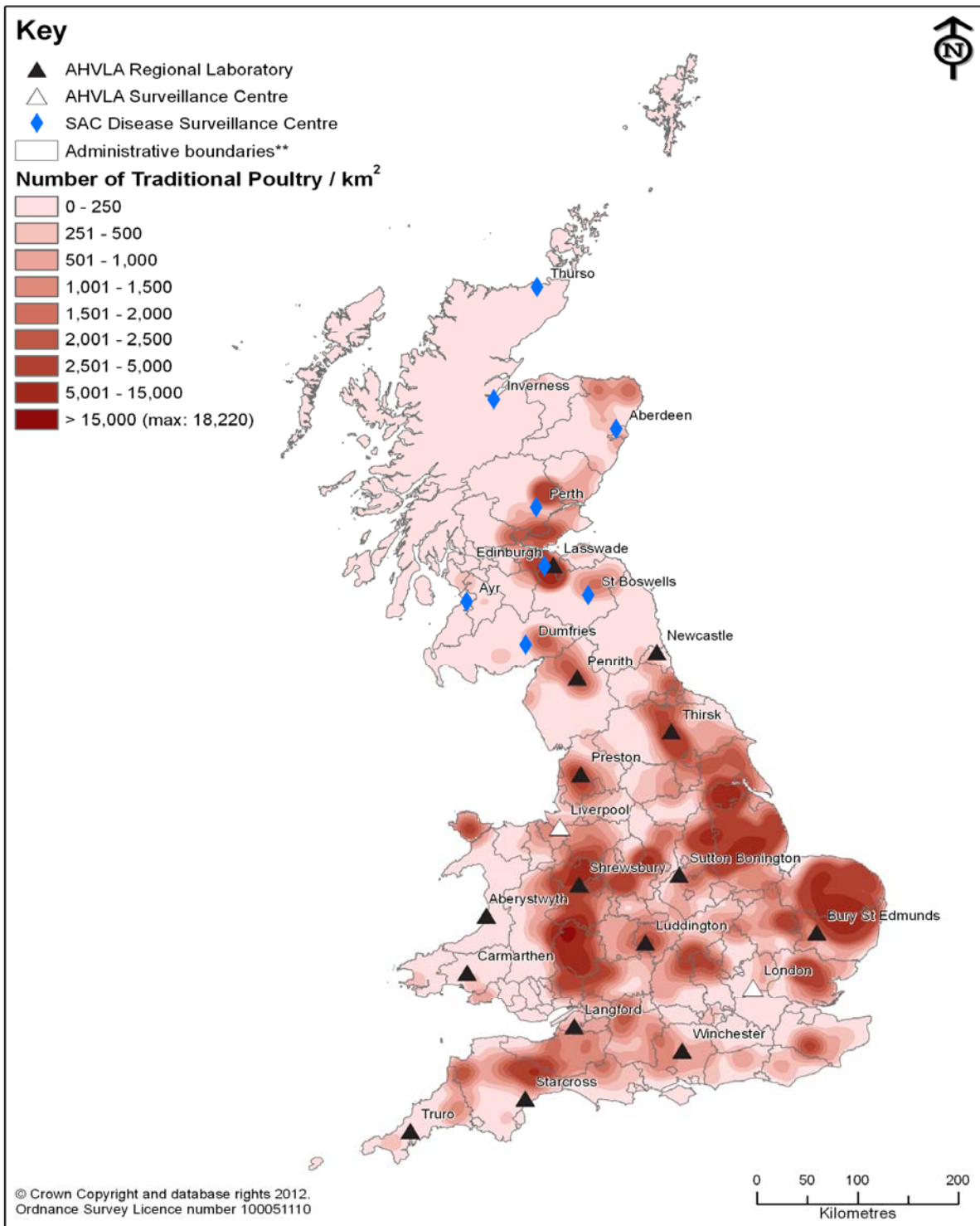
GBPR 01-Jan-12	England		Scotland		Wales		Total	
	Premises	Birds	Premises	Birds	Premises	Birds	Premises	Birds
Layers and layer breeders (chickens)	4,941	32,602,369	401	5,934,889	377	1,469,225	5,734	40,014,413
Broilers and broilers breeders (chickens)	1,681	115,765,513	191	13,740,998	129	7,510,055	2,003	137,362,566
Turkeys	1,157	9,103,598	44	29,811	76	368,323	1,274	9,501,882
Ducks and geese	2,163	5,830,432	255	161,330	150	71,413	2,575	6,053,794
Game birds*	6,988	42,554,500	1,020	5,383,215	337	2,701,831	8,355	50,675,146
Total premises with 50 or more birds**	16,926	205,856,412	1,911	25,239,512	1,069	12,120,847	19,941	243,607,801
Flocks registered with GBPR with less than 50 birds	14,036	237,512	1,150	19,173	1148	20,686	16,388	278,464

*Game birds = pheasants and partridges

**As of 01 January 2012, of the total premises with 50 or more birds, there were 35 poultry premises, holding a total of 391,030 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 04 January 2012.

Figure 1. Traditional poultry density distribution on 1st January 2012



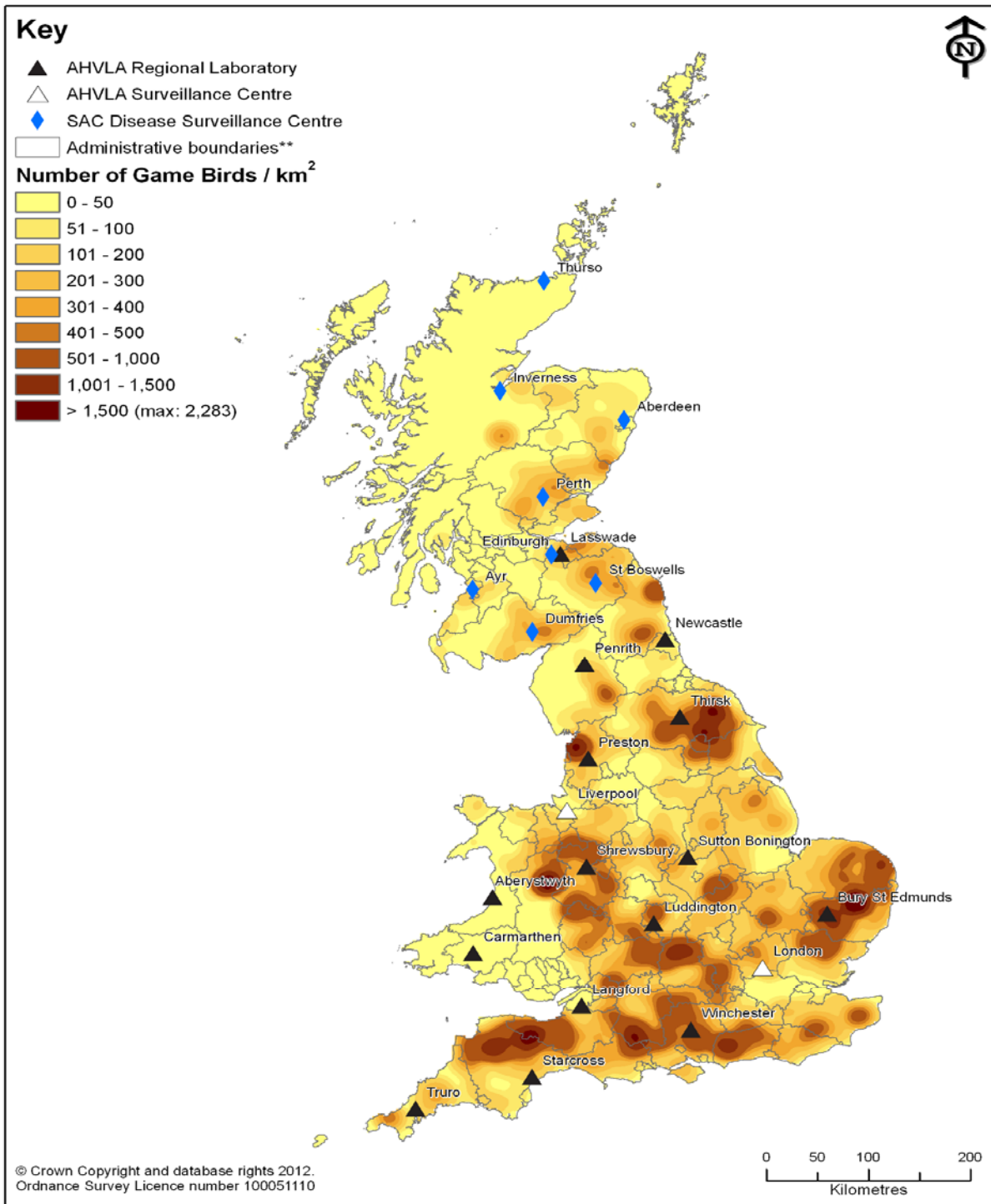
CREATOR: DSG GIS

DATE: 11/01/2012

Traditional Poultry* Density on 1st January 2012

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

Figure 2. Game bird density distribution on 1st January 2012



CREATOR: DSG GIS

DATE: 11/01/2012

Game Bird* Density on 1st January 2012

* 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) registered on GBPR. - temporal coverage: GBPR historic - 01 January 2012 - date acquired: From the GBPR - historic on 03 January 2012 - 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 GB 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 such as the Agricultural survey (includes premises with less than 50 birds) June 2011 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. - 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.