

## Great Britain Poultry Register (GBPR) Statistics: 2011

The following summarises demographic information about the poultry population of Great Britain (GB) in 2011 based on analysis of information extracted from the GB Poultry Register (Table 1). These data are also presented as a poultry density distribution (per km<sup>2</sup>) 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 VLA Regional Laboratories and Surveillance Centres and SAC Disease Surveillance Centres as of March 2011 and administrative (county and unitary authority) boundaries.

GBPR 01-Jan-11	England		Scotland		Wales		Total	
	Premises	Birds	Premises	Birds	Premises	Birds	Premises	Birds
Layers and layer breeders (chickens)	4,860	30,829,627	390	6,358,526	377	1,490,287	5,627	38,678,440
Broilers and broilers breeders (chickens)	1,684	111,120,857	191	13,592,650	127	7,553,055	2,002	132,266,562
Turkeys	1,157	9,212,631	45	29,638	77	398,589	1,279	9,640,858
Ducks and geese	2,153	5,659,228	265	161,330	149	75,363	2,567	5,895,921
Game birds*	7,135	42,452,098	1,045	5,344,890	346	2,704,970	8,526	50,501,958
<b>Total premises with 50 or more birds</b>	<b>16,989</b>	<b>199,274,441</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>25,487,034</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>12,222,264</b>	<b>20,001</b>	<b>236,983,739</b>
Flocks registered with GBPR with less than 50 birds	14,390	233,991	1,080	18,341	853	20,276	16,323	272,608

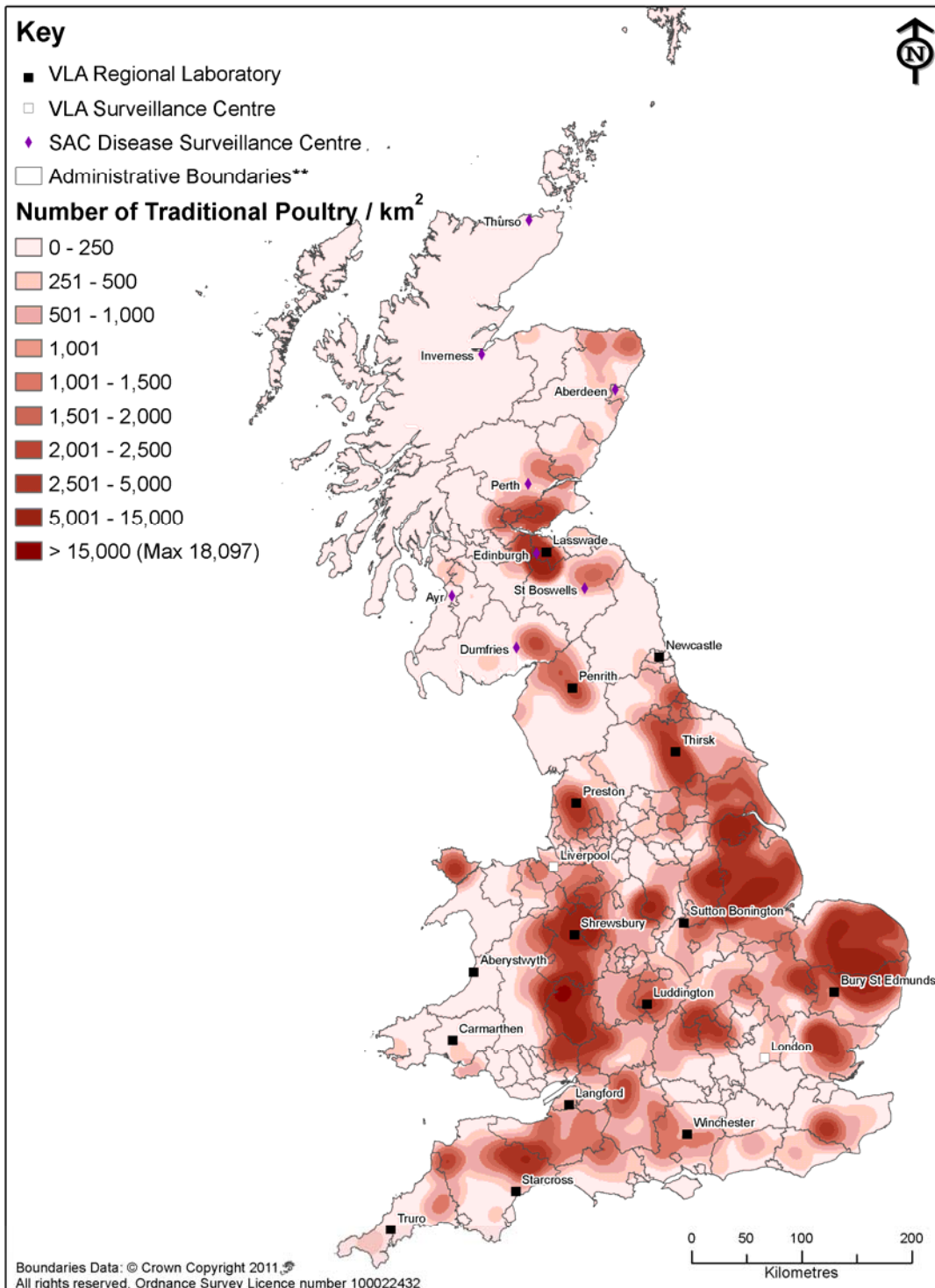
\*Game birds = pheasants and partridges

**Table 1. GB poultry demographics as of 01 January 2011**

N.B. As of 01 January 2011, in addition to the table above, there were 55 poultry premises (with 50 or more birds), holding a total of 578,758 birds in the GBPR that had not been able to have country coordinates assigned by RADAR (Rapid Analysis and Detection of Animal-related Risks).

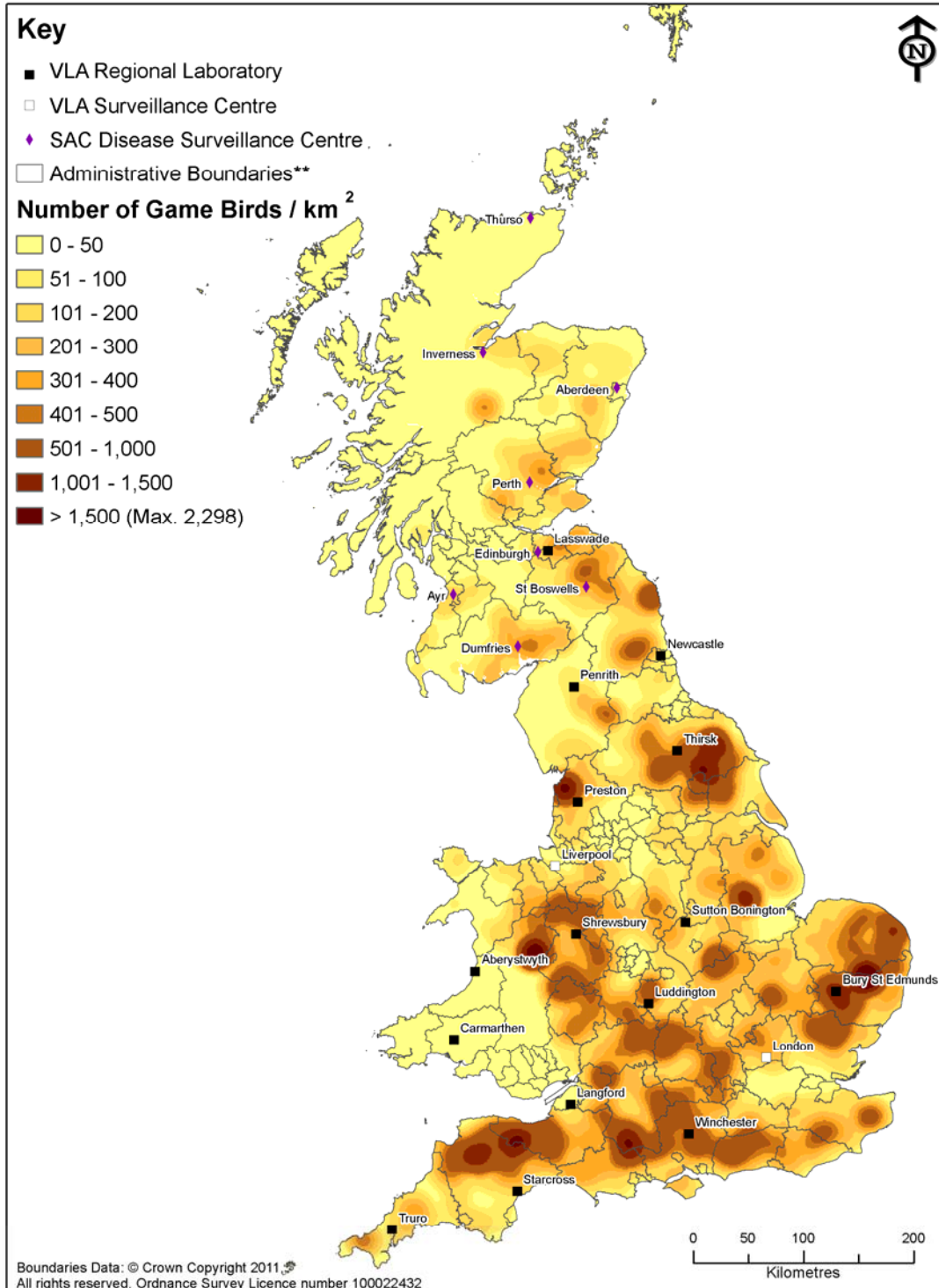
- The sum of the premises column will not equal the total, as some premises will have multiple species.
- Turkeys and game birds numbers alter by month. For these premises the GBPR requires that the number of birds entered on the form is the number of birds 'usually present on the premises'.
- Small 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 07 March 2011.

**Figure 1. Traditional poultry density distribution on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2011**



<p>CREATOR: BS/CERA GIS Team</p> <p>DATE: 07/03/2011</p>	<p><b>Traditional Poultry* Density on 1st January 2011</b></p> <p>* Traditional Poultry are defined as Chickens, Turkeys, Geese and Ducks.</p> <p>** Counties and Unitary Authorities</p>	
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Figure 2. Game bird density distribution on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2011



CREATOR: BS/CERA GIS Team

DATE: 07/03/2011

**Game Bird\* Density on 1st January 2011**

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

## GBPR metadata for this report

Category and Definition	Quality description
<p><b>Relevance of report</b> [degree to which data meets user needs in terms of currency, geographical coverage, content and detail]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>spatial coverage:</b> Poultry premises in Great Britain (GB) registered on GBPR.</li> <li>- <b>temporal coverage:</b> GBPR historic - 01 January 2011</li> <li>- <b>date acquired:</b> From the GBPR historic on 07 March 2011</li> <li>- <b>detail:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Accuracy and Precision</b> [extent of data error and bias]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>sampling issues:</b> 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.</li> <li>- <b>processing:</b> Nil.</li> <li>- <b>omissions:</b> Excludes de-registered poultry premises.</li> <li>- <b>measurement:</b> GBPR data is captured in several ways but all capture the same detail.</li> <li>- <b>assumptions:</b> 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</li> </ul>
<p><b>Comparability</b> [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"> <li>- <b>within dataset comparability:</b> 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.</li> <li>- <b>other dataset comparability:</b> This report could be compared to other sources of poultry data such as the Agricultural survey (includes premises with less than 50 birds) June 2010 would be nearest comparison, although this dataset has different data acquisition methodologies.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Coherence</b> [degree to which data can be or have been merged with other data sources]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>disparate source:</b> This report comes from one single data source, the GB Poultry Register.</li> <li>- <b>difference in datasets:</b> 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.</li> </ul>