



18th August 2016

United Kingdom Slaughter Statistics – July 2016

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Key points

From February 2016 onwards data collection moved from a statistical month to a calendar month basis. Year on year comparisons are therefore calculated using the daily average for throughput and production to account for the varied number of days in each period.

The key results for **July 2016 compared to July 2015** are:

- **Cattle:** UK prime cattle (steers, heifers and young bulls) slaughterings in July 2016 were 3.8% higher than July 2015 at 167,000 head. Beef and veal production was 76,000 tonnes, 2.9% higher than in July 2015.
- **Sheep:** UK clean sheep slaughterings were 1.3% lower than in July 2015 at 1.1 million head. Mutton and lamb production was 25,000 tonnes, 3.9% lower than in July 2015.
- **Pigs:** UK clean pig slaughterings were 0.3% higher than in July 2015 at 891,000 head. Pigmeat production was 75,000 tonnes, 0.8% higher than in July 2015.

This notice will be updated at 09:30 on 15th September 2016. Additional time series which include weekly slaughter averages, production and trade data can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/cattle-sheep-and-pig-slaughter>

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Section 1: Monthly numbers of home killed livestock slaughtered

Table 1 shows monthly estimates of the number of home killed cattle, sheep and pigs, slaughtered as meat for human consumption in UK abattoirs. From February 2016 onwards, the survey is run according to calendar rather than statistical months. To allow a direct comparison with 2015 data which was based on a statistical month, the number of days in each period is specified below and comparisons are based on average daily throughput in the month.

Table 1: United Kingdom monthly numbers of livestock slaughtered thousand head

	July 2015 35 days	May 2016 31 days	June 2016 30 days	July 2016 31 days	yr on yr % change *
Steers	93	80	82	83	0.8%
Heifers	62	56	57	58	4.7%
Young Bulls	27	20	24	27	12%
Cows and Adult Bulls	56	46	48	53	5.1%
Calves(1)	7	8	8	7	18%
Clean Sheep	1289	853	1000	1127	-1.3%
Ewes and Rams	151	127	135	137	2.7%
Clean Pigs	1003	857	863	891	0.3%
Sows and Boars	23	21	23	19	-8.6%

(1) The definition of calves from May 2014 is "Bovines less than 1 year". Please see methodology for full details.
*Calculated using average daily throughput in each month.

Section 2: Average dressed carcase weights

Table 2 shows the monthly average dressed carcase weight of livestock slaughtered for meat for human consumption in the United Kingdom.

Table 2: United Kingdom average dressed carcase weights kilogramme

	July 2015	May 2016	June 2016	July 2016
Steers	376.8	376.9	373.0	371.8
Heifers	332.6	333.3	322.1	331.8
Young Bulls	364.0	337.4	336.7	345.2
Cows and Adult Bulls	316.5	317.4	315.4	311.6
Calves(1)	59.0	63.5	79.1	111.1
Clean Sheep	19.4	19.6	18.4	19.0
Ewes and Rams	28.4	27.4	26.6	25.9
Clean Pigs	79.9	81.5	81.7	80.6
Sows and Boars	148.2	144.2	144.7	146.1

(1)The definition of calves from May 2014 is "Bovines less than 1 year". Please see methodology for full details.

Section 3: Monthly volumes of home killed meat production

Table 3 shows the monthly volumes of meat produced in UK abattoirs. From February 2016 onwards, the survey is run according to calendar rather than statistical months. To allow a direct comparison with 2015 data which was based on a statistical month, the number of days in each period is specified below.

Table 3: United Kingdom monthly volumes of meat production thousand tonnes

	July 2015 35 days	May 2016 31 days	June 2016 30 days	July 2016 31 days	yr on yr % change
Beef	84	71	73	76	2.9%
Mutton and Lamb	29	20	22	25	-3.9%
Pigmeat	84	73	74	75	0.8%

Section 4: Average weekly numbers of home killed livestock slaughtered

Table 4 shows the average weekly slaughter figures for the last thirteen months. The monthly slaughter figures in section one are affected by the number of days in the survey period. To get a clearer measure of trends weekly averages are calculated using the number of livestock slaughtered and the number of days in each period.

Longer term trends can be seen in Figures 4:1, 4:2 and 4:3, following this table.

Table 4: United Kingdom average weekly numbers of livestock slaughtered thousand head

	2015						2016						
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul
Steers	19	18	19	21	22	20	18	20	20	21	18	19	19
Heifers	12	12	12	14	15	15	13	15	14	15	13	13	13
Young Bulls	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	5	6	6
Cows and Adult Bulls	11	12	12	14	16	13	12	13	12	13	10	11	12
Calves(1)	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	2	2	2	2
Clean Sheep	258	282	324	275	274	290	210	207	227	202	193	233	254
Ewes and Rams	30	33	43	34	32	32	29	33	32	30	29	31	31
Clean Pigs	201	205	207	217	222	211	194	211	208	209	193	201	201
Sows and Boars	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4

(1)The definition of calves from May 2014 is "Bovines less than 1 year". Please see methodology for full details.

Figure 4:1 United Kingdom average weekly numbers of cattle slaughtered

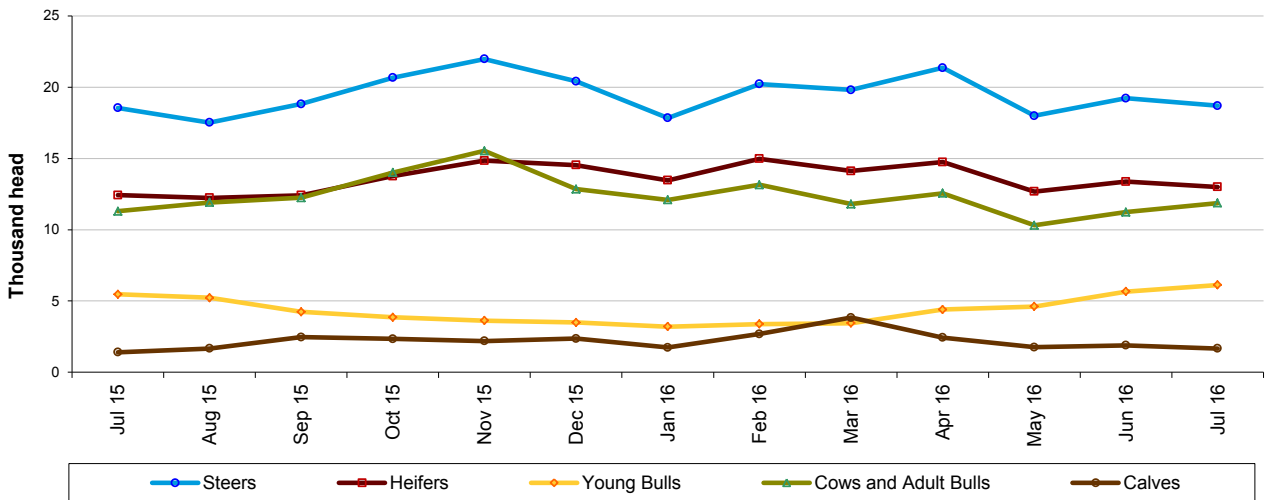


Figure 4:2 United Kingdom average weekly numbers of sheep slaughtered

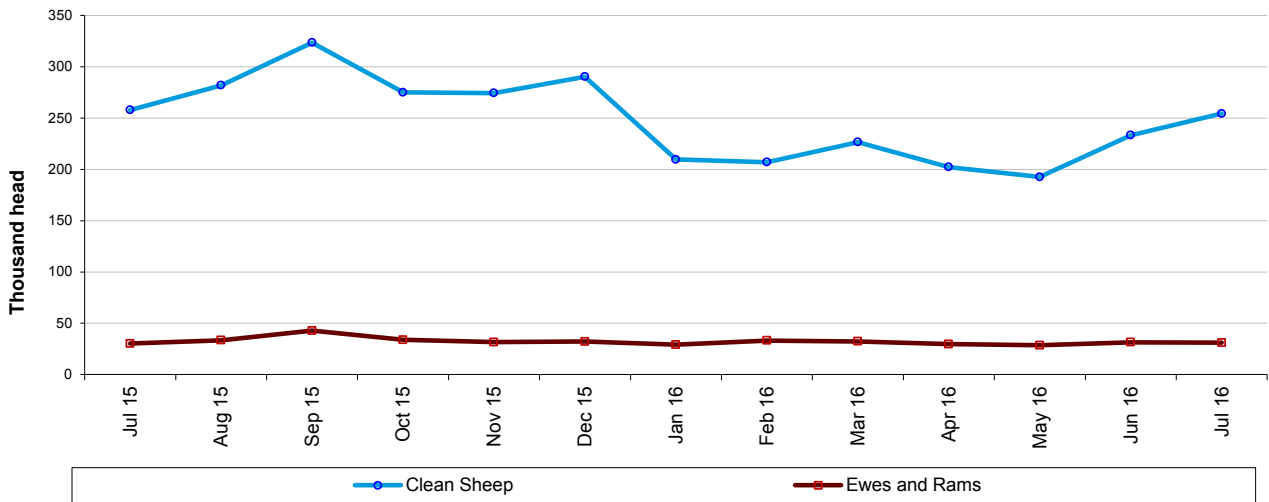
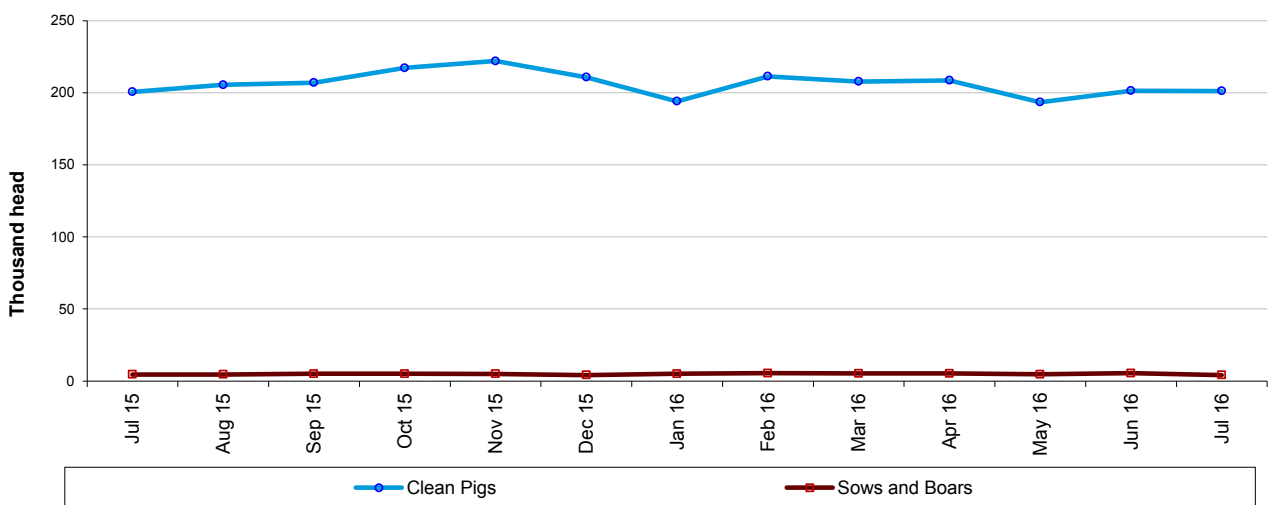


Figure 4:3 United Kingdom average weekly numbers of pigs slaughtered



Section 5: Monthly numbers of home killed livestock slaughtered by country

Table 5 shows monthly estimates of the number of cattle, sheep and pigs slaughtered for meat in England and Wales, Scotland, Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Table 5: United Kingdom monthly numbers of livestock slaughtered by country

	thousand head		
	May 2016	June 2016	July 2016
	31 days	30 days	31 days
England & Wales			
Steers	50	54	50
Heifers	36	37	36
Young Bulls	13	16	16
Cows and Adult Bulls	34	36	36
Calves	7	8	7
Clean Sheep	770	907	977
Ewes and Rams	124	132	134
Clean Pigs	704	717	714
Sows and Boars	21	23	19
Scotland			
Steers	17	16	20
Heifers	11	11	12
Young Bulls	3	4	6
Cows and Adult Bulls	5	5	6
Calves	0	0	0
Clean Sheep	59	56	95
Ewes and Rams	1	1	1
Clean Pigs	24	21	27
Sows and Boars	0	0	0
Great Britain			
Steers	68	70	70
Heifers	47	49	48
Young Bulls	17	20	22
Cows and Adult Bulls	39	41	42
Calves	7	8	7
Clean Sheep	829	963	1072
Ewes and Rams	125	133	135
Clean Pigs	728	738	741
Sows and Boars	21	23	19
Northern Ireland			
Steers	12	12	13
Heifers	9	9	9
Young Bulls	4	4	5
Cows and Adult Bulls	7	8	10
Calves	1	1	1
Clean Sheep	25	37	55
Ewes and Rams	1	1	2
Clean Pigs	129	125	150
Sows and Boars	0	0	0

Section 6: Data users, methodology, Definitions and revisions policy

Data users

1. Users of the data include the EU Commission where these slaughtering statistics are required monthly under Regulation no. EC.1165/2008. Detailed information on this legislation is available by selecting “Animal Production” at <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/agriculture/legislation>. European level statistics on meat products (which includes data tables showing results at EU Member State level) are available at http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Agricultural_products#Meat_and_milk
2. The livestock industry is also a major user of the data, including divisions of the Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board (AHDB). AHDB Pork (formally known as BPEX, representing the English pig industry) and AHDB Beef and Lamb (formerly EBLEX, representing the English beef and sheep industry). Industry users rely heavily on the numbers of slaughterings and meat production to assess the current state of the industry and predict the available supplies of meat for the coming year. This, in turn, can affect meat prices and trade decisions on levels of imports and exports to maintain supply. Users have always been very keen for the slaughtering statistics to be produced as quickly as possible so that the data is still relevant. For this reason, we collect and publish these statistics to a very tight timetable, publishing within three weeks of the survey date. The “Market Intelligence” and “Market Outlook” Reports on the AHDB Beef and Lamb website refer consistently to our statistics at <http://beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/markets/> The AHDB Pork site provides more in-depth analysis of pigmeat production statistics at <http://pork.ahdb.org.uk/prices-stats/>
3. Contact details are available on the front page of this notice, for you to send feedback or ask questions about the information provided.

Methodology

4. Defra runs a monthly survey of registered England and Wales slaughterhouses. It is a statutory survey (approximately 97) that collects information on livestock slaughter numbers and weight of meat produced. All major slaughterhouses participate in the survey and the response rate is typically 100%. Similar surveys are run by RERAD in Scotland and by DAERA in Northern Ireland. Scottish statistics on livestock slaughterings are available in the Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubEconomicReport> (Tables A5 and A6). This website also contains contact details and more information. Northern Ireland results are available at <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/slaughtering-cattle-and-sheep> and <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/slaughtering-pigs-2003>
5. The England and Wales slaughter survey accounts for around 90% of the E&W slaughterhouse throughput for each livestock type. These data are supplemented by administrative data for smaller slaughterhouses to give complete monthly coverage of livestock slaughterings.
6. Information on the weight of meat produced from a sample of animals weighed at slaughterhouses is obtained from survey respondents, around 55 slaughterhouse

respondents. From the information provided average dressed carcass weights for each animal type are primarily calculated by adding up the total weight of the meat produced and dividing by the number of animals weighed. Cold dressed carcass weights are recorded.

7. The volume of meat production is estimated from the number of all livestock slaughtered and average dressed carcass weight information collected. This total 'Home killed' production includes livestock imported into the United Kingdom for slaughter.
8. The data are subject to a variety of validation checks which identify inconsistencies in the data. All data are cleaned prior to publication in discussion with the survey respondents.
9. With effect from February 2016 the statistics published in this notice are based on calendar rather than statistical months. This change simplifies our survey processes and brings our slaughter survey in line with our milk surveys which are already run on a calendar month basis; it also removes the need for the 53 week year (which would have to be 2016). Since the end of weekly slaughter survey several years ago, there is no legislative requirement for weekly data, so since then we have derived the average weekly throughput from the monthly survey data.
10. The January 2016 data will include the last week of December 2015 and therefore be classed as a 5 week month. From 1st February 2016 onwards the statistics are based on calendar months.

Definitions

11. Steers (or Bullocks): Castrated males over 1 year old, raised for beef.

Heifers: Female animals that have not calved. Over 1 year old, raised for beef.

Young bulls: Non-castrated young males, raised for beef, generally slaughtered around 13 months old.

Prime cattle: All those raised specifically for beef production. Total of Steers + Heifers + Young Bulls.

Breeding bulls: Older cull males, previously used for breeding

Cows: Older cull females, previously used for breeding

Calves: All bovine animals aged 1 year old or younger. Prior to May 2014, the definition was "animals weighing less than 165kg".

Revisions policy

12. Figures in this notice are provisional and subject to revision. We will provide information about any revisions we make to previously published information in this statistics notice and the associated datasets. Revisions could occur for various reasons, including:

- 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. if we have not received administrative data for the smaller slaughterhouses we make an estimate based on previous data received. These estimates will be replaced with actual data when it is received.
- 13. This month there have been revisions to the data for April, May and June 2016 due to amended FSA data, actual survey data replacing estimates and amended NI data. For example in June 2016 Beef and Veal production increased from 72.1 to 73.2 thousand tonnes (1.5%).**