



Monthly publication of National Statistics on the incidence and prevalence of tuberculosis (TB) in Cattle in Great Britain – to end November 2015

These statistics and accompanying datasets were released on Wednesday 10 February 2016 at 9:30. The next set of monthly data will be published on Wednesday 16 March 2016 alongside the quarterly statistical notice which includes headline measures and charts.

Short term changes in these statistics should be considered in the context of long term trends.

Key tables summarising data to November 2015

Table 1: New herd incidents¹ and incidents where OTF status has been withdrawn²

	New herd incidents			New herd incidents where OTF status is withdrawn (OTFW)		
	12 months to end Nov 2014	12 months to end Nov 2015	Year-on-year change	12 months to end Nov 2014	12 months to end Nov 2015	Year-on-year change
England	3,800	3,904	3%	2,773	2,818	2%
High risk area	3,336	3,410	2%	2,546	2,599	2%
Edge area	357	342	-4%	191	173	-9%
Low risk area	107	152	42%	36	46	28%
Scotland	45	42	-7%	16	12	-25%
Wales	848	847	0%	510	475	-7%

Table 2: Herds not officially TB free at the end of the period due to a bovine TB incident (non-OTF herds)³

	12 months to end Nov 2014	12 months to end Nov 2015	Year-on-year change
England	2,881	3,068	6%
High risk area	2,626	2,769	5%
Edge area	210	231	10%
Low risk area	45	68	51%
Scotland	25	23	-8%
Wales	606	621	2%

Table 3: Total animals slaughtered⁴

	12 months to end Nov 2014	12 months to end Nov 2015	Year-on-year change
England	25,736	27,982	9%
High risk area	22,247	24,527	10%
Edge area	2,830	2,853	1%
Low risk area	659	602	-9%
Scotland	229	121	-47%
Wales	6,120	7,668	25%

Footnotes

1. Herds which were not officially TB-free (i.e. herds with an open breakdown with OTF status suspended or withdrawn) due to a TB incident, at the end of the period shown.
2. 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.
3. New herd incidents where OTF status was withdrawn from the herd.
4. Reactors slaughtered + inconclusive reactors slaughtered + direct contacts slaughtered.

Further information

The publication 'quarterly headline statistics on TB in cattle in GB' contains charts on trends in TB as well as data tables, detailed commentary and background information. This and the related datasets can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/incidence-of-tuberculosis-tb-in-cattle-in-great-britain>

A wide range of other statistics is available on the internet at:

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

Data

These statistics are obtained from the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) 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 2013 onwards will be subject to further revision as test and incident records are completed.

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., please refer to the 'Background and Methodology' annex document at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/483748/bovinetb-annex-09dec15a.pdf

Additional information on bovine TB

More information on bovine TB can be found at:

England:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/reducing-bovine-tuberculosis>

Wales:

<http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/ahw/disease/bovinetuberculosis/?lang=en>

Scotland:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/farmingrural/Agriculture/animal-welfare/Diseases/disease/tuberculosis>