



17th November 2016

United Kingdom Slaughter Statistics – October 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 **October 2016 compared to October 2015** are:

- **Cattle:** UK prime cattle (steers, heifers and young bulls) slaughterings in October 2016 were 1.1% lower than October 2015 at 168,000 head. Beef and veal production was 79,000 tonnes, 0.8% lower than in October 2015.
- **Sheep:** UK clean sheep slaughterings were 4.3% lower than in October 2015 at 1.2 million head. Mutton and lamb production was 26,000 tonnes, 5.9% lower than in October 2015.
- **Pigs:** UK clean pig slaughterings were 10% lower than in October 2015 at 865,000 head. Pigmeat production was 74,000 tonnes, 10% lower than in October 2015.

This notice will be updated at 09:30 on 15th December 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

	October 2015 35 days	August 2016 31 days	September 2016 30 days	October 2016 31 days	yr on yr % change *
Steers	103	80	87	89	-2.4%
Heifers	69	54	58	62	1.2%
Young Bulls	19	22	20	17	-2.0%
Cows and Adult Bulls	70	51	60	66	7.0%
Calves(1)	12	10	13	11	7.6%
Clean Sheep	1376	1203	1302	1166	-4.3%
Ewes and Rams	169	157	185	145	-3.1%
Clean Pigs	1086	897	909	865	-10%
Sows and Boars	25	20	23	19	-15%

(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 carcass weights

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

Table 2: United Kingdom average dressed carcass weights kilogramme

	October 2015	August 2016	September 2016	October 2016
Steers	372.7	367.1	368.3	366.1
Heifers	331.9	329.8	325.0	328.2
Young Bulls	329.3	344.0	324.2	320.4
Cows and Adult Bulls	310.1	309.7	303.3	302.4
Calves(1)	56.7	84.8	67.0	73.5
Clean Sheep	19.5	19.0	18.9	19.1
Ewes and Rams	25.4	25.8	24.3	25.7
Clean Pigs	81.8	80.8	82.0	81.8
Sows and Boars	147.6	149.0	146.9	146.9

(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

	October 2015 35 days	August 2016 31 days	September 2016 30 days	October 2016 31 days	yr on yr % change
Beef	90	72	77	79	-0.8%
Mutton and Lamb	31	27	29	26	-5.9%
Pigmeat	93	75	78	74	-10%

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									
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Steers	21	22	20	18	20	20	20	19	19	18	18	20	20
Heifers	14	15	15	13	15	14	14	13	14	12	12	14	14
Young Bulls	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	5	5	4
Cows and Adult Bulls	14	16	13	12	13	12	12	11	11	12	12	14	15
Calves ⁽¹⁾	2	2	2	2	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Clean Sheep	275	274	290	209	209	229	192	202	234	249	272	304	263
Ewes and Rams	34	32	32	29	33	32	29	29	31	31	35	43	33
Clean Pigs	217	222	211	194	212	208	206	195	202	195	203	212	195
Sows and Boars	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	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

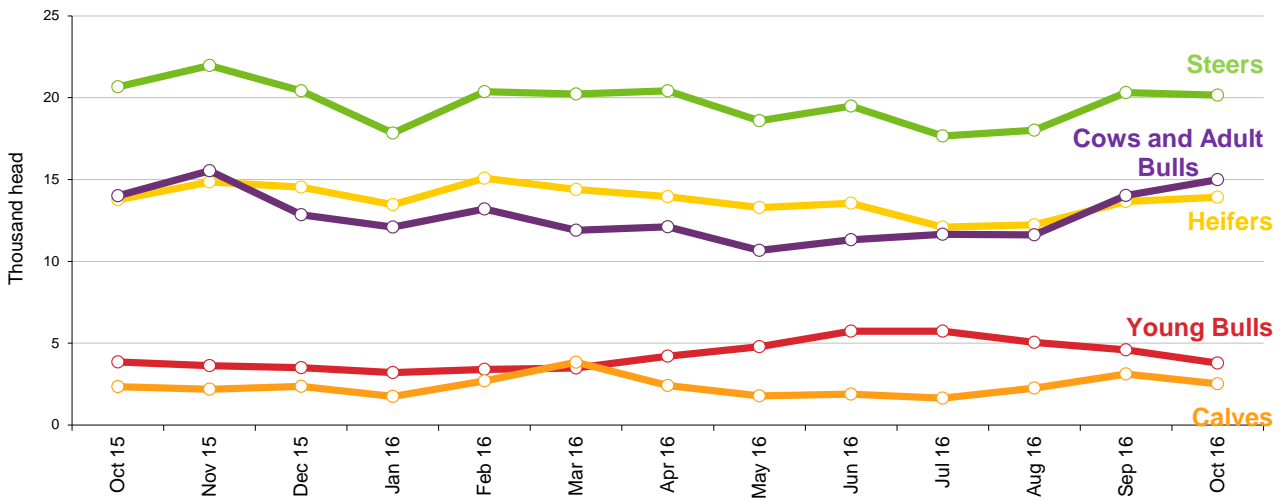


Figure 4:2 United Kingdom average weekly numbers of sheep slaughtered

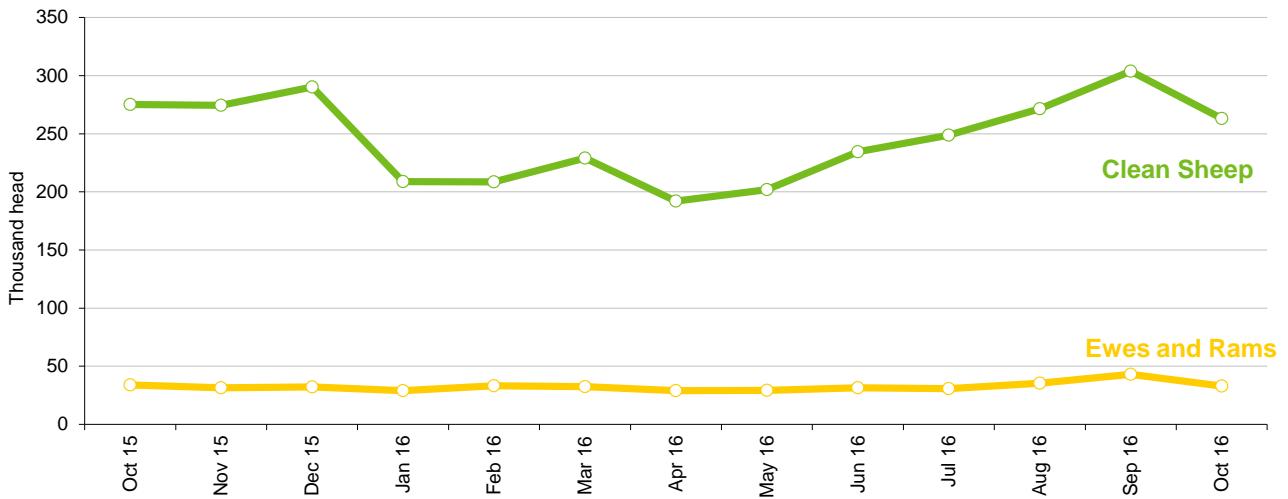
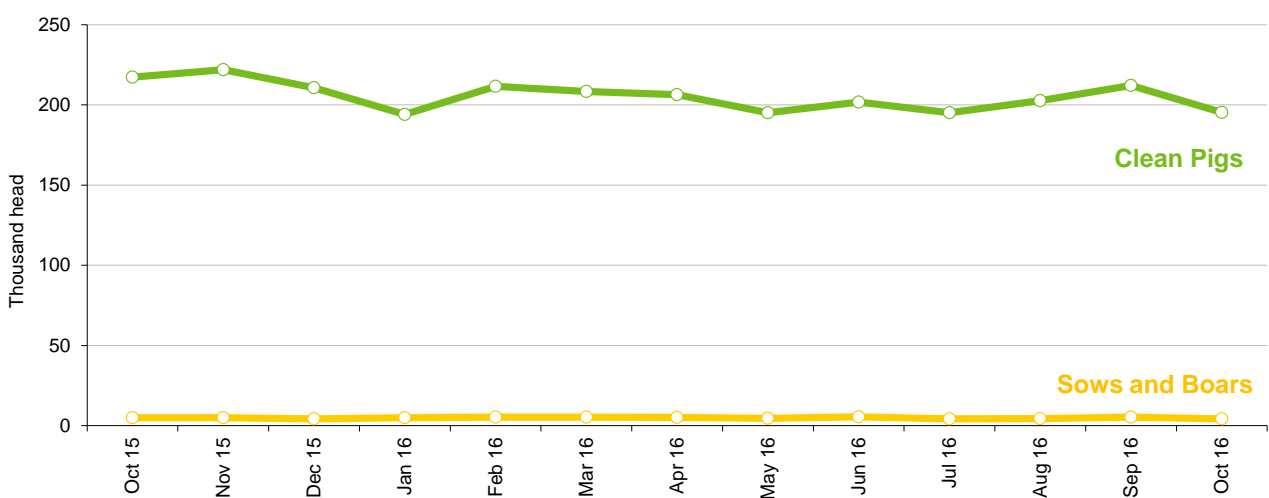


Figure 4:3 United Kingdom average weekly numbers of pigs slaughtered



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		
	August 2016	September 2016	October 2016
	31 days	30 days	31 days
England & Wales			
Steers	51	55	54
Heifers	35	38	38
Young Bulls	15	14	12
Cows and Adult Bulls	37	44	48
Calves	9	13	10
Clean Sheep	1042	1140	1008
Ewes and Rams	154	180	141
Clean Pigs	742	748	706
Sows and Boars	20	23	19
Scotland			
Steers	17	17	18
Heifers	11	12	13
Young Bulls	4	3	2
Cows and Adult Bulls	6	7	7
Calves	0	0	0
Clean Sheep	108	112	113
Ewes and Rams	1	1	1
Clean Pigs	24	28	27
Sows and Boars	0	0	0
Great Britain			
Steers	68	73	72
Heifers	46	50	51
Young Bulls	19	17	14
Cows and Adult Bulls	43	51	55
Calves	9	13	10
Clean Sheep	1150	1252	1121
Ewes and Rams	155	182	142
Clean Pigs	766	776	733
Sows and Boars	20	23	19
Northern Ireland			
Steers	12	14	17
Heifers	8	9	10
Young Bulls	3	3	3
Cows and Adult Bulls	8	9	11
Calves	1	1	1
Clean Sheep	53	50	44
Ewes and Rams	2	3	3
Clean Pigs	131	133	132
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 from the Food Standards Agency (FSA) 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 slaughter and DCW data from September 2016. This is due to revised Scottish data as well as some actual E&W survey data replacing estimates.**