



20th August 2015

United Kingdom Slaughter Statistics – July 2015

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Key points

This release shows the latest monthly information on the slaughtering of cattle, sheep and pigs. It also includes dressed carcass weight and meat production information. The key results for **July 2015** are given below:

- **Cattle:** UK prime cattle (steers, heifers and young bulls) slaughterings in July 2015 were 2.8% higher than July 2014 at 181 thousand head. Beef and veal production was 83 thousand tonnes, 6.2% higher than in July 2014.
- **Sheep:** UK clean sheep slaughterings were 2.0% higher than in July 2014 at 1.3 million head. Mutton and lamb production was 30 thousand tonnes, 3.7% higher than in July 2014.
- **Pigs:** UK clean pig slaughterings were 3.4% higher than in July 2014 at 1.00 million head. Pigmeat production was 84 thousand tonnes, 4.1% higher than in July 2014.

This notice will be updated at 09:30 on 17th September 2015. 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. The survey is run according to statistical, rather than calendar months, the number of weeks in the statistical month is specified below.

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

	July 2014 5 weeks	May 2015 4 weeks	June 2015 4 weeks	July 2015 5 weeks	yr on yr % change
Steers	85	74	72	92	7.8%
Heifers	60	53	50	62	4.3%
Young Bulls	31	16	20	27	-13%
Cows and Adult Bulls	49	38	40	56	12%
Calves ⁽¹⁾	10	5	5	7	-30%
Clean Sheep	1273	833	978	1299	2.0%
Ewes and Rams	172	104	120	152	-12%
Clean Pigs	970	787	813	1002	3.4%
Sows and Boars	23	18	20	23	1.5%

(1)The definition of Calves from May 2014 is "Bovines less than 1 year old". Pre-May 2014, the definition was "Bovines weighing less than 165kg". Please see Methodology page for full details.

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

	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015
Steers	374.2	373.5	375.2
Heifers	330.0	331.0	331.6
Young Bulls	356.5	357.3	364.4
Cows and Adult Bulls	316.3	318.8	317.1
Calves ⁽¹⁾	50.5	63.3	56.7
Clean Sheep	20.4	19.9	19.6
Ewes and Rams	28.4	27.3	29.4
Clean Pigs	81.2	80.5	80.0
Sows and Boars	146.0	150.8	154.0

(1)The definition of Calves from May 2014 is "Bovines less than 1 year old". Pre-May 2014, the definition was "Bovines weighing less than 165kg". Please see Methodology page for full details.

Section 3: Monthly volumes of home killed meat production

Table 3 shows the monthly volumes of meat produced in UK abattoirs. Data is shown according to statistical, rather than calendar months, number of weeks in statistical month as specified.

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

	May 2015 4 weeks	June 2015 4 weeks	July 2015 5 weeks
Beef	63	63	83
Mutton and Lamb	20	23	30
Pigmeat	67	69	84

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 weeks in the statistical month. To get a clearer measure of trends weekly averages are calculated by dividing the number of livestock slaughtered each month by the number of weeks in the statistical month.

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

	2014						2015						
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Steers	17	18	20	22	22	18	19	20	20	19	19	18	18
Heifers	12	12	13	14	15	14	15	16	15	14	13	12	12
Young Bulls	6	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	5
Cows and Adult Bulls	10	11	12	14	14	12	13	13	11	10	9	10	11
Calves ⁽¹⁾	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	1
Clean Sheep	255	270	284	311	287	277	226	219	234	217	208	245	260
Ewes and Rams	34	39	38	40	33	31	27	29	27	28	26	30	30
Clean Pigs	194	194	205	206	217	199	191	204	203	194	197	203	200
Sows and Boars	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5

(1)The definition of Calves from May 2014 is "Bovines less than 1 year old". Pre-May 2014, the definition was "Bovines weighing less than 165kg". Please see Methodology page for full details.

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

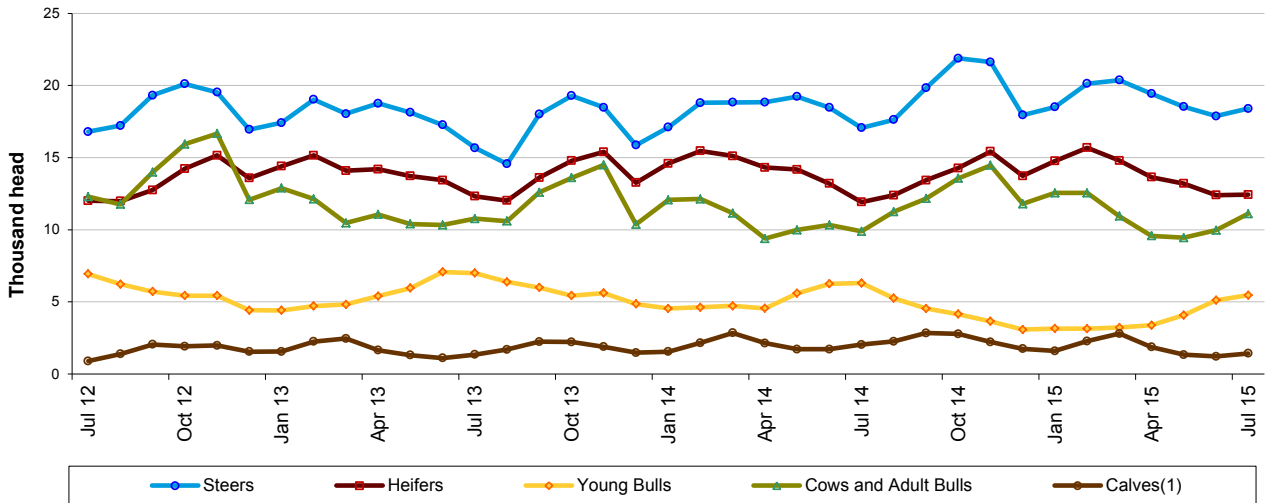


Figure 4:2 United Kingdom average weekly numbers of sheep slaughtered

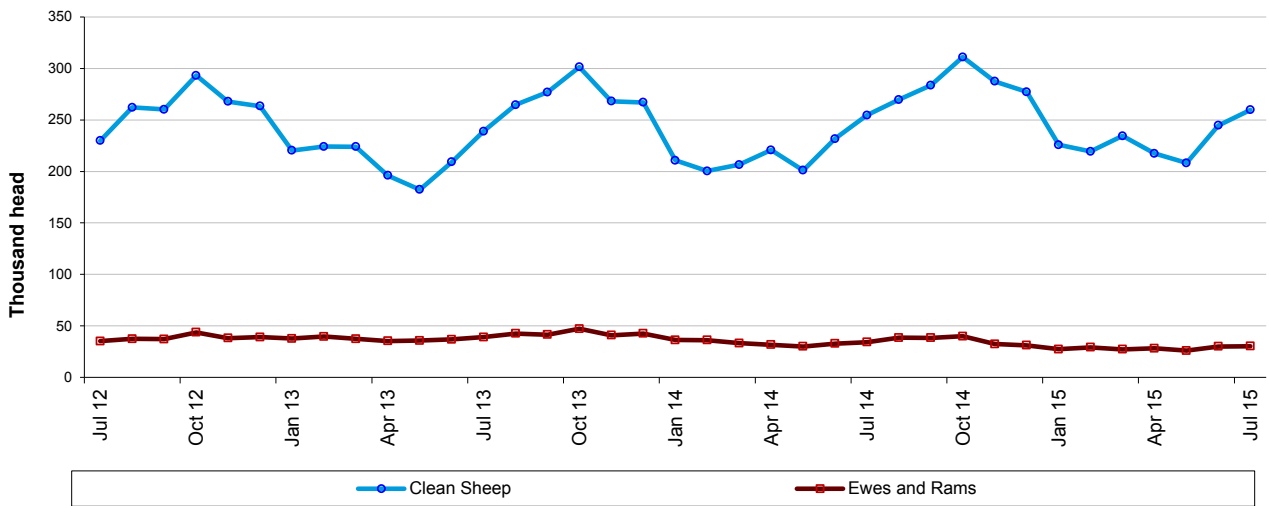
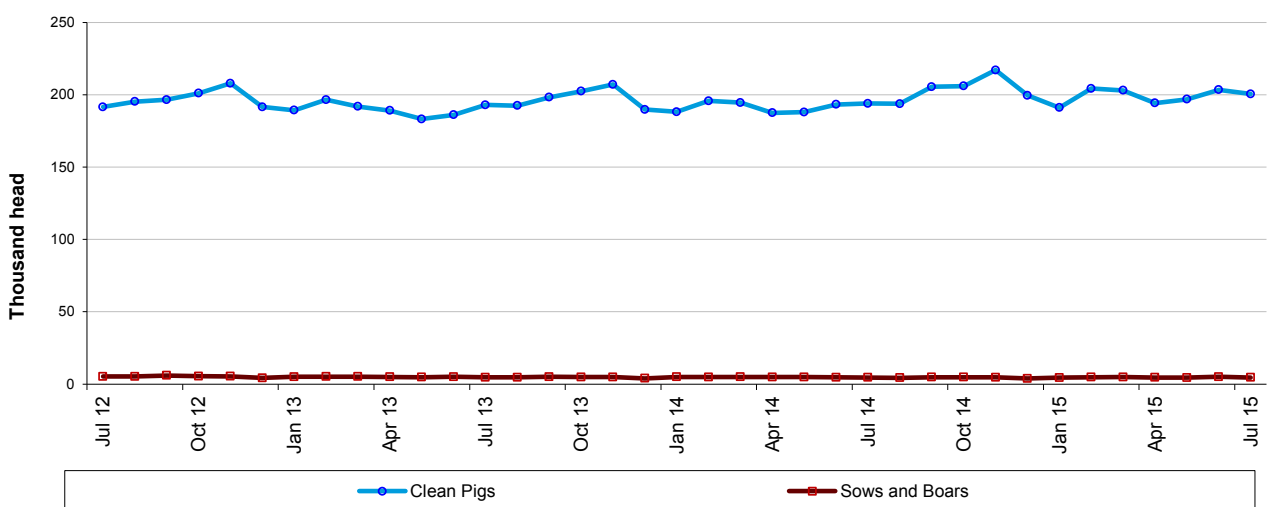


Figure 4:3 United Kingdom average weekly numbers of pigs slaughtered



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 2015	June 2015	July 2015
	4 weeks	4 weeks	5 weeks
England & Wales			
Steers	45	46	60
Heifers	32	32	40
Young Bulls	11	13	17
Cows and Adult Bulls	29	30	41
Calves ⁽¹⁾	5	4	7
Clean Sheep	744	864	1118
Ewes and Rams	101	116	148
Clean Pigs	642	664	822
Sows and Boars	18	20	23
Scotland			
Steers	16	16	19
Heifers	11	11	12
Young Bulls	3	5	6
Cows and Adult Bulls	4	4	6
Calves ⁽¹⁾	0	0	0
Clean Sheep	64	73	119
Ewes and Rams	1	1	1
Clean Pigs	22	23	29
Sows and Boars	0	0	0
Great Britain			
Steers	61	62	79
Heifers	44	42	52
Young Bulls	14	17	23
Cows and Adult Bulls	33	34	47
Calves ⁽¹⁾	5	4	7
Clean Sheep	808	937	1238
Ewes and Rams	102	118	149
Clean Pigs	665	687	851
Sows and Boars	18	20	23
Northern Ireland			
Steers	13	10	13
Heifers	9	7	10
Young Bulls	2	3	4
Cows and Adult Bulls	5	5	9
Calves ⁽¹⁾	0	0	1
Clean Sheep	25	41	61
Ewes and Rams	2	3	3
Clean Pigs	123	126	151
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 are also major users 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 DARD 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 <http://www.dardni.gov.uk/index/statistics/agricultural-inputs-and-outputs.htm>
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.

Definitions

9. To align with EU regulatory requirements, the definition of calves has been changed in this survey from May 2014 onwards to refer to age of animals, rather than weight. The new definition of calves is "bovines aged 12 months or under", whereas previous data (pre-May 2014) referred to "bovines weighing less than 165kg". This change in definition has had negligible impact to both the numbers of slaughterings and the volumes of production as the levels of UK calf slaughterings are so small. Veal production only contributes around 0.7% (470 tonnes) to the total 68 thousand tonnes of beef and veal produced in May 2014. This compares to 0.4% (280 tonnes) in May 2013.

The main difference can be seen in the calf weights as they have jumped up from an average 52kg in April 2014 to 67kg in May 2014. This is due to extra (heavier) animals which are less than a year old so which now fall into the calf category.

10. 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" but this has been amended in line with EU Regulation 1165/2008 definitions. See "Revisions" section for details of the impact of this change.

Revisions policy

11. 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.
12. The change in Calves definition in May 2014 (from <165kg to 1 year old or younger) has had negligible impact to both the numbers of slaughterings and the volumes of production as the levels of UK calf slaughterings are so small. Veal production only contributes around 0.7% (470 tonnes) to the total 68 thousand tonnes of beef and veal produced in May 2014. This compares to 0.4% (280 tonnes) in May 2013. The main difference can be seen in the calf weights as they have jumped up from an average 52kg in April 2014 to 67kg in May 2014. This is due to extra (heavier) animals which are less than a year old so which now fall into the calf category.
13. **This month revisions have been made to data from January 2015 onwards. This is due to revised DCW data and amended E&W survey data for June 2015. For example: June 2015, mutton and lamb production has been revised by an increase of approximately 461 thousand tonnes (2.1%).**