



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Wales Animal Health and Welfare Framework

Biosecurity Survey Results

March 2016



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Introduction

The Wales Animal Health and Welfare Framework

1. The Wales Animal Health and Welfare Framework sets out our plan for continuing and lasting improvements in standards of animal health and welfare for kept animals, whilst also helping to protect public health and making a contribution to the economy and the environment.
2. The Framework describes the long term vision for animal health and welfare in Wales through five strategic outcomes;
 - Wales has healthy productive animals
 - Animals in Wales have a good quality of life
 - People trust and have confidence in the way food is produced and the way public health is protected
 - Wales has a thriving rural economy
 - Wales has a high quality environment
3. To support implementation of the Framework, there is a publically appointed Group of six experts called the Wales Animal Health and Welfare Framework Group, (Wales AHWF Group). The Group has a pivotal role in providing a recognised link between the Welsh Government, livestock keepers, animal owners, industry representatives and the veterinary profession.
4. In July 2015 Welsh Government, in partnership with the Wales AHWF Group published the Wales Animal Health and Welfare Framework Implementation Plan for 2015/16. One of the key priorities within the plan is to raise awareness of biosecurity.

Biosecurity Survey

5. Implementation of good biosecurity practices is the first line of defence against all infectious diseases, including serious notifiable diseases like Foot and Mouth disease or Bovine TB. It is, or should be a normal part of daily farming life, helping to ensure that animals stay healthy and businesses remain profitable.
6. To help assess the level of understanding of biosecurity amongst farmers, a survey was launched at the Royal Welsh Show 2015 running through to mid October. The purpose of this survey is to assess;
 - Current knowledge and understanding of biosecurity
 - What biosecurity practices are currently used on farms; and
 - The preferred ways for seeking out and receiving information on biosecurity.
7. This report presents the results of the survey, the response by section from the Chief Veterinary Officer for Wales and proposed next steps.

Methodology

8. The survey was designed to obtain results as quickly as possible in order to provide an initial indication on farmers' levels of understanding. Advice was sought from Welsh Government statisticians on the best approach to achieve a balance between the need to obtain results quickly and obtaining useful information. Therefore this report only covers the survey responses and is not designed to be representative of all farms in Wales.
9. Survey response forms were made available in hard copy and promoted at the Royal Welsh Show and other agricultural shows over the summer months. The survey was also available for completion on-line.
10. It should be recognised that there is some risk of bias in the responses as the survey may not have captured the views of "average" farmers but extreme views which may not be wholly representative.
11. 360 questionnaires were completed. These have been collated and analysed. The tables within the report show the proportion of the total number of farms that replied to the questionnaire that gave each particular answer. For most of the questions farmers are invited to select all of the answers that they think apply to them. For these questions the share shown is the proportion of farms that gave a particular answer. This might be the only answer they gave or it might be one of many. In the tables within the report, there is a note to say whether multiple answers were present or not.
12. It should also be noted that some farmers did not reply to some questions. These are shown separately as "missing". We should not draw conclusions from these "missing" farms. They may have omitted the question deliberately or accidentally. Where there are many of them perhaps the question was in some way ambiguous. It would not be sensible to assume particular views for those farms who did not answer a particular question.
13. A copy of the statistical analysis by question is included in **Annex One**. The Wales AHWF Group has provided comments on the results. These have then been considered by Christianne Glossop, Chief Veterinary Officer for Wales to consolidate the key messages coming out of the survey and the proposed next steps. The response from the Chief Veterinary Officer for Wales is set out at the end of each Section within the report.

Section One - Overview of Responses Received

14. This Section summarises the results from questions 1, 2 and 3 of the survey. These are set out in **Tables 1 - 3**.

Table 1

Q1: What area of land do you farm?	Number of responses	%*
under 10 hectares	25	7%
10 to 20 hectares	22	6%
20 to 40 hectares	31	9%
40 to 80 hectares	63	18%
80 to 160 hectares	102	28%
160 to 320 hectares	67	19%
at least 320 hectares	42	12%
Missing	8	2%

Table 2

Q2: Where is your farm located?	Number of responses	%*
North West Wales (Anglesey, Gwynedd)	65	18%
North East Wales (Conwy, Denbighshire; Flintshire; Wrexham)	42	12%
Powys	66	18%
Ceredigion	44	12%
Pembrokeshire	34	9%
Carmarthenshire	55	15%
South Wales (Other local authorities not named above)	41	11%
Outside Wales	10	3%
Missing	6	2%

*The number of responses totals more than 360 as 2 respondents have ticked more than 1 box.

Table 3

Q3: What type of farm do you have?	Number of responses	%*
Dairy	70	19%
Beef	43	12%
Sheep	91	25%
Beef & Sheep	163	45%
Pig	10	3%
Poultry	3	1%
Missing	17	5%

*The number of responses totals more than 360 as 29 respondents have ticked more than 1 box.

15. The survey received responses from 360 farms in total. These farms covered a good mix of regions, farm types and size (area) of farm. As set out in the methodology, we cannot claim that they are properly

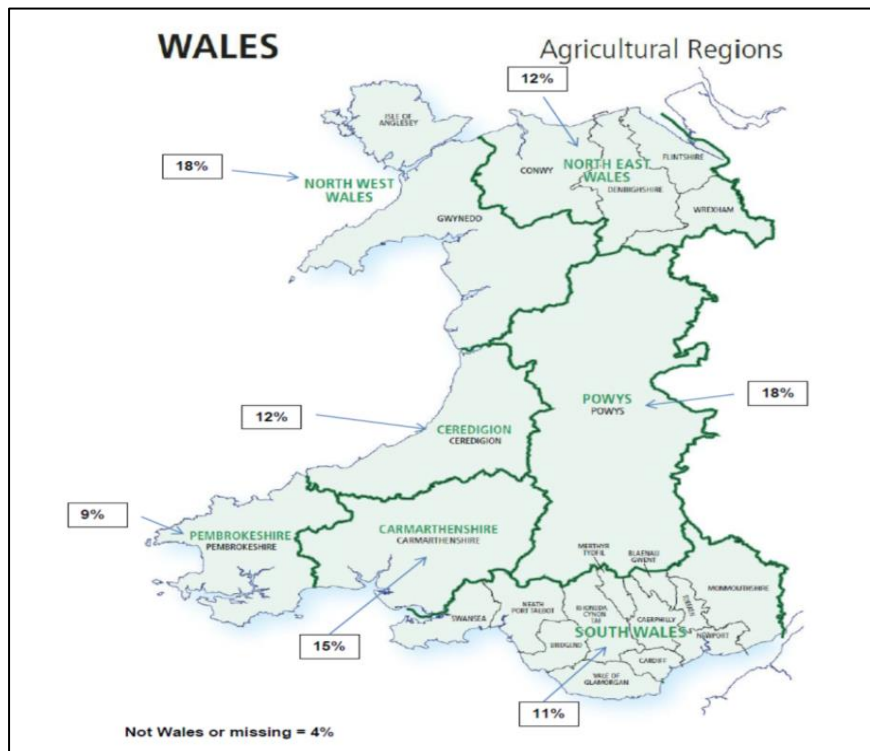
representative of all Welsh farms. However, they represent a wide range of farm types and are a useful starting point for further work.

16. A comparison has been made with the “Farming Facts and Figures” Survey which was published in June 2015.

<http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/farming-facts-figures/?lang=en>

17. Looking at farm size, the farms with small areas of land, (under 40 hectares), are under represented compared to what we might expect from the June Survey.
18. The mix of farms across the regions of Wales matches the June Survey reasonably well. There is a difference between the regional distribution of farms for those responses gathered at the Royal Welsh Show and those from agricultural colleges. The former has a slight bias towards farms from Powys, while the latter has farms from the Anglesey/Gwynedd and Carmarthenshire regions over represented.
19. The mix of farm types, (dairy, beef, sheep, mixed sheep with beef etc.), are also consistent with the June Survey results.

Diagram 1: Regional Distribution of Respondents



Response from the Chief Veterinary Officer for Wales

20. I am encouraged by the response to this survey and the variety of farms represented. These results provide an indication of the level of

understanding of biosecurity amongst farmers. It is evident that there are farmers who feel that biosecurity is very important and are implementing good biosecurity practices on farm – however the results also show that there are a fair proportion of farmers who remain to be convinced. Looking at the biosecurity practices implemented on farm, it is evident that there is a range of activity from very little to exemplar standards. Our joint objective going forwards must be to encourage all farmers to achieve higher standards and reap the benefits of sound biosecurity practices.

Section Two – Current Knowledge And Understanding Of Biosecurity.

21. This section covers the responses to Questions 4, 5 and 6 in the biosecurity survey.
22. **Question 4** in the survey asked respondents to consider the importance of biosecurity best practice in agriculture. The results are set out in **Table 4**.

Table 4

How important do you consider biosecurity best practice in agriculture?	Number of responses	%*
Not at all important	4	1%
Slightly important	21	6%
Fairly important	87	24%
Very important	161	45%
Extremely important	83	23%
Missing	4	1%

23. The responses covered the full range of options from biosecurity being “not at all important” to it being “extremely important”. There were 4 responding farms that did not answer this question. For the remainder the importance of biosecurity was rated as follows.
- 25 not important or slightly important (7%)
 - 87 fairly important (24%)
 - 161 very important (45%)
 - 83 extremely important (23%)
24. Thus just over two thirds of the responding farms rated biosecurity as either very or extremely important. However, we must consider the risk that farmers who feel less strongly about biosecurity may simply have decided not to take part in the survey.
25. **Question 5** in the survey asked respondents to choose a statement which described how much they were doing to reduce the risk of disease on farm. The results are set out in **Table 5**.

Table 5

Q5: Which statement best describes how much you are doing to reduce the risk of disease on your farm?	Number of responses	%*
I implement few biosecurity measures on my farm	36	10%
I implement some biosecurity measures, I realise that I could do more	192	53%
I feel that biosecurity measures on my farm are at a high standard	81	23%
I have implemented a good number of biosecurity measures on my farm	47	13%
Missing	7	2%

*The number of responses totals more than 360 as 2 respondents have ticked more than 1 box.

26. Just under 55% of the responding farms said that the statement that best represented them was; “I implement some biosecurity measures and I realise I could do more”.
27. Around 35% of farms said the best match was that they had either high standards or a good number of biosecurity measures in place.
28. This leaves around 10% of responding farms that said that they had few biosecurity measures. There were 7 farms that did not respond to this particular question and a handful that gave multiple responses.
29. **Question 6** in the survey asked respondents to identify the difficulties they saw to implementing biosecurity best practice on farm. The results are set out in **Table 6**.

Table 6

Q6: What are the difficulties you see to implementing biosecurity best practice on your farm?	Number of responses	%*
I do not know what “biosecurity” is	11	3%
I don't have adequate knowledge of common biosecurity practices	90	25%
I have more important priorities	78	22%
Biosecurity practices take up too much time	58	16%
I do not understand how biosecurity practices could help my farm	14	4%
My neighbours do not implement biosecurity measures so it seems pointless for me to carry them out	52	14%
The cost of establishing or retaining biosecurity practices is too high	69	19%
I leave that advice to my vet	50	14%
There is insufficient advice available	42	12%
Missing	55	15%

*Respondents were asked to select all of the answers which they think apply to them

30. The question listed a set of potential barriers to a farmer implementing biosecurity best practice. Respondents were asked to select all the options in the list that applied to them. The responses give wide coverage of the listed options. Every option was selected by at least 11 farms. For frequency of selection we can divided the options into three broad groups;
- Most frequent – “I don’t have adequate knowledge of common biosecurity practices” (90); “I have more important priorities” (78); “the cost of establishing or retaining biosecurity is too high” (69).
 - Frequent – “biosecurity practice takes up too much time” (58); “My neighbours do not implement biosecurity measures” (52); “I leave that advice to my vet” (50); “there is insufficient advice available” (42).
 - Lower frequency - “I do not understand how biosecurity measures could help my farm” (14); “I do not know what biosecurity is” (11).

Response from the Chief Veterinary Officer for Wales

31. It is positive that approximately two thirds of respondents felt that biosecurity was very important. It does, however, concern me that one third of respondents felt that it was only fairly or not important at all. As we continue to work through this campaign I will be looking to see how best to get this message across. I would also call on those farmers who feel that biosecurity is important to demonstrate good practice. We all have a role to play in minimising the risks posed by disease threats to the industry. With this in mind, I was pleased to see that well over half of the respondents felt that they could be doing more to improve their biosecurity practices on farm. This indicates to me that there is a willingness within the industry to do more.
32. It was interesting to see what respondents felt were the main barriers to implementing good biosecurity practices on farm. The main barriers identified were having inadequate knowledge, more important priorities and cost. It will be really important to consider the cost/ benefit analysis of disease on farm versus the cost of implementing biosecurity practices to demonstrate value for money. In addition, I will be looking to see how best we can use the new Farming Connect Service to help provide farmers with the knowledge and information needed. Other themes raised through the comments in this section covered informed purchasing and quarantine units. Work on these areas has been progressing. There has been a public consultation on implementing quarantine units in Wales as well as taking forward the concept of Informed Purchasing with regards to TB as well as other diseases of economic importance to farms.

Section Three – Biosecurity Practices Currently Used On Farms

33. This section covers the responses provided to Questions 7, 8 and 9 in the biosecurity survey.

Movements of animals and animal by-products

34. **Question 7, 7a and 7b** asked respondents to indicate what biosecurity practices they had implemented on farm in relation to movements of animals and animal by-products. Respondents were first asked to indicate if they operated a closed herd/ flock before choosing from the available options. The results are set out in **Tables 7, 7a and 7b**.

Table 7

Q7: Do you operate a closed herd/ flock?	Number of responses	%*
Yes	163	45%
No	194	54%
Missing	6	2%

*The number of responses totals more than 360 as 3 respondents have ticked more than 1 box.

Table 7a

Q7a: Which of the following practices have you implemented on farm?	Number of responses	%*
Minimise the frequency of new animal introductions to reduce the risk of disease,	77	21%
Isolating new animals (in separate air space if housed and no nose to nose contact if held outside) before introducing them to the rest of the farm	106	29%
Checking the health history of animals before purchasing them	82	23%
Missing	20	6%

*Respondents were asked to select all of the answers which they think apply to them

Table 7b

Q7b: Which of the following practices have you implemented on farm?	Number of responses	%*
A dedicated area for the loading/ unloading animals, feed or Milk	188	52%
A written plan for disposing of fallen stock	139	39%
Procedures in place for safely removing carcasses from the main livestock area	182	51%
Missing	65	18%

*Respondents were asked to select all of the answers which they think apply to them

35. Slightly more than half the farms said that they did not operate a closed herd or flock with slightly less than a half saying that they did. There were 6 non-responses and 3 farms that said they did both.

36. For **question 7a**, this was marked as applying only to farms that did not run a close herd or flock. However, there were 63 farms that said, (in question 7), that they had a closed herd or flock who also answered this question. It is not clear if these unexpected responses are simple mistakes, different ideas about what “closed” means, problems because of complex arrangements on farms, or poor questionnaire design.
37. In the summary results at Annex One, the results are presented with and without the closed herds/flocks.
38. There were 23 farms that did not have a closed herd or flock who gave no answer to this question. These are not necessarily all farms that had none of the listed practices, they may include some who, by accident or design, missed the question out. However, for this and the other questions that ask for option implemented on farm – the number of farms selecting no options is an indication, but probably a slight overstatement, of the number of farms who have implemented none of the practices.
39. The question was on the basis of selecting all the options that applied. Multiple responses were common. Of the 237 farms who selected an option, 137 selected a single option, 61 selected two options and 39 selected all three.
40. The issue with unexpected responses did not seem to make a significant difference in the pattern of answers.
41. For **question 7b**, this was marked as applying to farms that did run a closed flock/ herd. Respondents were asked to select all that applied from a list of three further practices. 65 farms did not select any of the practices. There were 146 farms who selected a single option; 84 who selected two options and 65 who selected all three.
42. The number of farms stating that they had a written fallen stock plan was slightly lower than the other two options (139 compared to 182 and 188).

Movements of people/equipment

43. This section covers the responses provided to questions 8 and 9 in the biosecurity survey.
44. **Question 8** asked respondents to indicate from a list of 5 options what biosecurity practices they had implemented on farm in relation to movements of people/ equipment. The results are attached in **Table 8**.

Table 8

Q8: Which of the following practices have you implemented on farm?	No of responses	%*
Restricting visitors to your livestock areas	124	34%
Cleansing and disinfecting all vehicles/equipment entering the farm	63	18%
Cleansing and disinfecting farm equipment shared with or borrowed from another site prior to its use	96	27%
Cleansing and disinfecting farm equipment shared with or borrowed from another site after its use,	100	28%
Making cleansing and disinfecting facilities available for visitors before entering and leaving your farm,	116	32%
Missing	75	21%

*Respondents were asked to select all of the answers which they think apply to them

45. There were 75 respondents who selected no options, 148 a single option; 83 two options and 54 three or more options. Six farms selected all 5 options.
46. The lowest selection rate was for “cleansing and disinfecting all vehicles/equipment entering the farm”. This was selected by 63 farms while the other options were selected by around 100 farms (ranging from 96 to 124).

Farm Layout

47. **Question 9** asked respondents to indicate what biosecurity practices they had implemented on farm in relation to farm layout. The results are set out in **Table 9**.

Table 9

Q9: Which of the following practices have you implemented on farm?	No of responses	%*
Appropriate boundaries (man made i.e. fencing or natural) are in place to prevent contact with many neighbouring livestock and your livestock from straying outside of the farm	268	74%
The main entrance to your farm is clearly identified with signage	171	48%
There are dedicated routes for deliveries into your farm	115	32%
There is a designated area for the cleansing and disinfection of vehicles/equipment	102	28%
Missing	22	6%

*Respondents were asked to select all of the answers which they think apply to them

48. There were 137 respondents who selected a single option; 109 selected two options; 67 selected three options and 25 selected all four. There were 22 farms that did not select any of the options.

49. There were 91 farms who selected the keeping appropriate boundaries option as the single option they selected (out of the total of 137).
50. All four options were more common in combination with at least one more option chosen.

Response from the Chief Veterinary Officer for Wales

51. These responses suggest different views on identification of applying the term “closed herd” or “closed flock”. Ideally, I would like to see farmers choosing all of the practices. I was encouraged to see that over half of the respondents chose at least one option, but, as is evident from earlier responses in the survey more needs to be done. One comment in particular struck me here, that we need to take biosecurity messages to a wider audience. We need to consider how we engage with contractors, visitors to farms and also the wider public.
52. Farm layout was a theme tested in this section and again it was encouraging to see that over half of respondents indicated that they were implementing at least 2 practices on farm. The most frequent option chosen was having appropriate boundaries and a number of comments were also made about having support available to put double fencing in place.

Section Four - Preferred Ways For Seeking Out And Receiving Information On Biosecurity

53. This section covers the responses provided to questions 10 and 11 in the biosecurity survey.
54. **Question 10** in the survey asked respondents to indicate their interest in receiving biosecurity information. The results are set out in **Table 10**.

Table 10

Q10: How interested are you in receiving biosecurity related information?	No of responses	%*
Not interested	50	14%
Slightly interested	68	19%
Fairly interested	111	31%
Very interested	74	21%
Extremely interested	36	10%
Missing	22	6%

*The number of responses totals more than 360 as 1 respondent has ticked more than 1 box.

55. There were 110 respondents who were very or extremely interested in receiving more information, 111 who were fairly interested. 118 respondents indicated that they were not or slightly interested. 22 farmers gave no response to this question.

56. **Question 11** in the survey asked respondents to choose their preferred route for accessing further biosecurity information. Respondents were given a list of 8 options to choose. The results are set out in **Table 11**.

Table 11

Q11: What is your preferred mode for accessing biosecurity information?	No of responses	%*
Social Media	90	25%
Email	118	33%
GWLAD	148	41%
Leaflets	89	25%
Via Your Vet	117	33%
Workshops/ Training	51	14%
Website	103	29%
Newspaper/ magazines	89	25%
Missing	21	6%

*Respondents were asked to select all of the answers which they think apply to them

57. There were 133 respondents who selected a single option; 67 who selected two options; 74 who selected 3 options and 65 who selected four or more options. There were 21 farms that did not select any options.
58. For the individual options, Gwlad was selected the most with 148 farms. Options for e-mail, via vet, and website were each selected over 100 times. Social media, leaflets and newspapers were selected about 90 times each. The lowest scoring option was “workshops & training” which was selected 51 times.
59. It should be noted that while the selection of social media is higher amongst the respondents from colleges, it also score quite well for the other types of respondents.

Response from the Chief Veterinary Officer for Wales

60. It is encouraging that over half of respondents expressed an interest in receiving more information. However, I am also keen to engage with people who have not expressed an interest. This may be because they feel that they already have all the information they need which is a positive thing. There is of course the risk that respondents who expressed a view earlier in the survey that they felt that biosecurity was not important have echoed that view here by saying they are not interested in receiving information. It is important in my consideration of next steps that we work to help everyone understand the importance of biosecurity.
61. As we consider communications going forward we will need to ensure that we adopt an inclusive approach using a range of different channels. There appears to be interest in receiving more information via social media and

with a number of respondents suggesting the use of Facebook and Twitter. Gwlad was also identified as a useful method for communication and we will consider how to make information available via this route.

Section Five – Overview Of Comments

62. There was opportunity within the survey for respondents to provide comments on what would make farmers more interested in applying better biosecurity measures on farms and also any additional comments on biosecurity.

63. Almost half the farms who responded to the survey made some comment to question 12 on how to make more farmers interested in biosecurity. This is a high figure for people writing comments in a survey and suggests that farmers have some strong views on this. For the purposes of this report the comments have been analysed and collated into themes. These are as follows;

- Accessible information for all audiences – including the general public
- Improved and accessible training – including education for young farmers
- Increased use of social media
- Informed purchasing – knowing where you are buying animals from and their health status
- Biosecurity around bringing in new animals to the farm - use of quarantine units
- Financial considerations including implementation costs, potential for financial incentives and/or financial penalties
- Cost / benefit analysis of having/not having disease on farm – selling the benefits of practicing good biosecurity
- Biosecurity at shows
- Everyone needs to be comfortable talking about biosecurity (farmers, contractors, visitors, general public)
- Dealing with wildlife and vermin

Section Six – Conclusions And Next Steps

64. In considering the survey results, the Chief Veterinary Officer for Wales and the Wales AHWF Group have identified actions which are set out in the table below. The key driver moving forwards will be to support and encourage as many farmers as possible to do as much as they can to achieve higher standards.

Table 12: Conclusions and Proposed Next Steps

Targeted Communications To Farmers	
Conclusion	Proposed Next Steps
Selling the benefits of good biosecurity – importance of cost / benefit analysis	Develop and publish four case study films based on the topics covered in the survey, incorporating the key messages from the results of the survey.
	Consider how we can best use the new Farming Connect Service as a vehicle for getting biosecurity information and advice to farmers.
	Consider the role of private veterinary surgeons(through Animal Plant Health Agency and Veterinary Delivery Partnership Contracts).
	Consider further work to carry out cost/ benefit analyses of implementing improved biosecurity practices on farm.
Reviewing communication channels to get the right message to as wide an audience as possible	To review the communications strategy for biosecurity and as part of this consider how to make best use of tools such as social media.
	Ensure that delivery agents are giving consistent advice and messages.
Wider Communications	
Conclusion	Proposed Next Steps
Biosecurity at agriculture shows and all animal gatherings	To consider working with organisations such as the Association of Show and Agriculture Organisations and the Royal Welsh Show Society to produce generic biosecurity advice for agriculture shows.
Wider messaging to contractors and farm visitors	To review the communications strategy for biosecurity to include a wider audience.
Wider messaging to the general public	

Improved Evidence Base – Measuring Success	
Conclusion	Proposed Next Steps
To improve baseline evidence and develop mechanisms for measuring success.	To look at the TB Biosecurity Scoring Tool and consider making this a generic tool for use on all farms.
	Developing a mobile application on biosecurity for farmers to use.
	Developing and encouraging farmers to sign up to a charter on biosecurity standards– consider option of having a workshop to discuss feasibility of doing this.
	Consider engaging the ISO (International Organisation on Standardization) to explore opportunities for developing an ISO standard relating to biosecurity and the potential benefits of having one e.g. trade etc.
	To carrying out another follow -up survey – probably in 2017 to provide an opportunity to assess any impacts / changes.
Welsh Government - Animal Health and Welfare Policies	
Conclusion	Proposed Next Steps
Six Day Standstill Project	Quarantine Units – Welsh Government has been working with the farming industry, operational partners and other stakeholders to develop an acceptable improvement to the current standstill rules. The proposals developed are presented in more detail within the recent consultation are for a general standstill exemption for farms using Quarantine Units (QUs). http://gov.wales/consultations/environmentandcountryside/consultation-six-day-standstill-quarantine-units/?lang=en
Bovine TB	Engage with the Informed Purchasing grant work to provide additional opportunities and ensure consistent information is disseminated.
BVD Eradication	To ensure that improved biosecurity practices are at the core of the proposed BVD Eradication Scheme.
Engaging With Young People – Education	
Conclusion	Proposed Next Steps
Ensuring that young people are provided with the advice and guidance they need to help implement good biosecurity practices on farm	To work with agricultural colleges / universities to seek out opportunities for biosecurity to form part of the curriculum.
	To work with agricultural colleges to ensure they are demonstrating good biosecurity practices.
	To work with organisations such as Young Farmers to ensure consistent messaging on biosecurity is communicated and to seek feedback from these stakeholders on the way forward.
	To consider how we can best use the new Farming Connect Service to communicate messages/ advice on biosecurity to young people.

Section Seven – More Information And How To Get Involved

65. We all have a stake in improving standards of animal health and welfare and you are encouraged to get involved in the following ways.

For more information and to join our partnership networks

66. To receive latest news and information directly on opportunities to get involved then you can register your interest on our stakeholder database.
67. Please complete the registration form at:
www.wales.gov.uk/ahwframework
68. If you would like a hard copy of the registration form then please contact us using the details below.

Visit our website

69. Find the latest information on the Framework and the Wales Animal Health and Welfare Framework Group at:
www.wales.gov.uk/ahwframework
70. Find the latest information on biosecurity at
<http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/ahw/biosecurity/?lang=en>

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Or write to us at:

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Annex One – Statistical Analysis of Results

The first summary (parts 1 to 4) shows the numbers of farms giving each answer to the survey questions.

For most questions multiple responses are allowed so the totals can add up to more than the 360 total responses. The number of farms that had a multiple response is shown for each question in the row labelled “multiple”.

If a farm records no answers to a particular question it is shown in the line labelled “missing”.

Farms are divided into three groups based on where the response came from.

- Agricultural Colleges
- Agricultural Shows
- Others – responses that came in on-line or by post and those from Animal and Plant Health Agency

The results are shown separately to see if there are different patterns in the sources.

The farms are also split between when the answer was on its own (“single”) or was part of a multiple response (multiple).

The second summary shows the breakdown of those questions that had multiple responses. Question 1 and 4 have no multiple responses and so are excluded. For each of the remaining questions the number of farms is giving none, 1, 2 or more answers to the given question.

Summary of survey responses

Part 1

	Farms by source			All farms	By response	
	College	Show	Others		Single	Multiple
Q1 - area farmed						
<10	3	10	12	25	25	0
10 to 20	4	8	10	22	22	0
20 to 40	12	10	9	31	31	0
40 to 80	21	23	19	63	63	0
80 to 160	44	41	17	102	102	0
160 to 320	32	24	11	67	67	0
At least 320	21	16	5	42	42	0
Missing	3	3	2	8		
Q2 - farm location						
North West	39	13	13	65	65	0
North East	19	17	6	42	41	1
Powys	14	35	17	66	66	0
Ceredigion	10	25	9	44	42	2
Pembrokeshire	17	14	3	34	34	0
Carmarthenshire	29	18	8	55	52	3
South East	11	10	20	41	41	0
Not Wales	2	3	5	10	10	0
Missing	1	1	4	6		
Multiple	2	1	0	3		
Q3 - Farm type						
Dairy	44	19	7	70	54	16
Beef	13	20	10	43	34	9
Sheep	30	39	22	91	75	16
Beef & Sheep	65	60	38	163	146	17
Pig	2	7	1	10	3	7
Poultry	0	2	1	3	1	2
Missing	1	4	12	17		
Multiple	14	12	4	30		
Q4 - Importance of bio-security						
Not	1	3	0	4	4	0
Slight	5	12	4	21	21	0
Fairly	46	32	9	87	87	0
Very	60	59	42	161	161	0
Extremely	28	27	28	83	83	0
Missing	0	2	2	4		

Source: responses to OCVO Biosecurity Survey, 2015

Summary of survey responses

Part 2

	Farms by source			All farms	By response	
	College	Show	Others		Single	Multiple
Q5 - Reducing risk activities						
Few	14	13	9	36	34	2
Could do more	84	75	33	192	190	2
High standard	32	29	20	81	80	1
Good number	10	16	21	47	47	0
Missing	3	2	2	7		
Multiple	2	0	0	2		
Q6 - Implementation difficulties						
What is BS?	3	7	1	11	7	4
What are the practices?	46	33	11	90	52	38
Low priority	41	30	7	78	35	43
Practices take time	35	18	5	58	15	43
How do they help me?	5	6	3	14	7	7
Neighbours	11	27	14	52	24	28
Cost	31	24	14	69	19	50
Leave advice to my vet	18	20	12	50	19	31
Insufficient advice	14	20	8	42	16	26
Missing	12	16	27	55		
Multiple	54	44	13	111		
Q7 - Closed herd						
Yes	63	56	44	163	160	3
No	76	76	42	194	191	3
Missing	1	3	2	6		
Multiple	0	0	3	3		

Source: responses to OCVO Biosecurity Survey, 2015

Summary of survey responses

Part 3

	Farms by source			All farms	By response	
	College	Show	Others		Single	Multiple
Q7a - Practices implemented on a non-closed farm						
Minimise animal introductions	45	52	30	127	49	78
Isolating new animals	47	59	35	141	59	82
Check history of new animals	40	40	28	108	29	79
Missing and not closed farm	5	14	4	23		
Missing and closed farm	40	26	34	100		
Multiple	30	43	27	100		
Present and closed farm	23	30	10	63	30	33
Q7a - As above but excluding results from closed farms						
Minimise animal introductions	29	25	22	76	28	48
Isolating new animals	40	40	26	106	54	52
Check history of new animals	34	27	20	81	25	56
Missing	5	14	4	23		
Multiple	25	23	19	67		
Q7b - More practices for all farms						
Fixed loading area	70	67	51	188	62	126
Fallen stock plan	51	57	31	139	29	110
Carcass removal	51	76	55	182	55	127
Missing	26	21	18	65		
Multiple	41	58	50	149		
Q8 - Practices for people/equipment						
Visitor restrictions	38	44	42	124	49	75
Clean visiting equip	17	31	15	63	17	46
Clean borrowed before	39	34	23	96	18	78
Clean borrowed after	50	32	18	100	26	74
Visitor cleaning facilities	38	42	36	116	38	78
Missing	34	24	17	75		
Multiple	51	43	43	137		

Source: responses to OCVO Biosecurity Survey, 2015

Question 7a was intended only for farms that did not answer "yes" to question 7

Some "closed" farms did make a response

The results for Q7a are show with and without these misresponses

Summary of survey responses

Part 4

	Farms by source			All farms	By response	
	College	Show	Others		Single	Multiple
Q9 - Farm layout practices						
Boundaries	113	97	58	268	91	177
Clear entrance	72	64	35	171	22	149
Fixed delivery routes	38	37	40	115	11	104
Fixed area for cleansing	38	39	25	102	13	89
Missing	4	4	14	22		
Multiple	84	68	49	201		
Q10 - willingness for further information						
Not	19	23	8	50	50	0
Slight	31	31	6	68	67	1
Fair	52	33	26	111	110	1
Very	27	32	15	74	74	0
Extreme	9	11	16	36	36	0
Missing	3	5	14	22		
Multiple	1	0	0	1		
Q11 - comms preference						
Social media	44	25	21	90	9	81
e mail	49	42	27	118	31	87
Gwlad	33	63	52	148	36	112
Leaflets	39	21	29	89	8	81
Via vet	48	43	26	117	18	99
Workshops & Training	23	15	13	51	6	45
Website	54	25	24	103	16	87
Newspapers	44	26	19	89	9	80
Missing	8	4	9	21		
Multiple	81	69	56	206		
Q12 with comments	70	65	43	178		
Q13 with comments	5	19	19	43		

Source: responses to OCVO Biosecurity Survey, 2015

Summary of questions where farms give multiple responses

	Q2 Region	Q3 Farm type	Q5 Reduce Risk	Q6 Barriers	Q7 Closed Herd	Q7a Actions	Q7b More actions	Q8 People & equip	Q9 Farm layout	Q10 More info	Q11 Comms
None	6	17	7	55	6	123	65	75	22	22	21
1	351	313	351	194	351	137	146	148	137	337	133
2	3	24	1	74	3	61	84	83	109	1	67
3		5	1	26		39	65	37	67		74
4		1		11				11	25		36
5								6			14
6											8
7											2
8											5
Total	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360

Source: Responses to OCVO Biosecurity Survey, 2015

Omitting questions 1 and 4 where there were no multiple responses

