



VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED

AUSTRALIA

PRELIMINARY

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 21 DEC 2000

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 For more information about these and related statistics, contact Geoff Ellerton on Hobart 03 6222 5856, or the National Information Service on 1300 135 070.

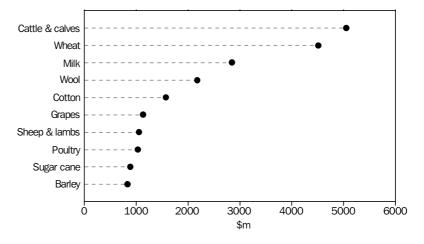
NOTES

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D. Trewin Australian Statistician

NATIONAL ESTIMATES

The preliminary estimate of gross value of agricultural commodities produced for 1999–2000 is \$29.9 billion, a 4% increase on the 1998–99 value of \$28.9 billion. This resulted from increases in the gross value of both crops and livestock slaughterings and other disposals.



GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, 1999-2000p

Crops

The preliminary estimate of gross value of crops for 1999–2000 rose by 2% to \$16.6 billion. The major influence was a 12% increase in the gross value of wheat to \$4.5 billion. This resulted from a rise in production despite a fall in the average price for wheat. Significant increases in gross values of crops also occurred for cotton, up 17% to \$1.6 billion and canola, up 16% to \$746 million. The increase in the gross value of canola was due to major increases in production in Western Australia, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia.

Significant decreases in the gross value of crops were experienced for oats, down 27% to \$114 million, rice, down 22% to \$281 million and sugar cane cut for crushing, down 15% to \$886 million. The fall in the gross value of sugar cane cut for crushing was mainly the result of lower sugar prices.

Livestock slaughterings and other disposals

The preliminary estimate of gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals increased by 9% to \$7.9 billion. Increases were recorded in cattle and calves, up 13% to \$5.0 billion and pigs, up 15% to \$792 million.

The increase in the gross value of cattle and calves slaughterings and other disposals was due to an increase in average prices, as production levels were down slightly. The increase in gross value of pigs resulted from improved prices, as production was slightly lower than the previous year.

The gross value of sheep and lambs slaughterings and other disposals and the gross value of poultry remained steady, with slight production increases offset by price reductions.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS continued

Livestock products

The preliminary estimate of gross value of livestock products remained steady at \$5.4 billion. The gross value of wool increased by 2% to \$2.2 billion. While milk production increased, this was more than offset by falling prices across all States. As a result the gross value of milk fell by 2% to \$2.9 billion.

STATE COMPARISONS

New South Wales

The preliminary estimate of gross value of agricultural production in 1999–2000 rose by 6% to \$8.2 billion. New South Wales, the largest contributor, accounted for 27% of the total value of Australian agricultural production. The gross value of crops rose by 8% to \$4.9 billion, with wheat (up 28% to \$1.4 billion) and cotton (up 37% to \$1.1 billion) the major contributors. Significant decreases in the gross value of crops occurred for oats, which fell 60% to \$24 million, and rice, down 22% to \$280 million.

The preliminary estimate of gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals increased by 6% to \$1.9 billion. Increases in the gross values of cattle and calves slaughterings and other disposals, up 11% to \$1.1 billion, and pigs slaughtered, up 24% to \$215 million were partially offset by a decrease in the gross value of sheep and lambs slaughtered, down 10% to \$230 million and a fall in the gross value of poultry slaughterings, down 5% to \$390 million.

The preliminary estimate of gross value of livestock products remained steady at \$1.4 billion. A 1% increase in the gross value of milk (\$467 million) and a 5% increase in the gross value of eggs (\$118 million), was offset by a 1% decrease in the gross value of wool, to \$833 million.

Victoria

The preliminary estimate of gross value of agricultural production increased by 5% to \$6.7 billion in 1999–2000. The gross value of crops increased by 10% to \$2.8 billion. The most significant increases in gross value were recorded for wheat, up 80% to \$492 million, and barley, up 64% to \$207 million.

The preliminary estimate of gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals increased by 4% to \$1.7 billion. Pig slaughterings and other disposals were a significant contributor to this increase, with higher average prices improving the gross value by 14% to \$245 million.

The preliminary estimate of gross value of livestock products remained steady at \$2.1 billion. An increase in the gross value of wool, up 6% to \$409 million, was largely offset by a decrease in the gross value of milk.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS continued

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Queensland	
guoonolana	The preliminary estimate of gross value of agricultural production in 1999–2000 increased by 2% to \$6.5 billion. The preliminary estimate of gross value of crops in 1999–2000 decreased by 6% to \$3.3 billion. A fall in prices resulted in decreases in the gross values of sugar cane cut for crushing, down 15% to \$820 million and wheat, down 8% to \$335 million.
	The preliminary estimate of gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals increased by 16% to \$2.6 billion. Significant increases occurred in the gross value of cattle and calves slaughterings, up 18% to \$2.3 billion, pig slaughterings, up 18% to \$177 million and sheep and lamb slaughterings, up 14% to \$54 million.
	The preliminary estimate of gross value of livestock products decreased by 4% to \$544 million, largely due to falls in the gross values of milk and wool.
South Australia	The preliminary estimate of gross value of agricultural production in 1999–2000 decreased by 9% to \$3.0 billion.
	The preliminary estimate of gross value of crops fell by 14% to \$2.0 billion. This was mainly due to the gross value of wheat decreasing by 23% to \$492 million as a result of decreased production. The gross value of grapes decreased by 10% to \$484 million, while barley decreased by 19% to \$245 million.
	The preliminary estimate of gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals rose by 15% to \$494 million. The value of cattle and calves slaughterings increased by 37% to \$177 million as a result of increased production and higher average prices. The value of sheep and lambs slaughtered or otherwise disposed of fell by 7% to \$138 million, due to both lower production and prices.
	The preliminary estimate of gross value of livestock products decreased by 4% to \$436 million reflecting a 12% fall in the gross value of wool to \$204 million. This was partially offset by a 5% increase in the gross value of milk production to \$206 million.
Western Australia	
	The preliminary estimate of gross value of agricultural production increased by 7% to \$4.6 billion in 1999–2000. The preliminary estimate of gross value of crops rose 9% to \$3.2 billion, mainly due to the increase in the gross value of wheat, up by 9% to \$1.8 billion. The gross value of canola increased 29% to \$298 million, a decrease in price being more than offset by a significant increase in production.
	There was a 1% increase in the preliminary estimate of gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals to \$778 million. This was due primarily to a 2% increase in the gross values of both cattle and calves and sheep and lambs slaughtered.
	The preliminary estimate of gross value of livestock products increased by 5% to \$672 million, reflecting an increase in the gross value of wool, up 10% to \$486 million.

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS continued

Tasmania

The preliminary estimate of gross value of agricultural production for 1999–2000 fell by 2% to \$687 million. A 10% fall in the gross value of crops was primarily due to a 35% fall in the value of potatoes and a 26% decrease in the value of pastures and grasses.

There was a 25% increase in the gross value of livestock slaughtered and other disposals to \$154 million. This was primarily due to a 33% increase in the gross value of cattle and calves slaughtered, mainly as a result of increased prices.

The value of livestock products fell by 4% to \$222 million. A 13% decrease in the value of milk was partially offset by a 14% increase in the value of wool.

GROSS VALUE, Principal Agricultural Commodities—1999-2000p

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aus
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
	•••••	•••••	•••••	• • • • • • • •		•••••	• • • • • • • • •	••••	• • • • •
rops									
Cereals for grain	100 5		01.0	0447	100.0	4.0			
Barley	162.5	206.6	31.2	244.7	186.8	4.0	_	—	8
Grain sorghum	107.4	*0.4	179.1	_	*0.2	_	0.3	**	2
Oats	24.4	28.6	2.4	8.8	49.0 **	1.2	_		1
Rice	279.7	1.3					—	—	2
Wheat	1 439.2	492.3	334.5	492.3	1 750.8	3.3	_	—	4 5
Other	74.9	28.4	38.0	19.0	6.1	1.8	0.1	—	-
Apples	57.4	102.9	20.2	30.6	32.7	52.2	_	_	2
Grapes	234.4	340.1	11.0	484.3	53.8	4.5	8.6	0.1	11
Other fruit and nuts	335.7	324.7	461.4	174.5	103.1	5.9	21.9		14
Cotton(a)	1 128.8	(b)	447.1	(b)	*1.1	(b)	(b)	(b)	15
Crops for hay	19.4	44.4	11.8	30.3	52.8	1.8	0.6	—	1
Legumes for grain									
Lupins	38.1	8.3	**	13.7	218.4	0.1	—	—	2
Field peas	6.2	20.8	*0.1	48.5	8.4	0.3	_	—	
Other	33.7	47.3	40.2	36.5	21.0	—	—	—	2
Oilseeds									
Canola	267.5	112.6	*0.1	67.5	297.9	0.4	_	**	-
Other	66.2	4.1	62.5	1.1	0.3	—	—	—	:
Pastures and grasses	109.5	265.0	50.2	87.7	71.3	30.8	4.4	0.1	(
Potatoes	53.5	112.7	50.6	93.2	38.0	46.0	_	_	3
Tomatoes	11.8	55.7	128.4	4.7	6.4	1.4	**	0.1	
Other vegetables	165.5	330.6	373.3	125.6	152.4	88.1	3.1	_	12
Sugar cane cut for crushing	62.6	(b)	820.0	(b)	3.6	(b)	(b)	(b)	8
Tobacco (dried leaf)		18.9	23.3	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	
All other crops	195.7	278.5	239.1	71.4	98.1	69.9	4.4	2.1	ę
Total crops	4 874.2	2 824.2	3 324.5	2 034.3	3 151.9	311.8	43.7	2.6	16
vestock slaughterings and									
other disposals									
Cattle and calves	1 059.8	862.0	2 257.0	177.3	357.1	114.1	218.5	2.2	5 (
Sheep and lambs(c)	230.2	361.5	54.2	138.0	251.2	17.5	_	0.3	1(
Pigs	214.5	244.6	177.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	_	-
Poultry	389.5	272.8	157.1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.2	10
Total livestock slaughterings									
and other disposals(d)	1 896.9	1 748.4	2 649.4	494.2	778.1	153.6	221.7	2.7	7 9
vestock products									
Wool(e)	832.5	408.9	164.0	204.1	486.4	78.1	—	1.0	2 1
Milk	467.0	1 572.4	323.6	206.4	145.6	132.5	n.p.	n.p.	28
Eggs	118.2	94.7	50.3	21.6	37.3	9.6	n.p.	n.p.	3
Honey and beeswax	15.6	4.3	5.7	3.6	2.7	1.4	_	_	
Total livestock products	1 433.3	2 080.3	543.6	435.6	672.0	221.7	8.3	10.1	54
otal agriculture	8 204.3	6 653.0	6 517.5	2 964.1	4 601.9	687.1	273.7	15.3	29 9

(a) Includes value of cotton lint and cotton seed.

(b) Data not collected.

(c) Excludes value of wool on skins.

(d) Includes value of other livestock.

(e) Includes dead and fellmongered wool and wool on skins.

				Change 2000p
	1998	1999	2000p	on 1999
	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • •
Crops				
Cereals for grain	4 000 0	005 5	005.0	
Barley	1 032.0	835.5	835.8	
Grain sorghum	182.9	282.0	287.5	2.0
Oats Rice	223.3	156.6	114.4	-27.0
	340.6	r360.5	281.0	-22.0
Wheat Other	3 801.5	4 011.0	4 512.2	12.5
	178.6	168.4	168.4	
Apples	272.7	r321.1	296.0	-7.8
Grapes	998.2	r1 200.1	1 136.9	-5.3
Other fruit and nuts	1 314.1	1 441.5	1 427.2	-1.0
Cotton(b)	1 227.8	1 352.8	1 576.9	16.6
Crops for hay	213.5	209.7	161.2	-23.1
Legumes for grain				
Lupins	305.5	242.0	278.7	15.2
Field peas	85.8	91.2	84.2	-7.7
Other	152.0	178.7	178.7	—
Oilseeds				
Canola	329.8	643.3	746.1	16.0
Other	61.7	134.2	134.2	—
Pastures and grasses	613.4	706.4	619.0	-12.4
Potatoes	493.1	437.7	394.0	-10.0
Tomatoes	166.8	191.6	208.7	8.9
Other vegetables	1 152.3	1 235.1	1 238.4	0.3
Sugar cane cut for crushing	1 247.7	1 044.1	886.2	-15.1
Tobacco (dried leaf)	45.9	40.1	42.1	5.0
All other crops	868.9	942.3	959.1	1.8
Total crops	15 308.2	r16 225.8	16 567.1	2.1
Livestock slaughterings and				
other disposals				
Cattle and calves	4 138.2	4 476.6	5 048.1	12.8
Sheep and lambs(c)	1 066.2	r1 053.5	1 052.9	-0.1
Pigs	709.8	689.7	791.7	14.8
Poultry	1 053.6	1 018.5	1 030.8	1.2
Total livestock slaughterings				
and other disposals(d)	6 991.9	r7 255.8	7 944.9	9.5
Livestock products				
Wool(e)	2 753.9	r2 142.1	2 175.0	1.5
Milk	2 817.0	2 899.6	2 852.6	-1.6
Eggs	347.5	337.1	343.9	2.0
Honey and beeswax	39.4	34.0	33.3	-2.1
Total livestock products	5 957.8	r5 412.9	5 404.8	-0.1
Total agriculture	28 258.0	r28 894.5	29 916.9	3.5
-		• • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • •

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(a) Reference period is year ended 30 June. Reference period for crops, pastures and grasses

in 1998 and 1999 is year ended 31 March (refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraph 6).

(b) Includes value of cotton lint and cotton seed.

(c) Excludes value of wool on skins.

(d) Includes value of other livestock.

(e) Includes dead and fellmongered wool and wool on skins.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

QENEDAL	1 The preliminary estimates in this publication are derived by multiplying quantity data by price (or unit value) data. Quantity data for crops, eggs, honey and beeswax have been collected in the 1999–2000 Agricultural Commodity Survey (ACS). Prior to 1997–98 this information was collected annually in the Agricultural Census. Remaining commodity data is obtained from other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) collections, with some information from external sources. All crop price information is obtained from non-ABS sources. Price information for livestock slaughterings and wool is obtained from ABS collections. Estimates of crops are based on production from farms having an Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or more.
GENERAL	
	2 Where figures for individual States or Territories have been suppressed for reasons of confidentiality, they have been included in relevant totals.
	3 The estimates for earlier years shown in this publication have been revised where necessary.
	4 Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.
PERIOD COVERED	
	5 The production statistics used in deriving the preliminary value estimates for 1999–2000 in this publication relate to the year ended 30 June 2000.
	6 Prior to 1999–2000 the production of crops relates, in the main, to crops sown during the year ended 31 March, although for other commodities it refers to the year ended 30 June.
	7 The method of collection of relevant prices for, and the costs of marketing agricultural commodities varies considerably between States and between commodities. Where a statutory authority handles marketing of the whole or a portion of a product, data are usually obtained from this source. Information is also obtained from marketing reports, wholesalers, brokers and auctioneers. For all commodities, values are in respect of production during the year (or season) irrespective of when payments are made. For that portion of production not marketed (e.g. hay grown on farm for own use, milk used in farm household, etc.), estimates are made from the best available information and, in general, are valued on a local value basis.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

- **8** The following are brief definitions of the terms used:
- *Gross value of commodities produced* is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place.
- Market place, in general, is the metropolitan market in each State. In cases
 where commodities are consumed locally, or where they become raw material
 for a secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the market place.
- Livestock slaughterings and other disposals values are published as one figure but include two distinct components:
 - value of livestock slaughtered; and
 - value of net exports, i.e. the total value of livestock intended for slaughter in adjacent State(s) where available (at present these can only be identified between the Northern Territory and adjacent States) and livestock exported overseas whether for slaughter or breeding, minus the value of imports of livestock.

9 The estimates of gross value for crops, eggs, honey and beeswax are based on production information obtained from the ACS which is a sample survey drawn from the total farm population in scope of the collection. These estimates are therefore subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all farms or farm businesses had been included in the ACS. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample was taken. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if all farms or farm businesses had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two SEs.

10 The estimates of gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals, wool and milk are based on data obtained from censuses and are, therefore, not subject to sampling variability.

11 In this publication, sampling variability of the estimates is measured by the relative standard error (RSE) which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. Most published estimates have RSEs less than 5%. For some States with limited production of certain commodities, some RSEs are greater than 25%. If an estimate is identified by a single asterisk (e.g. *2) the RSE lies between 25% and 50%. If an estimate is identified by a double asterisk (i.e **) the RSE is above 50% and the estimate is not published. Separate indication of the RSEs of all estimates is available on request.

A table with RSEs for selected estimates of gross value follows.

SAMPLE ERROR

							• • • •		• • • •
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
•••••	• • • • • •		• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • •	••••	• • • •
Value of cereal crops	1.7	1.6	3.7	1.7	1.4	3.2	_	66.1	0.9
Value of fruit crops	1.9	1.6	1.9	0.7	7.9	1.2	0.5	_	0.9
Value of vegetable crops	3.4	2.2	2.9	3.1	4.8	5.9	4.1	_	1.4
Value of all other crops	4.0	4.5	3.3	5.4	4.5	2.5	_	_	2.1
Value of total crops	2.9	1.0	1.4	0.8	1.2	2.7	0.7	4.1	1.0
Value of livestock slaughterings									
Value of livestock products	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	_	_	_	0.2
Value of total agriculture	1.8	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.5

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF SELECTED GROSS VALUE STATISTICS-As at 30 June 2000

UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

12 Unpublished statistics and customised output are available as a special data service and can be obtained by contacting Geoff Ellerton on Hobart 03 6222 5856 or the National Information Service on 1300 135 070.

GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT

13 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the Census and Statistics Act 1905.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

14 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available on request:

Agriculture, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0)

Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0)

Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 7506.0)

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15 Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of* Publications and Products (Cat. no. 1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a Release Advice (Cat. no. 1105) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Release Advice are available from any ABS office.

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