Australian Bureau of Statistics

1986-87 Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients Australia

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APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS AND NUTRIENTS, AUSTRALIA 1986-87

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Australian Statistician

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CATALOGUE NO. 4306.0

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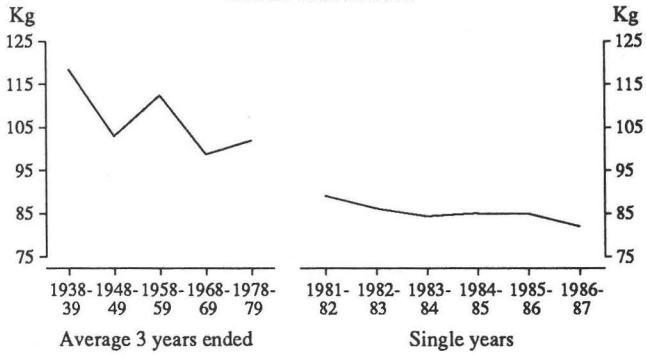
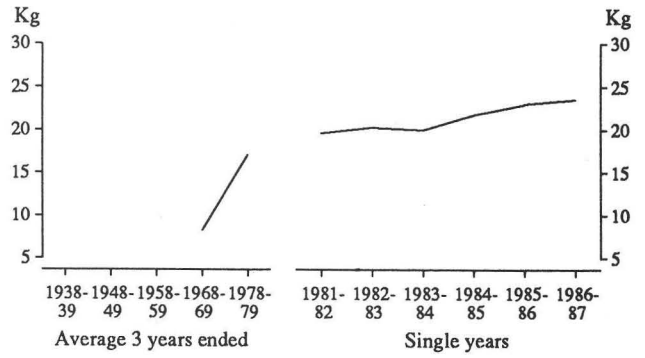
Meat, meat products and poultry

In 1986-87 the apparent per capita consumption of total meat and meat products decreased by 3.5 per cent from 1985-86 to 82 kg carcass weight. Beef and veal declined by 4.5 per cent (2 kg) while lamb decreased by 11.2 per cent to 15kg. Mutton and Poultry meat both increased during 1986-87 to 7.4 kg and 23.5 kg respectively. Over the past five years meat and meat products consumption declined by 8.0 per cent.

APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS



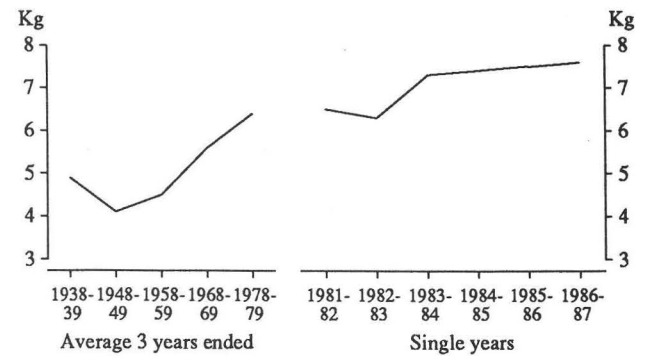
APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF POULTRY



Seafood

Apparent per capita consumption of seafood continues to increase. The 1986-87 level of 7.6 kgs represents a gain of 1.3 per cent on the previous year and 16.9 per cent since 1981-82.

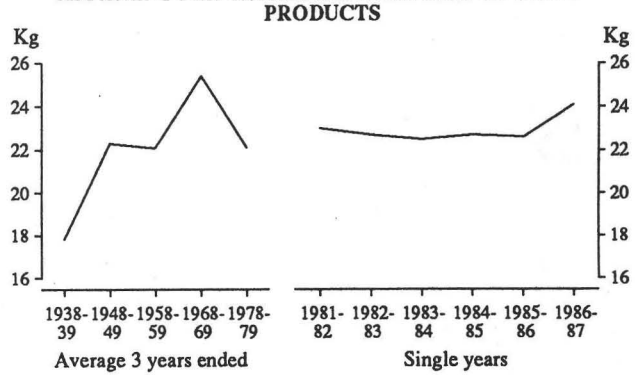
APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF SEAFOOD



Dairy products

Apparent per capita consumption of milk and milk products in 1986-87 increased slightly on 1985-86. The largest increase was in powdered milk (24.1%).

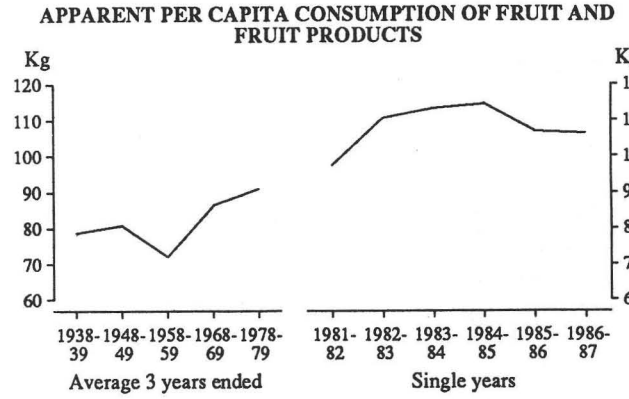
APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS



Fruit and fruit products

Apparent per capita consumption of fruit and fruit products fell marginally during the year to 106.4 kg. Despite a significant increase in the apparent consumption of fresh fruit (especially a 7.6 per cent increase in non-citrus fruits), the consumption of dried and processed fruit declined by 20.7 and 3.8 per cent respectively. In the five years since 1981-82, apparent per capita consumption of fruit and fruit products showed an increase of 9.2 per cent.

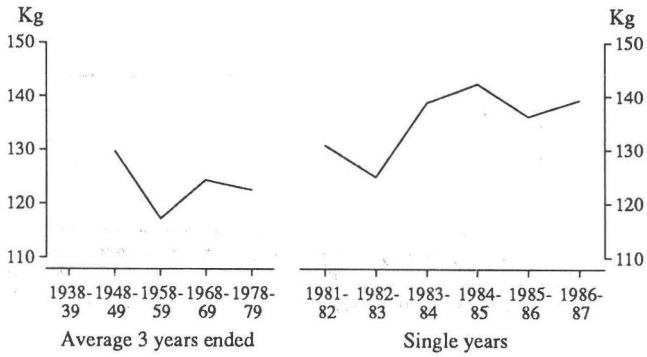
APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS



Vegetables

Consumption per capita of all types of vegetables in 1986-87 of 139.3 kg is an increase of 2.3 per cent on 1985-86. Apparent per capita consumption of potatoes and tomatoes both increased from 1985-86 to 60.6 kg and 18.0 kg (5.0 and 6.5 per cent) respectively. Leafy and green vegetables decreased slightly from 22.8 kg in 1985-86 to 21.8 kg in 1986-87. Since 1981-82, an increase of 6.5 per cent has been recorded in the consumption of vegetables.

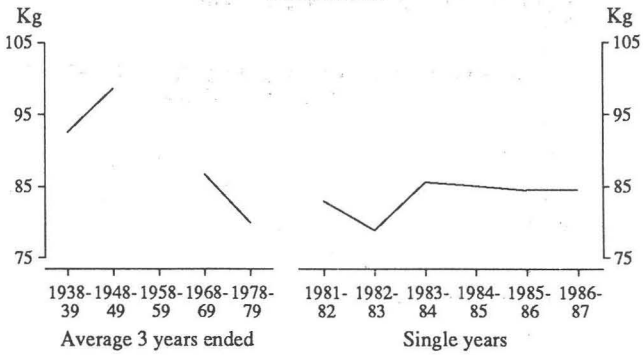
APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLES



Grain products

Apparent per capita consumption of grain products in 1986-87 remained the same as in the previous year at 84.5 kgs. However, in the five years since 1981-82, consumption increased 1.9 per cent from 82.9 kgs.

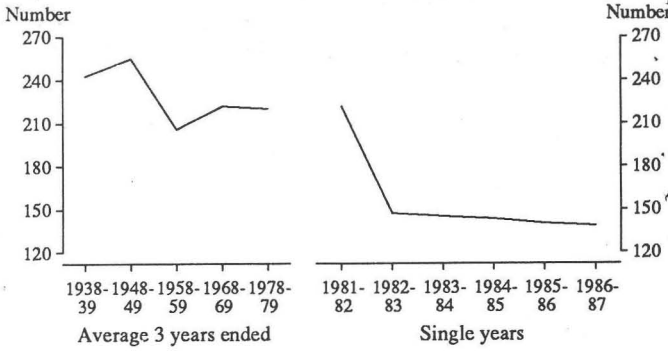
APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF GRAIN PRODUCTS



Eggs and Egg Products

Apparent per capita consumption of eggs decreased from 140 in 1985-86 to 138 in 1986-87. In the four years since 1982-83, apparent per capita consumption decreased by 6.1 per cent.

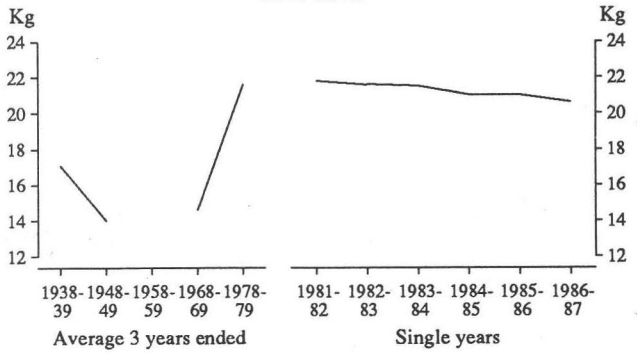
APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS



Oils and Fats

Butter consumption continues to decline with apparent consumption reaching a new low of 3.5 kg. Table margarine declined from 6.9 kg to 6.8 kg in 1986-87 but other margarine remained at 2.1 kg compared with a high of 2.8 kg in 1982-83.

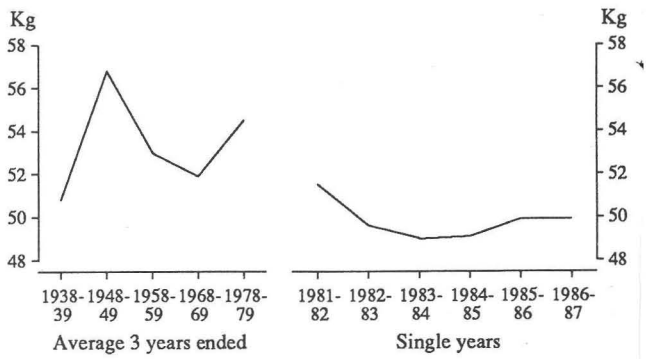
APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF OILS AND FATS



Sugar

Apparent per capita consumption of refined sugar increased for the first time since 1980-81. An additional 0.4 kg (4.9%) was consumed during 1986-87. Sugar in manufactured foods declined by 4.1 per cent from 36.8 kg in 1985-86 to 35.3 kg in 1986-87.

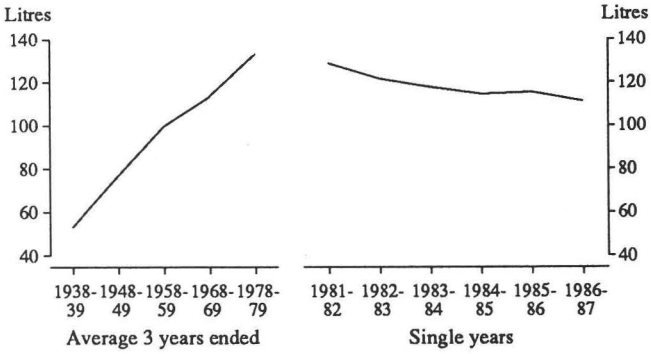
APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR



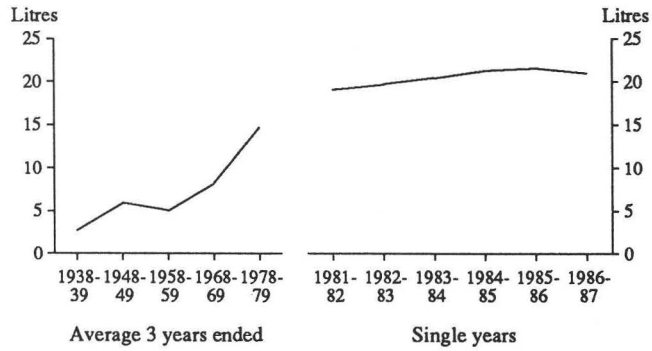
Beer and Wine

Apparent per capita consumption of beer decreased by 3.6 per cent since 1985-86 from 115.5 to 111.3 litres. The decrease has been in both low alcohol and other beer. Wine consumption decreased by 2.8 per cent from 21.6 litres in 1985-86 to 21.0 litres in 1986-87. In the five years since 1981-82, beer consumption decreased by 13.5 per cent while wine consumption increased by 9.9 per cent.

APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF BEER



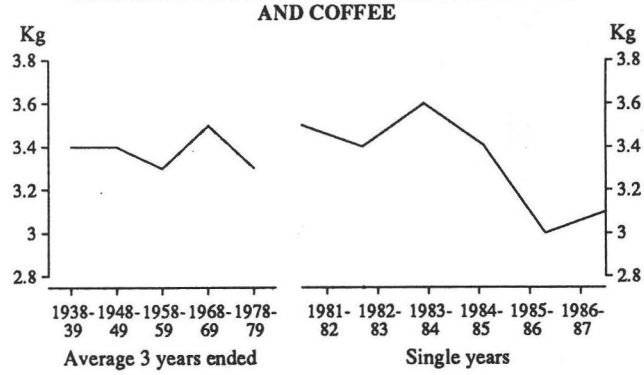
APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF WINE



Tea and Coffee

Consumption of tea and coffee increased marginally from 3.0 kg in 1985-86 to 3.1 kg apparent per capita in 1986-87. Since 1981-82, tea and coffee consumption per capita decreased by 11.4 per cent.

APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF TEA AND COFFEE



NOTES

Apparent consumption statistics are derived mainly from ABS collections (Agriculture and Manufacturing Censuses) and other annual or monthly collections. Per capita consumption statistics is derived by dividing the apparent consumption by the mean population.

Explanatory and Technical notes are published at the back of this publication.

SECTION I. SUPPLY AND UTILISATION OF FOODSTUFFS

TABLE 1. APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS, AUSTRALIA
(kg per year, except where otherwise stated)

	Average 3 years ended					*Current year*
	1938-39	*1948-49*	*1958-59*	*1968-69*	*1978-79*	*1986-87*
MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—						
Carcass meat—						
Beef and veal	63.6	49.5	56.2	40.0	64.8	39.4
Lamb	6.8	11.4	13.3	20.5	14.4	15.0
Mutton	27.2	20.5	23.1	18.8	3.6	7.4
Pigmeat	3.9	3.2	4.6	6.7	13.3	16.8
Total carcass meat	*101.5*	*84.6*	*97.2*	*85.9*	*96.1*	*78.5*
Offal	3.8	4.0	5.2	5.1	5.9	3.4
Total Meat and Meat Products (carcass equivalent weight)	**118.5**	**103.0**	**112.4**	**98.8**	**102.0**	**82.0**
Canned meat (canned weight)	1.0	1.2	1.9	2.2	1.6	n.a.
Bacon and ham (cured carcass weight)	4.6	5.3	3.2	3.6	6.0	6.7
POULTRY—						
Poultry (dressed weight)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.3	17.1	23.5
SEAFOOD—						
Fresh and frozen (edible weight)—						
Fish—						
Australian	} 2.7	2.4 {	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.3
Imported			1.4	1.9	1.2	1.8
Crustacea and molluscs	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.8
Seafood, otherwise prepared (product weight)(a)—						
Australian			0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Imported						
Fish	1.9	1.4	} 0.8	1.0 {	1.8	1.7
Crustacea and molluscs					0.4	0.5
Total seafood	**4.9**	**4.1**	**4.5**	**5.6**	**6.4**	**7.6**
DAIRY PRODUCTS—						
Market milk (fluid whole)(litres)(b)	106.4	138.7	128.7	128.2	100.5	102.9
Condensed, concentrated and evaporated milk—						
Full cream—						
Sweetened	} 2.0 {	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.8	} 2.5
Unsweetened(c)		1.8	2.9	3.5	2.5	
Skim	n.a.	n.a.	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.0
Powdered milk—						
Full cream	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.9
Skim (incl. buttermilk and mixed skim and buttermilk)	—	0.3	1.1	4.3	2.7	2.7
Infants' and invalids' food	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.9
Cheese (natural equivalent weight)(d)	2.0	2.5	2.6	3.5	5.3	8.1
Total (converted to milk solids fat and non-fat)(e)	**17.8**	**22.3**	**22.1**	**25.4**	**22.1**	**24.1**
FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS—						
Fresh fruit (incl. fruit for fruit juice)—						
Citrus	14.5	16.9	16.1	22.5	34.5	40.6
Other	42.6	39.5	35.6	40.8	34.6	45.3
Jams, conserves, etc.	5.2	5.6	3.9	3.3	2.0	1.9
Dried fruit	3.8	3.9	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.3
Processed fruit	3.5	3.4	6.0	9.9	10.5	7.7
Total (fresh fruit equivalent)	**78.7**	**80.9**	**72.2**	**86.5**	**91.0**	**106.4**
VEGETABLES—						
Potatoes	47.1	56.3	51.7	53.7	50.1	60.6
Other root and bulb vegetables(f)	n.a.	19.1	15.9	17.1	16.7	18.9
Tomatoes	7.1	11.5	13.0	14.2	13.6	18.0
Leafy and green vegetables	n.a.	20.5	17.9	21.3	24.3	21.8
Other vegetables	n.a.	22.3	18.6	18.1	17.9	19.9
Total (fresh equivalent weight)	**n.a.**	**129.7**	**117.1**	**124.3**	**122.5**	**139.3**

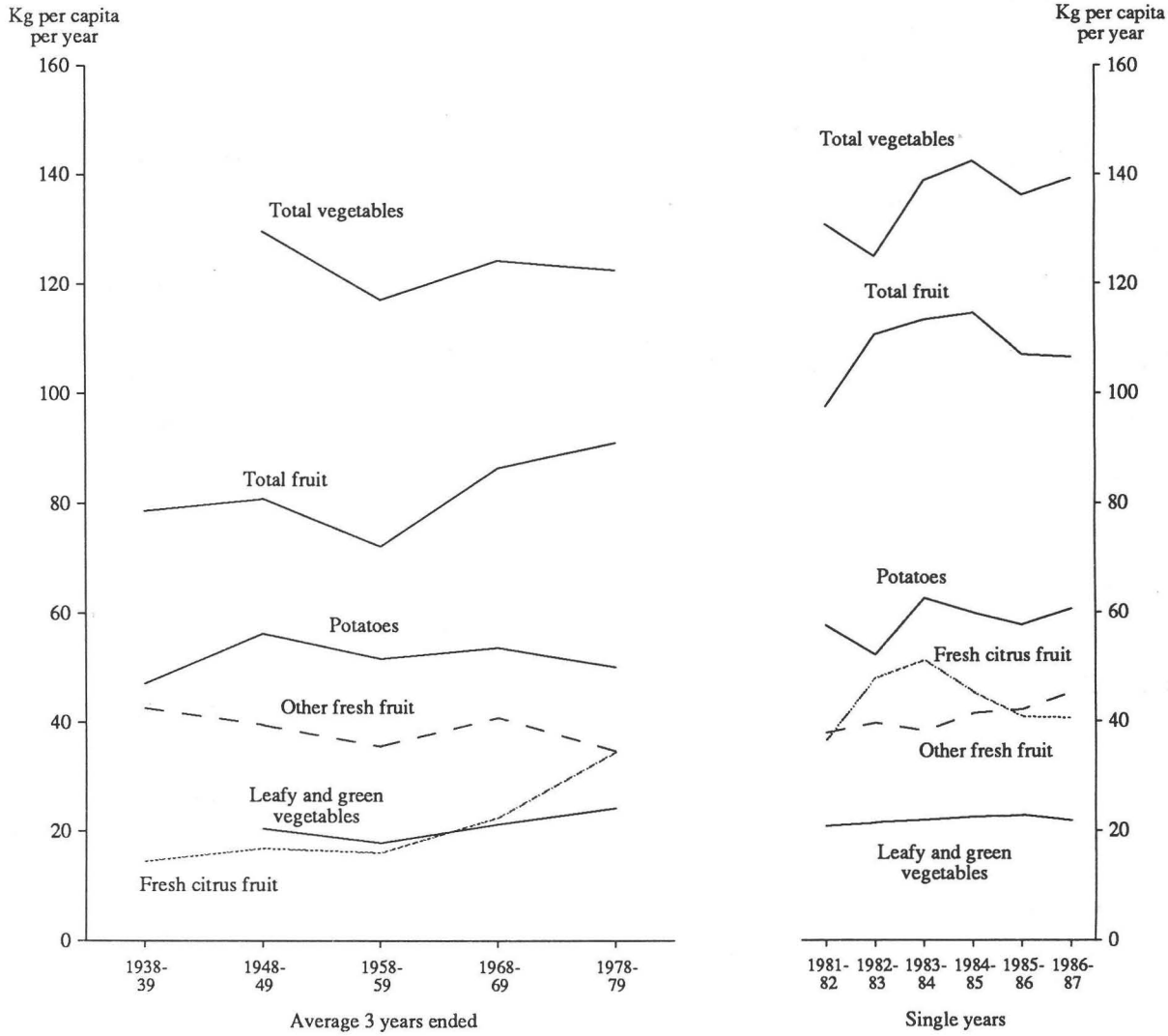
For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 1. APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS, AUSTRALIA — *continued*
(kg per year, except where otherwise stated)

	Average 3 years ended					*Current year*
	1938-39	*1948-49*	*1958-59*	*1968-69*	*1978-79*	*1986-87*
GRAIN PRODUCTS—						
Flour(g)	84.9	91.6	82.3	77.4	69.6	72.0
Breakfast foods	4.8	6.1	6.2	6.8	7.8	9.7
Table rice	1.8	0.4	n.a.	1.9	2.4	3.7
Total	**92.5**	**98.6**	**n.a.**	**86.8**	**79.9**	**84.5**
Bread	49.6	64.0	69.1	59.5	47.7	n.y.a.
EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS—						
Total	**12.1**	**12.7**	**10.2**	**12.6**	**12.4**	**n.c.**
Equivalent number of eggs (h)	243	255	206	222	220	138
NUTS (in shell)—						
Peanuts	n.a.	4.2	3.1	2.8	2.1	2.1
Tree nuts	n.a.	1.8	3.4	5.8	2.9	3.5
OILS AND FATS—						
Butter	14.9	11.2	12.3	9.8	5.1	3.5
Margarine—						
Table	0.4	0.4	n.a.	1.5	5.4	6.8
Other	1.8	2.4	2.2	3.4	3.1	2.1
Total (fat content)(i)	**17.1**	**14.0**	**n.a.**	**14.6**	**21.6**	**20.6**
SUGAR—						
As refined sugar	32.0	31.2	27.0	21.0	14.9	8.6
In manufactured foods	16.3	23.1	23.6	27.7	34.6	35.3
Total (j)	**50.8**	**56.8**	**53.0**	**51.9**	**54.5**	**49.9**
BEVERAGES—						
Tea	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.7	1.3
Coffee(k)	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.6	1.8
Aerated and carbonated waters (litres)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47.3	67.4	73.6
Beer (litres)	53.2	76.8	99.7	113.5	133.2	111.3
Wine (litres)	2.7	5.9	5.0	8.2	14.7	21.0
ALCOHOL (litres alcohol)(l)—						
Beer	2.55	3.58	4.79	5.45	6.40	5.1
Wine	0.35	0.77	0.87	1.15	1.98	2.4
Spirits	0.50	0.80	0.74	0.89	1.21	1.2
Total	**3.40**	**5.15**	**6.40**	**7.49**	**9.59**	**8.7**

(a) Comprises canned seafood only prior to 1972-73. Prepared seafood other than canned was included with 'Fresh and frozen' in this period. (b) Prior to 1978-79 known as Fluid Whole Milk. (c) Included ice-cream mix prior to 1972-73. (d) Combined product and natural equivalent weights prior to 1971-72. (e) Includes an allowance for estimated cream consumption. (f) Sweet potatoes included with 'other root and bulb vegetables' since 1968-69; formerly included with 'other vegetables'. (g) Includes flour used for breadmaking. (h) Data from 1982-83 consists only of commercial disposals by State Egg Boards. (i) Includes an estimate for vegetable oils and other fats. Prior to 1975-76 this was estimated at 2kg, from 1975-76 onwards estimated at 10kg. See notes on the Supply and Utilisation of Foodstuffs, page 5. (j) Includes sugar content of syrups, honey and glucose. (k) Coffee and coffee products in terms of roasted coffee. (l) From 1984-85 data makes allowance for low alcohol beers and wines.

APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLES AND FRUIT



APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR

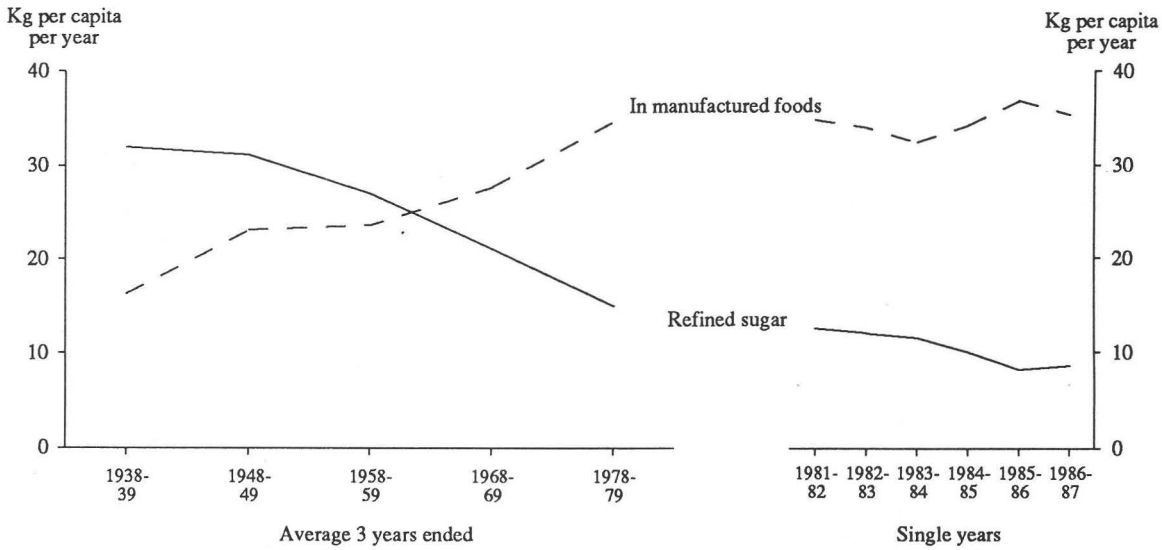


TABLE 2. TOTAL APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS, AUSTRALIA

	Available for consumption—						*Apparent per capita consumption—*					
	1981-82	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*
MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—			—tonnes—						—kg—			
Carcass meat—												
Beef and veal	*749,997*	*700,989*	*654,024*	*659,538*	*655,883*	*634,560*	*49.8*	*45.9*	*42.3*	*42.1*	*41.4*	*39.4*
Beef	711,487	648,170	617,587	626,244	622,610	603,827	47.3	42.4	39.9	40.0	39.3	37.5
Veal	38,510	52,818	36,437	33,294	33,273	30,733	2.6	3.5	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.9
Lamb	244,810	246,905	261,400	266,902	268,213	241,015	16.3	16.2	16.9	17.0	16.9	15.0
Mutton	53,120	68,218	81,068	103,920	112,980	118,383	3.5	4.5	5.2	6.6	7.1	7.4
Pigmeat	226,899	233,085	254,241	256,249	268,901	269,877	15.1	15.3	16.4	16.4	17.0	16.8
Total carcass meat	*1,274,826*	*1,249,197*	*1,250,733*	*1,286,609*	*1,305,976*	*1,263,835*	*84.7*	*81.7*	*80.9*	*82.2*	*82.3*	*78.5*
Offal	65,993	67,066	52,470	44,175	42,642	55,083	4.4	4.4	3.4	2.8	2.7	3.4
Total Meat and Meat Products (carcass equivalent weight)	**1,340,818**	**1,316,263**	**1,303,203**	**1,330,784**	**1,348,609**	**1,318,918**	**89.1**	**86.1**	**84.3**	**85.0**	**85.0**	**82.0**
Canned meat (canned weight)	24,423	24,720	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.6	1.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bacon and ham (cured carcass weight)	104,229	89,896	99,964	105,503	103,693	108,191	6.9	5.9	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.7
POULTRY—												
Poultry (dressed weight)	294,413	310,792	309,039	341,014	365,168	378,107	19.6	20.3	20.0	21.8	23.0	23.5
SEAFOOD—												
Fresh and frozen (edible weight)—												
Fish—												
Australian	24,174	18,319	26,261	28,796	34,274	36,577	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.3
Imported	16,036	23,487	27,819	30,088	28,552	28,936	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8
Crustacea and molluscs	14,582	17,146	13,112	14,557	11,758	13,042	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8
Seafood otherwise prepared (product weight)—												
Australian	5,995	8,761	9,037	6,977	7,745	7,855	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Imported—												
Fish	28,014	22,724	30,590	29,606	28,729	27,599	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7
Crustacea and molluscs	6,904	5,811	6,955	7,964	8,174	8,527	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total seafood	**95,705**	**96,248**	**113,774**	**117,988**	**119,232**	**122,536**	**6.5**	**6.3**	**7.3**	**7.4**	**7.5**	**7.6**
DAIRY PRODUCTS—			—'000 litres—						—litres—			
Market milk (fluid whole)	1,552,272	1,572,213	1,571,916	1,593,752	1,625,485	1,655,000	103.1	102.9	101.6	101.8	102.5	102.9
Condensed, concentrated and evaporated milk—			—tonnes—						—kg—			
Full cream sweetened	9,683	14,409	10,228	10,531	} 43,679	39,597	{ 0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	} 2.8	2.5
Full cream unsweetened	36,540	26,852	33,749	31,071			2.4	1.8	2.2	2.0		
Skim	17,690	12,153	13,957	18,978	13,467	16,055	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0
Powdered milk—												
Full cream	13,315	11,847	11,511	11,062	9,358	13,735	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9
Skim	42,458	41,289	35,161	35,743	36,082	43,782	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7
Infants' and invalids' food	19,264	18,034	18,502	15,013	18,829	15,245	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.9
Cheese (natural equivalent weight)	105,004	113,224	118,495	126,142	125,498	130,117	7.0	7.4	7.7	8.1	7.9	8.1
Total (converted to milk solids, fat and non-fat)	**345,673**	**347,497**	**347,503**	**355,533**	**357,636**	**388,232**	**23.0**	**22.7**	**22.5**	**22.7**	**22.6**	**24.1**

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 2. TOTAL APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS, AUSTRALIA — *continued*

	Available for consumption—						*Apparent per capita consumption—*					
	1981-82	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*
FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS—			—tonnes—						—kg—			
Fresh fruit (incl. fruit for fruit juice)—												
Citrus	547,806	731,274	791,464	709,215	646,703	653,566	36.4	47.9	51.2	45.3	40.8	40.6
Other	568,361	605,842	589,957	648,325	667,852	729,060	37.8	39.6	38.1	41.4	42.1	45.3
Jams, conserves, etc. (product weight)	26,506	26,847	27,976	32,790	30,582	30,237	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.9
Dried fruit (product wieght)	34,121	37,838	37,243	46,194	45,582	37,087	2.3	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.9	2.3
Processed fruit (product weight)	155,055	143,095	151,806	174,056	126,979	123,677	10.3	9.4	9.8	11.1	8.0	7.7
Total (fresh fruit equivalent)	**1,465,465**	**1,690,463**	**1,752,543**	**1,793,892**	**1,695,956**	**1,712,748**	**97.4**	**110.6**	**113.3**	**114.6**	**106.9**	**106.4**
VEGETABLES—												
Potatoes	866,950	797,888	967,970	938,409	914,976	975,422	57.6	52.2	62.6	59.9	57.7	60.6
Other root and bulb vegetables	281,314	258,139	269,301	302,145	299,343	304,549	18.7	16.9	17.4	19.3	18.9	18.9
Tomatoes	250,723	251,482	288,051	307,494	267,739	289,475	16.7	16.5	18.6	19.6	16.9	18.0
Leafy and green vegetables	312,366	327,116	339,233	352,051	361,139	350,560	20.8	21.4	21.9	22.5	22.8	21.8
Other vegetables	256,973	273,810	282,557	329,313	316,838	320,779	17.1	17.9	18.3	21.0	20.0	19.9
Total (fresh equivalent weight)	**1,968,326**	**1,908,434**	**2,147,113**	**2,229,412**	**2,160,035**	**2,240,785**	**130.8**	**124.9**	**138.8**	**142.4**	**136.2**	**139.3**
GRAIN PRODUCTS—												
Flour(a)	1,084,182	1,024,986	1,130,830	1,135,583	1,138,270	1,158,778	72.0	67.1	73.1	72.6	71.8	72.0
Breakfast foods—												
Oatmeal and rolled oats	12,978	17,769	19,609	20,794	24,543	25,301	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6
Other (from grain)	107,122	115,436	122,869	119,167	118,737	115,943	7.1	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.2
Total breakfast foods	*120,100*	*133,205*	*142,478*	*139,961*	*143,280*	*141,244*	*8.0*	*8.7*	*9.2*	*8.9*	*9.0*	*8.8*
Table rice	43,880	46,283	50,530	57,138	58,625	60,035	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.7
Total grain products	**1,248,162**	**1,204,474**	**1,323,838**	**1,332,682**	**1,340,175**	**1,360,057**	**82.9**	**78.8**	**85.6**	**85.1**	**84.5**	**84.5**
Bread(c)	715,689	752,778	705,038	710,918	n.c.	n.y.a.	47.5	49.3	45.6	45.4	n.c.	n.y.a.
EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS			—'000 dozen—						—number—			
Number of eggs(d)	277,943	186,599	187,538	186,295	185,331	184,473	222	147	145	143	140	138
NUTS (in shell)—			—tonnes—						—kg—			
Peanuts	22,983	31,574	27,422	22,613	25,741	33,742	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.1
Tree nuts	49,564	48,589	55,602	59,697	60,836	56,134	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.5

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 2. TOTAL APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS, AUSTRALIA — *continued*

	Available for consumption—						*Apparent per capita consumption—*					
	1981-82	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*
OILS AND FATS—			—tonnes—						—kg—			
Butter	64,637	61,094	60,389	60,741	59,550	56,182	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.5
Total margarine	*142,925*	*146,402*	*147,906*	*139,731*	*143,463*	*142,676*	*9.5*	*9.6*	*9.6*	*8.9*	*9.0*	*8.9*
Table margarine	102,576	103,274	105,991	103,622	109,576	108,854	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.9	6.8
Other margarine	40,349	43,128	41,915	36,109	33,887	33,822	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.1
Total (fat content)(e)	**327,863**	**330,276**	**332,864**	**328,742**	**332,258**	**331,096**	**21.8**	**21.6**	**21.5**	**21.0**	**21.0**	**20.6**
SUGAR—												
As refined sugar	187,546	183,117	178,282	156,713	130,841	138,246	12.5	12.0	11.5	10.0	8.2	8.6
In manufactured foods	523,200	519,880	501,207	535,659	583,276	568,300	34.8	34.0	32.4	34.2	36.8	35.3
Total	*710,746*	*702,997*	*679,489*	*692,372*	*714,117*	*706,546*	*47.2*	*46.0*	*43.9*	*44.2*	*45.0*	*43.9*
Honey	13,446	11,648	13,873	11,063	12,341	14,679	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9
Total(f)	**774,711**	**757,569**	**757,985**	**768,475**	**790,899**	**802,975**	**51.5**	**49.6**	**49.0**	**49.1**	**49.9**	**49.9**
BEVERAGES—												
Tea	24,028	21,877	22,691	21,175	21,502	20,928	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Coffee(g)	29,339	30,287	32,330	31,406	25,392	28,859	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.8
			—'000 litres—						—litres—			
Aerated and carbonated waters	965,698	1,003,305	974,171	1,052,930	1,157,189	1,183,676	64.2	65.7	63.0	67.3	73.0	73.6
Beer—												
Low alcohol	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	201,339	201,044	185,009	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12.9	12.7	11.5
Other beer				1,590,745	1,630,970	1,605,987				101.6	102.8	99.8
Total beer	*1,936,016*	*1,859,028*	*1,821,438*	*1,792,084*	*1,832,014*	*1,790,996*	*128.6*	*121.6*	*117.8*	*114.5*	*115.5*	*111.3*
Wine	287,026	301,330	315,238	332,749	343,112	337,562	19.1	19.7	20.4	21.3	21.6	21.0
ALCOHOL—			—'000 litres alcohol—						—litres alcohol—			
Beer—												
Low alcohol	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,832	4,825	4,446	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.31	0.30	0.30
Other beer				76,356	78,287	77,069				4.88	4.94	4.80
Total beer	*92,929*	*89,233*	*87,429*	*81,188*	*83,112*	*81,515*	*6.17*	*5.84*	*5.65*	*5.19*	*5.24*	*5.10*
Wine	36,745	38,164	39,714	38,887	39,879	39,206	2.44	2.50	2.57	2.48	2.51	2.40
Spirits	17,455	17,888	17,311	18,764	20,147	18,997	1.16	1.17	1.12	1.20	1.29	1.20
Total	147,129	145,285	144,454	138,839	143,138	139,718	9.78	9.51	9.34	8.87	9.04	8.70

(a) Includes flour used for breadmaking. (b) Data from 1984-85 consists of 'Prepared cereal breakfast foods' and 'Semolina'. (c) Per capita data on bread is now shown in kg per year. (d) Data from 1982-83 consists of commercial disposals only. (e) Includes an estimate for vegetable oils and other fats. (f) Includes sugar content of syrups and glucose. (g) Coffee and coffee products in terms of roasted coffee.

TABLE 3. ESTIMATED SUPPLY AND UTILISATION OF FOODSTUFFS, AUSTRALIA, 1986-87

	Supply					Utilisation				
		Production							Apparent consumption in Australia as human food	
	Net change in stocks	Commercial	Estimated home production	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Non-food use, waste, etc.	For processed food	Total	Per capita per year
MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—					— tonnes —					kg
Carcass meat(a)—										
Beef and veal	(+)13,588	1,513,610	—	3,452	1,503,474	868,914	. .		634,560	39.4
Beef	(+)13,180	1,474,569	—	2,761	1,464,150	860,323	. .		603,827	37.5
Veal	(+)408	39,041	—	690	39,323	8,591	. .		30,733	1.9
Lamb	(-)946	294,672	—	—	295,618	54,603	. .	(b)	241,015	15.0
Mutton	(+)727	289,186	—	1,159	289,618	171,235	. .		118,383	7.4
Pigmeat	(+)468	275,913	—	—	275,445	5,568	. .		269,877	16.8
Total carcass meat	*(+)13,837*	*2,373,381*	—	*4,611*	*2,364,155*	*1,100,320*	. .		*1,263,835*	*78.5*
Offal(a)	(+)99	116,823	—	1,012	117,736	59,653	3,000	. .	55,083	3.4
Total Meat and Meat Products(carcass equivalent weight)	**(+)13,936**	**2,490,204**	**—**	**5,623**	**2,481,891**	**1,159,973**	**3,000**	**. .**	**1,318,918**	**82.0**
Bacon and ham (cured carcass weight)	(-)58	114,851	—	136	115,045	414	. .	6,441	108,190	6.7
POULTRY—										
Poultry (dressed weight)	(+)4,535	381,724	3,648	97	380,934	2,826	. .	n.a.	378,107	23.5
SEAFOOD—										
Fresh and frozen (edible weight)—										
Fish—										
Australian	n.a.	49,000	4,900	. .	53,900	9,443	n.a.	7,880	36,577	2.3
Imported	n.a.	. .	. .	30,027	30,027	1,091	n.a.	. .	28,936	1.8
Crustacea and molluscs	n.a.	26,244	—	4,149	30,393	15,251	n.a.	2,100	13,042	0.8
Seafood, otherwise prepared (product weight)—										
Australian	(-)356	9,981	—	. .	10,337	2,482	. .	. .	7,855	0.5
Imported—										
Fish	n.a.	. .	. .	27,685	27,685	86	. .	. .	27,599	1.7
Crustacea and molluscs	n.a.	. .	. .	8,572	8,572	45	. .	. .	8,527	0.5
DAIRY PRODUCTS—					—'000 litres—					litres
Market milk (fluid whole)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	(c)1,655,000	102.9
Condensed, concentrated and evaporated milk—					— tonnes —					kg
Full cream sweetened / Full cream unsweetened	(+)1,112	45,000	—	593	44,481	4,884	. .	. .	39,597	2.5
Skim	(+)397	20,402	—	769	20,774	4,719	. .	. .	16,055	1.0
Powdered milk—										
Full cream	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	(c)13,735	0.9
Skim (incl. buttermilk and mixed skim and buttermilk)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	(c)43,782	2.7
Infants' and invalids' food	(+)594	29,469	—	1,427	30,302	15,057	. .	. .	15,245	0.9
Cheese (natural equivalent weight)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	(c)130,117	8.1

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3. ESTIMATED SUPPLY AND UTILISATION OF FOODSTUFFS, AUSTRALIA, 1986-87 — *continued*

	Supply					Utilisation				
		Production							Apparent consumption in Australia as human food	
	Net change in stocks	Commercial	Estimated home production	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Non-food use, waste, etc.	For processed food	Total	Per capita per year
FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS—					— tonnes —					
Fresh fruit (incl. fruit for fruit juice)—										
Oranges	..	512,731	25,637	66,963	605,331	58,671	10,255	n.a.	536,405	33.3
Other citrus fruit	..	110,485	5,524	7,894	123,903	6,743	n.a.	n.a.	117,160	7.3
Other fresh fruit—										
Apples	(a)(+)25,205	327,638	—	—	302,433	28,816	n.a.	20,621	252,996	15.7
Apricots	..	28,097	—	—	28,097	—	n.a.	5,976	22,121	1.4
Bananas	..	160,179	—	18	160,197	62	n.a.	—	160,135	10.0
Grapes	..	44,362	—	31	44,393	14,088	n.a.	..	30,305	1.9
Melons, cantaloupes etc.	..	92,651	—	—	92,651	n.a.	n.a.	..	92,651	5.8
Peaches	..	62,132	—	—	62,132	—	n.a.	38,656	23,476	1.5
Pears	(d)(-)1,458	145,261	—	—	146,719	35,738	n.a.	42,291	68,690	4.3
Pineapples	..	143,826	—	2	143,828	1,382	n.a.	55,713	86,733	5.4
Plums and prunes	..	23,275	—	—	23,275	—	n.a.	10,976	12,299	0.8
Total	*(d)(+)23,747*	*1,075,276*	*15,000*	*21,462*	*1,087,991*	*93,111*	*n.a.*	*265,820*	*729,060*	*45.3*
Jams, conserves, etc. (product weight)	(-)621	30,402	1,000	2,483	34,506	4,269	..	..	30,237	1.9
Dried vine fruit (product weight)—										
Currants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(e)4,142	0.3
Raisins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(e)2,893	0.2
Sultanas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(e)21,662	1.3
Dried tree fruit (product weight)—										
Apricots	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(f)2,300	0.1
Prunes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(f)2,657	0.2
Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(f)3,433	0.2
Processed fruit (product weight)—										
Apples	(-)769	9,727	—	—	10,496	36	..	..	10,460	0.7
Apricots	(-)427	7,925	150	—	8,502	1,145	..	..	7,357	0.5
Mixed fruits (incl. fruit salad)	(+)481	36,148	—	—	35,667	18,214	..	..	17,453	1.1
Peaches	(-)625	40,541	150	—	41,316	22,617	..	..	18,699	1.2
Pears	(+)172	38,000	100	—	37,928	29,745	..	..	8,183	0.5
Pineapples	n.p.	n.p.	100	10,519	36,168	4,601	..	..	31,567	2.0
Other	(-)486	5,927	—	23,588	30,001	403	..	..	29,598	1.8

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3. ESTIMATED SUPPLY AND UTILISATION OF FOODSTUFFS, AUSTRALIA, 1986-87 — *continued*

	Supply					Utilisation				
		Production							Apparent consumption in Australia as human food	
	Net change in stocks	Commercial	Estimated home production	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Non-food use, waste, etc.	For processed food	Total	Per capita per year
VEGETABLES—					— tonnes —					
Potatoes	n.a.	1,017,200	25,400	10,018	1,052,618	5,940	71,256		975,422	60.6
Other root and bulb vegetables—										
Beetroot	(-)605	25,442	1,781	—	27,828	77	254		27,497	1.7
Carrots	(+)30	146,829	7,341	497	154,637	17,541	4,405		132,691	8.2
Onions	(+)2,643	165,341	8,267	3,104	174,069	43,489	4,960		125,620	7.8
Parsnips	n.a.	7,000	350	—	7,350	62	140		7,148	0.4
Sweet potatoes	n.a.	4,911	—	—	4,911	—	—		4,911	0.3
White turnips and swedes	n.a.	6,843	205	—	7,048	298	68		6,682	0.4
Total	*(+)2,068*	*356,366*	*17,944*	*3,601*	*375,843*	*61,467*	*9,827*		*304,549*	*18.9*
Tomatoes	(+)961	269,621	26,962	9,550	305,172	2,216	13,481		289,475	18.0
Leafy and green veg. (incl. legumes)—										
Beans	(+)1,984	42,568	6,385	3,316	50,285	1,056	608		48,621	3.0
Cabbages and other greens	n.a.	86,830	4,342	—	91,172	1,659	4,342	(b)	85,171	5.3
Celery	n.a.	47,510	2,376	—	49,886	50	2,376		47,460	2.9
Lettuce	n.a.	83,907	8,391	—	92,298	2,760	839		88,699	5.5
Peas	(+)4,678	79,026	11,854	2,218	88,420	1,489	6,322		80,609	5.0
Total	*(+)6,662*	*339,841*	*33,348*	*5,534*	*372,061*	*7,014*	*14,487*		*350,560*	*21.8*
Other vegetables—										
Asparagus	n.a.	4,386	439	2,771	7,596	671	. .		6,925	0.4
Cauliflowers	-	91,906	4,595	—	96,501	6,508	6,433		83,560	5.2
Cucumbers (incl. gherkins)	(-)73	16,901	845	420	18,239	76	507		17,656	1.1
Marrows, squashes and zucchinis	n.a.	9,047	398	—	9,445	50	n.a.		9,395	0.6
Pumpkins	n.a.	73,188	3,659	—	76,847	50	n.a.		76,797	4.8
Sweet corn	(-)4,980	48,851	2,443	—	56,274	174	977		55,123	3.4
Other	(+)5,994	61,234	—	16,083	71,323	—	n.a.		71,323	4.4
Total	*(+)941*	*305,513*	*12,379*	*19,274*	*336,225*	*7,529*	*7,917*		*320,779*	*19.9*
Total all vegetables	**(+)10,632**	**2,288,541**	**116,033**	**47,977**	**2,441,919**	**84,166**	**116,968**		**2,240,785**	**139.3**
GRAIN PRODUCTS—										
Flour (incl. flour for breadmaking)	(+)3,543	1,220,157	. .	7,654	1,224,268	65,490	. .	. .	1,158,778	72.0
Breakfast foods—										
Oatmeal and rolled oats	. .	27,873	. .	578	28,451	3,150	. .	. .	25,301	1.6
Other (from grain)	(+)4,478	143,080	. .	1,066	139,668	23,725	. .	. .	115,943	7.2
Table rice	—	56,077	. .	3,958	60,035	. .	. .	. .	60,035	3.7
Total grain products	**(+)8,021**	**1,447,187**	**. .**	**13,256**	**1,452,422**	**86,063**	**. .**	**. .**	**1,360,057**	**84.5**
Bread(g)	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	. .	. .	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS—									'000 doz.	
Number of eggs	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	(h)184,473	138
NUTS (in shell)—				— tonnes —						
Peanuts	(+)2,746	39,616	n.a.	8,617	45,487	5,241	. .	6,504	33,742	2.1
Tree nuts	n.a.	8,980	n.a.	49,710	58,690	2,556	n.a.	n.a.	56,134	3.5

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3. ESTIMATED SUPPLY AND UTILISATION OF FOODSTUFFS, AUSTRALIA, 1986-87 — *continued*

	Supply					*Utilisation*				
		Production							*Apparent consumption in Australia as human food*	
	Net change in stocks	*Commercial*	*Estimated home production*	*Imports*	*Total supply*	*Exports*	*Non-food use, waste, etc.*	*For processed food*	*Total*	*Per capita per year*
OILS AND FATS—					— tonnes —					
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56,182	3.5
Total margarine	*(-)591*	*151,289*	—	*529*	*152,409*	*9,733*	..	..	*142,676*	*8.9*
Table margarine	(-)904	111,267	—	529	112,700	3,846	..	..	108,854	6.8
Other margarine	(+)313	40,022	—	-	39,709	5,887	..	..	33,822	2.1
SUGAR—										
As refined sugar	(+)1,213	736,497	—	81	735,365	4,583	..	592,536	138,246	8.6
In manufactured foods	—	592,536	..	14,574	607,110	38,810	..	—	568,300	35.3
Honey	—	26,523	—	99	26,622	11,853	—	—	14,769	0.9
BEVERAGES—										
Tea	n.a.	1,080	—	20,056	21,136	208	..	..	20,928	1.3
Coffee	n.a.	—	—	31,968	31,968	3,109	..	..	28,859	1.8
					— '000 litres —					litres
Aerated and carbonated waters	n.a.	1,199,287	n.a.	16,752	1,216,039	32,363	..	..	1,183,676	73.6
Beer—				(i)					(j)	
Low alcohol	..	..	..	379	..	..	..	..	185,009	11.5
Other beer	..	..	..	6,140	..	..	..	..	1,605,987	99.8
Total beer	..	..	..	*6,519*	..	..	..	..	*1,790,996*	*111.3*
Wine—										
Dessert wine	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	19,493	1.2
Sherry	..	..	..	86	..	..	..	..	16,877	1.0
Sparkling and carbonated wine	..	..	..	1,981	..	..	..	..	32,079	2.0
Table wine	..	..	..	5,105	..	..	..	..	263,336	16.4
Vermouth	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	2,779	0.2
Other wine, n.e.i.	..	..	..	212	..	..	..	..	*2,836*	*0.2*
Total wine	..	..	..	*7,611*	..	..	..	..	337,562	21.0
Spirits—					— '000 litres alcohol —					litres alcohol
Brandy	..	..	..	848	..	..	..	..	2,631	0.2
Gin	..	..	..	666	..	..	..	..	959	0.1
Liqueurs (incl. flavoured spirits)	..	..	..	1,622	..	..	..	..	1,755	0.1
Rum	..	..	..	643	..	..	..	..	2,946	0.2
Vodka	..	..	..	368	..	..	..	..	846	0.1
Whisky	..	..	..	9,161	..	..	..	..	9,290	0.6
Other, n.e.i. (incl. bitters)	..	..	..	463	..	..	..	..	1,182	0.1
Total	..	..	..	*13,159*	..	..	..	..	*18,997*	*1.2*

(a) Stocks supplied by the Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation. (b) Processed foods are not shown separately but are included in production and apparent consumption. (c) Domestic sales supplied by the Australian Dairy Corporation. (d) Cold store stocks of apples and pears. (e) Comprises deliveries year ended 30 June as recorded by the Australian Dried Fruits Association, and imports. (f) Comprises deliveries and imports for consumption in Australia. (g) Per capita data on bread is now shown in kg per year. (h) Commercial disposals by State Egg Boards. (i) Imports cleared for consumption in Australia. (j) Comprises quantities upon which excise duty was paid and imports cleared for consumption in Australia. (k) Comprises quantity of sales by winemakers and imports cleared for consumption in Australia.

TABLE 4. ESTIMATED SUPPLY OF NUTRIENTS, UNADJUSTED, AUSTRALIA(a)
(per capita per day)

Commodity group	*Protein* *g*	*Fat* *g*	*Carbo-hydrate* *g*	*Calcium* *mg*	*Iron* *mg*	*Retinol equivalent (b)* *+g*	*Vitamin C* *mg*	*Thiamin* *mg*	*Ribo-flavin* *mg*	*Niacin* *mg*	*Energy value* *kJ*
				1982-83							
Meat and meat products	29.3	52.6	0.3	17	4.5	410	2	0.34	0 49	7.9	2,514
Poultry	7.9	2.2		5	0.6	24	—	0.03	0.07	2.8	225
Seafood	3.4	0.8	0.1	14	0.3	4	—	0.01	0.02	0.7	93
Dairy products(c)	19.7	20.7	21.8	675	0.7	244	4	0.17	0.81	0.6	1,498
Fruit and fruit products	1.6	0.6	31.1	52	1.0	80	58	0.13	0.08	0.8	510
Vegetables and vegetable products	4.9	0.5	34.0	52	2.0	376	50	0.25	0.16	2.6	620
Grain products	23.0	3.6	162.4	47	4.6	1	—	0.77	0.59	5.9	3,274
Eggs and egg products	2.4	2.2	0.1	10	0.5	55	—	0.02	0.06	—	129
Nuts	1.5	3.9	1.2	7	0.2	—	—	0.05	0.02	0.8	182
Oils and fats	0.2	57.5	0.3	7	—	272	—	—	—	—	2,147
Sugar	—	—	124.3	6	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	2,030
Beverages(alcoholic)(d)	1.0	—	10.6	16	0.1	—	—	0.01	0.30	0.5	829
Total	**94.9**	**144.8**	**386.1**	**908**	**14.6**	**1,467**	**115**	**1.78**	**2.60**	**22.7**	**14,051**
				1983-84							
Meat and meat products	28.3	52.7	0.2	16	4.2	318	2	0.35	0.44	7.5	2,496
Poultry	7.7	2.2	—	5	0.6	24	—	0.03	0.06	2.8	221
Seafood	3.9	1.0	0.1	16	0.3	5	—	0.01	0.02	0.9	110
Dairy products(c)	19.3	20.8	20.8	662	0.7	245	4	0.16	0.79	0.6	1,474
Fruit and fruit products	1.7	0.6	31.3	54	1.0	78	61	0.14	0.08	0.8	516
Vegetables and vegetable products	5.5	0.6	39.2	56	2.2	422	55	0.28	0.17	2.9	713
Grain products	24.9	3.9	175.7	50	4.9	1	—	0.82	0.61	6.3	3,542
Eggs and egg products	2.5	2.3	0.1	11	0.5	56	—	0.02	0.06	—	132
Nuts	1.5	3.9	1.2	8	0.2	—	—	0.04	0.02	0.7	179
Oils and fats	0.2	57.1	0.3	7	—	269	—	—	—	—	2,133
Sugar	—	—	126.4	6	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	2,063
Beverages(alcoholic)(d)	0.9	—	10.3	16	0.1	—	—	0.01	0.29	0.5	811
Total	**96.3**	**145.1**	**405.5**	**907**	**14.9**	**1,418**	**122**	**1.86**	**2.56**	**22.9**	**14,389**
				1984-85							
Meat and meat products	28.6	53.6	0.2	16	4.2	265	1	0.35	0.42	7.5	2,5
Poultry	8.5	2.4	—	5	0.7	26	—	0.03	0.07	3.1	242
Seafood	3.9	1.0	0.1	16	0.3	5	—	0.01	0.02	0.8	109
Dairy products(c)	19.6	21.0	20.6	672	0.7	248	4	0.16	0.80	0.6	1,487
Fruit and fruit products	1.6	0.6	32.6	52	1.0	81	56	0.13	0.09	0.8	535
Vegetables and vegetable products	5.5	0.6	38.7	59	2.2	431	58	0.28	0.18	2.9	707
Grain products	24.9	3.9	176.7	51	5.0	1	—	0.83	0.63	6.4	3,561
Eggs and egg products	2.4	2.3	0.1	11	0.5	55	—	0.02	0.06	—	131
Nuts	1.3	3.7	1.1	7	0.2	—	—	0.04	0.02	0.6	167
Oils and fats	0.2	55.7	0.2	7	—	258	—	—	—	—	2,081
Sugar	—	—	127.0	6	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	2,070
Beverages(alcoholic)(d)	0.9	—	10.1	17	0.1	—	—	0.01	0.28	0.5	813
Total	**97.5**	**144.8**	**407.4**	**918**	**15.0**	**1,370**	**120**	**1.87**	**2.58**	**23.1**	**14,436**

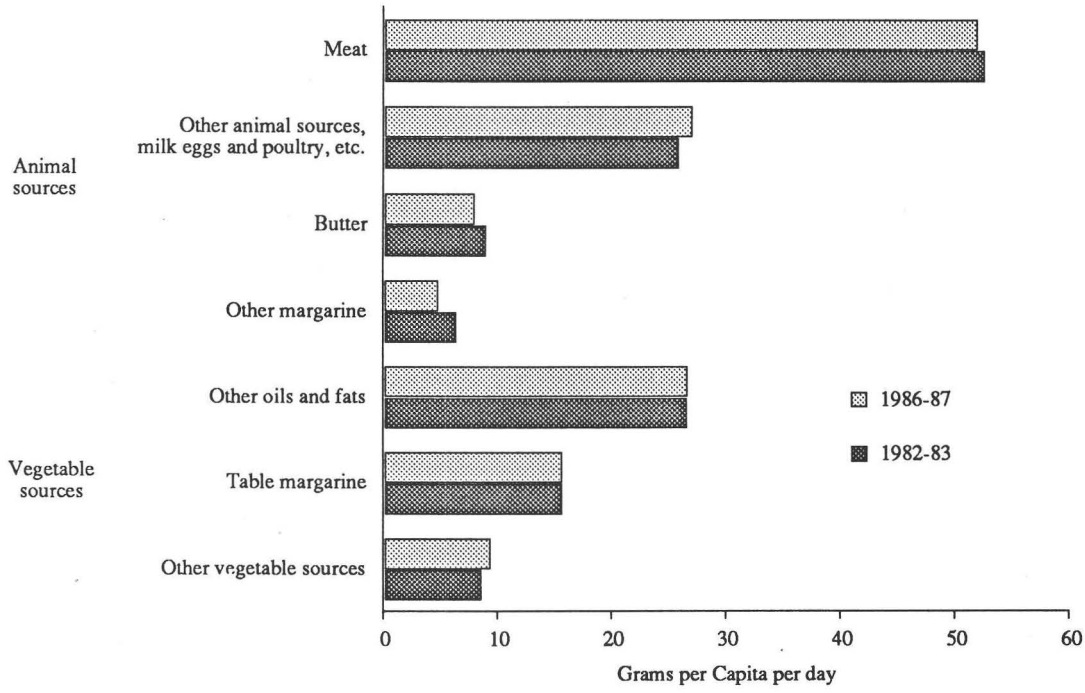
For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 4. ESTIMATED SUPPLY OF NUTRIENTS, UNADJUSTED, AUSTRALIA(a) — *continued*
(per capita per day)

Commodity group	*Protein g*	*Fat g*	*Carbo-hydrate g*	*Calcium mg*	*Iron mg*	*Retinol equivalent (b) +g*	*Vitamin C mg*	*Thiamin mg*	*Ribo-flavin mg*	*Niacin mg*	*Energy value kJ*
				1985-86							
Meat and meat products	28.6	54.0	0.2	16	4.2	256	1	0.35	0.42	7.5	2,551
Poultry	8.9	2.5	—	6	0.7	27	—	0.04	0.07	3.2	255
Seafood	4.0	1.0	0.1	15	0.3	5	—	0.01	0.02	0.9	110
Dairy products(c)	19.5	21.0	20.8	668	0.7	248	4	0.16	0.79	0.6	1,487
Fruit and fruit products	1.5	0.6	31.1	48	1.0	83	52	0.13	0.08	0.7	510
Vegetables and vegetable products	5.3	0.6	37.5	57	2.1	407	55	0.27	0.17	2.8	683
Grain products	24.8	3.9	175.2	50	5.0	1	—	0.83	0.63	6.4	3,532
Eggs and egg products	2.4	2.2	0.1	10	0.5	54	—	0.02	0.06	—	128
Nuts	1.4	3.9	1.2	8	0.2	—	—	0.04	0.02	0.6	176
Oils and fats	0.2	55.7	0.2	7	—	258	—	—	—	—	2,081
Sugar	—	—	128.3	6	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	2,092
Beverages(alcoholic)(d)	0.9	—	10.2	17	0.1	—	—	0.01	0.28	0.5	827
Total	**987.5**	**145.5**	**404.8**	**908**	**14.9**	**1,339**	**113**	**1.85**	**2.55**	**23.2**	**14,432**
				1986-87							
Meat and meat products	27.5	52.0	0.2	16	4.1	319	2	0.35	0.43	7.3	2,456
Poultry	9.1	2.6	—	6	0.7	28	—	0.04	0.08	3.3	260
Seafood	4.0	1.0	0.1	15	0.3	5	—	0.01	0.02	0.9	110
Dairy products(c)	20.2	21.3	21.2	692	0.7	250	4	0.16	0.83	0.6	1,517
Fruit and fruit products	1.6	0.7	30.9	48	1.0	84	52	0.13	0.08	0.7	510
Vegetables and vegetable products	5.4	0.6	38.6	59	2.2	448	55	0.28	0.18	2.9	702
Grain products	24.9	4.0	175.8	51	5.0	1	—	0.83	0.63	6.4	3,545
Eggs and egg products	2.4	2.2	0.1	10	0.5	53	—	0.02	0.06	—	126
Nuts	1.6	4.1	1.3	8	0.2	—	—	0.05	0.02	0.8	191
Oils and fats	0.2	54.9	0.2	6	—	248	—	—	—	—	2,048
Sugar	—	—	125.2	6	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	2,043
Beverages	0.9	—	9.9	16	0.1	—	—	0.01	0.27	0.5	794
Total	**97.7**	**143.1**	**403.6**	**931**	**14.9**	**1,436**	**114**	**1.87**	**2.60**	**23.3**	**14,301**

(a) Adjustments have not been made for the loss of nutrients in cooking, or the extra niacin obtained from the metabolism of protein. See Table 5 for adjustments for specific vitamin availabilities. (b) Expressed as the sum of retinol content and one sixth of the carotene equivalent. (c) Excludes butter, which is included in 'Oils and fats'. (d) Comprises beer, wine and spirits,the energy value of which includes the contribution made by alcohol.

SOURCES OF NUTRIENT FAT



APPARENT PER CAPITA PER YEAR CONSUMPTION OF BUTTER, MARGARINE AND OTHER OILS AND FATS.
(in terms of fat content)

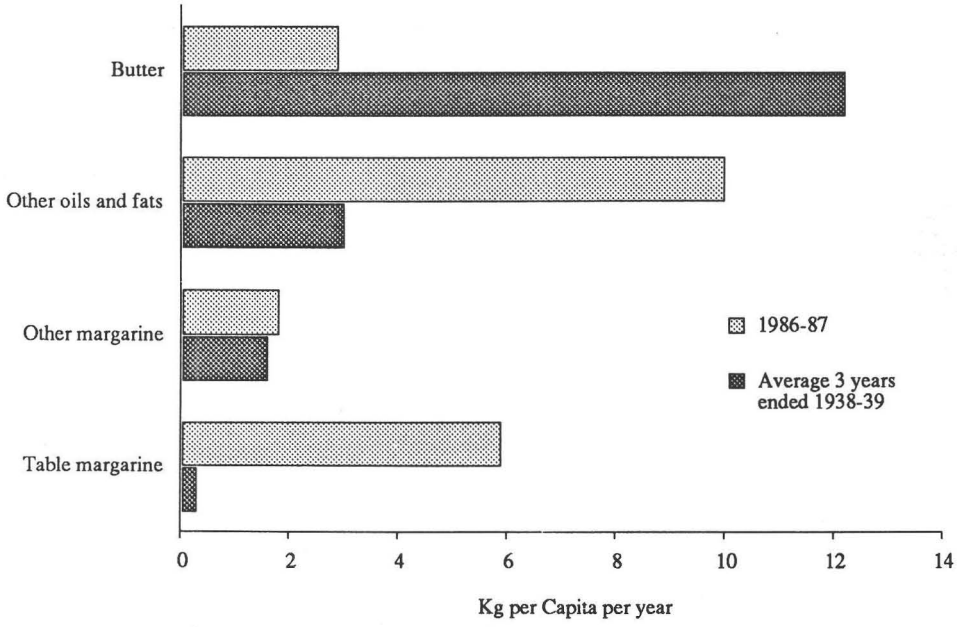


TABLE 5. ADJUSTMENTS TO THE AVAILABILITY OF SPECIFIC VITAMINS, AUSTRALIA(a)
(milligrams per capita per day)

	1982-83		*1983-84*		*1984-85*		*1985-86*		*1986-87*	
Nutrient	*Calculated value*	*Amount available*	*Calculated value*	*Amount available*	*Calculated value*	*Amount available*	*Calculated value*	*Amount available*	*Calculated value*	*Amount available*
Vitamin C—										
Dairy products—										
Fluid whole milk	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Other milk products	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4
Meat and meat products	2.2	(b)	1.7	(b)	1.4	(b)	1.4	(b)	1.7	(b)
Fish	0.2	(b)	0.2	(b)	0.2	(b)	0.2	(b)	0.2	(b)
Fruit and fruit products—										
Fresh, canned and dried	11.3	10.0	11.2	9.9	12.4	10.9	12.6	10.9	13.1	11.9
Cooked	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2
Citrus	46.5	46.5	49.4	49.4	43.6	43.6	39.1	39.1	38.9	38.9
Vegetables and vegetable products—										
Fresh tomatoes	9.4	6.1	10.5	7.1	11.1	7.5	9.6	6.2	10.2	6.9
Lettuce	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5
Canned vegetables	6.8	3.0	6.7	3.1	6.8	3.3	6.6	3.2	6.3	3.1
Cooked potatoes and other vegetables	33.0	16.5	36.5	18.3	38.9	19.5	37.0	18.5	37.3	18.7
Total vitamin C	**115.2**	**87.7**	**122.1**	**93.5**	**120.2**	**90.4**	**112.6**	**83.8**	**113.8**	**85.4**
Thiamin	1.78	1.51	1.86	1.58	1.87	1.59	1.85	1.57	1.87	1.59
Niacin equivalent(c)	22.7	38.5	22.9	38.9	23.1	39.3	23.2	39.4	23.3	39.6

(a) Losses in cooking have been estimated for vitamin C and thiamin only; losses of other nutrients are not likely to be significant. (b) Little vitamin C would be retained in these foods. (c) The niacin equivalent of a diet is computed from dietary niacin plus 0.16 times the dietary protein in grams, expressed in milligrams.

INTAKE OF VITAMIN C
(adjusted for losses in cooking)

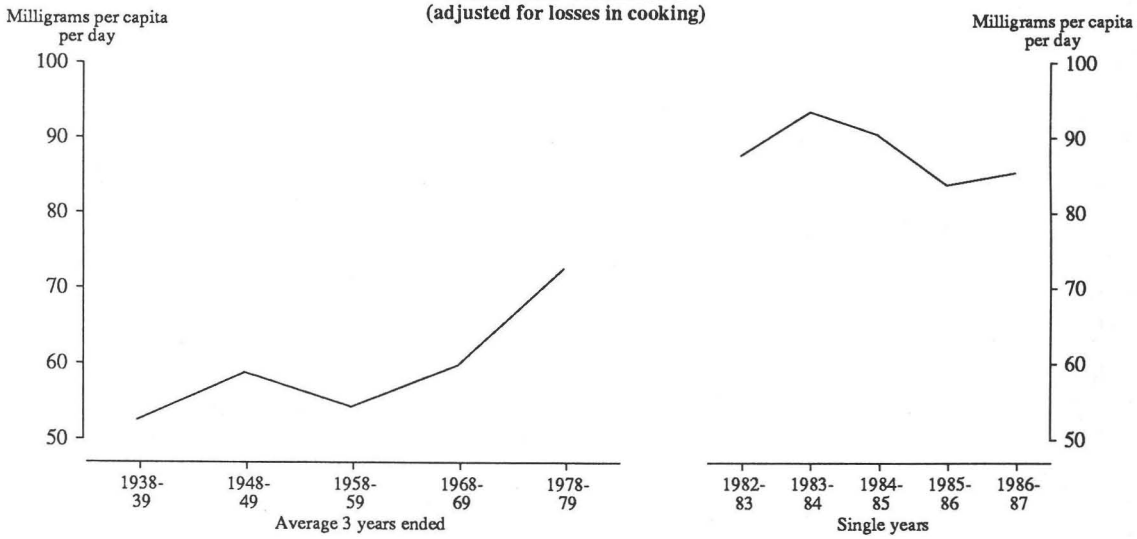


TABLE 6. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENERGY DERIVED FROM EACH COMMODITY GROUP, AUSTRALIA

	1982-83	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*
Meat and meat products	17.9	17.3	17.6	17.7	17.2
Poultry	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8
Seafood	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Dairy products	10.7	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.6
Fruit and fruit products	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6
Vegetables and vegetable products	4.4	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.9
Grain products	23.3	24.6	24.7	24.5	24.8
Eggs and egg products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Nuts	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Oils and fats	15.3	14.8	14.4	14.4	14.3
Sugar	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.3
Beverages	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

TABLE 7. ESTIMATED NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, ADJUSTED, AUSTRALIA(a)(per capita per day)

		Average 3 years ended—								
Nutrient	*Unit*	*1948-49*	*1958-59*	*1968-69*	*1978-79*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*
Protein—										
Animal	g	57.4	59.6	64.2	69.3	62.7	61.7	63.0	63.3	63.2
Vegetable	g	35.3	32.3	35.5	32.2	32.2	34.6	34.5	34.1	34.5
Total	*g*	*92.7*	*91.9*	*99.7*	*101.5*	*94.9*	*96.3*	*97.5*	*97.5*	*97.7*
Fat(from all sources)	g	121.7	131.7	123.2	152.6	144.8	145.1	144.8	145.5	143.1
Carbohydrate	g	424.8	416.7	406.8	396.2	386.1	405.5	407.4	404.8	403.6
Calcium	mg	785	817	968	874	908	907	918	908	931
Iron	mg	15.1	14.0	14.7	15.7	14.6	14.9	15.0	14.9	14.9
Retinol equivalent	µg	1,389	1,370	1,348	1,602	1,467	1,418	1,370	1,339	1,436
Vitamin C	mg	58.8	54.3	59.8	72.7	87.7	93.5	90.4	83.8	85.4
Thiamin	mg	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.50	1.51	1.58	1.59	1.57	1.59
Riboflavin	mg	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.74	2.60	2.56	2.58	2.55	2.60
Niacin equivalent	mg	32.4	33.3	36.2	40.8	38.5	38.9	39.3	39.4	39.6
Energy value	kJ	13,584	13,801	13,835	14,635	14,051	14,389	14,436	14,432	14,301

(a) Not comparable with years prior to 1968-69. Figures are based on conversion factors calculated from the revised and enlarged edition of S. Thomas and M. Corden Metric *Tables of Composition of Australian Food* A.G.P.S., Canberra 1977. See notes to Section II. Adjustments have been made for loss of nutrients in cooking and the extra niacin obtained from the metabolism of protein.

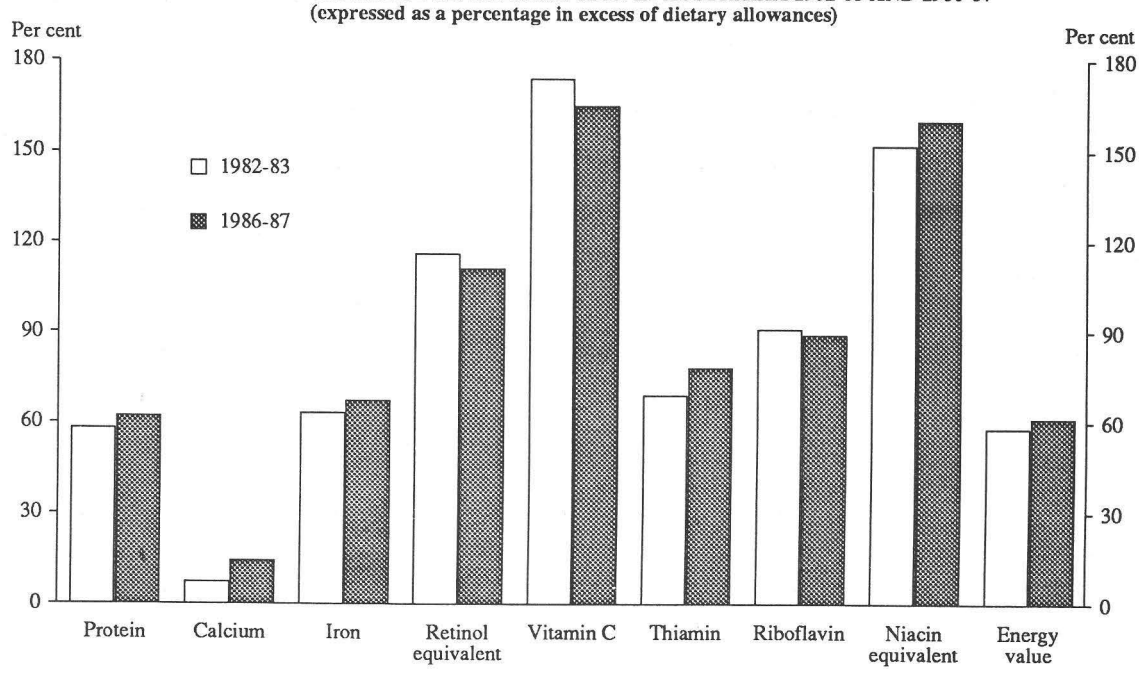
TABLE 8. NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION(a) IN AUSTRALIA COMPARED WITH DIETARY ALLOWANCES

	Protein *g*	*Calcium* *mg*	*Iron* *mg*	*Retinol equivalent* *µg*	*Vitamin C* *mg*	*Thiamin* *mg*	*Ribo-flavin* *mg*	*Niacin equivalent* *mg*	*Energy value* *kJ*
1982-83—									
Dietary allowance	59.6	842	8.9	675	32	0.89	1.36	15.2	8,863
Nutrients—									
Available	94.9	908	14.6	1,467	90	1.51	2.60	38.5	14,051
In excess of dietary allowance (%)	59	8	64	117	175	70	92	153	59
1983-84—									
Dietary allowance	59.8	812	8.9	678	32	0.89	1.36	15.2	8,865
Nutrients—									
Available	96.3	907	14.9	1,418	94	1.58	2.56	38.9	14,389
In excess of dietary allowance (%)	61	12	68	109	194	78	88	156	62
1984-85—									
Dietary allowance	59.8	812	8.9	678	32	0.89	1.37	15.2	8,865
Nutrients—									
Available	97.5	918	15.0	1,370	90	1.59	2.58	39.3	14,436
In excess of dietary allowance (%)	63	13	69	102	181	79	80	159	63
1985-86—									
Dietary allowance	59.8	812	8.9	678	32	0.89	1.37	15.2	8,865
Nutrients—									
Available	97.5	908	14.9	1,339	84	1.57	2.55	39.4	14,432
In excess of dietary allowance (%)	63	12	68	98	163	76	86	159	63
1986-87—									
Dietary allowance	59.8	812	8.9	678	32	0.89	1.37	15.2	8,865
Nutrients—									
Available	97.7	931	14.9	1,436	8.5	1.59	2.60	39.6	14,301
In excess of dietary allowance (%)	63	15	68	112	166	79	90	161	62

(a) Adjustments have been made for the loss of nutrients in cooking and the extra niacin obtained from the metabolism of protein.

NOTE: 1. Sources: for protein, energy and vitamin C, the National Health and Medical Research Council's 'Dietary Allowances for use in Australia', 1984. For calcium, iron, retinol equivalent (vitamin A), thiamin, riboflavin and niacin equivalent, the Commonwealth Department of Health's 'Nutrition Policy Statements', 1986. 2. Protein, thiamin, riboflavin, niacin and iron are calculated on the mid value for the dietary allowance range given for each age group. 3. Population allowances are averages weighted according to various age groups in the population; the age distributions at the beginning of each period have been used.

NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION IN AUSTRALIA 1982-83 AND 1986-87
(expressed as a percentage in excess of dietary allowances)



EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

1. This publication contains detailed statistics of the consumption of foodstuffs and nutrient intake in Australia for 1986-87 as well as comparative data for earlier years. Section I deals with the supply and utilisation of foodstuffs, while Section II deals primarily with the level of nutrient intake in Australia. These levels are compiled by officers of the Nutrition Section of the Commonwealth Department of Health to whom thanks are extended. Preliminary statistics for 1987-88 covering major food items have been published in *Apparent Consumption of Selected Foodstuffs, Australia, 1987-88, Preliminary* (4315.0), which is available from any ABS office.

Related publications

2. Users may also wish to refer to the following priced publications which are available on request:

Crops and Pastures, Australia, 1986-87 (7321.0)

Fruit, Australia, 1986-87 (7322.0)

Livestock and Livestock Products, Australia, 1986-87 (7221.0)

Manufacturing Commodities, Principal Articles Produced, Australia, 1983-84 and 1984-85 (8303.0)

Foreign Trade, Australia, 1986-87, Part 1 : Exports and Imports (5409.0)

Production Bulletin No. 3 : Food, Drink and Tobacco, Australia (8359.0) — *issued monthly*

Sales and Stocks of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (8504.0) — *issued monthly*

3. In addition to releasing agricultural statistics in printed publications, the ABS also has an Agricultural Data Dissemination Service (ADDS) which provides agricultural statistics on magnetic tape, microfiche and floppy disk. ADDS offers a wider range of data, aggregated at smaller geographic areas than those generally available in printed publications. ADDS is available for each year from 1976-77 to 1986-87.

4. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Publications Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

5. The figures shown in this publication have been revised where necessary and as a consequence may not agree with similar data shown in previous publications.

6. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

7. Year to year percentage movements are calculated using the actual figures. As a result, there may be minor differences in percentages obtained from data in Tables 1, 2 and 7 compared with those shown in the Summary of Findings.

Symbols and other usages

n.a.	not available
. .	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
n.c.	not collected
|	break in series

Abbreviations

g	grams
mg	milligrams
µg	micrograms
kJ	kilojoules

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TECHNICAL NOTES

I. SUPPLY AND UTILISATION OF FOODSTUFFS

1. In general, the method employed in this publication to estimate consumption in Australia of each of the various foodstuffs is as follows:

Apparent consumption = (Commercial production + Estimated home production + Imports + Opening stocks) minus (Exports + Usage for processed food + Non-food usage + Wastage + Closing stocks).

Per capita consumption = Apparent consumption divided by the mean population for that period.

2. The following mean population figures (year ended 30 June basis) have been used in this publication:

Average 3years ended—		Individual years—	
1938-39	6,870,261	1981-82	15,051,546
1948-49	7,651,558	1982-83	15,280,879
1958-59	9,741,073	1983-84	15,466,675
1968-69	11,919,046	1984-85	15,654,818
1978-79	14,275,870	1985-86	15,861,410
		1986-87	16,089,900

3. In interpreting the figures shown in this publication the following factors should be noted:

(a) Changes in the composition of the population have a bearing on trends in the patterns of consumption (particularly on estimates of consumption per capita). The most significant change since 1945, which has almost certainly had some effect on the consumption pattern, is the increasing proportion of the population born overseas and resident for only a comparatively short period in Australia (e.g. the proportion of the population born overseas was 9.8 per cent in 1947, 14.3 per cent in 1954, 16.9 per cent in 1961, 18.4 per cent in 1966, 20.2 per cent in 1971, 20.1 per cent in 1976, 20.6 per cent in 1981 and 21.2% in 1986).

(b) Another similar factor is the age distribution of the population which may also affect data relating to per capita consumption. For example, while per capita consumption of infants' and invalids' food has been calculated on the basis of the mean Australian population for the years concerned, these commodities are clearly consumed by a relatively small proportion of people. The effective per capita consumption by these consumers would therefore be considerably higher than the figures shown in relevant tables[1]. The overall ageing of the population will also have an effect on the patterns of consumption.

(c) In general, the statistics in the publication are for financial years. However, where there is a marked seasonal pattern in the production or marketing of certain crops, the statistics in practice refer to crop years. For example, statistics relating to commercial production of citrus fruit are on the basis of the year ending 31 March.

4. In estimating apparent consumption, four significant components in the general equation should be noted.

(a) *Consumption.* Because of qualifications in respect of stocks and wastage (described below), the term 'consumption' is used in a specialised sense, since the quantities actually measured are broadly the quantities available for consumption at a particular level in the process of distribution, i.e. ex-market, ex-store or ex-factory, depending on the method of marketing and/or processing. It is considered that in most cases these foodstuffs will find their way to the ultimate individual consumers with a minimum time lag. The figures therefore represent fairly accurately total consumption, as defined above, in the year to which they relate.

The general consumption equation is not used in those instances where certain components of the equation are not available, or where a more appropriate technique for estimating consumption is available. In this publication the equation is not used for milk, some milk products, cheese, rice, bread, butter, eggs, beer, wine, spirits and dried fruits.

(b) *Commercial production and estimated home production.* Available production statistics are confined mainly to commercial production. Calculations of the extent of production by householders for their own use are not always available. This applies particularly in the case of vegetables, fruit, poultry and fish. However, in all these cases estimates of non-commercial production have been included, based on somewhat inadequate information obtained from a household expenditure survey conducted in 1944 and other investigations conducted by government departments during the 1939-45 War. The ABS is currently investigating ways of updating this information. Production statistics are derived from sources such as the annual Agricultural Census and other annual or monthly collections for the year in question. Where these are unavailable, outside sources or reliable estimates have been used.

(c) *Stocks.* Statistics of stocks refer to in-store (i.e. those held by marketing authorities) and factory stocks. With minor exceptions no details are available of wholesalers', retailers' or householders' stocks. For perishable commodities this point is of little importance since the very nature of the com-

1. See Technical Note III.

modity precludes the accumulation of stocks. This is not the case, however, with nonperishable foods, and estimates derived for consumption of such foodstuffs for individual years may not state the position correctly particularly in the case of canned foodstuffs which have a long shelf life.

(d) *Wastage.* In many cases, allowance is not made for wastage before the foodstuffs are consumed. The importance of this factor is difficult to estimate, but in some seasons gluts result in considerable destruction of perishable foodstuffs. The effect of ignoring wastage is ultimately to overstate the consumption figures. In recent years, however, it is likely that there has been less wastage of foodstuffs than previously, because of more efficient methods of distribution and storage including refrigerated transport, air freight and household refrigeration).

Additional information

5. Additional information related to some of the individual food groups in Tables 1, 2 and 3 is as follows:

Sugar. Sugar consumption represents apparent consumption in terms of disposals of sugar by refineries and the sugar content of disposals of sugar products by manufacturers. In general stocks are not taken into account. However, sugar used in the brewing industry was, in energy contribution terms, being counted twice as sugar in manufactured foods and as alcohol in beer. Once the effect of the double count was removed in 1980-81, there resulted an apparent decrease in the potential energy contribution in sugar (in sugar forms). Data from 1975-76 has been corrected.

Vegetables. Vegetables are shown in terms of fresh or fresh equivalent, that is, the statistics in effect relate to the pre-processing stage. For example, the consumption of tomatoes includes fresh tomatoes consumed plus the fresh equivalent of tomatoes consumed as tomato products canned tomatoes, tomato juice, etc.). Stocks, imports and exports of processed tomatoes are converted to fresh equivalent for this purpose. Data on processed vegetables (product weight) and fresh vegetables are no longer available for publication; some data are available on request by contacting the ABS on Canberra (062) 52 7578 or by writing to P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616.

Alcoholic beverages. The increased market share of 'low alcohol' beers and wines had led to a revision in the methodology of calculating litres of alcohol consumption. From 1984-85, alcohol consumption data will show the apparent decrease resulting from the inclusion of low alcoholic beverages.

Fruit. Fruit is shown in terms of fresh or fresh equivalent and, as in the case of vegetables, relates to the preprocessing stage. Stocks, imports and exports are converted to fresh equivalent for this purpose. Data are also shown for some fruit as product weight. Melons and cantaloupes, included in vegetables in earlier issues of this publication, are now included in fruit.

Meat. The methodology for calculating meat consumption has been revised from 1975-76 and now shows meat consumption in carcass weight equivalent terms. Canned meat as such is not available. Carcass weight is defined as ex-abattoir (i.e. bone-in). Owing to diverse cutting practices by butchers and the difficulty in clearly defining 'retail weight of meat' it is considered impractical to derive a factor for the purpose of expressing estimated meat consumption in terms of retail weight. (Estimates of retail weight as a percentage of carcass weight range from 70 per cent for beef, 80 to 85 per cent for lamb and 80 per cent for pork).

Eggs and egg products. Data prior to 1982-83 for eggs are based on Egg Boards' records of output from areas under their control, plus estimates of production for uncontrolled areas and for 'back-yard' poultry keepers based on information obtained from other sources. Because of the inadequacy of data covering the volume of uncontrolled production the data shown from 1982-83 consists of commercial disposals, by State Egg Boards, of areas under their control. Estimates are made for North Queensland and the Northern Territory. Care should therefore be taken in comparing current egg consumption with data from earlier years.

Grain and grain products. Bread statistics are derived from the annual Manufacturing Census sales and transfers out of bread by manufacturing establishments which employ four or more employees. Consequently, bread statistics are understated due to establishments with less than four employees (such as hot bakes) being out-of-scope. As the 1985-86 Manufacturing Census was not conducted, bread and some breakfast foods statistics are not available.

Fish. For the purpose of estimating supplies of fish available for consumption in this publication, an allowance of 10 per cent of commercial production has been made for the non-commercial catch of fish. No such allowances have been made for crustacea or molluscs. Fresh and frozen seafood is expressed in edible weight the edible portion of the fish or shellfish).

Oils and fats (including butter). In assessing consumption of all oils and fats no allowance is made for fats consumed in association with carcass meat. The quantities of carcass meat shown in Table 3 include fats which remain in the carcass after slaughtering and which may or may not be subsequently removed for boiling down, etc., prior to retailing of the meat. No duplication occurs for fats removed from the carcass at the slaughtering stage. It has, however, been necessary to estimate the availability of other edible oils and fats. Source limitations have always made this difficult to update but a new method for estimating the availability of these foods was determined in 1980-81. Data from 1975-76 have been revised accordingly and these revisions have increased the apparent per capita consumption of fat by about 27 per cent.

II. LEVEL OF NUTRIENT INTAKE

1. In order to determine whether the quantities of the various foodstuffs available for consumption are likely to be sufficient for adequate nutrition, it is necessary to calculate the amount of nutrients the foods provide.

2. The analysis in this section is based on the statistics collected by the Australian Statistician as set out elsewhere in this publication and is therefore subject to the same qualifications. See notes to Section I for a statement of these qualifications.

3. The basis for the calculations of estimated supplies of nutrients available for consumption in Australia was changed after Bulletin No. 23 (1967-68) and is now dependent on conversion factors calculated from *Metric Tables of Composition of Australian Foods* (Sucy Thomas and Margaret Corden, A.G.P.S. Canberra, 1977). The previously used Tables, compiled by Anita Osmond and Winifred Wilson, 1954, have been revised and considerably enlarged and nutrient values for almost all food items altered in the light of improved analytical techniques. While comparison with figures published for previous years is no longer entirely valid, the differences in conversion factors are not so great as to negate the value of all such comparisons.

4. Following a recommendation of the joint FAO—WHO Expert Group which reported on the *Requirements of Vitamin A, Thiamine, Riboflavin and Niacin* (FAO Rome, 1967) the total vitamin A of the diet is now stated as micrograms of vitamin A (retinol) activity. Strict comparisons between vitamin A activity values published since 1968-69 cannot be made with previous values, since the values given for individual food items vary considerably in the food composition tables (1954 and 1977).

5. *Nutrients available for consumption.* Details of the estimated supplies of nutrients passing into consumption in the years 1982-83 to 1986-87 are shown in Table 4. All nutrient determinations are based on the fresh equivalent weight of the foods with an allowance for natural wastage, i.e. from skins, seeds, bones, etc. The exceptions are foods such as cheese, powdered and canned milks, bacon, ham, dried fruit, canned fish and alcoholic beverages.

6. Losses in total food available for consumption due to processing have been allowed for by way of an adjustment to the conversion factors used for processed and preserved foods. No allowances have been made for losses of nutrients (other than vitamins) due to the effect of storage and cooking; losses of vitamins are referred to in the following paragraphs. The figures in Tables 7 and 8 are adjusted for losses of vitamins in cooking and for the additional niacin obtained from the metabolism of protein (see Table 5 for these adjustments).

7. *Loss of vitamins in cooking.* As a result of storage and cooking, certain foods, particularly fruit and vegetables, lose some of their nutritive value. Estimates of possible loss of vitamin C (ascorbic acid) and thiamin in cooking are set out in Table 5. Losses in cooking of other nutrients do occur but not in amounts likely to be significant. Losses due to storage have not been estimated.

8. Losses of vitamin C cover a wide range, from almost nil to 100 per cent. On average, 60 per cent of vitamin C in leafy green vegetables is lost through cooking, while losses for skinned potatoes, other vegetables and stewed fruit are approximately 50 per cent. There is also a significant loss of thiamin in the cooking of meat and vegetables, the amount of loss depending on the method and duration of cooking. In a normal mixed diet it is accurate enough for statistical purposes to allow 15 per cent deduction from the total thiamin available. The estimates in Table 5 are calculated assuming average conditions and methods of cooking. Losses could be reduced to less than these figures by careful cooking. Losses from uncooked fruits and vegetables are assumed to be negligible.

Trends in the consumption of nutrients:

9. All nutrients available for consumption are in excess of the estimated recommended dietary allowances for the Australian population. With the statistics shown on page 18 of this publication, it should be noted that revised dietary allowances for calcium, iron, thiamin, riboflavin, niacin equivalent and retinol equivalent have been used since 1977-78. This change in the time series suggests a 'lowered' availability for some of these nutrients relative to earlier years but is explained by the change in the basis of comparison. Calcium has been the most affected, now being available in about 10% of excess of the estimated recommended dietary allowance for the population.

10. Total apparent energy consumption has shown a small increase over the past 6 years, but has fluctuated from year to year.

Dietary allowance

11. The nutritive value of food available for consumption may be compared with an arbitrary standard such as the *Dietary Allowances for Use in Australia (1984 Edition)*, formulated by the Nutrition Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council. This comparison has been made in Table 8, where the quantity of nutrients available for consumption in the Australian diet (as shown in Table 4), less estimated cooking loss for some vitamins, is compared with desirable quantities recommended by the Council. The allowances shown in Table 8 are averages weighted according to the varius age groups in the population. The allowance data are based on information from the publication *Estimated Age Distribution of the Population* (3201.0).

12. The comparisons in these tables are useful as an indication of trends in food consumption, although it must be emphasised that the allowances do not necessarily represent nutrient requirement; rather they were devised for the planning of practical diets within the average Australian food pattern. Precise information concerning human requirements of certain nutrients is far from complete, and

no conclusion regarding the nutritional status of the community should be drawn from comparison with these allowances. A deviation from the allowances of the order of 10-15 per cent is not regarded as a serious deficiency. Even if the nutrient intake is more than 15 per cent below the allowance, a nutritional deficiency cannot be assumed without clinical verification.The calculated figures, being averages, give no information on the food consumption of individuals or of specific groups within the population. Also the figures represent food available for consumption, which is not the same as foods consumed. The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations estimates that in communities with a plentiful food supply, up to 15 per cent of the food available may be wasted.

III. PER CAPITA STATISTICS

The following age-group distributions of the Estimated Resident Australian Male and Female Population at 30 June 1986 and 1987 are based on the results of the Australian Population Census of 30 June 1986 brought forward by reference to natural increase derived from records of births and recorded age at death, and details of overseas migration.

Data may be used in conjunction with information in Table 2 pages 7-10, and Table 3 to vary apparent per capita consumption according to the user's specific interest.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1986 AND 1987

Age group (years)	*Number*		*Per cent of total population*		*Number*		*Per cent of total population*	
	1986	*1987*	*1986*	*1987*	*1986*	*1987*	*1986*	*1987*
	MALES				FEMALES			
0-4	619,020	622,934	3.86	3.83	589,465	593,703	3.68	3.65
5-9	604,878	612,694	3.78	3.77	574,610	582,123	3.59	3.58
10-14	672,202	652,201	4.20	4.01	639,343	619,209	3.99	3.81
15-19	688,551	709,293	4.30	4.36	658,671	678,627	4.11	4.17
20-24	680,422	674,622	4.25	4.15	656,287	651,101	4.10	4.00
25-29	681,757	696,539	4.26	4.28	666,710	681,312	4.16	4.19
30-34	635,695	649,383	3.97	3.99	633,512	646,411	3.95	3.97
35-39	641,746	635,059	4.01	3.90	624,946	624,060	3.90	3.84
40-44	520,117	564,371	3.25	3.47	494,215	536,889	3.09	3.30
45-49	433,181	446,167	2.70	2.74	409,091	421,236	2.55	2.59
50-54	376,999	385,307	2.35	2.37	359,852	368,290	2.25	2.26
55-59	384,834	380,195	2.40	2.34	370,702	366,160	2.31	2.25
60-64	351,599	355,007	2.19	2.18	367,834	368,601	2.30	2.27
65-69	266,052	278,823	1.66	1.71	304,099	316,127	1.90	1.94
70-74	209,344	213,023	1.31	1.31	263,853	267,674	1.65	1.65
75-79	132,742	138,037	0.83	0.85	191,700	199,515	1.20	1.23
80-84	66,341	70,440	0.41	0.43	118,684	123,997	0.74	0.76
85 and over	34,707	36,446	0.22	0.22	94,589	97,743	0.59	0.60
All ages	*8,000,187*	*8,120,541*	*49.94*	*49.93*	*8,018,163*	*8,142,778*	*50.06*	*50.07*

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, March Quarter 1988 (3101.0) published by the ABS on 19 June 1988.

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