Australian Bureau of Statistics

1993–94

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Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients

Australia

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NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication contains detailed statistics of the consumption of foodstuffs and nutrient intake in Australia for 1993–94, as well as comparative data for earlier years. Historical data published in tables 1 and 6 refer to averages for the three-year periods ending 1938–39, 1948–49, 1958–59, 1968–69, 1978–79 and 1988–89. Section I deals with the supply and utilisation of foodstuffs, while Section II deals primarily with the level of nutrient intake in Australia. These nutrient levels are compiled by officers of the Nutrition Monitoring Unit of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. The contribution of these AIHW staff to this publication is appreciated. Preliminary statistics for 1994–95 and 1995–96 covering major food items have been published in *Apparent Consumption of Selected Foodstuffs, Australia, 1994–95* and *1995–96, Preliminary* (Cat. no. 4315.0), which is available from any ABS office.

Users should note that, in future, the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare will publish nutrient data separately.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

g	grams
kg	kilograms
kJ	kilojoules
L	litres
mg	milligrams
n.a.	not available
n.c.	not collected
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
RDI	Recommended Dietary Intake
µg	micrograms
. .	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero
|	break in series

REVISIONS TO FIGURES

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.

INQUIRIES

For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.

For further information about these statistics, contact Joanne Gibbons on Canberra (02) 6252 5300 or via email to j.m.gibbons@abs.gov.au.

W. McLennan
Australian Statistician

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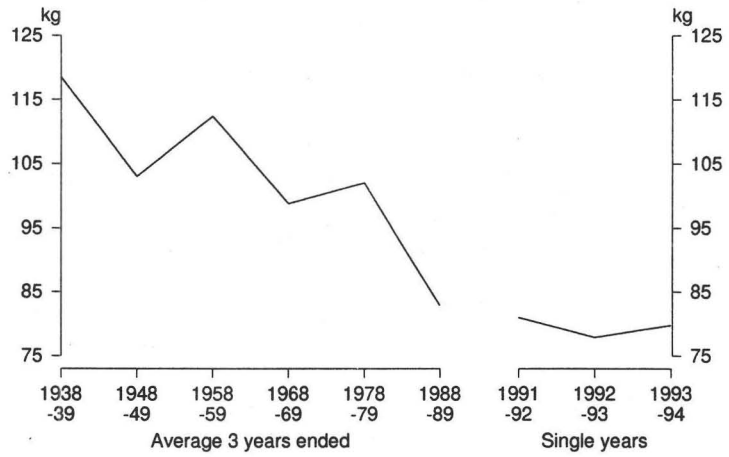
MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

The apparent consumption of meat and meat products increased by 2.4% to 79.8 kg per capita in 1993–94, following the long term pattern of decreasing consumption. The increased meat consumption results from both a decline in the level of stocks and increased commercial production. Exports of meat (1,565 tonnes) accounted for 52.4% of the total supply with 47.5% available for domestic consumption.



Beef remained the most significant meat consumed, increasing 4.4% in 1993–94, to 36.4 kg per capita. Demand for veal remained constant at 1.6 kg per capita. Lamb consumption was the only meat product to show a fall, with a 7.1% decline to 11.6 kg per capita. This was the fifth consecutive decline in lamb with per capita consumption in 1993–94 down 22.0% when compared with 1988–89. Total lamb available for consumption fell 6.2% when compared with the previous year. Since the late 1930s, lamb consumption has grown from a low of 6.8 kg to a 20.5 kg per capita peak in the late 1960s before its steady decline to the current level.

The per capita consumption of mutton remained fairly steady in 1993–94 at 8.4 kg. This was 24.7% up on the 6.8 kg consumed per capita in 1988–89. Mutton intake was less than a third of that of the late 1930s when the average for the three years ended 1938–39 was 27.2 kg per capita. However, it was more than double the 3.6 kg consumed per capita in the late 1970s.

Consumption of pig meat continued to fluctuate, with intake in 1993–94 at 19.4 kg per capita, an increase of 5.2% on the previous year of 18.4 kg per capita. The 1993–94 level of pigmeat consumption was 10.9% above the average of the late 1980s, and substantially more than the 3.9 kg consumed in the late 1930s. Despite the increased intake of pigmeat, the consumption of bacon and ham declined by 6.0% in 1993–94 to 7.4 kg per capita.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS *continued*

Offal intake showed a marginal increase, to 2.3 kg per capita, following the record low of 2.2 kg in 1992–93. Consumption of offal peaked in the late 1970s with an average of 5.9 kg per capita and since then has fallen 61.0%.

POULTRY

The apparent per capita consumption of poultry increased by 6.3% in 1993–94 to a record high of 28.3 kg per capita. This was 16.6% up on the per capita consumption recorded in 1988–89. Poultry intake has trebled from the 8.3 kg consumed per capita in the late 1960s.

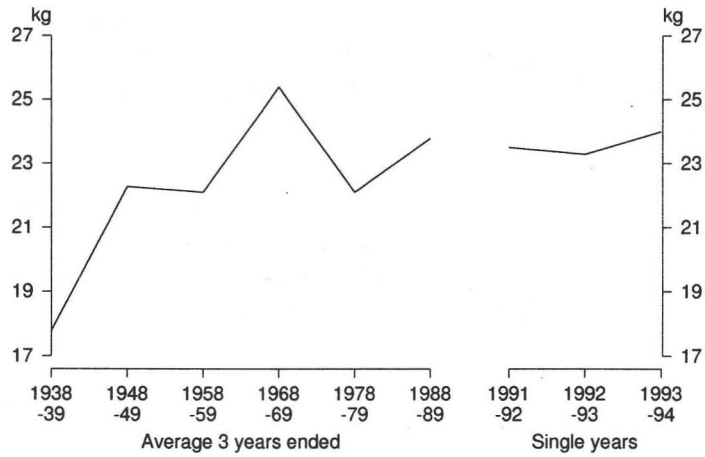
SEAFOOD

In 1993–94, the apparent per capita consumption of seafood fell marginally by 2.5% to 10.2 kg when compared with the previous year's peak in seafood intake at 10.4 kg. The major contributor to this fall was Australian fish at 3.5 kg, a decline of 11.1% when compared with the previous year. However, this was partially offset by an increase in the consumption of imported fish which rose 13.7% to 2.1 kg per capita. Since 1988–89 seafood consumption has risen by 14.1% and this can be attributed to increased consumption of Australian fish which was 23.0% greater than the 2.9 kg per capita consumed in 1988–89. Crustacea and molluscs were consumed at a rate of 1.5 kg per capita, 8.4% less than the peak of the previous year. The consumption of seafood has doubled since the late 1930s when consumption was 4.9 kg per capita.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

When compared with the previous year, the consumption of dairy products increased by 3.2% to 24.0 kg per capita in 1993–94. Market milk consumption continued to fluctuate, increasing 0.8% to 102.0 litres per capita. The two most significant contributors to the increase in consumption of dairy products were condensed skim milk which rose 28.2% to 2.7 kg per capita and powdered skim milk, up 19.7% to 2.3 kg per capita. Between 1988–89 and 1993–94, the consumption of condensed skim milk doubled. Dairy products recording a fall included condensed full cream milk, down 7.8% to 2.0 kg per capita, and powdered full cream milk which fell 7.3% to 0.8 kg per capita. Cheese consumption increased 3.4% to a record high of 9.3 kg per capita.

DAIRY PRODUCTS *continued*

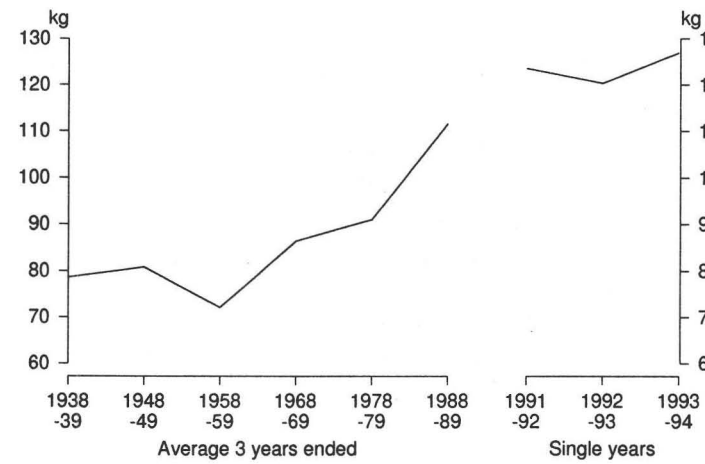


FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS

The consumption of fruit (including fruit for fruit juices) increased by 5.6% to 127.0 kg per capita in 1993–94. It has increased 47% since the late 1960s and about 61% since the late 1930s.

The most significant increases were in fresh fruit intake with record highs in citrus consumption, up 1.7% to 43.3 kg per capita, and other fresh fruit increasing 11.6% to 60.6 kg per capita. The consumption of citrus fruit increased from 34.5 kg per capita, a rise of 25.5% between 1989–90 and 1993–94. Other fresh fruit also increased, up 11.9% when compared with the 54.1 kg consumed per capita in 1988–89. Jams and conserves, and processed fruit fell 13.5% and 13.3% respectively while dried fruit consumption rose 12.5% to 3.1 kg per capita.

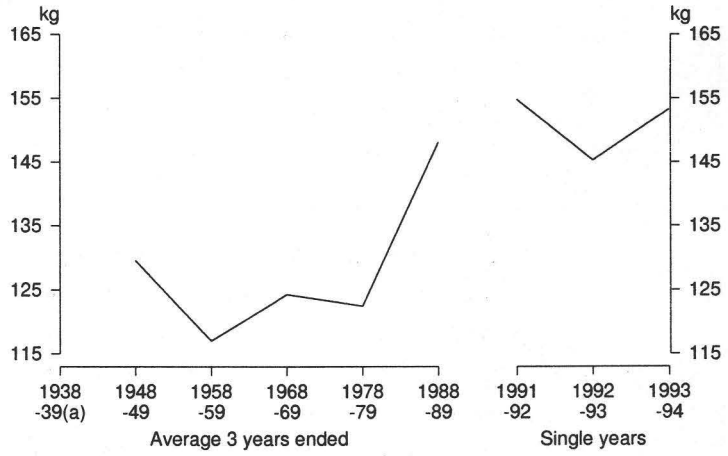
Oranges were the most significant single fruit item available for consumption with a total of 635 thousand tonnes or 35.8 kg per capita. Imports of oranges totalled 164 thousand tonnes which was 21.6% of the total supply of 757 thousand tonnes. Commercial production contributed 582 thousand tonnes or 76.9% to the supply.



VEGETABLES

Per capita consumption of vegetables rose 5.6% in 1993–94 to 153.4 kg, reversing the decreases of the previous three years. Total vegetable consumption showed a marked decline in 1992–93, but returned to a similar level to that of the early 1990s. Vegetable consumption in 1993–94 was 31% greater than consumption in the late 1950s when it was 117.1 kg per capita.

Potatoes remained the most popular vegetable with per capita consumption up by 4.1% to 63.6 kg. The consumption of other root and bulb vegetables showed an increase of 13.2% to 20.7 kg per capita. While the consumption of leafy and green vegetables remained steady at 20.7 kg per capita, it was 20.2% down on the 25.9 kg consumed per capita in 1988–89. Other vegetables also showed an increase in 1993–94, with consumption up 5.3% to 25.9 kg per capita. Consumption of tomatoes continued to fluctuate, increasing 8.5% to 22.5 kg per capita; this compares with a fall of 7.2% in the previous year. Imports of tomatoes accounted for 100 thousand tonnes or 23.7% of the total supply in 1993–94. Tomato intake during 1993–94 was almost double the 11.5 kg consumed in the late 1940s.



(a) Data for the average 3 years ended 1938–39 are not available.

GRAIN PRODUCTS

During 1993–94, the consumption of grain products rose 2.2% to 92.5 kg per capita. Flour (including flour for breadmaking) was a major contributor to that increase, up 4.3% to 77.9 kg per capita. Rice intake also increased, by 12.4% to 5.6 kg per capita. These increases were partially offset by a decline in the consumption of breakfast foods, down 16.8% to 9.0 kg per capita compared with 1992–93. Oatmeal and rolled oats fell 10.9% to 1.0 kg per capita and other (breakfast foods from grain) fell 17.5% to 8.0 kg per capita. The consumption of oatmeal and rolled oats has almost halved since 1988–89; again this was offset by increased rice consumption over the same period.

The consumption of grain products in 1993–94 was at the same level as that of the late 1930s. However the mix of products has changed during the period, with increases in rice and breakfast food products, and less flour being consumed per capita.

EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS

Egg consumption declined in 1993–94 by 6.2% to 139 eggs per capita compared with the previous year. In the longer term, egg consumption has also shown a decline with intake considerably less than that of the late 1940s.

NUTS

The per capita consumption of peanuts continued to decline with a fall of 17.2% to 1.8 kg in 1993–94, returning to a similar level of consumption recorded in 1983–84. Following a decline in 1992–93, consumption of tree nuts rose by 9.0% to 4.5 kg per capita. Contributing factors to this rise were increases in production and imports.

OILS AND FATS

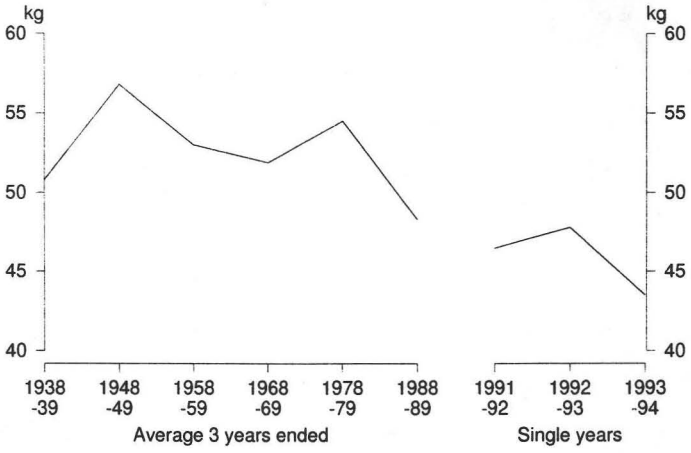
In 1993–94, the apparent consumption of fats rose 1.2% to 19.3 kg per capita, the first increase since 1981–82. The principal component of this increased fat intake was butter which was consumed at a rate of 3.0 kg per capita in 1993–94, an increase of 15.1% compared with the previous year. Butter intake was at a similar level to that of 1988–89. The consumption of table margarine fell 3.9% to 5.9 kg per capita and was at the same level recorded for 1978–79. Other margarine consumption rose marginally to 1.9 kg per capita. The per capita apparent consumption of margarine fell 12.4% between 1988–89 and 1993–94. Over the longer term, consumption of fats was below the levels recorded in the late 1970s and 1980s, although it was substantially greater than the amount consumed in the 1960s.

SUGARS

The per capita consumption of sugars in 1993–94 declined by 7.8% to a record low of 44.9 kg. Refined cane sugar consumption showed a fall of 18.1% to 7.4 kg per capita and sugar consumed in manufactured products fell 12.3% to 30.2 kg per capita. The per capita consumption of honey also fell, by 24.2% to 0.7 kg. The decline in sugar consumption was due to an increase in stocks, coupled with falls in the production and imports of refined cane sugar and a significant increase in exports of sugar in manufactured goods.

Over the longer term, consumption of sugars has shown a shift from refined sugar consumption to sugar consumed in manufactured goods. In the late 1930s, 63% of sugar was consumed as refined sugar. In 1993–94, 16.5% of total sugar was consumed in refined form.

SUGARS *continued*



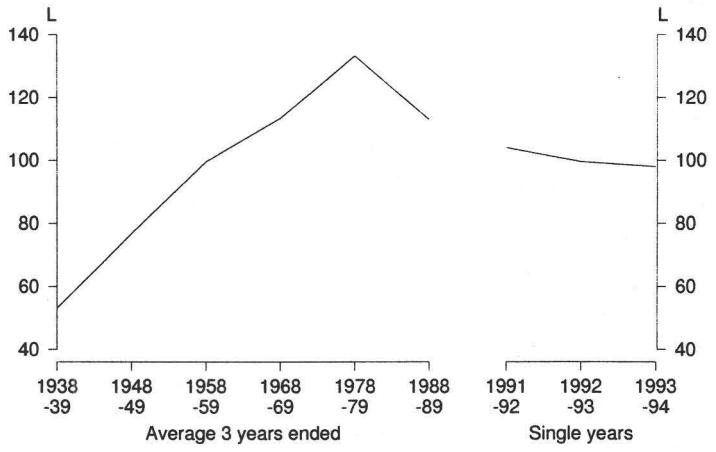
BEVERAGES

The consumption of tea remained steady at 1.0 kg per capita, while coffee rose marginally to 2.3 kg per capita. Since 1988–89, the consumption of coffee has increased 13.3%, whereas tea has fallen 11.3%. Carbonated and aerated waters increased by 7.7% to 104.6 litres per capita, making it the most popular beverage. Consumption of aerated and carbonated waters was 19.7% up on the 87.4 litres consumed per capita in the late 1980s and more than double the consumption in the late 1960s.

At 22.1 litres per capita, the apparent per capita consumption of low alcohol beer showed a fall of 8.0% in 1993–94, when compared with the previous year. This decline reversed the upward trend of the previous six years, although it was 35.1% up on per capita consumption in 1988–89. The consumption of other beer increased marginally in 1993–94 to 75.9 litres per capita. This was the first increase since 1985–86 when consumption was 102.8 litres per capita. Total beer consumption fell 1.5% in 1993–94 to 98.0 litres per capita, a decline which began after 1988–89, when consumption was 115.4 litres per capita. Over the longer term, beer consumption was at a level similar to that of the late 1950s when the average for the three years ended 1958–59 was 99.7 litres per capita.

Wine consumption rose 2.5% to 18.6 litres per capita in 1993–94. This was 3.3% down on the 19.3 litres per capita consumed in 1988–89. Consumption of wine has increased more than threefold since the late 1940s when intake was 5.9 litres per capita.

BEVERAGES *continued*



ALCOHOL CONTENT

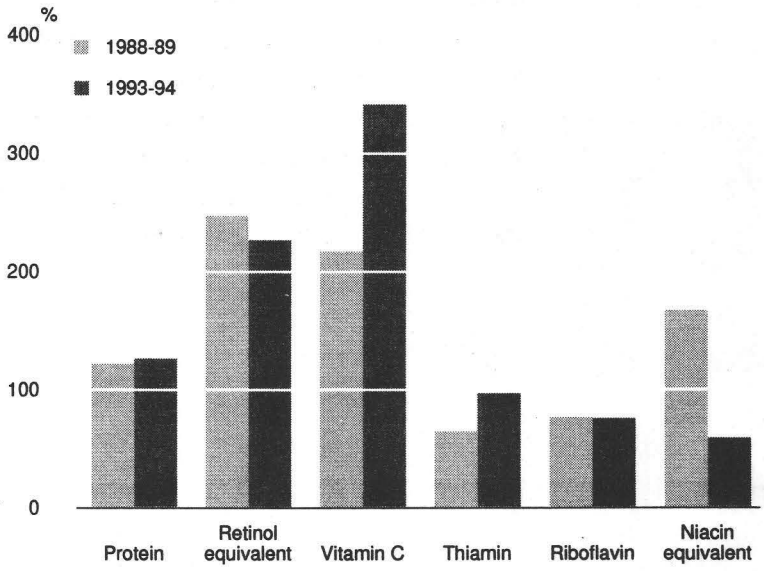
The trends in the consumption of beer and wine are reflected in the apparent per capita consumption of alcohol (expressed in terms of alcohol content). The per capita consumption of alcohol consumed as low alcohol beer fell 5.7% to 0.67 litres per capita in 1993–94. Despite this, it was 70.7% greater than alcohol consumed as low alcohol beer in 1988–89 reflecting the increase in diversity of this product since the late 1980s. Alcohol consumed as other beer rose 1.0% to 3.63 litres per capita and alcohol consumed as wine also rose, by 1.4% to 2.13 litres per capita. The consumption of alcohol as spirits increased by 17.2% in 1993–94, to 1.37 litres per capita. The total per capita consumption of alcohol rose 3.0% to 7.80 litres in 1993–94. Longer term trends in the consumption of alcohol show that alcohol intake in 1993–94 was more than double that of the late 1930s, but 18.7% down on intake in the late 1970s.

NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION

The available supply of nutrients exceeded the Recommended Dietary Intakes (RDI's) for all nutrients estimated. The calcium available for consumption continues to marginally exceed the RDI; the estimate for 1993–94 of a per capita availability of 893 mg per day reversed the decline of recent years and was at a similar level to that of 1988–89.

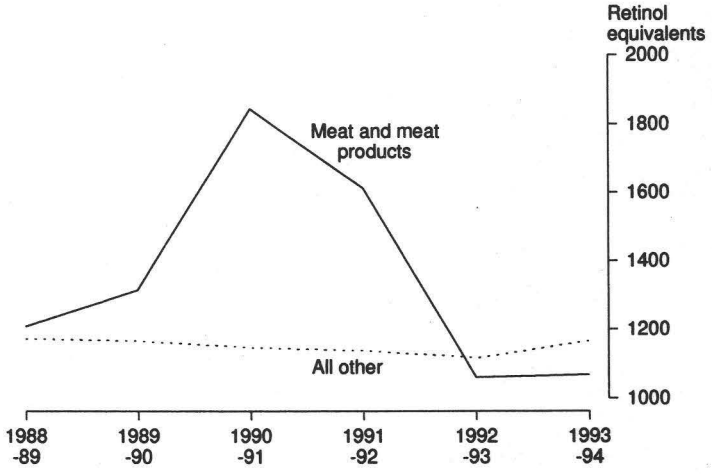
Total energy supply did not change greatly for most food groups in 1993–94. The most notable change was for the contribution of the sugars group to total energy which declined to 14.0% after peaking at 15.5% in 1992–93. The major component of this fall was the decline in sugar used in manufacturing. Grain products remained the major source of energy in the Australian diet. In 1993–94, grain products increased its contribution to total energy from 28.1% to 28.9%. The most significant increases, in percentage terms for the estimated supply of various nutrients, were for protein, calcium and vitamin C (all up by 3%).

Nutrient availability: difference between recommended dietary allowance and availability



Vitamin A: contribution of meat and other sources

Retinol levels can vary considerably. However almost all the variation is accounted for by the contribution of meat and meat products. Offal in particular is a concentrated source of vitamin A (retinol equivalent). If meat and meat products are excluded, the effective vitamin A supply available for consumption in 1993–94 was 70% in excess of the RDI.



Daily intake of vitamin C

The trends in the availability of vegetables, and fruit and fruit products are reflected in the amount of vitamin C available to the average Australian diet. The major contributors to the increase in vitamin C are tomatoes, citrus fruits and other fruit products (including fruit for juice). In 1993–94 the adjusted amount of available vitamin C was 109.8 mg per capita per day. In recent years it has remained fairly steady. However, it has more than doubled since the 1930s when the daily per capita amount available was 52.6 mg. Over the past four decades the available amount of vitamin C has risen steadily and in the late 1980s was 102.0 mg per capita per day.

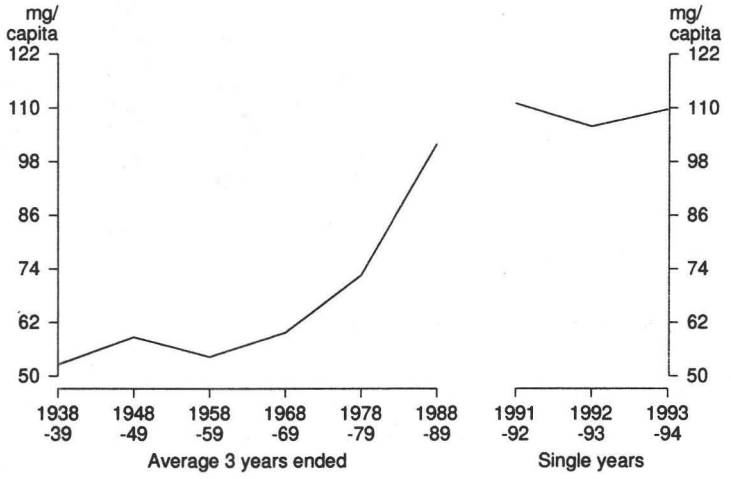


TABLE 1. APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS, AUSTRALIA, 1938-39 to 1993-94
(kg per year, except where otherwise stated)

	Average 3 years ended						Current year
	1938-39	*1948-49*	*1958-59*	*1968-69*	*1978-79*	*1988-89*	*1993-94*
MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—							
Carcass meat—							
Beef and veal	63.6	49.5	56.2	40.0	64.8	40.0	38.1
Lamb	6.8	11.4	13.3	20.5	14.4	14.9	11.6
Mutton	27.2	20.5	23.1	18.8	3.6	7.3	8.4
Pigmeat	3.9	3.2	4.6	6.7	13.3	17.5	19.4
Total carcass meat	*101.5*	*84.6*	*97.2*	*85.9*	*96.1*	*79.8*	*77.5*
Offal and meat n.e.i.	3.8	4.0	5.2	5.1	5.9	3.1	2.3
Total Meat and Meat Products (carcass equivalent weight)	**118.5**	**103.0**	**112.4**	**98.8**	**102.0**	**82.8**	**79.8**
Canned meat (canned weight)	1.0	1.2	1.9	2.2	1.6	n.a.	n.a.
Bacon and ham (cured carcass weight)	4.6	5.3	3.2	3.6	6.0	6.9	7.4
POULTRY—							
Poultry (dressed weight)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.3	17.1	24.1	28.3
SEAFOOD—							
Fresh and frozen (edible weight)—							
Fish—							
Australian	2.7	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.6	3.5
Imported			1.4	1.9	1.2	1.9	2.1
Crustacea and molluscs	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.5
Seafood, otherwise prepared (product weight)(a)—							
Australian	1.9	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Imported—							
Fish			0.8	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.9
Crustacea and molluscs					0.4	0.6	0.7
Total seafood	**4.9**	**4.1**	**4.5**	**5.6**	**6.4**	**8.3**	**10.2**
DAIRY PRODUCTS—							
Market milk (fluid whole)(litres)(b)	106.4	138.7	128.7	128.2	100.5	101.7	102.0
Condensed, concentrated and evaporated milk—							
Full cream—							
Sweetened	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.8	2.2	2.0
Unsweetened(c)		1.8	2.9	3.5	2.5		
Skim	n.a.	n.a.	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.2	2.7
Powdered milk—							
Full cream	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.8
Skim (incl. buttermilk and mixed skim and buttermilk)	—	0.3	1.1	4.3	2.7	2.8	2.3
Infants' and invalids' food	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Cheese (natural equivalent weight)(d)	2.0	2.5	2.6	3.5	5.3	8.8	9.3
Total (converted to milk solids fat and non-fat)(e)	**17.8**	**22.3**	**22.1**	**25.4**	**22.1**	**23.8**	**24.0**
FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS—							
Fresh fruit (incl. fruit for fruit juice)—							
Citrus	14.5	16.9	16.1	22.5	34.5	39.1	43.3
Other	42.6	39.5	35.6	40.8	34.6	49.9	60.6
Jams, conserves, etc. (product weight)	5.2	5.6	3.9	3.3	2.0	2.1	2.0
Dried fruit (product weight)	3.8	3.9	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.4	3.1
Processed fruit (product weight)	3.5	3.4	6.0	9.9	10.5	8.4	7.1
Total (fresh fruit equivalent)	**78.7**	**80.9**	**72.2**	**86.5**	**91.0**	**111.6**	**127.0**
VEGETABLES—							
Potatoes	47.1	56.3	51.7	53.7	50.1	61.5	63.6
Other root and bulb vegetables(f)	n.a.	19.1	15.9	17.1	16.7	19.3	20.7
Tomatoes	7.1	11.5	13.0	14.2	13.6	19.3	22.5
Leafy and green vegetables	n.a.	20.5	17.9	21.3	24.3	23.8	20.7
Other vegetables	n.a.	22.3	18.6	18.1	17.9	24.2	25.9
Total (fresh equivalent weight)	**n.a.**	**129.7**	**117.1**	**124.3**	**122.5**	**148.1**	**153.4**

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 1. APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS, AUSTRALIA, 1938-39 to 1993-94 — *continued*
(kg per year, except where otherwise stated)

	Average 3 years ended						*Current year*
	1938-39	*1948-49*	*1958-59*	*1968-69*	*1978-79*	*1988-89*	*1993-94*
GRAIN PRODUCTS—							
Flour(g)	84.9	91.6	82.3	77.4	69.6	72.6	77.9
Breakfast foods	4.8	6.1	6.2	6.8	7.8	9.7	9.0
Table rice	1.8	0.4	n.a.	1.9	2.4	4.2	5.6
Total	**92.5**	**98.6**	**n.a.**	**86.8**	**79.9**	**86.5**	**92.5**
Bread	**49.6**	**64.0**	**69.1**	**59.5**	**47.7**	**r44.4**	**n.c.**
EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS—							
Total	**12.1**	**12.7**	**10.2**	**12.6**	**12.4**	**n.c.**	**n.c.**
Equivalent number of eggs(h)	243	255	206	222	220	146	139
NUTS (in shell)—							
Peanuts	n.a.	4.2	3.1	2.8	2.1	r2.3	1.8
Tree nuts	n.a.	1.8	3.4	5.8	2.9	r3.8	4.5
OILS AND FATS—							
Butter	14.9	11.2	12.3	9.8	5.1	3.2	3.0
Margarine—							
Table	0.4	0.4	n.a.	1.5	5.4	6.8	5.9
Other	1.8	2.4	2.2	3.4	3.1	2.2	1.9
Total (fat content)(i)	**17.1**	**14.0**	**n.a.**	**14.3**	**21.6**	**20.4**	**19.3**
SUGARS—							
Cane Sugar—							
As refined sugar	32.0	31.2	27.0	21.0	14.9	8.8	7.4
In manufactured foods	16.3	23.1	23.6	27.7	34.6	33.9	30.2
Total(j)	**50.8**	**56.8**	**53.0**	**51.9**	**54.5**	**48.3**	**44.9**
BEVERAGES—							
Tea	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.7	1.2	1.0
Coffee(k)	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.3
Aerated and carbonated waters (litres)(l)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47.3	67.4	87.4	104.5
Beer (litres)	53.2	76.8	99.7	113.5	133.2	113.1	98.0
Wine (litres)	2.7	5.9	5.0	8.2	14.7	20.2	18.6
ALCOHOL CONTENT (litres alcohol)(m)—							
Beer	2.55	3.58	4.79	5.45	6.40	5.11	4.30
Wine	0.35	0.77	0.87	1.15	1.98	2.36	2.13
Spirits	0.50	0.80	0.74	0.89	1.21	1.23	1.37
Total	**3.40**	**5.15**	**6.40**	**7.49**	**9.59**	**8.70**	**7.80**

(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) Refer to paragraph 24 of the Technical Notes. (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 Technical Notes, page 31. (j) Includes sugar content of syrups, honey and glucose. (k) Coffee and coffee products in terms of roasted coffee. (l) Includes bulk pre-mix and post-mix concentrates in terms of drink equivalent. (m) From 1984-85 data makes allowance for low alcohol beers and wines. From 1989-90 onwards, data for beer have been compiled on the basis of excise data. Prior to this the alcohol content of beer was calculated using 2.4% by volume for low alcohol beer and 4.8% for other beer.

TABLE 2. TOTAL APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS, AUSTRALIA, 1988-89 to 1993-94

	Available for consumption—						*Apparent per capita consumption—*					
	1988-89	*1989-90*	*1990-91*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*	*1988-89*	*1989-90*	*1990-91*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—			— tonnes—						—kg—			
Carcass meat—												
Beef and veal	*685,087*	*691,319*	*699,374*	*650,620*	*641,125*	*675,706*	*41.1*	*40.8*	*40.7*	*37.4*	*36.5*	*38.1*
Beef	659,750	665,421	672,893	623,168	613,668	646,742	39.5	39.3	39.2	35.8	34.9	36.4
Veal	25,337	25,898	26,481	27,452	27,457	28,964	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Lamb	248,626	251,456	242,947	232,891	219,918	206,342	14.9	14.8	14.1	13.4	12.5	11.6
Mutton	112,942	139,224	132,114	132,873	r146,138	149,863	6.8	8.2	7.7	7.6	r8.3	8.4
Pigmeat	301,987	312,297	308,592	335,138	323,445	343,732	18.1	18.4	18.0	19.3	18.4	19.4
Total carcass meat	*1,348,642*	*1,394,296*	*1,383,027*	*1,351,521*	*r1,330,626*	*1,375,643*	*80.8*	*82.3*	*80.5*	*77.7*	*r75.7*	*77.5*
Offal and meat n.e.i.	42,049	46,385	66,079	58,487	38,852	40,533	2.5	2.7	3.8	3.4	2.2	2.3
Total Meat and Meat Products (carcass equivalent weight)	**1,390,691**	**1,440,681**	**1,449,107**	**1,410,008**	**r1,369,478**	**1,416,177**	**83.3**	**85.1**	**84.4**	**81.1**	**r77.9**	**79.8**
Bacon and ham (cured carcass weight)	117,160	125,471	123,112	130,044	138,456	131,496	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.5	7.9	7.4
POULTRY—												
Poultry (dressed weight)	404,519	415,939	r429,924	r450,918	r467,457	501,642	24.2	24.6	r25.0	r25.9	r26.6	28.3
SEAFOOD—												
Fresh and frozen (edible weight)—												
Fish—												
Australian	47,635	56,807	72,466	65,102	r69,379	62,320	2.9	3.4	4.2	3.7	r3.9	3.5
Imported	31,033	29,750	28,635	32,435	32,725	37,565	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.1
Crustacea and molluscs	21,070	21,702	26,537	28,614	r29,359	27,165	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	r1.7	1.5
Seafood otherwise prepared (product weight)—												
Australian	8,541	7,998	7,609	6,338	r6,881	7,256	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Imported—												
Fish	28,358	29,668	28,609	32,835	31,025	34,401	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9
Crustacea and molluscs	12,618	12,697	13,250	13,763	14,281	12,141	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Total seafood	**148,958**	**158,623**	**177,105**	**179,086**	**r183,651**	**180,848**	**8.9**	**9.4**	**10.3**	**10.3**	**r10.4**	**10.2**
DAIRY PRODUCTS—			—'000 litres—						—litres—			
Market milk (fluid whole)	1,684,700	1,706,900	1,735,623	1,762,647	1,777,519	1,810,187	101.0	100.8	101.0	101.3	101.1	102.0
Condensed, concentrated and evaporated milk—			—tonnes—						—kg—			
Full cream sweetened and unsweetened	36,757	40,484	41,957	36,079	37,872	35,262	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.0
Skim	22,242	24,077	32,782	r39,422	r37,599	48,690	1.3	1.4	1.9	r2.3	2.1	2.7
Powdered milk—												
Full cream	15,486	16,626	14,644	r15,001	r15,750	14,743	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	r0.9	0.8
Skim	44,565	42,587	37,563	r38,230	r34,363	41,554	2.7	2.5	2.2	r2.2	r2.0	2.3
Infants' and invalids' food	23,151	24,712	22,885	23,310	r18,847	19,679	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	r1.1	1.1
Cheese (natural equivalent weight)	150,322	149,847	149,806	r154,535	r159,227	165,820	9.0	8.8	8.7	r8.9	r9.1	9.3
Total (converted to milk solids, fat and non-fat)	**396,944**	**400,739**	**400,453**	**r408,322**	**r409,469**	**426,536**	**23.8**	**23.7**	**23.3**	**r23.5**	**r23.3**	**24.0**

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 2. TOTAL APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS, AUSTRALIA, 1988-89 to 1993-94 — *continued*

	Available for consumption—						*Apparent per capita consumption—*					
	1988-89	*1989-90*	*1990-91*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*	*1988-89*	*1989-90*	*1990-91*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS—			—tonnes—						—kg—			
Fresh fruit (incl. fruit for fruit juice)—												
Citrus	694,491	583,833	625,496	751,334	r748,720	768,691	41.6	34.5	36.4	43.2	r42.6	43.3
Other	903,114	973,759	967,607	r966,113	r954,199	1,074,989	54.1	57.5	56.3	r55.5	r54.3	60.6
Jams, conserves, etc. (product weight)	37,665	38,432	36,984	r36,715	r39,821	34,782	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	r2.3	2.0
Dried fruit (product weight)	42,005	46,515	49,476	52,322	r47,702	54,170	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	r2.7	3.1
Processed fruit (product weight)	124,135	161,762	118,276	139,315	r143,316	125,420	7.4	9.5	6.9	8.0	r8.2	7.1
Total (fresh fruit equivalent)	**1,965,940**	**1,988,023**	**1,979,602**	**r2,149,905**	**r2,114,658**	**2,254,737**	**117.8**	**117.4**	**115.2**	**r123.6**	**r120.3**	**127.0**
VEGETABLES—												
Potatoes	1,018,558	1,152,012	1,072,860	1,144,162	1,074,421	1,129,770	61.0	68.0	62.5	65.8	61.1	63.6
Other root and bulb vegetables	347,784	328,122	354,331	r337,538	322,069	368,210	20.8	19.4	20.6	r19.4	18.3	20.7
Tomatoes	337,504	376,617	422,405	r387,149	363,927	398,646	20.2	22.2	24.6	22.3	20.7	22.5
Leafy and green vegetables	431,655	443,962	420,833	r398,138	r361,417	366,627	25.9	26.2	24.5	22.9	20.6	20.7
Other vegetables	435,870	459,661	431,685	r425,840	r432,547	460,044	26.1	27.1	25.1	24.5	24.6	25.9
Total (fresh equivalent weight)	**2,571,372**	**2,760,373**	**2,702,113**	**r2,692,827**	**r2,554,380**	**2,723,298**	**154.1**	**163.0**	**157.3**	**r154.8**	**145.3**	**153.4**
GRAIN PRODUCTS—												
Flour(a)	1,205,806	1,247,804	1,275,798	r1,245,699	1,313,890	1,383,690	72.3	73.7	74.3	71.6	74.7	77.9
Breakfast foods—												
Oatmeal and rolled oats	31,551	20,401	31,381	r22,298	20,413	18,361	1.9	1.2	1.8	r1.3	1.2	1.0
Other (from grain)	143,152	155,729	179,645	r185,217	170,371	141,859	8.6	9.2	10.5	r10.6	9.7	8.0
Total breakfast foods	*174,703*	*176,130*	*211,026*	*207,515*	*190,784*	*160,220*	*10.5*	*10.4*	*12.3*	*11.9*	*10.9*	*9.0*
Table rice	77,088	83,701	87,582	90,601	86,930	98,686	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.6
Total grain products	**1,457,598**	**1,507,635**	**1,574,406**	**r1,543,816**	**1,591,604**	**1,642,596**	**87.4**	**89.0**	**91.7**	**88.8**	**90.5**	**92.5**
Bread	r753,132	r753,831	r756,023	r776,743	r812,579	n.c.	45.1	44.5	44.0	44.7	46.2	n.c.
EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS			—'000 dozen—						—number—			
Number of eggs(b)	203,264	201,060	205,608	r208,813	r217,416	205,842	146	142	144	r144	r148	139
NUTS (in shell)—			—tonnes—						—kg—			
Peanuts	r43,325	r47,233	r32,921	r40,351	r37,531	31,365	r2.6	r2.8	1.9	r2.3	r2.1	1.8
Tree nuts	69,754	71,247	68,936	r76,227	72,544	79,863	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.5

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 2. TOTAL APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS, AUSTRALIA, 1988-89 to 1993-94 — *continued*

	Available for consumption—						*Apparent per capita consumption—*					
	1988-89	*1989-90*	*1990-91*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*	*1988-89*	*1989-90*	*1990-91*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
OILS AND FATS—			—tonnes—							—kg—		
Butter(c)	49,142	49,834	r44,704	45,741	45,576	52,973	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	*2.6*	*3.0*
Total margarine	*149,640*	*145,662*	*147,735*	*148,467*	*139,903*	*139,465*	*9.0*	*8.6*	*8.6*	*8.5*	*8.0*	*7.9*
Table margarine	113,278	109,435	115,027	113,750	108,365	105,141	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.9
Other margarine	36,362	36,227	32,708	34,717	31,538	34,324	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9
Total (fat content)(d)	**337,339**	**336,976**	**r336,956**	**340,595**	**334,878**	**342,299**	**20.2**	**19.9**	**19.6**	**19.6**	**19.0**	**19.3**
SUGARS—												
Cane Sugar—												
As refined sugar	150,228	r197,289	r170,313	r162,564	r158,786	131,399	9.0	r11.6	r9.9	r9.3	r9.0	7.4
In manufactured foods	558,197	r520,596	r564,037	544,239	r606,320	537,012	33.5	r30.7	32.8	31.3	r34.5	30.2
Total cane sugar	*708,425*	*r717,885*	*r734,350*	*r706,803*	*r765,106*	*668,411*	*42.5*	*r42.4*	*r42.8*	*r40.6*	*r43.5*	*37.7*
Honey	16,283	13,554	15,409	13,263	17,040	13,051	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7
Total(e)	**810,459**	**r821,993**	**r824,893**	**r793,655**	**r856,088**	**797,062**	**48.6**	**r48.5**	**r48.0**	**r45.6**	**r48.7**	**44.9**
BEVERAGES—												
Tea	19,587	18,229	17,128	18,400	17,283	18,493	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Coffee(f)	33,583	33,081	35,345	37,250	39,257	40,478	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3
			—'000 litres—							—litres—		
Aerated and carbonated waters(g)	1,560,339	1,651,848	1,718,088	1,679,486	r1,707,180	1,856,487	93.5	97.5	100.0	96.6	97.1	104.5
Beer—												
Low alcohol	273,596	r318,109	338,167	387,938	r423,102	393,166	16.4	18.8	19.7	22.3	r24.1	22.1
Other beer	1,651,950	r1,611,507	1,560,772	1,421,692	r1,327,269	1,347,296	99.0	95.1	90.9	81.7	r75.5	75.9
Total beer	*1,925,546*	*r1,929,616*	*1,898,939*	*1,809,631*	*r1,750,371*	*1,740,462*	*115.4*	*113.9*	*110.6*	*104.0*	*r99.6*	*98.0*
Wine	321,265	313,363	r305,271	r323,532	r319,407	330,462	19.3	18.5	r17.8	r18.6	r18.2	18.6
ALCOHOL CONTENT—			—'000 litres alcohol—						—litres alcohol —			
Beer(h)—												
Low alcohol	6,566	9,046	9,665	11,241	r12,523	11,927	0.39	0.53	0.56	0.65	r0.71	0.67
Other beer	79,253	76,973	74,592	67,767	r63,191	64,476	4.75	4.54	4.34	3.90	r3.59	3.63
Total beer	*85,819*	*86,019*	*84,257*	*r79,019*	*r75,714*	*76,403*	*5.14*	*5.08*	*4.91*	*4.54*	*r4.31*	*4.30*
Wine	37,266	36,366	35,559	37,483	r36,874	37,756	2.23	2.15	2.07	2.16	2.10	2.13
Spirits	21,488	21,629	20,232	19,450	r20,511	24,284	1.29	1.28	1.18	1.12	r1.17	1.37
Total	**144,573**	**144,014**	**140,048**	**135,940**	**r133,099**	**138,443**	**8.66**	**8.50**	**8.15**	**7.82**	**r7.57**	**7.80**

(a) Includes flour used for breadmaking. (b) Includes commercial disposals and an estimate for backyard production. (c) Includes butter equivalent of butter oil, butter concentrate and ghee. (d) Includes an estimate for vegetable oils and other fats. (e) Includes sugar content of syrups and glucose. (f) Coffee and coffee products in terms of roasted coffee. (g) Includes bulk pre-mix and post-mix concentrates in terms of drink equivalent. (h) From 1989-90 onwards, data for beer have been compiled on the basis of excise data. Prior to this, the alcohol content of beer was calculated using 2.4% by volume for low alcohol beer and 4.8% for other beer.

TABLE 3. ESTIMATED SUPPLY AND UTILISATION OF FOODSTUFFS, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

	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	-15,045	1,824,805	—	8,277	1,848,127	1,172,421	. .		675,706	38.1
Beef	-14,594	1,786,224	—	6,622	1,807,439	1,160,697	. .		646,742	36.4
Veal	-451	38,581	—	1,655	40,688	11,724	. .		28,964	1.6
Lamb	-1,051	266,800	—	38	267,889	61,547	. .	(b)	206,342	11.6
Mutton	-8,624	380,720	—	287	389,631	239,768	. .		149,863	8.4
Pigmeat	-532	344,260	—	2,136	346,928	3,196	. .		343,732	19.4
Total carcass meat	-25,253	2,816,585	—	10,738	2,852,575	1,476,932	. .		1,375,644	77.5
Offal and meat n.e.i.(a)	-3,500	122,755	—	5,131	131,386	87,853	3,000		40,533	2.3
Total Meat and Meat Products (carcass equivalent weight)	**-28,753**	**2,939,340**	**—**	**15,869**	**2,983,962**	**1,564,785**	**3,000**	**. .**	**1,416,177**	**79.8**
Bacon and ham (cured carcass weight)	1,044	135,816	—	20	134,793	205	. .	3,092	131,496	7.4
POULTRY—										
Poultry (dressed weight)	-6,347	499,954	4,025	296	510,622	8,980	. .	n.a.	501,642	28.3
SEAFOOD—										
Fresh and frozen (edible weight)—										
Fish—										
Australian	n.a.	65,638	11,815	. .	77,453	n.p.	n.a.	n.p.	62,320	3.5
Imported	n.a.	. .	. .	37,712	37,712	148	n.a.	. .	37,565	2.1
Crustacea and molluscs	n.a.	36,028	5,323	5,672	45,984	n.p.	n.a.	n.p.	27,165	1.5
Seafood, otherwise prepared (product weight)—										
Australian	14	8,937	—	. .	8,923	1,667	. .	. .	7,256	0.4
Imported—										
Fish	n.a.	. .	. .	34,503	34,503	102	. .	. .	34,401	1.9
Crustacea and molluscs	n.a.	. .	. .	12,213	12,213	72	. .	. .	12,141	0.7
DAIRY PRODUCTS—					— '000 litres —					litres
Market milk (fluid whole)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	(c)1,810,187	102.0
Condensed, concentrated and evaporated milk—					— tonnes —					kg
Full cream sweetened and unsweetened	-89	39,890	—	1,131	41,110	5,848	. .	. .	35,262	2.0
Skim	9	66,616	—	2,940	69,547	20,857	. .	. .	48,690	2.7
Powdered milk—										
Full cream	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	(c)14,743	0.8
Skim (incl. buttermilk and mixed skim and buttermilk)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	(c)41,554	2.3
Infants' and invalids' food	172	23,358	—	2,675	25,861	6,182	. .	. .	19,679	1.1
Cheese (natural equivalent weight)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	(c)165,820	9.3

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3. ESTIMATED SUPPLY AND UTILISATION OF FOODSTUFFS, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94 — *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 —					kg
Fresh fruit (incl. fruit for fruit juice)—										
Oranges	. .	582,095	11,642	163,601	757,338	110,404	11,642	n.a.	635,292	35.8
Other citrus fruit	. .	115,279	20,646	17,498	153,423	20,025	n.a.	n.a.	133,399	7.5
Other fresh fruit—										
Apples	(d)-57,437	306,920	9,208	—	373,565	36,314	n.a.	24,039	313,212	17.6
Apricots	. .	21,174	3,600	1,009	25,783	242	n.a.	9,022	16,518	0.9
Bananas	. .	219,222	8,769	8	227,999	235	n.a.	—	227,764	12.8
Grapes	. .	45,456	3,182	7	48,645	11,702	n.a.	. .	36,943	2.1
Melons, cantaloupes etc.	. .	158,683	7,934	1	166,618	9,667	n.a.	. .	156,951	8.8
Peaches	. .	59,361	5,936	632	65,929	803	n.a.	30,463	34,663	2.0
Pears	(d)2,377	155,215	3,104	37	155,979	26,775	n.a.	48,089	81,116	4.6
Pineapples	. .	162,358	—	—	162,358	715	n.a.	63,095	98,548	5.6
Plums and prunes	. .	26,102	8,092	3	34,917	4,189	n.a.	n.a.	29,916	1.7
Total	*(d)-55,060*	*1,249,995*	*84,405*	*35,007*	*1,424,467*	*96,564*	*n.a.*	*252,915*	*1,074,989*	*60.6*
Jams, conserves, etc. (product weight)	971	29,283	1,000	6,959	36,271	1,489	n.a.	. .	34,782	2.0
Dried vine fruit (product weight)—										
Currants	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	(e)4,216	0.2
Raisins	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	(e)1,789	0.1
Sultanas	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	(e)31,690	1.8
Dried tree fruit (product weight)—										
Apricots	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	(f)5,338	0.3
Prunes	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	(f)4,577	0.3
Other	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	(f)6,560	0.4
Processed fruit (product weight)—										
Apples	-2,825	11,339	—	983	15,147	407	. .	. .	14,740	0.8
Mixed fruits (incl. fruit salad)	-4,907	21,842	—	1,688	28,437	17,070	. .	. .	11,367	0.6
Peaches	-5,273	31,916	150	360	37,699	10,791	. .	. .	26,909	1.5
Other	5,474	86,966	350	29,349	111,191	38,788	. .	. .	72,403	4.1

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3. ESTIMATED SUPPLY AND UTILISATION OF FOODSTUFFS, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94 — *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 —					kg
Potatoes	n.a.	1,184,705	11,847	41,750	1,238,302	22,667	35,541		1,129,770	63.6
Other root and bulb vegetables—										
Beetroot	—	25,848	1,809	10	27,667	717	258		26,691	1.5
Carrots	—	194,839	5,845	27	200,712	34,627	5,845		160,240	9.0
Onions	317	213,206	4,264	9,828	226,982	60,288	6,396		160,297	9.0
Parsnips	n.a.	6,305	694	—	6,999	927	126		5,945	0.3
Sweet potatoes	n.a.	8,359	84	13	8,455	11	167		8,277	0.5
White turnips and swedes	n.a.	6,234	623	27	6,885	—	125		6,760	0.4
Total	*317*	*454,791*	*13,319*	*9,906*	*477,699*	*96,571*	*12,918*		*368,210*	*20.7*
Tomatoes	31,074	327,221	26,178	100,030	422,354	7,347	16,361		398,646	22.5
Leafy and green veg. (incl. legumes)—										
Beans	—	37,153	5,944	5,211	48,309	2,268	743		45,298	2.6
Cabbages and other greens	—	74,976	20,127	1,433	96,535	7,859	3,749	(b)	84,927	4.8
Celery	n.a.	40,697	1,221	—	41,918	3,452	2,035		36,431	2.1
Lettuce	n.a.	92,965	14,874	5	107,844	3,235	6,508		98,102	5.5
Peas	-1,823	97,651	1,953	15,967	117,394	7,713	7,812		101,869	5.7
Total	*-1,823*	*343,442*	*44,119*	*22,616*	*412,000*	*24,527*	*20,846*		*366,627*	*20.7*
Other vegetables—										
Asparagus	n.a.	7,840	235	7,830	15,905	3,673	. .		12,232	0.7
Cauliflowers	n.a.	75,235	3,762	2	78,999	13,805	5,266		59,927	3.4
Cucumbers (incl. gherkins)	79	11,458	2,521	3,491	17,391	135	344		16,912	1.0
Marrows, squashes and zucchinis	n.a.	14,974	4,792	850	20,616	661	n.a.		19,955	1.1
Pumpkins	n.a.	82,922	25,706	850	109,478	661	n.a.		108,817	6.1
Sweet corn	—	72,686	16,669	4,361	93,716	12,496	1,454		79,766	4.5
Other	–9,980	123,027	15,297	40,792	189,096	26,660	n.a.		162,436	9.1
Total	*–9,901*	*388,142*	*56,674*	*70,483*	*525,200*	*58,091*	*7,064*		*460,044*	*25.9*
Total all vegetables	**19,667**	**2,698,301**	**152,137**	**244,784**	**3,075,554**	**209,203**	**92,730**		**2,723,298**	**153.4**
GRAIN PRODUCTS—										
Flour (incl. flour for breadmaking)	3,085	1,408,110	. .	34,224	1,439,249	55,559	. .	. .	1,383,690	77.9
Breakfast foods—										
Oatmeal and rolled oats	n.a.	26,114	. .	8	26,122	7,761	. .	. .	18,361	1.0
Other (from grain)	-181	174,561	. .	4,335	179,077	37,218	. .	. .	141,859	8.0
Table rice	n.a.	72,279	. .	26,407	98,686	. .	. .	. .	98,686	5.6
Total grain products	**2,904**	**1,681,064**	**. .**	**64,974**	**1,743,134**	**100,538**	**. .**	**. .**	**1,642,596**	**92.5**
Bread(g)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	. .	. .	n.c.	n.a.
EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS—									'000 doz.	number
Number of eggs	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	(h)205,842	139
NUTS (in shell)—					— tonnes —					kg
Peanuts	4,852	38,987	n.a.	13,621	47,756	5,233	. .	11,157	31,365	1.8
Tree nuts	n.a.	23,074	2,307	63,167	88,549	8,685	n.a.	n.a.	79,863	4.5

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3. ESTIMATED SUPPLY AND UTILISATION OF FOODSTUFFS, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94 — *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 —					kg
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)52,973	3.0
Total margarine	*1,797*	*162,486*	—	*847*	*161,536*	*22,071*	..	..	*139,465*	*7.9*
Table margarine	1,636	112,850	—	847	112,061	6,920	..	..	105,141	5.9
Other margarine	161	49,636	—	—	49,475	15,152	..	..	34,324	1.9
SUGARS—										
Cane Sugar—										
As refined sugar	4,583	757,927	—	3,010	756,354	10,751	..	614,204	131,339	7.4
In manufactured foods	—	614,204	—	60,845	675,049	138,037	..	..	537,012	30.2
Honey	—	25,990	—	81	26,071	13,020	..	..	13,051	0.7
BEVERAGES—										
Tea	n.a.	1,419	—	18,632	20,051	1,558	..	..	18,493	1.0
Coffee	n.a.	85	—	43,142	43,227	2,749	..	..	40,478	2.3
					— '000 litres —					litres
Aerated and carbonated waters	n.a.	1,817,815	n.a.	59,718	1,877,533	21,046	..	..	1,856,487	104.5
Beer—				(i)					(j)	
Low alcohol	n.a.	..	..	457	..	..	..	..	393,166	22.1
Other beer	n.a.	..	..	10,646	..	..	..	..	1,347,296	75.9
Total beer	*n.a.*	..	..	*11,104*	..	..	..	..	*1,740,462*	*98.0*
Wine—				(i)					(k)	
Dessert wine	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	16,790	0.9
Sherry	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	10,388	0.6
Sparkling and carbonated wine	..	..	..	2,301	..	..	..	..	36,424	2.1
Table wine	..	..	..	4,404	..	..	..	..	261,653	14.7
Vermouth	..	..	..	223	..	..	..	..	1,481	0.1
Other wine, n.e.i.	..	..	..	1,300	..	..	..	..	3,726	0.2
Total wine	..	..	..	*8,379*	..	..	..	..	*330,462*	*18.6*
ALCOHOL CONTENT—										litres alcohol
					— '000 litres alcohol —					
Spirits—				(i)					(j)	
Brandy	..	..	..	634	..	..	..	..	1,904	0.11
Gin	..	..	..	709	..	..	..	..	905	0.05
Liqueurs (incl. flavoured spirits)	..	..	..	2,148	..	..	..	..	2,2229	0.13
Rum	..	..	..	461	..	..	..	..	2,421	0.14
Vodka	..	..	..	780	..	..	..	..	1,170	0.07
Whisky	..	..	..	13,498	..	..	..	..	13,523	0.76
Other, n.e.i. (incl. bitters)	..	..	..	639	..	..	..	..	2,131	0.12
Total spirits	..	..	..	*18,870*	..	..	..	..	*24,284*	*1.37*

(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) Data not available for 1993-94. (h) See paragraph 5, Section 1 of the Technical Notes. (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.

SECTION II. LEVEL OF NUTRIENT INTAKE

TABLE 4. ESTIMATED SUPPLY OF NUTRIENTS, UNADJUSTED, AUSTRALIA(a), 1988-89 to 1993-94
(per capita per day)

Commodity group	*Protein* g	*Fat* g	*Carbo-hydrate* g	*Calcium* mg	*Iron* mg	*Retinol equivalent (b)* µg	*Vitamin C* mg	*Thiamin* mg	*Ribo-flavin* mg	*Niacin* mg	*Energy value* kJ
1988-89											
Meat and meat products	r28.9	26.7	0.1	11.5	r2.9	r1,210	2	0.28	0.47	6.0	r1,484
Poultry	7.6	5.4	—	2.9	0.4	16	—	0.02	0.05	1.4	r329
Seafood	r4.7	1.2	—	22.8	0.3	6	—	0.01	0.03	1.0	r130
Dairy products(c)	20.2	21.9	20.9	671.8	0.6	r272	5	r0.20	0.81	0.4	r1,489
Fruit and fruit products	2.1	0.3	27.9	43.5	0.9	r45	60	0.13	0.08	0.7	r514
Vegetables and vegetable products	6.9	0.5	25.6	46.7	2.0	r495	73	0.24	0.17	3.3	578
Grain products	25.4	3.4	173.0	45.9	4.9	—	—	0.79	0.65	8.9	r3,497
Eggs and egg products	2.5	2.0	0.1	7.7	0.3	32	—	0.01	0.08	—	r117
Nuts	r2.3	r5.4	r0.7	r16.7	0.3	—	—	r—	0.08	r1.0	r250
Oils and fats	0.2	53.7	0.2	3.8	—	307	—	—	—	0.1	r1,994
Sugars	—	—	r124.9	5.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	r1,998
Beverages (alcoholic)(d)	r0.9	—	r6.3	r13.5	0.1	—	r6	—	—	r1.2	r618
Total	**r101.6**	**r120.6**	**r379.7**	**r892.1**	**12.8**	**r2,383**	**r146**	**r1.68**	**r2.42**	**r23.8**	**r12,998**
1989-90											
Meat and meat products	29.4	27.4	0.1	11.8	2.9	r1,315	2	0.28	r0.50	6.2	r1,522
Poultry	7.7	5.5	—	2.9	0.4	16	—	0.02	0.05	1.5	r333
Seafood	5.0	1.3	—	r23.2	0.3	6	—	0.01	0.03	1.0	r136
Dairy products(c)	20.0	21.9	r20.9	666.6	0.6	r272	5	0.20	0.80	0.4	r1,485
Fruit and fruit products	2.0	0.3	r28.0	40.8	0.9	r47	54	0.12	0.07	0.7	r513
Vegetables and vegetable products	7.3	0.5	27.6	47.5	2.1	r496	78	0.26	0.17	3.5	620
Grain products	25.8	3.3	r176.4	46.3	5.0	—	—	r0.80	0.67	9.2	3,560
Eggs and egg products	r2.4	r1.9	0.1	7.5	0.3	31	—	0.01	0.08	—	r114
Nuts	r2.4	r5.6	r0.7	r17.0	0.3	—	—	r—	r0.09	r1.0	r260
Oils and fats	0.2	r52.9	0.2	3.7	—	r297	—	—	—	0.1	r1,964
Sugars	—	—	r124.7	4.5	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	r1,993
Beverages (alcoholic)(d)	r0.9	—	r6.3	r13.5	0.1	—	r6	—	—	r1.2	r618
Total	**r103.2**	**r120.7**	**r385.0**	**r885.4**	**13.1**	**r2,480**	**r144**	**r1.71**	**2.46**	**r24.7**	**r13,118**
1990-91											
Meat and meat products	r29.6	26.9	0.2	11.8	3.1	r1,845	2	0.29	0.59	6.3	r1,506
Poultry	7.8	5.6	—	2.9	0.4	17	—	0.02	0.05	1.5	338
Seafood	5.5	1.3	—	23.9	0.3	7	—	0.01	0.03	1.1	r145
Dairy products(c)	19.6	21.6	20.3	651.9	0.6	r268	5	0.19	r0.79	0.3	r1,459
Fruit and fruit products	2.1	0.3	r28.1	r41.3	0.9	51	56	0.12	0.08	0.7	r515
Vegetables and vegetable products	6.9	0.5	25.9	46.3	2.0	486	r74	0.24	0.16	3.3	r583
Grain products	26.6	3.6	r181.1	48.5	5.4	—	—	0.85	0.73	9.7	r3,663
Eggs and egg products	2.5	2.0	0.1	7.6	0.3	31	—	0.01	0.08	—	115
Nuts	r2.0	r4.7	0.6	15.5	0.3	—	—	r—	0.08	r0.8	r216
Oils and fats	0.2	52.1	0.2	3.5	—	289	—	—	—	—	r1,936
Sugars	—	—	r123.4	4.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	r,1,974
Beverages (alcoholic)(d)	r0.9	—	r6.3	r13.5	0.1	—	r6	—	—	r1.2	r618
Total	**103.5**	**r118.6**	**r386.2**	**r870.8**	**13.5**	**r2,993**	**r144**	**r1.74**	**r2.59**	**r25.0**	**r13,068**

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 4. ESTIMATED SUPPLY OF NUTRIENTS, UNADJUSTED, AUSTRALIA(a), 1988-89 to 1993-94 — *continued*
(per capita per day)

Commodity group	*Protein* g	*Fat* g	*Carbo-hydrate* g	*Calcium* mg	*Iron* mg	*Retinol equivalent (b)* µg	*Vitamin C* mg	*Thiamin* mg	*Ribo-flavin* mg	*Niacin* mg	*Energy value* kJ
					1991-92						
Meat and meat products	r28.2	26.3	0.2	11.4	2.9	r1,613	2	0.29	0.54	6.0	1,462
Poultry	8.1	5.8	—	3.0	0.4	17	—	0.02	0.05	1.5	350
Seafood	5.4	r1.3	—	r24.3	0.3	7	—	0.01	0.03	1.1	r146
Dairy products(c)	r19.7	r21.7	r20.4	r656.7	0.6	r269	5	0.19	r0.79	0.3	r1,467
Fruit and fruit products	2.2	0.3	29.3	46.1	1.0	55	63	0.14	0.08	0.8	539
Vegetables and vegetable products	6.9	0.5	r26.4	44.1	2.0	470	74	0.24	0.17	3.4	r593
Grain products	r25.7	r3.4	r175.4	r46.6	r5.3	—	—	r0.83	r0.72	r9.6	r3,543
Eggs and egg products	2.5	2.0	0.1	7.6	0.3	r31	—	0.01	0.08	—	r116
Nuts	2.2	r5.3	0.7	17.1	0.3	—	—	r—	0.09	0.9	r244
Oils and fats	0.2	r52.1	0.2	3.5	—	r288	—	—	—	—	r1,933
Sugars	—	—	r121.4	4.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	r1,942
Beverages (alcoholic)(d)	r0.9	—	r6.3	13.5	0.1	—	6	—	—	1.2	r618
Total	**r102.1**	**r118.7**	**r380.3**	**r878.2**	**r13.3**	**r2,751**	**r150**	**r1.74**	**r2.54**	**r24.8**	**r12,952**
					1992-93						
Meat and meat products	26.6	25.0	0.1	10.7	2.6	r1,062	2	0.27	r0.43	5.5	r1,382
Poultry	8.3	5.9	—	3.1	0.4	18	—	0.02	0.05	1.6	360
Seafood	r5.5	r1.4	—	r24.5	0.3	r7	—	0.01	0.03	r1.1	r148
Dairy products(c)	r19.5	21.7	r19.6	r647.8	0.6	268	4	0.19	r0.78	0.3	r1,451
Fruit and fruit products	2.2	0.3	r28.1	r44.4	r0.9	r56	r62	r0.13	0.08	r0.7	r518
Vegetables and vegetable products	6.5	0.5	24.8	r41.4	1.9	r463	70	0.23	0.16	3.2	557
Grain products	26.3	3.4	179.2	47.2	5.2	—	—	0.83	0.70	9.5	3,618
Eggs and egg products	r2.5	2.0	0.1	7.8	0.3	32	—	0.01	0.08	—	r119
Nuts	r2.1	r4.9	r0.6	r15.9	0.3	—	—	r0.04	0.08	r0.8	r226
Oils and fats	0.2	r50.7	0.2	3.4	—	r272	—	—	—	—	r1,882
Sugars	—	—	r125.1	4.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	r2,000
Beverages (alcoholic)(d)	0.9	—	6.3	13.5	0.1	—	6	—	—	1.2	618
Total	**r100.5**	**r115.8**	**r384.1**	**r863.9**	**12.7**	**r2,179**	**r144**	**r1.74**	**r2.39**	**r23.9**	**r12,879**
					1993-94						
Meat and meat products	27.7	26.1	0.1	11.1	2.7	1,070	2	0.28	0.44	5.8	1,442
Poultry	8.8	6.3	—	3.3	0.4	19	—	0.02	0.05	1.7	382
Seafood	5.4	1.4	—	24.3	0.3	7	—	0.01	0.03	1.1	146
Dairy products(c)	20.2	22.0	20.4	671.8	0.6	272	4	0.19	0.81	0.3	1,486
Fruit and fruit products	2.3	0.3	29.9	46.1	1.0	56	64	0.14	0.08	0.8	550
Vegetables and vegetable products	6.9	0.5	26.1	43.4	2.0	514	73	0.24	0.17	3.4	587
Grain products	27.2	3.4	186.5	47.9	4.9	—	—	0.81	0.65	9.2	3,758
Eggs and egg products	2.4	1.9	0.1	7.3	0.3	30	—	0.01	0.08	—	112
Nuts	2.0	4.9	0.6	16.9	0.3	—	—	0.04	0.09	0.7	226
Oils and fats	0.2	50.7	0.2	3.4	—	271	—	—	—	—	1,880
Sugars	—	—	113.6	3.9	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	1,817
Beverages (alcoholic)(d)	0.9	—	6.3	13.5	0.1	—	6	—	—	1.2	618
Total	**103.9**	**117.5**	**383.8**	**893.1**	**12.7**	**2,238**	**149**	**1.76**	**2.40**	**24.2**	**13,003**

(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.

TABLE 5. ADJUSTMENTS TO THE AVAILABILITY OF SPECIFIC VITAMINS, AUSTRALIA(a), 1988-89 to 1993-94
(milligrams per capita per day)

	1988-89		*1989-90*		*1990-91*		*1991-92*		*1992-93*		*1993-94*	
Nutrient	*Calculated value*	*Amount available*	*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	2.8	2.8
Other milk products	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	r1.5	r1.5	1.6	1.6
Meat and meat products	r1.8	(b)	1.8	(b)	2.3	(b)	r2.0	(b)	1.5	(b)	1.6	(b)
Fish	0.3	(b)	0.3	(b)	0.3	(b)	0.3	(b)	0.3	(b)	0.3	(b)
Beverages, alcoholic r	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
Fruit and fruit products—												
Fresh, canned and dried r	17.5	15.7	18.6	16.6	18.6	17.0	18.8	17.0	18.2	16.4	19.2	17.7
Cooked	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4
Citrus	42.0	42.0	34.6	34.6	36.9	36.9	43.9	43.9	r43.4	r43.4	44.1	44.1
Vegetables and vegetable products—												
Fresh tomatoes r	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.9	6.0	6.0	5.3	5.3	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.4
Lettuce	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Canned vegetables r	14.7	6.6	15.9	7.2	15.2	6.7	15.4	6.9	17.3	7.5	18.2	7.8
Cooked potatoes and other vegetables r	53.3	26.6	56.1	28.1	52.6	26.3	52.8	26.4	49.2	24.6	50.9	25.4
Total vitamin C r	**146.0**	**107.0**	**144.3**	**103.1**	**143.6**	**104.3**	**150.3**	**111.0**	**144.3**	**105.9**	**149.1**	**109.8**
Thiamin	1.68	1.47	1.71	1.50	1.74	1.51	1.74	1.52	1.74	1.48	1.76	1.50
Niacin equivalent(c) r	23.8	40.8	24.7	41.9	25.0	42.3	24.8	41.8	23.9	40.7	24.2	41.5

(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.

TABLE 6. ESTIMATED NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, ADJUSTED, AUSTRALIA(a), 1938-39 to 1993-94
(per capita per day)

		Average 3 years ended—						*Individual Year*					
Nutrient	*Unit*	*1938-39*	*1948-49*	*1958-59*	*1968-69*	*1978-79*	*1988-89*	*1988-89*	*1989-90*	*1990-91*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Protein—								r	r	r	r	r	
Animal	g	58.7	57.4	59.6	64.2	69.3	63.3	63.9	64.6	64.9	63.9	62.4	64.4
Vegetable	g	30.9	35.3	32.3	35.5	32.2	37.0	37.8	38.6	38.6	38.1	38.1	39.4
Total	g	89.6	92.7	91.9	99.7	101.5	100.3	101.6	103.2	103.5	102.0	100.5	103.9
Fat (from all sources)	g	133.5	121.7	131.7	123.2	152.6	119.8	120.6	120.7	118.6	118.7	115.8	117.5
Carbohydrate	g	377.4	424.8	416.7	406.8	396.2	375.4	379.7	385.0	386.2	380.3	384.1	383.8
Calcium	mg	642	785	817	968	874	886	892	885	871	878	864	893
Iron	mg	15.4	15.1	14.0	14.7	15.7	12.5	12.8	13.1	13.5	13.3	12.7	12.7
Retinol equivalent	µg	1,472	1,389	1,370	1,348	1,602	2,605	2,383	2,480	2,993	2,751	2,179	2,238
Vitamin C	mg	52.6	58.8	54.3	59.8	72.7	102.0	107.0	103.1	104.3	111.0	105.9	109.8
Thiamin	mg	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.50	1.44	1.47	1.50	1.51	1.52	1.48	1.50
Riboflavin	mg	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.74	2.41	2.42	2.46	2.59	2.54	2.39	2.40
Niacin equivalent	mg	33.0	32.4	33.3	36.2	40.8	40.4	40.8	41.9	42.3	41.8	40.7	41.5
Energy value	kJ	13,048	13,584	13,801	13,835	14,635	12,903	12,998	13,118	13,068	12,952	12,879	13,003

(a) Adjustments have been made for the loss of nutrients in cooking and the extra niacin obtained from the metabolism of protein. See paragraphs 1 to 6 of Section II for information on the effect on data comparisons of changes to nutrient tables used.

TABLE 7. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENERGY DERIVED FROM EACH COMMODITY GROUP, AUSTRALIA, 1988-89 to 1993-94

	1988-89	*1989-90*	*1990-91*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Meat and meat products	11.4	r11.6	r11.5	11.3	r10.7	11.1
Poultry	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
Seafood	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	r1.2	1.1
Dairy products	r11.5	11.3	r11.2	r11.3	r11.3	11.4
Fruit and fruit products	r4.0	3.9	r3.9	4.2	r4.0	4.2
Vegetables and vegetable products	4.4	4.7	r4.5	4.6	4.3	4.5
Grain products	r26.9	r27.1	r28.0	r27.4	r28.1	28.9
Eggs and egg products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Nuts	r1.9	r2.0	r1.7	r1.9	r1.8	1.7
Oils and fats	15.3	r15.0	r14.8	r14.9	r14.6	14.5
Sugar	r15.4	r15.2	r15.1	r15.0	r15.5	14.0
Beverages (alcoholic)	r4.8	r4.7	r4.7	r4.8	4.8	4.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

TABLE 8. NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION(a) IN AUSTRALIA COMPARED WITH RECOMMENDED DIETARY INTAKES (RDI), 1988-89 to 1993-94

	Protein *g*	*Calcium* *mg*	*Iron* *mg*	*Retinol equivalent* *µg*	*Vitamin C* *mg*	*Thiamin* *mg*	*Ribo-flavin* *mg*	*Niacin equivalent* *mg*	*Energy value* *kJ*
1988-89—									
RDI	45.8	839	9.2	684	34	0.89	1.36	15.2	9,291
Nutrients—									
Available	r101.6	r892	12.8	r2,383	r107	r1.47	r2.42	r40.8	r12,998
In excess of RDI (%)	r122	6	40	r248	r217	r65	r77	r168	r40
1989-90—									
RDI	45.8	838	9.2	685	34	0.89	1.36	15.2	9,287
Nutrients—									
Available	r103.2	r885	13.1	r2,480	r103	r1.50	r2.46	r41.9	r13,118
In excess of RDI (%)	125	6	43	r262	r206	r68	r81	r176	r41
1990-91—									
RDI	45.8	838	9.2	685	34	0.89	1.36	15.2	9,284
Nutrients—									
Available	103.5	r871	13.5	r2,993	r104	r1.51	r2.59	r42.3	r13,068
In excess of RDI (%)	126	4	48	r337	r209	r70	r90	r178	r41
1991-92—									
RDI	45.8	838	9.2	685	34	0.89	1.36	15.2	9,286
Nutrients—									
Available	r102.0	r878	r13.3	r2,751	r111	r1.52	r2.54	r41.8	r12,952
In excess of RDI (%)	r123	r5	r45	r302	r229	r70	r87	r175	r39
1992-93—									
RDI	45.8	838	9.2	686	34	0.89	1.36	15.2	r9,223
Nutrients—									
Available	r100.5	r864	12.7	r2,179	r106	r1.48	r2.39	r40.7	r12,879
In excess of RDI (%)	r120	r3	39	218	r214	r66	r75	r168	40
1993-94—									
RDI	45.8	838	9.2	686	34	0.89	1.36	15.2	8,902
Nutrients—									
Available	103.9	893	12.7	2,238	110	1.50	r2.40	41.5	13,003
In excess of RDI (%)	127	7	39	227	225	68	r76	174	46

(a) Adjustments have been made for the loss of nutrients in cooking and the extra niacin obtained from the metabolism of protein. See paragraph 13 of Section II for the source of Recommended Dietary Intakes (RDI) used and the determination of population RDIs. Protein and iron are calculated on the mid value for the RDI range given for each age group. The same applies for thiamin, riboflavin and niacin in the years to which ranges for RDI's of these nutrients applied. Energy calculated from mid value of the range up to 18 years. Energy for 18 years onwards is based on BMRX1.5 and mean weights for age from NHF Risk Factor Prevalence Study 1983 and 1989.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

Agriculture, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0)

Home Production of Selected Foodstuffs, Australia (Cat. no. 7110.0)

International Merchandise Trade, Australia (Cat. no. 5422.0)

Manufacturing Production, Australia: Principal Commodities Produced (Cat. no. 8365.0)

Manufacturing Production, Australia, (Cat. no. 8301.0)

National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 1995 (Cat. no. 4364.0)

Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (Cat. no. 8504.0)

2 The ABS has more detailed agricultural statistics on magnetic tape, compact disk, microfiche, floppy disk and the Integrated Regional Database. AgStats on floppy disk offers a wider range of data, aggregated at smaller geographic areas than those generally available in printed publications.

3 FASTTRACCS is a fast international trade access system which utilises high speed report specification and electronic delivery. Statistics can be provided for quantity and value of commodities for all or selected countries/States. Aggregations can be undertaken and can be tailored to client requests by month or quarter, or on a calendar year, financial year or user specified basis. For more information contact International Trade Client Services on 1800 020 513 or Canberra (02) 6252 5400.

4 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. 1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Release Advice are available from any ABS office.

UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

5 As well as the statistics in this publication, the ABS may have other unpublished data available. Inquiries should be directed to Joanne Gibbons on Canberra (02) 6252 5300.

ROUNDING

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

APPENDIX — PER CAPITA STATISTICS

The following age-group distributions of the estimated resident Australian male and female population at 30 June 1993 and 1994 are based on the results of the Australian Population Census of 6 August 1996. These revised estimates take account of new information provided by census counts and estimates of census under-enumeration.

Data may be used in conjunction with information in tables 2 and 3 to vary apparent per capita consumption according to the user's specific interest.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATIONS, by age—30 June 1993 and 1994

	MALES				FEMALES			
			Proportion of total poulation	*Proportion of total poulation*			*Proportion of total poulation*	*Proportion of total poulation*
Age group	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
Years	no.	no.	%	%	no.	no.	%	%
Under 1	131 857	131 572	0.75	0.74	125 140	124 763	0.71	0.70
1	131 489	132 227	0.74	0.74	124 902	125 546	0.71	0.70
2	133 724	131 998	0.76	0.74	127 063	125 337	0.72	0.70
3	133 579	134 266	0.76	0.75	126 630	127 660	0.72	0.72
4	130 832	134 217	0.74	0.75	124 399	127 313	0.70	0.71
5	129 959	131 352	0.74	0.74	123 869	124 908	0.70	0.70
6	129 946	130 413	0.74	0.73	123 403	124 355	0.70	0.70
7	131 821	130 416	0.75	0.73	125 007	123 908	0.71	0.69
8	131 670	132 334	0.75	0.74	126 105	125 550	0.71	0.70
9	131 827	131 982	0.75	0.74	125 543	126 432	0.71	0.71
10	133 001	132 420	0.75	0.74	125 815	126 151	0.71	0.71
11	130 940	133 577	0.74	0.75	124 214	126 363	0.70	0.71
12	130 726	131 689	0.74	0.74	123 915	124 790	0.70	0.70
13	127 513	130 942	0.72	0.73	120 574	124 359	0.68	0.70
14	127 807	128 194	0.72	0.72	120 938	121 276	0.68	0.68
15	127 896	128 261	0.72	0.72	121 284	121 384	0.69	0.68
16	129 077	128 406	0.73	0.72	122 238	121 769	0.69	0.68
17	131 080	129 560	0.74	0.73	124 509	122 920	0.70	0.69
18	135 460	131 614	0.77	0.74	129 139	125 066	0.73	0.70
19	139 224	136 235	0.79	0.76	132 963	130 435	0.75	0.73
20–24	730 931	729 808	4.14	4.09	711 270	708 867	4.03	3.97
25–29	684 601	682 271	3.88	3.82	680 347	678 896	3.85	3.80
30–34	730 910	734 593	4.14	4.12	730 597	734 273	4.14	4.11
35–39	685 400	695 157	3.88	3.89	688 028	697 701	3.90	3.91
40–44	653 359	658 866	3.70	3.69	647 169	657 047	3.66	3.68
45–49	595 697	616 571	3.37	3.45	572 909	595 892	3.24	3.34
50–54	455 952	474 851	2.58	2.66	434 011	453 077	2.46	2.54
55–59	383 694	394 021	2.17	2.21	375 763	385 676	2.13	2.16
60–64	358 349	355 687	2.03	1.99	359 762	357 122	2.04	2.00
65–69	330 021	332 779	1.87	1.86	355 568	354 800	2.01	1.99
70–74	250 617	263 759	1.42	1.48	303 534	317 284	1.72	1.78
75–79	163 461	163 705	0.93	0.92	230 216	228 186	1.30	1.28
80–84	92 956	98 179	0.53	0.55	158 040	166 826	0.89	0.93
85 and over	50 106	52 859	0.28	0.30	121 377	126 728	0.69	0.71
All ages	8 795 482	8 884 781	49.80	49.78	8 866 241	8 962 660	50.20	50.22

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 1996* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

POPULATION WEIGHTED RDI FOR PROTEIN AND MINERALS—1993–94

		PROTEIN.....		CALCIUM.....		IRON.....		MAGNESIUM.....		ZINC.....	
Age group	*Proportion of total population*	*RDI for age*	*Population weighted amount*	*RDI for age*	*Population weighted amount*	*RDI for age*	*Populaion weighted amount*	*RDI for age*	*Population weighted amount*	*RDI for age*	*Population weighted amount*
Years	%	*g*	*g*	*mg*	*mg*	*mg*	*mg*	*mg*	*mg*	*mg*	*mg*
					MALES						
Under 1	0.77	14.0	0.11	525	4.0	6.0	0.05	50	0.4	4.5	0.03
1–3	2.25	16.0	0.36	700	15.7	7.0	0.16	80	1.8	4.5	0.10
4–7	2.95	21.0	0.62	800	23.6	7.0	0.21	110	3.2	6.0	0.18
8–11	2.98	32.5	0.97	800	23.8	7.0	0.21	180	5.4	9.0	0.27
12–15	2.91	51.0	1.48	1 200	34.9	11.5	0.33	260	7.6	12.0	0.35
16–18	2.25	67.0	1.50	1 000	22.5	11.5	0.26	320	7.2	12.0	0.27
19–64	30.67	55.0	16.87	800	245.4	7.0	2.15	320	98.1	12.0	3.68
65 and over	5.04	55.0	2.77	800	40.3	7.0	0.35	320	16.1	12.0	0.60
					FEMALES						
Under 1	0.73	13.0	0.09	525	3.8	6.0	0.04	50	0.4	4.5	0.03
1–3	2.13	16.0	0.34	700	14.9	7.0	0.15	80	1.7	4.5	0.10
4–7	2.81	21.0	0.59	800	22.5	7.0	0.20	110	3.1	6.0	0.17
8–11	2.83	33.0	0.93	900	25.5	7.0	0.20	160	4.5	9.0	0.25
12–15	2.75	49.5	1.36	1 000	27.5	11.5	0.32	240	6.6	12.0	0.33
16–18	2.13	57.0	1.21	800	17.1	11.5	0.25	270	5.8	12.0	0.26
19–54	26.03	45.0	11.71	800	208.2	14.0	3.64	270	70.3	12.0	3.12
55 and over	10.78	45.0	4.85	1 000	107.8	6.0	0.65	270	29.1	12.0	1.29
Total	100.00	..	46	..	838	..	9.2	..	261.0	..	11.0

POPULATION WEIGHTED RDI FOR PROTEIN AND MINERALS—1993–94

Age group	Proportion of total population	RETINOL EQUIVALENT..... RDI for age	RETINOL EQUIVALENT..... Population weighted amount	VITAMIN C..... RDI for age	VITAMIN C..... Population weighted amount	THIAMIN..... RDII for age	THIAMIN..... Populaion weighted amount	RIBOFLAVIN..... RDI for age	RIBOFLAVIN..... Population weighted amount	NIACIN EQUIVALENT..... RDI for age	NIACIN EQUIVALENT..... Population weighted amount
Years	%	g	g	mg	mg	mg	mg	mg	mg	mg	mg
					MALES						
Under 1	0.77	360	2.8	27.5	0.21	0.30	0.00	0.50	0.00	5.5	0.04
1–3	2.25	300	6.7	30.0	0.67	0.50	0.01	0.80	0.02	10.0	0.22
4–7	2.95	350	10.3	30.0	0.89	0.70	0.02	1.10	0.03	12.0	0.35
8–11	2.98	500	14.9	30.0	0.89	0.90	0.03	1.40	0.04	15.0	0.45
12–15	2.91	725	21.1	30.0	0.87	1.20	0.03	1.80	0.05	20.0	0.58
16–18	2.25	750	16.9	40.0	0.90	1.20	0.03	1.90	0.04	21.0	0.47
19–64	30.67	750	230.0	40.0	12.27	1.10	0.34	1.70	0.52	19.0	5.83
65 and over	5.04	750	37.8	40.0	2.01	0.90	0.05	1.30	0.07	16.0	0.81
					FEMALES						
Under 1	0.73	360	2.6	27.5	0.20	0.30	0.00	0.50	0.00	5.5	0.04
1–3	2.13	300	6.4	30.0	0.64	0.50	0.01	0.80	0.02	10.0	0.21
4–7	2.81	350	9.8	30.0	0.84	0.70	0.02	1.10	0.03	12.0	0.34
8–11	2.83	500	14.2	30.0	0.85	0.80	0.02	1.30	0.04	15.0	0.42
12–15	2.75	725	19.9	30.0	0.83	1.00	0.03	1.60	0.04	18.0	0.50
16–18	2.13	750	16.0	30.0	0.64	0.90	0.02	1.40	0.03	16.0	0.34
19–54	26.03	750	195.2	30.0	7.81	0.80	0.21	1.20	0.31	13.0	3.38
55 and over	10.78	750	80.9	30.0	3.23	0.70	0.08	1.00	0.11	11.0	1.19
Total	100.00	..	686	..	34	..	0.89	..	1.36	..	15.2

POPULATION WEIGHTED RDI FOR ENERGY—1993–94

	MALES			FEMALES		
Age group	*Proportion of total population*	*Average energy for age(a)*	*Contribution to population weighted RDI*	*Proportion of total population*	*Average energy for age(a)*	*Contribution to population weighted RDI*
Years	%	kJ	kJ	%	kJ	kJ
Under 1	0.77	3 120	24	0.73	2 900	21
1	0.74	5 000	37	0.70	4 800	34
2	0.76	5 900	45	0.72	5 500	39
3	0.75	6 500	49	0.71	6 000	43
4	0.74	7 100	53	0.70	6 400	45
5	0.73	7 600	56	0.70	6 800	48
6	0.73	7 900	58	0.70	7 100	49
7	0.74	8 300	62	0.71	7 400	52
8	0.75	8 700	65	0.71	7 700	55
9	0.74	9 000	67	0.71	7 900	56
10	0.75	9 100	68	0.71	8 200	58
11	0.74	9 250	68	0.70	8 200	57
12	0.74	9 750	72	0.70	8 600	60
13	0.72	10 400	75	0.68	8 950	61
14	0.72	11 150	81	0.68	9 200	63
15	0.72	11 800	86	0.69	9 300	64
16	0.73	12 450	91	0.69	9 400	65
17	0.74	12 750	95	0.71	9 400	66
18–29	9.61	11 010	1 058	9.38	8 680	814
30–59	19.82	10 440	2 069	19.51	8 360	1 631
60 and over	7.05	8 540	602	8.65	7 380	638
All ages	49.81	..	..	50.19	..	..
Total	..	..	..	100.00	..	8 900

(a) From 18 years onwards energy needs are based on an activity level of 1.5BMR, a body weight consistent with a body mass index of 22.5 and the median height for age from the 1989 National Heart Foundation Risk Factor Prevalence Study

TECHNICAL NOTES

FOODSTUFFS

What is apparent consumption?

1 In this context 'consumption' is not 'intake'. Apparent consumption is a measure of the food supply available for human consumption after allowing for all other uses and losses.

Derivation of apparent consumption

2 In general, apparent consumption of the various foodstuffs is estimated from the apparent consumption equation.

Commercial production
+ Estimated home production
+ Imports
+ Opening stocks
MINUS
Exports
+ Usage for process food
+ Non-food use
+ Wastage
+ Closing stocks

3 *Per capita apparent consumption* is total apparent consumption divided by the mean population for the period.

Population data

4 Population data are derived from those published in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0). Figures are revised as more recent data becomes available.

5 The following mean population figures (for the year ending 30 June) are used in this issue:

Average 3 years ended	*no.*	*Individual years*	*no.*
1938–39	6 870 261	1988–89	16 685 623
1948–49	7 651 558	1989–90	16 938 640
1958–59	9 741 073	1990–91	17 176 910
1968–69	11 919 046	1991–92	17 392 135
1978–79	14 275 870	1992–93	17 579 009
1988–89	16 408 095	1993–94	17 752 671

6 The age/sex characteristics of the population are used in estimating the nutrient adequacy of the food supply (see page 27).

Components of the apparent consumption equation (as described in table 3)

7 A brief summary is given here. For more detail on any of the components, refer to relevant related publications (see page 26).

8 *Net change in stocks.* Statistics of stocks are for factory stocks and stocks held by marketing authorities. With minor exceptions, no details are available for wholesalers', retailers' or household stocks. This only becomes relevant for non-perishable foods with long shelf-lives such as canned food or where there is significant cold storage such as for meat, apples and pears.

Components of the apparent consumption equation (as described in table 3) *continued*

9 *Commercial production.* This is given over the financial year for most foodstuffs. Where there is a marked seasonal pattern, the data refer to the crop year. This applies to citrus fruit for which the crop year is the year ending 31 March.

10 *Estimated home production.* The data are derived from the 1992 Home Production Survey.

11 Estimates of home production are included for poultry and eggs, fresh fish and seafood, fresh fruit (except pineapple), jam fruit, some home processed fruit, fresh vegetables, tree nuts, and beer and wine. For other foods, home production is taken to be nil.

12 *Imports; exports.* Data are reported for most, but not all foodstuffs.

13 *Non-food use, waste, etc.* Non-food use indicates food removed from the human food supply, for example, pet food. Wastage does not take into account losses at the retail and household level. Data are given only for meat offals, oranges and fresh vegetables.

14 *Use for processed food.* For some items in the table, data are given for the amount of the total supply used for processed food. These are already included in the total fresh fruit equivalent supply figures, consequently, where processed food data are given, the subtotals in table 3 cannot be added to derive the totals.

Commodity groups

15 *Meat and meat products.* Meat data are presented as carcass weight equivalent, i.e. as from the abattoir ('bone-in'). It is not practical to define a 'retail weight of meat' because cutting practices and carcasses are variable.

16 The weight shown for bacon and ham (cured carcass weight) is already included as the carcass equivalent weight in the pigmeat and commodity group totals.

17 The current methodology for calculating meat data provided in the Apparent Consumption series was introduced in 1983–84. Data were re-calculated back to 1975–76. Thus the average for the three years ending 1978–79, and annual data from 1978–79 published in the 1983–84 and subsequent issues of the series, are directly comparable.

18 *Poultry.* Poultry data are presented as dressed weight, i.e. as sold by retailers, as this is a standard practice.

19 *Fish and seafood.* Fresh and frozen seafood are presented as edible weight. Processed product is presented as product weight which is in effect 'edible weight'. Fresh and frozen production includes a significant estimate for 'home production' (i.e. recreational and non-commercial fishing), based on the 1992 Home Production Survey. More information is available from the relevant related publication (see page 26).

20 *Dairy products.* Data are presented for fluid whole milk by volume, and for milk products by product weight. The commodity group total is presented as total milk solids (fat and non-fat), derived from market milk and process products. Note that butter is counted in the 'fats and oils' group and not in the dairy group.

21 *Fruit.* Data are presented as total fresh fruit equivalent. Product weight is also given for processed products, including jam and dried fruit, but the fresh equivalent of these products is included in the commodity group total.

Commodity groups *continued*

22 *Vegetables.* Data are presented as total fresh weight including the fresh equivalent weight of processed products.

23 *Grain products.* Flour (including flour for breadmaking), oatmeal and rolled oats, ready-to-eat breakfast cereals, and rice data are presented as product weight. Extra data for bread are also reported, although not available every year.

24 *Eggs.* These are reported as the number of eggs. Data from 1988–89 onwards include estimates for home production based on the 1992 Home Production Survey.

25 Data from 1982–83 to 1986–87 report commercial disposals only. Data before 1982–83 include estimates of non-commercial production.

26 *Nuts.* Data are presented as total weight in shell. For peanuts, the apparent consumption data excludes peanuts used for processing, the amount processed is shown. For tree nuts, data are directly comparable back to 1987–88 and include estimates for home production based on the 1992 Home Production Survey. Earlier data are for commercial production only.

27 *Oils and fats.* Butter and margarine data are presented as product weight. The group total which is expressed as fat includes an annual per capita allowance of 10 kg to represent the edible oil supply.

28 The allowance for edible oils was increased from 2 kg to 10 kg for 1980–81 data. Data were re-calculated back to 1975–76. Thus annual data from 1975–76 published in the 1980–81 and subsequent issues of the series are directly comparable.

29 Data published before the 1980–81 issue include an annual per capita allowance of 2 kg.

30 Fat associated with carcass meat is included in the meat commodity group.

31 *Sugar.* Sugar cane products and honey are represented as product weight. The group total includes the sugar content of syrups and glucose.

32 *Beverages.* Apart from tea and coffee, beverages are reported by volume. Low-alcohol beer (1.15% to less than 3.8% volume per volume (v/v) ethanol) and standard beer (>=3.8% v/v ethanol) have been differentiated since the 1984–85 issue.

33 *Alcohol content (ethanol).* The use of excise data as the source for the alcoholic content of beer was introduced in 1989–90. Data for prior years were not re-calculated, so that only data for 1989–90 and subsequent years are directly comparable. From 1984–85 to 1988–89, this distinction was made using a concentration of 2.4% v/v for low-alcohol beer and 4.8% for standard beer. Before 1984–85, alcohol from beer was calculated using a concentration of 4.8% v/v.

Commodity groups *continued*

34 Alcohol intake from wine is derived from domestic sales of wine using the following concentrations:

	%
Dessert wine	17.9
Sherry	17.7
Sparkling and carbonated	10.6
Table wine	10.8
Other wine n.e.i.	14.4

These data are directly comparable over the entire Apparent Consumption series. Spirit data are based on excise data and likewise, are directly comparable over the entire Apparent Consumption series.

NUTRIENT AVAILABILITY

Expressions of data on the apparent consumption of nutrients

35 The amounts of nutrients available for consumption (i.e. not intakes) are estimated from the data on foodstuff. The estimates are expressed as per capita availability and are subject to the limitations of the food data as well as to the limitations of the nutrient database.

36 Because the nutrient estimates are derived from national per capita food supply data they can give no information about the availability of nutrients for subgroups within the population.

37 Revisions to the data are sometimes made after the initial date of publication to take into account updated food data, population data and nutrient composition data. As a result some values may differ from those in an earlier publication. In general the latest publication available should be used.

38 A more detailed description of the Apparent Consumption nutrient database is given in Lester and Coles-Rutishauser (1996).

Nutrient composition data

39 Since 1987–88 nutrient calculations have been based on data from the Australian Nutrient Data Bank published in *Composition of Foods, Australia*, volumes 1-7. Updates and additions to the nutrient database are incorporated as they become available. Note that changes in the nutrient supply due to changes in the nutrient composition of food, rather than the quantity available, will only be reflected in apparent consumption data when updated composition data are available, and then only if the food data are available at a sufficient level of detail (e.g. alcohol content of different types of beer).

40 When the current nutrient database was introduced in 1987–88 food data were re-calculated back to 1983–84. However, subsequent revisions to food data resulting from the 1992 Home Production Survey only go back to 1987–88.

41 The nutrient database used until 1967–68 was Osmond and Wilson (1954). From 1968–69 to 1986–87 the nutrient data were based on Thomas and Corden (1977).

42 A different basis was adopted for the calculations of vitamin A activity from 1968–69 onwards and these estimates are not directly comparable with the earlier estimates.

Estimated supply of nutrients, unadjusted

43 Unadjusted values take into account wastage due to inedible components of fresh foods such as skin, seeds and bones but not wastage which may occur after production and prior to purchase.

44 Except for fruit reported as dried fruit, the unadjusted values reported in Table 4 do not take into account losses of nutrients which occur during processing and cooking.

Adjusted to vitamins

45 *Niacin equivalents.* Niacin is synthesised in the body from the amino acid tryptophan present in food proteins (about 0.016% of protein is converted to niacin). The total available niacin supply includes an adjustment for niacin derived in this way from protein.

46 *Thiamin.* There is a significant but variable loss of thiamin from meat and vegetables when cooked, however it is probably less for other foods. A reduction of 15% is made to the estimate of total thiamin to approximate the likely loss of thiamin from the food supply.

47 *Vitamin C.* 50% of the vitamin C available from potatoes and fresh vegetables (excluding the fresh equivalent weight of canned products) is assumed to be lost through cooking. No adjustment for cooking losses is applied in the case of tomatoes, lettuce and fresh fruit except for fruit used in the production of jam. For canned fruit and vegetables the vitamin C content is based on the nutrient composition of the relevant products as given in *Composition of Foods, Australia*, volumes 1-7. Note that data on the product weight of canned vegetables (these data are published under processed fruit) are not reported in the Apparent Consumption publication but are used to derive the estimates of the nutrient supply given in tables 6 and 8.

Nutritional adequacy of the food supply

48 Recommended Dietary Intakes (RDIs) are levels of nutrients which if available in the food supply are likely to provide adequately for the needs of the population as a whole.

49 Since RDIs differ with age and sex, the RDI values used in apparent consumption are weighted according to the age/sex composition of the population. The Appendix gives details of the way in which this is done.

50 Table 8 provides data on the nutrient adequacy of the food supply, after adjusting for the availability of niacin, thiamin and vitamin C, by comparing for each nutrient, the supply with the population weighted RDI.

APPROPRIATE USE OF THE DATA

Food data

51 The purpose of these data are to provide time series trends in the national availability of foods at commodity group level and for broad categories. The data are used as the basis for estimating the nutrient content of the food supply.

Nutrient data

52 These data provide time trends in the nutrient supply and are used to assess changes in the contribution of the various commodity groups and broad food categories to that supply. Table 7 presents additional information on the contribution of different commodity groups to the overall supply of food energy.

Nutrient data *continued*

53 The data are also useful in assessing whether the food supply is adequate to meet the needs of the population as a whole for individual nutrients and for energy. Note that Apparent Consumption data cannot provide any information about the distribution of the food supply within Australia.

Misconceptions about apparent consumption

54 Apparent consumption data have been used as surrogates for data on actual food intake because such data are not regularly available in Australia. Apparent consumption data, however, relate only to the availability of food and not to how much food (and frequently, in what form) it is actually consumed.

55 The use of the word 'consumption' in *Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients, Australia* has frequently led to inappropriate use of these data because the terms 'consumption' and 'intake' are used interchangeably in everyday speech.

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