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LIVESTOCK AND MEAT, AUSTRALIA - ELECTRONIC PUBLICATION AUSTRALIA

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INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	RELEASE DATE
September 2009	4 November 2009
October 2009	4 December 2009
November 2009	8 January 2010
December 2009	3 February 2010
January 2010	4 March 2010
February 2010	8 April 2010



INTRODUCTION

This publication presents statistics on livestock slaughterings and meat production. These statistics are based on a monthly collection from abattoirs and other major slaughtering establishments. More detailed information on this series can be obtained by referring to the quarterly Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Livestock Products, Australia* (cat. no. 7215.0).

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.



ABBREVIATIONS

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics
excl. excluding
t tonne

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Australian Statistician

MAIN FEATURES

LIVESTOCK

- In August 2009, the trend estimate for cattle slaughterings increased 1% to 678 thousand.
- Sheep slaughterings were 880 thousand in August 2009, 13% less than August 2008.
- Lamb slaughterings were 1.8 million in August 2009, 7% more than the same time last year.
- In August 2009, pig slaughterings increased 1% to 382 thousand.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED, Australia—August 2009

	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally Adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>
	no.	no.	no.
Cattle (excl. calves)	669 173	710 179	678 098
Calves	143 455	65 519	65 198
Sheep	683 550	880 268	880 414
Lambs	1 640 605	1 849 745	1 780 632
Pigs	371 145	384 114	381 583

MEAT

- In August 2009, the trend estimate for beef production increased 1% to 182 thousand tonnes.
- At 19 thousand tonnes, mutton production decreased 1% in August 2009.
- Lamb production increased 1% to 37 thousand tonnes in August 2009.
- At 28 thousand tonnes, pig meat production increased 1% in August 2009.

MEAT PRODUCED, Australia—August 2009

	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally Adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>
	t	t	t
Beef	181 335	188 997	182 089
Veal	4 921	2 872	2 745
Mutton	14 803	18 824	18 707
Lamb	33 275	38 358	36 800
Pig meat	27 167	28 130	27 587

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

- 1** This publication contains information on livestock slaughterings and meat production.
- 2** The statistics on slaughterings for red meat production are based on a monthly collection from abattoirs and other major slaughtering establishments and include estimates of animals slaughtered on farms and by country butchers and other small slaughtering establishments.
- 3** Red meat is shown in carcass weight and excludes offal.
- 4** Care should be taken when using this information as the figures only relate to slaughterings for human consumption and do not include animals condemned, slaughtered for pet food or those killed for boiling down.
- 5** The figures in this publication have been rounded. As a result, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

- 6** Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences can be more clearly recognised.
- 7** In the seasonal adjustment of the livestock estimates, account has been taken of both normal seasonal factors and 'trading day' effects, where significant. Seasonal adjustment does not remove from the series the effect of irregular influences (e.g. abnormal weather, industrial disputes).
- 8** As for the seasonally adjusted state components, the state component trend estimates have been produced independently and therefore may not add up to the Australian group totals.
- 9** In this publication, the seasonally adjusted estimates are produced by the concurrent seasonal adjustment method which takes account of the latest available original estimates. This method improves the estimation of seasonal factors and, therefore, the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for the current and previous months. As a result of this improvement, revisions to the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates will be observed for recent periods. A more detailed review is conducted annually prior to the September release, using data up to and including the August release.
- 10** For further information, see *Time Series Analysis Frequently Asked Questions, 2003* (cat. no. 1346.0.55.002).
- 11** From September 2007, improved methods of producing seasonally adjusted estimates, focused on the application of Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) modelling techniques, were implemented. The ARIMA modelling technique can be used to extend original estimates beyond the end of a time series.
- 12** For further information on ARIMA modelling, see the feature article '*Use of ARIMA modelling to reduce revisions*' in Australian Economic Indicators, Oct 2004 (cat. no. 1350.0).

TREND ESTIMATES

- 13** A trend estimate is obtained by reducing the irregular component from the seasonally adjusted series. For monthly data, trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson moving average to the seasonally adjusted series. Revisions of trend estimates will occur with revisions to the original data and re-estimation of seasonal factors.
- 14** For further information, see *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends, 2003* (cat. no. 1349.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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