

# LIVESTOCK AND MEAT, 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

 March 2012
 9 May 2012

 April 2012
 4 June 2012

 May 2012
 5 July 2012

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 and include estimates of animals slaughtered by country butchers and other small slaughtering establishments. More detailed information on this series can be obtained by referring to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) quarterly publication, *Livestock Products, Australia* (cat. no. 7215.0).

Additional time series spreadsheets containing state/territory and national data are available from the Downloads tab for this publication. These spreadsheets contain original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for slaughtering and meat production for bulls, bullocks and steers, cows and heifers, cattle (excluding calves), calves, sheep, lambs and pigs.

INQUIRIES

**ABBREVIATIONS** 

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

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics

ARIMA autoregressive integrated moving average

no. number t tonne

Brian Pink

Australian Statistician

LIVESTOCK

In February 2012 the trend estimate for cattle slaughterings remained steady at 621 thousand.

Calf slaughterings increased by 1% to 59 thousand in February 2012.

In February 2012, the trend estimate for sheep slaughterings decreased by 1% to 427 thousand.

Lamb slaughterings increased by 2% to 1.6 million in February 2012.

The trend estimate for pig slaughterings remained steady at 398 thousand in February 2012.

## LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 2012

Seasonally Original Adjusted Trend no. no. no. Cattle(a) 620 327 619 847 620 717 58 349 Calves 31 565 58 546 Sheep 479 867 402 554 426 539 Lambs 385 501 400 870 397 870 Pigs

(a) Excludes calves

MEAT

In February 2012 the trend estimate for beef production remained steady at 178 thousand tonnes.

Veal production increased by 1% in February 2012 to 4 thousand tonnes but decreased by 10% compared to February 2011.

In February 2012, the production of mutton decreased by 1% to 10 thousand tonnes.

Lamb production in February 2012 increased by 2% to 34 thousand tonnes.

The trend estimate for production of pig meat in February 2012 increased by 1% to 29 thousand tonnes.

## MEAT PRODUCED, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 2012

Seasonally Original Adjusted Trend 179 151 176 936 177 833 Beef 3 297 Veal 2 695 3 571 10 775 9 522 Mutton 9 891 Lamb 37 325 36 062 34 351 28 393 29 628 29 395 Pig meat

### INTRODUCTION

- **1** 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 and include estimates of animals slaughtered by country butchers and other small slaughtering establishments. More detailed information on this series can be obtained by referring to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) quarterly publication, *Livestock Products, Australia*, (cat. no. 7215.0).
- **2** From July 2010, on-farm slaughter was no longer included in estimates of livestock slaughterings or meat production. Historical data back to July 2007 were revised for all series. Calf and pig definitions were also aligned to current industry standards.
- **3** In October 2010, a coverage exercise was undertaken to refresh the sample frame used in the Livestock Slaughtered collection. The coverage exercise also enabled review of the constant factor applied to monthly slaughter and meat production estimates to account for the activities of small abattoirs. Together these activities serve to ensure the ongoing quality of estimates produced from this collection.
- **4** From October 2010, estimates of livestock slaughter and meat production included in this and the related publication, *Livestock Products*, *Australia* (cat. no. 7215.0) reflect sample frame revisions and updates to the constant arising from the coverage exercise.
- **5** These changes have had only a minor impact on estimates and on comparability of data over time.
- **6** Further information on the October 2010 coverage exercise and related impacts can be obtained by contacting the Agricultural and Environment Business Statistics Centre on (03) 6222 5940.
- **7** Red meat is shown in carcass weight and excludes offal.
- **8** 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.
- **9** The figures in this publication have been rounded. As a result, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

- **10** 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.
- **11** 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).
- 12 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.
- **13** For further information, see *Time Series Analysis Frequently Asked Questions*, 2003 (cat. no. 1346.0.55.002).
- **14** 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.

## **EXPLANATORY NOTES** continued

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT continued

**15** 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

- **16** 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.
- **17** 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.
- **18** For further information, see Information Paper: *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series Monitoring Trends, 2003* (cat. no. 1349.0).

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

- **19** Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed under the Statistics and Topics @ a Glance pages on the ABS website <a href="http://www.abs.gov.au">http://www.abs.gov.au</a>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the website which details products to be released in the week ahead.
- **20** Other ABS publications containing livestock data include:
  - Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)
  - Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)
  - Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0)

GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

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1300 135 070 PHONE

**EMAIL** client.services@abs.gov.au

1300 135 211 FAX

Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney NSW 2001 POST

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