

MAY 2014

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT, AUSTRALIA

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CONTENTS

p	age	;
Notes	. 2	2
Main features	. 3	3

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Explanatory notes	 4
Explanatory notes	 4

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
	June 2014	8 August 2014
	July 2014	10 September 2014
	August 2014	8 October 2014
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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 establishmer	nts 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 Pro	oducts, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0).
	Additional time series spr	readsheets containing state/territory and national data are
	available from the Downl	oads tab for this publication. These spreadsheets contain
	original, seasonally adjust	ted and trend estimates for slaughtering and meat production
	for bulls, bullocks and ste	eers, cows and heifers, cattle (excluding calves), calves, sheep,
	lambs and pigs.	
INQUIRIES		bout these and related statistics, contact the National
	Information and Referral	Service on 1500 155 0/0.
PRIVACY	For details about the ABS	privacy policy see: http://www.abs.gov.au/privacy.
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ABBREVIATIONS	ABS Australian Burea	u of Statistics
	ARIMA autoregressive in	ntegrated moving average
	no. number	
	t tonne	

Jonathan Palmer Australian Statistician

MAIN FEATURES

LIVESTOCK

Livestock slaughtering monthly trend movements for May 2014:

- Cattle slaughterings remained steady at 749,000 head
- The number of calves slaughtered decreased by 1% to 62,100 head
- The number of sheep slaughtered remained steady at 883,000 head
- Lamb slaughterings remained steady at 1.8 million head
- The number of pigs slaughtered remained steady at 397,000 head

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED, AUSTRALIA, MAY 2014

	Original	Seasonally Adjusted	Trend
	no.	no.	no.
Cattle(a)	827 454	752 194	749 334
Calves	66 541	58 412	62 071
Sheep	788 122	866 618	882 837
Lambs	2 010 290	1 861 844	1 834 386
Pigs	428 484	396 814	397 347

(a) Excludes calves

MEAT

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Meat production monthly trend movements for May 2014:

- The production of beef remained steady at 208,000 tonnes
- Veal production decreased by 2% to 3,440 tonnes
- Mutton production remained steady at 20,000 tonnes
- The production of lamb remained steady at 39,600 tonnes
- The production of pig meat remained steady at 29,900 tonnes

MEAT PRODUCED, AUSTRALIA, MAY 2014

	Original	Seasonally Adjusted	Trend
	t	t	t
Beef	227 988	210 131	207 787
Veal	3 702	3 365	3 438
Mutton	17 386	19 728	19 991
Lamb	44 429	40 224	39 643
Pig meat	32 798	29 797	29 857

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

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 Rural Environment and Agriculture Statistics Branch 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.

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 were implemented, focused on the application of Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) modelling techniques. 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 ' <i>Use of ARIMA modelling to reduce revisions</i> ' in <i>Australian Economic Indicators, Oct 2004</i> (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: <i>A Guide to Interpreting Time Series</i> - <i>Monitoring Trends, 2003</i> (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 <http: www.abs.gov.au="">. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the website which details products to be released in the week ahead.</http:>		
	 20 Other ABS publications containing livestock data include: <i>Agricultural Commodities, Australia</i> (cat. no. 7121.0) <i>Livestock Products, Australia</i> (cat. no. 7215.0) <i>Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia</i> (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 <i>Census and Statistics Act 1905</i> .		

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