



2000-01

7501.0

VALUE OF

**PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL
COMMODITIES PRODUCED**

AUSTRALIA
PRELIMINARY

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 20 DEC 2001

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- For more information about these and related statistics, contact Geoff Ellerton on Hobart 03 6222 5856, or the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION This publication contains preliminary information on the gross values of production for principal agricultural commodities for all States, Territories and Australia. The final estimates will be released in October 2002.



**SYMBOLS AND OTHER
USAGES**

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACS	Agricultural Commodity Survey
EVAO	Estimated value of agricultural operations
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
p	preliminary data
RSE	relative standard error
SE	standard error
\$m	million dollars
*	relative standard error between 25% and 50%
**	relative standard error over 50%, estimate is not published
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
..	not applicable

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

NATIONAL ESTIMATES

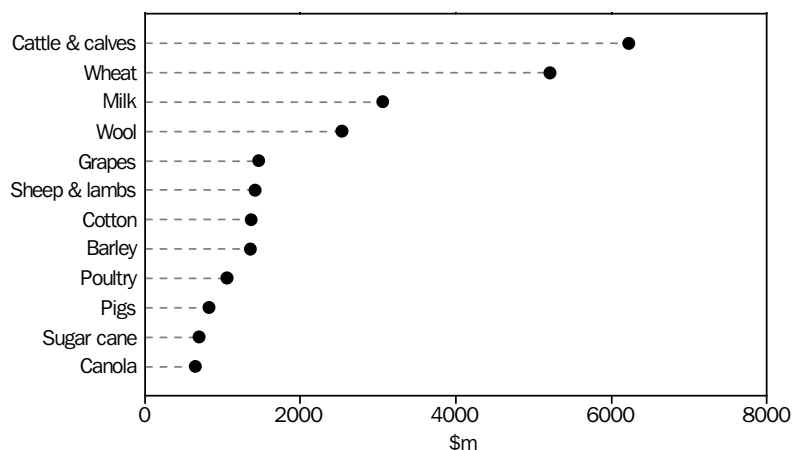
The preliminary estimate of the gross value of agricultural commodities produced for 2000–01 was a record \$33.6 billion, an 11% increase on the 1999–2000 value of \$30.2 billion.

There were some notable increases in the gross values of cereal crops in 2000–01 due to generally higher prices and some increases in estimated production.

Likewise, significant increases were recorded in the gross values for cattle and calves, and sheep and lambs slaughterings and other disposals, as higher prices were received by producers, due in part to favourable exchange rates leading to strong export demand.

The gross values of wool and milk production were also up, due to higher prices.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED—2000–01p



Crops

The preliminary estimate of the gross value of crops for 2000–01 increased by 7% to \$18.1 billion. The most significant change was in the gross value of barley which increased by 58% to a record level of \$1.4 billion. This was due to a 43% increase in estimated production, coupled with a 10% increase in average price. Another major influence was an 8% increase in the gross value of wheat which rose to \$5.2 billion. This increase resulted from a 12% rise in average price of wheat despite a 4% fall in production.

There were also significant increases in the gross values of a number of other principal crops including grapes, up by 31% to \$1.5 billion; potatoes, up by 27% to \$486 million; rice, up by 25% to \$363 million; and oats, up by 20% to \$143 million.

Decreases in production were largely responsible for decreases in the gross values of sugar cane (down 21% to \$694 million), canola (down 15% to \$648 million) and cotton (down 4% to \$1.4 billion).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Crops *continued*

The gross value of lupins fell by 16% to \$241 million, with a 42% reduction in production being partially offset by a 45% rise in average price.

Livestock slaughterings and other disposals

The preliminary estimate of the gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals increased by 20% to \$9.5 billion.

The gross value of cattle and calves slaughterings and other disposals increased by 23% to \$6.2 billion, due mainly to a 22% increase in average prices.

The gross value of sheep and lambs slaughterings and other disposals rose by 35% to \$1.4 billion, due to a 7% increase in production coupled with a 26% increase in average prices.

The gross value of poultry slaughterings and other disposals rose by 3% to \$1.1 billion, with modest increases in production and average prices. Pig slaughterings and other disposals increased in value by 4% to \$822 million due to higher prices.

Livestock products

The preliminary estimate of the gross value of livestock products rose by 12% to \$6.0 billion. The gross value of wool increased by 18% to \$2.5 billion, with a 26% increase in average price being partially offset by a 7% decrease in production. Similarly the gross value of milk increased by 7% to \$3.1 billion with an 11% increase in the average price of milk being partially offset by a 3% fall in milk production.

STATE COMPARISONS

New South Wales

The preliminary estimate of the gross value of agricultural production in New South Wales in 2000–01 increased by 11% to \$8.8 billion. As the largest contributor, New South Wales accounted for 26% of the total value of Australian agricultural production.

The preliminary estimate of the gross value of crops rose by 8% to \$5.0 billion. The major contributors to this increase were cotton, up by 16% to \$967 million with production increasing by 19%; rice, up by 24% to \$359 million with a 57% increase in production being partially offset by a 21% fall in average price; and barley, up by 39% to \$228 million with production up by 23% and the average price up by 12%.

The preliminary estimate of the gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals increased by 22% to \$2.3 billion. Higher prices were responsible for the increase in the gross value of cattle and calves slaughterings and other disposals, up by 19% to \$1.3 billion, while increased disposal numbers and significantly higher prices were responsible for the increase in the gross value of sheep and lambs slaughterings and other disposals, up by 51% to \$348 million.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

New South Wales *continued*

The gross value of pigs slaughterings and other disposals rose by 29% to \$278 million mainly due to increased production. The gross value of poultry slaughterings and other disposals increased by 9% to \$426 million due mainly to a rise in production (up 7%) combined with a small increase in average prices.

There was an 8% increase in the preliminary estimate of the gross value of livestock products, up to \$1.5 billion, with a 22% increase in the gross value of wool (up to \$1.0 billion) partially offset by a 17% fall in the gross value of milk (down to \$387 million).

Victoria

The preliminary estimate of the gross value of agricultural production in Victoria in 2000–01 increased by 19% to \$8.1 billion.

The preliminary estimate of the gross value of crops increased by 16% to \$3.5 billion. The most significant increases in the gross value of crops were in wheat, up by 48% to \$805 million, due to a 28% increase in production and a 16% increase in average price; and barley, up by 68% to \$356 million, due to a 51% increase in production and an 11% increase in average price.

Other crops to experience significant movements in gross value were grapes, which rose by 9% to \$364 million due to increases in both production and average price, and potatoes which increased by 16% to \$118 million, mainly due to a higher average price.

The preliminary estimate of the gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals increased by 16% to \$2.0 billion, due mainly to significantly higher prices for cattle and calves and for sheep and lambs. The increases in the gross value of total cattle and calves slaughterings and other disposals (up 25% to \$1.1 billion) and total sheep and lambs slaughterings and other disposals (up 31% to \$474 million) were, however, partially offset by a fall in pigs slaughterings and other disposals (down 22% to \$191 million).

The preliminary estimate of the gross value of livestock products increased by 25% to \$2.6 billion due to higher prices for milk, which increased in value by 27% to \$2.0 billion, and wool, which increased in value by 21% to \$495 million.

Queensland

The preliminary estimate of the gross value of agricultural production in Queensland in 2000–01 increased by 3% to \$7.0 billion.

The preliminary estimate of the gross value of crops decreased by 10% to \$3.2 billion. The main contributors to the decrease were sugar cane cut for crushing, down by 21% to \$640 million, due mainly to decreased production; cotton, down 32% to \$397 million, as a result of decreases in both production and average price; and wheat, down by 18% to \$287 million, as a result of a 32% drop in production, although this was partially offset by a 21% increase in average price.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Queensland *continued*

The preliminary estimate of the gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals increased by 23% to \$3.3 billion. Most of this increase occurred in the gross value of cattle and calves slaughterings and other disposals, up by 26% to \$2.9 billion, and was mainly due to higher average prices.

The preliminary estimate of the gross value of livestock products decreased by 11% to \$486 million. This was due to a fall in the gross value of milk, down by 28% to \$232 million, but was partially offset by a rise in the gross value of wool, up by 18% to \$194 million due to a higher average price.

South Australia

The preliminary estimate of the gross value of agricultural production in South Australia in 2000–01 increased by 44% to \$4.3 billion and was largely due to increases or recoveries in the gross value of some major crops.

The gross value of crops rose by 57% to \$3.2 billion. There was a significant increase in the gross value of wheat (up 103% to \$1.1 billion) due to a 73% increase in production combined with a 17% increase in average price. Increased production and higher prices were responsible for the large movements in the gross values of grapes, up by 60% to \$756 million and barley, up by 99% to \$486 million.

The preliminary estimate of the gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals rose by 21% to \$612 million. The value of total cattle and calves slaughterings and disposals increased by 27% to \$239 million due to higher average prices. The gross value of total sheep and lambs slaughterings and other disposals rose by 42% to \$195 million due to both increased production and higher prices.

The preliminary estimate of the gross value of livestock products increased by 9% to \$470 million, with a 25% rise in the gross value of wool to \$255 million, being partially offset by a 6% fall in the gross value of milk production to \$194 million.

Western Australia

The preliminary estimate of the gross value of agricultural production in Western Australia in 2000–01 decreased by 8% to \$4.4 billion.

The preliminary estimate of the gross value of crops fell by 16% to \$2.8 billion. Major contributors to the decrease were wheat, down by 20% to \$1.5 billion due to a 31% fall in production although this was partially offset by a 15% increase in average price; lupins, down by 20% to \$171 million; and canola, which fell by 58% to \$121 million. However, these falls were offset by an increase in the value of barley, up by 27% to \$268 million.

There was a 22% increase in the preliminary estimate of gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals, to \$953 million. The value of total slaughterings and other disposals of cattle and calves increased by 29% to \$460 million due to both increased production and higher prices, and the value of total sheep and lambs slaughterings and other disposals increased by 25%, to \$313 million, due to higher prices.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Western Australia *continued*

The preliminary estimate of the gross value of livestock products fell by 3% to \$622 million. This was due to a 28% fall in the value of milk, down to \$105 million, although this was partially offset by a 5% increase in the gross value of wool, up to \$483 million.

Tasmania

The preliminary estimate of the gross value of agricultural production in Tasmania in 2000–01 increased by 8% to \$746 million.

A 6% increase in the gross value of crops (to \$341 million) was mainly due to an increase in the value of potatoes, up by 36% to \$70 million which was a result of both increased production and higher prices.

There was a 5% increase in the gross value of livestock slaughtered and other disposals to \$161 million. Higher prices were responsible for a 37% increase (to \$23.9 million) in the gross value of total sheep and lambs slaughterings and other disposals and a 3% increase (to \$117 million) in the gross value of cattle and calves disposals.

The gross value of livestock products increased by 12% to \$243 million. The main contributors to this increase were milk, up by 12% to \$148 million and wool, up by 9% to \$85 million.

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Crops									
Cereals for grain									
Barley	228.1	356.4	20.1	486.0	268.2	5.3	—	—	1 364.1
Grain sorghum	109.5	1.3	177.2	—	**	—	0.1	—	288.8
Oats	28.4	44.6	1.7	15.5	50.2	2.1	—	—	142.5
Rice	359.4	3.4	—	—	—	—	**	—	362.8
Wheat	1 518.8	804.6	286.5	1 083.8	1 513.6	4.8	—	—	5 212.1
Other	74.2	39.9	50.3	24.5	11.1	1.1	0.1	—	201.1
Apples	54.9	87.8	26.2	35.7	33.1	42.8	—	0.1	280.6
Grapes	238.1	364.2	17.4	755.8	68.5	8.9	7.3	0.1	1 460.4
Other fruit and nuts	336.2	344.0	507.8	181.0	78.0	7.7	32.6	—	1 487.3
Cotton(a)	967.1	(b)	396.9	(b)	0.3	(b)	(b)	(b)	1 364.3
Crops cut for hay	27.7	49.0	21.3	57.5	54.4	2.7	0.7	*—	213.3
Legumes for grain									
Lupins	34.3	12.9	*—	22.1	171.4	0.1	—	—	240.8
Field peas	5.9	43.1	0.1	48.7	9.1	0.2	—	—	107.1
Other	45.3	85.3	33.8	31.6	27.6	—	—	—	223.6
Oilseeds									
Canola	316.1	142.0	0.5	68.8	120.8	0.2	—	—	648.4
Other	54.9	5.7	49.7	*1.9	—	—	—	—	112.2
Pastures and grasses	108.6	252.7	54.7	77.8	75.1	31.8	5.7	0.2	606.6
Potatoes	81.1	118.4	62.4	121.6	32.3	70.1	—	—	486.1
Tomatoes	15.7	58.3	136.2	2.5	8.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	223.5
Other vegetables	144.6	380.6	387.9	125.8	164.9	83.0	3.1	—	1 289.9
Sugar cane cut for crushing	48.7	(b)	640.5	(b)	5.2	(b)	(b)	(b)	694.4
Tobacco (dried leaf)	—	25.7	20.4	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	46.1
All other crops	180.3	259.8	302.8	81.3	97.4	78.9	2.9	2.4	1 005.8
<i>Total crops</i>	<i>4 978.0</i>	<i>3 479.9</i>	<i>3 194.4</i>	<i>3 221.9</i>	<i>2 790.4</i>	<i>340.8</i>	<i>53.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>18 061.8</i>
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals									
Cattle and calves	1 265.6	1 079.8	2 872.7	238.5	460.2	117.0	180.4	2.6	6 216.7
Sheep and lambs(c)	347.5	474.0	65.2	195.3	312.8	23.9	—	0.5	1 419.2
Pigs	277.6	191.2	176.6	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	821.8
Poultry	425.5	281.2	159.9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.3	1 059.8
<i>Total livestock slaughterings and other disposals(d)</i>	<i>2 317.9</i>	<i>2 032.2</i>	<i>3 277.9</i>	<i>612.2</i>	<i>952.6</i>	<i>161.4</i>	<i>182.8</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>9 540.4</i>
Livestock products									
Wool(e)	1 017.6	495.5	193.8	254.7	483.3	85.0	—	1.1	2 530.9
Milk	387.1	1 987.7	232.2	193.7	104.6	147.7	n.p.	n.p.	3 058.1
Eggs	120.3	89.0	56.5	16.2	31.5	8.7	n.p.	n.p.	333.4
Honey and beeswax	16.3	9.1	3.8	5.4	2.7	2.0	n.p.	n.p.	39.4
<i>Total livestock products</i>	<i>1 541.2</i>	<i>2 581.2</i>	<i>486.4</i>	<i>470.0</i>	<i>622.1</i>	<i>243.5</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>5 961.8</i>
Total agriculture	8 837.1	8 093.4	6 958.7	4 304.1	4 365.1	745.7	244.3	15.6	33 564.1

(a) Includes value of cotton lint and cotton seed.

(b) Data not collected.

(c) Excludes value of wool on skins.

(d) Includes value of other livestock.

(e) Includes dead wool and wool on skins.

	1999	2000	2001 ^p	Change 2001 ^p on 2000
	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
Crops				
Cereals for grain				
Barley	835.5	864.8	1 364.1	57.7
Grain sorghum	282.0	260.0	288.8	11.1
Oats	156.6	118.4	142.5	20.3
Rice	360.5	289.2	362.8	25.5
Wheat	4 011.0	4 831.2	5 212.1	7.9
Other	168.4	r201.1	201.1	—
Apples	321.1	273.7	280.6	2.5
Grapes	1 200.1	1 118.2	1 460.4	30.6
Other fruit and nuts	1 441.9	r1 487.3	1 487.3	—
Cotton(b)	1 352.8	r1 415.4	1 364.3	-3.6
Crops cut for hay	209.7	170.6	213.3	25.0
Legumes for grain				
Lupins	242.0	286.1	240.8	-15.9
Field peas	91.2	106.1	107.1	0.9
Other	178.7	r223.6	223.6	—
Oilseeds				
Canola	643.3	759.6	648.4	-14.6
Other	134.2	r112.2	112.2	—
Pastures and grasses	706.4	606.6	606.6	—
Potatoes	437.7	382.1	486.1	27.2
Tomatoes	191.6	189.8	223.8	17.7
Other vegetables	1 235.1	r1 289.9	1 289.9	—
Sugar cane cut for crushing	1 044.1	881.9	694.4	-21.3
Tobacco (dried leaf)	40.1	48.6	46.1	-5.1
All other crops	942.3	r1 005.8	1 005.8	—
Total crops	16 226.3	r16 922.5	18 061.8	6.7
Livestock slaughtering and other disposals				
Cattle and calves	4 476.6	5 048.7	6 216.7	23.1
Sheep and lambs(c)	1 053.5	1 053.5	1 419.2	34.7
Pigs	689.7	791.7	821.8	3.8
Poultry	1 018.5	1 030.8	1 059.8	2.8
Total livestock slaughtering and other disposals(d)	7 255.8	7 944.2	9 540.4	20.1
Livestock products				
Wool(e)	2 141.0	2 149.2	2 530.9	17.8
Milk	2 899.6	2 845.2	3 058.1	7.5
Eggs	337.1	r313.1	333.4	6.5
Honey and beeswax	34.0	37.8	39.4	4.1
Total livestock products	5 411.8	r5 345.4	5 961.8	11.5
Total agriculture	28 893.9	r30 212.0	33 564.1	11.1

(a) Reference period is year ended 30 June. Reference period for crops, pastures and grasses in 1999 is year ended 31 March (refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraph 3).

(b) Includes value of cotton lint and cotton seed.

(c) Excludes value of wool on skins.

(d) Includes value of other livestock.

(e) Includes dead wool and wool on skins.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

- 1** The value estimates in this publication are derived by the multiplication of price and quantity of agricultural commodities.
- 2** Price data refers to the average unit value of a given commodity realised in the market place. Price information for livestock slaughterings and wool is obtained from ABS collections. Price information for other commodities is obtained from non-ABS sources, including marketing authorities and industry sources.
- 3** Quantity data for crops, eggs, honey and beeswax have been collected via early estimates from the 2000–01 Agricultural Census. In 1998–99 and 1999–2000 this information was collected via the annual Agricultural Commodity Surveys. Remaining commodity data is obtained from other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) collections, with some information from external sources.

GENERAL

- 4** Where figures for individual States or Territories have been suppressed for reasons of confidentiality, they have been included in relevant totals.
- 5** The estimates for earlier years shown in this publication have been revised where necessary.
- 6** Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

PERIOD COVERED

- 7** The production statistics used in deriving the preliminary value estimates for 2000–01 and the final estimates for 1999–2000 relate to the years ended 30 June.
- 8** Prior to 1999–2000 the production of crops relates, in the main, to crops sown during the year ended 31 March, although for other commodities it refers to the year ended 30 June.
- 9** The method of collection of relevant prices for, and the costs of marketing agricultural commodities varies considerably between States and between commodities. Where a statutory authority handles marketing of the whole or a portion of a product, data are usually obtained from this source. Information is also obtained from marketing reports, wholesalers, brokers and auctioneers. For all commodities, values are in respect of production during the year (or season) irrespective of when payments are made. For that portion of production not marketed (e.g. hay grown on farm for own use, milk used in farm household, etc.), estimates are made from the best available information and, in general, are valued on a local value basis.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

- 10** The following are brief definitions of the terms used:
- *Gross value of commodities produced* is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place.
 - *Market place*, in general, is the metropolitan market in each State. In cases where commodities are consumed locally, or where they become raw material for a secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the market place.
 - *Livestock slaughterings and other disposals* values are published as one figure but include two distinct components:
 - ◆ value of livestock slaughtered; and
 - ◆ value of net exports, i.e. the total value of livestock intended for slaughter in adjacent State(s) where available (at present these can only be identified between the Northern Territory and adjacent States) and livestock exported overseas whether for slaughter or breeding, minus the value of imports of livestock.

SAMPLE ERROR

11 The estimates of gross value for crops, eggs, honey and beeswax are based on production information provided by the initial respondents to the Agricultural Census. This group of initial respondents are considered to represent a suitable sample from which estimates may be made for commonly undertaken activities for the entire population. As a representative sample they are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would be produced when all establishments have been reported for in the Agricultural Census. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of establishments has been reported for. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if all establishments had been reported for, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two SEs.

12 The estimates of gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals, wool and milk are based on data obtained from censuses and are, therefore, not subject to sampling variability.

13 In this publication, sampling variability of the estimates is measured by the relative standard error (RSE) which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. Most published estimates have RSEs less than 5%. For some States with limited production of certain commodities, some RSEs are greater than 25%. If an estimate is identified by a single asterisk (e.g. *2) the RSE lies between 25% and 50%. If an estimate is identified by a double asterisk (i.e. **) the RSE is above 50% and the estimate is not published. Separate indication of the RSEs of all estimates is available on request.

A table with RSEs for selected estimates of gross value follows.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SAMPLE ERROR *continued*

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF SELECTED GROSS VALUE STATISTICS—As at 30 June 2001

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Value of wheat for grain	0.9	0.9	2.2	0.6	0.6	3.7	..	—	0.4
Value of barley for grain	1.7	1.1	3.1	0.7	1.1	3.0	..	—	0.5
Value of grain sorghum	3.5	23.0	2.1	..	54.4	..	—	—	1.9
Value of apples	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Value of grapes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Value of lupins for grain	2.7	3.9	33.0	2.6	1.5	17.3	..	—	1.2
Value of canola	1.5	1.5	23.8	1.8	1.6	9.7	..	—	0.9
Value of potatoes	4.5	4.1	6.4	7.9	5.6	2.4	—	—	2.5
Value of sugar cane	2.2	..	1.1	..	6.0	..	..	..	1.0
<i>Value of total crops</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>
Value of livestock slaughterings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Value of livestock products	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.4	—	10.4	—	0.1
Value of total agriculture	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

14 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. Inquiries should be made to either Geoff Ellerton on Hobart 03 6222 5856 or the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT

15 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*.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

Agriculture, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0)

Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0)

Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia, Preliminary
(Cat. no. 7506.0)

Livestock Products, Australia (Cat. no. 7215.0)

Principal Agricultural Commodities, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 7111.0)

17 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.

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- DIAL-A-STATISTIC* For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

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