

# LIVESTOCK AND MEAT, AUSTRALIA - ELECTRONIC PUBLICATION AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 8 OCT 2010

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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 2010
 9 November 2010

 October 2010
 7 December 2010

 November 2010
 17 January 2011

 December 2010
 8 February 2011

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 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.

The ABS welcomes any comments from readers regarding the usefulness, range and quality of the statistics presented in this publication. Comments can be forwarded to: The Environment and Agriculture Business Statistics Centre, Australian Bureau of Statistics, GPO Box 66, Hobart TAS 7001. Alternatively email <a href="mailto:<a href="m

agreature.suitstice@uso.gov.au. or priorie (03) 0222 3737

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Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

ABBREVIATIONS ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics

excl. excluding
no. number
t tonne

Brian Pink

Australian Statistician

#### MAIN FEATURES

LIVESTOCK

- In August 2010, the trend estimate for cattle slaughterings continued to increase, up 1% from July 2010 to 660 thousand.
- Calf slaughterings were down 7% from July 2010.
- The trend estimate for sheep slaughterings in August 2010 increased to 495 thousand, but is still down 33% from August 2009.
- Lamb slaughterings in August 2010 remained relatively steady.
- In August, the trend estimate for pig slaughterings continued to increase, up 1% from July 2010 to 397 thousand, an increase of 5% from August 2009.

#### LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED, Australia—August 2010

Seasonally Original Adjusted Trend no. no. no. Cattle(a) 641 371 655 534 659 920 121 479 57 131 Calves 60 746 Sheep 467 294 519 591 495 022 Lambs Pigs 388 253 399 391 396 995

(a) Excludes calves

MEAT

- In August 2010, the trend estimate for beef production rose by 1% from July 2010 to 183 thousand tonnes. This represents an increase of 5% from August 2009.
- Veal production was down 7% from July 2010.
- The trend estimate for mutton production remained relatively steady at 12 thousand tonnes, but was still down 27% from August 2009.
- In August 2010, production of lamb and pig meat remained steady.

#### MEAT PRODUCED, Australia—August 2010

	Seasonally Original Adjusted		Trend	
	t	t	t	
Beef	178 038	180 929	182 675	
Veal	4 977	3 220	3 525	
Mutton	11 045	12 107	11 651	
Lamb	30 750	35 540	36 580	
Pig meat	28 891	29 119	28 930	

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#### **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 by country butchers and other small slaughtering establishments.
- **3** 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.
- 4 Red meat is shown in carcass weight and excludes offal.
- **5** 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.
- **6** The figures in this publication have been rounded. As a result, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

- **7** 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.
- **8** 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).
- **9** 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.
- 10 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.
- **11** For further information, see *Time Series Analysis Frequently Asked Questions*, 2003 (cat. no. 1346.0.55.002).
- **12** 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.
- **13** 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

- **14** 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.
- **15** For further information, see *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series Monitoring Trends, 2003* (cat. no. 1349.0).

### **EXPLANATORY NOTES** continued

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

- **16** 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.
- 17 Other ABS publications containing livestock data include:
  - Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)
  - Agricultural Commodities: Small Area Data, Australia (cat. no. 7125.0)
  - Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)
  - Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0)

GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT

**18** 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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