1995–96 7113.0

# AGRICULTURE

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) MON 25 MAY 1998

## CONTENTS



■ For further information about these and related statistics, contact David Ketley on Canberra 02 6252 6213, or any ABS office shown on the back cover of this publication.

# NOTES

## SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

| | |
|---|---|
| al | alcohol |
| ha | hectares |
| kg | kilograms |
| km | kilometres |
| L | litres |
| n.a. | not available |
| n.e.c. | not elsewhere classified |
| n.e.i. | not elsewhere included |
| n.p. | not available for publication but included in totals where applicable |
| n.y.a. | not yet available |
| p | preliminary figures |
| r | figure or series revised since previous issue |
| SE% | standard error percent |
| t | tonnes |
| . . | not applicable |
| ** | subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes |
| $b | dollar billion |
| — | nil or rounded to zero |

## ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| ABARE | Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics |
| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| AFS | Agricultural Finance Survey |
| ANZSIC | Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classificaton |
| ASIC | Australian Standard Industrial Classification |
| EVAO | Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations |
| f.o.b. | free on board |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GFP | Gross Farm Product |
| IPD | Implicit Price Deflator |
| VACP | Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced |

W. McLennan
Australian Statistician

# SECTION 1 AGRICULTURE AND THE AUSTRALIAN ECONOMY

## OVERVIEW

Agriculture contributes substantially to Australia's economic prosperity and provides the population with the bulk of its food requirements.

Australian agriculture occupies an important place in global rural trade with wool, beef, wheat, and sugar being particularly important in both volume and value terms. Australia is also a significant source of dairy produce, fruit, cotton, rice and flowers.

A significant increase in crop production, together with strong crop commodity prices, led to the agricultural sector recording strong growth in 1995–96. Highlights included:

- the gross value of agricultural production was $27,230.9 million, 14.6% higher than the previous year;
- Gross farm product (GFP) was 3.4% of gross domestic product (GDP) in constant price terms;
- the agricultural sector employed almost 373,000 persons (1.1% of total employment); and
- rural exports amounted to $21,300 million, representing 28.3% of the total value of Australia's merchandise exports.

## GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Improved growing conditions for crops contributed to a 14.6% increase in the gross value of agricultural commodities. The gross value of crops increased by 37.7% to $15,330.6 million. However, this increase was partly offset by falls in the gross values of livestock slaughterings and livestock products.

The gross value of the majority of crops increased which derived from increases in area sown and above average yields for many commodities. A successful wheat crop was a key contributor to this good overall result. Wheat accounted for 65.2% ($4,304.7 million) of the total value of cereal grains produced; this was due to increased production and a significant increase in the unit value (10.0% to $261.00 per tonne).

The gross value of total livestock slaughterings fell by 6.4% to $6,192.7 million. The number of livestock slaughterings fell in all categories except poultry.

The gross value of livestock products decreased by 5.0% to $5,696.1 million, due to a decrease in the gross value of wool of 23.2% to $2,548.6 million. This decrease resulted from the combined effects of the continuing decline of wool production and a drop in the average unit value. Milk increased in gross value by 17.7% to $2,848.3 million, due to increases in both production and average unit value.

## GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

AUSTRALIA..... 1995–96.....

| | *1993–94* | *1994–95* | *1995–96* | *NSW* | *Vic.* | *Qld* | *SA* | *WA* | *Tas.* | *NT* | *ACT* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m |
| Crops (incl. pastures and grasses) | 11 515.9 | 11 131.7 | r15 330.6 | 3 840.8 | r2 764.2 | 3 110.3 | 2 261.6 | 3 011.7 | 301 4 | 35.0 | 5.5 |
| Livestock slaughterings and other disposals(a) | 6 856.6 | 6 618.8 | 6 192.7 | 1 756.2 | 1 370.6 | 1 642.8 | 422.5 | 684.1 | 105.3 | 209.0 | 2.3 |
| Livestock products(b) | 5 167.2 | 5 995.0 | r5 696.1 | r1443.0 | r2 196.1 | r546.7 | r501.9 | 782.8 | 218.8 | n.p. | 6.9 |
| **Total agriculture(c)** | **23 551.4** | **23 754.8** | **r27 230.9** | **r7 040.1** | **r6 330.9** | **r5 299.8** | **r3 186.0** | **r4 478.6** | **r625.5** | **255.5** | **14.6** |

(a) Incomplete; excludes pigs and poultry slaughterings in the Northern Territory.

(b) Excludes the Northern Territory.

(c) Includes pigs, poultry slaughterings and livestock products in the Northern Territory.

### GROSS FARM PRODUCT

GFP in 1995–96 increased in both current and constant price terms, by 33.2% and 25.2% respectively, reflecting the significant increase in the level of production of grains, particularly wheat and barley.

In constant price terms the farm sector's direct contribution to GDP in 1995–96 was 3.4%, compared to an average of 3.5% over the past five years. However, the indirect contribution to the economy can be quite significant when production increases occur. When a good season is experienced in the farming sector, the extra spending power of farmers can impact on GDP in other areas, such as wholesale trade and freight transport. The special article 'Impact of the 1995–96 farm season on Australian production' explains this effect on GDP in greater detail.

## GROSS FARM PRODUCT

AUSTRALIA..... 1995–96.....

| *Price* | *1993–94* | *1994–95* | *1995–96* | *NSW* | *Vic.* | *Qld* | *SA* | *WA* | *Tas.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m |
| Current prices | 12 047 | 10 919 | 14 545 | 3 469 | 3 733 | 2 593 | 1 681 | 2 505 | 382 |
| Average 1989–90 | 15 032 | 11 783 | 14 750 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |

## EMPLOYMENT

While there was a small increase in the level of employment in the sector during 1995–96, the overall level of employment has remained relatively stable over many years.

### EMPLOYMENT(a), Agriculture Sector

| | AUSTRALIA | | | 1995–96 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1993–94* | *1994–95* | *1995–96* | *NSW* | *Vic.* | *Qld* | *SA* | *WA* | *Tas.* |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Males | 248.2 | 241.6 | 255.0 | 72.5 | 60.4 | 52.6 | 31.6 | 28.8 | 7.6 |
| Females | 115.1 | 115.9 | 117.9 | 34.0 | 28.1 | 25.1 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 3.9 |
| **Persons** | **363.3** | **357.5** | **372.9** | **106.5** | **88.5** | **77.7** | **44.7** | **41.7** | **11.5** |

(a) *Labour Force, Australia* (Cat. no. 6203.0).

## RURAL EXPORTS

The value of rural exports increased by 11.8% to $21,300 million during 1995–96. Commodities contributing most to the increase were cereal grains and cereal preparations with a combined increase of 95.2% to $4,926 million. This reflects the large increase in the production of grains during the year. The increase in the value of grain exports was offset by a reduction in the value of wool and sheepskin exports of 13.1% to $3,664 million.

Since 1990–91 the value of rural exports has increased by 51.6%. The commodities contributing most to this increase were cereals with an increase of 102.2% to $4,926 million and sugar by 80.3% to $1,709 million.

### RURAL MERCHANDISE(a), Exports f.o.b.

| | *1990–91* | *1991–92* | *1992–93* | *1993–94* | *1994–95* | *1995–96* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Commodity* | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m |
| **Rural exports f.o.b.** | | | | | | |
| Meat and meat preparations | 3 173 | 3 434 | 3 750 | 4 043 | 3 654 | 3292 |
| Cereal grains and cereal preparations | 2 436 | 2 352 | 2 954 | 3 205 | 2 523 | 4 926 |
| Sugar, sugar preparations and honey | 948 | 747 | 1 072 | 1 315 | 1 730 | 1 712 |
| Wool and sheepskins | 2 887 | 3 829 | 3 367 | 3 369 | 4 216 | 3 664 |
| Other rural | 4 578 | 5 241 | 5 937 | 6 513 | 6 922 | 7 706 |
| *Total rural* | *14 022* | *15 603* | *17 080* | *18 445* | *19 045* | *21 300* |
| **Non-rural** | *38 133* | *39 271* | *42 942* | *45 377* | *47 401* | *54 006* |
| **Total exports f.o.b.** | **52 155** | **54 874** | **60 022** | **63 822** | **66 446** | **75 306** |

(a) Data are for merchandise on a balance of payments basis.

# SPECIAL ARTICLE — IMPACT OF THE 1995–96 FARM SEASON ON AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTION

This is a condensed version of a paper written by Charles Aspden, Director, Constant Price Estimates Section, Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). A full copy of this paper is available on request or can be seen in the *Year Book Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 1301.0).

## INTRODUCTION

From time to time the changing fortunes of the farm sector have a significant impact on the growth of GDP. While the farm sector's direct contribution to GDP is only about 3.0%, the indirect effects on other industries also need to be taken into account. For instance, on those occasions when a farm season is better than its predecessor there is an impact on the downstream industries, such as wholesale trade and freight transport. The increased output of agriculture and the downstream industries requires increased inputs, requiring the supplying industries to increase their output, which requires their supplying industries to increase their output, and so on. This extra output also leads to extra income; some of which will be spent and will generate further output, which will lead to a further increase in income, and so on. In this way, the so-called multiplier effect magnifies the effect of good and bad farm seasons. If there is a poor season then the multiplier effect is negative. Thus, there are three effects: the primary effect on farm production, the secondary effect on downstream industries and the tertiary effect of the multiplier.

Farm incomes grew substantially in 1995–96, with growers of wheat and barley being the major beneficiaries. If farmers spent a substantial amount of the extra income they received in 1995–96, then they would have boosted GDP growth considerably.

Unless otherwise stated, the data appearing in this article are taken from *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (Cat. no. 5206.0) or underlie those data.

## TOTAL IMPACT OF THE GOOD FARM SEASON IN 1995–96

To get some idea of the impact of good and bad farm seasons we need only compare 1995–96 with 1994–95. The good season in 1995–96 added $2,773 million to constant price GFP, about $60 million to wholesale trade and about $80 million to transport. Thus, the primary effect was $2,773 million and the secondary effect was about $140 million [1].

[1] For annual estimates of GFP at average 1989–90 prices see *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (Cat. no. 5206.0). Estimates of the increases in the constant price estimates of gross product for wholesale trade and transport attributable to the better farm season in 1995–96 have been made using sales data from the Australian Wheat Board and the Australian Barley Board, and margins and value added data from the 1989–90 and 1992–93 issues of *Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables* (Cat. no. 5209.0).

## TOTAL IMPACT OF THE GOOD FARM SEASON IN 1995–96 *continued*

The ABS does not have a firm figure for the tertiary effect, but it is possible to get some idea of its size by using 'total multipliers' derived from the national accounts input-output tables[1].

The total (value added) multipliers used indicate the increase in Australia's GDP arising from an increase in output of $1.00 in a particular industry. The total multiplier captures the total effect of the increase in the intermediate inputs an industry requires to produce the additional $1.00 of output and the total effect arising from the increase in income generated by all the increased production. It assumes that no change in the capital stock is required.

The multipliers are determined by the relationships between the total outputs and total inputs of an industry. Such a relationship need not provide a good indicator of the relationship between outputs and inputs at the margin, and so multipliers have to be used judiciously. While the constant price estimates of farm output increased by 14.1% ($3,131 million) between 1994–95 and 1995–96, farm inputs only increased by 3.5% ($358 million); most of the increase in farm output was simply due to better weather. Therefore, the multiplier effect arising from the increase in farm inputs was relatively small, and so the total multiplier for agriculture cannot be used in these circumstances. A way round the problem is to consider the effects from the increases in farm intermediate inputs and farm incomes separately.

The tertiary effect arising from the increase in farm intermediate inputs can be estimated by multiplying the increase by a total multiplier representative of the industries that produced them. A weighted average of the total multipliers for the principal supplying industries is about 1.2[2]. (It is relatively low because a significant proportion of the petroleum used in Australia is imported.) With a multiplier of this size, the increase in farm intermediate inputs would have led to an increase in GDP of about $430 million.

---

1 See *Information Paper: Australian National Accounts: Introduction to Input-Output Multipliers* (Cat. no. 5246.0) for a comprehensive description. The multipliers used in this analysis are gross value added multipliers derived from data presented in the 1992–93 issue of *Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables* (Cat. no. 5209.0). They are not published, but are available on request from Dr Annette Barbetti on Canberra 02 6252 6908. The multipliers have been derived following a direct allocation of competing imports. This means that the multipliers take account of an increase in imports arising from an increase in expenditure in determining the impact on GDP.

2 The total multiplier for farm intermediate inputs has been derived by taking a weighted average of the total multipliers for the following industries (total multipliers followed by the weights are shown in brackets): Agriculture (1.219, 0.2), Petroleum and coal products (0.815, 0.2), Chemicals (1.141, 0.2), Repairs (1.308, 0.1), Transport and storage (1.336, 0.15) and Wholesale trade (1.537, 0.15).

## TOTAL IMPACT OF THE GOOD FARM SEASON IN 1995–96 *continued*

Once an estimate has been made of the amount of extra final expenditures farmers made on household consumption and capital goods, the same approach can be used to estimate the tertiary effect from this source. Given the high level of indebtedness of farmers, there would be a considerable incentive, if not imperative, to use much of the extra income to reduce debt. On the other hand, there would be a need to replace run-down capital stock and a desire to make much wanted household purchases. There is some evidence for an increase in capital expenditure by farmers. For example, the number of tractor sales recorded by the Tractor and Machinery Association of Australia shows an increase of 14.8% between the year starting December quarter 1994 and the year starting December quarter 1995.

The following table presents estimates of the tertiary effect arising from greater expenditure on private consumption and capital formation by farmers due to increased farm production in 1995–96 given a number of different assumptions. In the first column it is assumed that farmers spent 20% of the extra income earned in 1995–96. It is assumed the remainder was used to retire debt, pay taxes or put into savings. In the second and third columns it is assumed that they spent 40% and 60% respectively. It is further assumed that the total multiplier for these expenditures was 1.35[1].

### TERTIARY EFFECT DUE TO INCREASED FARM INCOME IN 1995–96(a)

| | EXTRA INCOME SPENT BY FARMERS | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *20%* | *40%* | *60%* |
| | $m | $m | $m |
| Extra expenditure by farmers | 558 | 1 117 | 1 675 |
| Tertiary effect | 754 | 1 508 | 2 262 |

(a) At average 1989–90 prices.

The increase in farm income has to be expressed in a form suitable for deriving the tertiary effect at average 1989–90 prices. This has been achieved by deflating the current price estimates of GFP in 1994–95 and 1995–96 with the GDP implicit price deflator (IPD) and then subtracting the measure of real income for 1994–95 from the measure of real income for 1995–96. The increase in real income is $2,792 million.

[1] The total multiplier for farmers' final expenditures has been derived by taking a weighted average of the total multipliers for the following industries (total multipliers followed by the weights are shown in brackets): Clothing and footwear (1.224, 0.1), Transport equipment (1.212, 0.2), Other machinery and equipment (1.250, 0.3), Construction (1.402, 0.1), Wholesale trade (1.537, 0.1) and Retail trade (1.589, 0.2).

TOTAL IMPACT OF THE GOOD FARM SEASON IN 1995–96 *continued*

An important feature of the 1995–96 farm season was that prices were considerably higher than they had been in the previous five years. The values of the IPD of GFP for the six years from 1990–91 (1989–90 = 100.0) are 75.9, 75.1, 77.7, 80.1, 92.4 and 98.5. The growth of the GFP IPD were much stronger than the GDP IPD over 1994–95 and 1995–96, and so the strong recovery in prices gave an additional boost to real farm incomes. This almost certainly led to a larger tertiary effect than would otherwise have been the case.

In addition to the tertiary effects arising from the increased expenditures by farmers on intermediate inputs, private consumption and capital expenditure, there is the tertiary effect arising from the increased production of the wholesale trade and transport industries. Total multipliers, which are used to calculate the other tertiary effects, are inappropriate in this case, because the initial multiplier effect is in terms of an increase in value added rather than output. The appropriate multipliers are derived as the ratio of the total multiplier to the initial effect multiplier. These are known as type 2A multipliers. Using type 2A multipliers of 2.225 and 2.281, respectively, the combined secondary and tertiary effects are estimated to be $134 million for wholesale trade and $182 million for transport. Therefore, the tertiary effects are $74 million ($134 million – $60 million) and $102 million ($182 million – $80 million), respectively.

If the secondary and tertiary effects associated with the increase in production of wholesale trade and transport are added to the tertiary effect arising from the increase in farm intermediate inputs and the primary effect of the increase in farm production, we obtain a figure of $3,519 million (i.e. 134 + 182 + 430 + 2,773). If $754 million and $2,262 million (see table on previous page) are taken as the lower and upper bounds of the tertiary effect arising from the increase in farmers' final expenditures, then the total effect (primary, secondary and tertiary combined) arising from the improvement in farm production between 1994–95 and 1995–96 is somewhere in the range of $4,300 million to $5,800 million at average 1989–90 prices. This represents between 1.0% and 1.3% of GDP in 1995–96. But not all of the effect took place in 1995–96; some part of the increase impacted on GDP in later periods.

# SECTION 2 STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY .

## OVERVIEW

The number of establishments with agricultural activity fell by 0.3% to 146,612 between 1 April 1995 and 31 March 1996. This fall continued the downward trend although the fall was less than for the previous year when it was 2.2%. The State with the largest decrease was Queensland, down 2.0%.

Note: A fall in the total number of establishments does not necessarily mean that all those establishments have ceased operations or have been taken over by other establishments; some of these farms may have moved out of scope of the Census due to changes in their operations and less favourable economic performance and they may become in scope of the collection in following years.

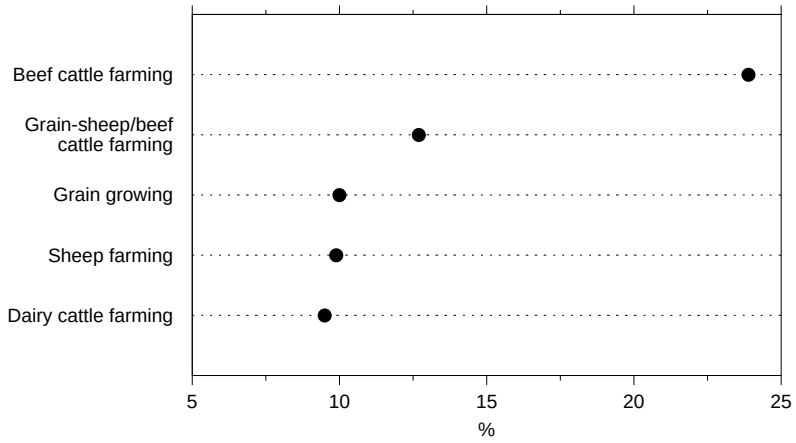
## INDUSTRY ANALYSIS

As a consequence of excellent seasonal conditions in several States, the number of establishments classified to the grain growing and grain-sheep/beef industries rose in 1995–96. Industries in which numbers declined included the sheep, beef and sheep-beef industries reflecting increased grain growing activity by many farms previously predominantly livestock producers.

In the year ended 31 March 1996, the beef cattle farming industry remained the largest industry in terms of numbers, accounting for 23.9% (34,988) of total establishments with agricultural activity. Queensland had the largest number of establishments classified to the beef cattle farming industry with 11,751 (33.6%), followed by New South Wales with 10,574 (30.2%).

Several of the major intensive livestock industries, dairy, poultry for eggs and pigs, were characterised by falls in the number of participants. The exception was poultry for meat, which experienced an increase of 1.8%. The number of establishments classified to the pig industry fell by 13.5% to 1,325, the second consecutive decrease for this industry.

Establishments with agricultural activity: Industry breakup



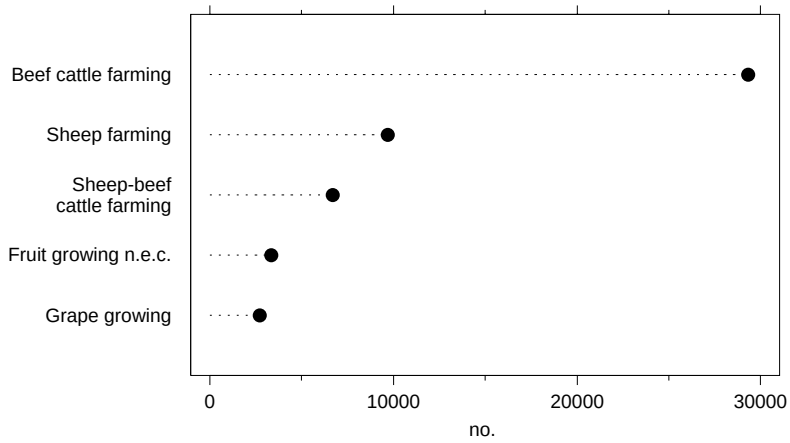
## INDUSTRY ANALYSIS *continued*

The grain-sheep/beef cattle farming industry, with 18,561 (12.7%) establishments, remained the second largest industry. New South Wales had the largest number of establishments in this industry with 7,254 (39.1%) followed by Western Australia with 3,688 (19.9%) and Victoria with 2,860 (15.4%).

## SIZE OF OPERATIONS ANALYSIS

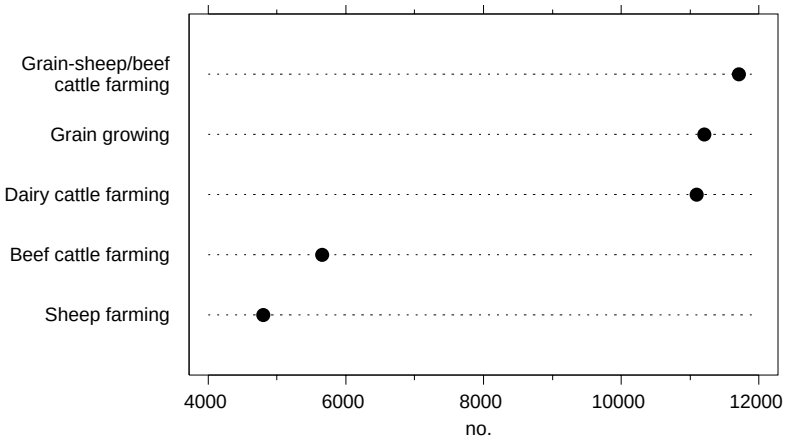
Over half (54.3% or 79,631) of agricultural establishments had an Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) of less than $100,000 in 1995–96. Major industries dominated by these smaller producers included beef cattle farming (83.8%), sheep farming (66.9%) and sheep-beef cattle farming (60.7%). Small farms also dominated the grape growing industry, with 58.3% (2,751) below the $100,000 level, although this has decreased from 70.5% for 1994–95.

Agricultural establishments with EVAO less than $100,000




Since 1975–76 the number of farms with EVAO greater than $100,000 has increased from 5.4% (9,695) to 45.7% (66,981) of all agricultural establishments in 1995–96. Those industries dominated by these larger farms included cotton growing with 99.0% (962), poultry farming (meat) 92.4% (678), dairy cattle farming 79.4% (11,095), poultry farming (eggs) 79.1% (401), sugar cane growing 77.7% (3,934), grain growing 76.5% (11,206), apple and pear growing 64.9% (824), grain-sheep/beef cattle farming 63.1% (11,706) and vegetable growing 58.6% (2,837).

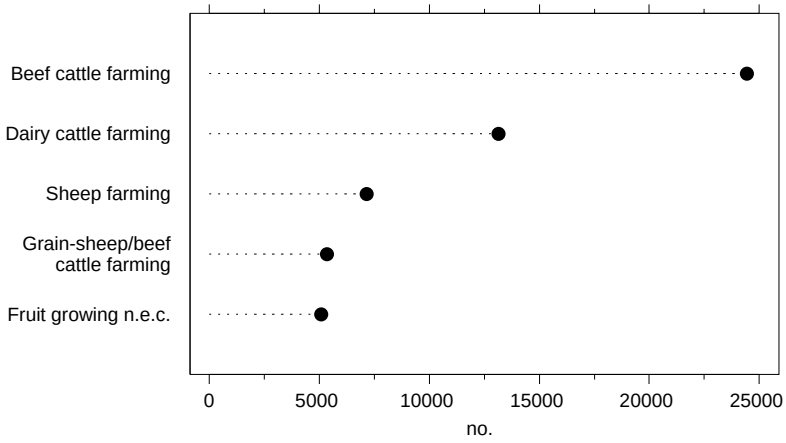
Agricultural establishments with EVAO greater than $100,000




## AREA OF OPERATIONS ANALYSIS

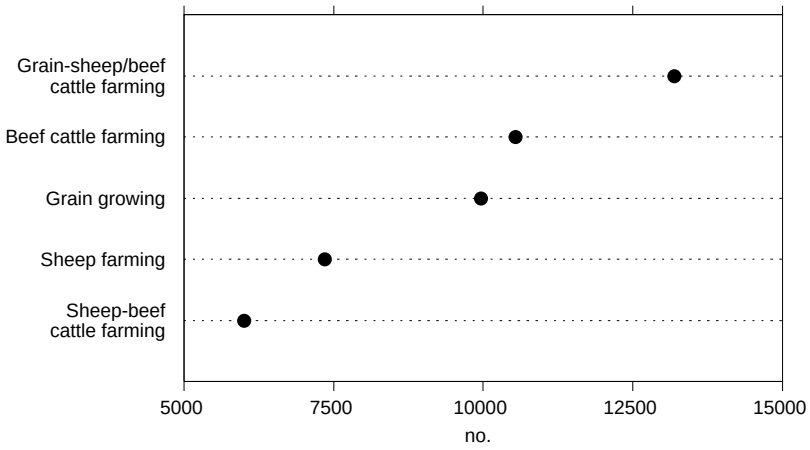
Farms in the agriculture sector with an area of less than 500 hectares represented 65.4% (95,915) of total establishments with agricultural activity. Kiwi fruit growing 100.0% (53), stone fruit growing 99.1% (1,321), plant nurseries industries 98.5% (1,975), apple and pear growing 98.4% (1,250) and dairy cattle farming 94.1% (13,154), were dominated by small farms in terms of area.

Agricultural establishments with area of holding of less than 500 hectares




Farms with an area of 500 hectares or more represented 34.6% (50,697) of total establishments with agricultural activity. Almost three-quarters, 71.1% (13,193), of farms classified to grain-sheep/beef cattle were in this category as were 68.1% (9,969) of farms classified to grain growing, 6.3% (307) of farms classified to vegetable growing and 1.4% (64) of farms classified to grape growing.

Agricultural establishments with area of holding of more than 500 hectares




## ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY—Years ended 31 March

| *Establishments(a)* | *NSW* | *Vic.* | *Qld* | *SA* | *WA* | *Tas.* | *NT* | *ACT* | *Aust.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1987(b) | 37 355 | 34 383 | 25 860 | 15 369 | 13 852 | 3 637 | 290 | 68 | 130 814 |
| 1988 | 50 687 | 41 827 | 36 272 | 18 081 | 15 827 | 5 250 | 307 | 88 | 168 339 |
| 1989 | 50 791 | 40 995 | 36 059 | 18 258 | 16 106 | 5 311 | 307 | 107 | 167 934 |
| 1990(b) | 37 539 | 33 306 | 26 619 | 14 636 | 13 410 | 3 699 | 257 | 73 | 129 539 |
| 1991(b) | 36 812 | 32 620 | 25 364 | 14 482 | 13 202 | 3 563 | 270 | 79 | 126 392 |
| 1992 | 44 443 | 39 170 | 33 181 | 17 511 | 14 790 | 4 884 | 302 | 99 | 154 380 |
| 1993 | 43 227 | 37 773 | 33 531 | 17 386 | 14 910 | 4 719 | 322 | 98 | 151 966 |
| 1994 | 42 817 | 37 330 | 34 268 | 16 345 | 14 555 | 4 663 | 316 | 95 | 150 389 |
| 1995 | 42 287 | 37 070 | 32 849 | 15 952 | 13 973 | 4 554 | 337 | 93 | 147 115 |
| 1996 | 42 497 | 36 905 | 32 186 | 15 939 | 13 987 | 4 640 | 355 | 103 | 146 612 |

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 10.

(b) Not adjusted, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 and 4.

## ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY, By Industry—As at 31 March 1996

| *ANZSIC code* | *Description* | *NSW* | *Vic.* | *Qld* | *SA* | *WA* | *Tas.* | *NT* | *ACT* | *Aust.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0111 | Plant nurseries | 679 | 287 | 696 | 125 | 156 | 38 | 21 | 3 | 2 005 |
| 0112 | Cut flower and flower seed growing | 215 | 209 | 189 | 125 | 130 | 46 | 6 | — | 920 |
| 0113 | Vegetable growing | 701 | 1 005 | 1 376 | 561 | 567 | 615 | 10 | 3 | 4 838 |
| 0114 | Grape growing | 788 | 1 733 | 88 | 1 769 | 268 | 68 | 4 | 1 | 4 719 |
| 0115 | Apple and pear growing | 205 | 431 | 109 | 130 | 224 | 167 | — | 4 | 1 270 |
| 0116 | Stone fruit growing | 471 | 256 | 89 | 330 | 164 | 23 | — | — | 1 333 |
| 0117 | Kiwi fruit growing | 30 | 9 | 5 | — | 9 | — | — | — | 53 |
| 0119 | Fruit growing n.e.c. | 1 651 | 375 | 2 127 | 666 | 299 | 35 | 64 | 2 | 5 219 |
| 0121 | Grain growing | 3 346 | 3 054 | 1 764 | 3 732 | 2 729 | 22 | 2 | — | 14 649 |
| 0122 | Grain-sheep/beef cattle farming | 7 254 | 2 860 | 1 900 | 2 753 | 3 688 | 102 | 4 | — | 18 561 |
| 0123 | Sheep-beef cattle farming | 4 779 | 3 084 | 1 022 | 1 084 | 628 | 443 | — | 24 | 11 064 |
| 0124 | Sheep farming | 5 171 | 4 691 | 771 | 1 468 | 1 759 | 635 | — | 26 | 14 521 |
| 0125 | Beef cattle farming | 10 574 | 8 155 | 11 751 | 1 203 | 1 898 | 1 169 | 214 | 24 | 34 988 |
| 0130 | Dairy cattle farming | 2 047 | 7 933 | 1 912 | 825 | 463 | 791 | — | 1 | 13 972 |
| 0141 | Poultry farming (meat) | 331 | 161 | 98 | 71 | 57 | 15 | 1 | — | 734 |
| 0142 | Poultry farming (eggs) | 145 | 110 | 103 | 43 | 85 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 507 |
| 0151 | Pig farming | 369 | 196 | 428 | 169 | 127 | 35 | 1 | — | 1 325 |
| 0152 | Horse farming | 558 | 333 | 524 | 106 | 110 | 44 | — | — | 1 675 |
| 0153 | Deer farming | 99 | 106 | 55 | 50 | 40 | 38 | — | — | 388 |
| 0159 | Livestock farming n.e.c. | 973 | 805 | 668 | 216 | 162 | 87 | 7 | 9 | 2 927 |
| 0161 | Sugar cane growing | 462 | — | 4 603 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 065 |
| 0162 | Cotton growing | 464 | — | 508 | — | — | — | — | — | 972 |
| 0169 | Crop and plant growing n.e.c. | 265 | 353 | 585 | 136 | 77 | 77 | 3 | 1 | 1 497 |
| | *Total (ANZSIC Code 01)* | *41 577* | *36 146* | *31 371* | *15 562* | *13 640* | *4 464* | *343* | *99* | *143 202* |
| 02 | Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping | 69 | 53 | 39 | 43 | 30 | 11 | — | — | 245 |
| 03 | Forestry and logging | 13 | 1 | 8 | — | 6 | 14 | — | — | 42 |
| 04 | Commercial fishing | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 7 | — | — | 29 |
| | *Total (ANZSIC Division A)* | *41 661* | *36 201* | *31 421* | *15 612* | *13 685* | *4 496* | *343* | *99* | *143 518* |
| B | Mining | 7 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | — | — | 24 |
| C | Manufacturing | 60 | 43 | 14 | 36 | 24 | 5 | 1 | — | 183 |
| D | Electricity, gas and water supply | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| E | Construction | 54 | 75 | 47 | 29 | 26 | 19 | — | — | 250 |
| F | Wholesale trade | 42 | 39 | 22 | 18 | 12 | 7 | — | — | 140 |
| G | Retail trade | 47 | 24 | 31 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 141 |
| H | Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 17 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 6 | — | — | 54 |
| I | Transport and storage | 62 | 90 | 43 | 46 | 23 | 23 | — | — | 287 |
| J | Communication services | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| K | Finance and insurance | 8 | 2 | 1 | 4 | — | 1 | — | — | 16 |
| L | Property and business services | 63 | 16 | 44 | 22 | 21 | 7 | — | — | 173 |
| M | Government administration and defence | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 |
| N | Education | 14 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 15 | 5 | — | 1 | 45 |
| O | Health and community services | 6 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 17 |
| P | Cultural and recreational services | 14 | 17 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 3 | — | — | 49 |
| Q | Personal and other services | 5 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 1 | — | — | 26 |
| | Unclassified | 427 | 376 | 523 | 144 | 145 | 51 | 10 | 1 | 1 677 |
| | **Total all industries** | **42 497** | **36 905** | **32 186** | **15 939** | **13 987** | **4 640** | **355** | **103** | **146 612** |

## ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY, By EVAO—As at 31 March 1996

EVAO ($'000)

| ANZSIC code | Description | Less than 22.5 | 22.5-29.9 | 30.0-39.9 | 40.0-49.9 | 50.0-59.9 | 60.0-74.9 | 75.0-99.9 | 100.0-149.9 | 150.0-199.9 | 200.0-499.9 | 500.0 or more | Total establishments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0111 | Plant nurseries | 262 | 78 | 132 | 131 | 120 | 94 | 218 | 283 | 166 | 339 | 182 | 2 005 |
| 0112 | Cut flower and flower seed growing | 170 | 51 | 87 | 49 | 57 | 80 | 90 | 116 | 63 | 105 | 52 | 920 |
| 0113 | Vegetable growing | 555 | 217 | 255 | 204 | 206 | 234 | 330 | 524 | 381 | 1 098 | 834 | 4 838 |
| 0114 | Grape growing | 596 | 262 | 340 | 284 | 293 | 417 | 559 | 823 | 416 | 583 | 146 | 4 719 |
| 0115 | Apple and pear growing | 104 | 42 | 55 | 48 | 44 | 63 | 90 | 192 | 119 | 319 | 194 | 1 270 |
| 0116 | Stone fruit growing | 350 | 109 | 110 | 93 | 85 | 102 | 119 | 131 | 71 | 128 | 35 | 1 333 |
| 0117 | Kiwi fruit growing | 19 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 53 |
| 0119 | Fruit growing n.e.c. | 1 161 | 347 | 414 | 343 | 304 | 343 | 448 | 579 | 319 | 667 | 294 | 5 219 |
| 0121 | Grain growing | 631 | 286 | 349 | 374 | 390 | 486 | 927 | 1 863 | 1 632 | 5 248 | 2 463 | 14 649 |
| 0122 | Grain-sheep/beef cattle farming | 834 | 575 | 749 | 788 | 790 | 1 175 | 1 944 | 3 175 | 2 379 | 4 988 | 1 164 | 18 561 |
| 0123 | Sheep-beef cattle farming | 1 635 | 625 | 849 | 820 | 659 | 921 | 1 206 | 1 583 | 913 | 1 561 | 292 | 11 064 |
| 0124 | Sheep farming | 3 089 | 1 017 | 1 092 | 985 | 916 | 1 157 | 1 457 | 1 919 | 1 067 | 1 587 | 235 | 14 521 |
| 0125 | Beef cattle farming | 15 600 | 3 449 | 3 105 | 2 095 | 1 594 | 1 700 | 1 791 | 2 018 | 1 050 | 1 829 | 757 | 34 988 |
| 0130 | Dairy cattle farming | 289 | 178 | 214 | 254 | 317 | 492 | 1 133 | 2 898 | 2 741 | 4 931 | 525 | 13 972 |
| 0141 | Poultry farming (meat) | 26 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 33 | 40 | 276 | 329 | 734 |
| 0142 | Poultry farming (eggs) | 34 | 15 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 14 | 19 | 47 | 40 | 146 | 168 | 507 |
| 0151 | Pig farming | 124 | 51 | 56 | 40 | 36 | 69 | 92 | 172 | 124 | 338 | 223 | 1 325 |
| 0152 | Horse farming | 747 | 190 | 176 | 132 | 72 | 107 | 84 | 83 | 40 | 37 | 7 | 1 675 |
| 0153 | Deer farming | 40 | 14 | 29 | 23 | 20 | 23 | 37 | 55 | 26 | 91 | 30 | 388 |
| 0159 | Livestock farming n.e.c. | 1 017 | 230 | 209 | 179 | 144 | 179 | 163 | 187 | 117 | 310 | 192 | 2 927 |
| 0161 | Sugar cane growing | 70 | 57 | 72 | 115 | 143 | 220 | 454 | 1 042 | 816 | 1 645 | 431 | 5 065 |
| 0162 | Cotton growing | 3 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 4 | 16 | 35 | 228 | 683 | 972 |
| 0169 | Crop and plant growing n.e.c. | 332 | 86 | 111 | 80 | 80 | 90 | 133 | 195 | 110 | 208 | 72 | 1 497 |
| | *Total (ANZSIC Code 01)* | *27 688* | *7 889* | *8 423* | *7 050* | *6 284* | *7 979* | *11 313* | *17 935* | *12 666* | *26 665* | *9 310* | *143 202* |
| 02 | Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping | 109 | 26 | 17 | 19 | 8 | 6 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 7 | 245 |
| 03 | Forestry and logging | 22 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | 3 | 42 |
| 04 | Commercial fishing | 10 | 1 | 6 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | — | 29 |
| | *Total (ANZSIC Division A)* | *27 829* | *7 919* | *8 447* | *7 071* | *6 296* | *7 987* | *11 329* | *17 954* | *12 678* | *26 688* | *9 320* | *143 518* |
| B | Mining | 12 | — | 2 | 4 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 24 |
| C | Manufacturing | 49 | 12 | 17 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 19 | 9 | 25 | 19 | 183 |
| D | Electricity, gas and water supply | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| E | Construction | 137 | 31 | 16 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 250 |
| F | Wholesale trade | 35 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 16 | 8 | 14 | 15 | 140 |
| G | Retail trade | 59 | 11 | 13 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 15 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 141 |
| H | Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 23 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 54 |
| I | Transport and storage | 129 | 28 | 35 | 13 | 16 | 16 | 9 | 15 | 9 | 15 | 2 | 287 |
| J | Communication services | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| K | Finance and insurance | 15 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 16 |
| L | Property and business services | 52 | 17 | 18 | 9 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 20 | 5 | 173 |
| M | Government administration and defence | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 9 |
| N | Education | 4 | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 8 | 45 |
| O | Health and community services | 4 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | — | 17 |
| P | Cultural and recreational services | 19 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 49 |
| Q | Personal and other services | 3 | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 26 |
| | Unclassified | 1 677 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 677 |
| | **Total all industries** | **30 048** | **8 037** | **8 575** | **7 145** | **6 368** | **8 059** | **11 399** | **18 050** | **12 739** | **26 811** | **9 381** | **146 612** |

## ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY, By Area—As at 31 March 1996

| ANZSIC code | Description | AREA (hectares) 0–49 | 50–99 | 100–499 | 500–999 | 1 000–2 499 | 2 500–4 999 | 5 000–9 999 | 10 000–24 999 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0111 | Plant nurseries | 1 728 | 125 | 122 | 16 | 10 | 1 | 3 | — |
| 0112 | Cut flower and flower seed growing | 740 | 77 | 76 | 17 | 8 | 2 | — | — |
| 0113 | Vegetable growing | 2 383 | 852 | 1 296 | 184 | 98 | 18 | 4 | 1 |
| 0114 | Grape growing | 4 003 | 318 | 334 | 38 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 0115 | Apple and pear growing | 815 | 228 | 207 | 19 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 0116 | Stone fruit growing | 1 094 | 121 | 106 | 6 | 6 | — | — | — |
| 0117 | Kiwi fruit growing | 38 | 10 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 0119 | Fruit growing n.e.c. | 3 890 | 669 | 549 | 63 | 34 | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| 0121 | Grain growing | 193 | 435 | 4 052 | 3 370 | 4 092 | 1 808 | 569 | 101 |
| 0122 | Grain-sheep/beef cattle farming | 106 | 323 | 4 939 | 4 952 | 5 614 | 1 777 | 582 | 222 |
| 0123 | Sheep-beef cattle farming | 269 | 603 | 4 189 | 2 331 | 1 902 | 547 | 322 | 470 |
| 0124 | Sheep farming | 456 | 832 | 5 878 | 3 066 | 2 075 | 545 | 357 | 600 |
| 0125 | Beef cattle farming | 4 671 | 5 831 | 13 942 | 3 549 | 2 873 | 1 279 | 884 | 858 |
| 0130 | Dairy cattle farming | 1 339 | 3 146 | 8 669 | 631 | 155 | 23 | 6 | 2 |
| 0141 | Poultry farming (meat) | 573 | 66 | 78 | 13 | 4 | — | — | — |
| 0142 | Poultry farming (eggs) | 370 | 38 | 67 | 20 | 11 | 1 | — | — |
| 0151 | Pig farming | 401 | 205 | 510 | 116 | 72 | 10 | 7 | 4 |
| 0152 | Horse farming | 762 | 366 | 454 | 48 | 28 | 11 | 5 | — |
| 0153 | Deer farming | 147 | 67 | 136 | 20 | 13 | 1 | 4 | — |
| 0159 | Livestock farming n.e.c. | 1 802 | 307 | 468 | 177 | 114 | 24 | 12 | 9 |
| 0161 | Sugar cane growing | 1 119 | 1 680 | 2 046 | 141 | 51 | 14 | 9 | 5 |
| 0162 | Cotton growing | 8 | 13 | 317 | 211 | 248 | 101 | 45 | 22 |
| 0169 | Crop and plant growing n.e.c. | 518 | 331 | 497 | 99 | 42 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| | *Total (ANZSIC Code 01)* | *27 425* | *16 643* | *48 937* | *19 087* | *17 472* | *6 175* | *2 818* | *2 298* |
| 02 | Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping | 70 | 55 | 87 | 17 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 03 | Forestry and logging | 6 | 6 | 22 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | — |
| 04 | Commercial fishing | 9 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 1 | — |
| | *Total (ANZSIC Division A)* | *27 510* | *16 705* | *49 057* | *19 105* | *17 489* | *6 182* | *2 821* | *2 299* |
| B | Mining | 3 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| C | Manufacturing | 88 | 33 | 43 | 9 | 7 | 2 | — | 1 |
| D | Electricity, gas and water supply | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| E | Construction | 95 | 48 | 84 | 16 | 5 | 1 | — | 1 |
| F | Wholesale trade | 85 | 15 | 31 | 5 | 3 | — | — | 1 |
| G | Retail trade | 119 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | 1 |
| H | Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 21 | 6 | 20 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| I | Transport and storage | 78 | 51 | 123 | 19 | 11 | 3 | 2 | — |
| J | Communication services | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| K | Finance and insurance | 6 | 3 | 5 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| L | Property and business services | 53 | 28 | 47 | 16 | 16 | 7 | 4 | 1 |
| M | Government administration and defence | — | 1 | 4 | 3 | — | 1 | — | — |
| N | Education | 4 | 5 | 17 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| O | Health and community services | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 1 |
| P | Cultural and recreational services | 20 | 12 | 14 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Q | Personal and other services | 4 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 1 | — | 1 |
| | Unclassified | 719 | 241 | 466 | 91 | 77 | 27 | 16 | 17 |
| | **Total all industries** | **28 811** | **17 163** | **49 941** | **19 286** | **17 628** | **6 231** | **2 847** | **2 325** |

## ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY, By Area—As at 31 March 1996 *continued*

| ANZSIC code | Description | AREA (hectares) 25 000–49 999 | 50 000–99 999 | 100 000–199 999 | 200 000–499 999 | 500 000 or more | Total establishments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0111 | Plant nurseries | — | — | — | — | — | 2 005 |
| 0112 | Cut flower and flower seed growing | — | — | — | — | — | 920 |
| 0113 | Vegetable growing | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 4 838 |
| 0114 | Grape growing | — | — | 1 | — | — | 4 719 |
| 0115 | Apple and pear growing | — | — | — | — | — | 1 270 |
| 0116 | Stone fruit growing | — | — | — | — | — | 1 333 |
| 0117 | Kiwi fruit growing | — | — | — | — | — | 53 |
| 0119 | Fruit growing n.e.c. | 2 | — | — | — | — | 5 219 |
| 0121 | Grain growing | 25 | 4 | — | — | — | 14 649 |
| 0122 | Grain-sheep/beef cattle farming | 30 | 10 | 6 | — | — | 18 561 |
| 0123 | Sheep-beef cattle farming | 260 | 91 | 40 | 36 | 4 | 11 064 |
| 0124 | Sheep farming | 315 | 191 | 121 | 81 | 4 | 14 521 |
| 0125 | Beef cattle farming | 365 | 198 | 160 | 287 | 91 | 34 988 |
| 0130 | Dairy cattle farming | — | — | 1 | — | — | 13 972 |
| 0141 | Poultry farming (meat) | — | — | — | — | — | 734 |
| 0142 | Poultry farming (eggs) | — | — | — | — | — | 507 |
| 0151 | Pig farming | — | — | — | — | — | 1 325 |
| 0152 | Horse farming | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 675 |
| 0153 | Deer farming | — | — | — | — | — | 388 |
| 0159 | Livestock farming n.e.c. | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 927 |
| 0161 | Sugar cane growing | — | — | — | — | — | 5 065 |
| 0162 | Cotton growing | 3 | 4 | — | — | — | 972 |
| 0169 | Crop and plant growing n.e.c. | — | — | — | — | — | 1 497 |
| | *Total (ANZSIC Code 01)* | *1 007* | *502* | *331* | *407* | *100* | *143 202* |
| 02 | Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 245 |
| 03 | Forestry and logging | — | — | — | — | — | 42 |
| 04 | Commercial fishing | — | — | — | — | — | 29 |
| | *Total (ANZSIC Division A)* | *1 007* | *504* | *331* | *408* | *100* | *143 518* |
| B | Mining | — | — | — | — | — | 24 |
| C | Manufacturing | — | — | — | — | — | 183 |
| D | Electricity, gas and water supply | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| E | Construction | — | — | — | — | — | 250 |
| F | Wholesale trade | — | — | — | — | — | 140 |
| G | Retail trade | — | — | — | — | — | 141 |
| H | Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 54 |
| I | Transport and storage | — | — | — | — | — | 287 |
| J | Communication services | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| K | Finance and insurance | — | — | — | — | — | 16 |
| L | Property and business services | 1 | — | — | — | — | 173 |
| M | Government administration and defence | — | — | — | — | — | 9 |
| N | Education | 1 | — | — | — | — | 45 |
| O | Health and community services | — | — | — | — | — | 17 |
| P | Cultural and recreational services | — | — | — | — | — | 49 |
| Q | Personal and other services | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 26 |
| | Unclassified | 4 | 7 | 5 | 7 | — | 1 677 |
| | **Total all industries** | **1 013** | **514** | **336** | **417** | **100** | **146 612** |

## EXPORTS BY AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

The following table shows value of exports, of selected industries classified by the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

### EXPORTS BY INDUSTRY

| ANZSIC code | Description | 1993–94 $'000 | 1994–95 $'000 | 1995–96 $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0111 | Plant nurseries | 6 916.7 | 7 215.9 | 6 705.4 |
| 0112 | Cut flower and flower seed growing | 23 885.2 | 24 762.5 | 28 482.3 |
| 0113 | Vegetable growing | 196 274.1 | 217 154.0 | 213 380.1 |
| 0114 | Grape growing | 101 954.8 | 61 961.8 | 80 937.1 |
| 0115 | Apple and pear growing | 64 469.8 | 61 855.1 | 57 713.9 |
| 0116 | Stone fruit growing | 15 040.6 | 14 526.1 | 15 667.0 |
| 0117 | Kiwi fruit growing | 1 137.1 | 1 757.1 | 2 002.6 |
| 0119 | Fruit growing n.e.c. | 114 818.3 | 134 509.4 | 140 359.8 |
| 0121 | Grain growing | 2 421 117.8 | 1 719 716.3 | 3 644 574.4 |
| 0124 | Sheep farming | 2 281 400.1 | 2 743 819.0 | 2 189 472.1 |
| 0125 | Beef cattle farming | 124 522.6 | 214 407.8 | 368 388.0 |
| 0141 | Poultry farming (meat) | 1 175.3 | 527.8 | 1 093.5 |
| 0142 | Poultry farming (eggs) | 1 072.0 | 3 119.3 | 5 489.6 |
| 0151 | Pig farming | 1 378.9 | 1 986.9 | 943.7 |
| 0152 | Horse farming | 33 301.5 | 36 016.1 | 42 211.4 |
| 0159 | Livestock farming n.e.c. | 25 992.3 | 21 739.5 | 27 096.4 |
| 0161 | Sugar cane growing | 61.2 | 150.8 | 217.9 |
| 0169 | Crop and plant growing n.e.c. | 69 069.1 | 74 281.3 | 81 510.3 |
| | *Total (ANZSIC Code 01)* | *5 483 587.6* | *5 339 506.7* | *6 906 245.5* |
| 02 | Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping | 779 486.3 | 724 788.0 | 820 240.9 |
| 03 | Forestry and logging | 46 202.2 | 35 054.1 | 44 635.5 |
| 04 | Commercial fishing | 333 266.1 | 401 880.2 | 452 513.5 |
| | **Total (ANZSIC Division A)** | **6 642 542.1** | **6 501 229.0** | **8 223 635.4** |

# SPECIAL ARTICLE—CHANGING STRUCTURE OF FARMING

This is a condensed version of an article published by the Australian Bureau of Agricultural Resource Economics (ABARE), written by Dr Ray Lindsay and Trish Gleeson. The publication is *ABARE Current Issues,* June 1997, no. 4.

## INTRODUCTION

Rural adjustment is often portrayed to be the result of catastrophic events, as may be the case when severe drought or sudden and unexpected market collapses force farmers from their properties. However, most structural adjustment in the rural sector occurs progressively as farmers continually adjust the size and nature of their operations in response to changes inherent in an open market economy.

Over the years, farm numbers in Australia have been declining and farms have been getting larger. These structural changes and how they occur — incrementally or catastrophically — have implications for the future of rural communities, the need for local services and social infrastructure. While changes in business ownership are also important, especially in the short term, such changes are not discussed here.

Using population lists from the ABS for the ten-year period 1985–86 to 1994–95, the proportion of farms which either ceased operations, stayed in the same size category or moved to another size category are calculated.

## STRUCTURAL CHANGE IN AGRICULTURE

Falling real agricultural prices mean that some farms can no longer provide sufficient returns to sustain production or, ultimately, provide adequate family incomes.

Consolidating with adjoining holdings or buying additional land not necessarily adjoining the existing property provides a larger earning base for the farms remaining. An obvious consequence of the amalgamation of farms and increasing farm sizes is declining farm numbers.

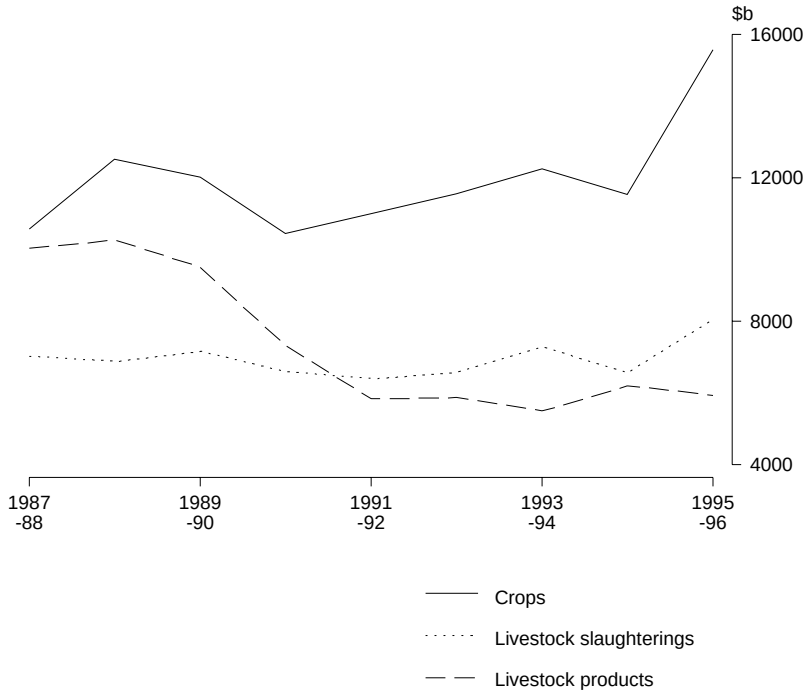
## CHANGES IN FARM OUTPUT

The gross value of production for cropping industries has trended upwards slightly in real terms over the ten years to 1995–96. The significant rise in the value of crop production in 1995–96 was the result of a record wheat harvest and high grain prices.

The value of livestock slaughterings remained fairly constant over the ten-year period at around $6–$7 billion a year in real terms.

## CHANGES IN FARM OUTPUT *continued*

The gross value of production of livestock products — a category including wool, milk and eggs — fell significantly during the early 1990s with the fall in wool prices. However, in real terms, the value of production has remained fairly constant since 1991–92.




## DECLINE IN FARM NUMBERS

The average rate of decline in the number of farms over the ten years to 1994–95 for all agricultural industries was 1.3% a year.

The rate of change in farm numbers varies between States and industries.

The dairy industry had the highest rate of adjustment with, on average, 2.2% of farms nationally dropping out of the industry each year over the period.

In contrast, the horticultural industry maintained its number of participants over the period, with falls in some States being offset by rises in others.

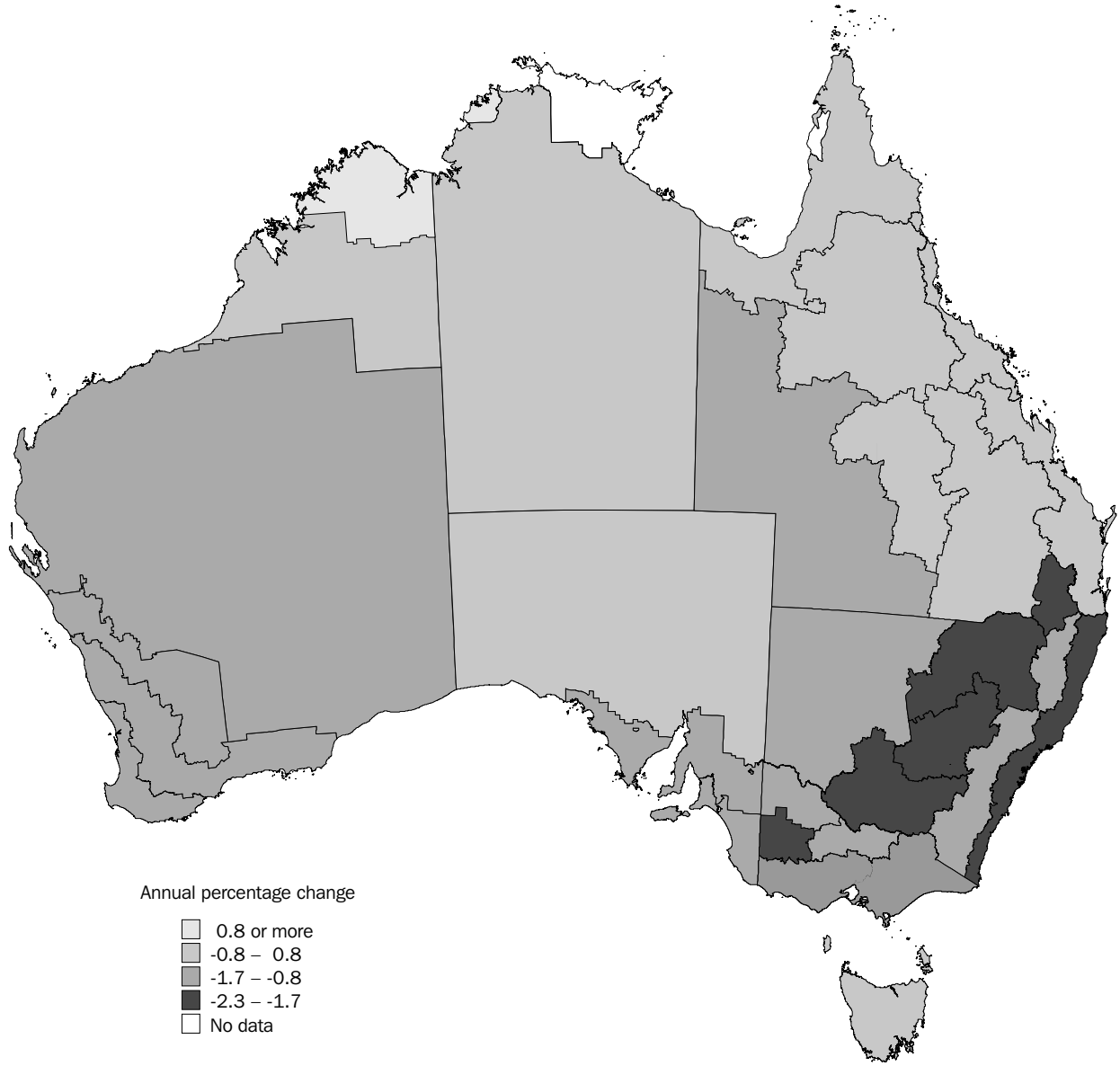
## REGIONAL RATES OF DECLINE IN FARM NUMBERS

The annual rate of change in farm numbers is shown at the ABARE broadacre region level in the map on the following page.

The coastal strip and central north of New South Wales and parts of western Victoria have experienced the greatest rates of decline in farm numbers, with the number falling by over 2.0% a year.

Against the trend, two regions have had increasing numbers — the outskirts of Darwin and the East Kimberley–Wyndham region of Western Australia. These are small increases in farm numbers from a small base and are mainly horticultural properties near Darwin and farms irrigated from the Ord River scheme.

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN NUMBER OF FARM HOLDINGS—March 1986 to March 1995



## CHANGE IN NUMBER OF FARMS(a)(b)

| | *NSW* | *Vic.* | *Qld* | *SA* | *WA* | *Tas.* | *NT* | *Aust.(c)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Broadacre** | | | | | | | | |
| 1985–86 | 27 751 | 19 050 | 12 885 | 9 960 | 10 890 | 1 638 | 192 | 82 430 |
| 1994–95 | 23 563 | 16 025 | 11 533 | 8 529 | 9 482 | 1 496 | 198 | 70 883 |
| Rate of change (%)(d) | –1.8 | –1.9 | –1.2 | –1.7 | –1.5 | –1.0 | –0.3 | –1.7 |
| **Dairy** | | | | | | | | |
| 1985–86 | 2 766 | 9 195 | 2 396 | 1 122 | 585 | 927 | (e) | 16 992 |
| 1994–95 | 2 097 | 7 824 | 1 852 | 831 | 505 | 759 | (e) | 13 869 |
| Rate of change (%)(d) | –3.0 | –1.8 | –2.8 | –3.3 | –1.6 | –2.2 | — | –2.2 |
| **Horticulture** | | | | | | | | |
| 1985–86 | 4 304 | 4 087 | 3 022 | 2 930 | 1 361 | 733 | (e) | 16 468 |
| 1994–95 | 3 636 | 3 809 | 3 621 | 3 069 | 1 389 | 877 | (e) | 16 485 |
| Rate of change (%)(d) | –1.9 | –0.8 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 2.0 | — | — |
| **Other** | | | | | | | | |
| 1985–86 | 3 140 | 1 652 | 7 844 | 804 | 690 | 238 | (e) | 14 391 |
| 1994–95 | 2 893 | 1 815 | 7 737 | 757 | 612 | 299 | (e) | 14 131 |
| Rate of change (%)(d) | –0.9 | 1.1 | –0.2 | –0.7 | –1.3 | 2.6 | — | –0.2 |
| **All industries** | | | | | | | | |
| 1985–86 | 37 961 | 33 984 | 26 147 | 14 816 | 13 526 | 3 533 | 239 | 130 281 |
| 1994–95 | 32 189 | 29 473 | 24 743 | 13 186 | 11 988 | 3 431 | 288 | 115 368 |
| Rate of change (%)(d) | –1.8 | –1.6 | –0.6 | –1.3 | –1.3 | –0.3 | 2.1 | –1.3 |

(a) For farms with EVAO greater than $18,000 in 1985–86 and farms with EVAO greater than $22,500 in 1994–95.

(b) The EVAO threshold in 1994–95 for ABARE farm surveys was $22,500. This EVAO was adjusted by the ABARE prices received index to produce an EVAO threshold of $18,000 for 1985–86.

(c) Australia includes the Australian Capital Territory.

(d) Annual compound rate.

(e) Not specified.

# SECTION 3 LAND MANAGEMENT

## LAND USE

The area of land used for agricultural activity in 1995–96 totalled 465.2 million hectares or 60.6% of Australia's land mass. This was 0.4% more than the previous year, and 2.2% more than 1985–86. The largest agricultural States, in terms of land used for agricultural activity, were Queensland, with 149.7 million hectares (86.7%) and Western Australia, with 114.5 million hectares (45.3%).

### LAND USE, Area—Years ended 31 March

| | *NSW* | *Vic.* | *Qld* | *SA* | *WA* | *Tas.* | *NT* | *ACT* | *Aust.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | '000 ha | '000 ha | '000 ha | '000 ha | '000 ha | '000 ha | '000 ha | '000 ha | '000 ha |
| | | | | | CROPS(a) | | | | |
| 1994 | 4 209 | 2 317 | 2 394 | 2 940 | 6 100 | 78 | 5 | — | 18 043 |
| 1995 | 3 433 | 2 296 | 2 056 | 2 991 | 6 182 | 77 | 4 | — | 17 040 |
| 1996 | 4 757 | 2 439 | 2 495 | 3 219 | 6 419 | 75 | 4 | — | 19 410 |
| | | | | | SOWN PASTURES AND GRASSES | | | | |
| 1994 | 6 304 | 6 122 | 5 676 | 3 030 | 7 313 | 862 | 126 | 23 | 29 456 |
| 1995 | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) |
| 1996 | 10 802 | 5 237 | 22 229 | 4 663 | 12 704 | 928 | 19 | 21 | 56 604 |
| | | | | | AGRICULTURAL LAND(c) | | | | |
| 1994 | 61 165 | 13 017 | 152 569 | 57 267 | 114 445 | 1 969 | 68 571 | 52 | 469 054 |
| 1995 | 60 300 | 12 719 | 149 688 | 56 101 | 113 956 | 1 933 | 68 604 | 48 | 463 349 |
| 1996 | 61 009 | 12 768 | 149 748 | 56 901 | 114 521 | 1 949 | 68 276 | 50 | 465 221 |
| | | | | | NON-AGRICULTURAL LAND(d) | | | | |
| 1994 | 18 978 | 9 743 | 20 131 | 41 171 | 138 105 | 4 861 | 66 049 | 191 | 299 230 |
| 1995 | 19 843 | 10 041 | 23 012 | 42 337 | 138 594 | 4 897 | 66 016 | 195 | 304 935 |
| 1996 | 19 134 | 9 992 | 22 952 | 41 537 | 138 029 | 4 881 | 66 344 | 193 | 303 063 |
| | | | | | TOTAL LAND | | | | |
| **1996** | **80 143** | **22 760** | **172 700** | **98 438** | **252 550** | **6 830** | **134 620** | **243** | **768 284** |

(a) Excludes pastures and grasses harvested for hay and seed which have been included in 'sown pastures and grasses'.

(b) Data not collected.

(c) Total area of establishments with an EVAO of $5,000 or more.

(d) Comprises conserved land, forestry, urban and unused land such as vacant Crown land, commercially unused land on Aboriginal and other Crown reserves and waste land, ephemeral lakes, mangrove swamps etc. as well as establishments not included in Census (i.e. those with EVAO of below $5,000).

NOTE: Agricultural land is generally divided into cropped land, land sown to pastures and grasses and a broad balance comprising grazing land, land lying idle or under fallow, etc. While agricultural land use presently occupies about 60.6% of Australia, many other uses have developed.

## TREES PLANTED

In the 1995–96 Agricultural Census, details regarding number of trees planted, seedlings sown and timber harvested were collected. This question was expanded from the 1994–95 Agricultural Census to include types of trees planted and intended uses for the timber.

### TREES PLANTED(a)—Year ended 31 March 1996

| *Trees planted* | *NSW* | *Vic.* | *Qld* | *SA* | *WA* | *Tas.* | *NT* | *ACT* | *Aust.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cleared agricultural land planted with trees(b)** | | | | | | | | | |
| For timber/pulp (ha) | 5 333 | 15 936 | 1 152 | 2 696 | 24 947 | 5 684 | 4 | — | 55 752 |
| For other purposes (ha) | 10 656 | 27 367 | 4 369 | 4 063 | 61 110 | 2 637 | 2 | 25 | 110 229 |
| **Seedlings planted for timber/pulp** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number planted ('000) | 787 | 1 020 | 219 | 820 | 4 564 | 668 | 3 | — | 8 081 |
| Area planted (ha) | 802 | 1 021 | 224 | 900 | 3 476 | 560 | 2 | — | 6 985 |
| **Seedlings planted for other purposes** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number planted ('000) | 1 632 | 1 032 | 291 | 795 | 6 247 | 113 | 1 | 2 | 10 113 |
| Area planted (ha) | 4 156 | 3 383 | 788 | 1 767 | 15 159 | 244 | 1 | 12 | 25 510 |
| **Tree and shrub seed sown** | | | | | | | | | |
| Seed sown (kg) | 3 714 | 15 441 | 12 923 | 1 125 | 4 537 | 225 | — | 39 | 38 004 |
| Area sown (ha) | 1 038 | 13 195 | 2 702 | 947 | 3 225 | 94 | — | 3 | 21 204 |
| **Timber harvested** | | | | | | | | | |
| Hardwood (t) | 4 176 | 2 378 | 1 782 | 226 | 5 739 | 67 354 | — | — | 81 655 |
| Softwood (t) | 2 500 | 19 268 | 5 240 | 13 433 | 4 211 | 15 674 | — | — | 60 326 |

(a) Area of cleared agricultural land planted with trees at 31 March 1996. Includes trees planted during reference and earlier years.

(b) Data in this table are an aggregation of responding establishments. No imputation has been made for non-responding establishments.

## FINANCE

Improved seasonal conditions in substantial areas of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria provided the impetus for continued financial recovery for many farms during 1995–96. In particular, significantly larger grain crops combined with good prices for wheat and other cereal crops boosted the grain industry. Meat cattle prices slumped towards the end of the financial year, although prices for prime lambs remained buoyant. Wool prices also fell during 1995–96.

## TURNOVER

Estimated aggregate turnover for the agricultural industry in 1995–96 was $26,724.9 million. This was $3,208.6 million (13.6%) higher than turnover for 1994–95. The average turnover per farm business was $246,500, 12.5% higher than the 1994–95 average of $219,200. Median farm business turnover in 1995–96 was $136,800 compared with $125,100 in 1994–95.

The main contributor to the increase in turnover was sales of crops which rose by 34.2% from $9,804.2 million to $13,159.6 million. Gross proceeds from wheat rose by 86.0% to $3,940.0 million. Sales of livestock remained relatively static at $6,339.7 million while the sales of livestock products (mainly wool and milk) fell by 11.1% to $4,975.1 million during 1995–96. Gross proceeds from the sale of wool fell by 27.3% to $2,121.3 million.

Aggregate turnover

## TURNOVER *continued*

Aggregate and average turnover per farm business are shown in the following table for 1995–96 for each State.

### FARM BUSINESS TURNOVER

| State | Aggregate $m | Average $ |
|---|---|---|
| New South Wales | 7 463.9 | 236 200 |
| Victoria | 5 187.0 | 187 300 |
| Queensland | 5 982.9 | 265 400 |
| South Australia | 2 857.6 | 232 300 |
| Western Australia | 4 394.3 | 404 100 |
| Tasmania | 693.4 | 221 800 |
| **Australia** | **26 724.9** | **246 500** |

## VALUE ADDED

During 1995–96, farm businesses contributed $11,185.3 million in value added to the Australian economy, $1,417.2 million (14.5%) higher than for 1994–95. Value added in the grain industry increased by $1,464.8 million to $2,634.2 million in 1995–96.

## CASH OPERATING SURPLUS

Aggregate cash operating surplus in 1995–96 was $6,429.3 million, $1,593.6 million (33.0%) above the cash operating surplus in 1994–95. Average cash operating surplus per farm business in 1995–96 was $59,300 compared with $45,100 in 1994–95.

In constant price terms (1989–90 prices), the cash operating surplus in 1995–96 was $5,645.1 million, 30.1% above the constant price estimate of cash operating surplus for 1994–95.

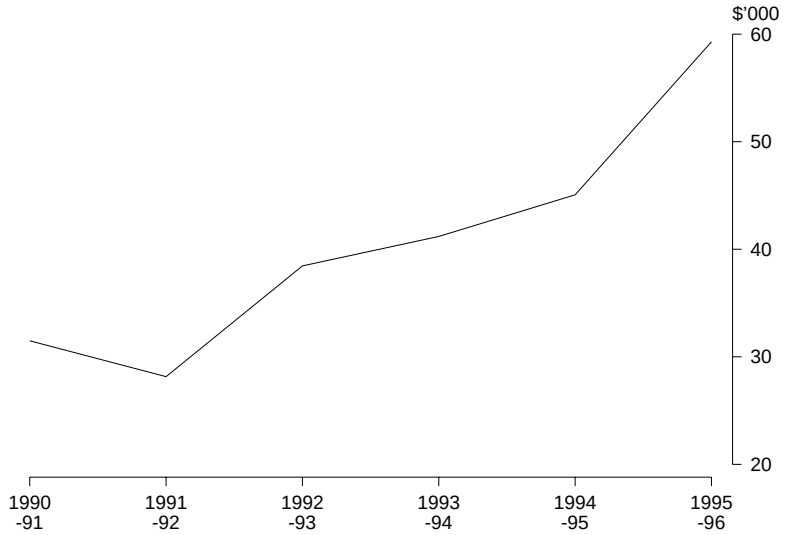
Median cash operating surplus per farm business was $30,700 in 1995–96, up 18.5% on the previous year.

The grain industry, with a cash operating surplus of $1,882.1 million, was the major contributor to aggregate cash operating surplus for agriculture during 1995–96. Other main industries in terms of cash operating surplus were grain-sheep/beef cattle ($1,052.8 million), dairy cattle ($711.8 million) and fruit ($549.8 million).

Farm business profit margin in 1995–96 was 24.1%, compared with 20.6% in 1994–95. On an industry basis, the highest profit margin was recorded by the sugar industry (36.4%), closely followed by the grain industry with 35.3%. Industry groups classified to 'other agriculture' had the lowest profit margin (12.6%).

Profit margins declined in the sheep, sheep-beef, beef, sugar and vegetable industries during 1995–96. The remaining agricultural industries all improved their profit margins.

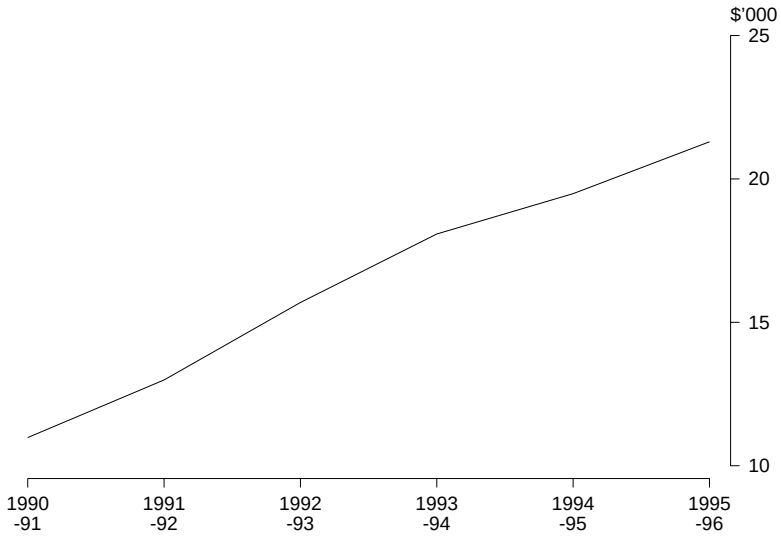
Average cash operating surplus




## NET CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Net capital expenditure by farm businesses in 1995–96 was estimated at $2,307.9 million, a 10.4% increase on the previous year. Average net capital expenditure per farm business in 1995–96 was $21,300, compared with $19,500 the previous year.

Average net capital expenditure



## FARM OPERATING COSTS

Total farm operating costs in 1995–96 were $20,919.2 million, an increase of $1,889.8 million (9.9%) from 1994–95. Farm operating costs rose in all States except Queensland.

## DEBT AND INTEREST PAYMENTS

At the end of 1995–96, Australian farm businesses owed $19,592.7 million. This was $1,325.0 million (7.3%) above the level of debt at the end of 1994–95. Net indebtedness (gross indebtedness less the value of financial assets) was $11,348.9 million, $963.1 million (9.3%) higher than in 1994–95.

The average gross indebtedness per farm business at the end of 1995–96 was $180,700. This was $10,400 (6.1%) higher than the average indebtedness at the end of 1994–95. Western Australian farm businesses, with an average gross indebtedness of $320,600, had the highest level of debt per farm business of the States. Western Australian farm businesses also had the highest average net indebtedness of any State at $158,200.

### AVERAGE GROSS AND NET INDEBTEDNESS

| | *Gross* | *Net* |
|---|---|---|
| *State* | $ | $ |
| New South Wales | 176 600 | 104 700 |
| Victoria | 107 200 | 64 700 |
| Queensland | 224 300 | 130 800 |
| South Australia | 150 400 | 98 900 |
| Western Australia | 320 600 | 158 200 |
| Tasmania | 170 800 | 115 200 |
| **Australia** | **180 700** | **104 700** |

At the end of 1995–96, Australian farm businesses owed banks $11,938.5 million, or 60.9% of the total amount owed. The debt to banks was split almost equally between non-current (i.e. long-term loans) and current loans (overdraft and other short-term loans). Current loans amounted to $6,183.4 million at the end of 1995–96. Pastoral and insurance companies and government agencies were owed $2,103.1 million (10.7%) of the total debt. Interest paid to banks during 1995–96 totalled $1,194.3 million.

Total interest payments by farm businesses in 1995–96 were $1,666.7 million, 10.5% above 1994–95 interest payments, and 6.2% of total farm business turnover. Average interest payments per farm business in 1995–96 were $15,400.

## ASSET VALUE AND NET WORTH

The estimated value of farm business assets at the end of 1995–96 was $133,100 million, an increase of $10,900 million (8.9%) on the asset value at the end of 1994–95. Just over 85.0% of the increase in asset value was attributable to increases in the value of land, buildings and other structures.

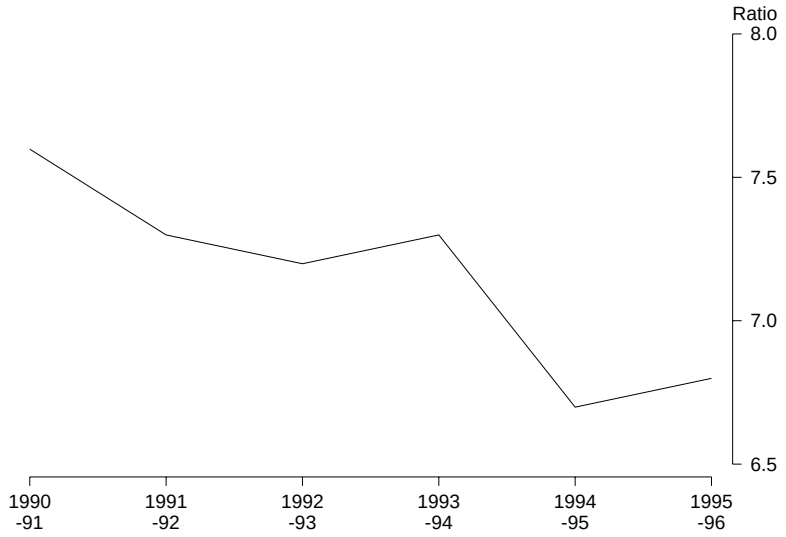
Average farm business asset value at the end of 1995–96 was $1,227,600.

AVERAGE FARM BUSINESS ASSET VALUE

| *State* | $ |
|---|---|
| New South Wales | 1 189 500 |
| Victoria | 923 400 |
| Queensland | 1 482 000 |
| South Australia | 1 023 800 |
| Western Australia | 1 799 600 |
| Tasmania | 1 021 200 |
| **Australia** | **1 227 600** |

During 1995–96 there was a marginal improvement in the debt to asset ratio (value of assets divided by gross indebtedness). At the end of 1995–96, the debt to asset ratio was 1:6.8, i.e. for every dollar of debt there was $6.80 of asset backing.

Debt to asset ratio



## ASSET VALUE AND NET WORTH

Aggregate net worth (value of assets less gross indebtedness) of all farm businesses at the end of 1995–96 was $113,500 million. The average net worth per farm business was $1,046,900, an increase of $78,200 (8.1%) on the 1994–95 average net worth value.

Average net worth


## FARM BUSINESSES

The population from which the sample for the Agricultural Finance Survey was drawn comprised all farm businesses classified to ANZSIC Subdivision 01: Agriculture, based on their principal activity, and which had an EVAO of $22,500 or more.

The table below shows estimates of the numbers of farm businesses classified to Agriculture with an EVAO of $22,500 or more.

FARM BUSINESSES

| | *1993–94* | *1994–95* | *1995–96* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *State* | no. | no. | no. |
| New South Wales | 30 083 | 30 632 | 31 601 |
| Victoria | 28 509 | 27 551 | 27 693 |
| Queensland | 22 482 | 22 595 | 22 543 |
| South Australia | 12 119 | 12 283 | 12 303 |
| Western Australia | 10 971 | 10 914 | 10 873 |
| Tasmania | 3 149 | 3 078 | 3 127 |
| **Australia** | **107 538** | **107 286** | **108 413** |

## FARM BUSINESSES, Selected Financial Statistics—Years ended 30 June

| | AGGREGATES | | | | AVERAGES(a) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1993–94* | *1994–95* | *1995–96* | | *1993–94* | *1994–95* | *1995–96* | |
| *Items* | $m | $m | $m | SE% | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | SE% |
| **POULTRY (0141–0142)** | | | | | | | | |
| Sales from crops | 4.2 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 3.6 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| Sales from livestock | 188.7 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 162.3 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| Sales from livestock products | 296.6 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 255.0 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| Turnover | 586.9 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 504.6 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| Purchases and selected expenses | 358.7 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 308.4 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| Value added(b) | 228.6 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 196.6 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| Adjusted value added(b) | 196.8 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 169.2 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| Gross operating surplus | 113.2 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 97.3 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| Interest paid | 26.2 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 22.5 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| Cash operating surplus(c) | 84.7 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 72.8 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| Gross indebtedness | 374.2 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 321.7 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| Total net capital expenditure | 50.9 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 43.8 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| Total value of assets | 1 408.3 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 1 210.9 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| Net indebtedness | 206.7 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 177.7 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| Net worth | 1 034.1 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 889.2 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| **FRUIT (0114–0119)** | | | | | | | | |
| Sales from crops | 1 375.6 | 1 519.4 | 1 744.5 | 6 | 152.6 | 165.5 | 188.0 | 6 |
| Sales from livestock | 27.2 | 37.5 | 30.7 | 51 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 51 |
| Sales from livestock products | 7.7 | 13.7 | 11.4 | 61 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 61 |
| Turnover | 1 485.9 | 1 773.6 | 1 949.0 | 6 | 164.9 | 193.1 | 210.0 | 6 |
| Purchases and selected expenses | 708.8 | 814.4 | 882.9 | 7 | 78.6 | 88.7 | 95.2 | 7 |
| Value added(b) | 780.9 | 948.0 | 1 055.9 | 7 | 86.6 | 103.2 | 113.8 | 7 |
| Adjusted value added(b) | 690.9 | 835.2 | 960.4 | 8 | 76.7 | 91.0 | 103.5 | 8 |
| Gross operating surplus | 419.9 | 488.4 | 610.6 | 9 | 46.6 | 53.2 | 65.8 | 9 |
| Interest paid | 73.6 | 87.8 | 88.7 | 11 | 8.2 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 11 |
| Cash operating surplus(c) | 351.4 | 435.7 | 549.8 | 10 | 39.0 | 47.5 | 59.3 | 10 |
| Gross indebtedness | 841.4 | 1 172.7 | 921.2 | 10 | 93.4 | 127.7 | 99.3 | 10 |
| Total net capital expenditure | 141.4 | 88.6 | 152.7 | 15 | 15.7 | 9.6 | 16.5 | 15 |
| Total value of assets | 5 298.0 | 6 243.8 | 6 012.5 | 6 | 587.9 | 679.9 | 648.0 | 6 |
| Net indebtedness | 262.3 | 526.9 | 299.2 | 40 | 29.1 | 57.4 | 32.2 | 40 |
| Net worth | 4 456.6 | 5 071.1 | 5 091.4 | 6 | 494.5 | 552.2 | 548.7 | 6 |
| **VEGETABLES (0113)** | | | | | | | | |
| Sales from crops | 1 030.2 | 1 266.9 | 1 348.7 | 8 | 261.4 | 295.7 | 333.3 | 8 |
| Sales from livestock | 91.8 | 62.8 | 73.3 | 16 | 23.3 | 14.7 | 18.1 | 16 |
| Sales from livestock products | 27.5 | 61.8 | 59.5 | 66 | 7.0 | 14.4 | 14.7 | 66 |
| Turnover | 1 214.4 | 1 493.3 | 1 589.3 | 7 | 308.1 | 348.5 | 392.7 | 7 |
| Purchases and selected expenses | 652.6 | 781.5 | 860.4 | 8 | 165.6 | 182.4 | 212.6 | 8 |
| Value added(b) | 580.8 | 709.8 | 718.1 | 8 | 147.4 | 165.6 | 177.4 | 8 |
| Adjusted value added(b) | 519.7 | 653.0 | 645.3 | 9 | 131.9 | 152.4 | 159.5 | 9 |
| Gross operating surplus | 332.0 | 410.9 | 401.9 | 11 | 84.2 | 95.9 | 99.3 | 11 |
| Interest paid | 50.2 | 55.0 | 65.3 | 10 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 16.1 | 10 |
| Cash operating surplus(c) | 260.6 | 354.1 | 354.6 | 13 | 66.1 | 82.6 | 87.6 | 13 |
| Gross indebtedness | 652.9 | 630.2 | 833.9 | 10 | 165.7 | 147.1 | 206.1 | 10 |
| Total net capital expenditure | 90.0 | 125.8 | 157.0 | 14 | 22.8 | 29.4 | 38.8 | 14 |
| Total value of assets | 3 746.3 | 3 344.0 | 4 157.7 | 9 | 950.6 | 780.4 | 1 027.4 | 9 |
| Net indebtedness | 519.1 | 414.1 | 482.2 | 39 | 131.7 | 96.6 | 119.1 | 39 |
| Net worth | 3 093.5 | 2 713.7 | 3 323.7 | 11 | 785.0 | 633.3 | 821.3 | 11 |

(a) Averages have been calculated by dividing industry estimates by the estimated number of farm businesses in each industry.

(b) Includes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock.

(c) Excludes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock.

## FARM BUSINESSES, Selected Financial Statistics—Years ended 30 June *continued*

| | AGGREGATES | | | | AVERAGES(a) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1993–94* | *1994–95* | *1995–96* | | *1993–94* | *1994–95* | *1995–96* | |
| *Items* | $m | $m | $m | SE% | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | SE% |
| **GRAIN (0121)** | | | | | | | | |
| Sales from crops | 2 750.1 | 2 119.4 | 4 331.4 | 6 | 205.1 | 221.7 | 316.0 | 6 |
| Sales from livestock | 337.9 | 284.7 | 467.5 | 10 | 25.2 | 29.8 | 34.1 | 10 |
| Sales from livestock products | 242.1 | 217.4 | 236.3 | 9 | 18.1 | 22.7 | 17.2 | 9 |
| Turnover | 3 513.4 | 2 790.0 | 5 332.2 | 6 | 262.1 | 291.9 | 389.0 | 6 |
| Purchases and selected expenses | 2 071.1 | 1 607.1 | 2 751.1 | 6 | 154.5 | 168.1 | 200.7 | 6 |
| Value added(b) | 1 530.7 | 1 169.4 | 2 634.2 | 6 | 114.2 | 122.3 | 192.2 | 6 |
| Adjusted value added(b) | 1 325.8 | 1 003.4 | 2 366.2 | 6 | 98.9 | 105.0 | 172.6 | 6 |
| Gross operating surplus | 1 180.3 | 855.0 | 2 154.6 | 5 | 88.0 | 89.4 | 157.2 | 5 |
| Interest paid | 187.5 | 156.3 | 283.0 | 9 | 14.0 | 16.4 | 20.6 | 9 |
| Cash operating surplus(c) | 921.2 | 731.3 | 1 882.1 | 5 | 68.7 | 76.5 | 137.3 | 5 |
| Gross indebtedness | 2 319.2 | 2 015.6 | 2 982.7 | 8 | 173.0 | 210.9 | 217.6 | 8 |
| Total net capital expenditure | 345.9 | 363.6 | 705.5 | 9 | 25.8 | 38.0 | 51.5 | 9 |
| Total value of assets | 14 042.3 | 11 623.1 | 19 301.3 | 5 | 1 047.4 | 1 215.9 | 1 408.1 | 5 |
| Net indebtedness | 1 381.0 | 1 230.0 | 1 763.7 | 14 | 103.0 | 128.7 | 128.7 | 14 |
| Net worth | 11 723.1 | 9 607.5 | 16 318.6 | 6 | 874.4 | 1 005.1 | 1 190.5 | 6 |
| **GRAIN–SHEEP/BEEF (0122)** | | | | | | | | |
| Sales from crops | 1 404.8 | 1 624.8 | 2 301.0 | 8 | 88.1 | 96.3 | 153.1 | 8 |
| Sales from livestock | 630.6 | 726.3 | 874.8 | 9 | 39.6 | 43.0 | 58.2 | 9 |
| Sales from livestock products | 632.3 | 815.8 | 574.2 | 8 | 39.7 | 48.3 | 38.2 | 8 |
| Turnover | 2 825.6 | 3 397.3 | 4 007.8 | 7 | 177.2 | 201.3 | 266.7 | 7 |
| Purchases and selected expenses | 1 706.3 | 2 059.3 | 2 227.5 | 7 | 107.0 | 122.0 | 148.2 | 7 |
| Value added(b) | 1 447.6 | 1 249.1 | 1 806.1 | 7 | 90.8 | 74.0 | 120.2 | 7 |
| Adjusted value added(b) | 1 238.8 | 1 012.1 | 1 572.6 | 8 | 77.7 | 60.0 | 104.7 | 8 |
| Gross operating surplus | 1 054.4 | 820.5 | 1 343.3 | 8 | 66.1 | 48.6 | 89.4 | 8 |
| Interest paid | 186.2 | 286.7 | 300.3 | 11 | 11.7 | 17.0 | 20.0 | 11 |
| Cash operating surplus(c) | 541.2 | 616.5 | 1 052.8 | 9 | 33.9 | 36.5 | 70.1 | 9 |
| Gross indebtedness | 2 204.8 | 3 151.8 | 3 526.8 | 10 | 138.3 | 186.8 | 234.7 | 10 |
| Total net capital expenditure | 252.7 | 377.2 | 416.6 | 11 | 15.9 | 22.3 | 27.7 | 11 |
| Total value of assets | 16 857.7 | 18 315.7 | 19 289.7 | 7 | 1 057.4 | 1 085.2 | 1 283.7 | 7 |
| Net indebtedness | 1 507.0 | 2 241.3 | 2 615.7 | 12 | 94.5 | 132.8 | 174.1 | 12 |
| Net worth | 14 652.9 | 15 163.9 | 15 762.9 | 7 | 919.1 | 898.3 | 1 049.0 | 7 |
| **SHEEP–BEEF CATTLE (0123)** | | | | | | | | |
| Sales from crops | 31.3 | 126.0 | 111.5 | 30 | 3.6 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 30 |
| Sales from livestock | 744.4 | 890.0 | 780.8 | 9 | 84.5 | 83.2 | 79.1 | 9 |
| Sales from livestock products | 443.5 | 698.4 | 469.0 | 9 | 50.3 | 65.3 | 47.5 | 9 |
| Turnover | 1 295.7 | 1 857.3 | 1 489.4 | 8 | 147.0 | 173.6 | 150.8 | 8 |
| Purchases and selected expenses | 762.1 | 1 084.0 | 897.9 | 8 | 86.5 | 101.3 | 90.9 | 8 |
| Value added(b) | 814.0 | 665.2 | 598.0 | 9 | 92.4 | 62.2 | 60.5 | 9 |
| Adjusted value added(b) | 687.6 | 509.7 | 456.6 | 10 | 78.0 | 47.6 | 46.2 | 10 |
| Gross operating surplus | 537.5 | 363.5 | 306.6 | 14 | 61.0 | 34.0 | 31.0 | 14 |
| Interest paid | 102.0 | 144.8 | 131.7 | 11 | 11.6 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 11 |
| Cash operating surplus(c) | 179.9 | 346.3 | 189.2 | 24 | 20.4 | 32.4 | 19.2 | 24 |
| Gross indebtedness | 1 305.0 | 1 585.1 | 1 336.2 | 10 | 148.1 | 148.2 | 135.3 | 10 |
| Total net capital expenditure | 106.7 | 102.8 | 66.4 | 18 | 12.1 | 9.6 | 6.7 | 18 |
| Total value of assets | 12 134.3 | 14 865.1 | 13 862.8 | 8 | 1 376.7 | 1 389.7 | 1 403.5 | 8 |
| Net indebtedness | 777.5 | 731.8 | 916.2 | 17 | 88.2 | 68.4 | 92.8 | 17 |
| Net worth | 10 829.3 | 13 280.0 | 12 526.6 | 8 | 1 228.6 | 1 241.5 | 1 268.3 | 8 |

(a) Averages have been calculated by dividing industry estimates by the estimated number of farm businesses in each industry.

(b) Includes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock.

(c) Excludes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock.

## FARM BUSINESSES, Selected Financial Statistics—Years ended 30 June *continued*

| | AGGREGATES | | | | AVERAGES(a) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1993–94* | *1994–95* | *1995–96* | | *1993–94* | *1994–95* | *1995–96* | |
| *Items* | $m | $m | $m | SE% | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | SE% |
| **SHEEP (0124)** | | | | | | | | |
| Sales from crops | 110.0 | 105.0 | 159.6 | 25 | 10.4 | 9.0 | 14.3 | 25 |
| Sales from livestock | 317.2 | 392.0 | 424.4 | 12 | 30.0 | 33.6 | 38.1 | 12 |
| Sales from livestock products | 783.6 | 1 060.1 | 776.5 | 8 | 74.1 | 90.8 | 69.6 | 8 |
| Turnover | 1 302.4 | 1 652.1 | 1 498.9 | 8 | 123.1 | 141.6 | 134.4 | 8 |
| Purchases and selected expenses | 735.5 | 863.6 | 895.6 | 8 | 69.5 | 74.0 | 80.3 | 8 |
| Value added(b) | 744.6 | 658.1 | 924.9 | 8 | 70.4 | 56.4 | 82.9 | 8 |
| Adjusted value added(b) | 619.8 | 513.8 | 792.3 | 9 | 58.6 | 44.0 | 71.0 | 9 |
| Gross operating surplus | 470.2 | 373.0 | 652.0 | 10 | 44.4 | 32.0 | 58.5 | 10 |
| Interest paid | 106.3 | 134.3 | 120.7 | 12 | 10.0 | 11.5 | 10.8 | 12 |
| Cash operating surplus(c) | 195.4 | 372.1 | 242.6 | 19 | 18.5 | 31.9 | 21.8 | 19 |
| Gross indebtedness | 1 283.2 | 1 417.0 | 1 403.6 | 13 | 121.3 | 121.4 | 125.8 | 13 |
| Total net capital expenditure | 73.8 | 148.3 | 98.7 | 19 | 7.0 | 12.7 | 8.8 | 19 |
| Total value of assets | 11 165.9 | 10 933.7 | 13 596.9 | 8 | 1 055.3 | 936.8 | 1 219.1 | 8 |
| Net indebtedness | 683.9 | 950.1 | 397.3 | 61 | 64.6 | 81.4 | 35.6 | 61 |
| Net worth | 9 882.6 | 9 516.7 | 12 193.3 | 9 | 934.0 | 815.4 | 1 093.3 | 9 |
| **BEEF CATTLE (0125)** | | | | | | | | |
| Sales from crops | 82.7 | 119.1 | 159.1 | 21 | 4.2 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 21 |
| Sales from livestock | 2 810.2 | 2 617.4 | 2 398.1 | 4 | 143.5 | 148.4 | 135.8 | 4 |
| Sales from livestock products | 71.7 | 77.5 | 25.8 | 26 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 26 |
| Turnover | 3 284.9 | 3 163.9 | 3 046.7 | 5 | 167.8 | 179.3 | 172.5 | 5 |
| Purchases and selected expenses | 2 038.1 | 2 002.6 | 1 898.9 | 5 | 104.1 | 113.5 | 107.5 | 5 |
| Value added(b) | 1 610.9 | 954.0 | 265.6 | 32 | 82.3 | 54.1 | 15.0 | 32 |
| Adjusted value added(b) | 1 361.6 | 723.6 | 4.8 | ** | 69.5 | 41.0 | 0.3 | ** |
| Gross operating surplus | 1 107.6 | 473.7 | –248.2 | 36 | 56.6 | 26.8 | –14.1 | 36 |
| Interest paid | 242.6 | 221.4 | 249.9 | 10 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 14.2 | 10 |
| Cash operating surplus(c) | 551.3 | 503.1 | 450.7 | 15 | 28.2 | 28.5 | 25.5 | 15 |
| Gross indebtedness | 2 860.9 | 3 071.2 | 3 299.4 | 9 | 146.1 | 174.1 | 186.8 | 9 |
| Total net capital expenditure | 254.3 | 285.3 | 156.4 | 13 | 13.0 | 16.2 | 8.9 | 13 |
| Total value of assets | 26 403.5 | 26 674.7 | 27 305.5 | 5 | 1 348.5 | 1 511.9 | 1 546.2 | 5 |
| Net indebtedness | 1 413.0 | 1 471.6 | 1 664.8 | 18 | 72.2 | 83.4 | 94.3 | 18 |
| Net worth | 23 542.6 | 23 603.5 | 24 006.1 | 6 | 1 202.4 | 1 337.8 | 1 359.3 | 6 |
| **DAIRY CATTLE (0130)** | | | | | | | | |
| Sales from crops | 61.4 | 39.6 | 43.9 | 34 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 34 |
| Sales from livestock | 326.6 | 310.7 | 307.5 | 10 | 24.3 | 23.0 | 23.3 | 10 |
| Sales from livestock products | 2 081.7 | 2 285.4 | 2 419.7 | 4 | 155.2 | 169.0 | 183.6 | 4 |
| Turnover | 2 585.9 | 2 718.2 | 2 858.5 | 4 | 192.8 | 201.0 | 216.9 | 4 |
| Purchases and selected expenses | 1 427.9 | 1 674.6 | 1 705.9 | 4 | 106.4 | 123.8 | 129.5 | 4 |
| Value added(b) | 1 301.8 | 1 375.4 | 1 115.5 | 6 | 97.0 | 101.7 | 84.7 | 6 |
| Adjusted value added(b) | 1 178.9 | 1 232.0 | 992.9 | 6 | 87.9 | 91.1 | 75.4 | 6 |
| Gross operating surplus | 1 013.3 | 1 071.4 | 857.4 | 7 | 75.5 | 79.2 | 65.1 | 7 |
| Interest paid | 163.1 | 185.7 | 205.7 | 8 | 12.2 | 13.7 | 15.6 | 8 |
| Cash operating surplus(c) | 689.2 | 546.9 | 711.8 | 7 | 51.4 | 40.4 | 54.0 | 7 |
| Gross indebtedness | 1 791.9 | 1 995.9 | 2 061.0 | 9 | 133.6 | 147.6 | 156.4 | 9 |
| Total net capital expenditure | 286.3 | 227.2 | 193.5 | 11 | 21.3 | 16.8 | 14.7 | 11 |
| Total value of assets | 12 190.9 | 13 690.7 | 13 732.9 | 4 | 908.8 | 1 012.2 | 1 042.2 | 4 |
| Net indebtedness | 1 228.3 | 1 128.5 | 1 281.4 | 16 | 91.6 | 83.4 | 97.2 | 16 |
| Net worth | 10 399.0 | 11 694.7 | 11 672.0 | 5 | 775.2 | 864.7 | 885.8 | 5 |

(a) Averages have been calculated by dividing industry estimates by the estimated number of farm businesses in each industry.

(b) Includes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock.

(c) Excludes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock.

## FARM BUSINESSES, Selected Financial Statistics—Years ended 30 June *continued*

| | AGGREGATES | | | | AVERAGES(a) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1993–94* | *1994–95* | *1995–96* | | *1993–94* | *1994–95* | *1995–96* | |
| *Items* | $m | $m | $m | SE% | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | SE% |
| **PIGS (0151)** | | | | | | | | |
| Sales from crops | 48.0 | 37.0 | 39.3 | 40 | 30.1 | 28.3 | 36.9 | 40 |
| Sales from livestock | 571.5 | 558.3 | 583.6 | 7 | 358.3 | 426.8 | 548.7 | 7 |
| Sales from livestock products | 16.8 | 25.6 | 12.6 | 15 | 10.5 | 19.6 | 11.8 | 15 |
| Turnover | 680.6 | 666.6 | 673.8 | 7 | 426.7 | 509.6 | 633.3 | 7 |
| Purchases and selected expenses | 486.6 | 495.3 | 476.7 | 7 | 305.1 | 378.7 | 448.0 | 7 |
| Value added(b) | 206.4 | 172.6 | 168.0 | 12 | 129.4 | 132.0 | 157.9 | 12 |
| Adjusted value added(b) | 180.6 | 142.9 | 140.4 | 14 | 113.2 | 109.3 | 132.0 | 14 |
| Gross operating surplus | 128.2 | 84.9 | 83.7 | 20 | 80.4 | 64.9 | 78.7 | 20 |
| Interest paid | 24.8 | 26.7 | 23.4 | 17 | 15.5 | 20.4 | 22.0 | 17 |
| Cash operating surplus(c) | 93.4 | 56.4 | 91.6 | 13 | 58.6 | 43.1 | 86.1 | 13 |
| Gross indebtedness | 314.6 | 321.4 | 295.6 | 20 | 197.2 | 245.7 | 277.8 | 20 |
| Total net capital expenditure | 32.0 | 45.4 | 25.7 | 21 | 20.1 | 34.7 | 24.2 | 21 |
| Total value of assets | 1 694.4 | 1 549.8 | 1 576.7 | 12 | 1 062.3 | 1 184.9 | 1 481.9 | 12 |
| Net indebtedness | 265.7 | 215.5 | 220.9 | 27 | 166.6 | 164.8 | 207.6 | 27 |
| Net worth | 1 379.8 | 1 228.3 | 1 281.1 | 14 | 865.1 | 939.1 | 1 204.0 | 14 |
| **SUGAR (0161)** | | | | | | | | |
| Sales from crops | 950.1 | 1 246.2 | 1 188.8 | 8 | 207.1 | 258.1 | 241.5 | 8 |
| Sales from livestock | 19.1 | 12.4 | 15.0 | 35 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 35 |
| Sales from livestock products | 0.2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Turnover | 1 055.2 | 1 375.2 | 1 326.9 | 8 | 230.0 | 284.8 | 269.6 | 8 |
| Purchases and selected expenses | 579.4 | 621.7 | 626.6 | 8 | 126.3 | 128.8 | 127.3 | 8 |
| Value added(b) | 479.0 | 754.7 | 697.0 | 9 | 104.4 | 156.3 | 141.6 | 9 |
| Adjusted value added(b) | 423.1 | 685.8 | 623.5 | 9 | 92.2 | 142.0 | 126.7 | 9 |
| Gross operating surplus | 333.5 | 565.7 | 496.8 | 10 | 72.7 | 117.2 | 100.9 | 10 |
| Interest paid | 42.2 | 40.6 | 45.7 | 20 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 20 |
| Cash operating surplus(c) | 301.3 | 533.5 | 483.2 | 12 | 65.7 | 110.5 | 98.2 | 12 |
| Gross indebtedness | 611.3 | 754.4 | 743.1 | 16 | 133.2 | 156.3 | 151.0 | 16 |
| Total net capital expenditure | 138.3 | 140.6 | 154.7 | 29 | 30.1 | 29.1 | 31.4 | 29 |
| Total value of assets | 5 155.9 | 5 224.7 | 5 746.1 | 9 | 1 123.8 | 1 082.2 | 1 167.4 | 9 |
| Net indebtedness | 219.4 | 326.7 | 336.8 | 37 | 47.8 | 67.7 | 68.4 | 37 |
| Net worth | 4 544.6 | 4 470.3 | 5 003.0 | 10 | 990.5 | 925.9 | 1 016.5 | 10 |
| **COTTON (0162)** | | | | | | | | |
| Sales from crops | 659.6 | 676.9 | 893.1 | 13 | 1 159.2 | 867.8 | 1 137.7 | 13 |
| Sales from livestock | 33.9 | 17.0 | 56.9 | 29 | 59.6 | 21.8 | 72.5 | 29 |
| Sales from livestock products | 12.2 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 6 | 21.4 | 9.6 | 6.4 | 6 |
| Turnover | 777.9 | 790.1 | 1 095.2 | 12 | 1 367.1 | 1 012.9 | 1 395.2 | 12 |
| Purchases and selected expenses | 473.5 | 484.0 | 714.7 | 11 | 832.2 | 620.5 | 910.4 | 11 |
| Value added(b) | 315.2 | 313.0 | 381.4 | 16 | 554.0 | 401.3 | 485.9 | 16 |
| Adjusted value added(b) | 277.1 | 265.8 | 328.1 | 17 | 487.0 | 340.8 | 418.0 | 17 |
| Gross operating surplus | 210.3 | 193.0 | 239.9 | 24 | 369.6 | 247.4 | 305.6 | 24 |
| Interest paid | 47.9 | 63.1 | 58.8 | 22 | 84.2 | 80.9 | 74.9 | 22 |
| Cash operating surplus(c) | 152.4 | 125.5 | 186.4 | 28 | 267.8 | 160.9 | 237.5 | 28 |
| Gross indebtedness | 620.5 | 890.4 | 910.1 | 18 | 1 090.5 | 1 141.5 | 1 159.5 | 18 |
| Total net capital expenditure | 77.3 | 80.4 | 91.0 | 16 | 135.9 | 103.1 | 115.9 | 16 |
| Total value of assets | 2 503.2 | 3 060.7 | 2 619.2 | 15 | 4 399.3 | 3 924.0 | 3 336.6 | 15 |
| Net indebtedness | 265.9 | 436.0 | 567.9 | 28 | 467.3 | 559.0 | 723.4 | 28 |
| Net worth | 1 882.7 | 2 170.3 | 1 709.1 | 16 | 3 308.8 | 2 782.4 | 2 177.2 | 16 |

(a) Averages have been calculated by dividing industry estimates by the estimated number of farm businesses in each industry.

(b) Includes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock.

(c) Excludes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock.

## FARM BUSINESSES, Selected Financial Statistics—Years ended 30 June *continued*

| | AGGREGATES | | | | AVERAGES(a) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1993–94* | *1994–95(b)* | *1995–96(b)* | | *1993–94* | *1994–95* | *1995–96* | |
| *Items* | $m | $m | $m | SE% | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | SE% |
| **OTHER AGRICULTURE (0111–0112, 0151–0159, 0169)** | | | | | | | | |
| Sales from crops | 861.5 | 924.0 | 838.9 | 27 | 174.7 | 133.3 | 108.7 | 27 |
| Sales from livestock | 133.4 | 370.1 | 327.1 | 23 | 27.1 | 53.4 | 42.4 | 23 |
| Sales from livestock products | 21.3 | 333.1 | 385.3 | 23 | 4.3 | 48.0 | 49.9 | 23 |
| Turnover | 1 085.3 | 1 838.9 | 1 857.2 | 15 | 220.1 | 265.2 | 240.7 | 15 |
| Purchases and selected expenses | 540.5 | 1 028.7 | 1 010.4 | 15 | 109.6 | 148.4 | 131.0 | 15 |
| Value added(c) | 557.9 | 798.9 | 820.6 | 18 | 113.2 | 115.2 | 106.4 | 18 |
| Adjusted value added(c) | 477.9 | 656.8 | 669.5 | 19 | 96.9 | 94.7 | 86.8 | 19 |
| Gross operating surplus | 180.9 | 306.0 | 278.1 | 31 | 36.7 | 44.1 | 36.0 | 31 |
| Interest paid | 49.5 | 106.4 | 93.4 | 15 | 10.0 | 15.3 | 12.1 | 15 |
| Cash operating surplus(d) | 111.3 | 214.5 | 234.4 | 34 | 22.6 | 30.9 | 30.4 | 34 |
| Gross indebtedness | 741.8 | 1 261.8 | 1 279.0 | 18 | 150.5 | 182.0 | 165.8 | 18 |
| Total net capital expenditure | 95.6 | 105.6 | 89.6 | 20 | 19.4 | 15.2 | 11.6 | 20 |
| Total value of assets | 4 000.0 | 6 672.5 | 5 885.8 | 16 | 811.4 | 962.3 | 762.9 | 16 |
| Net indebtedness | 412.2 | 713.2 | 802.7 | 25 | 83.6 | 102.9 | 104.0 | 25 |
| Net worth | 3 258.2 | 5 410.7 | 4 606.8 | 16 | 660.9 | 780.3 | 597.1 | 16 |
| **AGRICULTURE, ALL INDUSTRIES** | | | | | | | | |
| Sales from crops | 9 369.5 | 9 804.2 | 13 159.6 | 3 | 87.1 | 91.4 | 121.4 | 3 |
| Sales from livestock | 6 232.5 | 6 279.1 | 6 339.7 | 3 | 58.0 | 58.5 | 58.5 | 3 |
| Sales from livestock products | 4 637.3 | 5 596.3 | 4 975.1 | 3 | 43.1 | 52.2 | 45.9 | 3 |
| Turnover | 21 694.3 | 23 516.3 | 26 724.9 | 2 | 201.7 | 219.2 | 246.5 | 2 |
| Purchases and selected expenses | 12 541.1 | 13 517.0 | 14 948.6 | 2 | 116.6 | 126.0 | 137.9 | 2 |
| Value added(c) | 10 598.4 | 9 768.1 | 11 185.3 | 3 | 98.6 | 91.0 | 103.2 | 3 |
| Adjusted value added(c) | 9 178.5 | 8 234.3 | 9 552.5 | 3 | 85.4 | 76.7 | 88.1 | 3 |
| Gross operating surplus | 7 081.2 | 6 006.0 | 7 176.6 | 3 | 65.8 | 56.0 | 66.2 | 3 |
| Interest paid | 1 302.0 | 1 508.9 | 1 666.7 | 3 | 12.1 | 14.1 | 15.4 | 3 |
| Cash operating surplus(d) | 4 433.3 | 4 835.7 | 6 429.3 | 3 | 41.2 | 45.1 | 59.3 | 3 |
| Gross indebtedness | 15 921.7 | 18 267.7 | 19 592.7 | 3 | 148.1 | 170.3 | 180.7 | 3 |
| Total net capital expenditure | 1 945.0 | 2 090.8 | 2 307.9 | 4 | 18.1 | 19.5 | 21.3 | 4 |
| Total value of assets | 116 600.7 | 122 198.4 | 133 087.1 | 2 | 1 084.3 | 1 139.0 | 1 227.6 | 2 |
| Net indebtedness | 9 142.0 | 10 385.8 | 11 348.9 | 6 | 85.0 | 96.8 | 104.7 | 6 |
| Net worth | 100 679.0 | 103 930.7 | 113 494.4 | 2 | 936.2 | 968.7 | 1 046.9 | 2 |

(a) Averages have been calculated by dividing industry estimates by the estimated number of farm businesses in each industry.

(b) Poultry industries 0141–0142 included in 'Other agriculture' for 1994–95 and 1995–96.

(c) Includes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock.

(d) Excludes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock.

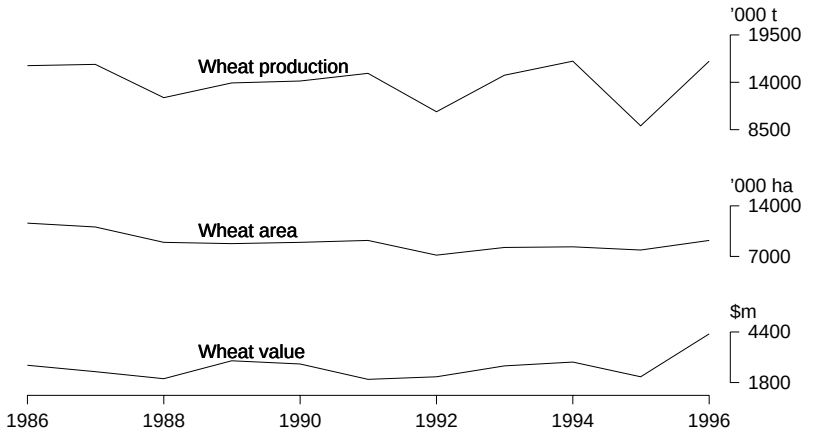
## WHEAT

The 1995–96 season was notable for improved growing conditions, in contrast to the drought conditions which severely reduced grain production in some States in 1994–95. The price outlook at the start of the year was sound and prices remained strong during the year. These factors led to major increases in the area planted to wheat in New South Wales. Although wheat production had increased in Queensland, production was only a quarter of the 1990–91 harvest, due to the continuing dry conditions.

The area sown to wheat for grain increased by 16.9% to 9.2 million hectares. Production increased substantially, by 84.2% to 16.5 million tonnes, with New South Wales increasing fourfold to 4.5 million tonnes and Victoria doubling to 1.9 million tonnes. The yield per hectare in New South Wales increased from 0.6 to 1.9 tonnes per hectare and in Victoria from 1.1 to 2.3 tonnes per hectare. Western Australia produced 6.8 million tonnes, 41.4% of total wheat production, with a yield per hectare increase of 28.6%.

The gross value of wheat doubled from $2,127.2 million to $4,304.7 million in 1995–96. The gross unit value for wheat was $260.83 per tonne, an increase of 10.0%.

## OATS

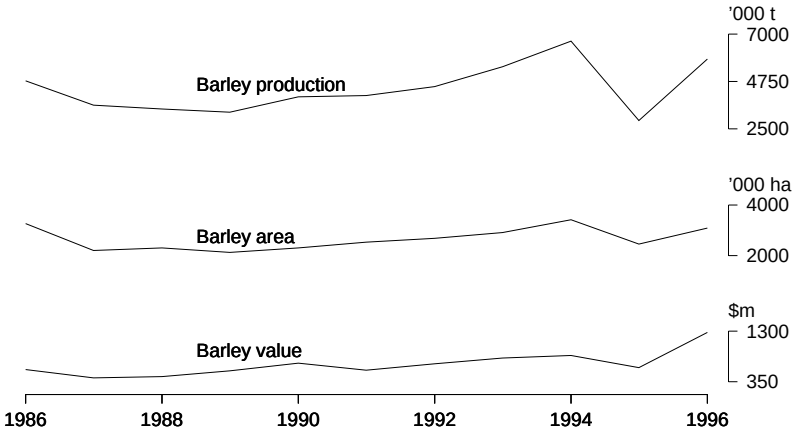



Australia's feed grain supplies were boosted by the breaking of the drought. The area of oats sown for grain increased by 26.6% to 1.1 million hectares. Production also increased, 102.9% to 1.9 million tonnes; yield increased by 70.0% to 1.7 tonnes per hectare. Gross value of oats for grain rose by 74.5% to $289.4 million, whereas average gross unit value decreased by 14.0% to $154.37 per tonne.

## BARLEY

The area of barley sown increased in 1995–96 by 26.0% to 3.1 million hectares. A yield increase of 58.3% (to 1.9 tonnes per hectare) resulted in a doubling of production to 5.8 million tonnes. South Australia contributed 1.9 million tonnes (31.8%) of total barley production.

The gross value of barley rose 105.1% to $1,276.4 million. South Australia contributed $415.6 million of the gross value of the total barley crop. The average gross unit value for barley increased slightly to $219.21 per tonne.




## GRAIN SORGHUM

Improved production levels in New South Wales and Queensland resulted in increases in production of grain sorghum. As a result, growers were better able to meet the demand from intensive livestock industries. The area of grain sorghum sown in 1995–96 increased by 12.1% to 770,000 hectares. Production increased by 25.1% to 1.6 million tonnes, while yield increased by 10.5% to 2.1 tonnes per hectare.

The gross value of grain sorghum increased by 32.5% to $320.4 million. Queensland produced 70.1% (1.1 million tonnes) of the total crop, with a gross value of $225.6 million.

## RICE

The area of rice sown increased by 15.1% to 137,000 hectares in 1995–96. However, as a result of adverse growing conditions, production fell by 4.9% to 966,000 tonnes with a decrease in yield to 7.1 tonnes per hectare. The gross value of rice rose by 4.6% to $226.0 million reflecting strong prices during the season.

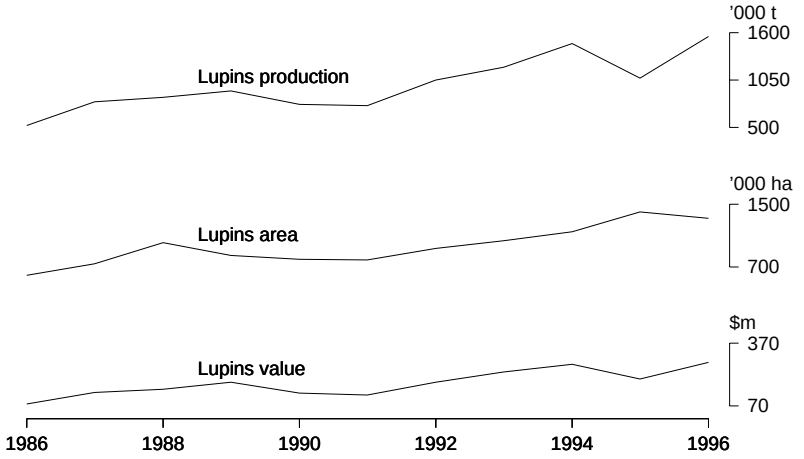
## COTTON

The area planted to seed cotton in 1995–96 increased by 28.6% to 315,000 hectares. Production of cotton increased by 16.0% to 923,000 tonnes. Gross value for cotton increased by 17.8% to $1,002.7 million.

## LUPINS

The area of lupins sown in 1995–96 fell by 6.0% to 1.3 million hectares. However, yield increased by 50.0% to 1.2 tonnes per hectare and production increased by 44.9% to 1.6 million tonnes. Western Australia produced 82.7% of the total crop.

Gross value of lupins rose by 40.3% to $279.2 million, with Western Australia recording a gross value of $223.8 million.




## CANOLA

The area of canola sown in 1995–96 increased by 5.9% to 377,000 hectares. Production more than doubled to 557,000 tonnes with a similar increase in yield (to 1.5 tonnes per hectare). Production in New South Wales increased almost fourfold to 272,000 tonnes with a yield of 1.6 tonnes per hectare. Gross value of canola more than doubled to $207.9 million.

## OTHER OILSEEDS

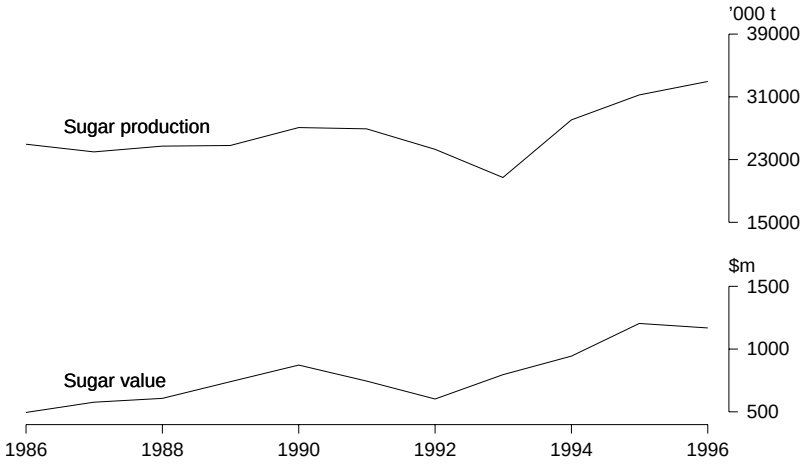
Other oilseeds (including soybean and sunflower) planted during the 1995–96 season declined by 20.7% to 146,000 hectares. Production fell by 9.7% to 139,000 tonnes and the gross value fell by 14.4% to $53.4 million. During 1995–96, safflower production increased and sunflower production declined.

## PASTURE CUT FOR HAY

Area of pasture cut for hay increased 25.9% to 1.2 million hectares. Production increased by 34.1% to 4.5 million tonnes. Gross value of pastures cut for hay increased by 12.9% to $664.1 million.

## SUGAR

Production of sugar cane for crushing increased by 8.9% to 35.9 million tonnes; the yield increased by 4.8% to 95.2 tonnes per hectare. The gross value of sugar cane for crushing decreased by 3.2% to $1,168.7 million; the average unit value for sugar cane fell by 11.1% to $32.56 per tonne.



## PRINCIPAL CROPS, Production, Area and Yield—Years ended 31 March

| | AUST. | | | 1996 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1994* | *1995* | *1996* | *NSW* | *Vic.* | *Qld* | *SA* | *WA* | *Tas.* | *NT* |
| **Cereals for grain** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barley | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 t) | 6 668 | 2 913 | 5 823 | 1 074 | 1 342 | 195 | 1 851 | 1 323 | 39 | (a) |
| Area ('000 ha) | 3 424 | 2 470 | 3 111 | 593 | 628 | 168 | 964 | 745 | 14 | (a) |
| Yield (t/ha) | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.8 | . . |
| Grain sorghum | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 t) | 1 084 | 1 273 | 1 592 | 472 | 4 | 1 116 | (a) | — | (a) | 1 |
| Area ('000 ha) | 499 | 687 | 770 | 171 | 2 | 597 | (a) | — | (a) | 1 |
| Yield (t/ha) | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 | . . | — | . . | 1.6 |
| Maize | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 t) | 204 | 242 | 311 | 190 | 7 | 114 | (a) | 1 | (a) | — |
| Area ('000 ha) | 44 | 50 | 56 | 24 | 1 | 31 | (a) | 1 | (a) | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 8.1 | 6.0 | 3.7 | . . | 1.0 | . . | — |
| Oats | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 t) | 1 647 | 924 | 1 875 | 711 | 392 | 7 | 162 | 585 | 18 | (a) |
| Area ('000 ha) | 947 | 897 | 1 136 | 505 | 187 | 14 | 120 | 300 | 10 | (a) |
| Yield (t/ha) | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.8 | . . |
| Rice | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 t) | 1 042 | 1 016 | 966 | 965 | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | 1 |
| Area ('000 ha) | 125 | 119 | 137 | 136 | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 8.4 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 7.1 | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | — |
| Triticale | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 t) | 263 | 182 | 469 | 209 | 120 | 8 | 104 | 20 | 7 | (a) |
| Area ('000 ha) | 129 | 153 | 221 | 75 | 55 | 6 | 66 | 17 | 2 | (a) |
| Yield (t/ha) | 2.0 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 3.5 | . . |
| Wheat | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 t) | 16 479 | 8 961 | 16 504 | 4 508 | 1 921 | 519 | 2 724 | 6 827 | 4 | (a) |
| Area ('000 ha) | 8 383 | 7 891 | 9 221 | 2 328 | 853 | 627 | 1 519 | 3 892 | 1 | (a) |
| Yield (t/ha) | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 3.9 | . . |
| **Legumes** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lupins for grain | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 t) | 1 480 | 1 076 | 1 559 | 117 | 62 | — | 90 | 1 290 | — | (a) |
| Area ('000 ha) | 1 150 | 1 407 | 1 323 | 92 | 51 | — | 80 | 1 100 | — | (a) |
| Yield (t/ha) | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | — | 1.1 | 1.2 | — | . . |
| Field peas for grain | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 t) | 558 | 240 | 530 | 22 | 260 | (a) | 214 | 34 | 1 | (a) |
| Area ('000 ha) | 400 | 461 | 382 | 20 | 172 | (a) | 152 | 38 | 1 | (a) |
| Yield (t/ha) | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.5 | . . | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.8 | . . |
| **Crops for hay** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oats | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 t) | 931 | 745 | 1 370 | 285 | 273 | (a) | 366 | 445 | (a) | (a) |
| Area ('000 ha) | 233 | 252 | 346 | 76 | 66 | (a) | 98 | 106 | (a) | (a) |
| Yield (t/ha) | 4.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.1 | . . | 3.8 | 4.2 | . . | . . |
| Wheat | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 t) | 65 | 64 | 62 | 62 | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| Area ('000 ha) | 17 | 36 | 22 | 22 | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| Yield (t/ha) | 3.7 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 t) | 241 | 264 | 533 | 79 | 81 | 158 | 104 | 95 | 14 | 3 |
| Area ('000 ha) | 73 | 97 | 162 | 26 | 23 | 46 | 36 | 29 | 3 | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 3.3 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 4.7 | — |

(a) Data not collected.

PRINCIPAL CROPS, Production, Area and Yield—Years ended 31 March *continued*

| | AUST. | | | 1996 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1994* | *1995* | *1996* | *NSW* | *Vic.* | *Qld* | *SA* | *WA* | *Tas.* | *NT* |
| **Oilseeds** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canola | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 t) | 305 | 264 | 557 | 272 | 120 | — | 48 | 117 | — | (a) |
| Area ('000 ha) | 177 | 356 | 377 | 170 | 76 | — | 30 | 99 | — | (a) |
| Yield (t/ha) | 1.7 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | — | 1.6 | 1.2 | — | . . |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 t) | 240 | 154 | 139 | 66 | 23 | 46 | 3 | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| Area ('000 ha) | 216 | 184 | 146 | 56 | 29 | 56 | 5 | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| Yield (t/ha) | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | . . | . . | . . |
| **Other crops** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sugar cane cut for crushing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 t) | 31 312 | 32 971 | 35 889 | 1 923 | (a) | 33 898 | (a) | 69 | (a) | (a) |
| Area ('000 ha) | 338 | 363 | 377 | 18 | (a) | 359 | (a) | 1 | (a) | (a) |
| Yield (t/ha) | 92.6 | 90.8 | 95.2 | 106.8 | . . | 94.4 | . . | 69.0 | . . | . . |
| Seed cotton | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 t) | 788 | 796 | 923 | 621 | (a) | 303 | (a) | — | (a) | (a) |
| Area ('000 ha) | 293 | 245 | 315 | 195 | (a) | 120 | (a) | — | (a) | (a) |
| Yield (t/ha) | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.2 | . . | 2.5 | . . | — | . . | . . |
| Peanuts (in shell) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 t) | 45 | 23 | 38 | 1 | (a) | 38 | (a) | — | (a) | — |
| Area ('000 ha) | 22 | 13 | 21 | 1 | (a) | 20 | (a) | — | (a) | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.0 | . . | 1.9 | . . | — | . . | — |
| Tobacco | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 t) | 8 | 7 | 8 | — | 3 | 5 | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| Area ('000 ha) | 3 | 3 | 3 | — | 1 | 2 | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| Yield (t/ha) | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.7 | — | 3.0 | 2.5 | . . | . . | . . | . . |
| **Pastures and grasses cut for hay** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lucerne | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 t) | 943 | 822 | 989 | 468 | 238 | 183 | 81 | (a) | 19 | (a) |
| Area ('000 ha) | 176 | 177 | 210 | 112 | 49 | 25 | 21 | (a) | 4 | (a) |
| Yield (t/ha) | 5.4 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 7.3 | 3.9 | . . | 4.8 | . . |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 t) | 2 594 | 2 115 | 3 066 | 472 | 1 971 | 125 | 249 | (a) | 249 | (a) |
| Area ('000 ha) | 687 | 622 | 827 | 143 | 512 | 32 | 83 | (a) | 57 | (a) |
| Yield (t/ha) | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.0 | . . | 4.4 | . . |
| Total cut for hay | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 t) | 3 979 | 3 353 | 4 496 | 940 | 2 209 | 308 | 330 | 413 | 267 | 26 |
| Area ('000 ha) | 977 | 915 | 1 152 | 254 | 561 | 57 | 104 | 111 | 61 | 3 |
| Yield (t/ha) | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 8.7 |
| **Pasture seed** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 t) | 24 | 19 | 26 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 1 | — |
| Area ('000 ha) | 105 | 82 | 102 | 15 | 20 | 26 | 25 | 14 | 2 | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | — | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | — |

(a) Data not collected.

## PRINCIPAL CROPS, Gross Value—Years ended 30 June

| | AUST.(a) | | | 1995–96 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1993–94* | *1994–95* | *1995–96* | *NSW* | *Vic.* | *Qld* | *SA* | *WA* | *Tas.* |
| | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m |
| **Cereal for grain** | | | | | | | | | |
| Barley | 844.9 | 622.2 | 1 276.4 | 231.6 | 312.1 | 38.8 | 415.6 | 269.2 | 9.1 |
| Grain sorghum | 172.6 | 241.8 | 320.4 | 93.8 | 0.8 | 225.6 | — | — | — |
| Maize | 40.7 | 59.3 | 69.4 | 43.7 | 1.6 | 24.0 | — | 0.1 | — |
| Oats | 147.9 | 165.8 | 289.4 | 121.7 | 55.1 | 1.2 | 25.9 | 82.3 | 3.1 |
| Rice | 261.5 | 216.1 | 226.0 | 225.8 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Triticale | 34.7 | 35.4 | 94.7 | 43.0 | 25.3 | 1.5 | 19.7 | 3.7 | 1.5 |
| Wheat | 2 866.8 | 2 127.2 | 4 304.7 | 1 121.4 | 504.0 | 142.2 | 724.1 | 1 812.0 | 1.0 |
| **Legumes** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lupins for grain | 269.9 | 199.0 | 279.2 | 22.5 | 13.9 | 0.1 | 18.8 | 223.8 | 0.1 |
| Field peas for grain | 128.2 | 63.7 | 131.5 | 5.1 | 65.4 | — | 53.1 | 7.6 | 0.2 |
| **Crops for hay** | | | | | | | | | |
| Oats | 108.2 | 109.2 | 169.3 | 36.1 | 37.6 | — | 51.2 | 44.5 | — |
| Wheat(b) | 6.3 | 11.5 | 7.6 | 7.6 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other hay | 21.9 | 37.4 | 60.2 | 9.3 | 11.6 | 21.2 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 1.6 |
| **Oilseeds** | | | | | | | | | |
| Canola | 108.0 | 96.7 | 207.9 | 97.3 | 47.5 | — | 17.3 | 45.7 | 0.1 |
| Other oilseeds | 95.5 | 62.4 | 53.4 | 24.0 | 9.4 | 18.6 | 1.2 | — | — |
| **Other crops** | | | | | | | | | |
| Sugar cane cut for crushing | 944.6 | 1 207.7 | 1 168.7 | 50.0 | — | 1 116.9 | — | 1.8 | — |
| Cotton | 652.2 | 851.2 | 1 002.7 | 665.4 | — | 337.4 | — | — | — |
| Peanuts | 34.0 | 17.4 | 28.2 | 0.6 | — | 27.6 | — | — | — |
| Tobacco | 50.5 | 39.7 | 45.5 | — | 18.8 | 26.6 | — | — | — |
| **Pastures and grasses** | | | | | | | | | |
| Cut for hay | | | | | | | | | |
| Lucerne | 151.1 | 187.8 | 179.3 | 83.6 | 43.1 | 36.9 | 11.7 | — | 3.9 |
| Other | 354.8 | 400.5 | 484.8 | 49.6 | 279.0 | 13.1 | 29.4 | 86.7 | 22.9 |
| *Total* | *505.9* | *588.3* | *664.1* | *133.2* | *322.1* | *50.0* | *41.2* | *86.7* | *26.8* |
| Harvested for seed | | | | | | | | | |
| Pasture seed | *63.0* | *53.2* | *63.3* | *8.0* | *22.4* | *4.2* | *20.6* | *6.4* | *1.6* |
| *Total* | *568.8* | *641.5* | *727.4* | *141.2* | *344.5* | *54.2* | *61.8* | *93.1* | *28.4* |
| **Total crops** | **11 515.9** | **11 131.7** | **r15 330.6** | **3 840.8** | **r2 764.2** | **3 110.3** | **2 261.6** | **3 011.7** | **301.4** |

(a) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Incomplete; 'Wheat for hay' included in 'Other crops for hay' for all States except New South Wales.

# SECTION 6 HORTICULTURE

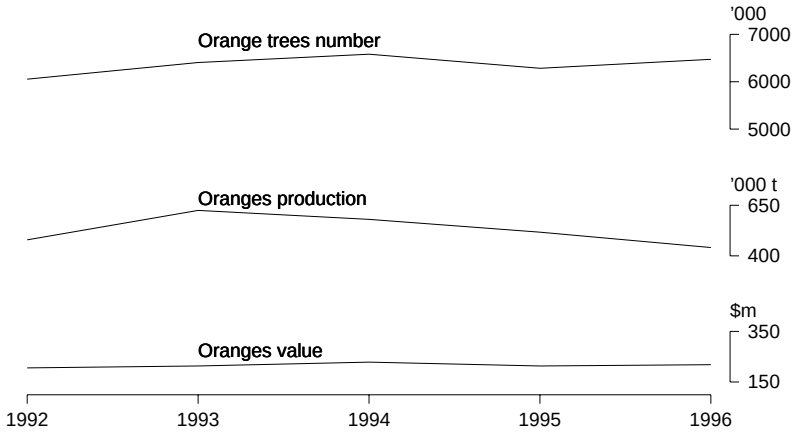
## OVERVIEW

The gross value of fruit and nuts increased by 14.2% to $2,213.2 million in 1995–96. All States recorded an increase except Queensland due largely to a drop in the value of the banana crop. The largest increase was recorded in South Australia, up 25.4% to $540.3 million. Victoria continued to be the major contributor with 25.8% ($571.6 million) of the gross value of fruit and nuts.

The gross value of vegetables increased by 8.3% to $1,616.1 million; all States recorded an increase. Queensland continued to be the major contributor, making up 27.0% of the total, with a value of $436.6 million.

## ORANGES

The number of orange trees increased by 2.9% to 6.5 million trees while production fell by 14.5% to 442,100 tonnes. All major growing States (New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria) recorded significant production falls due to the seasonal conditions. The gross value of oranges increased by 2.2% to $219.5 million, with Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia recording an increase.




## PEARS

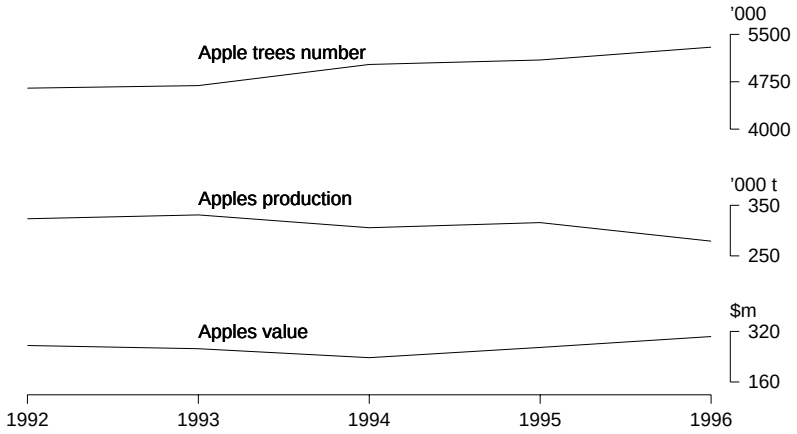
Production of pears increased by 2.8% to 156,000 tonnes. Victoria accounted for 86.7% of production with a crop of 135,200 tonnes. The gross value of pears increased by 23.6% to $90.7 million.

## APRICOTS

Production of apricots decreased by 27.3% to 21,600 tonnes and the yield decreased by 26.3% to 34.1 kilograms per tree. The gross value of apricots increased by 6.6% to $30.7 million.

## APPLES

Production of apples decreased by 11.5% to 280,100 tonnes, and the yield decreased by 15.0% to 52.8 kilograms per tree. The gross value increased by 13.2% to $305.3 million, with increases in all States except South Australia.

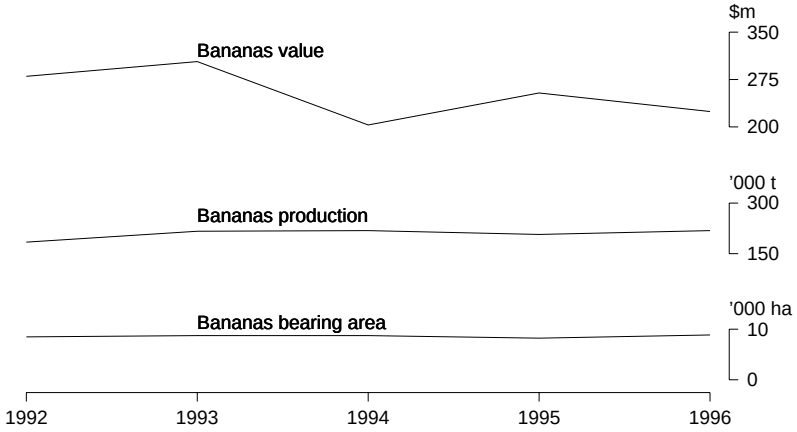



## MANGOES

Production of mangoes decreased by 8.0% to 27,200 tonnes and the yield decreased by 22.0% to 44.8 kilograms per tree. Queensland's production decreased by 4.7% to 23,300 tonnes. The number of bearing trees increased 18.1% to 608,000. The gross value of mangoes increased slightly to $73.3 million.

## BANANAS

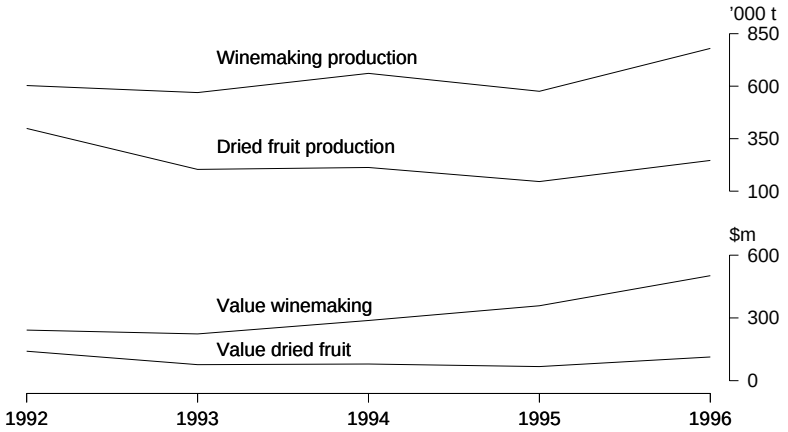
The production of bananas increased by 5.7% to 220,000 tonnes, an improvement after the drought conditions experienced in 1994–95. However, the estimated gross value of bananas decreased by 11.7% to $224.9 million due to a 16.5% decrease in average gross unit value to $1,022.22 per tonne. Queensland's gross value of bananas fell by 10.6% to $163.3 million.




## GRAPES

The grape growing industry showed strong improvement in 1995–96 after drought and frost curtailed this industry during 1994–95. Production of wine grapes increased by 35.4% to 782,400 tonnes. This rise in production saw the gross value of wine grapes increase by 40.3% to $503.0 million. The average gross unit value of wine grapes increased by 3.4% to $641.69 per tonne.

Production of dried grapes rose by 68.9% to 248,300 tonnes. The gross value of dried grapes rose by 69.2% to $115.9 million.



## POTATOES

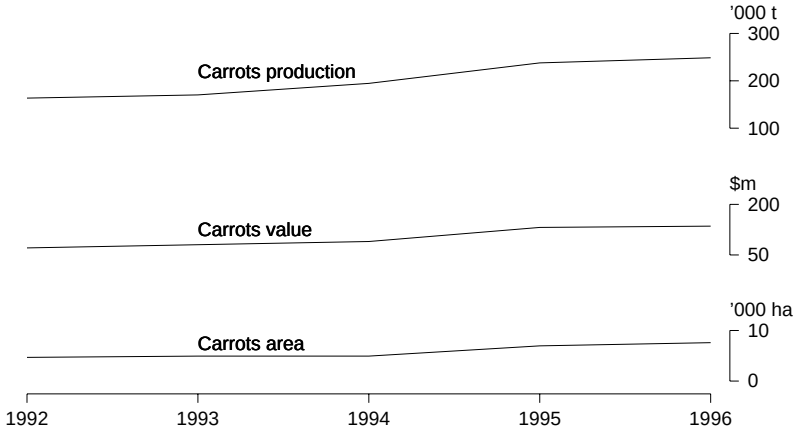
Production of potatoes increased by 16.5% to 1.3 million tonnes. The gross value of potatoes increased by 9.6% to $414.1 million. The average gross unit value of potatoes decreased by 6.0% to $316.54 per tonne.

## ONIONS

Production of onions increased by 22.0% to 244,500 tonnes. The gross value of onions increased by 43.2% to $113.3 million following a fall in the average gross unit value of 17.4% to $463.25 per tonne.

## CARROTS

Production of carrots increased by 4.8% to 249,900 tonnes. Victoria produced 36.5% (91,100 tonnes) of the total production. The total gross value of carrots increased by 2.8% to $136.4 million. The average gross unit value decreased by 1.9% to $545.65 per tonne.




## TOMATOES

Production of tomatoes increased by 9.1% to 370,900 tonnes. The total gross value of tomatoes increased by 6.0% to $176.2 million. The gross value for Queensland tomato production increased by 19.6% to $122.6 million.

## FRUIT, Production, Tree Numbers or Area and Yield(a)—Years ended 31 March

| Fruit or nut | AUST. 1994 | AUST. 1995 | AUST. 1996 | 1996 NSW | 1996 Vic. | 1996 Qld | 1996 SA | 1996 WA | 1996 Tas. | 1996 NT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Citrus** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oranges | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 582 095 | 517 242 | 442 077 | 177 700 | 72 358 | 16 169 | 170 454 | 5 395 | (b) | (b) |
| Trees ('000) | 6 587 | 6 297 | 6 478 | 3 184 | 1 110 | 193 | 1 828 | 162 | (b) | (b) |
| Yield (kg/tree) | 88.4 | 82.1 | 68.2 | 55.8 | 65.2 | 83.8 | 93.2 | 33.3 | . . | . . |
| Lemons and limes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 34 328 | 33 873 | 30 634 | 5 523 | 4 849 | 5 830 | 13 490 | 881 | (b) | 60 |
| Trees ('000) | 367 | 383 | 403 | 131 | 92 | 73 | 92 | 15 | (b) | — |
| Yield (kg/tree) | 93.5 | 88.4 | 76.0 | 42.2 | 52.7 | 79.9 | 146.6 | 58.7 | . . | — |
| Mandarins | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 57 595 | 58 630 | 62 017 | 4 400 | 4 963 | 40 255 | 10 865 | 1 524 | (b) | 10 |
| Trees ('000) | 601 | 729 | 824 | 105 | 105 | 419 | 140 | 54 | (b) | — |
| Yield (kg/tree) | 95.8 | 80.4 | 75.3 | 41.9 | 47.3 | 96.1 | 77.6 | 28.2 | . . | — |
| **Pome** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apples | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 306 920 | 316 555 | 280 147 | 61 819 | 78 988 | 28 361 | 20 329 | 38 200 | 52 398 | (b) |
| Trees ('000) | 5 033 | 5 101 | 5 302 | 1 278 | 1 350 | 501 | 527 | 550 | 1 093 | (b) |
| Yield (kg/tree) | 61.0 | 62.1 | 52.8 | 48.4 | 58.5 | 56.6 | 38.6 | 69.5 | 47.9 | . . |
| Pears (excl. Nashi) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 155 215 | 151 750 | 156 022 | 2 419 | 135 239 | 1 676 | 6 156 | 9 726 | 804 | (b) |
| Trees ('000) | 1 376 | 1 317 | 1 384 | 55 | 1 081 | 28 | 87 | 115 | 18 | (b) |
| Yield (kg/tree) | 112.8 | 115.2 | 112.7 | 44.0 | 125.1 | 59.9 | 70.8 | 84.6 | 44.7 | . . |
| **Stone** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apricots | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 21 174 | 29 753 | 21 640 | 506 | 7 026 | 149 | 13 365 | 382 | 212 | (b) |
| Trees ('000) | 646 | 642 | 634 | 28 | 198 | 21 | 346 | 12 | 28 | (b) |
| Yield (kg/tree) | 32.8 | 46.3 | 34.1 | 18.1 | 35.5 | 7.1 | 38.6 | 31.8 | 7.6 | . . |
| Cherries | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 6 350 | 5 766 | 4 783 | 1 582 | 2 353 | — | 560 | 96 | 192 | (b) |
| Trees ('000) | 494 | 480 | 571 | 334 | 130 | — | 54 | 17 | 37 | (b) |
| Yield (kg/tree) | 12.9 | 12.0 | 8.4 | 4.7 | 18.1 | — | 10.4 | 5.6 | 5.2 | . . |
| Nectarines | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 16 751 | 16 914 | 18 248 | 6 278 | 6 919 | 1 374 | 1 042 | 2 586 | 41 | (b) |
| Trees ('000) | 561 | 644 | 781 | 295 | 216 | 141 | 31 | 89 | 10 | (b) |
| Yield (kg/tree) | 29.9 | 26.3 | 23.4 | 21.3 | 32.0 | 9.7 | 33.6 | 29.1 | 4.1 | . . |
| Peaches | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 59 361 | 58 665 | 60 390 | 12 909 | 36 354 | 1 753 | 7 306 | 2 043 | 21 | (b) |
| Trees ('000) | 1 353 | 1 247 | 1 296 | 403 | 551 | 144 | 120 | 76 | 3 | (b) |
| Yield (kg/tree) | 43.9 | 47.0 | 46.6 | 32.0 | 66.0 | 12.2 | 60.9 | 26.9 | 7.0 | . . |
| Plums and prunes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 26 102 | 21 347 | 21 429 | 8 606 | 3 756 | 1 540 | 4 030 | 3 487 | 9 | (b) |
| Trees ('000) | 863 | 905 | 902 | 365 | 151 | 145 | 98 | 143 | 1 | (b) |
| Yield (kg/tree) | 30.2 | 23.6 | 23.8 | 23.6 | 24.9 | 10.6 | 41.1 | 24.4 | 9.0 | . . |

(a) Yield derived based on number of trees six years and over.

(b) Data not collected.

## FRUIT, Production, Tree Numbers or Area and Yield(a)—Years ended 31 March *continued*

| | AUST. | | | 1996 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Fruit or nut* | *1994* | *1995* | *1996* | *NSW* | *Vic.* | *Qld* | *SA* | *WA* | *Tas.* | *NT* |
| **Other orchard n.e.i.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Avocados | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 16 802 | 15 640 | 16 416 | 4 430 | 993 | 9 006 | 500 | 1 487 | — | (b) |
| Trees ('000) | 402 | 387 | 414 | 90 | 28 | 235 | 18 | 42 | — | (b) |
| Yield (kg/tree) | 41.8 | 40.4 | 39.7 | 49.2 | 35.5 | 38.3 | 27.8 | 35.4 | — | . . |
| Mangoes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 19 440 | 29 603 | 27 236 | 165 | (b) | 23 274 | (b) | 1 258 | (b) | 2 540 |
| Trees ('000) | 507 | 515 | 608 | 19 | (b) | 504 | (b) | 25 | (b) | 60 |
| Yield (kg/tree) | 38.3 | 57.5 | 44.8 | 8.7 | . . | 46.2 | . . | 50.3 | . . | 42.3 |
| **Nuts** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Almonds (kernel) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | r4 997 | 5 028 | 5 021 | 89 | 2 907 | (b) | 2 025 | (b) | (b) | (b) |
| Trees ('000) | r882 | 894 | 913 | 15 | 400 | (b) | 498 | (b) | (b) | (b) |
| Yield (kg/tree) | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 7.3 | . . | 4.1 | . . | . . | . . |
| Macadamia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 9 536 | 11 503 | 13 587 | 8 008 | (b) | 5 580 | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) |
| Trees ('000) | 1 032 | 1 167 | 1 511 | 841 | (b) | 670 | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) |
| Yield (kg/tree) | 9.2 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 9.5 | . . | 8.3 | . . | . . | . . | . . |
| **Currants (black)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 547 | 633 | 665 | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | 665 | (b) |
| Area (ha) | 135 | 137 | 163 | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | 163 | (b) |
| Yield (t/ha) | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.1 | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | 4.1 | . . |
| **Kiwifruit** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 4 103 | 4 280 | 3 422 | 717 | 2 063 | 243 | 22 | 377 | (b) | (b) |
| Area (ha) | 442 | 457 | 330 | 104 | 160 | 33 | 6 | 27 | (b) | (b) |
| Yield (t/ha) | 9.3 | 9.4 | 10.4 | 6.9 | 12.9 | 7.4 | 3.7 | 14.0 | . . | . . |
| **Raspberries** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 459 | 399 | 370 | 34 | 220 | (b) | 5 | (b) | 112 | (b) |
| Area (ha) | 191 | 167 | 173 | 28 | 90 | (b) | 6 | (b) | 48 | (b) |
| Yield (t/ha) | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 2.4 | . . | 0.8 | . . | 2.3 | . . |
| **Strawberries** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 9 375 | 8 532 | 10 808 | 217 | 3 279 | 3 131 | 1 376 | 2 649 | 135 | — |
| Area (ha) | 656 | 584 | 637 | 40 | 209 | 195 | 70 | 97 | 19 | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 14.3 | 14.6 | 17.0 | 5.4 | 15.7 | 16.1 | 19.7 | 27.3 | 7.1 | — |
| **Tropical** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bananas | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 219 222 | 208 102 | 220 047 | 38 708 | (b) | 165 640 | (b) | 11 987 | (b) | 3 712 |
| Area (ha) | 8 756 | 8 281 | 8 893 | 3 108 | (b) | 5 299 | (b) | 381 | (b) | 106 |
| Yield (t/ha) | 25.0 | 25.1 | 24.7 | 12.5 | . . | 31.3 | . . | 31.5 | . . | 35.0 |
| Papaws | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 6 201 | 6 225 | 5 726 | 61 | (b) | 5 513 | (b) | 136 | (b) | 16 |
| Area (ha) | 399 | 320 | 316 | 12 | (b) | 295 | (b) | 8 | (b) | 2 |
| Yield (t/ha) | 15.5 | 19.5 | 18.1 | 5.1 | . . | 18.7 | . . | 17.0 | . . | 8.0 |
| Pineapples | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 157 439 | 138 503 | 127 864 | 29 | (b) | 127 835 | (b) | (b) | (b) | — |
| Area (ha) | 3 668 | 3 209 | 2 824 | 3 | (b) | 2 821 | (b) | (b) | (b) | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 42.9 | 43.2 | 45.3 | 9.7 | . . | 45.3 | . . | . . | . . | — |

(a) Yield derived based on number of trees six years and over.

(b) Data not collected.

## PRODUCTION OF GRAPES(a), Area of Vines and Yield—Years ended 31 March

| | AREA OF VINES AT HARVEST | | | | GRAPE PRODUCTION (fresh weight) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Bearing* | *Not yet bearing; planted or grafted prior to collection year* | *Not yet bearing; planted or grafted during collection year* | *Total* | *Winemaking* | *Drying* | *Table and other* | *Total* | *Yield* |
| | ha | ha | ha | ha | t | t | t | t | t/ha |
| **Australia** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | r61 363 | (b)2 771 | (b)2 940 | r67 074 | (b)661 282 | (b)212 870 | (b)45 456 | r919 608 | 15.0 |
| 1995 | r62 542 | (b)4 446 | r(b)5 981 | r72 969 | r(b)577 896 | (b)147 006 | (b)44 456 | r769 359 | 12.3 |
| 1996 | 64 844 | 8 900 | 6 815 | 80 559 | 782 381 | 248 342 | 55 786 | 1 086 509 | 16.8 |
| **1996** | | | | | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 13 768 | 1 933 | 1 183 | 16 883 | 167 556 | 46 687 | 10 841 | 225 084 | 16.3 |
| Victoria | 19 821 | 1 506 | 1 761 | 23 088 | 199 141 | 193 028 | 34 522 | 426 691 | 21.5 |
| Queensland | 967 | 92 | 113 | 1 172 | 618 | — | 3 366 | 3 984 | 4.1 |
| South Australia | 27 153 | 4 826 | 3 310 | 35 289 | 395 835 | 7 229 | 3 769 | 406 832 | 15.0 |
| Western Australia | 2 803 | 453 | 386 | 3 642 | 17 234 | 1 398 | 3 288 | 21 920 | 7.8 |
| Tasmania | 324 | 88 | 63 | 475 | 1 988 | — | 1 | 1 989 | 6.1 |
| Northern Territory | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Australian Capital Territory | 9 | 2 | — | 11 | 10 | — | — | 10 | 1.2 |

(a) Varietal information is available in *Australian Wine and Grape Industry* (Cat. no. 1329.0).

(b) Excludes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

## FRUIT, Gross Value—Years ended 30 June

| | AUST.(a) | | | 1995–96 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1993–94* | *1994–95* | *1995–96* | *NSW* | *Vic.* | *Qld* | *SA* | *WA* | *Tas.* |
| *Fruit* | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m |
| **Citrus** | | | | | | | | | |
| Oranges | 230.0 | 214.8 | 219.5 | 68.3 | 40.7 | 11.0 | 97.3 | 2.2 | — |
| Lemons and limes | 21.2 | 18.9 | 26.9 | 6.5 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 9.7 | 0.6 | — |
| Mandarins | 59.2 | 70.8 | 70.7 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 47.5 | 10.8 | 1.9 | — |
| **Pome** | | | | | | | | | |
| Apples | 237.6 | 269.8 | 305.3 | 69.5 | 98.0 | 29.0 | 25.7 | 36.3 | 46.7 |
| Pears | 89.0 | 73.4 | 90.7 | 1.2 | 74.2 | 0.9 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 0.8 |
| **Stone** | | | | | | | | | |
| Apricots | 27.1 | 28.8 | 30.7 | 1.4 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 23.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Cherries | 27.0 | 27.2 | 22.7 | 7.0 | 9.2 | — | 4.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Nectarines | 34.6 | 37.0 | r40.1 | 17.4 | r12.4 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 5.3 | 0.1 |
| Peaches | 53.2 | 50.0 | 50.3 | 16.0 | 24.5 | 2.5 | 4.4 | 2.8 | — |
| Plums and prunes | 37.2 | 31.9 | 33.4 | 12.9 | 5.2 | 2.5 | 6.5 | 6.3 | — |
| **Other orchard n.e.i.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Avocados | 35.6 | 39.5 | 37.5 | 7.2 | 2.8 | 21.8 | 1.4 | 4.4 | — |
| Mangoes | 47.4 | 73.0 | 73.3 | 0.6 | — | 59.6 | — | 4.2 | — |
| Almonds | 32.7 | 28.5 | 40.0 | 0.5 | 23.3 | — | 16.2 | — | — |
| Macadamia | 23.5 | 40.7 | 61.6 | 46.5 | — | 15.1 | — | — | — |
| **Small, berry and tropical fruit** | | | | | | | | | |
| Kiwifruit | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 0.3 | — | 0.8 | — |
| Raspberries | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 1.9 | — | 0.1 | — | 0.6 |
| Strawberries | 42.6 | 45.6 | 54.1 | 1.8 | 11.1 | 16.8 | 11.0 | 12.8 | 0.5 |
| Bananas | 203.3 | 254.7 | 224.9 | 43.0 | — | 163.3 | — | 14.9 | — |
| Pawpaws | 4.3 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 0.1 | — | 6.6 | — | 0.2 | — |
| **Grapes** | | | | | | | | | |
| Winemaking | 288.8 | 358.4 | r503.0 | 87.6 | r91.1 | 0.3 | 302.9 | 17.3 | 3.8 |
| Drying | 82.5 | 68.5 | r115.9 | 23.8 | 87.1 | — | 4.3 | 0.7 | — |
| Table and other | 78.8 | 84.2 | 95.4 | 21.1 | 49.5 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 6.2 | — |
| **Other fruit n.e.c.** | 102.0 | 106.3 | 101.8 | 20.0 | 24.3 | 46.1 | 7.4 | 2.2 | 1.3 |
| **Total fruit and nuts** | **1 766.8** | **1 937.4** | **r2 213.2** | **459.8** | **r571.6** | **438.5** | **540.3** | **127.9** | **55.4** |

(a) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

## VEGETABLES, Production, Area and Yield—Years ended 31 March

| | AUST. | | | 1996 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1994* | *1995* | *1996* | *NSW* | *Vic.* | *Qld* | *SA* | *WA* | *Tas.* | *NT* | *ACT* |
| **Asparagus** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 7 840 | 6 216 | 7 415 | 2 496 | 3 921 | 848 | — | 95 | 21 | 36 | — |
| Area (ha) | 1 778 | 1 785 | 1 877 | 438 | 1 116 | 245 | — | 38 | 11 | 29 | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 4.4 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 3.5 | 3.5 | — | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.2 | — |
| **Beans, French and runner** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 30 969 | 29 407 | 32 014 | 1 871 | 2 220 | 17 176 | 108 | 1 168 | 9 453 | 16 | — |
| Area (ha) | 6 499 | 6 057 | 7 102 | 604 | 672 | 3 924 | 38 | 190 | 1 668 | 6 | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 2.7 | — |
| **Beetroot** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 25 848 | 27 833 | 28 015 | 1 305 | 824 | 25 448 | 109 | 317 | 12 | — | — |
| Area (ha) | 812 | 878 | 956 | 89 | 66 | 756 | 13 | 31 | 1 | — | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 31.8 | 31.7 | 29.3 | 14.7 | 12.5 | 33.7 | 8.4 | 10.2 | 12.0 | — | — |
| **Broccoli** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 33 331 | 31 694 | 37 804 | 3 974 | 17 349 | 7 658 | 1 802 | 3 320 | 3 667 | — | 35 |
| Area (ha) | 5 731 | 5 673 | 6 979 | 776 | 3 305 | 1 628 | 347 | 322 | 583 | — | 20 |
| Yield (t/ha) | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 10.3 | 6.3 | — | 1.8 |
| **Cabbages and brussels sprouts** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 70 434 | 76 051 | 76 213 | 10 191 | 33 619 | 14 589 | 7 527 | 6 911 | 3 292 | 85 | — |
| Area (ha) | 2 341 | 2 379 | 2 493 | 445 | 985 | 436 | 287 | 182 | 154 | 5 | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 30.1 | 32.0 | 30.6 | 22.9 | 34.1 | 33.5 | 26.2 | 38.0 | 21.4 | 17.0 | — |
| **Capsicum, chillies and peppers** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 25 889 | 27 662 | 30 398 | 666 | 3 233 | 23 105 | 1 213 | 2 081 | — | 100 | — |
| Area (ha) | 1 520 | 1 574 | 1 649 | 80 | 211 | 1 105 | 102 | 144 | — | 8 | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 17.0 | 17.6 | 18.4 | 8.3 | 15.3 | 20.9 | 11.9 | 14.5 | — | 12.5 | — |
| **Carrots** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 194 839 | 238 539 | 249 926 | 22 757 | 91 123 | 29 426 | 39 996 | 45 369 | 21 256 | — | — |
| Area (ha) | 5 436 | 6 887 | 7 564 | 1 307 | 2 736 | 1 073 | 985 | 1 004 | 459 | — | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 35.8 | 34.6 | 33.0 | 17.4 | 33.3 | 27.4 | 40.6 | 45.2 | 46.3 | — | — |
| **Cauliflowers** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 75 235 | 66 105 | 71 052 | 10 743 | 20 780 | 9 291 | 6 624 | 19 200 | 4 415 | — | — |
| Area (ha) | 3 678 | 3 741 | 3 968 | 565 | 1 249 | 395 | 258 | 1 192 | 309 | — | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 20.5 | 17.7 | 17.9 | 19.0 | 16.6 | 23.5 | 25.7 | 16.1 | 14.3 | — | — |
| **Celery** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 40 697 | 38 631 | 47 996 | 471 | 21 065 | 13 229 | 5 788 | 6 913 | 531 | — | — |
| Area (ha) | 814 | 765 | 896 | 18 | 457 | 211 | 56 | 136 | 19 | — | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 50.0 | 50.5 | 53.6 | 26.2 | 46.1 | 62.7 | 103.4 | 50.8 | 27.9 | — | — |
| **Cucumbers** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 11 458 | 14 144 | 16 523 | 5 856 | 689 | 6 642 | 1 415 | 1 821 | 89 | 11 | — |
| Area (ha) | 767 | 1 020 | 1 106 | 482 | 34 | 446 | 52 | 91 | 1 | — | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 14.9 | 13.9 | 14.9 | 12.1 | 20.3 | 14.9 | 27.2 | 20.0 | 89.0 | — | — |
| **Peas** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Processing | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 43 273 | 43 603 | 36 179 | 3 792 | 69 | 1 003 | 38 | 1 542 | 29 734 | — | — |
| Area (ha) | 9 884 | 9 350 | 7 748 | 846 | 25 | 224 | 18 | 623 | 6 011 | — | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 4.7 | — | — |
| Sold in pod | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 1 133 | 1 973 | 1 175 | 485 | 255 | 153 | 14 | 11 | 257 | — | — |
| Area (ha) | 607 | 469 | 494 | 174 | 156 | 56 | 5 | 9 | 94 | — | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 1.9 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 2.7 | — | — |

VEGETABLES, Production, Area and Yield—Years ended 31 March *continued*

| | AUST. | | | 1996 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1994* | *1995* | *1996* | *NSW* | *Vic.* | *Qld* | *SA* | *WA* | *Tas.* | *NT* | *ACT* |
| **Lettuces** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 92 965 | 92 454 | 107 243 | 7 194 | 45 785 | 34 287 | 5 744 | 12 035 | 1 891 | 166 | 140 |
| Area (ha) | 3 955 | 4 012 | 4 690 | 519 | 2 071 | 1 311 | 280 | 377 | 104 | 18 | 10 |
| Yield (t/ha) | 23.5 | 23.0 | 22.9 | 13.9 | 22.1 | 26.2 | 20.5 | 31.9 | 18.2 | 9.2 | 14.0 |
| **Marrows, squashes and zucchinis** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 12 690 | 13 453 | 13 956 | 1 825 | 1 236 | 9 727 | 212 | 896 | — | 58 | — |
| Area (ha) | 1 858 | 1 690 | 1 825 | 243 | 170 | 1 277 | 25 | 104 | — | 4 | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 6.8 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 8.6 | — | 14.5 | — |
| **Melons** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 72 030 | 72 263 | 79 279 | 4 929 | 786 | 56 348 | 302 | 16 329 | — | 585 | — |
| Area (ha) | 4 268 | 3 963 | 4 228 | 345 | 35 | 3 197 | 12 | 601 | — | 38 | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 16.9 | 18.2 | 18.8 | 14.3 | 22.5 | 17.6 | 25.2 | 27.2 | — | 15.4 | — |
| Rock and cantaloupe | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 70 783 | 69 925 | 72 294 | 10 126 | 5 310 | 37 964 | 5 696 | 10 322 | — | 2 875 | — |
| Area (ha) | 3 252 | 3 099 | 3 093 | 582 | 240 | 1 329 | 176 | 597 | — | 169 | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 21.8 | 22.6 | 23.4 | 17.4 | 22.1 | 28.6 | 32.4 | 17.3 | — | 17.0 | — |
| **Mushrooms** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 38 889 | 33 337 | 34 945 | 12 372 | 13 834 | 4 398 | 2 445 | 1 252 | 644 | — | — |
| Area (ha) | 155 | 166 | 165 | 59 | 70 | 18 | 11 | 6 | 2 | — | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 250.9 | 200.8 | 211.8 | 209.7 | 197.6 | 244.3 | 222.3 | 208.7 | 322.0 | — | — |
| **Onions, white and brown** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 213 206 | 200 432 | 244 484 | 14 060 | 17 604 | 24 934 | 69 576 | 27 191 | 91 119 | — | — |
| Area (ha) | 5 202 | 5 165 | 5 492 | 749 | 545 | 710 | 1 377 | 478 | 1 632 | — | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 41.0 | 38.8 | 44.5 | 18.8 | 32.3 | 35.1 | 50.5 | 56.9 | 55.8 | — | — |
| **Parsnips** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 6 305 | 6 507 | 9 358 | 1 071 | 6 708 | — | 345 | 787 | 447 | — | — |
| Area (ha) | 352 | 395 | 418 | 39 | 284 | — | 19 | 50 | 27 | — | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 17.9 | 16.5 | 22.4 | 27.5 | 23.6 | — | 18.2 | 15.7 | 16.6 | — | — |
| **Potatoes** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 1 184 705 | 1 122 417 | 1 308 099 | 162 456 | 335 649 | 103 845 | 282 568 | 121 546 | 302 035 | — | — |
| Area (ha) | 40 259 | 37 642 | 41 812 | 7 168 | 11 457 | 4 672 | 8 115 | 2 836 | 7 565 | — | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 29.4 | 29.8 | 31.3 | 22.7 | 29.3 | 22.2 | 34.8 | 42.9 | 39.9 | — | — |
| **Pumpkins** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 82 922 | 76 678 | 96 463 | 22 236 | 5 774 | 43 266 | 10 010 | 12 507 | 1 903 | 767 | — |
| Area (ha) | 6 449 | 5 390 | 6 628 | 1 643 | 375 | 3 334 | 444 | 668 | 112 | 53 | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 12.9 | 14.2 | 14.6 | 13.5 | 15.4 | 13.0 | 22.5 | 18.7 | 17.0 | 14.5 | — |
| **Sweet corn** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 72 686 | 74 055 | 81 901 | 49 064 | 7 349 | 15 894 | 906 | 1 454 | 7 234 | — | — |
| Area (ha) | 5 765 | 5 488 | 6 472 | 3 634 | 711 | 1 493 | 71 | 168 | 395 | — | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 12.6 | 13.5 | 12.7 | 13.5 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 12.8 | 8.7 | 18.3 | — | — |
| **Tomatoes** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (t) | 327 221 | 340 033 | 370 913 | 82 535 | 171 805 | 102 643 | 4 199 | 8 969 | 762 | — | — |
| Area (ha) | 8 903 | 8 657 | 8 580 | 1 819 | 2 991 | 3 394 | 164 | 198 | 15 | — | — |
| Yield (t/ha) | 36.8 | 39.3 | 43.2 | 45.4 | 57.4 | 30.2 | 25.6 | 45.3 | 50.8 | — | — |
| **Total area (ha)** | **125 324** | **129 057** | **131 421** | **23 197** | **31 319** | **32 822** | **13 587** | **10 324** | **19 793** | **347** | **34** |

## VEGETABLES, Gross Value—Years ended 30 June

| | AUST.(a) | | | 1995–96 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1993–94* | *1994–95* | *1995–96* | *NSW* | *Vic.* | *Qld* | *SA* | *WA* | *Tas.* |
| | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m |
| Asparagus | 45.0 | 36.4 | 37.8 | 16.3 | 14.8 | 5.5 | — | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| Beans, French and runner | 36.0 | 38.5 | 42.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 28.4 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 4.8 |
| Broccoli | 46.9 | 51.0 | 53.6 | 6.5 | 24.2 | 11.6 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 4.9 |
| Cabbages and brussels sprouts | 26.2 | 34.8 | 34.3 | 3.8 | 13.9 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| Capsicums, chillies and peppers | 42.0 | 41.2 | 43.8 | 0.6 | 4.2 | 31.5 | 2.6 | 4.6 | — |
| Carrots | 90.7 | 132.7 | 136.4 | 6.0 | 52.4 | 11.8 | 34.2 | 27.7 | 4.4 |
| Cauliflowers | 42.8 | 44.5 | 48.3 | 5.5 | 9.8 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 22.5 | 2.5 |
| Celery | 24.8 | 21.9 | 26.1 | 0.3 | 11.5 | 6.4 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 0.4 |
| Cucumbers | 12.5 | 15.5 | 17.8 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 7.6 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 0.1 |
| Green peas (pod weight) | 15.6 | 16.5 | 14.1 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 9.7 |
| Lettuces | 59.2 | 69.6 | 76.8 | 8.6 | 27.7 | 24.7 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 1.9 |
| Marrows and zucchini | 15.1 | 16.8 | 19.7 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 13.6 | 0.4 | 2.0 | — |
| Watermelons | 27.3 | 23.4 | 20.3 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 11.0 | 0.1 | 5.6 | — |
| Rockmelons/cantaloupes | 51.5 | 51.5 | 53.3 | 6.3 | 3.6 | 25.2 | 5.9 | 8.2 | — |
| Mushrooms(b) | 152.9 | 125.5 | 127.9 | 40.0 | 56.6 | 15.9 | 10.2 | 5.2 | (c) |
| Onions, white and brown | 105.8 | 79.1 | 113.3 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 18.5 | 43.3 | 16.1 | 20.4 |
| Potatoes | 338.1 | 377.9 | 414.1 | 49.8 | 114.2 | 42.5 | 102.7 | 37.9 | 66.8 |
| Pumpkins | 27.2 | 29.5 | 28.2 | 4.8 | 1.5 | 11.7 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 0.5 |
| Sweet corn | 25.5 | 30.6 | 35.4 | 8.8 | 6.4 | 9.9 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 8.0 |
| Tomatoes | 173.2 | 166.2 | 176.2 | 16.5 | 21.8 | 122.6 | 5.8 | 8.0 | 1.5 |
| Other vegetables | 85.6 | 88.6 | 96.3 | 16.6 | 28.8 | 27.6 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| **Total vegetables** | **1 443.7** | **1 491.6** | **1 616.1** | **213.6** | **405.4** | **436.6** | **243.1** | **175.1** | **136.1** |

(a) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Incomplete; excludes Tasmania.

(c) Not available for publication; included in 'Other vegetables'.

# SPECIAL ARTICLE — THE CHANGING FACE OF HORTICULTURE IN AUSTRALIA

This article is a condensed version of a paper presented at the 1997 ABARE Outlook Conference by Alan Mackay, Assistant Statistician, Production Statistics Branch, ABS. Copies are available from the contact officer for this publication.

## INTRODUCTION

The ABS collects, analyses and publishes a wide range of statistics about the horticulture industry including production and trade in horticulture commodities as part of its Agriculture and Overseas Trade Programs. This information is used by industry and government bodies for policy formulation and decision-making.

There are pressures on the horticulture industry, largely from the removal of tariff barriers and import restrictions generally. Such pressures could result in significant restructuring of parts of the industry. Examples include apple imports from New Zealand, juice concentrate imports from Brazil and California and the rapid growth of the wine industry which has placed enormous pressure on the grape-producing industry to expand production.

## VOLUME AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION

In terms of volume of production, the most important fruit crops in Australia are grapes, oranges, apples and bananas. However, other fruit types have experienced considerable growth in recent years. These include mangoes, nectarines and strawberries.

Grapes have consistently been the fruit with the largest volume of production in Australia. In 1995–96 just over 1,000,000 tonnes of grapes were produced; the next ranked fruit were oranges (442,100 tonnes) followed by apples (280,100 tonnes).

The area sown to vegetables reached a peak of over 200,000 hectares during the last year of the Second World War, but has remained relatively static at just over 100,000 hectares since 1970. However, yields from most vegetable crops have increased, due in part to irrigation and in part to the control of diseases and insect pests.

Potatoes have consistently been the vegetable with the largest annual volume of production in Australia. In 1995–96 just over 1.3 million tonnes of potatoes were produced; the next ranked vegetables were tomatoes (371,000 tonnes) followed by carrots (250,000 tonnes).

Since the mid-1970s, the gross value of horticulture excluding nurseries (as a proportion of total agriculture) has risen slightly from 10.6% in 1974–75 to 14.0% in 1995–96, with some annual falls during this twenty-year period.

Since the end of the Second World War, the gross values of fruit and vegetable production have increased steadily with the value of fruit being larger than that for vegetables most of the time. However, the most recent figures available show the value for vegetables overtaking that for fruit.

GROSS VALUE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

| Year | Fruit(a) $m | Vegetables for human consumption $m |
|---|---|---|
| 1949–50 | 53.0 | 51.7 |
| 1954–55 | 93.0 | 76.9 |
| 1959–60 | 104.0 | 85.8 |
| 1964–65 | 146.0 | 134.4 |
| 1969–70 | 193.0 | 138.3 |
| 1974–75 | 267.0 | 256.2 |
| 1979–80 | 407.0 | 402.3 |
| 1984–85 | 671.0 | 624.8 |
| 1989–90 | 1 022.1 | 1 328.2 |
| 1994–95 | 1 426.4 | 1 491.6 |
| 1995–96 | 1 499.3 | 1 616.1 |

(a) Excludes grapes.

## EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

In August 1996 there were 81,400 persons employed in the horticulture and fruit industry (ANZSIC 011) in Australia. This figure represented 1.0% of all persons employed in Australia and 21.8% of persons employed in agriculture.

Figures for the period 1987 to 1996 show a general increase in employment in the fruit and vegetable industries as a proportion of employment in agriculture. In May 1987, 16.1% of all persons employed in agriculture were employed in the fruit and vegetable industries; in May 1996 the figure was 22.3%.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Fruit and Vegetable Industries

| May | Males | Females | Persons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1987 | 39 393 | 20 798 | 60 190 |
| 1988 | 40 547 | 21 621 | 62 168 |
| 1989 | 44 508 | 25 237 | 69 745 |
| 1990 | 46 498 | 24 239 | 70 736 |
| 1991 | 40 745 | 19 224 | 59 969 |
| 1992 | 49 198 | 26 754 | 75 952 |
| 1993 | 37 239 | 17 801 | 55 039 |
| 1994 | 40 753 | 24 615 | 65 368 |
| 1995 | 47 209 | 27 416 | 74 264 |
| 1996 | 55 969 | 27 037 | 83 006 |

## APPARENT CONSUMPTION

Improvements in marketing methods, effective promotion and heightened public awareness of the nutritious value of fruit saw a significant increase in the apparent consumption of fresh citrus fruit beginning in the late 1960s and early 1970s. For the period 1960–94, kilogram per head apparent consumption of fruit has increased by 50.6%.

Historically, market gardens were located near urban centres. However, urban expansion, rising urban land values, improvements in transport and irrigation, and developments in freezing, canning and drying have extended the vegetable industry far from the cities. Thus more extensive forms of production have led to greater volumes and have, in turn, encouraged increases in kilogram per head apparent consumption of vegetables since 1960. For the period 1960–94, kilogram per head apparent consumption of vegetables has increased by 36.7%.

### APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES(a)

| | FRUIT | | | VEGETABLES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Oranges* | *Other citrus* | *Other fresh fruit* | *Potatoes* | *Other root and bulb vegetables* | *Tomatoes* | *Leafy and green vegetables* |
| *Year* | kg | kg | kg | kg | kg | kg | kg |
| 1959–60 | 15.1 | 3.5 | 39.0 | 52.5 | 15.4 | 11.2 | 17.4 |
| 1964–65 | 19.3 | 3.9 | 35.3 | 41.9 | 15.8 | 14.2 | 20.9 |
| 1969–70 | 17.7 | 6.5 | 36.2 | 55.6 | 17.1 | 12.5 | 21.4 |
| 1974–75 | 30.5 | 6.0 | 32.4 | 51.7 | 17.7 | 10.0 | 21.6 |
| 1979–80 | 33.8 | 6.4 | 39.3 | 54.9 | 17.3 | 14.5 | 25.1 |
| 1984–85 | 37.8 | 7.5 | 41.4 | 60.0 | 19.3 | 19.6 | 22.5 |
| 1989–90 | 30.9 | 8.1 | 57.5 | 68.0 | 19.4 | 22.2 | 26.2 |
| 1993–94 | 35.8 | 7.5 | 60.5 | 63.6 | 20.7 | 22.4 | 20.6 |

(a) Fresh equivalent weight.

## FINANCE STATISTICS

A key industry performance measure is *cash operating surplus*. This is the estimate of gross operating surplus less an estimate of the value of increase in livestock, less estimates of interest and land rent paid, plus estimates of interest and land rent received. Although an indicator of profit, cash operating surplus is not quite a true measure of profit since depreciation and income tax have not been deducted.

Another important industry performance measure is *turnover*; this includes all proceeds received during the year from the sale of crops, livestock, livestock products and other miscellaneous revenue. Proceeds are the gross receipts obtained by farm businesses prior to deductions by agents or marketing boards; they are those receipts obtained during the financial year and do not necessarily relate to the production of that year.

CASH OPERATING SURPLUS AND TURNOVER

| | CASH OPERATING SURPLUS | | TURNOVER | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Aggregate* | *Average* | *Aggregate* | *Average* |
| *Year* | $m | $ | $m | $ |
| | FRUIT INDUSTRY (0114–0119) | | | |
| 1986–87 | 231.4 | 27.8 | 970.7 | 115.9 |
| 1987–88 | 277.9 | 31.3 | 1 171.1 | 132.0 |
| 1988–89 | 212.4 | 24.0 | 1 106.1 | 125.0 |
| 1989–90 | 321.6 | 36.8 | 1 274.9 | 145.8 |
| 1990–91 | 278.4 | 32.1 | 1 417.9 | 163.4 |
| 1991–92 | 315.3 | 35.2 | 1 384.5 | 154.7 |
| 1992–93 | 275.9 | 30.1 | 1 404.6 | 153.3 |
| 1993–94 | 351.4 | 39.0 | 1 485.9 | 164.9 |
| 1994–95 | 435.7 | 47.4 | 1 773.6 | 193.1 |
| 1995–96 | 549.8 | 59.3 | 1 949.0 | 210.0 |
| | VEGETABLE INDUSTRY (0113) | | | |
| 1986–87 | 205.1 | 51.1 | 799.0 | 197.3 |
| 1987–88 | 267.9 | 62.9 | 1 004.1 | 235.8 |
| 1988–89 | 224.2 | 60.0 | 937.3 | 250.9 |
| 1989–90 | 243.7 | 60.6 | 1 163.1 | 289.3 |
| 1990–91 | 178.1 | 43.4 | 990.0 | 241.3 |
| 1991–92 | 199.3 | 51.1 | 1 116.1 | 286.2 |
| 1992–93 | 171.5 | 41.3 | 1 078.5 | 259.7 |
| 1993–94 | 260.6 | 66.1 | 1 214.4 | 308.1 |
| 1994–95 | 354.1 | 82.6 | 1 493.3 | 348.6 |
| 1995–96 | 354.6 | 87.6 | 1 589.3 | 392.7 |

## VOLUME AND VALUE OF EXPORTS

In recent years the volumes of Australian fruit and vegetable exports has shown an upward trend. Since 1988–89 the volume of Australian fruit exports has risen by 59.0% to 233,200 tonnes in 1995–96, and the volume of vegetable exports has risen by 33.1% to 641,300 tonnes. During 1995–96, in terms of individual commodities, oranges and apples were the leading fruit exports by volume. Dried and shelled peas and chickpeas were the leading vegetable exports by volume.

In recent years the value of Australian fruit exports has shown a strong upward trend. Since 1988–89 the value of Australian fruit exports has risen by 92.7% to $406.3 million in 1995–96. Victoria was the principal State of discharge for fruit exports in this period, approximately 45.0% of the total value. This was followed by New South Wales (17.2%) and Queensland (13.6%). In terms of individual commodities, oranges and fresh grapes were the leading fruit exports by value in 1995–96.

# SECTION 7 LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS .....

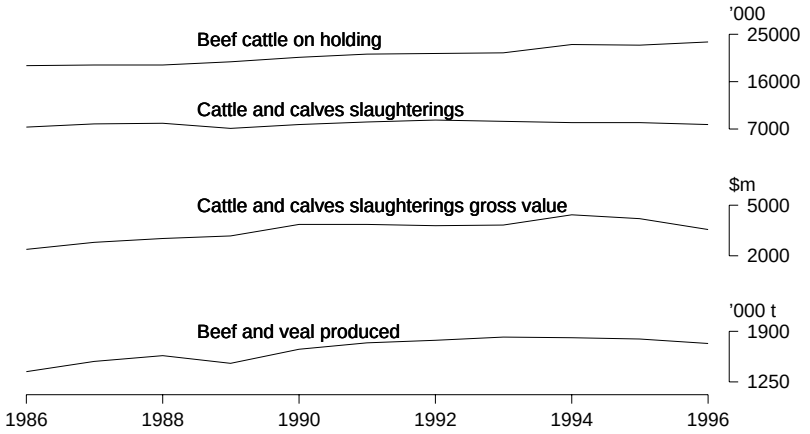
## OVERVIEW

While seasonal conditions improved in the eastern States in 1995–96, stock numbers increased only marginally. Cattle prices declined significantly after the British mad cow disease scare in the early part of 1996 and the reduced overseas demand resulting from the oversupplied United States market.

The gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals fell by 6.4% to $6,192.7 million, while the gross value of livestock products decreased by 4.9% to $5,696.1 million.

## BEEF CATTLE

At 31 March 1996, there were 23.6 million beef cattle and calves, an increase of 2.5% on the previous year. New South Wales and Queensland were the main contributors to the increase, up 2.6% and 2.5% respectively. The number of establishments reporting beef cattle holdings was 83,255, down 0.9%. New South Wales reported the most establishments with beef cattle (28,323), followed by Queensland (20,251) and Victoria (20,152).




Beef and veal production fell slightly, and the number of cattle and calves slaughtered fell by 4.0% to 7,935,000. Cattle and calves slaughterings decreased in New South Wales by 3.9% to 2,207,000; Victoria increased by 0.5% to 2,114,000. The gross value of cattle and calves slaughterings fell 15.1% to $3,575.9 million. All States registered a decline except for the Northern Territory.

## BEEF CATTLE *continued*

Live cattle exports increased 59.7% during 1995–96, mainly due to the increased number of exports to Indonesia. The value of these exports was $343.7 million, an increase of 70.2%.

LIVE CATTLE EXPORTS(a)—Years ended 30 June

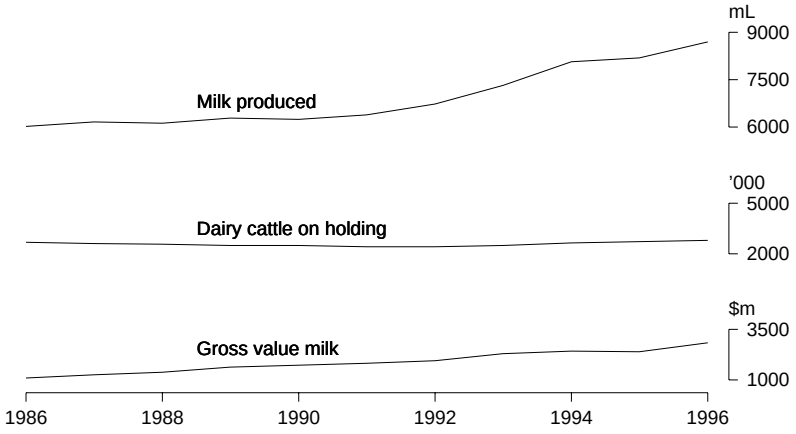
| | *1993–94* | *1994–95* | *1995–96* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number ('000) | 234.7 | 385.7 | 615.9 |
| Gross weight ('000 t) | 79.9 | 136.5 | 219.0 |
| Gross value ($'000) | 115 021 | 201 948 | 343 699 |
| Unit value ($)(b) | 489.97 | 523.52 | 558.07 |

(a) Excludes cattle for breeding.

(b) Obtained by dividing the gross value by the number of cattle exported.

## DAIRY CATTLE

The number of dairy cattle in 1995–96 increased by 2.5% to 2.8 million. Main increases were in Tasmania (6.5%) and Victoria (3.7%), whilst Western Australia recorded a drop of 4.0%. The dairy cattle herd accounted for 10.6% of total cattle and calves. The number of establishments reporting dairy cattle rose by 1.4% to 15,667, with the average dairy cattle herd at 179, up from 177 in 1994–95. Milk production rose by 6.2% to 8,716 million litres, with Victoria producing 62.9% of the total. The gross value of milk production rose by 17.7% to $2,848.3 million.

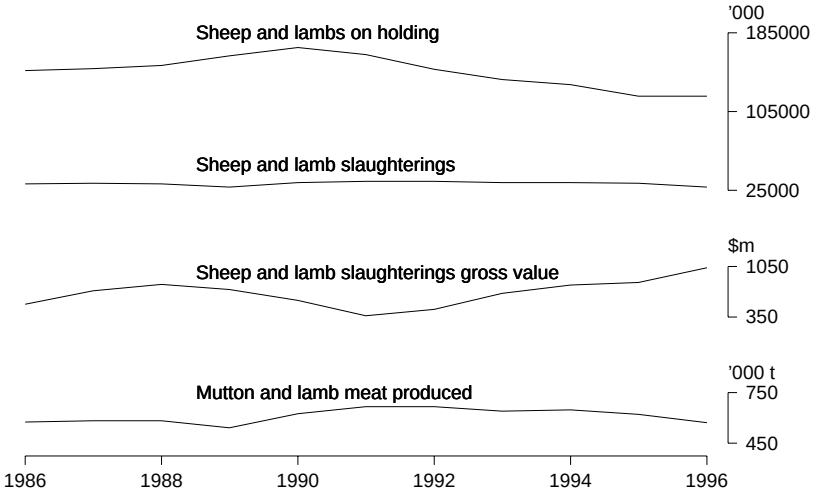



## SHEEP

Sheep and lamb numbers at 31 March 1996 stood at 121.1 million, a 0.2% increase on the flock at 31 March 1995. New South Wales recorded a 1.4% increase to 41.1 million and Victoria rose by 2.8% to 22.0 million. Queensland recorded a decrease of 7.5% to 10.7 million. The number of establishments reporting sheep and lambs increased by 0.8% to 57,313 with New South Wales, up by 2.5% to 19,937, and South Australia, up by 1.3% to 9,093 being the main contributors to the increase.

SHEEP *continued*

Due to rebuilding of the national flock after the drought, disposals of sheep and lambs from farms declined. Sheep and lamb slaughterings fell by 12.2% to 28.8 million and mutton and lamb meat production fell by 7.6% to 575,000 tonnes.




The gross value of sheep and lamb slaughterings increased by 23.8% to $1,035.7 million. Saleyard prices for both sheep and lambs increased significantly as the number slaughtered fell. All States showed an increase with the gross value in Western Australia increasing by 42.7% to $247.0 million. Exports of live sheep increased by 3.2% with the value of these exports up by 23.1% to $226.9 million.

LIVE SHEEP EXPORTS(a)—Years ended 30 June

| | *1993–94* | *r1994–95* | *1995–96* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number ('000) | 5 433.1 | 5 697.0 | 5 879.9 |
| Gross weight ('000 t) | 287.6 | 290.2 | 296.9 |
| Gross value ($'000) | 149 027 | 184 291 | 226 911 |
| Unit value ($)(b) | 27.43 | 32.35 | 38.59 |

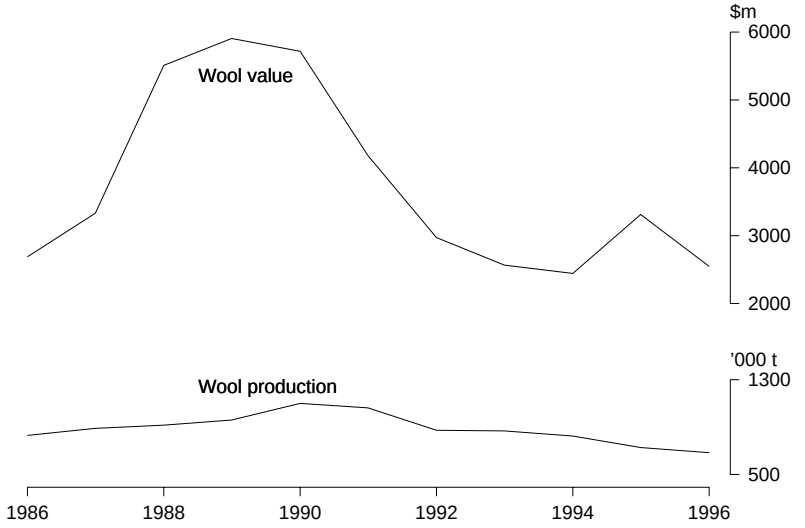
(a) Excludes sheep for breeding.

(b) Obtained by dividing the gross value by the number of sheep exported.

The number of ewes mated during 1995–96 fell by 3.1% to 50.9 million. However, due to better seasonal conditions the number of lambs marked increased by 3.3% to 39.2 million. The proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated was 77.0%, up from 72.2% in 1994–95.

SHEEP *continued*

Wool production decreased by 6.3% to 684,900 tonnes. The largest contributors to the decrease, in percentage terms, were Queensland down 12.6% to 50,200 tonnes and Tasmania down 10.6% to 17,700 tonnes. The gross value of wool production decreased by 23.2% to $2,548.6 million. New South Wales was the largest producer of wool in both volume and value terms, contributing $872.8 million or 34.2% of the gross value for Australia.




PIGS

Pig numbers declined by 4.8% to 2.5 million during 1995–96. The only State that showed an increase in the number of pigs was Victoria, up 4.3% to 458,000. Queensland fell by 6.4% to 603,000 and New South Wales by 10.2% to 710,000. The number of establishments reporting pigs fell by 12.2% to 4,511, with New South Wales recording a 13.8% fall to 1,139 and Tasmania a 19.2% fall to 122.

Pig slaughterings fell by 5.8% to 4.8 million, and pig meat production decreased by 4.8% to 334,000 tonnes.

The gross value of pig slaughterings fell by 5.2% to $597.8 million. The State with the largest reduction in gross value was South Australia, falling by 18.2% to $43.2 million followed by Western Australia down by 8.5% to $68.8 million.

POULTRY

Total poultry numbers increased by 15.9% to 78.4 million. The total number of chickens on holdings at 31 March 1996 increased 15.5% to 75.7 million, and meat strain chickens increased by 14.5% to 62.3 million. The number of chickens slaughtered increased by 1.8% to 336.4 million, and the production of chicken meat increased by 3.0% to 481,000 tonnes. The gross value of poultry slaughterings rose by 5.1% to $948.1 million.

Egg production fell by 1.8% to 174.1 million dozen. However, the gross value of egg production rose by 11.4% to $256.9 million.

## BEEKEEPING

The number of beekeepers increased by 6.3% to 1,351 during 1995–96. Production of honey rose by 37.6% to 25,900 tonnes and average production of hives rose 13.7% to 68.2 kilograms per hive. New South Wales production increased by 53.3% to 11,900 tonnes and South Australia by 46.4% to 3,300 tonnes. The gross value of honey rose by 58.5% to $39.0 million with New South Wales increasing by 85.7% to $18.2 million.

Beeswax production increased by 74.8% to 596 tonnes. The gross value increased by 113.3% to $3.2 million.

## LIVESTOCK—Years ended 31 March

| | AUST. | | 1996 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1994* | *1995* | *1996* | *NSW* | *Vic.* | *Qld* | *SA* | *WA* | *Tas.* | *NT* | *ACT* |
| *Livestock* | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Meat cattle | 23 080 | 22 991 | 23 569 | 6 019 | 2 714 | 9 928 | 1 069 | 1 803 | 521 | 1 502 | 13 |
| Milk cattle(a) | 2 678 | 2 740 | 2 808 | 371 | 1 682 | 286 | 150 | 121 | 197 | 2 | — |
| Sheep and lambs | 132 569 | 120 862 | 121 116 | 41 090 | 21 974 | 10 707 | 13 576 | 29 834 | 3 862 | (b) | 73 |
| Pigs | 2 775 | 2 653 | 2 526 | 710 | 458 | 603 | 412 | 314 | 26 | 3 | — |
| Deer | 149 | 144 | 136 | 38 | 35 | 16 | 18 | 12 | 17 | — | — |
| Poultry | 70 335 | 67 682 | 78 417 | 38 303 | 16 253 | 11 413 | 4 984 | 6 743 | 288 | 241 | 192 |
| Stud horses | 82 | 66 | 80 | 27 | 16 | 28 | 4 | 5 | 1 | — | — |

(a) Excluding house cows.

(b) Data not collected.

## LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND PRODUCTS—Years ended 30 June

| | AUST. | | | 1995–96 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1993–94* | *1994–95* | *1995–96* | *NSW* | *Vic.* | *Qld* | *SA* | *WA* | *Tas.* | *NT* | *ACT* |
| **Livestock slaughterings(a)(b)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle ('000) | 7 290 | 7 220 | 6 950 | 1 963 | 1 524 | 2 407 | 375 | 400 | 184 | 55 | 42 |
| Calves ('000) | 992 | 1 048 | 985 | 244 | 590 | 91 | 13 | 3 | 41 | 1 | 2 |
| Sheep ('000) | 17 831 | 17 500 | 14 581 | 5 680 | 2 488 | 728 | 2 371 | 2 833 | 350 | — | 132 |
| Lambs ('000) | 15 040 | 15 289 | 14 223 | 3 417 | 5 898 | 695 | 1 905 | 1 594 | 393 | — | 320 |
| Pigs ('000) | 5 190 | 5 120 | 4 823 | 1 408 | 1 142 | 1 080 | 467 | 563 | 87 | 8 | 70 |
| Chicken ('000)(c)(d) | 329 525 | 330 495 | 336 380 | 133 757 | 85 411 | 55 333 | 26 948 | 34 931 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| **Livestock products(a)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meat(e) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beef ('000 t) | 1 786 | 1 766 | 1 711 | 458 | 349 | 656 | 90 | 95 | 45 | 10 | 8 |
| Veal ('000 t) | 39 | 38 | 34 | 16 | 12 | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Mutton ('000 t) | 381 | 354 | 310 | 121 | 51 | 14 | 56 | 57 | 7 | — | 3 |
| Lamb ('000 t) | 267 | 268 | 265 | 63 | 110 | 13 | 38 | 28 | 7 | — | 6 |
| Pigmeat ('000 t) | 344 | 351 | 334 | 96 | 83 | 78 | 32 | 35 | 6 | n.p. | n.p. |
| Chicken meat ('000 t)(d)(f) | 469 | 467 | 481 | 199 | 128 | 72 | 38 | 44 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| Wool | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shorn wool (incl. crutchings) (t)(g) | 775 770 | 682 448 | 641 290 | 209 826 | 115 672 | 48 104 | 84 687 | 165 998 | 16 603 | — | 400 |
| Other wool (t)(h) | 52 560 | 48 511 | 43 636 | 13 651 | 12 857 | 2 135 | 6 619 | 7 213 | 1 131 | — | 30 |
| *Total wool produced (t)* | *828 330* | *730 999* | 684 926 | 223 477 | 128 529 | 50 239 | 91 306 | 173 211 | 17 734 | — | 430 |
| Whole milk (mill. L)(i) | 8 077 | 8 206 | 8 716 | 1 114 | 5 481 | 751 | 513 | 342 | 514 | — | (j) |
| Eggs ('000 doz.) | 180 563 | 177 288 | 174 053 | 64 965 | 40 131 | 28 510 | 12 217 | 18 826 | 4 152 | 1 936 | 3 316 |
| **Beekeeping** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Honey produced (t) | 25 990 | 18 839 | 25 925 | 11 884 | 4 415 | 3 212 | 3 319 | 2 072 | 741 | 267 | 15 |
| Beeswax produced (t) | 620 | 341 | 596 | 297 | 80 | 65 | 90 | 50 | 13 | 2 | — |

(a) Source: *Livestock Products, Australia* (Cat no. 7215.0).

(b) Includes estimates of animals slaughtered on farms and by country butchers.

(c) Comprises broilers, fryers and roasters.

(d) Excludes Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

(e) Dressed carcass weight, excluding offal.

(f) Dressed weight of whole birds, pieces and giblets.

(g) Unpublished ABS Data: ABS Brokers and Dealers collection of wool receivals, purchases and sales.

(h) Comprises dead and fellmongered wool and wool exported on skins.

(i) Source: Australian Dairy Corporation.

(j) Australian Capital Territory data is included in New South Wales.

## CATTLE, By Type and Number of Establishments—Years ended 31 March

| | AUST. | | 1996 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1994* | *1995* | *1996* | *NSW* | *Vic.* | *Qld* | *SA* | *WA* | *Tas.* | *NT* | *ACT* |
| **CATTLE** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Milk cattle** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cows in milk and dry ('000) | 1 786 | 1 821 | 1 884 | 235 | 1 161 | 189 | 97 | 71 | 130 | 1 | — |
| Other milk cattle ('000) | 891 | 919 | 923 | 136 | 521 | 97 | 53 | 50 | 67 | — | — |
| *Total milk cattle ('000)(a)* | *2 678* | *2 740* | *2 808* | *371* | *1 682* | *286* | *150* | *121* | *197* | *2* | — |
| **Meat cattle** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intended for service ('000) | 557 | 555 | 553 | 122 | 70 | 222 | 29 | 47 | 12 | 51 | — |
| Under one year ('000) | 5 388 | 5 806 | 5 768 | 1 680 | 749 | 2 174 | 283 | 447 | 159 | 272 | 4 |
| Cows and heifers one year and over ('000) | 12 076 | 11 213 | 11 667 | 2 963 | 1 287 | 4 775 | 534 | 934 | 233 | 933 | 7 |
| Other cattle one year and over ('000) | 5 058 | 5 418 | 5 581 | 1 254 | 608 | 2 758 | 222 | 374 | 117 | 246 | 2 |
| *Total meat cattle* ('000) | *23 080* | *22 991* | *23 569* | *6 019* | *2 714* | *9 928* | *1 069* | *1 803* | *521* | *1 502* | *13* |
| **Total cattle and calves ('000)(a)** | **25 758** | **25 731** | **26 377** | **6 390** | **4 396** | **10 214** | **1 219** | **1 924** | **718** | **1 503** | **14** |
| **Proportion of total herd** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milk cattle (%) | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 5.8 | 38.3 | 2.8 | 12.3 | 6.3 | 27.4 | 0.1 | — |
| Meat cattle (%) | 89.6 | 89.4 | 89.4 | 94.2 | 61.7 | 97.2 | 87.7 | 93.7 | 72.6 | 99.9 | 92.9 |
| **NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY REPORTING CATTLE** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Milk cattle** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cows in milk and dry | 14 233 | 14 227 | 14 255 | 2 212 | 7 770 | 2 079 | 875 | 490 | 827 | 1 | 1 |
| Other milk cattle | n.a. | 14 035 | 13 787 | 2 084 | 7 601 | 1 967 | 850 | 465 | 818 | — | 2 |
| *Total milk cattle(b)* | *15 924* | *15 445* | *15 667* | *2 510* | *8 471* | *2 282* | *959* | *517* | *925* | *1* | *2* |
| **Meat cattle** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intended for service | 65 670 | 65 170 | 63 483 | 22 133 | 14 330 | 16 246 | 4 242 | 4 042 | 2 233 | 198 | 59 |
| Under one year | 66 386 | 68 758 | 66 825 | 23 326 | 15 059 | 16 880 | 4 655 | 4 113 | 2 555 | 181 | 56 |
| Cows and heifers one year and over | 72 680 | 71 870 | 71 926 | 25 488 | 16 108 | 18 007 | 4 958 | 4 501 | 2 594 | 206 | 64 |
| Other cattle one year and over | 46 654 | 53 406 | 55 769 | 18 101 | 12 871 | 15 691 | 3 520 | 3 169 | 2 196 | 180 | 41 |
| *Total meat cattle* | *84 474* | *84 042* | *83 255* | *28 323* | *20 152* | *20 251* | *5 879* | *5 115* | *3 244* | *221* | *70* |
| **Total establishments(b)** | **90 284** | **90 076** | **89 663** | **29 289** | **23 933** | **21 151** | **6 228** | **5 215** | **3 556** | **221** | **70** |

(a) Excluding house cows and heifers.

(b) Excludes establishments with house cows and heifers only.

## SHEEP, By Type, Lambing and Number of Establishments—Years ended 31 March

| | AUST. | | 1996 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1994* | *1995* | *1996* | *NSW* | *Vic.* | *Qld* | *SA* | *WA* | *Tas.* | *NT* | *ACT* |
| **SHEEP** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Sheep and lambs** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sheep ('000) | 102 831 | 94 030 | 91 706 | 30 956 | 17 138 | 8 573 | 10 034 | 22 077 | 2 868 | (a) | 59 |
| Lambs and hoggets under 1 year ('000) | 29 739 | 26 830 | 29 410 | 10 134 | 4 836 | 2 134 | 3 541 | 7 757 | 994 | (a) | 14 |
| **Total sheep and lambs ('000)** | **132 569** | **120 862** | **121 116** | **41 090** | **21 974** | **10 707** | **13 576** | **29 834** | **3 862** | **(a)** | **73** |
| **LAMBING** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ewes actually mated ('000)(b) | 53 731 | 52 528 | 50 874 | 17 547 | 8 491 | 4 025 | 6 215 | 13 107 | 1 463 | (a) | 26 |
| Lambs marked ('000) | 41 464 | 37 943 | 39 187 | 13 596 | 7 027 | 2 285 | 5 200 | 9 801 | 1 258 | (a) | 20 |
| Proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated (%) | 77.2 | 72.2 | 77.0 | 77.5 | 82.8 | 56.8 | 83.7 | 74.8 | 86.0 | (a) | 76.9 |
| Ewes intended to be mated ('000)(c) | 56 832 | 51 900 | 52 917 | 18 600 | 9 198 | 3 830 | 6 408 | 13 311 | 1 538 | (a) | 32 |
| **NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY REPORTING SHEEP** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Sheep and lambs** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sheep | 59 046 | 55 167 | 56 279 | 19 612 | 14 126 | 2 736 | 8 915 | 8 843 | 1 993 | (a) | 54 |
| Lambs and hoggets under 1 year | 46 867 | 44 238 | 45 763 | 15 972 | 11 008 | 2 067 | 7 391 | 7 710 | 1 570 | (a) | 45 |
| **Total establishments** | **60 022** | **56 878** | **57 313** | **19 937** | **14 515** | **2 770** | **9 093** | **8 930** | **2 012** | **(a)** | **56** |

(a) Data not collected.

(b) Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the season shown.

(c) Forecast made at the beginning of each season.

## PIGS AND ESTABLISHMENTS(a)—Years ended 31 March

| | AUST. | | | 1996 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1994* | *1995* | *1996* | *NSW* | *Vic.* | *Qld* | *SA* | *WA* | *Tas.* | *NT* | *ACT* |
| Pigs ('000) | 2 775 | 2 653 | 2 526 | 710 | 458 | 603 | 412 | 314 | 26 | 3 | — |
| Establishments (no.) | 5 723 | 5 140 | 4 511 | 1 139 | 613 | 953 | 922 | 758 | 122 | 4 | — |

(a) Number of establishments with agricultural activity reporting pigs.

## POULTRY—Years ended 31 March

| | AUST.(a) | | | 1996 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1994* | *1995* | *1996* | *NSW* | *Vic.* | *Qld* | *SA* | *WA* | *Tas.* | *NT* | *ACT* |
| **Chickens** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For egg production ('000) | 13 163 | 11 148 | 13 413 | 5 148 | 3 009 | 2 615 | 771 | 1 279 | 263 | 136 | 192 |
| For meat production ('000) | 55 513 | 54 445 | 62 331 | 31 236 | 12 804 | 8 771 | 3 995 | 5 420 | n.p. | 105 | — |
| *Total chickens ('000)* | *68 676* | *65 593* | *75 744* | *36 384* | *15 813* | *11 385* | *4 766* | *6 699* | *263* | *241* | *192* |
| **Other poultry ('000)** | *1 660* | *2 088* | *2 673* | *1 919* | *441* | *27* | *218* | *43* | *25* | — | — |
| **Total poultry ('000)** | **70 335** | **67 682** | **78 417** | **38 303** | **16 253** | **11 413** | **4 984** | **6 743** | **288** | **241** | **192** |

(a) Excludes some establishments in Tasmania.

## BEEKEEPING—Years ended 31 March

| | AUST. | 1996 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1994* | *1995* | *1996* | *NSW* | *Vic.* | *Qld* | *SA* | *WA* | *Tas.* | *NT* | *ACT* |
| **Beekeepers (no.)** | 1 659 | 1 271 | 1 351 | 596 | 254 | 267 | 130 | 67 | 29 | 4 | 4 |
| **Beehives** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Productive ('000)(a) | 381 | 314 | 380 | 157 | 67 | 53 | 65 | 24 | 12 | 2 | — |
| Unproductive ('000) | 153 | 151 | 109 | 47 | 15 | 32 | 5 | 7 | 2 | — | — |
| *Total ('000)* | *534* | *465* | *489* | *204* | *82* | *85* | *71* | *31* | *14* | *3* | — |
| **Honey** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity produced (t) | 25 990 | 18 839 | 25 925 | 11 884 | 4 415 | 3 212 | 3 319 | 2 072 | 741 | 267 | 15 |
| Average production per productive beehive (kg) | 68.2 | 60.0 | 68.2 | 75.7 | 65.9 | 60.6 | 51.1 | 86.3 | 61.8 | 133.5 | — |
| **Beeswax (t)** | 620 | 341 | 596 | 297 | 80 | 65 | 90 | 50 | 13 | 2 | — |

(a) Beehives from which honey is taken.

## GROSS VALUE, LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND PRODUCTS—Years ended 30 June

| | AUST. | | | 1995–96 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1993–94* | *1994–95* | *1995–96* | *NSW* | *Vic.* | *Qld* | *SA* | *WA* | *Tas.* | *NT* | *ACT* |
| | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m |
| **LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND OTHER DISPOSALS(a)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle and calves(b) | 4 433.5 | 4 213.5 | 3 575.9 | 860.9 | 694.0 | 1 304.5 | 152.9 | 283.4 | 69.7 | 208.8 | 1.8 |
| Sheep and lambs(c) | 797.2 | 836.8 | 1 035.7 | 261.6 | 324.5 | 38.1 | 148.8 | 247.0 | 15.2 | — | 0.5 |
| Pigs(d) | 660.5 | 630.6 | 597.8 | 187.6 | 141.6 | 156.7 | 43.2 | 68.8 | n.p. | n.p. | — |
| Poultry(d) | 929.3 | 902.0 | 948.1 | (e)436.7 | 209.7 | 143.3 | 75.4 | 83.0 | n.p. | n.p. | (f) |
| Other(g) | 13.9 | 14.2 | 14.7 | 9.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 1.9 | n.p. | 0.2 | — |
| **Total slaughterings and other disposals(h)** | **6 856.6** | **6 618.8** | **6 192.7** | **1 756.2** | **1 370.6** | **1 642.8** | **422.5** | **684.1** | **105.3** | **209.0** | **2.3** |
| **LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wool | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shorn | 2 351.1 | 3 200.7 | 2 464.1 | 845.3 | 457.3 | 179.4 | 311.3 | 603.5 | 65.7 | — | 1.7 |
| Other(i) | 98.5 | 118.5 | 84.4 | 27.5 | 25.4 | 4.0 | 12.2 | 13.1 | 2.2 | — | 0.1 |
| *Total wool* | *2 449.6* | *3 319.3* | *2 548.6* | *872.8* | *482.7* | *183.3* | *323.4* | *616.6* | *67.9* | — | *1.7* |
| Liquid whole milk used for | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 1 619.5 | 1 511.2 | r1 897.8 | r137.3 | r1 452.1 | r88.0 | r73.5 | r30.7 | r116.2 | — | — |
| Human consumption(j) | 828.5 | 907.9 | 950.5 | 324.6 | 202.9 | 219.9 | 83.0 | 96.5 | 23.2 | n.p. | 0.5 |
| *Total wholemilk production(j)* | *2 448.0* | *2 419.1* | *r2 848.3* | *r461.8* | *r1 655.0* | *r307.9* | *r156.5* | *r127.2* | *r139.4* | *n.p.* | *0.5* |
| Eggs(j) | 233.9 | 230.6 | 256.9 | 88.6 | 51.3 | 50.4 | 16.5 | 35.8 | 9.7 | n.p. | 4.6 |
| Honey | 32.9 | 24.6 | 39.0 | 18.2 | 6.7 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 2.9 | 1.6 | n.p. | — |
| Beeswax | 2.8 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | — | — |
| **Total livestock products(k)** | **5 167.2** | **5 995.0** | **r5 696.1** | **r1 443.0** | **r2 196.1** | **r546.7** | **r501.9** | **r782.8** | **r218.8** | **n.p.** | **6.9** |

(a) Includes net exports of livestock.

(b) Includes dairy cattle slaughtered.

(c) Excludes value of wool on skins.

(d) Excludes pigs and poultry in the Northern Territory and Tasmania.

(e) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.

(f) Included in New South Wales.

(g) Excludes goats in Tasmania.

(h) Excludes the Northern Territory pigs and poultry.

(i) Includes dead and fellmongered wool on skins.

(j) Excludes the Northern Territory.

(k) Excludes milk and eggs in the Northern Territory.

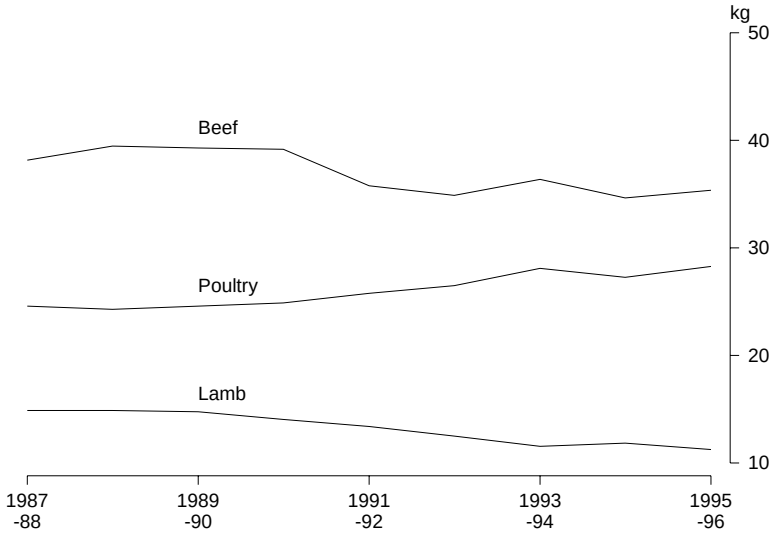
# SECTION 8 APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS

## MEAT, MEAT PRODUCTS AND POULTRY

The apparent per capita consumption of meat and meat products decreased by 3.3% to 73.2 kg in 1995–96. Beef remained the most significant meat consumed, increasing 2.0% in 1995–96, to 35.4 kg per capita, while demand for veal fell 11.8% to 1.3 kg per capita. The per capita consumption of lamb fell 5.1% to 11.3 kg in 1995–96. Consumption of lamb in 1995–96 was 20.4% below the 14.1 kg recorded in 1990–91. The per capita consumption of mutton fell in 1995–96, by 11.6% to 5.7 kg. Consumption of pigmeat continued to fluctuate, with intake in 1995–96 at 18.1 kg per capita, a decrease of 6.4% on the previous years 19.3 kg per capita. Offal intake declined to a record low of 1.5 kg per capita in 1995–96 (down 20.6%).

The apparent per capita consumption of poultry increased by 3.9% in 1995–96 to a record high of 28.3 kg per capita. This was 13.6% up on the per capita consumption recorded in 1990–91.

Apparent per capita consumption




## SEAFOOD

The apparent per capita consumption of seafood fell by 7.9% in 1995–96 to 10.2 kg. Major contributors to this fall were crustacea and molluscs, at 1.7 kg per capita (down 9.8%) and Australian fish at 3.2 kg per capita (down 8.3%).

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

The consumption of dairy products increased by 1.3% to 24.4 kg per capita in 1995–96. The per capita consumption of both full cream and skim condensed milk recorded significant declines at 1.1 kg (down 34.5%) and 0.4 kg (down 52.0%) respectively. Increases were recorded in market milk (up 1.2%) at 104.2 litres per capita, powdered full cream milk (up 20.2%) at 1.1 kg per capita and cheese (up 3.2%) at a record high of 10.6 kg per capita.

## FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS

The consumption of fruit (including fruit for fruit juices) decreased marginally (1.7%) to 122.1 kg per capita in 1995–96. The per capita consumption of processed fruit fell 14.5% to 6.4 kg. Dried fruit also fell, by 7.7% to 2.7 kg per capita. These falls were offset by an increase in the consumption of other fresh fruit, which rose 2.6% to 55.4 kg per capita.

## VEGETABLES

Per capita consumption of vegetables rose 10.8% in 1995–96 to a record high of 162.8 kg. Tomatoes were the only broad vegetable group to show a fall, decreasing marginally. All other groups rose, with potatoes at 70.1 kg (up 13.9%), other root and bulb vegetables at 24.3 kg (up 12.9%), leafy and green at 21.5 kg (up 5.5%) and other vegetables at 26.3 kg (up 16.2%).

## GRAIN PRODUCTS

The consumption of grain products decreased marginally in 1995–96 to 93.1 kg per capita. Flour remained steady, but the consumption of breakfast foods fell 11.8% to 9.1 kg per capita. This was partially offset by a 7.5% increase in rice intake at 6.5 kg per capita. The consumption of bread rose 5.0% to 49.4 kg in 1995–96.

## OILS AND FATS

In 1995–96, the apparent consumption of fats rose 1.8% to 19.2 kg per capita. The principal component of this increased fat intake was other margarine, which was consumed at a rate of 2.5 kg per capita (up 25.0%). Butter intake fell in 1995–96 by 8.0% to 2.9 kg per capita, but consumption of dairy spreads rose 12.4% to 0.8 kg per capita.

## SUGARS

The per capita consumption of sugars in 1995–96 increased by 5.5% to 46.6 kg after the record low of 44.2 kg in 1994–95. Refined cane sugar consumption rose 3.2% to 8.6 kg per capita and sugar consumed in manufactured products also rose, by 8.6% to 32.3 kg per capita. In 1995–96, the per capita consumption of honey was 0.9 kg, almost doubling the 0.5 kg recorded the previous year. The decline in honey consumption in 1994–95 was due to a sharp fall in the production of honey.

## EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS

Egg consumption declined in 1995–96 by 2.3% to 132 eggs per capita, compared with the previous year when consumption fell 3.8% to 135 eggs.

## NUTS

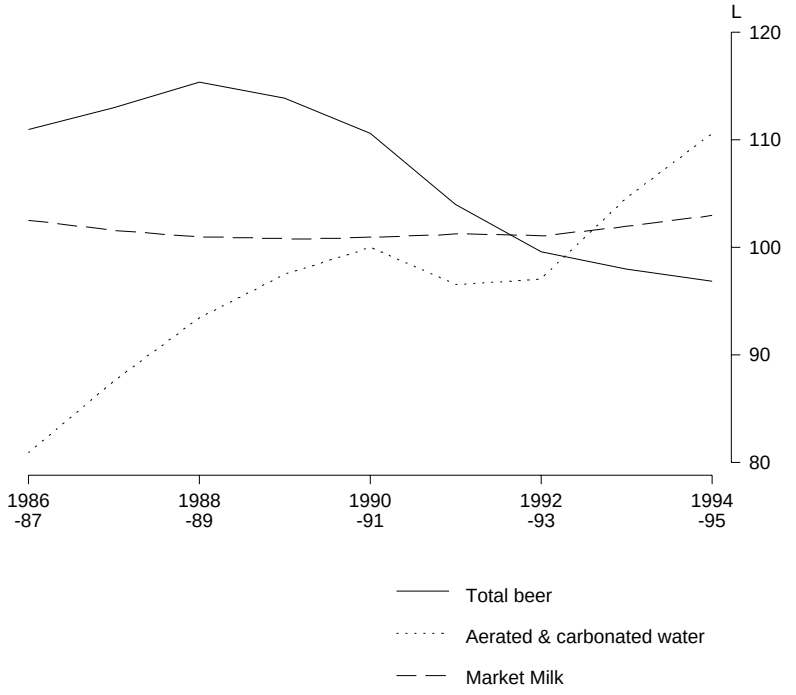
The per capita consumption of peanuts fell 12.3% to 2.1 kg in 1995–96, after an increase of 15.6% in 1994–95. The consumption of tree nuts continued to fluctuate with a rise in 1995–96 of 1.2% to 4.5 kg per capita; a contributing factor to this rise was an increase in production.

## BEVERAGES

The per capita consumption of tea and coffee remained steady at 0.9 kg and 2.2 kg respectively in 1995–96. Carbonated and aerated waters increased by 3.6% to 114.6 litres per capita, making it the most popular beverage.

The apparent per capita consumption of low alcohol beer showed a rise of 4.6% in 1995–96, to 22.4 litres. The consumption of other beer fell 3.4% to 72.9 litres per capita. Total beer consumption fell 1.6% in 1995–96 to 95.3 litres per capita, a decline which began after 1988–89, when consumption was 115.4 litres per capita.

Apparent per capita consumption



## AVAILABLE AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS—Years ended 30 June

| | AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION | | | APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1993–94* | *1994–95* | *1995–96* | *1993–94* | *1994–95* | *1995–96* |
| | t | t | t | kg | kg | kg |
| **Meat and meat products** | | | | | | |
| Carcass meat | | | | | | |
| Beef | 646 742 | 622 495 | 643 300 | 36.4 | 34.7 | 35.4 |
| Veal | 28 964 | 27 266 | 24 353 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Lamb | 206 342 | 213 014 | 204 746 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 11.3 |
| Mutton | 149 863 | 115 762 | 103 686 | 8.4 | 6.4 | 5.7 |
| Pigmeat | 339 170 | 346 623 | 328 799 | 19.1 | 19.3 | 18.1 |
| *Total* | *1 371 082* | *1 325 160* | *1 304 884* | *77.2* | *73.8* | *71.7* |
| Offal and meat n.e.i. | *42 324* | *33 984* | *27 333* | *2.4* | *1.9* | *1.5* |
| **Total meat and meat products** | **1 413 406** | **1 359 144** | **1 332 217** | **79.6** | **75.7** | **73.2** |
| Bacon and ham (cured carcass weight) | 131 730 | 134 624 | 141 902 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.8 |
| **Poultry** | | | | | | |
| Poultry (dressed weight) | 499 590 | 489 373 | 515 268 | 28.1 | 27.3 | 28.3 |
| **Seafood** | | | | | | |
| Fresh and frozen (edible weight) | | | | | | |
| Fish | | | | | | |
| Australian | 60 122 | 62 564 | 58 111 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Imported | 37 565 | 36 500 | 35 468 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Crustacea and molluscs | 30 407 | 33 729 | 30 841 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| Seafood otherwise prepared (product weight) | | | | | | |
| Australian | 9 394 | 8 449 | 8 333 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Imported | | | | | | |
| Fish | 34 401 | 37 476 | 36 482 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Crustacea and molluscs | 14 463 | 15 556 | 15 824 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| **Total seafood** | **186 351** | **194 274** | **185 060** | **10.5** | **10.8** | **10.2** |
| | '000 L | '000 L | '000 L | L | L | L |
| **Dairy products** | | | | | | |
| Market milk (fluid whole) | 1 810 200 | 1 848 900 | 1 895 429 | 101.9 | 103.0 | 104.2 |
| | t | t | t | kg | kg | kg |
| **Dairy products** | | | | | | |
| Condensed, concentrated and evaporated milk | | | | | | |
| Full-cream sweetened and unsweetened | 35 261 | 30 385 | 20 149 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.1 |
| Skim | 33 528 | 15 078 | 7 328 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Powdered milk | | | | | | |
| Full-cream | 14 743 | 16 402 | 19 977 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| Skim | 42 791 | 39 424 | 40 907 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Infants' and invalids' food | 19 679 | 21 601 | 23 531 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Cheese (natural equivalent weight) | 170 820 | 184 291 | 192 696 | 9.6 | 10.3 | 10.6 |
| **Total (converted to milk solids, fat and non-fat)** | **426 415** | **431 929** | **443 207** | **24.0** | **24.1** | **24.4** |
| **Fruit and fruit products** | | | | | | |
| Fresh fruit (incl. fruit for fruit juice) | | | | | | |
| Citrus | 768 691 | 828 913 | 826 850 | 43.3 | 46.2 | 45.5 |
| Other | 1 072 557 | 969 910 | 1 008 117 | 60.4 | 54.0 | 55.4 |
| Jams, conserves, etc. (product weight) | 34 782 | 35 821 | 37 029 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Dried fruit (product weight) | 53 073 | 52 519 | 49 135 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Processed fruit (product weight) | 132 436 | 135 069 | 117 073 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 6.4 |
| **Total (fresh fruit equivalent)** | **2 255 704** | **2 228 696** | **2 220 390** | **127.0** | **124.1** | **122.1** |

## AVAILABLE AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS—Years ended 30 June *continued*

| | AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION | | | APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1993–94* | *1994–95* | *1995–96* | *1993–94* | *1994–95* | *1995–96* |
| | t | t | t | kg | kg | kg |
| **Vegetables** | | | | | | |
| Potatoes | 1 177 919 | 1 104 999 | 1 274 815 | 66.3 | 61.5 | 70.1 |
| Other root and bulb vegetables | 367 831 | 387 269 | 442 835 | 20.7 | 21.6 | 24.3 |
| Tomatoes | 398 646 | 373 367 | 374 756 | 22.4 | 20.8 | 20.6 |
| Leafy and green vegetables | 366 627 | 366 097 | 391 179 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 21.5 |
| Other vegetables | 435 222 | 405 959 | 477 849 | 24.5 | 22.6 | 26.3 |
| **Total (fresh equivalent weight)** | **2 746 244** | **2 637 691** | **2 961 433** | **153.6** | **146.9** | **162.8** |
| **Grain products** | | | | | | |
| Flour(a) | 1 405 606 | 1 389 362 | 1 409 550 | 79.1 | 77.4 | 77.5 |
| Breakfast foods | 160 220 | 184 725 | 165 091 | 9.0 | 10.3 | 9.1 |
| Table rice | 98 686 | 108 510 | 118 180 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.5 |
| **Total grain products** | **1 664 512** | **1 682 598** | **1 692 822** | **93.7** | **93.7** | **93.1** |
| **Bread** | (b) | 845 565 | 899 357 | (b) | 47.1 | 49.4 |
| | '000 doz | '000 doz | '000 doz | no. | no. | no. |
| **Eggs and egg products** | | | | | | |
| Number of eggs(c) | 207 221 | 201 436 | 199 400 | 140 | 135 | 132 |
| | t | t | t | kg | kg | kg |
| **Nuts (in shell)** | | | | | | |
| Peanuts | 37 044 | 43 288 | 38 459 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Tree nuts | 79 863 | 79 715 | 81 716 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| **Oils and fats** | | | | | | |
| Butter(d) | 55 373 | 55 655 | 51 886 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.9 |
| Margarine | | | | | | |
| Table margarine | 105 141 | 95 721 | 98 704 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| Other margarine | 34 324 | 35 237 | 44 614 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| *Total* | *139 465* | *130 958* | *143 318* | *7.9* | *7.3* | *7.9* |
| Dairy spreads (product weight) | *11 700* | *12 121* | *13 808* | *0.7* | *0.7* | *0.8* |
| **Total (fat content)(e)** | **343 937** | **339 637** | **350 160** | **19.4** | **18.9** | **19.2** |
| **Sugars** | | | | | | |
| Cane sugar | | | | | | |
| As refined sugar | 151 230 | 149 273 | 156 063 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.6 |
| In manufactured foods | 537 219 | 534 551 | 588 023 | 30.2 | 29.8 | 32.3 |
| *Total* | *668 449* | *638 824* | *744 086* | *38.8* | *38.1* | *40.9* |
| Honey | *17 040* | *9 192* | *16 185* | *0.7* | *0.5* | *0.9* |
| **Total(f)** | **818 812** | **792 693** | **847 312** | **46.1** | **44.2** | **46.6** |
| **Beverages** | | | | | | |
| Tea | 18 493 | 16 579 | 16 090 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Coffee(g) | 40 478 | 39 211 | 39 396 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 |

(a) Includes flour used for breadmaking.

(b) Data not collected.

(c) Includes commercial disposals only.

(d) Includes butter equivalent of butter oil, butter concentrate and ghee.

(e) Includes an estimate for vegetable oils and other fats.

(f) Includes sugar content of syrups and glucose.

(g) Coffee and coffee products in terms of roasted coffee.

## AVAILABLE AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS—Years ended 30 June *continued*

| | AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION | | | APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1993–94* | *1994–95* | *1995–96* | *1993–94* | *1994–95* | *1995–96* |
| | '000 L | '000 L | '000 L | L | L | L |
| **Beverages** | | | | | | |
| Aerated & carbonated waters(a) | 1 856 487 | 1 985 100 | 2 084 085 | 104.5 | 110.6 | 114.6 |
| Beer | | | | | | |
| Low alcohol | 393 166 | 384 062 | 407 232 | 22.1 | 21.4 | 22.4 |
| Other beer | 1 347 296 | 1 355 321 | 1 326 722 | 75.9 | 75.5 | 72.9 |
| *Total* | *1 740 462* | 1 739 384 | *1 733 954* | *98.0* | *96.9* | *95.3* |
| Wine | 330 424 | 329 929 | 332 191 | 18.6 | 18.4 | 18.3 |
| | '000 L al | '000 L al | '000 L al | L al | L al | L al |
| **Alcohol content** | | | | | | |
| Beer | | | | | | |
| Low alcohol | 11 927 | 11 859 | 12 597 | 0.67 | 0.66 | 0.69 |
| Other beer | 64 476 | 64 743 | 63 118 | 3.63 | 3.61 | 3.47 |
| *Total* | *76 403* | *76 602* | *75 715* | *4.30* | *4.27* | *4.16* |
| Wine | 37 751 | 37 805 | 38 122 | 2.13 | 2.11 | 2.10 |
| Spirits | 24 284 | 23 211 | 25 045 | 1.37 | 1.29 | 1.38 |
| **Total** | **138 438** | **137 618** | **138 882** | **7.79** | **7.67** | **7.63** |

(a) Includes bulk pre-mix and post-mix concentrates in terms of drink equivalent.

# EXPLANATORY NOTES

## INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication contains detailed statistics on crops, livestock and livestock products and characteristics of farms. Also included is summary information on the financial performance of agricultural industries, the value of agricultural commodities produced (VACP) and apparent consumption of foodstuffs.

## SCOPE AND COVERAGE

**2** The statistics on crops (including horticulture), livestock numbers, structure of agricultural industries, land management and farm inputs in this publication are derived from the annual Agricultural Census conducted throughout Australia at 31 March. The Agricultural Census collects data from establishments with agricultural activity.

**3** The scope of the 1995–96 Census was establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of $5,000 or more. The scope of the Census for earlier years was set at different levels. The table below indicates the change in scope of the Agricultural Census over the past ten years based on the EVAO of establishments.

| | *EVAO cut–off level* |
|---|---|
| *Year* | $ |
| 1985–86 | 2 500 |
| 1986–87 | 20 000 |
| 1987–88 | 20 000 |
| 1988–89 | 20 000 |
| 1989–90 | 20 000 |
| 1990–91 | 20 000 |
| 1991–92 | 22 500 |
| 1992–93 | 22 500 |
| 1993–94 | 5 000 |
| 1994–95 | 5 000 |
| 1995–96 | 5 000 |

**4** In addition to the Census, some basic data has been previously collected via an Activity Collection for a limited range of commodities from those establishments having an EVAO of between $5,000 and $22,499. These data can be used together with census data to derive estimates of totals for selected commodities for all establishments having an EVAO greater than $5,000. Results for 1993–94 to 1995–96 based on $22,500 EVAO for crops (including fruit and vegetables) are available on request.

## STRUCTURE

### Agricultural establishments

**5** For the Agricultural Census, the concept of an establishment is the same as that used by the ABS for all industry statistics collections. The establishment is the smallest accounting unit of business within a State or Territory, controlling its productive activities and maintaining a specified range of detailed data including data enabling value added to be calculated. In general an establishment covers all operations at a physical location, but may consist of a group of locations provided they are within the same State or Territory. The majority of establishments operate at one location only.

### Industry and size classification

**6** Since 1991–92, units in the Agricultural Census have been classified according to the methodology described in *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)* (Cat. no. 1292.0). Prior to 1991–92, establishments were classified according to the methodology described in the 1983 edition of the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), Volume 1 — The Classification* (Cat. no. 1201.0). Therefore, care should be taken when making comparisons between years where different classifications have been used.

**7** The process of determining the industry class for ANZSIC is the step-by-step method of classification described in Chapter 4 of the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC)*, *Volume 1 — The Classification* (Cat. no. 1201.0). This method requires that the Division code of the unit be determined first. The Subdivision code within the major Division of the unit is then determined, followed by the Group code and finally the Class code of the unit. Certain departures from this basic method are outlined in the description of individual classes within Subdivision 01: Agriculture.

**8** The Group and Class codes of agricultural units are determined annually by valuing physical crop and livestock information collected in the Agricultural Census. The valuation procedure allows for the industry classification of individual units to be changed to reflect significant or long-term changes in their activities.

**9** However, the procedure provides for a dampening or resistance effect to offset instability in allocation to particular classes of the classification which would arise from short-term factors such as floods and drought. To obviate such effects, the valuation procedure takes into account (without double counting) the area of crops sown and numbers of livestock on holdings at a point in time as well as the crops produced and livestock turnoff during the year. The resultant aggregation of these commodity values is termed the EVAO. It should be noted that EVAO is applicable *only* for industry coding and size determination purposes. It is not an indicator of receipts obtained by units or of the value of agricultural commodities produced by these units.

## DEFINITIONS

**10** Following are definitions of terms used in the tables of this publication:

- *Agricultural establishment* is an establishment which is engaged *mainly* in agricultural activities.
- *Establishment with agricultural activity* is an establishment which is engaged in agricultural activity, regardless of the unit's predominant activity.
- *Gross domestic product* which is commonly referred to as GDP, is formally defined as 'the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia after deducting the cost of goods and services used up (intermediate consumption) in the process of production, but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital (depreciation)'.

## AGRICULTURAL FINANCE SURVEY

**11** Estimates of financial performance in this publication have been derived from the 1995–96 Agricultural Finance Survey (AFS). The survey provides annual financial statistics on a consistent basis across all agricultural industries in each State and Australia.

**12** More detailed information is published in *Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia* (Cat. no. 7507.0).

### Scope and content

**13** The population of the AFS consists of all economic units (management units) the principal activity of which resulted in them being classified within Subdivision 01: Agriculture of ANZSIC and which had an EVAO of $22,500 or more.

## MANAGEMENT UNITS/FARM BUSINESSES

**14** The management unit is the highest level accounting unit within a business, having regard for industry homogeneity, for which accounts are maintained; in nearly all cases it coincides with the legal entity owning the business. Management units which have a predominant activity in the agricultural sector are called farm businesses.

**15** The 1995–96 AFS consisted of approximately 2,500 farm businesses, selected at random from all in-scope farm businesses on the ABS business register.

**16** The financial details collected in the AFS relate to the agricultural and (where applicable) non-agricultural business activities of the selected farm businesses. Any management unit which was predominantly engaged in non-agricultural activity was regarded as out of scope of the AFS even though it may have had one or more establishments engaged in agriculture.

## RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

**17** The estimates are based on information obtained from a sample drawn from the total farm business population, and are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all farm businesses had been included in the AFS. One measure of the likely difference is given by the *standard error*, which indicates the extent of which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of farm businesses was included. For more information, refer to *Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia* (Cat. no. 7507.0).

## CROPS, PASTURES AND HORTICULTURE

**18** Statistics of area and production of crops relate, in the main, to crops sown during the year ended 31 March. Statistics of perennial crops relate to the position as at 31 March and the production during the year ended on that date, or of fruit set by that date. For example, particulars of area, production and yield per hectare of wheat in Australia refer to wheat sown during the period from April to September and harvested between October and the following February, i.e. the 1995–96 season relates to the harvesting period October 1995 to February 1996. Statistics of other crops which in some States are harvested after 31 March 1996 (e.g. maize, potatoes, apples and pears) are collected by supplementary census returns and are included in this publication.

## LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

**19** The statistics on livestock slaughtering and 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. Care should be taken when using this information as the figures only relate to slaughtering for human consumption and do not include animals condemned or those killed for boiling down. Definitions of livestock categories may differ between States and within States, particularly with regard to calves. More detailed information is published monthly in *Livestock Products, Australia* (Cat. no. 7215.0).

## WOOL

**20** Wool production statistics contained in this publication are derived from the monthly ABS Wool Brokers and Dealers Receivals Collection.

**21** Wool receivals statistics show the amount of taxable wool received by brokers and dealers from wool producers. It excludes wool received by brokers on which wool tax has already been paid by other dealers (private buyers) or brokers. The information shown is on the basis of the State in which the wool has actually been produced and is different to the receivals of wool by State data that is published monthly in *Livestock Products, Australia* (Cat. no. 7215.0).

## MILK

**22** Milk statistics have been collected and provided to the ABS by the Australian Dairy Corporation. More detailed information is published monthly in *Livestock Products, Australia* (Cat. no. 7215.0).

## POULTRY

**23** Poultry slaughtering statistics have been compiled from returns supplied by commercial poultry slaughtering establishments. Producers in Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory are not included in the aggregates derived from the collection. However, the statistics represent a high level of coverage. More detailed information is available in *Livestock Products, Australia* (Cat. no. 7215.0).

## BEEKEEPING

**24** Beekeepers were included in the scope of the 1995–96 Agricultural Census if they had an EVAO (whether from beekeeping alone or in conjunction with other agricultural activities) of $5,000 or more. In 1991–92 and 1992–93 only those beekeepers with an EVAO of $22,500 or more were included in the scope of the Agricultural Census.

## VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED

**25** This publication contains summary information on the VACP compiled annually for all States and Australia. They include gross values of production for selected agricultural commodities. More detailed information is available in *Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia,* (Cat. no. 7503.0).

**26** Gross value of commodities produced is defined as the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place.

### Scope and coverage

**27** The statistics are derived by multiplying quantity data by price (or unit value) data. The quantity data are collected in Agricultural censuses and other ABS collections with some information from external sources. Most price information is obtained from non-ABS sources.

### Information sources

**28** For quantity data, production of crops relates, in the main, to crops sown during the year ended 31 March. Statistics of perennial crops relate to the position as at 31 March and production during the year ended on that date. Information covering such commodities as livestock slaughtering, dairy produce and beekeeping is obtained from separate collections and from organisations such as the Australian Dairy Corporation.

### Price and marketing costs data

**29** The method of collection of relevant prices for, and the costs of marketing of, agricultural commodities varies considerably between States and between commodities. Where a statutory authority handles marketing of the whole or portion of a product (e.g. Australian Wheat Board, Australian Barley Board) 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 whether or 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.

## PUBLICATION STRATEGY

**30** The aim of the Agriculture Program is to disseminate statistics to the user community in a timely and appropriate form. Agricultural Census data are available in publications progressively throughout the processing cycle: first preliminary estimates are available in May; final estimates in electronic form (AgStats) by May the following year and release of the publication by June. A final publication is also produced for each State shortly after the release of this publication. There is no prerelease of data ahead of the May preliminary publication.

**31** The derived series, VACP, is produced annually, using data from the Agricultural Census, the monthly livestock collections and a range of other sources. Preliminary results are released in July each year, with final results by May of the following year.

**32** For the annual AFS, preliminary results are released by early February each year, with final results by the following July.

PUBLICATION STRATEGY *continued*

**33** The monthly livestock products series are published within five weeks of the end of the reference month. Preliminary results of Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs are released in November each year, while final estimates are released within two years.

**34** The ABS package, AgStats, offers a wider range of census and VACP data aggregated to Statistical Local Area. This package is shortly to be redeveloped using the Integrated Regional Data Base as the software platform. It is planned to produce the new version of AgStats for the 1996–97 Census. Livestock products data are available monthly via PCAUSSTATS.

**35** 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.

UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

**36** Unpublished statistics and customised output are available as a special data service and can be obtained by contacting David Ketley on 1800 801 520 or Information Services in any ABS office.

GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT

**37** 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

**38** A range of agricultural publications is produced by the ABS, including:

*Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia* (Cat. no. 7507.0)

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

*Agriculture, New South Wales* (Cat. no. 7113.1)

*Agriculture, Queensland* (Cat. no. 7113.3)

*Agriculture, South Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.4)

*Agriculture, Tasmania* (Cat. no. 7114.6)

*Agriculture, Victoria* (Cat. no. 7113.2)

*Agriculture, Western Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.5)

*Agriculture and Fishing, Northern Territory* (Cat. no. 7113.7)

*Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs, Australia* (Cat. no. 4306.0)

*Apparent Consumption of Selected Foodstuffs, Australia, Preliminary* (Cat. no. 4315.0)

*Livestock Products, Australia* (Cat. no. 7215.0)

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS *continued*

*Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia* (Cat. no. 7503.0)

*Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, Preliminary* (Cat. no. 7501.0)

**39** For comparisons of the agriculture industry with other industries, users are referred to:

*Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (Cat. no. 5206.0)

*Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia* (Cat. no. 8140.0)

## SELF-HELP ACCESS TO STATISTICS

*PHONE* Call 1900 986 400 for the latest statistics on CPI, Labour Force, Earnings, National Accounts, Balance of Payments and other topics. (Call cost is 75c per minute)

*INTERNET* http://www.abs.gov.au

*LIBRARY* A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require.

## WHY NOT SUBSCRIBE?

*PHONE* +61 1300 366 323

*FAX* +61 3 9615 7848

## CONTACTING THE ABS

ABS provides a range of services, including: a telephone inquiry service; information consultancy tailored to your needs; survey, sample and questionnaire design; survey evaluation and methodological reviews; and statistical training.

*INQUIRIES*

| | *By phone* | *By fax* |
|---|---|---|
| Canberra | 02 6252 6627 | 02 6253 1404 |
| Sydney | 02 9268 4611 | 02 9268 4668 |
| Melbourne | 03 9615 7755 | 03 9615 7798 |
| Brisbane | 07 3222 6351 | 07 3222 8283 |
| Perth | 08 9360 5140 | 08 9360 5955 |
| Adelaide | 08 8237 7400 | 08 8237 7566 |
| Hobart | 03 6222 5800 | 03 6222 5995 |
| Darwin | 08 8943 2111 | 08 8981 1218 |

*POST* Client Services, ABS, PO Box 10, Belconnen, ACT 2616

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

2711300007955
ISSN 1322-865X

**RRP $19.50**



Produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics

ABS Catalogue no. 7113.0 **Agriculture, Australia** 1995–96