



LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 26 MAY 2011

KEY FIGURES

TREND ESTIMATES	Mar Qtr 2010 '000	Dec Qtr 2010 '000	Mar Qtr 2011 '000
Number Slaughtered^(a)			
Cattle (excl.calves)	1 838	1 863	1 827
Calves	235	184	183
Sheep	1 698	1 434	1 352
Lambs	4 727	4 544	4 383
Pigs	1 146	1 159	1 149
Chickens	117 064	137 625	138 514

(a) A new methodology and revised definitions have been adopted for producing estimates of livestock slaughtering and meat production. For further details refer to the Explanatory Notes.

	Mar Qtr 2010 tonnes	Dec Qtr 2010 tonnes	Mar Qtr 2011 tonnes
Meat produced^(a)			
Beef	507 421	526 611	522 559
Veal	14 213	11 255	11 795
Mutton	37 799	32 768	30 817
Lamb	101 327	98 235	95 527
Pig meat	83 334	85 233	84 370
Chicken meat	209 593	254 528	258 752
Wool receivals	nya	nya	nya

nya not yet available

(a) A new methodology and revised definitions have been adopted for producing estimates of livestock slaughtering and meat production. For further details refer to the Explanatory Notes.

INQUIRIES

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

	Dec Qtr 2009 ML	Sep Qtr 2010 ML	Dec Qtr 2010 ML
Whole milk intake by factories	2 230	2 282	2 237

KEY POINTS

- In the March quarter 2011, sheep slaughterings fell 6%.
- Lamb slaughterings fell 4% to 4.4 million in the March quarter 2011.
- The estimate for live sheep exports in the March quarter 2011 fell 37%.
- The export estimate for cattle fell 32% to 148 thousand in the March quarter.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)

RELEASE DATE

June 2011

22 August 2011



INTRODUCTION

This publication presents statistics on livestock slaughterings, meat production, whole milk intake by factories, market milk sales by factories, receipts of taxable wool by brokers and dealers, exports of live sheep and cattle and exports of fresh, chilled, frozen and processed meat. It also includes seasonally adjusted and trend estimates of slaughtering, meat production, whole milk intake and wool receipts. More detailed information can be obtained by contacting the Australian Bureau of Statistics or by referring to the monthly publication *Livestock and Meat, Australia* (cat.no. 7218.0.55.001).

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Final estimates for wool receipts for the March quarter 2011 are not yet available. These data, including updated seasonally adjusted and trend estimates, for the March quarter 2011 will be published in the coming weeks.

A coverage exercise has been undertaken to review the quality of the sampling frame for the Poultry and Game Birds Collection. Although the updated Poultry estimates will be reflective of the improved sampling frame, the frame updates have had a negligible impact on the associated time series.

CHANGES IN FUTURE ISSUES

The ABS is reviewing the way estimates are disseminated in *Livestock Products, Australia* (cat. no. 7215.0). The aim of the review is to ensure information is communicated in a relevant and accessible manner. Further details will be available in forthcoming issues of this publication.

EFFECT OF QUEENSLAND FLOODS

Extensive flooding began in late December 2010 in Queensland and was more wide spread in both Queensland and other states in January 2011. Any impact on these estimates that is directly attributable to the floods cannot be determined.



ABBREVIATIONS

'000 thousand

\$/000 thousand dollars

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics

ML megalitre

t tonne

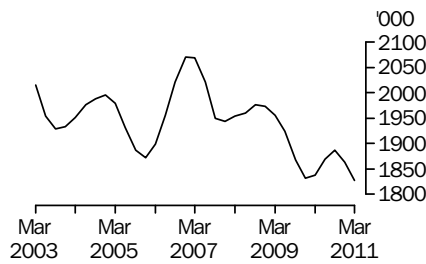
UHT ultra heat treated

Brian Pink

Australian Statistician

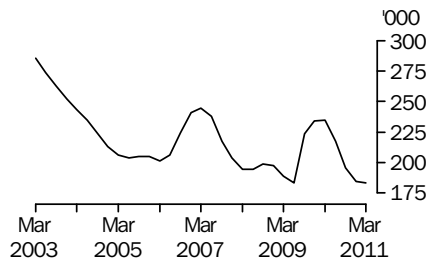
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED TREND

CATTLE (EXCLUDING CALVES)



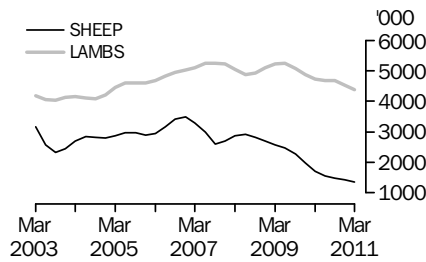
In the March quarter 2011, the number of cattle slaughtered (excluding calves) decreased 2% to 1.8 million compared to the previous quarter.

CALVES



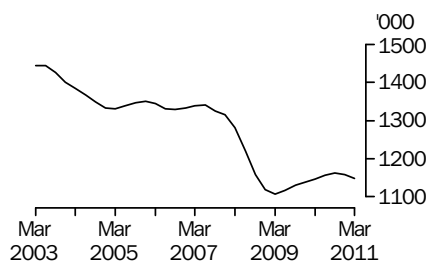
The number of calves slaughtered in the March quarter 2011 remained steady at 183 thousand.

SHEEP AND LAMBS



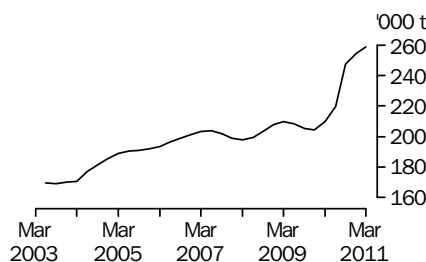
The number of sheep slaughtered in the March quarter 2011 decreased 6% to 1.4 million compared to the previous quarter. Lamb slaughterings also decreased 4% to 4.4 million.

PIGS



Pig slaughterings in the March quarter 2011 decreased 1% to 1.1 million compared to the previous quarter.

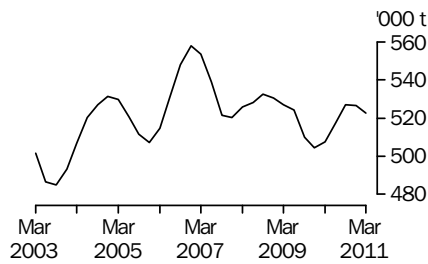
CHICKENS



Chicken slaughterings in the March quarter 2011 increased 1% to 138.5 million compared to the previous quarter.

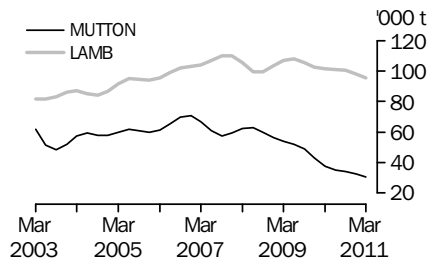
MEAT PRODUCTION TREND

BEEF



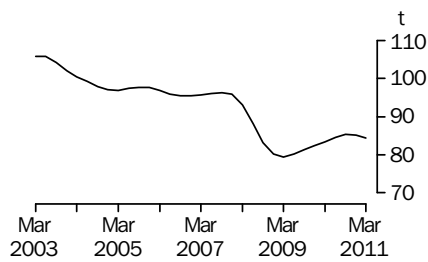
In the March quarter 2011 beef production decreased 1% compared to the previous quarter, to 523 thousand tonnes.

MUTTON AND LAMB



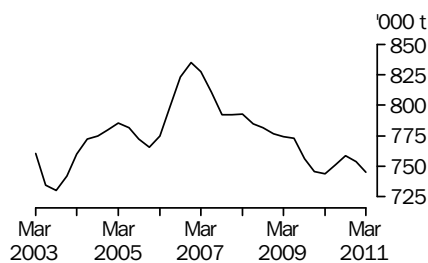
Mutton production decreased 6% in the March quarter 2011 to 31 thousand tonnes, while lamb production decreased 3% to 96 thousand tonnes.

PIG MEAT



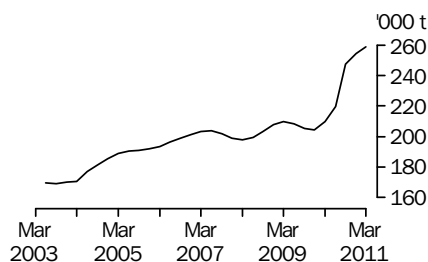
In the March quarter 2011, pig meat production decreased 1% compared to the previous quarter, to 84 thousand tonnes.

TOTAL RED MEAT



Total red meat production decreased 1% in the March quarter 2011 to 745 thousand tonnes.

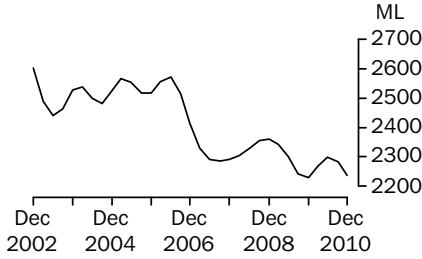
CHICKEN MEAT



Chicken meat production in the March quarter 2011, increased 2% to 259 thousand tonnes compared to the previous quarter.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS TREND

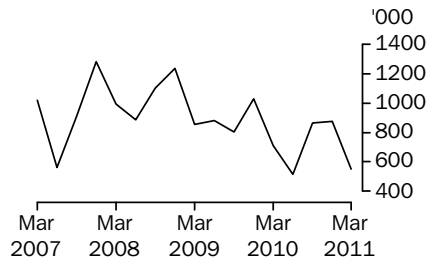
WHOLE MILK INTAKE BY FACTORIES



Whole milk intake by factories in the December quarter 2010 decreased by 2% to 2,237 megalitres compared to the previous quarter.

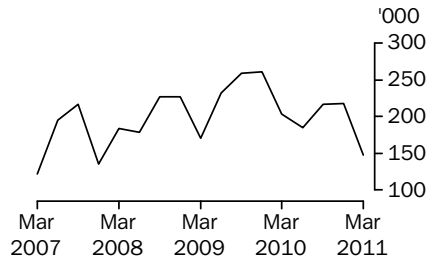
LIVESTOCK EXPORTS ORIGINAL

EXPORTS OF LIVE SHEEP



Live sheep exports in the March quarter 2011 decreased 37% compared to the previous quarter to 553 thousand.

EXPORTS OF LIVE CATTLE



Exports of live cattle in the March quarter 2011 decreased 32% compared to the previous quarter to 148 thousand.

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LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED(a)(b), Australia: All series

Quarter	Bulls, bullocks and steers '000	Cows and heifers '000	Cattle (excluding calves) '000	Calves '000	Sheep '000	Lambs '000	Pigs '000	Chickens '000
ORIGINAL								
2009								
December	981.1	790.6	1 771.7	159.4	2 382.1	5 193.9	1 151.0	117 779.2
2010								
March	908.1	824.1	1 732.2	139.0	1 895.7	4 525.9	1 090.4	115 882.3
June	977.3	1 011.6	1 988.9	227.8	1 222.0	4 733.2	1 173.4	119 117.2
September	1 025.7	886.4	1 912.1	308.3	1 351.9	4 411.2	1 201.3	138 314.4
December	1 021.9	816.7	1 838.6	126.1	1 688.9	4 938.7	1 151.6	138 855.7
2011								
March	955.7	772.5	1 728.3	108.9	1 416.0	4 168.7	1 095.7	137 437.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
2009								
December	955.7	831.3	1 787.0	229.9	2 031.7	4 846.5	1 146.3	114 724.6
2010								
March	945.6	849.1	1 794.7	247.3	1 697.0	4 489.5	1 142.8	116 884.1
June	998.3	934.7	1 933.0	223.2	1 378.6	4 897.8	1 142.8	120 117.0
September	990.3	889.2	1 879.5	179.5	1 640.0	4 618.1	1 181.6	139 829.7
December	998.1	861.3	1 859.4	183.0	1 434.1	4 603.9	1 156.2	135 246.1
2011								
March	1 011.5	813.4	1 824.9	193.4	1 275.3	4 292.7	1 139.6	138 597.8
TREND								
2009								
December	969.1	862.7	1 831.8	234.0	1 970.8	4 869.3	1 139.3	114 611.1
2010								
March	968.5	869.4	1 838.0	234.6	1 697.7	4 726.6	1 146.2	117 064.4
June	975.8	893.9	1 869.7	217.6	1 546.3	4 689.1	1 156.0	121 574.0
September	993.7	893.0	1 886.8	195.7	1 490.1	4 669.1	1 161.6	135 610.2
December	1 002.2	861.2	1 863.4	184.4	1 433.7	4 543.7	1 158.7	137 625.1
2011								
March	1 005.9	821.2	1 827.1	183.5	1 351.7	4 382.9	1 149.1	138 513.6

(a) For human consumption. Refer to the Explanatory Notes for further information.

(b) A new methodology and revised definitions have been adopted for producing estimates of livestock slaughtering and meat production. For further details refer to the Explanatory Notes.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, AUSTRALIA(a)(b): All Series

RED MEAT(c)

	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Lamb	Pig meat	Total red meat	Chicken meat	Whole milk intake by factories(d)
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	ML
ORIGINAL								
2009								
December	489 129	11 044	54 068	107 978	81 294	743 513	206 992	2 849
2010								
March	481 093	11 021	40 703	97 571	78 857	709 243	206 710	2 048
June	546 065	13 439	26 927	104 825	87 198	778 455	217 591	1 870
September	529 817	13 884	31 570	93 724	89 599	758 594	250 448	2 252
December	523 983	9 296	39 904	105 745	83 081	762 009	259 603	2 857
2011								
March	495 994	9 539	31 705	92 709	79 766	709 712	253 482	nya
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
2009								
December	491 640	13 460	44 031	101 436	82 803	733 370	203 119	2 196
2010								
March	495 391	14 612	37 534	98 469	82 620	728 627	209 639	2 221
June	534 297	13 808	31 729	104 267	83 859	767 959	218 154	2 400
September	523 145	9 594	37 371	99 654	87 448	757 212	250 974	2 250
December	527 721	11 382	32 662	99 283	84 566	755 615	254 995	2 205
2011								
March	521 498	12 788	29 175	93 972	83 760	741 192	256 990	nya
TREND								
2009								
December	504 270	13 479	43 018	102 710	82 393	745 871	204 372	2 230
2010								
March	507 421	14 213	37 799	101 327	83 334	744 094	209 593	2 269
June	517 450	12 836	35 023	101 084	84 640	751 032	219 499	2 298
September	527 091	11 530	34 058	100 597	85 434	758 710	247 565	2 282
December	526 611	11 255	32 768	98 235	85 233	754 102	254 528	2 237
2011								
March	522 559	11 795	30 817	95 527	84 370	745 067	258 752	nya

nya not yet available

(a) A new methodology and revised definitions have been adopted for producing estimates of livestock slaughtering and meat production. For further details refer to the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Wool data are not yet available and will be released in the coming weeks.

(c) Carcass weight excluding offal. Refer to the Explanatory Notes for further information.

(d) Original data sourced from Dairy Australia. Includes whole milk equivalent of farm cream intake.

EXPORTS OF FRESH, CHILLED, FROZEN AND PROCESSED MEAT(a)(b), Australia: **Original**

Period	FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN MEAT									PROCESSED MEAT	
	Beef bone-in(c)	Beef bone-out(c)	Veal bone-in	Veal bone-out	Mutton bone-in	Mutton bone-out	Lamb bone-in	Lamb bone-out	Pork	Bacon and ham(d)	Canned meat(e)
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
2007-08	57 199	917 494	3 704	5 049	119 496	43 827	134 101	32 499	39 138	772	12 493
2008-09	47 925	954 473	4 102	4 594	107 004	44 119	131 144	31 254	32 258	464	12 852
2009-10	48 698	882 958	4 674	3 549	85 060	31 503	125 199	34 819	29 961	167	13 480
2009											
December	12 421	226 420	1 226	1 023	27 768	10 416	38 124	9 455	7 222	57	3 722
2010											
March	10 076	177 693	609	582	23 202	7 183	25 392	7 315	7 155	32	2 961
June	14 244	248 149	1 364	685	15 383	7 091	30 744	11 236	7 959	20	3 315
September	15 330	r237 627	2 547	503	15 372	6 406	r29 550	8 314	r8 879	27	3 545
December	r16 954	r246 010	r1 753	r597	r24 317	r8 902	r39 300	r8 157	r7 260	61	r3 355
2011											
March	12 192	199 633	639	377	18 091	7 000	26 956	8 264	7 251	43	2 820

r revised

(a) Compiled from Australian Customs Service data. Refer to the Explanatory Notes for further information.

(b) Export data may be subject to revision.

(c) Includes buffalo meat.

(d) Cured carcass weight, and state net weight of packs of canned bacon and ham. Refer to the Explanatory Notes for further information.

(e) Canned meat excludes bacon and ham. Refer to the Explanatory Notes for further information.

EXPORTS OF LIVE SHEEP AND CATTLE(a), Australia: Original

Period	Number	Gross weight	Gross value	Unit value(b)
	'000	'000 tonnes	\$'000	\$
.....				
SHEEP				
2007-08	4 069.0	197.0	286 442	70.40
2008-09	4 063.9	199.0	339 083	83.44
2009-10	3 055.3	145.9	296 735	97.12
2009				
December	1 030.0	50.1	93 851	91.12
2010				
March	708.3	33.3	68 408	96.59
June	515.2	23.9	57 649	111.89
September	865.0	39.0	104 082	120.33
December	r874.9	r41.5	r91 142	r104.18
2011				
March	553.5	25.9	66 215	119.64
.....				
CATTLE				
2007-08	713.3	241.2	450 511	631.63
2008-09	856.0	285.0	558 695	652.67
2009-10	906.7	310.6	600 128	661.89
2009				
December	260.7	90.8	172 174	660.37
2010				
March	203.1	69.5	147 857	727.97
June	184.3	64.0	119 063	646.02
September	216.5	70.3	142 813	659.64
December	r217.3	r69.4	r172 499	r793.92
2011				
March	147.7	44.6	116 110	785.99

r revised

(a) Export data may be subject to revision.

(b) Gross value divided by the number of animals exported

WHOLE MILK INTAKE, by Factories(a): All Series

Quarter	New South Wales(b)	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia(c)	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
	ML	ML	ML	ML	ML	ML	ML
ORIGINAL							
2009							
September	283	1 480	139	147	84	119	2 252
December	294	1 886	142	177	101	249	2 849
2010							
March	253	1 269	128	142	82	174	2 048
June	244	1 150	121	140	83	132	1 870
September	275	1 479	139	140	95	123	2 252
December	287	1 908	137	166	103	258	2 857
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
2009							
September	273	1 446	132	153	82	165	2 251
December	263	1 397	132	152	89	164	2 196
2010							
March	270	1 419	133	151	90	157	2 221
June	269	1 565	133	149	90	195	2 400
September	265	1 444	132	146	92	172	2 250
December	256	1 418	127	143	90	170	2 205
TREND							
2009							
September	273	1 433	132	154	84	166	2 242
December	273	1 423	132	152	87	163	2 230
2010							
March	271	1 454	133	151	90	170	2 269
June	268	1 481	132	149	91	176	2 298
September	263	1 473	131	146	91	177	2 282
December	259	1 441	128	144	91	174	2 237

(a) Includes whole milk equivalent of farm cream intake.
Refer to the Explanatory Notes for further information.

(b) Includes data for the Australian Capital Territory.

(c) Includes data for the Northern Territory.

Source: Original series data from Dairy Australia.

MARKET MILK SALES, by Factories(a): All Series

	NSW(b)	Vic.	Qld	SA(c)	WA	Tas.	Aust.
Quarter	ML	ML	ML	ML	ML	ML	ML

ORIGINAL

2009

September	180	141	132	55	62	14	583
December	182	134	125	55	63	14	572

2010

March	176	133	124	53	61	14	559
June	180	138	123	54	61	14	571
September	181	140	126	55	66	14	583
December	175	140	124	53	65	14	571

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

2009

September	176	139	128	53	61	14	572
December	185	135	126	55	62	14	576

2010

March	178	135	125	54	62	14	568
June	178	136	124	54	62	14	569
September	178	138	123	54	64	14	572
December	177	142	125	53	64	14	575

TREND

2009

September	176	135	128	54	61	14	567
December	177	135	126	54	62	14	568

2010

March	178	135	125	54	62	14	569
June	178	137	124	54	63	14	570
September	178	139	124	54	64	14	572
December	177	140	124	53	64	14	574

(a) Includes white, flavoured, high and low fat milk and UHT milk. Refer to the Explanatory Notes for further information.

(b) Includes data for the Australian Capital Territory.

(c) Includes data for the Northern Territory.

Note: Source: Original series data from Dairy Australia.

BROKERS AND DEALERS RECEIVALS OF TAXABLE WOOL(a)(b): All series

Quarter	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	Aust.	% of total received by brokers
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	%
ORIGINAL								
2009								
September	32 534	19 880	3 072	12 344	15 585	2 756	86 170	82.5
December	31 358	29 135	2 190	17 318	23 032	3 000	106 033	79.7
2010								
March	26 688	21 369	1 212	12 572	25 572	1 925	89 339	77.8
June	25 497	19 142	2 343	9 206	12 412	2 594	71 195	78.6
September	28 546	19 860	2 237	12 494	16 993	3 046	83 176	80.8
December	r32 604	32 287	2 239	16 319	r21 742	2 767	r107 959	r73.3
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
2009								
September	28 854	22 097	2 547	11 818	17 308	2 461	85 084	..
December	29 314	22 734	2 408	15 148	20 128	2 594	92 326	..
2010								
March	29 055	21 985	1 809	12 634	20 335	2 612	88 431	..
June	28 795	22 508	1 909	11 512	18 126	2 619	85 469	..
September	25 567	22 323	1 923	12 067	18 994	2 676	83 551	..
December	31 690	25 088	2 360	13 755	19 304	2 427	94 622	..
TREND								
2009								
September	28 875	22 424	2 585	12 058	19 564	2 503	88 009	..
December	29 201	22 274	2 271	11 648	19 269	2 567	87 229	..
2010								
March	28 727	22 183	1 976	11 583	19 366	2 623	86 458	..
June	28 102	22 399	1 899	11 983	19 188	2 633	86 204	..
September	28 293	23 121	2 012	12 484	18 857	2 588	87 355	..
December	29 215	24 102	2 203	12 972	18 942	2 530	89 963	..

.. not applicable

r revised

(a) Taxable receivals only. Refer to the Explanatory Notes for further information.

(b) The data for the March quarter 2011 are not yet available.

The data will be published in the coming weeks but will only be available in data cube and time series formats.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents statistics on livestock slaughterings, meat production, whole milk intake by factories, market milk sales by factories, receipts of taxable wool by brokers and dealers, exports of live sheep and cattle and exports of fresh, chilled, frozen and processed meat.

2 At the time of publication, final estimates for wool receipts for the March quarter 2011 were not yet available. These data, including updated seasonally adjusted and trend estimates, for the March quarter 2011 will be published in the coming weeks.

3 Data in this publication have been revised where necessary and as a consequence may not agree with similar data shown in previous publications.

4 Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

5 Unless otherwise indicated, Australian totals include data for all states/territories.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND MEAT PRODUCTION

6 The statistics on slaughterings for red meat production are based on a monthly collection from abattoirs and other major slaughtering establishments and include estimates of animals slaughtered on farms, by country butchers and other small slaughtering establishments.

7 Livestock slaughter and meat production estimates published in previous editions of this publication (excluding chickens) included a small, stable component to represent the on-farm slaughter of livestock. Following a quality review of the Livestock Slaughtered collection and consultation with key users of these data, on-farm slaughter has now been removed. Historical data back to July 2007 have been revised for all series.

8 The quality review has also aligned the Livestock Slaughtered collection's calf and pig definitions to current industry standards.

9 The farm-kill and definitional changes, above, impact on livestock slaughtering and meat production estimates (excluding chickens) published in this and future editions of *Livestock Products, Australia*. Related estimates published in *Livestock and Meat, Australia* (cat. no. 7218.0.55.001) are also affected.

10 As a result of these changes, the livestock slaughter and meat production estimates included in this release cannot be directly compared to those published in previous editions. To assist users in accounting for the associated breaks in time series, historical estimates to June 2007 (excluding farm-kill) and to June 2009 (revised calf definitions) have been re-based. Additional time series data are available via the Downloads tab of this publication on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

11 Further information on the new methodology and revised definitions may be obtained by contacting The Environment and Agriculture Business Statistics Centre, Australian Bureau of Statistics, GPO Box 66, Hobart TAS 7001. Alternatively, email <agriculture.statistics@abs.gov.au> or phone (03) 6222 5940.

12 Red meat is shown in carcass weight and excludes offal.

13 Care should be taken when using this information as the data only relate to slaughterings for human consumption and do not include animals condemned, slaughtered for pet food or those killed for boiling down.

14 Statistics for poultry slaughterings and chicken meat produced have been compiled from quarterly returns supplied by commercial poultry slaughtering establishments and comprise boilers, fryers and roasters. Many small producers are excluded from the collection; however, the statistics represent a high level of coverage.

15 Chicken meat is shown in dressed weight of whole birds, pieces and giblets.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND MEAT PRODUCTION *continued*

16 Details about unpublished slaughterings and meat production statistics can be found in the *Livestock Slaughtering Collection* brief on the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) website and also are available on request. Inquiries should be made to the *National Information and Referral Service* on 1300 135 070.

EXPORTS OF FRESH, CHILLED, FROZEN AND PROCESSED MEAT

17 International trade statistics are compiled by the ABS from information submitted to the Australian Customs Service by exporters and importers or their agents. Factors are applied to beef, veal, mutton and lamb bone-out figures to calculate a derived bone-in carcass weight. The derived bone-in carcass weights are then added to bone-in figures to calculate total exports in carcass weight. The factor for beef and veal is 1.5 and for mutton and lamb, 2.0. This information is sourced from the Australian Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry.

18 Beef also includes buffalo meat.

19 Bacon and ham shown is the cured carcass weight of smoked or cooked bacon and ham. It also includes the stated net weight of packs of canned bacon and ham.

20 Canned meat is shown as the canned weight and excludes canned bacon and ham.

LIVE SHEEP AND CATTLE EXPORTS

21 Sheep and cattle exported for breeding are excluded.

22 The unit value is obtained by dividing the gross value by the number of animals exported.

23 The graphs of livestock exports present quarterly original estimates for at least the last five years for the major commodities. These graphs highlight the major movements in the estimates over that period.

MILK

24 Milk data collected by Dairy Australia. Data for the latest quarter are not yet available.

25 Whole milk intake by factories includes the whole milk equivalent of farm cream intake.

26 Market sales includes white, flavoured, high and low fat milk and ultra heat treatment (UHT) milk. Interstate transfers of UHT milk have been included in their state of destination. UHT milk is milk that is heated to high temperatures to produce a milk which does not require refrigeration for a sustained period of time when unopened.

WOOL RECEIVALS

27 Wool receivals refers to the amount of taxable wool received by brokers and purchased by dealers from wool producers. It excludes wool received by brokers on which tax has already been paid by other dealers (private buyers) or brokers.

28 From the September quarter 2010, inclusive, an updated sampling frame was introduced in respect of the Wool Receivals, Purchases and Sales collection. The impact of this change on associated time series is negligible.

29 Data are based on the state in which wool has been received, and do not necessarily reflect the production of wool in that state.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

30 Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences can be more clearly recognised.

31 In the seasonal adjustment of the livestock estimates, account has been taken of both normal seasonal factors and 'trading day' effects, where significant. Seasonal adjustment does not remove from the series the effect of irregular influences (e.g. abnormal weather, industrial disputes).

32 The state component series has been seasonally adjusted independently. Therefore, the adjusted components may not add to the Australian group totals.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

continued

33 In this publication, the seasonally adjusted estimates are produced by the concurrent seasonal adjustment method which takes account of the latest available original estimates. This method improves the estimation of seasonal factors and, therefore, the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for the current and previous months. As a result of this improvement, revisions to the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates will be observed for recent periods. A more detailed review is conducted annually prior to the September release, using data up to and including the August release.

34 For further information, see *Time Series Analysis Frequently Asked Questions, 2003* (cat.no. 1346.0.55.002).

35 From September 2007, improved methods of producing seasonally adjusted estimates, focused on the application of Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) modelling techniques, were implemented. The ARIMA modelling technique can be used to extend original estimates beyond the end of a time series.

36 For further information on ARIMA modelling, see the feature article '*Use of ARIMA modelling to reduce revisions*' in *Australian Economic Indicators, Oct 2004* (cat. no 1350.0).

TREND ESTIMATES

37 The graphs of livestock slaughtered, meat production and livestock products present quarterly trend estimates for at least the last five years for the major commodities. These graphs highlight the major movements in the estimates over that period.

38 A trend estimate is obtained by reducing the irregular component in the seasonally adjusted series. For quarterly data, trend estimates are derived by applying a 7-term Henderson moving average to the seasonally adjusted series. Revisions of trend estimates will also occur with revisions to the original data and re-estimation of seasonal factors.

39 The state component series has been adjusted independently. Therefore, the adjusted components may not add to the Australian group totals.

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

41 Other ABS publications containing livestock data include:

- *Agricultural Commodities, Australia* (cat. no. 7121.0).
- *Agricultural Commodities: Small Area Data, Australia* (cat. no 7125.0).
- *Livestock and Meat, Australia* (cat. no. 7218.0.55.001).
- *Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia* (cat. no. 7503.0).

42 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed under the Statistics and Topics @ a Glance pages on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the website which details products to be released in the week ahead.

GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

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PHONE 1300 135 070

EMAIL client.services@abs.gov.au

FAX 1300 135 211

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

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