

# LIVESTOCK AND MEAT, AUSTRALIA

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# INQUIRIES

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

# NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES ISSUE

RELEASE DATE

 August 2014
 8 October 2014

 September 2014
 7 November 2014

 October 2014
 9 December 2014

INTRODUCTION

This publication presents statistics on livestock slaughterings and meat production. These statistics are based on a monthly collection from abattoirs and other major slaughtering establishments and include estimates of animals slaughtered by country butchers and other small slaughtering establishments. More detailed information on this series can be obtained by referring to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) quarterly publication, *Livestock Products, Australia* (cat. no. 7215.0).

Additional time series spreadsheets containing state/territory and national data are available from the Downloads tab for this publication. These spreadsheets contain original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for slaughtering and meat production for bulls, bullocks and steers, cows and heifers, cattle (excluding calves), calves, sheep, lambs and pigs.

INQUIRIES

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PRIVACY

For details about the ABS privacy policy see: http://www.abs.gov.au/privacy.

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics

ARIMA autoregressive integrated moving average

no. number t tonne

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## MAIN FEATURES

LIVESTOCK

Livestock slaughtering monthly trend movements for July 2014:

- The number of cattle slaughtered remained steady at 752,000 head
- The number of calves slaughtered was 56,600 head, a decrease of 3%
- The number of sheep slaughtered was 846,000 head, a decrease of 1%
- The number of lambs slaughtered remained steady at 1.8 million head
- The number of pigs slaughtered remained steady at 398,000 head

## LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED, AUSTRALIA, JULY 2014

	Original	Seasonally Adjusted	Trend
	no.	no.	no.
Cattle(a)	846 707	791 472	752 430
Calves	68 228	56 019	56 569
Sheep	558 910	837 337	846 475
Lambs	1 836 494	1 830 549	1 806 135
Pigs	428 216	396 853	398 194

(a) Excludes calves

MEAT

Meat production monthly trend movements for July 2014:

- Beef production was 211,000 tonnes, an increase of 1%
- Veal production was 3,300 tonnes, a decrease of 1%
- Mutton production was 19,400 tonnes, a decrease of 1%
- Lamb production remained steady at 39,400 tonnes
- Pig meat production remained steady at 30,000 tonnes

#### MEAT PRODUCED, AUSTRALIA, JULY 2014

Seasonally Original Adjusted Trend t t t Beef 231 472 216 696 210 746 3 968 3 296 12 857 19 289 Veal 3 297 Mutton 19 401 40 458 40 454 39 401 Lamb 32 889 29 931 Pig meat 30 008

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#### INTRODUCTION

- **1** This publication presents statistics on livestock slaughterings and meat production. These statistics are based on a monthly collection from abattoirs and other major slaughtering establishments and include estimates of animals slaughtered by country butchers and other small slaughtering establishments. More detailed information on this series can be obtained by referring to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) quarterly publication, *Livestock Products, Australia* (cat. no. 7215.0).
- **2** From July 2010, on-farm slaughter was no longer included in estimates of livestock slaughterings or meat production. Historical data back to July 2007 were revised for all series. Calf and pig definitions were also aligned to current industry standards.
- **3** In October 2010, a coverage exercise was undertaken to refresh the sample frame used in the Livestock Slaughtered collection. The coverage exercise also enabled review of the constant factor applied to monthly slaughter and meat production estimates to account for the activities of small abattoirs. Together these activities serve to ensure the ongoing quality of estimates produced from this collection.
- **4** From October 2010, estimates of livestock slaughter and meat production included in this and the related publication, *Livestock Products*, *Australia* (cat. no. 7215.0) reflect sample frame revisions and updates to the constant arising from the coverage exercise.
- **5** These changes have had only a minor impact on estimates and on comparability of data over time.
- **6** Further information on the October 2010 coverage exercise and related impacts can be obtained by contacting the Rural Environment and Agriculture Statistics Branch on (03) 6222 5939.
- 7 Red meat is shown in carcass weight and excludes offal.
- **8** Care should be taken when using this information as the figures only relate to slaughterings for human consumption and do not include animals condemned, slaughtered for pet food or those killed for boiling down.
- **9** The figures in this publication have been rounded. As a result, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

- **10** Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences can be more clearly recognised.
- **11** In the seasonal adjustment of the livestock estimates, account has been taken of both normal seasonal factors and 'trading day' effects, where significant. Seasonal adjustment does not remove from the series the effect of irregular influences (e.g. abnormal weather, industrial disputes).
- 12 In this publication, the seasonally adjusted estimates are produced by the concurrent seasonal adjustment method which takes account of the latest available original estimates. This method improves the estimation of seasonal factors and, therefore, the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for the current and previous months. As a result of this improvement, revisions to the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates will be observed for recent periods. A more detailed review is conducted annually.
- **13** For further information, see *Time Series Analysis Frequently Asked Questions*, 2003 (cat. no. 1346.0.55.002).
- **14** From September 2007, improved methods of producing seasonally adjusted estimates were implemented, focused on the application of Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) modelling techniques. The ARIMA modelling technique can be used to extend original estimates beyond the end of a time series.

## **EXPLANATORY NOTES** continued

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT continued

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

TREND ESTIMATES

- **16** A trend estimate is obtained by reducing the irregular component from the seasonally adjusted series. For monthly data, trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson moving average to the seasonally adjusted series. Revisions of trend estimates will occur with revisions to the original data and re-estimation of seasonal factors.
- **17** As for the seasonally adjusted state components, the state component trend estimates have been produced independently and therefore may not add up to the Australian group totals.
- **18** For further information, see Information Paper: *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series Monitoring Trends, 2003* (cat. no. 1349.0).

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

- **19** Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed under the Statistics and Topics @ a Glance pages on the ABS website http://www.abs.gov.au. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the website which details products to be released in the week ahead.
- **20** Other ABS publications containing livestock data include:
  - Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)
  - Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)
  - Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0)

GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

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