



2009–10

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VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED 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

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication contains final estimates of gross and local values of production of major agricultural commodities for all states, territories and Australia for the year ended 30 June 2010.

Data at sub-state geographies (Statistical Division (SD) and Natural Resource Management (NRM) region) will be released as separate data cubes attached to this publication.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Due to the reduction in agricultural commodity content collected in the 2009-10 Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ARMS), compared to previous Agricultural Surveys and the Agricultural Census, gross values for some commodities are not available. However, these have been estimated and included in aggregates. Refer to the Explanatory Notes for further detail.

As a result of the reduction in commodity items, the chain volume index previously included in this publication, has not been produced in this issue.

INQUIRIES

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

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ABBREVIATIONS

\$m	million dollars
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ARMS	Agricultural Resource Management Survey
AS	Agricultural Survey
Aust.	Australia
excl.	excluding
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
Qld	Queensland
RSE	relative standard error
SA	South Australia
SE	standard error
Tas.	Tasmania
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

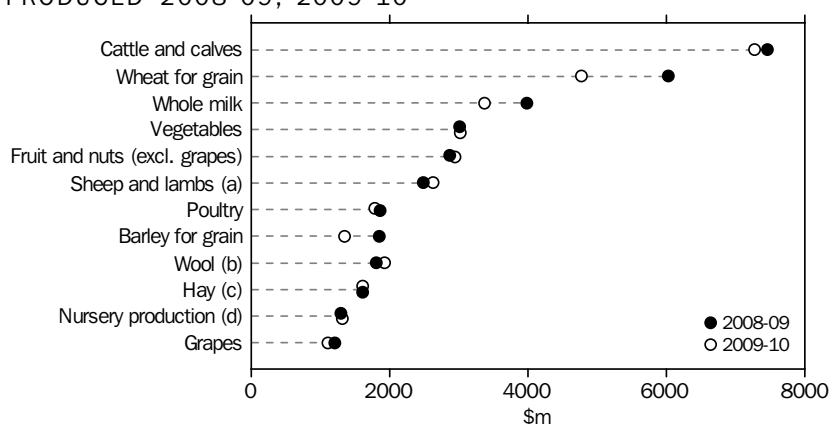
NATIONAL ESTIMATES

In 2009-10 the gross value of total Australian agricultural production was \$39.6 billion, a decrease of 5% (or \$2.2 billion) from 2008-09.

The value of crops fell by 7% to \$21.3 billion in 2009-10, with livestock products decreasing by 8% to \$5.7 billion, driven mainly by a fall in the value of whole milk. Livestock slaughterings and other disposals fell by 1% to \$12.7 billion, with decreases in the value of cattle and calves, and poultry more than offsetting the increases in value of sheep and lambs, pigs and goats.

Marketing costs accounted for \$3.0 billion (or 8%) of the total gross value of agricultural production in 2009-10.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, PRODUCED—2008-09, 2009-10



(a) Excludes value of wool on skins.
 (b) Includes value of dead wool and wool on skins.
 (c) Includes pastures, cereals and other crops cut for hay.
 (d) Includes nurseries, cut flowers and cultivated turf.

Crops

A \$2.1 billion decrease in the value of broadacre crops in 2009-10 was driven by lower commodity prices and decreased production. Cotton and rice were exceptions with gross value increases of \$103.1 million (16%) and \$55.4 million (161%) respectively, driven by increased production.

In 2009-10 there was a \$1.3 billion (or 21%) decrease in the value of wheat for grain, driven by decreased prices. Barley values decreased 27% to \$1.4 billion and canola values fell by 17% to \$840 million.

Most vegetable values were down in 2009-10 with the exception of potato values which rose by 10% to \$614 million.

Falls in production and average prices for grapes in 2009-10 contributed to their reduced gross value, decreasing by 8% to \$1.1 billion.

Livestock slaughterings and other disposals

In 2009-10, the value of total livestock slaughterings and other disposals decreased by 1% to \$12.7 billion. However, the value of live cattle and calf exports rose by 9% to \$717 million due to increased demand.

Increases in the average prices of sheep and lambs in 2009-10 offset the continued decline in slaughterings. The gross total value of sheep and lamb slaughterings and other disposals rose by 5% to \$2.6 billion.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Livestock slaughterings and other disposals continued

The gross total value of pig slaughterings and other disposals increased by 1% to \$903 million, which was driven by a 1% increase in production levels in 2009-10.

The gross total value of poultry slaughterings fell by 4% to \$1.8 billion in 2009-10, driven by decreased production combined with lower prices.

Livestock products

In 2009-10, the total value of production of wool rose by 7% to \$1.9 billion, due to increased prices. The value of milk fell by 15% to \$3.4 billion, driven by lower prices and production.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED—YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE

	2008	2009	2010	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
GROSS VALUE											
Crops	23 818.2	22 856.6	21 260.1	4 179.0	4 839.4	4 755.7	2 898.9	3 929.8	562.4	91.8	3.0
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals	12 103.6	12 751.7	12 658.7	2 871.5	3 002.1	3 887.8	1 174.2	1 220.1	210.7	288.3	4.1
Livestock products	7 348.3	6 240.3	5 726.3	1 308.8	2 505.8	493.6	505.9	602.9	305.8	—	3.6
Total agriculture	43 270.2	41 848.6	39 645.1	8 359.2	10 347.3	9 137.1	4 578.9	5 752.8	1 078.9	380.1	10.7
MARKETING COSTS											
Crops	1 864.6	1 972.6	1 876.6	390.0	406.5	532.3	220.6	288.4	32.2	6.6	—
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals	885.7	952.0	970.7	210.7	244.3	256.0	96.4	115.4	18.6	28.8	0.4
Livestock products	180.0	165.6	163.3	53.1	38.6	21.3	18.6	27.6	3.7	—	0.4
Total agriculture	2 930.3	3 090.1	3 010.5	653.8	689.3	809.6	335.6	431.4	54.5	35.4	0.8
LOCAL VALUE											
Crops	21 953.6	20 884.0	19 383.5	3 788.9	4 432.9	4 223.5	2 678.3	3 641.4	530.2	85.2	3.0
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals	11 217.9	11 799.7	11 688.1	2 660.8	2 757.8	3 631.8	1 077.7	1 104.7	192.0	259.5	3.7
Livestock products	7 168.3	6 074.7	5 563.0	1 255.7	2 467.2	472.3	487.2	575.3	302.2	—	3.1
Total agriculture	40 339.8	38 758.4	36 634.6	7 705.5	9 658.0	8 327.5	4 243.3	5 321.4	1 024.4	344.7	9.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED—Year ended 30 June

	AUST.			2010							
	2008	2009	2010	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Cereals for grain											
Wheat	5 291.9	6 021.0	4 765.4	1 154.7	648.2	301.1	839.3	1 815.3	6.8	—	*0.1
Oats	422.5	251.0	185.6	40.8	^ 57.2	^ 1.3	15.7	69.5	1.2	—	*—
Barley	2 244.0	1 849.8	1 356.1	^ 230.0	332.5	24.1	313.7	447.9	8.0	—	—
Sorghum	977.4	552.5	295.7	^ 123.7	—	171.9	—	—	—	—	—
Rice	7.3	^ 34.5	89.9	88.9	**0.1	^ 0.9	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	298.9	113.2	^ 43.3	^ 17.1	^ 25.2	^ 13.8	^ 13.2	^ 0.7	^ —	—
Cotton(a)	227.3	650.8	753.9	452.8	—	301.1	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit and nuts (excluding grapes)	2 757.5	2 871.0	2 950.3	474.3	833.8	1 009.7	287.0	^ 217.1	83.4	45.0	—
Grapes	1 693.6	1 213.0	1 109.5	173.8	^ 378.9	^ 35.7	385.4	*112.5	^ 19.0	3.9	*0.3
Hay(b)	2 817.9	1 619.8	1 614.8	257.0	806.5	136.4	194.3	142.4	64.9	13.1	^ 0.1
Legumes for grain											
Lupins	221.5	198.1	204.9	^ 31.1	^ 10.8	*0.1	15.2	147.6	*0.2	—	—
Other	—	424.8	520.1	173.1	^ 84.4	91.0	146.2	^ 24.9	0.5	—	—
Nursery production(c)	1 432.8	1 294.9	1 323.7	299.8	450.8	327.8	^ 63.2	^ 144.2	29.0	6.3	2.4
Oilseeds											
Canola	658.6	1 011.4	839.8	122.8	^ 147.5	**0.5	108.6	459.4	1.0	—	—
Other	—	87.3	66.0	^ 41.6	**2.1	^ 15.6	**1.3	*5.3	0.1	—	—
Sugar cane for crushing	861.0	1 020.8	1 381.7	^ 65.4	—	1 316.2	—	—	—	—	—
Vegetables	3 362.7	3 012.3	3 023.2	375.2	727.4	868.8	480.1	316.1	233.1	22.4	*0.1
All other crops(d)	842.1	^ 444.7	*666.3	^ 30.6	**342.3	^ 128.3	^ 35.1	*14.4	114.5	1.1	*—
Total crops	23 818.2	22 856.6	21 260.1	4 179.0	4 839.4	4 755.7	2 898.9	3 929.8	562.4	91.8	3.0
Livestock slaughtering and other disposals											
Cattle and calves	7 353.3	7 451.7	7 267.7	1 487.6	1 276.3	3 228.7	308.2	537.1	142.5	285.2	2.3
Sheep and lambs(e)	2 167.9	2 492.2	2 627.0	584.3	1 045.6	45.1	448.4	460.9	41.1	—	1.7
Pigs	901.7	894.7	902.8	214.8	166.7	230.9	np	np	np	—	—
Poultry	1 636.6	1 861.5	1 784.7	576.9	487.1	358.5	np	np	np	—	0.2
Other livestock	44.2	51.6	76.6	7.9	26.5	24.6	8.4	6.0	—	3.1	—
Total livestock slaughtering and other disposals	12 103.6	12 751.7	12 658.7	2 871.5	3 002.1	3 887.8	1 174.2	1 220.1	210.7	288.3	4.1
Livestock products											
Wool(f)	2 309.0	1 805.7	1 927.5	641.1	435.1	87.2	284.0	415.4	64.6	—	0.1
Whole milk	4 571.7	3 987.6	3 371.3	522.4	1 961.9	296.2	209.6	148.6	232.6	—	—
Eggs	467.6	446.9	427.5	^ 145.3	108.7	110.3	12.3	38.8	8.7	—	3.4
Total livestock products	7 348.3	6 240.3	5 726.3	1 308.8	2 505.8	493.6	505.9	602.9	305.8	—	3.6
Total agriculture	43 270.2	41 848.6	39 645.1	8 359.2	10 347.3	9 137.1	4 578.9	5 752.8	1 078.9	380.1	10.7

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

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

(b) Includes pastures, cereals and other crops cut for hay.

(c) Includes nurseries, cut flowers and cultivated turf.

(d) In 2009-10, component commodity items were not collected separately. Refer to the Explanatory Notes for further information.

(e) Excludes value of wool on skins.

(f) Includes value of dead wool and wool on skins.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

- 1** The value estimates in this publication are derived by the multiplication of price and quantity estimates of agricultural commodities.
- 2** Price information refers to the average unit value of a given commodity realised in the market place. Price information for livestock slaughterings and wool is obtained from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) collections. Price information for other commodities is obtained from non-ABS sources, including marketing authorities and industry sources.
- 3** Quantity data for most crops have been collected from the 2009-10 Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ARMS). Remaining commodity data (grapes, livestock disposals and livestock products excluding eggs) are obtained from other ABS collections, with some information from non-ABS sources, and continue to be comparable across time.

GENERAL

- 4** Where data for individual states or territories have been suppressed for reasons of confidentiality, they have been included in relevant totals.
- 5** Where data have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.
- 6** The estimates for earlier years shown in this publication have been revised where necessary, for example, when a new price becomes available for a commodity after the previous publication date.
- 7** A reduced range of commodity items was collected from the 2009-10 ARMS in comparison to surveys and censuses of previous years. Care should be taken when comparing estimates over time for Australia, state/territory and regional levels as not all categories directly align between years. Further information is available upon request.
- 8** As a result of the reduced range of commodities collected in the 2009-10 ARMS, it was necessary to estimate the values of the non-reported commodities for the groups, 'All other crops', 'All other vegetables for human consumption', 'All other orchard fruit and/or nuts' and 'All other fruit'. For each of these commodity groups, only a total area was collected in 2009-10. To derive approximate 2009-10 production quantities for the commodities in these groups, production quantities for each of the groups from the 2008-09 Agricultural Survey were adjusted on a pro-rata basis to the 2009-10 reported commodity group areas. Average 2009-10 market prices were applied to these estimated 2009-10 production quantities to produce commodity values for 2009-10. These commodity values contributed to the 'All other crops' category.
- 9** In 2009-10, 'Other winter oilseeds' included safflower and linseed, and 'Other winter pulses' included field peas, faba beans and lentils.
- 10** The method of collection of relevant prices and the costs of marketing for agricultural commodities varies considerably between states and between commodities. Where a statutory authority handles marketing of the whole or a portion of a product, data are usually obtained from this source. Information is also obtained from marketing reports, wholesalers, brokers and auctioneers. For all commodities, values are in respect of production during the year (or season) irrespective of when payments are made. For that portion of production not marketed (e.g. hay grown on farm for own use), estimates are made from the best available information and, in general, are calculated on a local value basis.

PERIOD COVERED

- 11** The production statistics used in deriving the final value estimates relate to years ended 30 June 2010, 2009 and 2008.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SAMPLE ERROR

12 The estimates for 2009-10 gross value of most crops are based on information obtained from respondents to the 2009-10 ARMS, which was a sample survey drawn from the total agricultural business population in scope of that collection. These estimates are therefore subject to sampling variability. That is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all agricultural businesses had been included in the ARMS.

13 One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE) which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample was taken or received. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if all agricultural businesses had been reported for, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two SEs.

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

15 In this publication, sampling variability of the estimates is measured by the relative standard error (RSE) which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. Most published estimates have RSEs less than 10%. For some states with limited production of certain commodities, RSEs are greater than 10%. Estimates that have an estimated relative standard error between 10% and 25% are annotated with the symbol '^'. These estimates should be used with caution as they are subject to sampling variability too high for some purposes. Estimates with an RSE between 25% and 50% are annotated with the symbol '*', indicating that the estimate should be used with caution as it is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Estimates with an RSE greater than 50% are annotated with the symbol '**' indicating that the sampling variability causes the estimates to be considered too unreliable for general use. Separate indication of the RSEs of all estimates is available on request.

16 A table with RSEs for selected estimates of gross values follows:

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS, GROSS VALUES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES—Year ended 30 June 2010

	Aust.	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Barley for grain	3.00	11.50	5.40	8.80	3.00	5.00	4.80	—	—
Wheat for grain	1.60	3.80	4.70	7.70	2.20	2.50	5.70	—	39.00
Lupins for grain	3.50	11.80	19.70	49.70	7.10	3.80	36.30	—	—
Sugar cane for crushing	4.30	13.80	—	4.50	—	—	—	—	—
Total crops	1.20	2.00	4.40	1.70	1.50	1.90	2.70	1.50	6.10
Total livestock slaughterings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total livestock products	0.40	1.50	0.40	0.50	0.20	0.40	0.10	7.90	—
Total agriculture	0.70	1.00	2.10	0.90	1.00	1.30	1.40	0.40	1.70

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

17 Data at sub-state geographies, specifically Statistical Divisions (SD) and Natural Resource Management (NRM) regions, will be released as separate datacubes attached to this publication.

18 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT

19 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

20 A range of publications relevant to the Agriculture sector are produced by the ABS, including:

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)

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

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

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

Vineyards Estimates, Australia (cat. no. 1329.0.55.002)

21 For more information on other products released by the ABS, please refer to the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

GLOSSARY

Agricultural business	A business which is engaged mainly in agricultural activities.
Average gross unit value	Calculated by dividing the gross value of each commodity produced by the total production of each corresponding commodity. It includes any relevant subsidy and bounty payments based on production.
Broadacre crops	Crops that are typically grown on a broad scale. They include cereals for grain, cotton, hay, legumes for grain, oilseeds, sugar cane for crushing and all other crops.
Dead wool	Wool gathered or plucked from sheep that have been dead for some time.
Disposal	Refers to the stage in livestock production, usually in the pork and poultry industries, where animals are grown on a contract basis for others and then disposed of (not sold) when finished.
Estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO)	An estimation of agricultural activity undertaken by an agricultural establishment. Three-year average weighted prices are applied to livestock sales and livestock numbers on the farm, and to area and production data for crops. The resultant aggregation of these commodity values is the EVAO. It is not an indicator of the value of receipts of individual farms but rather the extent of agricultural activity.
Gross unit value (GUV)	See Average gross unit value.
Gross value of agricultural commodities produced	The value placed on recorded production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place.
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals	<p>Values are published as one figure but include two distinct components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ value of livestock slaughtered. ■ value of net exports, i.e. the total value of livestock intended for slaughter in adjacent states and territories where available (at present these can only be identified between the Northern Territory and adjacent states) and livestock exported overseas whether for slaughter or breeding, minus the value of imports of livestock.
Local value of agricultural commodities produced	The value placed on commodities at the point of production (i.e. farm gate). It is calculated by deducting marketing costs from the gross value of commodities produced. Gross and local value of agricultural commodities produced involve some duplication as they include certain agricultural commodities which are consumed as raw materials to produce other agricultural commodities (e.g. hay consumed by livestock).
Marketing costs	Represent the difference between gross and local values. Although there are difficulties in obtaining complete information on marketing costs, (which include freight, cost of containers, commission and other marketing charges) the information provides a perspective on the marketing costs of major commodities. Significant differences in the marketing costs for individual commodities may occur as a result of different marketing arrangements.
Market place	Generally the metropolitan market in each state and territory. In cases where commodities are consumed locally, or where they become raw material for a secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the market places.
Value of agricultural commodities produced (VACP)	The value placed on recorded production at wholesale prices realised in the market place. Generally referred to as gross value of production.

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