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STATISTICAL BULLETIN:

REPORT ON FOOD PRODUCTION
AND THE
APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS
AND NUTRIENTS IN AUSTRALIA

No. 17 - 1961-62

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

STATISTICAL BULLETIN : REPORT ON FOOD PRODUCTION AND THE APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF
FOODSTUFFS AND NUTRIENTS IN AUSTRALIA

NO. 17

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CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
<u>EXPLANATORY NOTES</u>	11
<u>I. GENERAL REVIEW OF PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION</u>	
1. Summary	1.
2. Wheat	1.
3. Sugar	2.
4. Milk	2.
5. Beef and Veal	3.
6. Mutton and Lamb	3.
7. Other Food Products	3.
8. Estimated Quantities of Foodstuffs Available for Consumption per Head, Australia	3.
<u>II. LEVEL OF NUTRIENT INTAKE, 1961-62</u>	
9. General	5.
10. Losses of Nutrients	5.
11. Dietary Allowances	6.
12. Nutrients Available for Consumption	7.
<u>III. PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF INDIVIDUAL COMMODITIES</u>	
13. Milk and Milk Products (excluding Butter)	13.
14. Meat	16.
15. Poultry, Game and Fish	21.
16. Eggs and Egg Products	22.
17. Oils and Fats (including Butter)	24.
18. Sugar and Syrups	26.
19. Pulse and Nuts	28.
20. Vegetables	29.
21. Fruit and Fruit Products	33.
22. Grain Products	39.
23. Beverages	42.
<u>IV. DETAILED STATISTICAL DATA SHOWING ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS, 1961-62</u>	44.
..	
<u>GRAPHS</u>	
Source of Calories in the Australian Diet, 1961-62	8.
Nutrients Available for Consumption in Australia in 1961-62 Expressed as a Percentage of Dietary Allowances of Nutrients	8.
Production and Utilization of Milk, 1961-62	14.
Production and Utilization of Meat, 1952-53 to 1961-62 compared with averages for the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39 and 1946-47 to 1948-49	20.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics contained in this bulletin refer, in the main, to the individual years 1959-60 to 1961-62 compared with the averages for the three-year periods 1936-37 to 1938-39 (pre-war), 1946-47 to 1948-49 (immediate post-war) and 1956-57 to 1958-59. As a decade separates each of these periods, useful long term comparisons may be made in consumption patterns. These statistics constitute the main body of the bulletin and are contained in Part III.

In general, the method employed in this bulletin in estimating consumption in Australia of each of the various foodstuffs is as follows:

$$\text{APPARENT CONSUMPTION} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Production} \\ \text{Imports} \\ \text{Opening Stocks(a)} \end{array} \right\} \text{Minus} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Exports} \\ \text{Ships' Stores} \\ \text{Usage for Processed Food} \\ \text{Non-food Usage} \\ \text{Wastage} \\ \text{Closing Stocks (a)} \end{array} \right.$$

- (a) Stocks, in general, are confined to those held in factories or those held in store by marketing authorities. Adequate information is not available for a number of foodstuffs from factories and/or marketing authorities. See also 2, below.

There are three significant factors which should be noted in regard to the calculation above:-

1. Production. Available production statistics are confined mainly to commercial production and are deficient for the purposes of the calculation to the extent of production by householders for their own use. This applies particularly in the case of vegetables, fruit, eggs, poultry, game and fish. In all these cases, however, estimates of non-commercial production have been included, based on somewhat inadequate information obtained from a household expenditure survey conducted in 1944 and other investigations conducted by government departments during the war. Similarly, in the case of processed foods, little up-to-date information is available of the quantities of foodstuffs preserved by householders for their own use. To cover this, estimates have been made on the basis of information collected during the war. Further, it is possible that there has been some increase in home production of both processed and unprocessed foods in recent years so that the quantities of foodstuffs consumed as shown in the bulletin may now be deficient to the extent of the increase.

2. Stocks. Statistics of stocks refer to in-store (i.e. those held by marketing authorities) and factory stocks. No details are available of wholesalers', retailers' or householders' stocks. For perishable commodities this point is of little importance since the very nature of the commodity precludes the accumulation of stocks. This is not the case, however, with non-perishable foods, and estimates derived for consumption of such foodstuffs for individual years may not correctly state the position with regard to consumption as ordinarily understood, i.e. foodstuffs consumed by the individual. This difficulty is apparent particularly in the case of canned foodstuffs, where in some years it has been necessary to initiate special enquiries from the trade and other informed sources in an endeavour to take better account of these deficiencies.

3. Wastage. In many cases, allowance is not made for wastage before the foodstuffs are consumed. The importance of this factor is difficult to estimate, but in some seasons gluts cause considerable destruction of perishable foodstuffs, and it should therefore be taken into account when using these statistics. The effect of ignoring wastage is ultimately to overstate the consumption figures. In recent years, however, it is likely that there has been less wastage of foodstuffs than previously, because of more efficient methods of distribution and storage (including refrigerated transport, air freight and household refrigeration).

Because of the qualifications in respect of stocks and wastage, the term "consumption" is used in a specialized sense, since the quantities actually measured are broadly the quantities available for consumption at a particular level in the process of distribution, i.e. ex-markets, ex-store or ex-factory, depending on the method of marketing and/or processing. It is considered that in most cases these foodstuffs will find their way to the ultimate individual consumers with a minimum time lag. The collected figures therefore represent fairly accurately total consumption in the year to which they relate.

The effect of changes in the composition of the population should be borne in mind when comparing estimates of consumption (and particularly estimates of consumption per head of population) over a number of years. There have been two significant changes in post-war years which have almost certainly had some effect on the consumption pattern. These are, firstly, the changing age distribution of the population (e.g. the number of children under 10 years in 1947 was 18.0 per cent. of the total population, while in 1954 and 1961 it was 20.8 and 20.5 per cent. respectively), and secondly the increasing proportion of the population born overseas and resident for only a comparatively short period in Australia (e.g. the proportion of the population in 1947 which was born overseas was 9.4 per cent., 14.3 per cent. in 1954 and 16.9 per cent. in 1961).

For some foodstuffs, data relating to consumption per head should be viewed in their correct perspective. For example, while consumption per head of Infants' and Invalids' Foods has been calculated on the basis of the mean Australian population for the years concerned, these commodities are clearly consumed by a relatively small proportion of people. The effective consumption per head by these consumers would therefore be considerably higher than the figures shown in the relevant table.

In general, the statistics in the bulletin are for fiscal years. However, where there is a marked seasonal pattern in the production or marketing of certain crops, the statistics refer to crop years. For example, statistics relating to potatoes and dried vine fruits are on the basis of years ending in October and December respectively.

Part II of this bulletin, which deals primarily with the level of nutrient intake in Australia, has been compiled for the most part by officers of the Nutrition Section of the Commonwealth Department of Health, to whom thanks are extended. In addition to Australian data, a comparison is given, in Table 12, with nutrient intakes for the latest available year for the United Kingdom, New Zealand and the United States of America.

The estimates of nutrient intake in Australia, which are calculated annually to provide a continuing review of the dietary status of the population, are based on the quantities of foodstuffs consumed as calculated by this Bureau. While these estimates are in terms of Commonwealth averages, and do not, therefore, provide information regarding the dietary status of individuals or of specific groups within the population, they supply a valuable indication of overall trends and enable comparisons with other data (e.g. special surveys) within Australia and with data for other countries. Studies are made from time to time by the Nutrition Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council and by various other health authorities in Australia to determine the adequacy of nutrients in the diet of the population as a whole or of various sections of the population.

1.

I. - GENERAL REVIEW OF PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION

1. Summary. With the exception of the Northern Territory, the northern border areas of South Australia and some areas of western Queensland, conditions for pastoral and agricultural industries were favourable in 1961-62. In this year record levels for cattle and sheep numbers and milk production were established. Agricultural production for 1961-62 was in general maintained at a high level, and in fact overall yields were better than average. The area of all crops sown in 1961-62, at 29,641,000 acres, constituted a record, being slightly in excess of the previous year.

Cattle numbers were at the record level of 18.1 million in 1961-62, an increase of 4.2 per cent on the previous highest, in 1960-61. Dairy cattle numbers increased by 145,000 and beef cattle by 590,000. Sheep numbers reached a record level of 157.7 million in 1961-62 an increase of 3.3 per cent on the previous year. Production of mutton and lamb continued the rising trend of the last five years and at 586.7 thousand tons in 1961-62 was at a record level.

A more detailed review for each of the main basic foodstuffs, in which statistics of production, exports and consumption are given for 1961-62 in relation to each of the four preceding years, follows.

2. Wheat.

TABLE 1. - AREA PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF WHEAT : AUSTRALIA

Year	Area of Wheat Sown for Grain	Production of Wheat (a)	Exports of Wheat (b)	Apparent Consumption (by humans) of Wheat Products (c) (in terms of wheat)	
				Total	Per Head
	('000 acres)	(mill. bus.)	(mill. bus.)	(mill. bus.)	(lb.)
1957-58	8,848	97.6	51.7	41.1	253.1
1958-59	10,399	215.1	98.9	42.1	253.9
1959-60	12,172	198.5	125.4	43.2	255.0
1960-61	13,439	273.7	237.0	43.1	248.9
1961-62 (d)	14,723	247.2	177.9	42.3	239.3

(a) Includes quantities used for stock feeding and for seed. (b) Includes exports of flour and breakfast foods, in terms of wheat. (c) Flour and breakfast foods. (d) Subject to revision.

Since 1957-58 the areas sown to wheat have shown a significant increase in each successive year, 14,723,000 acres being sown in 1961-62. This represents increases of 10 per cent. on the previous year and 66 per cent. on 1957-58.

While areas under wheat have steadily increased since 1957-58, the quantity of wheat produced has varied considerably, mainly due to the prevailing seasonal conditions. Production of wheat in 1961-62, at 247.2 million bushels was 26.5 million bushels or 9.7 per cent. lower than the record harvest in 1960-61. However it was 27.1 million bushels higher than the previous highest harvest, recorded in 1947-48.

Exports of wheat vary greatly from year to year, depending not only on the size of the Australian harvest but also on production in those overseas countries which are potential importers of wheat. Shipments in 1961-62 were at a high level due principally, as in 1960-61, to purchases by Mainland China.

Apparent consumption of wheat as a human foodstuff in the form of flour, breakfast foods etc., was 239.3 lb. per head in 1961-62. This represents a small decrease (3.9 per cent.) on 1960-61.

3. Sugar

TABLE 2. - AREA OF SUGAR CANE, PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF SUGAR : AUSTRALIA

Year	Area of Sugar Cane Cut for Crushing	Production of Raw Sugar (94 net titre) (a)	Exports of Sugar (b)	Apparent Consumption of Sugar (b)	
				Total.	Per Head
	('000 acres)	('000 tons)	('000 tons)	('000 tons)	(lb.)
1957-58	375.7	1,293.1	755.6	521.9	120.0
1958-59	369.6	1,412.4	849.3	526.7	118.6
1959-60	314.0	1,288.5	748.4	533.7	117.6
1960-61	340.9	1,382.6	841.9	535.4	115.4
1961-62 (c)	386.9	1,382.8	885.0	561.4	118.6

(a) Figures in this column are not comparable with those for production shown in Table 27. (b) Raw and refined sugar and sugar in manufactured products all in terms of raw sugar (94 net titre). (c) Subject to revision.

Production of raw sugar (94 net titre) in 1961-62 was the second highest recorded, being 29,600 tons or 2 per cent. lower than the record output of 1958-59. The area of sugar cane cut for crushing in 1961-62 was the highest on record, at 386,900 acres.

Exports of sugar (which include estimates for the sugar content of manufactured products exported) were at their highest level in 1961-62. Exports in that year amounted to 885,000 tons, which was 35,700 tons (or 4 per cent.) more than the previous record level of 1958-59.

A downward trend in the consumption per head of sugar commenced in 1954-55 and continued until 1960-61. Consumption in the latest year, 1961-62, at 118.6 lb. per head, showed the first increase for seven years.

4. Milk.

TABLE 3. - DAIRY COWS, PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF MILK : AUSTRALIA

Year	No. of Dairy Cows at March (a)	Production of Milk (all purposes)	Exports of Milk Products (in terms of milk)	Apparent Consumption of Milk (b)	
				Total	Per Head
	('000)	(mill. gals.)	(mill. gals.)	(mill. gals.)	(gals.)
1957-58	3,362	1,264	293.0	968.0	99.4
1958-59	3,283	1,370	430.7	930.8	93.6
1959-60	3,243	1,407	441.1	975.8	96.0
1960-61	3,162	1,339	364.9	970.4	93.4
1961-62 (c)	3,230	1,450	446.0	981.5	92.5

(a) In milk and dry. (b) Includes milk products in terms of milk. (c) Subject to revision.

Subsequent to the peak reached in 1956-57 in the number of dairy cows in Australia, there has been a steady decline. However numbers rose slightly in 1961-62 but were still 6.4 per cent. below the peak figure. The production of milk for all purposes in 1961-62 was 111 million gallons more than that of 1960-61 and, at 1450 million gallons, was 43 million gallons or 3 per cent. more than the previous record production in 1959-60. The apparent consumption of milk per head has been relatively static during the last five years, varying between 92.5 gallons in 1961-62 and 99.4 in 1957-58.

5. Beef and Veal

TABLE 4. - CATTLE (OTHER THAN DAIRY COWS), SLAUGHTERINGS, PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF BEEF AND VEAL : AUSTRALIA

Year	No. of Cattle (other than Dairy Cows) at March	No. of Cattle Slaughtered for Meat	Production of Beef and Veal (a)	Exports of Beef and Veal (b)	Apparent Consumption of Beef and Veal (c)	
					Total	Per Head
	('000)	('000)	('000 tons)	('000 tons)	('000 tons)	(lb.)
1957-58	13,530	5,339	791.5	219.1	570.9	131.2
1958-59	12,974	5,872	906.3	360.7	541.6	122.0
1959-60	13,260	4,962	751.8	309.5	453.6	100.0
1960-61	14,170	4,278	632.8	217.9	409.5	88.3
1961-62(d)	14,804	5,115	791.1	334.4	453.7	95.8

(a) Carcass weight. (b) Includes exports of canned meat in terms of carcass weight.
(c) Carcass equivalent weight. (d) Subject to revision.

The number of cattle other than dairy cows (principally beef cattle) in 1961-62 continued the upward trend commenced in 1959-60. In fact, numbers in 1961-62 (14.8 million) were at a record level, being 634,000 or 4.5 per cent. above the previous peak of 1960-61.

Slaughterings, production and exports of beef and veal rose in 1961-62 and were at their highest levels since 1958-59.

In 1961-62, the consumption per head of beef and veal increased to 95.8 lb. which is 8.5 per cent. above that of the previous year but 27 per cent. below that of 1957-58, five years earlier.

6. Mutton and Lamb.

TABLE 5. - SHEEP AND LAMBS, SLAUGHTERINGS, PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF MUTTON AND LAMB : AUSTRALIA

Year	No. of Sheep and Lambs at March	No. of Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered for Meat	Production of Mutton and Lamb (a)	Exports of Mutton and Lamb (b)	Apparent Consumption of Mutton and Lamb (c)	
					Total	Per Head
	(million)	(million)	('000 tons)	('000 tons)	('000 tons)	(lb.)
1957-58	149.3	24.7	421.5	70.5	346.5	79.7
1958-59	152.7	27.6	492.4	103.8	393.8	88.6
1959-60	155.2	33.2	573.3	97.0	475.0	104.7
1960-61	152.7	32.6	574.3	98.2	476.2	102.7
1961-62(d)	157.7	33.3	586.7	117.0	469.0	99.1

(a) Carcass weight. (b) Includes exports of canned meat in terms of carcass weight.
(c) Carcass equivalent weight. (d) Subject to revision.

The higher level of consumption of beef and veal referred to above has been reflected in a 3.5 per cent. decrease in consumption of mutton and lamb. However, slaughterings, production and consumption maintained the higher levels established in 1959-60. Record exports occurred in 1961-62, being 19 per cent. more than in 1960-61.

7. Other Food Products. Particulars of other foodstuffs, including both fresh and processed products, are given in Section 3 of this bulletin for the year 1961-62 in comparison with earlier periods. In addition, a more detailed treatment of the basic commodities enumerated above is shown. In each of these cases, commodities are dealt with in the broad groups into which foodstuffs have been classified.

8. Estimated Quantities of Foodstuffs Available for Consumption per Head, Australia. In Table 6, the estimated quantities of foodstuffs available for consumption per head in Australia are shown for the years 1959-60 to 1961-62, compared with the averages for the three year periods ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59. Foodstuffs are summarized in this table into the eleven commodity groups into which they have been classified.

TABLE 6. - ESTIMATED QUANTITIES OF FOODSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(per Head per Year)

Commodity Group	Average, 3 Years ended			1961-62 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	
1. Milk and Milk Products (excluding Butter) : Total Milk solids (Fat and Non-Fat) ..	lb. 39.3	lb. 49.1	lb. 48.7	lb. 51.6
2. Meats (including cured and canned) and edible offal (as carcass weight) ..	250.9	215.7	242.4	231.5
3. Poultry, Game and Fish (edible weight) ..	16.8	18.5	16.4	17.5
4. Eggs and Egg Products (fresh equivalent)	26.6	27.9	22.5	26.3
5. Oils and Fats, including Butter (fat content)	37.6	30.9	34.1	32.5
6. Sugar and syrups (sugar content) ..	112.0	125.3	116.8	116.3
7. Pulse and Nuts (edible weight) ..	5.3	9.2	8.5	10.7
8. Vegetables	(b)	285.9	259.5	236.7
9. Fruit and Fruit Products (fresh fruit equivalent)	173.6	178.0	157.6	177.5
10. Grain Products	205.3	219.3	200.0	189.5
11. Beverages	6.9	6.5	6.0	5.8
(i) Tea	0.6	1.0	1.3	2.0
(ii) Coffee	gal. 11.7	gal. 16.9	gal. 22.7	gal. 22.6
(iii) Beer				gal. 22.6
(iv) Wine	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.1
(v) Spirits	pf.gal. 0.2	pf.gal. 0.3	pf.gal. 0.3	pf.gal. 0.3

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available.

II. LEVEL OF NUTRIENT INTAKE, 1961-62

9. General. The analysis in these sections is based on the statistics collected by the Commonwealth Statistician as set out elsewhere in this bulletin and is therefore subject to the same qualifications. See the Explanatory Notes for a statement of these qualifications.

In order to determine whether the quantities of the various foodstuffs passing into consumption are likely to be sufficient for adequate nutrition, it is necessary to calculate the amount of nutrients the foods provide. The basis for the calculations in this section of the Report were changed after issue No. 8 and are now based on conversion factors calculated from "Tables of Composition of Australian Foods" (Anita Osmond and Winifred Wilson, Canberra, 1954).

As in the 1960-61 figures, the total vitamin A value of the diet was determined by dividing the value of carotene by three before adding it to the vitamin A estimate. Figures for vitamin A, previous to 1960-61 have also been revised on this basis.

10. Losses of Nutrients. As a result of storage and cooking, certain foods, particularly fruit and vegetables, lose some of their nutritive value. An estimate of possible losses of thiamine and ascorbic acid (vitamin C) in cooking has been made and the factors applied to the nutrients available for consumption in Table 9. Losses in cooking of other nutrients do occur but not in amounts likely to be significant. Losses due to storage have not been estimated.

Losses of vitamin C cover a wide range, from almost nil to 100 per cent. The estimates given in the following two tables are applicable to average conditions and methods, but losses could be reduced to less than these figures by careful cooking.

TABLE 7. - AVERAGE LOSS OF VITAMIN C IN COOKING

Food	Estimated average loss of Vitamin C in cooking
Leafy, Green Vegetables	60%
Potatoes	50% (Cooked in skin, negligible loss) (Boiled and mashed, 60% or more)
Other Vegetables	50%
Stewed Fruit	50%

Losses from tomatoes, citrus fruit and other uncooked fruits and vegetables are assumed to be negligible, while losses in canning and drying of fruit and vegetables have been accounted for in the calculations made for the figures in Table 10.

TABLE 8. - ESTIMATED VITAMIN C AVAILABLE AFTER ALLOWANCE FOR COOKING

LOSSES, 1961-62

(Milligrammes per Head per Day)

Food	Calculated Value (See Table No. 10)	Amount Available
Milk	4	(a)
Meat	2	(a)
Fruit and Fruit Products -		
Fresh and Canned	5	5
Cooked	5	2
Citrus	21	21
Vegetables -		
Tomatoes	}	
Lettuce		9
Canned Vegetables		
Potatoes and Other Vegetables	47	23.4
<u>Total</u>	93	60

(a) Little Vitamin C would be retained in these foods.

11. Dietary Allowances. The nutritive value of the food passing into consumption may be compared with some arbitrary standard such as the Dietary Allowances for Australia (1961 Revision), formulated by the Nutrition Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council (Medical Journal of Australia, Vol. 2, P. 1052, 1961). It must be emphasized that these Allowances do not necessarily represent nutrient requirements; rather were they devised for the planning of practical diets within the average Australian food pattern. Precise information concerning human requirements of certain nutrients is far from complete; and no conclusion regarding the nutritional status of the community should be drawn from comparisons with these Allowances. A deviation from the allowance of the order of 10-15 per cent. is not regarded as a serious deficiency. Even if the nutrient intake is more than 15 per cent. below the allowance, a nutritional deficiency cannot be assumed without clinical verification.

The calculated figures, being averages, give no information regarding the food consumption of individuals or of specific groups within the population. Also, the figures represent foods available for consumption, which is not the same as foods consumed. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations estimates that up to 15 per cent. of food available may be wasted in communities with a plentiful food supply.

With these reservations, the nutrients available for consumption are compared in Table 9 with the Dietary Allowances. The Allowances are averages, weighted according to the various age groups in the population. A comparison, such as this is useful as an indication of trends in food consumption, although no inferences of nutritional deficiency are valid.

The supplies of all nutrients available per head for consumption in 1961-62 compared favourably with the Dietary Allowances. The number of calories, a measure of the energy-yielding value of the diet, increased in 1961-62. This was due mainly to increases in the supply of meats and sugar and syrups, although smaller increases in the supply of vegetables, fruits and fruit products and grain products contributed to this upward trend.

The slight increase in the amount of protein available, as shown in Table 11 was due to an increase in the meats and edible offal commodity group. The fat available also increased slightly, although there was a fall in the amount of butter available. The amount of calcium available remained virtually unchanged as milk consumption was stable, but the value of iron available increased owing to a rise in the consumption of meat.

With the exception of ascorbic acid, the values for the vitamins remained relatively constant. Despite a decrease in the amount of butter available, the

vitamin A content remained practically unchanged, as the effect of this decrease on dietary vitamin A was offset by an increase in the consumption of vegetables and meat offal. The increase in the amount of vitamin C available was due to increased consumption of citrus fruit and potatoes. There was a slight increase in niacin available due to increased meat consumption.

The table below shows the quantity of nutrients available for consumption in the Australian diet in 1961-62 (as shown in Table 10) less estimated cooking losses compared with desirable quantities recommended by the National Health and Medical Research Council.

There is a significant loss of thiamine in the cooking of meat and vegetables, the amount of loss depending on the method and duration of cooking. In a normal mixed diet it is accurate enough to allow 15 per cent. deduction from the total thiamine available.

TABLE 9. - NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION IN AUSTRALIA, 1961-62
COMPARED WITH DIETARY ALLOWANCES.

(Per Head per Day)

Nutrient	Dietary Allowances	Nutrients Available less Estimated Cooking Losses
Calories	2,248	3,287
Protein (grammes)	62.0	91.4
Calcium (milligrammes)	620	898
Vitamin A (international units) (a)	2,095	4,166
Thiamine (Vitamin B1) (milligrammes)	0.94	1.11
Riboflavin (milligrammes)	1.56	1.92
Niacin Equivalents (milligrammes) (b)	15.51	32.93
Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) (milligrammes)	31.0	60.0
Iron (milligrammes)	11.06	13.94

(a) The total "vitamin A activity" is the sum of the vitamin A content and one-third of the carotene value.

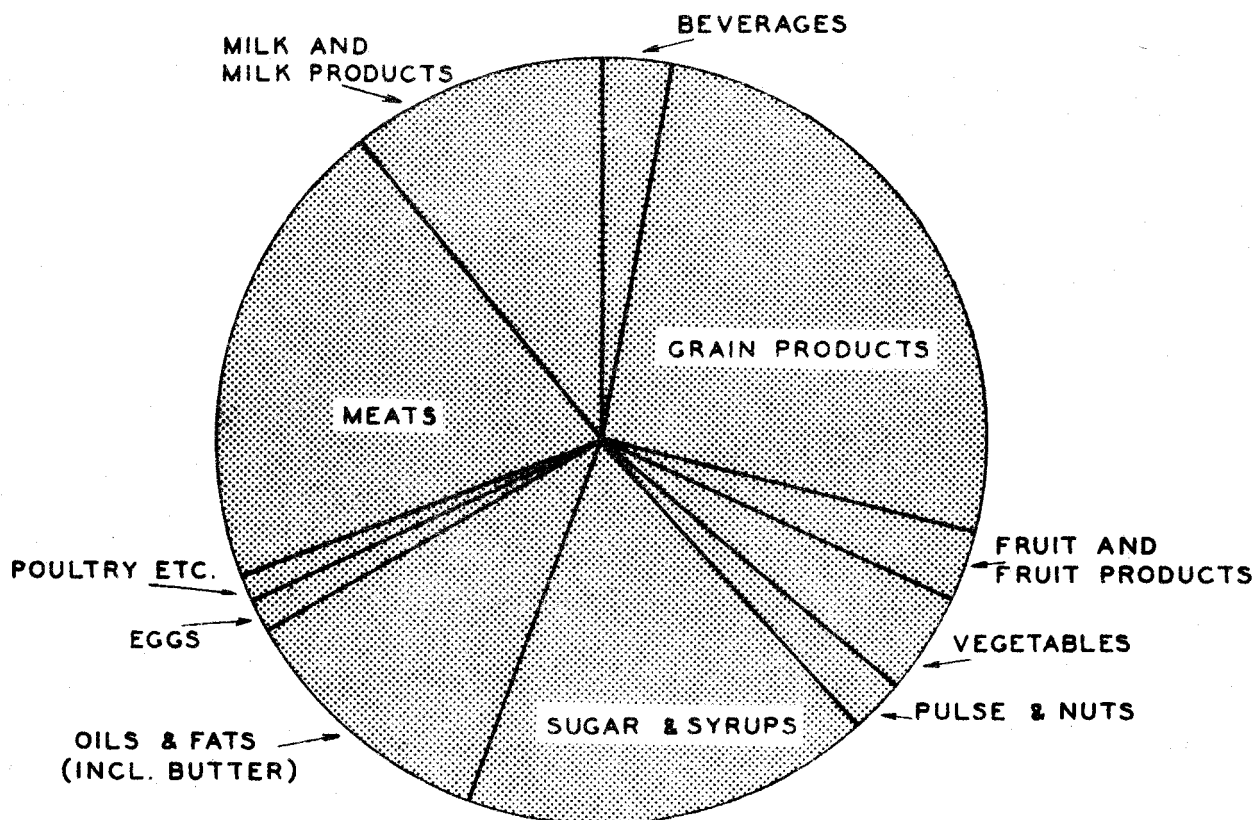
(b) The niacin equivalent of a diet is computed from dietary niacin plus 0.16 times the dietary protein in grammes, expressed in milligrammes.

12. Nutrients Available for Consumption. The estimated supplies of nutrients passing into consumption during the year 1961-62 is shown in Table 10 following. Comparison of these data with previous years and other countries are given in Tables 11 and 12 respectively.

In Tables 10, 11 and 12, no allowances are made for losses of nutrients due to the effects of storage and cooking. These losses are so variable that precise allowances cannot be estimated. Losses due to processing have been allowed for in the conversion factors used for processed and preserved foods.

SOURCE OF CALORIES IN THE AUSTRALIAN DIET, 1961-62

(BY TYPE OF FOOD)



NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION IN AUSTRALIA IN 1961-62, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF DIETARY ALLOWANCES OF NUTRIENTS

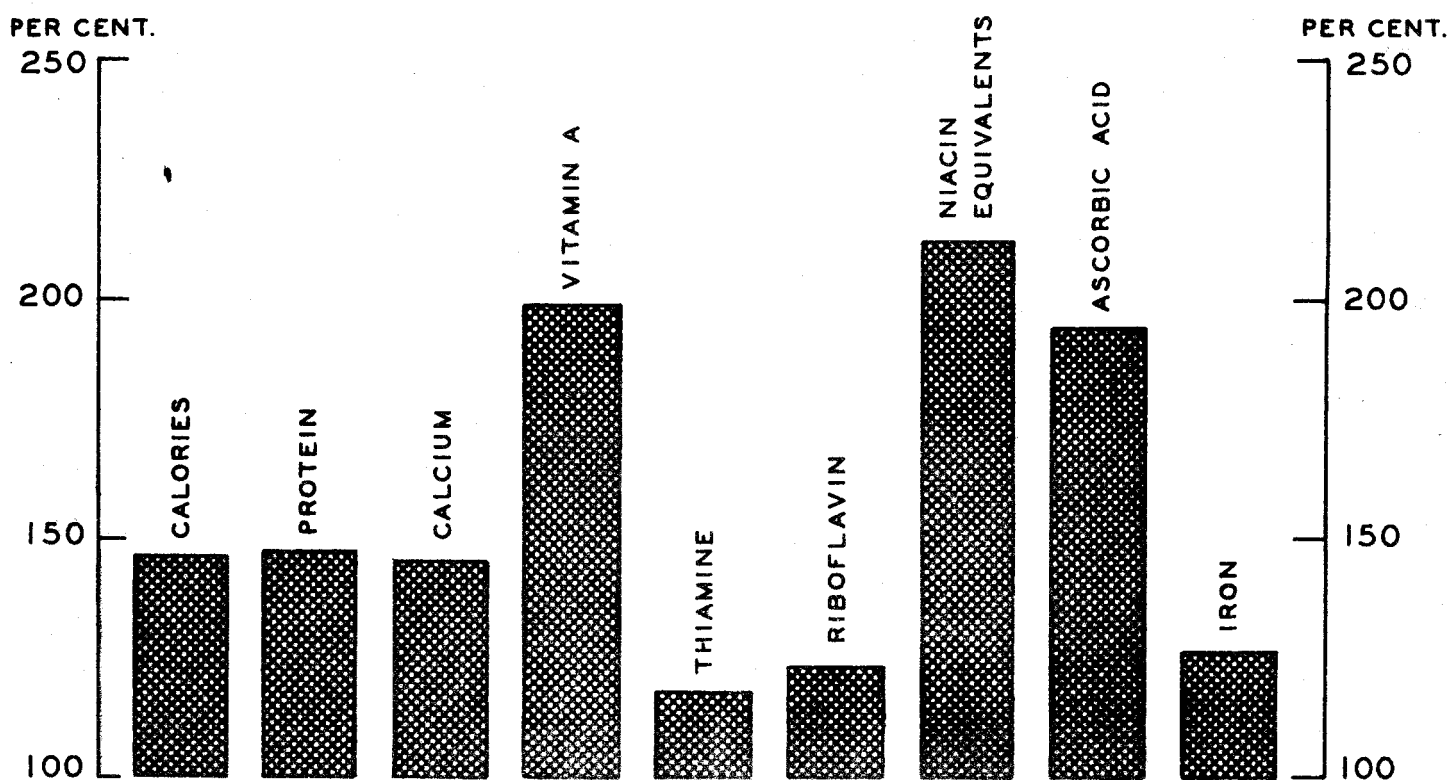


TABLE 10. - ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA, 1961-62 (a)

(Per Head per Day)

Commodity Group	Protein g.	Fat g.	Carbo- hydrate g.	Calcium mg.	Iron mg.	Vitamin A (b) I.U.	Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C) mg.	Thiamine (Vita- min B1) mg.	Ribo- flavin mg.	Niacin (c) mg.	Energy Value- Calories
1. Milk and Milk Products (excluding Butter)	19.0	20.5	23.9	703	0.16	707	4.0	0.20	0.91	0.56	354
2. Meats, (including canned and cured) and edible offal	32.1	58.8	0.5	20	5.51	275	2.1	0.32	0.53	9.02	668
3. Poultry, Game and Fish	4.7	1.4	..	10	0.48	4	..	0.02	0.03	1.56	32
4. Eggs and Egg Products	3.7	3.3	0.2	18	0.77	198	..	0.03	0.08	0.03	46
5. Oils and Fats (including butter)	0.3	40.1	..	5	0.08	1,283	..	..	..	0.03	362
6. Sugar and Syrups	..	..	144.5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	572
7. Pulse and Nuts	2.6	5.2	3.7	7	0.71	2	0.1	0.03	0.02	0.75	68
8. Vegetables	4.4	0.1	30.2	54	1.90	1,564	55.9	0.23	0.16	2.19	136
9. Fruit and fruit products	1.0	..	26.5	29	0.65	133	30.5	0.08	0.07	0.70	100
10. Grain Products	23.6	3.8	180.4	50	3.68	..	..	0.39	0.06	3.04	860
11. Beverages (tea, coffee, beer, wine and spirits)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.06	0.43	89
TOTAL	91.4	133.2	409.9	898	13.94	4,166	92.6	1.30	1.92	18.31	3,287

(a) Subject to revision. (b) The total "vitamin A activity" is the sum of the vitamin A content and one-third of the carotene value.

(c) The niacin equivalent of a diet is computed from dietary niacin plus 0.16 times the dietary protein in grammes, expressed in milli-grammes.

TABLE 11. - ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(Per Head per Day)

Nutrients	Unit	Average 3 years ended -				1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (a)
		1948-49		1958-59					
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1958-59				
Protein - Animal	g.	58.7	57.4	59.6	60.3	60.5	58.8	59.8	
Vegetable	g.	30.9	35.3	32.3	32.3	32.2	31.4	31.6	
Total	g.	89.6	92.7	91.9	92.6	92.7	90.2	91.4	
Fat from all sources	g.	133.5	121.7	131.7	133.4	135.3	132.0	133.2	
Carbohydrate	g.	377.4	424.8	416.7	412.0	415.3	398.0	409.9	
Calcium	mg.	642	785	817	818	854	900	898	
Iron	mg.	15.4	15.1	14.0	14.1	14.0	13.5	13.9	
Vitamin A (b)	I.U.	4,905	4,630	4,568	4,351	4,277	4,165	4,166	
Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	mg.	86	96	89	88	90	85	93	
Thiamine (Vitamin B1)	mg.	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	
Riboflavin	mg.	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	
Niacin	mg.	18.7	17.6	18.6	19.0	18.9	18.0	18.3	
Energy Value - Calories	-	3,117	3,245	3,297	3,294	3,325	3,226	3,287	

(a) Subject to revision. (b) The vitamin A figures for all periods prior to 1960-61 have been revised on the new basis used in 1960-61 of estimating total vitamin A activity i.e. by summing the vitamin A content and one-third of the carotene value.

TABLE 12. - INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION

(Per Head per Day)

Nutrient	Unit	AUSTRALIA				UNITED KINGDOM			
		Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	Average 1956-57 to 1958-59	1961-62 (a)	Average 1934 to 1938	Average 1947 to 1949	Average 1957 to 1959	1961
Protein:-									
Animal	g.	58.7	57.4	59.6	59.8	43.5	43.5	49.9	51.3
Vegetable	g.	30.9	35.3	32.3	31.6	36.8	45.8	34.4	34.4
Total	g.	89.6	92.7	91.9	91.4	80.3	89.3	84.3	85.7
Fat from all sources	g.	133.5	121.7	131.7	133.2	130.0	112.6	140.0	141.3
Carbohydrate	g.	377.4	424.8	416.7	409.9	377.5	395.8	388.6	412.8
Calcium	mg.	642	785	817	898	688	1,152	1,130	1,111
Iron	mg.	15.4	15.1	14.0	13.9	13.2	15.4	15.7	16.0
Vitamin A (b)	I.U.	4,905	4,630	4,568	4,166	3,699	3,993	4,584	4,657
Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	mg.	86	96	89	93	93	110	95	100
Thiamine (Vitamin B1)	mg.	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.8
Riboflavin	mg.	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9
Niacin	mg.	18.7	17.6	18.6	18.3	13.1	15.9	16.2	16.5
Energy value - Calories	-	3,117	3,245	3,297	3,287	3,000	2,953	3,147	3,160

(a) Subject to revision. (b) There is considerable variation between countries in the values used to estimate the Vitamin A intake. This accounts for much of the disparity in the estimates shown in the Table.

Source of data for United Kingdom : "The Board of Trade Journal", 24th August, 1962.

NOTE: Owing to the differences in the bases of calculating consumption and the use of the different nutrient conversion factors figures for the countries shown are not strictly comparable.

TABLE 12. - INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION (Continued)
(Per Head per Day)

Nutrient	Unit	NEW ZEALAND				U.S.A.			
		Average 1937 to 1940	Average 1944 to 1948	Average 1957 to 1959	1961	Average 1935 to 1939	Average 1947 to 1949	Average 1957 to 1959	1962 (a)
Protein -									
Animal	g.	69.6	66.7	72.4	74.4	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Vegetable	g.	34.8	37.2	33.8	34.7	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total	g.	104.4	103.9	106.2	109.1	89.0	94.0	96.0	95.0
Fat from all sources	g.	147.3	143.2	153.9	156.5	133.0	142.0	146.0	145.0
Carbohydrate	g.					444.0	408.0	379.0	382.0
Calcium	mg.					910	1,000	1,023	980
Iron	mg.					14.5	17.1	16.3	16.6
Vitamin A (c)	I.U.	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	8,200	8,200	7,233	6,900
Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	mg.					118	117	104	103
Thiamine (Vitamin B1)	mg.					1.5	1.9	1.8	1.8
Riboflavin	mg.					1.9	2.3	2.3	2.2
Niacin	mg.					15.9	19.5	19.9	20.4
Energy value - Calories	-	(b)	(b)	3,434	3,512	3,300	3,250	3,173	3,170

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) There is considerable variation between countries in the values used to estimate the Vitamin A intake. This accounts for much of the disparity in the estimates shown in the Table.

Source of Data: (i) New Zealand: Department of Statistics, Wellington, N.Z.

(ii) United States of America: "The National Food Situation" published by the United States Department of Agriculture; November, 1962.

NOTE: Owing to the differences in the bases of calculating consumption and the use of the different nutrient conversion factors, figures for the countries shown are not strictly comparable.

III PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF
INDIVIDUAL COMMODITIES

13. Milk and Milk Products (excluding Butter). The production of whole milk for all purposes during the year 1961-62 was approximately 1,449.8 million gallons. This was 43.3 million gallons more than in the previous record year of 1959-60.

In recent years increasing quantities of milk have been used for fluid consumption and largely on account of this the proportion of total milk production used for butter making has been lower than in the pre-war years. The proportions in 1961-62 were 63 per cent. for butter, 9 per cent. for cheese, 6 per cent. for condensery products and 22 per cent. for other purposes.

Details of the quantity of whole milk produced and used for various purposes in the years 1959-60 to 1961-62 are shown in the following table in comparison with the averages for the three year periods 1936-37 to 1938-39, 1946-47 to 1948-49 and 1956-57 to 1958-59.

TABLE 13. - WHOLE MILK : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Gallons)

Year	Total Whole Milk Produced	Quantity Used for -			
		Butter (Factory and Farm)	Cheese (Factory and Farm)	Condensery Products	Other Purposes
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1,141,776	891,755	54,933	33,226	161,862
Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	1,153,236	738,370	91,642	78,739	244,485
Average 1956-57 to 1958-59	1,330,853	865,347	90,561	79,687	295,258
1959-60	1,406,501	912,271	100,856	82,636	310,738
1960-61	1,339,302	839,596	104,470	76,619	318,617
1961-62 (a)	1,449,788	917,779	124,201	82,676	325,132

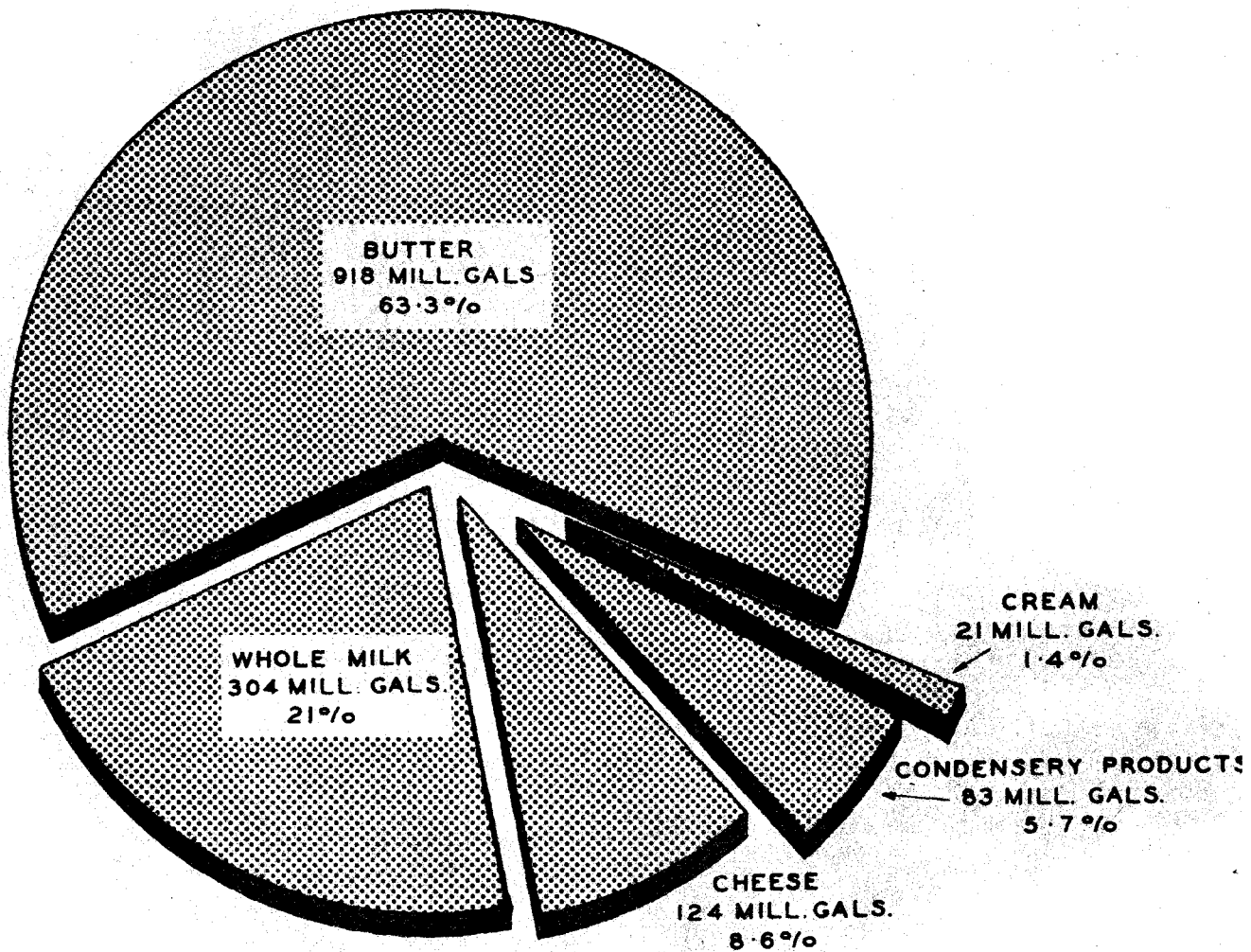
(a) Subject to revision.

The apparent consumption of fluid milk per head of population has shown little variation during recent years. When expressed in terms of milk solids total consumption of milk and milk products in 1961-62 amounted to 51.6 lbs. per head. Of this 36.4 lb. per head was derived from fluid milk consumed, 4.4 lb. from cheese, 4.1 lb. from powdered skim milk, 2.4 lb. from powdered full cream milk and 4.3 lb. from other milk products.

Details of the production and utilization of milk and milk products (excluding butter) are shown in the tables following for the year 1961-62 in comparison with earlier periods.

PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF MILK

1961-62



TOTAL PRODUCTION: 1,450 MILLION GALLONS

TABLE 14. - MILK : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

(Million Gallons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended-			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Net change in Stocks	..	..	..	..	..	..
Production	1,142	1,153	1,331	1,407	1,339	1,450
<u>Total Supplies</u>	1,142	1,153	1,331	1,407	1,339	1,450
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Uses (b)	981	920	1,055	1,117	1,041	1,146
Apparent Consumption (c) - Total	161	233	276	290	298	304
Per head (lb.)	241.0	314.2	291.5	294.6	295.6	295.6

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Used in the manufacture of butter and cheese condensed etc. milk products and consumed as cream. (c) Includes small quantities of milk consumed as ice cream and used for miscellaneous manufacturing purposes.

TABLE 15. - MILK PRODUCTS (EXCLUDING BUTTER) : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

(Note : Butter is included in Section 17 - Oils and Fats)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended-			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
CONDENSED, CONCENTRATED AND EVAPORATED MILK (b)						
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	(-)1.1	(+)0.2	(-)0.7	(+)0.9	(+)0.1
Production	21.7	56.9	71.2	71.6	66.3	66.5
<u>Total Supplies</u>	21.7	58.0	71.0	72.3	65.4	66.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	8.5	32.4	26.4	25.4	19.7	18.2
Apparent Consumption - Total	13.2	25.6	44.6	46.9	45.7	48.2
Per head (lb.)	4.3	7.5	10.3	10.3	9.9	10.2

POWDERED MILK (e)

Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	(-)0.2	(+)0.6	(-)1.4	(+)1.2	(+)3.1
Production	9.5	21.4	48.1	60.8	55.5	56.9
<u>Total Supplies</u>	9.5	21.6	47.5	62.2	54.3	53.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.4	8.7	25.8	33.5	22.1	21.6
Apparent Consumption - Total	8.1	12.9	21.7	28.7	32.2	32.2
Per head (lb.)	2.6	3.8	5.0	6.3	6.9	6.8

INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS (INCLUDING MALTED MILK)(f)

Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	(-)0.2	(-)1.5	(-)2.9	(-)2.3	(-)1.0
Production	3.2	9.3	13.9	16.0	16.3	17.0
<u>Total Supplies</u>	3.2	9.5	15.4	18.9	18.6	18.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	0.2	5.2	6.0	5.9	6.8	6.5
Apparent Consumption - Total	3.0	4.3	9.4	13.0	11.8	11.5
Per head (lb.)	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.4

CHEESE

Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-)0.8	(+)2.8	(-)2.4	(-)1.0	(+)1.2
Production	24.9	42.3	41.6	44.9	46.9	55.4
<u>Total Supplies</u>	24.9	43.1	38.8	47.3	47.9	54.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	11.5	24.3	13.8	18.5	18.1	22.4
Apparent Consumption - Total	13.4	18.8	25.0	28.8	29.8	31.8
Per head (lb.)	4.4	5.5	5.7	6.4	6.4	6.7

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Includes condensed, concentrated and evaporated skim for 1956-57 and later years. (c) Includes allowance for unrecorded stock movements and imports. (d) Not available. (e) Excludes Powdered Butter Milk and Whey. (f) Includes small quantities of non-fat malted milk.

In the next table details of the estimated quantities of milk and milk products (excluding butter) available for consumption per head of population are shown for the years 1959-60 to 1961-62 in comparison with the averages for the three year periods ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59.

TABLE 16. - MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS (EXCLUDING BUTTER)

AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

(Note: Butter is included in Section 17. Oils and Fats)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended-			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Fluid Whole Milk -						
Estimated Weight (b)	241.0	314.2	291.5	294.6	295.6	295.6
Quantity (gallons)	(23.4)	(30.5)	(28.3)	(28.6)	(28.7)	(28.7)
Cream (c)	6.1	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Full Cream Milk Products -						
Condensed, Concentrated and						
Evaporated Full Cream Milk -						
Sweetened	(d)	3.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.4
Unsweetened	(d)	4.0	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.7
Powdered Full Cream Milk	2.6	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (e)	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.4
Milk By-Products -						
Condensed, Concentrated and						
Evaporated Skim	(d)	(d)	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1
Powdered Skim Milk	..	0.6	2.5	3.6	4.4	4.3
Cheese	4.4	5.5	5.7	6.4	6.4	6.7
Milk and Milk Products expressed as milk solids (f)	39.3	49.1	48.7	51.0	51.4	51.6

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Estimated weight of a gallon of milk, 10.3 lb.
(c) Consumption of cream has been estimated at 2.0 lb. per head since 1951-52. (d) Not available. (e) Includes malted milk and small quantities of non-fat malted milk.
(f) The total figures are in terms of milk solids. Figures for individual commodities are actual net weights.

14. Meat. Production of carcass meat in Australia during 1961-62 is estimated at 1,498,200 tons exclusive of approximately 76,900 tons of edible offal. This quantity of carcass meat was 183,700 tons above that of the previous year.

The production of beef and veal increased in 1961-62 to 791,000 tons compared with the record output of 906,300 tons in 1958-59. It was also below the average production for the three years ended 1958-59.

Mutton production increased in 1961-62 to 368,000 tons thus maintaining the high level established in recent years. Production in 1961-62 was only slightly below the record production of 1959-60.

The production of lamb in 1961-62 was at a record level of 218,700 tons being 12,000 tons higher than in the previous record year, 1960-61.

Pigmeat production reached a post-war record of 120,500 tons in 1961-62. This was an increase of 12.2 per cent. on the previous year.

The production of edible offal, which is not included with the carcass weight, is estimated at 76,900 tons in 1961-62 compared with 67,500 tons in 1960-61.

Comparative details of the production of each class of meat are shown in the table below.

TABLE 17. - PRODUCTION OF CARCASS MEAT AND OFFAL : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Class of Meat	Average 3 years ended -			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Beef and Veal	569.1	542.4	837.5	751.8	632.8	791.0
Mutton	201.4	176.5	268.0	370.4	367.6	368.0
Lamb	117.6	129.6	158.8	202.9	206.7	218.7
Pigmeat	88.5	92.8	97.4	100.6	107.4	120.5
<u>Total Meat</u>	976.6	941.3	1,361.7	1,425.7	1,314.5	1,498.2
Offal (Edible)	48.0	45.9	69.4	75.0	67.5	76.9

(a) Subject to revision.

Particulars of the production and utilization of meat are shown in the four following tables:-

Table 18 : Separate details are given for each class of carcass meat, distinguishing between the quantities exported or consumed as fresh or frozen meat and the quantities used for canning and curing.

Table 19 : Particulars are shown of the production and utilization of processed meat (canned meat and bacon and ham), and total output of processed meat in terms of carcass equivalent weight.

Table 20 : Total production and utilization of all meat (excluding offal), expressed in terms of carcass equivalent weight are shown.

Table 21 : The apparent consumption per head of all meat (and edible offal)

Total carcass meat used for canning and curing in 1961-62 was 17,000 tons (15.3 per cent.) more than in 1960-61.

There was a substantial increase in the exports of all meats (fresh and frozen, canned and cured in terms of carcass equivalent weight) compared with the previous year. Exports rose in 1961-62 by 42 per cent. to 454,000 tons compared with 319,700 tons in 1960-61.

Total apparent consumption of all meat (carcass equivalent weight) in Australia increased from 989,300 tons in 1960-61 to 1,041,400 tons in 1961-62. This rise was also reflected in an increase of 3.1 per cent. in the consumption per head from 213.3 lb. in 1960-61 to 219.9 lb. in 1961-62.

The rise in meat consumption between 1960-61 and 1961-62 has been due to an increased consumption of beef and veal and lamb. Beef and veal increased from 85.3 lb. a head to 92.9 lb. a head and lamb rose from 38.2 lb. a head to 42.8 lb. a head. Owing primarily to the increase in consumption of beef and veal consumption of mutton fell considerably in 1961-62. At 55.0 lb. a head in 1961-62 it was 13 per cent. lower than in 1960-61.

The particulars relating to pork consumption embrace all pigmeats other than bacon and ham and include that used for smallgoods. Pork consumption, at 13.1 lb. per head in 1961-62 was the highest recorded since the war. Consumption of this commodity has ranged between 10.8 lb. and 13.1 lb. per head in the last five years.

Owing to divergent cutting practices by butchers in Australia and because of the difficulty of clearly defining the term "retail weight of meat", it is considered impracticable to derive a satisfactory factor for the purpose of expressing estimated meat consumption in terms of retail weight. Depending on cutting practices employed and whether or not bones etc. sold to customers are included in retail weight of meat, the retail weight as a proportion of carcass weight ranges from about 60 per cent. to 75 per cent. for beef, from 80 per cent. to 95 per cent. for mutton and lamb and from 90 per cent. to 95 per cent. for pork. However, approximate estimates of the edible weight of meat consumed have been used for the purpose of calculating nutrient intake.

TABLE 18. - CARCASS MEAT (a) : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA
('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years' ended-			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (b)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
BEEF AND VEAL						
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks (c)	(d)	(+1.5	(+5.1	(-11.5	(+4.0	(+5.6
Production	569.1	542.4	837.5	751.8	632.8	791.0
<u>Total Supplies</u>	569.1	540.9	832.4	763.3	628.8	785.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) (e)	120.8	101.6	209.4	265.7	189.9	299.2
For Canning	18.0	66.6	84.6	55.1	43.1	46.3
Apparent Consumption - Total	430.3	372.7	538.4	442.5	395.8	439.9
Per head (lb.)	140.3	109.1	123.8	97.5	85.3	92.9
MUTTON						
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks	(d)	(-0.5	(+0.4	(+0.8	(+0.2	(+0.6
Production	201.4	176.5	268.0	370.4	367.6	368.0
<u>Total Supplies</u>	201.4	177.0	267.6	369.6	367.4	367.4
Exports (e)	17.3	14.8	27.4	47.6	59.9	83.5
For Canning	..	8.2	18.6	33.2	14.4	23.2
Apparent Consumption - Total	184.1	154.0	221.6	288.8	293.1	260.7
Per head (lb.)	60.0	45.1	51.0	63.7	63.2	55.0
LAMB						
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks	(d)	(-1.5	(+0.1	(-0.3	(+0.7	(-1.4
Production	117.6	129.6	158.8	202.9	206.7	218.7
<u>Total Supplies</u>	117.6	131.1	158.7	203.2	206.0	220.1
Exports	71.6	45.0	31.0	26.4	28.8	17.6
Apparent Consumption - Total	46.0	86.1	127.7	176.8	177.2	202.5
Per head (lb.)	15.0	25.2	29.3	39.0	38.2	42.8
PIGMEAT						
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks	(d)	(-1.2	..	(+0.8	(+0.7	(-0.7
Production	88.5	92.8	97.4	100.6	107.4	120.5
<u>Total Supplies</u>	88.5	94.0	97.4	99.8	106.7	121.2
Exports	13.7	6.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.9
For Canning and Curing	48.6	63.4	53.0	52.6	53.3	58.3
Apparent Consumption(f) - Total	26.2	24.3	43.6	46.8	53.0	62.0
Per head (lb.)	8.5	7.1	10.1	10.3	11.4	13.1
TOTAL CARCASS MEAT						
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks (b)	(d)	(-1.7	(+5.6	(-10.2	(+5.6	(+4.1
Production	976.6	941.3	1,361.7	1,425.7	1,314.5	1,498.2
<u>Total Supplies</u>	976.6	943.0	1,356.1	1,435.9	1,308.9	1,494.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) (e)	223.4	167.7	268.6	340.1	279.0	401.2
For Canning and Curing	66.6	138.2	156.2	140.9	110.8	127.8
Apparent Consumption - Total	686.6	637.1	931.3	954.9	919.1	965.1
Per head (lb.)	223.8	186.5	214.2	210.5	198.1	203.8

(a) Excludes offal. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Includes imports. (d) Not available. (e) Includes carcass equivalent of boneless meat exported. (f) Pork, including smallgoods and estimates for trimmings from baconer carcasses.

TABLE 19. - PROCESSED MEAT (a) : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended-			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (b)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
CANNED MEAT (Canned Weight)						
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	(-)2.8	(-)0.2	(+)2.2	(-)0.9	(+)0.2
Production	12.0	49.0	72.2	68.2	48.2	51.5
<u>Total Supplies</u>	12.0	51.8	72.4	66.0	49.1	51.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	5.5	42.8	54.5	47.3	29.8	32.8
Apparent Consumption - Total	6.5	9.0	17.9	18.7	19.3	18.5
Per head (lb.)	2.1	2.6	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9
BACON AND HAM (Cured Carcass Weight)						
Net Change in Factory Stocks	(d)	..	(+)0.1	(-)0.8	(+)0.1	..
Production	32.5	45.1	37.1	36.9	37.4	41.5
<u>Total Supplies</u>	32.5	45.1	37.0	37.7	37.3	41.5
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.0	3.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1
For Canning	..	2.1	6.0	5.3	5.3	6.8
Apparent Consumption - Total	31.5	39.9	30.5	32.1	31.7	34.6
Per head (lb.)	10.2	11.7	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.3
TOTAL PROCESSED MEAT (Carcass Equivalent Weight)						
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	(-)1.6	(-)0.1	(+)1.1	(-)0.1	(-)1.3
Production	66.6	138.2	156.2	140.9	110.8	127.8
<u>Total Supplies</u>	66.6	139.8	156.3	139.8	110.9	129.1
Exports	9.0	70.3	83.2	69.0	40.7	52.8
Apparent Consumption - Total	57.6	69.5	73.1	70.8	70.2	76.3
Per head (lb.)	18.7	20.3	16.8	15.6	15.2	16.1

(a) Excluding offal. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Includes imports. (d) Not available.

TABLE 20. - TOTAL MEAT (EXCLUDING OFFAL) : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION :

(CARCASS EQUIVALENT WEIGHT) : AUSTRALIA

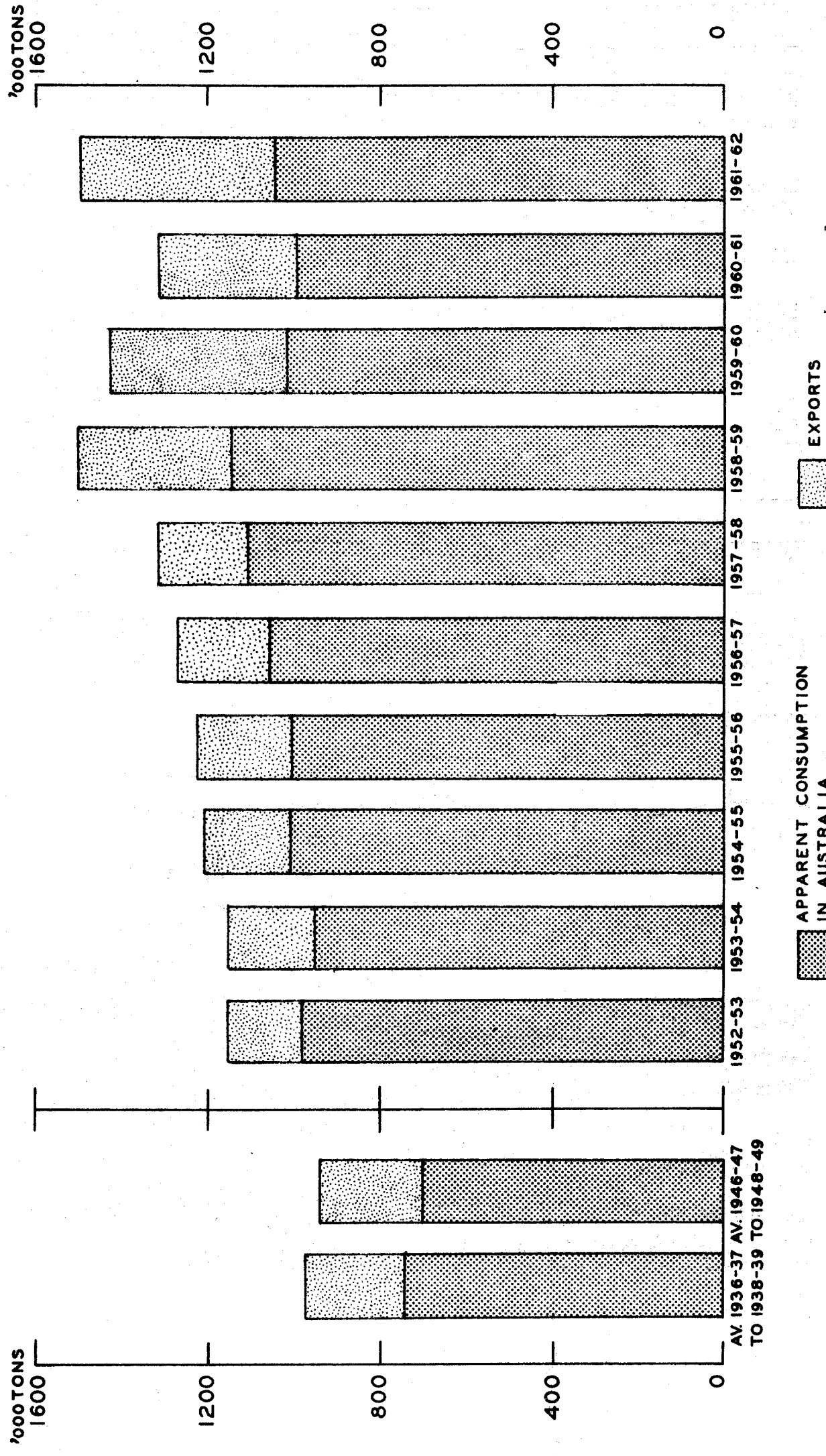
('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended-			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(c)	(-)3.3	(+)5.5	(-)9.1	(+)5.5	(+)2.8
Production	976.6	941.3	1,361.7	1,425.7	1,314.5	1,498.2
<u>Total Supplies</u>	976.6	944.6	1,356.2	1,434.8	1,309.0	1,495.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) (d)	232.4	238.0	351.8	409.1	319.7	454.0
Apparent Consumption - Total	744.2	706.6	1,004.4	1,025.7	989.3	1,041.4
Per head (lb.)	242.5	206.8	231.0	226.1	213.3	219.9

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Includes imports. (c) Not available. (d) Includes carcass equivalent of boneless meat exported.

PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF MEAT

(EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF CARCASS EQUIVALENT WEIGHT)



Consumption per head of carcass meats, offal, canned meat and bacon and ham are contained in the table below. The data relate to the years 1959-60 to 1961-62 in comparison with the averages for the three year periods ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59.

TABLE 21. - MEAT (INCLUDING CURED AND CANNED) AND EDIBLE

OFFAL AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity	Average 3 years ended-			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Beef and Veal (b)	140.3	109.1	123.8	97.5	85.3	92.9
Mutton (b)	60.0	45.1	51.0	63.7	63.2	55.0
Lamb (b)	15.0	25.2	29.3	39.0	38.2	42.8
Pork (b)	8.5	7.1	10.1	10.3	11.4	13.1
Offal	8.4	8.9	11.4	11.6	10.9	11.6
Canned Meat (c)	2.1	2.6	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9
Bacon and Ham (d)	10.2	11.7	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.3
Carcass Equivalent of Meat and Meat Products (e)	250.9	215.7	242.4	237.7	224.2	231.5

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Carcass weight of fresh meat. (c) Canned weight.
(d) Cured carcass weight. (e) Includes Offal.

15. Poultry, Game and Fish. As mentioned in the Explanatory Notes at the beginning of this bulletin, it is difficult to measure precisely the quantities of poultry and game entering consumption in Australia. As a result, some broad estimation is necessary to cover those areas for which information is either not collected or is inadequate. In this regard, specific mention is made of both poultry and rabbits and hares.

A figure of 9.7 lb. per head has been used for some years as the annual consumption of poultry in the absence of precise information. It is probable in more recent years that practices in the poultry industry, such as the mass raising of broilers, has altered the pattern of consumption of poultry meat in Australia. For example, it has been estimated that the consumption of broilers is of the order of 4 lb. per head.

In the case of rabbits and hares, a recent investigation has indicated that consumption per head has fallen in recent years from the figure of 5.4 lb. which appeared in earlier issues of this bulletin. Consumption has been estimated at 2.0 lb. per head and this level has been applied to the years 1956-57 to 1961-62.

In 1961-62, recorded production of fresh fish amounted to 88.5 million lb., an increase of 9.4 million lb. compared with the previous year. These figures exclude the catch by fishermen other than commercial fishermen, the production by "amateurs" being taken as equal to 10 per cent. of commercial production for the purpose of estimating supplies available for consumption.

Compared with the previous year, the live weight equivalent of fresh fish imported in 1961-62 decreased by 6.3 million lb. However at 56.6 million lb. in 1961-62 it remained at a very high level being 16.2 million lb. (39 per cent.) above the average for the 3 years ended 1958-59.

The consumption of fresh fish per head of population at 5.9 lb. edible weight during 1961-62 was 3.3 per cent. less than that of the previous year. Consumption of cured fish was at 1.0 lb. per head in 1961-62.

The production of crustaceans and molluscs in 1961-62 totalled 57.9 million lb. (gross in-shell weight), an increase in comparison with 1960-61 of 1.3 million lb. Consumption decreased from 1.2 lb. per head in 1960-61 to 1.0 lb. in 1961-62.

Imports cleared in 1961-62 amounted to 21.7 million lb. During 1961-62 28 per cent. of canned fish consumed was from local supplies, consumption per head being 2.8 lb. (0.8 lb. local and 2.0 lb. imported).

Total consumption of fish (including canned) during 1961-62 is estimated at 113.5 million lb. edible weight (10.7 lb. per head) as compared with 121.5 million lb. edible weight (11.7 lb. per head) in the previous year. This is equivalent to approximately 227.8 million lb. live weight and 242.8 million lb. live weight respectively.

Particulars of the estimated supplies of each commodity, included in this group, available for consumption are shown in Table 22, below.

TABLE 22. - POULTRY, GAME AND FISH AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA
(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity	Average 3 years ended -			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Poultry (Dressed Weight) (b)	} 9.7 {	10.4	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7
Rabbits and Hares (Carcass Weight) (b)		5.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Fish, etc. (c) -						
Fresh and Frozen -						
Fish - Australian	} 6.4 {	5.7 {	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2
Imported			2.1	3.2	3.0	2.7
Crustaceans and Molluscs	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0
Cured	(d)	(d)	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0
Canned - Australian	} 4.1 {	3.0 {	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
Imported			1.7	2.0	2.6	2.0

(a) Subject to revision. (b) See notes at beginning of Section (15) (Poultry, Game and Fish). (c) Edible weight. (d) Included with Fresh.

16. Eggs and Egg Products. The production of eggs shown in the following table is based upon the records of Egg Boards of production from areas under their control, plus estimates of production from uncontrolled areas and by "back-yard" poultry-keepers based on data obtained from other sources. Because a considerable amount of estimation is involved in arriving at a figure for total production, these data should be used with some reserve.

It should also be noted that, for statistical purposes, the average weight of an egg was increased in 1960-61 from 1.75 ozs. to 2.0 ozs. in the following and other relevant tables, thus affecting comparability between 1960-61 and previous years. Advances in poultry technology have brought about an increased egg size. Although this has occurred over a period of years, no adjustment has been made to 1959-60 and earlier years.

It is estimated that the level of total egg production in 1961-62 was about 216 million dozen compared with 212 million dozen in 1960-61. It should be noted that movements in total egg production are based very largely on trends in commercial production (controlled by Egg Boards). Data as to the trend in uncontrolled production are at present inadequate.

Comparative details of the production and utilization of eggs and egg products are shown in the following table:-

TABLE 23. - EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended -			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
EGGS IN SHELL						
Net Change in Egg Board Stocks Production (d)	(c) 89.5	(+)0.1 119.9	.. 111.2	(+)0.4 116.4	(b) (+)0.2 142.0	(-)0.1 144.5
<u>Total Supplies</u>	89.5	119.8	111.2	116.0	141.8	144.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	7.6	10.4	5.6	2.0	4.1	3.9
For Pulp and Powder and Waste	3.2	22.9	13.5	15.9	24.7	24.5
Apparent Consumption - Total	78.7	86.5	92.1	98.1	113.0	116.2
Per head-lb.	25.7	25.4	21.2	21.6	24.4	24.6
No.	235	232	194	197	195	196
EGG PULP (Liquid Whole)(e)						
Net Change in Egg Board Stocks Production	(c) 3.2	(-)1.4 20.0	.. 13.1	(+)0.8 15.6	(+)0.8 24.2	(-)0.2 24.0
<u>Total Supplies</u>	3.2	21.4	13.1	14.8	23.4	24.2
Exports	0.3	12.0	7.2	7.6	14.7	15.8
Used for Powder	..	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7
Apparent Consumption - Total	2.9	8.6	5.7	6.9	8.3	7.7
Per head-lb.	0.9	2.5	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.6
No.	8	23	12	14	14	13
EGG POWDER (e)						
Net Change in Egg Board Stocks Production	..	(-)1.2 3.2	.. 0.2	.. 0.3	.. 0.4	.. 0.8
<u>Total Supplies</u>	..	4.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8
Exports	..	4.4	..	(f)	0.1	0.5
Apparent Consumption - Total	..	..	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Per head-lb.	..	..	(g)	0.1	0.1	0.1
No.	..	..	(h)	1	1	1
TOTAL EGGS (e)						
(Including Eggs used as Pulp and Powder)						
Net Change in Egg Board Stocks Production (d)	(c) 89.5	(-)2.5 119.9	.. 111.2	(+)1.2 116.4	(b) (+)1.0 142.0	(-)0.3 144.5
<u>Total Supplies</u>	89.5	122.4	111.2	115.2	141.0	144.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	7.9	26.8	12.8	9.6	18.9	20.2
Wastage	..	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
Apparent Consumption - Total	81.6	95.1	98.0	105.3	121.6	124.2
Per head-lb.	26.6	27.9	22.5	23.2	26.3	26.3
No.	243	255	206	212	210	210

(a) Subject to revision. (b) See note on average egg weight at beginning of Section 16 (Eggs and Egg Products). (c) Not available. (d) Includes estimates for uncontrolled commercial production and production by self-suppliers. (e) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (f) 17 tons only. (g) Less than 0.05 lb. (h) Less than half an egg.

Shell eggs, and the shell egg equivalent of liquid whole egg and egg powder per head available for consumption are shown in the following table:-

TABLE 24. - EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS (In Terms of Shell Eggs)

AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(Per Head per Year)

Commodity		Average 3 years ended-			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (a)
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Shell Eggs	lb.	25.7	25.4	21.2	21.6	24.4	24.6
	Equivalent No. of Eggs	235	232	194	197	195	196
Egg Pulp (Liquid Whole)	lb.	0.9	2.5	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.6
	Equivalent No. of Eggs	8	23	12	14	14	13
Egg Powder	lb.	..	..	(b)	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Equivalent No. of Eggs	..	..	(c)	1	1	1
Total Shell Egg Weight	lb.	26.6	27.9	22.5	23.2	26.3	26.3
	Equivalent No. of Eggs	243	255	206	212	210	210

(a) Subject to revision; see note on average egg weight at the beginning of Section 16 (Egg and Egg Products). (b) Less than 0.05 lb. (c) Less than half an egg.

17. Oils and Fats (including Butter). Reference is made in Part III, section 13 to the use of milk for butter making. Both production and exports of butter in 1961-62 were above the levels of 1960-61 by 10 and 26 per cent. respectively.

Following the termination of butter rationing in June, 1950, consumption of butter increased sharply and reached 31.2 lb. per head in 1951-52. Consumption per head in recent years has, however, declined, amounting to only 24.3 lb. in 1961-62.

The production of table margarine for consumption in Australia is restricted by State legislation. Some easing of the restrictions in recent years has resulted in a larger production than previously. Consumption of table margarine fell when butter rationing ceased in 1950 but has since risen and, in 1961-62 was 3.3 lb. per head compared with an average consumption of 0.9 lb. during the three year period ended 1948-49. In 1961-62 consumption of margarine other than table was 6.0 lb. per head compared with 5.8 lb. in 1960-61.

In assessing consumption of all oils and fats no allowance is made in the following tables for fats consumed in association with carcass meat. The quantities of carcass meat given in Section 14 (Meat) on page 16 include fats which remain in the carcass after slaughtering and which may or may not be subsequently removed for boiling down etc. prior to retailing of the meat. As a result, some small duplication exists between fats reported as part of the carcass weight of meat and the oils and fats shown in this section. No duplication occurs for fats removed from the carcass at the slaughtering stage.

Comparative details of the production and utilization of butter and of both grades of margarine are shown in the following table:-

TABLE 25. - BUTTER AND MARGARINE : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended -			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
BUTTER						
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(c)	(-)3.6	(-)0.6	(+)0.2	(+)1.9	(+)4.9
Production	190.8	157.1	187.4	197.6	181.7	200.0
<u>Total Supplies</u>	190.8	160.7	188.0	197.4	179.8	195.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) (d)	89.4	76.0	69.6	78.7	63.4	80.1
Apparent Consumption - Total	101.4	84.7	118.4	118.7	116.4	115.0
Per head(lb.)	32.9	24.8	27.2	26.2	25.1	24.3

MARGARINE - TABLE (e)

Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(-)0.6	(+)0.9	(-)0.1	(-)0.2	(+)0.1
Production	2.8	6.4	16.5	16.0	16.1	15.9
<u>Total Supplies</u>	2.8	7.0	15.6	16.1	16.3	15.8
Exports	..	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Apparent Consumption - Total	2.8	3.0	15.5	16.0	16.2	15.5
Per head(lb.)	0.9	0.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3

MARGARINE - OTHER (f)

Net Change in Stocks	(c)	..	(+)0.2	(+)0.2	(-)0.3	(+)0.2
Production	12.2	18.9	21.6	26.2	27.4	28.6
<u>Total Supplies</u>	12.2	18.9	21.4	26.0	27.7	28.4
Exports	..	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3
Apparent Consumption - Total	12.2	18.7	21.2	25.9	27.0	28.1
Per head(lb.)	4.0	5.2	4.9	5.7	5.8	6.0

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Includes allowance for unrecorded stock movements. (c) Not available. (d) Includes dry butter fat, ghee and tropical spread expressed as butter. (e) Recorded as such. No allowance is made for table margarine used for other than "table" purposes. (f) Recorded as margarine, other than table. No allowance is made for other margarine used for "table" purposes.

Details of the estimated supplies of "visible" fats and oils available for consumption per head of population are shown in the following table for the average of the three year periods ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59 together with the three years 1959-60 to 1961-62.

The data given below for Vegetable Oils and Other Fats include an estimate for lard, shown separately prior to 1960-61. It should also be noted that the estimate has been revised for years from 1956-57 on the basis that consumption of lard per head is now considerably less than in earlier years.

TABLE 26. - "VISIBLE" FATS AND OILS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity	Average 3 years ended-			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Butter	32.9	24.8	27.2	26.2	25.1	24.3
Margarine - Table	0.9	0.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3
Other	4.0	5.2	4.9	5.7	5.8	6.0
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats (b)	6.4	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Fat Content of "Visible" Fats & Oils	37.6	30.9	34.1	34.0	33.1	32.5

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Primarily based on consumer survey data of 1944; no data are available as to recent trends in consumption.

18. Sugar and Syrups. The estimates of sugar consumption given in this Report represent apparent consumption measured in terms of disposals of sugar by refineries and sugar content of disposals of sugar products by manufacturers. In general, the estimates do not take into account stocks in the following categories for which data are not available:-

- (i) Wholesalers', retailers' and householders' stocks of sugar;
- (ii) Sugar content of stocks of manufactured products held by producers, wholesalers, retailers and householders.

The consumption of sugar (excluding that consumed in manufactured products) during 1946-47, the last complete year of rationing, was 65.9 lb. per head. It rose initially following the cessation of rationing. In more recent years, consumption per head has been relatively stable, ranging between 107.5 lb. in 1960-61 and 111.9 lb. in 1958-59.

The following table shows details of production and utilization of sugar for 1961-62 with comparative details for earlier periods. Small quantities of beet sugar are included for years up to and including 1947-48, at which stage production ceased.

TABLE 27. - SUGAR : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended -			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(c)(+)6.2	(+)2.5	(+)3.4	(+)25.6	(-)10.7	(-)4.5
Production (raw)	(d) 779.3	683.9	1,264.4	1,270.6	1,324.8	1,404.2
<u>Total Supplies</u>	773.1	681.4	1,261.0	1,245.0	1,335.5	1,408.7
Exports (e) (including sugar content of manufactured products exported)	435.3	251.6	753.3	725.2	815.6	862.6
Miscellaneous Uses (f)	11.2	21.0	22.6	18.6	21.0	20.0
Apparent Consumption (g) - Total	326.6	408.8	485.1	501.2	498.9	526.1
Per head (lb.)	106.5	119.7	111.6	110.4	107.5	111.1

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Stocks of raw sugar at refineries, mills, ports and in transit, and of refined sugar at refineries. Estimates of the sugar content of imported foodstuffs is included. (c) By balance. (d) Average three seasons, 1936 to 1938. (e) Raw and refined including ships' stores and sugar in exported products. (f) Including quantities used in Golden Syrup and Treacle and losses in refining. (g) Including sugar content (in terms of refined sugar) of manufactured products consumed.

In the next table, details of supplies of sugar (including sugar contained in manufactured products) and syrups available for consumption per head of population are shown.

TABLE 28. - SUGAR AND SYRUPS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity	Average 3 years ended-			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Refined Sugar - As Sugar	70.6	68.7	59.6	54.7	53.8	53.4
In Manufactured Products	35.9	51.0	52.0	55.7	53.7	57.7
<u>Total</u>	106.5	119.7	111.6	110.4	107.5	111.1
Syrups, Honey and Glucose (Sugar Content)	5.5	5.6	5.2	6.4	5.6	5.2
<u>Total Sugar Content</u>	112.0	125.3	116.8	116.8	113.1	116.3

(a) Subject to revision

19. Pulse and Nuts. Details of the supply and utilization of dried pulse (mainly blue peas, split peas and navy beans) and peanuts are shown in the following table. In estimating the available supplies of peanuts for the years since 1956-57, data relating to receivals of peanuts by the Peanut Marketing Board have been used, together with available information on changes in stocks held by the Board, in lieu of production data. This permits a better assessment of utilization than previously.

The other commodities included in this group consist of edible tree nuts and cocoa (raw beans). Edible tree nuts consumed in Australia now consist principally of imported coconuts and locally-grown almonds and walnuts, while cocoa supplies are obtained entirely from imported beans.

TABLE 29. - PULSE AND PEANUTS : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended-			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
DRIED PULSE						
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(c)	(-)3.0	..	..	(-)0.1	(c)
Imports	(c)	1.9	3.0	4.1	4.3	5.7
Production	(c)	12.0	13.1	8.5	9.0	10.8
<u>Total Supplies</u>	(c)	16.9	16.1	12.6	13.4	16.5
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(c)	8.6	4.9	2.7	2.6	3.4
Seed and Waste	(c)	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
Apparent Consumption - Total	(d)4.5	7.2	10.7	9.5	10.3	12.5
Per head (lb.)	(d)1.5	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.6
PEANUTS (IN SHELL)						
Net Change in Stocks (e)	(c)	(-)0.4	(c)	(+)5.4	(+)3.9	(-)4.8
Imports	4.1	..	3.9	3.1	2.6	4.5
Receivals by Peanut Marketing Board	(f)7.0	(f)17.3	15.4	27.5	25.5	19.5
<u>Total Supplies</u>	11.1	17.7	19.3	25.2	24.2	28.8
Exports	..	0.4	..	..	..	0.1
Used for oil extraction	(g)6.9	(g)4.4	4.8	6.8	7.2	7.5
Apparent Consumption - Total	4.2	12.9	14.5	18.4	17.0	21.2
Per head (lb.)	1.4	3.8	3.3	4.0	3.7	4.5

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Held by the Field Peas Marketing Board of Tasmania.
(c) Not available. (d) Estimate based on 1936 Survey of household consumption.
(e) Held by Peanut Marketing Board. (f) Receivals by Peanut Marketing Board not available; figures shown relate to production. (g) Includes quantities used for seed.

The estimated supplies of the commodities in this group, available for consumption per head of population, are shown in the following table. It is likely that some of the apparent fluctuations in the apparent consumption of peanuts arise from incomplete information on stocks.

TABLE 30. - PULSE AND NUTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity	Average 3 years ended-			1959-50	1960-61	1961-62 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Dried Pulse	1.5	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.6
Peanuts (Without Shell)	0.9	2.5	1.7	2.7	2.4	3.0
Edible Tree Nuts (Without Shell)	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9
Cocoa (raw beans)	2.1	3.4	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.2
<u>Total : Edible Weight</u>	5.3	9.2	8.5	9.4	9.7	10.7

(a) Subject to revision.

20. Vegetables. Basic data relating to the production of vegetables excludes, for the most part, all home gardens, where production mostly occurs on a non-commercial scale. In this bulletin an estimate for home gardens and the like has been added to commercial production. These data are set out in detail in commodity group 8 of Table 55.

In the following tables, all vegetables are shown in terms of fresh or fresh equivalent, that is, the statistics in effect relate to the pre-processing stage. For example, the consumption of tomatoes includes fresh tomatoes consumed plus the fresh equivalent of tomatoes consumed as tomato products (canned tomatoes, tomato juice, etc.). Production, imports, exports, etc. are treated similarly.

(i) Root and Bulb Vegetables. Vegetables in this class include beetroot, carrots, onions, parsnips and turnips.

Consumption per head for the year 1961-62 was 33.0 lb. per head, being 0.6 per cent. above consumption for 1960-61.

TABLE 31. - ROOT AND BULB VEGETABLES : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION (a) : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended-			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (b)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Imports	..	..	..	2.1	2.5	0.3
Production	(c)	167.9	163.4	155.7	150.2	163.7
<u>Total Supplies</u>	(c)	167.9	163.4	157.8	152.7	164.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) (d)	(c)	15.3	6.1	6.0	7.7	3.8
Waste	(c)	8.9	4.5	4.4	3.9	4.2
Apparent Consumption - Total	(c)	143.7	152.8	147.4	141.1	156.0
Per head (lb.)	(c)	42.1	35.1	32.5	30.4	33.0

(a) Expressed as fresh plus fresh equivalent of processed products. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Not available. (d) Partly estimated.

(ii) Tubers (Potatoes, White and Sweet). In the following table, details relating to the production and utilization of white and sweet potatoes are shown. For 1946-47 to 1948-49 the data relating to white potatoes have been compiled from information supplied by State Potato Marketing Boards. For later years, information collected by Statisticians, plus an estimate for self-suppliers has been used. In post-war years, the details relate to seasons ended October.

Following the relatively poor potato crop in 1961 of 450,700 tons, production at 510,100 tons was at a higher level in 1962. The 1962 crop was, however, still considerably less than that of 1960 (579,200 tons) and also the average for the three years ended 1958-59 (558,000 tons).

The estimated consumption per head of white potatoes in 1962 was 95.8 lb. This was 9.4 lb. (or 11 per cent.) higher than in 1961 but 19.6 lb. (17 per cent.) below the 1960 level.

Little information is available concerning recent trends in home-growing of potatoes and the estimates of consumption shown below must therefore be regarded as approximate.

TABLE 32. - POTATOES : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	Year ended 31st October -				
		Average 3 years ended -		1960	1961	1962 (a)
		1948-49	1958-59			
POTATOES, WHITE						
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(c)(-)15.8	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Imports	..	..	..	..	4.8	..
Production (d)	360.4	506.4	558.0	579.2	450.7	510.1
<u>Total Supplies</u>	360.4	522.2	558.0	579.2	455.5	510.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	4.9	25.6	7.4	9.6	7.7	9.6
Seed	37.0	(e)72.3	55.2	45.9	47.2	47.0
Apparent Consumption(f) - Total	318.5	424.3	495.4	523.7	400.6	453.5
Per head(lb.)	103.8	124.2	113.9	115.4	86.4	95.8

POTATOES, SWEET (g)

Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	7.4	5.3	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.6
<u>Total Supplies</u>	7.4	5.3	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.6
Exports	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparent Consumption - Total	7.4	5.3	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.6
Per head(lb.)	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) Stocks in Potato Committee Store and carry-over on farms. Comparable figures for other periods are not available. (d) Marketable production. (e) Includes waste and quantities used for canning and dehydration. (f) Fresh potatoes only. (g) Years ended June.

Comparative details of the consumption of both white and sweet potatoes per head of population are shown in the following table.

TABLE 33. - WHITE AND SWEET POTATOES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION :

AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity	Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39	Year ended 31st October -				
		Average 3 years ended -		1960	1961	1962 (a)
		1948-49	1958-59			
White Potatoes (b)	103.8	124.2	113.9	115.4	86.4	95.8
Sweet Potatoes (c)	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
<u>Total</u>	106.2	125.7	115.3	116.8	87.8	97.2

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Fresh potatoes only. (c) Years ended June.

(iii) Tomatoes. Production and utilization of tomatoes for the years 1959-60 to 1961-62 compared with averages for the three years ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59 are as follows:-

TABLE 34. - TOMATOES : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION (a) : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended-			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (b)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 4.5	(+) 3.0	(+) 6.5	(+) 7.6	(+) 8.1
Imports	..	..	4.3	0.6	3.7	1.8
Production	(e) 50.0	104.0	131.8	129.3	154.9	154.4
<u>Total Supplies</u>	50.0	108.5	133.1	123.4	151.0	148.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	..	17.6	3.4	3.1	2.5	1.7
Waste	2.0	4.6	5.3	5.7	7.0	7.0
Apparent Consumption - Total	48.0	86.3	124.4	114.6	141.5	139.4
Per head (lb.)	15.7	25.3	28.6	25.3	30.5	29.4

(a) Expressed as fresh plus fresh equivalent of tomato products. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Stocks of tomato products held by factories at fresh equivalent weight. (d) Not available. (e) Probably understated because of the absence of the complete data.

(iv) Leafy and Green Vegetables (including Legumes). As the title implies, vegetables in this group include cabbage and other greens, lettuce, peas and beans.

Table 35, below, gives details of production and utilization of all vegetables in this category.

TABLE 35. - LEAFY AND GREEN VEGETABLES (INCLUDING LEGUMES) : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION (a) : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended-			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (b)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Net Change in Stocks (c)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(+)0.9	(+)0.7	(+)15.6
Imports	(d)	..	0.2	0.9	8.1	9.8
Production	(d)	167.2	188.0	192.4	186.7	215.8
<u>Total Supplies</u>	(d)	167.2	188.2	192.4	194.1	210.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) (e)	(d)	3.1	4.0	5.6	6.1	2.5
Waste	(d)	10.1	12.1	12.5	10.2	12.5
Apparent Consumption - Total	(d)	154.0	172.1	174.3	177.8	195.0
Per head (lb.)	(d)	45.1	39.5	38.4	38.3	41.2

(a) Expressed as fresh plus fresh equivalent of processed products. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Factory stocks of frozen peas and beans. Details are not available prior to 1959-60. (d) Not available. (e) Partly estimated.

The following table shows the consumption per head of individual vegetables in this category. Cabbage and other greens and peas are traditionally the most commonly consumed vegetables, in this group. Consumption per head of peas in 1961-62 showed a marked increase (by 3.8 lb. or 29 per cent.) on the previous two years.

TABLE 36. - LEAFY AND GREEN VEGETABLES (INCLUDING LEGUMES) AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION PER HEAD (a) : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity	Average 3 years ended -			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (b)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Cabbage and other Greens	(c)	24.9	16.3	14.4	14.3	12.3
Lettuce	(c)	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.5
Peas	(c)	10.5	12.8	13.1	13.3	17.1
Beans	(c)	5.5	6.2	6.4	6.5	7.3
<u>Total</u>	(c)	45.1	39.5	38.4	38.3	41.2

(a) Expressed as fresh plus fresh equivalent of processed products. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Not available.

(v) Other Vegetables. The vegetables included as "other" are cauliflower, cucumbers, marrows and squashes, pumpkins and sweet corn. No allowance has been made for other minor vegetables (e.g. asparagus, celery, etc.) for which little or no data are available.

TABLE 37. - "OTHER VEGETABLES" : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION (a) : AUSTRALIA
('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended-			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (b)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Production	(c)	172.1	188.1	172.2	179.9	176.6
<u>Total Supplies</u>	(c)	172.1	188.1	172.2	179.9	176.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) (d)	(c)	0.8	1.0	1.4	2.4	1.3
Waste	(c)	8.5	8.7	8.1	5.4	5.1
Apparent Consumption - Total	(c)	162.8	178.4	162.7	172.1	170.2
Per head (lb.)	(c)	47.7	41.0	35.8	37.1	35.9

(a) Expressed as fresh plus fresh equivalent of processed products. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Not available. (d) Partly estimated.

Consumption per head of vegetables classified as "other" are shown separately in the following table.

TABLE 38. - "OTHER VEGETABLES" AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION (a) : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity	Average 3 years ended -			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (b)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Cauliflower	(c)	23.7	18.9	16.7	15.9	14.7
Cucumber (d)	(c)	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Marrow and Squash (d)	(c)	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Pumpkin	(c)	20.0	18.1	15.4	17.0	17.0
Sweet Corn	(c)	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.4
<u>Total</u>	(c)	47.7	41.0	35.8	37.1	35.9

(a) Expressed as fresh plus fresh equivalent of processed products. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Not available. (d) Estimated on the basis of constant consumption since 1949-50.

21. Fruit and Fruit Products. As in the case of Vegetables, data relating to consumption of fruit in this section contains an estimate for home producers. Commodity group 9 in Table 55 shows these estimates in relation to the recorded commercial production.

(i) Citrus Fruit. The production of citrus fruit is recorded on annual returns submitted by growers, plus an estimate of the output of self-suppliers (home-grown fruit etc.).

The tables below, relating to the production and utilization of oranges and other citrus fruit, provide details for the years 1959-60 to 1961-62 compared with the three year averages for the periods 1936-39 to 1938-39, 1946-47 to 1948-49 and 1956-57 to 1958-59.

The consumption of oranges at 34.9 lb. per head in 1961-62 showed an increase of about 26 per cent. compared with 1960-61.

TABLE 39. - CITRUS FRUIT : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION (a) : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended -			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (b)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
ORANGES						
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Imports	..	..	..	..	..	0.3
Production	84.5	111.8	140.7	167.6	140.5	183.8
<u>Total Supplies</u>	84.5	111.8	140.7	167.6	140.5	184.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	12.1	12.4	11.4	12.6	9.1	14.4
Waste	..	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.3	4.4
Apparent Consumption - Total	72.4	96.4	126.0	151.0	128.1	165.3
Per head(lb.)	23.6	28.2	29.0	33.3	27.6	34.9

OTHER CITRUS FRUIT (a)

Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Imports	..	..	..	..	..	0.2
Production	26.5	32.8	29.4	36.2	37.3	38.6
<u>Total Supplies</u>	26.5	32.8	29.4	36.2	37.3	38.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.1	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0
Waste	..	0.4	0.9	..	..	..
Apparent Consumption - Total	25.4	30.8	27.8	35.5	36.7	37.8
Per head(lb.)	8.3	9.0	6.4	7.8	7.9	8.0

(a) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (b) Subject to revision.
(c) Not available. (d) Principally lemons, mandarins and grapefruit.

Table 40 below shows the total apparent consumption per head of citrus fruit in the years indicated.

TABLE 40. - CITRUS FRUIT AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION PER HEAD (a) : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity	Average 3 years ended -			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (b)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Oranges	23.6	28.2	29.0	33.3	27.6	34.9
Other Citrus Fruit	8.3	9.0	6.4	7.8	7.9	8.0
Total	31.9	37.2	35.4	41.1	35.5	42.9

(a) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (b) Subject to revision.

(ii) Fresh Fruit (excluding Citrus). Included as fresh fruit (excluding citrus) are fruits such as apples, pears, bananas, plums, nectarines and the like. The data relating to apparent consumption shown below apply only to the intake of fresh fruit as such, and therefore exclude fruit used in canning, jams and other manufactures.

Details of the production and utilization of fresh fruit are shown in the following table.

TABLE 41. - FRESH FRUIT (EXCLUDING CITRUS) : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended -			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(-)10.6
Production	(d)509.5	533.9	675.3	751.5	748.8	(c)852.9
<u>Total Supplies</u>	509.5	533.9	675.3	751.5	748.8	863.5
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	116.6	50.7	123.0	130.3	139.2	175.8
For Processed Food (e)	104.7	185.7	210.9	231.1	210.1	275.0
Apparent Consumption - Total	288.2	297.5	341.4	390.1	399.5	412.7
Per head(lb.)	94.0	87.1	78.4	85.9	86.1	87.2

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Stocks of apples and pears held in cold stores. (c) Not available. (d) Includes imports. (e) Jams, canned fruit and dried tree fruit (all expressed as fresh fruit equivalent).

(iii) Jams. Statistics relating to the production and utilization of jam are shown in the following table.

TABLE 42. - JAMS (a) : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended -			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (b)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	(+) 4.9	(+) 1.3	(-)3.2	(-)3.8	(+) 3.5
Production	38.9	74.2	42.4	38.8	38.1	45.0
<u>Total Supplies</u>	38.9	69.3	41.1	42.0	41.9	41.5
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	3.8	26.8	3.6	2.9	2.9	3.0
Apparent Consumption - Total	35.1	42.5	37.5	39.1	39.0	38.5
Per head(lb.)	11.4	12.4	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.1

(a) Including conserves, jam-jellies etc. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Includes imports. (d) Not available.

(iv) Dried Vine Fruits. Details of the production and utilization of dried vine fruit are shown below.

TABLE 43. - DRIED VINE FRUITS : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION (a) : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended -			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (b)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
SULTANAS						
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Production	(d) 53.0	(d) 51.4	57.9	67.5	51.4	60.9
<u>Total Supplies</u>	53.0	51.4	57.9	67.5	51.4	60.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	42.3	35.5	49.1	55.5	38.5	48.2
For Wine Making (d)	1.4	(e) 3.5	..	..	..	..
Apparent Consumption - Total	9.3	12.4	8.8	12.0	12.9	12.7
Per head (lb.)	3.0	3.6	2.0	2.6	2.8	2.7
RAISINS						
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Production	(d) 6.2	(d) 5.9	6.7	8.6	10.3	7.7
<u>Total Supplies</u>	6.2	5.9	6.7	8.6	10.3	7.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	3.8	2.2	2.8	3.8	4.6	3.6
For Wine Making (d)	..	(e) 0.7	..	..	..	..
Apparent Consumption - Total	2.4	3.0	3.9	4.8	5.7	4.1
Per head (lb.)	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.9
CURRENTS						
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Production	21.3	17.3	11.9	11.2	8.0	13.1
<u>Total Supplies</u>	21.3	17.3	11.9	11.2	8.0	13.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	16.9	10.8	6.2	6.9	4.2	8.2
For Wine Making (d)	0.3	(e) 0.2	..	..	..	..
Apparent Consumption - Total	4.1	6.3	5.7	4.3	3.8	4.9
Per head (lb.)	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.0

(a) Data for post-war years relate to years ended December. (b) Subject to revision.
(c) Not available. (d) Partly estimated. (e) Includes wastage.

Total consumption of dried vine fruits, together with equivalent in terms of fresh fruit, is shown below.

TABLE 44. - DRIED VINE FRUITS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION (a) : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity	Average 3 years ended -			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (b)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Sultanas	3.0	3.6	2.0	2.6	2.8	2.7
Raisins	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.9
Currants	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.0
<u>Total</u>	5.2	6.3	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.6
Fresh Fruit Equivalent	20.8	25.2	16.8	18.8	19.2	18.4

(a) Data for post-war years relate to years ended December. (b) Subject to revision.

(v) Dried Tree Fruits: The main dried tree fruits produced in Australia are apricots and prunes. Of the remainder, dried peaches and apples are the most important. Dates predominate in imported dried tree fruit.

The following tables provide details of the consumption of dried apricots and prunes together with "other" dried fruits.

TABLE 45. - DRIED TREE FRUITS : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended -			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
APRICOTS						
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Imports	..	..	..	..	..	..
Production	1.5	1.1	1.3	2.0	1.9	1.6
<u>Total Supplies</u>	1.5	1.1	1.3	2.0	1.9	1.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.0
Apparent Consumption - Total	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6
Per head (lb.)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
PRUNES						
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Imports	..	..	..	..	..	..
Production	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.8	4.4	3.3
<u>Total Supplies</u>	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.8	4.4	3.3
Exports (incl. ships' Stores)	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.7	1.8	1.1
Apparent Consumption - Total	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.2
Per head (lb.)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5
OTHER DRIED TREE FRUITS						
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Imports (c)	5.5	4.5	3.7	4.9	4.2	3.7
Production	1.3	2.2	1.3	1.4	0.6	1.3
<u>Total Supplies</u>	6.8	6.7	5.0	6.3	4.8	5.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5
Apparent Consumption - Total	6.3	5.3	4.4	5.4	4.2	4.5
Per head (lb.)	2.0	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) Principally dates.

TABLE 46. - DRIED TREE FRUITS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity	Average 3 years ended -			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Apricots	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Prunes	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5
Other	2.0	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0
<u>Total</u>	2.9	2.4	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.6
Fresh Fruit Equivalent	11.6	9.6	7.2	8.4	6.4	6.4

(a) Subject to revision.

(vi) Canned Fruits: Particulars of the production and utilization of canned fruits are shown below for the years 1959-60 to 1961-62 compared with averages for earlier periods.

TABLE 47. - CANNED FRUIT : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended -			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
CANNED APRICOTS						
Net Change in Factory Stocks	(b)	(-)0.1	(+)1.5	(-)2.8	(-)3.5	(+)6.5
Production	6.6	8.4	14.9	13.1	7.6	20.2
<u>Total Supplies</u>	6.6	8.5	13.4	15.9	11.1	13.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	3.7	3.2	7.2	6.3	2.5	4.5
Apparent Consumption - Total	2.9	5.3	6.2	9.6	8.6	9.2
Per head (lb.)	0.9	1.6	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.9
CANNED PEACHES						
Net Change in Factory Stocks	(b)	(-)1.7	(+)3.0	(-)2.0	(-)4.5	(+)19.5
Production	34.4	30.4	37.5	43.2	35.3	66.6
<u>Total Supplies</u>	34.4	32.1	34.5	45.2	39.8	47.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	17.2	21.3	18.9	24.0	15.9	24.2
Apparent Consumption - Total	17.2	10.8	15.6	21.2	23.9	22.9
Per head (lb.)	5.6	3.2	3.6	4.7	5.1	4.8
CANNED PEARS						
Net Change in Factory Stocks	(b)	(-)0.3	(+)3.1	(+)0.4	(+)2.8	(+)8.3
Production	15.3	19.5	44.4	50.1	54.6	62.8
<u>Total Supplies</u>	15.3	19.8	41.3	49.7	51.8	54.5
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	11.4	10.9	31.2	40.3	37.8	39.0
Apparent Consumption - Total	3.9	8.9	10.1	9.4	14.0	15.5
Per head (lb.)	1.3	2.6	2.3	2.1	3.0	3.3
OTHER CANNED FRUIT						
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(b)	(+)1.4	(+)2.5	(-)0.5	(-)7.5	(+)4.3
Production	10.3	21.9	46.0	47.8	40.5	52.0
<u>Total Supplies</u>	10.3	20.5	43.5	48.3	48.0	47.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	2.4	8.2	16.0	18.9	13.1	17.8
Apparent Consumption - Total	7.9	12.3	27.5	29.4	34.9	29.9
Per head (lb.)	2.6	3.6	6.3	6.4	7.6	6.3

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) Includes imports.

Quantities of canned fruits available for consumption per head, together with their fresh fruit equivalent are shown in the table below for the years 1959-60 to 1961-62 compared with averages for earlier periods.

TABLE 48. - CANNED FRUIT AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity	Average 3 years ended -			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Canned Apricots	0.9	1.6	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.9
Canned Peaches	5.6	3.2	3.6	4.7	5.1	4.8
Canned Pears	1.3	2.6	2.3	2.1	3.0	3.3
Other Canned Fruit	2.6	3.6	6.3	6.4	7.6	6.3
Total	10.4	11.0	13.6	15.3	17.5	16.3
Fresh Fruit Equivalent	10.7	13.9	16.4	19.4	22.4	20.4

(a) Subject to revision.

22. Grain Products. The generally favourable seasonal conditions prevailing during 1961-62 resulted in relatively high production levels for most types of cereals grown for grain.

Production of wheat amounted to 247,178,000 bushels in 1961-62. This was 26,538,000 bushels less than the record production in 1960-61 but was 27,062,000 bushels greater than the previous record established in 1947-48.

The barley harvest of 41,504,000 bushels for 1961-62 was 26,466,000 bushels or almost 39 per cent. lower than in the previous year and 13 per cent. lower than the average for the three years ended 1958-59.

Maize production at 7,307,000 bushels in 1961-62 was 1,062,000 bushels more than in 1960-61, while oats produced decreased by 20,977,000 bushels (or 27.6 per cent.) in the same period. Production of rice in 1961-62 7,045,000 bushels increased by 1,044,000 bushels as compared with 1960-61.

Details of the production of the principal cereals for grain during each of the years 1959-60 to 1961-62 in comparison with average production during the three years ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 49. - PRODUCTION OF CEREALS FOR GRAIN : AUSTRALIA

('000 Bushels)

Crop	Average 3 years ended -			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Barley	10,234	16,745	47,573	34,179	67,970	41,504
Maize	7,040	5,721	5,950	6,725	6,245	7,307
Oats	16,461	26,621	51,242	46,841	76,107	55,130
Rice	2,440	2,798	5,513	6,732	6,001	7,045
Wheat	164,672	176,027	149,047	198,501	273,716	247,178

(a) Subject to revision.

Details of the production and utilization of wheat are given in cereal years in the following table for the average of the three year periods ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59 and separate years for 1959-60 to 1961-62.

TABLE 50. - WHEAT : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

(Million Bushels)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended November -			Year ended November -		
	1939	1949	1959	1960	1961	1962 (a)
Opening Stocks (including Flour as Wheat)	10.2	19.9	47.4	65.4	60.7	24.4
Production	164.7	176.0	149.1	198.5	273.7	247.2
Imports	..	..	0.5	..	..	..
<u>Total Available Supplies</u>	174.9	195.9	197.0	263.9	334.4	271.6
Exports - Wheat	75.0	60.5	58.2	98.1	205.1	152.8
- Flour as Wheat	30.6	37.1	27.0	26.7	31.6	24.5
- Breakfast Foods and other products	(b)	2.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6
Local Consumption -						
Flour as Wheat	30.9	33.9	40.2	41.3	41.2	40.7
Stock Feed Wheat Sales	9.3	21.8	15.4	14.7	13.2	10.0
Seed	14.6	12.8	10.7	12.6	13.8	16.0
Retained on Farm for Stock Feed	(c)	4.3	5.0	6.6	8.4	6.9
Breakfast Foods and other uses	(b)	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6
Closing Stocks (including Flour as Wheat)	14.5	19.5	41.1	60.7	24.4	17.7
<u>Total Disposals</u>	174.9	194.1	200.4	263.2	340.1	270.8
Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) of Disposals over total available supplies (d)	..	(-)1.8	(+)3.4	(-)0.7	(+)5.7	(-)0.8

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Included with flour.

(c) Included with stock feed sales.

(d) Includes allowances for unrecorded movements in stocks, gain or loss in out-turn, etc.

The production of flour amounted to 1,351,400 tons in 1961-62 a decrease of 3.2 per cent. on production in 1960-61.

The production of oatmeal and rolled oats reached the record level of 34,000 tons in 1947-48. Amounts produced during subsequent years were considerably less, standing at 15,500 tons in 1961-62. Other breakfast foods from grain produced in 1961-62 amounted to 56,200 tons.

Details of the production and utilization of the principal products from wheat and other cereals are shown in the following table.

TABLE 51. - GRAIN PRODUCTS : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended -			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
FLOUR (INCLUDING WHEATMEAL FOR BAKING AND SHARPS) (b)						
Net Change in Millers' Stocks (c)	(d)	(+) 19.5	(+) 9.9	(+) 41.6	(+) 3.7	(+) 2.2
Production	1,149.0	1,430.4	1,311.4	1,345.7	1,396.0	1,351.4
<u>Total Supplies</u>	1,149.0	1,410.9	1,301.5	1,304.1	1,392.3	1,349.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	575.0	721.2	512.4	499.5	610.3	539.3
Apparent Consumption - Total	574.0	689.7	789.1	804.6	782.0	809.9
Per head (lb.)	187.1	201.9	181.5	177.3	168.6	171.1
RICE (MILLED)						
Net Change in Millers' Stocks (c)	(d)	(+) 1.0	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Production	28.1	32.2	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
<u>Total Supplies</u>	28.1	31.2	51.9	81.6	77.1	69.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	14.3	28.2	35.8	64.8	59.9	51.7
Miscellaneous Uses	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
Apparent Consumption - Total	12.2	3.0	16.1	16.8	17.2	17.5
Per head (lb.)	4.0	0.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
OATMEAL AND ROLLED OATS						
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	(-) 0.1	..	..	(+) 0.3	(-) 0.2
Production	17.2	27.0	16.1	15.7	15.9	15.5
<u>Total Supplies</u>	17.2	27.1	16.1	15.7	15.6	15.7
Exports	1.9	13.5	2.9	3.0	1.8	0.8
Apparent Consumption - Total	15.3	13.6	13.2	12.7	13.8	14.9
Per head (lb.)	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.1
OTHER BREAKFAST FOODS FROM GRAIN						
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(d)	..	..	..	(-) 0.1	(+) 0.3
Production	17.2	44.2	47.7	49.7	53.7	56.2
<u>Total Supplies</u>	17.2	44.2	47.7	49.7	53.8	55.9
Exports	..	12.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	3.3
Apparent Consumption - Total	17.2	32.2	45.6	47.7	51.9	52.6
Per head (lb.)	5.6	9.4	10.5	10.5	11.2	11.1

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Sharps are included for years subsequent to 1955-56.

(c) Includes imports.

(d) Not available.

The next table shows details of grain products available for consumption per head of population.

TABLE 52. - GRAIN PRODUCTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(lb. per Head per Year)

Commodity	Average 3 years ended -			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Flour (incl. wheatmeal for baking and sharps) (b)	187.1	201.9	181.4	177.3	168.6	171.1
Rice (milled)	4.0	0.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Breakfast Foods -						
Oatmeal and Rolled Oats	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.1
Other (from) Grains	5.6	9.4	10.5	10.5	11.2	11.1
Pearl Barley	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Barley Meal and Polished Wheat (Rice substitute)	..	0.5	0.1	(c)	(c)	(c)
Edible Starch (Cornflour) (d)	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	(e)
Tapioca and Sago	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
<u>Total</u>	205.3	219.3	200.0	195.5	187.8	189.5

- (a) Subject to revision.
 (b) Sharps are included for years 1956-57 onwards.
 (c) Less than 0.05 lb.
 (d) Of maize origin.
 (e) Not available.

23. Beverages. Items included in this group comprise tea, coffee, beer, wine and spirits.

The production of beer in 1961-62 was 247,493,000 gallons which was 5,735,000 gallons more than the previous record production of 1960-61. It exceeded the average output for the three years ended 1958-59 by 19,388,000 gallons or 11 per cent. The quantity of beer exported is small (2,528,000 gallons in 1961-62), almost the entire production therefore being available for consumption in Australia.

Consumption of beer per head (22.5 gallons in 1961-62) has showed little change in recent years.

Beverage wine production was at a record level during 1961-62 at 17,980,000 gallons. It was 1,931,000 gallons more than the previous record production of 1951-52. Exports of beverage wine in 1961-62 amounted to 1,663,000 gallons, a decrease of 234,000 gallons on 1960-61.

Wine consumption reached its highest level in Australia during 1951-52 at 1.8 gallons per head. Consumption in 1961-62 at 1.1 gallons was the same as in 1960-61.

In 1961-62 consumption of tea, based on sales by importers, at 5.8 lb. per head, was slightly less than for 1960-61 (by 0.1 lb. per head), continuing a slight downward trend. Consumption of coffee per head at 2.0 lb. increased upon the relatively high level attained in 1960-61 when 1.7 lb. was consumed.

Particulars of the production and utilization of beer and wine are shown in the following table.

TABLE 53. - BEER AND WINE PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

('000 Gallons)

Particulars	Average 3 years ended -			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
BEER						
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	83,467	133,553	228,105	236,891	241,758	247,493
Imports	126	258	45	57	58	65
<u>Total Supplies</u>	83,593	133,811	228,150	236,948	241,816	247,558
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	553	719	1,988	2,286	2,499	2,528
Miscellaneous Uses (c)	2,963	3,619	5,179	4,529	4,758	6,647
Apparent Consumption - Total	80,077	129,473	220,983	230,133	234,559	238,383
Per head (lb.)	116.6	169.2	226.8	226.3	225.7	224.8
Per head (gals.)	11.7	16.9	22.7	22.6	22.6	22.5
WINE						
Net Change in Stocks	(d)(+)328	(d)(+)1,887	(e)(+)1,158	(e)(-)1,378	(e)(-)828	(e)(+)3,349
Production (f)	8,442	14,134	15,247	14,168	15,623	17,980
Imports	42	22	46	60	98	82
<u>Total Supplies</u>	8,156	12,269	14,135	15,606	16,549	14,713
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	3,911	2,439	1,698	1,798	1,897	1,663
Miscellaneous Uses (g)	(h)	(h)	1,302	2,061	2,994	1,096
Apparent Consumption - Total	4,245	9,830	11,135	11,747	11,658	11,954
Per head (lb.)	6.4	13.2	11.8	12.0	11.5	11.6
Per head (gals.)	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available - see footnote (c). (c) Balance figures; include beer waste and allowance for net change in brewery stocks. (d) Movement in stocks of Australian fortified wine in Bond. (e) Movement in wholesalers stocks. (f) Production of beverage wine. (g) Balance figure; includes waste and allowance for net change in unrecorded stocks. (h) Not available.

Details of the apparent consumption of each commodity included in this group, per head of population, are shown in the following table.

TABLE 54. - TEA, COFFEE, BEER, WINE AND SPIRITS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION :

AUSTRALIA

(per Head per Year)

Commodity	Quantity	Average 3 years ended-			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (a)
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Tea	lb.	6.9	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8
Coffee	lb.	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.0
Beer	gal.	11.7	16.9	22.7	22.6	22.6	22.5
Wine	gal.	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Spirits	pf.gal.	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

(a) Subject to revision.

IV DETAILED STATISTICAL DATA SHOWING ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND
UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS, 1961-62

The data presented in the previous pages of this Report for the year 1961-62 are based upon the statistics in the following table, which show the supply position in Australia for each item included in the eleven foodstuff groups, and provide a detailed analysis of distribution, movement in stocks and the apparent quantity consumed for the year ended June, 1962. In cases where production is of a seasonal nature, e.g. fruit and vegetables, it is not possible to relate production and distribution strictly to fiscal or calendar years. It has been necessary, therefore, to apply details appropriate to the seasonal period covered by the years specified.

With a few exceptions (for example, fluid whole milk, beer and wine, particulars of which are shown in gallons and spirits, shown in proof gallons) all commodities are recorded in units of tons of 2,240 lb. In those cases where this unit is not appropriate, the consumption per head has been expressed in terms of common usage (e.g. fresh milk is shown in gallons as a footnote to the table).

The data included in the following table, in respect of the year 1961-62 are generally subject to revision.

TABLE 55. - ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA, 1961-62
(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks			Production		Imports	TOTAL SUPPLIES	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Non Food Use, Waste, etc.	Utilization		Apparent Consumption in Australia as Human Food	
	Opening	Closing	Net Change	Commercial	Self-suppliers					For Processed Food	Total		Per Head per Year
1. MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS:													
Fluid Whole Milk Cream	..	..	..	(a) 1,450	(b) (b)	..	(a) 1,450	..	..	(a) 1,146	(a) 304	(c) 295.6
Full Cream Milk Products - Condensed, Concentrated and Evaporated -	..	..	..	9,470	(b) (b)	..	9,470	..	..	..	9,470	2.0
Sweetened Unsweetened	(d) 3,883	(d) 4,002	(d) (+) 119	27,699	..	..	27,580	16,274	..	..	11,306	2.4
Powdered Full Cream Milk	(d) 1,661	(d) 1,668	(d) (+) 7	33,554	..	..	33,547	1,932	..	..	31,615	6.7
Infants' and Invalids' Foods	(d) 1,854	(d) 3,564	(d) (+) 1,710	19,550	..	..	17,840	5,823	..	..	12,017	2.5
Milk By-Products -	(d) 1,492	(d) 2,351	(d) (+) 859	16,976	..	1,875	17,992	6,531	..	..	11,461	2.4
Condensed, Concentrated and Evaporated Skim	(e)	(e)	(e)	5,245	..	..	5,245	..	..	..	5,245	1.1
Powdered Skim Milk	(d) 2,417	(d) 3,814	(d) (+) 1,397	37,328	..	..	35,931	15,764	..	..	20,167	4.3
Cheese	(f) 1,820	(f) 3,078	(g) (+) 3,056	55,249	121	1,879	54,193	22,422	..	..	31,771	6.7
2. MEAT:													
Beef and Veal (h)	(i) 25,168	(i) 30,760	(i) (+) 5,592	791,056	(b)	..	785,464	3299,222	..	..	439,905	92.9
Mutton (h)	(i) 5,761	(i) 6,385	(i) (+) 624	367,984	(b)	..	367,360	383,410	..	..	260,718	55.0
Lamb (h)	(i) 2,044	(i) 686	(i) (-) 1,358	218,729	(b)	..	220,087	317,633	..	..	202,454	42.8
Pigmeat (h)	(i) 2,559	(i) 1,866	(i) (-) 693	120,462	(b)	8	121,163	934	..	(k) 58,229	(l) 62,000	13.1	
Total Meat (h)	(i) 35,532	(i) 39,697	(i) (+) 4,165	1,498,231	(b)	8	1,494,074	401,199	..	..	965,077	203.8
Canned Meat (canned weight)	(d) 12,125	(d) 12,395	(d) (+) 270	51,530	..	61	51,321	32,832	..	..	18,489	3.9
Bacon & Ham (cured carcass weight)	(d) 631	(d) 658	(d) (+) 27	41,514	(b)	..	41,487	111	..	6,818	34,558	7.3	
Total Meat Excluding Offal (carcass equivalent weight)	(m)	(m)	(+)	1,498,231	..	141	1,495,470	454,049	..	..	1,041,421	219.9
Offal	(i) 3,673	(i) 3,882	(i) (+) 209	76,852	..	..	76,643	18,770	3,000	..	54,873	11.6

(a) Million gallons. (b) Included with commercial production. (c) Equivalent to 28.7 gallons. (d) Factory stocks only. (e) Not available for publication. (f) Stocks in main cold stores. (g) Includes allowance for unrecorded stock movements. (h) Carcass weight. (i) Stocks of frozen meat held by the Australian Meat Board. (j) Includes carcass equivalent of boneless meat exported. (k) Includes pork used for curing. (l) Consumption as pork including smallgoods and trimmings from baconer carcasses. (m) Not available.

TABLE 55. - ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA, 1961-62
(continued)

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks			Production		Im-ports	TOTAL SUPPLIES	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Non Food Use, Waste, etc.	Utilization For Processed Food	Apparent Consumption in Australia as Human Food	
	Opening	Closing	Net Change	Commercial	Self Suppliers						Total	Per Head per Year
3. POULTRY, GAME AND FISH												
Poultry (dressed weight)	(a)	(a)	(a)	46,309	(b)	..	46,309	191	..	..	46,118	9.7
Rabbits and Hares	(a)	(a)	(a)	18,314	(b)	..	18,314	8,874	..	..	9,470	2.0
Fish, etc. -												
Fresh and Frozen -												
Fish (live weight) -												
Australian	(a)	(a)	(a)	39,491	(c) 3,949	..	43,440	1,755	..	11,378	(d) 15,162	(d) 3.2
Imported	(a)	(a)	(a)	..	..	25,282	25,282	22	..	..	(d) 12,633	(d) 2.7
Crustaceans & Molluscs	(a)	(a)	(a)	25,286	..	510	25,796	12,240	..	..	(d) 4,663	(d) 1.0
Cured (incl. salted)												
(cured weight)	(a)	(a)	(a)	77	..	4,790	4,867	62	..	..	4,805	1.0
Canned (canned weight) -												
Australian	(e) 1,000	(e) 2,434	(e) (+) 1,434	5,321	..	..	3,887	109	..	..	3,778	0.8
Imported	(a)	(a)	(a)	..	..	9,697	9,697	56	..	..	9,641	2.0
4. EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS												
Shell	(f) 723	(f) 670	(f) (-) 53	80,837	(g) 63,648	..	144,538	3,867	407	(h) 24,025	116,239	(i) 24.6
Pulp (liquid whole) (j)	(f) 2,781	(f) 2,581	(f) (-) 200	24,025	..	..	24,225	15,806	3	(k) 741	7,675	1.6
Powder (j)	(f) 51	(f) 28	(f) (-) 23	728	..	..	751	487	..	..	264	0.1
5. OILS AND FATS												
Butter	(l) 12,946	(l) 16,191	(m) (+) 4,891	197,505	2,445	..	195,059	(n) 80,085	..	..	114,974	24.3
Margarine - Table (o)	(e) 247	(e) 327	(e) (+) 80	15,895	..	..	15,815	318	..	..	15,497	3.3
Other (p)	(e) 1,494	(e) 1,659	(e) (+) 165	28,606	..	..	28,441	272	..	..	28,169	6.0
Vegetable Oils and Other												
Fats	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(q) 21,307	4.5

(a) Not available. (b) Included with commercial production. (c) Estimated as 10 per cent. of commercial production. (d) Edible weight.
(e) Factory stocks only. (f) Stocks held by Egg Boards. (g) Estimated. (h) For pulp and powder manufacture. (i) Equivalent to 196 eggs.
(j) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (k) For powder manufacture. (l) Stocks held in main cold stores. (m) Includes allowance for change in stocks other than those held in main cold stores. (n) Includes dry butter fat, ghee and tropical spread expressed as butter. (o) Recorded as such. No allowance is made for table margarine used for other than "table" purposes. (p) Recorded as margarine, other than table. No allowance is made for other margarine used for "table" purposes. (q) Primarily based on consumer survey data of 1944.

TABLE 55. - ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA, 1961-62
(continued)

(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks			Production		Imports	TOTAL SUPPLIES	Utilization				Apparent Consumption in Australia as Human Food	
	Opening	Closing	Net Change	Commercial	Self-Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Non Food Use, Waste, etc.	For Processed Food	Total	Per Head per Year	lb.
6. SUGAR & SYRUPS	(a) 163,158	(a) 167,087	(b) (-) 1,756	1,404,238	..	(c) 2,681	1,408,675	14,000	6,000	(e) 526,108	(e) 111.1		
Sugar	(f)	(f)	(f)	40,600	..	487	41,087	..	..	29,740	(g) 6.3	
Syrups, Honey and Glucose	(f)	(f)	(f)	(h) 10,770	..	5,670	16,440	..	..	12,504	2.6	
7. PULSE & NUTS	(j) 25,129	(j) 20,287	(j) (-) 4,842	(k) 19,514	..	4,473	28,829	570	(l) 7,500	21,193	(m) 4.5		
Dried Pulse	(f)	(f)	(f)	1,130	..	22,837	23,967	..	..	23,813	(n) 5.0	
Peanuts (i)	(f)	(f)	(f)	..	..	18,133	15,426	..	..	15,098	3.2	
Tree Nuts (i)	(o) 12,813	(o) 12,804	(p) (+) 2,707	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cocoa (raw beans)	(o)	(o)	(p)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. VEGETABLES (q)	(f)	(f)	(f)	14,811	(r)	..	15,551	(r)	..	14,999	3.2		
Root and Bulb	(f)	(f)	(f)	51,796	740	..	54,386	300	..	51,904	11.0		
Beetroot	(f)	(f)	(f)	58,323	2,590	..	61,493	1,550	..	57,332	12.1		
Carrots	(f)	(f)	(f)	13,374	2,910	260	14,044	1,750	..	13,674	2.9		
Onions	(f)	(f)	(f)	18,000	670	..	18,540	260	..	18,092	3.8		
Parsnips	(f)	(f)	(f)	(s) 485,066	25,000	..	510,067	360	..	453,529	95.8		
Turnips, White and Swede	(f)	(f)	(f)	6,629	..	..	6,629	..	..	6,629	1.4	
Tubers	(f)	(f)	(f)	140,339	14,040	1,845	148,127	7,000	..	139,384	29.4		
Potatoes - White	(u) 34,365	(u) 42,462	(u) (+) 8,097	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweet	(f)	(f)	(f)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tomatoes	(u)	(u)	(u)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Stocks of raw sugar at refineries, mills, ports and in transit, and of refined sugar (expressed as raw) at refineries. (b) Includes an allowance for movements in unrecorded stock. (c) Estimated sugar content of imported foodstuffs. (d) Includes estimated quantity of sugar in exported products. (e) In terms of refined sugar. (f) Not available. (g) Sugar content 5.2 lb. (h) Partly estimated. (i) In terms of nuts in shell. (j) Stocks held by Peanut Marketing Board. (k) Receipts by Peanut Marketing Board. (l) Used for oil expression; included with oils and fats. (m) Kernel equivalent, 3.0 lb. (n) Kernel equivalent, 1.9 lb. (o) Factory stocks only. (p) Balance figure. (q) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (r) Estimated. (s) Marketable production. (t) For use as seed. (u) Stocks of tomato products held by factories at fresh equivalent weights.

TABLE 55. - ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA, 1961-62

(continued)
(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks			Production		TOTAL SUPPLIES	Utilization					
	Opening	Closing	Net Change	Commercial	Self Suppliers (a)		Imports	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Non Food Use, Waste, etc.	For Processed Food	Apparent Consumption in Australia as Human Food	
											Total	Per Head per Year
8. <u>VEGETABLES (cont'd) (b)</u> <u>Leafy and Green Vegetables (incl. legumes)</u> Cabbage and Other												
Greens(c)	(d)	(d)	(d)	60,164	3,000	63,164	(e)1,815	3,000	..	..	58,349	12.3
Lettuce	(d)	(d)	(d)	20,904	2,100	23,004	327	1,500	..	..	21,177	4.5
Peas, fresh (f)	(g)3,479	(g)18,273	(g)(+)14,794	80,750	12,100	87,676	(e)258	6,460	..	..	80,958	17.1
Beans, fresh (f)	(g)798	(g)1,566	(g)(+)768	30,641	6,130	36,163	(e)122	1,530	..	..	34,511	7.3
<u>Other Vegetables</u>												
Cauliflower	(d)	(d)	(d)	72,313	3,600	75,913	1,053	5,100	..	..	69,760	14.7
Cucumbers (h)	(d)	(d)	(d)	5,900	300	6,200	(e)45	..	..	..	6,155	1.3
Marrows and												
Squashes (h)	(d)	(d)	(d)	6,850	340	7,190	(e)88	..	..	..	7,102	1.5
Pumpkins (h)	(d)	(d)	(d)	76,581	4,000	80,581	(e)88	..	..	..	80,493	17.0
Sweet Corn (h)	(d)	(d)	(d)	6,349	330	6,679	..	..	..	..	6,679	1.4
9. <u>FRUIT & FRUIT PRODUCTS</u>												
Oranges (b)	(d)	(d)	(d)	175,027	8,750	184,048	(i)14,393	4,400	..	..	165,255	34.9
Other Citrus Fruit												
(b)(j)	(d)	(d)	(d)	36,698	1,850	38,749	(i)987	..	..	..	37,762	8.0
Fresh Fruit (excl. citrus)	(k)81,202	(k)70,649	(k)(-)10,553	837,354	15,000	863,465	175,848	..	(l)274,960	..	412,657	87.2

(a) Estimated. (b) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (c) Includes cabbage, brussel sprouts, spinach etc. (d) Not available. (e) Partly estimated. (f) Includes frozen. (g) Factory stocks of frozen products at fresh equivalent weight. (h) Details based on a fixed annual consumption figure. (i) Includes fresh equivalent of juice exported. (j) Principally lemons, mandarins and grapefruit. (k) Cold store stocks of apples and pears. (l) For manufacture of jam, canned fruit and dried tree fruit.

TABLE 55. - ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA, 1961-62

(continued)
(Tons of 2,240 lb.)

Commodity	Stocks			Production		Imports	TOTAL SUPPLIES	Utilization			Apparent Consumption in Australia as Human Food per Head per Year lb.	
	Opening	Closing	Net Change	Commercial	Self-Suppliers			Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	Non Food Use, Waste, etc.	For Processed Food		Total
10. GRAIN PRODUCTS												
Flour (incl. Wheatmeal for baking and sharps)	(a) 60,912 (b)	(a) 63,076 (b)	(a) (+) 2,164 (b)	1,351,387 (b)	..	..	1,349,223 (b)	539,289	(b)	..	(c) 809,934	(d) 171.1
Rice (milled)					..	..	69,174	51,655	..	..	17,519	3.7
Breakfast Foods -												
Oatmeal and Rolled Oats	(e) 749	(e) 510	(e) (-) 239	15,505	..	..	15,744	865	..	..	14,879	3.1
Other (from grain)	(e) 1,413	(e) 1,692	(e) (+) 279	56,220	..	..	55,941	3,328	..	..	52,613	11.1
Pearl Barley	(e) 162	(e) 92	(e) (-) 70	1,790	..	..	1,860	603	..	..	1,257	0.3
Barley Meal and Polish- ed Wheat (rice substit- ute)	(e) 4	(e) 6	(e) (+) 2	109	..	..	107	..	..	..	107	(f)
Sago and Tapioca	(b)	(b)	(b)	..	..	821	821	..	..	..	821	0.2
11. BEVERAGES												
Tea	(g) 4,578	(g) 5,169	(g) (+) 591	..	..	28,512	27,921	622	..	..	(h) 27,299	5.8
Coffee	(g) 6,812	(g) 6,224	(g) (-) 588	..	..	9,101	9,689	150	..	..	(h) 9,539	2.0
Beer (i)	(b)	(b)	(b)	247,493	..	65	247,558	2,528	(j) 6,647	..	(k) 238,383	(l) 22.5
Wine (i)	(m) 37,437	(m) 40,786	(m) (+) 3,349	(n) 17,980	..	82	14,713	1,663	(o) 1,096	..	11,954	(l) 1.1
Spirits (p)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	..	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	..	3,397	(q) 0.3

(a) Mill stocks only. (b) Not available. (c) Includes flour for bread making. Total bread consumed in 1960-61 amounted to the equivalent of 761.5 million two-pound loaves; equivalent figure for 1961-62 not yet available. (d) Includes flour for bread making. Consumption of bread per head in 1960-61 was 73.3 two-pound loaves; equivalent figure for 1961-62 not yet available. (e) Factory stocks only. (f) Less than 0.05 lb. (g) Stocks held by merchants. (h) Quantity sold in Australia from imported supplies. (i) Unit: '000 gallons. (j) Balance figure; includes waste beer and allowance for net change in brewery stocks. (k) Quantity of beer removed, duty paid and free of duty for consumption in Australia, and imports cleared. (l) Gallons. (m) Wholesalers' stocks. (n) Beverage wine. (o) Balance figure; includes waste and allowance for unrecorded stock movements. (p) Unit: '000 proof gallons. (q) Proof gallon.

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CANBERRA, A.C.T.
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NOTE: Inquiries concerning these statistics may be made in Canberra by telephoning J1971 Extension 13 or, in each State Capital, by telephoning the office of the Bureau of Census and Statistics.