

STATISTICAL BULLETIN:

AC 338, 1

# REPORT ON FOOD PRODUCTION

# AND THE

# APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS AND NUTRIENTS IN AUSTRALIA

# No. 18-1962-63

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

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### CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

	FOODSTUFFS AND NUTRIENTS IN AUSTRALIA	
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#### EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics contained in this bulletin refer, in the main, to the individual years 1960-61 to 1962-63 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.

Part IV consists of two extensive tables; the first shows details of supplies and utilization of foodstuffs in 1962-63; the second is a new table which sets out details of consumption of foodstuffs per head in each of the years 1953-54 to 1962-63.

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

					( Exports
APPARENT CONSUMPTION	}	=	( Production ( Imports ( Opening Stocks (a)	Minus	( Ships' Stores ( Usage for Processed Food ( Non-food Usage ( Wastage ( Closing Stocks (a)

 (a) Stocks, in general, are confined to those held in factories or those held in store by marketing authorities. Adequate information for a number of foodstuffs is not available 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. <u>Production</u>. <u>Available production statistics are confined mainly to</u> <u>commercial production</u> 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. <u>Stocks</u>. <u>Statistics of stocks refer to in-store (i.e. those held by</u> <u>marketing authorities)</u> 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. food-stuffs 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. <u>Wastage</u>. 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 9.8 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. <u>Summary</u>. In general, conditions were favourable for pastoral and agricultural industries throughout Australia in 1962-63, although drought conditions prevailed in some northern areas in the early part of the year and some storm and flood damage occurred in other parts. In this year record levels for cattle and sheep numbers and meat, wheat and milk production were established. Agricultural production for 1962-63 was in general maintained at a high level, and in fact overall yields were better than average. The area of all crops sown in 1962-63, at 32,092,000 acres, constituted a record, being 8 per cent. in excess of the previous year.

Cattle numbers were at the record level of 18.5 million in 1962-63, an increase of 2.9 per cent on the previous highest, in 1961-62. Dairy cattle numbers increased by 30,000 and beef cattle by 486,000. Sheep numbers reached a record level of 158.6 million in 1962-63 an increase of 0.6 per cent on the previous year. Production of mutton and lamb continued the rising trend of the last five years and at 593.5 thousand tons in 1962-63 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 1962-63 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 Con (by humans) Products (in terms of	nsumption of Wheat s (c) f wheat)
				Total	Per Head
	'000 acres	mill. bus.	mill. bus.	mill. bus.	lb.
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	237.2	43.1	248.9
1961-62	14,723	247.2	181.9	42.3	239.3
1962-63 (d)	16,469	306.9	225.9	42.1	233.4

(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.

In recent years the areas sown to wheat have shown a significant increase in each successive year. The number of acres sown in 1962-63 increased by 12 per cent. on the previous year and 58 per cent. on 1958-59.

While areas under wheat have steadily increased in recent years, the quantity of wheat produced has varied considerably, mainly due to the prevailing seasonal conditions. Production of wheat in 1962-63, was the highest recorded, being 24 per cent. greater than production in 1961-62 and 12 per cent. greater than the previous record production in 1960-61.

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 oversea countries which are potential importers of wheat. Shipments in 1962-63 were at a high level due principally, as in the two previous years, to purchases by Mainland China.

Apparent consumption per head of wheat as a human foodstuff in the form of flour, breakfast foods etc., decreased in 1962-63 by 2.5 per cent. on 1961-62. 3. Sugar.

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

Voor	Area of Sugar	Production of Raw Sugar	Exports of	Apparent Co of Sugar	onsumption c (b)
Iear	Crushing	(94 net titre) (a)	Sugar (b)	Total	Per Head
	'000 acres	'000 tons	'000 tons	'000 tons	lb.
1958-59 1959-60 1960-61 1961-62 1962-63 (c)	369.6 314.0 340.9 386.9 401.6	1,412.4 1,288.5 1,382.6 1,382.8 1,849.8	849.3 748.4 841.9 884.7 1,208.7	526.7 533.7 535.4 556.3 558.6	118.6 117.6 115.4 117.5 115.7

(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 1962-63 was the highest recorded, being 437,400 tons (31 per cent.) greater than the previous record output of 1958-59. The area of sugar cane cut for crushing in 1962-63 was also the highest on record being 14,700 acres (4 per cent.) more than the previous record area cut in 1961-62.

Exports of sugar (which include estimates for the sugar content of manufac tured products exported) were at their highest level in 1962-63, being 324,000 tons (or \* 37 per cent.) more than the previous record level of 1961-62.

Apparent consumption of sugar in 1962-63 was 2 per cent. per head lower than in 1961-62. A downward trend in the consumption per head of sugar commenced in 1954-55 and continued until 1960-61. Consumption per head in 1961-62, showed the first increase for seven years.

#### 4. Milk.

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

Voor	No. of Dairy	Production of	Exports of Milk Products	Apparent Cor of Milk (k	sumption
iear	Cows (a)	purposes)	(in terms of milk)	Total	Per Head
	1000	mill. gals.	mill. gals.	mill. gals.	gals.
1958–59 1959–60 1960–61 1961–62 1962–63 (c)	3,283 3,243 3,162 3,230 3,263	1,370 1,407 1,339 1,444 1,471	430.7 441.1 364.9 446.0 465.1	930.8 975.8 970.4 968.0 980.6	93.6 96.0 93.4 91.3 90.7

(a) In milk and dry at March of second year shown. (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 was a steady decline. However numbers rose slightly in 1961-62 and again in 1962-63, but in the latter year were still 5.4 per cent. below the peak figure. The production of milk for all purposes in 1962-63 was the highest on record, being 2 per cent. greater than the previous highest recorded annual production in 1961-62. The fresh milk equivalent of milk products exported in 1962-63 was 4 per cent. greater than in 1961-62. Apparent consumption of milk per head in 1962-63 was only slightly lower than consumption per head in 1961-62, but 3 per cent. lower than consumption per head in 1960-61.

#### 5. Beef and Veal.

TABLE 4. - CATTLE (OTHER THAN DAIRY COWS), SLAUGHTERINGS, PRODUCTION AND

Year       (other than Dairy Cows) (a)       Cattle       of Beel and Veal (b)       of Beel and Veal (c)       Total       Per         '000       '000       '000 tons       '000 tons       '000 tons       '000 tons       1000 tons	:	No. of Cattle	No. of	Production	Exports	Apparent Co of Beef and	onsumption L Veal (d)
'000         '000         '000 tons         '000 tons         '000 tons         1000 tons         1100 tons         1000 tons         1100 tons         1000 tons         1000 tons         1100 tons         1000 tons         1100 ton	Year	(other than Dairy Cows) (a)	Slaughtered for Meat	and Veal (b)	and Veal (c)	Total	Per Head
1958-5912,9745,872906.3360.7541.6121959-6013,2604,962751.8309.5453.6101960-6114.1704.278632.8217.9409.58		1000	°000	'000 tons	'000 tons	*000 tons	lb.
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1958-59 1959-60 1960-61 1961-62 1962-63(e)	12,974 13,260 14,170 14,803 15,286	5,872 4,962 4,278 5,115 5,931	906.3 751.8 632.8 791.0 913.9	360.7 309.5 217.9 334.5 411.9	541.6 453.6 409.5 453.7 503.3	122.0 100.0 88.3 95.8 104.3

#### UTILIZATION OF BEEF AND VEAL : AUSTRALIA

(a) At 31st March of second year shown. (b) Carcass weight. (c) Includes exports of canned meat in terms of carcass weight. (d) Carcass equivalent weight. (e) Subject to revision.

The number of cattle other than dairy cows (principally beef cattle) in 1962-63 continued the upward trend commenced in 1959-60. In fact, numbers in 1962-63 were at record level, being 483.000 (3.3 per cent.) above the previous peak of 1961-62.

#### 6. Mutton and Lamb.

TABLE 5. - SHEEP AND LAMBS, SLAUGHTERINGS, PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION

OF MUTTON AND LAMB : AUSTRALIA

Year	No. of Sheep and Lambs	No. of Sheep and Lambs	Production of Mutton and Lamb	Exports of Mutton and Lamb	Apparent C of Mutt Lamb	Consumption con and (d)
	(a)	Slaughtered	(b)	(c)	Total	Per Head
	million	million	'000 tons	'000 tons	'000 tons	lb.
1958-59 1959-60 1960-61	152.7 155.2 152.7	27.6 33.2	492.4 573.3	103.8 97.0	393.8 475.0	88.6 104.7 102.7
1960-61 1961-62 1962-63(e)	157.7 158.6	33°3 33°8	586.7 593.5	115.3 139.5	470.7 456.6	99.5 94.6

(a) At 31st March of second year shown. (b) Carcass weight. (c) Includes exports of canned meat in terms of carcass weight. (d) Carcass equivalent weight. (e) Subject to revision.

The higher level of consumption of beef and veal referred to above has been associated with a 4.9 per cent. decrease in consumption of mutton and lamb per head from 1961-62 to 1962-63. However, slaughterings and production maintained the higher levels established in 1959-60. Record exports occurred in 1962-63, being 21 per cent. more than in 1961-62, the previous record year.

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 1962-63 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 eleven 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 1960-61 to 1962-63, 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. - SSTERATED QUANTITLES OF SCODSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

pf.gal. 234.0 17.9 10.3 264.7 5.8 2.0 22.7 1.2 0. 10 50.1 26.3 32.5 188.2 185.4 114.1 gal. 1965–63 (a) lb. pf.gal. 51.6 116.3 239.6 5.8 2•0 с. 0 231.5 17.3 26.3 32.2 10.7 178.3 188.1 22.5 :-1961-62 gal. å pf.gal. 1960-61 . 224.9 224.2 187.8 5.9 22.6 -51.4 18.5 26.3 33.1 113.0 9.4 173.0 1.7 с. 0 gal. 10. pf.gal 157.6 200.0 259.5 6.0 1.0 . . 0 22.5 116.8 8•5 -48.7 242.4 16.4 34.1 22.7 cal. **.** . 1958-59 3 Years ended pf.gal 125.3 285.9 178.0 218.8 49.1 215.7 18.5 27.9 30.9 9.2 6.5 1.0 16.9 1.3 0. 9 gal. 1948-49 . ЧТ Averago, pf.gal. 250.9 112.0 173.6 205.3 0.0 0.2 16.8 26.6 37.6 6.9 0.6 11.7 5.3 (q) 1938-39 gal. . يكو سرم For head per year, • • Milk and Wilk Products (excluding Butter) : Total Milk solids Meats (including cured and canned) and edible offal Fruit and Fruit Products (fresh fruit equivalent) Oils and Fats, including Butter (Fat content) Eggs and Egg Products (fresh equivalent) Commodity Group Poultry, Came and Fish (edible weight) at carcass equivalent weight) Sugar and Syrups (sugar content) Pulse and Nuts (edible weight) (v) Spirits (ii) Coffee (iii) Beer (iv) Wine (i) Tea Fat and Non-Fat) Grain Products Vegetables 11. Bevereges **.** <u>0</u> **و.** :с. • 'n 8 ŝ പ്

(b) Not available.

(a) Subject to revision.

#### II. LEVEL OF NUTRIENT INTAKE, 1962-63

9. <u>General</u>. 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 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.

The basis for the calculations of estimated supplies of nutrients passing into consumption in Australia (Section 10 following) was changed after Bulletin No. 8 (1952-53) and is now based on conversion factors calculated from "Tables of Composition of Australian Foods" (Anita Osmond and Winifred Wilson, Canberra, 1954). The method for estimating total vitamin A value of the diet (Sections 10 and 12) was altered after Bulletin No. 15 (1959-60) and figures for previous years were recalculated accordingly.

10. <u>Nutrients Available for Consumption</u>. The estimated supplies of nutrients passing into consumption during the year 1962-63 is shown in Table 7 on page 6. Comparisons of these data with previous years and other countries are given in Tables 8 and 9 respectively (see pages 7 to 9).

Losses due to processing have been allowed for in Tables 7,8 and 9 by way of an adjustment to the conversion factors used for processed and preserved foods. No allowances have been made for losses of nutrients due to the effect of storage and cooking; losses of vitamin C are referred to in Section 11 following and of vitamins B1 and C in Section 12 on page 10.

11. Loss of Vitamin C in Cooking. As a result of storage and cooking, certain foods, particularly fruit and vegetables, lose some of their nutritive value. Estimates of possible loss of vitamin C (ascorbic acid) in cooking are set out in Tables 10 and 11 on page 10. Losses in cooking of other nutrients do occur but (except for vitamin B1, referred to in Section 12 on page 10) 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 Tables 10 and 11 are applicable to average conditions and methods, but losses could be reduced to less than these figures by careful cooking.

Losses from tomatoes, citrus fruit and other uncooked fruits and vegetables are at to be negligible, while (as mentioned in Section 10 above) losses in canning and drying of fruit and vegetables have been accounted for in the calculations made for the figures in Table 7.

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(Per Head per Day)

Calories Ent rey 346 666 46 3,258 £ 361 65 Value 561 154 104 834 88 Niacin 9.14 0.03 0.03 2.40 0°69 0.55 1.56 0.62 0.78 2.99 18.79 : **ං**සිස flavin Ribo-1.90 0.88 0.03 0.15 0.06 0.07 0.54 0.08 0.02 0.07 в<sup>8</sup>. • : Thiam .ne) Vitamin 0.19 0.32 0.03 0.03 0.26 0.38 0.02 0.08 • 1.31 .8m : ы :  $\mathbf{c}$ Activity Ascorbic Vitamin 2.0 95.6 6°С 32.5 0.1 57.1 • 1 8 mg. • Vitamin I.U. 694 199 146 14.10 4,173 277 1,581 1,269 • . . (d 4 Iron 2.03 0.16 0:08 0.69 5.58 0.73 0.48 0.77 3.58 • •ිස : Calcium 20 671 20 42 • 861 16 ഹ 57 ng. ы hydrate Garbo-408.6 0.5 0 ο ŝ 35.2 28.0 175.8 23°2 0.2 141.8 • : ຄໍ່ມ 131 °6 3.7 20.0 с " 40.0 4.8 58.4 • 1.4 • : • Fat 00 Protein 16.2 32.6 4.8 89.1 4.8 3.7 0. 0 2,5 1。1 23.1 • 5 • ல் 1. Milk and Milk Products (excluding butter) 2. Meats (including canned and cured) and 11. Beverages (tea, coffee, beer, wine and spirits) 5. Oils and Fats (including butter) TOTAL Commodity Group Fruit and fruit products Foultry, Game and Fish Eggs and Egg Products 6. Sugar and Syrups 7. Pulse and Nuts 10. Grain Products edible offal 8. Vegetables 4 с, m

6,

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

TABLE 8. - ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

(Per head per day)

		Averag	e 3 years end	- pa				1962-63
Nutrients	Unit	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	00-6661	1960-01	1901-02	(a)
Protein - Animal	<b>ئ</b> ە	58.7	57.4	59.6	60.5	58.8	59.8	57.3
Vegetable	ξÔ	30.9	35•3	32•3	32.2	31.4	31.6	31•8
Total	ත්	89.6	92.7	6.19	92.7	90.2	91.4	1.68
Fat from all sources	¢0	133.5	121.7	131.7	135.3	132.0	133.2	131.6
Carbohydrate	<b>්</b> 0	377.4	424.3	416.7	415.3	398.0	409.9	408.6
Calcium	•ວ ສ	642	785	817	854	006	898	861
Iron	• 8 11	15.4	15.1	14.0	14.0	13.5	13.9	14.1
Vitamin A Activity (b)	I.U.	4,905	4,630	4,568	4,277	4,165	4,166	4,173
Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid)	•Sm	86	96	68	90	85	93	96
Vitamin B1(Thiamine)	• Su	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.3
Riboflavin	ege Beg	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Niacin	• 8 ਬ	18.7	17.6	18.6	18.9	18.0	18.3	18.8
Energy Value	Calories	3,117	3,245	3,297	3, 325	3,226	3,287	3,258
(a) Subject to revision. (b) The vitamin A	A figures fo:	c all period	s prior to 19	60-61 have be	en revised or	n the new bas:	is used as fr	om 1960-61 of

estimating total vitamin A activity i.e. by summing the vitamin A content and one-third of the carotene value.

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TABLE 9. - INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION

(Per head per day)

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

			AUSTRAI	JIA	-		UNLTED KI	INGDOM		-
Nutrient	Unit	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	Average 1946-47 to 1948-49	Average 1956-57 to 1958-59	1962-63 (a)	Average 1934 to 1938	Average 1947 to 1949	Average 1957 to 1959	1962 (a)	-
Protein:-										2010
Animal	50	58:7	57.4	59.6	57.3	43.5	43.5	49.9	52.7	
Vegetable	ໝໍ	30.9	35•3	32+3	31.8	36.8	45.8	34.4	34.6	~
Total	50	89.6	92.7	91.9	89.1	80.3	89.3	84.3	87.3	
Fat from all sources	50	133.5	121.7	131.7	131.6	130.0	112.6	140.0	144.8	
Carbohydrate	50	377.4	424.8	416.7	408.6	377.5	395.8	388.6	410.8	
Celcium	• ਮਿੰਗ ਸ	642	785	817	861	688	1,152	1,130	1,130	
Iron	•Эш	15.4	15.1	14.0	14.1	13.2	15.4	15.7	16.2	8
Vitamin A (b)	I.U.	(c)4,905	(c) 4,630	(c)4,568	(c) 4,173	3,699	3,993	4,584	4,713	•
Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid)	•Ba	86	96	68	96	93	110	95	26	
Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)	•Bu u	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.0	1•W	1.7	1.8	1.8	
Riboflavin	ទិព	1.7	1.9	1.8	6.1	1.6	1.9	<b>1</b> .8	6.1	
Niacin	•3m	18.7	17.6	18.6	18.8	13.1	15.9	16.2	16.7	
Energy value	Calories	3,117	3,245	3,297	3,258	3,000	2,953	3,147	3,190	
				ليغب بالمستعلقات والمستعمل المستعد والمعالي والمستعد والمست					ويتعلقون والمستخدمة والمترافقات المستحد والمتعاد والمتعاد والمتعاد والمتعاد والمتعاد والمتعاد والمتعاد والمتعاد	

For footnotes and sources, see end of Table.

TABLE 9. - INTERMATIONAL COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION (Continued)

(Per head per day)

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

			NEW ZEALANI	0		P	NITED STATE	S OF AMERICA	•
Nutrient	Unit	Average 1937 to 1940	Average 1944 to 1948	Average 1957 to 1959	1962	Average 1935 to 1939	Average 1947 to 1949	Average 1957 to 1959	1963 (a)
Protein - Animal Vegetable	<b>ນ</b> ີ້ ເ	69.6 34.8	66.7 37.2	72.4 33.8	77.2 34.4	(q) (d)	(q) (d)	(a) (a)	(a) (d)
Total Fat from all sources	ති ති	104.4	103 <b>.</b> 9 143 <b>.</b> 2	106.2	111.6	89.0 133.0	94.0	96•0 146•0	96.0 148.0
Carbohydrate Calcium	សំ សំ ដ				~~~	444.0	408.0	379.0	378 <b>.</b> 0 980
Iror Vitamin A(b) Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid)	1. 1. В п. 1. В п. 1. В п. 1. В п. 1. В п. 1. В п. 1. В п. 1. В п. 1. В п. В п	(d)	(q)	(q)	(q)	14•5 8,200 118	8,200 117	7,233 104	7,100 101
Vitamin E1(Thiamine) Riboflavin	0 50 5 1 E E	~~~~			$\sim$	1.1	- 0 0 0	5 <del>-</del> 0	Ω Ω
Niacin	• Эш	ý			()	15.9	19.5	19.9	20.8
Energy value	Calories	(p)	(q)	3,434	3,511	3,300	3,250	3,173	3,190
(a) Subject to revision. (b) See Note basis used as from 1960-61 of estimatin	above the ng total vi	table. (c) tamin A acti	The vitamin ivity i.e. by	A figures for summing the	or all peric e vitamin A	us prior t content an	o 1960-61 h d one-third	ave been revi of the carot	sed on the new ene value.

Source of Data:

(d) Not available.

(i) United Kingdom: "The Board of Trade Journal," 9th August, 1963.
(ii) New Zealand : Department of Statistics, Wellington, N.Z.
iii) United States of America : "The National Food Situation" published by the United States Department of Agriculture; November, 1963. (iii)

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

#### TABLE 10. - AVERAGE LOSS OF VITAMIN C IN COOKING

TABLE 11. - ESTIMATED VITAMIN C AVAILABLE AFTER ALLOWANCE FOR COOKING

1000010, 1902-05 (a)									
(Milligrammes per Head per Day)									
Food	Calculated Value (see Table No. 7)	Amount Available							
Milk	4	(ď)							
Meat	2	(b)							
Fruit and Fruit Products -									
Fresh and Canned	5	5							
Cooked	5	2							
Citrus	23	23							
Vegetables -									
Tomatoes	)								
Lettuce	) 7	7							
Canned Vegetables	)								
Potatoes and Other Vegetables	50	25							
Total	96	62							

LOSSES 1962-63 (a)

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Little vitamin C would be retained in these foods.

12. 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. This comparison has been made in Table 12 where the quantity of nutrients available for consumption in the Australian diet in 1962-63 (as shown in Table 7), less estimated cooking losses, are compared with desirable quantities recommended by the Council. When using this table, note should be taken of the reservations set out on page 12.

TABLE 12	NUTRIENTS	AVAILABLE	FOR	CONSUMPTION	IN	AUSTRALIA,	1962-63
succession and a the other and and a success and and and	the and the first state in the latest in an interest of the states of the states of the states	and the second state of th	and the second states of	ANY CONTRACTOR AND A DESCRIPTION OF A DE		PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF A MARK AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS ADDRESS ADDRESS ADDRESS	Brook Barris Barris and a state of the state

#### COMPARED WITH DIEFARY ALLOWANCES

(Per Head	. per Day)	
Nutrient	Dietary Allowances(a)	Nutrients Available less Estimated Cooking Losses(b)
Protein (grammes) Calcium (milligrammes) Vitamin A Activity (international units)(c) Vitamin B1 (Thiamine) (milligrammes) Riboflavin (milligrammes) Niacin Equivalents(milligrammes) (d) Vitamin C (Ascorbic acid) (milligrammes) Iron (milligrammes)	62.0 620 2,095 0.94 1.56 15.51 31.0 11.06	89.1 861 4,173 1.12 1.90 33.05 62.0 14.10
Energy value (Calories)	2,248	3,258

(a) Source: Medical Journal of Australia, Vol. 2 (1961), P. 1052. (b) Subject to revision. Losses have been estimated for vitamins B1 and C only; losses of other nutrients are not likely to be significant. (c) The total "vitamin A activity" is the sum of the vitamin A content and one-third of the carotene value. (d) The niacin equivalent of a diet is computed from dietary niacin plus 0.16 times the dietary protein in grammes, expressed in milligrammes.

#### the state of the second 10.





# NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION IN AUSTRALIA IN 1962-63

EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES IN EXCESS OF DIETARY ALLOWANCES OF NUTRIENTS



Ы.

The allowances shown in Table 12 are averages, weighted according to the various age groups in the population. Comparison such as that set out in the table is useful as an indication of trends in food consumption, although 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 in communities with a plentiful food supply up to 15 per cent. of food available may be wasted.

There is a significant loss of vitamin B1 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 vitamin B1 available, and such an allowance has been made in Table 12. Allowance has also been made in Table 12 for vitamin C losses as set out in Section 11.

The supplies of all nutrients available per head for consumption in 1962-63 compared favourably with the Dietary Allowances. The number of calories, a measure of the energy yielding value of the diet, decreased slightly in 1962-63 (see Table 8). This was due mainly to decreases in the supply of sugar and syrups and grains products, although small increases in the supply of vegetables (notably potatoes) and fruit products to some extent offset this downward trend.

The decrease in the amount of protein available, as shown in Table 8, was due predominantly to a decrease in milk available for consumption. Although the grain product group contributed less protein than in 1961-62, the increased supply of potatoes and other vegetables contributed to the slight increase in available protein of vegetable origin. The decrease in supplies of milk also accounts for the decrease in available calcium and the small decrease in fat. The value of iron available increased owing to a rise in the quantities available for consumption of meat and edible offal, vegetables and fruit.

With the exception of vitamin C and niacin the values for the vitamins remained relatively constant. The slight decrease in available vitamin A from milk products was offset by increases in meat and offal, vegetables and fruits, particularly oranges. The increase in the amount of vitamin C available was due to increased consumption of potatoes and citrus fruit. The increase in niacin available can be accounted for in the increased consumption of meat and vegetables and fruit, even though there was a small decrease in that available from the pulse and nut group.

#### III. PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF

#### INDIVIDUAL COMMODITIES

<u>13. Milk and Milk Products (excluding Butter)</u>. The production of whole milk for all purposes during the year 1962-63 was 27.4 million gallons (1.9 per cent.) more than in the previous record year of 1961-62.

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 1962-63 were 63 per cent. for butter, 9 per cent. for cheese, 6 per cent. for preserved milk products and 22 per cent. for other purposes.

Details of the quantity of whole milk produced and used for various purposes in the years 1960-61 to 1962-63 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

	m e t = 1	Quantity Used for -							
Year	Whole Milk Produced	Butter (Factory and Farm)	Cheese (Factory and Farm)	Preserved Milk Products	Other Purposes				
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1,141,776	891 <b>,7</b> 55	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				
1960–61	1,339,302	839,596	104,470	76,619	318,617				
1961–62	1,443,562	919,301	122,340	78,028	323,893				
1962-63 (a)	1,470,983	935,267	130,503	83,167	322,046				

- ('000 Gallons)

(a) Subject to revision.

The apparent consumption of fluid milk per head of population showed little variation during recent years until 1962-63, when it is estimated that a slight decline occurred. When expressed in terms of milk solids, total consumption of milk and milk products in 1962-63 amounted to 50.1 lb. per head. Of this 35.3 lb. per head was derived from fluid milk consumed, 4.3 lb. from cheese, 3.5 lb. from powdered skim milk, 2.4 lb. from powdered full cream milk and 4.6 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 1962-63 in comparison with earlier periods.

# PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF MILK 1962-63



TOTAL PRODUCTION: 1,471 MILLION GALLONS

TABLE 14 MILK : PRODI	JCTION AN	ND UTILIZ	ATION :	AUSTRALI	<u>EA</u>	
(Mil	llion Gal	llons)				
Particulars	Average	e 3 years	ended-	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	1938-39	1948-49	<u> 1958–59</u>	1900-01		<u>(a)</u>
Net change in Stocks Production	1,142	<b>1,1</b> 53	1,331	1, <u>3</u> 39	1,444	<u>1,471</u>
Total Supplies	1,142	1,153	1,331	1,339	1,444	1,471
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	0 0	÷ 0	• •	<b>0</b> 0	• •	30
Apparent Consumption (c) - Total	981	920	1,055	1,041		1,171
Per head(1b.	2/1.0	311.2	201.5	295.6	293.6	286.3
(a) Subject to powigion (b) Hard in th	1 24100		29109	2)):0	275.0	20005
milk products and consumed as cream. (as ice cream and used for miscellaneous	o) Includ manufact	les small turing pu	quantit rposes.	ies of n	and pres iilk cons	sumed
TABLE 15 MILK PRODUCTS (EXCLUDING )	BUTTER)	PRODUCT	ION AND	UTILIZAT	lon : Au	ISTRAL TA
( <u>Note</u> : Butter is includ	('000 Tor led in Se	ns) ection 17	. Oils ε	and Fats)	)	
Particulars	Average 1938-39	e <u>3 years</u> 1948-49	ended-  1958-59	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 (a)
CONDENSED, CONCENTI	RATED ANI	D EVAPORA	TED MILK	(Ъ)		
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c) Production	(d) 21.7	(-)1.1 56.9	(+)0.2 71.2	(+)0.9 66.3	(+)0.1 68.1	(e) 77∘9
Total Supplies	21.7	58.0	71.0	65.4	68.0	77.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) Apparent Consumption - Total	8.5	32.4	26.4	19.7	18.2	26.9
Per head (lb.)	4.3	7.5	10.3	9.8	10.5	10.6
POWI	DERED MI	LK (f)	<b>()</b>			1 ···
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)	(a)	(-)0.2	(+)0.6	(+)1.2	$(+)_{3,1}$	(-)0.1
Production	9.5	21.4	48.1	55.5	57.9	60.2
Total Supplies	9.5	21.6	47.5	54.3	54.8	60.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	1.4	8.7	25.8	22.1	21.6	30.2
Apparent Consumption - Total	8.1	12.9	21.7	32.2	33.2	30.1
Per head (lb.)	2.6	3.8	5.0	6.9	7.0	6.2
INFANTS' AND INVALIDS	FOODS	(INCLUDIN	G MALTEI	) MILK)		
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c) Production	(d) 3.2	(-)0.2 9.3	(-)1.5 13.9	(-)2.3 16.3	(-)1.0 17.0	(-)2.2 18.2
Total Supplies	3.2	9.5	15.4	18.6	18.0	20.4
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	0.2	5.2	6.0	6.8	6.5	6.7
Apparent Consumption - Total	3.0	4.3	9.4	11.8	11.5	13.7
Per head (lb.)	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.8
	CHEESE				÷	
Net Change in Stocks (c) (g) Production	(d) 24.9	(-)0.8 42.3	(+)2.8 41.6	(-)1.0 46.9	(+)2.2 55.3	(e) 58.0
Total Supplies	24.9	43 <b>.1</b> <sup>.</sup>	38.8	47.9	53.1	58.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	11.5	24.3	13.8	18.1	22.4	. 26.0
Apparent Consumption - Total	13.4	18.8	25.0	29.8	30.7	32.0
Per head (1b.)	4.4	5.5	5.7	6.4	6.5	6.6
(a) Subject to revision. (b) Includes ( 1956-57 and later years. (c) Includes (	condensed allowanc	d, concen e for imp	trated a	nd evapo d) Not a	orated sk available	an for 3.

(e) Less than 50 tons. (f) Excludes Powdered Butter Milk and Whey. (g) Balance figure.

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 1960-61 to 1962-63 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)

(<u>Note</u>: Butter is included in Section 17. - Oils and Fats)

Particulars	Average	3 years	ended-	1960-61	1061-62	1962-63	
Tat Utodiats	1938-39	<u> 1948–49</u>	<u> 1958–59</u>	1900-01	1901-02	(a)	
Fluid Whole Milk -							
Estimated Weight (b)	241.0	314.2	291.5	295.6	293.6	286.3	
Quantity (gallons)	(23.4)	(30.5)	(28.3)	(28.7)	) (28.5)	(27.8)	
Cream (c)	6.1	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Full Cream Milk Products -					1		
Condensed, Concentrated and		ľ		1			
Evaporated Full Cream Milk -							
Sweetened	(d)	3.5	2.6	.2.4	2.5	2.2	
Unsweetened	(a)	4.0	6.4	6.4	6.9	6.6	
Powdered Full Cream Milk	2.6	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5	
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (e)	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.8	
Milk By-Products -			[				
Condensed, Concentrated and							
Evaporated Skim	(d)	(d)	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.8	
Powdered Skim Milk		0.6	2.5	4.4	4.3	3.7	
Cheese	4.4	5.5	5.7	6.4	6.5	6.6	
Milk and Milk Products expressed as milk solids (f)	39.3	49.1	48.7	51.4	51.6	50.1	

(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.
(f) The total figures are in terms of milk solids. Figures for individual commodities are actual net weights.

14. <u>Meat</u>. Production of carcass meat in Australia during 1962-63, exclusive of edible offal, was 123,600 tons above that of the previous year.

The production of beef and veal in 1962-63, was a record. The previous record output, was 906,300 tons in 1958-59.

Mutton production decreased in 1962-63. Nevertheless, the high level of mutton production established in recent years was maintained, production in 1962-63 being only 2 per cent. below the record production of 1959-60.

The production of lamb in 1962-63 was at a record level, being 12,100 tons higher than in the previous record year, 1961-62.

Pigmeat production in 1962-63 was 5 per cent. lower than the post-war record production in 1961-62.

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	e 3 years	ended -	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63				
Carcass Meat - Beef and Veal	569.1	542.4	837.5	632.8	791.0	913.9				
Mutton	201.4	176.5	268.0	367.6	368.0	362.7				
Lamb	117.6	129.6	158.8	206.7	218.7	230.8				
Pigmeat	88.5	92.8	97•4	107.4	120.5	114.4				
Total Carcass Meat	976.6	941.3	1,361.7	1,314.5	1,498.2	1,621.8				
Offal (Edible)	48.0	45.9	69.4	68.2	77.1	85.4				
<u>Total</u> (carcass equivalent weight)	1,024.6	987.2	1,431.1	1,382.7	1,575.3	1,707.2				
	• • •									

(a) Subject to revision.

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

- <u>Table 18</u> : Separate details are given for each class of <u>carcass meat</u>, distinguishing between the quantities exported or consumed as fresh or frozen meat and the quantities used for canning and curing.
- <u>Table 19</u> : Particulars are shown of the production and utilization of <u>processed</u> <u>meat</u> (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 <u>all meat</u> (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 1962-63 was 13,500 tons (10.9 per cent.) less than in 1961-62.

Exports of carcass and processed meat together (carcass equivalent weight) were 22 per cent. higher in 1962-63 than in 1961-62; exports of carcass meat rose by 30 per cent. while exports of processed meat (carcass equivalent weight) fell by 39 per cent.

Total apparent consumption (carcass equivalent weight) of all meat (excluding offal) in Australia increased in 1962-63. This rise was also reflected in an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the consumption per head in 1962-63.

Beef and veal was the only class of carcass meat of which there was an increase in apparent consumption per head in 1962-63 over 1961-62. From 1961-62 to 1962-63 apparent consumption of carcass beef and veal per head rose by 7.4 lb., while the apparent consumption of other carcass meat in total fell by 6.5 lb. The apparent consumption of processed meat in 1962-63 was 0.8 lb. per head (carcass equivalent weight) higher than in 1961-62, and the apparent consumption of offal in 1962-63 was also 0.8 lb. per head higher than in 1961-62.

The particulars relating to pork consumption embrace all pigmeats other than bacon and ham and include that used for smallgoods. The apparent consumption of pork per head in 1962-63 was 13 per cent. lower than in 1961-62 when apparent consumption of this meat was at the highest level since the War. 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	.)	:	PRODUCTIC	DN A	ND)	UTILIZATION	:	AUSTRALIA
						71	000 Tons	)				

· \	000 10113	~								
Particulars	Average	3 years	ended-	1960-61	961-62	1962-63				
	11938-39	11948-49	11958-59	ļ <u></u>		<u>    (</u> b				
BE	EF' AND VE			17.24.0	11.15.6					
Production	(a) 569.1	542.4	837.5	632.8	791.0	913.9				
Total Supplies	569.1	540.9	832.4	628.8	785.4	914.3				
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) (e)	120.8	101.6	209.4	189.6	299.3	384.8				
For Canning	18.0	66.6	84.6	43.1	45.1	44.3				
Apparent Consumption - Total	430.3	372.7	538.4	396.1	441.0	485.2				
Per head (lb.)	140.3	109.1	123.8	85.4	93.1	100.5				
	MUTTON									
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks Production	(d)	(-)0.5	(+)0.4	(+)0.2	(+)0.6	(-)1.9				
Total Supplies	201.4	177.0	267.6	367.4	367.4	364.6				
Exports (e)	17.3	14.8	27.4	59.9	82.6	107.2				
For Canning	0 0	8.2	18.6	14.4	22.8	9.0				
Apparent Consumption - Total	184.1	154.0	221.6	293.1	262.0	248.4				
Per head (lb.)	60.0	45.1	51.0	63.2	55.3	51.5				
LAMB										
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks	(d)	(=)1.5	(+)0 <sub>0</sub> 1	(+)0.7	(-)1.4	(+)0.7				
Production	117.6	129.6	158.8	206.7	218.7	230.8				
Total Supplies	117.6	131.1	158.7	206.0	220.1	230.1				
Exports Apparent Consumption - Total	71.6	45.0	31.0	28.8	16.7	27.1				
Per head (lb.)	15.0	25.2	29.3	38.2	43.0	42.1				
PIGMEAT										
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks	(d)	(-)1.2		(+)0.7	(-)0.7	(+)0.2				
Production	88.5	92.8	97.4	107.4	120.5	114.4				
Total Supplies	88.5	94.0	97•4	106.7	121.2	114.2				
Exports	13.7	6.3	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.2				
For Canning and Curing Annarent Consumption(f) - Total	48.6	63.4	53.0	53.3	55·9 64-4	57.0				
Per head (1h.	8.5	7.1	<u>45.0</u> 10.1	11.4	13.6	11.8				
	CARCASS	MEAD	ana da mana da kangang nga mana da kangan	<u>}</u>		<u> </u>				
Net Change in Meat Board Stocks (c)		(-)17	(+)5.6	(+)56	(+)1,1	(-)1 1				
Production	976.6	941.3	1,361.7	1,314.5	1,498.2	1,621.8				
Total Supplies	976.6	943.0	1,356.1	1,308.9	1,494.1	1,623.2				
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) (e)	223.4	167.7	268.6	278.7	399.5	519.3				
For Canning and Curing	66.6	138.2	156.2	110.8 910 1	123.8	110.3				
Per head (1h.)	223 8	186.5	21/.2	198.2	205.0	205.9				
(a) Evoludes offs] (b) Subject to more	ision (		LI402	1,0.2 mta (A	Not st	cojej				
(e) Includes carcass equivalent of bone	less meat	exporte	d. (f)	Pork, ir	cluding	small-				

goods and estimates for trimmings from baconer carcasses.

$\begin{tabulary}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	(1000 Tons)									
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Particulars	<u>Average</u> 1938-39	<u>3 years</u> 1948-49	ended - 1958-59	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 (b)			
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)       (d) $(-)2.6$ $(-)0.2$ $(-)0.9$ $(+)0.3$ $(-)0.3$ Production       12.0       49.0       72.2       48.2       51.1       40.         Main of the stress o	CANNED MEA	T (Canned	l Weight	)		•	1 - A			
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Net Change in Factory Stocks (c) Production	(d) 12.0	(-)2.8 49.0	(-)0.2 72.2	(-)0.9 48.2	(+)0.3 51.1	(-)0.2 <u>40.</u> 4			
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Total Supplies	12.0	51.8	72.4	49.1	50₊8	40.6			
Per head (lb.) $2.1$ $2.6$ $4.1$ $4.2$ $3.8$ $3.8$ BACON AND HAM (Cured Carcass Weight)Net Change in Factory Stocks(d) $(+)0.1$ $(+)0.1$ $(+)0.1$ $(e)$ $(-)0.7$ Production $32.5$ $45.1$ $37.1$ $37.4$ $39.9$ $41.7$ $\underline{Total Supplies}$ $32.5$ $45.1$ $37.1$ $37.4$ $39.9$ $41.7$ Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) $1.0$ $3.1$ $0.5$ $0.3$ $0.1$ $0.7$ For Canning $31.5$ $39.9$ $30.5$ $31.7$ $33.0$ $35.7$ Apparent Consumption - Total $31.5$ $39.9$ $30.5$ $31.7$ $33.0$ $35.7$ Per head (lb.) $10.2$ $11.7$ $7.1$ $6.8$ $6.9$ $7.7$ TOTAL PROCESSED MEAT (Carcass Equivalent Weight)Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)(d) $(-)1.6$ $(-)0.1$ $(-)1.2$ $(+)0.7$ Production $-66.6$ $138.2$ $156.2$ $110.8$ $123.8$ $110.9$ Total Supplies $66.6$ $139.8$ $156.3$ $110.9$ $125.0$ $109.7$ Exports $9.0$ $70.3$ $83.2$ $40.7$ $52.9$ $32.7$ Apparent Consumption - Total $57.6$ $69.5$ $73.1$ $70.2$ $72.1$ $77.7$	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) Apparent Consumption - Total	5.5 6.5	42.8 9.0	54.5 17.9	29.8 19,3	32.8 18.0	21.6 19.0			
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Per head (lb.)	2.1	2.6	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.9			
Net Change in Factory Stocks       (d)        (+)0.1       (+)0.1       (e)       (_)0.         Production $32.5$ $45.1$ $37.1$ $37.4$ $39.9$ $41.$ $32.5$ $45.1$ $37.0$ $37.3$ $39.9$ $41.$ Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) $1.0$ $3.1$ $0.5$ $0.3$ $0.1$ $0.5$ For Canning $2.1$ $6.0$ $5.3$ $6.8$ $5.3$ Apparent Consumption - Total $31.5$ $39.9$ $30.5$ $31.7$ $33.0$ $35.$ Per head (lb.) $10.2$ $11.7$ $7.1$ $6.8$ $6.9$ $7.$ TOTAL PROCESSED MEAT (Carcass Equivalent Weight)         Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)       (d) $(-)1.6$ $(-)0.1$ $(-)1.2$ $(+)0.1$ Production $50.62$ $110.8$ $123.8$ $110.9$ $125.0$ $109.8$ Exports $9.0$ $70.3$ $83.2$ $40.7$ $52.9$ $32.9$ Apparent Consumption - Total $9.0$ $70.3$ $83.2$ $40.7$ $52.9$ $32.6$	BACON AND HAM	(Cured Ca	rcass We	eight)	I <u></u>	<u> </u>				
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Net Change in Factory Stocks Production	(d) 32.5	45.1	(+)0.1 37.1	(+)0.1 <u>37.4</u>	(e) 39.9	(_)0.1 41.0			
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) $1.0$ $3.1$ $0.5$ $0.3$ $0.1$ $0.5$ For Canning $2.1$ $6.0$ $5.3$ $6.8$ $5.3$ Apparent Consumption - Total $31.5$ $39.9$ $30.5$ $31.7$ $33.0$ $35.6$ Per head (lb.) $10.2$ $11.7$ $7.1$ $6.8$ $6.9$ $7.6$ TOTAL PROCESSED MEAT (Carcass Equivalent Weight)Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)Production $(d)$ $(-)1.6$ $(-)0.1$ $(-)0.1$ $(-)1.2$ $(+)0.6$ Total SuppliesExports $9.0$ $70.3$ $83.2$ $40.7$ $52.9$ $32.6$ Apparent Consumption - Total $9.0$ $70.3$ $83.2$ $40.7$ $52.9$ $32.6$ Apparent Consumption - TotalDecide (lb.)	Total Supplies	32.5	45.1	37.0	37.3	39.9	41.1			
Per head (lb.) $10.2$ $11.7$ $7.1$ $6.8$ $6.9$ $7.7$ TOTAL PROCESSED MEAT (Carcass Equivalent Weight)Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)Production(d) (-)1.6(-)0.1(-)0.1(-)1.2(+)0.7Production $66.6$ $138.2$ $156.2$ $110.8$ $123.8$ $110.9$ ExportsApparent Consumption - TotalDecide (11.2)Decide (11.2)Decide (11.2) $10.2$ $11.7$ $7.1$ $6.8$ $6.9$ $7.1$ $6.8$ $6.9$ $7.1$ $6.8$ $6.9$ $7.1$ $6.9$ $6.9$ $7.1$ $6.9$ $7.1$ $6.9$ $7.1$ $6.9$ $7.1$ $6.9$ $7.1$ $6.9$ $7.1$ $6.9$ $7.1$ $6.6$ $6.6$ $139.8$ $156.2$ $10.9$ $7.1$ $6.6$ $139.8$ $156.2$ $10.7$ $10.7$ <td>Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) For Canning Apparent Consumption - Total</td> <td>1.0  31.5</td> <td>3.1 2.1 39.9</td> <td>0.5 6.0 30.5</td> <td>0.3 5.3 31.7</td> <td>0.1 6.8 33.0</td> <td>0.1 5.8 35.2</td>	Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) For Canning Apparent Consumption - Total	1.0  31.5	3.1 2.1 39.9	0.5 6.0 30.5	0.3 5.3 31.7	0.1 6.8 33.0	0.1 5.8 35.2			
TOTAL PROCESSED MEAT (Carcass Equivalent Weight)Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)(d) (-)1.6 (-)0.1 (-)0.1 (-)1.2 (+)0.Production $66.6$ 138.2 156.2 110.8 123.8 110.Total Supplies $66.6$ 139.8 156.3 110.9 125.0 109.Exports $9.0$ 70.3 83.2 40.7 52.9 32.Apparent Consumption - Total $57.6$ 69.5 73.1 70.2 72.1 77.	Per head (1b.)	10.2	11.7	7.1	6.8	6.9	7.3			
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c)(d) $(-)1.6$ $(-)0.1$ $(-)0.1$ $(-)1.2$ $(+)0.6$ Production $66.6$ $138.2$ $156.2$ $110.8$ $123.8$ $110.6$ Total Supplies $66.6$ $139.8$ $156.3$ $110.9$ $125.0$ $109.6$ Exports $9.0$ $70.3$ $83.2$ $40.7$ $52.9$ $32.6$ Apparent Consumption - Total $57.6$ $69.5$ $73.1$ $70.2$ $72.1$ $77.6$	TOTAL PROCESSED MEAT	(Carcass	s Equiva	lent Weig	ght)		les an innen 20, parts at			
Total Supplies         66.6         139.8         156.3         110.9         125.0         109.           Exports         9.0         70.3         83.2         40.7         52.9         32.           Apparent Consumption - Total         57.6         69.5         73.1         70.2         72.1         77.	Net Change in Factory Stocks (c) Production	(d) 66.6	(_)1.6 138.2	(_)0.1 156:2	(-)0.1 110.8	(-)1.2 123.8	(+)0.4 110.3			
Exports         9.0         70.3         83.2         40.7         52.9         32.           Apparent Consumption - Total         57.6         69.5         73.1         70.2         72.1         77.	Total Supplies	66.6	139.8	156.3	110.9	125.0	109.9			
	Exports Apparent Consumption - Total	9.0 57.6	70.3 69.5	83.2 73.1	40.7 70.2	52.9 72.1	32.2 77.7			
Per nead (10.)   18.7   20.3   10.8   15.1   15.3   16.	Per head (1b.)	18.7	20.3	16.8	15.1	15.3	16.1			

(a) Excluding offal. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Includes imports. (d) Not available. (e) Less than 50 tons.

TABLE 20. - TOTAL MEAT (EXCLUDING OFFAL) : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : (CARCASS EQUIVALENT WEIGHT) : AUSTRALIA

( + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	(	<b>'</b> 000	Tons)
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Particulars	Average 1938-39	3 years	ended 1958-59	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 (a)
Net Change in Stocks (b) Production	(c) 976.6	(-)3∘3 941∘3	(+)5.5 1,361.7	(+)5.5 1,314.5	(+)2.9 1,498.2	(-)1.0 1,621.8
Total Supplies	976.6	944.6	1,356.2	1,309.0	1,495.3	1,622.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) (d) Apparent Consumption - Total	232.4 744.2	238.0 706.6	351.8 1,004.4	319.4 989.6	452.4 1,042.9	551.5 1,071.3
Per head (lb.)	242.5	206.8	231.0	213.3	220.3	222.0

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

PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION OF MEAT (EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF CARCASS EQUIVALENT WEIGHT)



Consumption of carcass meats, offal, canned meat and bacon and ham per head are contained in the table below. The data relate to the years 1960-61 to 1962-63 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

Commodite	Average	3 years	ended-	1060 61	1061 60	1962-63
Commoarty	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1900-01	1901-02	(a)
Carcass meat - Beef and Veal	1/0 3	109 1	123.8	85.4	93.1	100.5
Mutton Lamb	60.0 15.0	45.1	51.0 29.3	63.2 38.2	55.3 43.0	51.5 42 <b>.1</b>
Pigmeat	8.5	7.1	10.1	11.4	13.6	11.8
Total Carcass Meat	223.8	186.5	214.2	198.2	205.0	205.9
Offal Canned Meat (canned weight) Bacon and Ham (cured carcass weight)	8.4 2.1 10.2	8.9 2.6 11.7	11.4 4.1 7.1	10.9 4.2 6.8	11.2 3.8 6.9	12.0 3.9 7.3
Total Meat (carcass equiv- alent weight)	250.9	215.7	242.4	224.2	231.5	234.0

(lb. per Head per Year)

(a) Subject to revision.

<u>15.</u> Poultry, Game and Fish. As mentioned in the Explanatory Notes (page ii), 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 following 1955-56.

In 1962-63, recorded production of fresh fish amounted to 89.7 million lb. (live weight), an increase of 1.2 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 increased by 2.6 million lb. At 59.2 million lb. in 1962-63 it was 18.9 million lb. (47 per cent.) above the average for the 3 years ended 1958-59.

The consumption of fresh fish per head of population at 6.0 lb. edible weight during 1962-63 was 3.4 per cent. more than that of the previous year. Consumption of cured fish was 1.0 lb. per head in 1962-63.

The production of crustaceans and molluscs in 1962-63 totalled 65.4 million lb. (gross in-shell weight), an increase in comparison with 1961-62 of 7.0 million lb. Consumption increased from 1.0 lb. per head in 1961-62 to 1.3 lb. in 1962-63.

Imports of canned fish cleared in 1962-63 amounted to 20.9 million lb. During 1962-63 32 per cent. of canned fish consumed was from local supplies, consumption per head being 2.8 lb. (0.9 lb. local and 1.9 lb. imported).

Total consumption of fish (including canned) during 1962-63 is estimated at 120.2 million lb. edible weight (241.1 million lb. live weight, 11.1 lb. edible weight per head) as compared with 111.8 million lb. edible weight (224.8 million lb. live weight, 10.5 lb. per head edible weight) in the previous year.

Particulars of the estimated supplies ávailable for consumption of each commodity included in this group are shown in the next table.

TABLE 22. - POULTRY, GAME AND FISH AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

Commoditre	Average	years e	nded -	.060 61	1961-62	1962-63
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1900-01	1901-02	(a)
Poultry (Dressed Weight) (b) Babbits and Hares	$) \qquad ($	10•4	9•7	9•7	9.7	9•7
(Carcass Weight) (b)	) (	5•4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Fish, etc. (c) - Fresh and Frozen -						
Fish - Australian Imported	6.4	5.7	3.2 2.1	3.1 3.0	3.1 2.7	3•3 2•7
Crustaceans and Molluscs Cured	0.7 (d)	0.6 (d)	0.9 0.9	1.2 1.1	1.0	1.3 1.0
Canned - Australian Imported	) 4.1	3.0{	0.8 1.7	0.7 2.6	0.8	0.9 1.9

(Lb. per Head per Year)

(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.

Advances in poultry technology have resulted in a gradual increase in the average weight of eggs produced. 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. Although the increase in average weight actually 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 1962-63 was about 207 million dozen compared with 216 million dozen in 1961-62. 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 1	EGGS AND	EGG PR	ODUCTS :	PRODUCTION	AND	UTILIZATION :	AUSTRALIA
and the second se					the local statement of the second statement of the sec		the second s

	('000 Tor	ns)				
Particulars	Average	3 years	ended -	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			(a)
E	GGS IN SH	IELL				
Net Change in Egg Board Stocks Production (d)	(c) 89.5	(+)0.1 119.9	111.2	(-)0.2 142.0	(-)0.1 144.5	(-)0.3 138.8
Total Supplies	89.5	119.8	111.2	142.2	144.6	139.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) For Pulp and Powder and Waste Apparent Consumption - Total	7.6 3.2 78.7	10.4 22.9 86.5	5.6 13.5 92.1	4.2 24.6 113.4	3.9 24.5 116.2	3.1 16.6 119.4
Per head - 1b. No.	25.7 235	25•4 232	21.2 194	24.4 195	24.6	24.8 198
EGG I	ULP (Liqu	uid Whol	e)(e)			-
Net Change in Egg Board Stocks Production	(c) 3.2	(-)1.4 20.0	13.1	(+)0.8 24.2	(-)0.2 24.1	(-)1.0 16.2
Total Supplies	3.2	21.4	13.1	23.4	24.3	17.2
Exports Used for Powder Apparent Consumption - Total	0.3	12.0 0.8 8.6	7.2 0.2 5.7	14.7 0.4 8.3	15.8 0.8 7.7	10.3 0.5 6.4
Per head - 1b. Equivalent No.	0.9 8	2.5 23	1.3 12	1.8 14	1.6	1.4 11
EGG	POWDER	(e)		<u></u>		
Net Change in Egg Board Stocks Production	• •	(-)1.2 3 <b>.</b> 2	0.2	(+)0.1 0.4	(f) 0.8	(f) 0.5
Total Supplies	• •	4.4	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.5
Exports Apparent Consumption - Total	••	4.4 	0.2	(f) 0.3	0.5	(f) 0.5
Per head - 1b. Equivalent No.	• • • •	* *	(g) (h)	0.1	0.1	0.1
TOTAL EGGS	AND EGG	PRODUCTS	(e)			
Net Change in Egg Board Stocks Production (d)	(c) 89.5	(-)2.5 119.9	111.2	(b) (+)0.7 142_0	(-)0.3 144.5	(-)1.3 138.8
Total Supplies	89.5	122.4	111.2	141.3	144.8	140.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) Wastage Apparent Consumption - Total	7.9 81.6	26.8 0.5 95.1	12.8 0.4 98.0	18.9 0.4 122.0	20.2 0.4 124.2	13.4 0.4 126.3
Per head - 1b. Equivalent No.	26.6 243	27•9 255	22.5 206	26.3 210	26.3 210	26.3 210
(a) Subject to revision. (b) See note	e on aver	age egg '	weight a	τ beginn	ing of S	ection

(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) Less than 50 tons. (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, available for consumption per head are shown in the next table:-

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

(	Per Head	per Yea	c)			
Commodity	Average	3 years	ended -	1960-61	1061 62	1962-63
	1938-39	1948-49	1958 <b>59</b>	(a)	1901-02	(b)
Eggs in Shell lb.	25.7	25.4	21.2	24.4	24.6	24.8
No.of Eggs	235	232	194	195	196	198
Egg Pulp (Liquid Whole) lb.	0.9	2.5	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.4
Equivalent No. of Eggs	8	23	12	14	13	11
Egg Powder 1b.		0 ••	(c)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Equivalent No. of Eggs	• •	• •	(d)	1	<b>4</b>	1
Total Shell Egg Weight 1b.	26.6	27.9	22.5	26.3	26.3	26.3
Equivalent No. of Eggs	243	255	206	210	210	210

AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA

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

17. <u>Oils and Fats (including Butter)</u>. Reference is made in Part III, section 13 to the use of milk for butter making. Both production and exports of butter in 1962-63 were slightly above the levels of 1961-62.

Following the termination of butter rationing in June, 1950, consumption of butter increased sharply per head in 1951-52, but consumption per head in recent years has declined.

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 1962-63, was 3.3 lb. per head compared with an average consumption of 0.9 lb. during the three year period ended 1948-49. In 1962-63 consumption of margarine other than table was 0.2 lb. per head higher than in 1961-62.

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 commencing 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 MARGARI	NE : PRODUC	TION ANI	) UTILIZA	ATION : A	AUSTRAL LA	7
	('000 Tone	<b>)</b>				
Particulars	Average 1938-39	<u>3 years</u> 1948-49	ended- 1958-59	1960-61	196162	1962-63 (a)
	BUTTER					
Net Change in Stocks (b) Production	} 190.8	(-)3.6 157.1	(-)0.6 187.4	(+)2.0 181.7	(+)4.7 198.6	(+)6.2 202.4
Total Supplies	190.8	160.7	188.0	179.7	193.9	1.96.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) (d) Apparent Consumption - Total	89.4 101.4	76.0 84.7	69 <b>.</b> 6 118.4	63.4 116.3	80.1 113.8	,80.6 115.6
Per head (1b.)	32.9	24.8	27.2	25.1	24.0	24.0
MARG.	ARINE - TAI	BLE (e)				- • •
Net Change in Stocks Production	(c) 2.8	(-)0.6 6.4	(+)0.9 16.5	(_)0.1 16.1	(+)0.1 15.7	<b>(f)</b> 716.1
Total Supplies	2.8	7.0	15.6	16.2	15.6	\$6.1
Exports Apparent Consumption - Total	2.8	4.0 3.0	0.1 15.5	0.1 16.1	0.3 15.3	0.1 16.0
Per haed (1b.)	0.9	0.9	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.3
MARG.	ARINE - OTH	HER (g)				
Net Change in Stocks Production	(c) 12.2	18.9	(+)0.2 21.6	(-)0.3 27.4	(+)0.2 29.0	(f) 30.3
Total Supplies	12.2	18.9	21.4	27.7	28.8	30.3

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(d) Includes dry (b) Balance figure. (c) Not available. (a) Subject to revision. 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) Less than 50 tons. (g) Recorded as margarine, other than table. No allowance is made for other margarine used for "table" purposes.

Per head (1b.)

12.2

4.0

Exports

Apparent Consumption - Total

0.2

5.2

18.7

0.2

4.9

21.2

0.7

5.8

27.0

0.3

6.0

28.5

0.2

30.1

6.2

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 1960-61 to 1962-63.

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

Commodity	Average	3 years	ended-	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Commodity	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1700-01	1901-02	(a)
Butter	32.9	24.8	27.2	25.1	24.0	24.0
Margarine - Table	0.9	0.9	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.3
Other	4.0	5.2	4.9	5.8	6.0	6.2
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats (b)	6.4	<b>5.</b> 3	4∘5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Fat Content of "Visible" Fats & Oils	37.6	30.9	34.1	33.1	32.2	32.5

(1b. per Head per Year)

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

18. <u>Sugar and Syrups.</u> 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 but in more recent years has been relatively stable. The following table shows details of production and utilization of sugar for 1962-63 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

Particulars	Average 1938-39	<u>3 years</u> 1948-49	ended - 1958-59	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 (a)
Net Change in Stocks (b) Production (raw)	(+)6.2 (c) 779.3	(+)2.5 683.9	(+)3.4 1,264.4	(-)10.3 1,324.8.	(=) 2.4 1,404.2	(+)110.4 1,831.6
Total Supplies	773.1	681.4	1,261.0	1,335.1	1,406.6	1,721.2
Exports (d) Miscellaneous Uses (e) Apparent Consumption (f) - Total	435.3 11.2 326.6	251.6 21.0 408.8	753.3 22.6 485.1	815.6 21.0 498.5	862.5 18.0 526.1	1,175.8 17.8 527.6
Per head (1b.)	106.5	119.7	111.6	107.4	111.1	109.3

('000 Tons)

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Recorded stocks of raw sugar at refineries, mills, ports and in transit, and of refined sugar (expressed as raw) at refineries, together with an allowance for movements in unrecorded stocks; obtained by balance. Estimates of the sugar content of imported foodstuffs are included.
(c) Average three seasons, 1936 to 1938.
(d) Raw and refined including ships stores and sugar in exported products.
(e) Including quantities used in Golden Syrup and Treacle and losses in refining.
(f) In terms of refined; includes sugar content 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
- Table - Contractor - Contractor - Contractor	and the second se		and the second se		and the second s				-	Contractory of the second s

(Lb. per Head per Year)

	Average	3 years	ended -	, ,		40(0 (0
Commodity	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 (a)
Refined Sugar - As Sugar - In Manufactured	70.6	68.7	59.6	53.7	53.4	52.6
Products	35.9	51 <u>.</u> 0	52.0	53.7	57.7	56.7
Total	106.5	119.7	111.6	107.4	111.1	109.3
Syrups, Honey and Glucose (Sugar Content)	5.5	5.6	5₀2	5.6	5.2	4.8
<u>Total Sugar Content</u>	112.0	125.3	116.8	113.0	116.3	114.1

(a) Subject to revision

19. <u>Pulse and Nuts</u>. 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 :	PRODUCTI	ON AND U	TILIZAT:	ION : AUS	TRALIA	
(°C	)00 Tons)				1	
	Average	3 years	ended -		1961-62	1962-63
Particulars	1938-39	1948–49	1958–59	1960-61		(a)
DRJ	ED PULSE	3				
Net Change in Stocks (b)	(c)	(-)3.0	••	(-)0.2	(c)	(c)
Imports Production	(c) (c)	1.9	3.0	4.3	5•7 13•4	4.2
Total Supplies	(c)	16.9	16.1	13.5	17.1	18.5
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	(c)	8.6	4.9	2.6	3.4	4.7
Seed and Waste Apparent Consumption - Total	(a)	1.1 7.2	10.7	10.6	0.6	13.2
Per Head (1b.)	(d)1.5	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.7
PEANUTS	6 (IN SHE	TT)		fr <u>a er, en en en e</u>	•	
Net Change in Stocks (e)	(c)	(-)0.4	(+)3.8	(+)3.9	(-)4.8	(-)14.8
Imports Receivals by Peanut Marketing Board	4.1	(+)17.3	3.9	2.6	4.5	3.9
Total Supplies	11.1	17.7	15.5	24.2	28.8	25.7
Exports		0.4		••	(g)	(g)
Used for oil extraction Apparent Consumption - Total	(h)6.9 4.2	(h)4•4 12•9	4.8	14.5	20.2	9.0 16.7
Per Head (1b.)	1.4	3.8	2.5	3.1	4.3	3.4

(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) Less than 50 tons. (h) 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 fluctuations in the apparent consumption of peanuts arise from incomplete information on stocks.

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

(1b. per Head per Year)

Commodîty	Average 3 years ended -			1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1900-01	1901-02	(a)	
Dried Pulse	1.5	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.7	
Peanuts (Without Shell)	0.9	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.9	2.3	
Edible Tree Nuts (Without Shell)	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.8	
Cocoa (raw beans equivalent)	2.1	3.4	. 2.8	3.2	3.2	3.5	
Total : Edible Weight	5.3	9.2	8.5	9.4	10.7	10.3	

(a) Subject to revision.

20. Vegetables. Basic data relating to the production of vegetables excludes, for the most part, home gardens, where production generally 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) <u>Root and Bulb Vegetables</u>. Vegetables in this class include beetroot, carrots, onions, parsnips and turnips. Details of this class as a whole are given in the following table, while details of the individual vegetables appear in Tables 55 (page 47) and 56 (page 52).

Consumption per head for the year 1962-63 was 1.2 per cent. above consumption for 1961-62.

	('000 To	ons)				
Dontioulano	Average	3 years	ended -	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			(b)
Net Change in Stocks	(c)	(c)	. (c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Imports	0.0			2.5	0.3	0.1
Production	(c)	167.9	163.4	150.2	163.8	175.2
Total Supplies	(c)	167.9	163.4	152.7	164.1	175.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) (d)	(c)	15.3	6.1	7.7	3.8	10.2
Waste	(c)	8.9	4.5	3.9	4.4	4.6
Apparent Consumption - Total	(c)	143.7	152.8	141.1	155.9	160.5
Per head (1b.)	(c)	42.1	35.1	30.4	32.9	33.3

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

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

(ii) 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.

Production of white potatoes in the 1963 season was the second highest on record, the highest being 881,000 tons in 1945. The estimated consumption per head of white potatoes in 1963 was 25.3 lb. (or 26 per cent.) higher than in 1962.

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.

('000 Tons)											
	Average.	Year	ended	31st Oc	tober -						
Particulars	1936-37 to	Average 3 ended	Average 3 years ended -		1962	1963 (a)					
	1938-39	1949	1959								
POTATOES, WHITE											
Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(c)(-)15.8	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)					
Imports	• •	••	••	4.9	(d)	••					
Production (e)	360.4	506.4	558.0	450.8	526.0	666.6					
Total Supplies	360.4	522.2	558.0	455•7	526.0	666.6					
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores)	4.9	25.6	7•4	7•7	9.5	21.1					
Seed	37.0	(f)72.3	55.2	47.2	56.9	55.0					
Apparent Consumption - Total	318.5	(g)424.3	495•4	400.8	459.6	590.5					
Per head (1b.)	103.8	(g)124.2	113.9	86.4	97.1	122.4					
P	OTATOES,	SWEET (h)									

## TABLE 32. - POTATOES : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

Net Change in Stocks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Production	7.4	5.3	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.8
Total Supplies	7.4	5.3	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.8
Exports	••	••	s •	• •	• •	• •
Apparent Consumption - Total	7•4	5.3	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.8
Per head (1b.)	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4

(b) Not available. (c) Stocks in Potato Committee Store (d) Less than 50 tons. (e) Marketable production. (a) Subject to revision. and carry-over on farms. (f) Includes waste and quantities used for canning and dehydration. (g) Fresh potatoes only. (h) Years ended June.

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

WHITE SW POTATOES CONSIMPTION

#### AUSTRALIA

	Arromomo		Year ende	1 31st Oct	ober -		-				
Commodity	1936-37 to	Average ended	3 years	1961	1962	1963					
	1938-39	1949	1959		, 	(a)					
White Potatoes	103.8	(b) 124.2	113.9	86.4	97.1	122.4					
Sweet Potatoes (c)	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4					
Total	106.2	125.7	115.3	87.8	98.5	123.8					

(1b. per Head per Year)

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

(iii) Tomatoes. Production and utilization of tomatoes for the years 1960-61 to 1962-63 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)

	Average	3 years of	ended 🗕		-	1062-63
Particulars	1938-39	1948 <b>-</b> 49	1958 <b>-</b> 59	1960-61	1961-62	(b)
Net Change in Stocks (c) Imports Production	(d)  (e)50.0	(-) 4.5  104.0	(+) 3.0 4.3 131.8	(+) 7.5 3.7 154.9	(+) 8.1 1.8 154.4	(+) 0.1 1.8 141.9
Total Supplies	50.0	108.5	133.1	151.1	148.1	143.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) Waste Apparent Consumption - Total	2.0 48.0	17.6 4.6 86.3	3•4 5•3 124•4	2.5 7.0 141.6	1.7 7.0 139.4	0.8 6.5 136.3
Per head (lb.)	15.7	25.3	28.6	30.5	29.4	28.3

(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). 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.

Particulars	Average 1938-39	e 3 years 1948-49	<u>ended-</u> 1958–59	1960-61	1 <b>961-</b> 62	1962 <b>-</b> {3 (Ъ)
Net Change in Stocks (c) Imports Production	(d) (d) (d)	(d) 167.2	(d) 0,2 118,0	(+)0.7 8.1 190.6	(+)15.6 9.8 224.1	(-) 0.9 1.1 221.1
Total Supplies	(d)	167.2	188.2	198.0	218.3	223.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) (e) Waste Apparent Consumption - Total	(d) (d) (d)	3.1 10.1 154.0	4.0 12.1 172.1	6.1 10.3 181.6	2.5 13.0 202.8	3.9 12.7 206.5
Per head (1b.)	(d)	45.1	39.5	39.1	42.8	42.8

('000 Tons)

(a) Expressed as fresh plus fresh equivalent of processed products. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Factory stocks of frozen peas and beans. (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.

CONSUME	PTION PER	HEAD (a)	: AUSTRAL	IA		
	(lb. per	Head per	Year)			
	Average	3 years	ended -	1060 61	1061 60	± 060 60
common ty	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1900-01	1901-02	(b)
Cabbage and other Greens	(c)	24.9	16.3	14.3	12.3	12.8
Lettuce	(c)	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.5
Peas	(c)	10.5	12.8	14.1	18.7	17.9
Beans	(c)	5.5	6.2	6.5	7.3	7.6

45.1

39.5

39.1

42.8

42.8

TABLE 36. - LEAFY AND GREEN VEGETABLES (INCLUDING LEGUMES) AVAILABLE FOR

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

(c)

Total

(v) Other Vegetables. This category consists of 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	<u>(a</u>	) : AUSTRALIA
-------	----	--------	-------------	---	------------	-----	-------------	-----------	---------------

('000 Tons)

Penticulana	Average	3 years	ended -	1060-61	1061-62	1962-63	
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1900-01	1901-02	(b)	
Net Change in Stocks Production	(c) (c)	(c) 172.1	(c) 188.1	(c) 179.9	(c) 177.1	(c) 183.5	
Total Supplies	(c)	172.1	188.1	179.9	177.1	183.5	
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) (d) Waste Apparent Consumption - Total	(c) (c) (c)	0.8 8.5 162.8	1.0 8.7 178.4	2.4 5.4 172.1	1.3 5.1 170.7	1.7 5.4 176.4	
Per head (lb.)	(c)	47.7	41.0	37•1	36.0	36.5	

(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

(1b. per Head per Year)

Commo 24 ton	Average	3 years e	ended -	1060 61	1061 62	1962-63
commoal ty	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1900-01	1901-02	(b)
Cauliflower	(c)	23.7	18.9	15.9	14.8	15.3
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 (e)	(c)	20.0	18.1	17.0	17.0	17.0
Sweet Corn (f)	(c)	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4
Total	(c)	47.7	41.0	37.1	36.0	36.5

Total(c)47.741.037.136.036(a) Expressed as fresh plus fresh equivalent of processed products.(b) Subject to<br/>revision.(c) Not available.(d) Estimated since 1949-50 on the basis of constant

consumption. (e) Estimated since 1960-61 on the basis of constant consumption. (f) Estimated since 1949-50 on the basis of constant consumption of fresh sweet corn.

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

(i) <u>Citrus Fruit</u>. 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 1960-61 to 1962-63 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 per head in 1962-63 showed an increase of 10 per cent. compared with 1961-62, and 39 per cent. compared with 1960-61.

('000 Tons)										
Particulars	Average 1938-39	<u>3 years</u> 1948-49	ended- 1958-59	1960-61	1961-62	1962 <b>-63</b> ъ)				
	ORANGE	S								
Net Change in Stocks Imports Production	(c)  84.5	(c)  111₀8	(c) 140.7	(c) (d) 140.5	(c) 0.3 183.8	(c) 0.1 209.4				
Total Supplies	84.5	111.8	140.7	140.5	184.1	209.5				
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) Waste Apparent Consumption - Total	12.1  72.4	12.4 3.0 96.4	11.4 3.3 126.0	9.1 3.4 128.0	14.4 4.4 165.3	18.6 5.0 185.9				
Per head(lb.)	23.6	28.2	29.0	27.6	34.9	38.5				

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

#### OTHER CITRUS FRUIT (e)

Net Change in Stocks Imports Production	(c)  26.5	(c)  32.8	(c) 29.4	(c) (d) 37.3	(c) 0.2 38.5	(c) 0.1 44.7
Total Supplies	26.5	32.8	29•4	37•3	38.7	44.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) Waste Apparent Consumption - Total	1.1  25.4	1.6 0.4 30.8	0.7 0.9 27.8	0.6 36.7	1.0	0.9  43.9
Per head(1b.)	8.3	9.0	6.4	7.9	8.0	9.1

(a) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products.
(b) Subject to revision.
(c) Not available.
(d) Less than 50 tons.
(e) Principally lemons, mandarins and grapefruit.

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

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

(Lb. per Head per Year)

	Average	3 years e	nded -	. 960-61	1061 62	1962-63
Commodity	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	- 900-01	1901-02	b)
Oranges	23.6	28.2	29.0	27.6	34.9	38.5
Other Citrus Fruit	8.3	9.0	6.4	7.9	8.0	9.1
Total	31.9	37.2	35•4	35.5	42.9	47.6

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

(ii) <u>Fresh Fruit (excluding Citrus</u>). 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.

#### 35.

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

(°000 Tons)

Particulars	Average 1938-39	<u>3 years</u> 1948-49	ended- 1958-59	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 (a)
Net Change in Stocks (b) Production	(c) (d)509.5	(c) 533.9	(c) 675•3	(c)* 748.8	(+) 10.6 (d)853.6	(+) 20.2 (d)864.3
Total Supplies	509.5	533.9	675.3	748.8	864.2	844.1
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) For Processed Food (e) Apparent Consumption - Total	116.6 104.7 288.2	50.7 185.7 297.5	123.0 210.9 341.4	139.2 210.1 399.5	175.8 276.2 412.2	162.0 276.5 405.6
Per head (lb.)	94.0	87.1	78.4	86.1	87.0	
(a) Subject to marriation (b) Stacks	of omiles	c	- hold i			

(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) <u>Jams</u>. Statistics relating to the production and utilization of jam are shown in the following table.

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

#### (1000 Tons)

Particulars	<b>Avera</b> g 1938-39	e <u>3</u> years	ended - 1958-59	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 (b)
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c) Production	(d) 38.9	(±) 4.9 74.2	(+) 1.3 42.4	(-)3.8 38.1	(+) 3.5 44.9	(-,1.8 41.5
Total Supplies	38.9	69.3	41.1	41.9	41.4	43.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) Apparent Consumption - Total	3.8 35.1	26.8 42.5	3.6 37.5	2.9 39.0	3.0 38.4	4.6 38.7
Per head (1b.)	11.4	12.4	. 8.6	8.4	8.1	8.0

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

(iv) <u>Dried Vine Fruits</u>. Details of the production and utilization of dried vine fruit are shown in the next table.

36.

	('000 Ta	ons)				
Particulars	Average 1938-39	3 years 1948-49	ended - 1958-59	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 (ъ)
	SULTANAS	3				· .
Net Change in Stocks Production	(c) (d)53.0	(c) (d)51.4	(c) 57.9	(c) 51.4	(c) 60.9	(c) 79.8
Total Supplies	53.0	51.4	57.9	51.4	60.9	79.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) For Wine Making (d) Apparent Consumption - Total	42.3 1.4 9.3	35.5 (e) 3.5 12.4	49.1 (c) 8.8	38.5 (c) 12.9	48.2 (c) 12.7	62.8 (c) 17.0
Per head (1b.)	3.0	3.6	2.0	2.8	2.7	3.5
	RAISINS	······································	- <del>1</del>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
Net Change in Stocks Production	(c) (d) 6.2	(c) (d) 5.9	(c) 6.7	(c) 10.3	(c) 7.7	(c) 8.8
Total Supplies	6.2	5.9	6.7	10.3	7.7	8.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) For Wine Making (d) Apparent Consumption - Total	3.8	2.2 (e) 0.7 3.0	2.8 (c) 3.9	4.6 (c) 5.7	3.6 (c) 4.1	3.7 (c) 5.1
Per head (lb.)	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.1
	CURRANTS				<u> </u>	
Net Change in Stocks Production	(c) 21.3	(c) 17.3	(c) 11.9	(c) 8.0	(c) 13.1	(c) 7.8
Total Supplies	21.3	17.3	11.9	8.0	13.1	7.8
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) For Wine Making (d) Apparent Consumption - Total	16.9 0.3 4.1	10.8 (e) 0.2 6.3	6.2 (c) 5.7	4.2 (c) 3.8	8.2 (c) 4.9	4.4 (c) 3.4
Per head (lb.)	1.4	1.8	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.7

(a) Data for post-war years relate to years ended December of first year shown.(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

(1b. per Head per Year)

Commodit	Average	3 years	ended -	1060 61	1061 67	1962-63
commourly	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1900=01	1901-02	(b)
Sultanas	3.0	3.6	2.0	2.8	2•7	3.5
Raisins	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.1
Currants	1.4	1.8	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.7
Total	5.2	6.3	4.2	4.8	4.6	5.3
Fresh Fruit Equivalent	20.8	25.2	16.8	19•2	18.4	21.2

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

(v) <u>Dried Tree Fruits</u>. 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 tree fruits.

TABLE	45	- DRIED	TREE	FRUITS	:	PRODU	CTION	AND	UTILIZATION	:	AUSTRALIA

. (	'000 Tons	з)				
Particulars	<u>Average</u> 1938-39	3 years 1948 <b>-</b> 49	ended – 1958 <b>–</b> 59	1960-61	1961 <b>-</b> 62	1962 <b>-</b> 63 (a)
	APRICOT	3			1.5 <b>.</b> .	
Net Change in Stocks Production	(b) 1.5	(b) 1.1	(b) 1•3	(b) 1•9	(b) 1•7	(b) 2.2
Total Supplies	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.7	2.2
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) Apparent Consumption - Total	0.6	0.3 0.8	0.4 0.9	1.1 0.8	1.0	1.2 1.0
Per head (1b.)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
	PRUNES					
Net Change in Stocks Production	(b) 2•5	(b) 2.6	(b) 2.8	(b) 4•4	(b) 3•3	(b) 5.3
Total Supplies	2.5	2.6	2.8	4•4	3.3	5.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) Apparent Consumption - Total	0.7 1.8	0.4 2.2	0.1 2.7	1.8 2.6	1.1	1.0 4.3
Per head (1b.)	0,6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9
O'TH	ER DRIED	TREE FRU	UITS			
Net Change in Stocks Imports (c) Production	(b) 5.5 1.3	(b) 4.5 2.2	(b) 3.7 1.3	(b) 4.2 0.6	(b) 3.7 1.4	(b) 4.1 1.5
Total Supplies	6.8	6.7	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) Apparent Consumption - Total	0.5 6.3	1.4 5.3	0.6 4.4	0.6	0.5 4.6	0.6 5.0
Per head (1b.)	2.0	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.0	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 1938-39	<u>3 years</u> 1948 <b>-</b> 49	<u>ended –</u> 1958 <b>–</b> 59	1960 <b>-</b> 61	1961-62	1962 <b>-</b> 63 (a)
Apricots	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Prunes	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9
Other	2.0	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Total	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.1
Fresh Fruit Equivalent	11.6	9.6	7.2	6.4	6.4	8.4

(a) Subject to revision.

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(vi) <u>Canned Fruits</u>. Particulars of the production and utilization of canned fruits are shown below for the years 1960-61 to 1962-63 compared with averages for earlier periods.

TABLE 47 CANNED FRUIT :	PRODUCT	ION AND	UTILIZAT	ION : AU	STRALIA	
	('000 T	ons)				
	Average	3 years	ended-			1962-63
Particulars	1938-39 1948-49 1958-59		1960-61	1961-62	(a)	
	APRICOTS					
Net Change in Factory Stocks Production	(b) 6.6	(-)0.1 8.4	(+)1.5 14.9	(-)3.5 7.6	(+)6.5 19.7	(+)3.0 18.6
Total Supplies	6.6	8.5	13.4	11.1	13.2	15.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) Apparent Consumption - Total	3.7 2.9	3.2 5.3	7•2 6•2	2.5 8.6	4.5 8.7	4.1 11.5
Per head (1b.)	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.4
	PEACHES					
Net Change in Factory Stocks Production	(b) 34.4	(-)1.7 30.4	(+)3.0 37.5	(-)4.5 35.3	(+)19.5 66.4	(+)10.5 68.2
Total Supplies	34.4	32.1	34.5	39.8	46.9	57.7
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) Apparent Consumption - Total	17.2 17.2	21.3 10.8	18.9 15.6	15.9 23.9	24.2 22.7	24.9 <u>32</u> .8
Per head (1b.)	5.6	3.2	3.6	5.1	4.8	6.8
	PEARS					
Net Change in Factory Stocks Production	(b) 15.3	(-)0.3 19.5	(+)3.1 44.4	(+)2.8 54.6	(+)8.3 62.5	(+)1.8 54.7
Total Supplies	15.3	19.8	41.3	51.8	54.2	52.9
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) Apparent Consumption - Total	11.4 3.9	10.9 8.9	31.2 10.1	37.8 14.0	39.0 15.2	35.1 17.8
Per head (1b.)	1.3	2.6	2.3	3.0	3.2	3.7
OTHEF	CANNED	FRUIT				
Net Change in Factory Stocks(c) Production	(b) 10.3	(+)1.4 21.9	(+)2.5 46.0	(-)7.5 40.5	(+)4.5 53.2	(+)1.3 50.6
Total Supplies	10.3	20.5	43.5	48.0	48.7	49.3
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) Apparent Consumption - Total	2.4 7.9	8.2 12.3	16.0 27.5	13.1 34.9	17.8 30.9	13.2 36.1
Per head (1b.)	2.6	3.6	6.3	7.6	6.6	7.5

(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 1960-61 to 1962-63 compared with averages for earlier periods.

	TABLE 48	CANNED	FRUIT	AVAILABLE	FOR	CONSUMPTION	: AUSTRALIA
--	----------	--------	-------	-----------	-----	-------------	-------------

(Lb. per Head per Year)											
Commodity	Average	3 years	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63						
Apricots	0.9	<u>1948-49</u> 1.6	1.4	1.8	1.8	(a) 2.4					
Peaches	5.6	3.2	3.6	5.1	4.8	6.8					
Pears	1.3	2.6	2.3	3.0	3.2	3.7					
Other Canned Fruit	2.6	3.6	6.3	7.6	6.6	7.5					
Total	10.4	11.0	13.6	17.5	16.4	20.4					
Fresh Fruit Equivalent	10.7	13.9	16.4	22.4	20.4	23.8					
	()										

(a) Subject to revision.

22. <u>Grain Products</u>. The generally favourable seasonal conditions prevailing during 1962-63 resulted in relatively high production levels for most types of cereals grown for grain.

Production of wheat in 1962-63 was the highest production on record, being 12 per cent. greater than the previous highest recorded production of 1960-61.

The barley harvest for 1962-63 was 1,925,000 bushels or almost 5 per cent. lower than in the previous year and 17 per cent. lower than the average for the three years ended 1958-59.

The quantities of maize, oats and rice produced in 1962-63 were, respectively 2, 25 and 1 per cent. greater than production in 1961-62.

Details of the production of the principal cereals for grain during each of the years 1960-61 to 1962-63 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)

_	Average	3 years	ended -	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	
Crop	1938-39	1948 <b>-</b> 49	1958 <b>-</b> 59	.,,	1901 02	(a)	
Barley	10,234	16,745	47,573	67,970	41,504	39,579	
Maize	7,040	5,721	5 <b>,9</b> 50	6,245	7,307	7,457	
Oats	16,461	26,621	51,242	76,107	55 <b>,</b> 130	68,809	
Rice	2,440	2,798	5,513	6 <b>,0</b> 01	7,045	7,129	
Wheat	164,672	176,027	149,047	273,716	247,178	306,912	

(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 1960-61 to 1962-63.

Particulars	Average	e 3 years ovember -	ended	Yean Nove	r ended ember -	
	1939	1949	1959	1961	1962	1963(a)
Opening Stocks (including Flour as Wheat)	10.2	19.9	47.4	60.7	24•4	17.7
Production	164.7	176.0	149.1	273•7	247•2	306.9
Imports	••	••	0.5	••	а 1 — • • 1	
Total Available Supplies	174.9	195•9	197.0	334•4	271.6	324.6
Exports - Wheat Flour (as Wheat) Breakfast Foods and other products (as Wheat)	75.0 30.6 (ъ)	60.5 37.1 2.1	58.2 27.0 0.9	205.1 31.6 0.5	154•7 26•6 0•6	200.1 25.1 0.7
Local Consumption - Flour (as Wheat) Stock Feed Wheat Sales Seed Retained on Farm for Stock Feed Breakfast Foods and other uses (as Wheat)	30.9 9.3 14.6 (c) (b)	33.9 21.8 12.8 4.3 2.1	40.2 15.4 10.7 5.0 1.9	41.2 13.2 13.8 8.4 1.9	40.7 10.0 15.5 7.3 1.6	40.4 9.1 15.6 5.6 1.7
Closing Stocks (including Flour as Wheat)	14.5	<b>1</b> 9•5	41.1	24•4	17.7	23.3
Total Disposals	174.9	194•1	200.4	340.1	274•7	321.6
Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) of Disposals over total available supplies (d)	٠	(-)1.8	(+)3•4	(+)5•7	(+)3.1	(-)3.0

TABLE 50. - WHEAT : PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION : AUSTRALIA

(Million Bushels)

(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 in 1962-63, decreased 4.3 per cent. on production in 1961-62.

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.

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 1938-39	3 years	ended - 1958-59	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 (a)
FLOUR (INCLUDING WHEATMEAL E	OR BAKINO	G AND SHA	ARPS) (b)	)		
Net Change in Millers' Stocks (c) Production	(d) 1,149.0	(+)19.5 1,430.4	(+) 9.9 1,311.4	(+) 3.7 1,396.0	(+)2.2 1,344.6	(-)8.8 1,286.8
Total Supplies	1,149.0	1,410.9	1,301.5	1,392.3	1,342.4	1,295.6
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) Apparent Consumption (e) - Total	575.0 574.0	721.2 689.7	512.4 789.1	610.3 782.0	539•3 803•1	487.6 808.0
Per head (1b)	187.1	201.9	181.5	168.6	169.6	167.4
RI	CE (MILL)	ED)		•		
Net Change in Millers' Stocks (c) Production	(d) 28.1	(+) 1.0 32.2	(d) (d)	(d) (d)	(d) (d)	(d) (d)
Total Supplies	28.1	31.2	51.9	74.7	69.2	76.0
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) Miscellaneous Uses	14.3 1.6	28.2	35.8	57.5	51.7	58.1
Apparent Consumption - Total	12.2	3.0	16.1	17.2	17.5	17.9
Per head (1b.)	4.0	0.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
OATMEAL	AND ROLL	ED OATS				
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c) Production	(d) 17.2	(-) 0.1 27.0	 16.1	(+) 0.3 15.9	(-)0.2 15.6	(+) 0.1 15.1
Total Supplies	17.2	27.1	16.1	15.6	15.8	15.0
Exports Apparent Consumption - Total	1.9 15.3	13.5 13.6	2.9 13.2	1.8 13.8	0.9 14.9	0.8 14.2
Per head (1b.)	5.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.9
O'THER BREAKE	FAST FOOD	S FROM GI	RAIN			
Net Change in Factory Stocks (c) Production	(d) 17.2	44.2	47.7	(-) 0.1 53.7	(+)0.3 56.0	(+) 0.3 55.7

Production	17.2	44.2	47.7	53.7	56.0	55.7
Total Supplies	17.2	44.2	47.7	53.8	55•7	55•4
Exports	•••	12,0	2.1	1.9	3.3	2.8
Apparent Consumption - Total	17.2	32.2	45.6	51.9	52.4	52.6
Per head (1b.)	5.6	9.4	10.5	11.2	11.1	10.8

(a) Subject to revision.
(b) Sharps are included for years subsequent to 1955-56.
(c) Includes imports.
(d) Not available.
(e) Includes flour for bread-making. Total bread consumed in 1962-63 amounted to the equivalent of 769.2 million two-pound loaves, i.e. the equivalent of 71.2 two-pound loaves per head.

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

formed t tr	Avers	ge 3 year	s ended-	1060-61	1061-60	1962-63
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1900-01	1701-06	(a)
Flour (incl. wheatmeal for baking and sharps) (b) Rice (milled) Breakfast Foods -	187.1	201.9 0.9	181.5 3.7	168.6 3.7	169.6 3.7	167.4 3.7
Oatmeal and Rolled Cats Other (from Grain) Pearl Barley Edible Starch (Cornflour) (c) Tapioca and Sago	5.0 5.6 1.0 1.4 1.2	4.0 9.4 0.5 1.4 0.7	3.0 10.5 0.4 0.6 0.3	3.0 11.2 0.4 0.7 0.2	3.2 11.1 0.3 (d) 0.2	2.9 10.8 0.4 (d) 0.2
Total	205.3	218.8	200.0	187.8	188.1	185.4

TABLE 52. - GRAIN PRODUCTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA (1b. per Head per Year)

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

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

The production of beer in 1962-63 was the highest on record being 8,552,000 gallons (3 per cent.) more than the previous record production of 1961-62. It exceeded the average output for the three years ended 1958-59 by 27,940,000 gallons (12 per cent.) The quantity of beer exported is small in 1962-63, almost the entire production therefore being available for consumption in Australia.

Consumption of beer per head in 1962-63 has shown little change in recent years.

The production of beverage wine in 1962-63 was 17 per cent. less than the record production in 1961-62. Exports of beverage wine in 1962-63 decreased 3 per cent. in 1961-62.

Wine consumption reached its highest level in Australia during 1951-52 at 1.8 gallons per head. Consumption in 1962-63 was 1.2 gallons. 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 Ga	llons)			
Particulars	Average 1938-39	<u>3 years e</u> 1948-49	nded - 1958-59	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 (a)
		BEER		-		
Net Change in Stocks Production Imports	(b) 83,467 126	(Ъ) 133,553 258	(b) <b>22</b> 8,105 45	(Ъ) 241,758 58	(ъ) 247,493 65	(b) 256,045 76
Total Supplies	83,593	133,811	228,150	241,816	247,558	256,121
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) Miscellaneous Uses (c) Apparent Consumption - Total (d)	553 2,963 80,077	719 3,619 129,473	1,988 5,179 220,983	2,499 4,758 234,559	2,528 6,653 238,377	2,929 7,305 245,887
Per head (1b.) Per head (gals.)	116.6 11.7	169.2 16.9	226.8 22.7	225•7 22•6	224.8 22.5	227•4 22•7
		,,,,,,,,,_,_,,_,,,,,,			1963.	64 23.5 get

#### WINE

Net Change in Stocks Production (g) Imports	(e)(+)328 8,442 42	(e)(+)1,887 14,134 22	(f)(+)1,158 15,247 46	(f)(-)828 15,617 98	(f)(+)3,349 17,974 82	(f)(-)1,220 14,852 91
Total Supplies	8,156	12,269	14,135	16,543	14,707	16,163
Exports (incl. Ships' Stores) Miscellaneous Uses (h) Apparent Consumption -	3,911 (i)	2,439 (i)	1,698 1,302	1,897 2,988	1,663 1,092	1,614 1,995
Total	4,245	9,830	11,135	11,658	11,952	12,554
Per head (lb.) Per head (gals.)	6.4 0.6	13.2	11.8 1.1	11.5 1.1	11.6 <b>1.1</b>	12.0 1.2

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available - see footnote (c). (c) Balance figure; includes waste beer and allowance for net change in brewery stocks. (d) Quantity of beer removed, duty paid and free of duty for consumption in Australia, and imports cleared. (e) Movement in stocks of Australian fortified wine in bond. (f) Movement in wholesalers stocks. (g) Production of beverage wine. (h) Balance figure; includes waste and allowance for net change in unrecorded stocks. (i) 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	Onomtiter	Average	3 years o	ended -	1060 61	1061 60	1962-63
Commourty	Quantity	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1900-01	1901-02	(a)
Tea	lb.	6.9	6.5	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8
Coffee (b)	lb.	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.2
Beer	gal.	11.7	16.9	22.7	22.6	22.5	22.7
Wine	gal.	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Spirits	pf.gal.	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Coffee and coffee products in terms of pure processed whole or ground coffee.

### IV. DETAILED STATISTICAL DATA SHOWING ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS, 1962-63 AND CONSUMPTION PER HEAD, 1953-54 TO 1962-63

The data presented in the previous pages of this Report for the year 1962-63 are based upon the statistics in Table 55 following, which shows the supply position in Australia for each item included in the eleven foodstuff groups, and provides a detailed analysis of distribution, movement in stocks and the apparent quantity consumed for the year ended June, 1963. 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.

2. Table 56 on pages 51 to 54 is a new table which shows the estimated quantities of foodstuffs and beverages available for consumption annually per head of population in Australia for the years 1953-54 to 1962-63.

3. 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 pounds) or pounds. In cases where these units are 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 are generally subject to revision in Table 55, and in Table 56 in respect of the year 1962-63.

TABLE 55. - ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA, 1962-63

	-		SUPP	LIES						TP IL EZATIO	N	
		Stocks		Produe	ction			0 + cr U u u	Non		Apparent	Consumption
Commodity		ŗ	Net	Comm-	Self Sup-	Tm-	TOTAL	(incl.	Food Use.	Frocessed	in Aust Human	ralia as Food
	Opening	guisolug	Change	ercial	-ila ers	ports	भूम सम्मन्त्र स्व	Stores)	Waste, etc.	Food	Total	Per Head Der Year
					- millior	1 gallo	ns =					gals.
1. MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS Fluid whole milk	•	:	•	1,47	1	• •	1,471		•	1,171	300	27.8
		<b>-</b> (	: •	_	-	- ous	_	-	-			10.
Cream T.T. cross mills mood.of c	:	:	•	. 9,65	3 (a)	•	9,653	•	•	•	9,653	2•0
Condensed, concentrated and												
Evaporated - Sweetened	000 ( بر با	کدک_د (۲)	بکة (_)(h)	35.07/			35, 110	24.627			10.815	6.6
Unsweetened	(p)1,668	(b)2,045	(p)(+) 37	7 34,25		•	33,880	2,267			31,613	<b>6.6</b>
Powdered full cream milk	(b)3,564	(b)2,720	(p)(-) 84	4 17,579		• (	18,423	6,368	•	•	12,055	0 0 0
Intents'ena invelias' 100as Milk hw-nnoducts -	165,2101	10/2, 300	L (+)(a)	1 10,17	• •	21.7	ZU, 3/1	0,11	•	•	+C0.61	0 • V
Condensed, concentrated and												
evaporated skim	(c)		) ) ) )	) 8,59	•		8,594	•	•	•	8,594	<b>1</b> .0
Powdered skim milk Cheese	(b)3,814	(b)4,567 (d)6.029	(b)(+) 75 (e)(+) 237	3 42,57 57,90		2,386	41,826 57,974	23,869	• •	•••	32.000	0.9 9
2. MEAT					· 	) ) 						• • •
Carcass meat -												
Beef and veal	(f)30,760	(f) <b>30,</b> 370	(f)(-) 39	0 913,93	7 (a)	• .	914, 327	(g)384,802	•	44,349	485,176	100.5
Mutton	(f)6,385	(f)4,444	(f)(-),94	1 362,65	<u>a</u>	•	364,600	(g)107, 232	•	6,007	248,361	51.5
Lamb Dft	(f) 686	(f), 395	$\left  \left( f \right) \left( + \right) \right  $	9 230,800		:	230,091	g) 27,071	•		203,020	42.1
rlgmeau mitil iiiii		720 0C 7		14,30		:	114,524		•		1001 200	
TOVAL CALCADS INCOL	( f ) 2 880				2 		142 (C204)	010,000	000		000,000	- 0 - 0 - 0
Canned meat (canned wieght)	(b)12,395	(b)12,264	(p)(-) 13	40.36	- o	104	40.604	21.597	•		19,007	6.0
Bacon & ham (cured carcass weight)	(b) 638	(b) 584	(b)(-) 5	4 40,96	9 (a)		41,023	17	•	5,760	35, 192	7.3
Total meat (carcass equivalent weight)	(j)	(j)	(-) 74	0 1,707,17,	•	227	1,708,141	573,493	3,000	•	1,131,648	234.0
(a) Included with commercial producti (e) Balance figure. (f) Stocks of fro	.on. (b) zen meat	Factory s held by tl	tocks only he Austral	• (c) No ian Meat	t availah Board. (	Le for g) Inc	publica ludes ca	tion. (d. rcass equi	) Stock valent	s in main of bonel€	cold stor	ss. rported.
(h) Includes pork used for curing. (	i) Consum	ption as	pork inclu	ding smal.	lgoods ar	ld trim	mings fr	om bacone:	r carca	sses. (j)	) Not avai	able.

									46	•					1
		umption	t as Head Year	b.	9.7		~ 2 M		1.0	0.0 9.1	24. 24.8	26.3	24•0 3•3 6•2	4.5	s dry than Primari
		Jonsu	ralia Per Per				(q) (q)	(q)			(i)				ght. eggs ludes ther (q)
		Apparent (	in Austr Human F Total		47 <b>,</b> 008 9,653		1)15,823 d)13,204	(d) 6,088	4,790	4,478 9,262	119, 379 6, 472	126,367	115,593 15,990 30,038	q) 21,718	Edible weif ent to 198 • (n) Incl used for ot purposes.
	TILIZATION		For Frocessed Food		•••		10,496	•	:	•••	(h)16,180 (k) 518	•	:::	(a)	ion. (d) i) Equival nce figure margarine "table"
	D	Non	Food Use, Waste, etc.		•••		: :	•	•	: :	385	386	:::	(a)	product ure. ( m) Bale table used fo
		T	troct. (incl. Ships' Stores)		142 6,268		1,900 34	12,062	64	98 54	3,102 10,253	13, 365	(1)80,583 148 214	(a)	ommercial r manufact stores. ( s made for margarine
			TOTAL SUPPLIES	1	47,150 15,921		44,041 26,444	29,276	4,854	4,576 9,316	139,046 17,244 526	140,118	196,176 16,138 30,252	(a)	ant. of c and powde nain cold lowance i or other
			Im- ports	- ton	•		26,444	469	4,727	9,316	• • •	• •	•••	(a)	) per ce pulp a ild in r No all made fo
(naniita ii		tion	Self Sup- pli- ers		$\begin{pmatrix} q \\ \end{pmatrix}$	G	(c)4,004 	•	•	999-0-0478-0479-0479-0479-0479-0479-0479-0479-0479	(g)64,908	(g)64,908	1,148	(a)	ated as 1C • (h) For Stocks he as such. owance is
	ES	Produc	Comm- ercial		47,150 15,921		40,037	28,807	127	4,603	73,865 16,180 518	73,865	201, 272 16,095 30,280	(a)	c) Estim stimated re. (1) Recorded No all
	SUPPL		Net Change		(a) (a)		(a) (a)	(a)	(a)	$(e)(+) \begin{array}{c} 27\\ (a) \end{array}$	(f)(-) 273 (f)(-) 1,064 (f)(-)	(f)(-)1,345	(m)(+)6,244 (e)(-) 43 (e)(+) 28	(a)	oduction. (( ards. (g) $E_{g}$ er manufactur utter. (o) ] than table.
		Stocks	Closing		(a) (a)	<del></del>	(a) (a)	(a)	(a)	e) 2,461 (a)	f) 397 f) 1,523 f) 20	f) 1,940	1)13,399 e)284 e)1,687	(a)	iercial pro by Egg Boo For powde sssed as bu
			pening	Э	a) a)			(a)	(a)	e) 2,434 (	f) 2,587	f) 3,285 (	1)16,191 ( e)327 ( e)1,659 (	(a)	with comr ocks held eggs. (k) reed expre as margari
		1	Commodi ty		3. POULTRY, GAME AND FISH Poultry (dressed weight) Rabbits and hares Fish, etc	Fresh and Irozen - Fish (live weight) -	Australian Imported	Crustaceans & molluscs	cured (incl. salted; cured weight) formed (conned weight) -	Australian Tmported	4. EGCS AND EGG PRODUCTS In shell Pulp (liquid whole) (j)	Total Eggs and Egg products (j)	5. OILS AND FATS Butter Margarine - table (o) other (p)	Vegetable oils and other fats	a) Not available. (b) Included e) Factory stocks only. (f) St j) In terms of weight of shell wtter fat, ghee and tropical sp table" purposes. (p) Recorded

TABLE 55. - ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA, 1962-63 (continued)

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					COLL LT	ided /							and the second se
(b) The constraint of the c			SHLITHAUS						<b>I</b> 0	'ILLEATION			
		Stocks		Product	tion			Tronta	Non		Apparent Cc	onsumptic	n
Commodity			- - - - -	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	Self Jup-	Imports S	TOTAL	(incl.	Food Use.	For Processed	in Austra Human F	ulia as Pood	.00
	Opening	Closing	wet Change	comm- ercial <sup>1</sup>	pli- ers			Stores)	Waste etc.	Food	Total	Per He per Ye	ead ear
					ł	tons -						lb.	n Sara
	and the set of the second s		<ul> <li>Martine Constraints and the second secon second second sec</li></ul>										
o. sugar and sixurs Sugar	(a)167,087	(a)212,050	(b)(+)14,66	71,831,623	3 *	(c)4,2141	1,721,170	1)1,175,796	11,634	6,130 (	e)527,610	(e) 1	.eo
ayrups, noney and glucose	(f)	(f)	(f)	487	o Đ	534	41,021	11,997	0	0	29,024	(g)	6.0
7. PULSE & NUTS Dried pulse	(£)	(F)	(F)	(h)14.315		4 ° 207	18.522	4.748	570	•	13.204		2.7
$\frac{\text{Peanuts (i)}}{\text{Tree nuts (i)}}$	(j)20,287 (f)	(j) $5,466$ (f)	(j)(-) 14,82 (f)	1(k) 6,975	87 <sup>-11</sup>	3,859 23,859	25,655 24,809	59 28 88		(1)9,000	16,640	(n) (n)	- 4 -
Cocoa (raw beans equivalent)	(o)12,804	(0) 11,942	(p)(-) 2,20	° •	0 0	14,942	17,144	\$25	<b>c</b> • 0.	с Э	16,882	0	3.5
8. VEGETABLES (q)					(r)		- - -		(r)		<u>.</u>	2 -	4 <b>/</b> •
Beetroot	$\langle f \rangle$	(f)	(f)	15,882	794	.0 .0	16,676	373	318	e e	15,985		3.3
Carrots Onions	(J) (J) (J) (J) (J) (J) (J) (J) (J) (J)	(F)	(F)	55,380(5 68,219	2,769 3,411		58,149   71,689	7,946	1,661 2,046	e e o o	54,993 61,697		11°4
Farsnips	(f)	(£)	(f)	12,682	634		13,316	187	254	¢	12,875		2.7
and swede	(f)	(f)	(f)	15,000	450	6 0	15,450	150	300	c c	15,000		3°1
Total Root and Bulb Vegetables	(f)	(f)	(f)	167,163	,058	59	175,280	10,151	4,579	0	160,550		33.3
Potatoes White	(f)	(f)	(f)	(s)241,5962	2,000	9 5	666,596	21,085 (	t)55,000		590,511		22.4
Sweet		(f)	(f)	6,757	•	°C Q	6,757	0	•	9	6,757		1.4
Tomatoes	(u)42,461	(u) 42,607	(u)(+) 14(	129,04412	2, 904	1,833	143,635	832	6,452	•	136,351		28.3
(a) Stocks of raw su includes an allowanc	igar at refi	neries, mills ents in unrec	s, ports and porded stocks	in transit, ,. (c) Esti	, and o mated	f refined sugar con	sugar (ex tent of im	pressed as ported foo	raw) at r İstuffs。	refineries. (d) Includu	(b) Balances estimated	se figure l quantit	
of sugar in exported	l products.	(e) In terms	s of refined	sugar; inc	Judes	sugar con	tent of ma	nufactured	products	consumed.	(f) Not ave $\frac{1}{2}$	uilable.	1977 - 1 1977 - 1 19
(c) Bactory stocks of	$\operatorname{trd}_{\operatorname{rd}}$ $(1) \operatorname{Us}_{\operatorname{rd}}$	ed for oil ex alance fimme	traction; 1 traction; 1	included wit included wit	th oils in	and fats	(J) Jucks (m) Ker wufectured	nel equival nel equival	eanut Mark lent, 2.3 (v) Esti	lb。 (n) Ki matad (s	a. (k/ nece ernel equiv? ) Markatahle	Lents uv Lent, 1. Arrouts	8 1b.
(t) For use as seed.	(u) Stock	ardine rigure s of tomato r	oroducts held	l by factori	es at .	fresh equ	uivalent we	. prouces. ights.			I manual and	browson	otto -/

TABLE 55. - ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA, 1962-63

	-	arent Consumption n Australia as	Human Food tal Per Head ter Year	Ib.		1,626 12.8 1.689 4.5	6,456 17.9 6,833 7.6	6,604 42.8	3,968 15.3 6,274 1.3	7,239 1.5 2,047 17.0 6,931 1.4	6,459 36.5	7,232 264.7	5,978 38.5 3,874 9.1	5,538 84.0	ailable. on a fixed
	TLIZATION	For App	Processed To	-		••••		. 20		۵ • • • •	71 ···			(1) 276, 544 40	c. (d) Not av Details based
	5	Non Food	Waste, etc. (a)		- <del>1897 - 1996 (1996), 20</del> 00 (1997) -	3,231	6,325	12,672	5,377	: : :	5,377	84,080	4,986	•	jinach, et ght. (h)
		Exports	(incl. Ships' Stores)			(e) 2,991	(e) 335 (e) 200	(e) 3,869	1,307 (e) 75	(e) 150 (e) 150	(e) 1,682	37,619	(i) (i) 908	162,006	sprouts, si tivalent wei
			TOTAL SUPPLIES		<u>.</u>	67,848 23.529	93,116	223,145	80,652 6,349	7, 389 82, 197 6, 931	183,518	1,398,931	209,536 44,782	844,088	s brussel : fresh equ
			Im- ports		• <del>•</del> •	•••	914	1,105	•••	• • •	•	2,997	127 82	191	Include lucts at
		Self	Supp- liers (a)	tons -		3,231	11,860	23,705	3 <b>,</b> 841 302	353 3,914 330	8,740	78,407	9,972 2,128	15,000	tts. (c) ozen prod
ç	2	onport	Comn- ercial	1		64,617 21.390	79,064 32,373	197,444	76,811 6,047	7,036 78,283 6,601	174,778	1,316,782	199,437 42,572	849,061	ed produc oks of fr
1 - 100110	ттлапе		Net Change			(q) (q)	$\binom{g}{g}(-)^{1,278}_{+),387}$	(g)(-) 891	(q) (q)	(a) (a)	(p)	(-) 745	(q) (q)	(k)(+) 20,164	f manufactur. Factory sto:
	0.4	Stocks	Closing			(q) (q)	$\binom{g}{g}$ 16, 995 $\binom{g}{g}$ 1, 953	(g)18,948	(a) (d)	(a) (a)	(ŋ)	61,555	(a) (a)	(k)90,813	quivalent o correction correcti
			Opening			(q) (q)	(g)18,273 (g) ,566	(g)19,839	(q) (d)	(q) (q)	(ŋ)	62,300	(q) (a)	(k)70,649	es fresh ec ncludes fr
			Commodity		8. VEGETABLES (cont'd)(b) <u>Leafy and green veget-</u> <u>ables (incl. legumes)</u> Cabbage and other	greens (c) Lettuce	Peas, fresh (f) Beans, fresh (f)	Total Leafy and Green Vegetables	Other vegetables Cauliflower Cucumbers (h)	Pumpkins (h) Sweet corn (h)	Total Other Vegetables	Total All Vegetables	9. FRUIT & FRUIT PRODUCTS Oranges (b) Other citrus fruit (b,j) Fresh fruit (evol	citrus)	(a) Estimated. (b) Include (e) Partly stimated. (f) I

TABLE 55. - ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA, 1962-63 (continued)

TABLE 55. - ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA, 1962-63

(cont nued)

	t Consumption	istralia as an Food	Per Head per Year	1b.	-		0.8		5 .5 .5	4 1.1	3 0.7		2 0.2	1 0.9	0 1.0		2 2.4	2	3 3.7	3 7.5	
	Apparen	in Au Hum	Total		·		38,74		17,03	5,11	3,45		98	4,32	4,97		11,48	32,81	17,89	36,15	
TLIZATION		For Processed	Food				:		•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•	•	ch cano imn
In	Mon Hood	Use Wint Pood	etc.	-			•		•	:	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	:	
	ПП	(incl.	Stores)	201,00			4,566		62,814	3,728	4,354		1,238	963	630		4,058	24,904	35,073	13,167	1. 20+00
		TOTAL	CTTT110C				43,315		79,849	8,842	7,807		2,220	5,284	5,600		15,540	57,716	52,966	49,320	L Dai not no 1
		Im-	S1.100				706		•	•	•		:	:	4,071		•	:	•	125	. (8)
	tion	Self Supp-	liers (a)	tons -			1,000		•	•	•		•	•	:		150	150	100	100	
	Produc	Comm –	ercial	•			40,504		79,849	8,842	7,807		2,220	5,284	1,529		18,410	68,089	54,640	50,509	1 NO+ 0
SHPPLIES		Net	Change				-(b)(-) 1,105			$\sim$		(°)					(b)(+) 3,020	(b)(+)10,523	(b)(+) 1,774	(b)(+) 1,414	
	Stocks		BUTSOTA				(b)19,563					(o)	,				(b)11,874	(b)44,953	(b) 34,793	(b) 19, 117	+0
			Butuado		2		b) 20,668				-	(0)					b) 8,854	b) 34,430	b) 33,019	b) 17,703	(4) <sup>2</sup>
		Commodity			9. FRUIT & FRUIT PRODUCTS	(cont'd)	Jams, conserves etc. (	Dried vine fruits -	Sultanas	Raisins	Currants	Dried tree fruits -  )	Apricots ()	Prunes )	Other (d) []	Canned fruits -	Apricots ((	Peaches (	Pears  (	Other	+

		Ē		(contin SUPPLIES	(pen					UTILIZA	TION	
		Stocks		Product	ion			Francrta	Non Food		Apparent C	onsumption
Commodity	Opening	Closing	Net	Comm	Self Sup-	Im- ports	TOTAL SUPPLIES	(incl.	Use,	For Processed	in Aust Humar	ralia as Food
			aguaun	ercial	pli- ers	-		Stores)	etc.	Food	Total	Per Head per Year
	- - -					0 4	ns NS	-	2 2 1	•		- 0°
10. GRAIN PRODUCTS Flour (incl. wheatmeal	(a)63 <b>,</b> 076	(a)54,244	(a)(-)8,832	1,286,843	•	0	,295,675	487,582	(q)	•	a )808, 093	(à) 167.4
Rice (milled)	(q)	(q)	(q)	(p)	0 0	•	75,959	58,102	¢ 3	0	17,857	3.7
Breaklast 1000s - Oatmeal and rolled oats	(e) 510	(e) 568	(e)(+) 58	15,063	0	0	15,005	829	ê 0	0	14,176	2.9
Other (from grain) Pearl barlev	(e) 1,092 (e) 92	(e) 1,949 (e) 112	(e)(+) 25/ (e) +) 20	109,130 1.901	0 0 0 0	• •	1.881	2,818	0 0 0 0	5 6	1.754	0.4 0.4
bago and tapioca	(q)	(q)	(q)		0 0	1,094	1,094	. 0	•	:	1,094	0.2
11. BEVERAGES Tea	(f) 4,885	(f) 5,027	(f)(+) 142	•	•	28,735	28,593	653	•	9	(g) 27,940	5.8
Coffee (h)	(f) 5,904	(f) 5.391	(f)(-) 513	0	•	10,330	10,843	145	3	0	(g) 10,698	2.2
- - -				- - -	\$	-000	gals.		<b>-</b>	-		50. Sals,
Beer Wine	(b) (k)40,786	(k)39,566	(k)(-)1,220	256,045 (1) 14,852	0 0 0 0	76 91	256,121 16,163	2,929 (	і), 305 т), 995	00	(j)245,887 12,554	22.7 1.2
				t the second	रिंग <b>1</b> १	4 000 <b>,</b>	roof gals.	_ 1	<b>.</b>			Df. gals.
Spirits	(q)	(q)	(p)	(q)	0 *	(q)	(q)	(q) 2	(q)	¢	3,495	0°3
<ul> <li>(a) Mill stocks only.</li> <li>(b) Not</li> <li>(c).2 million two-pound loaves.</li> <li>(c) Fac</li> <li>(h) Coffee and coffee products</li> <li>(c) net change in brewery stock</li> <li>(k) Wholesalers' stocks.</li> <li>(1) E</li> </ul>	available. (d) Inc. ctory stocl in terms ( ks. (j) Qu Beverage wi	(c) Incl ludes flour for (cs only, ( of pure pro luntity of ine. (m) E	udes flour for bread-1 f) Stocks h cessed whol beer remove alance figu	for bread-m making. Co eld by merc e or ground d, duty pai re; includ	aking. nsumpt hants. coffe d and es was	Tota ion of $(g)$ ( te. (i) free of the and	<pre>l bread cor bread per Quantity sc ) Balance f f duty for allowance</pre>	<pre>isumed in 1 head in 1 ld in Aus ligure; i consumpti for unrec</pre>	1962-63 ar 962-63 ar tralia fr ncludes w on in Aus orded sto	mounted t nounted to com import aste beer stralia, a	o the equivale the equivale ed supplies. and allowand nd imports c] nts.	ent of int of e eared.

TABLE 55. - ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS : AUSTRALIA, 1962-63

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TABLE 56. - APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS AS HUMAN FOOD : AUSTRALIA

		(Pe	r head pe	r year)							
Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 (a)
1. MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS Fluid whole milk	gallon	28.4	28.4	28.5	28.5	28.2	28.2	28.6	28.7	28.5	27.8
Cream (b)	Člb.	2.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Full cream milk products - Condensed. concentrated and evanomated -											
Sweetened	2	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.0	2.7	Δ.ς	2.5	0.0
Unsweetened	=	6.1	4.2	5.7	6.2	0 1 1	6.4	-9.9	.9	.9	0.0
Powdered full cream milk	=	2.6	2.4		2•2	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.5
Infants' and invalids' foods	=	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.0	2•3	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.8
Mlik by-products - Condensed. concentrated and evanorated skim	÷	0.3	۲ ۲	0.0		1.7	, - -	C .	- C	, ,	6 . C
Powdered skim milk Cheese	= =		4.0		т. С. Г.	8-7- 005-	00	- n 0	4 4 4 4 4	4 0 0	9.9
Total Milk Solids (fat and non-fat)	=	47.5	47.5	48.2	48.2	49.6	48.4	50.1	51.4	51.6	50.1
2. MEAT Carcass meat -											
Beef and veal	=	114.6	116.5	119.1	128.9	125.1	117.6	98.4	85.4	93.1	100.5
Mutton	2	51.4	52.1	49.1	46.8	50.7	55.1	63.8	63.2	55.3	51.5
Lamb	= :	26.9	26.0	26.2	27.7	28.4	۳. و،	39.0	38.2	43.0	42.1
Pigmeat	=	7-7	10.2	9.7	8.6	10.8	10.6	10.3	11.4	13.6	11.8
Total Carcass Meat	2	200.6	204.8	204.1	212.0	215.0	215.2	211.5	198.2	205.0	205.9
Offal	÷	10.6	10.7	10.2	10.4	11.0	12.1	11.6	10.9	11.2	12.0
Canned meat (canned weight)	= =	00	0 0 M L	т. Чп	~ ° ~ v	41	4°.7	4.	44	0 0 0 0	$\tilde{\sigma}$
DECONTRAINT LEMICACE CONTRACT OF THE PROPERTY		7.	<u>.</u>			<b>0</b> • )	7.1	- \	0.0	۲·0	• • • •
Total Meat (carcass equivalent weight)		223.5	231.0	231.6	237.4	244•6	245.0	238.6	224•2.	231.5	234.0
3. POULTRY, GAME AND FISH Poultry (dressed weight) (b)	E	9.7	9.7	7.6	7.6	.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	9.7	7.9
Rabbits and hares (b)	z	5.4	5.4	5.4	2.0	5 <u>0</u>	2.0	2•0	2.0	2.0	2.0
rish, etc Fresh and frozen (edible weight) -										41	
Fish -											
Australian	= =	-\ 5.7{	с, 40			~. ~.		0.0 0 0		т. Г.	
Imported Crustaceans and molluscs	: =	. 0.8				V C		V C	) ~ ) ~	-0-F	
Curred (incl.salted; cured weight)	E	0.8	0	~	0.5	- -	0	~		6.0	0.
Vauneu (cauneu werguu) - Australian		0.8	9 <b>.</b> 0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0°8	0.7	8°0	6•0
Imported	=	1.7	2.2	2.5	1.7	1.0	1.7	2.0	2.6	2.0	1.9
Total Poultry, Game and Fish(edible weig	sht) 🗤	18.6	19.0	18.9	15.8	16.7	16.3	18.1	18.5	17.3	17.9
	idus (a)	0+ +0	i ai on	(r) Hat	motod.					•	

TABLE 56. - APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS AS HUMAN FOOD : AUSTRALIA (continued)

		<u> </u>	Per head ]	per Year)							
Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 (a)
4. EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS Eggs in shell (b)	lb.	20.8	21.2	21.1	21.5	21.0	21.0	21.6	24.4	24.6	24.8
Egg pulp (liquid whole) (b,c)	nb.	061	40 u	9 ° 7 9 ° 7 7 7		00, 0, 0, 7 7 - 7	0 0 0 0 0	0, • 1 0, • 1 0, 0, •	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	 96.5	198
Egg powder (b,c)	lb.	(a)	(q	(a)	0.10	(d)	0.12	0°-14	_0.14	<u>ک</u> م	0.1
Equivalent number of eggs	° Cr	(e)	(e)	(e)		(e)	-	-	<b>C</b>		<b>L</b>
Total Eggs and Egg products (b,c) Equivalent number of eggs	. to.	22•2 203	22 <b>.</b> 8 209	22•3 204	23.0 211	22.2 203	22.4 205	23.2 213	26 <b>.</b> 3 210	26.3 210	26.3 210
5. OILS AND FATS Butter	1b.	30.6	30.2	29.0	28°1	27.8	25.9	26.2	25°1	24.0	24.0
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Margarine} \\ \text{Table} \\ 0 + t_{1} \\ 0 \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} $	= =	с. 1	s n n	3.0	3.0	ູ ທໍ	ີ ທີ່ມ	າ ມີ	സ്ന സ്ന	a ny	m n v
Vegetable oils and other fats (h)		0°0	5.3	5.2 5	4.5	4°5	4.5	2°∙	°.5 4.5	0.0 4.5	0.2 4.5
Total Oils and Fats (fat content)		36.8	36.8	35•6	34•7	34.6	33.1	34.0	33.1	32•2	32.5
6. SUCAR AND SYRUPS Sugar (1)	=	112.3	113.9	115.1	112.3	110.4	112.0	110.4	107.4	t . t .	109.3
Syrups, honey and glucose - Product weight Summ content	= =	ں م	5.0	ر د د	0. 2	0°0	ى تەرە	0 8 9	ۍ م	ى مى	6°0 8
Total Sugar and Syrups (sugar content)	11 11	117.3	118.3	119.1	117.9	115.2	117.2	116.8	113.0	116.3	114.1
7. PULSE AND NUTS Dried pulse		3.7	2.8	3.0	3°3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.7
reanuts - In terms of nuts in shell	2	2°8	3.7	1.5	1.0	3.6	2 <b>.</b> 8	3°2	3.1	4.3	3.4
Kernel equivalent	=	1.9	2.4	1.0	0•7	2.4	و° 1	2.4	2°1	2.9	2•3
In terms of nuts in shell	=	2•3	2°2	3.6	3°0	4 <b>.1</b>	4.2	4.1	4.8	5.0	5.1
Kernel equivalent		7.1	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	و.	1.8
Cocoa (raw beans equivalent)		2.8	2.4	2.6	2.9.	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.5
Total Pulse and Nuts (edible weight)	Ŧ	10.1	9.5	8°0	8 <b>.</b> 3	8 <b>°</b> 8	8 <b>.</b> 3	9.1	9.4	10.7	10.3
(a) Subject to revision. (b) For 1959-60 and the average weight was taken as 2 oz. (c) In No allowance is made for table margarine used for other margarine used for table purposes. content of manufactured products consumed.	d earler ye n terms of d for other (h) Prima	ars the a eggs in s than "ta rily base	verage we hell. (d. ble" purp d on consi	ight of ar ) Less the cses. $(g)$ cmer surve	1 egg was 10.05 11 Recorded sy data o	taken as b. (e) L d as marg f 1944. (	1.75 oz; ess than arine oth i) In ter	for 196( half an e er than ta ns of ref:	D-61 and s gg. (f) F able. No ined sugar	ubsequent lecorded a allowance ; include	years s such. is made s sugar

53. and subsequent years. 962-63 123.8 38-9-1 84-0 0.0 3°.5 0°.7 ີໜ 28.3 12.8 17.9 2.71 42.8 36.5 33.3 122.4 10------wwróc4 264.7 1961-62 12.46 239.6 34.9 87.0 87.0 200 2.010.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 32**.**9 98.5 42.8 36.0 14.8 29.4 97.1 1960-61 1960-61 224.9 0.-0 0 2.9 2.9 2.9 2.9 30.5 27.6 7.9 86.1 8.4 30.4 86.4 1.4 87.8 14. 0.44. 0.12.0 5------0.0.0.4 37.1 39.1 for 1959-60 Estimated 2000 2000 2000 2000 0---ro - wrv40 250.2 60**8** 86**.0** 86.7 32.5 116.8 0-10 115.4 25, 3 4440 7440 7440 39.8 35.8 1958-59 -00 115.3 1.4 257.2 4 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 32.3 116.7 27.6 1440 1440 1400 40.5 (g 40.1 Estimated. 1957-58 118.6 w...4 w...4 w...4 38.0 20.0 28.8 6.2 7.9 7.9 100 100 26.0 15.9 - 4- 1 - 6- 1 - 6- 4 41.6 262.9 4.1 <u>0---</u> 4.000-37.3 0 1956-57 (Fer head per Year) 12.0 12.0 0.1 0.1 0.0 107.8 109.2 470 40.9 258.2 30.8 6.8 71.1 32.3 17.6 35.1 40.7 17.4 manufactured products. 1955-56 220.0 25.8 36.8 8.7.8 9.7.8 9.7.8 0.81 31.6 88.7 90.1 35°. 954-55 0.40 15.0 15.0 102.8 1.4 235.6 32.8 25.6 16.3 11.0 11.0 28°6 75°6 3°6 104.2 36.4 0.7 36.6 Ч Includes fresh equivalent 1953-54 7.96°0 4.08°0 33.6 30.7 79.6 . ທີ່ ແມ່ນ ທີ່ ເມີນ 122.2 123.6 18.6 37.0 252.5 39.7 grapefruit. Quantity Ч Unit ۹Ľ -E = = = Total Leafy and Green Vegetaries " ± = 1. N. X. Total Root and Bulb Vegetables Peas, fresh (incl. frozen) Beans, fresh (incl.frozen, Turnips, white and swede <u>م</u> other greens Cucumbers (c) Marrows and squashes (c) Pumpkins (d) Total Other Vegetables PRODUCTS Total All Vegetables vegetables Other citrus fruit (b,e) Fresh fruit (excl. citrus) Subject to revision. Root and bulb vegetables Commodity Jams, conserves etc. Dried vine fruits -Total Potatoes FRUIT <u>م</u> Cabbage and Cauliflower Other vegetables leafy and greer. White Sweet (c) Sweet corn incl. legumes, VEGETABLES Sultanas Parsnips Currants Beetroot Carrots Lettuce Raisins FRUIT AND Onions م Potatoes lomatoes Oranges e a

TABLE 56. - APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS AS HUMAN FOOD : AUSTRALIA (continued)

Principally lemons, mandarins and

TABLE 56. - APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS AS HUMAN FOOD: AUSTRALIA (continued)

(Per head per year)

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 (a)
9. FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS (cont'd)											
Apricots	lb.	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0•2
Prunes		0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	6•0
Other(b) Canned fruits -	2	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.8	- 2		1.2	6.0	1.0	1.0
Apricots	÷	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.0	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.4
Peaches	2	5.3	4.2	4.0	0°C	3.8	3.9.	4.7	5.1	4.8	6.8
Pears Other	* *	0.8	3.5 7.7	2.0	0.0	2.0	2, N	2.1	0 9 0 2	3.2	3.7
Total Fruit and Fruit Products (Fresh fruit equivalent)	2." E	165.4	163.2	173.8	150.9	167.4	158.5	176.6	173.0	178.3	188.2
10. GRAIN PRODUCTS	-										
Flour (incl. wheatmeal for baking and sharps)	ب ا د د د د	190.0	185.5	182.3	186.0	181.3	177.3	177.3	168.6	169.6	167.4
From Willed, presu Rice (milled) (c)	ZID.IUG1	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7			3.7	3.7
Breakfast foods -								1			
Oatmeal and rolled oats	= :	6.0	5.8	2.0	0 • 4	5.0	2.0	8 i 0 i	0.0	3.2	5°0
Other (from grain) Peerl harlar		0.1		10.4	0 0 1 0	10.4 0	01 01	10.01	11.2	1.0	10.8
Sago and tapica	=	4.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	- 0 - 7	0	0	0.2	0.2	0
Edible starch (cornflour; of maize origin)	=	1.0	<b>0</b> •0	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	<b>7.</b> 0	(d)	(q)
Total Grain Products	*	208.6	203.7	200.9	205.8	199.7	194.8	195.5	187.8	188.1	185.4
11. BEVERAGES	:	а У	C Y	ם ע	c y	y J	α υ	609	0 11	α Υ	a u
Coffee (e)	Ŧ		) <del>-</del>		0		- 1			2.0	
Beer	gallon	23.1	24.3	24.2	22.9	23.0	22.2	22.6	22.6	22.5	22.7
Wine	=	1.4	1.1	-		1.1		1.2			1.2
Spirits	proof gallon	0.3	0•3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0•3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0•3
(a) Subject to revision. (b) Principally dates, in terms of pure processed whole or ground coffe	all of which se.	are impo	rted. (c	) Estima	ted(d	.) Not av	ailable.	(e) Co	ffee and	coffee	products
COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS		•				COM	K.M. MONWEALT	ARCHER H STATIS'	<b>PI CI AN</b>		
CANBERHA, A.U.T. 23RD FEBRUARY, 1965 NOTE: Inquiries concerning these statistics may	be made in Ca	nberra b	y teleph	oning 41	971 exte	nsion 48	or, in	each Sta	te capit	al, by t	elephoning
the office of the Bureau of Census and Sta	tistics.										