

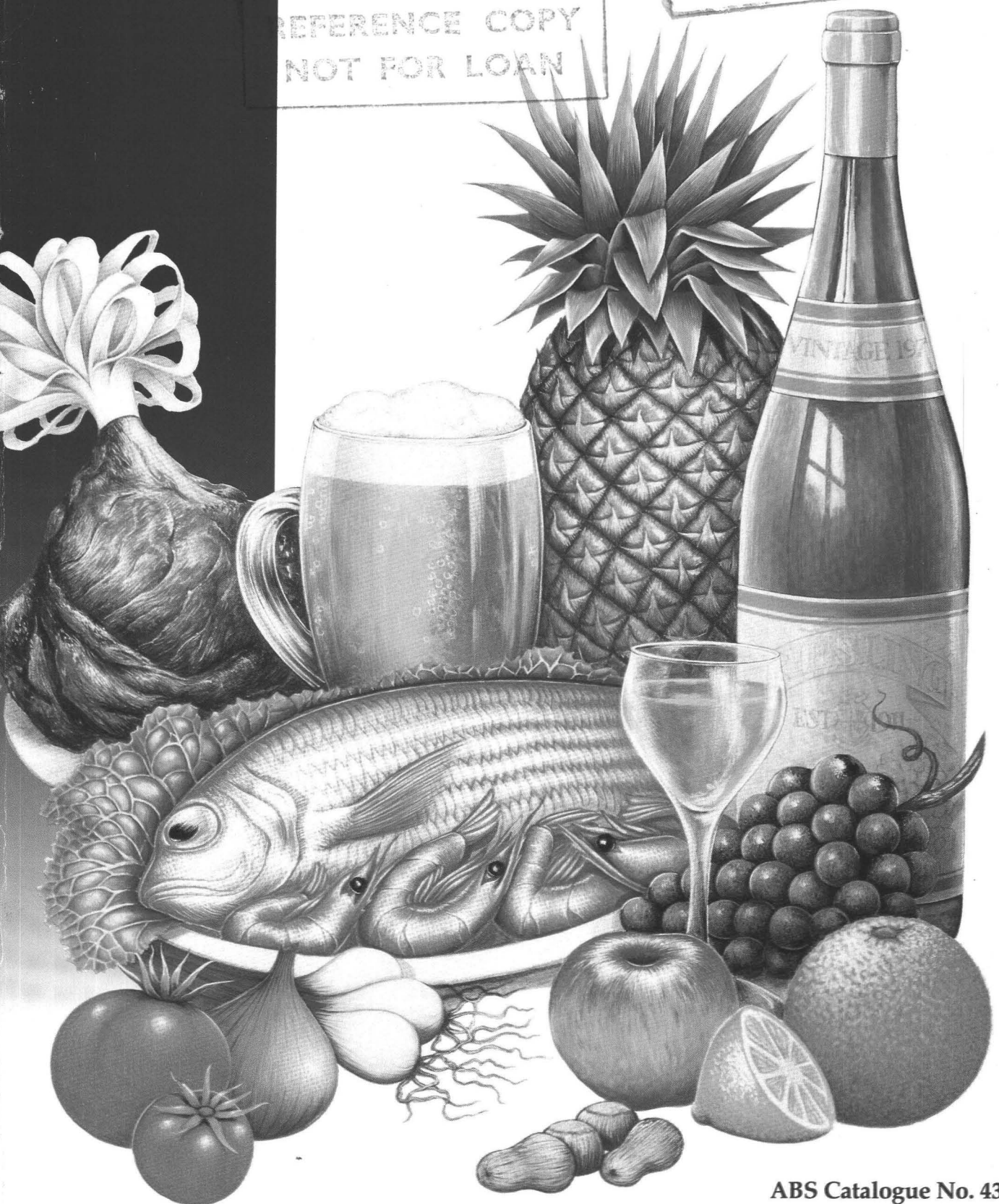
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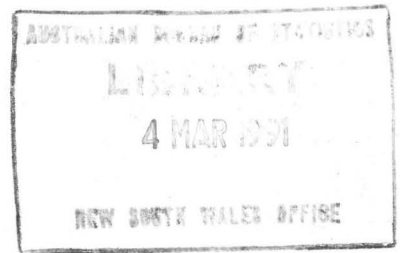
# Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients Australia 1987-88

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**APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS AND  
NUTRIENTS, AUSTRALIA  
1987-88**

**IAN CASTLES  
Australian Statistician**

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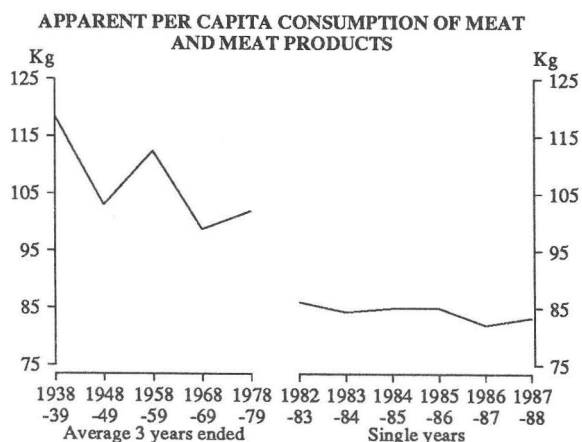
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## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

*Meat, Meat Products and Poultry*

In 1987-88, apparent per capita consumption of carcass meat increased by 1.6 per cent to 83.3kg compared with 1986-87. The apparent per capita consumption of mutton increased by 8.1 per cent to 8.0kg and pigmeat consumption increased by 4.8 per cent to 17.6kg. However, in 1987-88, beef and veal consumption continued the decline of the past four years, with beef consumption falling by 0.3 per cent to 37.4kg and veal consumption falling by 5.3 per cent to 1.8kg, compared with 1986-87. In the six year period 1982-83 to 1987-88 beef consumption fell by 11.8 per cent and veal consumption fell by 48.6 per cent, while total carcass meat consumption fell by only 3.3 per cent.



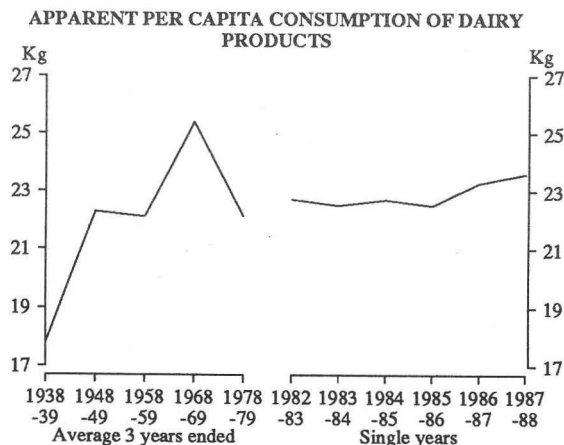
Poultry consumption increased by 5.1 per cent to 24.7kg.

*Seafood*

In 1987-88 apparent per capita consumption of seafood rose by 3.9 per cent to 7.9kg. From 1982-83 to 1987-88 the level of consumption of seafood increased by 25.4 per cent.

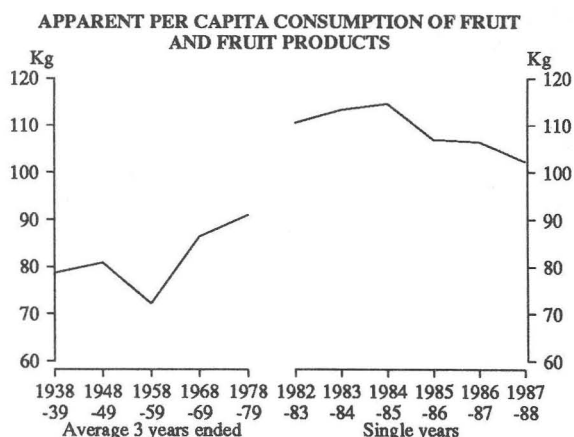
*Dairy Products*

Apparent per capita consumption of total dairy products increased by 1.3 per cent in 1987-88 to 23.6kg. The largest percentage change occurred for condensed, concentrated and evaporated milk, with an increase of 30 per cent to 1.3kg for skim milk and a decrease of 16 per cent to 2.1kg for full cream milk. There was an increase of 4.0 per cent over the six years from 1983-84.

*Fruit and Fruit Products*

In 1987-88, the apparent per capita consumption of fruit and fruit products fell by 3.9 per cent to 102.3kg, mainly due to a fall in the consumption of citrus fruit of 16.0 per cent to 34.1kg.

Between 1982-83 and 1987-88 the apparent consumption of fruit and fruit products fell by 7.5 per cent.

*Vegetables*

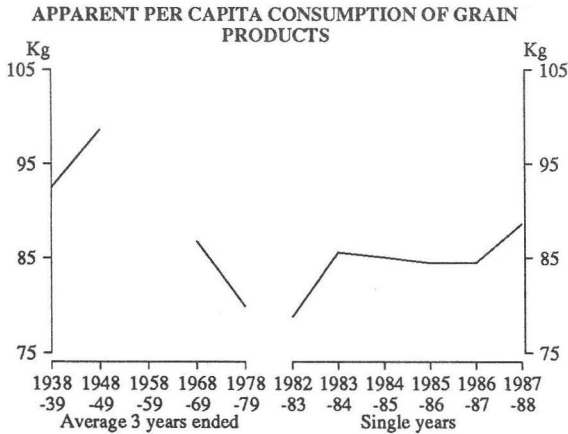
Per capita consumption of all vegetables in 1987-88 increased by 7.9 per cent. Increases were recorded for most vegetables with potatoes up 5.6 per cent to 64.0kg, tomatoes up 10.6 per cent to 19.9kg, leafy and green vegetables up 10.6 per cent to 24.1kg, and other vegetables up 19.1 per cent to 23.7kg. Over the six year period from 1982-83 to 1987-88, the apparent per capita consumption of vegetables rose by 20.3 per cent.

## APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLES



**Grain Products**

Apparent per capita consumption of grain products increased in 1987-88 by 5.0 per cent to 88.7kg. However, table rice consumption increased by 32.4 per cent to 4.9kg, and breakfast foods increased by 15.9 per cent to 10.2kg.



**Eggs and Egg Products**

Apparent per capita consumption of eggs has fallen each year since 1982-83 and for 1987-88 fell by 2.2 per cent to 135 compared with 138 in 1986-87.

**Oils and Fats**

In 1987-88 the apparent consumption of butter fell by 8.6 per cent to 3.2kg compared with 1986-87. The consumption of table margarine fell by 2.9 per cent to 6.6kg and other margarine increased by 4.8 per cent to 2.2kg. The apparent consumption of all oils and fats fell by 6.5 per cent between 1982-83 and 1987-88.

**Sugar**

In 1987-88 apparent per capita consumption of sugar fell by 4.8 per cent, with sugar in manufactured foods down by 6.2 per cent to 33.1kg. The apparent consumption of honey increased by 11.1 per cent per capita to 1.0kg compared with 1986-87. In the period 1982-83 to 1987-88 the consumption of all sugar fell by 4.2 per cent.

**Tea and Coffee**

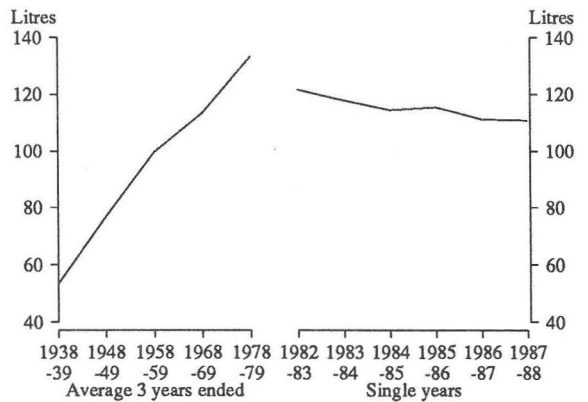
Tea and coffee consumption increased by 6.5 per cent since 1986-87, from 3.1kg to 3.3kg in 1987-88, with per capita coffee consumption up 16.7 per cent to 2.1kg, and tea consumption down 7.7 per cent to 1.2kg.

**Beer and Wine**

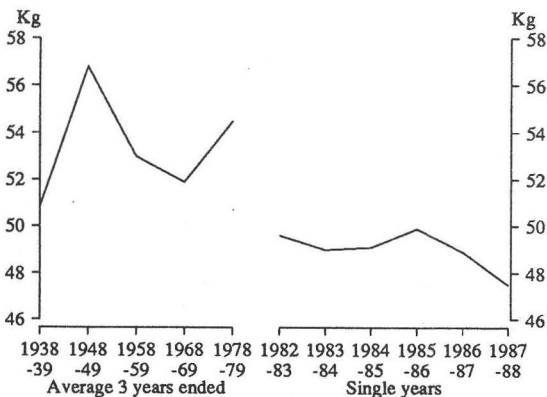
Apparent per capita consumption of beer decreased marginally by 0.4 per cent to 110.8 litres between 1986-87 and 1987-88. Consumption of low alcohol beer rose by 5.2 per cent to 12.1 litres, while the consumption of other beer fell by 1.1 per cent to 98.7 litres. The consumption of wine fell by 1.9 per cent to 20.6 litres.

Between 1982-83 and 1987-88 the consumption of beer fell by 9.0 per cent while the per capita consumption of wine increased by 4.6 per cent over the same period.

APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF BEER



APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR



SECTION I. SUPPLY AND UTILISATION OF FOODSTUFFS  
 TABLE 1. APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS, AUSTRALIA  
 (kg per year, except where otherwise stated)

	Average 3 years ended			Current year 1987-88
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	
<b>MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—</b>				
Carcass meat—				
Beef and veal	63.6	49.5	56.2	64.8
Lamb	6.8	11.4	13.3	14.4
Mutton	27.2	20.5	23.1	20.5
Pigmeat	3.9	3.2	4.6	3.6
<i>Total carcass meat</i>	101.5	84.6	97.2	96.1
Offal	3.8	4.0	5.2	5.9
<b>Total Meat and Meat Products (carcass equivalent weight)</b>	<b>118.5</b>	<b>103.0</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>102.0</b>
Canned meat (canned weight)	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.6
Bacon and ham (cured carcass weight)	4.6	5.3	3.2	6.0
<b>POULTRY—</b>				
Poultry (dressed weight)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17.1
<b>SEAFOOD—</b>				
Fresh and frozen (edible weight)—				
Fish—				
Australian	2.7	2.4	1.4	1.6
Imported	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.2
Crustacea and molluscs				0.9
Seafood, otherwise prepared (product weight)(a)—				0.5
Australian	1.9	1.4	0.4	
Imported				
Fish				
Crustacea and molluscs				
<i>Total seafood</i>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>
<b>DAIRY PRODUCTS—</b>				
Market milk (fluid whole)(litres)(b)	106.4	138.7	128.7	100.5
Condensed, concentrated and evaporated milk—				
Full cream—				
Sweetened	2.0	1.6	1.2	0.8
Unsweetened(c)	n.a.	1.8	2.9	2.5
Skim		n.a.	0.6	1.6
Powdered milk—				
Full cream	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.3
Skim (incl. buttermilk and mixed skim and buttermilk)	—	0.3	1.1	2.7
Infants' and invalids' food	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.2
Cheese (natural equivalent weight)(d)	2.0	2.5	2.6	5.3
<i>Total (converted to milk solids fat and non-fat)(e)</i>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>22.1</b>
<b>FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS—</b>				
Fresh fruit (incl. fruit for fruit juice)—				
Citrus	14.5	16.9	16.1	34.5
Other	42.6	39.5	35.6	34.6
Jams, conserves, etc. (product weight)	5.2	5.6	3.9	2.0
Dried fruit (product weight)	3.8	3.9	2.8	2.0
Processed fruit (product weight)	3.5	3.4	6.0	8.4
<i>Total (fresh fruit equivalent)</i>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>91.0</b>
<b>VEGETABLES—</b>				
Potatoes	47.1	56.3	51.7	50.1
Other root and bulb vegetables(f)	n.a.	19.1	15.9	16.7
Tomatoes	7.1	11.5	13.0	13.6
Leafy and green vegetables	n.a.	20.5	17.9	24.1
Other vegetables	n.a.	22.3	18.6	23.7
<i>Total (fresh equivalent weight)</i>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>129.7</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>122.5</b>
				<b>101.5</b>
				2.1
				1.3
				1.0
				2.9
				1.3
				8.3
				<b>23.6</b>
				34.1
				45.3
				2.0
				2.5
				8.4
				<b>102.3</b>
				64.0
				18.6
				19.9
				24.1
				23.7
				<b>150.3</b>

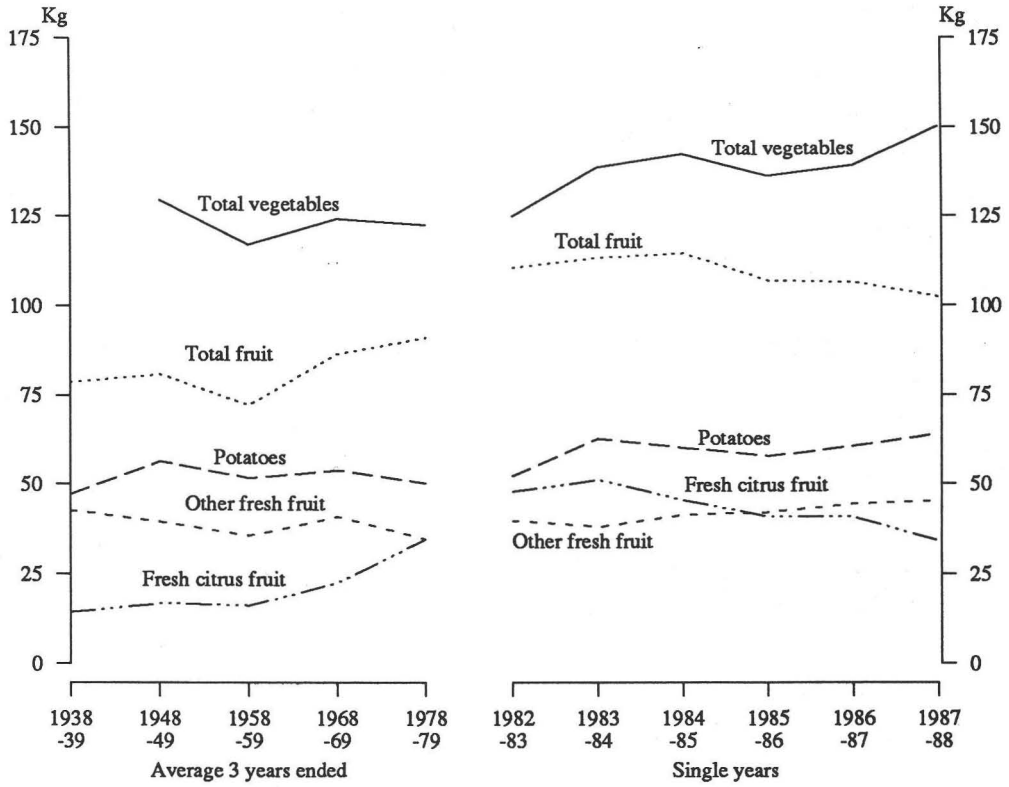
For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 1. APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS, AUSTRALIA — continued  
(kg per year, except where otherwise stated)

	Average 3 years ended				Current year 1987-88
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1978-79	
<b>GRAIN PRODUCTS—</b>					
Flour (g)	84.9	91.6	82.3	77.4	69.6
Breakfast foods	4.8	6.1	6.2	6.8	7.8
Table rice	1.8	0.4	n.a.	1.9	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>79.9</b>
Bread	49.6	64.0	69.1	59.5	47.7
<b>EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS—</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.4</b>
Equivalent number of eggs (h)	243	255	206	222	220
<b>NUTS (in shell)—</b>					
Peanuts	n.a.	4.2	3.1	2.8	2.1
Tree nuts	n.a.	1.8	3.4	5.8	2.9
<b>OILS AND FATS—</b>					
Butter	14.9	11.2	12.3	9.8	5.1
Margarine—					
Table	0.4	0.4	n.a.	1.5	5.4
Other	1.8	2.4	2.2	3.4	3.1
<b>Total (fat content) (i)</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>21.6</b>
<b>SUGAR—</b>					
As refined sugar	32.0	31.2	27.0	21.0	14.9
In manufactured foods	16.3	23.1	23.6	27.7	34.6
<b>Total (j)</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>54.5</b>
<b>BEVERAGES—</b>					
Tea	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.7
Coffee (k)	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.6
Aerated and carbonated waters (litres)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47.3	67.4
Beer (litres)	53.2	76.8	99.7	113.5	133.2
Wine (litres)	2.7	5.9	5.0	8.2	14.7
<b>ALCOHOL (litres alcohol) (l)—</b>					
Beer	2.55	3.58	4.79	5.45	6.40
Wine	0.35	0.77	0.87	1.15	1.98
Spirits	0.50	0.80	0.74	0.89	1.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>5.15</b>	<b>6.40</b>	<b>7.49</b>	<b>9.59</b>

(a) Comprises canned seafood only prior to 1972-73. Prepared seafood other than canned was included with 'Fresh and frozen' in this period. (b) Prior to 1978-79 known as Fluid Whole Milk. (c) Included ice-cream mix prior to 1972-73. (d) Combined product and natural equivalent weights prior to 1971-72. (e) Includes an allowance for estimated cream consumption. (f) Sweet potatoes included with 'other root and bulb vegetables' since 1968-69; formerly included with 'other vegetables'. (g) Includes flour used for breadmaking. (h) Data from 1982-83 consists only of commercial disposals by State Egg Boards. (i) Includes an estimate for vegetable oils and other fats. Prior to 1975-76 this was estimated at 2kg, from 1975-76 onwards estimated at 10kg. See notes on the Supply and Utilisation of Foodstuffs, page 20. (j) Includes sugar content of syrups, honey and glucose. (k) Coffee and coffee products in terms of roasted coffee. (l) From 1984-85 data makes allowance for low alcohol beers and wines.

APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLES AND FRUIT



APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR

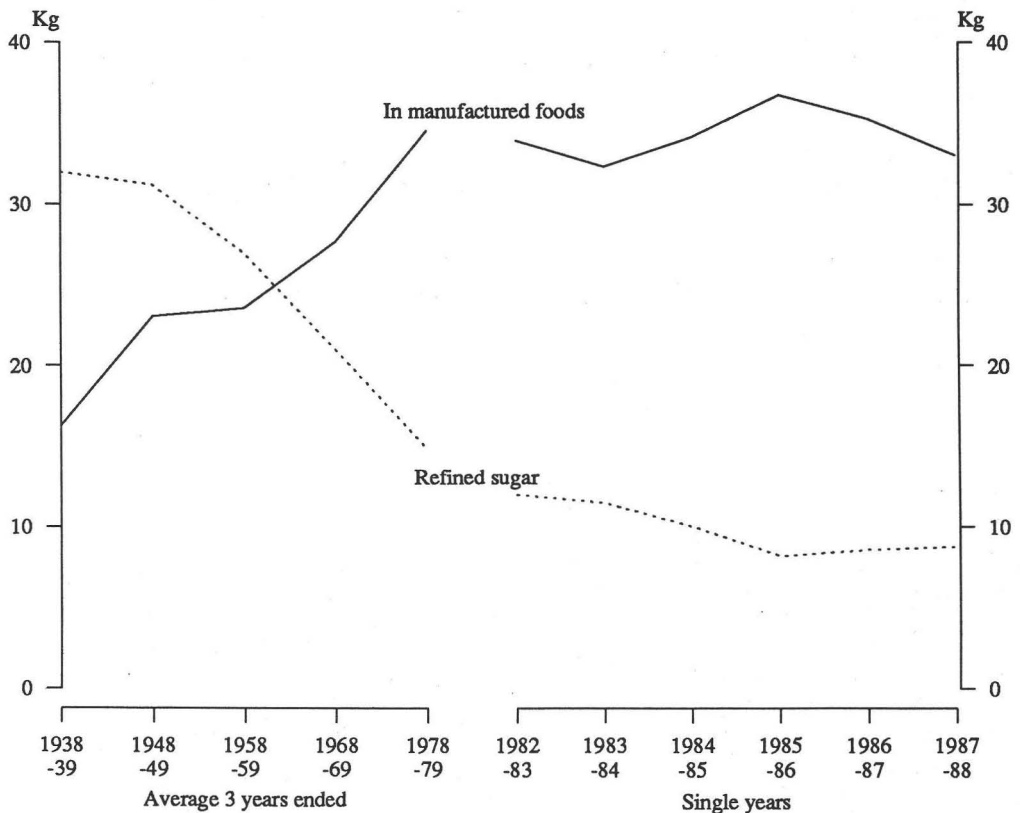


TABLE 2. TOTAL APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS, AUSTRALIA

	Available for consumption—					Apparent per capita consumption—						
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—												
Carcass meat—												
<i>Beef and veal</i>												
Beef	700,989	654,024	659,538	655,883	634,560	643,892	45.9	42.3	42.1	41.4	39.4	39.3
Veal	648,171	617,587	626,244	622,610	603,827	613,904	42.4	39.9	40.0	39.3	37.5	37.4
Lamb	52,818	36,437	33,294	33,273	30,733	29,988	3.5	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8
Mutton	246,905	261,400	266,902	268,213	241,015	244,511	16.2	16.9	17.1	16.9	15.0	14.9
Pigmeat	68,218	81,068	103,920	112,979	118,383	130,689	4.5	5.2	6.6	7.1	7.4	8.0
<i>Total carcass meat</i>	233,085	254,241	256,249	268,901	269,877	288,245	15.3	16.4	16.4	17.0	16.8	17.6
Offal	1,249,197	1,250,733	1,286,609	1,305,976	1,263,835	1,307,337	81.7	80.9	82.2	82.3	78.5	79.7
Total	67,066	52,470	44,175	42,633	55,083	59,092	4.4	3.4	2.8	2.7	3.4	3.6
<b>Total Meat and Meat Products</b> (carcass equivalent weight)	<b>1,316,263</b>	<b>1,303,203</b>	<b>1,330,784</b>	<b>1,348,609</b>	<b>1,318,918</b>	<b>1,366,429</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>83.3</b>
Canned meat (canned weight)	24,720	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bacon and ham (cured carcass weight)	89,896	99,964	105,503	103,693	108,191	117,674	5.9	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.7	7.2
POULTRY—												
Poultry (dressed weight)	310,792	309,039	341,014	365,168	378,107	405,160	20.3	20.0	21.8	23.0	23.5	24.7
SEAFOOD—												
Fresh and frozen (edible weight)—												
Fish—												
Australian	18,319	26,262	28,796	34,274	36,577	41,046	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.5
Imported	23,487	27,819	30,088	28,552	28,936	31,968	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9
Crustacea and molluscs	17,146	13,111	14,556	11,758	13,042	13,786	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8
Seafood otherwise prepared (product weight)—												
Australian	8,761	9,037	6,977	7,233	7,855	7,863	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Imported—												
Fish	22,724	30,590	29,605	28,729	27,599	25,411	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5
Crustacea and molluscs	5,811	6,955	7,964	8,174	8,527	9,868	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Total seafood	96,248	113,774	117,986	118,720	122,536	129,942	6.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.9
DAIRY PRODUCTS—												
Market milk (fluid whole)	1,572,213	1,571,916	1,593,752	1,625,485	1,655,000	1,665,600	102.9	101.6	101.8	102.5	102.9	101.5
Condensed, concentrated and evaporated milk—												
Full cream sweetened	14,409	10,228	10,531	43,679	39,597	33,878	{	0.7	0.7	2.8	2.5	2.1
Full cream unsweetened	26,852	33,749	31,071				1.8	2.2	2.0			
Skim	12,153	13,957	18,978	13,467	16,055	20,834	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.3
Powdered milk—												
Full cream	11,847	11,511	11,062	9,358	13,735	15,867	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0
Skim	41,289	35,161	35,743	36,082	43,787	47,997	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.9
Infants' and invalids' food	18,034	18,502	15,013	18,829	15,245	21,133	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.3
Cheese (natural equivalent weight)	113,224	118,495	126,142	125,498	130,117	135,679	7.4	7.7	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.3
<b>Total (converted to milk solids, fat and non-fat)</b>	<b>347,497</b>	<b>347,511</b>	<b>355,536</b>	<b>357,636</b>	<b>374,820</b>	<b>386,835</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>23.6</b>

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 2. TOTAL APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS, AUSTRALIA — continued

	Available for consumption—						Apparent per capita consumption—					
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS—</b>												
Fresh fruit (incl. fruit for fruit juice)—												
Citrus	731,274	791,464	709,215	646,703	653,566	558,524	47.9	51.2	45.3	40.8	40.6	34.1
Other	605,842	589,957	648,325	667,852	715,574	742,696	39.6	38.1	41.4	42.1	44.5	45.3
Jams, conserves, etc. (product weight)	26,847	27,976	32,790	30,582	30,237	32,414	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0
Dried fruit (product weight)	37,838	37,243	46,194	45,582	37,087	40,703	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.9	2.3	2.5
Processed fruit (product weight)	143,095	151,806	174,056	126,979	131,208	137,995	9.4	9.8	11.1	8.0	8.2	8.4
<b>Total (fresh fruit equivalent)</b>	<b>1,690,463</b>	<b>1,752,543</b>	<b>1,793,892</b>	<b>1,695,956</b>	<b>1,712,748</b>	<b>1,678,398</b>	<b>110.6</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>102.3</b>
<b>VEGETABLES—</b>												
Potatoes	797,888	967,970	938,409	914,976	975,422	1,049,167	52.2	62.6	60.0	57.7	60.6	64.0
Other root and bulb vegetables	258,139	269,301	302,145	299,343	304,549	305,139	16.9	17.4	19.3	18.9	18.9	18.6
Tomatoes	251,482	288,051	307,494	267,739	289,475	326,812	16.5	18.6	19.6	16.9	18.0	19.9
Leafy and green vegetables	327,116	339,233	352,051	361,139	350,560	395,378	21.4	21.9	22.5	22.8	21.8	24.1
Other vegetables	273,810	282,557	329,313	316,838	320,779	389,536	17.9	18.3	21.0	20.0	19.9	23.7
<b>Total (fresh equivalent weight)</b>	<b>1,908,435</b>	<b>2,147,112</b>	<b>2,229,412</b>	<b>2,160,035</b>	<b>2,240,785</b>	<b>2,466,032</b>	<b>124.9</b>	<b>138.8</b>	<b>142.4</b>	<b>136.2</b>	<b>139.3</b>	<b>150.3</b>
<b>GRAIN PRODUCTS—</b>												
Flour (a)	1,024,986	1,130,830	1,135,583	1,138,270	1,158,778	1,208,389	67.1	73.1	72.6	71.8	72.0	73.7
Breakfast foods—												
Oatmeal and rolled oats	17,769	19,609	20,794	24,543	25,301	26,696	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6
Other (from grain)	115,436	122,869	119,167	118,737	115,943	140,068	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.2	8.5
<b>Total breakfast foods</b>	<b>133,205</b>	<b>142,478</b>	<b>139,961</b>	<b>143,280</b>	<b>141,244</b>	<b>166,764</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Table rice	46,283	50,530	57,138	58,625	60,035	80,185	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.9
<b>Total grain products</b>	<b>1,204,474</b>	<b>1,323,838</b>	<b>1,332,682</b>	<b>1,340,175</b>	<b>1,360,057</b>	<b>1,455,338</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>88.7</b>
Bread	700,254	705,038	710,919	n.c.	719,025	n.c.	45.8	45.6	45.4	n.c.	44.7	n.c.
<b>EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS</b>												
Number of eggs (b)	186,599	187,538	186,295	185,331	184,473	183,961	147	146	143	140	138	135
<b>NUTS (in shell)—</b>												
Peanuts	31,574	27,422	22,613	25,741	35,084	28,394	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.2	1.7
Tree nuts	48,589	55,602	59,697	60,836	56,134	59,918	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.7

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 2. TOTAL APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS, AUSTRALIA — continued

	Available for consumption—							Apparent per capita consumption—						
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
OILS AND FATS—														
Butter	61,094	60,389	61,741	59,550	56,182	51,873	40	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.2	
Total margarine	146,402	147,906	139,731	143,463	142,676	144,211	9.6	9.6	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.8	
Table margarine	103,274	105,991	103,622	109,576	108,854	108,385	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.6	
Other margarine	43,128	41,915	36,109	33,887	33,822	35,826	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	
Total (fat content)(c)	330,276	332,864	328,742	332,258	331,096	332,020	21.6	21.5	21.0	20.9	20.9	20.6	20.2	
SUGAR—														
As refined sugar	183,117	178,282	156,713	130,841	138,246	144,002	12.0	11.5	10.0	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.8	
In manufactured foods	519,880	501,207	535,659	583,276	568,300	542,422	34.0	32.4	34.2	36.8	35.3	35.3	33.1	
Total	702,997	679,489	692,372	714,117	706,546	686,424	46.0	43.9	44.2	45.0	43.9	43.9	41.8	
Honey	11,648	13,873	11,063	12,341	14,679	16,851	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	
Total(d)	757,569	757,985	768,475	790,899	786,628	779,132	49.6	49.0	49.1	49.9	48.9	48.9	47.5	
BEVERAGES—														
Tea	21,877	22,691	21,175	21,502	20,928	19,763	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	
Coffee(e)	30,287	32,330	31,405	25,392	28,859	34,723	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.1	
Aerated and carbonated waters														
Beer—	1,003,305	974,171	1,052,930	1,157,189	1,183,676	1,312,060	65.7	63.0	67.3	73.0	73.6	80.0	80.0	
Low alcohol	n.a.	n.a.	201,339	201,044	185,009	198,592	n.a.	n.a.	{	12.9	12.7	11.5	12.1	
Other beer	n.a.	n.a.	1,590,745	1,630,970	1,605,987	1,618,095	n.a.	n.a.	{	101.6	102.8	99.8	98.7	
Total beer	1,859,028	1,821,438	1,792,084	1,832,014	1,790,996	1,816,687	121.7	117.8	114.5	115.5	111.3	110.8	110.8	
Wine	301,330	315,238	332,749	343,112	337,588	338,701	19.7	20.4	21.3	21.6	21.0	20.6	20.6	
ALCOHOL—														
Beer—	—'000 litres alcohol—													
Low alcohol	n.a.	n.a.	4,832	4,825	4,440	4,766	n.a.	n.a.	{	0.31	0.30	0.28	0.29	
Other beer	n.a.	n.a.	76,356	78,287	77,087	77,669	n.a.	n.a.	{	4.88	4.94	4.79	4.74	
Total beer	89,233	87,429	81,188	83,112	81,527	82,435	5.84	5.65	5.19	5.24	5.07	5.03	5.03	
Wine	38,164	39,714	38,887	39,879	39,233	39,287	2.50	2.57	2.48	2.51	2.44	2.40	2.40	
Spirits	17,888	17,311	18,764	20,147	18,997	20,275	1.17	1.12	1.20	1.27	1.18	1.24	1.24	
Total	145,285	144,454	138,839	143,138	139,757	141,997	9.51	9.34	8.87	9.02	8.69	8.66	8.66	

(a) Includes flour used for breadmaking. (b) Includes commercial disposals only. (c) Includes an estimate for vegetable oils and other fats. (d) Includes sugar content of syrups and glucose. (e) Coffee and coffee products in terms of roasted coffee.



TABLE 3. ESTIMATED SUPPLY AND UTILISATION OF FOODSTUFFS, AUSTRALIA, 1987-88

	Supply				Utilisation				Per capita per year	
	Net change in stocks	Production		Imports	Total supply	Exports	Non-food use, waste, etc.	For processed food		Total
		Commercial	Estimated home production							
<b>MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—</b>										
Carcass meat(a)—										
Beef and veal										
Beef	(-16,723)	1,574,628	—	2,066	1,593,417	949,525	..		643,892	39.3
Veal	(-16,221)	1,536,060	—	1,653	1,553,934	940,030	..		613,904	37.4
Lamb	(-502)	38,568	—	413	39,483	9,495	..	(b)	29,988	1.8
Mutton	(-1,746)	294,112	—	17	295,875	51,364	..		244,511	14.9
Pigmeat	(+1,011)	293,217	—	1,715	295,943	165,254	..		130,689	8.0
Total carcass meat	(+1,097)	296,881	—	—	295,784	7,539	..		288,245	17.6
Offal(a)	(-18,383)	2,458,838	—	3,798	2,481,019	1,173,682	..		1,307,337	79.7
	(+313)	118,589	—	2,704	120,980	58,888	3,000	..	59,092	3.6
<b>Total Meat and Meat Products(carcass equivalent weight)</b>	<b>(-18,070)</b>	<b>2,577,427</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6,502</b>	<b>2,601,999</b>	<b>1,232,570</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,366,429</b>	<b>83.3</b>
Bacon and ham (cured carcass weight)	(-124)	121,566	—	—	121,690	178	..	3,838	117,674	7.2
<b>POULTRY—</b>										
Poultry (dressed weight)	(-7,729)	395,580	3,718	563	407,590	2,430	..	n.a.	405,160	24.7
<b>SEAFOOD—</b>										
Fresh and frozen (edible weight)—										
Fish—										
Australian	n.a.	52,250	5,225	..	57,475	7,512	n.a.	8,917	41,046	2.5
Imported	n.a.	..	..	32,382	32,382	414	n.a.	..	31,968	1.9
Crustacea and molluscs	n.a.	29,185	—	4,879	34,064	18,072	n.a.	2,206	13,786	0.8
Seafood, otherwise prepared (product weight)—										
Australian	(+207)	11,123	—	..	10,916	3,053	..	..	7,863	0.5
Imported—										
Fish	n.a.	..	..	25,446	25,446	35	..	..	25,411	1.5
Crustacea and molluscs	n.a.	..	..	9,894	9,894	26	..	..	9,868	0.6
<b>DAIRY PRODUCTS—</b>										
Market milk (fluid whole)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)1,665,600	litres
Condensed, concentrated and evaporated milk—										
Full cream sweetened	(+1,186)	39,314	—	852	38,980	5,102	..	..	33,878	kg
Full cream unsweetened	(-2)	24,251	—	1,123	25,376	4,542	..	..	20,834	2.1
Skim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3
Powdered milk—										
Full cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)15,867	1.0
Skim (incl. buttermilk and mixed skim and buttermilk)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)47,997	2.9
Infants' and invalids' food	(-214)	28,258	..	1,503	29,975	8,842	..	..	21,133	1.3
Cheese (natural equivalent weight)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)135,679	8.3

For footnotes see end of table.



TABLE 3. ESTIMATED SUPPLY AND UTILISATION OF FOODSTUFFS, AUSTRALIA, 1987-88 — continued

	Supply				Utilisation				Per capita per year	
	Net change in stocks	Production		Imports	Total supply	Exports	Non-food use, waste, etc.	For processed food		Total
		Commercial	Estimated home production							
<b>VEGETABLES—</b>										
Potatoes	n.a.	1,105,480	25,400	1,738	1,132,618	8,251	75,200		1,049,167	64.0
Other root and bulb vegetables—										
Beetroot	(-605)	27,533	1,927	—	30,065	83	275		29,707	1.8
Carrots	(-993)	145,813	7,291	n.a.	153,197	17,297	4,374		131,526	8.0
Onions	(-638)	186,258	9,313	4,823	201,032	63,318	5,588		132,126	8.1
Parsnips	n.a.	5,527	276	—	5,803	496	111		5,196	0.3
Sweet potatoes	n.a.	4,538	—	2	4,540	—	91		4,449	0.3
White turnips and swedes	n.a.	4,472	134	—	4,606	2,382	89		2,135	0.1
Total	(-1,336)	374,141	18,941	4,825	399,243	83,576	10,528		305,139	18.6
Tomatoes	(-5,416)	295,429	29,543	14,455	344,843	3,260	14,771		326,812	19.9
Leafy and green veg. (incl. legumes)—										
Beans	(-1,429)	47,073	7,061	2,704	58,267	1,797	941		55,529	3.4
Cabbages and other greens	(+6)	85,132	4,257	570	89,953	1,250	4,257		84,446	5.1
Celery	n.a.	49,135	2,457	4	51,596	397	2,457		48,742	3.0
Lettuce	n.a.	87,679	8,768	—	96,447	3,689	6,138		86,620	5.3
Peas	(+6,827)	103,181	15,477	21,429	133,260	4,965	8,254		120,041	7.3
Total	(+5,404)	372,200	38,020	24,707	429,523	12,098	22,047		395,378	24.1
Other vegetables—										
Asparagus	n.a.	6,145	615	4,429	11,189	657	..		10,532	0.6
Cauliflowers	n.a.	115,295	5,765	19	121,079	6,415	8,071		106,593	6.5
Cucumbers (incl. gherkins)	(-25)	20,670	1,034	2,642	24,371	94	620		23,657	1.4
Marrows, squashes and zucchinis	n.a.	10,082	504	—	10,586	397	n.a.		10,189	0.6
Pumpkins	n.a.	81,410	4,071	—	85,481	397	n.a.		85,084	5.2
Sweet corn	(-4,980)	52,418	2,621	7,534	67,553	807	1,048		65,698	4.0
Other	(-5,885)	70,276	—	33,510	109,671	21,888	n.a.		87,783	5.4
Total	(-10,890)	356,296	14,610	48,134	429,930	30,655	9,739		389,536	23.7
<b>Total all vegetables</b>	<b>(-12,238)</b>	<b>2,503,546</b>	<b>126,514</b>	<b>93,859</b>	<b>2,736,157</b>	<b>137,840</b>	<b>132,285</b>		<b>2,466,032</b>	<b>150.3</b>
<b>GRAIN PRODUCTS—</b>										
Flour (incl. flour for breadmaking)	(+509)	1,268,514	..	12,702	1,280,707	72,318	..		1,208,389	73.7
Breakfast foods—										
Oatmeal and rolled oats	n.a.	31,367	..	267	31,634	4,938	..		26,696	1.6
Other (from grain)	(-207)	148,660	..	2,125	150,992	10,924	..		140,068	8.5
Table rice	n.a.	59,469	..	20,716	80,185	..	..		80,185	4.9
<b>Total grain products</b>	<b>(+302)</b>	<b>1,508,010</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>35,810</b>	<b>1,543,518</b>	<b>88,180</b>	<b>..</b>		<b>1,455,338</b>	<b>88.7</b>
Bread (g)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.		n.c.	n.c.
<b>EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS—</b>										
Number of eggs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		'000 doz. (h)183,961	number 135
<b>NUTS (in shell)—</b>										
Peanuts	(-5,305)	30,218	n.a.	4,105	39,628	6,085	..		28,394	1.7
Tree nuts	n.a.	14,765	n.a.	47,675	62,440	2,522	n.a.		59,918	3.7

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3. ESTIMATED SUPPLY AND UTILISATION OF FOODSTUFFS, AUSTRALIA, 1987-88 — continued

	Supply			Utilisation			Apparent consumption in Australia as human food	Per capita per year		
	Net change in stocks	Production		Imports	Total supply	Exports			Non-food use, waste, etc.	For processed food
		Commercial	Estimated home production							
<b>OILS AND FATS—</b>								Kg		
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c) 51,873	3.2		
Total margarine	(-)/764	156,488	504	157,756	13,545	..	144,211	8.8		
Table margarine	(+)/432	112,767	504	112,839	4,454	..	108,385	6.6		
Other margarine	(-)/1,196	43,721	—	44,917	9,091	..	35,826	2.2		
<b>SUGAR—</b>										
As refined sugar	(+)/6,877	718,043	72	711,238	4,950	..	144,002	8.8		
In manufactured foods	—	562,286	17,765	580,051	37,629	..	542,422	33.1		
Honey	—	29,727	223	29,950	13,099	—	16,851	1.0		
<b>BEVERAGES—</b>										
Tea	n.a.	879	19,125	20,004	241	..	19,763	1.2		
Coffee	n.a.	—	37,412	37,412	2,689	..	34,723	2.1		
				— '000 litres —				litres		
Aerated and carbonated waters	n.a.	1,346,077	23,102	1,369,179	57,119	..	1,312,060	80.0		
<b>Beer—</b>			(i)				(j)			
Low alcohol	..	..	173	..	..	..	198,592	12.1		
Other beer	..	..	7,985	..	..	..	1,618,095	98.7		
Total beer	..	..	8,158	..	..	..	1,816,687	110.8		
<b>Wine—</b>			(i)				(k)			
Dessert wine	..	..	100	..	..	..	19,590	1.2		
Sherry	..	..	78	..	..	..	15,645	1.0		
Sparkling and carbonated wine	..	..	2,039	..	..	..	36,099	2.2		
Table wine	..	..	5,294	..	..	..	261,093	15.9		
Vermouth	..	..	206	..	..	..	2,868	0.2		
Other wine, n.e.i.	..	..	437	..	..	..	3,406	0.2		
Total wine	..	..	8,154	..	..	..	338,701	20.6		
				— '000 litres alcohol —				litres alcohol		
<b>Spirits—</b>			(i)				(j)			
Brandy	..	..	641	..	..	..	2,420	0.15		
Gin	..	..	654	..	..	..	923	0.06		
Liqueurs (incl. flavoured spirits)	..	..	1,844	..	..	..	1,982	0.12		
Rum	..	..	619	..	..	..	2,893	0.18		
Vodka	..	..	427	..	..	..	944	0.06		
Whisky	..	..	9,717	..	..	..	9,811	0.60		
Other, n.e.i. (incl. bitters)	..	..	414	..	..	..	1,302	0.08		
Total spirits	..	..	14,316	..	..	..	20,275	1.24		

(a) Stocks supplied by the Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation. (b) Processed foods are not shown separately but are included in production and apparent consumption. (c) Domestic sales supplied by the Australian Dairy Corporation. (d) Cold store stocks of apples and pears. (e) Comprises deliveries year ended 30 June as recorded by the Australian Dried Fruits Association, and imports. (f) Comprises deliveries and imports for consumption in Australia. (g) Data collected triennially and not available for 1987-88. (h) Commercial disposals by State Egg Boards. (i) Imports cleared for consumption in Australia. (j) Imports cleared for consumption in Australia. (k) Comprises quantity of sales by winemakers and imports cleared for consumption in Australia.

SECTION II. LEVEL OF NUTRIENT INTAKE  
TABLE 4. ESTIMATED SUPPLY OF NUTRIENTS, UNADJUSTED, AUSTRALIA(a)  
(per capita per day)

Commodity group	Protein g	Fat g	Carbo- hydrate g	Calcium mg	Iron mg	Retinol		Vitamin C mg	Thiamin mg	Ribo- flavin mg	Niacin mg	Energy value kJ
						(b) µg	equivalent µg					
1983-84												
Meat and meat products	29.7	25.1	0.2	12	3.1	1,631	2	0.28	0.56	6.3	1,434	
Poultry	6.3	4.5	—	2	0.3	13	—	0.02	0.04	1.2	271	
Seafood	3.8	1.2	—	22	0.3	5	—	0.01	0.02	0.8	112	
Dairy products(c)	19.1	21.0	20.3	652	0.6	212	4	0.21	0.76	0.4	1,426	
Fruit and fruit products	2.0	0.2	25.6	44	0.9	39	65	0.14	0.07	0.6	472	
Vegetables and vegetable products	6.2	0.4	24.6	40	1.8	430	66	0.23	0.14	3.0	547	
Grain products	25.0	3.3	169.6	45	4.7	—	—	0.77	0.62	8.6	3,428	
Eggs and egg products	2.5	2.0	0.1	8	0.3	31	—	0.01	0.08	—	116	
Nuts	1.5	3.9	1.2	8	0.2	—	—	0.04	0.02	0.7	180	
Oils and fats	0.2	57.3	0.3	7	—	270	—	—	—	—	2,139	
Sugar	—	—	126.8	6	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	2,068	
Beverages(alcoholic)(d)	1.0	—	6.8	17	0.1	—	—	—	0.10	—	765	
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>118.8</b>	<b>375.4</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>2,631</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>12,959</b>	
1984-85												
Meat and meat products	29.7	25.6	0.1	12	3.0	1,344	2	0.28	0.51	6.2	1,453	
Poultry	6.8	4.9	—	3	0.3	14	—	0.02	0.04	1.3	296	
Seafood	3.9	1.1	—	20	0.3	5	—	0.01	0.02	0.8	111	
Dairy products(c)	19.3	21.2	20.1	659	0.6	213	4	0.20	0.76	0.4	1,435	
Fruit and fruit products	2.0	0.2	27.1	43	0.9	38	60	0.14	0.07	0.6	496	
Vegetables and vegetable products	6.3	0.5	24.1	41	1.8	436	68	0.23	0.15	3.1	540	
Grain products	24.8	3.2	169.0	44	4.6	—	—	0.76	0.61	8.5	3,413	
Eggs and egg products	2.5	2.0	0.1	8	0.3	31	—	0.01	0.08	—	115	
Nuts	1.3	3.7	1.1	7	0.2	—	—	0.04	0.02	0.6	167	
Oils and fats	0.2	55.7	0.2	7	—	258	—	—	—	—	2,081	
Sugar	—	—	126.9	6	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	2,070	
Beverages(alcoholic)(d)	1.0	—	6.7	17	0.2	—	—	—	0.10	—	767	
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>375.3</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>12,943</b>	
1985-86												
Meat and meat products	29.7	25.8	0.1	12	3.0	1,296	2	0.28	0.51	6.2	1,461	
Poultry	7.2	5.2	—	3	0.4	15	—	0.02	0.04	1.4	312	
Seafood	4.0	1.1	—	21	0.3	5	—	0.01	0.02	0.8	113	
Dairy products(c)	19.2	21.1	20.2	655	0.6	213	4	0.21	0.76	0.4	1,433	
Fruit and fruit products	1.9	0.2	25.9	41	0.8	38	55	0.13	0.07	0.6	474	
Vegetables and vegetable products	6.1	0.4	23.3	40	1.8	410	65	0.22	0.14	2.9	521	
Grain products	24.6	3.2	167.5	44	4.6	—	—	0.75	0.60	8.4	3,385	
Eggs and egg products	2.4	1.9	0.1	7	0.3	30	—	0.01	0.08	—	112	
Nuts	1.4	3.9	1.2	8	0.2	—	—	0.04	0.02	0.6	176	
Oils and fats	0.2	55.7	0.2	7	—	258	—	—	—	—	2,081	
Sugar	—	—	128.3	6	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	2,092	
Beverages(alcoholic)(d)	0.9	—	6.6	17	0.2	—	—	—	0.10	—	764	
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>373.4</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>2,266</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>12,926</b>	

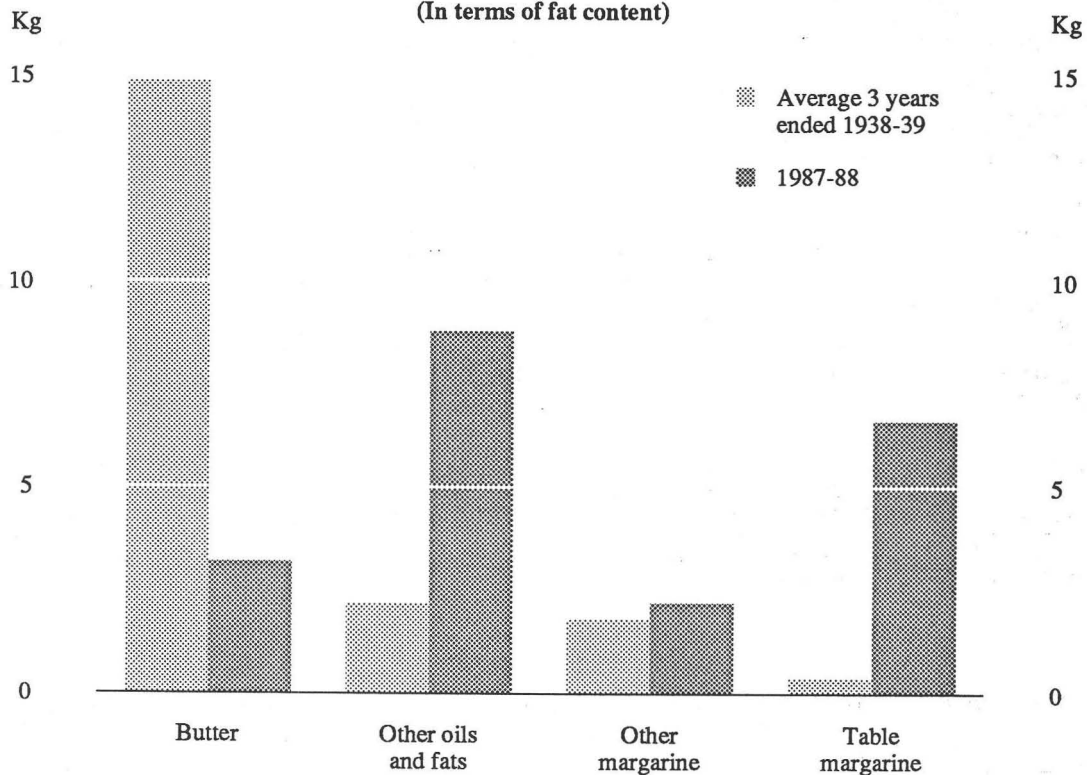
For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 4. ESTIMATED SUPPLY OF NUTRIENTS, UNADJUSTED, AUSTRALIA(a) — continued  
(per capita per day)

Commodity group	Protein g	Fat g	Carbo- hydrate g	Calcium mg	Iron mg	Retinol equivalent		Vitamin C mg	Thiamin mg	Ribo- flavin mg	Niacin mg	Energy value kJ
						(a)	(b)					
1986-87												
Meat and meat products	28.8	24.9	0.2	12	3.0	1,631	2	0.28	0.56	6.1	1,411	
Poultry	7.4	5.3	—	3	0.4	16	—	0.02	0.04	1.4	319	
Seafood	4.0	1.1	—	20	0.3	5	—	0.01	0.02	0.8	114	
Dairy products(c)	19.8	21.3	20.7	677	0.5	215	4	0.21	0.79	0.4	1,459	
Fruit and fruit products	1.9	0.2	25.2	40	0.8	38	56	0.12	0.07	0.6	463	
Vegetables and vegetable products	6.1	0.4	24.1	41	1.8	454	66	0.22	0.14	3.0	537	
Grain products	24.6	3.2	167.6	44	4.5	—	—	0.75	0.59	8.3	3,387	
Eggs and egg products	2.4	1.9	0.1	7	0.3	30	—	0.01	0.08	—	110	
Nuts	1.6	4.2	1.3	8	0.2	—	—	0.05	0.02	0.8	195	
Oils and fats	0.2	54.9	0.2	6	—	248	—	—	—	—	2,047	
Sugar	—	—	125.2	6	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	2,043	
Beverages(alcoholic)(d)	0.9	—	6.4	17	0.1	—	—	—	0.09	—	736	
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>117.4</b>	<b>370.9</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>2,636</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>12,821</b>	
1987-88												
Meat and meat products	29.3	25.4	0.2	12	3.0	1,726	2	0.29	0.58	6.3	1,439	
Poultry	7.7	5.5	—	3	0.4	16	—	0.02	0.05	1.5	335	
Seafood	4.1	1.1	—	20	0.3	5	—	0.01	0.02	0.9	115	
Dairy products(c)	20.3	21.6	21.5	691	0.6	222	5	0.22	0.80	0.4	1,490	
Fruit and fruit products	1.8	0.2	25.2	37	0.8	37	50	0.11	0.07	0.6	460	
Vegetables and vegetable products	6.7	0.5	25.6	43	2.0	454	72	0.24	0.16	3.2	575	
Grain products	25.8	3.4	175.8	46	4.9	—	—	0.79	0.65	9.0	3,551	
Eggs and egg products	2.3	1.8	0.1	7	0.3	29	—	0.01	0.07	—	108	
Nuts	1.4	3.9	1.2	8	0.2	—	—	0.04	0.02	0.7	178	
Oils and fats	0.2	54.0	0.2	6	—	238	—	—	—	—	2,014	
Sugar	—	—	125.2	6	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	2,043	
Beverages	0.9	—	6.3	17	0.1	—	—	—	0.09	—	731	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>117.4</b>	<b>381.4</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>2,728</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>2.51</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>13,039</b>	

(a) Adjustments have not been made for the loss of nutrients in cooking, or the extra niacin obtained from the metabolism of protein. See Table 5 for adjustments for specific vitamin availabilities. (b) Expressed as the sum of retinol content and one sixth of the carotene equivalent. (c) Excludes butter, which is included in 'Oils and fats'. (d) Comprises beer, wine and spirits, the energy value of which includes the contribution made by alcohol.

**APPARENT PER CAPITA PER YEAR CONSUMPTION OF BUTTER, MARGARINE AND OTHER OILS AND FATS  
(In terms of fat content)**



**APPARENT PER CAPITA INTAKE OF VITAMIN C  
(adjusted for losses in cooking)**

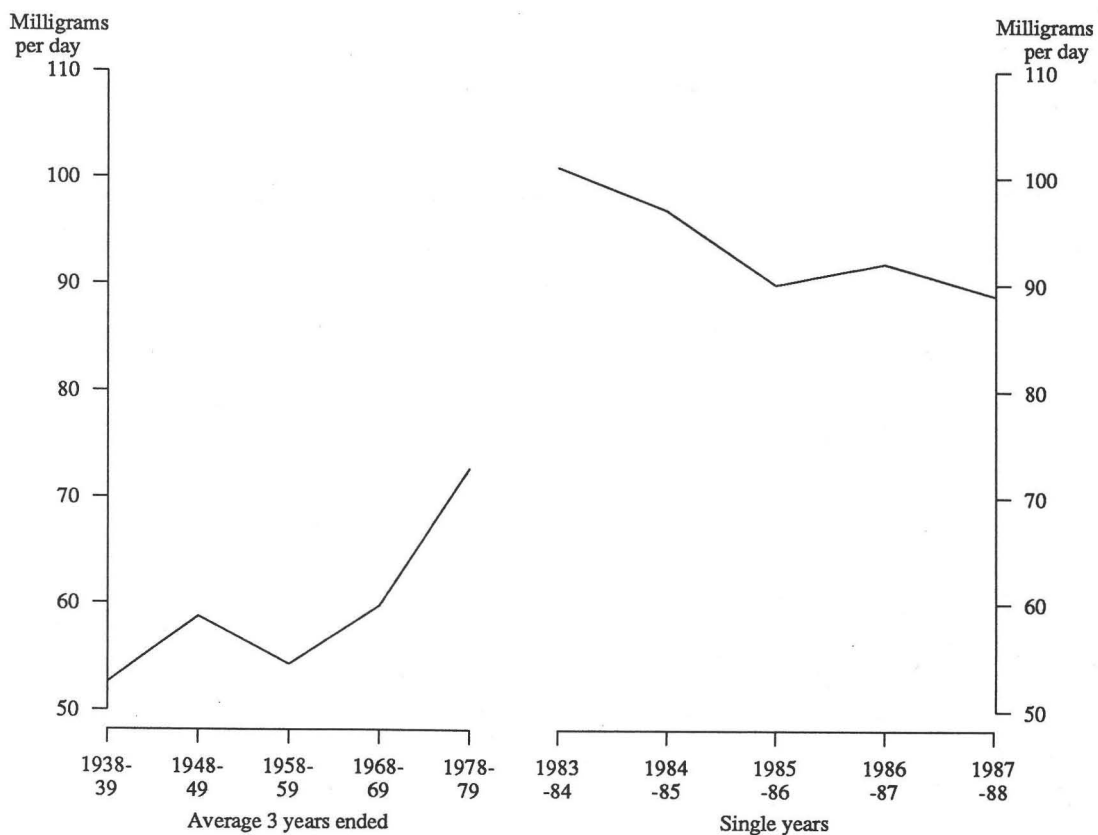


TABLE 5. ADJUSTMENTS TO THE AVAILABILITY OF SPECIFIC VITAMINS, AUSTRALIA(a)  
(milligrams per capita per day)

Nutrient	1983-84		1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
	Cal- culated value	Amount avail- able	Cal- culated value	Amount avail- able	Cal- culated value	Amount avail- able	Cal- culated value	Amount avail- able	Cal- culated value	Amount avail- able
Vitamin C—										
Dairy products—										
Fluid whole milk	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Other milk products	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8
Meat and meat products	2.2	(b)	1.9	(b)	1.9	(b)	2.1	(b)	2.2	(b)
Fish	0.2	(b)	0.2	(b)	0.2	(b)	0.2	(b)	0.3	(b)
Fruit and fruit products—										
Fresh, canned and dried	12.1	11.2	13.4	12.4	13.4	12.1	14.0	13.1	15.3	14.2
Cooked	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2
Citrus	52.4	52.4	46.2	46.2	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.3	34.7	34.7
Vegetables and vegetable products—										
Fresh tomatoes	9.1	4.7	9.6	5.0	8.2	4.0	8.8	4.5	9.7	5.1
Lettuce	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Canned vegetables	6.7	2.6	6.8	2.8	6.6	2.7	7.4	3.1	7.6	3.0
Cooked potatoes and other vegetables	50.0	25.0	51.5	25.8	49.3	24.6	49.2	24.6	54.1	27.0
<b>Total vitamin C</b>	<b>137.9</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>134.7</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>128.0</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>129.3</b>	<b>89.5</b>
Thiamin	1.70	1.45	1.68	1.43	1.66	1.41	1.67	1.42	1.74	1.48
Niacin equivalent(c)	21.6	38.3	21.4	38.2	21.3	38.0	21.5	38.2	22.5	39.7

(a) Losses in cooking have been estimated for vitamin C and thiamin only; losses of other nutrients are not likely to be significant. (b) Little vitamin C would be retained in these foods. (c) The niacin equivalent of a diet is computed from dietary niacin plus 0.16 times the dietary protein in grams, expressed in milligrams.

TABLE 6. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENERGY DERIVED FROM EACH COMMODITY GROUP, AUSTRALIA

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Meat and meat products	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.0	11.0
Poultry	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6
Seafood	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Dairy products	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.4	11.4
Fruit and fruit products	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5
Vegetables and vegetable products	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.4
Grain products	26.5	26.4	26.2	26.4	27.2
Eggs and egg products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Nuts	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4
Oils and fats	16.5	16.1	16.1	16.0	15.4
Sugar	16.0	16.0	16.2	15.9	15.7
Beverages	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>



TABLE 7. ESTIMATED NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, ADJUSTED, AUSTRALIA(a)(per capita per day)

Nutrient	Unit	Average 3 years ended—								
		1948-49	1958-59	1968-69	1978-79	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Protein—										
Animal	g	57.4	59.6	64.2	69.3	61.3	62.1	62.4	62.4	63.7
Vegetable	g	35.3	32.3	35.5	32.2	35.9	35.6	35.1	35.4	36.8
Total	g	92.7	91.9	99.7	101.5	97.2	97.7	97.5	97.8	100.5
Fat(from all sources)	g	121.7	131.7	123.2	152.6	118.8	118.0	118.7	117.4	117.4
Carbohydrate	g	424.8	416.7	406.8	396.2	375.4	375.3	373.4	370.9	381.4
Calcium	mg	785	817	968	874	861	867	860	881	896
Iron	mg	15.1	14.0	14.7	15.7	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.8
Retinol equivalent	µg	1,389	1,370	1,348	1,602	2,631	2,340	2,266	2,636	2,728
Vitamin C	mg	58.8	54.3	59.8	72.7	101	97	90	92	89
Thiamin	mg	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.50	1.45	1.43	1.41	1.42	1.48
Riboflavin	mg	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.74	2.41	2.37	2.33	2.40	2.51
Niacin equivalent	mg	32.4	33.3	36.2	40.8	38.3	38.2	38.0	38.2	39.7
Energy value	kJ	13,584	13,801	13,835	14,635	12,959	12,943	12,926	12,821	13,039

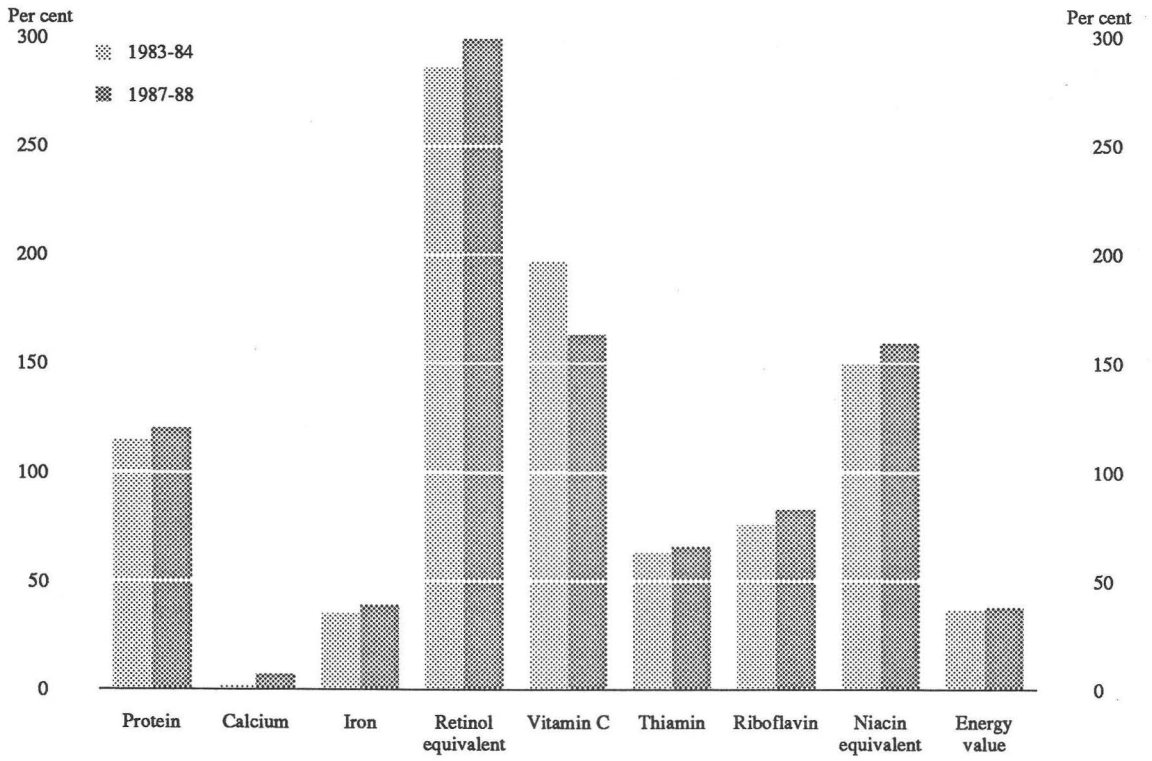
(a) Adjustments have been made for the loss of nutrients in cooking and the extra niacin obtained from the metabolism of protein. See paragraphs 1 to 6 of Section II for information on the effect on data comparisons of changes to nutrient tables used.

TABLE 8. NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION(a) IN AUSTRALIA COMPARED WITH RECOMMENDED DIETARY INTAKES (RDI)

	Protein g	Calcium mg	Iron mg	Retinol equivalent µg	Vitamin C mg	Thiamin mg	Ribo- flavin mg	Niacin equivalent mg	Energy value kJ
1983-84—									
RDI	45.2	842	9.2	681	34	0.89	1.37	15.3	9,453
Nutrients—									
Available	97.2	861	12.4	2,631	101	1.45	2.41	38.3	12,959
In excess of RDI (%)	115	2	35	286	197	63	76	150	37
1984-85—									
RDI	45.6	842	9.2	682	34	0.90	1.37	15.3	9,458
Nutrients—									
Available	97.7	867	12.3	2,340	97	1.43	2.37	38.2	12,943
In excess of RDI (%)	114	3	34	243	186	59	73	149	37
1985-86—									
RDI	45.6	842	9.2	682	34	0.88	1.37	15.3	9,463
Nutrients—									
Available	97.5	860	12.2	2,266	90	1.41	2.33	38.0	12,926
In excess of RDI (%)	114	2	32	232	165	61	70	148	37
1986-87—									
RDI	45.8	842	9.2	684	34	0.90	1.37	15.3	9,481
Nutrients—									
Available	97.8	881	12.1	2,636	92	1.42	2.40	38.2	12,821
In excess of RDI (%)	113	5	32	285	169	58	75	150	35
1987-88—									
RDI	45.7	840	9.2	683	34	0.89	1.37	15.3	9,471
Nutrients—									
Available	100.5	896	12.8	2,728	89	1.48	2.51	39.7	13,039
In excess of RDI (%)	120	7	39	299	163	66	83	159	38

(a) Adjustments have been made for the loss of nutrients in cooking and the extra niacin obtained from the metabolism of protein. See paragraph 13 of Section II for the source of Recommended Dietary Intakes (RDI) used and the determination of population RDIs. Protein, thiamin, riboflavin, niacin and iron are calculated on the mid value for the RDI range given for each age group. Energy calculated from mid value of the range up to 18 years. Energy for 18 years onwards is based on BMRX1.5 and weights from NHF Risk Factor Prevalence Study 1983.

## NUTRIENTS AVAILABILITY: PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RECOMMENDED DIETARY ALLOWANCE AND AVAILABILITY



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

**Introduction**

This publication contains detailed statistics of the consumption of foodstuffs and nutrient intake in Australia for 1987-88 as well as comparative data for earlier years. Section I deals with the supply and utilisation of foodstuffs, while Section II deals primarily with the level of nutrient intake in Australia. These levels are compiled by officers of the Nutrition Section of the Commonwealth Department of Community Services and Health to whom thanks are extended. Preliminary statistics for 1989-90 covering major food items have been published in *Apparent Consumption of Selected Foodstuffs, Australia, 1989-90, Preliminary* (4315.0), which is available from any ABS office.

**Related publications**

2. Users may also wish to refer to the following priced publications which are available on request:

*Summary of Crops, Australia, 1988-89* (7330.0)

*Livestock and Livestock Products, Australia, 1988-89* (7221.0)

*Manufacturing Commodities, Principal Articles Produced, Australia, 1986-87* (8303.0)

*Foreign Trade, Australia, Exports, 1988-89* (5436.0)

*Foreign Trade, Australia, Imports, 1988-89* (5437.0)

*Manufacturing Production, Australia, Food, Drink Tobacco, Stock and Poultry Food* (8359.0) — issued monthly

*Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers* (8504.0) — issued monthly

3. The ABS has more detailed agricultural statistics on magnetic tape, microfiche and floppy disk. Agstats on floppy disk offers a wider range of data, aggregated at smaller geographic areas than those generally available in printed publications.

4. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Publications Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. *Statistics Weekly* (1318.0), issued on Thursdays, describes the highlights from publications released during the week. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

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

6. The derivation of Apparent Consumption includes the addition of imports and the subtraction of exports of foodstuffs available for consumption. A new system for classifying imports and exports, The Australian Harmonised Commodity Classification, was introduced on 1 January 1987 and may have some impact on the comparability of 1987-88 data with data for previous years.

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

**Symbols and other usages**

n.a.	not available
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
n.c.	not collected
	break in series
n.p.	not available for separate publication but included in totals where applicable.

**Abbreviations**

Kg	kilograms
g	grams
mg	milligrams
µg	micrograms
kJ	kilojoules

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## TECHNICAL NOTES

### I. SUPPLY AND UTILISATION OF FOODSTUFFS

In general, the method employed in this publication to estimate consumption in Australia of each of the various foodstuffs is as follows:

*Apparent consumption* = (Commercial production + Estimated home production + Imports + Opening stocks) minus (Exports + Usage for processed food + Non-food usage + Wastage + Closing stocks).

*Per capita consumption* = Apparent consumption divided by the mean population for that period.

2. The following mean population figures (year ended 30 June basis) have been used in this publication:

Average 3 years ended—		Individual years—	
1938-39	6,870,261	1982-83	15,280,879
1948-49	7,651,558	1983-84	15,466,675
1958-59	9,741,073	1984-85	15,651,653
1968-69	11,919,046	1985-86	15,861,410
1978-79	14,275,870	1986-87	16,089,900
		1987-88	16,402,017

3. In interpreting the figures shown in this publication the following factors should be noted:

- (a) Changes in the composition of the population have a bearing on trends in the patterns of consumption (particularly on estimates of consumption per capita). The most significant change since 1945, which has almost certainly had some effect on the consumption pattern, is 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 born overseas was 9.8 per cent in 1947, 14.3 per cent in 1954, 16.9 per cent in 1961, 18.4 per cent in 1966, 20.2 per cent in 1971, 20.1 per cent in 1976, 20.6 per cent in 1981 and 21.2 per cent in 1986).
- (b) Another similar factor is the age distribution of the population which may also affect data relating to per capita consumption. For example, while per capita consumption of infants' and invalids' food 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 per capita consumption by these consumers would therefore be considerably higher than the figures shown in relevant tables<sup>1</sup>. The overall ageing of the population will also have an effect on the patterns of consumption.
- (c) In general, the statistics in the publication are for financial years. However, where there is a marked seasonal pattern in the production or marketing of certain crops, the statistics in practice refer to crop

years. For example, statistics relating to commercial production of citrus fruit are on the basis of the year ending 31 March.

4. In estimating apparent consumption, four significant components in the general equation should be noted.

- (a) *Consumption*. Because of qualifications in respect of stocks and wastage (described below), the term 'consumption' is used in a specialised 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-market, 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 figures therefore represent fairly accurately total consumption, as defined above, in the year to which they relate.

The general consumption equation is not used in those instances where certain components of the equation are not available, or where a more appropriate technique for estimating consumption is available. In this publication the equation is not used for milk, some milk products, cheese, rice, bread, butter, eggs, beer, wine, spirits and dried fruits.

- (b) *Commercial production and estimated home production*. Available production statistics are confined mainly to commercial production. Calculations of the extent of production by householders for their own use are not always available. This applies particularly in the case of vegetables, fruit, poultry and fish. However, in all these cases 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 1939-45 War. The ABS is currently updating this information. Production statistics are derived from sources such as the annual Agricultural Census and other annual or monthly collections for the year in question. Where these are unavailable, outside sources or reliable estimates have been used.
- (c) *Stocks*. Statistics of stocks refer to in-store (i.e. those held by marketing authorities) and factory stocks. With minor exceptions 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 nonperishable foods, and estimates derived for consumption of

1. See Technical Note III.

such foodstuffs for individual years may not state the position correctly particularly in the case of canned foodstuffs which have a long shelf life.

- (d) *Wastage*. In many cases, allowance is not made for wastage before the foodstuffs are consumed. The importance of this factor is difficult to estimate, but in some seasons gluts result in considerable destruction of perishable foodstuffs. 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.

#### *Additional information*

5. Additional information related to some of the individual food groups in Tables 1, 2 and 3 is as follows:

*Sugar*. Sugar consumption represents apparent consumption in terms of disposals of sugar by refineries and the sugar content of disposals of sugar products by manufacturers. In general stocks are not taken into account. At one time, however, sugar used in the brewing industry was, in energy contribution terms, being counted twice, i.e. as sugar in manufactured foods and as alcohol in beer. Once the effect of the double count was removed in 1980-81, there resulted an apparent decrease in the potential energy contribution in sugar (in sugar forms). Data from 1975-76 has been corrected.

*Vegetables*. 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.). Stocks, imports and exports of processed tomatoes are converted to fresh equivalent for this purpose. Separate data on processed vegetables (product weight) and fresh vegetables are no longer available for publication; some data are available on request by contacting the ABS on Canberra (06) 252 5329 or by writing to PO Box 10, Belconnen, ACT 2616.

*Alcoholic beverages*. The increased market share of 'low alcohol' beers and wines had led to a revision in the methodology of calculating litres of alcohol consumption. From 1984-85, alcohol consumption data will show the apparent decrease resulting from the inclusion of low alcoholic beverages.

*Fruit*. Fruit is shown in terms of fresh or fresh equivalent and, as in the case of vegetables, relates to the pre-processing stage. Stocks, imports and exports are converted to fresh equivalent for this purpose. Data are also shown for some fruit as product weight. Melons and cantaloupes, included in vegetables in earlier issues of this publication, are now included in fruit.

*Meat*. The methodology for calculating meat consumption has been revised from 1975-76 and now shows meat consumption in carcass weight equivalent terms. Canned meat as such is not available. Carcass weight is defined as ex-abattoir (i.e. bone-in). Owing to diverse cutting practices by butchers and the difficulty in clearly defining 'retail weight of meat' it is considered impractical to derive a factor for the purpose of expressing estimated meat consumption in terms of retail weight. Estimates of retail weight as a percentage of carcass weight range from 70 per cent for beef, 80 to 85 per cent for lamb and 80 per cent for pork.

*Eggs and egg products*. Data prior to 1982-83 for eggs are based on Egg Boards' records of output from areas under their control, plus estimates of production for uncontrolled areas and for 'back-yard' poultry keepers based on information obtained from other sources. Because of the inadequacy of data covering the volume of uncontrolled production the data shown from 1982-83 consists of commercial disposals, by State Egg Boards, of areas under their control. Estimates are made for North Queensland and the Northern Territory. Care should therefore be taken in comparing current egg consumption with data from earlier years.

*Grain and grain products*. Bread statistics are derived from the annual Manufacturing Census sales and transfers out of bread by manufacturing establishments which employ four or more employees. Consequently, bread statistics are understated due to establishments with less than four employees being out-of-scope. The Manufacturing Census was not conducted in 1985-86 and in 1987-88 commodity data was not collected, hence, bread and some breakfast foods statistics are not available for these years.

*Fish*. For the purpose of estimating supplies of fish available for consumption in this publication, an allowance of 10 per cent of commercial production has been made for the non-commercial catch of fish. No such allowances have been made for crustacea or molluscs. Fresh and frozen seafood is expressed in edible weight (i.e. the edible portion of the fish or shellfish).

*Oils and fats (including butter)*. In assessing consumption of all oils and fats no allowance is made for fats consumed in association with carcass meat. The quantities of carcass meat shown in Table 3 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. No duplication occurs for fats removed from the carcass at the slaughtering stage. It has, however, been necessary to estimate the availability of other edible oils and fats. Source limitations have always made this difficult to update but a new method for estimating the availability of these foods was determined in 1980-81. Data from 1975-76 have been revised accordingly and these revisions have increased the apparent per capita consumption of fat by about 27 per cent.



## II. LEVEL OF NUTRIENT INTAKE

In order to determine whether the quantities of the various foodstuffs available for consumption are likely to be sufficient for adequate nutrition of the population, it is necessary to calculate the amount of nutrients the foods provide.

2. The analysis in this section is based on the statistics collected by the Australian Statistician as set out elsewhere in this publication and is therefore subject to the same qualifications. Data in this publication have been revised where necessary and as a consequence may not agree with similar data shown in previous publications. Where data have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

3. The basis for the calculations of estimated supplies of nutrients available for consumption in Australia from the 1987-88 publication onwards is *Composition of Foods, Australia* (COFA) Cashel, English & Lewis 1989; English, Lewis & Cashel 1990; Lewis & English 1990 (AGPS, Canberra). The factors used for converting foods from 'as described weight' to 'edible weight' are now taken directly from COFA or determined from data available through the Australian food analytical program. COFA provides a complete replacement of *Metric Tables of Composition of Australian foods* (TCAF) with conversion factors and nutrients values based on a food analytical program begun in the early 1980s. The basis for the calculations of estimated supplies of nutrients available for consumption in Australia was previously changed after Bulletin No. 23 (1967-68) and from then to 1986-87 was dependent on conversion factors calculated from TCAF, S. Thomas and M. Corden, (AGPS Canberra, 1977). The previously used tables were those compiled by Anita Osmond and Winifred Wilson, 1954. While comparison with figures published for previous years is no longer entirely valid, the differences in most of the conversion factors are not so great as to negate the value of all such comparisons. To assist the user to assess the effect of the change in factors and nutrient table, beginning with the 1987-88 bulletin, the tables in Section II have been recalculated from 1983-84 onwards using the revised factors.

4. Revised factors and nutrients have been applied to all food groups in the 1987-88 publication except nuts, sugars, oils and fats, and alcoholic beverages. Revised Australian data on nuts, sugars, oils and fats are not expected to be significantly different from those available on TCAF. Nutrient data on beers have been revised using information from Wills, RBH, Costa, RC and Greenfield, H. (1985) 'Composition of Australian Foods. No. 29. Beers', *Food Tech.* in *Aust.* 37 (10): 450-1, 468. A more detailed level of data on alcoholic beverages has also been used from the 1987-88 publication onwards.

5. The biggest impact of the change in calculation bases has been on the meat and poultry data. For meat, a significant proportion of this has been due to the change to factors used to estimate 'raw edible weight of available retail meat' from carcass equivalent weight. The increase

in available vitamin A has been due to the revised data on offal content of this nutrient.

6. Following a recommendation of the joint FAO - WHO Expert Group which reported on the *Requirements of Vitamin A, Thiamine, Riboflavin and Niacin* (FAO Rome, 1967) the total vitamin A of the diet is stated in micrograms of vitamin A (retinol) activity. Strict comparisons between vitamin A activity values published since 1968-69 cannot be made with previous values.

7. *Nutrients available for consumption.* Details of the estimated supplies of nutrients passing into consumption in the years 1983-84 to 1987-88 are shown in Table 4. All nutrient determinations are based on the fresh equivalent edible weight of the foods with an allowance for natural wastage, i.e. from skins, seeds, bones, etc. The exceptions are foods such as cheese, powdered and canned milks, dried fruit, canned fish and alcoholic beverages.

8. Losses in total food available for consumption due to processing have been allowed for by way of an adjustment to the conversion factors used for processed and preserved foods. No allowances have been made for losses of nutrients (other than vitamins) due to the effect of storage and cooking; losses of vitamins are referred to in the following paragraphs. The figures in Tables 7 and 8 are adjusted for losses of vitamins in cooking and for the additional niacin obtained from the metabolism of protein (see Table 5 for these adjustments).

9. *Loss of vitamins 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 and thiamin in cooking are set out in Table 5. Losses in cooking of other nutrients do occur but not in amounts likely to be significant. Losses due to storage have not been estimated.

10. Losses of vitamin C cover a wide range, from almost nil to 100 per cent. On average, 60 per cent of vitamin C in leafy green vegetables is lost through cooking, while losses for skinned potatoes, other vegetables and stewed fruit are approximately 50 per cent. There is also a significant loss of thiamin 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 for statistical purposes to allow 15 per cent deduction from the total thiamin available. The estimates in Table 5 are calculated assuming average conditions and methods of cooking. Losses could be reduced to less than these figures by careful cooking. Losses from uncooked fruits and vegetables are assumed to be negligible.

### *Trends in the consumption of nutrients:*

11. All nutrients available for consumption are in excess of the estimated recommended dietary intakes (RDIs) for the Australian population. With the statistics shown on page 17 of this publication, it should be noted that revised RDIs for all nutrients are now being applied. This use of

revised data began with the 1982-83 publication. The previous revision was in 1977-78. This change in the time series suggests 'lowered' availability for some of these nutrients relative to earlier years but is explained by the change in the basis of comparison. Calcium has been one of the most affected, now being available marginally in excess of the estimated recommended dietary intake for the population.

12. The combined effect of reduced available energy and iron for consumption and an increase in the reference energy and iron has been to nearly halve the energy and iron available in excess of the population reference. A reduction in the reference protein has markedly increased the protein available in excess of the population reference.

#### Dietary intakes

13. The nutritive value of food available for consumption may be compared with an arbitrary reference such as the *Recommended Dietary Intakes for Australians*, formulated by the Nutrition Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council. There has been a revision of the RDIs with serial publication of revised references. This comparison has been made in Table 8, where the quantity of nutrients available for consumption in the Australian diet (as shown in Table 4), less estimated cooking loss for some vitamins, is compared with desirable quantities recommended by the Council. From the 1987-

88 publication, all comparisons in Table 8 are made against the revised RDIs. The RDIs shown in Table 8 are population averages weighted according to the various age and sex groups in the population based on information from the publication *Estimated Age Distribution of the Population (3201.0)*. For this publication they have been determined on the data for each individual year.

14. The comparisons in these tables are useful as an indication of trends in food consumption, although it must be emphasised that the RDIs do not necessarily represent nutrient requirement; rather they were 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 these comparisons. A deviation from the allowances 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 reference, a nutritional deficiency cannot be assumed without clinical verification. The calculated figures, being averages, give no information on the food consumption of individuals or of specific groups within the population. Also the figures represent food available for consumption, which is not the same as foods consumed. The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations has estimated that in communities with a plentiful food supply, up to 15 per cent of the food available may be wasted.

### III. PER CAPITA STATISTICS

The following age-group distributions of the Estimated Resident Australian Male and Female Population at 30 June 1987 and 1988 are based on the results of the Australian Population Census of 30 June 1986 brought forward by reference to natural increase derived from records of births and recorded age at death, and details of overseas migration.

Data may be used in conjunction with information in Tables 2 and 3 to vary apparent per capita consumption according to the user's specific interest.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1987 AND 1988

Age group (years)	Number		Per cent of total population		Number		Per cent of total population	
	1987	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988
	MALES				FEMALES			
0-4	622,934	627,128	3.83	3.79	593,703	598,678	3.65	3.62
5-9	612,694	624,509	3.77	3.78	582,123	592,120	3.58	3.58
10-14	652,201	640,221	4.01	3.87	619,209	607,911	3.81	3.68
15-19	709,293	721,490	4.36	4.36	678,627	690,356	4.17	4.17
20-24	674,622	674,272	4.15	4.08	651,101	649,893	4.00	3.93
25-29	696,539	709,726	4.28	4.29	681,312	694,311	4.19	4.20
30-34	649,383	665,373	3.99	4.02	646,411	660,426	3.97	3.99
35-39	635,059	641,312	3.90	3.88	624,060	634,916	3.84	3.84
40-44	564,371	599,470	3.47	3.62	536,889	571,182	3.30	3.45
45-49	446,167	461,794	2.74	2.79	421,236	435,902	2.59	2.64
50-54	385,307	394,521	2.37	2.39	368,290	377,030	2.26	2.28
55-59	380,195	375,549	2.34	2.27	366,160	362,590	2.25	2.19
60-64	355,007	359,938	2.18	2.18	368,601	369,404	2.27	2.23
65-69	278,823	292,740	1.71	1.77	316,127	330,324	1.94	2.00
70-74	213,023	212,637	1.31	1.29	267,674	267,913	1.65	1.62
75-79	138,037	144,082	0.85	0.87	199,515	207,629	1.23	1.26
80-84	70,440	73,934	0.43	0.45	123,997	129,449	0.76	0.78
85 and over	36,446	38,354	0.22	0.23	97,743	101,069	0.60	0.61
All ages	8,120,541	8,257,050	49.93	49.93	8,142,778	8,281,103	50.07	50.07

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics, June Quarter 1990* (3101.0) published by the ABS on 23 November 1990.

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