

**HOME PRODUCTION OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS, AUSTRALIA,
YEAR ENDED APRIL 1992**

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

In April 1992, a household survey of Home Production of food was undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Occupants of a large sample of households were asked about production of selected items over the previous 12 month period. Results showed:

- The total home grown fruit crop was 110,000 tonnes, compared with fruit production of 2,554,000 tonnes in the Agricultural Census;
- Home grown vegetables totalled 153,000 tonnes compared with a vegetable crop of 2,725,000 tonnes in the Agricultural Census;
- Home production of nuts yielded 1,541 tonnes;
- Domestic poultry slaughtered was 2,000 tonnes, compared with 452,000 tonnes of commercial poultry slaughtered;
- Egg production by domestic hens was 26.1 million dozen eggs, compared with farm production of 134.6 million dozen;
- Recreational fishing in Australia landed a catch of 31,000 tonnes, compared with 221,000 tonnes for the professional catch;
- Beer brewing amounted to 39.8 million litres, 2.1 per cent of the total production while unfortified wine production was 3.9 million litres, 1.0 per cent of total production;
- Queensland produced more fruit, eggs and beer and caught more seafood than any other State. Victoria produced the most vegetables, poultry and wine. South Australia produced more nuts than any other State;
- Non-metropolitan households accounted for more home production (of the selected foodstuffs) than the capital cities. The only exception was wine production;
- Households where the reference person was in the age group 55-69, produced the most fruit (28.3%), vegetables (29.0%), nuts (27.9%) and wine (41.4%). However, in households where the reference person was in the age group 35-44, more eggs (26.8%), beer (25.7%), poultry slaughtered (32.2%) and seafood (27.1%) were reported.

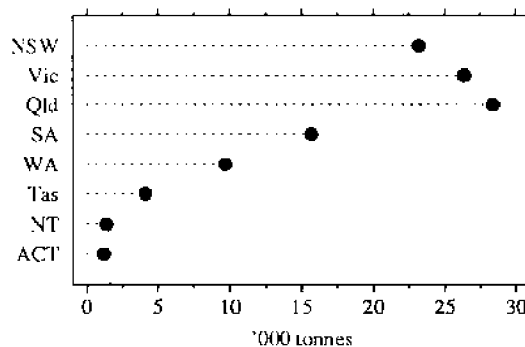
Fruit

The largest number of households growing fruit was in Victoria, followed by New South Wales and Queensland. However, Queensland households produced 25.8 per cent (28,000 tonnes) of the total Australian home grown fruit crop. This compares with 24.0 per cent (26,000 tonnes) produced by Victorian households and 21.1 per cent (23,000 tonnes) by households in New South Wales.

The most plentiful fruit grown in Australian backyards was lemons/limes, accounting for 11.9 per cent of total backyard fruit production with a crop of 13,000 tonnes. Apples (10,000 tonnes or 8.9%), oranges (10,000 tonnes or 8.6%), bananas (8,000 tonnes or 7.4%) and plums (6,000 tonnes or 5.8%) were the next most popular types of fruit.

Overall, for the year ended April 1992, the average fruit bearing backyard in Australia produced 48.9 kg.

**HOME PRODUCTION OF FRUIT
YEAR ENDED APRIL 1992**



Vegetables

The largest number of households growing vegetables was in Victoria, followed by New South Wales and Queensland.

Victorian backyard growers accounted for 28.7 per cent (44,000 tonnes) of home production of vegetables compared with 28.0 per cent (43,000 tonnes) in New South Wales' households and 16.0 per cent (24,000 tonnes) in Queensland.

The most plentiful home grown vegetable was tomatoes, accounting for 18.2 per cent of total home garden vegetable

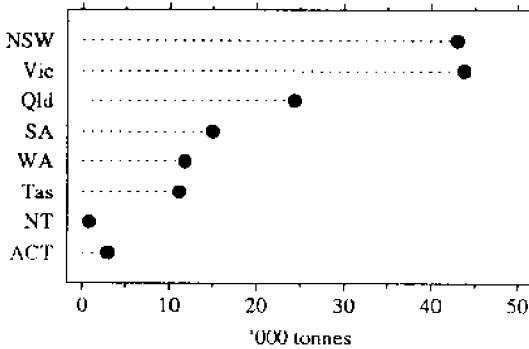
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production with a crop of 28,000 tonnes. The next most common were pumpkins (27,000 tonnes or 17.9%), cabbages and brussels sprouts (17,000 tonnes or 11.0%), lettuces (16,000 tonnes or 10.4%) and potatoes (10,000 tonnes or 6.4%).

Australia wide, for the year ended April 1992, the average productive backyard garden grew 70.4 kg of vegetables.

**HOME PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLES
YEAR ENDED APRIL 1992**



Nuts

More Queensland households grew nuts than any other State, producing 21.1 per cent (325 tonnes) of the domestic crop. South Australian households produced 409 tonnes of nuts (26.6% of the total nut production) while households in Victoria produced 301 tonnes, or 20.1 per cent.

Poultry

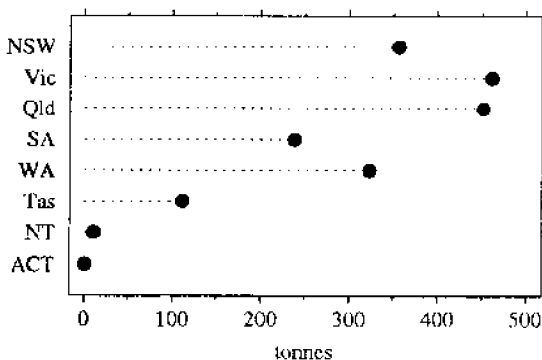
A total of 18,700 households in Queensland slaughtered domestic poultry compared with 17,800 households in New South Wales and 14,900 in Victoria.

Victorian slaughterings produced the most meat with 461 tonnes (23.6%) while Queensland produced 452 tonnes (23.2%) and New South Wales 356 tonnes (18.2%).

Fowls provided 1,005 tonnes of meat, while slaughter of turkeys and ducks produced 521 and 345 tonnes respectively.

On average, for every Australian household that reported slaughtering its own poultry in the year ended April 1992, 24.8 kg of meat was produced.

**HOME PRODUCTION OF POULTRY
YEAR ENDED APRIL 1992**



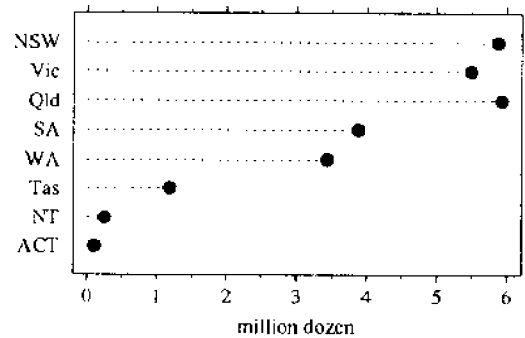
Eggs

There were 98,000 egg producing households in New South Wales, compared with 96,100 households in Victoria and 87,700 in Queensland.

Queensland domestic hens laid 5.93 million dozen eggs (22.7%) compared with 5.86 million dozen (22.4%) in New South Wales and 5.49 million dozen (21.0%) in Victoria.

Overall, households with egg-laying poultry collected an average of 63.5 dozen eggs for the year ended April 1992 (1.2 dozen per week).

**HOME PRODUCTION OF EGGS
YEAR ENDED APRIL 1992**



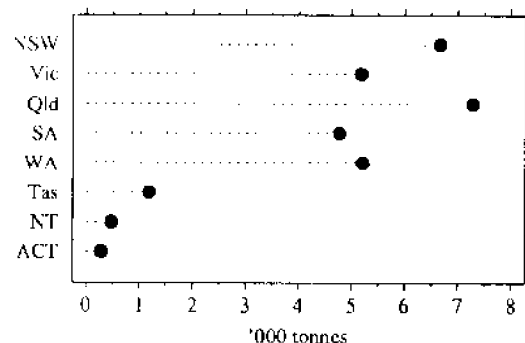
Seafood

Recreational fishing was more popular in New South Wales than any other State with 296,900 households reporting that a member had caught fish for home consumption, compared with 245,900 households in Queensland. There were 235,500 households in Victoria and 169,200 in Western Australia that reported catching fish.

However, Queensland anglers had most success, landing nearly 7,300 tonnes (23.5%) of seafood compared with just under 6,600 tonnes (21.3%) caught in New South Wales and 5,200 tonnes (16.8%) in Western Australia.

The most common catch was fish (23,200 tonnes), followed by crabs (2,800 tonnes) and yabbies/marron (1,400 tonnes).

**RECREATIONAL FISHING CATCH
YEAR ENDED APRIL 1992**



On average, for the year ended April 1992, every Australian household casting a line or net, caught 27.1 kg of seafood.

Beer

In New South Wales, 67,300 households reported that they brewed their own beer. There were 62,600 Queensland and 40,600 Victorian households reporting home brewed beer.

Queenslanders bottled 12.7 million litres (32.0%) compared with 10.8 million litres (27.0%) in New South Wales and 5.8 million litres (14.7%) in Victoria.

For the year ended April 1992, home brewers averaged 165.9 litres or 3.2 litres per week.

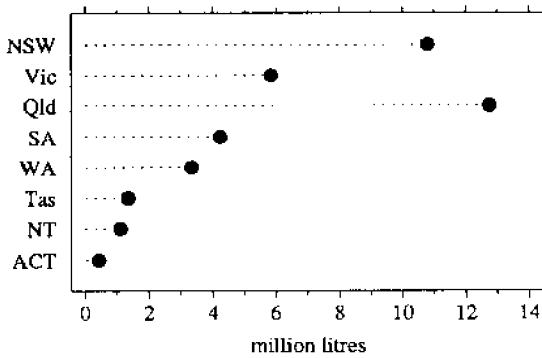
Unfortified wine

Wine making was most popular with Victorian households. They made 1.6 million litres (40.5%) compared with 0.9 million litres (22.0%) in New South Wales and 0.7 million litres (18.0%) in South Australia.

Households where the reference person was born in Italy produced 2.4 million litres which is 61.0 per cent of the total home made vintage.

Overall, households involved in wine making averaged 84.8 litres for the year or 1.6 litres per week.

**HOME PRODUCTION OF BEER
YEAR ENDED APRIL 1992**



**HOME PRODUCTION OF UNFORTIFIED WINE
YEAR ENDED APRIL 1992**

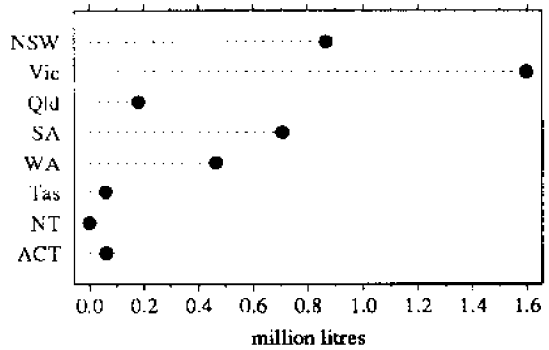


TABLE 1. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE(a) OF HOUSEHOLDS PRODUCING SELECTED FOODSTUFFS,
YEAR ENDED APRIL 1992

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
Poultry—										
Number	'000	17.8	14.9	18.7	12.9	8.8	4.8	0.6	0.4	78.9
Per cent	%	0.9	0.9	1.7	2.3	1.5	2.8	1.2	0.4	1.3
Seafood—										
Number	'000	296.9	235.5	245.9	121.0	169.2	40.6	15.5	15.6	1,140.1
Per cent	%	14.2	15.0	22.8	21.6	28.0	23.8	29.5	15.6	18.3
Fruit—										
Number	'000	556.9	658.8	391.8	269.2	232.3	81.2	15.3	41.3	2,246.8
Per cent	%	26.6	41.9	36.3	48.2	38.5	47.6	29.2	41.2	36.1
Vegetables—										
Number	'000	620.3	650.3	323.1	224.3	206.3	85.6	11.3	49.0	2,170.2
Per cent	%	29.7	41.4	29.9	40.1	34.2	50.2	21.5	49.0	34.8
Nuts—										
Number	'000	36.7	43.4	50.1	41.6	21.2	5.4	1.3	2.6	202.3
Per cent	%	1.8	2.8	4.6	7.4	3.5	3.2	2.4	2.6	3.2
Eggs—										
Number	'000	98.0	96.1	87.7	55.1	50.3	18.4	3.8	2.3	411.6
Per cent	%	4.7	6.1	8.1	9.9	8.3	10.8	7.2	2.3	6.6
Beer—										
Number	'000	67.3	40.6	62.6	25.8	24.8	10.6	4.2	4.1	239.9
Per cent	%	3.2	2.6	5.8	4.6	4.1	6.2	8.0	4.1	3.9
Wine—										
Number	'000	10.2	17.8	3.3	5.4	6.0	2.4	0.1	1.1	46.4
Per cent	%	0.5	1.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.2	1.1	0.7

(a) The percentage figure is of the total number of households in the State or Territory, or Australia.

TABLE 2. HOME PRODUCTION AND COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION(a) OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS

	Unit	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
Poultry—										
Home	tonnes	356	461	452	238	323	111	10	1	1,953
Commercial	"	196,412	112,903	66,173	38,500	37,526	n.p.	n.c.	n.c.	(b)451,514
Seafood—										
Home	tonnes	6,586	5,173	7,284	4,756	5,193	1,191	471	289	30,943
Commercial (c)	"	23,795	14,818	26,575	11,395	42,570	37,510	2,976	n.c.	(d)220,755
Fruit—										
Home	'000 tonnes	23	26	28	16	10	4	1	1	110
Commercial	"	554	844	366	637	96	53	3	—	2,554
Vegetables—										
Home	'000 tonnes	43	44	24	15	12	11	1	3	153
Commercial	"	361	758	557	342	260	442	5	—	2,725
Nuts—										
Home	tonnes	301	310	325	409	129	50	6	12	1,541
Commercial	"	6,837	5,188	2,942	3,039	39	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	(e)18,044
Eggs—										
Home	'000 doz	5,863	5,492	5,930	3,881	3,440	1,182	248	102	26,138
Commercial	"	70,429	45,347	n.c.	11,574	n.c.	3,505	927	2,776	(f)134,558
Beer—										
Home	'000 litres	10,759	5,831	12,746	4,241	3,350	1,347	1,102	422	39,799
Commercial(g)	"	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.c.	n.c.	1,862,304
Wine (h)—										
Home	'000 litres	865	1,596	182	708	464	60	2	64	3,940
Commercial	"	128,568	71,227	n.p.	186,908	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	390,857

(a) See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Excludes Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes aquaculture but excludes inland commercial fisheries. (d) Includes Commonwealth Fisheries under Federal jurisdiction. (e) Excludes Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (f) Ex-

TABLE 3. HOME PRODUCTION OF SELECTED FRUIT AND NUTS, YEAR ENDED APRIL 1992
(tonnes)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Citrus fruit—									
Oranges	2,951.1	1,461.1	2,171.4	1,925.1	953.3	10.2	28.4	8.0	9,508.5
Lemons, limes	3,053.3	4,780.5	1,440.0	1,596.8	1,826.4	260.8	82.3	76.0	13,116.0
Grapefruit	2,471.1	1,102.6	977.6	459.8	656.7	29.6	7.1	26.8	5,731.4
Other	1,026.1	269.8	798.4	363.3	402.3	2.5	2.5	7.4	2,872.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>9,485.4</i>	<i>7,613.8</i>	<i>5,377.6</i>	<i>4,344.8</i>	<i>3,828.8</i>	<i>302.9</i>	<i>120.2</i>	<i>118.2</i>	<i>31,191.7</i>
Pome fruit—									
Apples	1,039.1	5,592.2	68.1	1,495.5	385.6	1,050.9	3.6	179.0	9,814.0
Pears	408.1	1,336.2	9.3	562.8	164.0	244.9	3.8	89.1	2,818.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,447.2</i>	<i>6,928.4</i>	<i>77.4</i>	<i>2,058.3</i>	<i>549.6</i>	<i>1,295.8</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>268.1</i>	<i>12,632.2</i>
Stone fruit—									
Apricots	494.5	1,646.1	49.4	2,310.8	452.1	466.8	1.2	84.9	5,505.9
Cherries	93.3	167.4	4.7	28.5	2.9	46.0	3.7	25.3	371.7
Nectarines	599.8	1,240.1	86.5	1,266.4	232.6	383.1	2.8	74.1	3,885.3
Peaches	1,821.3	1,398.6	244.6	1,871.9	355.2	479.9	1.4	95.9	6,268.8
Plums	1,125.1	3,037.5	69.9	1,220.7	327.4	414.4	1.1	226.3	6,422.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,133.9</i>	<i>7,489.6</i>	<i>455.0</i>	<i>6,698.4</i>	<i>1,370.2</i>	<i>1,790.2</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>506.6</i>	<i>22,454.0</i>
Berry and small fruit—									
Raspberries	32.2	60.8	3.9	10.2	18.7	207.7	—	20.6	354.2
Strawberries	362.6	331.9	225.4	179.6	116.1	144.2	1.7	29.3	1,390.9
Other	32.5	42.9	9.0	8.3	9.6	58.6	0.3	2.0	163.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>421.3</i>	<i>421.6</i>	<i>233.0</i>	<i>191.5</i>	<i>138.9</i>	<i>365.6</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>1,824.3</i>
Grapes	850.6	580.9	177.4	670.6	736.7	60.1	8.7	105.8	3,190.9
Other fruit—									
Bananas	1,144.5	0.8	6,271.2	13.7	379.3	2.6	336.1	—	8,148.1
Custard apples	87.7	1.0	1,078.5	3.7	45.9	2.7	18.0	—	1,237.5
Figs	321.4	852.7	99.4	271.8	309.1	8.9	0.2	32.3	1,896.0
Mangoes	556.9	—	5,171.1	0.1	84.1	0.3	359.6	0.4	6,172.6
Passionfruit	657.5	712.0	525.9	157.1	348.5	57.3	9.2	18.2	2,485.7
Pawpaw	812.7	—	4,934.3	—	51.9	1.3	429.9	0.8	6,230.8
Rockmelons	320.8	41.1	341.6	132.2	259.4	5.2	12.3	7.6	1,120.1
Watermelon	1,734.8	290.1	2,333.0	322.0	1,087.5	8.2	42.4	15.6	5,833.7
Other	1,161.1	1,430.8	1,293.9	815.2	476.6	120.3	62.8	60.5	5,421.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,797.4</i>	<i>3,328.5</i>	<i>22,048.9</i>	<i>1,715.9</i>	<i>3,042.3</i>	<i>206.8</i>	<i>1,270.4</i>	<i>135.4</i>	<i>38,545.7</i>
Total fruit	23,158.1	26,377.0	28,384.5	15,686.4	9,681.9	4,066.6	1,418.9	1,185.9	109,959.2
Nuts	301.1	309.5	324.8	409.2	128.6	49.9	5.9	12.0	1,540.9

TABLE 4. HOME PRODUCTION OF SELECTED VEGETABLES, YEAR ENDED APRIL 1992
(Tonnes)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Potatoes	2,233.3	3,276.1	853.4	782.1	801.3	1,648.0	10.1	227.2	9,831.4
Other root and bulb—									
Beetroot	515.3	535.6	268.1	222.0	126.7	127.2	3.4	15.5	1,813.8
Carrots	1,039.9	1,792.5	626.0	510.5	307.1	955.4	10.3	78.8	5,320.4
Onions and shallots	959.8	1,255.2	455.6	347.9	345.4	172.4	4.3	115.2	3,655.8
Parsnips	124.9	254.4	21.8	42.4	50.5	107.9	1.6	6.9	610.5
Radishes	590.0	403.4	522.5	235.3	94.8	91.5	5.8	52.0	1,995.3
Turnips and swedes	110.4	156.7	66.6	74.9	55.7	97.2	—	10.6	572.2
Other	240.3	360.1	178.7	124.0	121.5	67.3	8.3	21.9	1,122.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,580.6</i>	<i>4,757.9</i>	<i>2,139.3</i>	<i>1,557.1</i>	<i>1,101.6</i>	<i>1,618.9</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>301.0</i>	<i>15,090.0</i>
Tomatoes	7,465.3	9,789.1	2,789.4	3,490.4	2,408.8	1,169.4	103.2	626.9	27,842.6
Green vegetables—									
Beans	1,855.1	1,888.4	989.4	505.8	392.3	410.6	12.0	96.3	6,150.0
Broccoli	276.4	503.9	182.9	150.5	156.1	87.1	3.2	21.9	1,382.1
Broad beans	187.2	391.1	47.0	180.2	247.4	193.4	2.0	17.2	1,265.5
Cabbages (a)	4,549.4	4,405.6	3,481.2	1,425.6	1,312.5	1,340.2	72.5	170.4	16,757.5
Celery	336.6	413.6	408.8	71.7	142.6	77.3	0.6	19.4	1,470.6
Lettuce	5,039.6	4,421.7	3,262.9	853.1	734.2	1,232.2	25.2	292.8	15,861.8
Peas	308.4	481.2	185.7	130.5	201.1	257.9	1.3	23.5	1,589.6
Spinach	2,123.0	1,695.2	582.3	671.2	527.3	423.7	42.3	107.6	6,172.6
Other	43.1	76.1	10.9	21.8	10.0	1.9	—	2.8	166.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>14,718.9</i>	<i>14,276.8</i>	<i>9,151.2</i>	<i>4,010.5</i>	<i>3,723.6</i>	<i>4,024.3</i>	<i>159.1</i>	<i>751.9</i>	<i>50,816.3</i>
Other vegetables—									
Capsicum	747.7	596.6	552.4	415.3	384.0	57.7	27.8	63.8	2,845.3
Cauliflower	1,129.5	1,351.4	602.6	426.1	371.6	397.5	13.6	56.9	4,349.1
Chokos	1,315.4	43.2	578.0	12.3	12.8	3.9	—	4.0	1,969.7
Cucumbers (b)	1,457.0	1,048.6	538.6	442.2	256.5	66.0	15.4	86.7	3,910.9
Eggplant	143.0	64.7	265.5	75.7	59.8	3.0	7.2	6.4	625.5
Marrows, zucchini	1,041.9	1,137.6	380.2	452.5	193.3	175.0	21.0	167.1	3,568.6
Pumpkins	7,825.4	6,220.2	5,819.7	2,849.1	2,065.0	1,569.7	386.4	568.6	27,304.1
Sweet corn	874.8	1,029.3	509.9	347.4	335.0	293.2	19.0	49.5	3,458.2
Other	218.4	175.4	197.5	110.6	114.0	39.1	4.2	13.7	872.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>14,753.2</i>	<i>11,667.0</i>	<i>9,444.4</i>	<i>5,131.1</i>	<i>3,791.9</i>	<i>2,605.2</i>	<i>494.6</i>	<i>1,016.7</i>	<i>48,904.1</i>
Total vegetables	42,817.7	43,819.6	24,435.9	14,981.8	11,831.5	11,068.7	805.0	2,924.5	152,684.8

(a) Includes brussels sprouts. (b) Includes gherkins

TABLE 5. DOMESTIC POULTRY SLAUGHTERED, YEAR ENDED APRIL 1992
(Tonnes)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
Fowls	184.8	182.5	251.7	149.0	184.0	51.8	—	1.0	1,004.7
Ducks	69.6	63.2	85.4	65.5	22.7	33.3	5.3	—	344.9
Geese	25.9	7.2	7.3	2.3	7.5	7.0	—	—	57.1
Turkeys	72.1	206.1	104.7	10.4	106.3	16.8	4.9	—	521.4
Other	3.7	2.2	3.0	11.2	2.2	2.3	0.2	—	24.8
Total poultry	356.1	461.1	452.1	238.4	322.7	111.2	10.4	1.0	1,952.9

TABLE 6. RECREATIONAL FISHING CATCH BY TYPE OF SEAFOOD, YEAR ENDED APRIL 1992
(Tonnes)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
Abalone	20.8	36.4	0.2	8.1	32.3	25.1	—	3.3	126.0
Crabs	335.8	51.9	869.6	865.6	648.1	10.2	54.5	5.9	2,841.5
Fish	5,046.9	4,164.4	5,732.1	3,184.7	3,371.8	1,014.7	388.2	248.8	23,151.7
Lobster, crayfish	127.4	46.1	50.0	53.3	357.7	56.9	4.3	3.3	698.9
Mussels	9.9	20.5	2.7	15.6	48.1	21.6	3.9	1.6	123.9
Octopus	79.9	18.6	3.4	10.5	56.3	2.3	—	0.6	171.5
Oysters	132.2	4.8	129.7	11.8	29.3	16.5	2.7	3.0	330.0
Prawns	251.6	119.8	316.0	14.4	117.0	0.9	11.0	4.7	835.6
Scallops	—	149.6	19.5	17.3	3.2	7.5	0.4	0.3	197.7
Squid	96.7	148.6	53.0	330.1	142.5	32.1	2.8	5.7	811.4
Yabbies, marron	399.6	339.6	78.6	215.1	351.2	0.2	3.2	11.0	1,398.5
Other seafood	85.5	72.7	29.5	29.0	35.4	3.2	0.5	0.6	256.3
Total seafood	6,586.3	5,173.1	7,284.3	4,755.5	5,192.9	1,191.1	471.4	288.6	30,943.2

TABLE 7. HOME PRODUCTION OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS, BY REGION, YEAR ENDED 1992

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
Poultry—										
Capital city	tonnes	12.9	13.4	41.1	32.6	53.0	12.8	3.0	1.0	169.7
Rest of state	"	343.2	447.7	411.0	205.8	269.7	98.5	7.4	—	1,783.3
Seafood—										
Capital city	"	2,505.2	2,831.2	2,516.2	2,913.2	2,664.5	500.0	202.8	283.7	14,416.7
Rest of state	"	4,081.1	2,341.9	4,768.1	1,842.3	2,528.4	691.1	268.6	4.9	16,526.5
Fruit—										
Capital city	"	6,105.3	12,468.2	7,360.4	9,054.8	4,932.2	1,326.3	708.6	1,181.9	43,137.8
Rest of state	"	17,052.8	13,908.8	21,024.0	6,631.5	4,749.7	2,740.2	710.3	4.0	66,821.4
Vegetables—										
Capital city	"	12,831.4	18,720.7	6,954.0	7,929.5	5,299.9	2,601.4	70.2	2,907.5	57,314.5
Rest of state	"	29,986.4	25,099.0	17,481.9	7,052.3	6,531.7	8,467.3	734.8	17.0	95,370.3
Nuts—										
Capital city	"	50.8	133.4	122.6	247.4	64.7	13.4	4.7	12.0	649.1
Rest of state	"	250.3	176.0	202.2	161.8	63.9	36.5	1.2	—	891.8
Eggs—										
Capital city	'000 doz	1,161.6	1,596.9	820.1	1,127.4	1,176.6	200.8	35.8	95.4	6,214.7
Rest of state	"	4,701.5	3,894.9	5,109.4	2,753.6	2,263.7	980.7	212.5	6.8	19,923.2
Beer—										
Capital city	'000 litres	3,361.6	3,672.4	3,541.0	2,401.0	2,241.2	602.8	466.7	422.1	16,708.8
Rest of state	"	7,397.5	2,158.9	9,204.7	1,840.0	1,108.7	744.3	635.7	—	23,089.8
Wine—										
Capital city	"	702.5	1,443.2	42.9	506.8	332.8	22.6	1.6	64.3	3,116.6
Rest of state	"	162.1	152.5	139.1	201.1	130.9	37.8	—	—	823.5

TABLE 8. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS PRODUCING SELECTED FOODSTUFFS
BY AGE GROUP OF REFERENCE PERSON(a), YEAR ENDED APRIL 1992

	Unit	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-69	70-99	Australia
Poultry—								
Number	'000	1.7	13.8	21.4	16.0	19.4	6.5	78.9
Per cent	%	2.2	17.5	27.1	20.3	24.6	8.3	100.0
Seafood—								
Number	'000	63.2	285.8	332.4	222.4	187.8	48.6	1,140.1
Per cent	%	5.5	25.1	29.2	19.5	16.5	4.3	100.0
Fruit—								
Number	'000	44.7	332.0	522.6	454.6	572.7	320.1	2,246.8
Per cent	%	2.0	14.8	23.3	20.2	25.5	14.2	100.0
Vegetables—								
Number	'000	48.1	348.6	516.3	421.7	551.1	284.5	2,170.2
Per cent	%	2.2	16.1	23.8	19.4	25.4	13.1	100.0
Nuts—								
Number	'000	4.6	25.2	46.2	43.9	53.3	29.0	202.3
Per cent	%	2.3	12.5	22.8	21.7	26.4	14.4	100.0
Eggs—								
Number	'000	6.8	66.3	114.8	87.6	95.6	40.5	411.6
Per cent	%	1.7	16.1	27.9	21.3	23.2	9.8	100.0
Beer—								
Number	'000	15.4	64.4	58.1	36.5	48.0	17.4	239.9
Per cent	%	6.4	26.8	24.2	15.2	20.0	7.3	100.0
Wine—								
Number	'000	1.2	5.0	8.1	12.4	15.3	4.4	46.4
Per cent	%	2.5	10.8	17.5	26.7	33.0	9.4	100.0

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 3.

TABLE 9. HOME PRODUCTION OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS BY AGE GROUP OF REFERENCE PERSON(a),
YEAR ENDED APRIL 1992

	Unit	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-69	70-99	Australia
Poultry—								
Quantity	tonnes	11.9	413.3	628.9	345.8	475.4	77.7	1,952.9
Per cent	%	0.6	21.2	32.2	17.7	24.3	4.0	100.0
Seafood—								
Quantity	tonnes	1,725.5	8,032.5	8,400.7	5,747.8	5,200.6	1,836.1	30,943.2
Per cent	%	5.6	26.0	27.1	18.6	16.8	5.9	100.0
Fruit—								
Quantity	tonnes	1,734.6	12,247.6	23,718.7	24,348.6	31,165.4	16,744.3	109,959.2
Per cent	%	1.6	11.1	21.6	22.1	28.3	15.2	100.0
Vegetables—								
Quantity	tonnes	1,951.6	19,459.3	33,563.1	32,848.3	44,336.0	20,526.5	152,684.8
Per cent	%	1.3	12.7	22.0	21.5	29.0	13.4	100.0
Nuts—								
Quantity	tonnes	22.1	166.6	344.9	356.5	430.7	220.2	1,540.9
Per cent	%	1.4	10.8	22.4	23.1	27.9	14.3	100.0
Eggs—								
Quantity	'000 doz	241.3	3,469.2	7,014.6	6,036.7	6,697.1	2,678.8	26,137.8
Per cent	%	0.9	13.3	26.8	23.1	25.6	10.2	100.0
Beer—								
Quantity	'000 litres	1,785.5	9,522.5	10,246.8	6,088.5	8,738.6	3,416.8	39,798.6
Per cent	%	4.5	23.9	25.7	15.3	22.0	8.6	100.0
Wine—								
Quantity	'000 litres	10.9	167.5	765.7	901.8	1,631.1	463.1	3,940.1
Per cent	%	0.3	4.3	19.4	22.9	41.4	11.8	100.0

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 3.

TABLE 10. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS PRODUCING SELECTED FOODSTUFFS
BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF REFERENCE PERSON(a), YEAR ENDED APRIL 1992

	U.K. & Ireland	Australia	U.K. & Ireland	Italy	Greece	Netherlands	Germany	New Zealand	Viet Nam	Poland	Other	Total
Poultry—												
Number	43	60.0	43	5.0	0.3	1.5	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	4.1	78.9
Per cent	5.5	76.0	5.5	6.3	0.3	1.9	2.8	0.7	0.3	0.9	5.2	100.0
Seafood—												
Number	92.6	900.2	92.6	20.0	9.6	10.3	8.9	20.1	2.7	2.4	73.2	1,140.1
Per cent	8.1	79.0	8.1	1.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.8	0.2	0.2	6.4	100.0
Fruit—												
Number	224.9	1,607.9	224.9	83.5	40.5	25.0	27.2	31.6	7.7	10.8	187.6	2,246.8
Per cent	10.0	71.6	10.0	3.7	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.3	0.5	8.4	100.0
Vegetables—												
Number	206.5	1,536.2	206.5	88.4	43.8	22.4	22.9	30.6	8.6	11.8	199.1	2,170.2
Per cent	9.5	70.8	9.5	4.1	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.5	9.2	100.0
Nuts—												
Number	20.8	143.3	20.8	10.4	3.0	2.3	3.5	1.5	0.6	1.5	15.4	202.3
Per cent	10.3	70.8	10.3	5.2	1.5	1.2	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.7	7.6	100.0
Figs—												
Number	30.0	321.5	30.0	21.7	2.4	5.0	4.9	4.0	0.5	2.1	19.6	411.6
Per cent	7.3	78.1	7.3	5.3	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.5	4.8	100.0
Beer—												
Number	28.5	190.2	28.5	2.1	0.6	2.0	1.6	4.8	—	0.4	9.7	239.9
Per cent	11.9	79.3	11.9	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.7	2.0	—	0.2	4.0	100.0
Wine—												
Number	4.0	12.7	4.0	20.7	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	—	0.1	5.5	46.4
Per cent	8.7	27.4	8.7	44.5	4.7	1.2	0.9	0.7	—	0.2	11.9	100.0

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 3.

TABLE II. HOME PRODUCTION OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF REFERENCE PERSON(a),
YEAR ENDED APRIL 1992

	Unit	Australia	U.K. & Ireland	Italy	Greece	Netherlands	Germany	New Zealand	Viet Nam	Poland	Other	Total
Poultry— Quantity Per cent	tonnes	1,639.6	73.2	63.4	10.5	39.8	34.9	7.5	0.8	3.7	79.5	1,952.9
	%	84.0	3.7	3.2	0.5	2.0	1.8	0.4	—	0.2	4.1	100.0
Seafood— Quantity Per cent	tonnes	25,383.7	2,032.9	481.1	303.6	202.7	183.5	494.8	21.6	19.4	1,820.1	30,943.2
	%	82.0	6.6	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.6	0.1	0.1	5.9	100.0
Fruit— Quantity Per cent	tonnes	83,593.7	9,828.0	4,268.0	1,352.6	905.3	1,150.5	1,353.0	202.2	460.9	6,845.0	109,959.2
	%	76.0	8.9	3.9	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.4	6.2	100.0
Vegetables— Quantity Per cent	tonnes	112,966.4	12,821.9	7,360.2	2,098.0	1,818.1	1,262.6	1,643.2	244.0	434.4	12,036.1	152,684.8
	%	74.0	8.4	4.8	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.3	7.9	100.0
Nuts— Quantity Per cent	tonnes	1,109.8	115.8	76.8	10.7	43.1	19.1	3.4	6.0	16.1	140.1	1,540.9
	%	72.0	7.5	5.0	0.7	2.8	1.2	0.2	0.4	1.0	9.1	100.0
Eggs— Quantity Per cent	'000 doz.	20,747.1	1,879.7	1,270.5	99.9	320.0	321.3	257.5	10.2	130.4	1,101.4	26,137.8
	%	79.4	7.2	4.9	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	—	0.5	4.2	100.0
Beer— Quantity Per cent	'000 litres	31,422.0	5,070.3	135.8	146.7	428.5	241.5	852.2	—	51.6	1,450.2	39,798.6
	%	79.0	12.7	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.6	2.1	—	0.1	3.6	100.0
Wine— Quantity Per cent	'000 litres	436.0	128.1	2,403.5	235.6	51.5	237.0	60.7	—	3.9	383.7	3,940.1
	%	11.1	3.3	61.0	6.0	1.3	6.0	1.5	—	0.1	9.7	100.0

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 3.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This publication contains estimates of home production of selected foodstuffs for the 12 months to April 1992. Previous information about home production was collected in the 1944 Food Consumption Survey. This information has been used to calculate the estimated home production component in the annual publication *Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients, Australia* (4306.0). However, economic, social and quality of life conditions have changed considerably since 1944 and therefore the data from the original survey are no longer useful as an indicator of home production trends.

2. Commercial production levels contained in Table 2 are drawn from a number of sources and have differing reference periods. Poultry data are taken from the ABS publication, *Livestock Products* (7215.0) and seafood from the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics' publication *Australian Fisheries Statistics*. Both these sets of data are for the year ended 30 June 1992. Fruit, Vegetable, Nut and Egg data are obtained from the ABS' annual Agricultural Census and relate to the year ended 31 March 1992. Commercial beer production relates to the year ended 30 June 1992 and is obtained from the ABS publication, *Manufacturing Production, Food, Drink, Tobacco, Stock and Poultry Food* (8359.0). Unfortified commercial wine production has been obtained for the year ended 30 June 1992 from the ABS publication *Wine Production, Australia and States* (8366.0).

Survey Collection Method

3. The Home Production survey was conducted as a supplementary survey to the monthly population survey. Home production information was collected from the sample of those private dwellings (about 34,000 houses, flats etc.) selected in the population survey. The data were obtained from the occupants of the dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. Interviews were conducted over a two week period commencing 6 April 1992. During each interview, a person over 15 years of age was identified in each household as the *reference person* for the purposes of recording some household characteristics. The *reference person* is usually the household member who owns, or is responsible for the rent of, the household accommodation. If two or more persons have equal claim to be reference person, or if people state that they are joint reference persons or that the household has no reference person, then the eldest is denoted as the reference person. Tables 8-11 of this publication present data on home production of foodstuffs, related to age and country of birth of the household *reference person*.

Scope

4. The Home Production survey included the private dwellings of all persons aged 15 and over except;

- (a) dwellings of members of the permanent defence forces
- (b) residences and embassies of overseas governments
- (c) dwellings of overseas residents in Australia; and

- (d) dwellings of non-Australian defence force personnel stationed in Australia.

Non-private dwellings (hotels, motels etc) were excluded.

Reliability of the estimates

5. Estimates in this publication are subject to two sources of error:

(a) sampling error: since the estimates are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey.

(b) non-sampling error: inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents, due to the difficulty, for example, in recalling production over time. Where an actual weight or volume could not be provided, a *number* estimate was accepted. In cases where neither could be supplied, a preferred estimate using common household units of measurement (e.g. buckets, shopping bags, bunches, etc) was accepted and converted to kilograms or litres.

Other imperfections by respondents and interviewers, and errors made in coding and processing data can contribute to non-sampling error. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it is a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce this to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

Related publications

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

Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients, Australia (4306.0)

Apparent Consumption of Selected Foodstuffs, Australia, Preliminary (4315.0)

The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0) - gives additional details of the survey design used for this data collection.

Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publication 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.

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

Symbols and other usages

- n.a. not available
- nil or rounded to zero
- n.c. not collected
- n.p. not available for separate publication but included in totals where applicable
- kg kilograms

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TECHNICAL NOTE

Estimation procedure

Estimates derived from the survey were obtained by using a complex ratio estimation procedure which ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself.

Reliability of the estimates

2. Due to sampling error, these estimates may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the *standard error*, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that the sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Another measure of the likely difference is the *relative standard error*, which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate.

3. Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of the estimates in this publication. Standard errors of household estimates can be obtained from Table B. Standard errors of non-household estimates (e.g. mean weight) are obtained by using the appropriate factor from Table A in conjunction with Table B.

Standard errors of population estimates

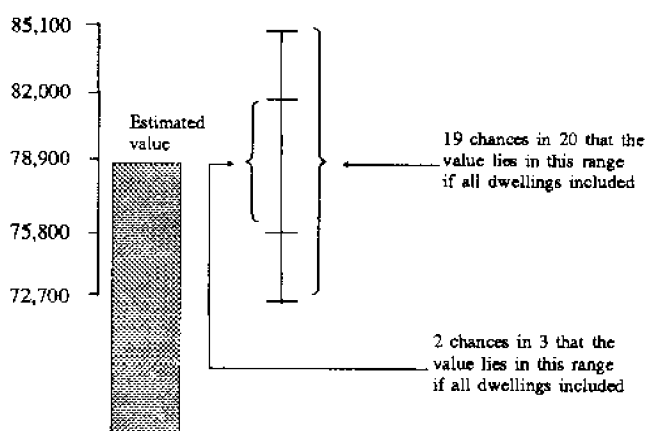
4. The size of the standard error increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger the standard error. However, it should be noted that the larger the sampling estimate the smaller the standard error in percentage terms. Thus, larger sample estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates.

5. As the standard errors in Table B show, *the smaller the estimates the higher the relative standard error*. Very small estimates are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for the most reasonable uses. Only estimates with relative standard errors less than 30 per cent are considered sufficiently reliable for most statistical purposes.

6. An example of the calculation and use of standard error is as follows:

from Table 1, the estimated number of households producing poultry in Australia is 78,900. From Table B we see that since the estimate is between 50,000 and 100,000 the standard error is between 2,650 and 3,500. By interpolating we estimate the standard error to be 3,100 (to the nearest 100). Therefore there are about two chances in three that the value would have fallen within the range 75,800 to 82,000 if all dwellings were included and about nineteen chances in twenty that the value would have

fallen in the range 72,700 to 85,100. This example is illustrated in the following diagram.



Standard errors of non-population estimates

7. The standard errors of non-population estimates are obtained by multiplying the relative standard errors of the corresponding households estimates by the appropriate factor from Table A.

For example;

from Table 9, the total home production of poultry households in Australia is 1,952.9 tonnes. This estimate corresponds to an estimated 78,900 households in that category (from Table 1), which has a standard error of 3,100 (interpolating from Table B), and hence a relative standard error of

$$(3,100/78,900) \times 100 = 3.9\%$$

from Table A, the factor for the total weight of all households is 1.81, hence the estimate of the mean has a relative standard error of

$$(3.9 \times 1.81) = 7.1\%$$

which corresponds to a standard error of

$$(1,952.9 \text{ tonnes} \times 0.071) = 139 \text{ tonnes to the nearest tonne}$$

Standard errors of proportions and percentages

8. Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. There are two types of ratios each with a different relative standard error formula.

9. For the first type of ratio the denominator is an estimate of the number of people in a grouping, while the numerator is either an estimate of some quantity for that grouping (a non-person estimate) or the number of people in a subgroup of the denominator group. The formula for this ratio is given below.

$$RSE\%(x/y) = \sqrt{[RSE\%(x)]^2 - [RSE\%(y)]^2}$$

For example;

from Table 10, 76.0 per cent of households producing poultry have Australia as the country of birth for the reference person. The estimate for the number of these households is 60,000. The estimate of households producing poultry is 78,900 households. Therefore, the 76.0 per cent estimate will have a standard error of

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{[RSE\%(60,000)]^2 - [RSE\%(78,900)]^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(4.7)^2 - (3.9)^2} \\ &= 2.6\% \end{aligned}$$

giving a standard error of 2.0 percentage points.

Thus, there are two chances in three that the percentage that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey is in the range 74.0 per cent to 78.0 per cent and about nineteen chances in twenty that it is in the range 72.0 per cent to 80.0 per cent.

10. The difference between survey estimates is also an estimate and is therefore subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the difference between two survey estimates depends on the standard errors of the original estimates and on the relationship (correlation) between the two original estimates. An approximate standard error of the difference between two estimates (x-y) may be calculated by the formula:

$$SE(x - y) = \sqrt{[SE(x)]^2 + [SE(y)]^2}$$

TABLE B. STANDARD ERRORS OF HOUSEHOLD ESTIMATES

Size of estimate	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia	
	—number—									Relative standard error (per cent)
100			120	100	100	80	90	100		
200	180	200	170	150	140	110	120	130	180	91.8
300	230	250	200	180	170	130	140	150	230	76.3
400	270	280	240	200	200	140	150	170	270	66.8
500	300	310	260	230	220	160	170	190	300	60.1
600	330	340	290	250	240	170	180	210	330	55.1
800	380	390	330	280	280	190	200	240	380	48.0
1,000	430	440	360	310	310	200	220	260	430	43.1
1,300	490	490	410	350	350	220	240	290	490	37.8
1,500	530	530	440	380	370	240	250	310	530	35.2
1,800	580	570	470	410	400	250	270	340	580	32.1
1,900	590	590	490	420	410	260	280	340	590	31.3
2,000	610	600	500	430	420	260	280	350	610	30.5
2,500	680	670	550	470	470	280	310	390	680	27.2
3,500	800	780	640	550	550	320	350	450	800	22.9
4,000	850	850	680	580	580	330	370	480	850	21.3
4,500	900	850	720	610	620	350	380	500	900	20.0
5,000	950	900	750	640	650	360	400	520	950	19.0
6,000	1,050	1,000	800	690	700	380	430	570	1,050	17.2
10,000	1,300	1,250	1,000	850	900	450	500	710	1,300	13.1
20,000	1,800	1,700	1,350	1,150	1,250	570	700	950	1,800	8.9
50,000	2,650	2,450	2,000	1,600	1,900	750	950	1,450	2,650	5.3
100,000	3,900	3,300	2,600	2,100	2,600	900	1,250	1,950	3,500	3.5
200,000	5,200	4,400	3,450	2,650	3,600	1,100	1,650	2,600	4,550	2.3
300,000	6,000	5,100	4,000	3,050	4,350	1,250		3,100	5,300	1.8
500,000	7,300	6,200	4,850	3,650	5,500	1,400		3,900	6,400	1.3
1,000,000	9,400	8,100	6,300	4,500	7,600				8,200	0.8
2,000,000	12,000	10,600	8,000	5,600	10,500				10,300	0.5
5,000,000	16,100	14,700	11,000						13,800	0.3
10,000,000	19,900								17,000	0.2

While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated (unrelated) characteristics or subpopulation, it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest.

For example;

from Table 1, 235,500 households in Victoria catch seafood, and 245,900 households in Queensland catch seafood. The difference between those figures is 12,400 which will have a standard error of

$$\begin{aligned} SE &= \sqrt{(4,600)^2 + (3,700)^2} \\ &= 5,900 \end{aligned}$$

Thus there are about two chances in three that the difference that would be obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey is within the range 6,500 and 18,300 and nineteen chances in twenty that this difference is between 600 and 24,200.

TABLE A. HOUSEHOLD STANDARD ERRORS FOR TYPE OF PRODUCE

Type of produce	Factor
Fish	2.91
Poultry	1.81
Nuts	2.24
Vegetables	2.53
Fruit	3.25
Eggs	1.49
Beer	1.65
Wine	2.00





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