

Press release: 13 146-174/23

Per capita consumption of animal products continues to rise slightly in 2022 compared to previous year

Consumption fell by 11.0 kg compared to the ten-year average

Vienna, 2023-08-31 – In 2022, Austrians consumed a total of 227.0 kg of animal products (meat, milk, eggs and fish) per capita, as shown in the current supply balances of Statistics Austria. This represents an increase of 1.0 kg compared to the previous year, but a decrease of 11.0 kg compared to the average of the last ten years. Milk consumption was by 1.1 kg higher than in 2021, although the ten-year comparison also shows a decrease of 4.6 kg. The consumption of meat continued to decline to 88.2 kg, which is 6.7 kg below the average of the last ten years.

Austrian farms produced a total of 5.0 million tonnes of animal products in 2022, 2% more than in the previous year. 3.98 million tonnes of cow, sheep and goat milk (+3% compared to 2021), 2.38 billion eggs (+3%) and 5 500 t of fish (+6%) were produced for the domestic and foreign market. Regarding meat, **gross domestic production** (in carcass weight, i.e. with bones and fat) amounted to 878 000 t, which was 3% below the level of the previous year.

799 000 t of meat (+1%), 715 000 t of drinking milk including yoghurt and fermented milk products (+3%), 209 000 t of cheese ($\pm 0\%$), 49 000 t of butter ($\pm 0\%$), 2.2 billion eggs (+3%) and 66 000 t of fish ($\pm 0\%$) were available for **domestic consumption** in 2022.

The **degree of self-sufficiency** provides information about the extent to which domestic production is able to cover domestic consumption. It reached 176% for drinking milk (including yoghurt; previous year: 178%), 121% for cheese (including processed cheese; previous year: 118%) and 110% for meat (previous year: 114%). For other products, the degree of self-sufficiency was below 100% and the demand could not be completely covered by domestic production – namely eggs (94%; previous year: 92%), butter (67%; previous year: 72%) and fish (8%; previous year: 8%).

The calculated **per capita consumption** in 2022 was 79.0 kg of milk (+1.1 kg compared to the previous year), 23.1 kg of cheese (including processed cheese; -0.1 kg), 5.4 kg of butter ($\pm 0\%$), 15.3 kg eggs (equivalent to 248 pieces; $+0.3$ kg resp. $+6$ pieces) and 88.2 kg of meat (-0.4 kg). Thereof, 58.6 kg of meat was available for human consumption, the remaining third of the per capita consumption was accounted to bones, for example or processed into dog and cat food.

Imports of meat (364 000 t; +3%), drinking milk (83 000 t; +14%), cheese (132 000 t; -1%) and fish (77 000 t; +6%) were made to cover domestic demand. At the same time, 503 000 t of meat (-6%), 566 000 t of drinking milk (+1%) and 178 000 t of cheese (+5%) were **exported**.

Foreign trade in agricultural products continues to rise

Compared to 2021, the volume of agricultural foreign trade (both plant and animal products) increased from €27.7 billion to €32.4 billion euros. The volume of agricultural foreign trade corresponds to a share of 8% of the total foreign trade volume, which amounted to 410.0 billion euros in 2022. The value of agricultural imports rose from 13.9 billion to 16.2 billion euros, that of exports from 13.8 billion to 16.2 billion

euros. The main trading partners were the member states of the European Union with a share of 83% of imports and 76% of exports.

Per capita consumption of animal products in 2021 and 2022 by product group, in kg

| Product group | 2021 | 2022 | Change |
|-----------------------------|------|------|--------|
| Meat ¹ | 88.6 | 88.2 | -0.4 |
| Milk ² | 77.9 | 79.0 | +1.1 |
| Dairy products ³ | 37.3 | 37.3 | ±0.0 |
| Eggs | 15.0 | 15.3 | +0.3 |
| Fish | 7.3 | 7.2 | -0.1 |

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, supply balances.

1) Beef, veal, pork, poultry, horse, game, lamb and offal. Consumption includes the entire carcass. – 2) Raw and drinking milk. – 3) Cream, cheese, processed cheese, butter, concentrated milk and milk powder.

For detailed results and further information please refer to our [website](#).

Information on methodology, definitions: The supply balances represent a synopsis of quantitative and qualitative information on agriculture and the food sector. In order to capture the totality of a product, the supply balance of a basic agricultural product (e.g. meat, eggs) also takes into account its most important processed products (e.g. sausages, egg-containing products) – provided that these are not the subject of separate balances. This makes it possible to obtain an overall view of the country's supply of a product.

The supply balances are calculated for the most important food and animal feed products, taking national circumstances into account: production and marketing structures of agriculture and the food sector, differentiated data situation and availability, determination and application of technical coefficients in detailed balances, technical requirements for foreign trade, etc. They are published in product-specific detailed balances as a statement of supply and use.

If you have any questions on this topic, please contact:

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