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# Fewer vegetables, but more fruit consumed per capita in 2022/23

## Potato consumption in Austria decreased again

Vienna, 2024-04-30 – 120.7 kg of vegetables were consumed per capita in Austria in 2022/23, 3.7 kg less than in the 2021/22 marketing year. At the same time, fruit consumption rose by 3.8 kg to 78.1 kg per capita, as Statistics Austria further reports. Per capita potato consumption fell for the second year in a row, this time by 5.6 kg to 53.1 kg.

In the 2022/23 marketing year, 5.2 million tonnes (t) of cereals (–2%), 2.7 million t of sugar beet (–10%), 747 000 t of vegetables (±0%), 686 000 t of potatoes (–11%), 450 000 t of fruit (+23%) and 430 000 t of oilseeds (±0%) were harvested in Austria. Wine production amounted to 2.5 million hl (+3%). This can be seen from the current supply balances, which show the volume and use of the most important crop products for the economic period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 (wine: 1 August to 31 July; sugar: 1 October to 30 September).

In addition, a total of 2.9 million t of cereals (–13%), 874 000 t of vegetables (–1%), 776 000 hl of wine (+7%), 743 000 t of fruit (+3%), 578 000 t of oilseeds (–15%), 268 000 t of vegetable oils (+9%) and 253 000 t of potatoes (–8%) were imported.

In 2022/23, a total of 5.9 million t of cereals (–3%) were available from domestic production and imports as food and animal feed and as a raw material for industrial processing. Domestic use of vegetables amounted to 1.3 million t (–2%), for fruit it was 999 000 t (+12%), for potatoes 799 000 t (–11%), oilseeds 757 000 t (–10%), vegetable oils 346 000 t (–6%), wine 2.5 million hl (+1%) and beer 9.5 million hl (–1%).

Domestic agriculture thus covered 102% of the demand for wine, 88% for cereals, 86% for potatoes, 58% for vegetables, 57% for oilseeds, 45% for fruit and 35% for vegetable oils.

### Value of agricultural imports exceeded value of agricultural exports in 2022/23

Compared to the same period of the previous year, the volume of agricultural foreign trade for crop and animal products increased from €30.2 bn to €33.9 bn (+12%) in the 2022/23 marketing year. This corresponds to a share of 8.1% of the total foreign trade volume (€416.5 bn). The value of agricultural imports rose from €15.2 bn to €17.0 bn (+12%) and that of exports from €15.0 bn to €16.9 bn (+13%). This resulted in a deficit in foreign agricultural trade of €0,1 bn. The member states of the European Union continued to be the main trading partners, accounting for 83% of imports and 76% of exports.

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

## Per capita consumption of selected foods

Product	Unit	2021/22	2022/23	Change
Vegetables	kg	124.4	120.7	-3,7
Fruits	kg	74.3	78.1	+3,8
Wheat and rye flour	kg	73.0	72.6	-0,4
Potatoes, potato starch (in potato value)	kg	58.7	53.1	-5,6
Sugar	kg	28.8	29.6	+0,8
Rice	kg	5.2	5.3	+0,1
Oilseeds	kg	7.6	7.0	-0,6
Vegetable oils	kg	13.1	13.3	+0,2
Wine	Litres	26.4	26.3	-0,1
Beer	Litres	105.9	104.1	-1,8

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, supply balances for crop products.

**Information on methodology, definitions:** Supply balances are based on the principle that the supply of a product or product group must correspond to its use. This principle enables a summary of quantitative and qualitative information on agriculture and its downstream food sector. By including foreign trade and changes in stocks, a meaningful picture of a product or product group can be created for a country. In this context, the balance sheets also provide information on parameters such as the degree of self-sufficiency or per capita consumption.

In order to capture the entirety of a product, the most important processed products, which are also included in foreign trade, are likewise included in the balance of the respective primary agricultural product. These amounts of processed product are converted into the raw state (i.e. the primary product) using coefficients so that they can be included in the balance at a comparable unit level. When preparing the supply balances, a variety of aspects are considered in order to be able to recognize and take into account short and long-term developments for the individual products or product groups. Depending on the product or product group, analyses are carried out from production through to the various forms of use, such as use in the food industry or the technical-chemical industry. The supply balances therefore consider use in a holistic context, which includes the industrial utilisation of agricultural products in addition to consumption as food and animal feed.

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

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