

Corrected Press release: 13 687-180/25

# Meat consumption increased slightly in 2024

## Cheese consumption per capita also higher than last year

Correction note 4 December 2025: The data on meat consumption for 2023 has been updated. Accordingly, the increase for 2024 was adjusted. The corrections are highlighted in grey in the text. The previous value is given in brackets.

Vienna, 2025-09-01 – According to the latest supply balances from Statistics Austria, meat consumption in Austria rose slightly by **0,3 kg** [old: 0,4 kg] to 58.0 kg per capita in 2024. Slightly less pork (-0.1 kg) and more poultry (+0.5 kg) were consumed than in the previous year. Cheese consumption (including processed cheese) also increased, reaching 26.5 kg per capita in 2024, an increase of 2.4 kg.

Austrian farms produced a total of 5.1 million tons of animal products in 2024, which was 1% above the level of the previous year. 4.1 million tons of cow's, sheep's and goat's milk (+1% compared to 2023), 2.3 billion eggs (-1%) and 5 700 tons of fish ( $\pm 0\%$ ) were produced for domestic and foreign markets. At 860 100 t, gross domestic production of meat (in carcass weight, i.e. including bones and fat) was 1% above the level of the previous year.

To cover the domestic demand, 402 400 t of meat (+7%), 73 700 t of other fluid milk products (+7%), 147 600 t of cheese including processed cheese (+9%) and 81 300 t of fish (+5%) were imported. In the same period, 518 000 t of meat (+5%), 309 100 t of drinking milk (-6%), 292 300 t other fluid milk products (+17%) and 170 600 t of cheese including processed cheese (-1%) were exported.

Thus, 532 300 t of meat (+1%), 392 000 t of drinking milk (-1%), 222 300 t of other fluid milk products (+3%), 242 800 t of cheese including processed cheese (+10%), 48 000 t of butter (-1%), 2.3 billion eggs (+1%) and 73 200 t of fish (+2%) were available for domestic consumption in 2024.

Domestic agriculture covered 177% of the demand for drinking milk, 198% for other fluid milk products, 109% for cheese including processed cheese, 107% for meat, 87% for eggs, 64% for butter and 8% for fish.

### Foreign trade in agricultural products continues to rise

Compared to 2023, the volume of agricultural foreign trade (both plant and animal products) further increased from 34.0 billion to 35.8 billion euros. The volume of agricultural foreign trade corresponds to an 9% share of the total foreign trade volume, which amounted to a total of 380.2 billion euros in 2024. The value of agricultural imports rose from 17.4 billion to 18.9 billion euros, that of exports from 16.7 billion to 16.9 billion euros. The main trading partners were the Member States of the European Union with an 81% share of imports and 79% of exports respectively.

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

## Per capita consumption of selected foods

Product	Unit	2023	2024	Change
Meat <sup>1</sup>	kg	57,7 [old: 57,6]	58.0	+0,3 [old: +0,4]
thereof: Pork	kg	32.7	32.6	-0.1
Poultry	kg	13.3	13.8	+0.5
Beef and Veal	kg	9.9	9.9	±0
Drinking milk (incl. raw milk)	kg	52.4	51.5	-0.9
Other fluid milk products <sup>2</sup>	kg	23.6	24.2	+0.6
Milk products <sup>3</sup>	kg	38.7	40.6	+1.9
thereof: Cheese and processed cheese	kg	24.1	26.5	+2.4
Cream	kg	7.9	7.6	-0.3
Butter	kg	5.3	5.2	-0.1
Fish	kg	7.9	8.0	+0.1
Eggs	pieces	248	250	+2

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, supply balances.

1) From 2023, only the pure meat consumption of beef, veal, pork, poultry, horse, game, lamb and offal is displayed - i.e. carcass weight without bones and fat. – 2) Buttermilk, kefir, yogurt, sour milk, milk-based beverages such as chocolate milk, and other fresh milk products. – 3) Cream, cheese, processed cheese, butter, concentrated milk, whole milk powder and skimmed milk powder.

**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.

**Statistics Austria** is the central organisation for official data and statistics on society, the economy, the state and the environment. As a national statistical institute, it is committed to the statutory principles of independence, impartiality and objectivity. Statistics Austria is headed by Manuela Lenk, Director General Statistics, and Franz Haslauer, Director General Finance.

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