

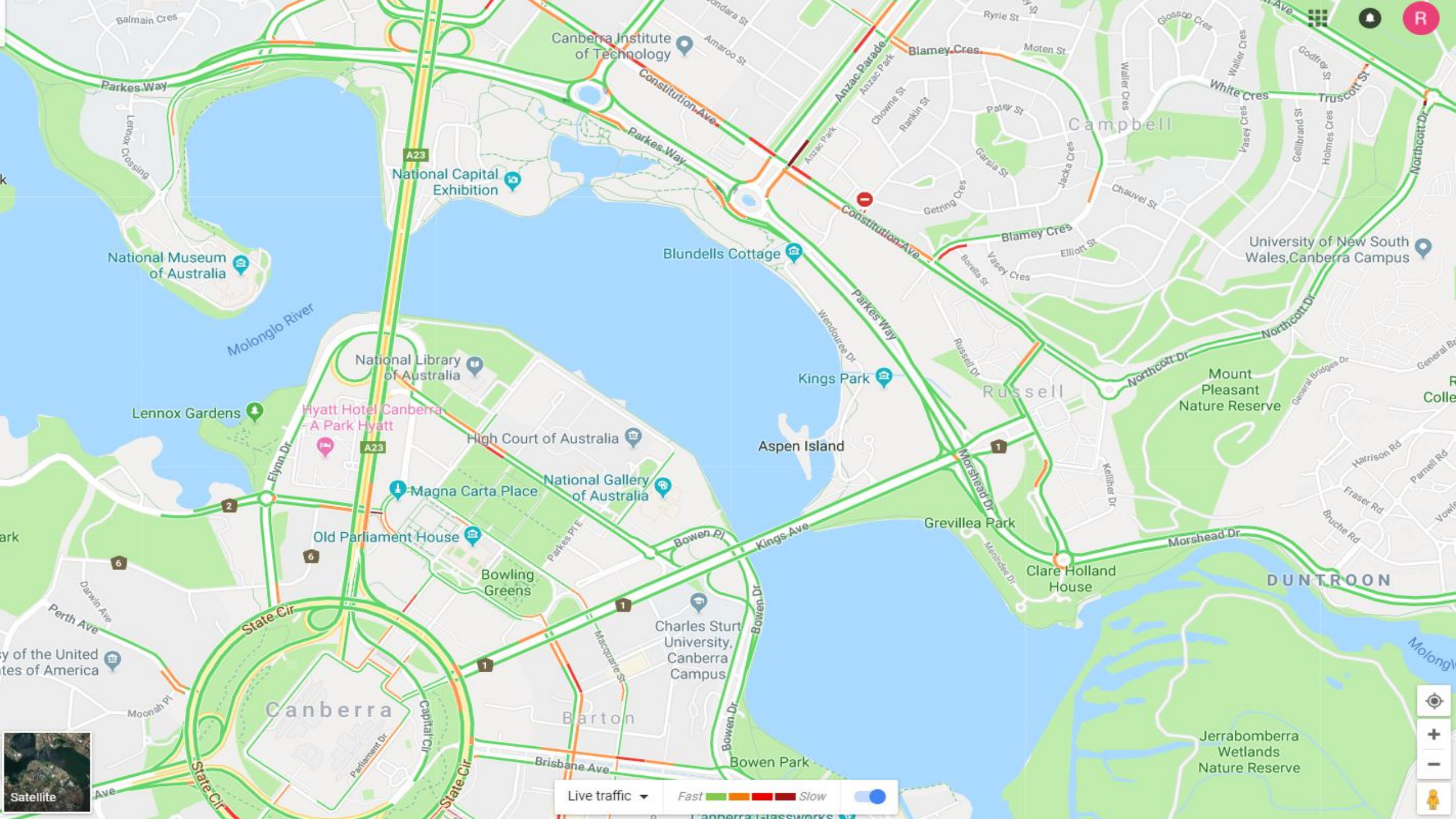


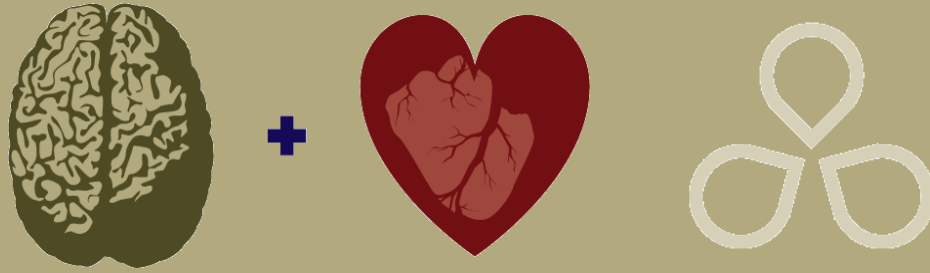
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REINVENTING AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Emotion leads to action;
Evidence leads to conclusion.





Frameworks

- Frameworks for the utilisation and incorporation of big data and non-traditional sources and collection methods:

National Agriculture Statistics Review (NASR) – ABS & ABARES, Australia

Improving Crop Estimates by Integrating Multiple Data Sources -National Academies of Sciences, USA

Scheveningen Memorandum on Big Data and Official Statistics – United Nations, EU

Agriculture Statistics Program Review - StatCan, Canada

Strategy for agricultural statistics for 2020 and beyond - European Commission, EU



Sector	Baseline cost (\$million)	Modelled cost (\$million)	Cost impact (\$million)
Grains	1,592	1,694	102
Beef*	1,336	1,547	211
Chicken meat	608	772	164
Dairy	591	690	98
Sheep	431	470	39
Horticulture (vegetables)	319	358	39
Cotton	270	307	37
Sugar	252	308	56
Wine & Grapes	204	253	49
Pork	171	217	46
Eggs	71	92	21
Total	5,845	6,708	863

**Includes sheepmeat processing*



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Sector	Energy costs (\$ million)*	Sector value (GVP) (\$million)**	Energy costs as a proportion of GVP
Chicken Meat	435	2,729	16%
Sugar	252	1,622	16%
Dairy	464	3,687	13%
Wine grapes	135	1,040	13%
Cotton	195	1,934	10%
Pork	129	1,342	10%
Grains	1,496	16,972	9%
Eggs	71	808	9%
Horticulture (vegetables)	319	3,904	8%
Beef	804	12,139	7%
Sheep	431	7,367	6%
Total	4,732	53,544	9%



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- How can we use automated data collection to reduce burden on traditional collection methods but still provides reliable and legitimate data?
- Can we then use resources to better collect and understand subjective data?

A Rough Guide to IARC CARCINOGEN CLASSIFICATIONS

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies substances to show whether they are suspected to cause cancer or not. It places substances into one of five categories depending on the strength of evidence for their carcinogenicity.

GROUP	WHAT DOES IT MEAN?	WHAT DOES IT INCLUDE?
GROUP 1	CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS Sufficient evidence in humans. Causal relationship established.	Smoking, exposure to solar radiation, alcoholic beverages and processed meats.
GROUP 2A	PROBABLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS Limited evidence in humans. Sufficient evidence in animals.	Emissions from high temp. frying, steroids, exposures working in hairdressing, red meat.
GROUP 2B	POSSIBLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS Limited evidence in humans. Insufficient evidence in animals.	Coffee, gasoline & gasoline engine exhaust, welding fumes, pickled vegetables.
GROUP 3	CARCINOGENICITY NOT CLASSIFIABLE Inadequate evidence in humans. Inadequate evidence in animals.	Tea, static magnetic fields, fluorescent lighting, polyethene.
GROUP 4	PROBABLY NOT CARCINOGENIC Evidence suggests no carcinogenicity in humans/animals	1 ONLY 1 CHEMICAL EVER PLACED IN THIS GROUP, OF ALL SUBSTANCES ASSESSED Caprolactam, which is used in the manufacture of synthetic fibres.

THE IARC'S INDEX ONLY TELLS US HOW STRONG THE EVIDENCE IS THAT SOMETHING CAUSES CANCER. SUBSTANCES IN THE SAME CATEGORY CAN DIFFER VASTLY IN HOW MUCH THEY INCREASE CANCER RISK.

