## Total Number of Livestock per Person in 2007

### (Includes all cattle, sheep, and pigs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total Number per Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>41,155,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1,321,851,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>1,321,851,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>1,321,851,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>1,321,851,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,321,851,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1,321,851,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1,321,851,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1,321,851,888</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sources:

- NZ: Population at July 2007 estimated at 4,115,771
- Australia: Population at July 2007 estimated at 20,434,176
- Ireland: Population at July 2007 estimated at 4,109,088
- Brazil: Population at July 2007 estimated at 190,010,647
- UK: Population at July 2007 estimated at 60,776,238
- France: Population at July 2007 estimated at 63,713,926
- China: Population at July 2007 estimated at 1,321,851,888
- USA: Population at July 2007 estimated at 301,139,947
- India: Population at July 2007 estimated at 1,129,866,154
Data Sources:


Key Assumptions

Figure 1 provides an overview that, in our opinion, invites further analysis and discussion. Below we highlight the key assumptions and make suggestions as to where we consider further research could provide additional clarity:

i. The figure assumes that all three livestock: cattle, sheep and pigs, are equal. That is clearly not the case, therefore we suggest more detailed analysis should be undertaken to make comparisons – this could include analysis of greenhouse gas emissions equivalents, weight equivalents, water use equivalents and grazing equivalents (such as the Livestock Unit). Please also note that chickens have been excluded from this analysis.

ii. The figures contained in the above table reflect, to the best of our knowledge, the total including all calves and lambs born alive and still on the farm at 30 June 2007. Other than New Zealand, we have not verified these figures with the respective international organisations, other than use the information contained on the respective websites identified below.

iii. We recognize that comparing livestock across the world at one point in time may not reflect the actual position over time. For example, spring for New Zealand and Australia occurs approximately three months after these figures were collated, whereas in Europe spring occurs approximately three months before these figures were collated. Consequently, the average life span of livestock from each country may vary and lead to some inability to compare these figures accurately. One solution would be to take into account the livestock slaughtering statistics. For those interested, Statistics New Zealand has the animal slaughtering numbers on-line (see Statistics New Zealand’s website, by clicking on "Industry Sectors" and "Livestock Slaughtering" at http://www.stats.govt.nz/infoshare/database/snz/databaseTree.asp). The statistics are available at regional and national levels for different livestock and different reference periods, e.g. monthly, quarterly and annual bases.

iv. Initially we intended to use FAO data for all countries; however we noted on their website they state:

"Generally speaking FAOSTAT data should never be given precedence over national official statistics. Every effort is made in FAOSTAT to publish the latest data on agriculture and prepared in a consistent way across countries for international comparison. For national studies it is recommended to use national statistical offices wherever possible, as the information collected is often more detailed and up-to-date. They are the "first port of call for data."

See FAO link (question 4): http://faostat.fao.org/site/565/default.aspx"

Consequently, we used where possible the official country websites as the "first port" of call. The exceptions were Brazil, India and China, where we used the FAO website.

v. Interestingly, Statistics New Zealand have informed us that after reviewing the time-series back to 1935, the total sheep numbers in New Zealand were highest in 1982 (70,301,461) and 1983 (70,262,574). For other years, the national totals were under 70 million.

vi. We have only looked at the countries included in the chart, on the basis that we understand further research would be required to fully verify New Zealand having the most livestock per capita.