Commodity consumption average in Mediterranean countries (1962–1998) compared with Australia

A Noah, AS Truswell

Human Nutrition Unit, Dept of Biochemistry, University of Sydney, NSW, 2006

As part of our study of Mediterranean diets (1) and their influence in Australia, we have collected consumption data for 15 major commodities from FAO Food Balance Sheets for the years 1962–1998 and calculated the averages all in kg/head/year over this 37 yr period for Spain, France, Italy, Malta, Croatia, Bosnia, Albania, Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco (Table 1).

Table 2 shows the ‘median’ average consumption of each commodity (ie consumption in the countries with the ninth and 10th highest consumption of the set of 18 Mediterranean countries). Second row shows the range of consumption of each commodity (lowest country and highest country for that commodity). The third row shows Australian average consumption figures.

Compared with the Mediterranean countries, Australian consumption was below the bottom country of the range for wheat and cereals. It was within the Mediterranean range, but low for olive oil, vegetables and pulses. It was well within the Mediterranean range for potatoes, rice, maize, fruits, vegetable oils, fish and wine. Australian consumption was high, though still within the Mediterranean range, for animal fat. Australian consumption was at the top end of the range in Mediterranean countries for milk and above the range for meat. By the end of 1990s Australia’s meat consumption had declined to coincide with the top of the Mediterranean range. Cereal consumption (according to FAO) was still below the Mediterranean range. In conclusion Australia has consumption patterns within the Mediterranean range for most of these commodities.