

Crying fowl

Submission to the South Australian Select Committee on Hunting Native Birds

Native bird hunting benefits few South Australians and imposes costs on many. Only 5% have ever shot ducks or quail, and of those people, just 40% intend to do so again. 76% of South Australians support a ban, including 48% who “strongly” support the idea. The economic impact of ending native bird hunting would be minimal, as 91% of hunters say they would redirect spending to fishing, hunting other species and similar outdoor activities.

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Summary

Native bird hunting benefits very few South Australians and is opposed by most. Polling conducted for this submission shows that:

- 56% of South Australians are not aware that native bird hunting is legal;
- Only 5% of South Australians have ever participated in native bird hunting;
 - Of the respondents who had hunted birds in the past, only 40% intended to do so again; and
- 76% of South Australians support a ban on duck and quail shooting, including 48% who “strongly agree” with the proposal.

Ending native bird hunting in South Australia would have minimal economic impact because, in the event of a ban, duck and quail hunters would spend similar amounts to what they spend on native bird hunting on similar activities instead. 91% of respondents who currently hunted native birds said they would replace it with similar activities like fishing, camping, hunting other species, or boating.

Hunting has a negative impact on local tourism—71% of respondents agreed that they would be deterred from visiting an area with native bird hunting occurring.

Recent studies on the economic impacts of hunting overstate its impacts by various means:

- They are based on surveys of hunters that:
 - Are not random;
 - Skew towards enthusiastic hunters; and
 - Have been promoted by hunting advocates, who emphasised to hunters that high spending numbers would be useful for hunting advocacy;
- The results of these surveys are used in a form of economic modelling that makes unrealistic assumptions—including that there are unlimited resources and takes no consideration of environmental costs—and has been criticised as “biased” by the Australian Bureau of Statistics;
- The reports emphasise the “gross” results of this modelling, which give the impression of significant economic impact, but provide no insight into the impact of changes to hunting regulation. The “net” modelling results—which include substitution of spending on other activities and suggest that impacts are minimal—are given much less emphasis.

Introduction

The Australia Institute welcomes the opportunity to submit to the South Australian Select Committee on Hunting Native Birds. Our submission addresses the economic considerations of native bird hunting, part of point (d) of the Committee's Terms of Reference.¹

The Australia Institute supports ending native bird hunting in South Australia, with possible exemptions for First Nations cultural hunting. Duck hunting is already banned in Western Australia, New South Wales and Queensland, and is under review in Victoria.

In 2012, The Australia Institute published *Out for a duck: An analysis of the economics of duck hunting in Victoria*.² That report explained that duck hunting provides minimal economic benefit and that ending the practice would be likely to have a positive economic effect. This finding also applies to South Australia in 2023.

The first reason for this finding is that while duck hunting and its animal welfare impacts are of concern to most Australians, very few Australians are licenced duck hunters. In 2012, around half of one percent of Victorians were licenced duck shooters. By 2022, this had declined to just 0.34% of the state's population; of 6.7 million people, only 23,908 were licenced hunters. Of these licenced hunters, only 11,549 actually went duck hunting—just 0.17% of Victorians.^{3,4}

By contrast, the majority of Victorians oppose duck hunting. In 2012 our polling suggested around 90% of Victorians had never, and would never, participate in duck hunting. The majority of Victorians regularly paid a premium for produce with higher animal welfare standards, and would avoid holidaying in areas where ducks were shot.

In short, duck shooting provides benefit to very few people, but is opposed by (and in various ways imposes costs on) the great majority of the community. While there is less data on duck hunter numbers in South Australia than in Victoria, based on polling conducted for this submission, the number of hunters is similarly small, while opposition is similarly widespread. See full polling details in the Appendix.

¹ In this submission "native bird" hunting refers to hunting ducks and quail. Many sources refer only to duck hunting.

² Campbell et al (2012) *Out for a duck – an analysis of the economics of duck hunting in Victoria*, <https://australiainstitute.org.au/report/out-for-a-duck/>


³ GMA (2022) *2022 harvest estimates*, https://www.gma.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/907410/2023-Duck-season-considerations-Final.pdf

⁴ Victorian Government (2023) *Population dashboard*, https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/planning.victoria/viz/PopulationDashboard_16680490256660/PopulationDashboard

Polling: South Australian views on native bird hunting

In preparation for this submission, The Australia Institute conducted a poll of 604 South Australian residents during May 2023. The poll was conducted online, and the age and gender profile of the state's population was reflected in the sample of respondents. Respondents were asked first whether they knew the legal status of native bird hunting in the state, and whether they had ever participated in hunting:


Table 1: Polling results on native bird hunting

Did you know it is legal in South Australia to shoot native ducks and native quail for sport?		
Yes	44%	
No	56%	
Have you ever participated in native duck or quail hunting in South Australia?		
Yes	5%	
No	93%	
Don't know / Not sure	2%	

Source: Australia Institute polling

As shown in Table 1, less than half of respondents knew that native bird hunting was allowed in South Australia, and just 5% had ever participated in native bird hunting. Table 2 shows that of those respondents that had hunted native birds, only 40% planned to do so again. Meanwhile, only 8% of respondents that had not hunted native birds in the past would consider doing so in the future:

Table 2: Polling results on native bird hunting

(To respondents that had hunted in the past) Do you plan to participate in duck or quail hunting in South Australia again?		
Yes	40%	
No	51%	
Don't know / Not sure	9%	
(To respondents that had not hunted in the past) Would you ever consider participating in duck or quail hunting in South Australia?		
Yes	8%	
No	87%	
Don't know / Not sure	5%	


Source: Australia Institute polling

Clearly, the vast majority of South Australians have no interest in hunting native birds.

There is little data available on how many active native bird hunters there are in South Australia. A 2018 report by RSPCA South Australia estimated 1,200 people applied for a duck shooting licence in that year.⁵ This seems in line with Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) estimates that there were 56,600 participants in shooting sports in Australia in 2015:⁶ South Australia's share of Australia's population is 7%,⁷ suggesting around 4,000 active shooters in the state. A study commissioned by the Victorian Game Management Authority estimated that duck and quail hunting made up 24% of hunting activity,⁸ and using the same proportion for South Australia results in an estimated 1,000 active native bird shooters.

Given the state's population of 1.7 million, this represents one in every 1,700 South Australians.⁹ Perhaps not surprisingly, the vast majority of South Australians support a ban on native bird hunting:

Table 3: Polling results on banning native bird hunting

Recreational shooting of ducks and quail has been banned in some states, including Queensland, New South Wales and Western Australia. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "Duck and quail shooting for sport should be banned in South Australia." 	
Strongly agree	48%
Agree	28%
Disagree	9%
Strongly disagree	4%
Don't know / Not sure	11%

Source: Australia Institute polling

As shown in Table 3, more than three quarters (76%) of South Australians support a ban on duck and quail shooting. Just 13% would oppose a ban. See Appendix for detailed polling results.

⁵ RSPCA South Australia (2018) *Who's watching? Who's enforcing the rules? A comparison of ducking shooting regulation in Victoria and South Australia*, <https://www.rspcasa.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/A-comparison-of-ducking-shooting-regulation-in-Victoria-and-South-Australia.pdf>

⁶ ABS (2015) *Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia*, <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/people-and-communities/participation-sport-and-physical-recreation-australia/latest-release>

⁷ ABS (2022) *National, state and territory population*, <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/population/national-state-and-territory-population/latest-release>

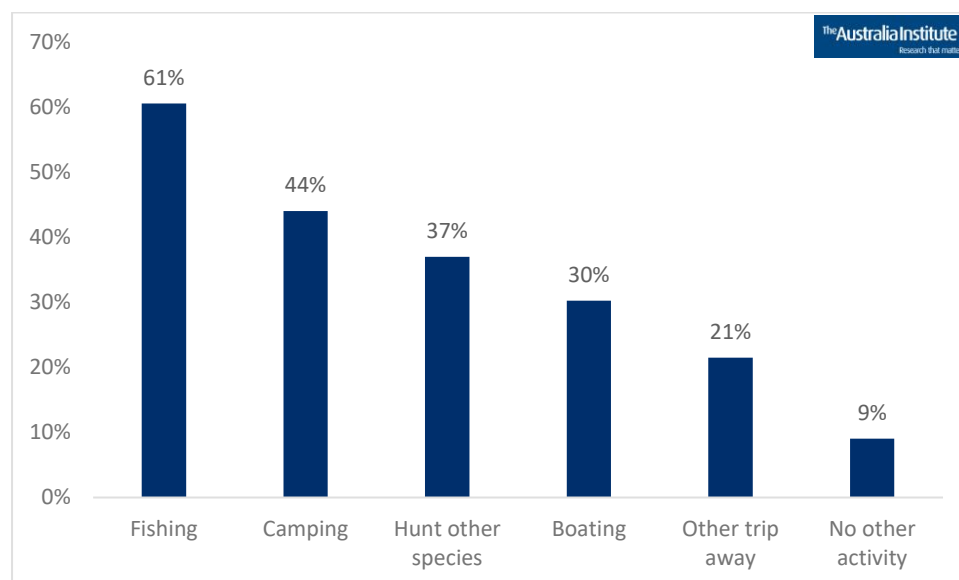
⁸ RMCG (2020) *Economic contribution of recreational hunting in Victoria*, https://www.gma.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/852594/v.4Economic-contribution-of-recreational-hunting-in-Victoria-accessible.pdf

⁹ ABS (2022) *Snapshot of South Australia: High level summary data for South Australia in 2021*, <https://www.abs.gov.au/articles/snapshot-sa-2021>

Polling: economic impacts of native bird hunting

Another reason for our 2012 conclusion that a duck shooting ban would have a minimal—or even positive—economic impact is that if hunters are unable to hunt birds, they are likely to engage in very similar substitute activities. Respondents to our 2012 Victorian survey cited hunting other species (such as rabbits or deer), fishing, camping and boating as popular replacement activities. Very similar results were received in our May 2023 South Australian survey, as shown in Figure 1 below:

Figure 1: If you were prohibited from duck and quail hunting in South Australia, would you be likely to opt for any of these other activities instead?




Source: Australia Institute polling

As shown in Figure 1, a ban on native bird hunting would simply see bird hunters shift to other activities with similar spending patterns. Overall, 91% of hunter respondents selected another activity for which they would likely opt; only 9% said they would not substitute any of the suggested activities. Even in those cases, the money that would have been spent on hunting is likely to be directed to other kinds of discretionary expenditure.

Native bird shooting also has negative effects on parts of the tourism industry: 71% of non-hunter respondents said they would be deterred from visiting an area if duck and quail shooters were present, as shown in Table 4 below:

Table 4: Polling results on native bird hunting and tourism

To what extent to do you agree or disagree with the following statement? “The presence of duck and quail shooters would deter me from visiting an area.”		
Strongly agree		42%
Agree		29%
Disagree		15%
Strongly disagree		7%
Don't know / Not sure		8%

Source: Australia Institute polling

As shown in Table 4, native bird hunting is a powerful disincentive for most tourists to visit an area for non-hunting recreation. Such tourists are likely to replace visits to hunting areas with visits to other areas, resulting in some dislocation of spending, but a minimal change to the state economy overall.

See Appendix for detailed polling results.

Estimates of the economic impact of native bird hunting

Submissions to this Committee may refer to two recent studies on the economic impact of hunting:

- *Economic and social impacts of recreational hunting and shooting*, commissioned by the Federal Department of Health and published in 2019;¹⁰ and
- *Economic contribution of recreational hunting in Victoria*, commissioned by Victoria's Game Management Authority and published in 2020.¹¹

These studies—referred to hereafter as “the national study” and “the Victorian study”, respectively—were both conducted by RM Consulting Group (RMCG). Both were based on similar methodology. Their unreliability can be demonstrated by comparing their results. The national study estimated that in 2018, hunting was responsible for 5,679 jobs in Victoria, and made a contribution of \$638 million to the state's economy. Just a year later, the Victorian study estimated the same numbers at 3,138 jobs and \$356 million respectively. RMCG provide no explanation for the fact that the economic impact of hunting apparently halved in the space of 12 months, and yet they devote five pages (p29-33) comparing their 2020 results to those of a 2013 Victorian study they had also written.¹²

In any case, the flaws in the studies' methodology mean that the economic impacts of hunting are overstated. Even taking their results at face value, however, the studies provide strong support for the view that a ban on native bird hunting would have near-zero economic impact. The flaws in the studies relate to their surveys of hunters, the input-output economic model used, and the emphasis placed on hunting's gross economic contribution.

SURVEY OF HUNTERS

The RMCG reports are based on surveys of hunters and related spending. The respondents' reported spending patterns are then applied across the estimated number of hunters in the

¹⁰ RM Consulting Group (2019) *Economic and social impacts of recreational hunting and shooting*, <https://www.health.gov.au/resources/publications/economic-and-social-impacts-of-recreational-hunting-and-shooting?language=en>

¹¹ RM Consulting Group (2020) *Economic contribution of recreational hunting in Victoria*, <https://www.gma.vic.gov.au/research/hunting-research>

¹² RM Consulting Group (2013) *Estimating the economic impact of hunting in Victoria in 2013*, https://www.gma.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0010/481717/Estimating-the-economic.pdf

population—with some adjustment for activity levels—to estimate the overall spending on hunting.

The Victorian study put total expenditure on hunting in 2019 at \$351 million in Victoria and the national study at \$1.9 billion in Australia in 2018. These estimates almost certainly overstate hunters' spending. For example, the Victorian study estimates that 19% of expenditure in Victoria—approximately \$64 million—was related to duck hunting. GMA estimates that 238,666 ducks were killed in 2019.¹³ This means that if the Victorian study's figures are correct, hunters spent \$269 per duck. This implausible result is likely driven by flaws in the survey methodology:

- The nature of the population surveyed: as the Victorian study states on page 92, “the survey sample was not random, [and] therefore self-selection bias was expected to skew the results to over represent hunters who take more trips”;
- The potential for strategic answers to exaggerate spending: pro-hunting groups have been involved in promoting surveys, urging their members to fill them out, and highlighting their potential for lobbying purposes. For example, the Australian Deer Association promoted the Victorian survey, stating that it would be “an important tool in helping advocate for more support and opportunities for hunters”. RMCG appear to make no effort to verify their respondents' expenditure claims;¹⁴
- The manner in which survey spending results are “scaled up” across the “hunting population”, and the fact that the estimated size of this population is unrealistic: the national study estimates a total hunting and sport shooting population of 642,364 people (p15). By contrast, the ABS estimates that there were 56,600 participants in shooting sports in Australia in 2015.¹⁵ RMCG note this figure in the national report, but incorporate it only as one input into calculations of numbers of “active” and “non-active” hunters. The RMCG reports appear to include substantial expenditure from “non-active” hunters in their spending calculations.

INPUT-OUTPUT MODEL

To estimate flow-on impacts of hunters' spending, RMCG's studies take the unverified expenditure figures collected from hunters, multiply these across a seemingly-exaggerated “hunting population” and then use this final expenditure figure in an input-output model. It

¹³ GMA (2022) *2022 harvest estimates*,

https://www.gma.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0003/907410/2023-Duck-season-considerations-Final.pdf

¹⁴ Australian Deer Association (2019) *The economic impact of hunting*,

<https://www.austdeer.com.au/2019/11/27/1378474/the-economic-impact-of-hunting>

¹⁵ ABS (2015) *Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia*,

<https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/people-and-communities/participation-sport-and-physical-recreation-australia/latest-release>

is well-known within the economics profession that input-output models have characteristics that result in exaggerated economic impacts.

For example, use of input-output models has been criticised as “biased” by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), on the basis that it produces inflated estimates of “the size and impact of a particular project [or activity] to support bids for industry assistance of various forms.”¹⁶ The ABS highlights several flaws with input-output models relevant to the RMCG studies:

- Lack of supply-side constraints: this effectively assumes unlimited resources such as labour and capital, not to mention ducks;
- Fixed prices: sudden changes in activity, such as a duck season of particular size, have no impact on price or availability of goods and services such as accommodation or permits; and
- Not being applicable for small regions: estimates of regional economic impact are particularly problematic, with the linkages between industries and sectors usually derived from national or state-level estimates.

Another key problem with the use of input-output models for the purpose of examining hunting impacts is that they make no consideration of external costs such as environmental impacts and animal welfare.

EMPHASIS ON “GROSS CONTRIBUTION”

The RMCG reports use their input-output models to estimate the economic “footprint” or “gross economic contribution” of hunting. The Victorian study puts this figure for Victoria in 2019 at \$356 million, while the national study puts the Australia-wide figure for 2018 at \$2.4 billion.

The terms “footprint” and “gross contribution” are highlighted in the last paragraph as they are not orthodox terms with well-understood definitions in economics. They provide no insight into the effect of a change in policy such as a native bird hunting ban, and thus are of very little relevance for policy development. Gross estimates would only be relevant if all recreational hunting was to cease immediately and hunters somehow destroyed the money they would have spent on hunting, rather than spending it elsewhere—perhaps by withdrawing it in cash and shredding the banknotes. This is clearly nonsensical.

In reality, hunters would not destroy the cash, but spend it on other activities. The Victorian study acknowledges the limited usefulness of the “gross contribution” measure on page 33:

¹⁶ ABS (2010) *Input output multipliers*,

<https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Previousproducts/5209.0.55.001Main%20Features4Final%20release%202006-07%20tables>

The gross economic contribution detailed above measures the current footprint of hunting. It is not an estimate of the impact on the Victorian economy if hunting ceased.

The gross contribution estimate also provides no insight into the impact of other changes to hunting policy, such as an end to native bird hunting. Given its lack of relevance, the prominent placement of the \$356 million gross figure in the Victorian report suggests that RMCG or their clients intended to provide a headline figure more suited to hunting advocacy than to policy development. The \$356 million figure is routinely quoted by hunting advocates and reported in the media with no clarification of what it does and does not represent.¹⁷

RMCG’s researchers are aware of the problems with the gross figure, as they explain further on page 33 of the Victorian study:

If recreational game hunting did not occur, it is assumed that recreational game hunters would divert their hunting-related expenditure to either other outdoor activities or to general household expenditure. The impact of this shift is estimated by the net economic contribution.

The Victorian study makes two estimates of the net economic impact of hunting—a “low substitutability” scenario and a “high substitutability” scenario, both of which are explained below. The figures for the estimated net economic impact represent just 5% and 16%, respectively, of the much more prominent and widely-reported “gross contribution” figures. The gross and net results are summarised in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Summary of key results from RMCG Victorian study, 2020

	All hunting (\$m)	Ducks (\$m)	Quail (\$m)	Native birds (ducks + quail) (\$m)
Gross	356.0	65.0	22.0	87.0
Net (low substitutability)	57.0	10.4	0.6	11.1
Net (high substitutability)	19.0	3.5	0.2	3.7

Source: RMCG (2020)

¹⁷ See for example Rak (2020) *New report shows economic contribution of recreational hunting in Victoria*, <https://www.sheppnews.com.au/rural-news/2020/11/26/2284883/new-report-shows-economic-contribution-of-recreational-hunting-in-victoria/>; ABC (2021) *Shortened Victorian duck hunt set to go ahead in May, angering animal activists and the Opposition*, <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2021-02-07/victorian-duck-hunt-set-to-go-ahead-anger-ban/13129256>; Sporting Shooter (2021) *The Victorian Government Fails Duck Hunters – The Agenda Is Clear*, <https://sportingshooter.com.au/news/the-victorian-government-fails-duck-hunters-the-agenda-is-clear/>

Table 1 shows that while RMCG estimates the total economic “footprint” of recreational hunting in Victoria at \$356 million, it also estimates that if all hunting were to be banned, the reduction in Victoria’s economic activity would be between \$19 million and \$57 million. For context, Victoria’s gross state product was \$501 billion in 2021–22.¹⁸

Table 1 shows that duck and quail hunting represent a smaller fraction again, between \$3.7 million and \$11.1 million in total. The reason for this difference is that if opportunities to go hunting were removed or limited, hunters would spend their \$351 million on substitute activities.

For the purposes of this inquiry, as discussed above, there are obvious substitute activities for duck and quail hunters—other game and pest species hunting, along with fishing, camping, etc. To put it simply, hunters who cannot hunt native birds will spend the time they would have spent doing so to hunting other species, fishing, camping and/or four wheel driving—and in doing so, they will spend the same amount of money they would have spent on native bird hunting, and on very similar things. A ban on native bird hunting in South Australia would thus have effectively zero economic impact.

Ending native bird hunting would only have a negative impact on the South Australian economy if native bird hunters redirected their spending towards activities with vastly higher import components. Our polling and RMCG’s surveys show that this is unlikely. By contrast, if hunting expenditure was diverted to activities with a *lower* degree of imported goods and services than hunting, the impact of the ban would in fact be positive.

In addition, if consideration was given to environmental impacts and the economic aspects of animal welfare, it is likely that a native bird hunting ban would deliver a net economic benefit regardless.

¹⁸ ABS (2023) *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts*, <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/economy/national-accounts/australian-national-accounts-state-accounts/latest-release#data-downloads>

Conclusion

Claims that changes to hunting regulations would have a significant economic impact are not supported by either evidence (other states have banned native bird hunting with no apparent economic impact) or logic (hunters substitute hunting with very similar activities).

Native bird hunting provides a benefit to very few South Australians, imposes costs on the broader community and is opposed by a vast majority of the state's population. On this basis, it should be obvious that ending recreational native bird hunting would be economically beneficial.

An exception may be exemptions for Traditional Owners. Hunting by Traditional Owner groups is important for indigenous cultural reasons and should continue if appropriately managed.

Appendix

Method

Between 15 May and 22 May 2023, The Australia Institute surveyed online 604 adults living in South Australia, through Dynata's panel, with representative samples by gender and age group.

Voting crosstabs show voting intentions for the South Australian House of Assembly. Those who were undecided were asked which way they were leaning; these leanings are included in voting intention crosstabs.

The research is compliant with the Australian Polling Council Quality Mark standards. The long methodology disclosure statement follows.

Long disclosure statement

The results were weighted by two variables (gender and age group) based on Australian Bureau of Statistics "National, state and territory population" data, using the raking method. Those who answered the gender identity question as "Non-binary", "I use a different term", or "Prefer not to answer" had their responses included with females for the purpose of reporting, due to constraints from weighting data availability. This resulted in an effective sample size of 559.

The margin of error (95% confidence level) for the state-wide results is $\pm 4\%$.

Voting intention questions appeared just after the initial demographic questions, before policy questions. Respondents who answered "Don't know / Not sure" for voting intention were then asked a leaning question; these leanings are included in voting intention crosstabs. "Coalition" includes separate responses for Liberal and National. "Other" refers to Independent/Other, and minor parties in cases where they were included in the voting intention but represent too small a sample to be reported separately in the crosstabs.



Detailed results

No preceding questions in the poll are expected to have influenced the results of the questions published here.

Did you know it is legal in South Australia to shoot native ducks and native quail for sport?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>18-29</i>	<i>30-39</i>	<i>40-49</i>	<i>50-59</i>	<i>60+</i>
Yes	44%	51%	37%	37%	40%	29%	42%	57%
No	56%	49%	63%	63%	60%	71%	58%	43%

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Labor</i>	<i>Liberal</i>	<i>Greens</i>	<i>PHON</i>	<i>SA-Best</i>	<i>Other</i>
Yes	44%	41%	47%	40%	47%	63%	44%
No	56%	59%	53%	60%	53%	37%	56%

Have you ever participated in duck or quail hunting in South Australia?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>18-29</i>	<i>30-39</i>	<i>40-49</i>	<i>50-59</i>	<i>60+</i>
Yes	5%	7%	2%	6%	9%	1%	3%	4%
No	93%	90%	95%	90%	89%	93%	96%	95%
Don't know / Not sure	2%	2%	2%	4%	2%	6%	1%	1%

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Labor</i>	<i>Liberal</i>	<i>Greens</i>	<i>PHON</i>	<i>SA-Best</i>	<i>Other</i>
Yes	5%	3%	7%	9%	2%	5%	2%
No	93%	96%	89%	90%	98%	95%	91%
Don't know / Not sure	2%	1%	4%	1%	0%	0%	7%

Do you plan to participate in duck or quail hunting in South Australia again?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>18-29</i>	<i>30-39</i>	<i>40-49</i>	<i>50-59</i>	<i>60+</i>
Yes	40%	31%	68%	78%	51%	100%	0%	0%
No	51%	58%	32%	22%	49%	0%	67%	82%
Don't know / Not sure	9%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	18%

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Labor</i>	<i>Liberal</i>	<i>Greens</i>	<i>PHON</i>	<i>SA-Best</i>	<i>Other</i>
Yes	40%	39%	23%	78%	0%	100%	0%
No	51%	61%	64%	22%	100%	0%	0%
Don't know / Not sure	9%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	100%

If you were prohibited from duck and quail hunting in South Australia, would you be likely to opt for any of these other activities instead?

Response options were presented in random order.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>18-29</i>	<i>30-39</i>	<i>40-49</i>	<i>50-59</i>	<i>60+</i>
Hunt another kind of animal (e.g. deer or pig hunting)	37%	45%	26%	33%	41%	16%	50%	75%
Go fishing	61%	68%	51%	83%	30%	66%	50%	50%
Go camping	44%	39%	50%	42%	59%	50%	50%	0%
Go away for the weekend to attend other events (e.g. motor sport)	21%	28%	13%	25%	11%	16%	50%	25%
Boating	30%	33%	27%	42%	48%	16%	0%	0%
Other	3%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%
No, I would not take up any other activity	9%	5%	15%	0%	11%	17%	0%	25%

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Labor</i>	<i>Liberal</i>	<i>Greens</i>	<i>PHON</i>	<i>SA-Best</i>	<i>Other</i>
Hunt another kind of animal (e.g. deer or pig hunting)	37%	12%	52%	46%	-	0%	35%
Go fishing	61%	81%	59%	57%	-	100%	35%
Go camping	44%	75%	48%	32%	-	100%	0%
Go away for the weekend to attend other events (e.g. motor sport)	21%	15%	24%	14%	-	0%	36%
Boating	30%	44%	16%	71%	-	0%	0%
Other	3%	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	15%
No, I would not take up any other activity	9%	0%	10%	0%	-	0%	29%

Would you ever consider participating in duck or quail hunting in South Australia?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>18-29</i>	<i>30-39</i>	<i>40-49</i>	<i>50-59</i>	<i>60+</i>
Yes	8%	10%	5%	23%	9%	7%	4%	1%
No	87%	83%	92%	70%	82%	87%	94%	97%
Don't know / Not sure	5%	7%	3%	7%	9%	6%	2%	2%

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Labor</i>	<i>Liberal</i>	<i>Greens</i>	<i>PHON</i>	<i>SA-Best</i>	<i>Other</i>
Yes	8%	5%	9%	12%	22%	0%	7%
No	87%	91%	85%	82%	71%	100%	89%
Don't know / Not sure	5%	5%	5%	6%	7%	0%	3%

Recreational shooting of ducks and quail has been banned in some states, including Queensland, New South Wales and Western Australia. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

'Duck and quail shooting for sport should be banned in South Australia.'

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>18-29</i>	<i>30-39</i>	<i>40-49</i>	<i>50-59</i>	<i>60+</i>
Strongly agree	48%	40%	55%	39%	43%	42%	56%	55%
Agree	28%	29%	27%	29%	36%	32%	20%	25%
Disagree	9%	12%	5%	13%	11%	7%	6%	7%
Strongly disagree	4%	6%	2%	7%	0%	2%	7%	4%
Don't know / Not sure	11%	13%	10%	12%	9%	18%	10%	9%

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Labor</i>	<i>Liberal</i>	<i>Greens</i>	<i>PHON</i>	<i>SA-Best</i>	<i>Other</i>
Strongly agree	48%	51%	40%	55%	41%	45%	49%
Agree	28%	29%	29%	29%	24%	28%	18%
Disagree	9%	7%	10%	7%	13%	8%	13%
Strongly disagree	4%	1%	8%	0%	10%	0%	9%
Don't know / Not sure	11%	11%	12%	9%	11%	19%	10%

To what extent to do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

‘The presence of duck and quail shooters would deter me from visiting an area.’

	<i>Total</i>	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Strongly agree	42%	34%	50%	25%	36%	48%	55%	46%
Agree	29%	31%	27%	37%	38%	23%	19%	27%
Disagree	15%	20%	10%	20%	16%	13%	8%	15%
Strongly disagree	7%	8%	6%	11%	3%	3%	7%	7%
Don't know / Not sure	8%	8%	8%	8%	7%	12%	10%	6%

	<i>Total</i>	Labor	Liberal	Greens	PHON	SA-Best	Other
Strongly agree	42%	47%	29%	50%	38%	47%	45%
Agree	29%	30%	34%	28%	18%	11%	20%
Disagree	15%	12%	20%	16%	19%	8%	11%
Strongly disagree	7%	4%	8%	1%	18%	15%	12%
Don't know / Not sure	8%	6%	10%	5%	8%	19%	12%