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**NATIONAL SURVEY OF
BAIT AND BERLEY USE BY
RECREATIONAL FISHERS**

***Report to:
Biosecurity Australia,
AFFA***

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SUMMARY

Data Needs and Objectives

In early 2001, Biosecurity Australia, AFFA identified specific information needs in relation to bait and berley usage by recreational fishers in Australia. This information was required to address a range of policy issues, including an imminent *Import Risk Analysis* for prawns. An understanding of usage patterns for other bait species was also required for future assessment work. Ten aquatic animal species groups (see Table A overleaf) were identified for detailed assessment – including the number of fishers, acquisition sources and estimated quantities used (for purchased bait). Disaggregation of these results was also required by purchase form (live, whole dead etc.), region, water body type and season. This information was required at a level of precision to enable ‘semi-quantitative’ analysis.

Survey Design Issues

Although some useful data could be obtained from the recent *National Recreational Fishing Survey* (NRFS – a major study of participation, catch, effort and expenditure conducted in 2000/01), the general absence of existing data meant that specific new research was required to meet these information needs.

In December 2001, Kewagama Research was commissioned to undertake this study. However, a number of factors impacting on survey design were identified from the outset. Timing constraints precluded the use of a diary survey method – a preferred approach to collect detailed information of this kind, where respondents are contacted regularly over time (e.g. a 12 month period, as for the NRFS). Yet, use of a conventional ‘recall’ survey (on a stand-alone basis) would almost certainly result in major data quality concerns, beyond acceptable limits of any ‘semi-quantitative’ analysis.

In recreational fishing surveys, ‘recall bias’ has been shown to result in significant over-estimates of fishing effort and catch, especially where longer recall periods are involved. Since fishing effort (days fished) was a likely basis on which bait usage would be assessed in the survey, the ultimate study design needed to measure and calibrate for these effects. Appropriate comparability ‘links’ were therefore established to a range of benchmark data from the NRFS (Diary Survey), Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS, population estimates) and the Bait Supplier Survey (a specially-conducted study to establish pack sizes for common bait species across Australia).

Survey Implementation and Analysis

After extensive development and pilot-testing, the survey was conducted by telephone during May-August 2002, by 11 interviewers with direct experience in recreational fishing surveys. A stratified random sample of 8,000 *private dwelling* households across Australia was drawn from electronic ‘white pages’ listings. By design, *non-private dwellings* (hotels, nursing homes, gaols etc.) were excluded from the scope of the study, as were visitors from overseas.

Excellent response rates were achieved (85% overall). For each household (and person within, aged 5 years or more), participation in recreational fishing and ‘in-scope’ bait/berley usage were assessed for the previous 12 months (May 2001-April 2002). However, most substantive survey questions were asked of one (randomly-selected) bait/berley user in each household – principally, usage assessment for the 10 key bait types and estimated quantities for the previous 12 months. Whereas pilot-testing had shown that respondents could routinely ‘calculate’ bait usage on the basis of an ‘equation’ (e.g. 6 days by ½ small packet of prawns per day), it also revealed that many were unaware of the pack sizes involved. In these cases, information from the Bait Supplier Survey was used to estimate quantities, e.g. a ‘small’ packet of bait prawns was reported at 200g by all bait suppliers across Australia.

In the analysis phase, ‘raw’ survey data were expanded to population estimates, using *integrated weights* provided by ABS. Minor adjustments to these weightings were also applied to account for the effects of

non-response (based on follow-up surveys in the NRFS). However, significant calibrations were applied to reported bait quantities for the effects of recall bias, where over-estimation by a factor of 2.5 (overall) was assessed from NRFS Diary Survey data. This latter information became available in November 2002, enabling completion of the study in December.

Despite many complexities and constraints, excellent outcomes have been achieved for the study, with all objectives being met or exceeded.

Summary of Results

The following results have been compiled on a national basis, for the resident population (*private dwelling* basis), covering the period May 2001-April 2002. (Note: standard error calculations are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3).

- an estimated 1,602,618 households (21.7% of the population) did some kind of recreational fishing in the period, comprising 2,890,723 fishers, aged 5 years or more (16.4% of the population). Note: recreational fishing is defined as any attempted harvesting of aquatic animals for non-commercial purposes (including crabbing, prawning, diving for lobster etc.)
- the vast majority (2,479,043 – 86%) of all fishers, used at least some ‘in-scope’ bait/berley during the period - i.e. aquatic animals of any kind (including sharks/rays, worms, marine yabbies etc.)
- among these, nearly all (2,383,048 – or 82% of all fishers) used one or more of the 10 bait types in Table A below

Summary Table A: Acquisition Source of Bait/Berley Used by Recreational Fishers¹ - 10 Key Bait Types

Acquisition Source		Prawns/ shrimp	Squid, Cuttlefish and Octopus	Crabs	Saltwater Crayfish	Fresh- water Crayfish	Abalone	Other Shellfish	Trout and Salmon	Saltwater Fish	Fresh- water Fish
'Sold as Bait'	No. %	1428944 92.1%	908176 83.5%	7801 6.8%	0 0.0%	57451 27.7%	1666 12.0%	470412 64.4%	5124 56.2%	1256827 86.5%	9301 28.8%
'Sold as Seafood'	No. %	104742 6.8%	67228 6.2%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	3597 1.7%	0 0.0%	25658 3.5%	0 0.0%	67739 4.7%	0 0.0%
Personally Caught	No. %	213742 13.8%	266203 24.5%	107677 93.2%	7979 100.0%	157319 75.9%	12246 88.0%	292665 40.0%	4000 43.8%	545249 37.5%	22956 71.2%
Total ²	No. %	n/a 112.6%	n/a 114.1%	n/a 100.0%	n/a 100.0%	n/a 105.4%	n/a 100.0%	n/a 107.9%	n/a 100.0%	n/a 128.7%	n/a 100.0%
Total Users ³	No.	1551721	1087856	115478	7979	207236	13912	730999	9125	1452569	32257
Proportion of All Bait/ Berley Users	%	62.6%	43.9%	4.7%	0.3%	8.4%	0.6%	29.5%	0.4%	58.6%	1.3%

Notes:

¹ Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers using aquatic animals as bait/berley in the previous 12 months

² Percentages based on total users of each bait type. Due to multiple reporting, totals may add to more than 100%

³ Total users of each bait type. Percentages based on total users of any aquatic animal bait type (including sharks/rays, worms, marine nippers etc., not covered by the 10 key bait types)

By design, usage quantities were assessed in the survey for each of these 10 bait types, but only for 'purchased' bait, i.e. where the acquisition source was 'Sold as Bait' or 'Sold as Seafood'. Due to the small sub-samples involved for several bait types (Crabs, Saltwater Crayfish, Abalone, Trout and Salmon, and Freshwater Fish), quantity estimates have not been included in Table B below.

Summary Table B: Purchase Source of Bait/Berley - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) - 5 Key Bait Types

Purchase Source		Prawns/shrimp	Squid, Cuttlefish and Octopus	Freshwater Crayfish	Other Shellfish	Saltwater Fish
'Sold as Bait'	Kgs.	1007912	720388	28771	534488	3529179
	%	93.0%	91.4%	95.5%	97.4%	91.9%
'Sold as Seafood'	Kgs.	75742	68203	1356	14210	311939
	%	7.0%	8.6%	4.5%	2.6%	8.1%
Total	Kgs.	1083654	788592	30127	548698	3841118
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total Purchaser-Users	No.	1460981	950727	61048	490405	1286791
Mean per Purchaser-User	Kgs.	0.74	0.83	0.49	1.12	2.99

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantities of each bait type used by recreational fishers in the previous 12 months ... from purchase sources only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' bait were not assessed in the survey.

In Section 5 of the report, quantity estimates for the above bait types are further disaggregated for a range of variables including: purchase form (live, whole dead, etc), region, water body type and season. Other findings from the survey include:-

Reasons for Purchasing Bait from a Seafood Supplier were assessed for respondents reporting any bait usage for the acquisition source 'Sold as Seafood' (as opposed to 'Sold as Bait'). For Prawns/shrimp, 'Freshness/quality' emerged as the predominant reason (the main reason for 46% of respondents), with 'Convenience/access issues' the next most popular (23%). These reasons/rankings also applied to two other bait types: Squid, Cuttlefish and Octopus (63% and 17% respectively); and Saltwater Fish (46% and 27% respectively). Note: small sub-samples prevent analysis of this issue for all other bait types

Methods Used to Bait the Hook during line fishing were assessed for two bait types only – and for respondents reporting any usage during the period. For Prawns/shrimp, 'Whole (dead)' emerged as the predominant method (the main method for 67% of respondents) and 'With the head off (some shell and flesh used)' the next most popular method (21%). For Freshwater Crayfish, 83% reported 'Live' as the main method, with 'Whole (dead)' the next most popular (13%).

Bait Size Preferences were also assessed for the above two bait types – on a 'whole animal' basis, but only for purchase forms where an effective choice of size might exist. For Prawns/shrimp, this assessment was confined to loose/unpackaged prawns, either 'Sold as Bait' or 'Sold as Seafood' (i.e. not pre-packaged bait prawns). For each purchase source, respondents were asked to assign proportions of reported quantities to four size ranges, with the following overall results: *Less than 5cm* (15%); *5-9cm* (79%); *9-13cm* (6%); and *More than 13cm* (0%). For Freshwater Crayfish, this assessment covered the purchase forms 'live' and 'whole (dead)' and two size ranges were employed, with the following overall results: *Less than 8cm* (64%); and *More than 8cm* (36%)

Sections 4 and 5 of the report contain a range of data tabulations for the survey. Subject to standard error tolerances, extensive further interrogation can be undertaken of the survey database, which has been provided as an output requirement of the project.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Until recently, little has been known about recreational fishing in Australia. Unlike commercial fisheries, where relatively small and accessible target audiences exist, the high costs of recreational fisheries research have resulted in a comparative dearth of information for this sector. While many studies have been conducted on a regional or fishery basis over the years, the recent *National Recreational Fishing Survey* (NRFS, in prep.) represents the first detailed assessment of recreational fishing on a national basis. The NRFS was conducted in 2000/01 and will provide a range of information on participation, catch, effort and expenditure.

In early 2001, Biosecurity Australia, AFFA identified specific information needs in relation to bait and berley usage by recreational fishers in Australia. This information was required to address a range of policy issues, including an imminent *Import Risk Analysis* for prawns. An understanding of usage patterns for other bait species was also required for future assessment work.

Although the NRFS provides some information of relevance (e.g. recreational harvest of bait species and expenditure on bait), specific new research was clearly required to meet these data needs.

In December 2001, Kewagama Research was commissioned to design and conduct this research. From the outset, it was evident that an innovative research design would be required to address the various objectives and constraints of the project. Timing constraints alone precluded the use of an 'ideal' data collection method (viz, a 12 month diary survey) and a multi-faceted 'recall' survey of the population was ultimately employed. By design, an integral component of the survey instrument involved the use of benchmark information from the NRFS, primarily to calibrate for non-response and recall bias. A detailed discussion of all survey design issues is contained in Section 3.1

1.2 Study Objectives

Initial survey objectives are summarised below:-

- (i) to estimate the numbers/proportions of the resident population of Australia (aged 5 years or more) who went recreational fishing in the 12 months prior to the study, together with broad profiling information such as age, sex, ethnicity
- (ii) to estimate the numbers/proportions of recreational fishers using 'aquatic animals' as bait/berley and for 10 identified bait types (see details in Section 2.2), to estimate the quantities used in the previous 12 months, for a range of key variables such as acquisition source, purchase form, location and season of usage

Note: data elements for the survey and detailed definitions are discussed in Section 2.

However, additional study objectives were identified later in the development process, in relation to a proposed public awareness campaign (*FishSmart*). Although a separate initiative, considerable efficiencies were identified in terms of research requirements for the campaign. Put simply, the inclusion of a few extra questions in the population screening component for the bait/berley survey totally obviated the need for a separate screening study for the awareness campaign. In summary, these objectives were:-

- (iii) to estimate the numbers/proportions of the resident population in (other) target audiences of relevance to the *FishSmart* Campaign – namely, recreational divers (scuba/snorkelling etc), recreational boat owners and aquarium/fish pond owners
- (iv) to identify a panel of such households/people (including recreational fishers) who would be willing to take part in a future benchmarking survey for the awareness campaign

1.3 Report Format and Important Notes to the Reader

The remainder of this report comprises a detailed discussion of study scope and definitions (Section 2), other methodological issues (Section 3), with substantive survey results in Sections 4 and 5. Importantly, this information refers only to the initial objectives of the study (items [i] and [ii] in 1.2 above). All information in relation to the *FishSmart* Awareness Campaign (items [iii] and [iv] above) has been reported separately. Other aspects for consideration by readers are:-

- in accordance with the agreed reporting structure, the survey results are presented without interpretation or commentary – unless such information refers to important definitions or methodological issues
- the study findings are presented as detailed tabulations of ‘expanded’ data – i.e. estimates of the total resident populations (households, persons, etc. based on latest Australian Bureau of Statistics [ABS] data) or estimated total quantities of bait used (kgs) by the populations concerned. In the footnotes below each table, the relevant ‘Table base’ is defined
- below each estimate, proportions are routinely expressed as column percentages (*italicised*)
- due to rounding, some row and column totals for population/quantity estimates may not add precisely (single integer differences only)
- as a general rule, data tabulations are disaggregated by state/territory, as the ‘column variable’ – with state/territory of residence routinely applied to household or person-based estimates and state/territory of usage for bait quantities. Note: in all analysis/reporting, NSW and ACT results have been combined in a single analysis cell. As the ACT is geographically contained within NSW, behavioural homogeneity has been assumed
- the ‘row variable’ represents the key analysis variable for the table. Unless otherwise stated, these results are routinely disaggregated for each answer category in the survey questionnaire. While this results in multiple rows of ‘zero data’ in several tables (e.g. un-

reported purchase forms for prawns in Table 14), this approach has been employed to clearly describe the classifications used in the survey

- in terms of ‘non-sample error’ (e.g. non-response and reporting biases), optimum data quality has been achieved through a range of measures/outcomes in the study. Although high response rates were obtained (85% nationally), minor calibration for non-response bias has been undertaken. On the other hand, substantial data calibration was required in relation to ‘recall bias’ (bait quantity estimation) and readers are referred to detailed discussion of these and other design issues in Section 3
- in any sample survey, estimate precision is also affected by ‘sample error’ – due to the fact that sampling was employed, as opposed to a total enumeration (or census) of the population concerned. To account for this, appropriate error tolerances have been calculated for all substantive data tabulations and presented as Relative Standard Errors (RSE) in the Appendix. Where small sub-samples exist, the error levels can be quite large. Readers should therefore refer to (and apply) this information when using the study results
- further to this, the levels of disaggregation in the data tabulations vary in accordance with the strength of the underlying data. For the more commonly reported bait types, quite extensive disaggregation/tabulations have been included (e.g. for prawns/shrimp – 17 tables). For the less common bait types, few tables are provided (e.g. saltwater crayfish – 1 table only) and in several such cases, the raw (i.e. un-expanded) survey data are discussed in the text of the report to provide a qualitative perspective
- also, ‘zero’ estimates commonly occur in the disaggregation cells of the data tables. Importantly, this is not to suggest that no such occurrence exists in the population overall – rather, that none was reported within the detection limits of the survey sample. Therefore, readers should routinely interpret such results as ‘nil or negligible’
- the information obtained through the survey conforms with stated output requirements. In several important areas, these requirements have been exceeded – for example, the need for data to enable “semi-quantitative” assessment of bait usage levels/quantities (see further discussion in Section 3). While a comprehensive range of data tabulations has been included in this report, additional information can be obtained from the survey database. The computer database is an output requirement of the study and subject to error tolerances, considerable further interrogation can be undertaken

Note: any enquiries regarding this report may be referred to the writer, Laurie West, Managing Director, Kewagama Research (contact details on title page).

1.4 Acknowledgements

Clearly, this study has been a most successful undertaking – and especially so, given the many complexities and constraints of the project. In achieving this outcome, the following contributions are acknowledged:-

- ***AFFA Liaison Staff***: in particular, Dr. Robert Heard and Dr. Vanessa Findlay, for their subject-matter expertise, professionalism and support throughout the project – especially,

in enduring the complexity and tedium of the survey design process. This ‘tenacity’ has directly resulted in a survey design delivering optimum data quality and utility

- **NRFS Project Staff** (NSW Fisheries Research Institute): Gary Henry and Jeff Murphy for their assistance in providing vital benchmark data from the NRFS
- **Consultant Staff** (incl. sub-consultants): Cheryl Munro (Assist. Project Manager, Kewagama Research), Dr. Jeremy Lyle (Technical Consultant, Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute), Dennis Reid (Statistician, NSWFRRI), Gerry Baerken (IT Consultant, GBS Software) – a skilled and effective team with the experience of many fisheries research projects together. Also, Edward Szoldra and Terry Hogan (ABS Statistical Consultants, Sydney) for providing population benchmark data and constructing ‘integrated weights’ for the study, within an extremely busy work schedule
- **Survey Interviewers**: a team of 11 skilled and experienced interviewers completed the 8,000 household survey – Irene Baerken, Wendy Barker, Paul Barker-Hudson, Robyn Cameron-Smith, Susan Collins, Pauline Kempton, Katherine Janssen, Shirley Munro, Robyn Parry, Marie Rampe and Elisabeth Ruthven. While interviewer performance can be measured in several ways (e.g. response rates), other less-tangible factors are equally important. The commitment of our interviewers to this quite complex project is very much appreciated
- **Bait Suppliers**: as an integral part of the study, the major bait suppliers around Australia were contacted to obtain information to assist in coding and analysis of the survey (principally to establish *pack size* information for key bait species – see further discussion in Section 3.8). Excellent co-operation was received from all 23 suppliers approached
- Finally, thanks are extended to the many thousands of people who responded to the population survey – in particular, the more avid recreational fishers for whom, the survey inherently required more of their time.

2 SURVEY SCOPE AND KEY DEFINITIONS

2.1 Preamble

In determining the scope and definitions for the survey, appropriate comparability/alignment was required in terms of key benchmarking sources – namely ABS and NRFS data. The information contained in this section addresses scope and definitions of broad relevance to the study. Definitions of a more isolated/issue-specific nature are discussed in relevant areas in the remainder of the report. Also, where appropriate, certain survey design and methodology issues are discussed in this section, although Section 3 primarily addresses these matters.

2.2 Scope

2.2.1 *Geographic Scope*

In terms of residency, the sampling universe was confined to the eight states and territories of Australia. External territories were excluded (e.g. Christmas and Cocos/Keeling Islands).

For fishing activity, geographic scope was defined as the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

2.2.2 *Dwellings and Households in Scope*

Private dwellings (ABS definition) were included. *Non-private dwellings* (NPD's – e.g. hotels, nursing homes, gaols etc.) were excluded. Latest available ABS data indicate that around 98% of Australian residents reside in private dwellings (ABS 1996). Note: although comparatively rare, an individual 'dwelling' can contain more than one 'household' (see further discussion in Section 3.2).

2.2.3 *Persons in Scope*

Residency Status: Australian residents only were included (i.e. visitors from overseas were excluded – ABS definition).

Age Criteria: for general survey purposes (e.g. household size and demographic profiling), respondents of all ages were included. However, for substantive survey data (fishing activity, bait usage etc) an age criterion of 5 years or more at the time of interview was applied. In the NRFS and other surveys, this has been determined as the absolute minimum age at which a child might undertake effective recreational fishing activity.

2.2.4 *Temporal Scope*

For many purposes, a 'time of interview' definition was necessarily applied in the survey (e.g. age criterion, residency status).

However, for behavioural assessment (e.g. recreational fishing, bait usage), a reference period of 'the previous 12 months' was applied – 1 May 2001 to 30 April, 2002. This reference period was chosen to align with the Diary Survey from the NRFS (May 2000 to April 2001). It also facilitated respondent 'recall' for the study, by avoiding any fragmentation of peak fishing

seasons within the reference period. For example, in the southern states, the Easter period (April) represents the end of warmer/peak season fishing activity – and for many, the end of all fishing until the next summer.

Further to this, behavioural information was collected in the survey on the basis of two seasons – ‘winter’ (the colder months: May to October 01) and ‘summer’ (the warmer months: November 01 to April 02).

2.2.5 *Fishing Activities in Scope*

For purposes of survey objective (i) (Section 1.2 earlier), recreational fishing was defined as any capture or attempted capture of aquatic animals (finfish, crabs, prawns etc. – not amphibians, mammals, reptiles, insects etc) in Australian waters (marine or freshwater) in the survey reference period – other than for commercial fishing purposes. Note: any recreational fishing activity by commercial fishers was included in the scope of the study. This definition also embraces the range of recreational harvesting methods, including line fishing, active or passive nets/traps, spear-fishing and diving/hand-collecting.

In terms of survey objective (ii) (Section 1.2 earlier), bait/berley usage was defined as any recreational fishing using uncooked* aquatic animals (or parts thereof) as bait or berley (an attractant). Other bait/berley types such as bread, meat, cheese were excluded. Therefore, recreational fishers only using ‘non-bait/berley’ methods (e.g. lures/fly fishing) or out-of-scope bait types in the reference period were excluded.

Note*: ‘uncooked’ was further defined as including smoked fish etc, on the basis that respondents could not reasonably be expected to delineate ‘cold vs. hot’ smoked products. Similarly, dried or salted products were defined as uncooked. On the other hand, all canned products were regarded as cooked and routinely excluded.

2.2.6 *Bait Species in Scope*

Further to the above definition of bait/berley usage, in-scope bait types were defined using a hierarchical description of 14 generic bait types of interest to the study. This approach was employed to minimise any respondent confusion in terms of taxonomic definitions – whereby the following 14 bait types were read out by the interviewer and further defined/clarified, where needed:-

<u>Aquatic Animal Bait Type</u>	<u>Further Definitions</u>
1) Prawns or shrimp	cherabin, pistol/snapping prawns etc
2) Squid, cuttlefish or octopus	calamari
3) Crabs	mud, sand, spanner, rock etc
4) Saltwater crayfish or lobster	scampi, bugs
5) Freshwater crayfish	yabbies, redclaw, marron etc
6) Abalone	high value shellfish, gut used as bait

continued/.....

7)	Other shellfish like oysters, mussels or pippis	cockles, scallops, clams
8)	Trout or Salmon	brown/rainbow trout; atlantic/ chinook salmon; <u>not</u> Australian salmon
9)	Saltwater fish like pilchards, mullet, garfish or yellowtail	also scad or yakka
10)	Freshwater fish like perch, guppies, goldfish or carp	–
11)	Sharks or stingrays	any kind
12)	Worms	beach, sand, blood – <u>not</u> garden worms
13)	Saltwater yabbies or nippers	bass yabbies, pink nippers – pump used
14)	And our last category covers things like starfish, sea urchins and barnacles ... and anything else that lives in water	aquatic snails, sea cucumber, jelly fish, chitins, cunjevoi

While the above 14 bait types were required for general assessment purposes and completeness, more detailed information (e.g. quantities used) was only collected for Bait Types 1-10.

2.3 Other Key Survey Definitions

2.3.1 Acquisition Sources

After extensive deliberation in the design phase, three acquisition sources were identified and routinely assessed for each of the 10 key bait types:-

(i) ‘Sold as Bait’: refers to any in-scope bait type which was presented/sold as bait. While conventional bait suppliers (e.g. tackle shops, service stations), do not (or may not) sell product other than bait, the supplier type was by no means the key determinant here. Many seafood suppliers sell bait, often from a separate ‘bait’ freezer, but also in the form of scraps/waste material from processing

(ii) ‘Sold as Seafood’: refers to any in-scope bait type which was presented/sold as seafood, i.e. for human consumption. Valid suppliers include seafood retailers, restaurants and supermarkets

(iii) ‘Personally Caught’: refers to any in-scope bait type that was caught by the respondent (or a friend, relative etc) and includes any by-product usage e.g. after filleting, fish frames used for berley or crab traps.

Also, for the three finfish bait types (Trout and Salmon [8], Saltwater Fish [9] and Freshwater Fish [10]), an additional acquisition source was assessed, namely ‘Sold as Other’. This category covers all other ‘sources’, but was primarily focused on pet food and aquarium suppliers.

The following definitions/procedures were also applied in relation to ‘Acquisition Sources’:-

- in a relatively small number of cases, respondents reported using bait supplied by a charter operator, but could not cite the original acquisition source. Most such cases referred to popular bait species (e.g. pilchards) and were routinely imputed as ‘Sold as Bait’. Others were imputed as ‘Personally Caught’ (e.g. reef fish scraps), on the assumption that the bait was captured by charter/recreational fishing. Note: all interviews reporting charter fishing have been ‘flagged’ in the ‘Comments’ field of the computer database – as have acquisitions from less conventional sources such as restaurants, commercial fishers etc.
- by design, quantities of bait used were only assessed in the survey for Acquisition Sources (i) and (ii) above. In relevant data tabulations, these are referred to as ‘Purchase Sources’, but also include any cases where no payment was made e.g. scraps provided free of charge
- to ensure that respondents clearly understood these definitions, considerable care was taken in the survey design, interviewer briefing and the interview itself, to avoid any ambiguity or misunderstanding. Importantly, this approach was consistently vindicated by interviewer feedback and data editing throughout the project.

2.3.2 *Forms of Purchase and Usage*

Specific classifications of purchase forms (e.g. live, whole dead etc) were developed for each of the 10 bait types and purchase sources within. Incidence and usage quantities for the previous 12 months were assessed on this basis. Each classification reflects the possible forms in which the particular bait type could be purchased or acquired. While certain purchase forms were considered unlikely to be reported for given bait types (and subsequently confirmed in the results), this approach ensured completeness and exclusivity in the data. The purchase forms employed for each of the bait types/purchase sources are detailed in relevant data tabulations in Section 5.

However, central to the design philosophy of the survey, is the concept that bait purchased in a particular form may or may not be used in that form. After extensive deliberation in the design phase, it was determined that (almost universally), the form purchased would be entirely used (or disposed of) in an aquatic environment. For example, even where whole prawns are purchased and routinely headed or peeled before baiting the hook, the waste material is invariably discarded into the water, with some anglers choosing to berley this way.

For product ‘Sold as Bait’, exceptions to this were considered rare (e.g. fish flesh used for pet food and heads/frames used for berley). Nevertheless, interviewers were alerted to this possibility. For product ‘Sold as Seafood’, such exceptions were considered more likely – resulting in the routine inclusion of an additional ‘purchase form’ in each case, e.g. in Table 15 for Prawns/Shrimp ‘Sold as Seafood’, the final purchase form is ‘*Purchased whole/etc. but only heads/shells used*’ (i.e. the flesh may have been eaten). In this case, any reported usage quantities refer to the waste material only.

Note: the foregoing is not to be confused with cases where a fisher might purchase (say) a quantity of whole prawns and use a proportion of them (whole) for fishing and the remainder (whole) for some other purpose. As the form did not alter between purchase and usage, quantity estimation is the only issue here and these cases were readily dealt with in the interview process.

2.3.3 *Quantities Used*

Estimates of quantities used (kgs.) for each of the 10 bait types, purchase sources etc. refer to personal use by fishers in the process of recreational fishing in the survey reference period (excluding ‘Personally Caught’ bait/berley). As discussed above, usage extends to include ‘disposal’ of bait/waste material in an aquatic environment. Note: reported bait usage quantities have been expanded and calibrated (for ‘recall’ bias), in accordance with procedures detailed in Section 3.6.

2.3.4 *Region, Water Body Type and Season of Usage*

The survey database has the capability to disaggregate estimated quantities purchased/used for each of the 10 bait types and purchase sources, by state/territory, water body type and season. For the more commonly reported bait types (e.g. prawns, squid etc), quite detailed disaggregation on this basis has been provided in Section 5 of the report. Procedures for deriving these estimates are addressed in Section 3.5.3. In terms of definitions, state/territory is discussed in Sections 1.3 and 2.2.1 and season (‘winter’ vs. ‘summer’), in Section 2.2.4.

In terms of water body type, ‘Freshwater’ was defined as all freshwater impoundments, rivers etc, including the upper reaches of rivers which ultimately drain to the sea. ‘Saltwater’ was defined as all offshore and coastal waters, estuaries and tidal rivers (including brackish water). In both cases, respondent perception was ultimately relied upon, with more objective delineation regarded as impractical.

3 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1 Survey Design

3.1.1 Overview of Survey

As the primary research component, a confidential telephone survey was conducted in mid 2002, at a stratified random sample of 8,000 private dwelling households (telephone listings) in the study area. In early 'screening' questions, all in-scope residents of responding households were assessed in terms of recreational fishing, general 'avidity' (days fished) and in-scope bait/berley usage in the previous 12 months. Recreational boat ownership was also assessed for all households (including non-fishers), along with demographic profiling in terms of household size, age and sex of residents.

For households reporting no in-scope bait/berley usage, no further substantive questions were asked. For households, where one or more residents (aged 5 years or more) reported some such activity, the remainder of the survey was conducted with/on behalf of one fisher in each household (to minimise reporting burden). Where two or more bait/berley users existed, a random selection was made on the basis of the person with the birthday nearest to the day of interview. Personal interviews were routinely conducted (i.e. by speaking directly with the selected respondent), with 'proxy' interviews confined to appropriate cases only (e.g. a parent answering for a child).

The remaining questions for the survey are summarised below (in order of the questionnaire)-

- (i) a detailed assessment of the number of days fished in the previous 12 months by state/territory, water body type and season (defined in Section 2.3.4). Note: 'recall' bias inherent to this questioning is further discussed in Section 3.1.2
- (ii) assessment of any usage in the previous 12 months of 14 'aquatic animal' bait types (see Section 2.2.6) and for each of the 10 key bait types of interest to the study, a further assessment of usage by state/territory, water body type and season

More detailed information for each of the 10 bait types used by respondents in the previous 12 months, was then assessed in terms of:-

- (iii) usage by Acquisition Source ('Sold as Bait', 'Sold as Seafood' and 'Personally Caught').
- (iv) if 'Sold as Seafood' reported, reasons for purchase (as opposed to from a bait supplier)
- (v) for each Purchase Source (i.e. 'Sold as Bait' and 'Sold as Seafood') and specific Purchase Forms within (e.g. live, whole dead etc), estimated quantities personally used in the previous 12 months. By design, quantities could be reported in kilograms, numbers or 'packets', but were ultimately coded as weights (see Section 3.5 for further details).

- (vi) for two bait types only ('Prawns/shrimp' and 'Freshwater crayfish'), additional questioning in terms of preferred methods for baiting the hook (e.g. whole vs. shelled etc) and important size range information for selected purchase forms
- (vii) at the end of the interview, additional socio-demographic information was collected in terms of 'labour forces status' (e.g. full-time employment, student, retired/age pensioner etc) and 'ethnicity' (languages other than English, spoken at home). These conform to ABS/NRFS definitions and form discrete fields in the survey database, along with other demographic variables not analysed in this report

Importantly, the above survey structure was never intended as a stand-alone design. ABS data have been used to assess sample representation and provide correct weightings for expanded population estimates (see Section 3.6.1). Information from the NRFS has also been used to validate results and calibrate the survey data (namely, for 'recall bias' – see Sections 3.1.2 and 3.6.4). Furthermore, information from a specially-conducted survey of major bait suppliers has been used to assist in coding of the survey results (principally, for unknown bait pack sizes – see Sections 3.5 and 3.8)

3.1.2 *Recall Bias and Other Survey Design Issues*

Despite extensive work in the development phase, the above survey design aligns very closely with the structure detailed in this company's original proposal for the project. At that time, 'recall bias' was identified as a major issue in terms of reporting precision for the survey, as demonstrated by the following extract from our proposal:-

"Recall or memory bias is an important factor in behavioural assessment generally. For recreational fishing surveys, it is a particularly complex issue that is not only influenced by the length of the recall period, but by the frequency of participation (Thompson and Hubert 1990, Fisher et al. 1991, Tarrant and Manfredo 1993, Tarrant et al. 1993, Connelly and Brown 1995). As a general rule, surveys with recall periods of two months or more produce significant over-estimates of fishing effort and catch and under-estimates of expenditure (Pollock et al. 1994). Importantly, from limited Australian research, over-estimates of fishing effort by a factor of double have consistently emerged (Lyle pers. comm.), including for less-avid fishers and even where a recall period of just one month has been employed (Coleman pers. comm.).

Since recalled fishing effort (e.g. number of days fished by each respondent) is a likely basis on which bait and berley usage might be calculated/reported during the interview (e.g. by applying mean usage rates per day for various fishery/bait types identified), significant over-estimation of such results is therefore likely."

Recent results from the NRFS have now established the extent of this bias and significant over-estimates of fishing effort (days fished) have been assessed for the Bait/Berley Survey (see Section 3.6.4). Importantly, in a recent assessment of the recreational rock lobster fishery in Tasmania, recall and diary survey methods were directly compared (i.e. for the same season). Over-estimation of fishing effort and catch by factors of 1.5 and 1.6 (respectively) were assessed for the recall survey – a substantial amount, given the limited season and nature of the fishery (Forward and Lyle, 2002).

Other factors of importance to the survey design included:-

- a 12 month period was required for behavioural assessment, e.g. annual bait usage quantities
- timing constraints for the project precluded the use of a diary survey method, where data are collected on a 'prospective' basis from respondents, i.e. progressively throughout the 12 months. This method was employed in the NRFS and would normally be recommended for detailed data collection of this kind
- while the requirement for data to enable 'semi-quantitative' analysis provided some amelioration, this did not extend to the major uncertainties/over-estimation likely to arise from 'recall bias'

It was therefore determined that a recall survey method could only be employed in the study, on the basis that these effects could be accounted for (i.e. measured and calibrated). Considerable care was therefore required in the design phase, to ensure that appropriate 'comparability links' were established between the survey and other calibration/benchmark data sources – again the NRFS, ABS and the Bait Supplier Survey. In some cases, the exact wording of survey questions was replicated from the NRFS to ensure this comparability.

3.1.3 *Output Specifications*

Although most research briefs identify study objectives in some detail, a routine practice of this company is to develop and prioritise quite detailed output specifications, in conjunction with client liaison staff. As an important first step in the design (and to avoid being 'technique driven'), this process should ideally be completed before the survey methodology is determined. In some previous projects, this approach has resulted in a totally different methodology from initial expectations.

Despite the constraints of an established design, output specifications for the survey were developed to achieve optimum data quality and utility – within the obvious limits of a recall survey covering a 12 month period.

In this regard, respondent comprehension and burden were major considerations. While for non-fishers (and many less avid fishers), the survey would always be relatively brief and straight-forward, the more avid fishers were of particular concern. These fishers often undertake a variety of fishing activities (methods, bait types and areas fished) and although comprising a small proportion of all fishers, they also account for a disproportionately high component of the catch. Similar disproportions were assumed in terms of bait usage – and this has since been confirmed through the survey. In view of this, a critical design philosophy for the study was to minimise any burden or confusion for these respondents and therefore to seek data at a level of detail/resolution, that could consistently be provided by all respondents.

Output specifications for the project (covering all survey scope, data elements/definitions and disaggregation requirements) were detailed in a major document by AFFA staff (18 February, 2002). This information is primarily discussed in Section 2 earlier.

3.1.4 Questionnaire Design and Pilot-Testing

The above output specifications formed a ‘blue-print’ for survey questionnaire design by consultant staff. During March and April, 2002, a five-stage development process was employed (overleaf):-

- (i) initial questionnaire design
- (ii) review by AFFA staff, senior interviewers and a brief ‘skirmish’ testing (test interviews on purposively selected respondents)
- (iii) subsequent refinement of the questionnaire
- (iv) formal pilot-testing – primarily to test for respondent comprehension/reaction, ‘flow’ and duration of the interview. Experienced interviewers/consultant staff conducted 38 interviews with recreational fishers/bait-users, most of whom (27) were identified through a random population screening. As part of this process, many more non-fishing households (around 100) were interviewed in terms of the normal screening survey. The remaining fishers were purposively selected to provide coverage of specific fishing activities and high avidity levels
- (v) after pilot test de-briefing, the questionnaire was finalised with only minor changes being required.

In terms of actual interview time, the ultimate questionnaire ranged from 1-2 minutes for non-fisher households to 25-30 minutes for the most avid fishers. Note: copies of the final questionnaire document have been provided to AFFA, along with appropriate briefing of liaison staff in terms of interviewing conventions, sequencing instructions etc. Interested readers requiring such information may contact the writer (Laurie West – contact details on title page).

3.2 Sampling

The sample design for the survey comprised a two-stage cluster sample, where the household represented the primary sampling unit and recreational fishers within the household, the secondary unit. Whereas, certain key survey data were collected for the household and all persons within, most substantive information for the survey was collected for one randomly selected fisher in each household (see Sections 3.1.1 and 3.6.3).

The sampling universe for the study was sourced from latest available electronic ‘white pages’ directories for the study area (*Desktop Marketing Services - DTMS*). These were used as a proxy for listings of *private dwelling* households. The use of directory lists, as opposed to other methods (e.g. random digit dialling) enabled obvious business numbers and multiple household listings to be filtered out and the sample population to be stratified by region, in accordance with ABS benchmark data.

Note: as research consultants to the NRFS, Kewagama Research was responsible for initial sample selection for the study. To minimise respondent burden and issues associated with ‘familiarity bias’, all telephone numbers randomly selected in the sample for the telephone screening survey component of the NRFS (some 44,000) were ‘flagged’ in the sampling

universe and excluded from potential selection in the present survey. As selections for the NRFS were made on a random basis (as described below), the sampling integrity of the study was not compromised by this procedure.

Following this preparatory work, over 6.1 million unique telephone listings remained in the DTMS ‘universe’ file. Comparable estimates from ABS ‘Estimated Resident Population’ (ERP) data show 7.3 million private dwelling households as at June, 2001 (ABS 2002). This translates to a nominal ‘coverage factor’ of 83%, with the balance referring to households with un-listed numbers, mobile telephones (only) or no telephone ownership. Note: demographic bias associated with this ‘coverage gap’ is accounted for in the *Integrated Weighting* process (Section 3.6.1).

A total of 14 strata were identified for the national sample, comprising the capital city component/SD (Statistical Division, ABS) and all other areas/SD’s in each of the seven state/territory groupings shown in Table 1 below.

Sample sizes for each stratum were chosen to provide a careful balance in terms of reporting precision for key survey estimates nationally and in terms of state/territory disaggregation. To achieve this, assumed values of participation, bait/berley usage and response rates were used to model the effects of sample size on likely error tolerances for survey estimates.

Systematic random sampling was employed to select telephone numbers (and the households attached to these numbers) from the DTMS universe. A conventional ‘random start/sample interval’ method was employed to produce a probability sample of telephone numbers, i.e. where an equal probability of selection existed within each stratum. The sample size and distribution employed in the survey are shown in the following table.

Table 1: Sample Size and Distribution - Initial Gross Sample¹ by State/Territory

REGION	NSW/ACT ²	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Capital City	1100	1000	500	500	400	300	200	4000
Balance of State/ Territory	1100	800	800	400	400	300	200	4000
Total	2200	1800	1300	900	800	600	400	8000

Notes:

¹ Table base: total gross sample for the survey (i.e. selected households/telephone numbers)

² For sampling/analysis purposes, the entire ACT was included in the 'Balance of NSW' stratum

Also, detailed study definitions and methodologies are contained in Sections 2 and 3

Other interviewing procedures in relation to ‘selection chance’, double-counting etc. are discussed below:-

- most ‘private dwellings’ contain only one household. However, where multiple households occurred, all such households/residents were included – on the basis that each was primarily associated with the selected phone number (and no other)

- by contrast, some households have more than one phone number (including fax/modem lines etc) or more than one dwelling (e.g. holiday houses). Where such cases emerged, a definition of main phone number (or residence) was applied to include such households, i.e. 'second' lines/residences were excluded
- similar procedures were applied to any visitors at selected dwellings, determined as generally in-scope (i.e. Australian residents of private dwellings). Visitors expecting to return to their usual place of residence during the 8 week enumeration period for the survey were excluded, on the basis that their chance of selection existed there. The obverse applied to those not expecting to return 'home' in the period
- importantly, as a fundamental principle, no substitution of selected households (or persons within households) was permitted in the survey.

3.3 Enumeration and Response

A total of 11 interviewers conducted the survey. Located across Australia, all had previous experience in recreational fisheries surveys (including the NRFS). Interviewer training for the survey comprised one-to-one telephone briefing sessions, supplemented by detailed written instructions (scope, definitions etc) and several practice interviews ('non-live' samples).

Commencing in early May 2002, the vast majority of interviewing was completed by early July, with a small number being finalised in late July. Throughout the survey, completed interviews were progressively despatched to the survey office to aid with checking and data processing.

As discussed in Section 3.2, no substitution of selected households/persons was undertaken. Optimum response was therefore required to maximise representation from the survey sample and to achieve this, interviewer skill and persistence are important. While the survey was, of course, conducted on a voluntary basis, interviewers were instructed to 'politely persist' where respondents initially declined the survey – to explain the importance of their inclusion and to gain co-operation. The success of this approach is evidenced by the very low levels of 'full refusals' incurred – less than 2% of the overall sample (Table 2, overleaf). Also, substantial call-backs were made to minimise 'non-contacts', with a minimum requirement of 10 'effective' calls over the assignment period (i.e. different times, days of week etc).

Whereas 'non-response' can be minimised in these ways (i.e. Items 2-5, and 8 in Table 2 below), other causes of incomplete interviews are un-avoidable, namely the 'sample loss' categories (Items 6, 7 and 9 in Table 2).

The 'sample-take' analysis in Table 2 overleaf is based on all response categories for the 8,000 household sample.

Table 2: Sample-Take Analysis - All Households in the Initial Gross Sample¹ by State/Territory of Residence

RESPONSE TYPE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
1) Fully Responding	No. %	1602 72.82%	1257 69.83%	944 72.62%	720 80.00%	496 62.00%	449 74.83%	218 54.50%	5686 71.08%
2) Full Refusal	No. %	20 0.91%	27 1.50%	11 0.85%	13 1%	31 4%	15 2.50%	11 2.75%	128 1.60%
3) Part Refusal	No. %	100 4.55%	147 8.17%	32 2.46%	20 2.22%	92 11.50%	13 2.17%	39 9.75%	443 5.54%
4) Full Non-contact	No. %	83 3.77%	91 5.06%	59 4.54%	36 4.00%	42 5.25%	26 4.33%	30 7.50%	367 4.59%
5) Part Non-contact	No. %	2 0.09%	1 0.06%	3 0.23%	0 0.00%	3 0.38%	0 0.00%	3 0.75%	12 0.15%
6) Number Disconnected	No. %	288 13.09%	167 9.28%	188 14.46%	84 9.33%	106 13.25%	84 14.00%	82 20.50%	999 12.49%
7) Business (only) Number	No. %	45 2.05%	53 2.94%	21 1.62%	14 1.56%	10 1.25%	9 1.50%	11 2.75%	163 2.04%
8) Other Non-response e.g. language difficulties, illness	No. %	14 0.64%	12 0.67%	10 0.77%	3 0.33%	9 1.13%	1 0.17%	2 0.50%	51 0.64%
9) Other Sample Loss e.g. holiday home, fax/modem line	No. %	46 2.09%	45 2.50%	32 2.46%	10 1.11%	11 1.38%	3 0.50%	4 1.00%	151 1.89%
Total Sample¹	No. %	2200 100%	1800 100%	1300 100%	900 100%	800 100%	600 100%	400 100%	8000 100%

Notes:¹ Table base: total gross sample for the survey (households/telephone numbers)

Also, detailed study definitions and methodologies are contained in Sections 2 and 3

However, for response rate assessment, the above results have been analysed to exclude all 'sample loss' categories (Items 6, 7 and 9). Accordingly, fully-responding households have been percentaged on total 'eligible' households, i.e. where a response could (or should) have been obtained, to reveal a national response rate of 85% (Table 3 overleaf).

Table 3: Response Analysis - Eligible Households in the Initial Gross Sample¹ by State/Territory of Residence

RESPONSE TYPE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
1) Fully Responding	No. %	1602 87.97%	1257 81.89%	944 89.14%	720 90.91%	496 73.70%	449 89.09%	218 71.95%	5686 85.03%
2) Full Refusal	No. %	20 1.10%	27 1.76%	11 1.04%	13 2%	31 5%	15 2.98%	11 3.63%	128 1.91%
3) Part Refusal	No. %	100 5.49%	147 9.58%	32 3.02%	20 2.53%	92 13.67%	13 2.58%	39 12.87%	443 6.62%
4) Full Non-contact	No. %	83 4.56%	91 5.93%	59 5.57%	36 4.55%	42 6.24%	26 5.16%	30 9.90%	367 5.49%
5) Part Non-contact	No. %	2 0.11%	1 0.07%	3 0.28%	0 0.00%	3 0.45%	0 0.00%	3 0.99%	12 0.18%
8) Other Non-response e.g. language difficulties, illness	No. %	14 0.77%	12 0.78%	10 0.94%	3 0.38%	9 1.34%	1 0.20%	2 0.66%	51 0.76%
Total¹	No. %	1821 100%	1535 100%	1059 100%	792 100%	673 100%	504 100%	303 100%	6687 100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: eligible households from the total gross sample for the survey (households/telephone numbers) i.e. excluding 'sample loss' categories from Table 2

Also, detailed study definitions and methodologies are contained in Sections 2 and 3

The survey results contained in this report have been based on 5,686 fully responding households nationally (Item 1 in Table 3). Information from partially responding households (Items 3 and 5) was only used in non-response analysis and adjustment (Section 3.6.2).

3.4 Data Editing and Processing

As a routine practice, completed survey questionnaires were subjected to several editing processes: clerical editing by interviewers and office staff; 'input editing' in data entry software; and detailed computer-based editing (incl. range and logic) prior to analysis. A key feature of this work concerns early detection of apparent errors/omissions to enable prompt resolution – especially in (albeit rare) cases, where a respondent needs to be re-contacted.

Data entry for the survey was completed by consultant office staff, using a customised data entry module, developed by our IT consultant. A copy of the software was provided to AFFA in June 2002. As mentioned above, the software included various 'input editing' functions, but also provided major efficiencies in terms of question sequencing ('skips') and was directly linked to the relational database for the study (*MS Access*).

Note: as an independent validation of the survey work and data entry, a random sample of completed questionnaires was checked against the results in the survey database, during a visit by AFFA liaison staff

3.5 Data Imputation

Cases where survey results were systematically imputed (i.e. where missing/unknown information was inferred) are discussed below. Although minor imputation was also required in terms of Acquisition Sources for charter fishing (Section 2.3.1), all other imputing was confined to minor omissions detected in editing – and only where the answer could be inferred with certainty.

3.5.1 Bait Quantities – Numbers Reported

By design, bait usage quantities could be reported in numbers (of species/group), as opposed to weights. Although this occurred infrequently and for particular species/forms (e.g. whole mullet), the questionnaire and database routinely accommodated such cases, through separate fields (for kgs. and no's). All such cases were later converted to weights (with the original data retained in the database), using information obtained from a range of sources: the Bait Supplier Survey; length/weight data for prawns from NSWFRRI; length/weight information for freshwater crayfish provided by AFFA staff (after consulting specialists in the field); and actual measurements by consultant staff at various retail outlets in NSW, QLD and SA (for prawns, squid, pippis/cockles and various fish species). Imputed weights for relevant species (whole animal basis) are shown below:-

Prawns: less than 5cm overall length – 1.4 grams (based on 4 cm mean); 5cm to 9cm – 3 grams (based on 7cm mean); 9 to 13 cm – 9 grams (based on 11cm mean); and although not ultimately required, > 13cm – 22 grams (based on 15 cm mean)

Squid: 60 grams

Freshwater crayfish: less than 8cm overall length – 25 grams (based on 6cm mean); and > 8cm – 45 grams (based on 10cm mean)

Pippis/cockles (and in a few cases, mussels): 8.75 grams

Saltwater fish species: pilchards – 50 grams; garfish – 50 grams; mullet (small) – 300 grams and (large) 450 grams.

3.5.2 Bait Quantities – Pack Sizes Unknown

Whereas quantities reported in numbers were infrequent, reporting of 'packs' (blocks etc) occurred quite commonly, with the pack size often unknown by the respondent. As an integral design component, the questionnaire allowed for general calculation/reporting of quantities in the form of an 'equation'. In the following example ... "6 days x 1 small pack/2 persons x 200g" the pack size was known and the total (600g) could be calculated. Where the pack size was unknown, the equation would be ... "6 days x 1 small pack/2 persons x ?" and the total left blank. All such cases were 'flagged' in initial data entry and totals were later calculated using information from the Bait Supplier Survey (Section 3.8). High levels of consistency emerged

from this study, in terms of pack sizes by species across Australia and a largely standardised approach was employed in the coding work. Although minor state-specific exceptions were applied, the following refer to commonly imputed weights for key bait species and pack sizes, on a general/national basis:-

<u>Bait</u>	<u>Species/Form</u>	<u>Pack Description</u> ¹	<u>Imputed Weight</u>
Prawns	whole	small packet	200g
		large packet	400g
Squid	whole	small packet	200g
		large packet	400g
Octopus	whole	small packet	400g
Pippis/cockles ²	whole	small packet	400g
Saltwater fish	pilchards/mulies – whole	small packet	400g
		large packet	1kg
		block ³	2.25kg
	garfish – whole	small packet	400g
		large packet	1kg
	blue/slimey mackerel – whole	small packet	400g
	mullet – whole	single fish (small)	300g
		single fish (large)	450g
	mullet – fillets	2 per pack	200g
	mullet – heads/frames	packet	1kg
	mullet – gut	small packet	400g
	yellowtail/scad – whole	small packet	200g
	blue bait/sardines, whitebait, ‘glassies’, hardyheads – whole	small packet	200g

Notes:

- ¹ Where respondents were unable to describe the pack size as ‘small’ or ‘large’, the small pack size was routinely imputed
- ² in SA, pippis/cockles are commonly purchased in larger sizes – by the pint, gallon or ‘sack’. Mean weights for these were reliably established in field work by consultant staff
- ³ two main block sizes for pilchards were widely reported by bait suppliers (2kg and 2.5kg), along with a third, less common size (2.2kg). Accordingly, a mean of 2.25kg was applied.

Importantly, while the relatively high incidence of unknown pack sizes translated to a major coding task, it is not (we contend) an issue of concern to estimation precision. In this respect, a key design assumption was that most fishers have identifiable patterns of bait usage and could

quite reliably estimate their daily usage. Rather, the ‘number of days fished’ has always been the major concern, as a component of the standard reporting ‘equation’ (‘recall bias’ – see Section 3.6.4).

3.5.3 *Bait Quantities – Usage by Region, Water Body Type and Season*

As described in Section 3.1.1, usage quantities were assessed for each of the 10 bait types and the various acquisition sources and purchase forms within. This information was collected for each respondent on a national basis, covering all water body types and seasons for the previous 12 months. By design, specific questioning was included to enable disaggregation of quantities used in terms of time and space (Items [i] and [ii] in Section 3.1.1).

These question sequences produced a ‘28 cell’ usage assessment for each of the 10 bait types (7 states/territories x 2 water body types x 2 seasons) and a similar assessment for the number of days fished overall. The results from these two question sequences were combined to estimate usage proportions for the 28 cells within each bait type, reported by each respondent. That is, proportions were assigned to each ‘valid’ cell, based on the proportion of days fished in these cells.

For example, where a respondent’s only fishing in the period was in NSW saltwater, but in both ‘winter’ and ‘summer’ (say 1 and 4 days, respectively) and prawn usage was reported for both seasons, proportions would be assigned in the (prawns) database as follows ... 20% (i.e. 1/5 days) to the cell for *NSW_Saltwater_Winter* and 80% (4/5 days) to *NSW_Saltwater_Summer*. On the other hand, the same respondent may have also reported using squid, but only in the summer period. In this case, 100% would be assigned to *NSW_Saltwater_Summer* in the squid database.

Always totalling 100% for each bait type/respondent, these proportions were then applied to reported bait quantities to estimate usage in time and space, i.e. in each of the 28 cells. In many cases, this process involved no imputation at all, i.e. where a bait type was used in only one state/territory, water body type and season (e.g. squid in the above example). Among the remainder, the vast majority referred to ‘two cell splits’ only (e.g. prawns in the above example). More complex ‘splits’ were quite uncommon and especially for ‘water body type’, where usage of a particular bait type in both freshwater and saltwater was extremely rare.

3.6 Data Expansion and Adjustment

3.6.1 *Population Benchmarks and Integrated Weighting*

As discussed in Section 3.2, population benchmarks for the survey were sourced from latest available Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data, as at June 2001 (ABS 2002). Benchmark data for private dwelling households were provided by stratum and household size (1, 2 or 3+ persons) – a total of 7,393,042 households nationally. For persons, the benchmarks were provided by stratum, sex and age group (less than 5 years, 5-14, 15-29, 30-44, 45-59 and 60 years or more) – a total of 18,863,130 residents nationally (and 17,581,317 – aged 5 years or more).

Using a method known as *Integrated Weighting* (Lemaitre and Dufour, 1987), ABS consultant staff provided expansion factors (weights) which, when applied to ‘raw’ survey data would

produce estimates conforming to the benchmark totals. Integrated weighting simultaneously considers characteristics for households (size) and persons (sex and age) and seeks to maximise convergence at all levels – namely, stratum, households by size and persons by sex/age. Through this approach, all persons in a given household and the household itself are assigned the same weight. The use of integrated weights (as opposed to independent weights for households and persons) is more consistent with cluster sampling, since the latter can result in different weights for each individual within a household (and the household itself).

Also, as an integral component of the weight construction process, the levels of demographic representation provided by the ‘sample-take’ for the survey were assessed by ABS staff. This assessment considered the upper/lower limits of ‘factors’ required to achieve benchmark convergence for each cell, i.e. where the factor represents the level of divergence from the original selection weight. The extent to which demographic cells needed to be collapsed (to facilitate convergence) was also assessed and in both respects, ABS reported acceptable outcomes (Hogan pers. comm.).

3.6.2 *Adjustments for Non-response*

Whereas the application of integrated weights provided demographic representation for the sample, the effects of non-response (refusals, non-contacts etc) have been shown to independently impact on the precision of behavioural assessments, e.g. recreational fishing participation (NRFS in prep.). Follow-up/calibration surveys conducted as part of the NRFS have assessed these impacts in some detail. Put simply, non-respondents have quite different levels of fishing participation from respondents, with ‘refusals’ having substantially lower participation and ‘non-contacts’ somewhat higher participation.

While low levels of non-response were achieved in the survey, adjustments for non-response bias were applied to maintain appropriate comparability with the NRFS. Adjustment factors were calculated using results from NRFS Follow-up Surveys, in combination with response profiling information from the Bait/Berley Survey. As for the NRFS, national adjustment factors were developed for fishing participation on a household basis (by size) in proportion to the types of non-response involved (i.e. different non-response profiles existed in the NRFS, where higher levels of refusal were incurred). As actual participation rates were available for all partially responding households in the present survey, these were directly employed in these calculations. For all other types of non-response (e.g. full refusals, non-contacts etc), participation ‘ratios’ were derived from the NRFS – resulting in the following general/national adjustment factors:-

<u>Household Size</u>	<u>Adjustment - Fisher Households</u>
1 person	1.0111743*
2 persons	0.9692740
3 or more persons	0.9894910

Note*: this ‘upward’ adjustment is a direct result of the relatively high proportion of single-person households in the ‘non-contact’ group – where in turn, higher participation rates exist

The above adjustment factors were applied to the integrated weights for each fishing household (by size) in direct proportion to the level of non-response in each stratum, e.g. in a stratum with

half the national non-response level, the adjustment effect would be halved. For non-fishing households, appropriate counterpart adjustments were applied to maintain the benchmark populations, by stratum and household size.

Due to the low levels of non-response involved and to avoid divergence in adjusted integrated weights, the above adjustments were also applied at the person level (i.e. for those aged 5 years or more). In this process, adjustments to fishers/non-fishers also considered sex and age group within stratum to maintain the benchmark populations. This latter approach represents a departure from the non-response adjustment procedures employed in the NRFS, where specific person-based adjustments were developed and applied for participation and also in terms of 'avidity', for both households and persons. Analysis of these issues contra-indicated such adjustments for this survey – with very minor effects/benefits emerging, due to the low levels of non-response involved.

Note: expansion factors resulting from the above process (i.e. a product of the integrated weight and the non-response adjustment factor) have been applied in producing survey estimates in Tables 4-6, in Section 4

3.6.3 *Adjustments for Sub-sampling of Fishers within Households*

For most substantive questions, the survey was conducted with one randomly selected bait/berley user in each household. To account for differing 'selection chances' arising from this process and to maintain the benchmark populations for related survey estimates, a further adjustment factor was applied to the above expansion factor (i.e. adjusted integrated weight).

In developing these adjustments, relevant variables were analysed by stratum (e.g. sex, age group, 'general avidity' and the number of eligible household members) – initially to compare the profiles of all bait/berley users with those selected for the remainder of the interview. Due to the large number of cells involved, many small cell sizes emerged for selected fisher counts – translating to unacceptably large (potential) adjustment factors. To achieve an optimum balance in terms of benchmark alignment and the magnitude of these adjustments, further analysis was conducted whereby various cells were collapsed and different variable combinations assessed.

Ultimately, these adjustments were calculated on the basis of two variables within each stratum, namely sex and 'general' avidity (days fished: 1-4, 5-14, 15 or more) – as these were shown to be the most critical determinants of respondent behaviour (bait usage etc). Moreover, the exclusion of 'age group' from this process was shown to have quite minor effects on benchmark alignment.

Some 2,065 respondents were eligible for selection from the 1,123 households reporting any in-scope bait/berley usage in the survey. Consistent with this, the mean of all adjustment factors is 1.85. As would be expected, the vast majority of adjustment factors are clustered around the mean – although some larger factors emerged (the largest being 9.77). From an analysis of those with a value greater than 4, virtually all refer to females (one exception) in smaller avidity cells and strata. Under normal circumstances, the size and potential impact of such large adjustments would be reduced by appropriate cell collapsing. However, after further analysis this was shown to be unnecessary, due to the consistently low levels of fishing activity and bait usage reported in all such cases.

Note: expansion factors from the above process (i.e. a product of the adjusted integrated weight and the ‘selected fisher’ adjustment factor) have been applied in producing all fisher-based estimates for Table 7 onwards in the report (i.e. not quantity-based estimates – Section 3.6.4).

3.6.4 *Adjustments for Recall Bias*

Adjustment for the effects of ‘recall bias’ represents the most significant calibration of results for the survey. As discussed earlier in this report (primarily Section 3.1.2) ‘recall bias’ has been shown to result in significant over-estimation of fishing effort (days fished). Since ‘days fished’ was directly employed in calculating bait usage quantities for the vast majority of respondents (and perhaps indirectly for many others), it follows that bait quantities would also be over-estimated. To measure and calibrate for these effects, data from the NRFS Diary Survey have been used as benchmarks, on the basis that the diary method represents the most reliable assessment of such behaviour over time. These results were compared to data from the Bait/Berley Survey, in a detailed analysis discussed in (ii) below. However, before undertaking this analysis, important comparability issues were considered.

(i) Preliminary Analysis and Assumptions

Clearly, year-to-year variations can occur in fisher behaviour, as revealed by the lower fishing participation rates emerging from the Bait/Berley Survey (Tables 4 and 5, in Section 4). However, a comparison of broad avidity profiles (collected on a recall basis in both surveys) suggests that the distribution of fishing effort does not vary substantially on a year-to-year basis. The following analysis is based on expanded estimates of recreational fishers (including non-bait users) from the two datasets:-

<u>Avidity Group</u> (Days Fished)	<u>NRFS Screening Survey</u> (Recall period 1999/00)	<u>AFFA Bait/Berley Survey</u> (Recall period 2001/02)
Low (1-4 days)	41%	44%
Medium (5-14 days)	34%	30%
High (15 or more days)	25%	26%
All Recreational Fishers	100%	100%

Note: due to the large sample size for the NRFS (44,000 households nationally), very low error tolerances apply to these estimates. For the AFFA survey, the standard errors are understandably larger, e.g. for the low avidity group estimate (44%), ‘95% confidence limits’ have been calculated at 42% – 46%. When all error tolerances are considered, very small differences emerge in the above comparisons.

Limited available information also indicates that mean fishing effort does not vary substantially from year-to-year. Time-series studies conducted in Queensland (on a recall basis) provide estimates of average days fished in Queensland, by resident recreational fishers: 18 days – 1996; 17 days – 1998; and 17 days in 2001 (QFMA 1997, Roy Morgan Research 1999, Higgs and McInnes, in press). Although based on bait/berley users only, estimates from the present survey for Queensland residents show a mean of 16 days fished in Queensland for the reference period.

(ii) Analysis and Adjustment

In the following analysis, optimum comparability was sought between the two datasets. For example, fishing effort estimates from the NRFS Diary Survey were confined to respondents reporting some bait/berley usage (of any kind) during the survey period. While this includes respondents who may only have used out-of-scope bait/berley (e.g. meat, bread) during the period, the impact of this is considered negligible, due to the presumably small numbers involved. Also, the NRFS data cover all fishing effort by bait/berley users (including e.g. lure fishing) on a 'separate days fished' basis – as do the results from the Bait/Berley Survey, which were derived from specific 'recall' questioning described in Item (i), Section 3.1.1.

For both datasets, the analysis was based on expanded estimates of fishers, classified by the number of days fished (in ascending order). These results were then dissected according to four 'avidity comparison groups', specifically developed for this purpose. In this classification, each dataset was dissected into comparable proportions, based on percentile rankings of fishers. For example, 'the lowest 37%' group for the NRFS refers to diarists reporting either 1 or 2 days fishing in the period (and more precisely, 37.25% of fishers). An equivalent proportion for the Bait/Berley Survey (37.39%) was obtained from cumulative estimates of those reporting 1-4 days fishing. In determining proportions for the other three groups, equivalent alignment precision was obtained (e.g. for 'the next 29%' group – 28.67% and 28.77%, respectively). Attempts to provide greater resolution in the analysis by creating more groups (or through modelling) were prevented by 'spikes' in the Bait/Berley Survey data – a characteristic of 'recall bias' (known as 'digit bias') where certain values attract higher levels of response (e.g. 10 days, not 9 or 11).

Avidity Comparison Group (proportion)	NRFS Diary Survey (Days fished 2000/01)		AFFA Bait/Berley Survey (Days fished 2001/02)		Adjustment Factor* (for recall bias)
	<u>Range</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Mean</u>	
1) lowest 37%	1-2	1.4318685	1-4	2.6526198	0.5397941
2) next 29%	3-5	3.8033056	5-13	8.3721825	0.4542789
3) next 22%	6-12	8.1984693	14-31	19.724506	0.4156489
4) highest 12%	13-169	23.749699	32-260	66.626817	0.3564586
Total	n/a	6.3271171	n/a	15.794616	0.4005869

Note*: adjustment factors for each avidity group were calculated by dividing the mean (days fished) for the NRFS by the mean for the Bait/Berley Survey.

Based on assumptions (discussed in (i) above) in terms of year-to-year variations in fishing effort and the precision of the NRFS Diary Survey, significant over-estimation of fishing effort has been assessed for the Bait/Berley Survey – by a factor of around 2.5 overall (i.e. the inverse of 0.4005869) and with a clear trend towards higher levels of over-estimation, as fishing effort increases. In the extreme, this disparity is also evident from the maximum effort levels reported in the two datasets – 169 days for the NRFS, from a sample of some 11,000 diarists, yet in the Bait/Berley Survey, 10 respondents reported in excess of this amount (the highest being 260 days), from a sample of 1,123 respondents.

The above adjustment factors have been routinely applied to respondents in each of the four ‘avidity comparison groups’ – for purposes of bait quantity estimation only. All other assessments, including ‘incidence’ of bait usage, were considered to be unaffected by such bias. In the wholesale application of these adjustments, it is recognised that for some respondents, consequent reductions in bait quantities may be inappropriate (primarily, in the low avidity group). For example, a respondent reporting (say) one day’s fishing for the year and a ½ packet of prawns used, may have done so quite accurately. On the other hand, ‘telescoping’ effects could exist in this case, whereby the fishing day actually occurred prior to the reference period. While partitioning such cases was not possible, the potential effects of such ‘over-adjustment’ can be assessed. For example, in terms of prawns, the low avidity group (1-4 days fished) accounts for 41% of all purchaser-users, but only 11% of adjusted total quantities used (see discussion after Table 13, Section 5). Furthermore, prawn users reporting only one day’s fishing in the period, comprise 6% of all purchaser-users and only 1% of quantities used (a sub-sample of 80 respondents).

Clearly, this adjustment process represents the best available calibration for the effects of ‘recall bias’ and therefore provides optimum precision in bait quantity estimation for the project.

Note: expansion factors from the above process (i.e. a product of the [twice] adjusted integrated weight and the ‘recall bias’ adjustment factor) have been applied in producing all quantity-based estimates from Table 12 onwards in the report.

3.7 Analysis and Reporting

3.7.1 Analysis and Data Outputs

The structure and range of data tabulations presented in this report were determined in consultation with AFFA liaison staff. In accordance with the agreed reporting structure, these results have been presented without interpretation or commentary – one of several reporting conventions discussed in Section 1.3.

The survey database was also an output requirement of the project and copies of relevant databases have been provided to AFFA, along with detailed briefing of liaison staff. Note: for privacy reasons, all personal information for respondents (names, addresses, phone numbers etc) has been removed from databases provided to AFFA. However, this information (along with completed survey questionnaires) has been retained by our company to enable further research by AFFA (e.g. for the *FishSmart* Awareness Campaign) and more detailed disaggregation of survey results (see discussion below). Importantly, once these requirements have been met, all survey questionnaires will be ‘destroyed under supervision’ and any personal information permanently deleted from the databases.

All primary survey data are contained in a relational database (Microsoft *Access*), comprising separate ‘tables’ for the various bases involved (households, persons, fishers etc). The database has also been provided in Microsoft *Excel* format (in separate files for the various bases), to enable review of the data tabulations contained in this report and also to facilitate further interrogation of the database, where required.

In this regard, considerable potential exists within the database. However, for certain purposes, additional database ‘construction’ will be required – namely, to provide disaggregation of usage data for key bait species/groups within the 10 bait types covered by the survey. While the data entry system and database were designed to conform with output requirements, an unexpected by-product of the survey emerged after data editing and processing, whereby detailed usage information (incl. quantities purchased/used) can be reliably disaggregated for individual species/groups within three major bait types (‘Squid/cuttlefish/octopus’, ‘Other shellfish’ and ‘Saltwater fish’). For example, key ‘Saltwater fish’ species, such as pilchards, mullet, yellowtail and whitebait have been reported by relatively large numbers of respondents (see Table 69 in Section 5.10.1) and in all cases, individual ‘calculation equations’ are available in the survey questionnaires (where required).

Moreover, quite different ‘sourcing’ patterns exist for these and other species, based on observations in the processing work. For example, very large quantities of pilchards were reported and almost entirely refer to the acquisition source ‘Sold as Bait’. For mullet, quite large quantities were reported for ‘Sold as Bait’, but also to the extent of dominating quantities reported for ‘Sold as Seafood’ – together with significant reporting of ‘Personally Caught’. On the other hand, almost all usage of flathead was reported as ‘Personally Caught’ (and primarily by Tasmanian fishers).

As agreed, the work required to create these disaggregations is outside the scope and timing constraints of the present project. Accordingly, further information and discussion of this issue can be provided, as required.

3.7.2 *Error Estimation*

Standard error tables for all substantive survey results are contained in the Appendix – where data tabulations from the report have been replicated, showing *relative standard errors* (RSE) for each survey estimate. Application of the errors is also discussed in the introduction to the Appendix, e.g. calculation of *confidence intervals*.

Estimation of errors for the survey has been based on approximations which are considered more than adequate for purposes of the study, especially in terms of any ‘semi-quantitative’ analysis. Although 14 strata were employed in initial sampling (and construction of *integrated weights*), for practicality, all error estimates were derived on a state-basis and combined for the Australian total. This approach was shown to consistently produce only minor differences and slightly more conservative error levels, when compared to more detailed stratum-based calculations. Also, the error estimates are based on a cascading principle, where the estimate for a particular level is based on a sample proportion multiplied by an estimate of the population base calculated at the previous level.

Note: these error terms relate to ‘sample error’ only – any variability for components of ‘non-sample error’ (e.g. ‘recall bias’) has not been included. All variance estimators employed [$\text{var}(X)$] are defined in the remainder of this sub-section.

Relative standard error (RSE) is defined by:

$$RSE(X) = \frac{\sqrt{\text{var}(X)}}{\text{mean}(X)}$$

(i) ESTIMATION OF POPULATION-BASED VARIABLES (HOUSEHOLDS, PERSONS)

(a) Fisher Households

The estimate of number of fisher households is derived by summing the expansion factors (i.e. adjusted *integrated weights*) for each fishing household in the sample, but is based on the binomial estimator:

$$NFH = NHH \times nFH / nHH \quad \dots \text{Eqn 1}$$

The error on this estimate is the usual binomial variance estimator:

$$\text{var}(NFH) = \frac{NHH^2}{(nHH - 1)} \times \frac{nFH}{nHH} \times \left(1 - \frac{nFH}{nHH}\right) \quad \dots \text{Eqn 2}$$

where: NFH is the estimated number of fisher households in the population

NHH is the total number of households in the population

nHH is the number of households in the sample

nFH is the number of fisher households in the sample

(b) Fishers

The estimate of number of fishers (again derived by summing relevant expansion factors) is based on the binomial estimator:

$$NF = NP \times nF / nP \quad \dots \text{Eqn 3}$$

where: NF is the estimated total number of fishers (> 4 years old) in the population

NP is the number persons (> 4 years old) in the population

nF is the number of fishers (> 4 years old) in the sample

nP is the number of persons (> 4 years old) in the sample

The error on this estimate is the usual binomial variance estimator:

$$\text{var}(NF) = \frac{NP^2}{(nHH - 1)} \times \frac{nF}{nP} \times \left(1 - \frac{nF}{nP}\right) \quad \dots \text{Eqn 4}$$

Note: nHH is the number of households in the sample and is used in the denominator of the variance formula, rather than nP, as the latter would overestimate the true variance. As there was only one fisher selected from each household, the use of nHH is more appropriate to the provision of a variance estimate, as it less likely to underestimate the true variance.

(c) Bait Users

The estimate of number of bait-users (again derived by summing relevant expansion factors) is based on the product of the estimated number of fishers and the proportion of fishers using bait:

$$NFB = NF \times \Pr(B|F) \quad \dots \text{Eqn 5}$$

where: NFB is the estimated (expanded) total number of fishers (> 4 years old) using bait
 NF is the estimated total number of fishers (> 4 years old) in the population
 $\Pr(B|F)$ is the proportion of fishers in the sample who used bait and is defined by:

$$\Pr(B | F) = \frac{nFB}{nF}$$

The error on this estimate is derived from the variance of the product of independent variables:

$$\text{var}(NFB) = \text{var}(NF) \times (\Pr(B | F))^2 + \text{var}(\Pr(B | F)) \times NF^2 - \text{var}(NF) \times \text{var}(\Pr(B | F)) \quad \dots \text{Eqn 6}$$

where $\text{var}(\Pr(B|F))$ is given by the binomial variance estimator:

$$\text{var}(\Pr(B | F)) = \frac{1}{(nFH - 1)} \times \frac{nFB}{nF} \times \left(1 - \frac{nFB}{nF}\right)$$

where: nFH is the number of fisher households in the sample
 nFB is the number of fishers (> 4 years old) in the sample who used bait
 $\text{var}(NF)$ is given by Eqn 4.

(d) Number of Bait Users by Bait Type

The estimate of number of bait-users by bait type (again, derived by summing relevant expansion factors) is based on the product of the estimated number of bait-users and the proportion of bait-users by bait type. For example, the first bait category is prawns/shrimp (P):

$$NFBP = NFB \times \Pr(P | B) = NFB \times nFBP/nFB \quad \dots \text{Eqn 7}$$

where $\Pr(P | B)$ is the sample proportion of fishers using prawns/shrimps, given that the fisher used bait.

The error on this estimate is derived from the variance of the product of independent variables:

$$\text{var}(NFBP) = \text{var}(NFB) \times (\Pr(P | B))^2 + \text{var}(\Pr(P | B)) \times NFB^2 - \text{var}(NFB) \times \text{var}(\Pr(P | B)) \quad \dots \text{Eqn 8}$$

where $\text{var}(\Pr(P|B))$ is given by the binomial variance estimator:

$$\text{var}(\Pr(P | B)) = \frac{1}{(nFHB - 1)} \times \frac{nFBP}{nFB} \times \left(1 - \frac{nFBP}{nFB}\right)$$

and $\text{var}(NFB)$ is given by Eqn 6.

(e) Bait Type Usage Disaggregated by Other Variables

Disaggregation of bait type usage for other variables (e.g. method for baiting the hook) is again derived by summing expansion factors for relevant respondents, but is based on the product of the estimated number of bait-users for a particular bait type (e.g. prawns/shrimp) and the sample proportion for the variable concerned. For example, for fishers using prawns/shrimp (P) by method M:

$$NFBPM = NFBP \times \Pr(PM|P) = NFBP \times nFBPM/nFBP \quad \dots \text{Eqn 9}$$

where $\Pr(PM|P)$ is the sample proportion of fishers using method M for prawns/shrimps, given that the fisher used prawns/shrimps as bait.

The error on this estimate is derived from the variance of the product of independent variables:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{var}(NFBPM) = \\ \text{var}(NFBP) \times (\Pr(PM | P))^2 + \text{var}(\Pr(PM | P)) \times NFBP^2 - \text{var}(NFBP) \times \text{var}(\Pr(PM | P)) \end{aligned} \quad \dots \text{Eqn 10}$$

where $\text{var}(\Pr(PM|P))$ is given by the binomial variance estimator:

$$\text{var}(\Pr(PM | P)) = \frac{1}{(nFBP - 1)} \times \frac{nFBPM}{nFBP} \times \left(1 - \frac{nFBPM}{nFBP}\right)$$

and $\text{var}(NFBP)$ is given by Eqn 8.

(ii) ESTIMATION OF BAIT QUANTITIES

The estimates of quantity used for a given type of bait, e.g. prawns (QBP) are derived by summing the expanded estimates of quantities of prawns for each prawn purchaser-user, but are based on the product of the estimated total number of prawn purchaser-users (NFBP) and the weighted mean quantity of prawns used by these fishers (WMBP):

$$QBP = NFBP \times WMBP \quad \dots \text{Eqn 11}$$

The error on this estimate is derived from the variance of the product of independent variables:

$$\text{var}(QBP) = \text{var}(WMBP) \times NFBP^2 + \text{var}(NFBP) \times WMBP^2 - \text{var}(NFBP) \times \text{var}(WMBP) \quad \dots \text{Eqn 12}$$

where: $\text{var}(NFBP)$ is given by Eqn 8.
 $\text{var}(WMBP)$, the variance of the weighted mean quantity of prawns used over all prawn purchaser-users, is given by:

$$\text{var}(WMBP) = \frac{1}{(nFBP-1)\left(\sum_{i=1}^{nFBP} w_i - 1\right)} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{nFBP} w_i QBP_i^2 - \frac{\left[\sum_{i=1}^{nFBP} w_i QBP_i\right]^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{nFBP} w_i} \right\}$$

w_i is the weighting (expansion factor) for person/household i

$nFBP$ is the number of persons/households in the sample using prawns

QBP_i is the quantity of prawns reported for person/household i

Similarly, for the estimate of quantity of a particular bait type (e.g. prawns (P)) for a particular method M:

$$\text{var}(QBPM) = \text{var}(WMBPM) \times NFBPM^2 + \text{var}(NFBPM) \times WMBPM^2 - \text{var}(NFBPM) \times \text{var}(WMBPM)$$

where: $\text{var}(NFBPM)$ is given in Eqn 10.

$\text{var}(WMBPM)$, the variance of the weighted mean quantity of bait used, is given by:

$$\text{var}(WMBPM) = \frac{1}{(nFBPM-1)\left(\sum_{i=1}^{nFBPM} w_i - 1\right)} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{nFBPM} w_i QBPM_i^2 - \frac{\left[\sum_{i=1}^{nFBPM} w_i QBPM_i\right]^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{nFBPM} w_i} \right\}$$

where: w_i is the weighting (expansion factor) for the person/household i

$nFBPM$ is the number of persons/households in the sample using prawns by method M

$QBPM_i$ is the quantity of prawns by method M reported for person/household i

3.8 Bait Supplier Survey

The primary objective of the Bait Supplier Survey was to establish pack size information (weights) for key bait species sold around Australia. As discussed in Section 3.5.2, this information was directly employed in the imputation process for unknown pack sizes in the Bait/Berley Survey. Although by no means a large study, key design features/outcomes were:-

- optimum coverage of the major bait suppliers and wholesalers was sought to maximise the utility of the results. Excellent co-operation and complete survey information were provided by all 23 suppliers approached
- although initial sampling was sourced from electronic ‘yellow pages’ directories, other information was employed to identify and ‘rank’ the major operators by state etc. (including through the interview itself)
- the survey was conducted by telephone interview, on a voluntary basis with key staff from the companies concerned. Initial interviews were conducted by a senior interviewer of our

company, with some follow-up contact by consultant staff (primarily in terms of species identification issues – different local names)

- in many cases, data were supplied by fax/email in the form of product listings/order forms. Although much of the information collected is generally available to the public, individual results from the survey are to be treated in the strictest confidence
- in several cases, different pack sizes were reported for particular bait types and where appropriate, these were applied in the coding for the states concerned. However, substantial consistency emerged for the vast majority of cases, e.g. for prawns, a 200g ‘small’ pack was reported by all bait suppliers
- this consistency not only facilitated the coding process for the Bait/Berley Survey, but also provides enhanced data quality overall. It also obviated more detailed questioning of bait suppliers, e.g. to quantify sales volumes across/within states, where differing pack sizes were reported.

Detailed results from this survey were provided to AFFA liaison staff on a confidential basis in August 2002.

4

RESULTS – RECREATIONAL FISHING AND BAIT USAGE

4.1 Recreational Fishing Participation

The results in this section assess participation in recreational fishing by the resident population during the period May 2001 to April 2002 – on a household basis (Table 4) and for persons aged 5 years or more (Table 5).

Table 4: Any Recreational Fishing¹ in the Previous 12 Months - Households² by State/Territory of Residence

ANY FISHING ...		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Yes	No.	509418	294805	352221	142345	215937	55939	31953	1602618
	%	19.93%	16.21%	25.05%	23.18%	29.24%	29.30%	46.17%	21.68%
No	No.	2046879	1523451	1053581	471654	522623	134978	37258	5790424
	%	80.07%	83.79%	74.95%	76.82%	70.76%	70.70%	53.83%	78.32%
Total²	No.	2556297	1818256	1405802	613999	738560	190917	69211	7393042
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Recreational fishing is defined as any attempted harvesting of aquatic organisms for non-commercial purposes

² Table base: population estimate of resident households ('Private Dwellings' basis only)

Also, standard error estimates are contained in Appendix A, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 5: Any Recreational Fishing¹ in the Previous 12 Months - Persons (aged 5 years or more)² by State/Territory of Residence

ANY FISHING ...		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Yes	No.	902856	519235	664423	240019	389719	106846	67626	2890723
	%	14.43%	11.88%	20.36%	17.44%	22.75%	24.99%	39.32%	16.44%
No	No.	5354028	3852459	2599185	1136451	1323401	320707	104362	14690594
	%	85.57%	88.12%	79.64%	82.56%	77.25%	75.01%	60.68%	83.56%
Total²	No.	6256883	4371694	3263609	1376470	1713120	427553	171988	17581317
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Recreational fishing is defined as any attempted harvesting of aquatic organisms for non-commercial purposes

² Table base: population estimate of residents aged 5 years or more ('Private Dwelling' basis only)

Also, standard error estimates are contained in Appendix A, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

When the above results are compared with equivalent data from the NRFS (reference period 1999/00), it emerges that national participation rates* have declined between the two studies. On a household basis, 95% confidence limits for NRFS participation rates are 24.0% – 25.0%, compared with 20.6% – 22.7% for the Bait/Berley Survey. For residents (aged 5 years or more), equivalent results are 18.9% – 20.1% (NRFS) and 15.5% – 17.4% (Bait/Berley Survey). Also,

regional analysis of participation reveals a general decline across all states/territories, with the exception of the Northern Territory. Declining participation rates have also been observed in a recent Queensland study and related time-series information (Higgs and McInnes, in press).

As a more stable variable, comparisons of boat ownership levels provide an important validation of the above findings (note: relevant boat ownership questioning from the NRFS was replicated in the Bait/Berley Survey). In the NRFS, some 789,000 households in Australia (10.9% of the population) were estimated to own a boat of any kind (including canoes, jet skis etc). Equivalent results for the Bait/Berley Survey are 775,000 households and 10.5%, respectively. Boat ownership among fishing households was also assessed – for the NRFS: 573,000 households (7.9% of all households) and for the Bait/Berley Survey: 554,000 (7.5% of all households). When error tolerances are considered, no significant differences exist between the results in these comparisons

Note*: participation rates are routinely expressed as a percentage of population estimates at the time. Due to population growth, somewhat lower levels of decline emerge for analyses based on numbers of recreational fishers.

4.2 Bait Usage

All respondents (aged 5 years or more) reporting any recreational fishing activity in the previous 12 months (Table 5) were then assessed in terms of ‘in-scope’ bait/berley usage (i.e. aquatic animals) during that time, the results to which appear in the following table.

Table 6: Any Bait/Berley Usage¹ in Previous 12 Months - Recreational Fishers² by State/Territory of Residence

ANY BAIT USAGE ...		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Yes	No.	730013	451947	653439	189036	329990	76101	48517	2479043
	%	80.86%	87.04%	98.35%	78.76%	84.67%	71.22%	71.74%	85.76%
No	No.	172842	67288	10984	50982	59730	30745	19109	411680
	%	19.14%	12.96%	1.65%	21.24%	15.33%	28.78%	28.26%	14.24%
Total²	No.	902856	519235	664423	240019	389719	106846	67626	2890723
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Bait/berley is defined as any kind of aquatic animal (i.e. plants and terrestrial animals are excluded)

² Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers (aged 5 years or more)

Also, standard error estimates are contained in Appendix A, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

After assessing bait/berley usage for all fishers in the household, a random selection process identified one fisher in each household (1,123 in the sample) for remaining survey questions. Accordingly, all results in the remainder of this report have been based on expanded estimates of ‘selected fishers’ – i.e. expanded to the estimated population of bait/berley users (Table 6 above). The first of these question sequences assessed usage in the previous 12 months, in terms of 14 specific bait types (Table 7 overleaf).

Table 7: Bait Types Used in Previous 12 Months - Recreational Fishers¹ by State/Territory of Residence

BAIT TYPE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
1) Prawns/Shrimp	No.	575540	211753	442321	62625	220306	18285	20889	1551721
	%	78.84%	46.85%	67.69%	33.13%	66.76%	24.03%	43.06%	62.59%
2) Squid, Cuttlefish and Octopus	No.	237719	214513	288177	96601	179079	32174	39593	1087856
	%	32.56%	47.46%	44.10%	51%	54%	42.28%	81.61%	43.88%
3) Crabs	No.	43170	23660	21701	9817	10909	5320	901	115478
	%	5.91%	5.24%	3.32%	5.19%	3.31%	6.99%	1.86%	4.66%
4) Saltwater Crayfish	No.	0	4166	0	1756	2057	0	0	7979
	%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%	0.93%	0.62%	0.00%	0.00%	0.32%
5) Freshwater Crayfish	No.	45982	112299	46694	1558	0	703	0	207236
	%	6.30%	24.85%	7.15%	0.82%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%	8.36%
6) Abalone	No.	5646	1334	3174	0	1166	2592	0	13912
	%	0.77%	0.30%	0.49%	0.00%	0.35%	3.41%	0.00%	0.56%
7) Other Shellfish	No.	115212	307173	121019	153768	16591	16335	901	730999
	%	15.78%	67.97%	18.52%	81.34%	5.03%	21.47%	1.86%	29.49%
8) Trout and Salmon	No.	5124	4000	0	0	0	0	0	9125
	%	0.70%	0.89%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.37%
9) Saltwater Fish	No.	359563	294051	367351	87700	247081	64341	32481	1452569
	%	49.25%	65.06%	56.22%	46.39%	74.88%	84.55%	66.95%	58.59%
10) Freshwater Fish	No.	7128	12108	11720	0	1300	0	0	32257
	%	0.98%	2.68%	1.79%	0.00%	0.39%	0.00%	0.00%	1.30%
11) Sharks and Rays	No.	0	0	9945	663	4080	506	0	15192
	%	0.00%	0.00%	1.52%	0.35%	1.24%	0.66%	0.00%	0.61%
12) Worms	No.	270184	107140	234931	48900	12304	2752	618	676828
	%	37.01%	23.71%	35.95%	25.87%	3.73%	3.62%	1.27%	27.30%
13) Saltwater Yabbies/Nippers	No.	90394	42593	230312	0	0	1223	1616	366139
	%	12.38%	9.42%	35.25%	0.00%	0.00%	1.61%	3.33%	14.77%
14) Other Aquatic Animals (e.g barnacles/limpets, cunjevoi and urchins)	No.	34186	0	6136	818	1206	8388	0	50734
	%	4.68%	0.00%	0.94%	0.43%	0.37%	11.02%	0.00%	2.05%
Total²	No.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	%	245.18%	295.34%	272.94%	245.56%	210.94%	200.55%	199.93%	254.86%
Total Bait/Berley Users¹	No.	730013	451947	653439	189036	329990	76101	48517	2479043
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:¹ Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers using aquatic animals as bait/berley in the previous 12 months² Due to multiple reporting, totals add to more than 100%

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

5 RESULTS – 10 SPECIFIC BAIT TYPES

5.1 Introduction

The remaining questions in the survey collected detailed usage information for 10 specific bait types of interest to the study, i.e. Bait Types 1-10 (from Table 7). Whereas, the vast majority of respondents (1,093 of 1,123 – or 2,383,048 of 2,479,043 on a population base) reported some such usage in the period, no further bait usage questions were asked of those reporting Bait Types 11-14 only (30 respondents). Also, in Section 1.3, various reporting conventions are discussed – including that varying levels of detail have been provided for each of the 10 Bait Types in this section. As this is dependent on the strength of the underlying data, the number of respondents reporting usage of each Bait Type has been included (as a guide) in Sections 5.2 to 5.11 below. Also, for the more commonly reported bait types, all fisher-based results are firstly reported in a separate sub-section (e.g. 5.2.1 for prawns/shrimp) from quantity-based estimates (e.g. 5.2.2 for prawns/shrimp).

5.2 Prawns/Shrimp

5.2.1 Results on a Fisher Base

As a major bait type, some 641 respondents reported using prawns/shrimp as bait/berley in the previous 12 months. For each respondent, usage was firstly assessed in terms of three acquisition sources (Table 8 below).

Table 8: Acquisition Source of Prawns/Shrimp Used as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers¹ by State/Territory of Residence

SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	No.	555322	201984	396296	45704	192633	16914	20091	1428944
	%	96.49%	95.39%	89.59%	72.98%	87.44%	92.50%	96.18%	92.09%
Sold as Seafood	No.	33020	11708	37580	810	17050	1371	3203	104742
	%	5.74%	5.53%	8.50%	1.29%	7.74%	7.50%	15.33%	6.75%
Personally Caught	No.	45614	23397	102797	16111	23466	1223	1133	213742
	%	7.93%	11.05%	23.24%	25.73%	10.65%	6.69%	5.42%	13.77%
Total²	No.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	%	110.15%	111.96%	121.33%	100.00%	105.83%	106.69%	116.94%	112.61%
Total Prawn Users¹	No.	575540	211753	442321	62625	220306	18285	20889	1551721
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers using prawns/shrimp as bait/berley in the previous 12 months

² Due to multiple reporting, totals may add to more than 100%

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Respondents reporting any usage of prawns/shrimp for the acquisition source ‘Sold as Seafood’ were subsequently questioned to establish their main (and any other) reasons for doing so. In Table 9 (below), the results are presented on a national basis – with three un-reported answer categories from the survey questionnaire included in ‘Other’ (namely, choice of species, choice of form and choice of quantity).

Table 9: Reasons for Purchasing Prawns/Shrimp from a 'Seafood Supplier' (vs. Bait Supplier) - Recreational Fishers¹ (All States/Territories)

REASON		ANY MENTION	MAIN REASON	OTHER REASON
Choice - size	No. %	11132 10.63%	7825 7.47%	3307 3.16%
Freshness/quality	No. %	61852 59.05%	48085 45.91%	13768 13.14%
Price	No. %	17890 17.08%	16672 15.92%	1218 1.16%
Convenience/access issues	No. %	24205 23.11%	24205 23.11%	0 0.00%
Intention change (originally seafood)	No. %	12036 11.49%	7956 7.60%	4080 3.89%
Other (incl. choice of species, form and quantity)	No. %	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
No 2nd reason	No. %	n/a n/a	n/a n/a	82370 78.64%
Total^{1,2}	No. %	n/a 121.36%	104742 100%	104742 100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers using prawns/shrimp that were 'Sold as Seafood', as bait/berley in the previous 12 months

² Due to multiple reporting in the 'ANY MENTION' column, the total adds to more than 100%

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

The results in Table 10 (below) assess usage preferences in terms of main (and any other) methods used to bait the hook in line fishing with prawns/shrimp – for all users, aggregated on a national basis.

Table 10: Methods Used to Bait Hook with Prawns/Shrimp - Recreational Fishers¹ (All States/Territories)

METHOD		ANY MENTION	MAIN METHOD	2ND METHOD	3RD METHOD
Live	No. %	102307 6.59%	78297 5.05%	20343 1.31%	3667 0.24%
Whole (dead)	No. %	1139855 73.46%	1037907 66.89%	93787 6.04%	8161 0.53%
With the head off (some shell and flesh)	No. %	606053 39.06%	328271 21.16%	271408 17.49%	6374 0.41%
Peeled (no head or shell)	No. %	275243 17.74%	102556 6.61%	121351 7.82%	51336 3.31%
Other (i.e. head specifically used)	No. %	10504 0.68%	4690 0.30%	5814 0.37%	0 0.00%
No 2nd/3rd method	No. %	n/a n/a	n/a n/a	1039016 66.96%	1482183 95.52%
Total ^{1,2}	No. %	n/a 137.52%	1551721 100%	1551721 100%	1551721 100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers using prawns/shrimp as bait/berley in the previous 12 months

² Due to multiple reporting in the 'ANY MENTION' column, the total adds to more than 100%

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

The results in Table 11 (below) assess the extent to which residents of each state/territory used prawns/shrimp locally, as opposed to other regions of Australia. To assist in this regard, the table cells conforming to 'home' state/territory usage have been highlighted.

Table 11: State/Territory of Usage of Prawns/Shrimp as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers¹ by State/Territory of Residence

STATE/TERRITORY OF ...		RESIDENCE							
USAGE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
NSW/ACT	No.	570596	34863	18031	663	2793	2903	143	629991
	%	99.14%	16.46%	4.08%	1.06%	1.27%	15.88%	0.68%	40.60%
VIC	No.	0	166967	0	0	1626	1576	0	170169
	%	0.00%	78.85%	0.00%	0.00%	0.74%	8.62%	0.00%	10.97%
QLD	No.	18738	18852	429554	3650	617	0	1056	472467
	%	3.26%	8.90%	97.11%	5.83%	0.28%	0.00%	5.06%	30.45%
SA	No.	0	8257	0	58975	0	0	0	67232
	%	0.00%	3.90%	0.00%	94.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.33%
WA	No.	0	1439	5329	0	216897	0	0	223664
	%	0.00%	0.68%	1.20%	0.00%	98.45%	0.00%	0.00%	14.41%
TAS	No.	0	905	0	0	0	14509	0	15414
	%	0.00%	0.43%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	79.35%	0.00%	0.99%
NT	No.	0	2286	6728	0	0	0	19690	28704
	%	0.00%	1.08%	1.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	94.26%	1.85%
Total²		No.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	%	102.40%	110.30%	103.92%	101.06%	100.74%	103.84%	100.00%	103.60%
Total Prawn Users¹		No.	575540	211753	442321	62625	220306	18285	1551721
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers using prawns/shrimp as bait/berley in the previous 12 months

² Due to multiple reporting, totals may add to more than 100%

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

5.2.2 Quantities

All results in this sub-section refer to estimates of total quantities of prawns/shrimp used in the previous 12 months from 'purchase sources' only, i.e. quantities used were not assessed for 'Personally Caught' prawns/shrimp. In Tables 12 and 13 (below), quantities for each purchase source are assessed by state/territory of residence and usage (respectively).

Table 12: Purchase Source of Prawns/Shrimp Used as Bait/Berley - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by State/Territory of Residence

PURCHASE SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	Kgs.	432111	90667	334898	14359	120822	4770	10285	1007912
	%	92.34%	95.38%	92.56%	98.21%	94.72%	99.25%	86.95%	93.01%
Sold as Seafood	Kgs.	35868	4391	26910	262	6731	36	1544	75742
	%	7.66%	4.62%	7.44%	1.79%	5.28%	0.75%	13.05%	6.99%
Total¹	Kgs.	467979	95058	361808	14621	127554	4806	11829	1083654
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total Purchaser-Users²	No.	563846	203881	405795	46514	201770	18285	20889	1460981
Mean Kgs. Per Purchaser-User²	Kgs.	0.83	0.47	0.89	0.31	0.63	0.26	0.57	0.74

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of prawns/shrimp used by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only

² Excludes those who only used prawns/shrimp that were 'Personally Caught'

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 13: Purchase Source of Prawns/Shrimp Used as Bait/Berley - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	Kgs.	443585	58067	344754	16808	130397	3986	10315	1007912
	%	92.30%	94.47%	92.76%	98.46%	95.15%	99.73%	86.98%	93.01%
Sold as Seafood	Kgs.	36996	3398	26889	262	6643	11	1544	75742
	%	7.70%	5.53%	7.24%	1.54%	4.85%	0.27%	13.02%	6.99%
Total¹	Kgs.	480581	61464	371642	17070	137040	3996	11859	1083654
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of prawns/shrimp used by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' prawns/shrimp were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Also, when national usage quantities are analysed in terms of general fishing 'avidity' (days fished), it emerges that the low avidity group (1-4 days fished) accounts for some 41% of all purchaser-users of prawns/shrimp, but only 11% of the estimated total quantities used. Corresponding results for the medium avidity group (5-14 days fished) are 29% and 21% respectively and for the high avidity group (15 or more days fished), 30% and 67% respectively.

The results in Table 14 (below) show estimated total quantities used for prawns/shrimp 'Sold as Bait' (per Table 13) disaggregated for each specific 'purchase form' contained on the survey questionnaire.

Table 14: Form Purchased of Prawns/Shrimp 'Sold as Bait' - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE FORM		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Live	Kgs. %	4481 1.01%	259 0.45%	1034 0.30%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	5773 0.57%
Pre-packaged frozen (whole)	Kgs. %	338679 76.35%	57802 99.54%	304662 88.37%	16808 100%	130397 100%	3328 83.51%	10114 98.05%	861790 85.50%
Loose/unpackaged (whole)	Kgs. %	100426 22.64%	6 0.01%	39058 11.33%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	349 8.75%	201 1.95%	140040 13.89%
With the head off	Kgs. %	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	309 7.74%	0 0.00%	309 0.03%
Shelled (incl. tail fans on)	Kgs. %	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Just the heads or shells	Kgs. %	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Total¹	Kgs. %	443585 100%	58067 100%	344754 100%	16808 100%	130397 100%	3986 100%	10315 100%	1007912 100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total prawns/shrimp used by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months - where the purchase source was 'Sold as Bait'

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

The results in Table 15 (below) show estimated total quantities used for prawns/shrimp ‘Sold as Seafood’ (per Table 13) disaggregated for each specific ‘purchase form’ contained on the survey questionnaire.

Table 15: Form Purchased of Prawns/Shrimp ‘Sold as Seafood’ - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE FORM		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Live	Kgs. %	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Whole (dead)	Kgs. %	29843 80.66%	1028 30.26%	26889 100%	262 100%	6643 100%	11 100%	1544 100%	66219 87.43%
With the head off	Kgs. %	7153 19.34%	1784 52.51%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	8937 11.80%
Shelled (incl. tail fans on)	Kgs. %	0 0.00%	25 0.75%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	25 0.03%
Just the heads or shells	Kgs. %	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Purchased whole/etc, but only heads/shells used	Kgs. %	0 0.00%	560 16.48%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	560 0.74%
Total¹	Kgs. %	36996 100%	3398 100%	26889 100%	262 100%	6643 100%	11 100%	1544 100%	75742 100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total prawns/shrimp used by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months - where the purchase source was ‘Sold as Seafood’

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

The results in Table 16 (below) estimate quantities of whole prawns/shrimp used (for selected purchase forms), in terms of four size groups (total body length basis). This assessment was confined to certain purchase forms, on the basis that they represent the main situations where an effective choice of size might exist, i.e. any loose/unpackaged prawns (as opposed to pre-packaged frozen prawns from bait suppliers).

In this question sequence, respondents were asked to assign proportions of reported quantities to each of the four size groups. However, in developing and testing this approach, it was recognised that many respondents would be unable to accurately assess prawn sizes, to the extent that misreporting by one size group (up or down) could reasonably be expected – especially for prawn sizes close to the limits of adjoining groups. The significant minority of quantities assigned to the smallest group ('less than 5cm or 2 inches') is considered at least partly attributable to this imprecision – namely, where respondents wishing to report quite small prawns, may have inappropriately opted for the smallest group. On the other hand, misreporting by two size groups was considered highly unlikely. For example, where a respondent used (say) 14cm prawns, substantial under-estimation would be required (by at least 5cm) for the quantity to be assigned to the 5–9cm group.

In the context of 'semi-quantitative' analysis, this assessment has clearly achieved its objectives – namely, to gain an understanding of fisher preferences/usage in relation to prawn size and more specifically, the extent to which large prawns (>13cm) might be sourced from seafood suppliers. In terms of the latter, the impacts of any reporting imprecision in the 9-13cm group can only be minimal – due to the small numbers involved and the likely 'distribution skew' towards the lower end of the 9-13cm range.

Table 16: Estimated Size of Whole Prawns/Shrimp - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Selected Source/Purchase Forms (All States/Territories)

SIZE RANGE		SOLD AS BAIT (Loose/unpackaged)	SOLD AS SEAFOOD (Whole dead)	TOTAL
Less than 5cm	Kgs.	14168	16586	30755
	%	10.12%	25.05%	14.91%
5 to 9cm	Kgs.	117913	46003	163916
	%	84.20%	69.47%	79.47%
9 to 13cm	Kgs.	7960	3630	11589
	%	5.68%	5.48%	5.62%
More than 13cm	Kgs.	0	0	0
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total¹	Kgs.	140040	66219	206260
	%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of prawns/shrimp used by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... Purchased 'Whole (dead)' and either 'Sold as Bait' (but excluding pre-packaged frozen) or 'Sold as Seafood'

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

The results in Table 17 (below) estimate national usage of prawns/shrimp by water body type, season and purchase source.

Table 17: Usage of Prawns/Shrimp by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (All States/Territories)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. %	19080 1.89%	0 0.00%	19080 1.76%
	Summer	Kgs. %	58054 5.76%	2153 2.84%	60208 5.56%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. %	305403 30.30%	30822 40.69%	336225 31.03%
	Summer	Kgs. %	625375 62.05%	42766 56.46%	668142 61.66%
Total¹		Kgs. %	1007912 100%	75742 100%	1083654 100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of prawns/shrimp used (in any State/Territory) by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' prawns/shrimp were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

The remaining tables in this sub-section (Tables 18-24) comprise a disaggregation of the results in Table 17 above, for each state/territory. In several cases, relatively large sub-samples of prawn users exist (e.g. NSW/ACT). However, others are based on quite small numbers of respondents (e.g. Tasmania) and have been included for completeness.

Table 18: Usage of Prawns/Shrimp by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (NSW/ACT)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs.	13812	0	13812
		%	3.11%	0.00%	2.87%
	Summer	Kgs.	25285	2153	27438
		%	5.70%	5.82%	5.71%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs.	117181	11371	128551
		%	26.42%	30.73%	26.75%
	Summer	Kgs.	287307	23472	310780
		%	64.77%	63.45%	64.67%
Total ¹		Kgs.	443585	36996	480581
		%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of prawns/shrimp used in NSW/ACT by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' prawns/shrimp were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 19: Usage of Prawns/Shrimp by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (VICTORIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs.	0	0	0
		%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Summer	Kgs.	1660	0	1660
		%	2.86%	0.00%	2.70%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs.	19996	1152	21147
		%	34.44%	33.89%	34.41%
	Summer	Kgs.	36411	2246	38658
		%	62.71%	66.11%	62.89%
Total ¹		Kgs.	58067	3398	61464
		%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of prawns/shrimp used in Victoria by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' prawns/shrimp were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 20: Usage of Prawns/Shrimp by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (QUEENSLAND)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs.	1751	0	1751
		%	0.51%	0.00%	0.47%
	Summer	Kgs.	23035	0	23035
		%	6.68%	0.00%	6.20%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs.	125123	14149	139272
		%	36.29%	52.62%	37.47%
	Summer	Kgs.	194844	12740	207584
		%	56.52%	47.38%	55.86%
Total ¹		Kgs.	344754	26889	371642
		%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of prawns/shrimp used in Queensland by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' prawns/shrimp were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 21: Usage of Prawns/Shrimp by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (SOUTH AUSTRALIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs.	22	0	22
		%	0.13%	0.00%	0.13%
	Summer	Kgs.	411	0	411
		%	2.45%	0.00%	2.41%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs.	1195	0	1195
		%	7.11%	0.00%	7.00%
	Summer	Kgs.	15180	262	15442
		%	90.31%	100%	90.46%
Total ¹		Kgs.	16808	262	17070
		%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of prawns/shrimp used in South Australia by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' prawns/shrimp were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 22: Usage of Prawns/Shrimp by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (WESTERN AUSTRALIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs.	2161	0	2161
		%	1.66%	0.00%	1.58%
	Summer	Kgs.	6183	0	6183
		%	4.74%	0.00%	4.51%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs.	37480	3549	41029
		%	28.74%	53.42%	29.94%
	Summer	Kgs.	84573	3094	87667
		%	64.86%	47%	63.97%
Total¹		Kgs.	130397	6643	137040
		%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of prawns/shrimp used in Western Australia by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' prawns/shrimp were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 23: Usage of Prawns/Shrimp by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (TASMANIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs.	0	0	0
		%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Summer	Kgs.	0	0	0
		%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs.	689	3	692
		%	17.30%	25.00%	17.32%
	Summer	Kgs.	3296	8	3304
		%	82.70%	75%	82.68%
Total¹		Kgs.	3986	11	3996
		%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of prawns/shrimp used in Tasmania by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' prawns/shrimp were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 24: Usage of Prawns/Shrimp by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (NORTHERN TERRITORY)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs.	1333	0	1333
		%	12.93%	0.00%	11.24%
	Summer	Kgs.	1480	0	1480
		%	14.35%	0.00%	12.48%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs.	3739	600	4338
		%	36.24%	38.86%	36.58%
	Summer	Kgs.	3763	944	4707
		%	36.48%	61.14%	39.69%
Total ¹		Kgs.	10315	1544	11859
		%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of prawns/shrimp used in Northern Territory by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' prawns/shrimp were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

5.3 Squid, Cuttlefish and Octopus

5.3.1 Results on a Fisher Base

A total of 557 respondents reported using cephalopods as bait/berley in the previous 12 months. For each respondent, usage was firstly assessed in terms of three generic species groups (Table 25 below). Following this, all other assessments in the survey referred to aggregated data for the three groups (see discussion regarding potential disaggregation in Section 3.7.1).

Table 25: Usage of Any Squid, Cuttlefish or Octopus as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers¹ by State/Territory of Residence

SPECIES GROUP		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Squid	No.	230862	214513	285709	95122	154055	26265	39593	1046118
	%	97.12%	100.00%	99.14%	98.47%	86.03%	81.63%	100.00%	96.16%
Cuttlefish	No.	8842	11811	9651	10493	8496	0	736	50029
	%	3.72%	5.51%	3.35%	10.86%	4.74%	0.00%	1.86%	4.60%
Octopus	No.	23116	10101	12210	3310	59802	6307	0	114846
	%	9.72%	4.71%	4.24%	3.43%	33.39%	19.60%	0.00%	10.56%
Total²	No.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	%	110.56%	110.21%	106.73%	112.76%	124.16%	101.24%	101.86%	111.32%
Total Squid/etc Users¹	No.	237719	214513	288177	96601	179079	32174	39593	1087856
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers using squid/cuttlefish/octopus as bait/berley in the previous 12 months

² Due to multiple reporting, totals add to more than 100%

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Usage in the previous 12 months was then assessed in terms of three acquisition sources (Table 26 below).

Table 26: Acquisition Source of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus Used as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers¹ by State/Territory of Residence

SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	No.	200880	190471	272169	42290	141974	26108	34283	908176
	%	84.50%	88.79%	94.45%	43.78%	79.28%	81.15%	86.59%	83.48%
Sold as Seafood	No.	14833	25596	13704	3203	5274	0	4619	67228
	%	6.24%	11.93%	4.76%	3.32%	2.95%	0.00%	11.67%	6.18%
Personally Caught	No.	52731	29297	40422	67980	66067	7289	2415	266203
	%	22.18%	13.66%	14.03%	70.37%	36.89%	22.65%	6.10%	24.47%
Total²	No.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	%	112.92%	114.38%	113.23%	117.47%	119.12%	103.80%	104.36%	114.13%
Total Squid/etc Users¹	No.	237719	214513	288177	96601	179079	32174	39593	1087856
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers using squid/cuttlefish/octopus as bait/berley in the previous 12 months

² Due to multiple reporting, totals add to more than 100%

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Respondents reporting any usage of squid/cuttlefish/octopus for the acquisition source 'Sold as Seafood' were subsequently questioned to establish their main (and any other) reasons for doing so. In Table 27 (below), the results are presented on a national basis – with two un-reported answer categories from the survey questionnaire included in 'Other' (namely, choice of species and choice of form).

Table 27: Reasons for Purchasing Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus from a 'Seafood Supplier' (vs. Bait Supplier) - Recreational Fishers¹ (All States/Territories)

REASON		ANY MENTION	MAIN REASON	OTHER REASON
Choice - size	No. %	5953 8.86%	2828 4.21%	3126 4.65%
Choice - quantity	No. %	1390 2.07%	1390 2.07%	0 0.00%
Freshness/quality	No. %	57232 85.13%	42560 63.31%	14673 21.82%
Price	No. %	16394 24.38%	9131 13.58%	7262 10.80%
Convenience/access issues	No. %	16019 23.83%	11177 16.63%	4842 7.20%
Intention change (originally seafood)	No. %	2332 3.47%	143 0.21%	2189 3.26%
Other (including choice of species and form)	No. %	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
No 2nd reason	No. %	n/a n/a	n/a n/a	35136 52.26%
Total^{1,2}	No. %	n/a 147.74%	67228 100%	67228 100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers using squid/cuttlefish/octopus that were *Sold as Seafood*, as bait/berley in the previous 12 months

² Due to multiple reporting in the 'ANY MENTION' column, the total adds to more than 100%
Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

The results in Table 28 (below) assess the extent to which residents of each state/territory used squid/cuttlefish/octopus locally, as opposed to other regions of Australia. To assist in this regard, the table cells conforming to 'home' state/territory usage have been highlighted.

Table 28: State/Territory of Usage of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers¹ by State/Territory of Residence

STATE/TERRITORY OF ...		RESIDENCE							
USAGE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
NSW/ACT	No.	225466	15490	16768	0	0	2903	143	260770
	%	94.85%	7.22%	5.82%	0.00%	0.00%	9.02%	0.36%	23.97%
VIC	No.	0	185884	3175	0	1626	0	0	190686
	%	0.00%	86.65%	1.10%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%	17.53%
QLD	No.	9557	12668	267485	0	0	2200	2332	294242
	%	4.02%	5.91%	92.82%	0.00%	0.00%	6.84%	5.89%	27.05%
SA	No.	3818	5940	0	96601	0	0	1464	107823
	%	1.61%	2.77%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.70%	9.91%
WA	No.	0	3840	10694	0	179079	0	905	194518
	%	0.00%	1.79%	3.71%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	2.29%	17.88%
TAS	No.	2228	5141	0	0	0	31471	0	38840
	%	0.94%	2.40%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.82%	0.00%	3.57%
NT	No.	0	1046	1705	0	0	0	38362	41112
	%	0.00%	0.49%	0.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	96.89%	3.78%
Total²		No.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	%	101.41%	107.22%	104.04%	100.00%	100.91%	113.68%	109.12%	103.69%
Total Squid/etc Users¹		No.	237719	214513	288177	96601	179079	32174	1087856
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers using squid/cuttlefish/octopus as bait/berley in the previous 12 months

² Due to multiple reporting, totals may add to more than 100%

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

5.3.2 Quantities

All results in this sub-section refer to estimates of total quantities of squid/cuttlefish/octopus used in the previous 12 months from 'purchase sources' only, i.e. quantities used were not assessed for 'Personally Caught' cephalopods. In Tables 29 and 30 (below), quantities for each purchase source are assessed by state/territory of residence and usage (respectively).

Table 29: Purchase Source of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus Used as Bait/Berley - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by State/Territory of Residence

PURCHASE SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	Kgs.	165537	63487	294065	11372	149759	5945	30223	720388
	%	93.09%	92.46%	90.14%	52.69%	99.04%	100.00%	81.38%	91.35%
Sold as Seafood	Kgs.	12296	5181	32153	10211	1449	0	6914	68203
	%	6.91%	7.54%	9.86%	47.31%	0.96%	0.00%	18.62%	8.65%
Total¹	Kgs.	177833	68668	326217	21583	151208	5945	37137	788592
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total Purchaser-Users²	No.	211542	207042	277240	45493	145224	26108	38079	950727
Mean Kgs. Per Purchaser-User²	Kgs.	0.84	0.33	1.18	0.47	1.04	0.23	0.98	0.83

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of squid/cuttlefish/octopus used by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months from 'purchase sources' only

² Excludes those who only used squid/etc that were 'Personally Caught'

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 30: Purchase Source of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus Used as Bait/Berley - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	Kgs.	147219	49428	315812	15949	153058	9085	29836	720388
	%	82.83%	90.68%	95.74%	60.91%	99.08%	100.00%	81.20%	91.35%
Sold as Seafood	Kgs.	30507	5083	14043	10237	1427	0	6907	68203
	%	17.17%	9.32%	4.26%	39.09%	0.92%	0.00%	18.80%	8.65%
Total¹	Kgs.	177726	54511	329855	26186	154485	9085	36743	788592
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of squid/cuttlefish/octopus used by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' squid/etc were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Also, when national usage quantities are analysed in terms of general fishing 'avidity' (days fished), it emerges that the low avidity group (1-4 days fished) accounts for some 31% of all purchaser-users of squid/cuttlefish/octopus, but only 9% of the estimated total quantities used. Corresponding results for the medium avidity group (5-14 days fished) are 32% and 17% respectively and for the high avidity group (15 or more days fished), 37% and 74% respectively.

The results in Table 31 (below) show estimated total quantities used for squid/cuttlefish/octopus 'Sold as Bait' (per Table 30) disaggregated for the two 'purchase forms' contained on the survey questionnaire. Table 32 shows equivalent results for the acquisition source 'Sold as Seafood'.

Table 31: Form Purchased of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus 'Sold as Bait' - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE FORM		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Whole	Kgs.	118963	23100	297574	12629	142125	8004	28831	631226
	%	80.81%	46.74%	94.22%	79.19%	92.86%	88.10%	96.63%	87.62%
In portions (e.g. tubes)	Kgs.	28257	26328	18239	3319	10933	1082	1005	89162
	%	19.19%	53.26%	5.78%	20.81%	7.14%	11.90%	3.37%	12.38%
Total¹	Kgs.	147219	49428	315812	15949	153058	9085	29836	720388
	%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of squid/cuttlefish/octopus used by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months - where the purchase source was 'Sold as Bait'

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 32: Form Purchased of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus 'Sold as Seafood' - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE FORM		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Whole	Kgs.	28700	3894	14043	288	723	0	6907	54555
	%	94.08%	76.60%	100.00%	2.82%	50.68%	0.00%	100.00%	79.99%
In portions (e.g. tubes)	Kgs.	1807	0	0	9949	123	0	0	11879
	%	5.92%	0.00%	0.00%	97.18%	8.63%	0.00%	0.00%	17.42%
Purchased whole/etc, but only portions used (e.g. heads)	Kgs.	0	1189	0	0	581	0	0	1770
	%	0.00%	23.40%	0.00%	0.00%	40.69%	0.00%	0.00%	2.59%
Total¹	Kgs.	30507	5083	14043	10237	1427	0	6907	68203
	%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of squid/cuttlefish/octopus used by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months - where the purchase source was 'Sold as Seafood'

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

The results in Table 33 (below) estimate national usage of squid/cuttlefish/octopus by water body type, season and purchase source.

Table 33: Usage of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (All States/Territories)

WATER BODY-TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs.	5474	0	5474
		%	0.76%	0.00%	0.69%
	Summer	Kgs.	16860	403	17263
		%	2.34%	0.59%	2.19%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs.	262579	24884	287463
		%	36.45%	36.48%	36.45%
	Summer	Kgs.	435475	42917	478392
		%	60.45%	62.92%	60.66%
Total¹		Kgs.	720388	68203	788592
		%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of squid/cuttlefish/octopus used (in any State/Territory) by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' squid/etc were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

The remaining tables in this sub-section (Tables 34-40) comprise a disaggregation of the results in Table 33 above, for each state/territory. In several cases, relatively large sub-samples of cephalopod users exist (e.g. NSW/ACT). However, others are based on quite small numbers of respondents (e.g. Tasmania) and have been included for completeness.

Table 34: Usage of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (NSW/ACT)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. %	3511 2.39%	0 0.00%	3511 1.98%
	Summer	Kgs. %	6351 4.31%	0 0.00%	6351 3.57%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. %	48243 32.77%	11978 39.26%	60220 33.88%
	Summer	Kgs. %	89115 60.53%	18529 60.74%	107644 60.57%
Total¹		Kgs. %	147219 100%	30507 100%	177726 100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of squid/cuttlefish/octopus used in NSW/ACT by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' squid/etc were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 35: Usage of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (VICTORIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. %	184 0.37%	0 0.00%	184 0.34%
	Summer	Kgs. %	4250 8.60%	403 7.93%	4653 8.54%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. %	10654 21.55%	1721 33.86%	12375 22.70%
	Summer	Kgs. %	34341 69.48%	2959 58.21%	37300 68.43%
Total¹		Kgs. %	49428 100%	5083 100%	54511 100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of squid/cuttlefish/octopus used in Victoria by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' squid/etc were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 36: Usage of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (QUEENSLAND)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. %	105 0.03%	0 0.00%	105 0.03%
	Summer	Kgs. %	1051 0.33%	0 0.00%	1051 0.32%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. %	137720 43.61%	6249 44.50%	143969 43.65%
	Summer	Kgs. %	176937 56.03%	7794 55.50%	184731 56.00%
Total¹		Kgs. %	315812 100%	14043 100%	329855 100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of squid/cuttlefish/octopus used in Queensland by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' squid/etc were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 37: Usage of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (SOUTH AUSTRALIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. %	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
	Summer	Kgs. %	118 0.74%	0 0.00%	118 0.45%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. %	1401 8.78%	0 0.00%	1401 5.35%
	Summer	Kgs. %	14430 90.48%	10237 100.00%	24667 94.20%
Total¹		Kgs. %	15949 100%	10237 100%	26186 100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of squid/cuttlefish/octopus used in South Australia by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' squid/etc were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 38: Usage of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (WESTERN AUSTRALIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. %	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
	Summer	Kgs. %	3229 2.11%	0 0.00%	3229 2.09%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. %	51946 33.94%	554 38.80%	52499 33.98%
	Summer	Kgs. %	97883 63.95%	873 61.20%	98756 63.93%
Total¹		Kgs. %	153058 100%	1427 100%	154485 100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of squid/cuttlefish/octopus used in Western Australia by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' squid/etc were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 39: Usage of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (TASMANIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. %	90 0.99%	0 0.00%	90 0.99%
	Summer	Kgs. %	120 1.32%	0 0.00%	120 1.32%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. %	947 10.42%	0 0.00%	947 10.42%
	Summer	Kgs. %	7929 87.27%	0 0.00%	7929 87.27%
Total¹		Kgs. %	9085 100%	0 0.00%	9085 100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of squid/cuttlefish/octopus used in Tasmania by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' squid/etc were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 40: Usage of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (NORTHERN TERRITORY)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs.	1584	0	1584
		%	5.31%	0.00%	4.31%
	Summer	Kgs.	1742	0	1742
		%	5.84%	0.00%	4.74%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs.	11670	4382	16052
		%	39.11%	63.45%	43.69%
	Summer	Kgs.	14840	2525	17365
		%	49.74%	36.55%	47.26%
Total¹		Kgs.	29836	6907	36743
		%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of squid/cuttlefish/octopus used in Northern Territory by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' squid/etc were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

5.4 Crabs

A total of 61 respondents reported using crabs as bait/berley in the previous 12 months. For each respondent, usage was assessed in terms of three acquisition sources (Table 41 below). As only 4 respondents reported any purchase of crabs, further analysis for this bait type has been limited to Table 42 (below) – which has been included for illustrative purposes only.

Table 41: Acquisition Source of Crabs Used as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers¹ by State/Territory of Residence

SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	No.	0	5601	0	2200	0	0	0	7801
	%	0.00%	23.67%	0.00%	22.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.76%
Sold as Seafood	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Personally Caught	No.	43170	18059	21701	7617	10909	5320	901	107677
	%	100.00%	76.33%	100.00%	77.59%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	93.24%
Total	No.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Total Crab Users¹	No.	43170	23660	21701	9817	10909	5320	901	115478
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers using crabs as bait/berley in the previous 12 months

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 42: Form Purchased of Crabs 'Sold as Bait' - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE FORM		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Live	Kgs.	0	484	0	0	0	0	0	484
	%	0.00%	26.66%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	22.19%
Whole (dead)	Kgs.	0	1121	0	366	0	0	0	1487
	%	0.00%	61.72%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	68.13%
Partly shelled (or cleaned)	Kgs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Fully Shelled (flesh only)	Kgs.	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	211
	%	0.00%	11.62%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	9.68%
Shells/waste material only	Kgs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total¹	Kgs.	0	1817	0	366	0	0	0	2183
	%	0.00%	100%	0.00%	100%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total crabs used by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months - where the purchase source was 'Sold as Bait'

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

5.5 Saltwater Crayfish

A total of 5 respondents reported using saltwater crayfish (rock lobster etc) as bait/berley in the previous 12 months. For each respondent, usage was assessed in terms of three acquisition sources (Table 43 below). As all respondents reported 'Personally Caught' as their only acquisition source, no further analysis for this bait type has been undertaken.

Table 43: Acquisition Source of Saltwater Crayfish Used as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers¹ by State/Territory of Residence

SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sold as Seafood	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Personally Caught	No.	0	4166	0	1756	2057	0	0	7979
	%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Total	No.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	%	0.00%	100%	0.00%	100%	100%	0.00%	0.00%	100%
Total Saltwater Crayfish Users¹	No.	0	4166	0	1756	2057	0	0	7979
	%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%

Notes:

¹ Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers using saltwater crayfish as bait/berley in the previous 12 months
Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

5.6 Freshwater Crayfish

5.6.1 Results on a Fisher Base

A total of 100 respondents reported using freshwater crayfish (yabbies etc) as bait/berley in the previous 12 months. For each respondent, usage was assessed in terms of three acquisition sources (Table 44 below).

Table 44: Acquisition Source of Freshwater Crayfish Used as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers¹ by State/Territory of Residence

SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	No.	11502	39627	6322	0	0	0	0	57451
	%	25.01%	35.29%	13.54%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	27.72%
Sold as Seafood	No.	3597	0	0	0	0	0	0	3597
	%	7.82%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.74%
Personally Caught	No.	32367	82320	40372	1558	0	703	0	157319
	%	70.39%	73.30%	86.46%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	75.91%
Total²	No.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	%	103.23%	108.59%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	105.37%
Total Freshwater Crayfish Users¹	No.	45982	112299	46694	1558	0	703	0	207236
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0.00%	100%	0.00%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers using freshwater crayfish as bait/berley in the previous 12 months

² Due to multiple reporting, totals may add to more than 100%

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

As only one respondent reported usage of freshwater crayfish for the acquisition source ‘Sold as Seafood’, no table has been included in terms of main/other reasons for doing so (for the record, ‘freshness/quality’ was cited as the only reason by this respondent).

The results in Table 45 (below) assess usage preferences in terms of main (and any other) methods used to bait the hook in line fishing with freshwater crayfish – for all users, aggregated on a national basis.

Table 45: Methods Used to Bait Hook with Freshwater Crayfish - Recreational Fishers¹ (All States/ Territories)

METHOD		ANY MENTION	MAIN METHOD	2ND METHOD	3RD METHOD
Live	No. %	179153 86.45%	172063 83.03%	7091 3.42%	0 0.00%
Whole (dead)	No. %	53962 26.04%	27388 13.22%	26574 12.82%	0 0.00%
With the head off (some shell and flesh)	No. %	10205 4.92%	0 0.00%	3799 1.83%	6406 3.09%
Peeled (no head or shell)	No. %	10610 5.12%	7785 3.76%	2825 1.36%	0 0.00%
Other	No. %	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
No 2nd/3rd Method	No. %	n/a n/a	n/a n/a	166946 80.56%	200830 96.91%
Total^{1,2}	No. %	n/a 122.53%	207236 100%	207236 100%	207236 100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers using freshwater crayfish as bait/berley in the previous 12 months

² Due to multiple reporting in the 'ANY MENTION' column, the total adds to more than 100%

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

The results in Table 46 (below) assess the extent to which residents of each state/territory used freshwater crayfish locally, as opposed to other regions of Australia. To assist in this regard, the table cells conforming to 'home' state/territory usage have been highlighted. Note: the significant minority of Victorian residents reporting usage in NSW/ACT is at least partly attributable to the Murray River being regarded as NSW waters (where it borders Victoria). Interviewers were aware of this definition and advised respondents accordingly.

Table 46: State/Territory of Usage of Freshwater Crayfish as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers¹ by State/Territory of Residence

STATE/TERRITORY OF ..		RESIDENCE							
USAGE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
NSW/ACT	No.	42012	35289	3831	0	0	703	0	81835
	%	91.37%	31.42%	8.21%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	39.49%
VIC	No.	0	92854	3043	0	0	0	0	95897
	%	0.00%	82.68%	6.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	46.27%
QLD	No.	6155	0	41195	0	0	0	0	47350
	%	13.39%	0.00%	88.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	22.85%
SA	No.	0	1093	0	1558	0	0	0	2651
	%	0.00%	0.97%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.28%
WA	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
TAS	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
NT	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total ²	No.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	%	104.75%	115.08%	102.95%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	109.89%
Total Freshwater Crayfish Users ¹	No.	45982	112299	46694	1558	0	703	0	207236
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0.00%	100%	0.00%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers using freshwater crayfish as bait/berley in the previous 12 months

² Due to multiple reporting, totals may add to more than 100%

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

5.6.2 Quantities

All results in this sub-section refer to estimates of total quantities of freshwater crayfish used in the previous 12 months from 'purchase sources' only, i.e. quantities used were not assessed for 'Personally Caught' crayfish. In Tables 47 and 48 (below), quantities for each purchase source are assessed by state/territory of residence and usage (respectively).

Table 47: Purchase Source of Freshwater Crayfish Used as Bait/Berley - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by State/Territory of Residence

PURCHASE SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	Kgs.	10097	14965	3709	0	0	0	0	28771
	%	88.16%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	95.50%
Sold as Seafood	Kgs.	1356	0	0	0	0	0	0	1356
	%	11.84%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.50%
Total¹	Kgs.	11453	14965	3709	0	0	0	0	30127
	%	100%	100%	100%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%
Total Purchaser-Users²	No.	15099	39627	6322	0	0	0	0	61048
Mean Kgs. Per Purchaser-User²	Kgs.	0.76	0.38	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of freshwater crayfish used by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only

² Excludes those who only used freshwater crayfish that were 'Personally Caught'

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 48: Purchase Source of Freshwater Crayfish Used as Bait/Berley - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	Kgs.	17668	7213	3891	0	0	0	0	28771
	%	92.87%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	95.50%
Sold as Seafood	Kgs.	1356	0	0	0	0	0	0	1356
	%	7.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.50%
Total¹	Kgs.	19024	7213	3891	0	0	0	0	30127
	%	100%	100%	100%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of freshwater crayfish used by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' freshwater crayfish were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

The results in Table 49 (below) show estimated total quantities used for freshwater crayfish ‘Sold as Bait’ (per Table 48) disaggregated for the specific ‘purchase forms’ contained on the survey questionnaire.

Table 49: Form Purchased of Freshwater Crayfish ‘Sold as Bait’ - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by State/ Territory of Usage

PURCHASE FORM		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Live	Kgs.	16733	5848	3891	0	0	0	0	26472
	%	94.71%	81.09%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	92.01%
Whole	Kgs.	935	1364	0	0	0	0	0	2299
	%	5.29%	18.91%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.99%
With the head off	Kgs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Fully shelled (just the flesh)	Kgs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Just the head or shell	Kgs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total¹	Kgs.	17668	7213	3891	0	0	0	0	28771
	%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total freshwater crayfish used by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months - where the purchase source was ‘Sold as Bait’

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

As only one respondent reported usage of freshwater crayfish for the acquisition source ‘Sold as Seafood’, no table has been included for ‘purchase form’ (for the record, all were purchased live).

The results in Table 50 (below) estimate quantities of whole freshwater crayfish used (by purchase source), in terms of two size groups (total body length basis). Note: issues of concern to a similar assessment for prawns/shrimp are discussed prior to Table 16, Section 5.2.2.

Table 50: Estimated Size of Freshwater Crayfish - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Selected Source/Purchase Forms (All States/Territories)

SIZE RANGE		SOLD AS BAIT (Live or Whole [dead])	SOLD AS SEAFOOD (Live or Whole[dead])	TOTAL
Less than 8 cm	Kgs. %	17964 62.44%	1356 100.00%	19320 64.13%
More than 8cm	Kgs. %	10807 37.56%	0 0.00%	10807 35.87%
Total¹	Kgs. %	28771 100%	1356 100%	30127 100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of freshwater crayfish used by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... purchased 'Live' or 'Whole (dead)' and either 'Sold as Bait' or 'Sold as Seafood'
Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

The results in Table 51 (below) estimate national usage of freshwater crayfish by water body type, season and purchase source. Note: as only 25 respondents reported such usage, further disaggregation of these results by state/territory has not been undertaken.

Table 51: Usage of Freshwater Crayfish by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (All States/Territories)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs.	12168	0	12168
		%	42.29%	0.00%	40.39%
	Summer	Kgs.	16005	1356	17361
		%	55.63%	100.00%	57.63%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs.	0	0	0
		%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Summer	Kgs.	598	0	598
		%	2.08%	0.00%	1.99%
Total¹		Kgs.	28771	1356	30127
		%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of freshwater crayfish used (in any State/Territory) by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' freshwater crayfish were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

5.7 Abalone

A total of 8 respondents reported using abalone as bait/berley in the previous 12 months. For each respondent, usage was assessed in terms of three acquisition sources (Table 52 below). As only one respondent reported any acquisition source other than 'Personally Caught', ('Sold as Bait' – abalone gut purchased), no further analysis has been undertaken for this bait type.

Table 52: Acquisition Source of Abalone Used as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers¹ by State/Territory of Residence

SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	No.	1666	0	0	0	0	0	0	1666
	%	29.51%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.98%
Sold as Seafood	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Personally Caught	No.	3979	1334	3174	0	1166	2592	0	12246
	%	70.49%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	88.02%
Total	No.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Total Abalone Users¹	No.	5646	1334	3174	0	1166	2592	0	13912
	%	100%	100%	100%	0.00%	100%	100%	0.00%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers using abalone as bait/berley in the previous 12 months
Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

5.8 Other Shellfish

5.8.1 Results on a Fisher Base

A total of 358 respondents reported using 'other shellfish' (bi-valve molluscs) as bait/berley in the previous 12 months. For each respondent, usage was firstly assessed in terms of five generic species groups (Table 25 below). In this classification, pippis and cockles have been combined in the one group. This became necessary due to differences in local names used for these species. In South Australia, pippis are almost universally known as cockles (or Goolwa cockles) and are a very popular bait. While true/other cockles also exist there (e.g. mud cockles) and are used in other states, delineation of these was considered inappropriate. However, an analysis of results for other states/territories suggests that low levels of usage exist for true cockles, with just 10 respondents reporting any usage from four states.

Following this questioning, all other assessments in the survey referred to aggregated data for the five groups (see discussion regarding potential disaggregation in Section 3.7.1).

Table 53: Usage of 'Other Shellfish' as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers¹ by State/Territory of Residence

SPECIES GROUP		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Oysters	No.	2996	0	4283	0	0	8343	901	16523
	%	2.60%	0.00%	3.54%	0.00%	0.00%	51.08%	100.00%	2.26%
Mussels	No.	2481	39022	12068	2244	4810	8230	0	68855
	%	2.15%	12.70%	9.97%	1.46%	28.99%	50.38%	0.00%	9.42%
Pippies/Cockles	No.	112216	291604	107905	151524	11781	5640	0	680670
	%	97.40%	94.93%	89.16%	98.54%	71.01%	34.53%	0.00%	93.12%
Scallops	No.	0	0	5329	0	0	0	0	5329
	%	0.00%	0.00%	4.40%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.73%
Clams	No.	0	6784	0	0	0	0	0	6784
	%	0.00%	2.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.93%
Other	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total²	No.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	%	102.15%	109.84%	107.08%	100.00%	100.00%	135.99%	100.00%	106.45%
Total 'Other Shellfish' Users¹	No.	115212	307173	121019	153768	16591	16335	901	730999
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers using 'other shellfish' as bait/berley in the previous 12 months

² Due to multiple reporting, totals may add to more than 100%

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Usage in the previous 12 months was then assessed in terms of three acquisition sources (Table 54 below).

Table 54: Acquisition Source of 'Other Shellfish' Used as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers¹ by State/Territory of Residence

SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	No.	19131	275083	26352	144596	2068	3182	0	470412
	%	16.60%	89.55%	21.78%	94.04%	12.46%	19.48%	0.00%	64.35%
Sold as Seafood	No.	0	18519	2124	0	4080	936	0	25658
	%	0.00%	6.03%	1.76%	0.00%	24.59%	5.73%	0.00%	3.51%
Personally Caught	No.	106548	38819	103550	17322	10444	15079	901	292665
	%	92.48%	12.64%	85.57%	11.26%	62.95%	92.31%	100.00%	40.04%
Total²	No.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	%	109.09%	108.22%	109.10%	105.30%	100.00%	117.52%	100.00%	107.90%
Total 'Other Shellfish' Users¹	No.	115212	307173	121019	153768	16591	16335	901	730999
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers using 'other shellfish' as bait/berley in the previous 12 months

² Due to multiple reporting, totals may add to more than 100%

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

As only 8 respondents reported any usage of 'other shellfish' for the acquisition source 'Sold as Seafood', Table 55 (below) has been included for illustrative purposes only.

Table 55: Reasons for Purchasing 'Other Shellfish' from a 'Seafood Supplier' (vs. Bait Supplier) - Recreational Fishers¹ (All States/Territories)

REASON		ANY MENTION	MAIN REASON	OTHER REASON
Choice - species	No. %	3059 11.92%	3059 11.92%	0 0.00%
Freshness/quality	No. %	6613 25.77%	3072 11.97%	3541 13.80%
Price	No. %	680 2.65%	680 2.65%	0 0.00%
Convenience/access issues	No. %	17839 69.53%	14768 57.56%	3072 11.97%
Intention change (originally seafood)	No. %	4080 15.90%	4080 15.90%	0 0.00%
Other (including choice of size, form and quantity)	No. %	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
No 2nd reason	No. %	n/a n/a	n/a n/a	19045 74.23%
Total^{1,2}	No. %	n/a 125.77%	25658 100%	25658 100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers using 'other shellfish' that were *Sold as Seafood*, as bait/berley in the previous 12 months

² Due to multiple reporting in the 'ANY MENTION' column, the total adds to more than 100%
Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

The results in Table 56 (below) assess the extent to which residents of each state/territory used 'other shellfish' locally, as opposed to other regions of Australia. To assist in this regard, the table cells conforming to 'home' state/territory usage have been highlighted.

Table 56: State/Territory of Usage of 'Other Shellfish' as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers¹ by State/Territory of Residence

STATE/TERRITORY OF ...		RESIDENCE							
USAGE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
NSW/ACT	No.	115212	25265	10508	0	0	703	0	151688
	%	100.00%	8.22%	8.68%	0.00%	0.00%	4.30%	0.00%	20.75%
VIC	No.	0	280814	0	900	0	0	0	281714
	%	0.00%	91.42%	0.00%	0.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	38.54%
QLD	No.	6930	10460	110642	0	0	0	0	128032
	%	6.01%	3.41%	91.43%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	17.51%
SA	No.	0	10653	0	152651	0	0	0	163304
	%	0.00%	3.47%	0.00%	99.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	22.34%
WA	No.	0	0	5329	0	16591	0	0	21920
	%	0.00%	0.00%	4.40%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.00%
TAS	No.	0	0	0	1117	0	15632	0	16749
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.73%	0.00%	95.70%	0.00%	2.29%
NT	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	901	901
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.12%
Total²		No.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
		%	106.01%	106.52%	104.51%	100.59%	100.00%	100.00%	104.56%
Total 'Other Shellfish' Users¹		No.	115212	307173	121019	153768	16335	901	730999
		%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers using 'other shellfish' as bait/berley in the previous 12 months

² Due to multiple reporting, totals may add to more than 100%

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

5.8.2 Quantities

All results in this sub-section refer to estimates of total quantities of 'other shellfish' used in the previous 12 months from 'purchase sources' only, i.e. quantities used were not assessed for 'Personally Caught' shellfish. In Tables 57 and 58 (below), quantities for each purchase source are assessed by state/territory of residence and usage (respectively).

Table 57: Purchase Source of 'Other Shellfish' Used as Bait/Berley - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by State/Territory of Residence

PURCHASE SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	Kgs.	6793	251739	12601	261394	1437	525	0	534488
	%	100.00%	94.95%	95.41%	100.00%	88.51%	93.10%	0.00%	97.41%
Sold as Seafood	Kgs.	0	13379	606	0	187	39	0	14210
	%	0.00%	5.05%	4.59%	0.00%	11.49%	6.90%	0.00%	2.59%
Total¹	Kgs.	6793	265117	13207	261394	1623	563	0	548698
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%
Total Purchaser-Users²	No.	19131	290061	26352	144596	6147	4117	0	490405
Mean Kgs. Per Purchaser-User²	Kgs.	0.36	0.91	0.50	1.81	0.26	0.14	0.00	1.12

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of 'other shellfish' used by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months from 'purchase sources' only.

² Excludes those who only used 'other shellfish' that were 'Personally Caught'

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 58: Purchase Source of 'Other Shellfish' Used as Bait/Berley - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	Kgs.	15223	227832	13203	276177	1437	618	0	534488
	%	99.31%	94.45%	96.35%	100.00%	88.51%	94.08%	0.00%	97.41%
Sold as Seafood	Kgs.	106	13379	500	0	187	39	0	14210
	%	0.69%	5.55%	3.65%	0.00%	11.49%	5.92%	0.00%	2.59%
Total¹	Kgs.	15329	241211	13702	276177	1623	656	0	548698
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of 'other shellfish' used by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for *personally caught* 'other shellfish' were not assessed in the survey. Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Also, when national usage quantities are analysed in terms of general fishing 'avidity' (days fished), it emerges that the low avidity group (1-4 days fished) accounts for some 33% of all purchaser-users of 'other shellfish', but only 8% of estimated total quantities used. Corresponding results for the medium avidity group (5-14 days fished) are 31% and 26% respectively and for the high avidity group (15 or more days fished), 36% and 66% respectively.

The results in Table 59 (below) show estimated total quantities used for 'other shellfish' reported as 'Sold as Bait' (per Table 58) disaggregated for each specific 'purchase form' contained on the survey questionnaire.

Table 59: Form Purchased of 'Other Shellfish' Sold as Bait - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE FORM		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Whole	Kgs.	13862	227832	11903	276177	1437	497	0	531707
	%	91.06%	100.00%	90.16%	100.00%	100.00%	80.48%	0.00%	99.48%
Fully shelled (the flesh)	Kgs.	1361	0	1300	0	0	121	0	2781
	%	8.94%	0.00%	9.84%	0.00%	0.00%	19.52%	0.00%	0.52%
Gut & shell	Kgs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Gut only	Kgs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Just the shell	Kgs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total¹	Kgs.	15223	227832	13203	276177	1437	618	0	534488
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of 'other shellfish' used by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months - where the purchase source was *Sold as Bait*

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

The results in Table 60 (below) show estimated total quantities used for ‘other shellfish’ reported as ‘Sold as Seafood’ (per Table 58) disaggregated for each specific ‘purchase form’ contained on the survey questionnaire.

Table 60: Form Purchased of 'Other Shellfish' Sold as Seafood - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE FORM		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Whole	Kgs. %	106 100.00%	13379 100.00%	500 100.00%	0 0.00%	187 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	14171 99.73%
Fully shelled (the flesh)	Kgs. %	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	39 100.00%	0 0.00%	39 0.27%
Gut & shell	Kgs. %	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Gut only	Kgs. %	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Just the shell	Kgs. %	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Purchased whole, but portions only used	Kgs. %	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Total¹	Kgs. %	106 100.00%	13379 100.00%	500 100.00%	0 0.00%	187 100.00%	39 100.00%	0 0.00%	14210 100.00%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of 'other shellfish' used by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months - where the purchase source was 'sold as seafood'

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

The results in Table 61 (below) estimate national usage of 'other shellfish' by water body type, season and purchase source.

Table 61: Usage of 'Other Shellfish' by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (All States/Territories)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs.	175	0	175
		%	0.03%	0.00%	0.03%
	Summer	Kgs.	509	0	509
		%	0.10%	0.00%	0.09%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs.	117168	4346	121514
		%	21.92%	30.58%	22.15%
	Summer	Kgs.	416636	9864	426500
		%	77.95%	69.42%	77.73%
Total¹		Kgs.	534488	14210	548698
		%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of 'other shellfish' used (in any State/Territory) by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for *personally caught* 'other shellfish' were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

The remaining tables in this sub-section (Tables 62-67) comprise a disaggregation of the results in Table 61 above, for each state/territory. In several cases, relatively large sub-samples of 'other shellfish' users exist (e.g. Victoria). Others are based on quite small numbers of respondents (e.g. Tasmania) and have been included for completeness. However, no table has been included for the Northern Territory, as no respondents reported any such activity.

Table 62: Usage of 'Other Shellfish' by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (NSW/ACT)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. %	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
	Summer	Kgs. %	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. %	4632 30.43%	61 57.14%	4692 30.61%
	Summer	Kgs. %	10591 69.57%	45 42.86%	10637 69.39%
Total¹		Kgs. %	15223 100%	106 100%	15329 100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of 'other shellfish' used in NSW/ACT by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for *personally caught* 'other shellfish' were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 63: Usage of 'Other Shellfish' by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (VICTORIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. %	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
	Summer	Kgs. %	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. %	58775 25.80%	3948 29.51%	62723 26.00%
	Summer	Kgs. %	169057 74.20%	9431 70.49%	178488 74.00%
Total¹		Kgs. %	227832 100%	13379 100%	241211 100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of 'other shellfish' used in Victoria by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for *personally caught* 'other shellfish' were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 64: Usage of 'Other Shellfish' by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (QUEENSLAND)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. %	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
	Summer	Kgs. %	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. %	4443 33.65%	257 51.52%	4700 34.30%
	Summer	Kgs. %	8760 66.35%	242 48.48%	9002 65.70%
Total¹		Kgs. %	13203 100%	500 100%	13702 100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of 'other shellfish' used in Queensland by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for *personally caught* 'other shellfish' were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 65: Usage of 'Other Shellfish' by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (SOUTH AUSTRALIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. %	175 0.06%	0 0.00%	175 0
	Summer	Kgs. %	509 0.18%	0 0.00%	509 0.18%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. %	48796 17.67%	0 0.00%	48796 17.67%
	Summer	Kgs. %	226697 82.08%	0 0.00%	226697 82.08%
Total¹		Kgs. %	276177 100%	0 0%	276177 100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of 'other shellfish' used in South Australia by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for *personally caught* 'other shellfish' were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 66: Usage of 'Other Shellfish' by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (WESTERN AUSTRALIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. %	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
	Summer	Kgs. %	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. %	422 29.36%	68 36.67%	490 30.20%
	Summer	Kgs. %	1015 70.64%	118 63.33%	1133 69.80%
Total¹		Kgs. %	1437 100%	187 100%	1623 100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of 'other shellfish' used in Western Australia by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for *personally caught* 'other shellfish' were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 67: Usage of 'Other Shellfish' by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (TASMANIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. %	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
	Summer	Kgs. %	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. %	101 16.29%	11 29.41%	112 17.07%
	Summer	Kgs. %	517 83.71%	27 70.59%	544 82.93%
Total¹		Kgs. %	618 100%	39 100%	656 100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of 'other shellfish' used in Tasmania by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for *personally caught* 'other shellfish' were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

5.9 Trout and Salmon

A total of 3 respondents reported using trout or salmon (i.e. salmonid species) as bait/berley in the previous 12 months. For each respondent, usage was assessed in terms of four acquisition sources (Table 68 below). As only one respondent reported usage for the acquisition source 'Sold as Bait' (trout off-cuts used at a commercial sport-fishing facility), no further analysis has been undertaken for this bait type.

Table 68: Acquisition Source of Trout and Salmon Used as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers¹ by State/Territory of Residence

SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	No.	5124	0	0	0	0	0	0	5124
	%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	56.16%
Sold as Seafood	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sold as Other (e.g. aquarium/petfood supplier)	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Personally Caught	No.	0	4000	0	0	0	0	0	4000
	%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	43.84%
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Total	No.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	%	100%	100%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%
<hr/>									
Total Trout/ Salmon Users ¹	No.	5124	4000	0	0	0	0	0	9125
	%	100%	100%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers using trout or salmon (not Australian Salmon) as bait/berley in previous 12 months

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

5.10 Saltwater Fish

5.10.1 Results on a Fisher Base

A total of 718 respondents reported using saltwater fish species as bait/berley in the previous 12 months. For each respondent, usage was firstly assessed in terms of a number of species/groups – for which, responses have been ranked in Table 69 (below). Following this, all other assessments in the survey referred to aggregated data for all species/groups (see discussion regarding potential disaggregation in Section 3.7.1).

Table 69: Usage of Any Saltwater Fish as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers¹ by State/Territory of Residence

SPECIES GROUP (Ranked)		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Pilchards	No.	269804	229245	287862	68505	168567	18319	24012	1066314
	%	75.04%	77.96%	78.36%	78.11%	68.22%	28.47%	73.92%	73.41%
Mullet	No.	141805	18409	197344	810	45249	5430	3231	412279
	%	39.44%	6.26%	53.72%	0.92%	18.31%	8.44%	9.95%	28.38%
Whitebait/Glassies	No.	7396	62142	42422	6153	23927	10185	0	152226
	%	2.06%	21.13%	11.55%	7.02%	9.68%	15.83%	0.00%	10.48%
Yellowtail/Scad	No.	54536	5123	31174	0	49859	1223	0	141915
	%	15.17%	1.74%	8.49%	0.00%	20.18%	1.90%	0.00%	9.77%
Garfish	No.	13720	23121	73632	6052	21844	2432	290	141091
	%	3.82%	7.86%	20.04%	6.90%	8.84%	3.78%	0.89%	9.71%
Herring	No.	10685	1377	67735	6499	45827	0	789	132913
	%	2.97%	0.47%	18.44%	7.41%	18.55%	0.00%	2.43%	9.15%
Hardyheads/ Pretty Fish	No.	0	0	59416	0	501	1832	0	61750
	%	0.00%	0.00%	16.17%	0.00%	0.20%	2.85%	0.00%	4.25%
Mackerel	No.	3597	7486	19269	1710	15908	2860	0	50831
	%	1.00%	2.55%	5.25%	1.95%	6.44%	4.44%	0.00%	3.50%
Tuna/Bonito	No.	9994	2291	29568	0	2715	1223	1724	47514
	%	2.78%	0.78%	8.05%	0.00%	1.10%	1.90%	5.31%	3.27%
Bluebait/Blue Sardines	No.	0	30011	8274	0	0	9091	0	47375
	%	0.00%	10.21%	2.25%	0.00%	0.00%	14.13%	0.00%	3.26%
Flathead	No.	0	7439	0	0	0	38215	0	45654
	%	0.00%	2.53%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	59.39%	0.00%	3.14%
Whiting	No.	2666	0	6538	0	26736	0	0	35940
	%	0.74%	0.00%	1.78%	0.00%	10.82%	0.00%	0.00%	2.47%
Tailor	No.	0	2832	4251	0	7828	0	0	14911
	%	0.00%	0.96%	1.16%	0.00%	3.17%	0.00%	0.00%	1.03%
Other species ²	No.	8046	6879	9540	5719	43630	16645	2365	92824
	%	2.24%	2.34%	2.60%	6.52%	17.66%	25.87%	7.28%	6.39%
Species Unknown	No.	5357	0	2112	0	17192	4541	4421	33622
	%	1.49%	0.00%	0.57%	0.00%	6.96%	7.06%	13.61%	2.31%
Total³	No.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	%	146.74%	134.79%	228.43%	108.84%	190.13%	174.07%	113.40%	170.54%
Total Saltwater Fish Users¹	No.	359563	294051	367351	87700	247081	64341	32481	1452569
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers using saltwater fish as bait/berley in the previous 12 months

² Includes a number of individual species - none greater than the 1% level nationally

³ Due to multiple reporting, totals add to more than 100%

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Usage in the previous 12 months was then assessed in terms of four acquisition sources (Table 70 below).

Table 70: Acquisition Source of Saltwater Fish Used as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers¹ by State/Territory of Residence

SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	No.	317889	281508	329108	76492	194608	34484	22737	1256827
	%	88.41%	95.73%	89.59%	87.22%	78.76%	53.60%	70.00%	86.52%
Sold as Seafood	No.	25108	13015	25896	1885	900	936	0	67739
	%	6.98%	4.43%	7.05%	2.15%	0.36%	1.45%	0.00%	4.66%
Sold as Other (e.g. aquarium/petfood supplier)	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Personally Caught	No.	109371	57647	149876	20793	138241	50899	18421	545249
	%	30.42%	19.60%	40.80%	23.71%	55.95%	79.11%	56.71%	37.54%
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Total²	No.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	%	125.81%	119.77%	137.44%	113.08%	135.08%	134.16%	126.71%	128.72%
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Total Saltwater Fish Users¹	No.	359563	294051	367351	87700	247081	64341	32481	1452569
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers using saltwater fish as bait/berley in the previous 12 months

² Due to multiple reporting, totals add to more than 100%

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Respondents reporting any usage of saltwater fish for the acquisition source 'Sold as Seafood' were subsequently questioned to establish their main (and any other) reasons for doing so. In Table 71 (below), the results are presented on a national basis – with two un-reported answer categories from the survey questionnaire included in 'Other' (namely, choice of size and choice of quantity).

Table 71: Reasons for Purchasing Saltwater Fish from a 'Seafood Supplier' (vs. Bait Supplier) - Recreational Fishers¹ (All States/Territories)

REASON		ANY MENTION	MAIN REASON	OTHER REASON
Choice - form	No. %	8246 12.17%	2576 3.80%	5670 8.37%
Choice - species	No. %	4220 6.23%	4220 6.23%	0 0.00%
Freshness/quality	No. %	34662 51.17%	31379 46.32%	3283 4.85%
Price	No. %	20387 30.10%	11527 17.02%	8860 13.08%
Convenience/access issues	No. %	24026 35.47%	18037 26.63%	5989 8.84%
Intention change (originally seafood)	No. %	936 1.38%	0 0.00%	936 1.38%
Other (including choice of size and quantity)	No. %	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
No 2nd reason	No. %	n/a n/a	n/a n/a	43001 63.48%
Total^{1,2}	No. %	n/a 136.52%	67739 100%	67739 100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers using saltwater fish that were 'Sold as Seafood', as bait/berley in the previous 12 months

² Due to multiple reporting in the 'ANY MENTION' column, total adds to more than 100%

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

The results in Table 72 (below) assess the extent to which residents of each state/territory used saltwater fish locally, as opposed to other regions of Australia. To assist in this regard, the table cells conforming to 'home' state/territory usage have been highlighted.

Table 72: State/Territory of Usage of Saltwater Fish as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers¹ by State/Territory of Residence

STATE/TERRITORY OF ...		RESIDENCE							
USAGE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
NSW/ACT	No.	352227	34822	27886	0	0	703	0	415638
	%	97.96%	11.84%	7.59%	0.00%	0.00%	1.09%	0.00%	28.61%
VIC	No.	0	250174	0	900	0	0	0	251074
	%	0.00%	85.08%	0.00%	1.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	17.28%
QLD	No.	17631	25921	343998	0	1483	2200	1459	392691
	%	4.90%	8.82%	93.64%	0.00%	0.60%	3.42%	4.49%	27.03%
SA	No.	0	14411	1527	86584	0	0	89	102610
	%	0.00%	4.90%	0.42%	98.73%	0.00%	0.00%	0.27%	7.06%
WA	No.	0	6140	8211	0	247081	0	1390	262823
	%	0.00%	2.09%	2.24%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	4.28%	18.09%
TAS	No.	0	6046	2312	1117	0	64341	0	73816
	%	0.00%	2.06%	0.63%	1.27%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	5.08%
NT	No.	0	2189	4645	0	0	0	30652	37486
	%	0.00%	0.74%	1.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	94.37%	2.58%
Total ²	No.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	%	102.86%	115.52%	105.78%	101.03%	100.60%	104.51%	103.42%	105.75%
Total Saltwater Fish Users ¹	No.	359563	294051	367351	87700	247081	64341	32481	1452569
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers using saltwater fish as bait/berley in the previous 12 months

² Due to multiple reporting, totals add to more than 100%

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

5.10.2 Quantities

All results in this sub-section refer to estimates of total quantities of saltwater fish used in the previous 12 months from 'purchase sources' only, i.e. quantities used were not assessed for 'Personally Caught' fish. In Tables 73 and 74 (below), quantities for each purchase source are assessed by state/territory of residence and usage (respectively).

Table 73: Purchase Source of Saltwater Fish Used as Bait/Berley - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by State/Territory of Residence

PURCHASE SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	Kgs.	825710	325301	1333821	136886	859462	38423	9576	3529179
	%	83.38%	97.90%	90.63%	99.48%	99.87%	98.02%	100.00%	91.88%
Sold as Seafood	Kgs.	164540	6971	137858	709	1083	778	0	311939
	%	16.62%	2.10%	9.37%	0.52%	0.13%	1.98%	0.00%	8.12%
Total¹	Kgs.	990250	332272	1471679	137595	860545	39201	9576	3841118
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total Purchaser-Users²	No.	328109	288724	339353	78377	195006	34484	22737	1286791
Mean Kgs. Per Purchaser-User²	Kgs.	3.02	1.15	4.34	1.76	4.41	1.14	0.42	2.99

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of saltwater fish used by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months from 'purchase sources' only

² Excludes those who only used saltwater fish that were 'Personally Caught'

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 74: Purchase Source of Saltwater Fish Used as Bait/Berley - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	Kgs.	868147	256876	1327693	158315	869001	38359	10788	3529179
	%	81.94%	97.60%	92.25%	99.51%	99.87%	98.01%	100.00%	91.88%
Sold as Seafood	Kgs.	191312	6315	111600	787	1148	778	0	311939
	%	18.06%	2.40%	7.75%	0.49%	0.13%	1.99%	0.00%	8.12%
Total¹	Kgs.	1059459	263191	1439293	159102	870148	39137	10788	3841118
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of saltwater fish used by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' saltwater fish were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Also, when national usage quantities are analysed in terms of general fishing 'avidity' (days fished), it emerges that the low avidity group (1-4 days fished) accounts for some 30% of all purchaser-users of saltwater fish, but only 4% of estimated total quantities used. Corresponding results for the medium avidity group (5-14 days fished) are 32% and 13% respectively and for the high avidity group (15 or more days fished), 38% and 83% respectively.

The results in Table 75 (below) show estimated total quantities used for saltwater fish species reported as 'Sold as Bait' (per Table 74) disaggregated for each specific 'purchase form' contained on the survey questionnaire.

Table 75: Form Purchased of Saltwater Fish 'Sold as Bait' - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE FORM		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Live	Kgs.	0	0	0	0	5868	0	0	5868
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.68%	0.00%	0.00%	0.17%
Whole (dead)	Kgs.	817446	256550	1179816	155342	749998	33283	10788	3203223
	%	94.16%	99.87%	88.86%	98.12%	86.31%	86.77%	100.00%	90.76%
In portions	Kgs.	50701	326	147877	2973	113135	5076	0	320089
	%	5.84%	0.13%	11.14%	1.88%	13.02%	13.23%	0.00%	9.07%
Total¹	Kgs.	868147	256876	1327693	158315	869001	38359	10788	3529179
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of saltwater fish used by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months - where the purchase source was 'Sold as Bait'

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

The results in Table 76 (below) show estimated total quantities used for saltwater fish species reported as 'Sold as Seafood' (per Table 74) disaggregated for each specific 'purchase form' contained on the survey questionnaire.

Table 76: Form Purchased of Saltwater Fish 'Sold as Seafood' - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE FORM		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Live	Kgs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Whole (dead)	Kgs.	144291	4014	16095	787	1148	778	0	167113
	%	75.42%	63.57%	14.42%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	53.57%
In portions	Kgs.	47021	2301	95505	0	0	0	0	144826
	%	24.58%	36.43%	85.58%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	46.43%
Purchased whole, but only portions used	Kgs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total¹	Kgs.	191312	6315	111600	787	1148	778	0	311939
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0.00%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of saltwater fish used by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months - where the purchase source was 'Sold as Seafood'

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

The results in Table 77 (below) estimate national usage of saltwater fish by water body type, season and purchase source.

Table 77: Usage of Saltwater Fish by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (All States/Territories)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs.	8462	0	8462
		%	0.24%	0.00%	0.22%
	Summer	Kgs.	22130	0	22130
		%	0.63%	0.00%	0.58%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs.	1256161	141065	1397227
		%	35.59%	45.22%	36.38%
	Summer	Kgs.	2242425	170874	2413299
		%	63.54%	54.78%	62.83%
Total ¹		Kgs.	3529179	311939	3841118
		%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of saltwater fish used (in any State/Territory) by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' saltwater fish were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

The remaining tables in this sub-section (Tables 78-84) comprise a disaggregation of the results in Table 77 above, for each state/territory.

Table 78: Usage of Saltwater Fish by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (NSW/ACT)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs.	7238	0	7238
		%	0.83%	0.00%	0.68%
	Summer	Kgs.	15822	0	15822
		%	1.82%	0.00%	1.49%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs.	283352	78673	362025
		%	32.64%	41.12%	34.17%
	Summer	Kgs.	561735	112639	674374
		%	64.71%	58.88%	63.65%
Total¹		Kgs.	868147	191312	1059459
		%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of saltwater fish used in NSW/ACT by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' saltwater fish were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 79: Usage of Saltwater Fish by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (VICTORIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs.	0	0	0
		%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Summer	Kgs.	0	0	0
		%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs.	75585	587	76173
		%	29.42%	9.30%	28.94%
	Summer	Kgs.	181291	5728	187018
		%	70.58%	90.70%	71.06%
Total¹		Kgs.	256876	6315	263191
		%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of saltwater fish used in Victoria by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' saltwater fish were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 80: Usage of Saltwater Fish by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (QUEENSLAND)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs.	485	0	485
		%	0.04%	0.00%	0.03%
	Summer	Kgs.	488	0	488
		%	0.04%	0.00%	0.03%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs.	607425	61210	668635
		%	45.75%	54.85%	46.46%
	Summer	Kgs.	719295	50390	769685
		%	54.18%	45.15%	53.48%
Total¹		Kgs.	1327693	111600	1439293
		%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of saltwater fish used in Queensland by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' saltwater fish were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 81: Usage of Saltwater Fish by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (SOUTH AUSTRALIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs.	118	0	118
		%	0.07%	0.00%	0.07%
	Summer	Kgs.	313	0	313
		%	0.20%	0.00%	0.20%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs.	38153	185	38338
		%	24.10%	23.51%	24.10%
	Summer	Kgs.	119731	602	120333
		%	75.63%	76.49%	75.63%
Total¹		Kgs.	158315	787	159102
		%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of saltwater fish used in South Australia by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' saltwater fish were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 82: Usage of Saltwater Fish by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (WESTERN AUSTRALIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. %	123 0.01%	0 0.00%	123 0.01%
	Summer	Kgs. %	3672 0.42%	0 0.00%	3672 0.42%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. %	237913 27.38%	181 15.74%	238094 27.36%
	Summer	Kgs. %	627292 72.19%	967 84.26%	628259 72.20%
Total¹		Kgs. %	869001 100%	1148 100%	870148 100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of saltwater fish used in Western Australia by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' saltwater fish were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 83: Usage of Saltwater Fish by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (TASMANIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. %	4 0.01%	0 0.00%	4 0.01%
	Summer	Kgs. %	1223 3.19%	0 0.00%	1223 3.13%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. %	8710 22.71%	229 29.41%	8939 22.84%
	Summer	Kgs. %	28421 74.09%	549 70.59%	28970 74.02%
Total¹		Kgs. %	38359 100%	778 100%	39137 100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of saltwater fish used in Tasmania by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' saltwater fish were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Table 84: Usage of Saltwater Fish by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used¹ (Kgs) by Purchase Source (NORTHERN TERRITORY)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs.	494	0	494
		%	4.58%	0.00%	4.58%
	Summer	Kgs.	611	0	611
		%	5.66%	0.00%	5.66%
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs.	5023	0	5023
		%	46.56%	0.00%	46.56%
	Summer	Kgs.	4660	0	4660
		%	43.19%	0.00%	43.19%
Total¹		Kgs.	10788	0	10788
		%	100%	0.00%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: estimated total quantity of saltwater fish used in Northern Territory by recreational fishers as bait/berley in the previous 12 months ... from 'purchase sources' only. By design, quantities for 'Personally Caught' saltwater fish were not assessed in the survey

Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

5.11 Freshwater Fish

A total of 14 respondents reported using freshwater fish species as bait/berley in the previous 12 months. For each respondent, usage was assessed in terms of a number of species/groups. However, due to the small sub-samples involved, Table 85 (below) has been included for illustrative purposes only.

Table 85: Usage of Any Freshwater Fish as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers¹ by State/Territory of Residence

SPECIES GROUP		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Boney Bream	No.	0	0	4799	0	0	0	0	4799
	%	0.00%	0.00%	40.95%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	14.88%
Carp	No.	1935	0	0	0	0	0	0	1935
	%	27.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.00%
Catfish	No.	0	0	1975	0	0	0	0	1975
	%	0.00%	0.00%	16.85%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.12%
Eels	No.	0	1439	0	0	0	0	0	1439
	%	0.00%	11.88%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.46%
English perch/ Redfin	No.	0	2050	0	0	0	0	0	2050
	%	0.00%	16.93%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.35%
Guppies	No.	0	5880	4946	0	0	0	0	10826
	%	0.00%	48.56%	42.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	33.56%
Minnows	No.	0	1489	0	0	1300	0	0	2790
	%	0.00%	12.30%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.65%
Other Perch	No.	2334	1250	0	0	0	0	0	3584
	%	32.74%	10.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.11%
Species Unknown	No.	2860	0	0	0	0	0	0	2860
	%	40.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.87%
Total	No.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	%	100%	100%	100%	0.00%	100%	0.00%	0.00%	100%
Total Freshwater Fish Users¹	No.	7128	12108	11720	0	1300	0	0	32257
	%	100%	100%	100%	0.00%	100%	0.00%	0.00%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers using freshwater fish as bait/berley in previous 12 months
Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

Usage in the previous 12 months was then assessed in terms of four acquisition sources (Table 86 below) again, due to the small sub-samples involved, no further analysis for this bait type has been undertaken. For the record, 3 respondents reported usage for the acquisition source ‘Sold as Bait’ – with 2 reporting guppies and the other, catfish.

Table 86: Usage of Any Freshwater Fish as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers¹ by State/Territory of Residence

SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	No.	0	2380	6921	0	0	0	0	9301
	%	0.00%	19.66%	59.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	28.83%
Sold as Seafood	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sold as Other (e.g. aquarium/petfood supplier)	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Personally Caught	No.	7128	9728	4799	0	1300	0	0	22956
	%	100%	80.34%	40.95%	0.00%	100%	0.00%	0.00%	71.17%
Total	No.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	%	100%	100%	100%	0.00%	100%	0.00%	0.00%	100%
Total Freshwater Fish Users¹	No.	7128	12108	11720	0	1300	0	0	32257
	%	100%	100%	100%	0.00%	100%	0.00%	0.00%	100%

Notes:

¹ Table base: population estimate of recreational fishers using freshwater fish as bait/berley in previous 12 months
Also, standard error estimates are contained in the Appendix, with detailed study definitions and methodologies in Sections 2 and 3

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APPENDIX: STANDARD ERROR TABLES

Information in this appendix refers to standard error calculations for survey estimates contained in this report. Commencing with *Summary Table A*, each substantive data tabulation has been replicated from the body of the report to show the survey estimate and the ‘relative standard error’ (RSE) for each cell within the table. As a general rule, RSE estimates for column totals (i.e. the total ‘row’) have only been included where the information is not available in an earlier (higher level) table. Also, the original table numbering has been retained, prefixed by ‘Error’.

Expressed as a percentage, the RSE refers to the relative amount (+ or -) by which the estimate might vary due to ‘sample error’ (see discussion of confidence intervals below). Procedures employed in developing the error terms are discussed in some detail in Section 3.7.2.

In all cases where a survey estimate of zero occurs, the RSE is shown as *n/a*. As discussed in Section 1.3, this is not to suggest that no such occurrence exists in the population overall – rather, that none was reported within the detection limits of the survey sample. Zero estimates should therefore be interpreted as ‘nil or negligible’.

Also, for estimates based on very small sub-samples (less than 5 respondents), the RSE is shown as *n/a*. Below this level, the influences of differing stratum weights can result in misleading error estimation. Although these survey estimates invariably refer to quite small proportions of the population or quantity estimates, where necessary, it is recommended that a 50% RSE be generally applied for conservative analysis purposes. On this basis, 95% confidence limits would approximate (+/-) 100% (see discussion below). If required, even higher upper limits may of course be applied.

To calculate **95% confidence intervals** for a given survey estimate, the RSE is multiplied by 1.96 then applied to the estimate. For example, in *Summary Table A* (below), the estimate for Prawns/shrimp ‘Sold as Bait’ is 1,428,944 fishers and the RSE is 4.1%. The 95% confidence interval for this estimate is 1,314,114 – 1,543,774 with the lower limit calculated by 1,428,944 x 0.91964 (i.e. 100% - [1.96 x 4.1%]) and the upper limit by 1,428,944 x 1.08036 (i.e. 100% + [1.96 x 4.1%]).

Error Summary Table A: Acquisition Source of Bait/Berley Used by Recreational Fishers - 10 Key Bait Types

Acquisition Source		Prawns/ shrimp	Squid, Cuttlefish and Octopus	Crabs	Saltwater Crayfish	Fresh- water Crayfish	Abalone	Other Shellfish	Trout and Salmon	Saltwater Fish	Fresh- water Fish
'Sold as Bait'	No. <i>RSE</i>	1428944 4.1%	908176 5.0%	7801 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	57451 19.1%	1666 <i>n/a</i>	470412 6.8%	5124 <i>n/a</i>	1256827 4.3%	9301 <i>n/a</i>
'Sold as Seafood'	No. <i>RSE</i>	104742 15.2%	67228 17.1%	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	3597 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	25658 28.2%	0 <i>n/a</i>	67739 17.3%	0 <i>n/a</i>
Personally Caught	No. <i>RSE</i>	213742 10.6%	266203 8.8%	107677 14.3%	7979 52.6%	157319 11.8%	12246 41.6%	292665 8.6%	4000 <i>n/a</i>	545249 6.3%	22956 30.9%
Total Users	No. <i>RSE</i>	1551721 3.9%	1087856 4.6%	115478 13.9%	7979 52.6%	207236 10.4%	13912 39.8%	730999 5.6%	9125 <i>n/a</i>	1452569 4.1%	32257 26.2%

Error Summary Table B: Purchase Source of Bait/Berley - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) for 5 Key Bait Types

Acquisition Source		Prawns/shrimp	Squid, Cuttlefish and Octopus	Freshwater Crayfish	Other Shellfish	Saltwater Fish
'Sold as Bait'	Kgs.	1007912	720388	28771	534488	3529179
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>10.7%</i>	<i>13.6%</i>	<i>29.4%</i>	<i>12.5%</i>	<i>10.6%</i>
	%	93.0%	91.4%	95.5%	97.4%	91.9%
'Sold as Seafood'	Kgs.	75742	68203	1356	14210	311939
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>27.7%</i>	<i>37.9%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>50.8%</i>	<i>39.3%</i>
	%	7.0%	8.6%	4.5%	2.6%	8.1%
Total	Kgs.	1083654	788592	30127	548698	3841118
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>10.2%</i>	<i>13.0%</i>	<i>28.5%</i>	<i>12.4%</i>	<i>10.7%</i>
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total Purchaser-Users	No.	1460981	950727	61048	490405	1286791
Mean per Purchaser-User	Kgs.	0.74	0.83	0.49	1.12	2.99
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>10.2%</i>	<i>13.0%</i>	<i>28.5%</i>	<i>12.4%</i>	<i>10.7%</i>

Error Table 4: Any Recreational Fishing in the Previous 12 Months - Households by State/Territory of Residence

ANY FISHING ...		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Yes	No.	509418	294805	352221	142345	215937	55939	31953	1602618
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>5.0%</i>	<i>6.4%</i>	<i>5.6%</i>	<i>6.8%</i>	<i>7.0%</i>	<i>7.3%</i>	<i>7.3%</i>	<i>2.5%</i>
No	No.	2046879	1523451	1053581	471654	522623	134978	37258	5790424
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>1.2%</i>	<i>1.2%</i>	<i>1.9%</i>	<i>2.0%</i>	<i>2.9%</i>	<i>3.0%</i>	<i>6.3%</i>	<i>0.7%</i>
Total	No.	2556297	1818256	1405802	613999	738560	190917	69211	7393042

Error Table 5: Any Recreational Fishing in the Previous 12 Months - Persons (aged 5 years or more) by State/Territory of Residence

ANY FISHING ...		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Yes	No.	902856	519235	664423	240019	389719	106846	67626	2890723
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>6.1%</i>	<i>7.7%</i>	<i>6.4%</i>	<i>8.1%</i>	<i>8.3%</i>	<i>8.2%</i>	<i>8.4%</i>	<i>3.0%</i>
No	No.	5354028	3852459	2599185	1136451	1323401	320707	104362	14690594
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>1.6%</i>	<i>1.7%</i>	<i>2.4%</i>	<i>2.7%</i>	<i>5.5%</i>	<i>0.6%</i>
Total	No.	6256883	4371694	3263609	1376470	1713120	427553	171988	17581317

Error Table 6: Any Bait/Berley Usage in Previous 12 Months - Recreational Fishers by State/Territory of Residence

ANY BAIT USAGE ...		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Yes	No.	730013	451947	653439	189036	329990	76101	48517	2479043
	RSE	6.6%	8.1%	6.5%	9.0%	8.9%	9.9%	10.5%	3.2%
No	No.	172842	67288	10984	50982	59730	30745	19109	411680
	RSE	12.6%	19.1%	51.2%	16.6%	19.3%	16.2%	18.1%	7.3%
Total	No.	902856	519235	664423	240019	389719	106846	67626	2890723

Error Table 7: Bait Types Used in Previous 12 Months - Recreational Fishers by State/Territory of Residence

BAIT TYPE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
1) Prawns/Shrimp	No.	575540	211753	442321	62625	220306	18285	20889	1551721
	RSE	7.3%	11.3%	8.0%	15.0%	10.5%	21.8%	17.5%	3.9%
2) Squid, Cuttlefish and Octopus	No.	237719	214513	288177	96601	179079	32174	39593	1087856
	RSE	10.9%	11.2%	9.9%	12.2%	11.5%	16.2%	12.0%	4.6%
3) Crabs	No.	43170	23660	21701	9817	10909	5320	901	115478
	RSE	24.9%	32.5%	36.6%	37.2%	44.4%	41.1%	n/a	13.9%
4) Saltwater Crayfish	No.	0	4166	0	1756	2057	0	0	7979
	RSE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	52.6%
5) Freshwater Crayfish	No.	45982	112299	46694	1558	0	703	0	207236
	RSE	24.1%	15.2%	24.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.4%
6) Abalone	No.	5646	1334	3174	0	1166	2592	0	13912
	RSE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	39.8%
7) Other Shellfish	No.	115212	307173	121019	153768	16591	16335	901	730999
	RSE	15.4%	9.6%	15.4%	9.9%	36.1%	23.1%	n/a	5.6%
8) Trout and Salmon	No.	5124	4000	0	0	0	0	0	9125
	RSE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
9) Saltwater Fish	No.	359563	294051	367351	87700	247081	64341	32481	1452569
	RSE	9.0%	9.8%	8.8%	12.8%	10.0%	11.0%	13.5%	4.1%
10) Freshwater Fish	No.	7128	12108	11720	0	1300	0	0	32257
	RSE	n/a	45.3%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	26.2%
11) Sharks and Rays	No.	0	0	9945	663	4080	506	0	15192
	RSE	n/a	n/a	54.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	38.1%
12) Worms	No.	270184	107140	234931	48900	12304	2752	618	676828
	RSE	10.3%	15.5%	11.0%	16.9%	41.9%	n/a	n/a	5.8%
13) Saltwater Yabbies/Nippers	No.	90394	42593	230312	0	0	1223	1616	366139
	RSE	17.3%	24.3%	11.1%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.8%
14) Other Aquatic Animals (e.g barnacles/limpets, cunjevoi and urchins)	No.	34186	0	6136	818	1206	8388	0	50734
	RSE	27.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	32.6%	n/a	20.9%
Total Bait Users	No.	730013	451947	653439	189036	329990	76101	48517	2479043

Error Table 8: Acquisition Source of Prawns/Shrimp Used as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers by State/Territory of Residence

SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	No.	555322	201984	396296	45704	192633	16914	20091	1428944
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>7.4%</i>	<i>11.5%</i>	<i>8.4%</i>	<i>17.8%</i>	<i>11.2%</i>	<i>22.6%</i>	<i>17.9%</i>	<i>4.1%</i>
Sold as Seafood	No.	33020	11708	37580	810	17050	1371	3203	104742
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>28.7%</i>	<i>43.8%</i>	<i>28.1%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>36.1%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>15.2%</i>
Personally Caught	No.	45614	23397	102797	16111	23466	1223	1133	213742
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>24.4%</i>	<i>31.2%</i>	<i>16.9%</i>	<i>30.8%</i>	<i>30.8%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>10.6%</i>
Total Prawn Users	No.	575540	211753	442321	62625	220306	18285	20889	1551721

Error Table 9: Reasons for Purchasing Prawns/Shrimp from a 'Seafood Supplier' (vs. Bait Supplier) - Recreational Fishers (All States/Territories)

REASON		ANY MENTION	MAIN REASON	OTHER REASON
Choice - size	No.	11132	7825	3307
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Freshness/quality	No.	61852	48085	13768
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>19.6%</i>	<i>22.2%</i>	<i>41.2%</i>
Price	No.	17890	16672	1218
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>36.2%</i>	<i>37.5%</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Convenience/access issues	No.	24205	24205	0
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>31.1%</i>	<i>31.1%</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Intention change (originally seafood)	No.	12036	7956	4080
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>44.1%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Other (incl. choice of species, form and quantity)	No.	0	0	0
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
No 2nd reason	No.	n/a	n/a	82370
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>17.1%</i>
Total	No.	n/a	104742	104742

Error Table 10: Methods Used to Bait Hook with Prawns/Shrimp - Recreational Fishers (All States/Territories)

METHOD		ANY MENTION	MAIN METHOD	2ND METHOD	3RD METHOD
Live	No. <i>RSE</i>	102307 15.4%	78297 17.6%	20343 34.5%	3667 n/a
Whole (dead)	No. <i>RSE</i>	1139855 4.6%	1037907 4.8%	93787 16.0%	8161 54.4%
With the head off (some shell and flesh)	No. <i>RSE</i>	606053 6.3%	328271 8.6%	271408 9.4%	6374 n/a
Peeled (no head or shell)	No. <i>RSE</i>	275243 9.4%	102556 15.3%	121351 14.1%	51336 21.7%
Other (i.e. head specifically used)	No. <i>RSE</i>	10504 n/a	4690 n/a	5814 n/a	0 n/a
No 2nd/3rd method	No. <i>RSE</i>	n/a n/a	n/a n/a	1039016 4.8%	1482183 4.0%
Total	No.	n/a	1551721	1551721	1551721

Error Table 11: State/Territory of Usage of Prawns/Shrimp as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers by State/Territory of Residence

STATE/TERRITORY OF ...		RESIDENCE							
USAGE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
NSW/ACT	No. <i>RSE</i>	570596 7.3%	34863 25.7%	18031 40.7%	663 n/a	2793 n/a	2903 n/a	143 n/a	629991 6.2%
VIC	No. <i>RSE</i>	0 n/a	166967 12.5%	0 n/a	0 n/a	1626 n/a	1576 n/a	0 n/a	170169 11.9%
QLD	No. <i>RSE</i>	18738 38.0%	18852 34.7%	429554 8.1%	3650 n/a	617 n/a	0 n/a	1056 n/a	472467 7.1%
SA	No. <i>RSE</i>	0 n/a	8257 n/a	0 n/a	58975 15.5%	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	67232 19.0%
WA	No. <i>RSE</i>	0 n/a	1439 n/a	5329 n/a	0 n/a	216897 10.6%	0 n/a	0 n/a	223664 10.4%
TAS	No. <i>RSE</i>	0 n/a	905 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	14509 24.3%	0 n/a	15414 39.6%
NT	No. <i>RSE</i>	0 n/a	2286 n/a	6728 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	19690 18.1%	28704 29.0%
Total Prawn Users	No.	575540	211753	442321	62625	220306	18285	20889	1551721

Error Table 12: Purchase Source of Prawns/Shrimp Used as Bait/Berley - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by State/Territory of Residence

PURCHASE SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	432111 <i>16.0%</i>	90667 <i>25.3%</i>	334898 <i>25.2%</i>	14359 <i>25.7%</i>	120822 <i>23.5%</i>	4770 <i>28.7%</i>	10285 <i>31.7%</i>	1007912 <i>10.7%</i>
Sold as Seafood	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	35868 <i>49.1%</i>	4391 <i>50.6%</i>	26910 <i>49.3%</i>	262 <i>n/a</i>	6731 <i>43.3%</i>	36 <i>n/a</i>	1544 <i>n/a</i>	75742 <i>27.7%</i>
Total	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	467979 <i>15.4%</i>	95058 <i>24.3%</i>	361808 <i>23.7%</i>	14621 <i>25.2%</i>	127554 <i>22.8%</i>	4806 <i>28.4%</i>	11829 <i>28.5%</i>	1083654 <i>10.2%</i>
Mean Kgs. Per Purchaser-User	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0.83 <i>15.4%</i>	0.47 <i>24.3%</i>	0.89 <i>23.7%</i>	0.31 <i>25.2%</i>	0.63 <i>22.8%</i>	0.26 <i>28.4%</i>	0.57 <i>28.5%</i>	0.74 <i>10.2%</i>

Error Table 13: Purchase Source of Prawns/Shrimp Used as Bait/Berley - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	443585 <i>15.2%</i>	58067 <i>21.2%</i>	344754 <i>24.4%</i>	16808 <i>22.8%</i>	130397 <i>23.7%</i>	3986 <i>31.5%</i>	10315 <i>34.4%</i>	1007912 <i>10.7%</i>
Sold as Seafood	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	36996 <i>46.7%</i>	3398 <i>45.8%</i>	26889 <i>49.3%</i>	262 <i>n/a</i>	6643 <i>43.2%</i>	11 <i>n/a</i>	1544 <i>n/a</i>	75742 <i>27.7%</i>
Total	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	480581 <i>14.6%</i>	61464 <i>20.6%</i>	371642 <i>23.1%</i>	17070 <i>22.5%</i>	137040 <i>22.9%</i>	3996 <i>31.8%</i>	11859 <i>30.5%</i>	1083654 <i>10.2%</i>

Error Table 14: Form Purchased of Prawns/Shrimp 'Sold as Bait' - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE FORM		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Live	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	4481 <i>n/a</i>	259 <i>n/a</i>	1034 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	5773 <i>61.5%</i>
Pre-packaged frozen (whole)	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	338679 <i>14.0%</i>	57802 <i>21.3%</i>	304662 <i>24.3%</i>	16808 <i>22.8%</i>	130397 <i>23.7%</i>	3328 <i>31.5%</i>	10114 <i>35.2%</i>	861790 <i>10.5%</i>
Loose/unpackaged (whole)	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	100426 <i>44.5%</i>	6 <i>n/a</i>	39058 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	349 <i>n/a</i>	201 <i>n/a</i>	140040 <i>39.4%</i>
With the head off	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	309 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	309 <i>n/a</i>
Shelled (incl. tail fans on)	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
Just the heads or shells	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
Total	Kgs.	443585	58067	344754	16808	130397	3986	10315	1007912

Error Table 15: Form Purchased of Prawns/Shrimp 'Sold as Seafood' - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE FORM		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Live	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
Whole (dead)	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	29843 <i>53.6%</i>	1028 <i>n/a</i>	26889 <i>49.3%</i>	262 <i>n/a</i>	6643 <i>43.2%</i>	11 <i>n/a</i>	1544 <i>n/a</i>	66219 <i>29.9%</i>
With the head off	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	7153 <i>n/a</i>	1784 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	8937 <i>n/a</i>
Shelled (incl. tail fans on)	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	25 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	25 <i>n/a</i>
Just the heads or shells	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
Purchased whole/etc, but only heads/shells used	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	560 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	560 <i>n/a</i>
Total	Kgs.	36996	3398	26889	262	6643	11	1544	75742

Error Table 16: Estimated Size of Whole Prawns/Shrimp - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Selected Source/Purchase Forms (All States/Territories)

SIZE RANGE		SOLD AS BAIT (Loose/unpackaged)	SOLD AS SEAFOOD (Whole dead)	TOTAL
Less than 5cm	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	14168 <i>34.6%</i>	16586 <i>53.0%</i>	30755 <i>32.7%</i>
5 to 9cm	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	117913 <i>41.4%</i>	46003 <i>31.0%</i>	163916 <i>31.5%</i>
9 to 13cm	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	7960 <i>55.9%</i>	3630 <i>54.0%</i>	11589 <i>42.3%</i>
More than 13cm	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
Total	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	140040 <i>39.4%</i>	66219 <i>29.9%</i>	206260 <i>28.3%</i>

Error Table 17: Usage of Prawns/Shrimp by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (All States/Territories)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	19080 <i>35.8%</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	19080 <i>35.8%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	58054 <i>33.4%</i>	2153 <i>n/a</i>	60208 <i>32.8%</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	305403 <i>14.3%</i>	30822 <i>28.6%</i>	336225 <i>13.4%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	625375 <i>9.8%</i>	42766 <i>30.5%</i>	668142 <i>9.4%</i>
Total		Kgs.	1007912	75742	1083654

Error Table 18: Usage of Prawns/Shrimp by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (NSW/ACT)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	13812 <i>48.3%</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	13812 <i>48.3%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	25285 <i>31.5%</i>	2153 <i>n/a</i>	27438 <i>32.6%</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	117181 <i>23.8%</i>	11371 <i>48.9%</i>	128551 <i>22.2%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	287307 <i>13.9%</i>	23472 <i>50.3%</i>	310780 <i>13.6%</i>
Total		Kgs.	443585	36996	480581

Error Table 19: Usage of Prawns/Shrimp by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (VICTORIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	1660 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	1660 <i>n/a</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	19996 <i>26.3%</i>	1152 <i>n/a</i>	21147 <i>25.3%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	36411 <i>20.9%</i>	2246 <i>46.5%</i>	38658 <i>20.3%</i>
Total		Kgs.	58067	3398	61464

Error Table 20: Usage of Prawns/Shrimp by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (QUEENSLAND)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	1751 <i>36.6%</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	1751 <i>36.5%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	23035 <i>87.7%</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	23035 <i>87.7%</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	125123 <i>27.5%</i>	14149 <i>52.2%</i>	139272 <i>25.6%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	194844 <i>23.5%</i>	12740 <i>46.7%</i>	207584 <i>22.3%</i>
Total		Kgs.	344754	26889	371642

Error Table 21: Usage of Prawns/Shrimp by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (SOUTH AUSTRALIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	22 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	22 <i>n/a</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	411 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	411 <i>n/a</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	1195 <i>42.2%</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	1195 <i>42.1%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	15180 <i>24.7%</i>	262 <i>n/a</i>	15442 <i>24.2%</i>
Total		Kgs.	16808	262	17070

Error Table 22: Usage of Prawns/Shrimp by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (WESTERN AUSTRALIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	2161 <i>45.8%</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	2161 <i>45.8%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	6183 <i>54.5%</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	6183 <i>54.4%</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	37480 <i>28.7%</i>	3549 <i>45.0%</i>	41029 <i>27.1%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	84573 <i>23.4%</i>	3094 <i>46.5%</i>	87667 <i>22.9%</i>
Total		Kgs.	130397	6643	137040

Error Table 23: Usage of Prawns/Shrimp by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (TASMANIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	689 <i>41.6%</i>	3 <i>n/a</i>	692 <i>41.5%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	3296 <i>32.7%</i>	8 <i>n/a</i>	3304 <i>32.9%</i>
Total		Kgs.	3986	11	3996

Error Table 24: Usage of Prawns/Shrimp by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (NORTHERN TERRITORY)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	1333 <i>51.1%</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	1333 <i>51.1%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	1480 <i>46.6%</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	1480 <i>46.6%</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	3739 <i>35.8%</i>	600 <i>n/a</i>	4338 <i>32.6%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	3763 <i>33.4%</i>	944 <i>n/a</i>	4707 <i>29.4%</i>
Total		Kgs.	10315	1544	11859

Error Table 25: Usage of Any Squid, Cuttlefish or Octopus as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers by State/Territory of Residence

SPECIES GROUP		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Squid	No.	230862	214513	285709	95122	154055	26265	39593	1046118
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>11.0%</i>	<i>11.2%</i>	<i>10.0%</i>	<i>12.3%</i>	<i>12.2%</i>	<i>17.9%</i>	<i>12.0%</i>	<i>4.7%</i>
Cuttlefish	No.	8842	11811	9651	10493	8496	0	736	50029
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>53.6%</i>	<i>45.3%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>34.4%</i>	<i>46.6%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>19.8%</i>
Octopus	No.	23116	10101	12210	3310	59802	6307	0	114846
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>33.2%</i>	<i>49.0%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>18.3%</i>	<i>36.2%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>13.2%</i>
Total Squid/etc Users	No.	237719	214513	288177	96601	179079	32174	39593	1087856

Error Table 26: Acquisition Source of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus Used as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers by State/Territory of Residence

SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	No.	200880	190471	272169	42290	141974	26108	34283	908176
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>11.8%</i>	<i>11.8%</i>	<i>10.2%</i>	<i>17.7%</i>	<i>12.6%</i>	<i>17.9%</i>	<i>13.1%</i>	<i>5.0%</i>
Sold as Seafood	No.	14833	25596	13704	3203	5274	0	4619	67228
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>41.4%</i>	<i>30.9%</i>	<i>44.0%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>38.7%</i>	<i>17.1%</i>
Personally Caught	No.	52731	29297	40422	67980	66067	7289	2415	266203
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>22.2%</i>	<i>28.9%</i>	<i>25.7%</i>	<i>14.2%</i>	<i>17.5%</i>	<i>33.7%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>8.8%</i>
Total Squid/etc Users	No.	237719	214513	288177	96601	179079	32174	39593	1087856

Error Table 27: Reasons for Purchasing Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus from a 'Seafood Supplier' (vs. Bait Supplier) - Recreational Fishers (All States/Territories)

REASON		ANY MENTION	MAIN REASON	OTHER REASON
Choice - size	No. <i>RSE</i>	5953 <i>n/a</i>	2828 <i>n/a</i>	3126 <i>n/a</i>
Choice - quantity	No. <i>RSE</i>	1390 <i>n/a</i>	1390 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
Freshness/quality	No. <i>RSE</i>	57232 <i>18.6%</i>	42560 <i>21.5%</i>	14673 <i>36.7%</i>
Price	No. <i>RSE</i>	16394 <i>34.7%</i>	9131 <i>46.5%</i>	7262 <i>n/a</i>
Convenience/access issues	No. <i>RSE</i>	16019 <i>35.1%</i>	11177 <i>42.1%</i>	4842 <i>n/a</i>
Intention change (originally seafood)	No. <i>RSE</i>	2332 <i>n/a</i>	143 <i>n/a</i>	2189 <i>n/a</i>
Other (including choice of species and form)	No. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
No 2nd reason	No. <i>RSE</i>	n/a <i>n/a</i>	n/a <i>n/a</i>	35136 <i>23.7%</i>
Total	No.	n/a	67228	67228

Error Table 28: State/Territory of Usage of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers by State/Territory of Residence

STATE/TERRITORY OF ...		RESIDENCE							
USAGE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
NSW/ACT	No. <i>RSE</i>	225466 11.2%	15490 39.6%	16768 39.8%	0 n/a	0 n/a	2903 n/a	143 n/a	260770 8.9%
VIC	No. <i>RSE</i>	0 n/a	185884 12.0%	3175 n/a	0 n/a	1626 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	190686 10.3%
QLD	No. <i>RSE</i>	9557 n/a	12668 n/a	267485 10.3%	0 n/a	0 n/a	2200 n/a	2332 n/a	294242 8.4%
SA	No. <i>RSE</i>	3818 n/a	5940 n/a	0 n/a	96601 12.2%	0 n/a	0 n/a	1464 n/a	107823 13.6%
WA	No. <i>RSE</i>	0 n/a	3840 n/a	10694 n/a	0 n/a	179079 11.5%	0 n/a	905 n/a	194518 10.2%
TAS	No. <i>RSE</i>	2228 n/a	5141 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	31471 16.3%	0 n/a	38840 22.5%
NT	No. <i>RSE</i>	0 n/a	1046 n/a	1705 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	38362 12.2%	41112 21.9%
Total Squid/etc Users	No.	237719	214513	288177	96601	179079	32174	39593	1087856

Error Table 29: Purchase Source of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus Used as Bait/Berley - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by State/Territory of Residence

PURCHASE SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	165537 24.2%	63487 26.1%	294065 31.1%	11372 25.5%	149759 25.3%	5945 23.7%	30223 28.7%	720388 13.6%
Sold as Seafood	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	12296 67.3%	5181 50.6%	32153 70.1%	10211 n/a	1449 n/a	0 n/a	6914 50.5%	68203 37.9%
Total	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	177833 23.1%	68668 25.2%	326217 29.2%	21583 36.3%	151208 25.1%	5945 23.7%	37137 25.4%	788592 13.0%
Mean Kgs. Per Purchaser-User	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0.84 23.1%	0.33 25.2%	1.18 29.2%	0.47 36.3%	1.04 25.1%	0.23 23.7%	0.98 25.4%	0.83 13.0%

Error Table 30: Purchase Source of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus Used as Bait/Berley - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	Kgs.	147219	49428	315812	15949	153058	9085	29836	720388
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>19.5%</i>	<i>24.0%</i>	<i>29.5%</i>	<i>28.4%</i>	<i>24.6%</i>	<i>29.5%</i>	<i>29.7%</i>	<i>13.6%</i>
Sold as Seafood	Kgs.	30507	5083	14043	10237	1427	0	6907	68203
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>61.8%</i>	<i>50.2%</i>	<i>96.1%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>52.0%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>37.9%</i>
Total	Kgs.	177726	54511	329855	26186	154485	9085	36743	788592
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>20.4%</i>	<i>23.2%</i>	<i>28.6%</i>	<i>32.6%</i>	<i>24.4%</i>	<i>29.5%</i>	<i>26.2%</i>	<i>13.0%</i>

Error Table 31: Form Purchased of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus 'Sold as Bait' - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE FORM		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Whole	Kgs.	118963	23100	297574	12629	142125	8004	28831	631226
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>20.3%</i>	<i>25.6%</i>	<i>31.1%</i>	<i>23.0%</i>	<i>25.9%</i>	<i>33.4%</i>	<i>30.5%</i>	<i>14.9%</i>
In portions (e.g. tubes)	Kgs.	28257	26328	18239	3319	10933	1082	1005	89162
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>51.2%</i>	<i>40.2%</i>	<i>34.7%</i>	<i>60.4%</i>	<i>62.3%</i>	<i>42.1%</i>	<i>57.4%</i>	<i>23.4%</i>
Total	Kgs.	147219	49428	315812	15949	153058	9085	29836	720388

Error Table 32: Form Purchased of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus 'Sold as Seafood' - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE FORM		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Whole	Kgs.	28700	3894	14043	288	723	0	6907	54555
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>65.7%</i>	<i>59.1%</i>	<i>96.1%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>44.1%</i>
In portions (e.g. tubes)	Kgs.	1807	0	0	9949	123	0	0	11879
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Purchased whole/etc, but only portions used (e.g. heads)	Kgs.	0	1189	0	0	581	0	0	1770
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Total	Kgs.	30507	5083	14043	10237	1427	0	6907	68203

Error Table 33: Usage of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (All States/Territories)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	5474 <i>32.6%</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	5474 <i>32.7%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	16860 <i>32.3%</i>	403 <i>n/a</i>	17263 <i>31.9%</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	262579 <i>16.4%</i>	24884 <i>42.6%</i>	287463 <i>15.5%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	435475 <i>13.1%</i>	42917 <i>39.5%</i>	478392 <i>12.5%</i>
Total		Kgs.	720388	68203	788592

Error Table 34: Usage of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (NSW/ACT)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	3511 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	3511 <i>n/a</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	6351 <i>41.0%</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	6351 <i>41.1%</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	48243 <i>26.3%</i>	11978 <i>74.9%</i>	60220 <i>27.3%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	89115 <i>20.7%</i>	18529 <i>60.2%</i>	107644 <i>20.8%</i>
Total		Kgs.	147219	30507	177726

Error Table 35: Usage of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (VICTORIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	184 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	184 <i>n/a</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	4250 <i>n/a</i>	403 <i>n/a</i>	4653 <i>n/a</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	10654 <i>26.3%</i>	1721 <i>62.6%</i>	12375 <i>26.5%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	34341 <i>21.6%</i>	2959 <i>47.3%</i>	37300 <i>20.7%</i>
Total		Kgs.	49428	5083	54511

Error Table 36: Usage of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (QUEENSLAND)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	105 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	105 <i>n/a</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	1051 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	1051 <i>n/a</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	137720 <i>31.0%</i>	6249 <i>91.9%</i>	143969 <i>30.0%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	176937 <i>29.0%</i>	7794 <i>99.5%</i>	184731 <i>28.2%</i>
Total		Kgs.	315812	14043	329855

Error Table 37: Usage of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (SOUTH AUSTRALIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	118 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	118 <i>n/a</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	1401 <i>53.2%</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	1401 <i>53.3%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	14430 <i>30.0%</i>	10237 <i>n/a</i>	24667 <i>34.2%</i>
Total		Kgs.	15949	10237	26186

Error Table 38: Usage of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (WESTERN AUSTRALIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	3229 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	3229 <i>n/a</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	51946 <i>26.0%</i>	554 <i>n/a</i>	52499 <i>25.9%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	97883 <i>26.2%</i>	873 <i>55.2%</i>	98756 <i>25.9%</i>
Total		Kgs.	153058	1427	154485

Error Table 39: Usage of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (TASMANIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	90 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	90 <i>n/a</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	120 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	120 <i>n/a</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	947 <i>34.6%</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	947 <i>34.6%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	7929 <i>32.9%</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	7929 <i>32.9%</i>
Total		Kgs.	9085	0	9085

Error Table 40: Usage of Squid/Cuttlefish/Octopus by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (NORTHERN TERRITORY)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	1584 <i>38.0%</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	1584 <i>38.6%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	1742 <i>37.0%</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	1742 <i>37.7%</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	11670 <i>35.5%</i>	4382 <i>n/a</i>	16052 <i>29.4%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	14840 <i>30.4%</i>	2525 <i>n/a</i>	17365 <i>27.6%</i>
Total		Kgs.	29836	6907	36743

Error Table 41: Acquisition Source of Crabs Used as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers by State/Territory of Residence

SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	No.	0	5601	0	2200	0	0	0	7801
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Sold as Seafood	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Personally Caught	No.	43170	18059	21701	7617	10909	5320	901	107677
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>24.9%</i>	<i>35.6%</i>	<i>36.6%</i>	<i>42.4%</i>	<i>44.4%</i>	<i>41.1%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>14.3%</i>
Total Crab Users	No.	43170	23660	21701	9817	10909	5320	901	115478

Error Table 42: Form Purchased of Crabs 'Sold as Bait' - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE FORM		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Live	Kgs.	0	484	0	0	0	0	0	484
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Whole (dead)	Kgs.	0	1121	0	366	0	0	0	1487
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Partly shelled (or cleaned)	Kgs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Fully Shelled (flesh only)	Kgs.	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	211
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Shells/waste material only	Kgs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Total	Kgs.	0	1817	0	366	0	0	0	2183
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

Error Table 43: Acquisition Source of Saltwater Crayfish Used as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers by State/Territory of Residence

SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Sold as Seafood	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Personally Caught	No.	0	4166	0	1756	2057	0	0	7979
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>52.6%</i>
Total Saltwater Crayfish Users	No.	0	4166	0	1756	2057	0	0	7979

Error Table 44: Acquisition Source of Freshwater Crayfish Used as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers by State/Territory of Residence

SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	No.	11502	39627	6322	0	0	0	0	57451
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>43.2%</i>	<i>23.1%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>19.1%</i>
Sold as Seafood	No.	3597	0	0	0	0	0	0	3597
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Personally Caught	No.	32367	82320	40372	1558	0	703	0	157319
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>27.6%</i>	<i>17.1%</i>	<i>26.6%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>11.8%</i>
Total Freshwater Crayfish Users	No.	45982	112299	46694	1558	0	703	0	207236

Error Table 45: Methods Used to Bait Hook with Freshwater Crayfish - Recreational Fishers (All States/Territories)

METHOD		ANY MENTION	MAIN METHOD	2ND METHOD	3RD METHOD
Live	No. <i>RSE</i>	179153 <i>11.1%</i>	172063 <i>11.3%</i>	7091 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
Whole (dead)	No. <i>RSE</i>	53962 <i>19.7%</i>	27388 <i>27.5%</i>	26574 <i>27.9%</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
With the head off (some shell and flesh)	No. <i>RSE</i>	10205 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	3799 <i>n/a</i>	6406 <i>n/a</i>
Peeled (no head or shell)	No. <i>RSE</i>	10610 <i>n/a</i>	7785 <i>n/a</i>	2825 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
Other	No. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
No 2nd/3rd Method	No. <i>RSE</i>	n/a <i>n/a</i>	n/a <i>n/a</i>	166946 <i>11.5%</i>	200830 <i>10.5%</i>
Total	No.	n/a	207236	207236	207236

Error Table 46: State/Territory of Usage of Freshwater Crayfish as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers by State/Territory of Residence

STATE/TERRITORY OF ...		RESIDENCE							
USAGE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
NSW/ACT	No. <i>RSE</i>	42012 25.0%	35289 24.3%	3831 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	703 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	81835 16.1%
VIC	No. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	92854 16.3%	3043 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	95897 14.9%
QLD	No. <i>RSE</i>	6155 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	41195 26.3%	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	47350 21.0%
SA	No. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	1093 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	1558 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	2651 <i>n/a</i>
WA	No. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
TAS	No. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
NT	No. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
Total Freshwater Crayfish Users	No.	45982	112299	46694	1558	0	703	0	207236

Error Table 47: Purchase Source of Freshwater Crayfish Used as Bait/Berley - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by State/Territory of Residence

PURCHASE SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	10097 46.1%	14965 45.0%	3709 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	28771 29.4%
Sold as Seafood	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	1356 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	1356 <i>n/a</i>
Total	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	11453 42.5%	14965 45.0%	3709 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	30127 28.5%
Mean Kgs. Per Purchaser-User	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0.76 42.5%	0.38 45.0%	0.59 <i>n/a</i>	0.00 <i>n/a</i>	0.00 <i>n/a</i>	0.00 <i>n/a</i>	0.00 <i>n/a</i>	0.49 28.5%

Error Table 48: Purchase Source of Freshwater Crayfish Used as Bait/Berley - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	17668 32.9%	7213 47.1%	3891 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	28771 29.4%
Sold as Seafood	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	1356 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	1356 n/a
Total	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	19024 32.4%	7213 47.1%	3891 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	30127 28.5%

Error Table 49: Form Purchased of Freshwater Crayfish 'Sold as Bait' - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE FORM		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Live	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	16733 35.8%	5848 56.2%	3891 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	26472 32.4%
Whole	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	935 n/a	1364 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	2299 72.9%
With the head off	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a
Fully shelled (just the flesh)	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a
Just the head or shell	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a
Total	Kgs.	17668	7213	3891	0	0	0	0	28771

Error Table 50: Estimated Size of Freshwater Crayfish - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Selected Source/Purchase Forms (All States/Territories)

SIZE RANGE		SOLD AS BAIT (Live or Whole [dead])	SOLD AS SEAFOOD (Live or Whole[dead])	TOTAL
Less than 8 cm	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	17964 28.8%	1356 n/a	19320 27.4%
More than 8cm	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	10807 36.3%	0 n/a	10807 36.4%
Total	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	28771 29.4%	1356 n/a	30127 28.5%

Error Table 51: Usage of Freshwater Crayfish by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (All States/Territories)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	12168 <i>31.9%</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	12168 <i>32.0%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	16005 <i>35.9%</i>	1356 <i>n/a</i>	17361 <i>33.9%</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	598 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	598 <i>n/a</i>
Total		Kgs.	28771	1356	30127

Error Table 52: Acquisition Source of Abalone Used as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers by State/Territory of Residence

SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	No.	1666	0	0	0	0	0	0	1666
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Sold as Seafood	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Personally Caught	No.	3979	1334	3174	0	1166	2592	0	12246
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>41.6%</i>
Total Abalone Users	No.	5646	1334	3174	0	1166	2592	0	13912

Error Table 53: Usage of 'Other Shellfish' as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers by State/Territory of Residence

SPECIES GROUP		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Oysters	No.	2996	0	4283	0	0	8343	901	16523
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>33.2%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>35.1%</i>
Mussels	No.	2481	39022	12068	2244	4810	8230	0	68855
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>26.0%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>33.4%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>17.3%</i>
Pippies/Cockles	No.	112216	291604	107905	151524	11781	5640	0	680670
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>15.6%</i>	<i>9.8%</i>	<i>16.3%</i>	<i>9.9%</i>	<i>40.0%</i>	<i>40.7%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>5.8%</i>
Scallops	No.	0	0	5329	0	0	0	0	5329
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Clams	No.	0	6784	0	0	0	0	0	6784
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Other	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Total 'Other Shellfish' Users	No.	115212	307173	121019	153768	16591	16335	901	730999

Error Table 54: Acquisition Source of 'Other Shellfish' Used as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers by State/Territory of Residence

SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	No.	19131	275083	26352	144596	2068	3182	0	470412
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>34.6%</i>	<i>10.1%</i>	<i>32.5%</i>	<i>10.1%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>6.8%</i>
Sold as Seafood	No.	0	18519	2124	0	4080	936	0	25658
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>37.6%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>28.2%</i>
Personally Caught	No.	106548	38819	103550	17322	10444	15079	901	292665
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>15.9%</i>	<i>26.0%</i>	<i>16.6%</i>	<i>27.5%</i>	<i>41.6%</i>	<i>24.2%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>8.6%</i>
Total 'Other Shellfish' Users	No.	115212	307173	121019	153768	16591	16335	901	730999

Error Table 55: Reasons for Purchasing 'Other Shellfish' from a 'Seafood Supplier' (vs. Bait Supplier) - Recreational Fishers (All States/Territories)

REASON		ANY MENTION	MAIN REASON	OTHER REASON
Choice - species	No. <i>RSE</i>	3059 <i>n/a</i>	3059 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
Freshness/quality	No. <i>RSE</i>	6613 <i>n/a</i>	3072 <i>n/a</i>	3541 <i>n/a</i>
Price	No. <i>RSE</i>	680 <i>n/a</i>	680 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
Convenience/access issues	No. <i>RSE</i>	17839 <i>n/a</i>	14768 <i>n/a</i>	3072 <i>n/a</i>
Intention change (originally seafood)	No. <i>RSE</i>	4080 <i>n/a</i>	4080 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
Other (including choice of size, form and quantity)	No. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
No 2nd reason	No. <i>RSE</i>	n/a <i>n/a</i>	n/a <i>n/a</i>	19045 <i>34.6%</i>
Total	No.	n/a	25658	25658

Error Table 56: State/Territory of Usage of 'Other Shellfish' as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers by State/Territory of Residence

STATE/TERRITORY OF ...		RESIDENCE							TOTAL
USAGE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	
NSW/ACT	No. <i>RSE</i>	115212 15.4%	25265 32.2%	10508 51.2%	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	703 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	151688 11.7%
VIC	No. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	280814 10.0%	0 <i>n/a</i>	900 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	281714 8.7%
QLD	No. <i>RSE</i>	6930 <i>n/a</i>	10460 <i>n/a</i>	110642 16.1%	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	128032 12.7%
SA	No. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	10653 49.5%	0 <i>n/a</i>	152651 9.9%	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	163304 11.3%
WA	No. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	5329 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	16591 36.1%	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	21920 30.5%
TAS	No. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	1117 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	15632 23.7%	0 <i>n/a</i>	16749 34.9%
NT	No. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	901 <i>n/a</i>	901 <i>n/a</i>
Total 'Other Shellfish' Users	No.	115212	307173	121019	153768	16591	16335	901	730999

Error Table 57: Purchase Source of 'Other Shellfish' Used as Bait/Berley - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by State/Territory of Residence

PURCHASE SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	6793 52.1%	251739 18.3%	12601 41.2%	261394 16.6%	1437 <i>n/a</i>	525 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	534488 12.5%
Sold as Seafood	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	13379 57.9%	606 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	187 <i>n/a</i>	39 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	14210 50.8%
Total	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	6793 52.1%	265117 17.8%	13207 40.2%	261394 16.6%	1623 <i>n/a</i>	563 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	548698 12.4%
Mean Kgs. Per Purchaser-User	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0.36 52.1%	0.91 17.8%	0.50 40.2%	1.81 16.6%	0.26 <i>n/a</i>	0.14 <i>n/a</i>	0.00 <i>n/a</i>	1.12 12.4%

Error Table 58: Purchase Source of 'Other Shellfish' Used as Bait/Berley - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	15223 25.9%	227832 19.7%	13203 38.6%	276177 15.9%	1437 n/a	618 n/a	0 n/a	534488 12.5%
Sold as Seafood	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	106 n/a	13379 57.9%	500 n/a	0 n/a	187 n/a	39 n/a	0 n/a	14210 50.8%
Total	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	15329 25.7%	241211 19.1%	13702 37.6%	276177 15.9%	1623 n/a	656 n/a	0 n/a	548698 12.4%

Error Table 59: Form Purchased of 'Other Shellfish' Sold as Bait - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE FORM		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Whole	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	13862 28.0%	227832 19.7%	11903 41.4%	276177 15.9%	1437 n/a	497 n/a	0 n/a	531707 12.6%
Fully shelled (the flesh)	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	1361 n/a	0 n/a	1300 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	121 n/a	0 n/a	2781 n/a
Gut & shell	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a
Gut only	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a
Just the shell	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a	0 n/a
Total	Kgs.	15223	227832	13203	276177	1437	618	0	534488

Error Table 60: Form Purchased of 'Other Shellfish' Sold as Seafood - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE FORM		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Whole	Kgs.	106	13379	500	0	187	0	0	14171
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>57.9%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>52.9%</i>
Fully shelled (the flesh)	Kgs.	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	39
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Gut & shell	Kgs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Gut only	Kgs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Just the shell	Kgs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Purchased whole, but portions only used	Kgs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Total		Kgs.	106	13379	500	0	187	39	14210

Error Table 61: Usage of 'Other Shellfish' by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (All States/Territories)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs.	175	0	175
		<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
	Summer	Kgs.	509	0	509
		<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs.	117168	4346	121514
		<i>RSE</i>	<i>17.8%</i>	<i>62.5%</i>	<i>17.4%</i>
	Summer	Kgs.	416636	9864	426500
		<i>RSE</i>	<i>12.6%</i>	<i>44.0%</i>	<i>12.4%</i>
Total		Kgs.	534488	14210	548698

Error Table 62: Usage of 'Other Shellfish' by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used(Kgs) by Purchase Source (NSW/ACT)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	4632 <i>38.4%</i>	61 <i>n/a</i>	4692 <i>37.9%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	10591 <i>25.3%</i>	45 <i>n/a</i>	10637 <i>25.1%</i>
Total		Kgs.	15223	106	15329

Error Table 63: Usage of 'Other Shellfish' by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (VICTORIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	58775 <i>24.8%</i>	3948 <i>n/a</i>	62723 <i>23.8%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	169057 <i>19.3%</i>	9431 <i>49.1%</i>	178488 <i>18.7%</i>
Total		Kgs.	227832	13379	241211

Error Table 64: Usage of 'Other Shellfish' by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (QUEENSLAND)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	4443 <i>44.7%</i>	257 <i>n/a</i>	4700 <i>43.1%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	8760 <i>47.0%</i>	242 <i>n/a</i>	9002 <i>45.8%</i>
Total		Kgs.	13203	500	13702

Error Table 65: Usage of 'Other Shellfish' by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (SOUTH AUSTRALIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	175 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	175 <i>n/a</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	509 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	509 <i>n/a</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	48796 <i>26.9%</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	48796 <i>26.9%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	226697 <i>15.7%</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	226697 <i>16.0%</i>
Total		Kgs.	276177	0	276177

Error Table 66: Usage of 'Other Shellfish' by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (WESTERN AUSTRALIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	422 <i>n/a</i>	68 <i>n/a</i>	490 <i>n/a</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	1015 <i>n/a</i>	118 <i>n/a</i>	1133 <i>n/a</i>
Total		Kgs.	1437	187	1623

Error Table 67: Usage of 'Other Shellfish' by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (TASMANIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	101 <i>n/a</i>	11 <i>n/a</i>	112 <i>n/a</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	517 <i>n/a</i>	27 <i>n/a</i>	544 <i>n/a</i>
Total		Kgs.	618	39	656

Error Table 68: Acquisition Source of Trout and Salmon Used as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers by State/Territory of Residence

SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	No.	5124	0	0	0	0	0	0	5124
	RSE	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Sold as Seafood	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RSE	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Sold as Other (e.g. aquarium/petfood supplier)	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RSE	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Personally Caught	No.	0	4000	0	0	0	0	0	4000
	RSE	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Total Trout/Salmon Users	No.	5124	4000	0	0	0	0	0	9125

Error Table 69: Usage of Any Saltwater Fish as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers by State/Territory of Residence

SPECIES GROUP (Ranked)		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Pilchards	No.	269804	229245	287862	68505	168567	18319	24012	1066314
	RSE	10.2%	10.8%	9.8%	14.2%	11.8%	22.0%	16.3%	4.6%
Mullet	No.	141805	18409	197344	810	45249	5430	3231	412279
	RSE	13.5%	35.8%	11.7%	n/a	21.6%	41.2%	48.0%	7.2%
Whitebait/Glassies	No.	7396	62142	42422	6153	23927	10185	0	152226
	RSE	n/a	19.8%	24.7%	44.7%	29.5%	29.9%	n/a	11.6%
Yellowtail/Scad	No.	54536	5123	31174	0	49859	1223	0	141915
	RSE	21.2%	n/a	28.8%	n/a	20.7%	n/a	n/a	12.0%
Garfish	No.	13720	23121	73632	6052	21844	2432	290	141091
	RSE	41.8%	32.0%	18.9%	n/a	30.8%	n/a	n/a	12.1%
Herring	No.	10685	1377	67735	6499	45827	0	789	132913
	RSE	n/a	n/a	19.6%	43.5%	21.5%	n/a	n/a	12.4%
Hardyheads/ Pretty Fish	No.	0	0	59416	0	501	1832	0	61750
	RSE	n/a	n/a	21.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	18.2%
Mackerel	No.	3597	7486	19269	1710	15908	2860	0	50831
	RSE	n/a	n/a	36.6%	n/a	36.0%	n/a	n/a	20.0%
Tuna/Bonito	No.	9994	2291	29568	0	2715	1223	1724	47514
	RSE	n/a	n/a	29.6%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	20.7%
Bluebait/Blue Sardines	No.	0	30011	8274	0	0	9091	0	47375
	RSE	n/a	28.1%	n/a	n/a	n/a	31.7%	n/a	20.7%
Flathead	No.	0	7439	0	0	0	38215	0	45654
	RSE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14.8%	n/a	21.1%
Whiting	No.	2666	0	6538	0	26736	0	0	35940
	RSE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	27.9%	n/a	n/a	23.8%
Tailor	No.	0	2832	4251	0	7828	0	0	14911
	RSE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	51.2%	n/a	n/a	36.8%
Other species	No.	8046	6879	9540	5719	43630	16645	2365	92824
	RSE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	22.0%	23.2%	n/a	14.8%
Species Unknown	No.	5357	0	2112	0	17192	4541	4421	33622
	RSE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	34.7%	n/a	40.8%	24.6%
Total Saltwater Fish Users	No.	359563	294051	367351	87700	247081	64341	32481	1452569

Error Table 70: Acquisition Source of Saltwater Fish Used as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers by State/Territory of Residence

SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	No.	317889	281508	329108	76492	194608	34484	22737	1256827
	<i>RSE</i>	9.5%	9.9%	9.2%	13.6%	11.1%	15.7%	16.8%	4.3%
Sold as Seafood	No.	25108	13015	25896	1885	900	936	0	67739
	<i>RSE</i>	31.0%	<i>n/a</i>	31.6%	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	17.3%
Sold as Other (e.g. aquarium/petfood supplier)	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Personally Caught	No.	109371	57647	149876	20793	138241	50899	18421	545249
	<i>RSE</i>	15.2%	20.5%	13.3%	24.7%	12.9%	12.6%	19.0%	6.3%
Total Saltwater Fish Users	No.	359563	294051	367351	87700	247081	64341	32481	1452569

Error Table 71: Reasons for Purchasing Saltwater Fish from a 'Seafood Supplier' (vs. Bait Supplier) - Recreational Fishers (All States/Territories)

REASON		ANY MENTION	MAIN REASON	OTHER REASON
Choice - form	No.	8246	2576	5670
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Choice - species	No.	4220	4220	0
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Freshness/quality	No.	34662	31379	3283
	<i>RSE</i>	24.1%	25.3%	<i>n/a</i>
Price	No.	20387	11527	8860
	<i>RSE</i>	31.4%	41.6%	<i>n/a</i>
Convenience/access issues	No.	24026	18037	5989
	<i>RSE</i>	28.9%	33.3%	<i>n/a</i>
Intention change (originally seafood)	No.	936	0	936
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Other (including choice of size and quantity)	No.	0	0	0
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
No 2nd reason	No.	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	43001
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	21.7%
Total	No.	n/a	67739	67739

Error Table 72: State/Territory of Usage of Saltwater Fish as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers by State/Territory of Residence

STATE/TERRITORY OF ...			RESIDENCE							
USAGE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL	
NSW/ACT	No.	352227	34822	27886	0	0	703	0	415638	
	RSE	9.1%	26.2%	30.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.2%	
VIC	No.	0	250174	0	900	0	0	0	251074	
	RSE	n/a	10.4%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.1%	
QLD	No.	17631	25921	343998	0	1483	2200	1459	392691	
	RSE	36.9%	30.2%	9.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.3%	
SA	No.	0	14411	1527	86584	0	0	89	102610	
	RSE	n/a	40.4%	n/a	12.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a	14.1%	
WA	No.	0	6140	8211	0	247081	0	1390	262823	
	RSE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.0%	n/a	n/a	8.9%	
TAS	No.	0	6046	2312	1117	0	64341	0	73816	
	RSE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	11.0%	n/a	16.6%	
NT	No.	0	2189	4645	0	0	0	30652	37486	
	RSE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14.1%	23.3%	
Total Saltwater Fish Users		No.	359563	294051	367351	87700	247081	64341	32481	1452569

Error Table 73: Purchase Source of Saltwater Fish Used as Bait/Berley - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by State/Territory of Residence

PURCHASE SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	Kgs.	825710	325301	1333821	136886	859462	38423	9576	3529179
	RSE	17.5%	17.8%	22.2%	36.2%	23.5%	30.2%	23.6%	10.6%
Sold as Seafood	Kgs.	164540	6971	137858	709	1083	778	0	311939
	RSE	49.5%	n/a	71.8%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	39.3%
Total	Kgs.	990250	332272	1471679	137595	860545	39201	9576	3841118
	RSE	18.7%	18.0%	22.2%	35.9%	23.4%	29.7%	23.6%	10.7%
Mean Kgs. Per Purchaser-User	Kgs.	3.02	1.15	4.34	1.76	4.41	1.14	0.42	2.99
	RSE	18.7%	18.0%	22.2%	35.9%	23.4%	29.7%	23.6%	10.7%

Error Table 74: Purchase Source of Saltwater Fish Used as Bait/Berley - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	Kgs.	868147	256876	1327693	158315	869001	38359	10788	3529179
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>15.8%</i>	<i>19.3%</i>	<i>21.2%</i>	<i>32.1%</i>	<i>23.1%</i>	<i>31.2%</i>	<i>20.7%</i>	<i>10.6%</i>
Sold as Seafood	Kgs.	191312	6315	111600	787	1148	778	0	311939
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>43.6%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>85.3%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>39.3%</i>
Total	Kgs.	1059459	263191	1439293	159102	870148	39137	10788	3841118
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>17.2%</i>	<i>19.4%</i>	<i>21.6%</i>	<i>31.9%</i>	<i>23.0%</i>	<i>30.6%</i>	<i>20.7%</i>	<i>10.7%</i>

Error Table 75: Form Purchased of Saltwater Fish 'Sold as Bait' - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE FORM		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Live	Kgs.	0	0	0	0	5868	0	0	5868
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Whole (dead)	Kgs.	817446	256550	1179816	155342	749998	33283	10788	3203223
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>16.2%</i>	<i>19.3%</i>	<i>20.0%</i>	<i>32.7%</i>	<i>23.4%</i>	<i>34.6%</i>	<i>20.7%</i>	<i>10.1%</i>
In portions	Kgs.	50701	326	147877	2973	113135	5076	0	320089
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>49.5%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>54.5%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>76.6%</i>	<i>64.1%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>40.6%</i>
Total	Kgs.	868147	256876	1327693	158315	869001	38359	10788	3529179

Error Table 76: Form Purchased of Saltwater Fish 'Sold as Seafood' - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by State/Territory of Usage

PURCHASE FORM		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Live	Kgs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Whole (dead)	Kgs.	144291	4014	16095	787	1148	778	0	167113
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>52.7%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>50.1%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>47.3%</i>
In portions	Kgs.	47021	2301	95505	0	0	0	0	144826
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>64.0%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>98.6%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>66.5%</i>
Purchased whole, but only portions used	Kgs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Total	Kgs.	191312	6315	111600	787	1148	778	0	311939

Error Table 77: Usage of Saltwater Fish by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (All States/Territories)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	8462 <i>53.8%</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	8462 <i>53.8%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	22130 <i>30.4%</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	22130 <i>30.4%</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	1256161 <i>12.4%</i>	141065 <i>44.8%</i>	1397227 <i>12.7%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	2242425 <i>10.7%</i>	170874 <i>35.3%</i>	2413299 <i>10.6%</i>
Total		Kgs.	3529179	311939	3841118

Error Table 78: Usage of Saltwater Fish by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (NSW/ACT)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	7238 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	7238 <i>n/a</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	15822 <i>42.4%</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	15822 <i>42.3%</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	283352 <i>19.4%</i>	78673 <i>48.4%</i>	362025 <i>21.1%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	561735 <i>16.4%</i>	112639 <i>41.6%</i>	674374 <i>17.1%</i>
Total		Kgs.	868147	191312	1059459

Error Table 79: Usage of Saltwater Fish by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (VICTORIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	75585 <i>23.0%</i>	587 <i>n/a</i>	76173 <i>23.0%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	181291 <i>19.1%</i>	5728 <i>n/a</i>	187018 <i>19.3%</i>
Total		Kgs.	256876	6315	263191

Error Table 80: Usage of Saltwater Fish by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (QUEENSLAND)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	485 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	485 <i>n/a</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	488 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	488 <i>n/a</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	607425 <i>23.3%</i>	61210 <i>90.7%</i>	668635 <i>24.0%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	719295 <i>21.1%</i>	50390 <i>77.3%</i>	769685 <i>21.0%</i>
Total		Kgs.	1327693	111600	1439293

Error Table 81: Usage of Saltwater Fish by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (SOUTH AUSTRALIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	118 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	118 <i>n/a</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	313 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	313 <i>n/a</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	38153 <i>37.9%</i>	185 <i>n/a</i>	38338 <i>37.6%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	119731 <i>33.3%</i>	602 <i>n/a</i>	120333 <i>33.0%</i>
Total		Kgs.	158315	787	159102

Error Table 82: Usage of Saltwater Fish by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (WESTERN AUSTRALIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	123 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	123 <i>n/a</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	3672 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	3672 <i>n/a</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	237913 <i>26.7%</i>	181 <i>n/a</i>	238094 <i>26.6%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	627292 <i>23.9%</i>	967 <i>n/a</i>	628259 <i>23.8%</i>
Total		Kgs.	869001	1148	870148

Error Table 83: Usage of Saltwater Fish by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (TASMANIA)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	4 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	4 <i>n/a</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	1223 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	1223 <i>n/a</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	8710 <i>34.2%</i>	229 <i>n/a</i>	8939 <i>33.4%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	28421 <i>32.1%</i>	549 <i>n/a</i>	28970 <i>31.6%</i>
Total		Kgs.	38359	778	39137

Error Table 84: Usage of Saltwater Fish by Water Body Type and Season - Annual Quantities Used (Kgs) by Purchase Source (NORTHERN TERRITORY)

WATER BODY TYPE	SEASON		SOLD AS BAIT	SOLD AS SEAFOOD	TOTAL
Freshwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	494 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	494 <i>n/a</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	611 <i>n/a</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	611 <i>n/a</i>
Saltwater	Winter	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	5023 <i>21.7%</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	5023 <i>21.7%</i>
	Summer	Kgs. <i>RSE</i>	4660 <i>23.6%</i>	0 <i>n/a</i>	4660 <i>23.6%</i>
Total		Kgs.	10788	0	10788

Error Table 85: Usage of Any Freshwater Fish as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers by State/Territory of Residence

SPECIES GROUP		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Boney Bream	No.	0	0	4799	0	0	0	0	4799
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Carp	No.	1935	0	0	0	0	0	0	1935
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Catfish	No.	0	0	1975	0	0	0	0	1975
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Eels	No.	0	1439	0	0	0	0	0	1439
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
English perch/ Redfin	No.	0	2050	0	0	0	0	0	2050
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Guppies	No.	0	5880	4946	0	0	0	0	10826
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Minnows	No.	0	1489	0	0	1300	0	0	2790
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Other Perch	No.	2334	1250	0	0	0	0	0	3584
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Species Unknown	No.	2860	0	0	0	0	0	0	2860
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Total Freshwater Fish Users	No.	7128	12108	11720	0	1300	0	0	32257

Error Table 86: Usage of Any Freshwater Fish as Bait/Berley - Recreational Fishers by State/Territory of Residence

SOURCE		NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	TOTAL
Sold as Bait	No.	0	2380	6921	0	0	0	0	9301
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Sold as Seafood	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Sold as Other (e.g. aquarium/petfood supplier)	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Personally Caught	No.	7128	9728	4799	0	1300	0	0	22956
	<i>RSE</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>48.2%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>30.9%</i>
Total Freshwater Fish Users	No.	7128	12108	11720	0	1300	0	0	32257