## UK attitudes towards hunting trophy imports

25 July 2024

Savanta:





#### Total number of participants: 4002

#### Methodology:

Savanta, a leading data, market research and advisory company, conducted an online survey of 4,002 Britons on the subject of trophy hunting. Respondents were representative of the wider population by age, gender and region. The survey consisted of 18 questions, and fieldwork was conducted from 2-8 July.

#### Conducted by Savanta, commissioned by Resource Africa





Established in 1989, Resource Africa works to promote sustainable resource management and the empowerment of local communities across the African continent. We provide technical support and expertise directly to communities and their national and regional networks based on their expressed needs and requirements. Our over-arching aim is to strengthen the capacity of these networks and grassroots organizations to the point where they can advocate for their rights at all levels of governance, collect and share scientific and traditional knowledge on their own terms, deliver benefits to their people living alongside wildlife, and realize their goals of sustainable development and climate-resilient livelihoods.

### Savanta:



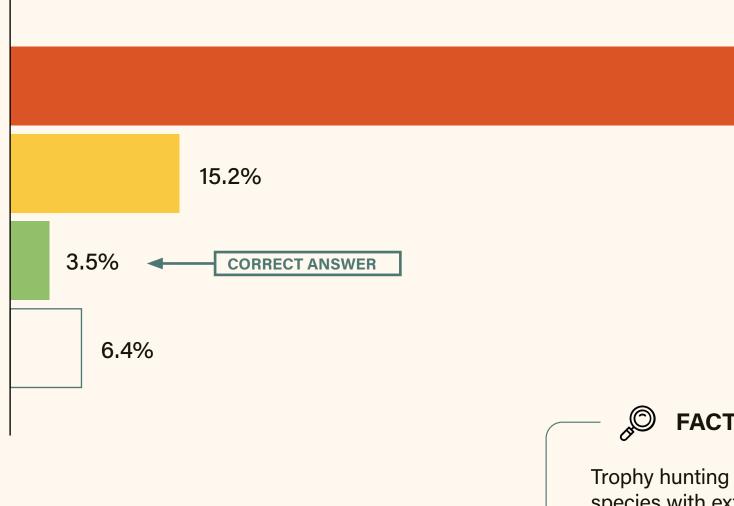
### Which of the following best aligns with your views on trophy hunting?\*

Trophy hunting poses a large threat to the survival of endangered species

Trophy hunting poses a **small threat** to the survival of endangered species

Trophy hunting **does not pose a threat** to the survival of endangered species

Don't know



Source: International Union for Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species

\* Trophy hunting is a form of legal, regulated hunting where a hunter pays money and keeps a part of the animal, such as the antlers or skin.





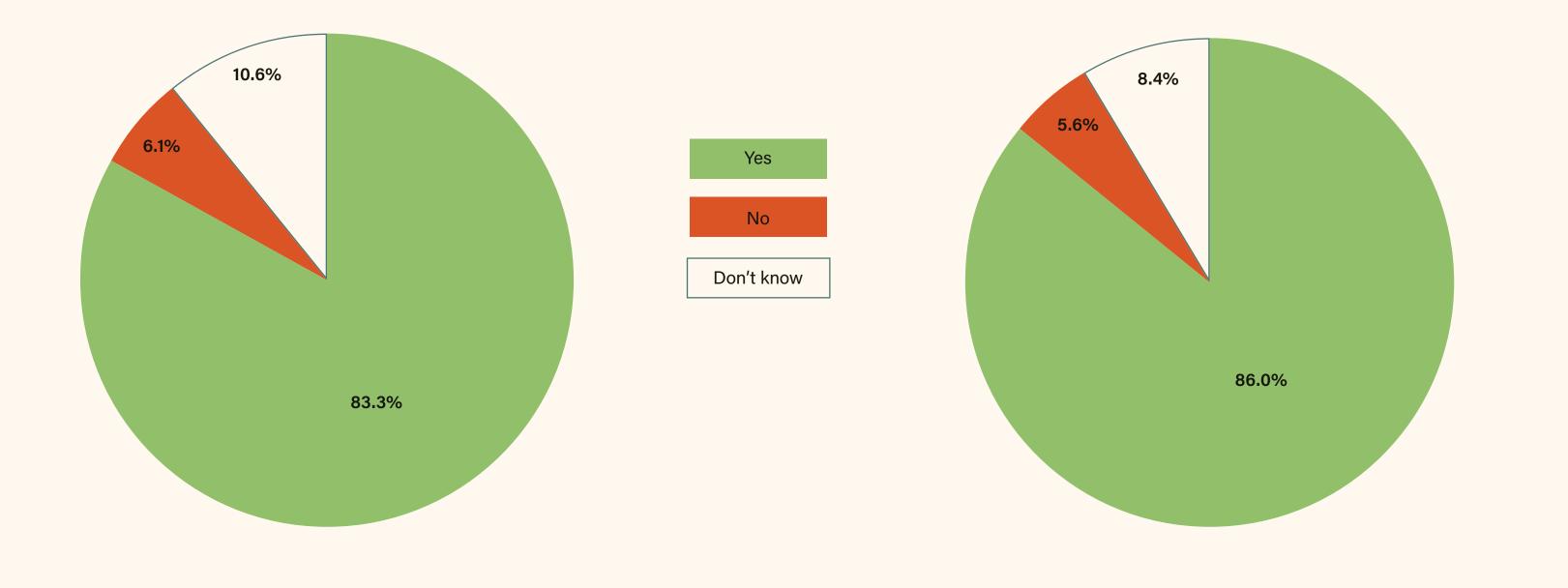
Trophy hunting is not threatening a single species with extinction.

Should hunting trophy imports be banned even if that ban risks the jobs and livelihoods of some people in rural Africa?

2



domestically at home?



## If the government bans imports of hunting trophies, should they also ban trophy hunting and the export of trophies

**Comparing support for trophy hunting** import ban in two scenarios: fewer animals killed overall vs. Increased risk of poaching and illegal activities

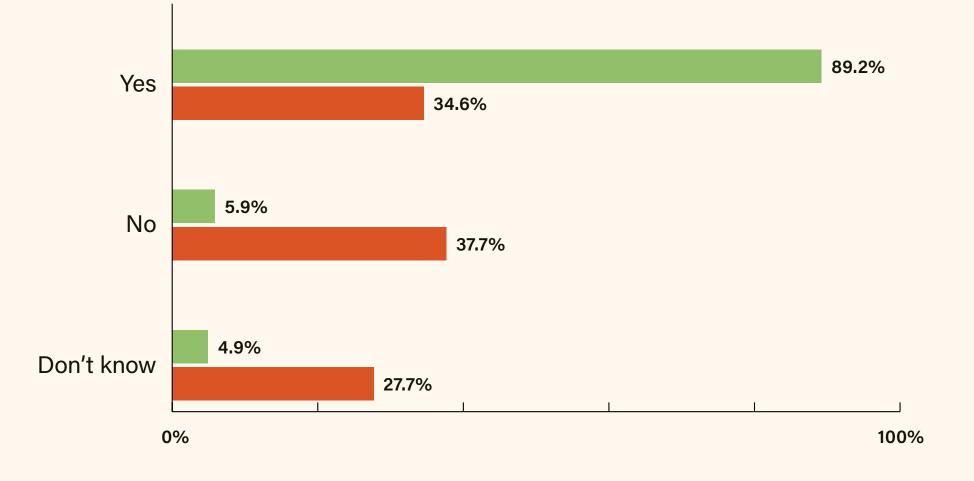
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months, on an African safari?

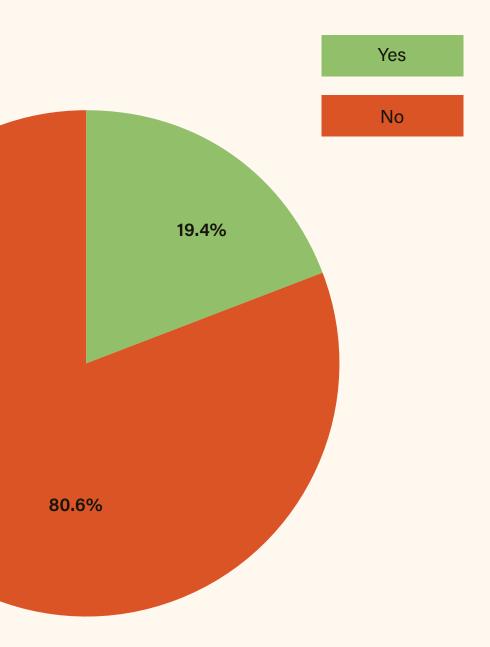
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Would you support a ban on trophy hunting imports if it resulted in fewer animals being killed overall?

Would you support a ban on trophy hunting imports if it resulted in more animals being killed through poaching and other illegal activities, rather than fewer?



## Have you ever been, or do you have definite plans to go within the next 18

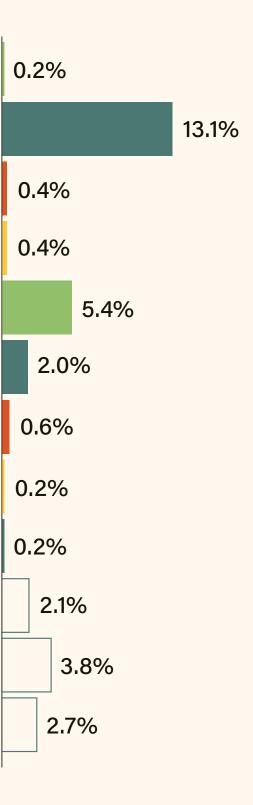


#### Which factor(s) would prevent you from going on safari?

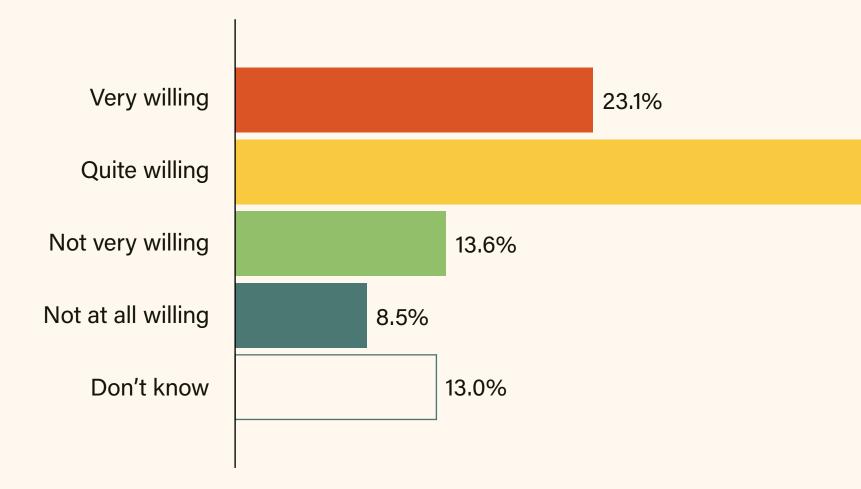
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Age	1.1%		Mos
Already been	0.5%	N	o interest /
Animal cruelty/welfare/exploitation	4.2%		
Climate / heat	2.9%		Poa
Cost / affordability		38.1%	Sat dang
Crime levels	0.3%		Т
Dangerous animals	1.2%	Pre	efer other pl
Distance / too far away	2.6%		Never t
Don't like flying / going abroad	1.4%	Don't want	to see anim
Don't like hunting / killing animals	1.7%		
Environmental concerns	0.6%		
Ethical concerns	0.7%		
Fear of catching a disease / getting ill	0.5%		
Health / mobility issues	2.6%		

osquitoes / bugs / doesn't appeal No passport oachers / hunters afety / security / ngerous (unspec) Time constraints places / holidays thought about it mals being killed Don't know Other Nothing

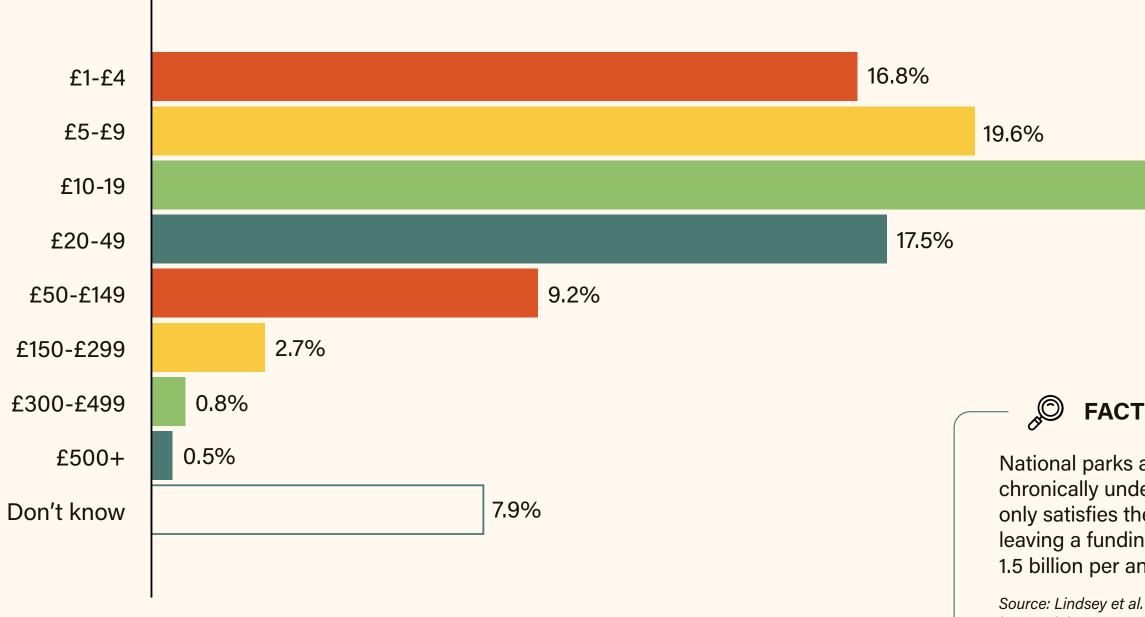


Some people have suggested that money generated from trophy hunting could be replaced by additional payments from other forms of tourism. How willing would you be to pay an additional cost on your next holiday if it was dedicated to conserving wildlife in this way?



41.7%

What would be the maximum amount you would be willing to pay each day?\*



\*Only people who answered "Very willing' and "Quite willing" in the previous question were asked.

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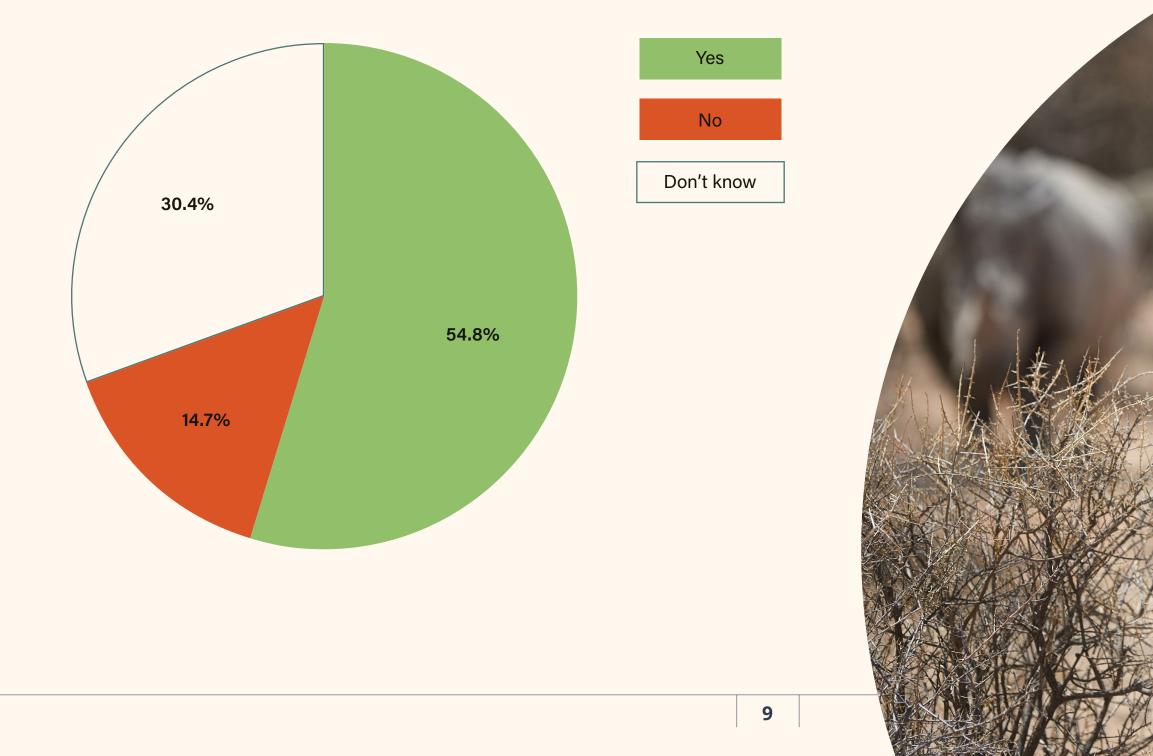
24.9%

National parks across Southern Africa are chronically under-funded. Available funding only satisfies the needs of 10-20% of areas, leaving a funding gap of approximately USD 1.5 billion per annum.

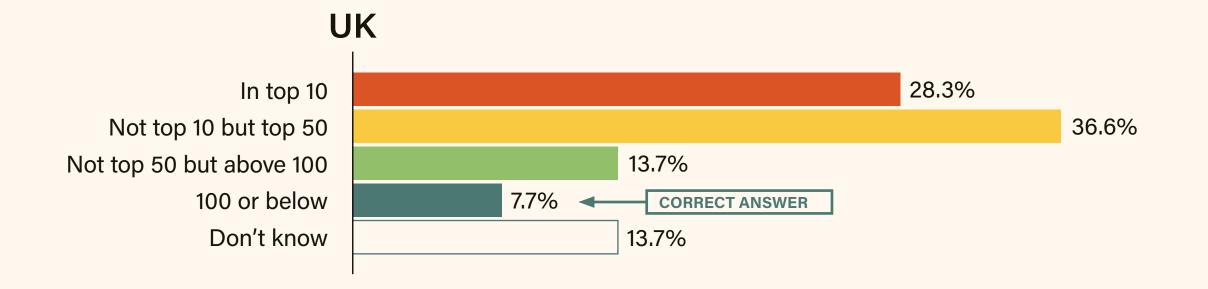
Source: Lindsey et al. (2018) https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1805048115.

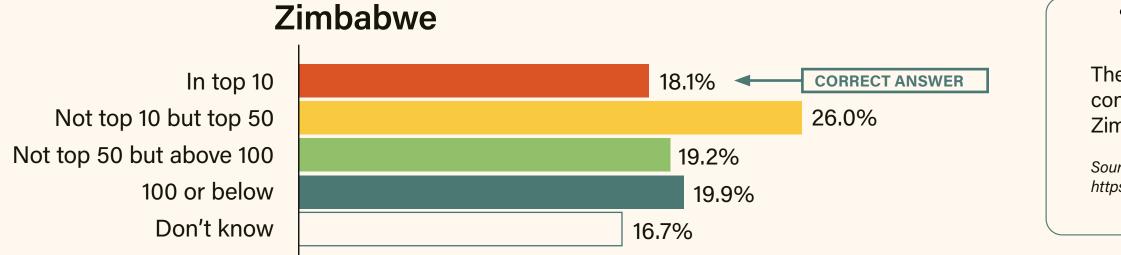
Some countries rely on trophy hunting to conserve wildlife, using revenue from trophy hunting to pay for conservation. Would you support a ban on trophy hunting imports if it was opposed by the governments of those countries?

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There is a global scale\*, measuring how good 152 countries have been at conserving large wild animals. Where do you think the following five countries are ranked on that scale?





\* Source: Lindsey et al. (2017) https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gecco.2017.03.003

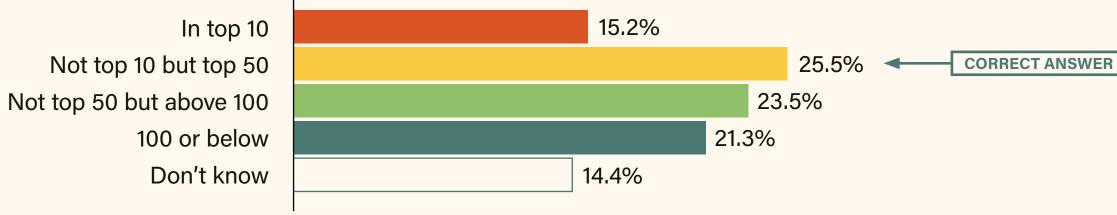
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The UK ranked 123<sup>rd</sup> globally for its conservation of large mammals. Zimbabwe ranked number 5.

Source: Lindsey et al. (2017) https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gecco.2017.03.003

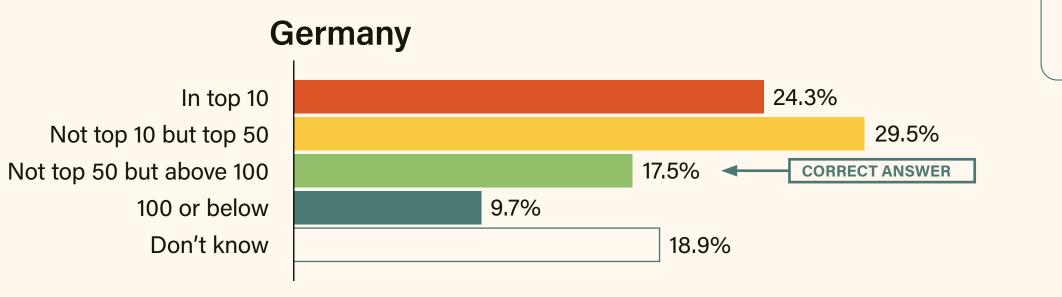
#### **United States**



Botswana

In top 10 Not top 10 but top 50 Not top 50 but above 100 100 or below Don't know

# top 10 18.0% CORRECT ANSWER top 50 23.5% ve 100 19.7% below 19.9% The contract of the contract







The United States ranked 19<sup>th</sup> globally for its conservation of large mammals and Germany ranked 80<sup>th</sup>. By contrast, Botswana was ranked 1st globally.

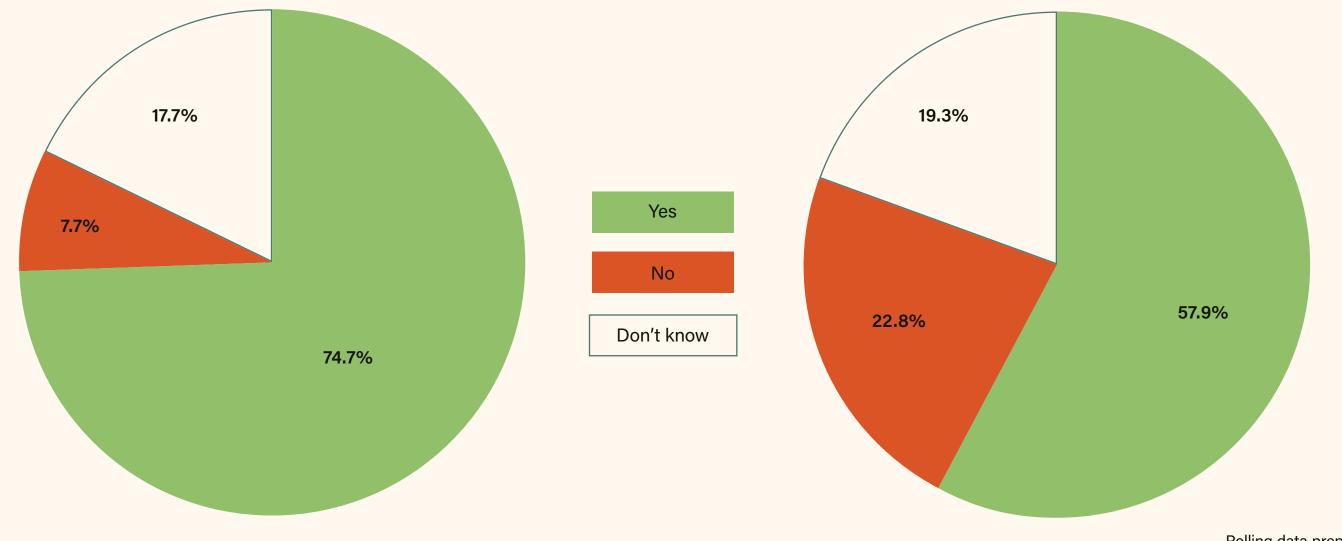
Source: Lindsey et al. 2017

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Some people have criticised governments for ignoring conservation science advice around trophy hunting bans. Do you think governments should consider conservation science as a priority when considering bans?



Some people have criticised governments for ignoring the views of local people who will be negatively affected by trophy hunting bans (e.g. rural African communities who could lose income and jobs). Do you think government should consider affected local people as a priority when considering bans?



## Savanta:

Prepared by: Savanta

