



Sheep Producers Intentions Survey
PULSE – FEBRUARY 2025



February 2025



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Producer Update on Lamb Sales Estimates

The survey, undertaken by MLA and AWI, is used to help industry determine wool and lamb production forecasts and to understand the breed composition of the Australian flock on a national, state and regional basis. It is used by processors for budgeting purposes and allows import markets to ascertain short-term supply estimates.

The research has three primary objectives, namely to:

- ✓ **Measure and report** on flock population, demographics, sheepmeat and wool supply information and producer production intentions.
- ✓ Ensure estimates are reliable and based on sufficiently large sample sizes to ensure the **robustness and accuracy** of estimates. The sample should be representative or weighted to be representative of the producer population structure.
- ✓ Provide capacity to **explore and investigate results** at a smaller area and segment level. This will include – among other things – across states and MLA reporting regions.

The following report provides an overview of results for the **FEBRUARY 2025 – PULSE** survey.

The February 2025 - PULSE survey

Feedback for the PULSE survey was sought from producers over the period 3rd – 23rd February 2025. Producers were invited to complete the online survey if they had completed the October 2024 survey.

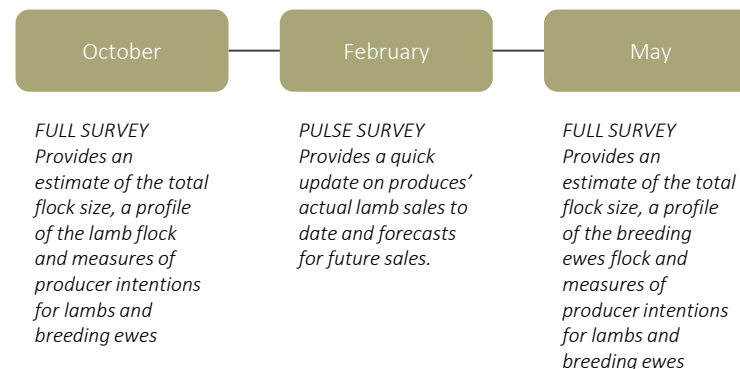
A total of 954 producers from across Australia responded to the survey invitation. The feedback was then weighted using the latest available ABS data, to produce industry estimates. This weighting was also the same weighting used in the October 2024 survey to ensure consistency across the time periods.

A breakdown of the sample make-up by State plus a description of the ABS data used and the weighting approach is included as an attachment to this report.

Details of the aims of the February PULSE survey are outlined next.

An overview of the research design

Three separate but integrated surveys will be conducted across the calendar year. Each survey will have a specific focus and purpose and provide the required flock and producer intention estimates required.



A note on weighting and producer population estimates:

As detailed in the Appendices, the weighting structure was updated with the most recent available information and data on the estimated population of agricultural businesses with sheep and lambs across two factors: State and Total Flock Size. This change was required due to the cessation of the ABS Agricultural Census data.

With this update, the estimated population of businesses has increased from 40,949* to 41,994† (a 2.5% increase). Consideration of this increase in the estimated population of businesses should be taken when interpreting results in this report.

A recap of the October 2024 lamb sales estimates

The third year of the revamped Sheep Producers Intentions Survey was launched in October 2024 to measure and report on flock population, demographics, sheepmeat and wool supply information and producer production intentions.

Data was collected across several topic areas, however the focus of the October 2024 survey was specifically on the lamb flock of producers and their intentions for the remainder of the spring flush and onward to June 2025.

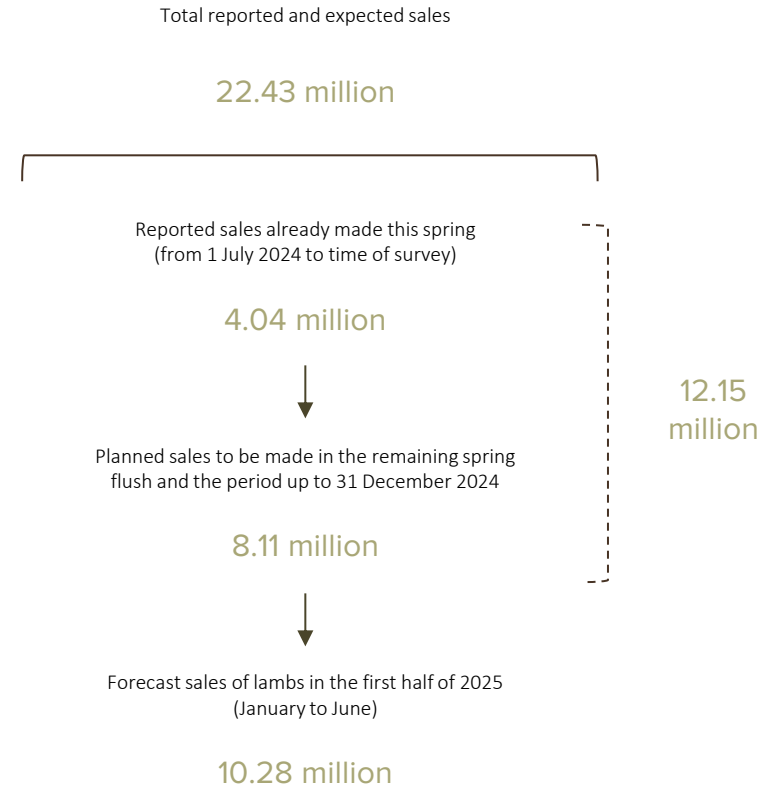
The October 2024 research reported on an estimate of the reported, planned and forecast lamb sales covering three time periods:

- **Reported sales:** sales of lambs that had been made up to the point of the producer completing the October survey – that is sometime between 1st October to 30th October 2024;
- **Planned sales:** this was a producer estimate of the sales to be made in the remaining spring flush and the period up to 31 December 2024; and
- **Forecast sales:** this was a producer forecast of their lamb sales across the first half of 2025 (January to June).

These estimates derived from the producer feedback provided from the October 2024 research are shown on the right.

Clearly on-farm, market and climate factors may have impacted producers' behaviours since their participation in the October survey.

The February PULSE survey was designed to provide a quick update on these October estimates. An outline of the aims of the February PULSE survey now follows.



The aim of the February 2025 survey

The aim of the February 2025 PULSE research is to provide updated estimates of the October 2024 producer lamb sales estimates. Specifically, the February PULSE survey was designed to confirm:

- Producer-reported sales in the period up to 31 December 2024. This will confirm the total sales made in the second half of 2024 with analysis exploring if this revised figure was different to that planned and reported in October and the reasons behind any changes in lamb sales last year.
- Producer forecast sales for the first half of 2025 (January to June). Analysis will explore whether this revised forecast is different to that provided in October; and
- Producer sales channels intentions. The February PULSE survey explored what sales channels producers were planning to use and if this varied from what was identified in the October survey.

The survey will then aim to update the estimate of 2024 sales and re-estimate forecast sales for 2025.

The February PULSE methodology involved:

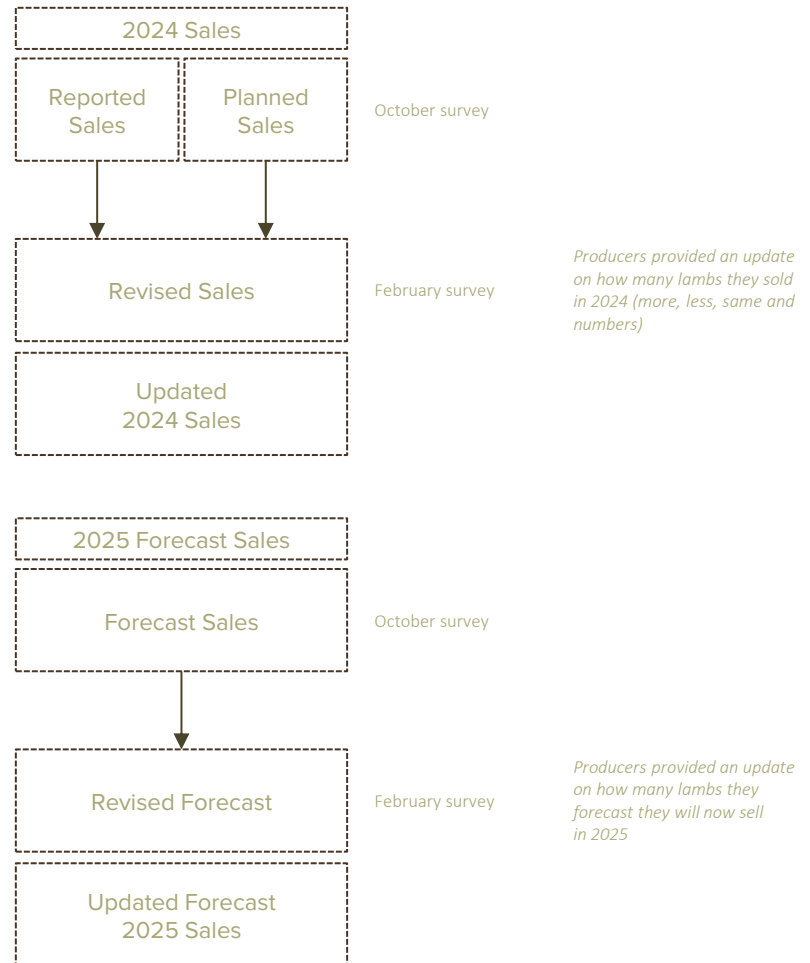
- Taking the reported 2024 sales figures and updating these. As part of this analysis, the February PULSE survey explored what reasons were behind producers selling more or less lambs than they had planned in October.
- With a new position now available, producers were asked to forecast their lamb sales for the first half of 2025. Analysis will again focus on the differences in forecasts between October and February surveys,

The February PULSE survey will report on producer level results (how many producers sold more, less or the same lambs as they indicated in October) and an estimate of the revised total lamb sales (acknowledging producers hold different lamb stock levels).

Of note is that there were outliers that needed to be considered, namely those who experienced a severe change in estimate upward (e.g. estimating very little or no sales in October 2024 and then a large amount of reported/expected sales in February 2025). These outliers were removed to ensure the average change within each cells remains within a reasonable limit.

Details of the research design for the February PULSE survey are described in the attachments.

Methodology undertaken for the revision of lamb sales estimates



The feedback from producers in the February PULSE survey has indicated that the majority of producers made some change to their planned 2024 sales volumes:

- o 42% sold fewer lambs than expected in this period; whilst
- o 21% reported they sold more lambs than expected; and
- o the remaining 37% sold the number of lambs they planned.

Behind the two in five (42%) producers reporting they sold fewer lambs, the reasons were varied but can be attributed to three key explanations:

- o weather conditions impacting the ability to achieve the targeted lamb performance;
- o forecast prices for 2025 are influencing producer’s intention to retain lambs; and
- o lamb prices for 2024 were below expectations.

When then taking account of the lamb flock sizes, the analysis indicates that the 2024 lamb sales was closer to 10.55M than the planned 12.15M, underscoring the impact the above factors have had on producer behaviours.

The results also highlight the somewhat agile approach producers are taking to their lamb sales, adjusting their position based on other intervening factors.

When asked about their forecasts for lamb sales in 2025, the feedback suggests that the majority of unsold lambs in 2024 are planned to be sent to market in 2025. Clearly this intention will be subject to the impact (positively or negatively) of these and other intervening factors.

The detailed results from the February PULSE survey now follow.

	2024 Sales		2025 Forecast Sales
October survey	Reported Sales	Planned Sales	Forecast Sales
	12.15 million		10.28 million
	2024 Sales		2025 Forecast Sales
February survey	Updated Sales		Updated Forecast Sales
	10.55 million		11.81 million



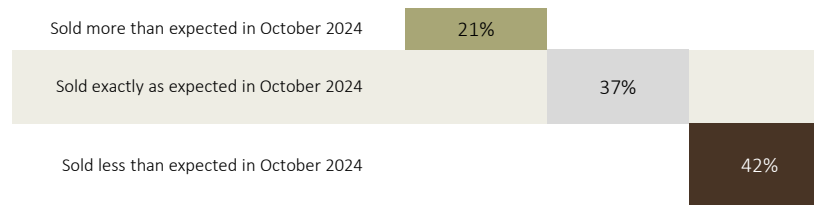
Results from the February PULSE survey

Lamb flock – change in reported/planned sales from October 2024

Q1. When we spoke to you in October, you indicated that you had sold or were planning to sell a total of [ANSWER FROM OCT 2024 SURVEY] lambs up to 31 December 2024.

How many lambs did you actually end up selling through spring and the period up to 31 December 2024?

Base: All respondents, n = 954



Note: these results are producer level results and do not reflect the total lamb sales.

The results provide an indication of the producer experience.

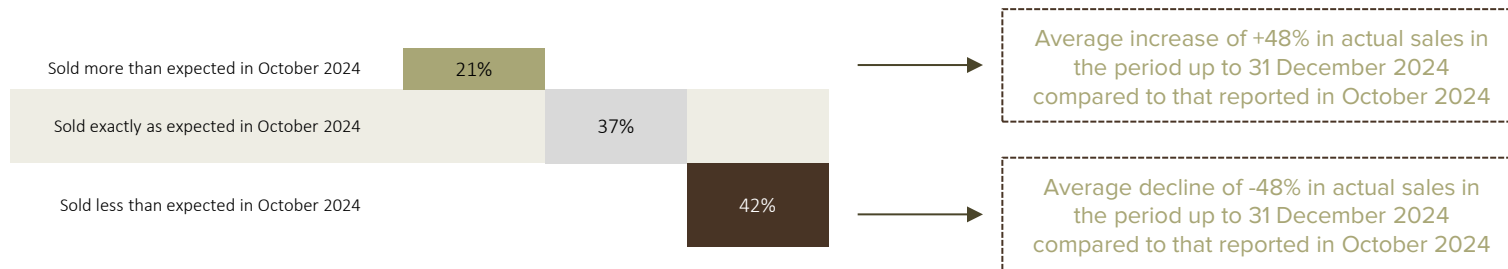
	State						Total Flock Size (sheep and lambs)							
	NSW	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Less than 500	500 – < 1,000	1,000 – < 2,000	2,000 – < 3,000	3,000 – < 5,000	5,000 – < 10,000	10,000 – < 20,000	20,000 or more
<i>Base:</i>	268	28	166	31	254	205	234	132	178	117	114	118	45	16
Sold more than expected in October 2024	18%	12%	19%	13%	30%	15%	19%	24%	18%	22%	26%	22%	22%	31%
Sold exactly as expected in October 2024	39%	46%	31%	39%	35%	41%	43%	31%	34%	34%	30%	33%	27%	7%
Sold less than expected in October 2024	43%	42%	50%	48%	35%	44%	38%	45%	48%	43%	44%	45%	51%	62%

Lamb flock – change in reported/planned sales from October 2024

Q1. When we spoke to you in October, you indicated that you had sold or were planning to sell a total of [ANSWER FROM OCT 2024 SURVEY] lambs up to 31 December 2024.

How many lambs did you actually end up selling through spring and the period up to 31 December 2024?

Base: All respondents, n = 954

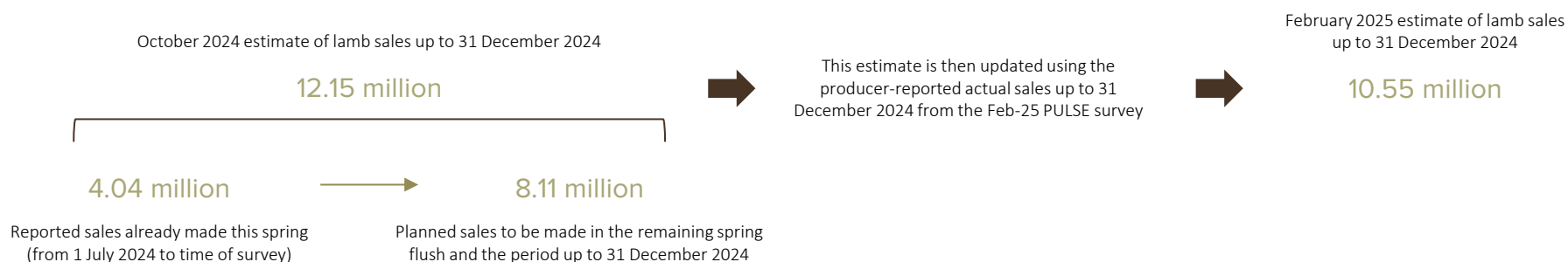


Lamb flock – re-estimate of sales through to 31 December 2024

Q1. When we spoke to you in October, you indicated that you had sold or were planning to sell a total of [ANSWER FROM OCT 2024 SURVEY] lambs up to 31 December 2024.

How many lambs did you actually end up selling through spring and the period up to 31 December 2024?

Base: All respondents, n = 954



	State						Total Flock Size (sheep and lambs)							
	NSW	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Less than 500	500 – < 1,000	1,000 – < 2,000	2,000 – < 3,000	3,000 – < 5,000	5,000 – < 10,000	10,000 – < 20,000	20,000 or more
Base of Oct-24 estimate:	747	87	399	72	604	465	592	310	408	266	320	301	135	45
October 2024 estimate	4.62M	0.25M	2.20M	0.24M	3.02M	1.80M	0.83M	0.74M	1.75M	1.63M	2.27M	2.72M	1.33M	0.88M
Base of Feb-25 estimate of change:	268	28	166	31	254	205	234	132	178	117	114	118	45	16
February 2025 estimate	4.16M	0.19M	1.65M	0.22M	2.76M	1.54M	0.70M	0.66M	1.50M	1.53M	1.98M	2.41M	1.01M	0.76M

Reasons for the decline in lamb sales against expectation

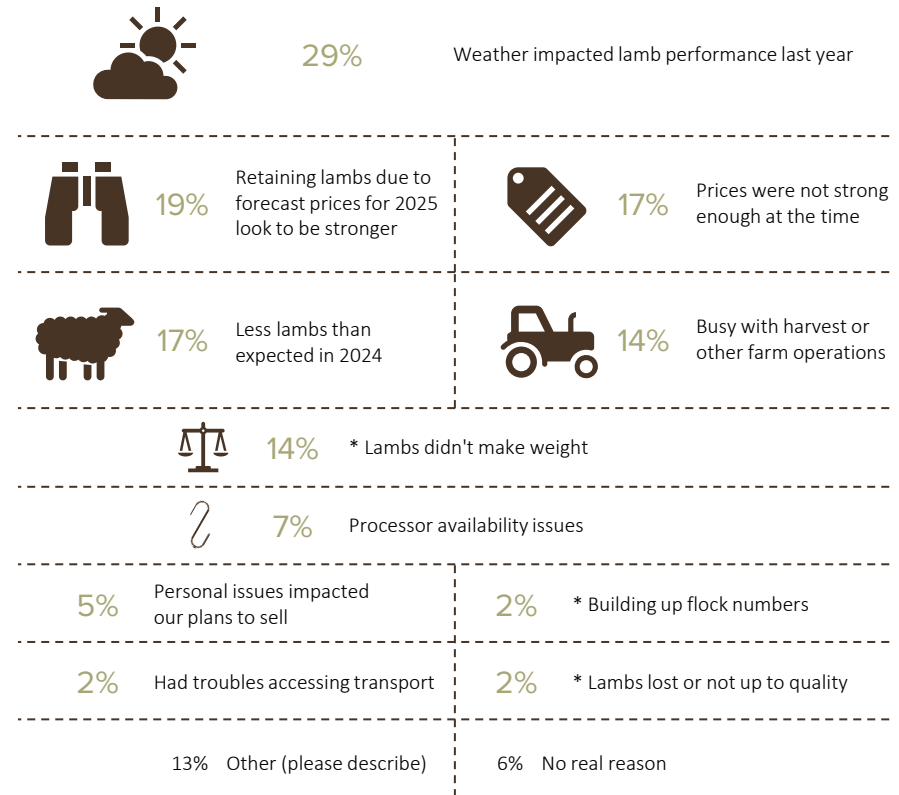
42% of producers reported they sold **LESS** lambs through spring and the period up to 31 December 2024 than planned

We asked these producers what were the reasons behind the difference between the expected sales and what actually happened...



Q2. Why did you end up selling **fewer lambs** last year than you expected back in October?
Please select all the reasons that explain why.

Base: All respondents who reported selling fewer lambs than expected, n = 413



* Response has been coded from open-ended feedback via "Other (please describe)".

Reasons for the increase in lamb sales against expectation

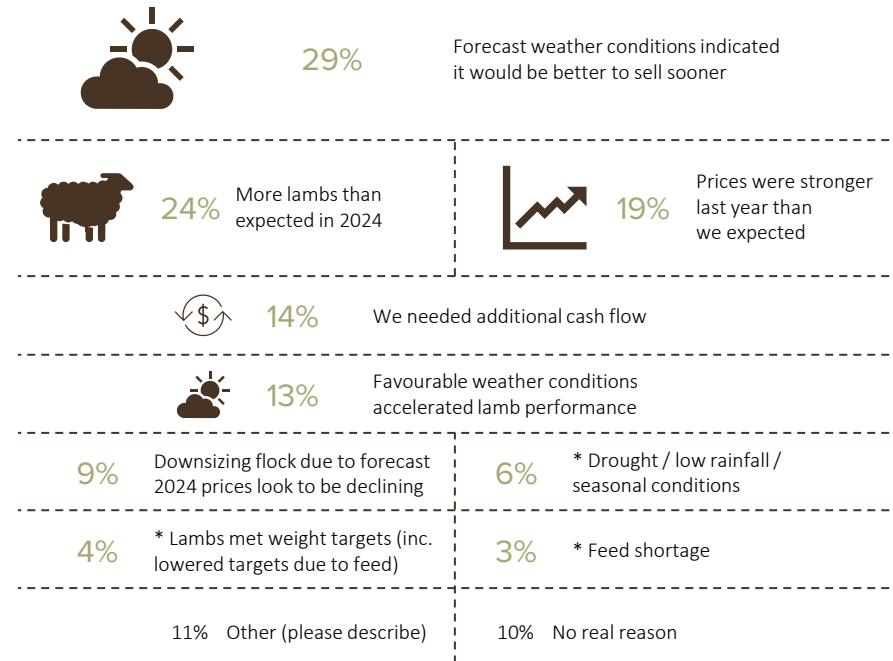
21% of producers reported they sold **MORE** lambs through spring and the period up to 31 December 2024 than planned

We asked these producers what were the reasons behind the difference between the expected sales and what actually happened...



Q3. Why did you end up selling **more lambs** last year than you expected back in October? Please select all the reasons that explain why.

Base: All respondents who reported selling more lambs than expected, n = 205



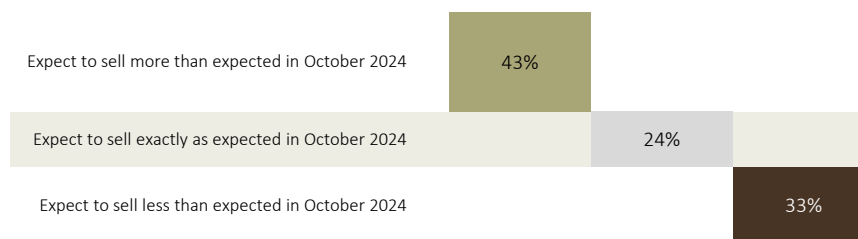
* Response has been coded from open-ended feedback via "Other (please describe)".

Lamb flock – change in forecast sales through Jan-Jun 2025

Q4. How many lambs have you sold and/or are expecting to sell in the first half of 2025 (January to June)?

Please do not include sales made up to 31 December 2024.

Base: All respondents, n = 954



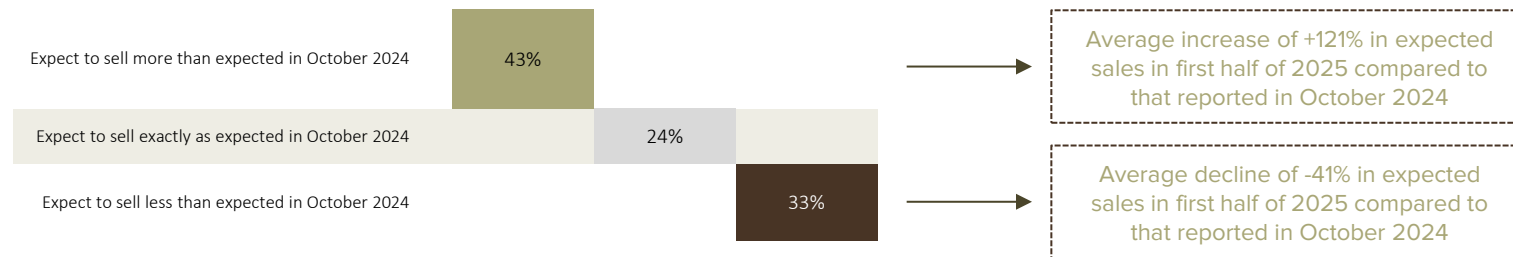
	State						Total Flock Size (sheep and lambs)							
	NSW	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Less than 500	500 – < 1,000	1,000 – < 2,000	2,000 – < 3,000	3,000 – < 5,000	5,000 – < 10,000	10,000 – < 20,000	20,000 or more
<i>Base:</i>	268	28	166	31	254	205	234	132	178	117	114	118	45	16
Expect to sell more than expected in October 2024	44%	54%	50%	47%	38%	39%	41%	44%	48%	45%	40%	46%	49%	47%
Expect to sell exactly as expected in October 2024	23%	24%	20%	27%	26%	26%	29%	18%	19%	30%	18%	15%	11%	14%
Expect to sell less than expected in October 2024	34%	23%	30%	26%	35%	35%	30%	39%	33%	25%	42%	39%	40%	39%

Lamb flock – change in forecast sales through Jan-Jun 2025

Q4. How many lambs have you sold and/or are expecting to sell in the first half of 2025 (January to June)?

Please do not include sales made up to 31 December 2024.

Base: All respondents, n = 954



Lamb flock – re-estimate of expected sales through Jan-Jun 2025

Q4. How many lambs have you sold and/or are expecting to sell in the first half of 2025 (January to June)?

Please do not include sales made up to 31 December 2024.

Base: All respondents, n = 954

October 2024 estimate of lamb sales during January-June 2025 period

10.28 million



This estimate is then updated using the producer-reported expected sales in the first half of 2025 from the Feb-25 PULSE survey



February 2025 estimate of lamb sales during January-June 2025 period

11.81 million

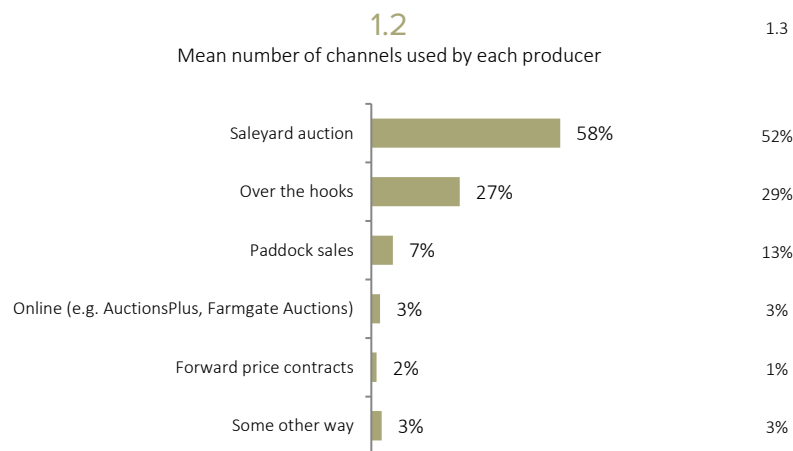
	State						Total Flock Size (sheep and lambs)							
	NSW	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Less than 500	500 – < 1,000	1,000 – < 2,000	2,000 – < 3,000	3,000 – < 5,000	5,000 – < 10,000	10,000 – < 20,000	20,000 or more
<i>Base of Oct-24 estimate:</i>	747	87	399	72	604	465	592	310	408	266	320	301	135	45
October 2024 estimate	3.58M	0.23M	1.43M	0.48M	2.82M	1.73M	0.67M	0.60M	1.45M	1.40M	1.96M	2.44M	1.16M	0.60M
<i>Base of Feb-25 estimate of change:</i>	268	28	166	31	254	205	234	132	178	117	114	118	45	16
February 2025 estimate	3.93M	0.23M	1.81M	0.52M	3.37M	1.94M	0.86M	0.62M	2.06M	1.85M	2.11M	2.42M	1.12M	0.76M

Lamb flock – expected sales channels through Jan-Jun 2025

Q5. Of the sales (actual and expected) to be made in the first half of 2025 [ANSWER FROM Q4], what proportion will be made through the following sales channels?

Base: All respondents with lambs sold or expected to sell in 2025, n = 762

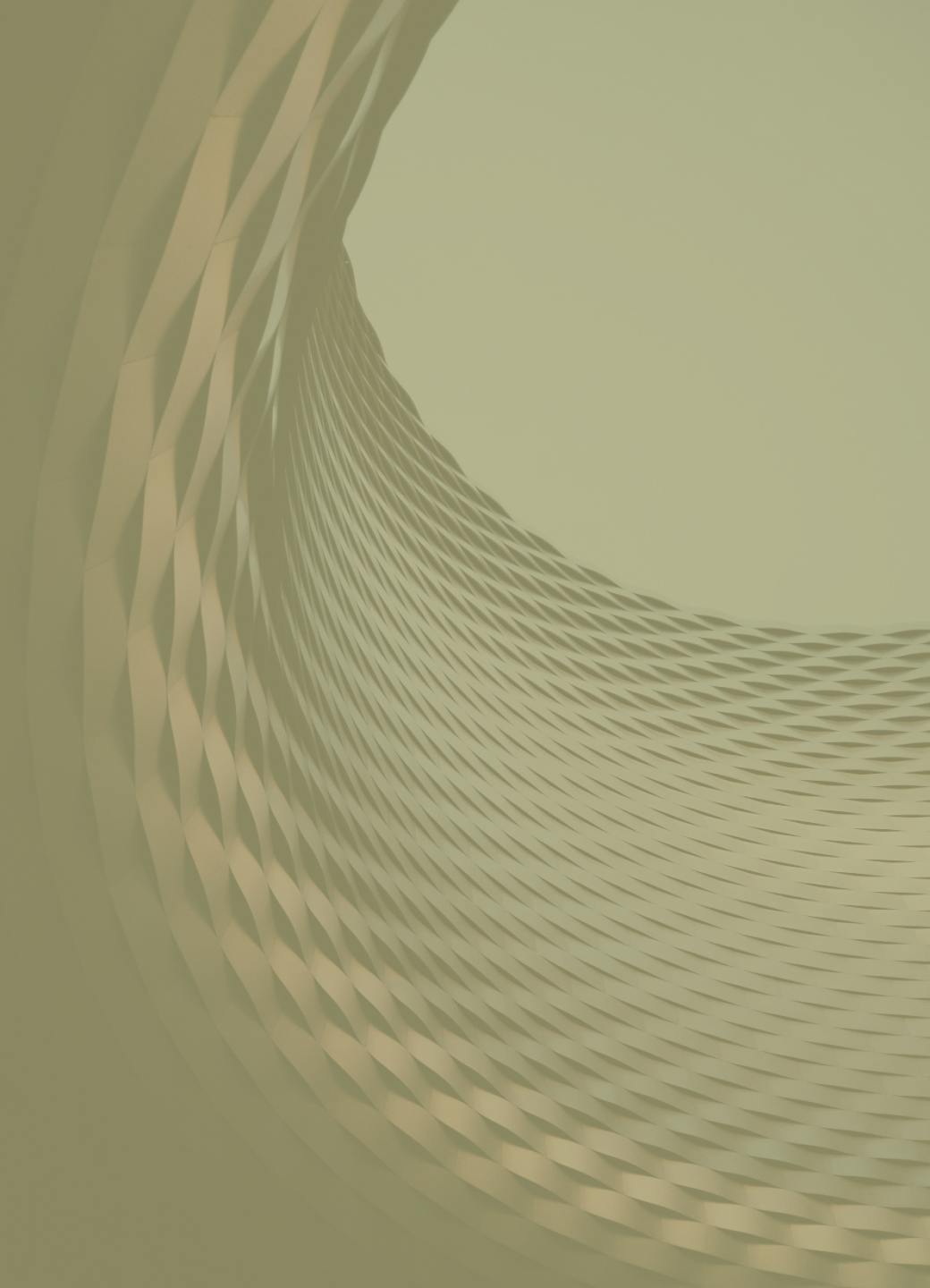
Oct-24 Result
(2024 channels)*



Producers responding to both the October 2024 survey and the February 2025 survey indicated minimal change between the number of channels used and also the preferred channels, with at most a 6% difference between channels for expected sales in 2024 and in 2025.

	State						Total Flock Size (sheep and lambs)							
	NSW	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Less than 500	500 – < 1,000	1,000 – < 2,000	2,000 – < 3,000	3,000 – < 5,000	5,000 – < 10,000	10,000 – < 20,000	20,000 or more
Base:	218	20	139	28	196	160	161	113	144	93	94	103	39	15
Mean number of channels used	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8
Saleyard auction	73%	58%	38%	54%	60%	32%	76%	73%	46%	39%	38%	21%	9%	6%
Over the hooks	15%	6%	45%	30%	29%	49%	12%	21%	40%	43%	45%	49%	60%	48%
Paddock sales	5%	6%	8%	7%	5%	16%	4%	3%	8%	8%	8%	16%	27%	10%
Online	3%	17%	2%	6%	2%	0%	2%	1%	3%	5%	3%	10%	4%	6%
Forward price contracts	2%	<1%	2%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	4%	3%	4%	<1%	23%
Some other way	2%	13%	5%	0%	3%	2%	5%	1%	2%	1%	3%	1%	0%	8%

* Question asked in October 2024 survey: Q17. Of the expected lamb sales to be made in the second half of 2024, what proportion will be made through the following sales channels?



Attachments

Comparison of October 2024 and February 2025 sample

October 2024 Survey completes (count)

	ALL FLOCK SIZES	Less than 500	500 – < 1,000	1,000 – < 2,000	2,000 – < 3,000	3,000 – < 5,000	5,000 – < 10,000	10,000 – < 20,000	20,000 or more
AUSTRALIA	2,547	674	334	428	280	336	310	140	45
NSW	805	222	101	124	85	111	106	42	14
VIC	642	202	103	100	56	73	60	40	8
WA	506	106	58	67	71	78	83	32	11
SA	413	84	56	114	56	52	33	12	6
QLD	100	34	4	10	9	17	16	8	2
TAS	78	24	12	13	3	5	11	6	4
ACT	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

October 2024 Survey completes (proportion of total)

	ALL FLOCK SIZES	Less than 500	500 – < 1,000	1,000 – < 2,000	2,000 – < 3,000	3,000 – < 5,000	5,000 – < 10,000	10,000 – < 20,000	20,000 or more
AUSTRALIA	100%	26%	13%	17%	11%	13%	12%	5%	2%
NSW	32%	9%	4%	5%	3%	4%	4%	2%	1%
VIC	25%	8%	4%	4%	2%	3%	2%	2%	<1%
WA	20%	4%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	1%	<1%
SA	16%	3%	2%	4%	2%	2%	1%	<1%	<1%
QLD	4%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%
TAS	3%	1%	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
ACT	<1%	<1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	<1%	0%	0%
NT	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

February 2025 Survey completes (count)

	ALL FLOCK SIZES	Less than 500	500 – < 1,000	1,000 – < 2,000	2,000 – < 3,000	3,000 – < 5,000	5,000 – < 10,000	10,000 – < 20,000	20,000 or more
AUSTRALIA	954	234	132	178	117	114	118	45	16
NSW	268	72	35	39	37	28	38	11	8
VIC	254	76	44	45	22	31	18	17	1
WA	205	37	26	27	33	32	37	9	4
SA	166	30	22	58	22	16	14	3	1
QLD	28	7	2	2	1	6	5	4	1
TAS	31	10	3	7	2	1	6	1	1
ACT	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

February 2025 Survey completes (proportion of total)

	ALL FLOCK SIZES	Less than 500	500 – < 1,000	1,000 – < 2,000	2,000 – < 3,000	3,000 – < 5,000	5,000 – < 10,000	10,000 – < 20,000	20,000 or more
AUSTRALIA	100%	25%	14%	19%	12%	12%	12%	5%	2%
NSW	28%	8%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	1%	1%
VIC	27%	8%	5%	5%	2%	3%	2%	2%	<1%
WA	21%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	1%	<1%
SA	17%	3%	2%	6%	2%	2%	1%	<1%	<1%
QLD	3%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%
TAS	3%	1%	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%
ACT	<1%	<1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NT	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Survey Program The Sheep Producers Intentions Survey, undertaken by MLA and AWI, is used to help industry determine wool and lamb production forecasts, and to understand the breed composition of the Australian flock on a national, state and regional basis. The results are used by processors for budgeting purposes and allows import markets to ascertain short-term supply estimates.

Methodology The February 2025 survey utilised a wholly online methodology of producers who responded to the October 2024 survey. Producers were contacted up to four times via email invitation to complete the February 2025 PULSE survey.

Sample lists The list of producers was originally provided for the October 2024 survey, where approval was sought and received to use the MLA Levy Payer Register as the sample. This data was cleaned for any duplicates by email and phone number before use in the research.

Questionnaire A 5-minute questionnaire was used to collect the required information. The survey questionnaire covered the following topic areas:

- What was the actual reported sales through spring and the period up to 31 December 2024, and was this different to their expectation;
 - If different, what was the reason (or reasons) behind selling more or less lambs than they expected;
- What do they now expect to sell in the first half of 2025 (January to June), and is this different to their expectation back in October 2024; and
- Which sales channels do they expect to use during the first half of 2025 (January to June) and is this different to the channels they expected to use for their 2024 sales back in October 2024.

Sample size A total of n = 954 responses were provided by producers, representing a 37% response rate of the n = 2,549 producers who completed the October 2024 survey. The survey respondent breakdown via State was as follows:

	Overall	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA
# of surveys	n = 954	n = 2	n = 268	n = 0	n = 28	n = 166	n = 31	n = 254	n = 205

Timing The interviewing was undertaken between the 3rd – 23rd February 2025.

Weighting The survey results were weighted. A description of the weighting process used for the February 2025 Sheep Producers Intentions Survey follows next.

Survey data is often weighted to ensure estimates provide a representative match of the population being estimated and the estimates deliver statistical reliable measures.

For the Sheep Producers Intentions Survey, data has been weighted to ensure the sample provides a strong representation of the population of producers as possible. For this survey, it was considered important to weight the survey data to ensure we have:

- Coverage across the various regions as producers will have different operating conditions. For our purposes, a region is a state – so we need to weight so that our final sample is representative of the distribution of producers across states.
- Coverage across farm businesses of different sizes – obviously, the larger businesses have larger flocks so ensuring we have an appropriate mix of small, medium, large and very large producers is vital for the estimation process.

There may be other variables that help describe the possible differences across producers, but these two variables (state and flock size) will more than likely account for the likely differences that exist in the population of all producers.

For the October 2024 survey, an updated weighting approach was utilised using the most recent available information. The weighting approach involved two factors:

- **State:** the estimate of the total number of agricultural businesses with sheep and lambs in each state from the Levy Payer Register for the most recent financial year (2023-24), totalling just under 42k producers (up from the ABS Ag Census 2020-21 estimate adjusted upwards to account for EVAO under \$40k of just under 41k, a 2.5% increase).
- **Total Flock Size:** With no recent data available to adjust or inform this factor, the proportional breakdown of the total flock size categories across each state from the previous weighting matrix was used (based on the most recent ABS Ag Census data available, 2020-21).

This final weighting matrix was then used to weight the October 2024 Sheep Producers Intentions survey data. The same weighting matrix was also used to weight the February 2025 Sheep Producers Intentions survey data to ensure consistency across the time periods.

Estimated total number of agricultural businesses with sheep and lambs

	ALL FLOCK SIZES	Less than 500	500 – < 1,000	1,000 – < 2,000	2,000 – < 3,000	3,000 – < 5,000	5,000 – < 10,000	10,000 – < 20,000	20,000 or more
AUSTRALIA	41,994	19,653	4,983	6,394	3,891	3,651	2,547	716	159
NSW	15,978	7,218	2,001	2,574	1,526	1,430	908	255	65
VIC	12,043	6,384	1,463	1,643	1,014	807	567	134	32
SA	6,185	2,384	857	1,233	648	575	358	105	25
WA	4,770	1,622	442	719	571	687	551	160	19
QLD	1,600	1,148	79	105	72	82	82	25	6
TAS	1,299	811	126	115	60	65	77	34	12
ACT	115	82	15	4	0	5	5	4	0
NT	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Reliability of the Estimates

The estimates in this report are based on information obtained from a sample survey. Any data collection may encounter factors, known as non-sampling error, which can impact on the reliability of the resulting statistics. In addition, the reliability of estimates based on sample surveys are also subject to sampling variability. That is, the estimates may differ from those that would have been produced had all persons in the population been included in the survey.

Non-sampling error

Non-sampling error may occur in any collection, whether it is based on a sample or a full count such as a census. Sources of non-sampling error include non-response, errors in reporting by respondents or recording of answers by interviewers and errors in coding and processing data. Every effort is made to reduce non-sampling error by careful design of survey questionnaires and quality control procedures at all stages of data processing.

Sampling error

One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of persons was included. There are about two chances in three (67%) that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the number that would have been obtained if all persons had been surveyed, and about 19 chances in 20 (95%) that the difference will be less than two SEs.

Calculation of Confidence Interval

If 50% of all the people in a population of 20,000 people drink coffee in the morning, and if you were repeat the survey of 377 people ("Did you drink coffee this morning?") many times, then 95% of the time, your survey would find that between 45% and 55% of the people in your sample answered "Yes".

The remaining 5% of the time, or for 1 in 20 survey questions, you would expect the survey response to more than the margin of error away from the true answer.

When you survey a sample of the population, you don't know that you've found the correct answer, but you do know that there's a 95% chance that you're within the margin of error of the correct answer.

In terms of the numbers selected above, the margin of error *MoE* is given by:

$$MoE = z * \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})}{n}}$$

where *n* is the sample size, \hat{p} is the fraction of responses that you are interested in, and *z* is the [critical value](#) for the 95% confidence level (in this case, 1.96).

This calculation is based on the [Normal distribution](#) and assumes you have more than about 30 samples.

Margin of Error for a given sample size and survey estimate	Sample Sizes by State								
	Australia	NSW	VIC	SA	WA	QLD	TAS	ACT	NT
	n = 954	n = 268	n = 254	n = 166	n = 205	n = 28	n = 31	n = 2	n = 0
Survey Estimate 50%	± 3.17%	± 5.99%	± 6.15%	± 7.61%	± 6.84%	± 18.52%	± 17.60%	n/a	n/a

Note. Margin of Errors are provided at the 95% confidence level on the assumption of a normal distribution and the finite population correction is applied where applicable ($n/N > 5\%$). Results labelled "n/a" are due to the assumption of the normal distribution not being upheld ($n\hat{p} < 10$ or $n(1-\hat{p}) < 10$).

Sheep Producers Intentions Survey PULSE – February 2025

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