America's Wildlife Values

California State Report

AMERICA'S WILDLIFE VALUES

WAFWA
Western Association of Fish & Wildlife Agencies

Colorado State University

The Ohio State University

Responsive Management

Acknowledgements

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Executive Summary

The information contained in this summary highlights findings from a survey of residents living in the state of California as part of the project entitled "America's Wildlife Values: Understanding Trends in Public Values toward Wildlife as a Key to Meeting Current and Future Wildlife Management Challenges." This multi-state project sought to explore the values, attitudes, and beliefs of residents across the U.S. in relation to fish and wildlife management. Such information can help agency decision-makers to understand more about the public's interest in fish and wildlife-related issues and their perspectives on management of the state's fish and wildlife.

Specific findings from this report include:

- In total, California received 4292 responses to the survey. Of those responses, 3875 were from mail surveys (9.7% response rate) and 417 were from web-based panels.

- The breakdown of wildlife value orientations in your state is as follows[1].
    - Traditionalist: **18%**
    - Mutualist: **47%**
    - Pluralist: **14%**
    - Distanced: **21%**

- Nearly **57%** of respondents reported feeling that they share many of the same values as your state fish and wildlife agency regarding the management of fish and wildlife.

- Survey respondents held the following beliefs about funding for your state fish and wildlife agency:
    - **12%** view current funding as primarily coming from hunting and fishing license sales.
        - **15%** of respondents believe this should be the funding model used in the future.
    - **74%** view current funding as coming from a mix of hunting and fishing license sales and public tax dollars.
        - **69%** of respondents believe this should be the funding model used in the future.
    - **14%** view current funding as primarily coming from public tax dollars.
        - **17%** of respondents believe this should be the funding model used in the future.

- A majority of respondents **(58%)** expressed trust in your agency to do what is right for fish and wildlife in the state.

Additional information on each of these findings and more can be found within this report. Detailed frequencies for each survey item by wildlife value orientations, current participation in hunting and fishing during the 12 months prior to respondents taking the survey, and by geography are also included in the report. Information about the comparison of your state to other states and information about trends in your state can be found separately in the *Multistate Report on Wildlife Values in America*, made available October 2018.

[1] For definitions of these terms, see page 1 of the attached report.

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Wildlife Value Orientations

Wildlife value orientations represent the different overarching themes in a person's patterns of thought about wildlife, and can be used to identify different "types" of people (Bright et al., 2000). Characterizing segments of the public in this manner allows for a better understanding of the diversity of publics that exists as well as anticipation of how different groups of people will respond to proposed management strategies and programs.

These orientation types are calculated based on responses to a variety of survey items that represent four belief dimensions: (1) social affiliation and (2) caring, which form the mutualism orientation, and (3) hunting and (4) use of wildlife, which form the domination orientation. Means for all items within the mutualist and domination orientation are computed and respondents are segmented into one of four value orientation types by comparing their scores on domination and mutualism simultaneously (high scores were defined as > 4.50 whereas low was defined by a score of ≤ 4.50). For more information on the calculation of wildlife value orientations, see Teel & Manfredo (2009).

When applied to people as a classification,

Traditionalists:

- Score high on the domination orientation and low on the mutualism orientation
- Believe wildlife should be used and managed for human benefit

Mutualists:

- Score high on the mutualism orientation and low on the domination orientation
- Believe wildlife are part of our social network and that we should live in harmony

Pluralists:

- Score high on both the domination and mutualism orientations
- Prioritize these values differently depending on the specific context

Distanced individuals:

- Score low on both the domination and mutualism orientations
- Often believe that wildlife-related issues are less salient to them

Below is a detailed account of wildlife value orientation types in your state using our measurements (available in Appendix B to this report). Throughout this report, responses to additional items such as attitudes, trust, and participation in wildlife-related recreation will be explored by your state's current wildlife value orientation types to give you a feel for how these value types differ in their views on fish and wildlife management.[2]

[2] We also measured respondents' views on three additional scales: 1) social values including whether they hold materialist (e.g., emphasizing the need for physical and economic security) or post-materialist (e.g., emphasizing social affiliation needs) values; 2) the extent to which they anthropomorphized animals (i.e., attributed human traits to animals); and 3) the degree to which they perceived other people in their state as ascribing to a strict set of social norms (i.e., respect of socially agreed-upon practices). These data will be explored across states in relation to wildlife value orientations in our Multistate Report.

Figure 1: Wildlife value orientations in your state

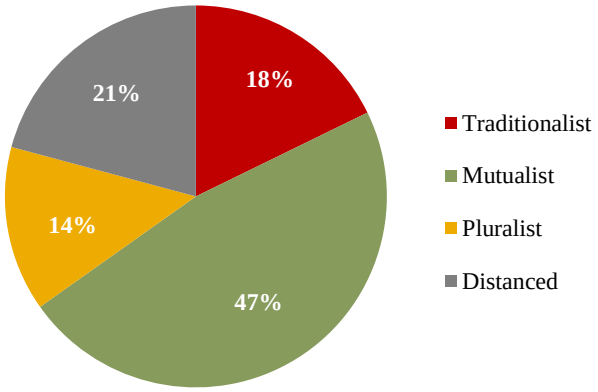


Figure 2: Percent of each wildlife value orientation type who are current hunters/anglers

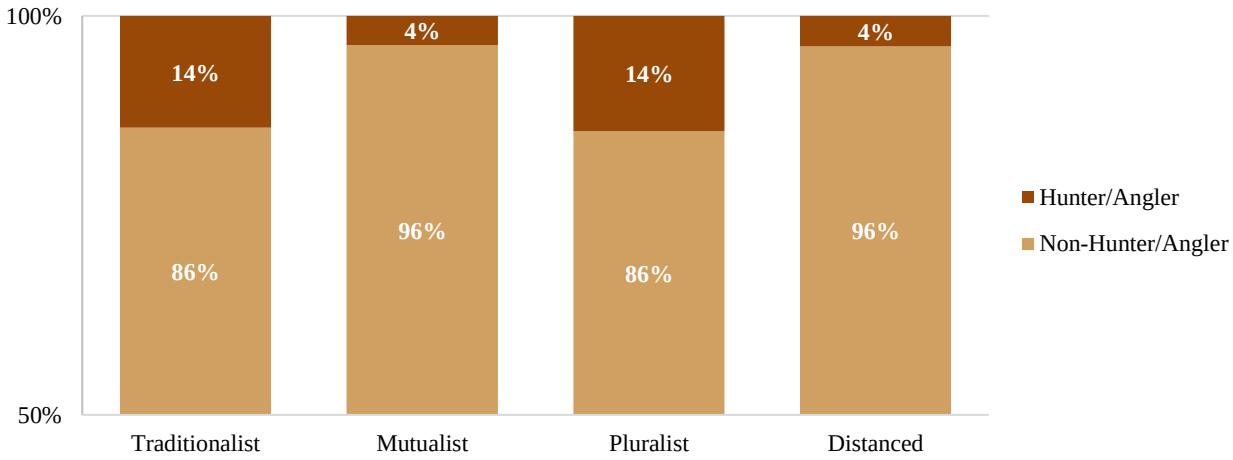


Figure 3: Wildlife value orientations by gender

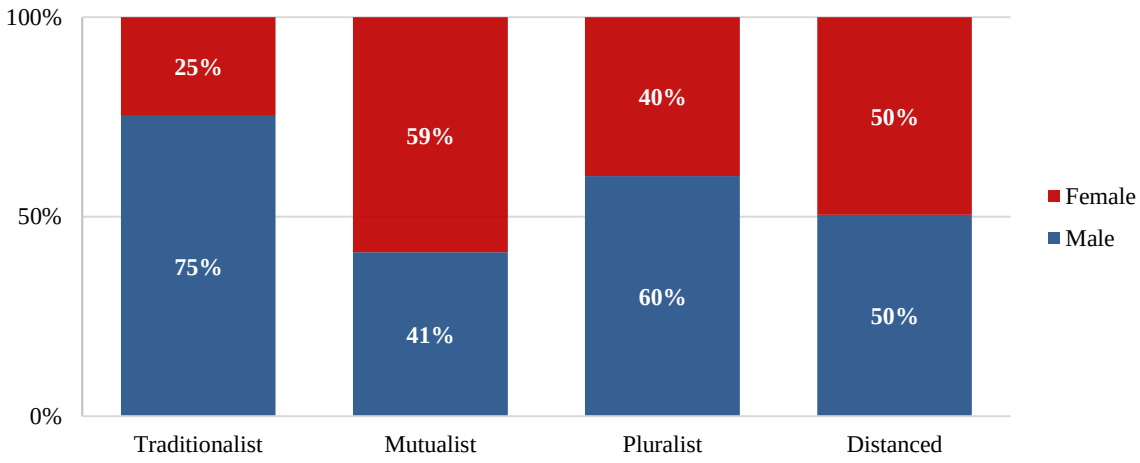


Figure 4: Wildlife value orientations by age groups

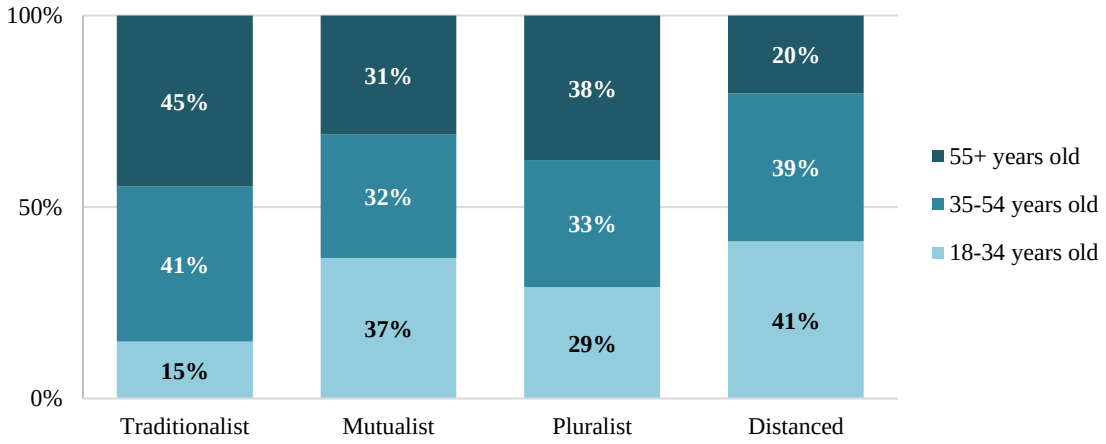


Figure 5: Wildlife value orientations by income groups

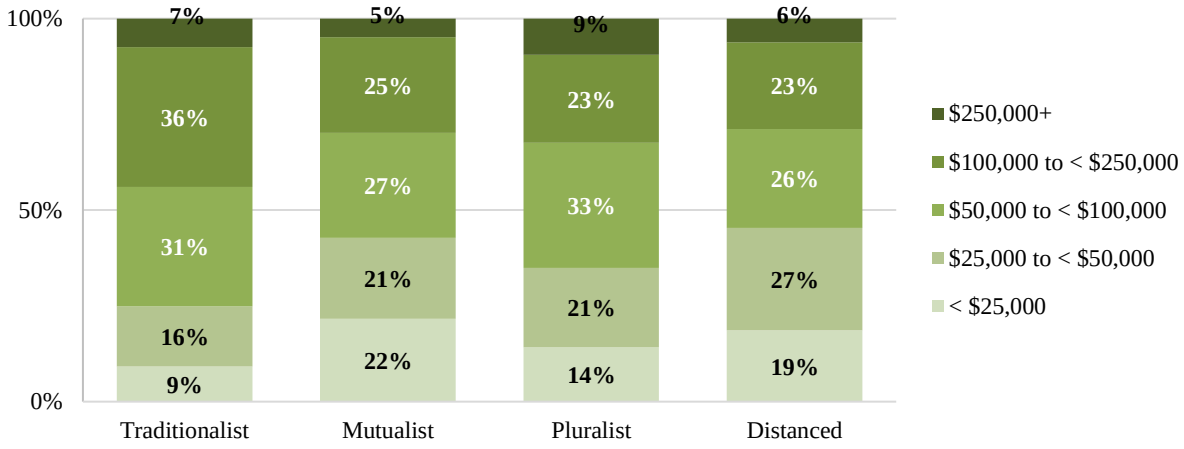


Figure 6: Wildlife value orientations by education

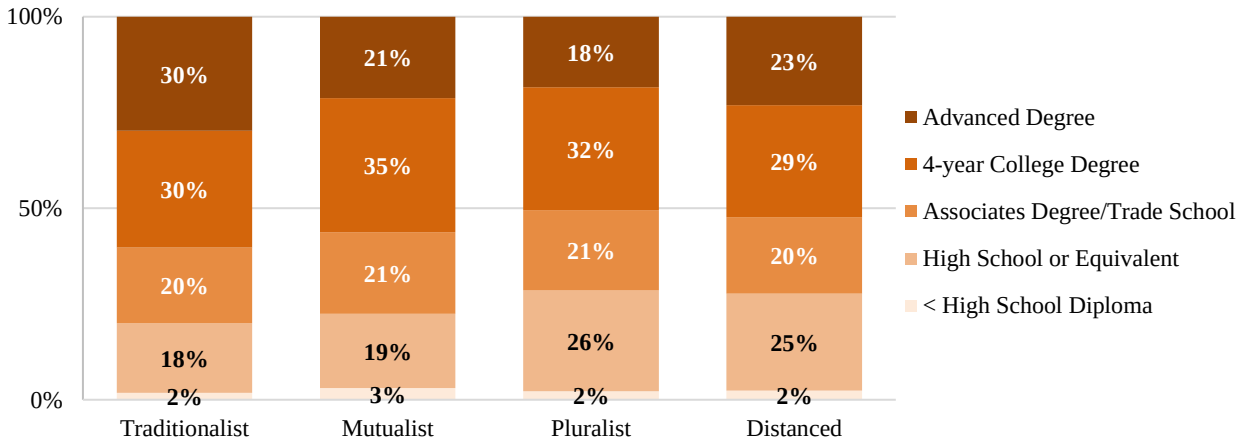
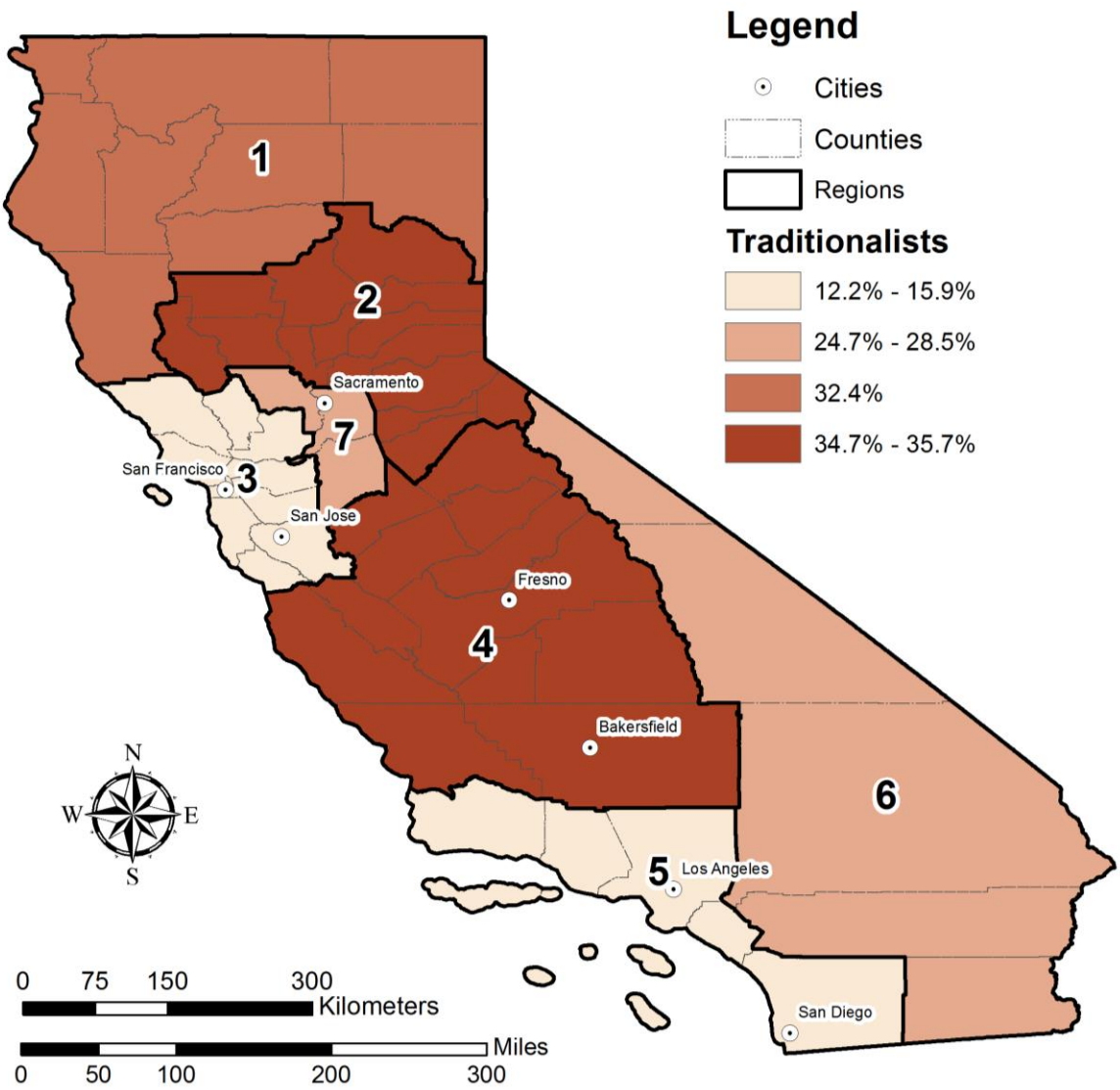


*Figure 7: Wildlife value orientations by geography (a-d)**

a) Traditionalists



*Regions used for geographic depiction of study results

Region		Sample size
1 - Northern Region		864
2 - North Central Region	(excluding portions of Sacramento, San Joaquin and Yolo counties)	1013
3 - Bay Delta Region	(excluding portions of Sacramento, San Joaquin and Yolo counties)	680
4 - Central Region		692
5 - South Coast Region		482
6 - Inland Deserts Region		341
7 – Sacramento, San Joaquin & Yolo County Region		206

Figure 7 (continued): Wildlife value orientations by geography (a-d)

a) Mutualists

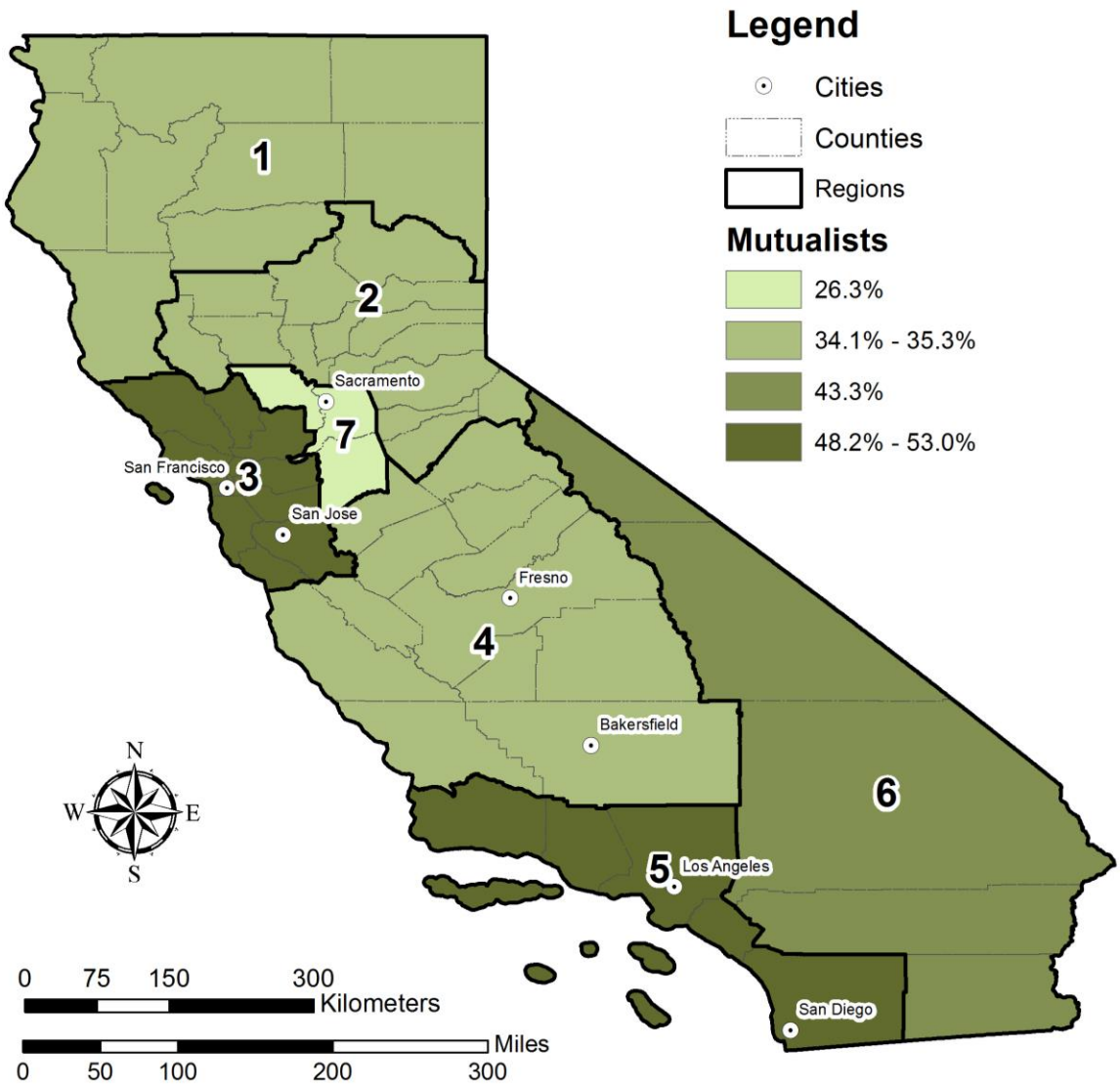


Figure 7 (continued): Wildlife value orientations by geography (a-d)

c) Pluralists

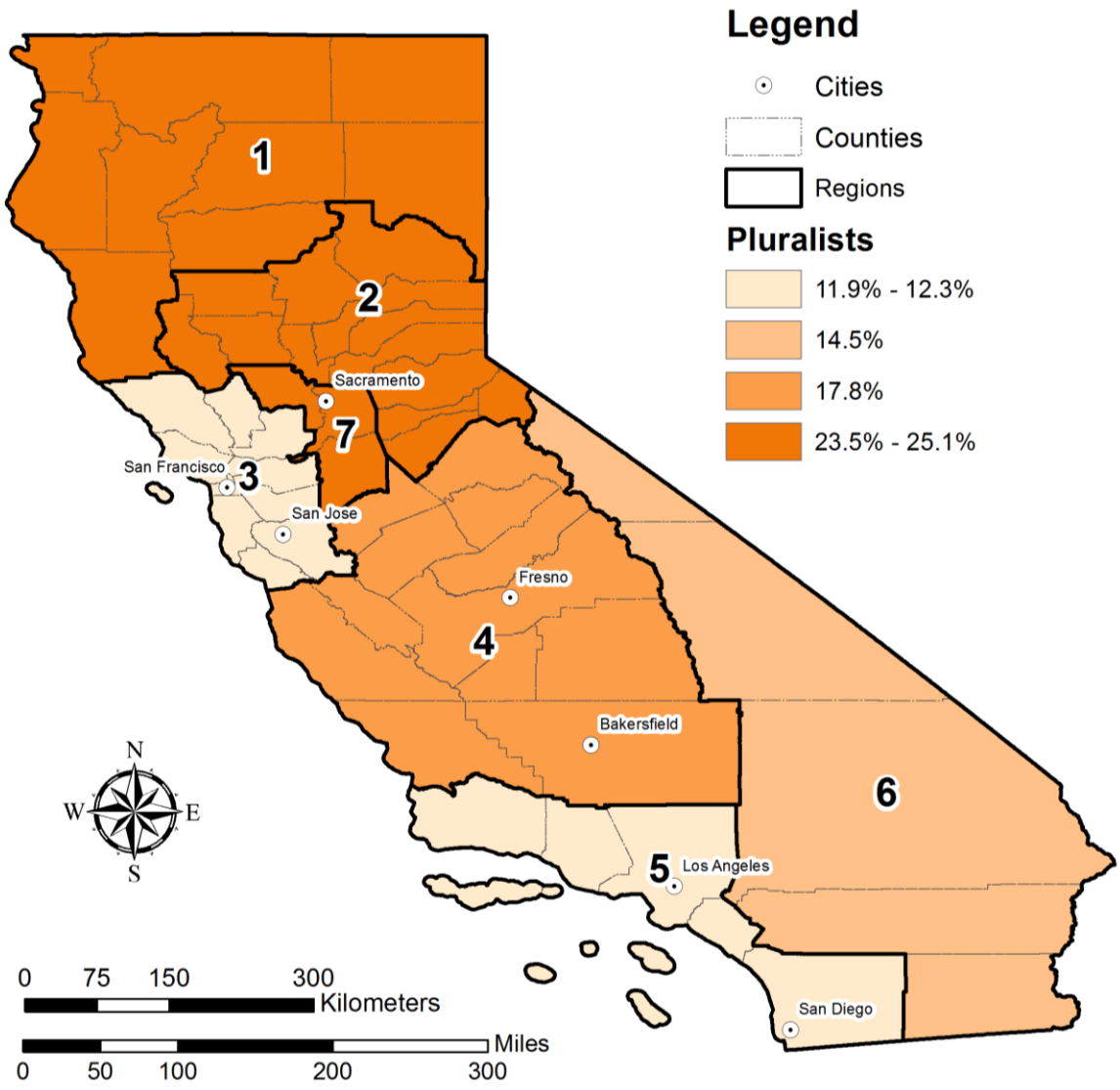


Figure 7 (continued): Wildlife value orientations by geography (a-d)

d) Distanced

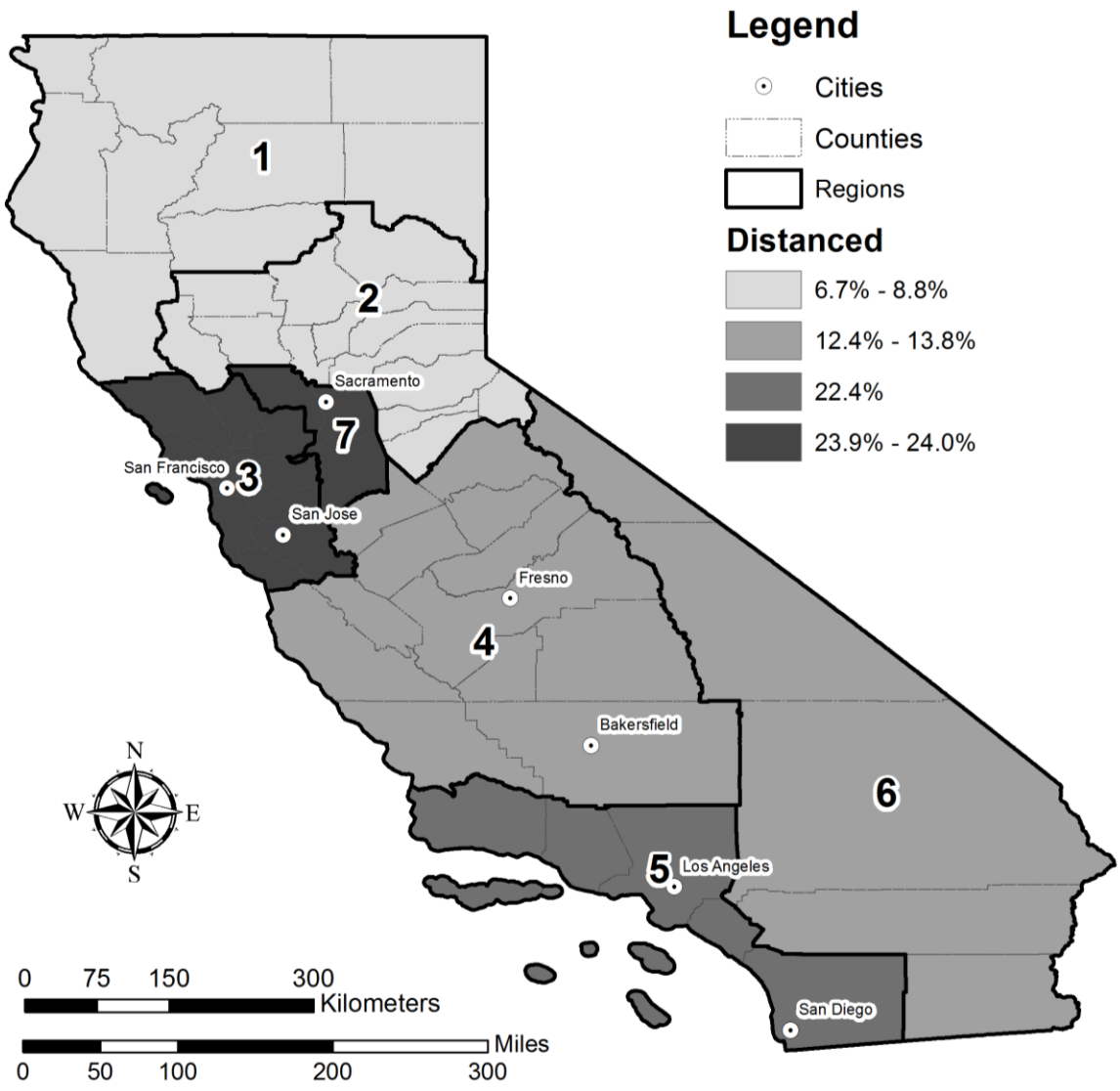


Figure 8: Percent of individuals by group who believed they shared values with agency

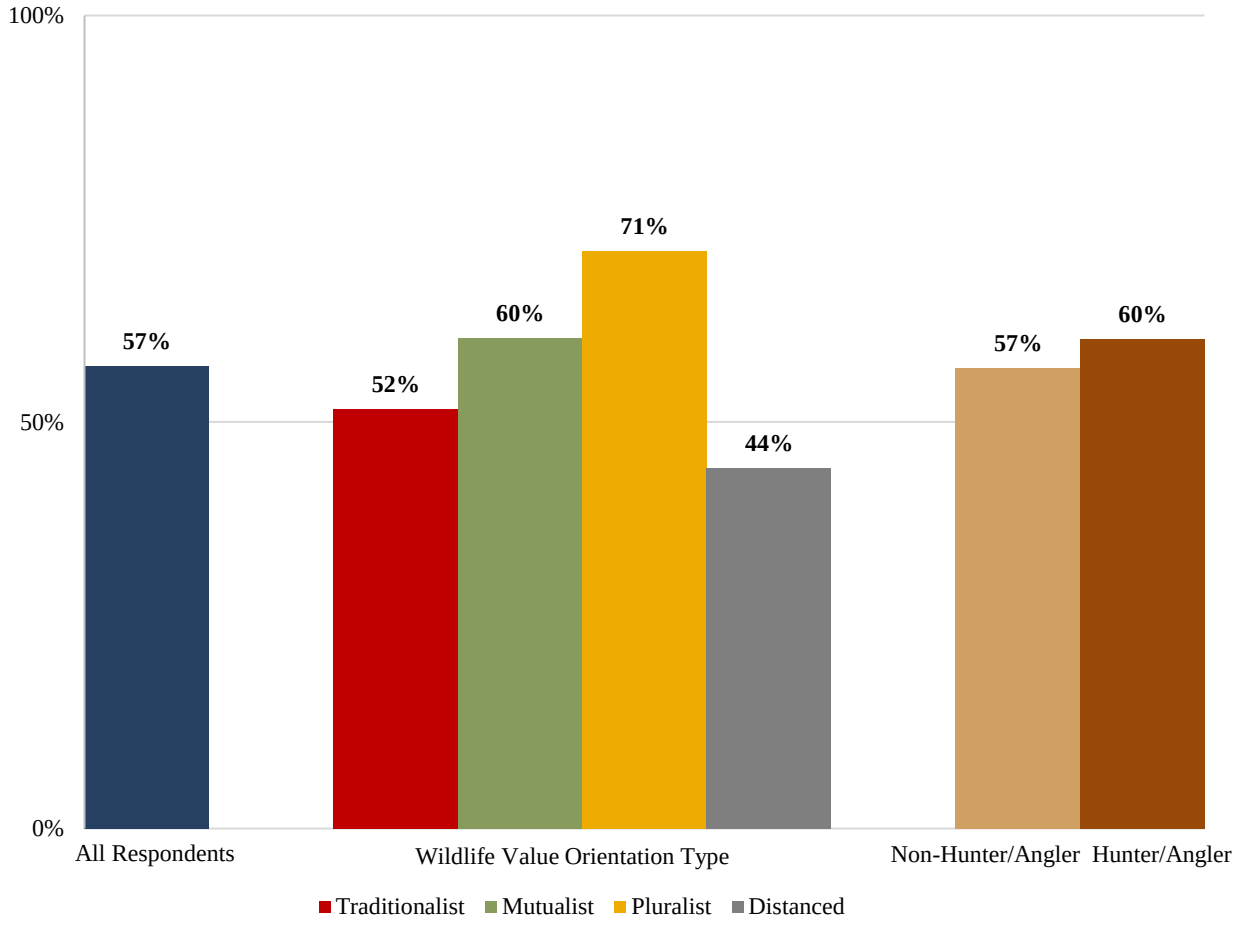
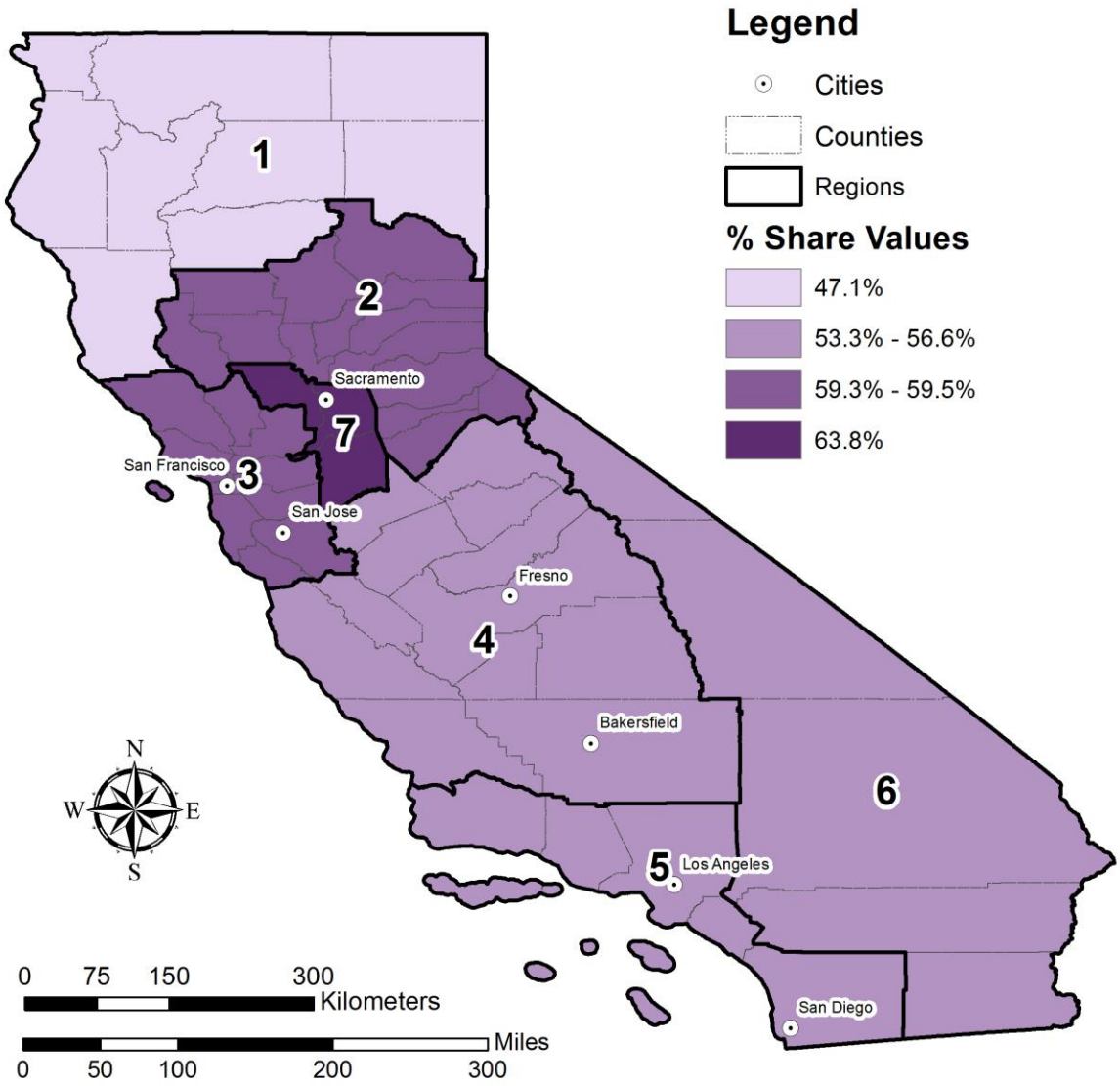


Figure 9: Percent of individuals by geography who believed they shared values with agency



Fish and Wildlife-Related Recreation

Having up-to-date information about fish and wildlife-related recreation is vitally important for fish and wildlife management professionals to understand the interests of the public in their states. On this survey, we asked residents from your state to indicate whether they had ever participated in hunting, fishing, and wildlife viewing and if they had participated in these same activities during the past year. Additionally, we asked residents if they had any interest in participating in these activities in the future. Responses to these questions are provided below for all residents, and by wildlife value orientation, current hunting/fishing participation, and geography.

Figure 10: Participation and interest in fish and wildlife-related recreation

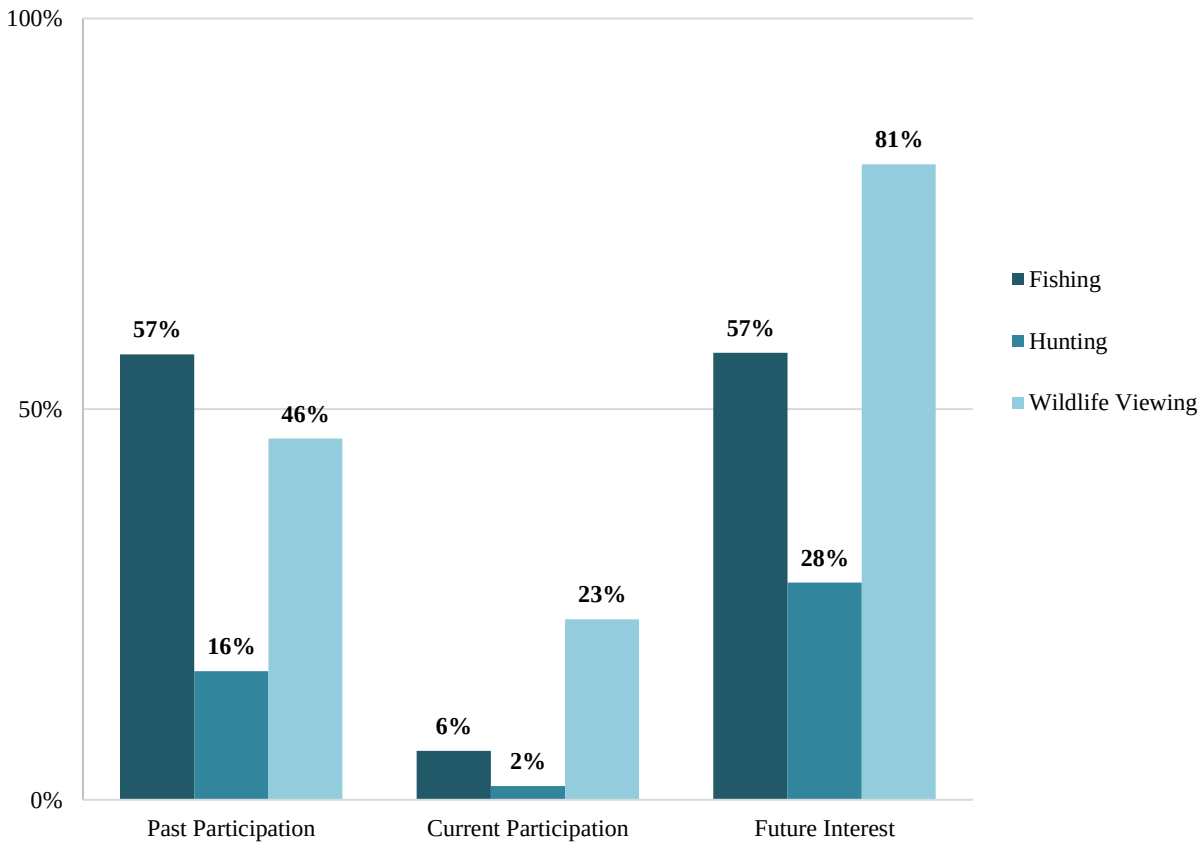


Figure11: Fishing participation and future interest by wildlife value orientation

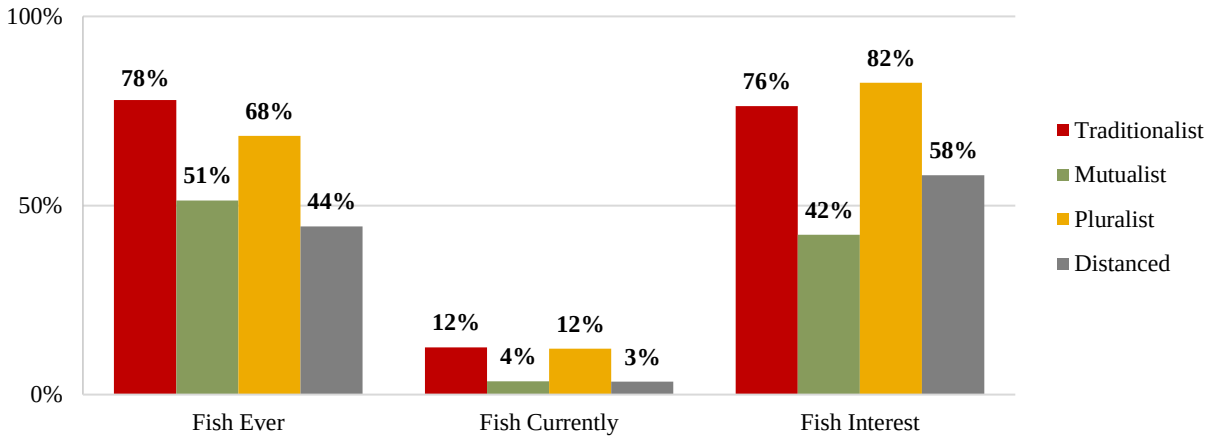


Figure 12: Hunting participation and future interest by wildlife value orientation

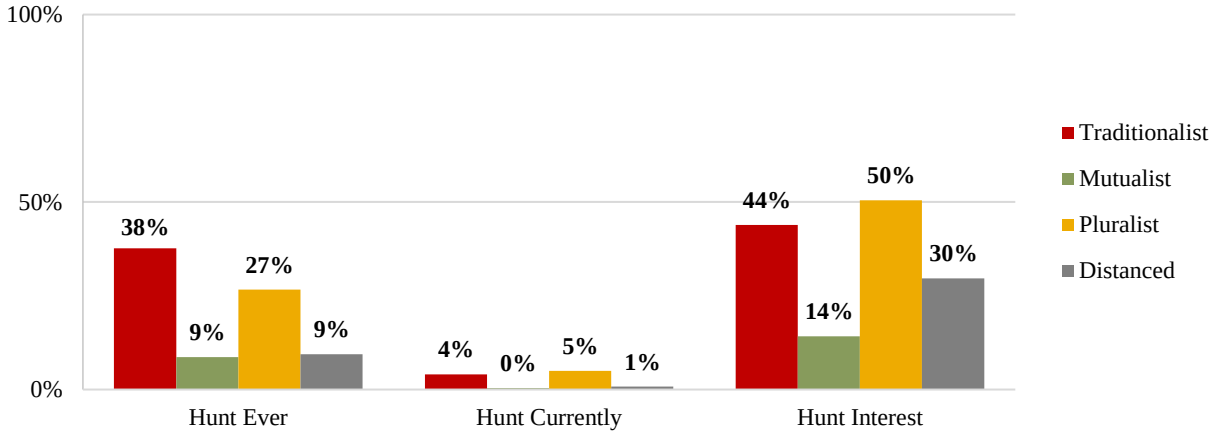


Figure 13: Wildlife viewing participation and future interest by wildlife value orientation

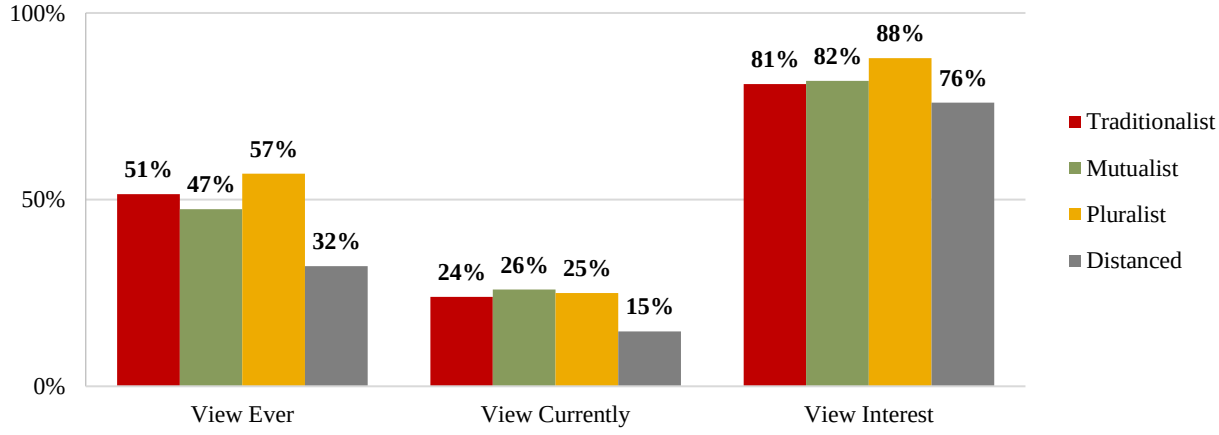


Figure 14: Fishing participation and future interest by geography (a-c)

a) Past Participation

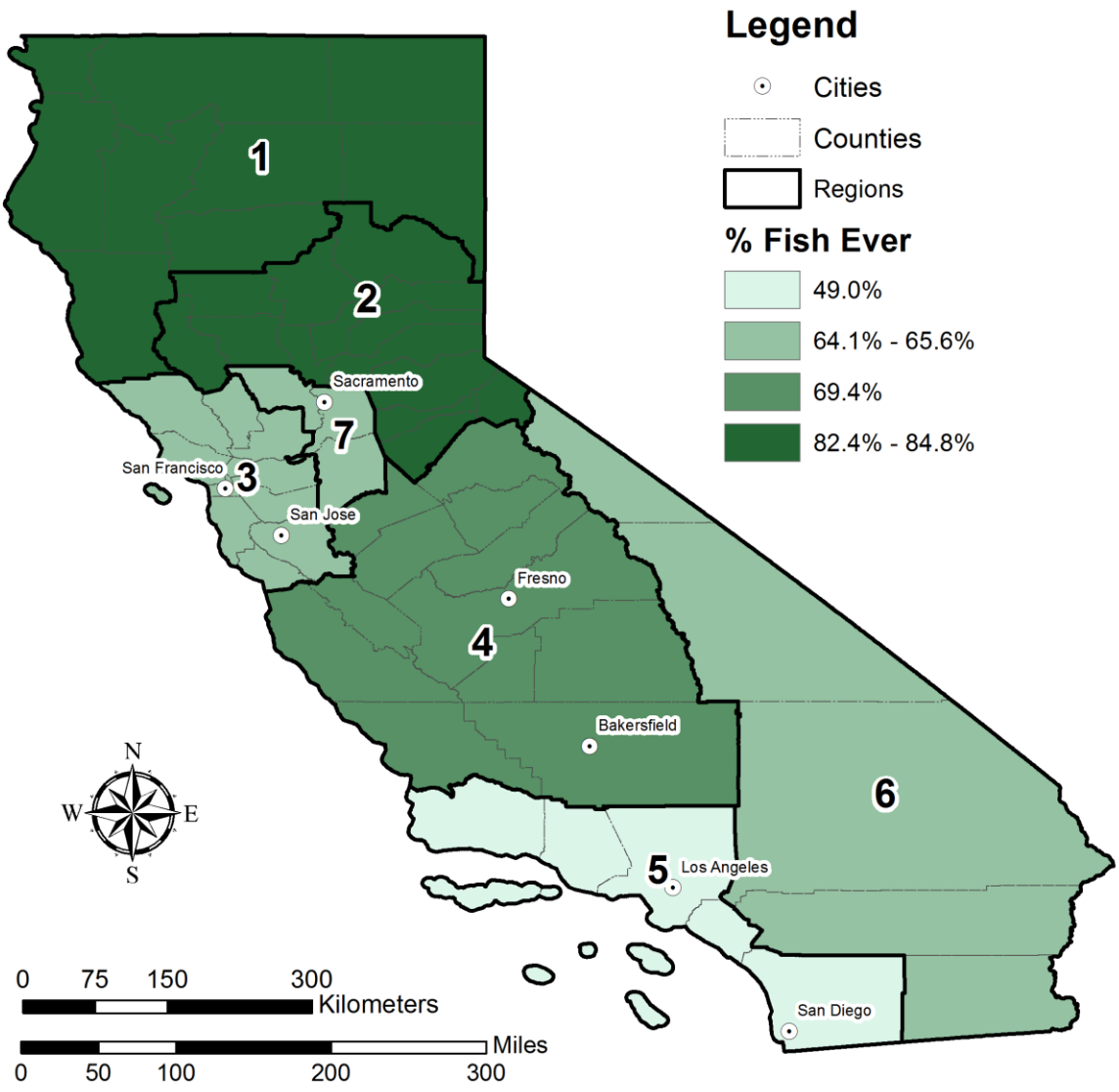


Figure 14 (continued): Fishing participation and future interest by geography (a-c)

b) Current Participation

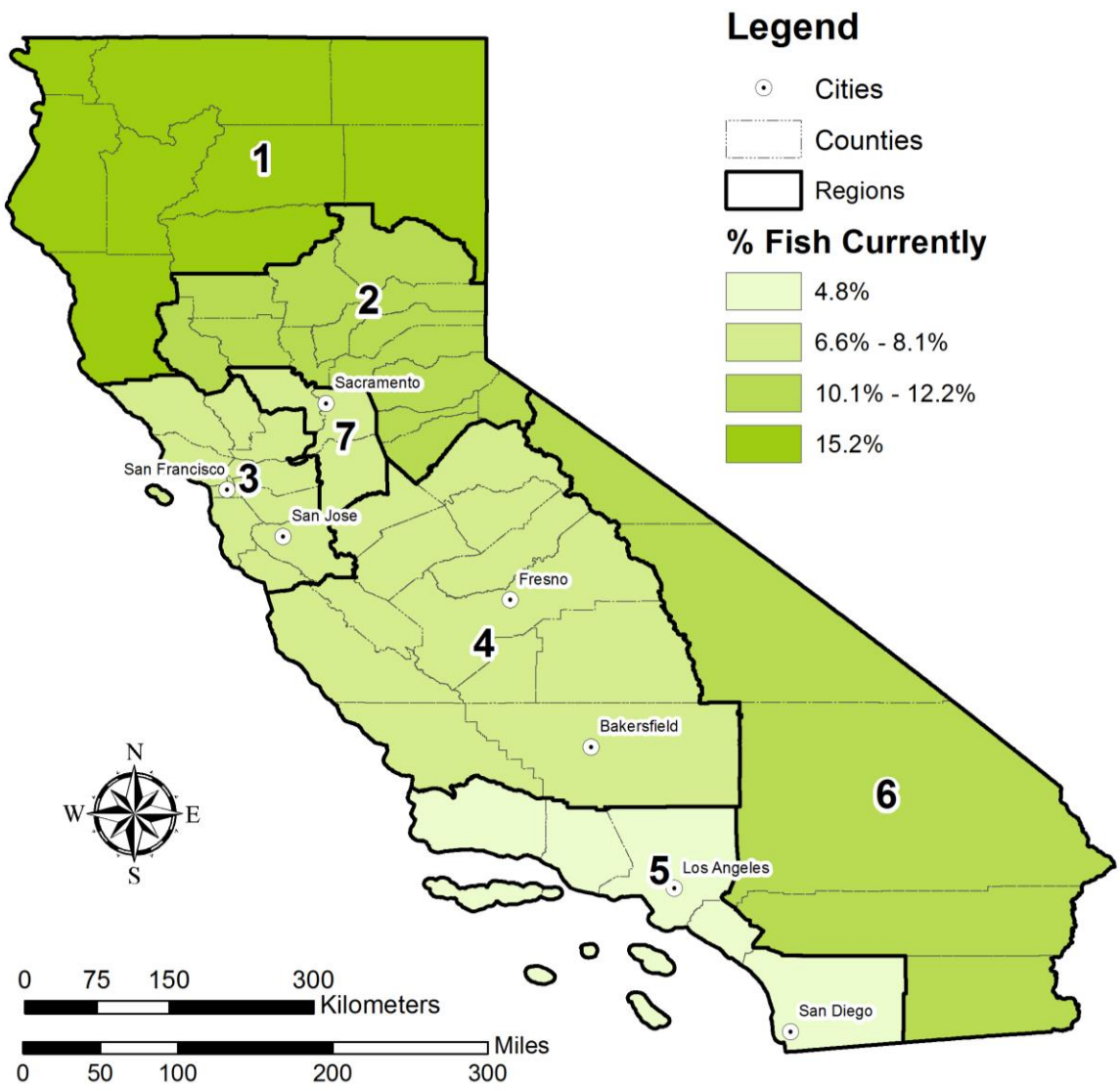


Figure 14 (continued): Fishing participation and future interest by geography (a-c)

c) Interest in Future Participation

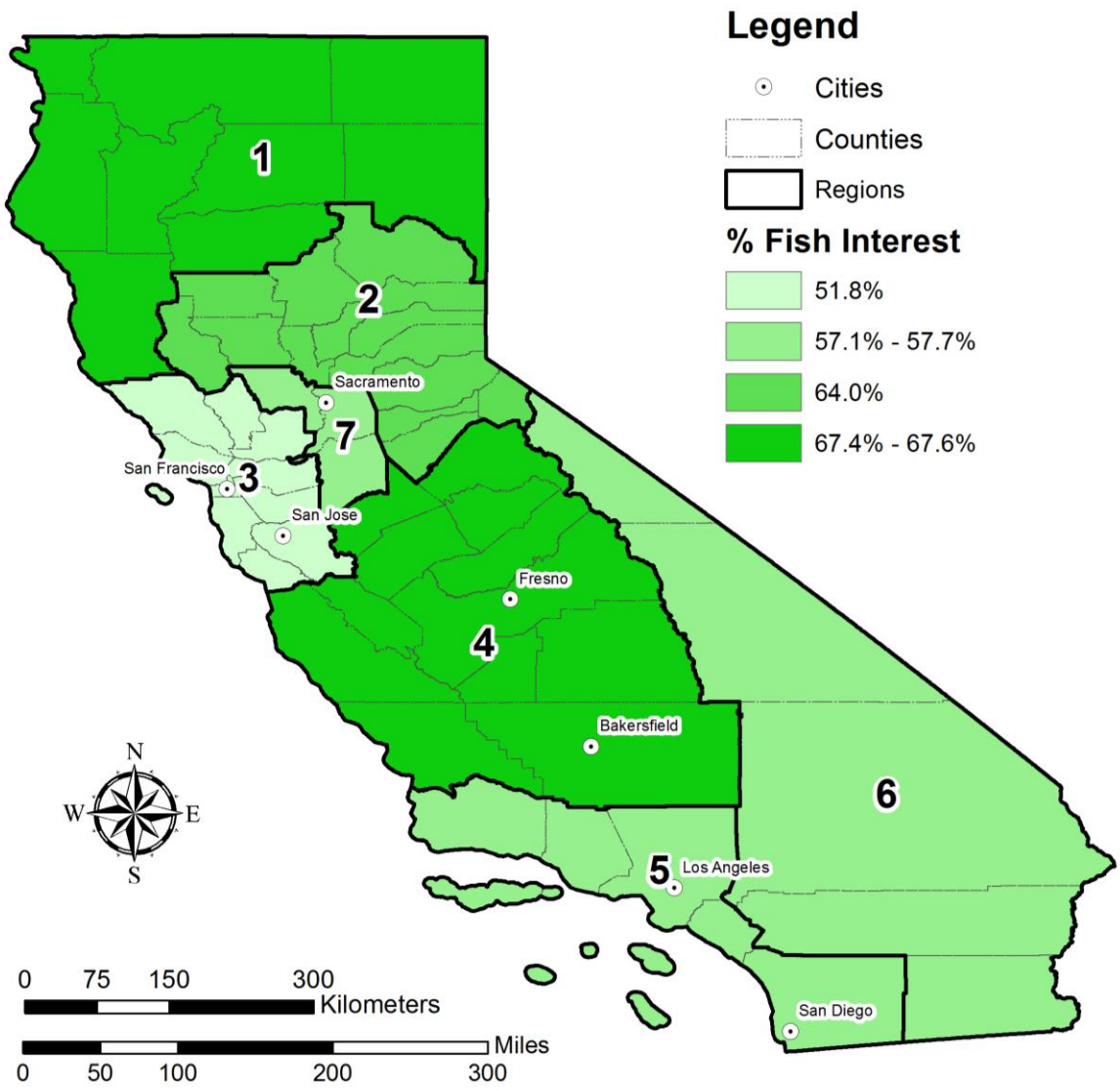


Figure 15: Hunting participation and future interest by geography (a-c)

a) Past Participation

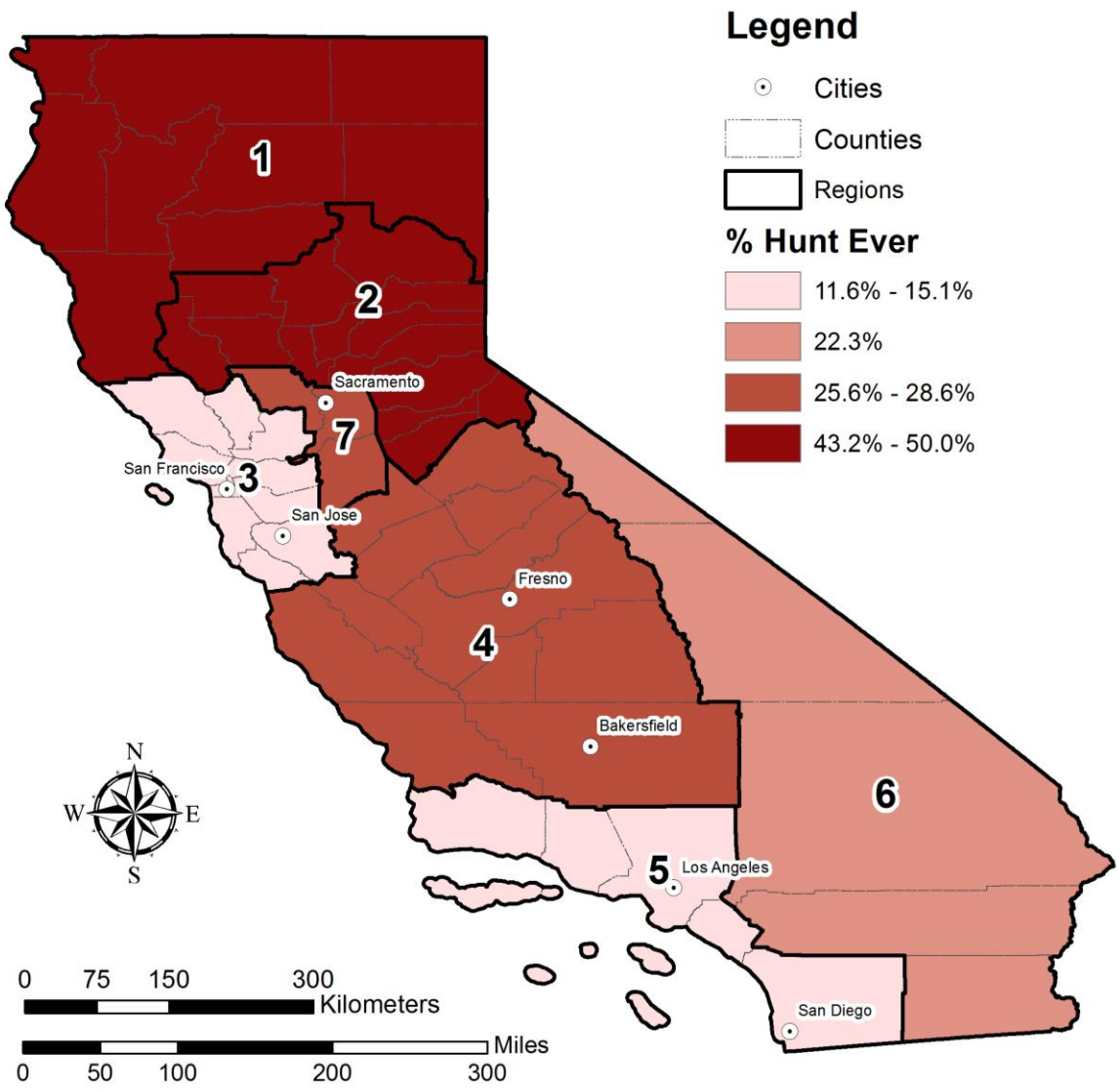


Figure 15 (continued): Hunting participation and future interest by geography (a-c)

b) Current Participation

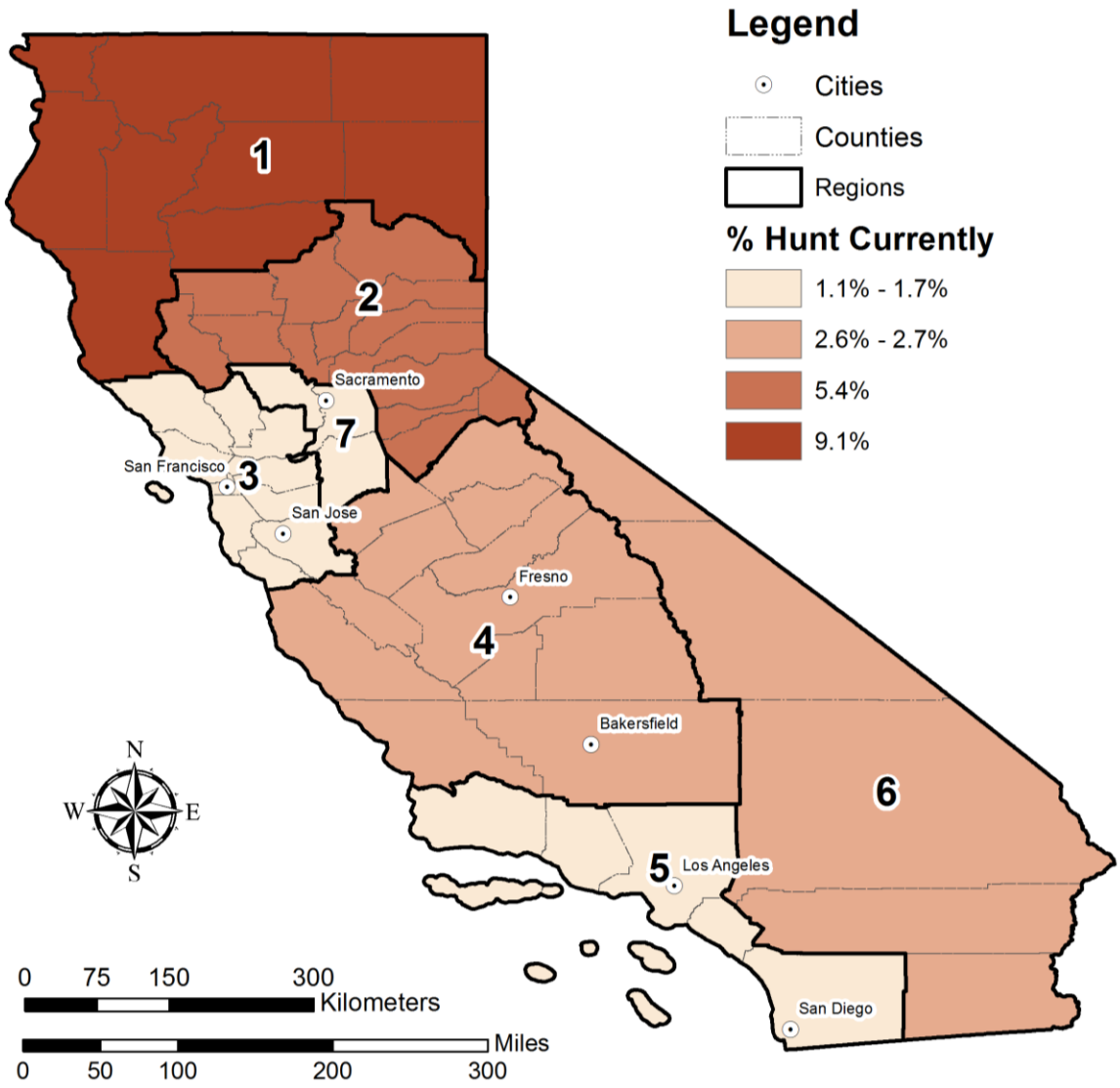


Figure 15 (continued): Hunting participation and future interest by geography (a-c)

c) Interest in Future Participation

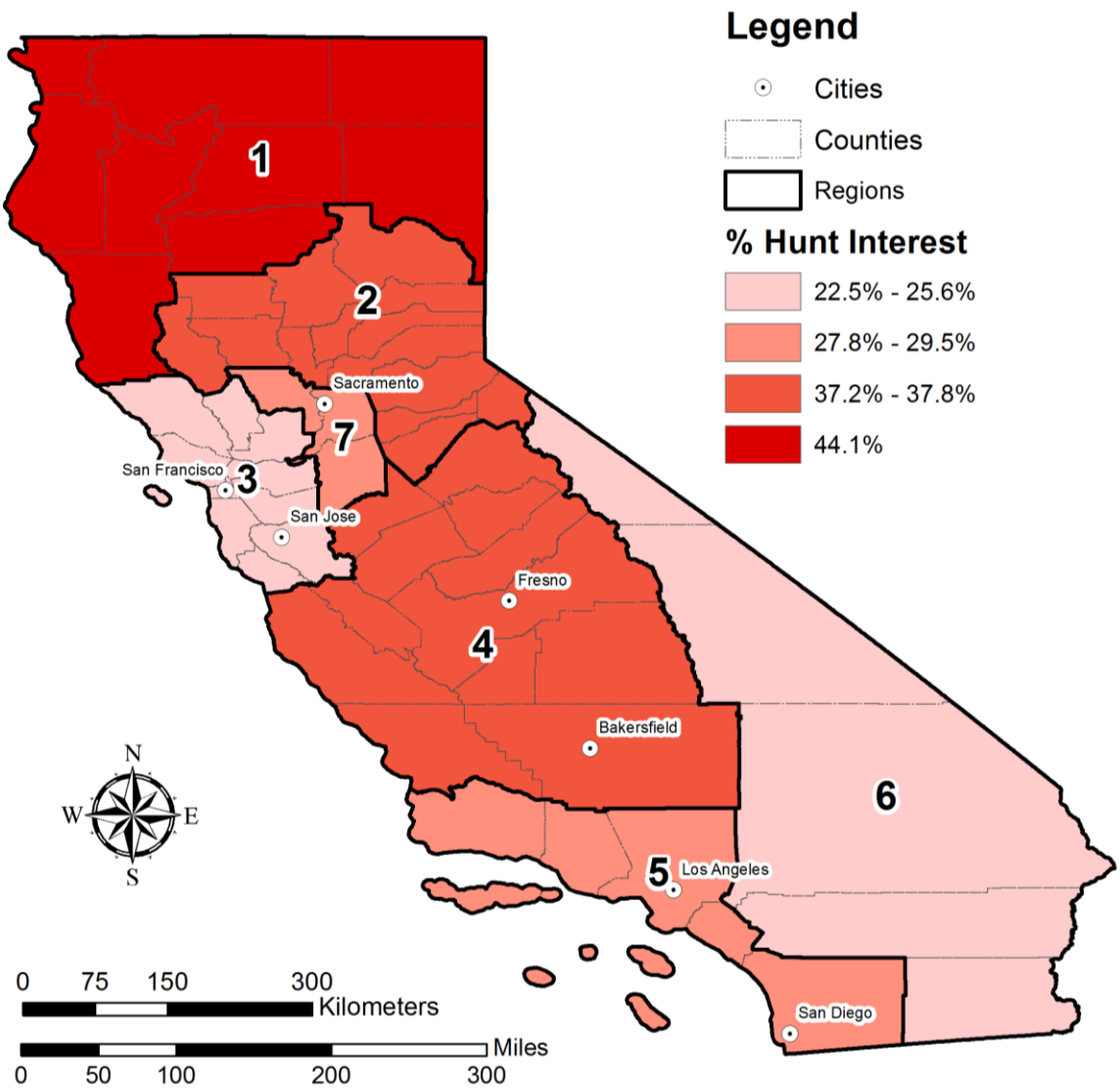


Figure 16: Wildlife viewing participation and future interest by geography (a-c)

a) Past Participation

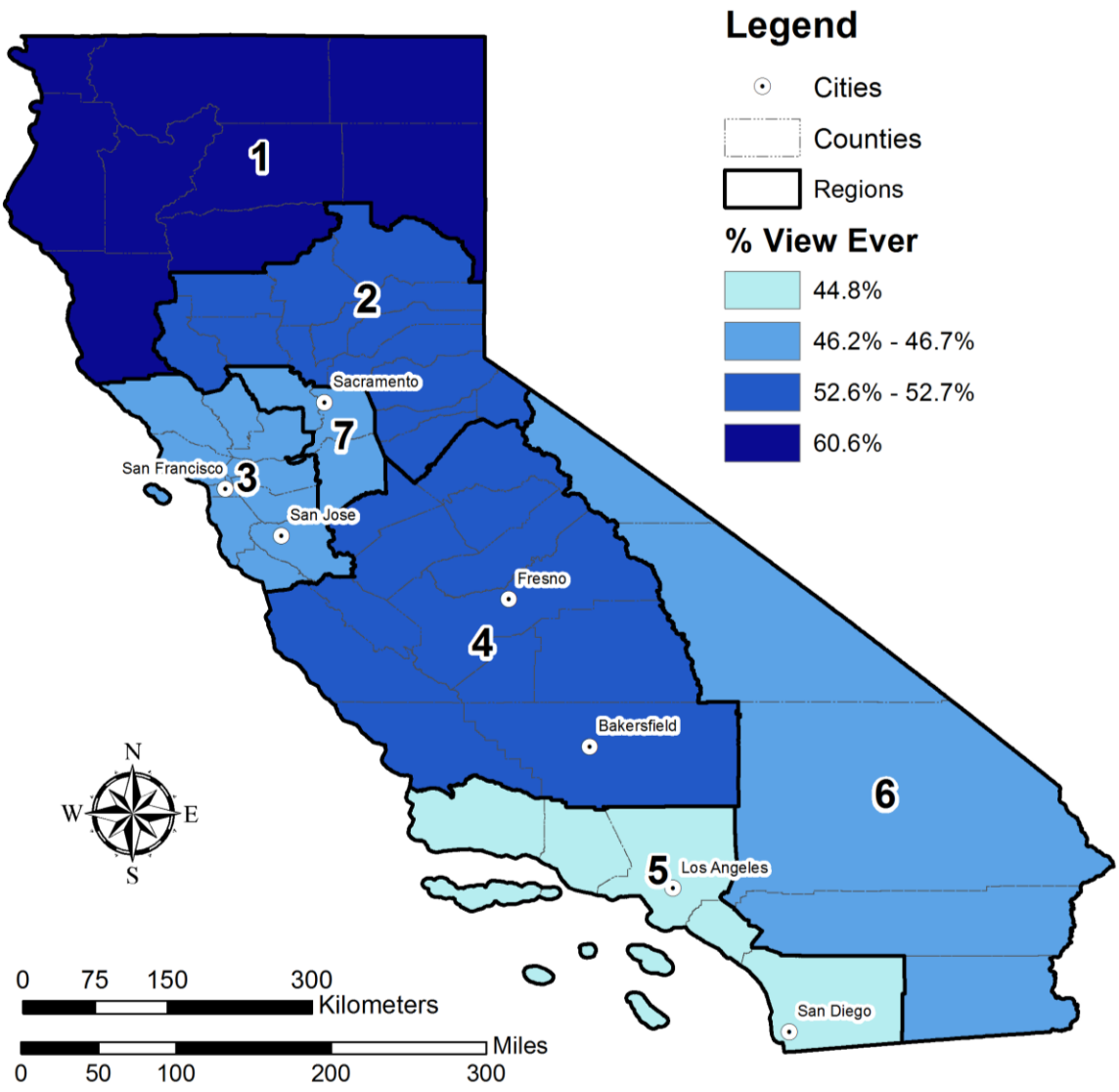


Figure 16 (continued): Wildlife viewing participation and future interest by geography (a-c)

b) Current Participation

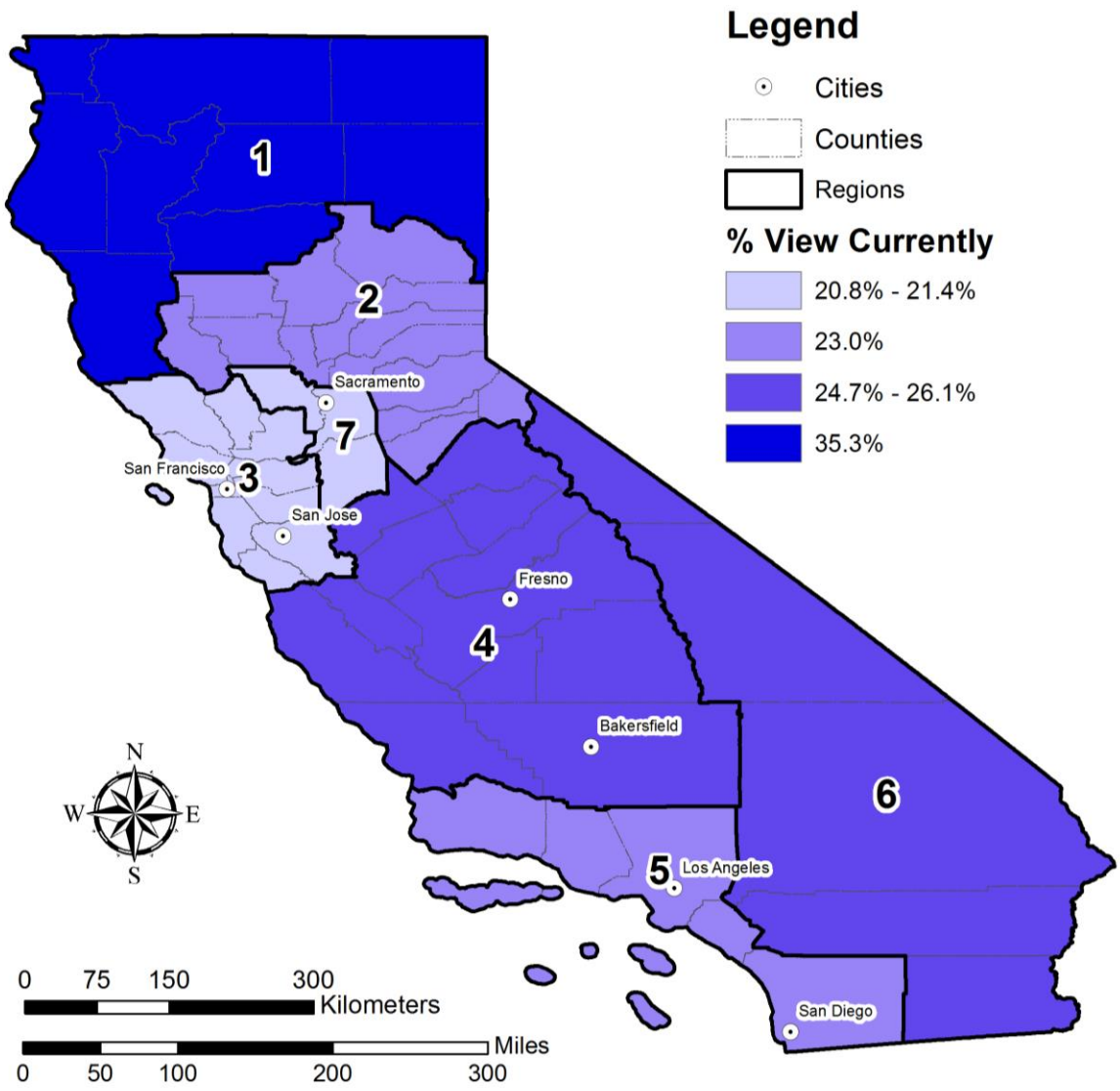
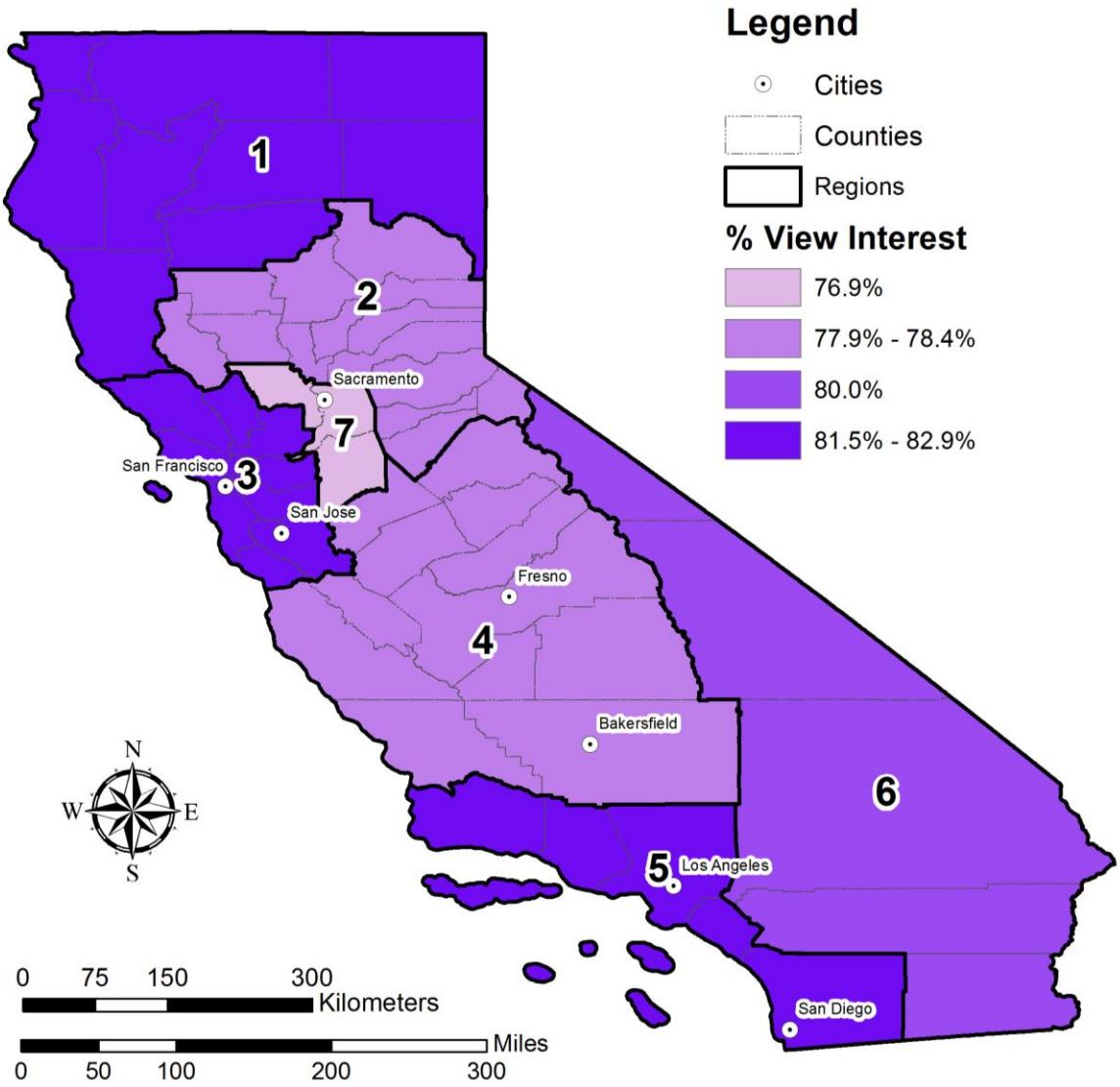


Figure 16 (continued): Wildlife viewing participation and future interest by geography (a-c)

c) Interest in Future Participation



Recruitment and Reactivation

Many state fish and wildlife agencies are interested in recruiting more people to participate in fish and wildlife-related recreation, and reactivating those who are not current participants but have participated in such activities in the past. Below is the percent of respondents from these two categories who have expressed interest in future participation in fish and wildlife-related recreation.

Fishing

57% of respondents are interested in **fishing** in the future. Of those, approximately

- **11%** actively participate in fishing.
- **58%** have fished but not in the past year.
- **31%** have never fished before.

Hunting

28% of respondents are interested in **hunting** in the future. Of those, approximately

- **6%** actively participate in hunting.
- **27%** have hunted but not in the past year.
- **67%** have never hunted before.

Wildlife Viewing

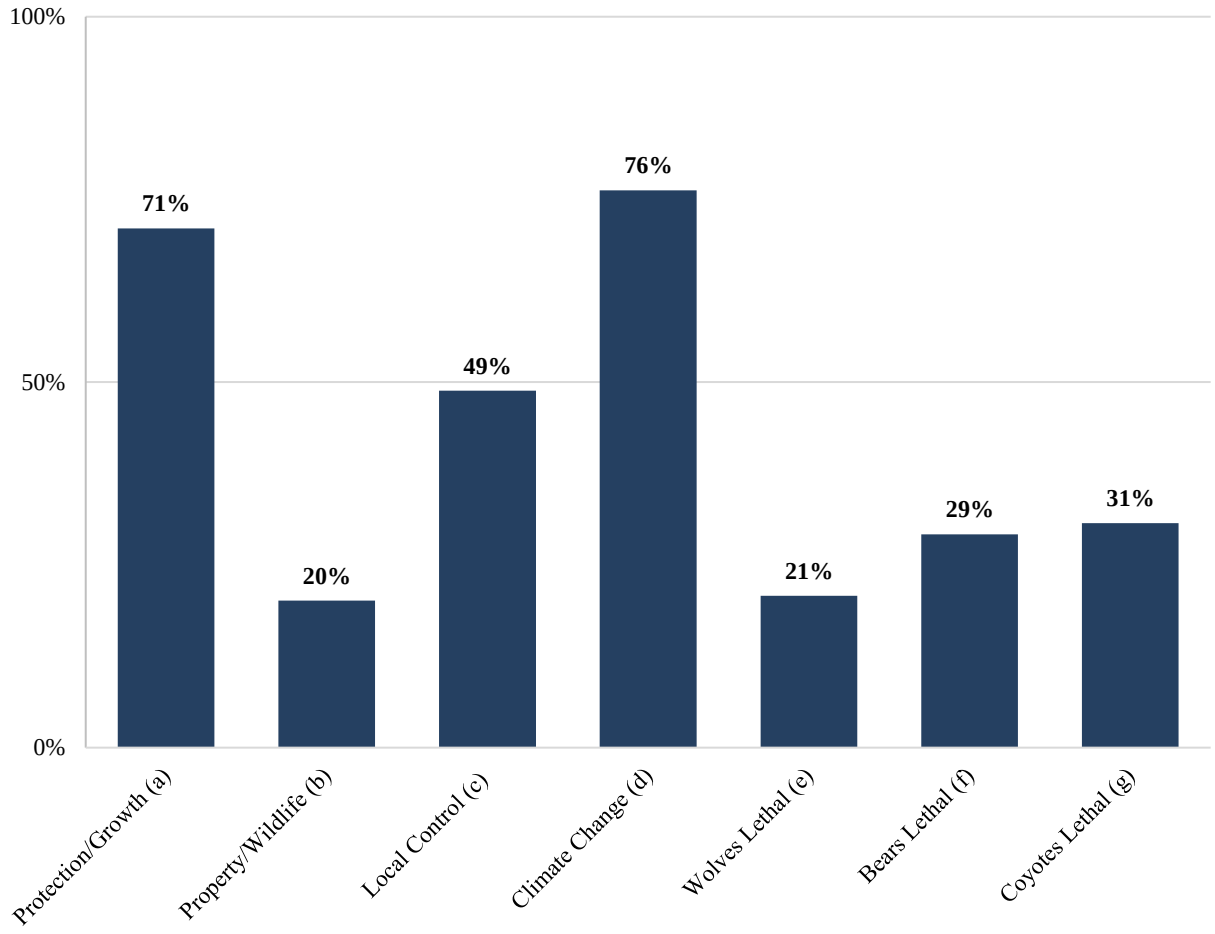
81% of respondents are interested in **wildlife viewing** in the future. Of those, approximately

- **28%** actively participate in wildlife viewing.
- **27%** have participated in wildlife viewing but not in the past year.
- **45%** have never participated in wildlife viewing before.

Issue-Specific Attitudes

Respondents' attitudes towards different fish and wildlife management issues were also measured in this survey. For each statement, respondents were asked to rate their agreement from *strongly disagree* to *strongly agree*. Below are charts indicating agreement with each of these statements by wildlife value orientation, current hunting/fishing participation, and geography. Detailed frequencies for these data can be found at the end of this report.

Figure 17: Agreement with statements about fish and wildlife management



Statement Texts:

a. Protection/Growth: We should strive for a society that emphasizes environmental protection over economic growth.
b. Property/Wildlife: Private property rights are more important than protecting declining or endangered fish and wildlife.
c. Local Control: Local communities should have more control over the management of fish and wildlife.
d. Climate Change: The earth is getting warmer mostly because of human activity such as burning fossil fuels.
e. Wolves Lethal: Wolves that kill livestock should be lethally removed.
f. Bears Lethal: If a black bear attacks a person, that bear should be lethally removed regardless of the circumstances.
g. Coyotes Lethal: Coyotes that kill pets in residential areas should be lethally removed.

Figure 18: Agreement with statements about fish and wildlife management by wildlife value orientation

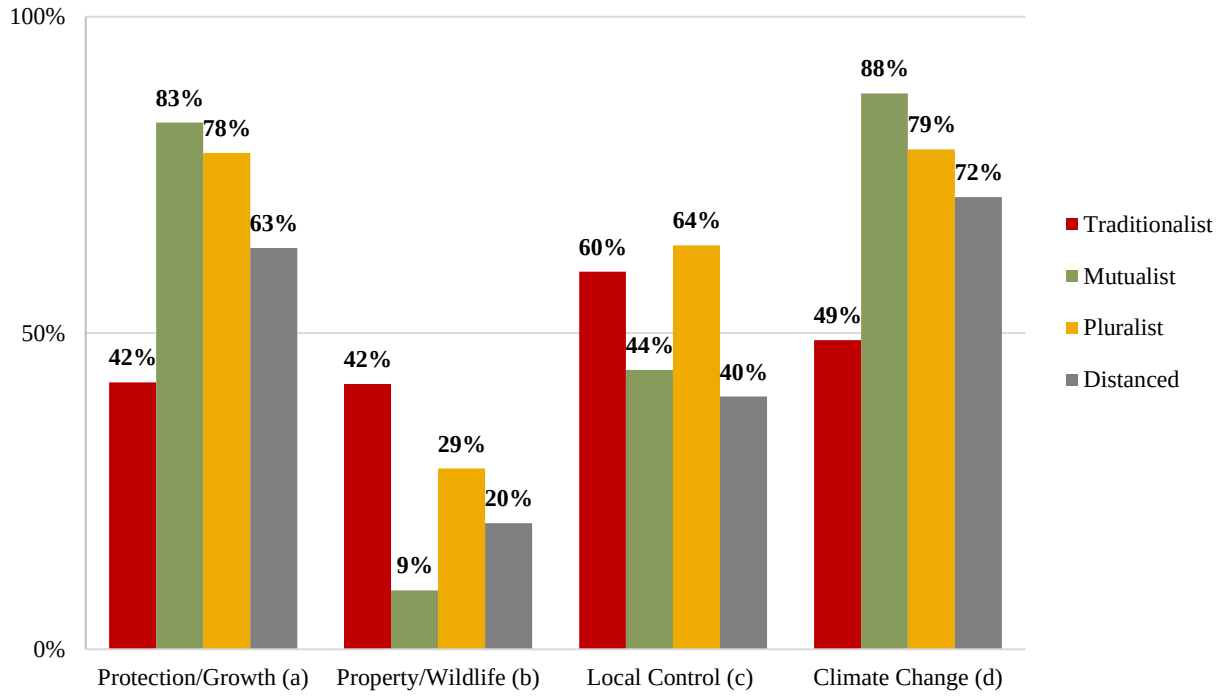


Figure 19: Agreement with statements about fish and wildlife management by current hunting/fishing participation

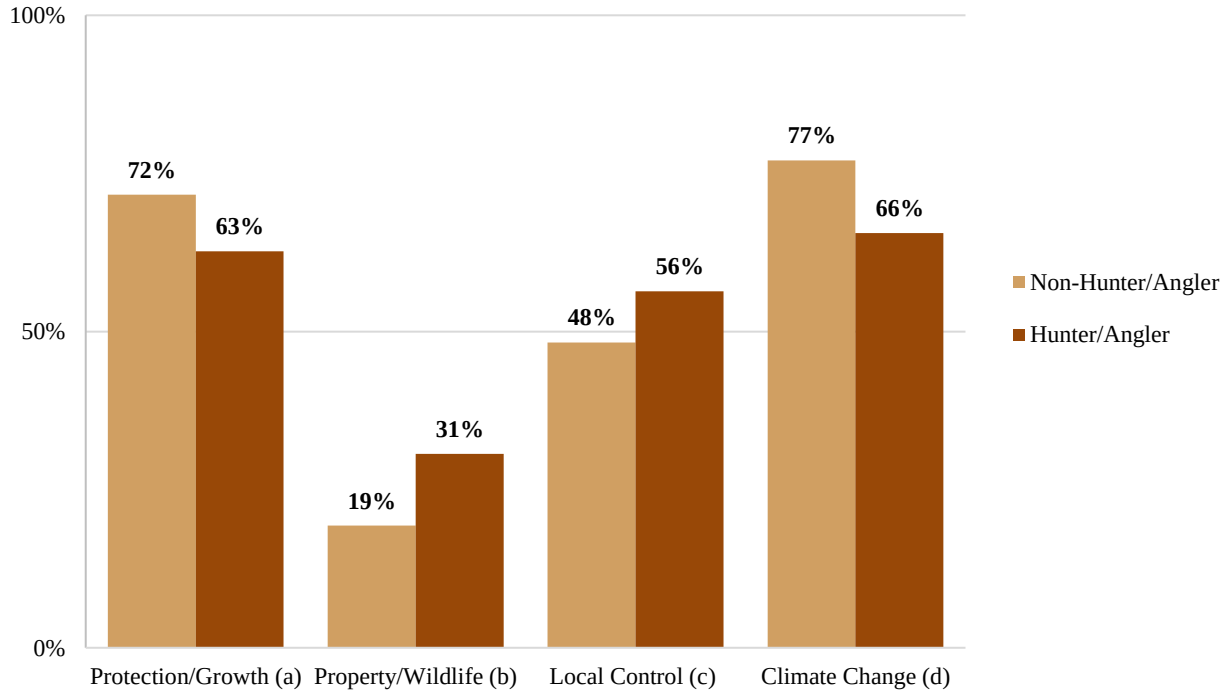


Figure 20: Agreement with statements about fish and wildlife management by geography (a-d)

a) Society should emphasize environmental protection over economic growth

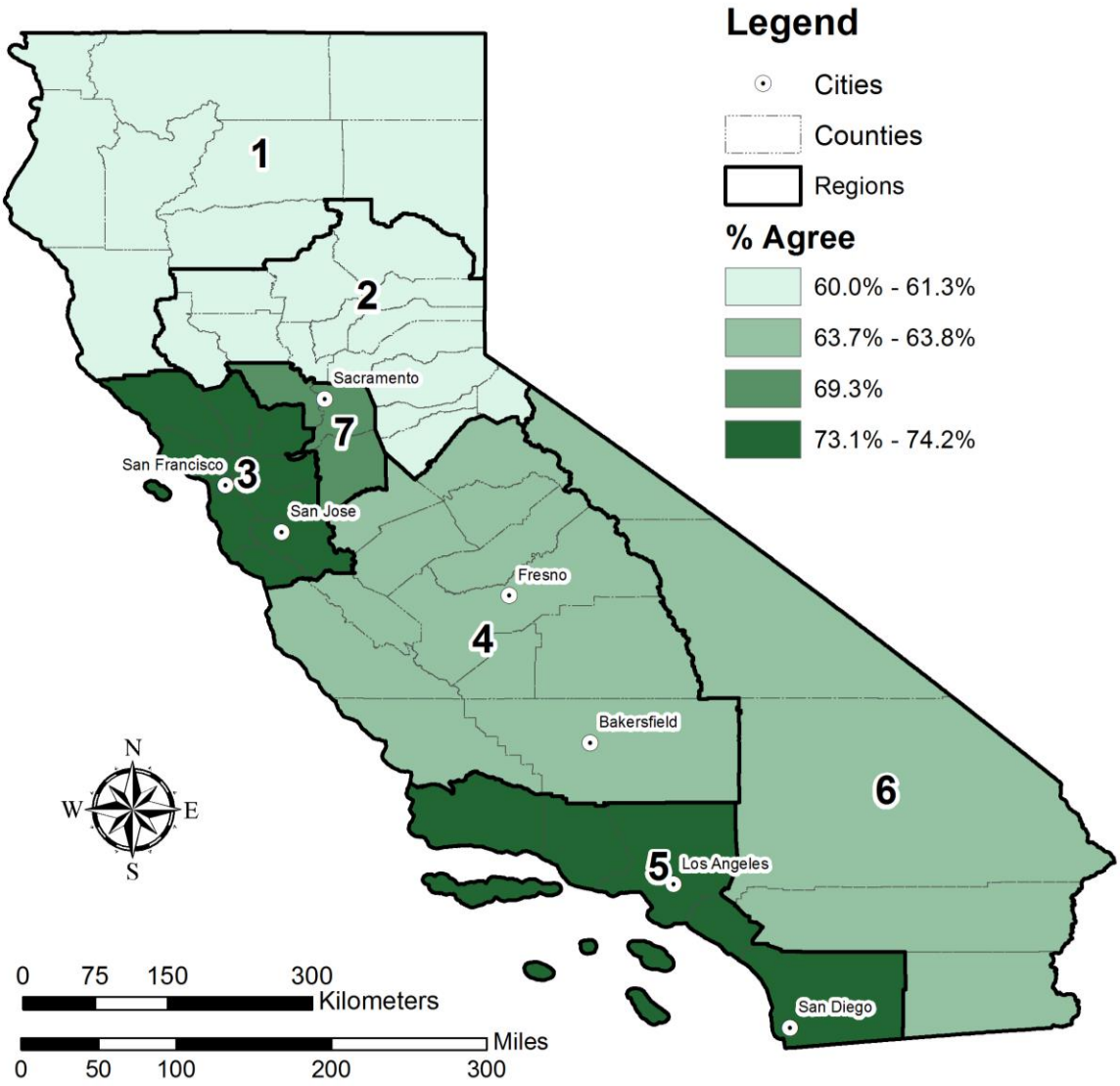


Figure 20 (continued): Agreement with statements about fish and wildlife management by geography (a-d)

b) Private property rights are more important than protecting declining or endangered species

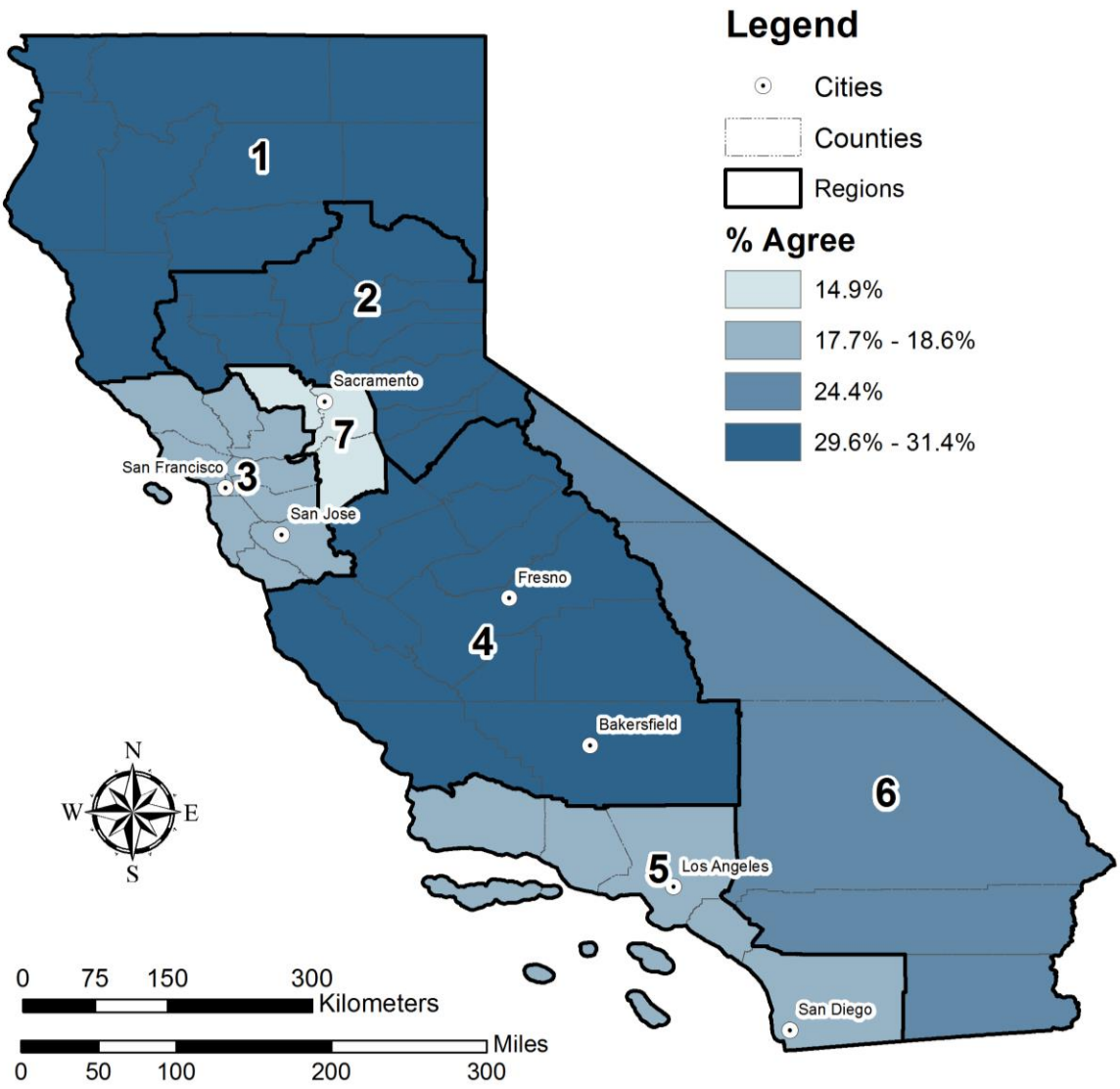


Figure 20 (continued): Agreement with statements about fish and wildlife management by geography (a-d)

c) Local communities should have more control over management of fish and wildlife

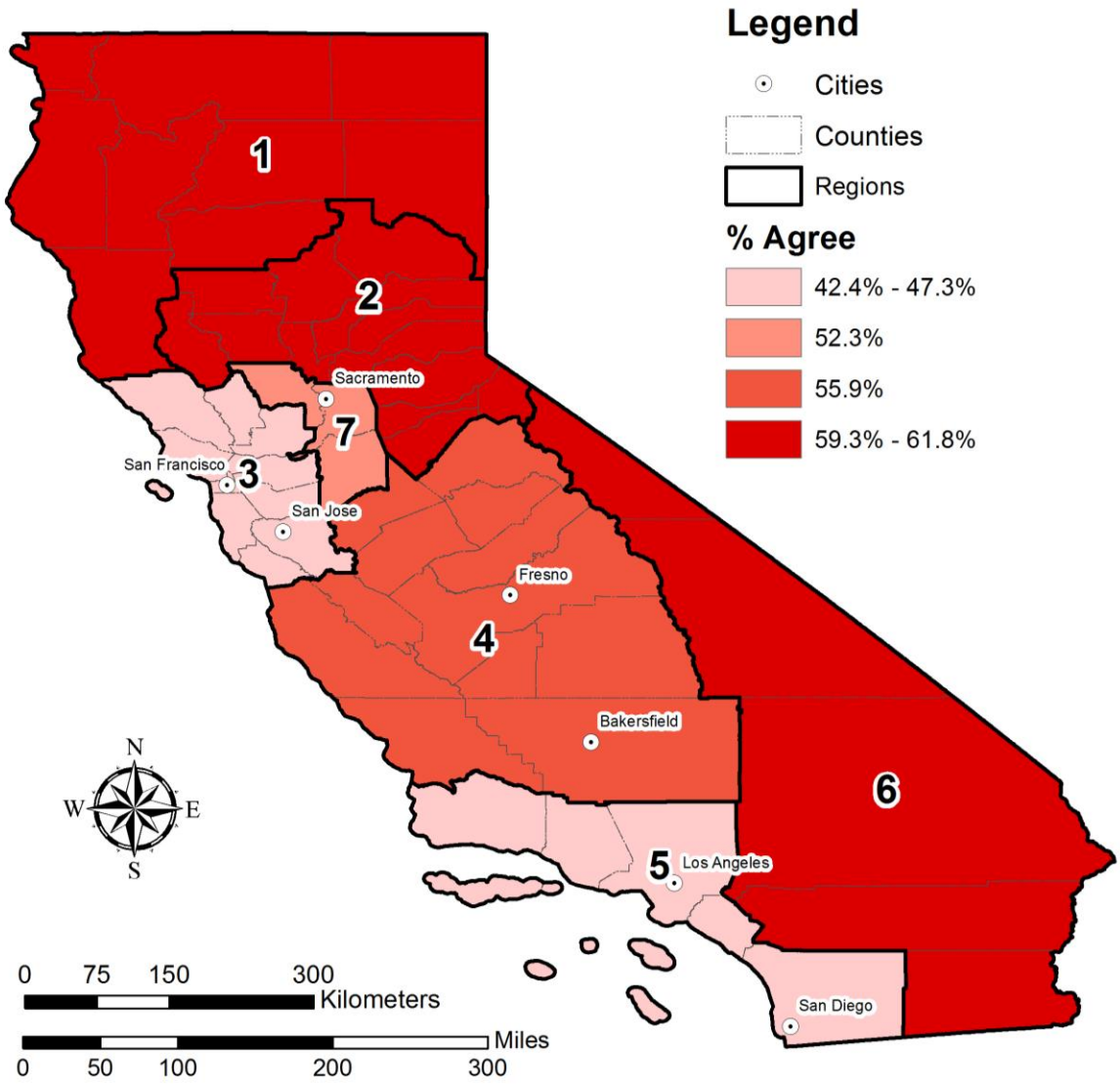


Figure 20 (continued): Agreement with statements about fish and wildlife management by geography (a-d)

d) The Earth is getting warmer mostly because of human activities

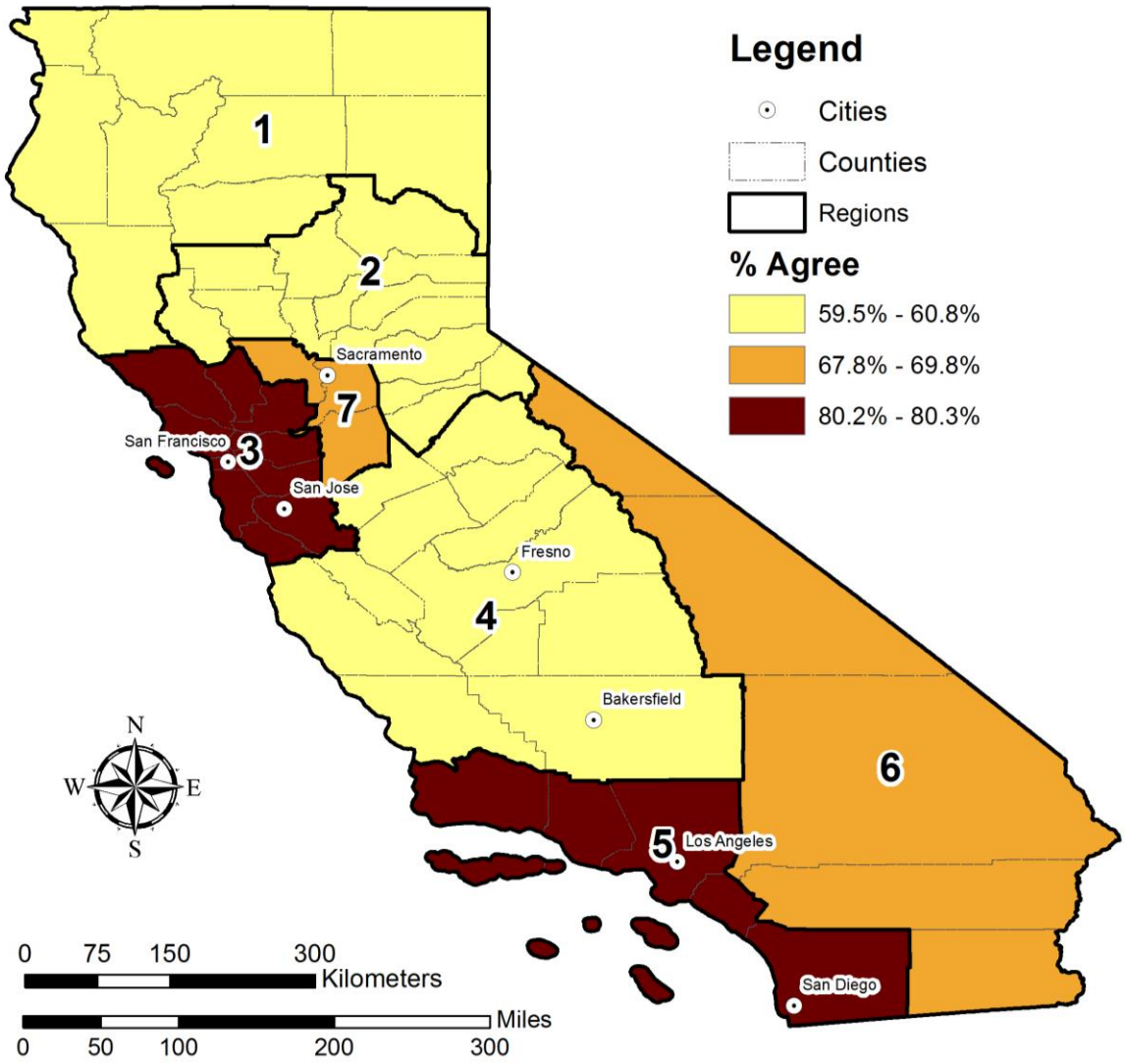


Figure 21: Agreement with statements about lethal removal by wildlife value orientation

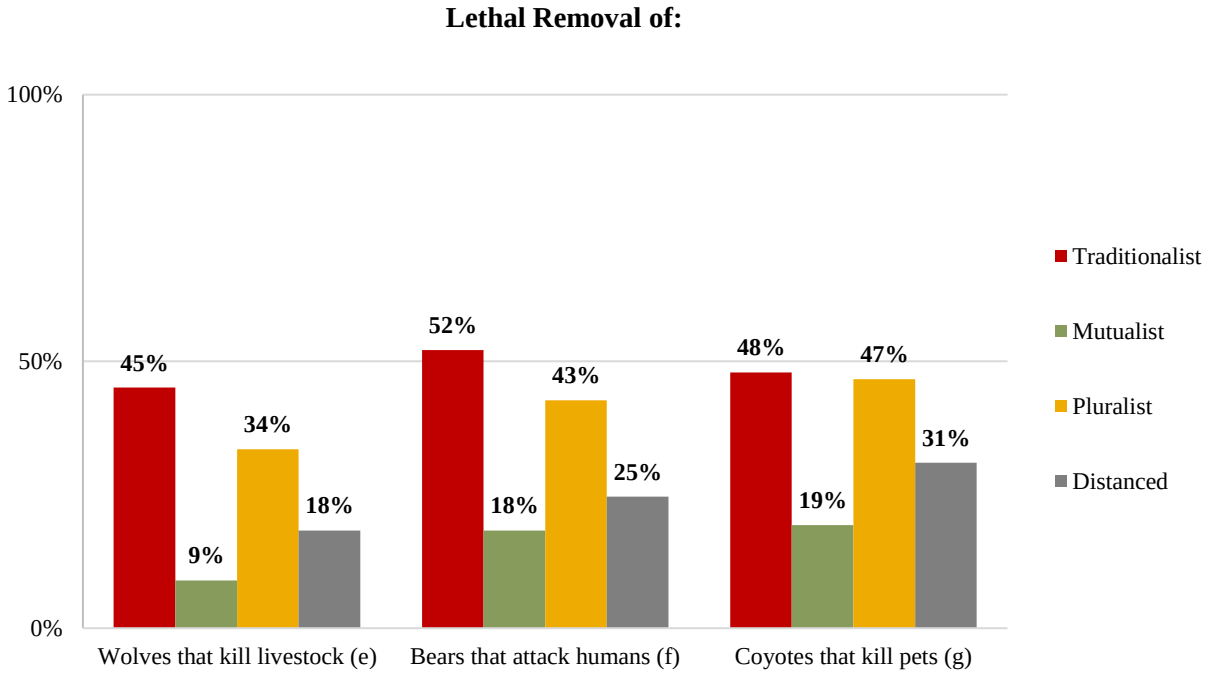


Figure 22: Agreement with statements about lethal removal by current hunting/fishing participation

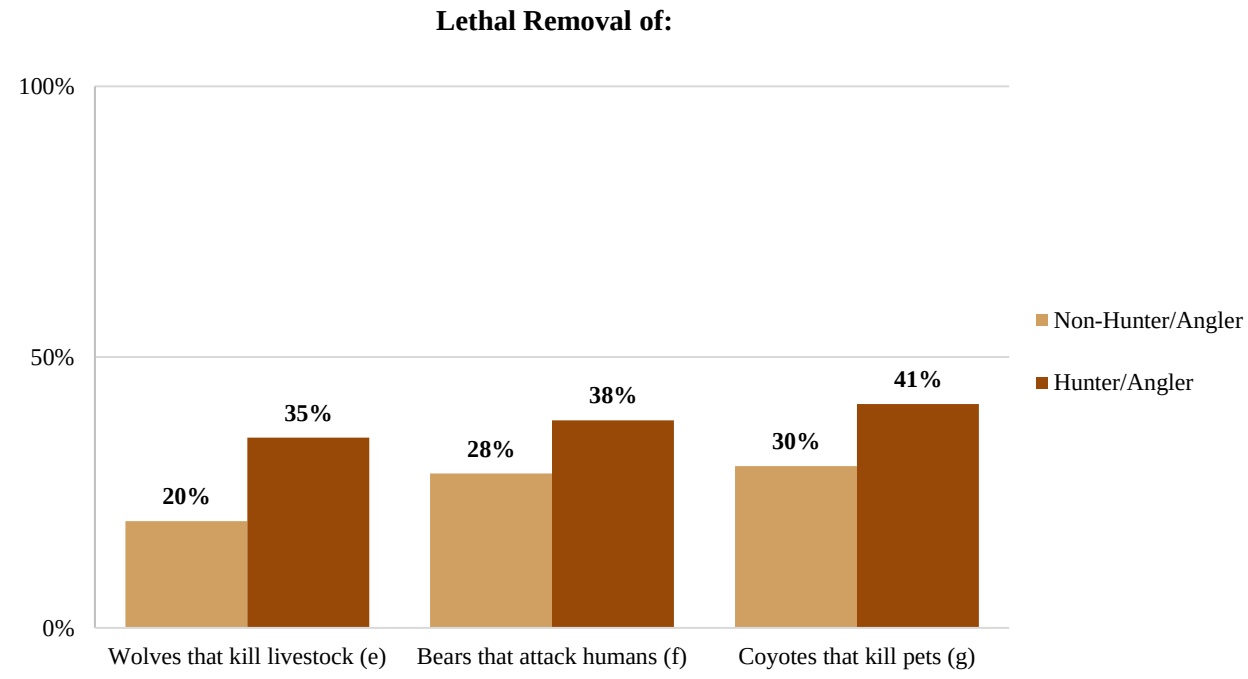


Figure 23: Agreement with statements about lethal removal by geography (a-c)

a) Wolves that kill livestock

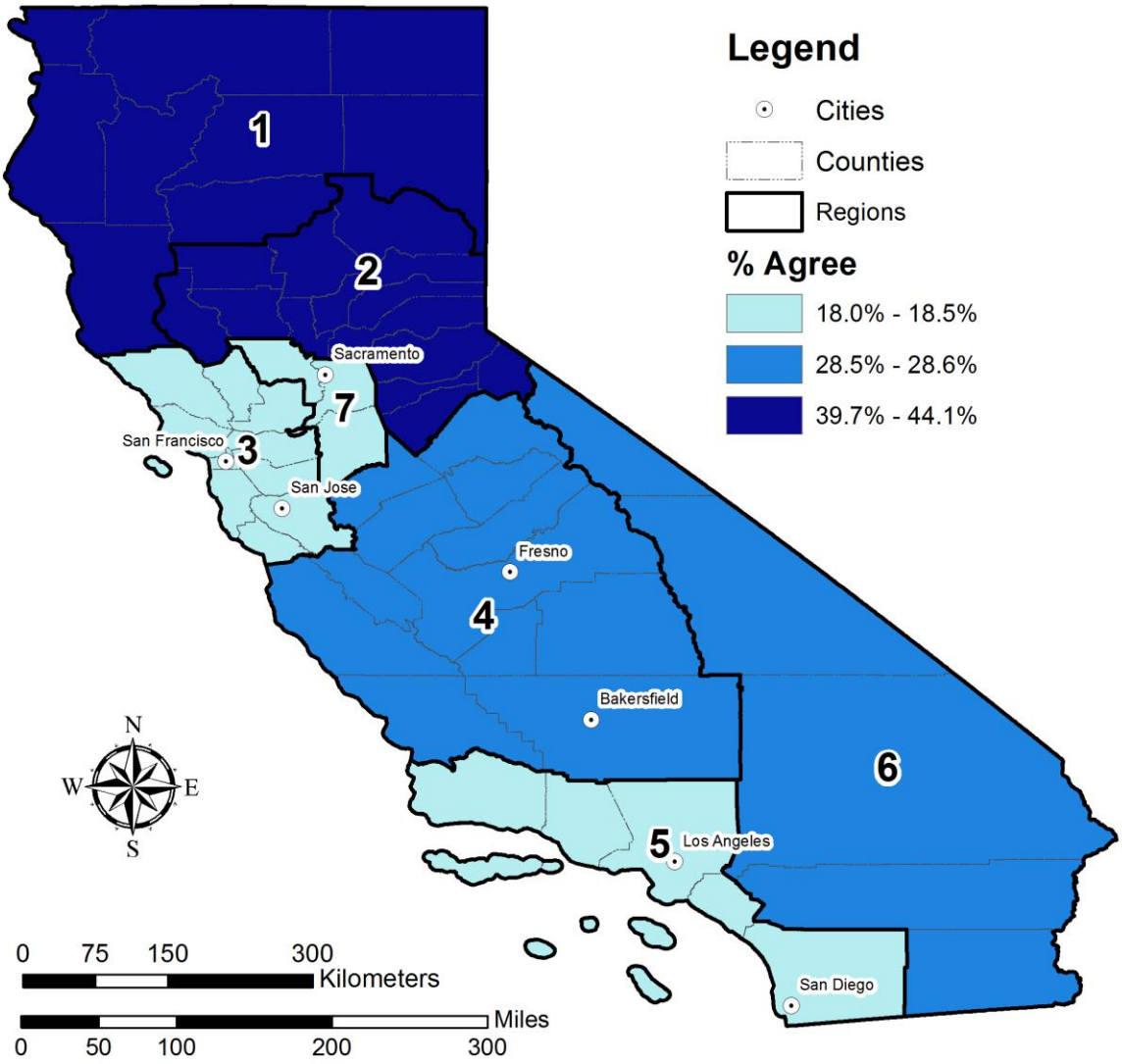


Figure 23 (continued): Agreement with statements about lethal removal by geography (a-c)

b) Bears that attack humans

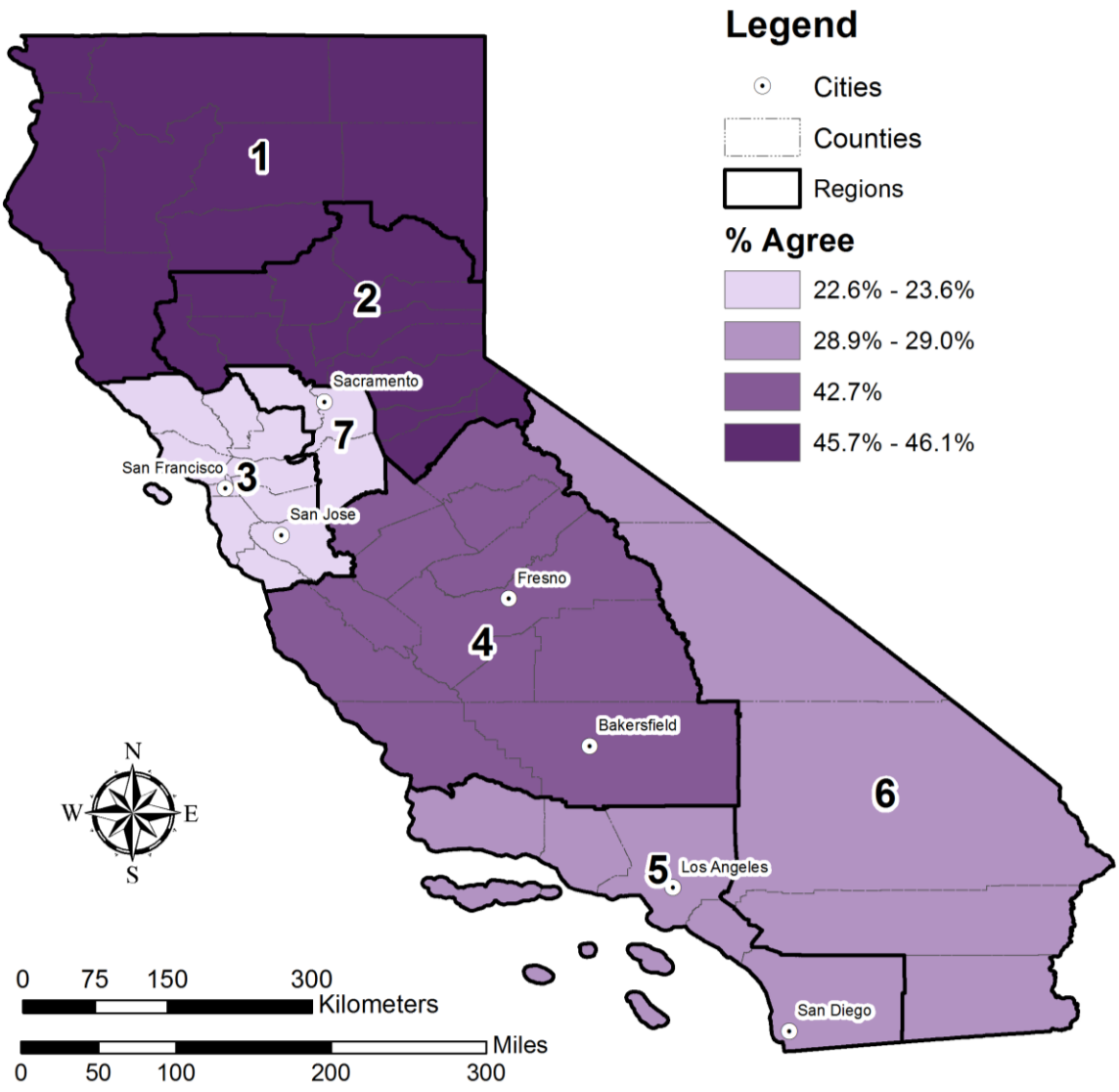
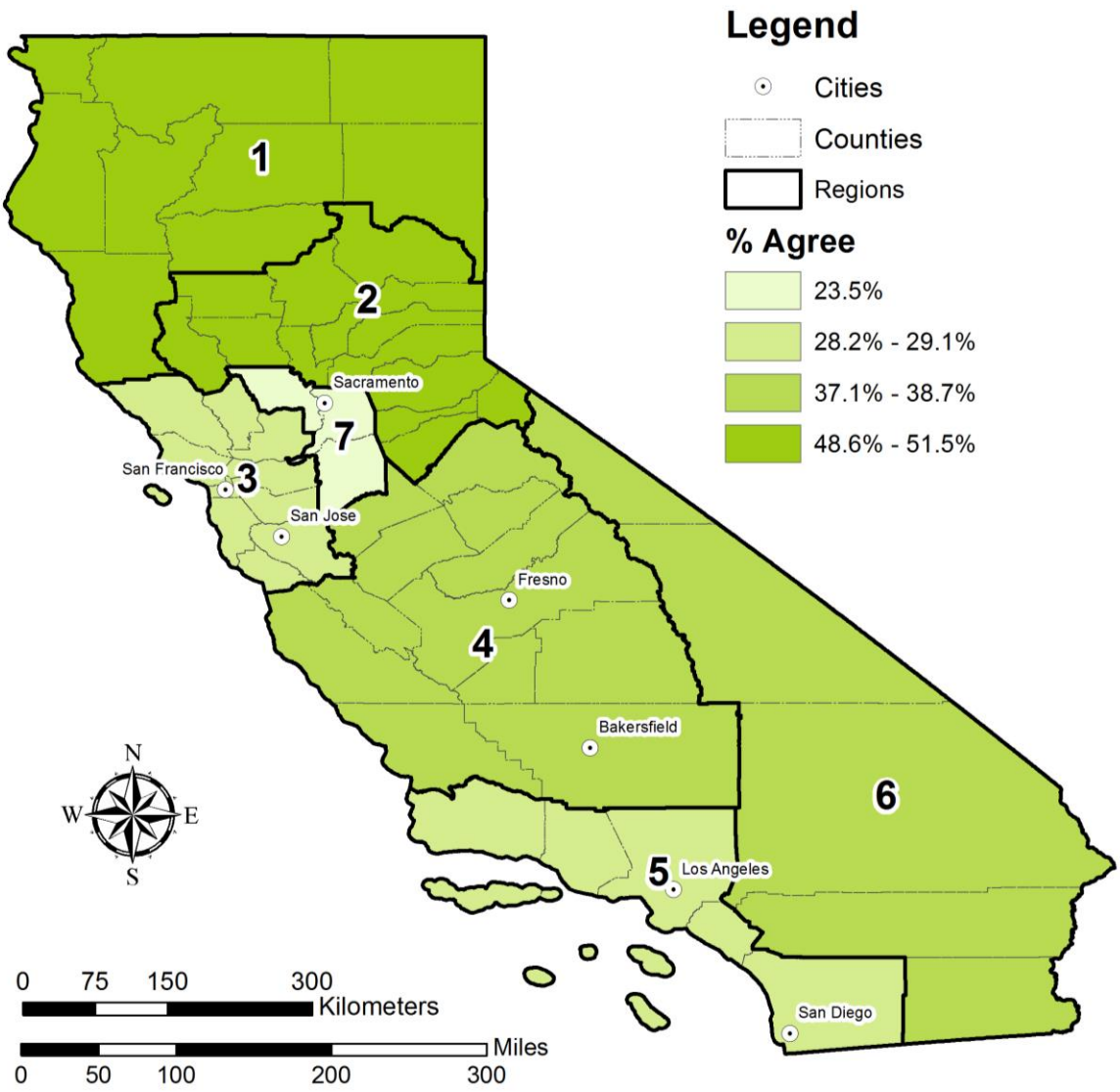


Figure 23 (continued): Agreement with statements about lethal removal by geography (a-c)

c) Coyotes that kill pets in residential areas



Funding for Fish and Wildlife Management

Respondents also provided their views on how fish and wildlife management is currently funded, and how management should be funded in the future on a 7-point scale ranging from entirely funded by hunting and fishing license fees (license fees) to equally funded by license fees and public tax funds (public taxes) to entirely funded by public taxes. Here we provide a 3-category reduced summary of how each item was answered for all respondents, and by wildlife value orientation, current hunting/ fishing participation, and geography, so that "mostly" represents the 2 points on either tail of the 7-point scale, and the midpoint represents the 3 middle response options.

Figure 24: Current and future funding for fish and wildlife management

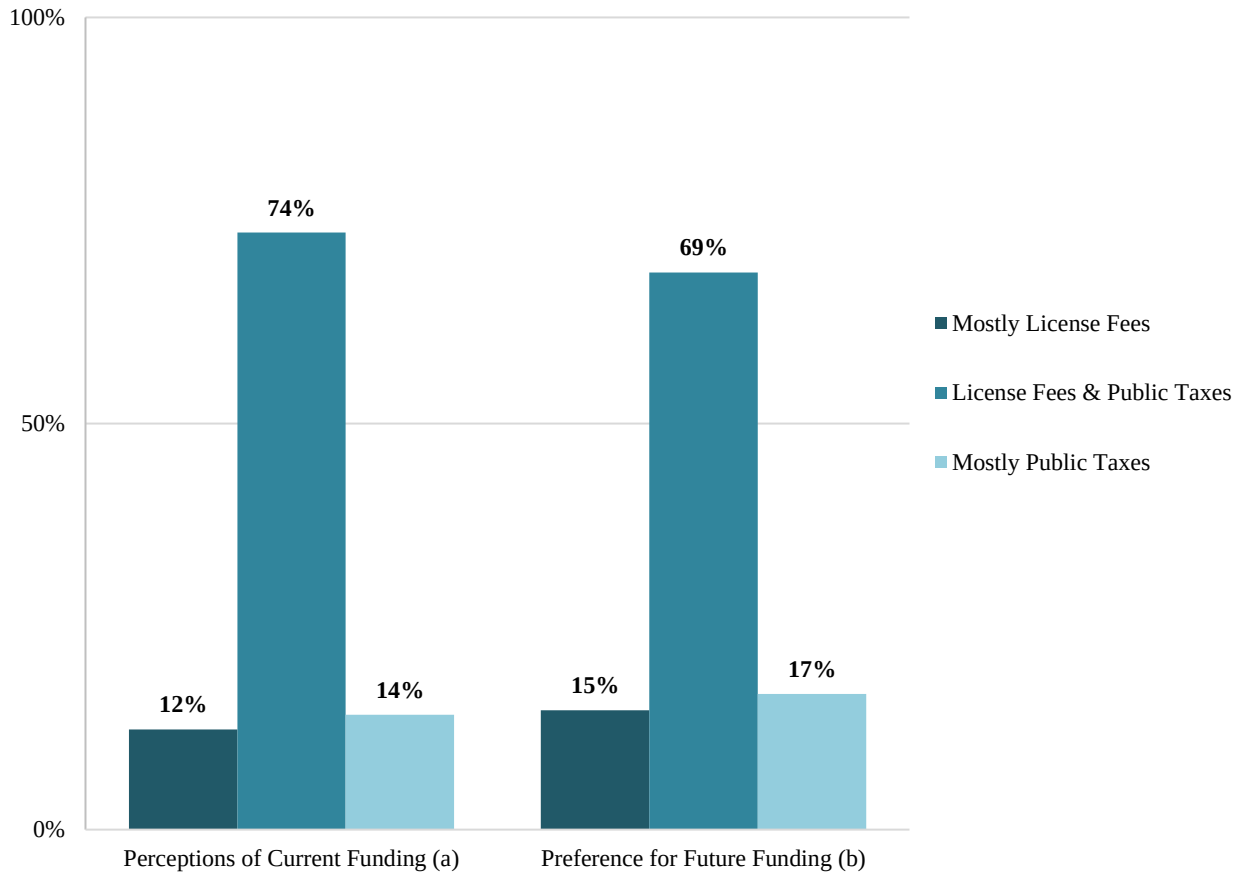


Figure 25: Funding for fish and wildlife management by wildlife value orientation

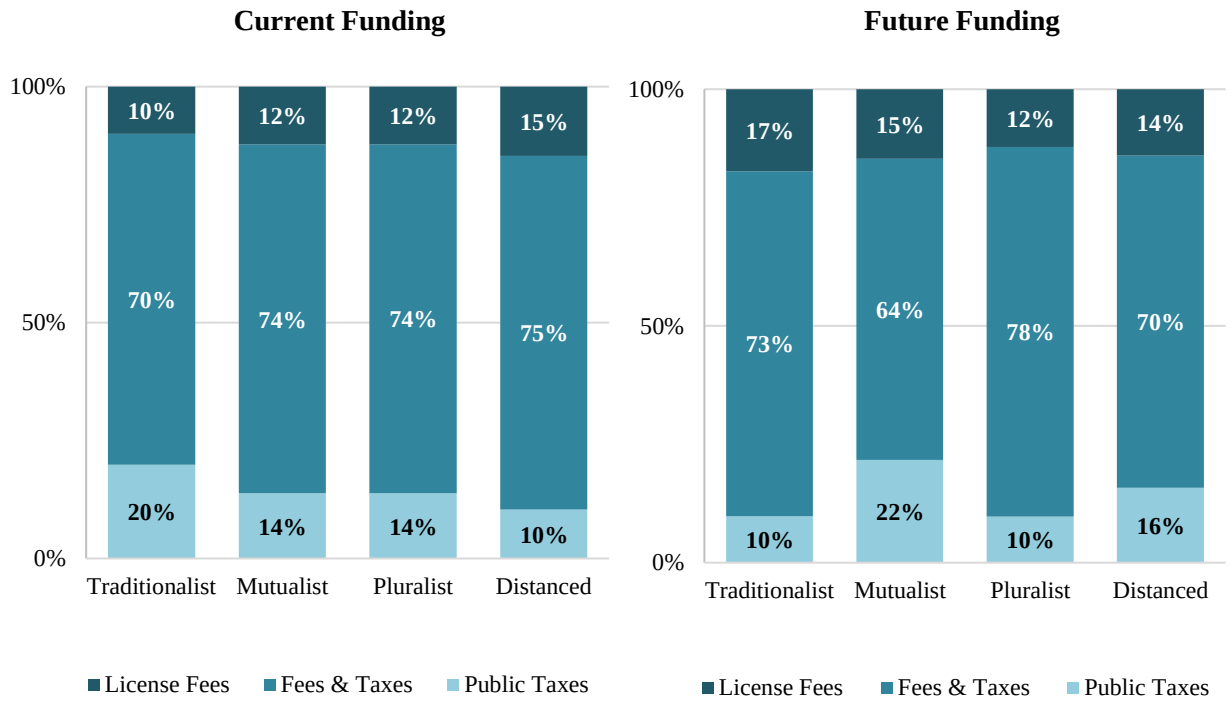


Figure 26: Funding for fish and wildlife management by current hunting/fishing participation

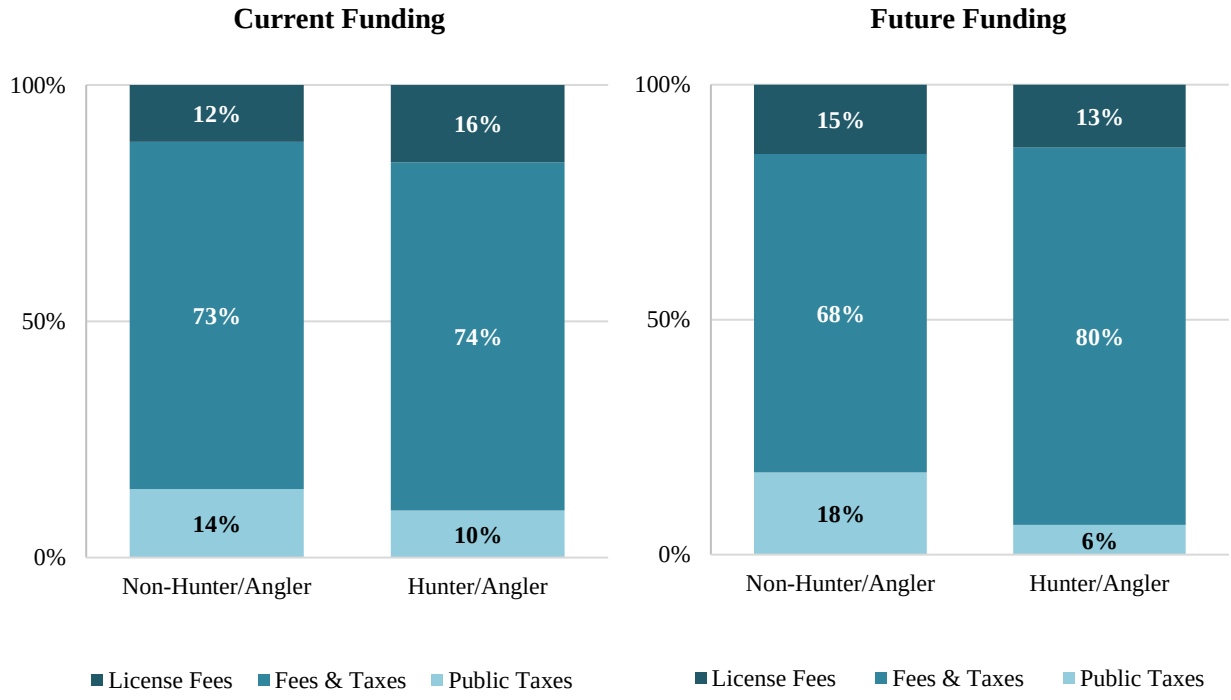
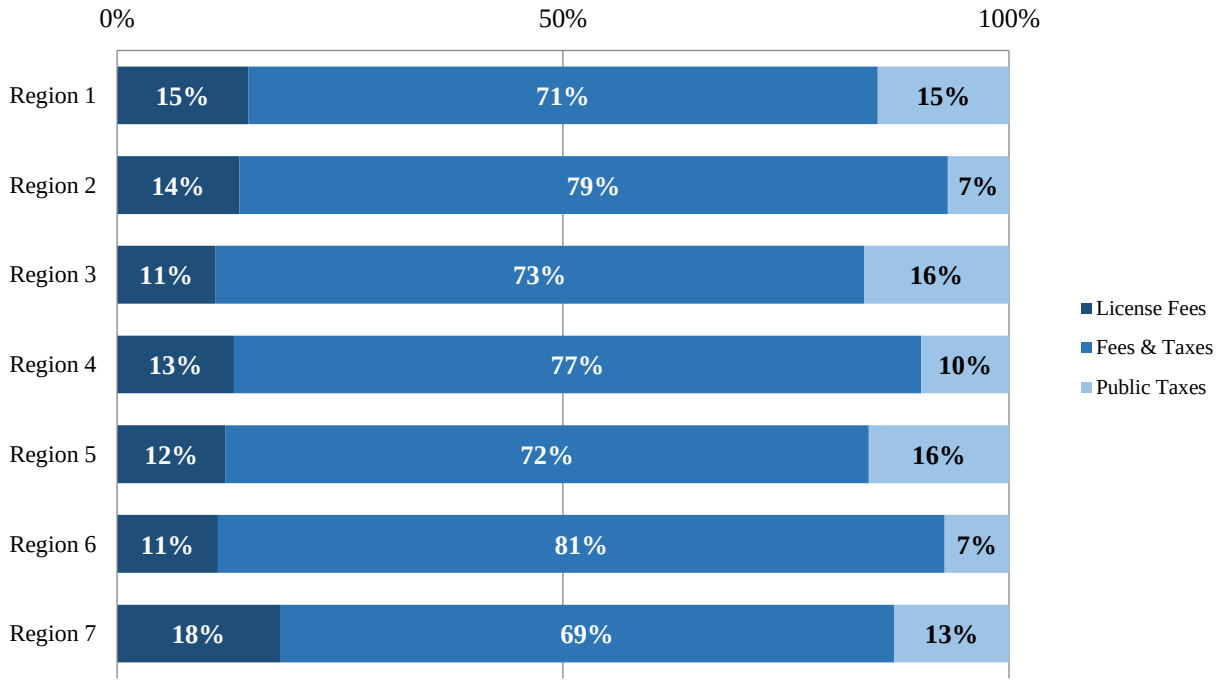
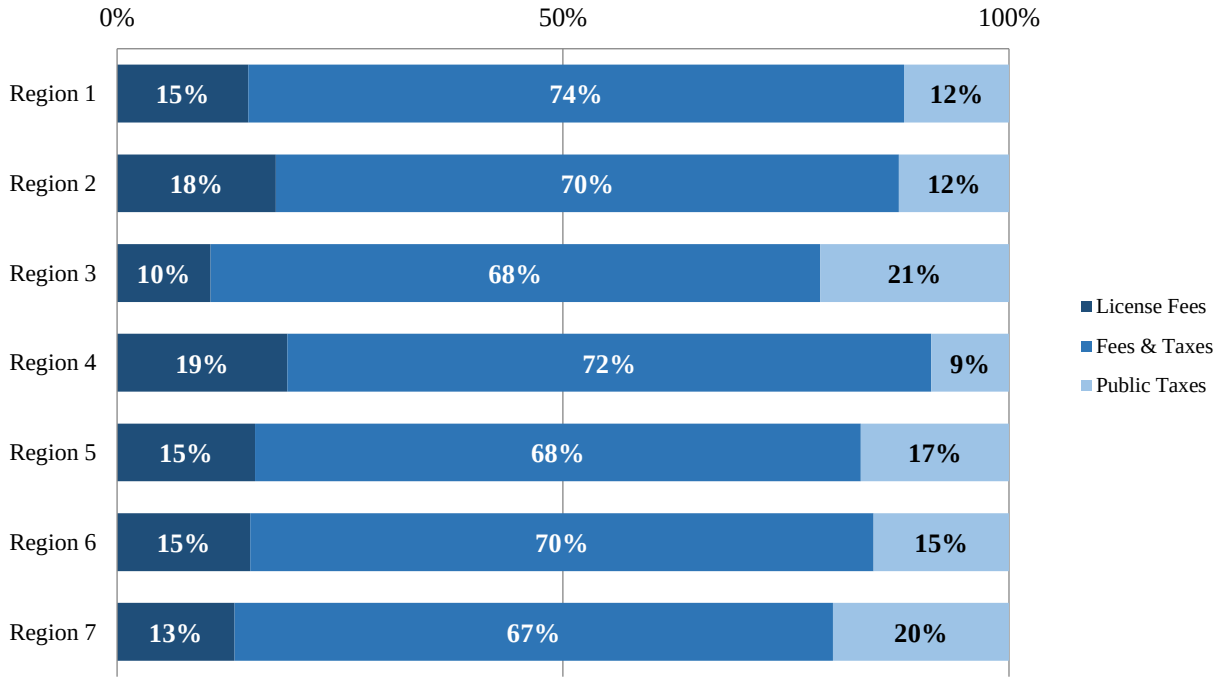


Figure 27: Funding for fish and wildlife management by geography (a-b)

a) Current funding



b) Future funding



Public Trust

Public trust in government is an important indicator for understanding public perceptions. In the United States, trust at all levels of government has been declining since the 1960s, which may be indicative of broad changes in how people view government and governing agencies (Chanley et al., 2000). We asked residents from your state to rate their trust in the federal government to do what is right for your country, state government to do what is right for your state, and state fish and wildlife agency to do what is right for fish and wildlife management in your state on a scale ranging from "almost never" to "almost always." The figures below indicate the percentage of respondents who expressed trust in these governing bodies "most" or "all" of the time, and are presented for all residents, and by wildlife value orientation, current hunting/fishing participation, and geography.

Figure 28: Trust in federal and state government and state fish and wildlife agency

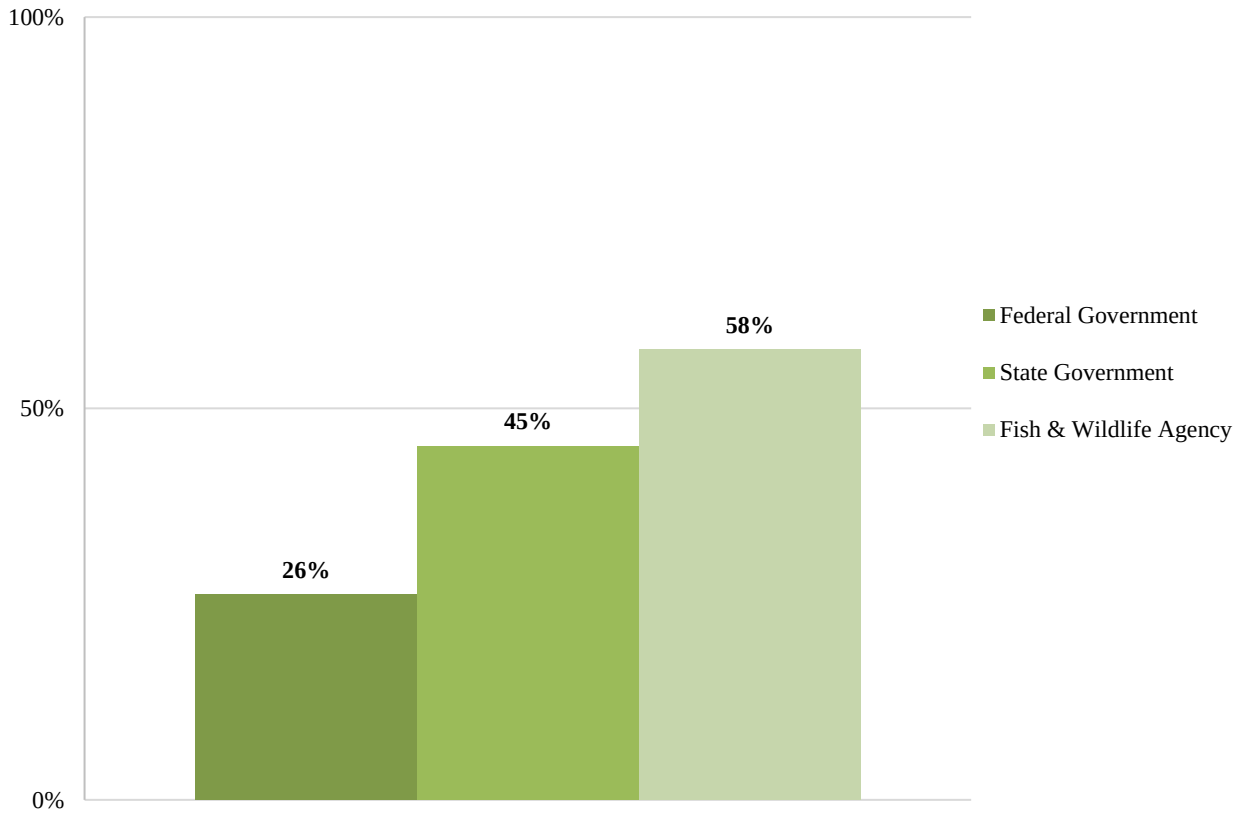


Figure 29: Trust in government by wildlife value orientation

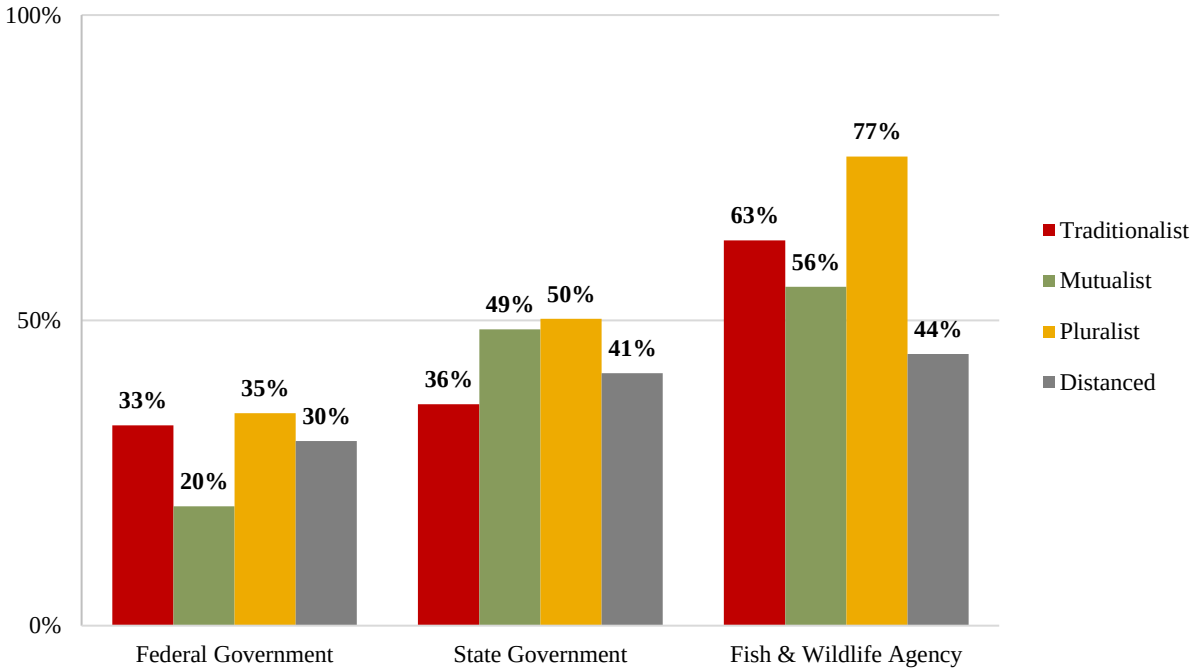


Figure 30: Trust in government by current hunting/fishing participation

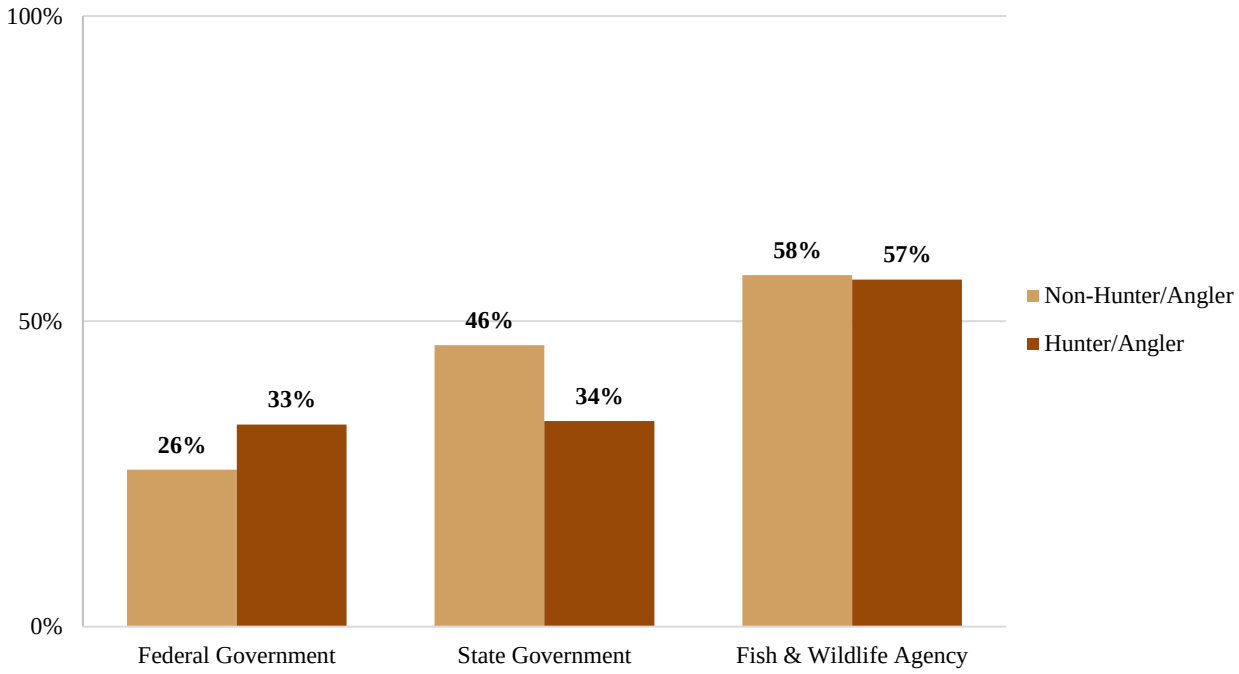


Figure 31: Trust in government by geography (a-c)

a) Federal government

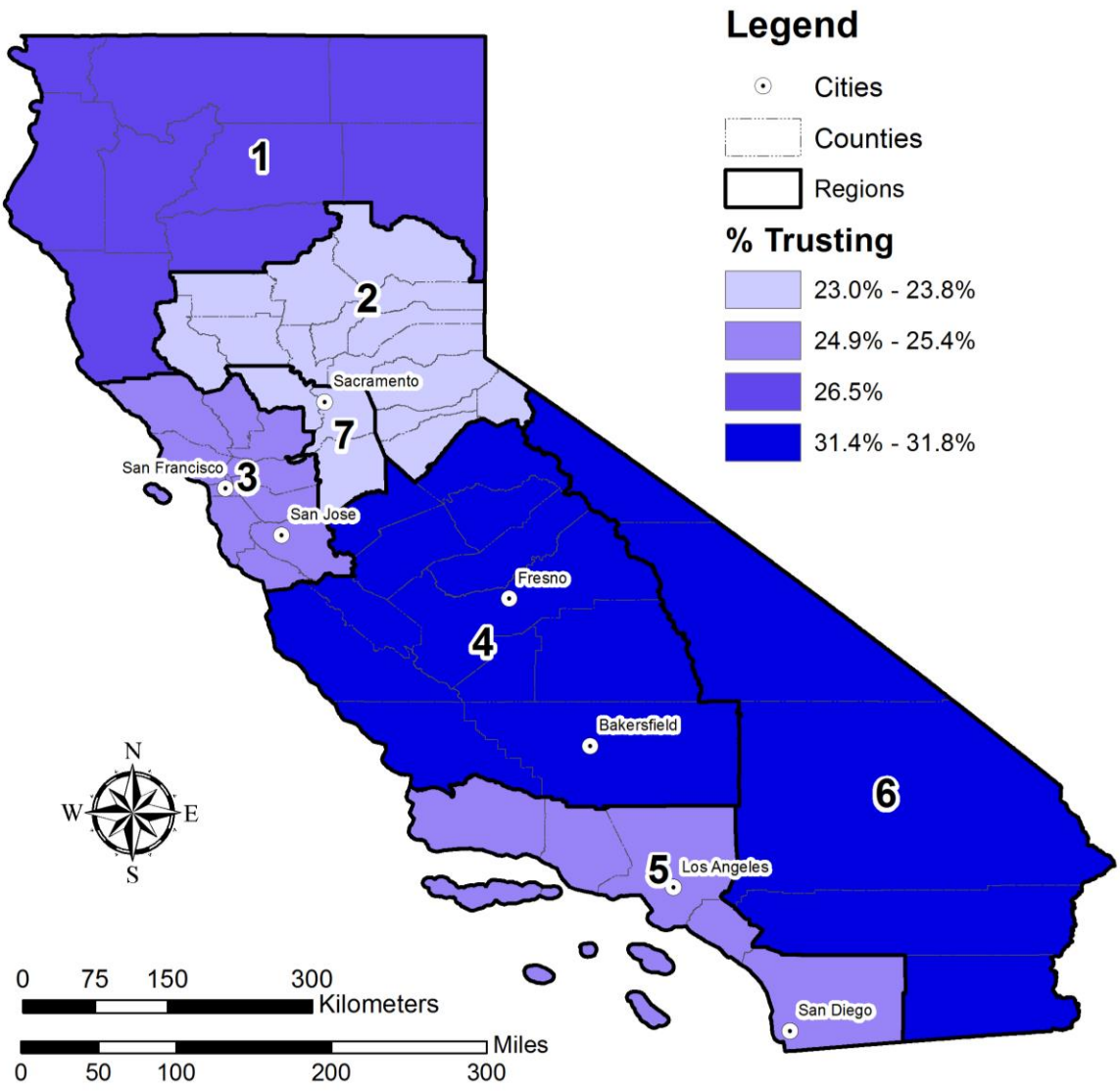


Figure 31 (continued): Trust in government by geography (a-c)

b) State government

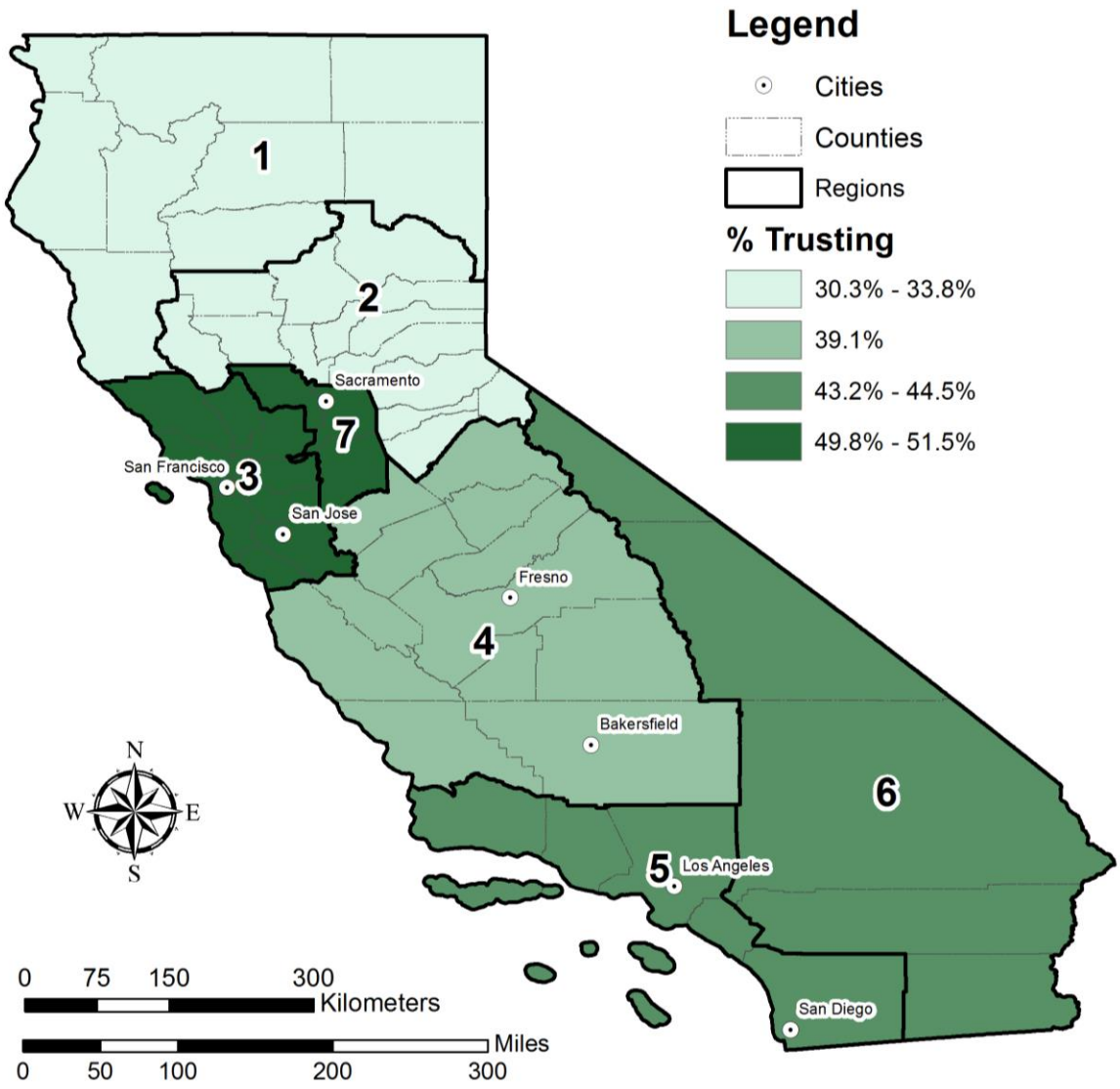
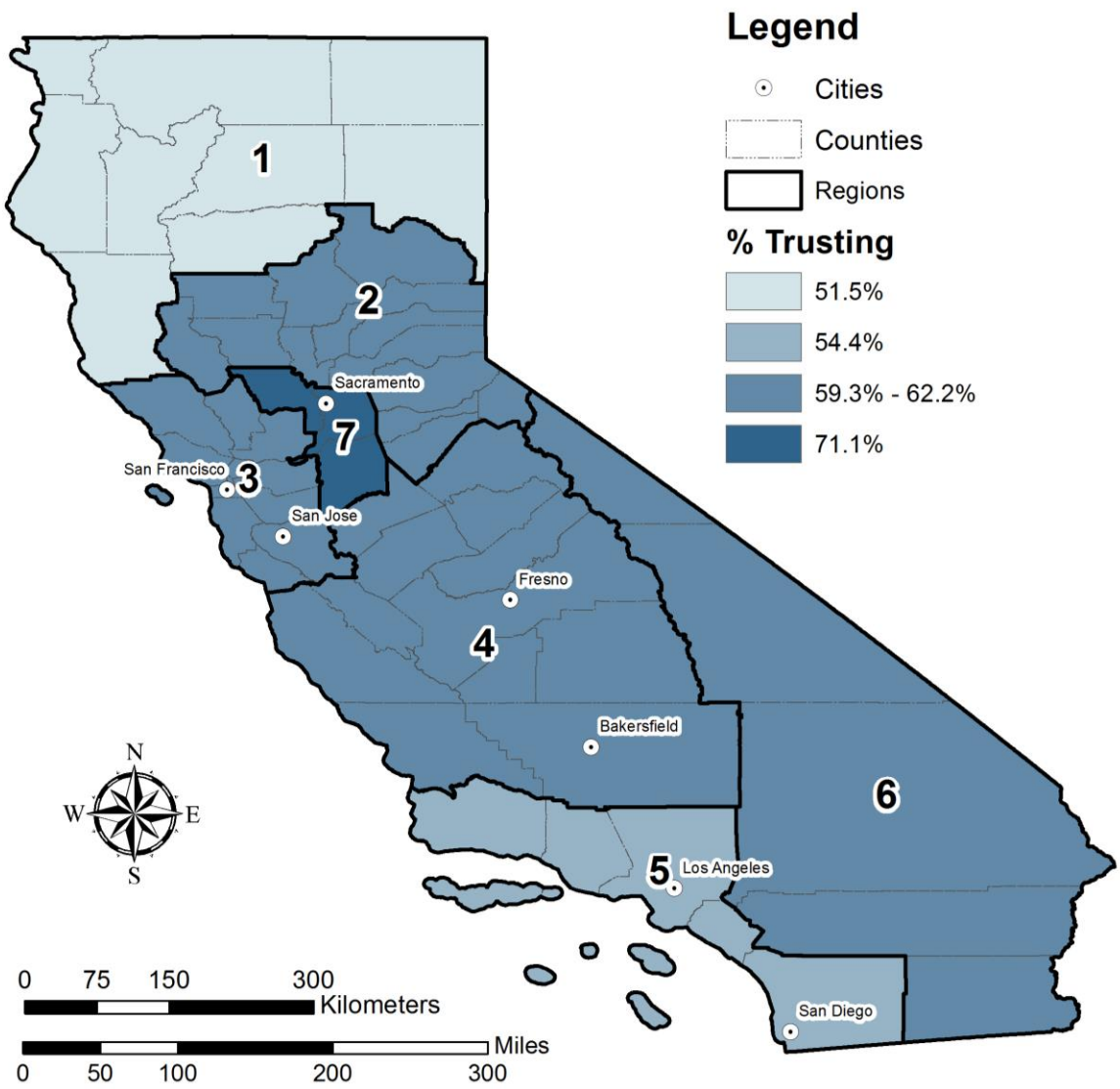


Figure 31 (continued): Trust i government by geography (a-c)

c) State fish and wildlife agency



Support for Hunting as a Source of Local, Organic Meat

Residents were given the following prompt: "*Recently, there has been increased attention to the idea that hunting can provide a good way for people to obtain antibiotic-free, organic meat from a local source. We'd like to know if this idea is at all related to your current views about hunting and participation in the activity*." Respondents were asked to respond "yes" or "no" to indicate if this idea was related to their current views about and participation in hunting. Responses to the prompt are presented below for all residents, and by wildlife value orientation, current hunting/fishing participation, and geography.

Figure 32: Support for hunting as a source of local, organic meat

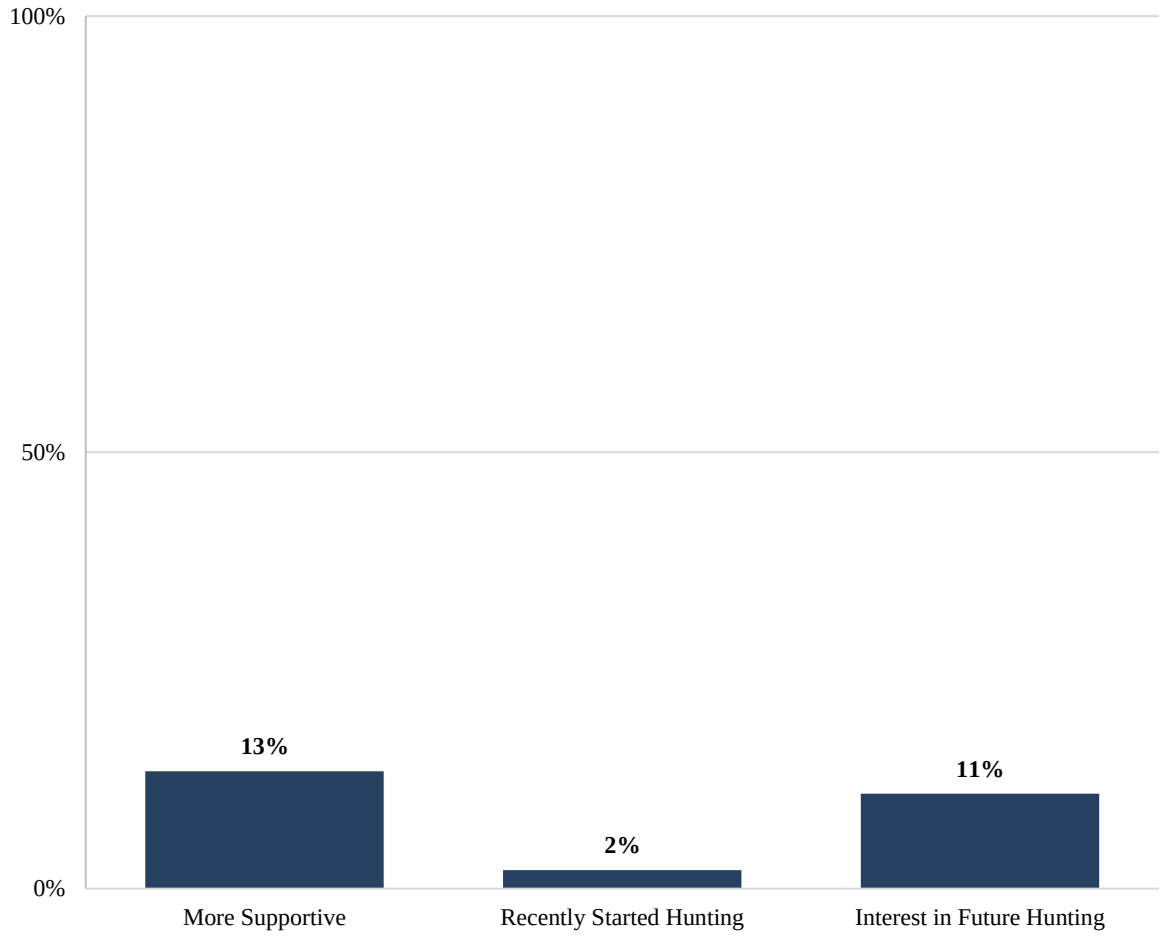


Figure 33: Support for hunting as a source of local, organic meat by wildlife value orientation

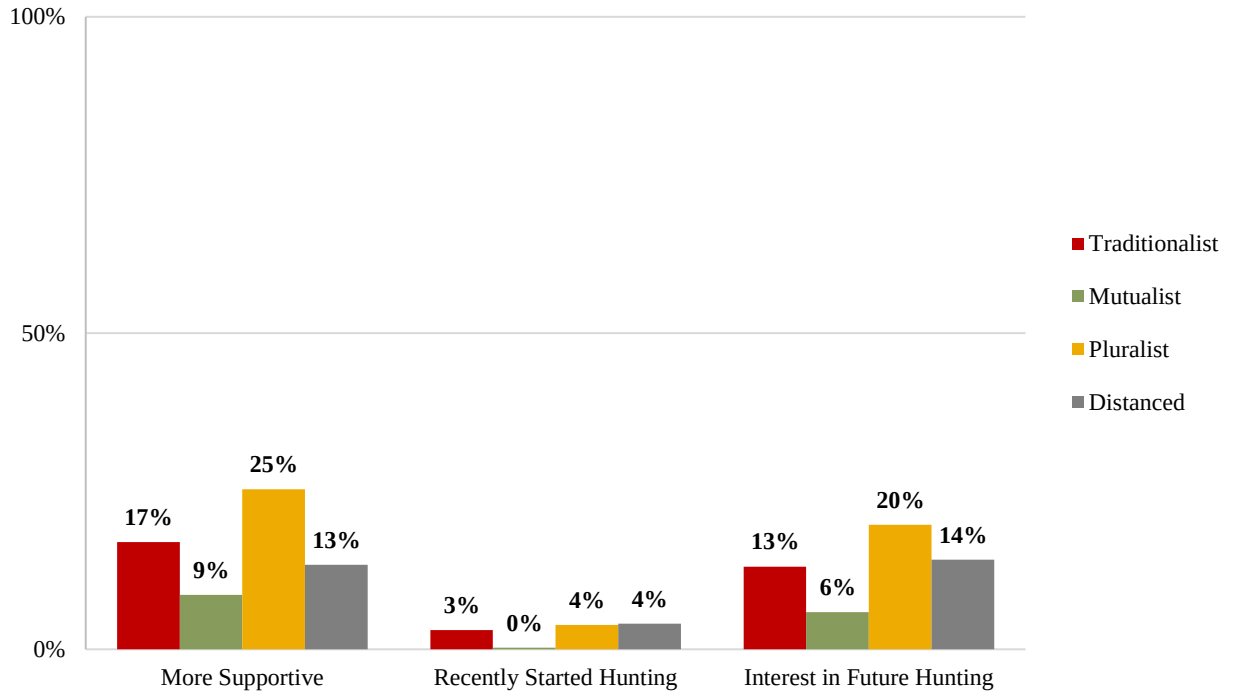


Figure 34: Support for hunting as a source of local, organic meat by current hunting/fishing participation

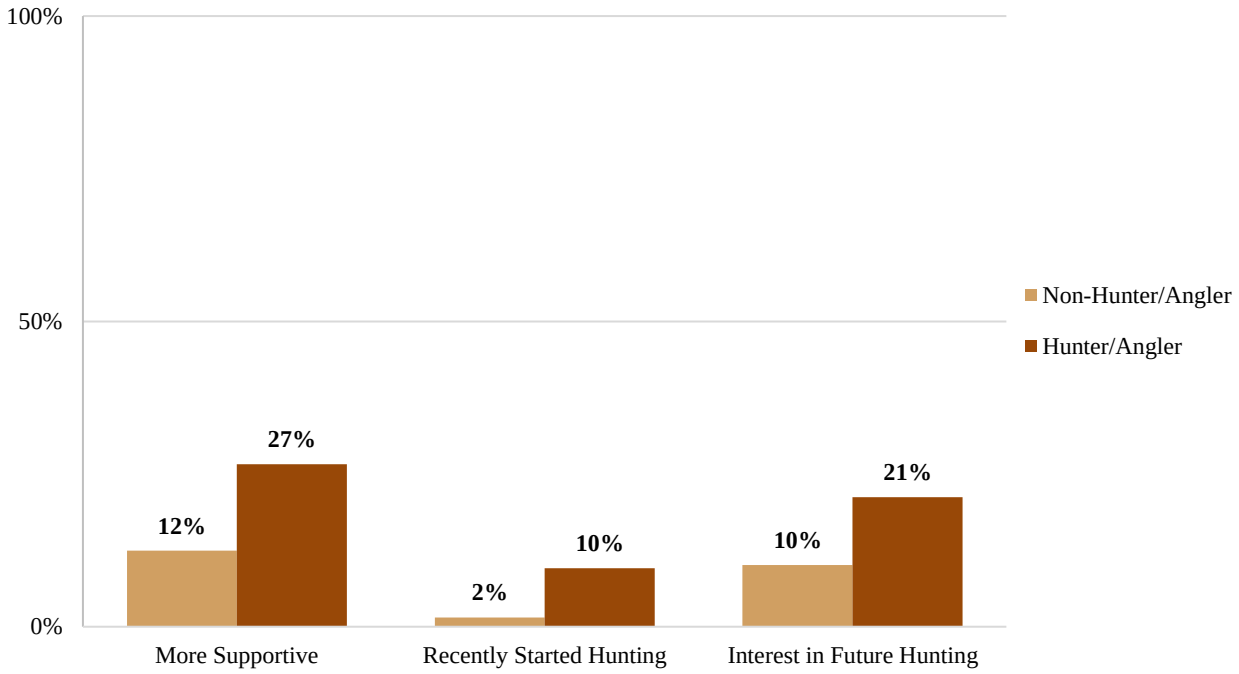
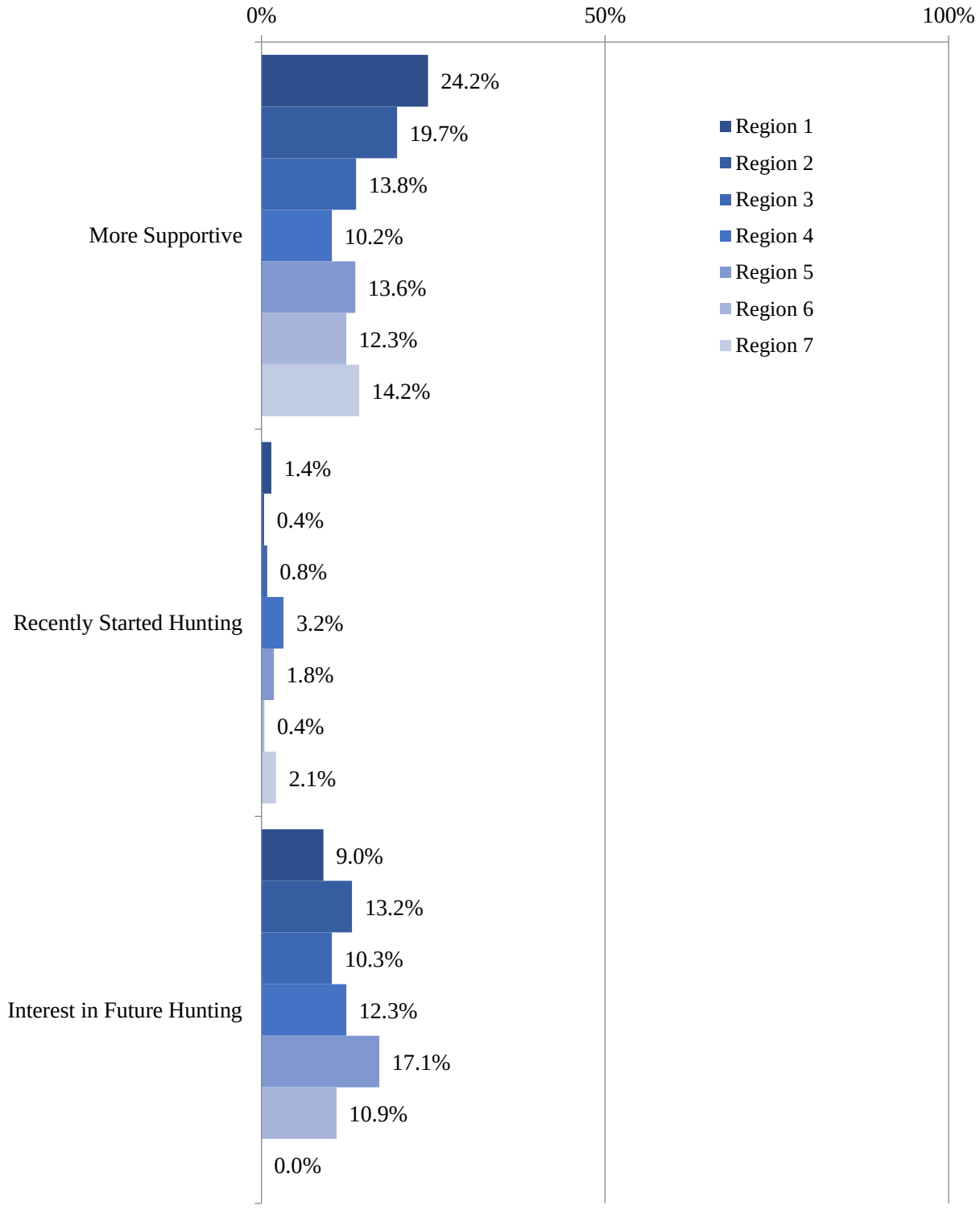


Figure 35: Support for hunting as a source of local, organic meat by geography



Public Input into Agency Decision-Making in California

Engaging the public in opportunities to provide input to wildlife decision-making is especially important in a society that increasingly desires participatory processes. Furthermore, a lack of opportunities to be involved in such processes by interested residents can signal or lead to lower levels of trust in agency decision-making. Therefore, it is valuable to understand whether: residents want to provide input; they know how to do so; they think the agency provides enough opportunities for them to provide input; and they feel that input will be taken into account. Respondents indicated their levels of agreement with statements about providing input to the California Department of Fish & Wildlife (CDFW) as part of its decision-making processes. Items were measured on a 7-point scale ranging from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree". The figures below provide a summary of results for each of the following four statements for all residents, and by wildlife value orientation, current participation in hunting/fishing, and geography.

1. *My state fish and wildlife agency makes a good effort to obtain input from the public as a whole.*
2. *If I provide input, it will be taken into account by fish and wildlife decision-makers in my state.*
3. *I do not have an interest in providing input for fish and wildlife decisions in my state.*
4. *I do not know how to get involved in fish and wildlife decisions in my state.*

Figure 36: Agreement with statements about providing input to CDFW

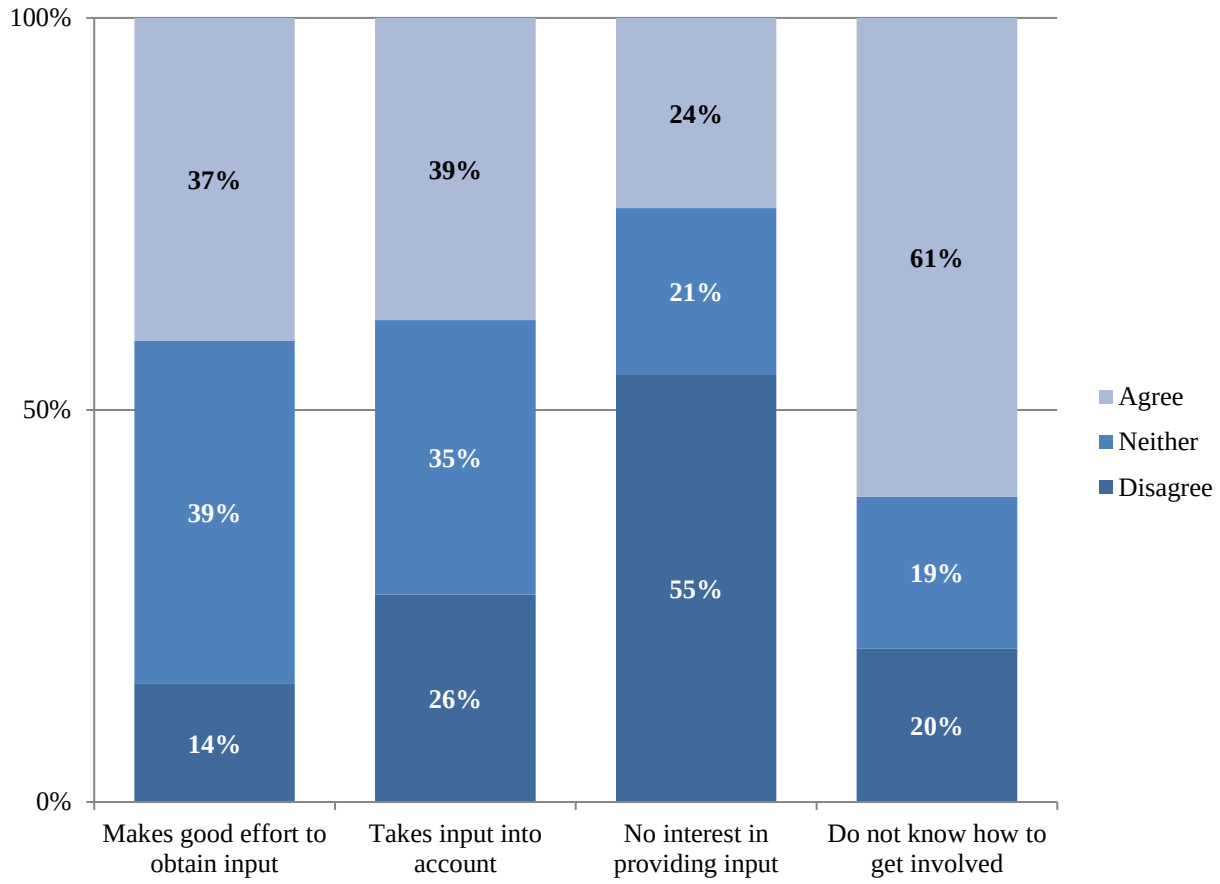


Figure 37: Agreement with statements about providing input to CDFW by wildlife value orientation

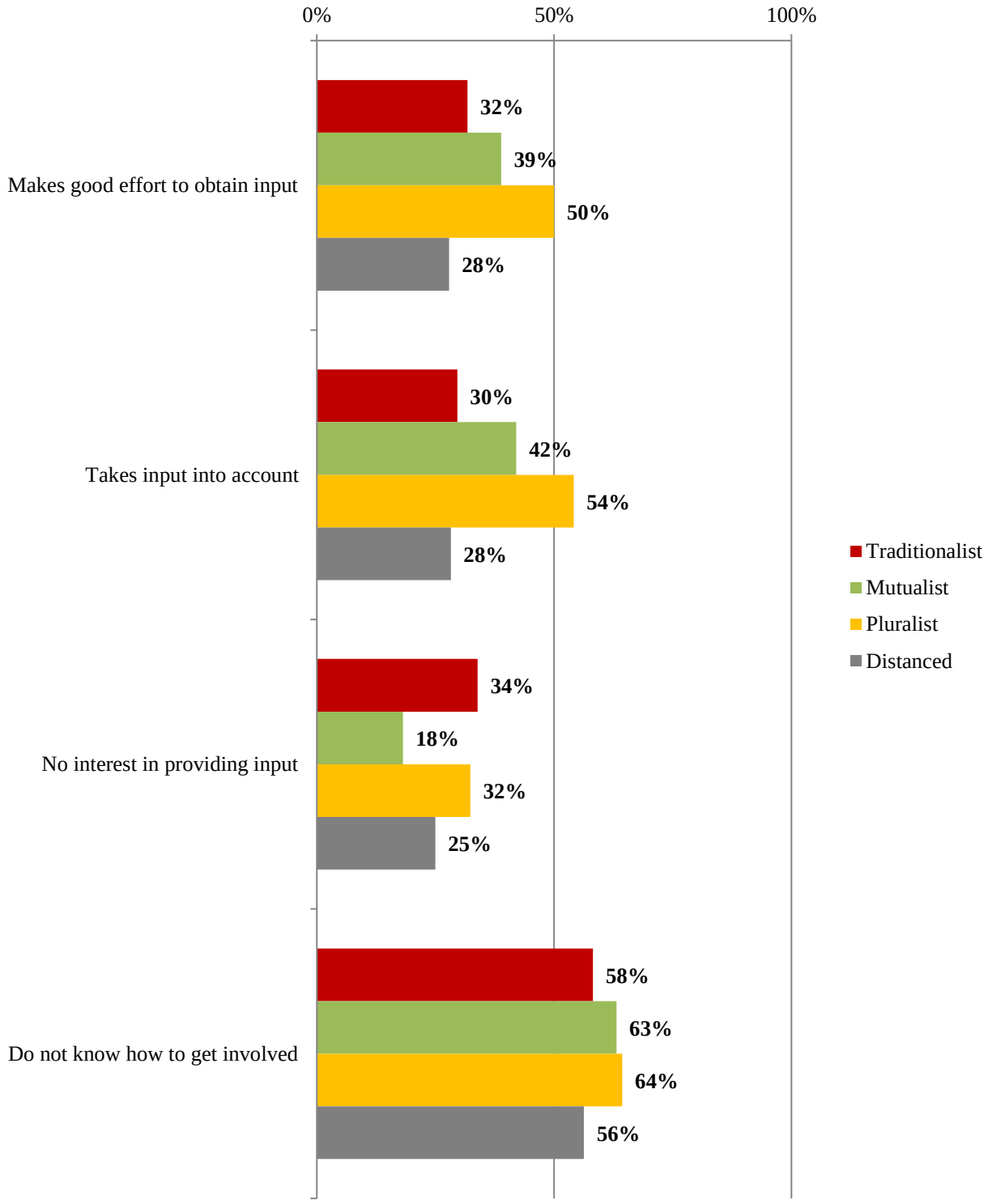


Figure 38: Agreement with statements about providing input to CDFW by current hunting/fishing participation

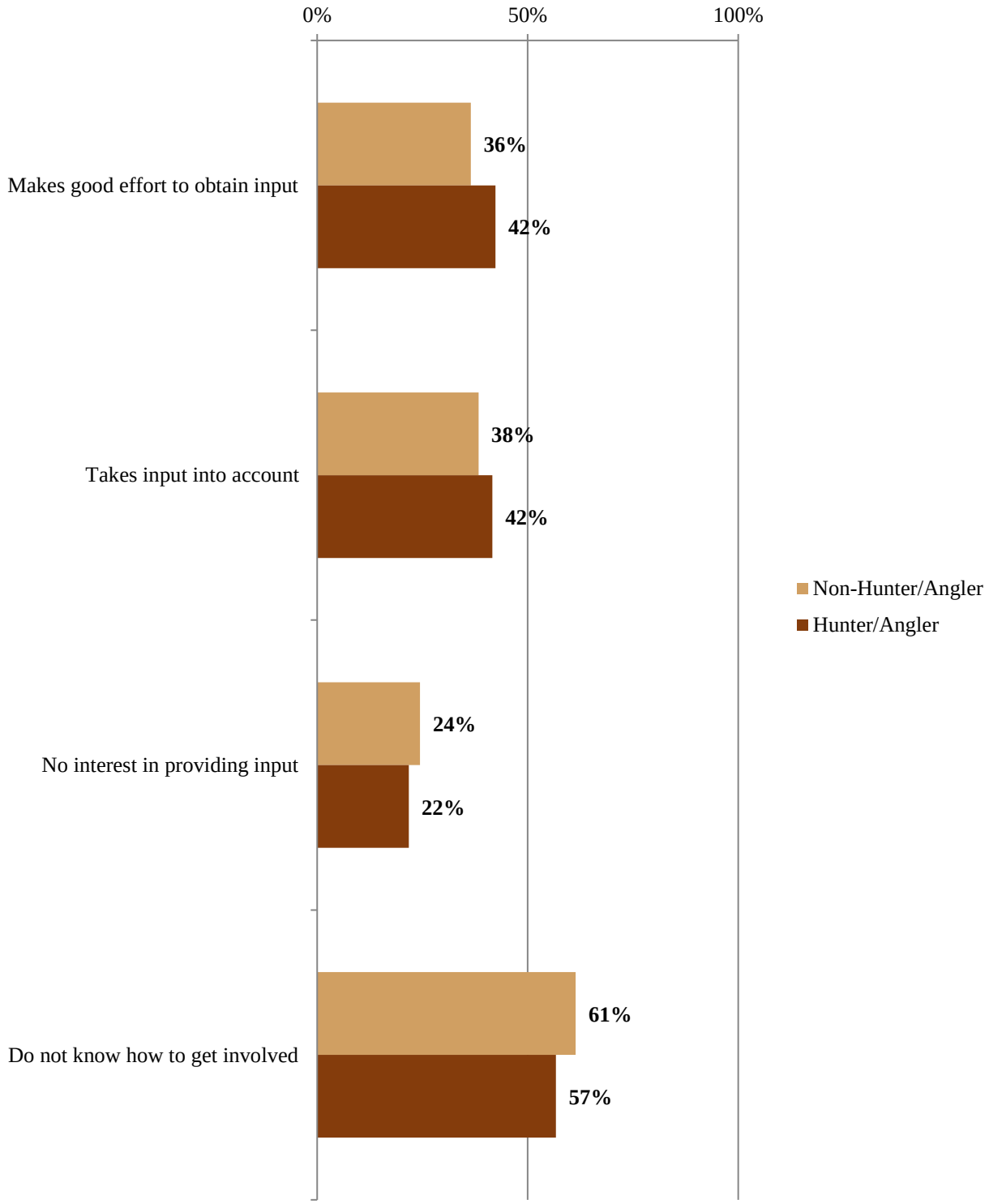


Figure 39: Agreement with statements (a-d) about providing input to CDFW by geography

a) Makes good effort to obtain input

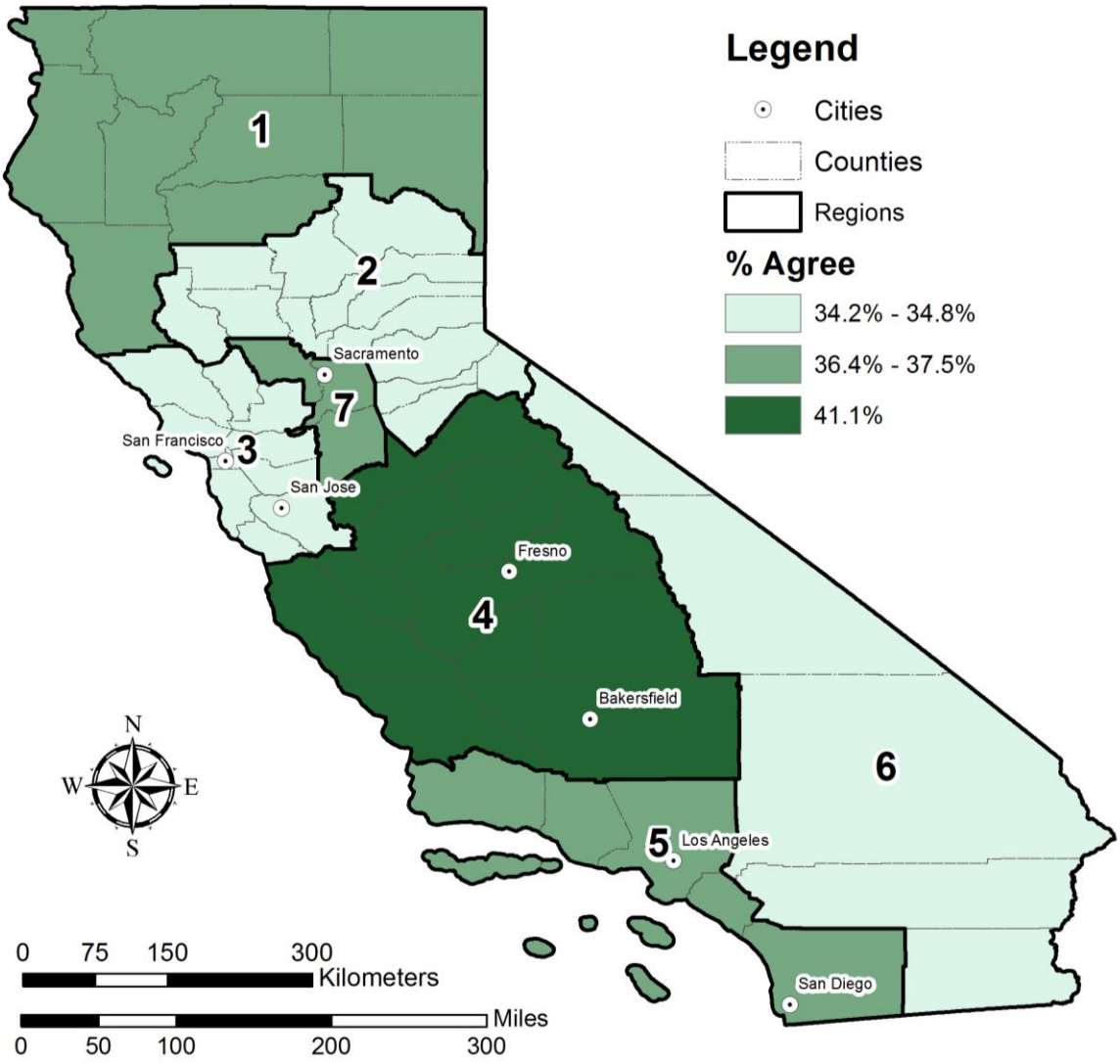


Figure 39 (continued): Agreement with statements (a-d) about providing input to CDFW by geography

b) Takes input into account

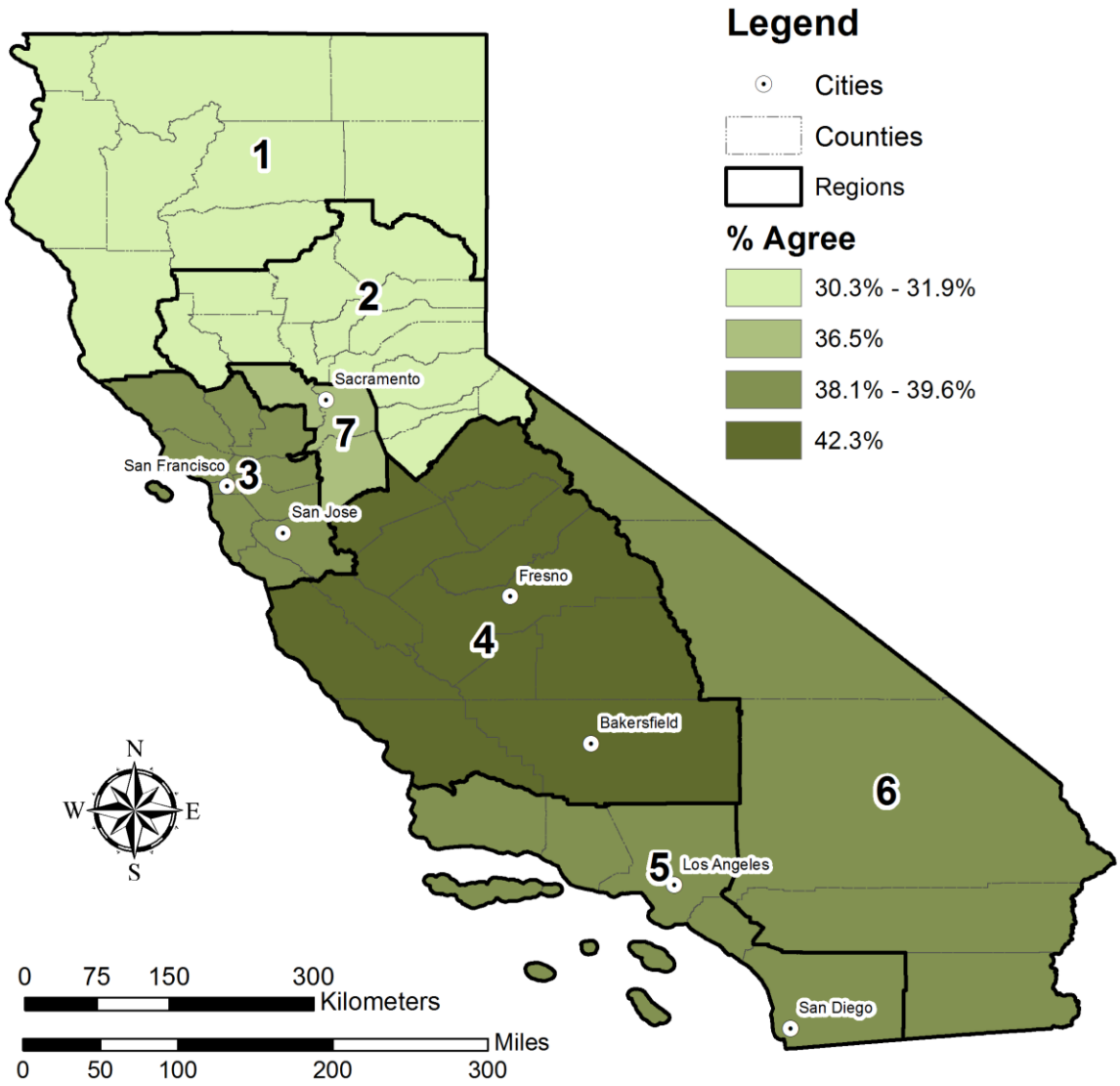


Figure 39 (continued): Agreement with statements (a-d) about providing input to CDFW by geography

c) No interest in providing input

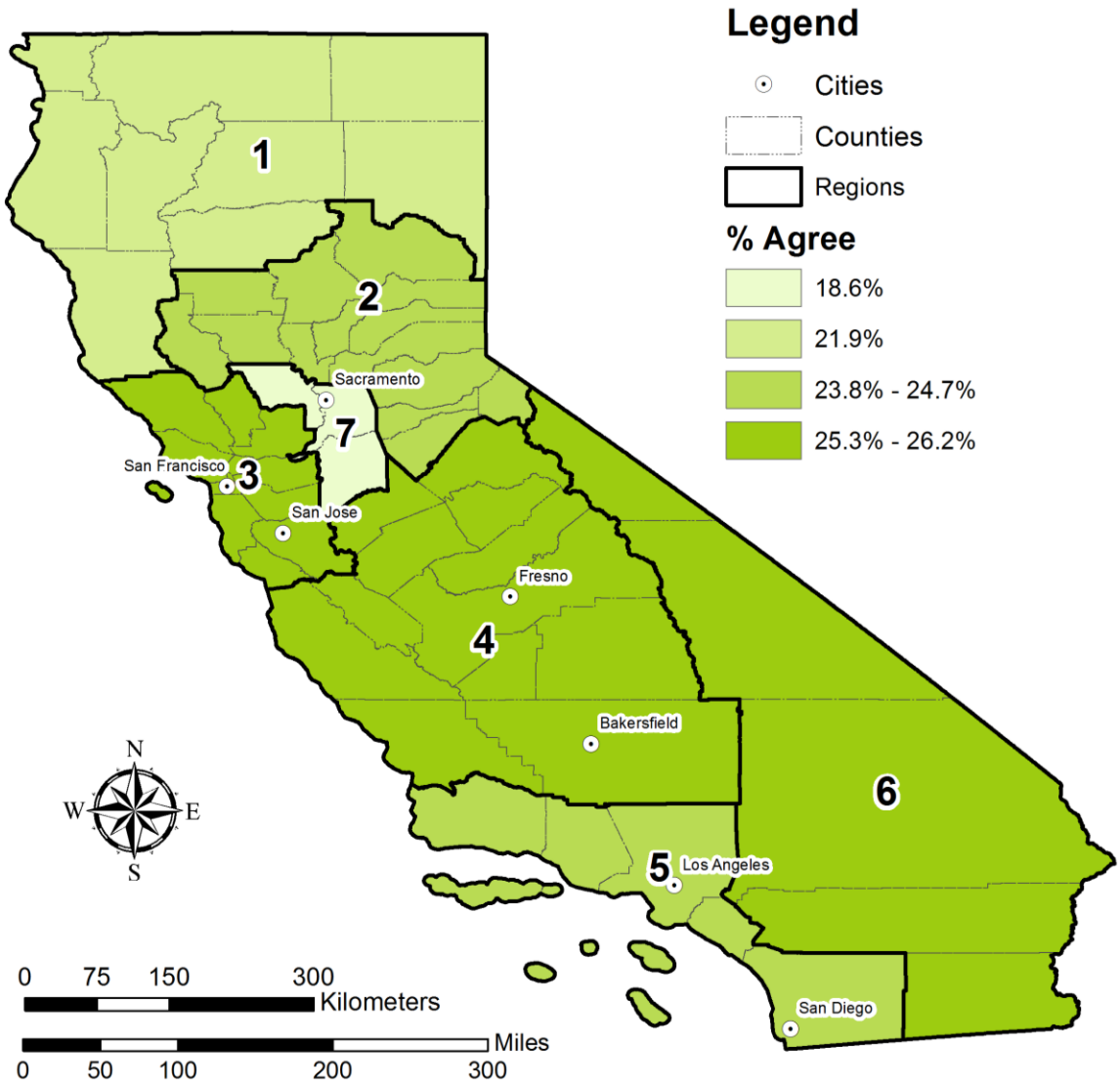
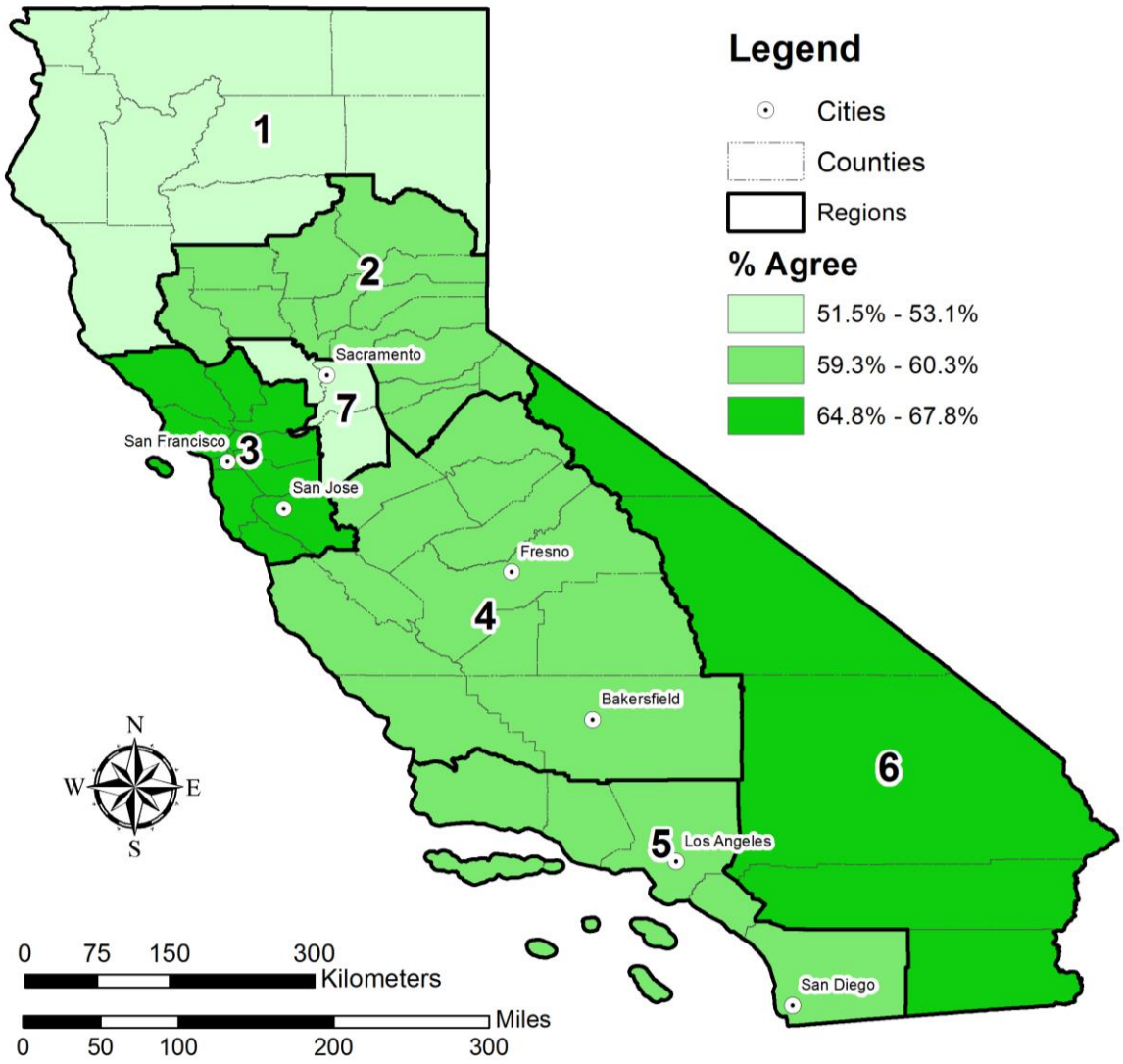


Figure 39 (continued): Agreement with statements (a-d) about providing input to CDFW by geography

d) Do not know how to get involved



Funding Fish and Wildlife Management in California

Funding for fish and wildlife management has traditionally relied upon revenue generated through the sale of hunting/fishing licenses and excise taxes on hunting/fishing equipment. However, declines in rates of participation in these activities in recent decades have led state fish and wildlife agencies across the nation to consider a range of alternative funding sources that can help to ensure fish and wildlife management and conservation activities continue into the future. California respondents indicated their level of support, on a 5-point scale from "highly unacceptable" to "highly acceptable", for several potential permanent sources of funding for fish and wildlife management in the state. The graphs below provide results for each of four potential sources for funding for all residents, and by wildlife value orientation, current participation in hunting/fishing, and geography. Specifically, residents were asked about the acceptability of the following:

1. *Use a portion of the state revenue presently collected from taxes by the state legislature.*
2. *Create a separate state lottery.*
3. *Allocate a portion of sales tax on outdoor equipment (e.g., binoculars, hiking boots, tents).*
4. *Create a real estate transfer tax (percentage of each real estate transaction goes into a fund).*

Figure 40: Acceptability of potential future funding sources

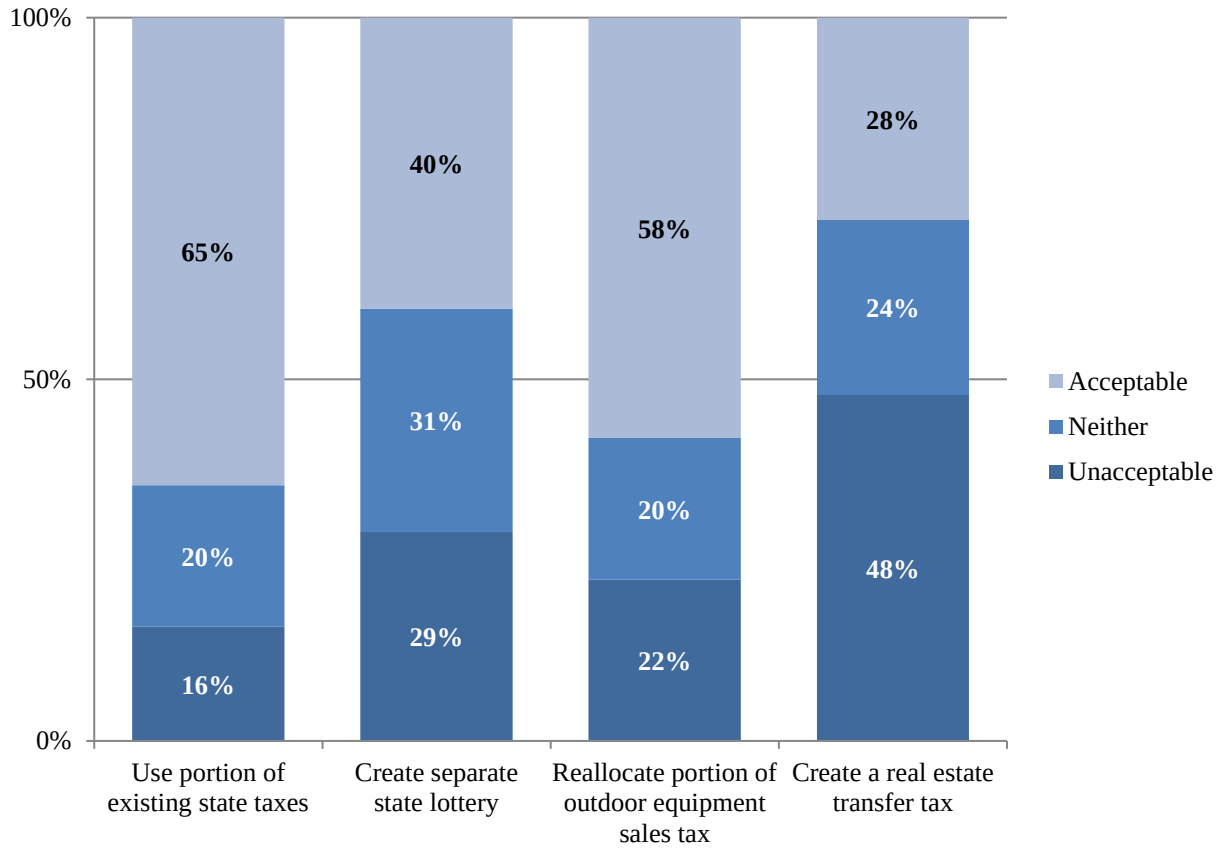


Figure 41: Acceptability of potential future funding sources by wildlife value orientation

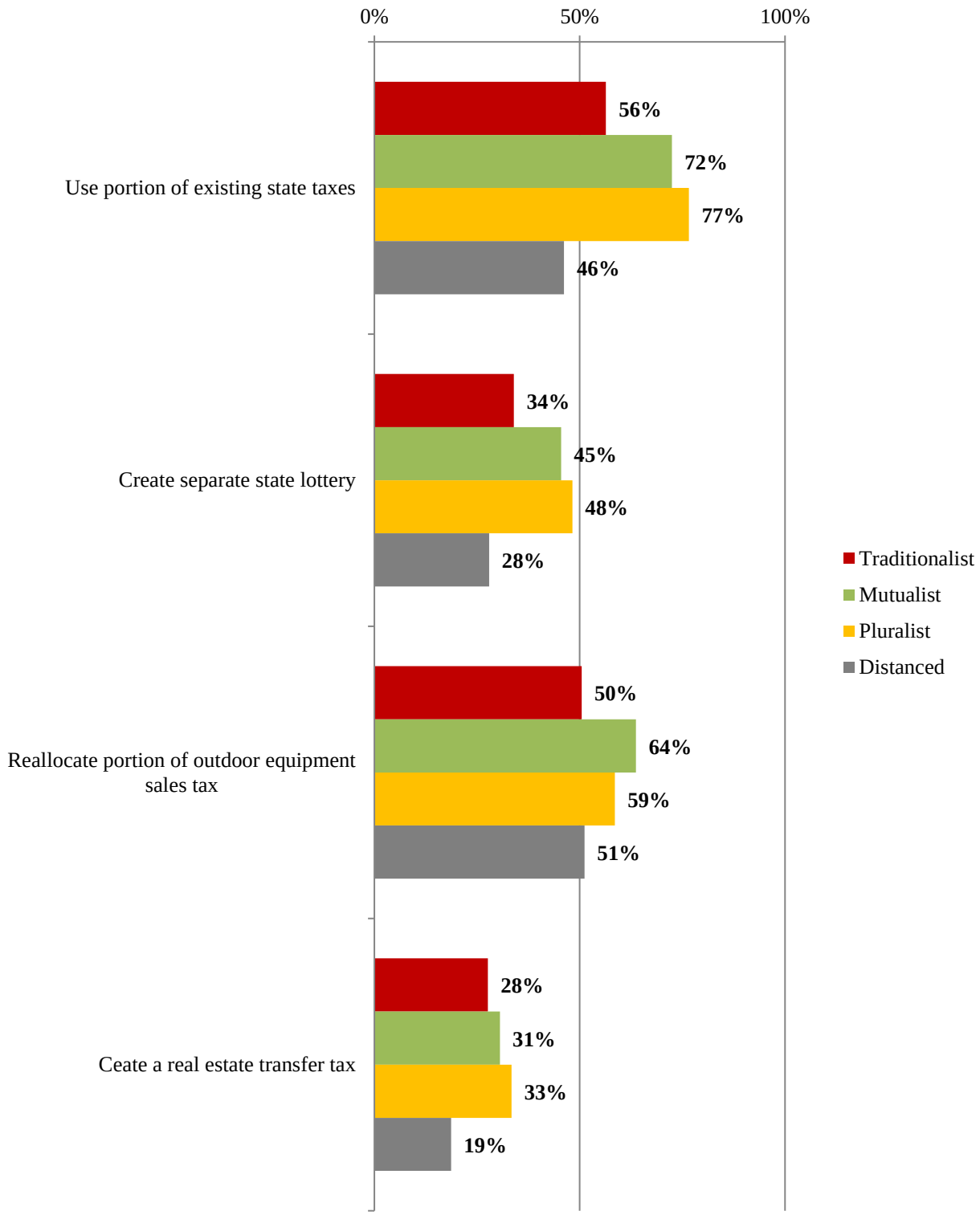


Figure 42: Acceptability of potential future funding sources by current hunting/fishing participation

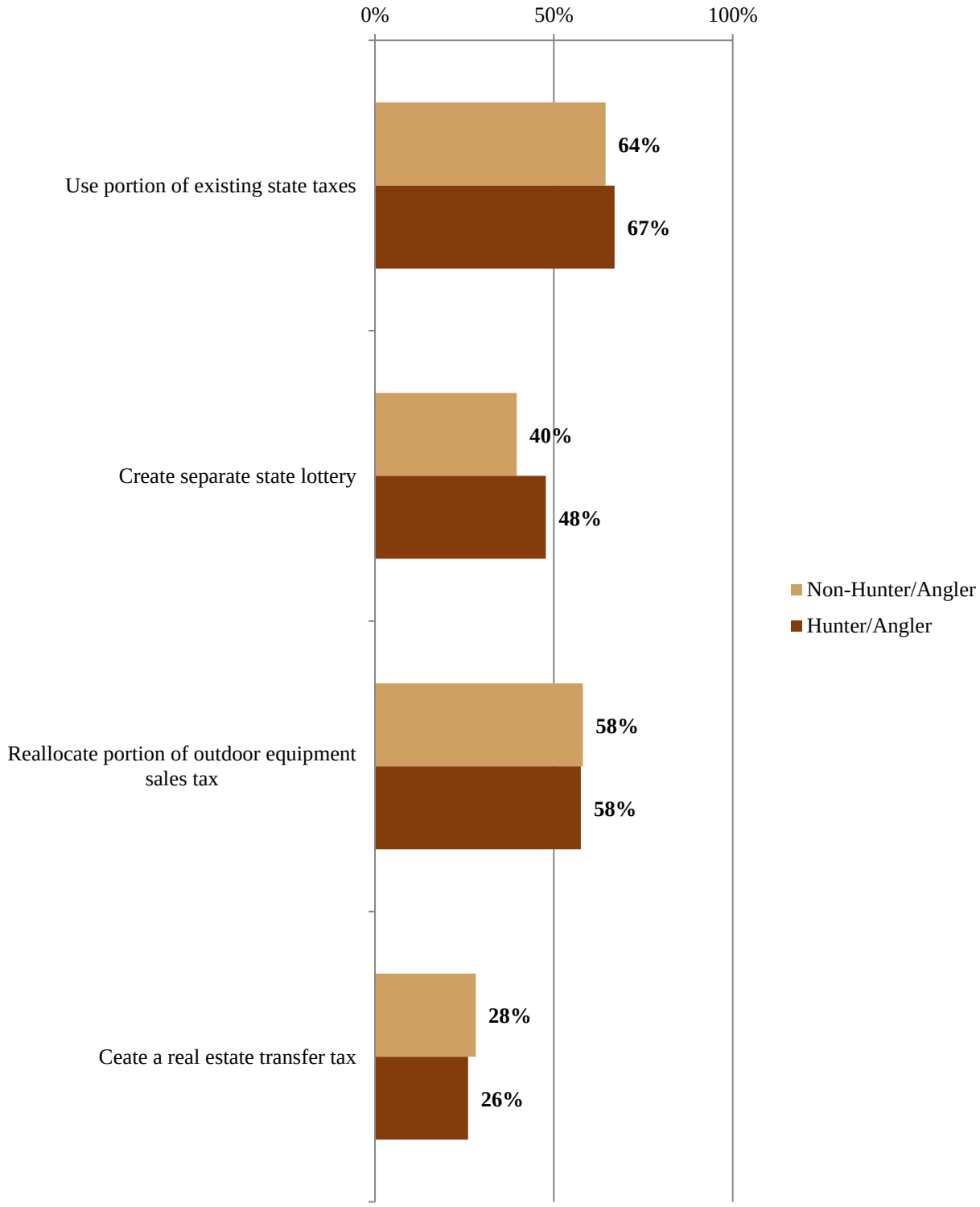


Figure 43: Acceptability of potential future funding sources (a-d) by geography

a) Use portion of existing state sales taxes

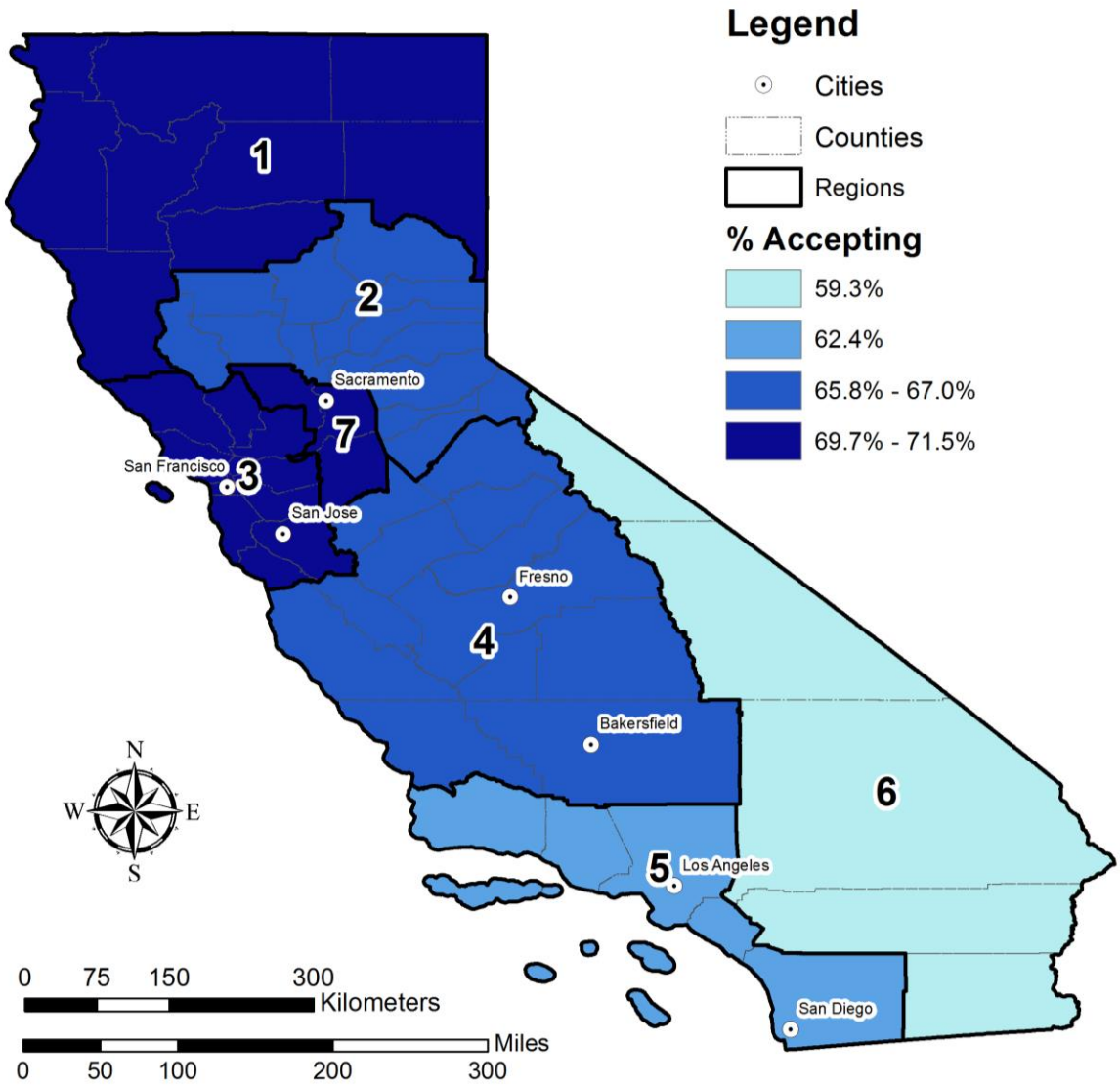


Figure 43 (continued): Acceptability of potential future funding sources (a-d) by geography

b) Create separate state lottery

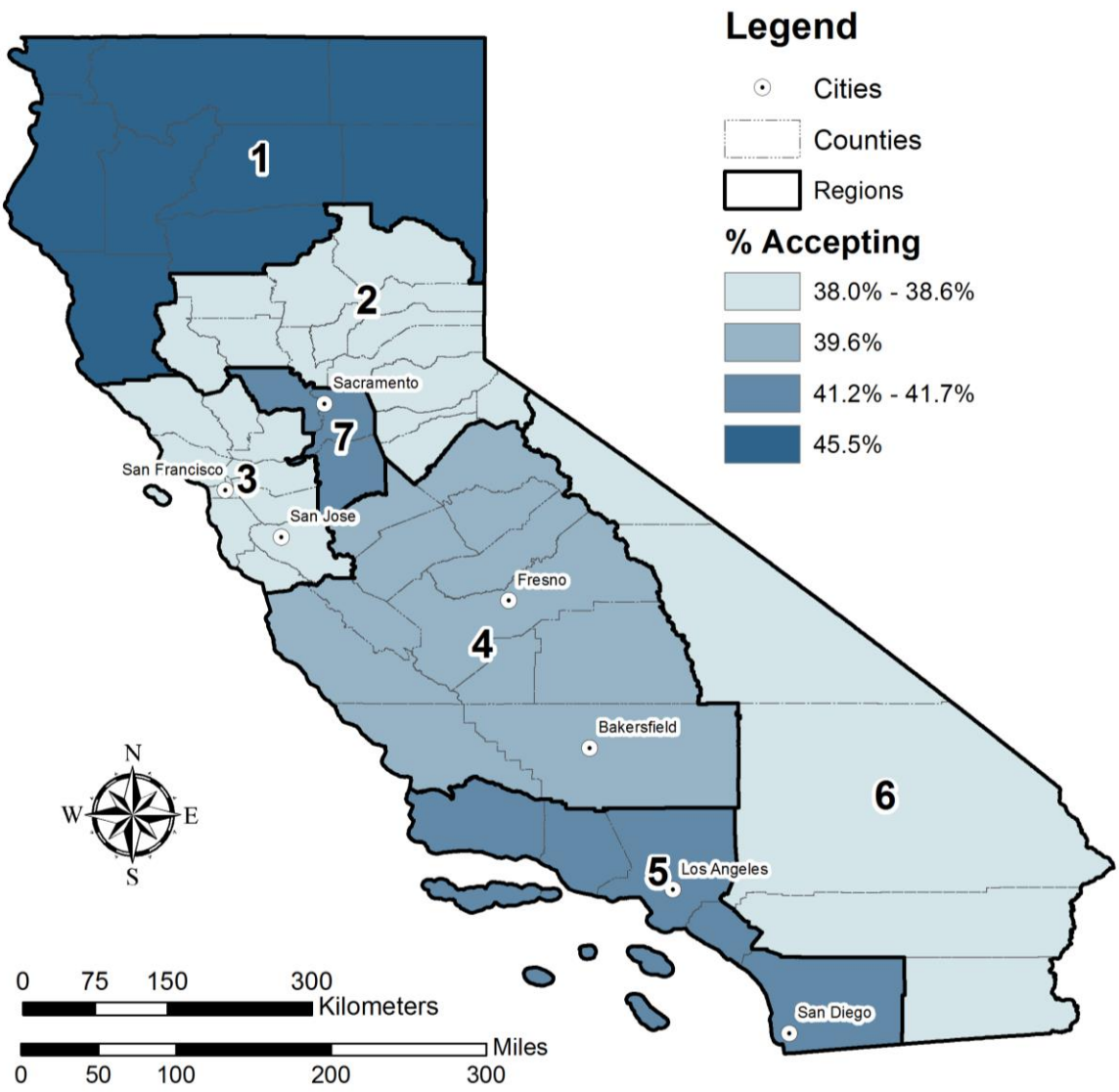


Figure 43 (continued): Acceptability of potential future funding sources (a-d) by geography

c) Reallocate portion of outdoor equipment sales taxes

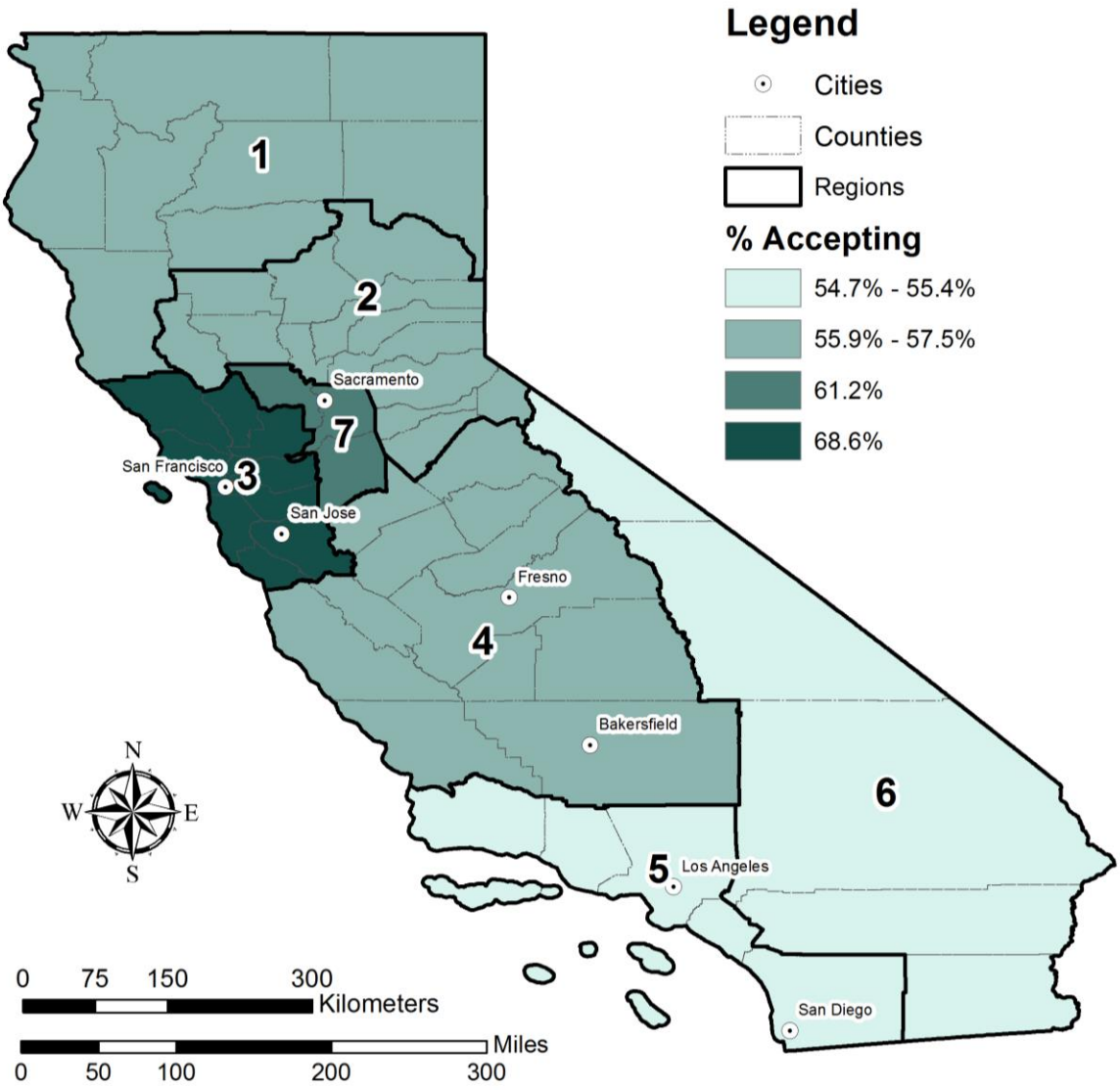
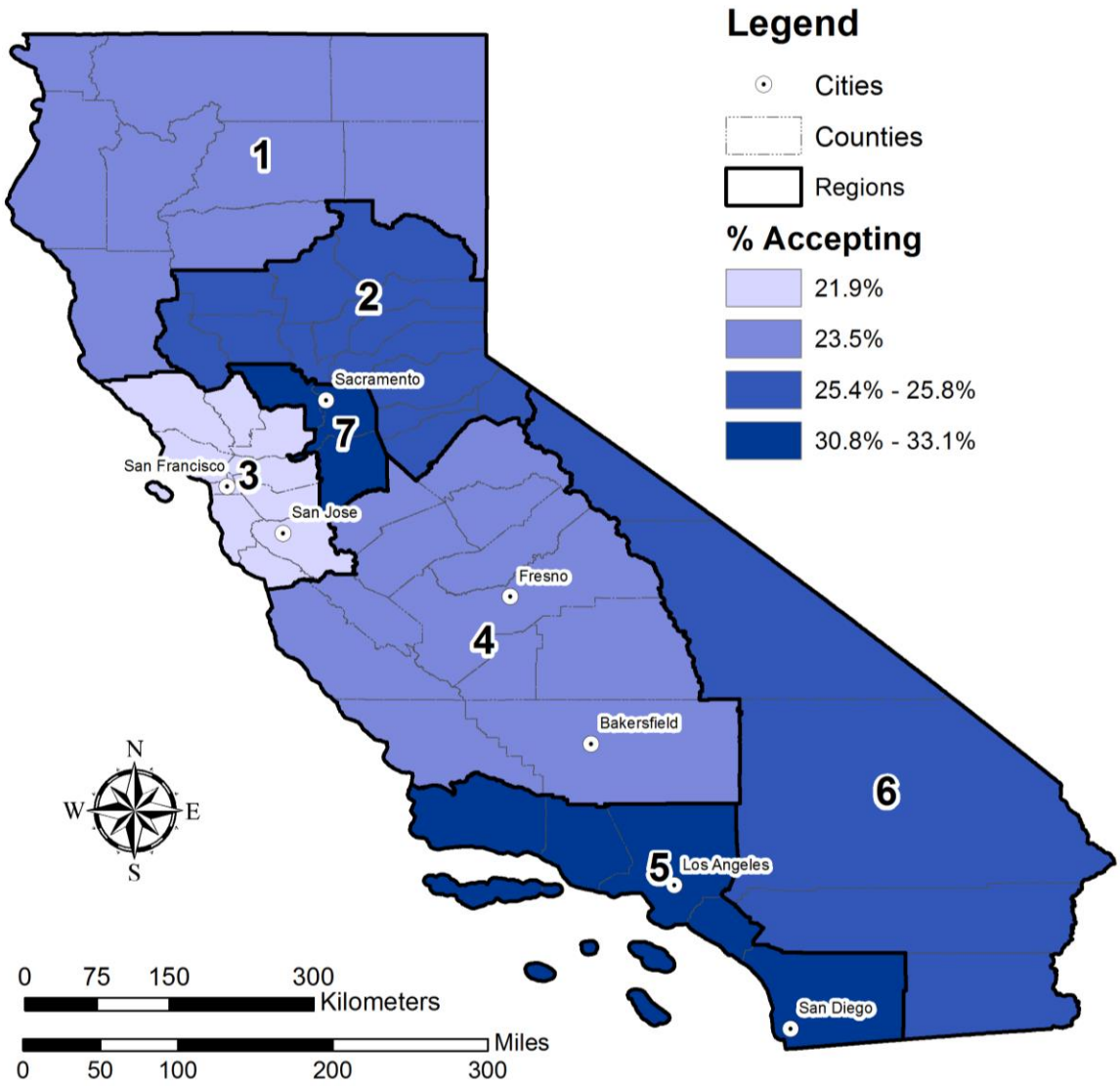


Figure 43 (continued): Acceptability of potential future funding sources (a-d) by geography

d) Create a real estate transfer tax



Wolf Management in California

Wolves have recently returned to California after having been extirpated from the state since the 1920s. Thus, establishing a baseline of understanding regarding public preferences for wolves can help to inform science-based decision-making as wolf populations begin to grow. In particular, wildlife managers are faced with making critical choices about how best to balance the growth in number of wolves in the state given potentially competing positions about their return. For example, wolves may provide recreational benefits to those people who marvel at safely viewing a wolf in its native habitat, while the costs of wolves in the state may be realized as livestock losses or declines in prey species (e.g., elk, deer). We asked Californians to consider the acceptability of four different management actions in relation to wolves: active relocation of wolves, allowing wolves to recolonize the state on their own, limiting wolves if they causes declines in certain game species, and allowing lethal management of wolves once they have reached a stable population level. We also asked residents about their general acceptance of wolves in terms of whether they would like to see the wolf population increase, decrease, or remain the same. Items about these management actions were asked on a 5-point scale ranging from "high unacceptable" to "highly acceptable", whereas the general acceptance question was asked on a 6-point scale ranging from "eliminate this species" to "increase greatly". Results are presented below for all residents, and by wildlife value orientation, current hunting/fishing participation, and geography.

Figure 44: Acceptance of wolf management strategies in California

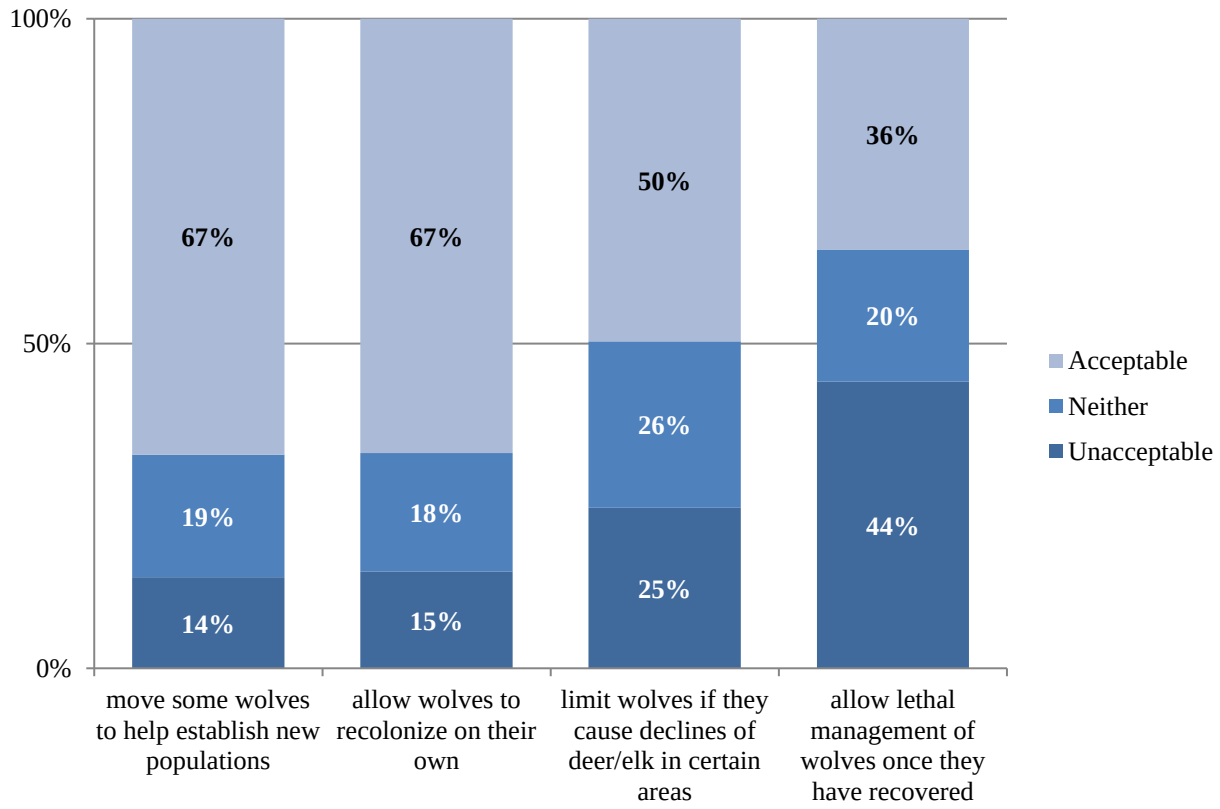


Figure 45: Acceptance of wolf management strategies in California by wildlife value orientation

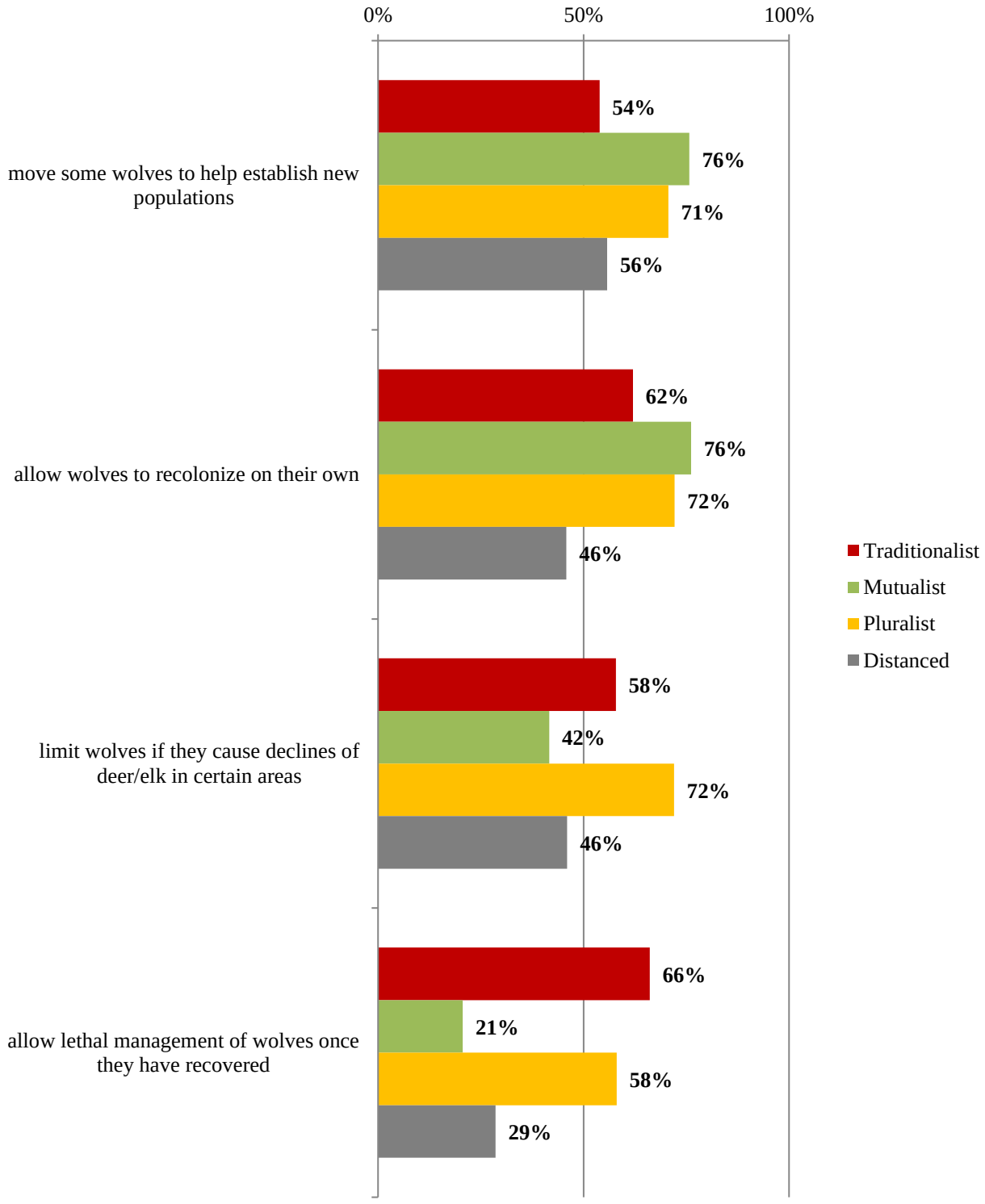


Figure 46: Acceptance of wolf management strategies in California by current hunting/fishing participation

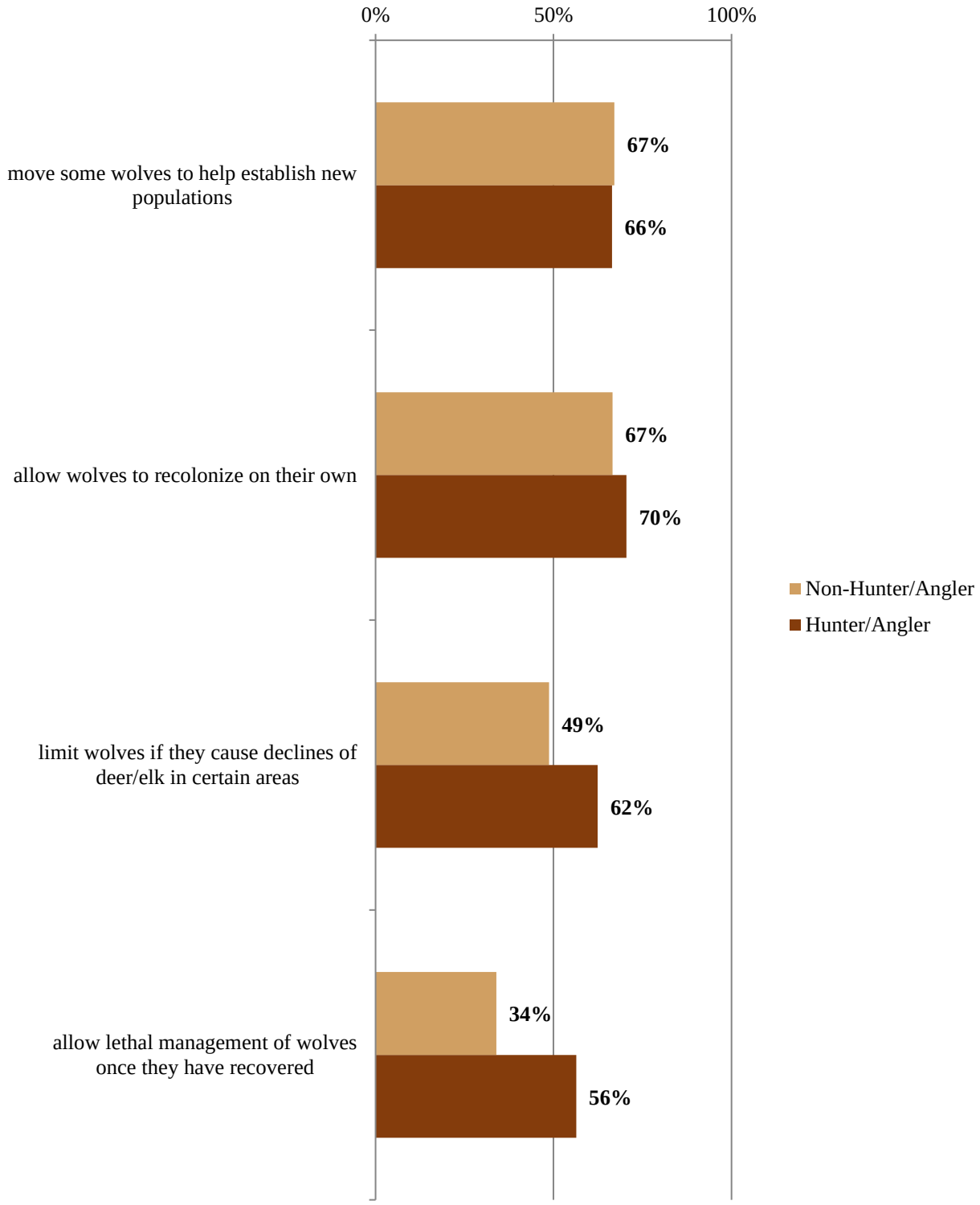


Figure 47: Acceptance of wolf management strategies in California by geography

a) Move some wolves to help establish new populations

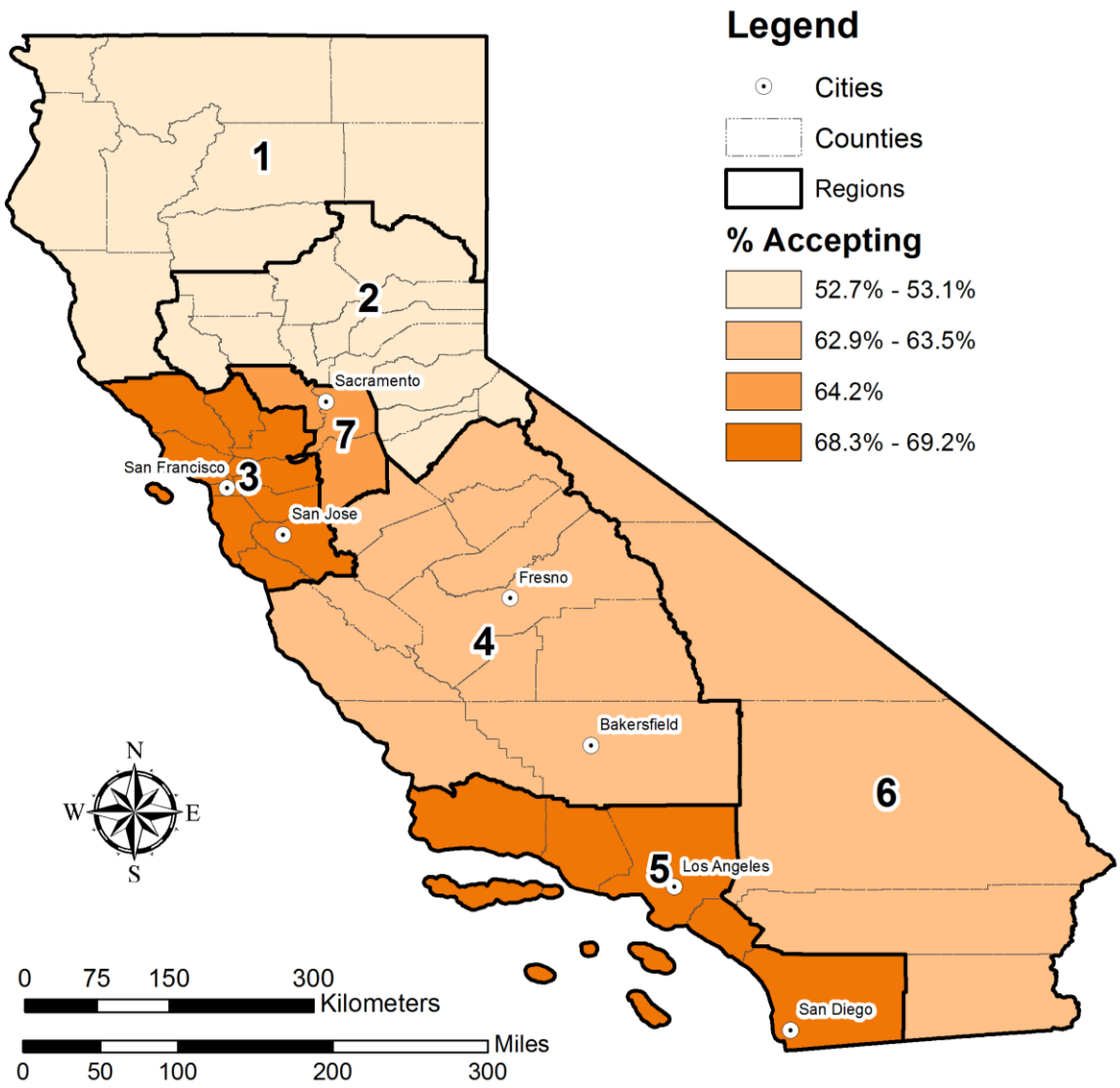


Figure 47 (continued): Acceptance of wolf management strategies in California by geography

b) Allow wolves to recolonize on their own

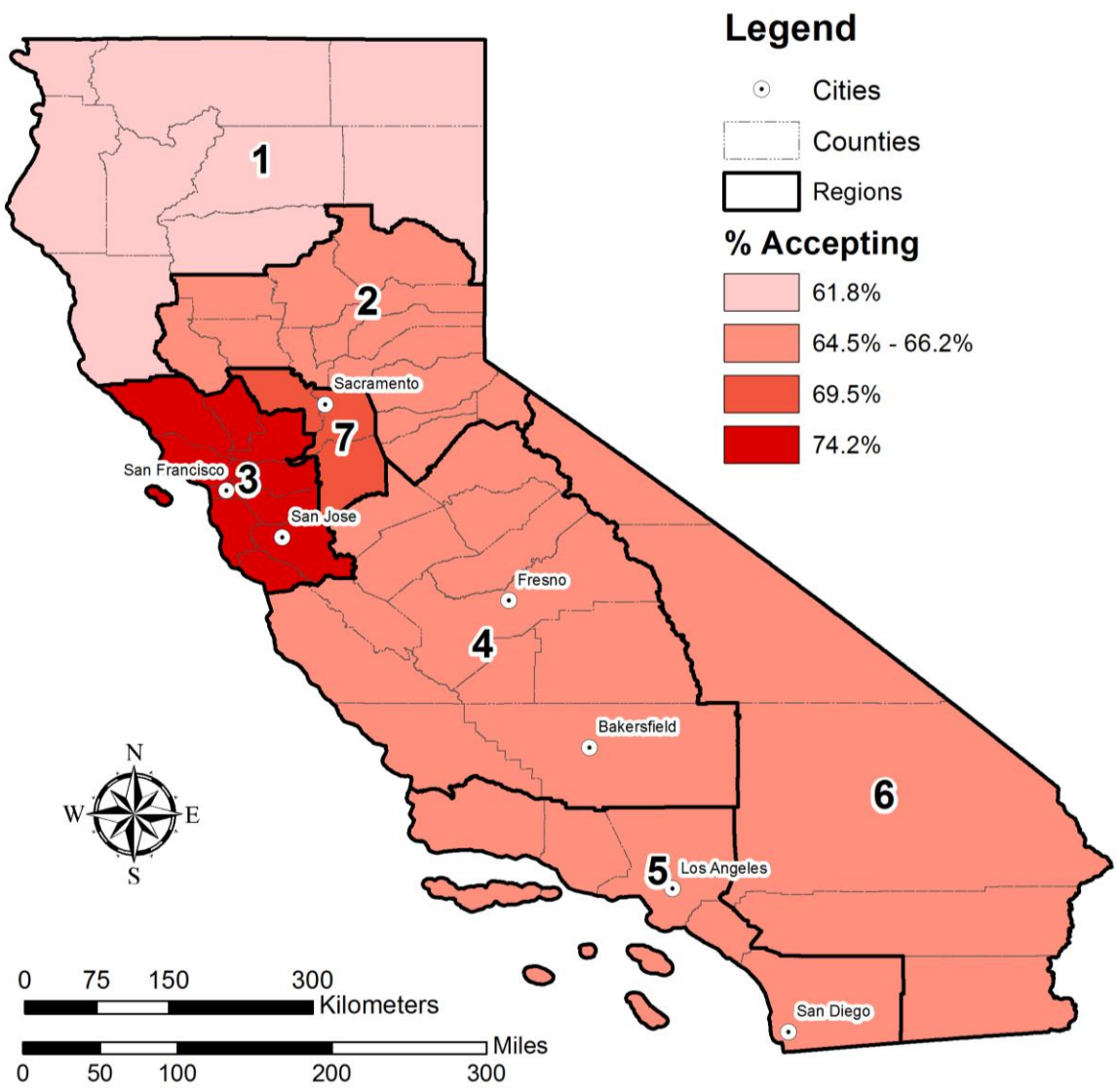


Figure 47 (continued): Acceptance of wolf management strategies in California by geography

c) Limit wolves if they cause declines of deer/elk in certain areas

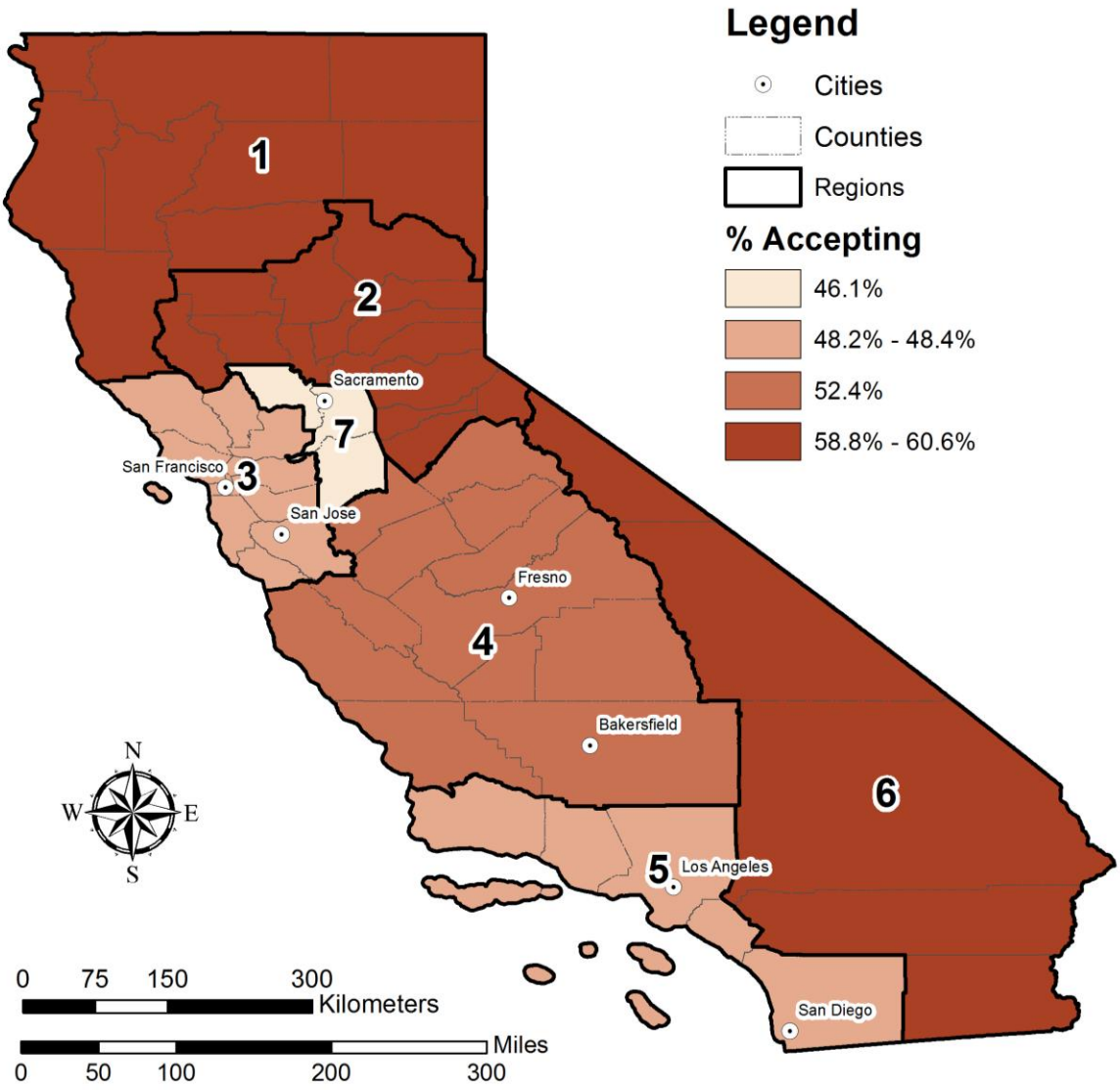


Figure 47 (continued): Acceptance of wolf management strategies in California by geography

d) Allow lethal management of wolves once they have recovered

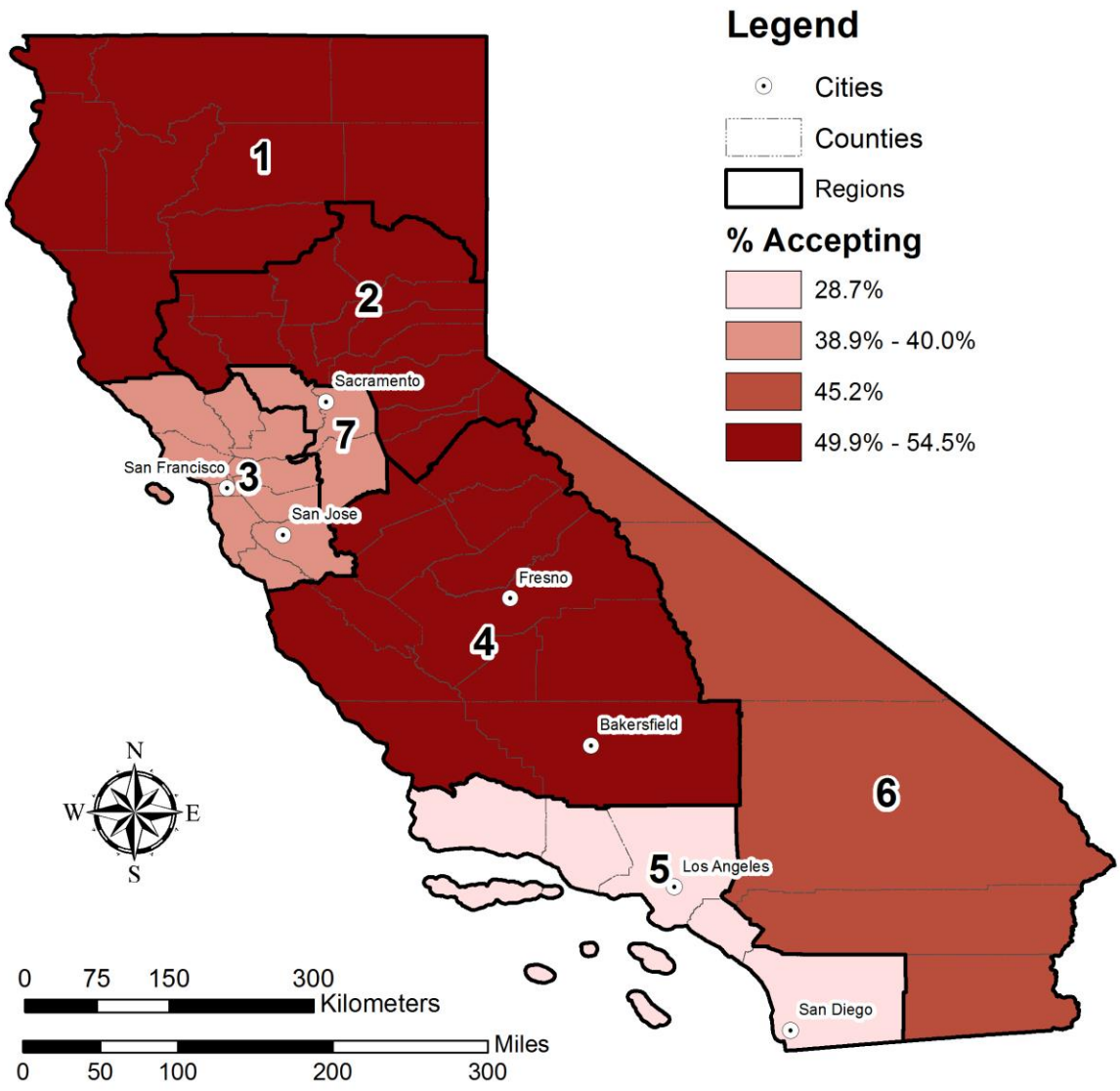


Figure 48: Preferences for whether the California wolf population should decrease, increase, or remain the same

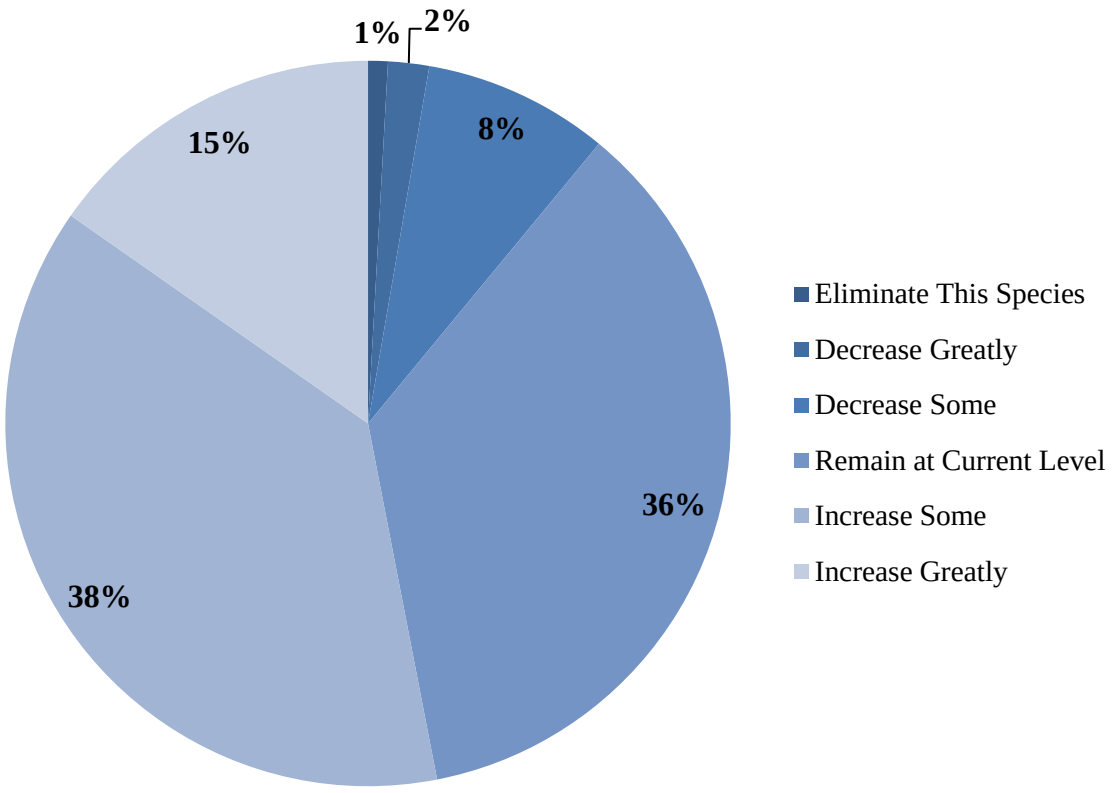


Figure 49: Preferences for an increase in the size of the California wolf population by wildlife value orientation

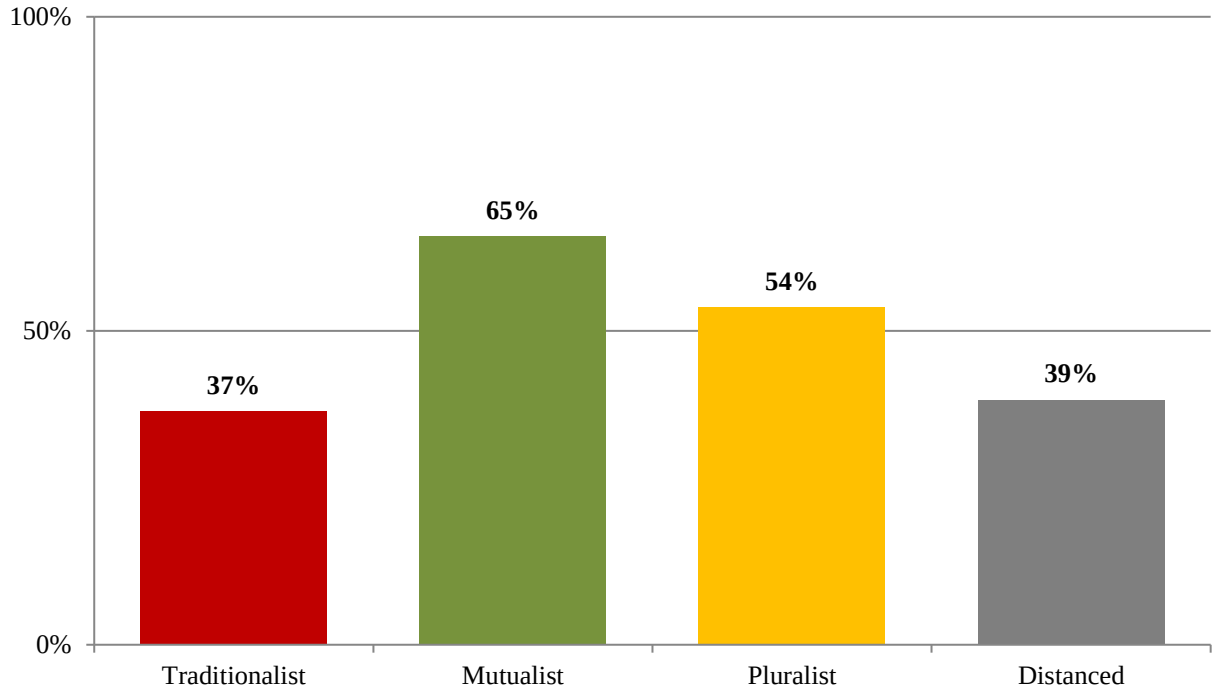


Figure 50: Preferences for an increase in the size of the California wolf population by current hunting/fishing participation

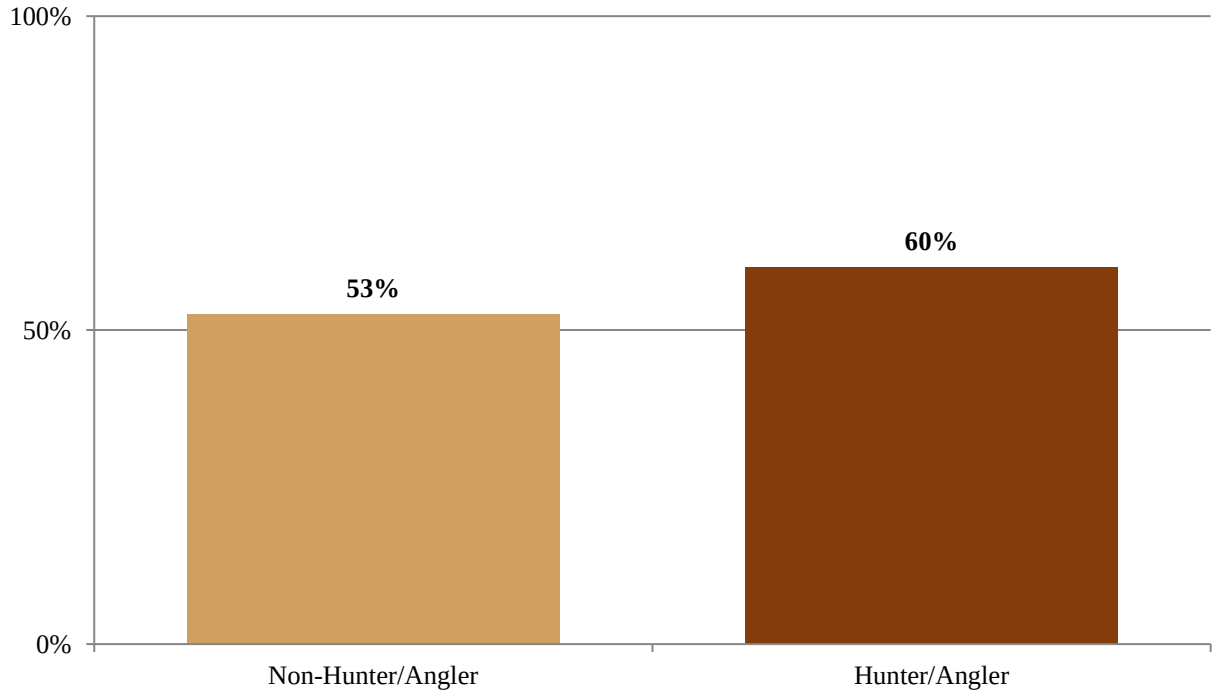
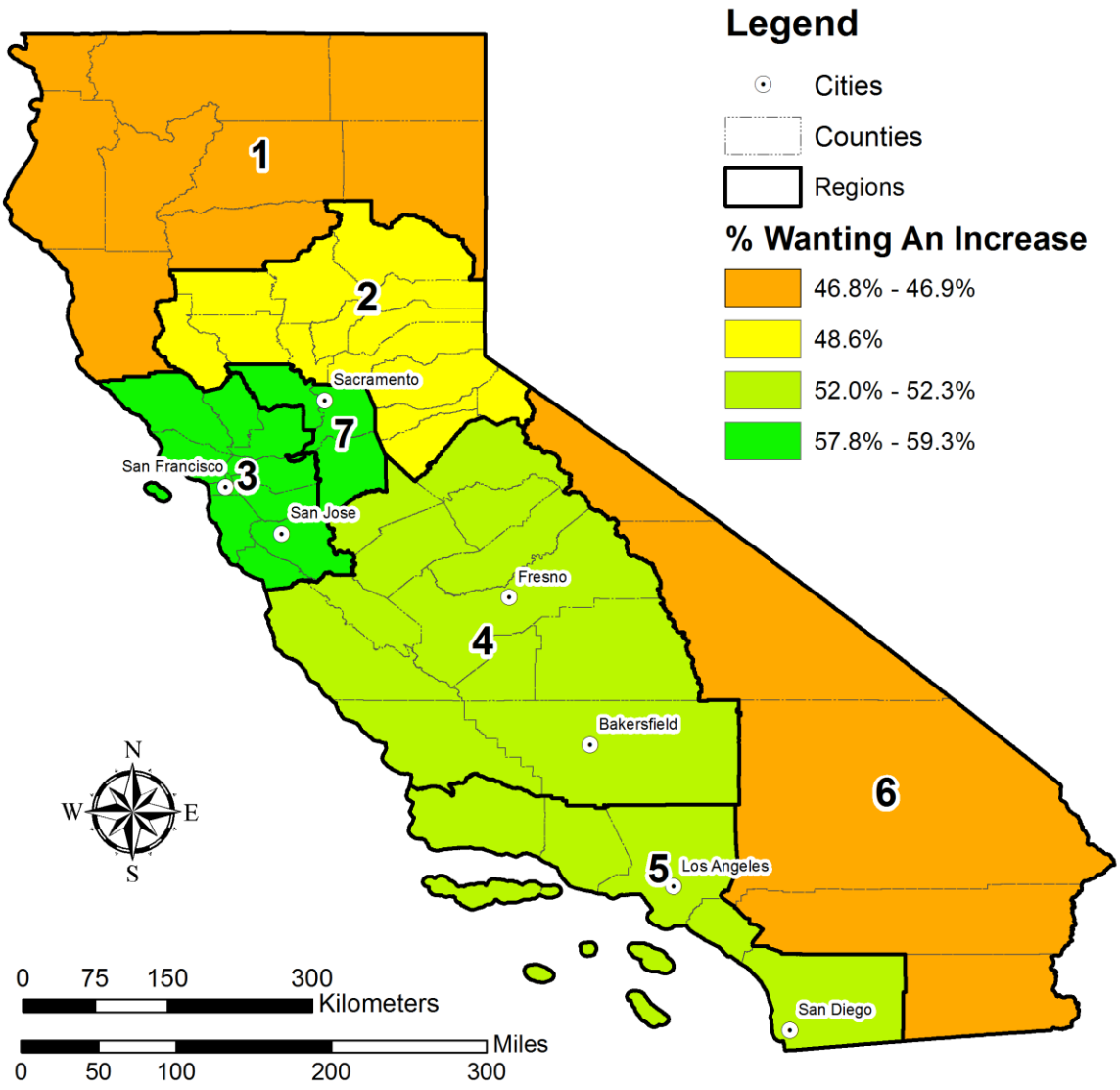


Figure 51: Preferences for an increase in the size of the California wolf population by geography



Mountain Lion Management in California

Mountain lions are a specially protected species in California, and effective management of the potential threats that mountain lions may pose is needed. For example, when mountain lions pose a threat to property, pets, livestock, or humans, the California Department of Fish & Wildlife (CDFW) may choose to lethally remove individual mountain lions to alleviate the situation. However, public acceptance of lethal control as a management strategy has changed in recent decades, and an understanding of current acceptance levels for lethal removal of mountain lions in various scenarios is critical to ensuring policies effectively address the variety of public interests as well as potential conflicts that may arise. Additionally, some people may not realize the threats that mountain lions pose or are unaware of their abundance and distribution. Thus, communication about the challenges and benefits of living with mountain lions may help to ensure greater acceptance of management approaches that rely upon lethal removal in specific scenarios. Here, we asked Californians to rate the acceptability of lethal removal of mountain lions in four different situations: the animal is seen near a home and thought to be a nuisance (e.g., will not leave property); it exhibits threatening behaviors and/or is believed to stalk or harass pets or livestock; it attacks or kills livestock on private property; and it attacks or kills a pet on private property. Items were asked on a 5-point scale ranging from "highly unacceptable" to "highly acceptable." Results are presented below for all residents, as well as by wildlife value orientation, current hunting/fishing participation, and geography.

Figure 52: Acceptance of lethal removal of mountain lions in various scenarios

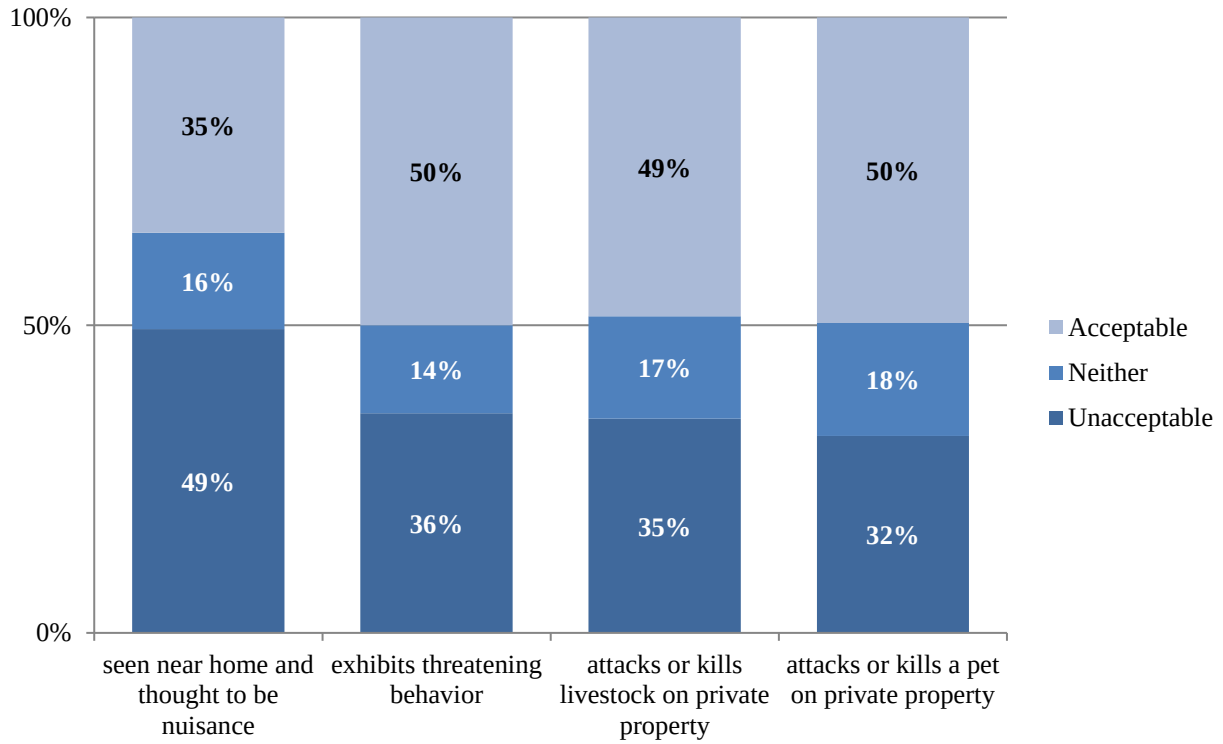


Figure 53: Acceptance of lethal removal of mountain lions in various scenarios by wildlife value orientation

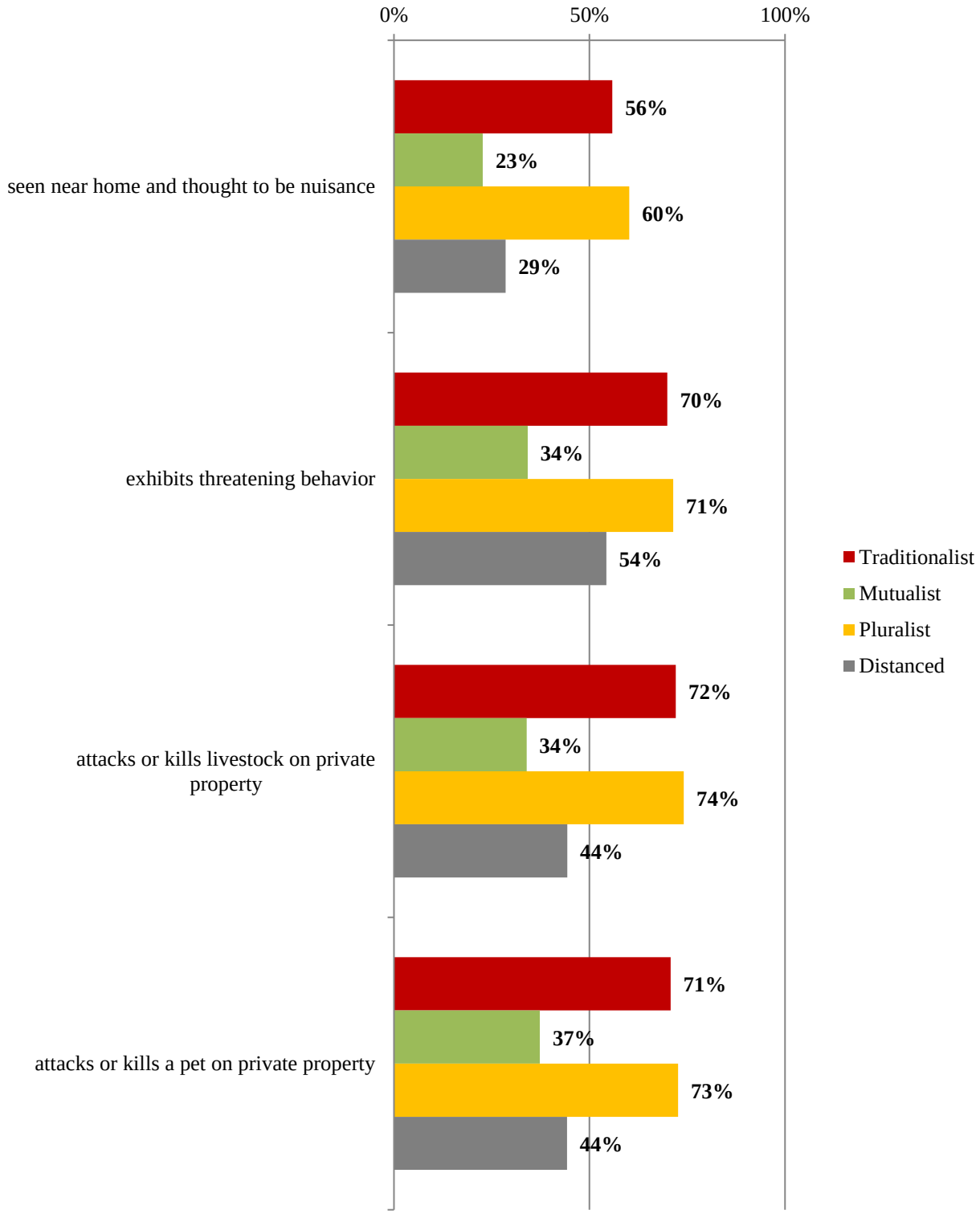


Figure 54: Acceptance of lethal removal of mountain lions in various scenarios by current hunting/fishing participation

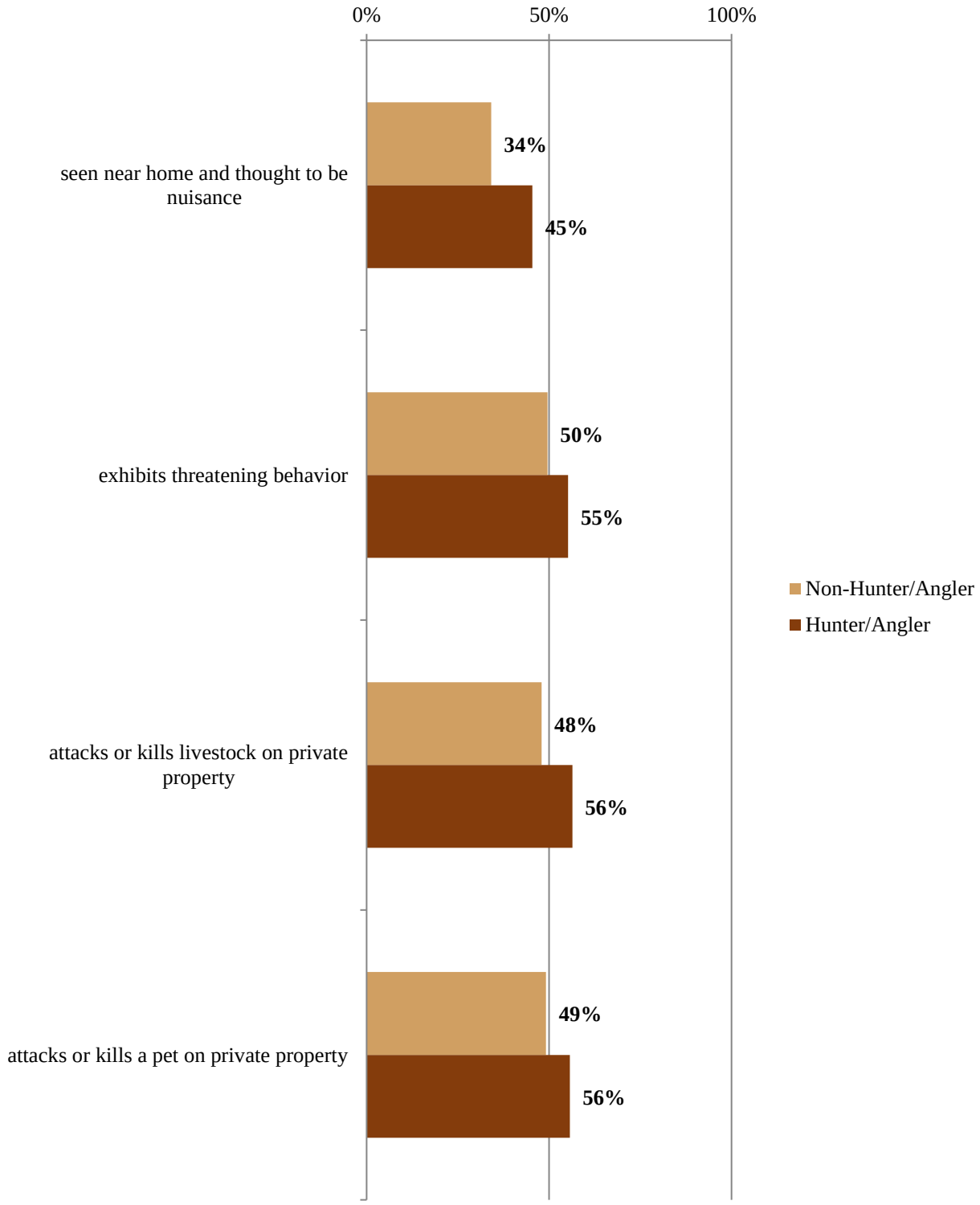


Figure 55: Acceptance of lethal removal of mountain lions in various scenarios (a-d) by geography

a) Acceptance of lethal removal of a mountain lion that is seen near home and thought to be a nuisance

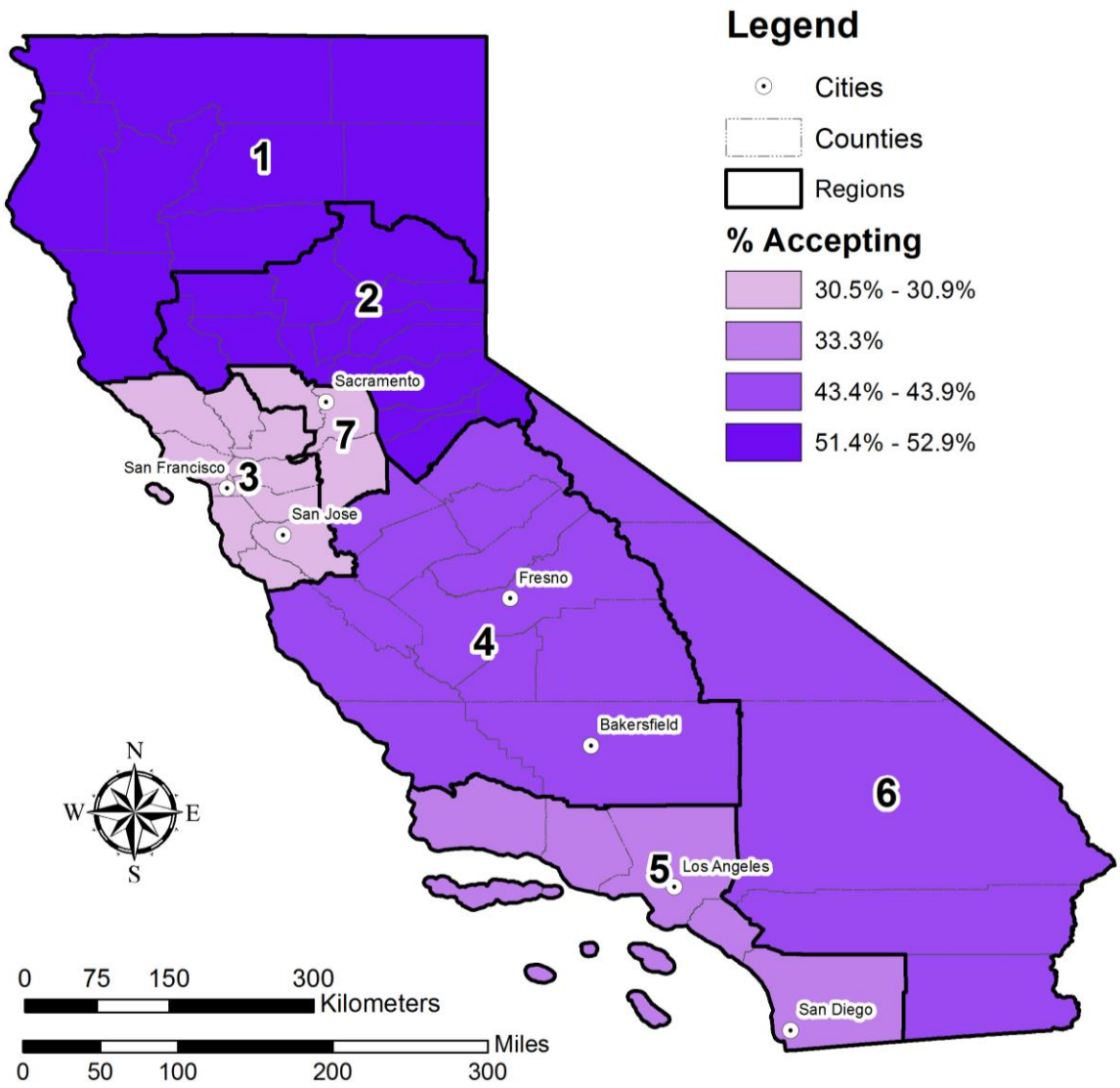


Figure 55 (continued): Acceptance of lethal removal of mountain lions in various scenarios (a-d) by geography

b) Acceptance of lethal removal of a mountain lion that exhibits threatening behavior

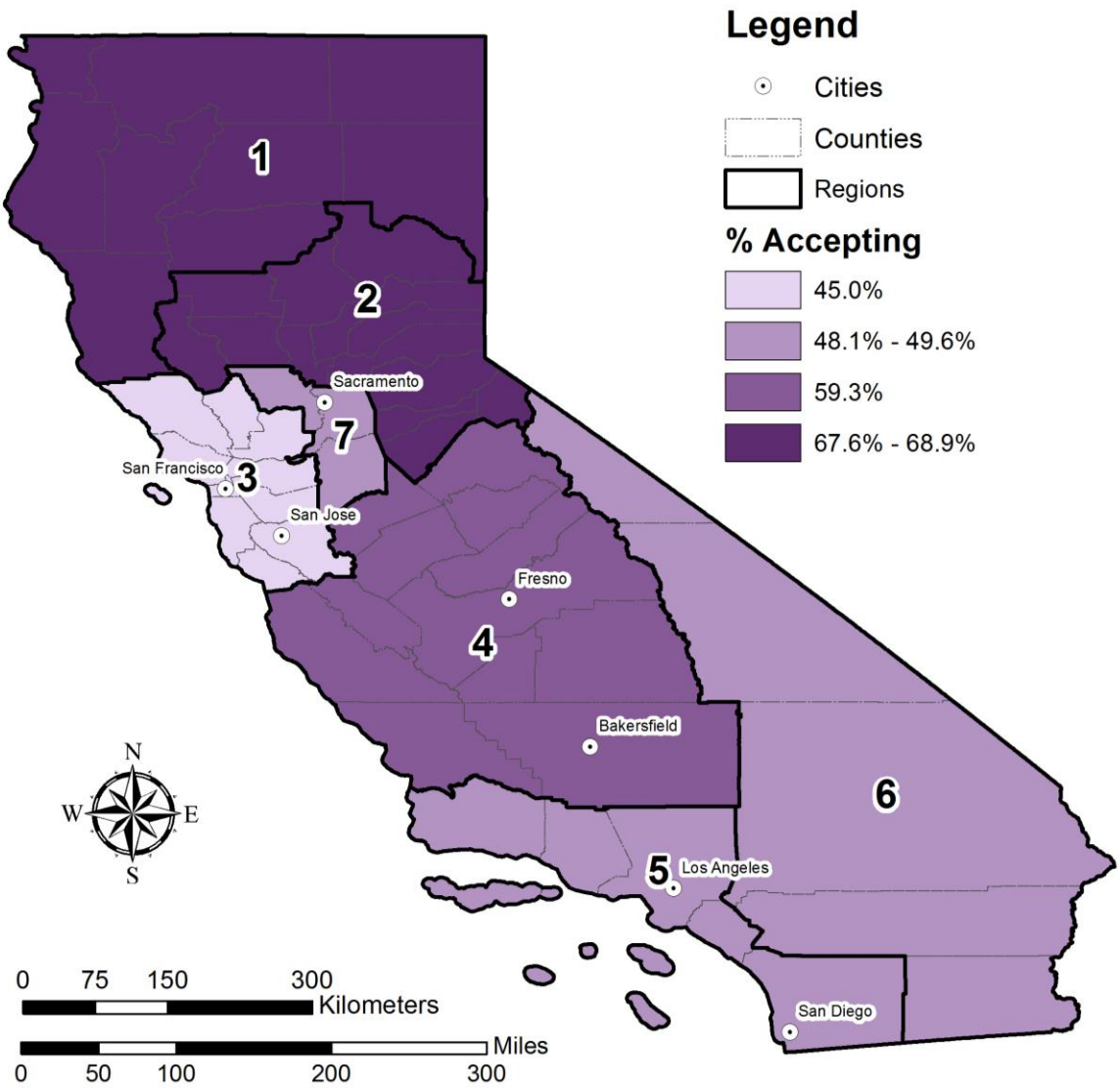


Figure 55 (continued): Acceptance of lethal removal of mountain lions in various scenarios (a-d) by geography

c) Acceptance of lethal removal of a mountain lion that attacks or kills livestock on private property

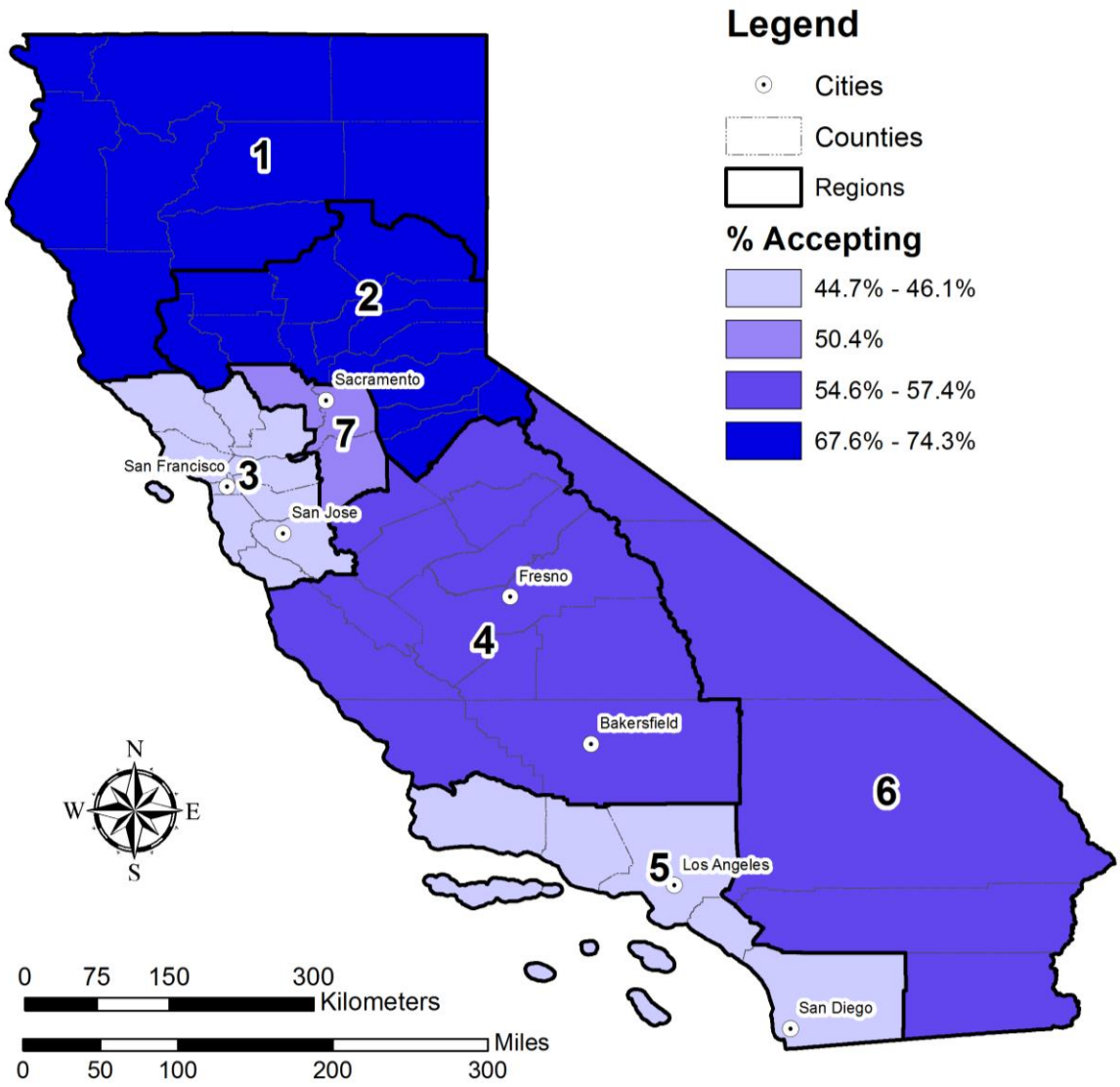
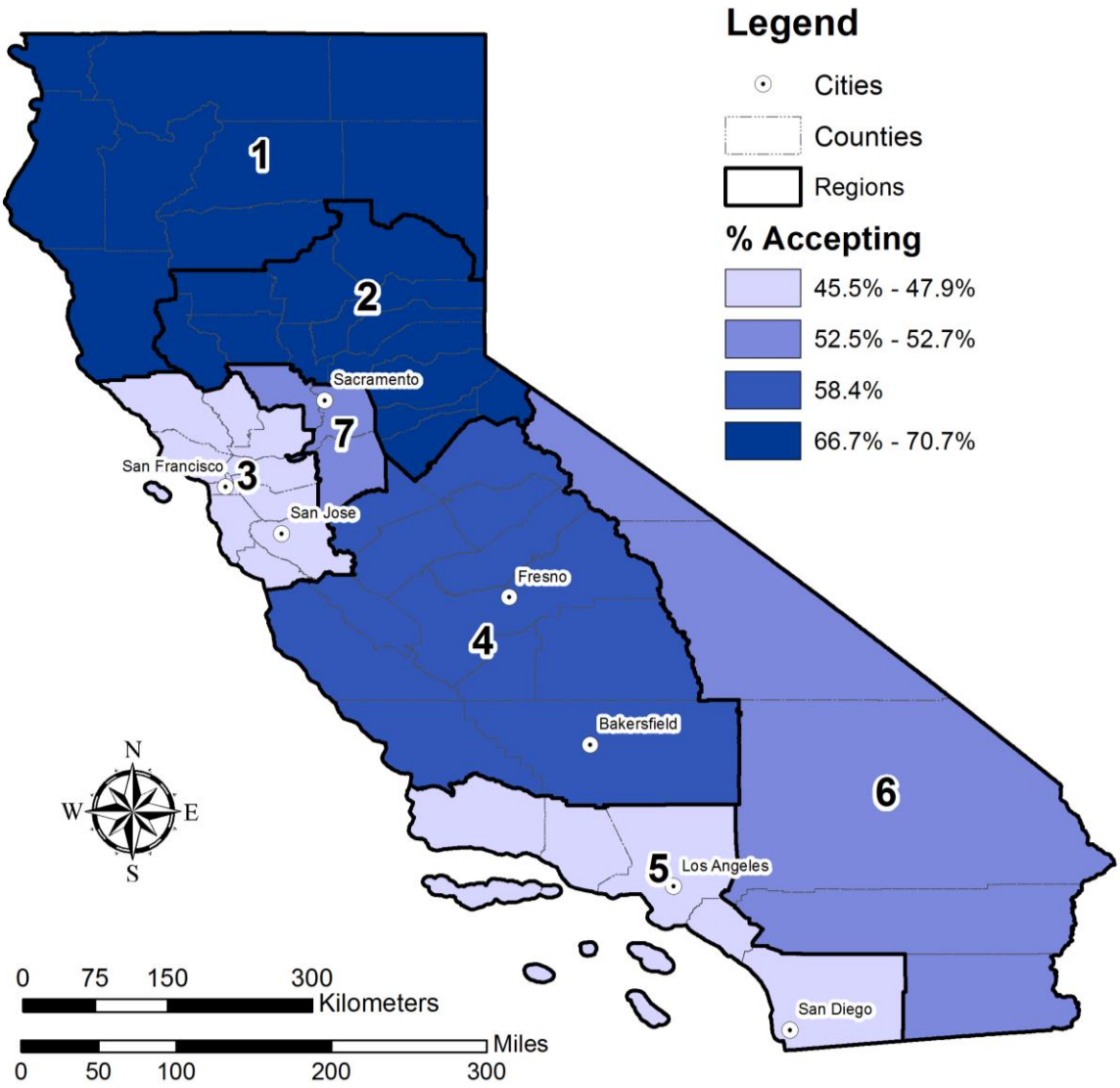


Figure 55 (continued): Acceptance of lethal removal of mountain lions in various scenarios (a-d) by geography

d) Acceptance of lethal removal of a mountain lion that attacks or kills a pet on private property



Descriptive Tables for Items by Wildlife Value Orientation, Current Hunting/Fishing Participation, and Geography

The information contained in the following tables below provides a more detailed look at the findings in the figures above. Responses to each item are provided below, and a copy of the survey instrument used to measure each of these items is available in Appendix B.

Table 1: Percent of respondents who believed that they shared similar values to their state fish and wildlife agency

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	5.5%	10.2%	27.5%	38.7%	18.1%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	4.9%	9.7%	28.7%	38.6%	18.0%
Hunters/Anglers	12.4%	15.7%	11.7%	40.1%	20.1%
Traditionalists	12.8%	14.9%	20.7%	35.5%	16.1%
Mutualists	4.0%	7.9%	27.7%	41.7%	18.6%
Pluralists	4.5%	9.5%	15.1%	42.3%	28.6%
Distanced	2.8%	11.7%	41.0%	32.6%	11.9%
Region 1	17.6%	20.6%	14.7%	29.4%	17.6%
Region 2	13.5%	12.2%	14.9%	36.5%	23.0%
Region 3	4.5%	7.4%	28.8%	39.8%	19.5%
Region 4	10.0%	13.6%	19.8%	36.3%	20.3%
Region 5	4.5%	9.6%	29.8%	39.9%	16.2%
Region 6	8.0%	13.6%	25.1%	37.9%	15.3%
Region 7	2.4%	10.6%	23.2%	33.1%	30.7%

Table 2: Percent of respondents who believed that we should strive for a society that emphasizes environmental protection over economic growth

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	6.6%	7.9%	14.5%	32.8%	38.2%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	6.5%	7.7%	14.1%	33.2%	38.5%
Hunters/Anglers	7.3%	11.0%	19.0%	27.7%	35.0%
Traditionalists	15.2%	21.8%	20.7%	26.5%	15.8%
Mutualists	5.1%	3.1%	8.5%	30.9%	52.4%
Pluralists	3.7%	7.1%	10.8%	32.0%	46.5%
Distanced	4.8%	7.7%	24.1%	44.0%	19.5%
Region 1	11.4%	14.3%	14.3%	17.1%	42.9%
Region 2	12.0%	10.7%	16.0%	22.7%	38.7%
Region 3	4.7%	8.1%	13.0%	27.2%	47.0%
Region 4	8.8%	11.7%	15.7%	29.9%	33.9%
Region 5	6.9%	5.6%	14.5%	37.8%	35.3%
Region 6	6.2%	13.5%	16.5%	23.7%	40.1%
Region 7	5.5%	12.6%	12.6%	29.9%	39.4%

Table 3: Percent of respondents who believed that private property rights are more important than protecting declining or endangered fish and wildlife

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	41.3%	24.0%	14.6%	12.7%	7.4%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	42.3%	23.7%	14.7%	12.5%	6.8%
Hunters/Anglers	28.3%	28.0%	13.0%	16.0%	14.7%
Traditionalists	15.6%	25.9%	16.5%	24.5%	17.6%
Mutualists	59.4%	22.8%	8.5%	7.0%	2.2%
Pluralists	31.5%	25.4%	14.5%	14.3%	14.3%
Distanced	29.5%	24.4%	26.2%	14.1%	5.9%
Region 1	37.1%	17.1%	14.3%	17.1%	14.3%
Region 2	33.3%	25.3%	10.7%	16.0%	14.7%
Region 3	43.2%	27.9%	11.2%	13.4%	4.3%
Region 4	32.8%	23.7%	13.9%	16.5%	13.1%
Region 5	43.0%	22.2%	16.1%	11.4%	7.2%
Region 6	41.3%	22.6%	11.7%	14.4%	10.0%
Region 7	36.5%	29.8%	18.8%	12.2%	2.7%

Table 4: Percent of respondents who believed that local communities should have more control over the management of fish and wildlife

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	5.5%	17.4%	28.3%	29.4%	19.5%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	5.3%	17.4%	29.0%	29.5%	18.8%
Hunters/Anglers	8.3%	16.7%	18.7%	27.7%	28.7%
Traditionalists	3.6%	17.3%	19.3%	33.7%	26.0%
Mutualists	6.9%	17.0%	32.0%	26.1%	18.1%
Pluralists	3.7%	15.5%	17.0%	32.0%	31.8%
Distanced	5.4%	19.2%	35.4%	31.2%	8.7%
Region 1	11.8%	14.7%	11.8%	29.4%	32.4%
Region 2	8.0%	13.3%	17.3%	32.0%	29.3%
Region 3	7.7%	18.9%	31.0%	27.2%	15.2%
Region 4	7.0%	14.2%	23.0%	32.4%	23.5%
Region 5	4.4%	16.2%	32.1%	29.3%	18.0%
Region 6	4.2%	23.3%	13.2%	30.0%	29.3%
Region 7	6.6%	20.7%	20.3%	32.4%	19.9%

Table 5: Percent of respondents who believed that the earth is getting warmer mostly because of human activity such as burning fossil fuels

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	6.7%	6.9%	10.1%	21.2%	55.1%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	6.2%	6.6%	10.1%	21.0%	56.1%
Hunters/Anglers	13.0%	10.7%	10.7%	23.1%	42.5%
Traditionalists	24.9%	14.2%	12.1%	17.7%	31.1%
Mutualists	2.5%	4.4%	5.2%	17.2%	70.7%
Pluralists	6.1%	8.0%	6.8%	27.8%	51.2%
Distanced	1.5%	5.1%	22.0%	28.9%	42.6%
Region 1	17.1%	11.4%	11.4%	14.3%	45.7%
Region 2	20.3%	9.5%	10.8%	17.6%	41.9%
Region 3	6.8%	4.3%	8.7%	17.5%	62.7%
Region 4	16.3%	10.4%	12.5%	13.1%	47.7%
Region 5	3.4%	7.1%	9.2%	24.4%	55.9%
Region 6	13.1%	6.3%	10.8%	20.6%	49.2%
Region 7	6.7%	7.8%	17.6%	19.2%	48.6%

Table 6: Percent of respondents who believed that wolves that kill livestock should be lethally removed

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	35.9%	28.6%	14.7%	13.3%	7.5%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	36.3%	29.0%	15.1%	13.1%	6.6%
Hunters/Anglers	30.9%	23.2%	10.7%	16.1%	19.1%
Traditionalists	17.8%	25.1%	11.9%	27.5%	17.7%
Mutualists	49.6%	28.9%	12.5%	6.1%	2.8%
Pluralists	29.4%	25.5%	11.6%	22.0%	11.6%
Distanced	24.1%	33.3%	24.3%	12.0%	6.3%
Region 1	29.4%	20.6%	5.9%	11.8%	32.4%
Region 2	31.5%	19.2%	9.6%	15.1%	24.7%
Region 3	38.4%	27.0%	16.4%	11.9%	6.3%
Region 4	28.6%	30.7%	12.0%	15.5%	13.1%
Region 5	35.2%	31.2%	15.2%	12.8%	5.6%
Region 6	43.8%	16.9%	10.8%	18.6%	9.8%
Region 7	34.9%	29.8%	17.3%	10.6%	7.5%

Table 7: Percent of respondents who believed that if a black bear attacks a person, that bear should be lethally removed regardless of the circumstances

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	29.2%	29.0%	12.6%	16.8%	12.4%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	29.6%	28.8%	13.0%	16.9%	11.6%
Hunters/Anglers	23.3%	30.7%	7.7%	16.3%	22.0%
Traditionalists	13.1%	24.8%	10.0%	26.4%	25.6%
Mutualists	42.6%	28.5%	10.6%	13.6%	4.7%
Pluralists	19.8%	25.8%	11.7%	22.7%	20.0%
Distanced	18.1%	36.6%	20.7%	12.3%	12.3%
Region 1	22.9%	22.9%	8.6%	17.1%	28.6%
Region 2	23.7%	23.7%	6.6%	19.7%	26.3%
Region 3	31.2%	31.1%	14.0%	14.8%	8.8%
Region 4	22.7%	22.4%	12.3%	16.3%	26.4%
Region 5	28.6%	28.9%	13.4%	18.1%	10.9%
Region 6	30.1%	34.3%	6.7%	16.2%	12.7%
Region 7	38.1%	25.7%	13.6%	12.8%	9.7%

Table 8: Percent of respondents who believed that coyotes that kill pets in residential areas should be lethally removed

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	29.2%	23.7%	16.4%	17.7%	13.0%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	29.6%	24.0%	16.5%	17.7%	12.2%
Hunters/Anglers	24.0%	20.3%	14.3%	17.7%	23.7%
Traditionalists	15.9%	21.0%	15.1%	21.9%	26.1%
Mutualists	40.0%	23.4%	17.2%	13.1%	6.2%
Pluralists	21.0%	23.7%	8.6%	23.1%	23.6%
Distanced	21.2%	26.5%	21.3%	21.1%	10.0%
Region 1	21.2%	18.2%	9.1%	15.2%	36.4%
Region 2	23.0%	20.3%	8.1%	18.9%	29.7%
Region 3	31.0%	26.5%	14.2%	18.2%	10.0%
Region 4	25.9%	23.7%	13.3%	17.1%	20.0%
Region 5	29.2%	23.3%	18.4%	17.5%	11.6%
Region 6	26.9%	21.4%	13.0%	19.0%	19.7%
Region 7	34.5%	23.9%	18.0%	16.5%	7.1%

Table 9: Percent of respondents who believed that current funding for fish and wildlife management is provided by hunting and fishing license fees vs. public tax dollars

	Entirely by hunting & fishing license fees			Both license fees & public taxes			Entirely by public tax funds
All Respondents	6.9%	5.5%	8.6%	48.5%	16.4%	8.4%	5.8%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	6.8%	5.2%	8.2%	48.7%	16.6%	8.6%	5.9%
Hunters/Anglers	7.3%	9.0%	13.7%	46.0%	14.0%	5.7%	4.3%
Traditionalists	3.1%	6.9%	10.9%	40.9%	18.4%	13.0%	6.9%
Mutualists	7.2%	5.1%	8.7%	49.8%	15.4%	8.4%	5.4%
Pluralists	6.5%	5.8%	10.3%	44.8%	18.7%	8.9%	5.1%
Distanced	9.7%	5.0%	5.2%	54.2%	15.5%	4.0%	6.4%
Region 1	5.9%	8.8%	11.8%	41.2%	17.6%	8.8%	5.9%
Region 2	5.5%	8.2%	13.7%	53.4%	12.3%	4.1%	2.7%
Region 3	5.2%	5.8%	11.2%	40.2%	21.2%	13.7%	2.6%
Region 4	6.0%	7.1%	10.4%	55.7%	10.9%	4.4%	5.5%
Region 5	7.8%	4.4%	6.4%	49.3%	16.4%	7.9%	7.8%
Region 6	4.1%	7.2%	13.4%	52.7%	15.4%	3.3%	3.9%
Region 7	9.1%	9.1%	8.3%	49.0%	11.6%	11.2%	1.7%

Table 10: Percent of respondents who believed that future funding for fish and wildlife management should be provided by hunting and fishing license fees vs. public tax dollars

	Entirely by hunting & fishing license fees			Both license fees & public taxes			Entirely by public tax funds
All Respondents	9.9%	4.8%	8.2%	48.2%	12.2%	9.6%	7.2%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	10.1%	4.7%	7.9%	47.5%	12.3%	10.0%	7.6%
Hunters/Anglers	7.0%	6.4%	12.4%	57.0%	11.1%	4.0%	2.0%
Traditionalists	9.2%	8.3%	8.9%	46.6%	17.2%	6.7%	3.1%
Mutualists	11.5%	3.2%	7.3%	45.6%	10.7%	12.1%	9.6%
Pluralists	7.0%	5.2%	7.7%	59.3%	11.0%	8.4%	1.4%
Distanced	8.9%	5.1%	9.9%	47.8%	12.3%	6.8%	9.0%
Region 1	11.8%	2.9%	8.8%	50.0%	14.7%	5.9%	5.9%
Region 2	11.0%	6.8%	8.2%	47.9%	13.7%	5.5%	6.8%
Region 3	5.3%	5.2%	10.7%	43.5%	14.2%	15.0%	6.2%
Region 4	15.0%	4.1%	9.0%	52.9%	10.4%	3.3%	5.4%
Region 5	11.4%	4.0%	7.4%	48.6%	11.9%	8.9%	7.7%
Region 6	5.0%	9.9%	9.4%	49.2%	11.3%	6.8%	8.4%
Region 7	10.3%	2.9%	4.5%	50.2%	12.3%	13.2%	6.6%

Table 11: Percent of respondents who trust their federal government

	Almost never	Only some of the time	Most of the time	Almost always
All Respondents	21.6%	52.2%	22.8%	3.4%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	22.0%	52.2%	22.4%	3.3%
Hunters/Anglers	16.0%	51.0%	28.0%	5.0%
Traditionalists	15.2%	52.0%	29.3%	3.5%
Mutualists	24.8%	55.7%	17.8%	1.8%
Pluralists	18.6%	46.6%	25.3%	9.6%
Distanced	22.0%	47.8%	27.2%	3.1%
Region 1	26.5%	47.1%	23.5%	2.9%
Region 2	20.3%	56.8%	20.3%	2.7%
Region 3	18.2%	57.0%	23.2%	1.7%
Region 4	18.6%	50.0%	25.1%	6.2%
Region 5	22.6%	52.1%	21.7%	3.7%
Region 6	26.3%	41.9%	27.8%	4.0%
Region 7	21.3%	54.9%	20.9%	2.9%

Table 12: Percent of respondents who trust their state government

	Almost never	Only some of the time	Most of the time	Almost always
All Respondents	16.6%	38.2%	39.9%	5.3%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	15.8%	38.1%	40.6%	5.5%
Hunters/Anglers	26.7%	39.7%	31.0%	2.7%
Traditionalists	35.4%	28.4%	32.7%	3.5%
Mutualists	12.9%	38.6%	42.7%	5.8%
Pluralists	12.6%	37.0%	43.3%	7.0%
Distanced	11.9%	46.8%	37.4%	3.9%
Region 1	33.3%	36.4%	27.3%	3.0%
Region 2	31.1%	35.1%	29.7%	4.1%
Region 3	11.6%	37.0%	45.5%	6.0%
Region 4	24.0%	36.9%	28.3%	10.8%
Region 5	14.5%	41.0%	40.4%	4.1%
Region 6	24.0%	32.7%	39.1%	4.1%
Region 7	22.8%	27.4%	41.1%	8.7%

Table 13: Percent of respondents who trust their state fish and wildlife agency

	Almost never	Only some of the time	Most of the time	Almost always
All Respondents	7.1%	35.4%	46.7%	10.8%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	7.1%	35.4%	46.9%	10.7%
Hunters/Anglers	8.0%	35.3%	44.0%	12.7%
Traditionalists	5.7%	31.2%	50.3%	12.8%
Mutualists	7.7%	36.7%	46.9%	8.7%
Pluralists	2.8%	20.4%	52.5%	24.4%
Distanced	9.9%	45.6%	39.6%	4.9%
Region 1	9.1%	39.4%	42.4%	9.1%
Region 2	10.8%	29.7%	47.3%	12.2%
Region 3	3.5%	37.0%	50.2%	9.3%
Region 4	7.6%	30.3%	48.4%	13.8%
Region 5	8.4%	37.2%	44.2%	10.2%
Region 6	8.7%	32.1%	49.4%	9.9%
Region 7	3.7%	25.2%	51.7%	19.4%

Table 14: Percent of respondents who were more supportive of hunting because of game being a source of local, organic meat

	No	Yes
All Respondents	86.6%	13.4%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	87.6%	12.4%
Hunters/Anglers	73.4%	26.6%
Traditionalists	83.1%	16.9%
Mutualists	91.4%	8.6%
Pluralists	74.7%	25.3%
Distanced	86.7%	13.3%
Region 1	75.8%	24.2%
Region 2	80.3%	19.7%
Region 3	86.2%	13.8%
Region 4	89.8%	10.2%
Region 5	86.4%	13.6%
Region 6	87.7%	12.3%
Region 7	85.8%	14.2%

Table 15: Percent of respondents who recently started hunting because of game being a source of local, organic meat

	No	Yes
All Respondents	97.9%	2.1%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	98.5%	1.5%
Hunters/Anglers	90.4%	9.6%
Traditionalists	97.0%	3.0%
Mutualists	99.7%	0.3%
Pluralists	96.2%	3.8%
Distanced	96.0%	4.0%
Region 1	97.0%	3.0%
Region 2	98.6%	1.4%
Region 3	99.6%	0.4%
Region 4	99.2%	0.8%
Region 5	96.8%	3.2%
Region 6	98.2%	1.8%
Region 7	99.6%	0.4%

Table 16: Percent of respondents who do not hunt now but are interested in hunting in the future because of game being a source of local, organic meat

	No	Yes
All Respondents	89.1%	10.9%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	89.9%	10.1%
Hunters/Anglers	78.8%	21.2%
Traditionalists	86.9%	13.1%
Mutualists	94.1%	5.9%
Pluralists	80.3%	19.7%
Distanced	85.8%	14.2%
Region 1	87.5%	12.5%
Region 2	88.7%	11.3%
Region 3	91.0%	9.0%
Region 4	86.8%	13.2%
Region 5	89.7%	10.3%
Region 6	87.7%	12.3%
Region 7	82.9%	17.1%

Table 17: Percent of respondents who believed that the state fish and wildlife agency makes a good effort to obtain input from the public as a whole

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	5.8%	7.7%	10.4%	39.3%	20.0%	11.6%	5.2%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	5.4%	7.0%	10.4%	40.7%	20.1%	11.3%	5.1%
Hunters/Anglers	11.3%	16.3%	10.0%	20.0%	20.3%	15.0%	7.0%
Traditionalists	9.7%	12.5%	9.1%	36.9%	21.4%	6.9%	3.4%
Mutualists	4.5%	6.8%	7.5%	42.3%	19.2%	14.9%	4.6%
Pluralists	6.8%	8.8%	8.8%	25.6%	19.8%	14.0%	16.1%
Distanced	4.8%	5.1%	18.9%	43.4%	20.6%	6.2%	1.0%
Region 1	15.2%	15.2%	12.1%	21.2%	15.2%	15.2%	6.1%
Region 2	16.4%	12.3%	11.0%	26.0%	20.5%	11.0%	2.7%
Region 3	5.2%	5.3%	8.0%	46.7%	21.1%	10.5%	3.2%
Region 4	11.1%	11.1%	10.5%	26.2%	22.7%	9.7%	8.6%
Region 5	3.5%	6.9%	11.2%	40.9%	20.2%	11.8%	5.4%
Region 6	10.9%	11.1%	10.9%	32.6%	20.7%	12.7%	1.3%
Region 7	7.9%	11.3%	8.8%	34.6%	11.7%	13.8%	12.1%

Table 18: Percent of respondents who believed that if they provided input, it would be taken into account by fish and wildlife decision-makers in their state

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	6.8%	8.9%	10.7%	34.9%	24.7%	11.1%	2.8%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	6.2%	8.7%	10.6%	36.2%	24.6%	11.1%	2.6%
Hunters/Anglers	14.4%	12.4%	12.1%	19.5%	25.5%	10.1%	6.0%
Traditionalists	11.6%	16.3%	11.1%	31.4%	16.7%	11.1%	1.8%
Mutualists	5.0%	5.9%	10.4%	36.7%	29.4%	10.5%	2.2%
Pluralists	6.9%	10.4%	4.8%	23.8%	23.8%	20.6%	9.7%
Distanced	6.9%	8.6%	15.0%	41.2%	21.3%	6.1%	0.8%
Region 1	18.2%	15.2%	12.1%	24.2%	18.2%	9.1%	3.0%
Region 2	18.1%	18.1%	8.3%	23.6%	20.8%	8.3%	2.8%
Region 3	6.3%	8.2%	9.3%	38.2%	25.5%	10.3%	2.3%
Region 4	10.3%	11.9%	8.9%	26.6%	26.3%	9.2%	6.8%
Region 5	4.3%	8.3%	12.4%	36.5%	24.9%	11.5%	2.1%
Region 6	14.3%	8.6%	8.9%	28.6%	27.3%	9.6%	2.6%
Region 7	10.0%	10.0%	5.8%	37.8%	14.9%	15.4%	6.2%

Table 19: Percent of respondents who indicated that they do not have an interest in providing input for fish and wildlife decisions in their state

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	19.1%	18.3%	17.1%	21.2%	11.2%	8.1%	5.0%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	18.2%	18.3%	17.3%	21.7%	11.2%	8.3%	4.9%
Hunters/Anglers	31.1%	18.4%	14.4%	14.4%	10.4%	5.4%	6.0%
Traditionalists	15.5%	15.6%	16.0%	18.9%	13.3%	12.9%	7.7%
Mutualists	24.7%	20.9%	17.7%	18.6%	8.1%	7.5%	2.5%
Pluralists	25.8%	18.0%	11.8%	12.1%	10.0%	9.0%	13.3%
Distanced	4.7%	14.8%	20.4%	35.1%	17.0%	5.1%	2.9%
Region 1	28.1%	18.8%	12.5%	18.8%	9.4%	6.3%	6.3%
Region 2	21.9%	17.8%	15.1%	20.5%	9.6%	9.6%	5.5%
Region 3	15.8%	20.6%	17.2%	20.1%	11.0%	9.4%	5.8%
Region 4	20.0%	20.0%	15.7%	18.6%	9.7%	8.9%	7.0%
Region 5	18.6%	18.2%	16.7%	22.8%	11.7%	7.5%	4.6%
Region 6	23.7%	14.4%	20.6%	16.0%	11.3%	9.0%	4.9%
Region 7	25.2%	16.1%	18.2%	21.9%	9.1%	7.0%	2.5%

Table 20: Percent of respondents who do not know how to get involved in fish and wildlife decisions in their state

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	6.0%	4.7%	8.9%	19.4%	19.4%	20.2%	21.4%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	5.6%	4.2%	8.9%	19.9%	19.5%	20.5%	21.4%
Hunters/Anglers	10.4%	11.7%	8.7%	12.4%	18.5%	15.8%	22.5%
Traditionalists	8.9%	5.7%	7.8%	19.5%	17.3%	20.7%	20.2%
Mutualists	6.8%	4.5%	8.7%	16.9%	21.6%	21.2%	20.3%
Pluralists	5.8%	5.1%	7.3%	17.5%	14.9%	18.9%	30.6%
Distanced	1.8%	4.4%	11.4%	26.1%	19.3%	18.2%	18.8%
Region 1	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	21.2%	18.2%	12.1%	21.2%
Region 2	6.8%	5.5%	8.2%	19.2%	19.2%	16.4%	24.7%
Region 3	3.8%	5.2%	5.2%	18.1%	21.4%	20.0%	26.3%
Region 4	6.8%	4.3%	10.8%	18.4%	15.7%	18.4%	25.7%
Region 5	5.5%	4.4%	10.6%	20.3%	19.8%	21.0%	18.5%
Region 6	10.7%	5.6%	5.1%	13.8%	19.9%	20.2%	24.7%
Region 7	8.3%	5.4%	9.1%	24.1%	14.5%	17.8%	20.7%

Table 21: Percent of respondents who thought it was acceptable to use a portion of the state revenue presently collected from taxes by the state legislature

	Highly Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Respondents	7.1%	8.6%	19.6%	40.3%	24.4%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	6.8%	8.5%	20.3%	40.5%	24.0%
Hunters/Anglers	12.5%	9.8%	10.8%	37.4%	29.6%
Traditionalists	15.0%	10.3%	18.3%	38.1%	18.3%
Mutualists	4.7%	6.1%	16.8%	42.6%	29.9%
Pluralists	5.9%	4.5%	12.9%	41.9%	34.7%
Distanced	6.6%	15.6%	31.7%	36.1%	10.1%
Region 1	12.1%	6.1%	12.1%	33.3%	36.4%
Region 2	15.1%	6.8%	12.3%	38.4%	27.4%
Region 3	4.8%	7.8%	17.0%	35.1%	35.2%
Region 4	11.2%	7.9%	13.9%	44.7%	22.3%
Region 5	6.7%	8.8%	22.1%	43.6%	18.8%
Region 6	8.2%	8.4%	24.0%	31.2%	28.1%
Region 7	8.7%	11.6%	8.3%	37.2%	34.3%

Table 22: Percent of respondents who thought it was acceptable to create a separate state lottery

	Highly Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Respondents	16.3%	12.6%	30.9%	24.8%	15.3%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	16.0%	12.6%	31.7%	24.9%	14.7%
Hunters/Anglers	20.3%	12.2%	19.7%	24.7%	23.1%
Traditionalists	25.9%	15.4%	24.8%	21.5%	12.5%
Mutualists	13.3%	10.5%	30.7%	28.3%	17.2%
Pluralists	14.7%	8.7%	28.4%	21.8%	26.4%
Distanced	16.3%	17.7%	38.0%	21.7%	6.2%
Region 1	24.2%	9.1%	21.2%	21.2%	24.2%
Region 2	32.4%	11.3%	18.3%	21.1%	16.9%
Region 3	21.8%	13.3%	26.6%	22.8%	15.5%
Region 4	18.6%	10.4%	31.4%	22.1%	17.5%
Region 5	12.8%	12.3%	33.6%	27.2%	14.0%
Region 6	20.2%	11.4%	29.8%	23.8%	14.8%
Region 7	14.6%	19.2%	24.6%	19.2%	22.5%

Table 23: Percent of respondents who thought it was acceptable to allocate a portion of sales tax on outdoor equipment (e.g., binoculars, hiking boots, tents)

	Highly Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Respondents	10.8%	11.5%	19.6%	32.7%	25.4%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	10.2%	11.3%	20.4%	32.8%	25.3%
Hunters/Anglers	18.9%	13.8%	9.8%	32.0%	25.6%
Traditionalists	19.0%	12.4%	18.1%	34.1%	16.4%
Mutualists	8.3%	10.1%	17.9%	32.1%	31.6%
Pluralists	13.2%	12.9%	15.3%	29.8%	28.7%
Distanced	8.0%	13.1%	27.7%	34.7%	16.5%
Region 1	23.5%	8.8%	11.8%	29.4%	26.5%
Region 2	21.9%	11.0%	9.6%	32.9%	24.7%
Region 3	8.9%	7.4%	15.1%	35.1%	33.5%
Region 4	17.8%	7.1%	18.4%	31.8%	24.9%
Region 5	10.1%	13.7%	21.6%	32.1%	22.5%
Region 6	12.1%	9.0%	23.5%	32.0%	23.5%
Region 7	6.2%	16.5%	16.1%	33.5%	27.7%

Table 24: Percent of respondents who thought it was acceptable to create a real estate transfer tax (percentage of each real estate transaction goes into a fund)

	Highly Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Respondents	31.2%	16.7%	24.1%	18.9%	9.1%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	30.2%	16.8%	24.8%	19.2%	9.0%
Hunters/Anglers	43.9%	14.2%	15.9%	15.2%	10.8%
Traditionalists	39.8%	16.1%	16.5%	20.4%	7.2%
Mutualists	29.9%	15.5%	24.1%	19.1%	11.5%
Pluralists	32.5%	14.3%	19.8%	21.0%	12.4%
Distanced	25.3%	21.5%	34.6%	15.7%	3.0%
Region 1	41.2%	17.6%	17.6%	11.8%	11.8%
Region 2	46.5%	12.7%	15.5%	14.1%	11.3%
Region 3	39.3%	17.4%	21.3%	13.9%	8.1%
Region 4	46.4%	15.6%	14.5%	14.2%	9.3%
Region 5	23.8%	17.8%	27.6%	21.0%	9.8%
Region 6	38.1%	10.7%	25.3%	20.9%	5.0%
Region 7	35.1%	15.3%	16.5%	21.8%	11.3%

Table 25: Percent of respondents who thought it was acceptable to move some wolves from one area in California to another area in the state to help establish new wolf populations

	Highly Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Respondents	5.5%	8.5%	18.8%	37.2%	30.0%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	4.9%	8.5%	19.5%	37.0%	30.1%
Hunters/Anglers	14.1%	8.1%	11.4%	38.6%	27.9%
Traditionalists	16.4%	11.4%	18.3%	33.8%	20.1%
Mutualists	1.7%	5.7%	16.9%	40.2%	35.5%
Pluralists	7.2%	12.7%	9.4%	34.1%	36.5%
Distanced	4.0%	9.6%	30.6%	34.8%	21.0%
Region 1	28.1%	9.4%	9.4%	28.1%	25.0%
Region 2	24.3%	12.2%	10.8%	31.1%	21.6%
Region 3	6.4%	6.8%	18.6%	35.8%	32.5%
Region 4	12.8%	9.5%	14.2%	40.1%	23.4%
Region 5	2.1%	8.8%	19.9%	37.1%	32.1%
Region 6	11.8%	5.1%	20.2%	38.4%	24.6%
Region 7	4.2%	13.8%	17.9%	40.0%	24.2%

Table 26: Percent of respondents who thought it was acceptable to allow wolves to recolonize and establish new populations on their own

	Highly Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Respondents	4.1%	10.7%	18.3%	37.2%	29.7%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	3.5%	11.0%	18.9%	37.1%	29.5%
Hunters/Anglers	11.7%	7.4%	10.4%	38.3%	32.2%
Traditionalists	12.8%	9.7%	15.4%	37.7%	24.3%
Mutualists	2.4%	9.1%	12.3%	38.1%	38.1%
Pluralists	3.3%	13.2%	11.3%	41.0%	31.1%
Distanced	1.4%	13.9%	38.9%	31.9%	14.0%
Region 1	17.6%	8.8%	11.8%	32.4%	29.4%
Region 2	16.2%	8.1%	9.5%	33.8%	32.4%
Region 3	3.1%	6.1%	16.6%	38.5%	35.7%
Region 4	9.8%	10.8%	13.8%	39.3%	26.3%
Region 5	2.4%	13.5%	19.6%	36.8%	27.7%
Region 6	8.9%	6.6%	18.6%	35.7%	30.1%
Region 7	2.1%	7.5%	20.9%	37.7%	31.8%

Table 27: Percent of respondents who thought it was acceptable to limit the number of wolves if they cause declines in deer and elk populations in certain areas

	Highly Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Respondents	9.3%	15.4%	25.5%	34.9%	14.9%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	9.4%	15.8%	26.1%	34.7%	14.1%
Hunters/Anglers	9.1%	10.1%	18.5%	37.2%	25.2%
Traditionalists	5.5%	12.6%	24.1%	36.0%	21.9%
Mutualists	13.1%	18.9%	26.4%	31.4%	10.2%
Pluralists	6.5%	6.3%	15.1%	42.7%	29.3%
Distanced	6.0%	15.9%	32.1%	36.6%	9.4%
Region 1	12.1%	15.2%	12.1%	27.3%	33.3%
Region 2	9.6%	15.1%	16.4%	32.9%	26.0%
Region 3	7.4%	19.1%	25.1%	32.5%	15.9%
Region 4	9.2%	16.2%	22.2%	28.4%	24.1%
Region 5	9.9%	14.8%	27.1%	36.6%	11.5%
Region 6	7.9%	9.7%	23.5%	39.6%	19.2%
Region 7	12.9%	16.2%	24.9%	30.3%	15.8%

Table 28: Percent of respondents who thought it was acceptable to allow lethal management of wolves once they reach a certain population size that exceeds CDFW recovery goals

	Highly Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Respondents	24.8%	19.4%	20.3%	25.8%	9.8%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	25.3%	19.5%	21.2%	25.3%	8.6%
Hunters/Anglers	17.1%	17.8%	8.7%	31.2%	25.2%
Traditionalists	5.6%	13.9%	14.4%	41.4%	24.7%
Mutualists	37.5%	21.5%	20.3%	16.2%	4.4%
Pluralists	13.5%	15.1%	13.3%	42.1%	15.9%
Distanced	19.1%	22.3%	30.0%	23.6%	5.0%
Region 1	18.2%	12.1%	15.2%	21.2%	33.3%
Region 2	20.5%	13.7%	13.7%	26.0%	26.0%
Region 3	20.9%	18.9%	20.2%	26.5%	13.4%
Region 4	17.9%	14.9%	17.3%	29.8%	20.1%
Region 5	28.7%	20.7%	21.8%	23.6%	5.2%
Region 6	24.2%	15.6%	15.1%	31.1%	14.0%
Region 7	14.6%	24.3%	22.2%	30.1%	8.8%

Table 29: Percent of respondents who would like the population of wolves in California to decrease, increase, or remain at their current level in the next five years

	Eliminate this Species	Greatly Decrease	Slightly Decrease	Remain the Same	Slightly Increase	Greatly Increase
All Respondents	0.9%	1.8%	8.2%	35.9%	37.8%	15.3%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	0.6%	1.7%	8.5%	36.7%	37.3%	15.2%
Hunters/Anglers	3.7%	4.0%	5.4%	26.9%	43.8%	16.2%
Traditionalists	3.7%	4.9%	11.2%	43.0%	31.8%	5.3%
Mutualists	0.2%	1.1%	4.8%	28.9%	45.0%	20.1%
Pluralists	1.0%	0.9%	5.9%	38.4%	29.6%	9.4%
Distanced	0.1%	1.5%	15.1%	44.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Region 1	12.5%	6.3%	6.3%	28.1%	31.3%	15.6%
Region 2	6.8%	5.4%	6.8%	32.4%	35.1%	13.5%
Region 3	1.4%	1.5%	6.0%	33.4%	43.1%	14.7%
Region 4	1.9%	5.2%	4.1%	36.8%	35.7%	16.3%
Region 5	0.2%	1.3%	9.6%	36.7%	37.4%	14.9%
Region 6	1.3%	1.6%	11.1%	39.3%	33.3%	13.4%
Region 7	0.4%	2.1%	5.4%	32.8%	36.1%	23.2%

Table 30: Percent of respondents who thought it was acceptable to lethally remove a mountain lion if it is seen near a home and is thought to be a nuisance (e.g., will not leave property)

	Highly Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Respondents	29.7%	19.7%	15.6%	22.8%	12.2%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	30.3%	19.7%	15.9%	22.8%	11.4%
Hunters/Anglers	21.5%	20.2%	12.8%	23.2%	22.2%
Traditionalists	15.1%	19.8%	9.3%	26.0%	29.9%
Mutualists	44.2%	19.7%	13.4%	18.6%	4.2%
Pluralists	17.1%	13.7%	9.1%	35.9%	24.3%
Distanced	17.3%	23.9%	30.3%	21.2%	7.3%
Region 1	20.6%	17.6%	8.8%	20.6%	32.4%
Region 2	25.7%	14.9%	8.1%	24.3%	27.0%
Region 3	29.4%	23.0%	17.1%	20.0%	10.5%
Region 4	23.0%	18.2%	14.9%	22.2%	21.7%
Region 5	31.4%	19.4%	15.9%	23.1%	10.2%
Region 6	32.0%	14.2%	10.4%	28.7%	14.7%
Region 7	23.9%	24.3%	21.0%	20.6%	10.3%

Table 31: Percent of respondents who thought it was acceptable to lethally remove a mountain lion if it exhibits threatening behavior and/or is believed to stalk or harass pets or livestock

	Highly Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Respondents	16.1%	19.6%	14.3%	33.2%	16.7%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	16.5%	19.6%	14.3%	33.7%	15.9%
Hunters/Anglers	11.0%	19.1%	14.7%	28.1%	27.1%
Traditionalists	7.7%	16.4%	6.0%	33.2%	36.7%
Mutualists	24.2%	25.1%	16.5%	25.8%	8.3%
Pluralists	9.8%	11.6%	7.2%	37.7%	33.7%
Distanced	9.2%	15.3%	21.2%	47.2%	7.1%
Region 1	11.8%	14.7%	5.9%	23.5%	44.1%
Region 2	12.2%	13.5%	5.4%	29.7%	39.2%
Region 3	18.5%	22.1%	14.4%	28.2%	16.7%
Region 4	13.3%	16.3%	11.1%	30.6%	28.7%
Region 5	15.3%	20.3%	14.7%	36.3%	13.3%
Region 6	21.6%	13.5%	15.5%	32.7%	16.8%
Region 7	13.4%	22.2%	16.3%	29.3%	18.8%

Table 32: Percent of respondents who thought it was acceptable to lethally remove a mountain lion if it attacks or kills livestock on private property

	Highly Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Respondents	16.1%	18.8%	16.7%	29.0%	19.5%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	16.4%	18.7%	16.9%	29.5%	18.4%
Hunters/Anglers	12.8%	18.5%	12.4%	23.2%	33.2%
Traditionalists	9.5%	12.6%	5.8%	29.2%	42.9%
Mutualists	24.0%	23.8%	18.2%	25.1%	8.9%
Pluralists	8.2%	12.3%	5.5%	32.4%	41.7%
Distanced	8.9%	16.8%	29.9%	35.5%	8.8%
Region 1	11.8%	11.8%	8.8%	20.6%	47.1%
Region 2	9.5%	12.2%	4.1%	27.0%	47.3%
Region 3	19.4%	18.2%	17.6%	27.5%	17.2%
Region 4	12.9%	15.1%	14.6%	26.1%	31.3%
Region 5	15.0%	21.0%	17.9%	30.5%	15.6%
Region 6	22.3%	10.2%	12.9%	30.7%	23.9%
Region 7	12.8%	21.5%	15.3%	25.2%	25.2%

Table 33: Percent of respondents who thought it was acceptable to lethally remove a mountain lion if it attacks or kills a pet on private property

	Highly Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Respondents	17.3%	14.7%	18.4%	28.5%	21.1%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	17.4%	14.6%	18.9%	29.1%	20.1%
Hunters/Anglers	16.4%	16.1%	11.7%	21.5%	34.2%
Traditionalists	12.5%	10.1%	6.7%	31.4%	39.3%
Mutualists	24.2%	18.2%	20.3%	24.7%	12.6%
Pluralists	9.1%	10.3%	8.0%	35.7%	36.9%
Distanced	11.3%	13.6%	30.9%	29.8%	14.4%
Region 1	12.1%	12.1%	9.1%	18.2%	48.5%
Region 2	13.3%	10.7%	5.3%	24.0%	46.7%
Region 3	20.2%	16.4%	17.9%	24.6%	20.9%
Region 4	14.1%	13.5%	14.1%	27.0%	31.4%
Region 5	17.1%	14.1%	20.9%	30.5%	17.3%
Region 6	20.5%	12.9%	13.9%	28.6%	24.1%
Region 7	11.7%	20.8%	15.0%	28.3%	24.2%

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APPENDIX A
Methodology

Data for this study were collected using a self-report survey. The survey instrument is included in Appendix B. The mode of data collection was selected following the review of results from two separate pilot studies during which telephone, mail and email panel methods were tested and compared. A mail survey with an online option was chosen for the final data collection. Mail surveys were administered in all 50 U.S. states between 2017 and 2018. To account for lower than expected response rates for the mail survey, sampling in each state was supplemented using an email panel survey. The email panel method showed similar results to the mail survey method in our pilot studies. Upon completion of the first email panel, analysis showed significant underrepresentation of certain racial and ethnic categories. As a result, one final email panel round of data collection was conducted in an effort to boost response in underrepresented categories. Both email panels were conducted in the Spring of 2018. For final analysis, mail and email panel data were merged for a state and then weighted to better reflect the state's population. Each state was weighted separately with variables including age categories, gender, race/ethnicity categories and participation in hunting and fishing. If a state had opted for a stratified geographic sample, state population estimates were weighted to reflect the relative proportion of the state's population in each stratum. A detailed description of the study methodology can be found at www.wildlifevalues.org.

Data Collection Details for California

For the mail survey, a county stratified random sample of 44,453 households in California was obtained from a commercial sampling firm (Survey Sampling International LLC). Sampled households received three mailings: a full survey questionnaire and cover letter (with an option to complete the survey electronically using a unique identification code); a follow-up reminder postcard; and a second full mailing including the survey questionnaire and cover letter. In an attempt to achieve relatively equal representation of males and females, the cover letter requested that the questionnaire be completed by the adult (age 18 or over) in the household who had the most recent birthday. Our sampling design also over-sampled those under age 35 and under-sampled those age 55 and older to help correct for the disproportionately high response rates typical among those over 55. A total of 3875 usable questionnaires were received (3480 paper and 395 online) from respondents contacted by mail. The Post Office returned 4531 surveys marked as non-deliverable yielding an overall adjusted response rate of 9.7% for the mail survey.

An email panel sample of 417 California respondents was recruited by a commercial sampling firm (Qualtrics LLC). Respondents were recruited via email invitation. Screening criteria were employed to ensure that the sample was representative of gender and age proportions within the California population.

Data Weighting Procedure

Upon the completion of data collection, responses were weighted to better reflect the state's population characteristics, including:

1) **Race/Ethnicity Categories** using estimates compiled by the Henry J. Kaiser Foundation based on the U.S. Census Bureau's 2016 American Community Survey;
2) **Participation in fish and wildlife-related recreation** using estimates obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's 2011 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation;
3) **Gender** using estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2016 American Community Survey; and
4) **Age Category** using estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2016 American Community Survey.

APPENDIX B
Survey Instrument

Management of Fish and Wildlife in the United States

This survey is for all citizens of your state. Even if you know little about fish and wildlife, your opinions are needed!

If preferred, this survey may be completed online at warnercnr.colostate.edu/fish-wildlifesurveys

Access Code: 00000.

In this survey, when we refer to "fish and wildlife", we do not mean animals kept as pets or those raised for other domestic purposes (e.g., farm animals). Please keep this in mind when responding.

Q1. Below is a series of statements about fish and wildlife and the environment. There are no right or wrong answers. Please indicate the extent to which you disagree or agree by *selecting one answer for each statement*.

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
With respect to the management of fish and wildlife, I feel that my state fish and wildlife agency shares similar values to me.	○	○	○	○	○
Wolves that kill livestock should be lethally removed.	○	○	○	○	○
We should strive for a society that emphasizes environmental protection over economic growth.	○	○	○	○	○
If a black bear attacks a person, that bear should be lethally removed regardless of the circumstances.	○	○	○	○	○
Private property rights are more important than protecting declining or endangered fish and wildlife.	○	○	○	○	○
Local communities should have more control over the management of fish and wildlife.	○	○	○	○	○
The earth is getting warmer mostly because of human activity such as burning fossil fuels.	○	○	○	○	○
Coyotes that kill pets in residential areas should be lethally removed.	○	○	○	○	○

Q2. The following statements refer to your state as a whole. Please indicate the extent to which you disagree or agree by *selecting one answer for each statement.*

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
In this state, if someone acts in an inappropriate way, others will strongly disapprove.	○	○	○	○	○
In this state, there are clear expectations for how people should act in most situations.	○	○	○	○	○
People agree upon what behaviors are appropriate or inappropriate in most situations in this state.	○	○	○	○	○

Q3. People sometimes talk about what the aims of this country should be for the next ten years. Below are some of the goals that different people would give top priority. Which two of these would you, yourself, consider most important? *Please check TWO boxes*.

Maintaining order in the nation.	☐
Giving people more say in important government decisions.	☐
Fighting rising prices.	☐
Protecting freedom of speech.	☐

Q4. Below are statements that represent a variety of ways people feel about fish and wildlife. Please indicate the extent to which you disagree or agree by *selecting one answer for each statement.*

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
Humans should manage fish and wildlife populations so that humans benefit.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Animals should have rights similar to the rights of humans.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
We should strive for a world where there's an abundance of fish and wildlife for hunting and fishing.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I view all living things as part of one big family.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hunting does not respect the lives of animals.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I feel a strong emotional bond with animals.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
The needs of humans should take priority over fish and wildlife protection.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I care about animals as much as I do other people.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Fish and wildlife are on earth primarily for people to use.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I take great comfort in the relationships I have with animals.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I believe that wildlife have intentions.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
It is acceptable for people to kill wildlife if they think it poses a threat to their property.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
We should strive for a world where humans and fish and wildlife can live side by side without fear.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
It is acceptable for people to kill wildlife if they think it poses a threat to their life.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I value the sense of companionship I receive from animals.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
People who want to hunt should be provided the opportunity to do so.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Wildlife are like my family and I want to protect them.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I believe that wildlife have minds of their own.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
It is acceptable for people to use fish and wildlife in research even if it may harm or kill some animals.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
It would be more rewarding for me to help animals rather than people.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hunting is cruel and inhumane to the animals.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I believe that wildlife appear to experience emotions.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Q5a. How do you think your state fish and wildlife agency is currently funded?
Select one point on the scale below to indicate your response.

Entirely by Hunting & Fishing License Fees			*Equally by Hunting & Fishing License Fees & Public Tax Funds*			*Entirely by Public Tax Funds*
○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Q5b. How should your state fish and wildlife agency be funded in the future?
Select one point on the scale below to indicate your response.

Entirely by Hunting & Fishing License Fees			*Equally by Hunting & Fishing License Fees & Public Tax Funds*			*Entirely by Public Tax Funds*
○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Q6. Please respond to the following questions about the extent to which you trust certain forms of government. *Select one answer for each question.*

Overall, to what extent do you trust...	Almost Never	Only Some of the Time	Most of the Time	Almost Always
… your federal government to do what is right for your country?	○	○	○	○
… your state government to do what is right for your state?	○	○	○	○
… your state fish and wildlife agency to do what is right for fish and wildlife management in your state?	○	○	○	○

Q7. We would like to learn about your fish- and wildlife-related recreation activities. *Please select one option for each question below.*

	Yes	No
Have you ever participated in recreational (non-commercial) fishing?	○	○
Did you participate in recreational (non-commercial) fishing in the past 12 months?	○	○
Have you ever participated in recreational (non-commercial) hunting?	○	○
Did you participate in recreational (non-commercial) hunting in the past 12 months?	○	○
Have you ever taken any recreational trips for which fish or wildlife viewing was the primary purpose of the trip?	○	○
Did you take any recreational trips in the past 12 months for which fish or wildlife viewing was the primary purpose of the trip?	○	○

Q8. Please respond to the following three questions about your interest in participating in fish- and wildlife-related recreation in the future. *Select one answer for each question.*

	Not at all Interested	Slightly Interested	Moderately Interested	Strongly Interested
How interested are you in taking recreational fishing trips in the future?	○	○	○	○
How interested are you in taking recreational hunting trips in the future?	○	○	○	○
How interested are you in taking recreational trips in the future for which fish or wildlife viewing is the primary purpose of the trip?	○	○	○	○

Q9. We would like to know how you feel about the extent to which your state fish and wildlife agency, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), listens to and considers your opinions in fish and wildlife decision-making. Please indicate how strongly you disagree or agree with each of the following statements. *Please select one response for each statement below.*

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
My state fish and wildlife agency makes a good effort to obtain input from the public as a whole.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
If I provide input, it will be taken into account by fish and wildlife decision-makers in my state.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I do not have an interest in providing input for fish and wildlife decisions in my state.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I do not know how to get involved in fish and wildlife decisions in my state.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Q10. In California, there are insufficient funds to pay for conservation of fish and wildlife that are not hunted or fished ('non-game'). Below are several possible sources for additional funding that have been suggested. We're interested in how you feel about these sources as funding for non-game. *Please select one response for each question below.*

Is it unacceptable or acceptable for CDFW to…	Highly Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
…use a portion of the state revenue presently collected from taxes by the state legislature?	○	○	○	○	○
…create a separate state lottery?	○	○	○	○	○
…allocate a portion of sales tax on outdoor equipment (e.g., binoculars, hiking boots, tents)?	○	○	○	○	○
…create a real estate transfer tax (percentage of each real estate transaction goes into a fund)?	○	○	○	○	○

Q11. Wolves are a federal and state endangered species and have started to recolonize California from surrounding states. There is a wide range of opinions and interests associated with the species. Would you like the population of wolves in California to decrease, increase, or remain at their current level over the next five years? *Please select one response below.*

Eliminate This Species	Decrease Greatly	Decrease Some	Remain at Current Level	Increase Some	Increase Greatly
○	○	○	○	○	○

Q12. We are interested in knowing what species management actions (if any) you think are acceptable to consider in the future as wolves become reestablished in the state. *Please select one response for each question below.*

Is it unacceptable or acceptable for CDFW to…	Highly Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
…move some wolves from one area in California to another area in the state to help establish new wolf populations?	○	○	○	○	○
…allow wolves to recolonize and establish new populations on their own in California?	○	○	○	○	○
…limit the number of wolves if they cause declines in deer and elk populations in certain areas?	○	○	○	○	○
…allow lethal management of wolves once they reach a certain population size that exceeds CDFW recovery goals?	○	○	○	○	○

Q13. Mountain lions are a special status species in California. There are a wide range of opinions and interests associated with the species. We are interested in knowing under what circumstances (if any) you think it is acceptable to lethally remove a mountain lion. *Please select one response for each question below.*

Is it unacceptable or acceptable for CDFW to lethally remove a mountain lion if it…	Highly Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
…is seen near a home and thought to be a nuisance (e.g., will not leave property)?	○	○	○	○	○
…exhibits threatening behavior and/or is believed to stalk or harass pets or livestock?	○	○	○	○	○
…attacks or kills livestock on private property?	○	○	○	○	○
…attacks or kills a pet on private property?	○	○	○	○	○

The following background information will be used to help make general conclusions about the residents of this state. Your responses will remain completely confidential.

Q1. Are you…? ○ Male ○ Female

Q2. What year were you born? _____

Q3. How many people under 18 years of age are currently living in your household? _____

Q4. Do you have any pets in your household? ***(Select all that apply.)***

☐ Dog ☐ Cat ☐ Other type of pet(s) ☐ No pets

Q5. Recently, there has been increased attention to the idea that hunting can provide a good way for people to obtain antibiotic-free, organic meat from a local source. We'd like to know if this idea is at all related to your current views about hunting and participation in the activity. ***Please select one option for each statement below.***

	Yes	No
I have recently become more supportive of hunting than I was in the past because of this idea.	○	○
I have recently started hunting because of this idea.	○	○
I do not hunt now but am interested in hunting in the future because of this idea.	○	○

Q6. What is your annual household income before taxes? ***(Select one.)***

○ Less than $10,000
○ $10,000 to less than $25,000
○ $25,000 to less than $50,000
○ $50,000 to less than $100,000
○ $100,000 to less than $250,000
○ $250,000 or more

Q7. What is the highest level of education you have completed? ***(Select one.)***

○ Less than high school
○ High school diploma or equivalent (e.g., GED)
○ 2-year associate's degree or trade school
○ 4-year college degree
○ Advanced degree beyond 4-year college degree

Q8. Are you…? ***(Select one or more categories.)***

☐ White
☐ Black or African American
☐ Hispanic or Latino
☐ American Indian or Alaska Native
☐ Asian
☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
☐ Other *(please specify)*:_____

Q9. How would you describe your current residence or community? ***(Select one.)***

○ Large city with 250,000 or more people
○ City with 100,000 to 249,999 people
○ City with 50,000 to 99,999 people
○ Small city with 25,000 to 49,999 people
○ Town with 10,000 to 24,999 people
○ Town with 5,000 to 9,999 people
○ Small town or village with less than 5,000 people
○ A farm or rural area

Decision makers are often interested in gathering input from the public on a variety of fish and wildlife issues. **If you are interested in providing input through secure online communication,** ***please provide your email below*** (or write it on a sheet of paper and return with the survey). By doing so, you consent to participate and may or may not be contacted for future follow-up studies.

Please write in your 5-digit zip code below.

Thank you for participating in this study.
Your input is very important.

Since 1922, the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA) has advanced conservation in western North America. Representing 23 western states and Canadian provinces, WAFWA's reach encompasses more than 40 percent of North America, including two-thirds of the United States. Drawing on the knowledge of scientists across the West, WAFWA is recognized as the expert source for information and analysis about western wildlife. WAFWA supports sound resource management and building partnerships at all levels to conserve wildlife for the use and benefit of all citizens, now and in the future.