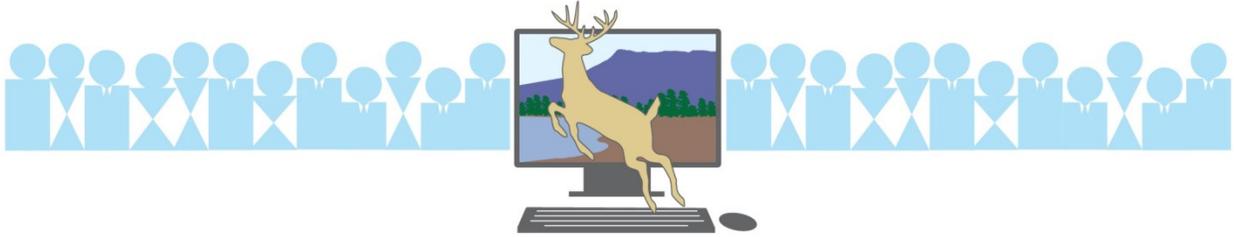


# Responsive Management™



## **AWARENESS OF AND ATTITUDES TOWARD TRAPPING ISSUES IN CONNECTICUT, INDIANA, AND WISCONSIN**

**Conducted for the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies**

**by Responsive Management**

**2016**

# **AWARENESS OF AND ATTITUDES TOWARD TRAPPING ISSUES IN CONNECTICUT, INDIANA, AND WISCONSIN**

**2016**

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Note: Some graphs are in color and are best viewed in PDF or on a full-color printout.

## Acknowledgments

Responsive Management would like to thank the following people for their input, support, and guidance on this project:

Samara Trusso, Wildlife Supervisor with the Pennsylvania Game Commission

Thomas Decker, Wildlife Biologist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Zach Lowe, Director of Conservation Leaders for Tomorrow (clft.org)

Bryant White, Furbearer Research Program Manager with the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies

This report was funded by the Multistate Conservation Grant Program (Grants F15AP00158 & F16AP00111), a program supported with funds from the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program and jointly managed by the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2016.





## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This study was conducted for the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA) to determine public opinion on trapping and trapping-related issues. The study entailed a scientific telephone survey of residents of three states: Connecticut, Indiana, and Wisconsin.

## **METHODOLOGY**

For the survey, telephones were selected as the preferred sampling medium because of the almost universal ownership of telephones among the general population (both landlines and cell phones in a dual-frame sample were called and later proportioned in the data according to their use in the general population). Additionally, telephone surveys, relative to mail or Internet surveys, allow for more scientific sampling and data collection, provide higher quality data, obtain higher response rates, are more timely, and are more cost-effective. Telephone surveys also have fewer negative effects on the environment than do mail surveys because of reduced use of paper and reduced energy consumption for delivering and returning the questionnaires.

The telephone survey questionnaire was developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and AFWA. Responsive Management conducted pre-tests of the questionnaire to ensure proper wording, flow, and logic in the survey. The methodology used a dual-frame sampling plan, which consisted of a random sample of landline telephones and a random sample of cell phone numbers in each state. The samples of Connecticut, Indiana, and Wisconsin residents were obtained from Marketing Systems Group, a firm that specializes in providing scientifically valid samples for survey research.

A central polling site at the Responsive Management office allowed for rigorous quality control over the interviews and data collection. Telephone surveying times are Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Saturday from noon to 5:00 p.m., and Sunday from 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., local time. The survey was conducted in August 2016. The software used for data collection was Questionnaire Programming Language (QPL). The survey questionnaire was programmed so that QPL branched, coded, and substituted phrases in the survey based on previous responses to ensure the integrity and consistency of the data collection. Responsive Management obtained 631 completed interviews (212 in Connecticut, 202 in Indiana, and 217 in Wisconsin).

The analysis of data was performed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences as well as proprietary software developed by Responsive Management. Each state's results were considered on their own. The states were not meant to be representative of any region. For this reason, there were no "total" or "overall" results run. A trends analysis was conducted, as well, comparing this study to a similar study conducted in 2001.

### **AWARENESS OF AND PUBLICITY ABOUT TRAPPING**

Most people (just over half of Connecticut residents, about three quarters of Indiana and Wisconsin residents) are aware that people trap in their state, and similar proportions are aware that the state regulates trapping. Furthermore, in Indiana and Wisconsin, a majority of residents are aware that their state fish and wildlife agency (the actual name of the agency was used in the question wording) regulates and manages trapping in their state, but only about a third of Connecticut residents are aware of this. Awareness of the state agency is down in Connecticut and up in Indiana, compared to residents in 2001.

Residents generally have positive opinions about their state's fish and wildlife agency (again, the actual agency name was used in the question wording). Residents more often give positive ratings than negative ratings, by about 3 to 1, to their state's fish and wildlife agency at managing trapping. Also, a large majority of each state are very or somewhat confident that their state agency is properly managing the state's wildlife. The trends show little marked difference between the two survey years on these questions.

Residents, in general, are not hearing much about trapping—either good or bad. A majority have heard *nothing at all* in the past year about trapping (75% in CT, 61% in IN, 54% in WI), and otherwise they generally have heard *a little* rather than *a lot*. In direct questions about whether they had heard *positive* things in the past 12 months, no more than 10% of residents of any state answered in the affirmative, and almost identical results occurred when residents were directly asked about *negative* things. Television news programs, the Internet, and newspapers are the most common sources of information, both positive and negative. The trends analysis found that only in Connecticut were there marked differences in survey years, where residents had heard less about trapping in 2016 compared to 2001.

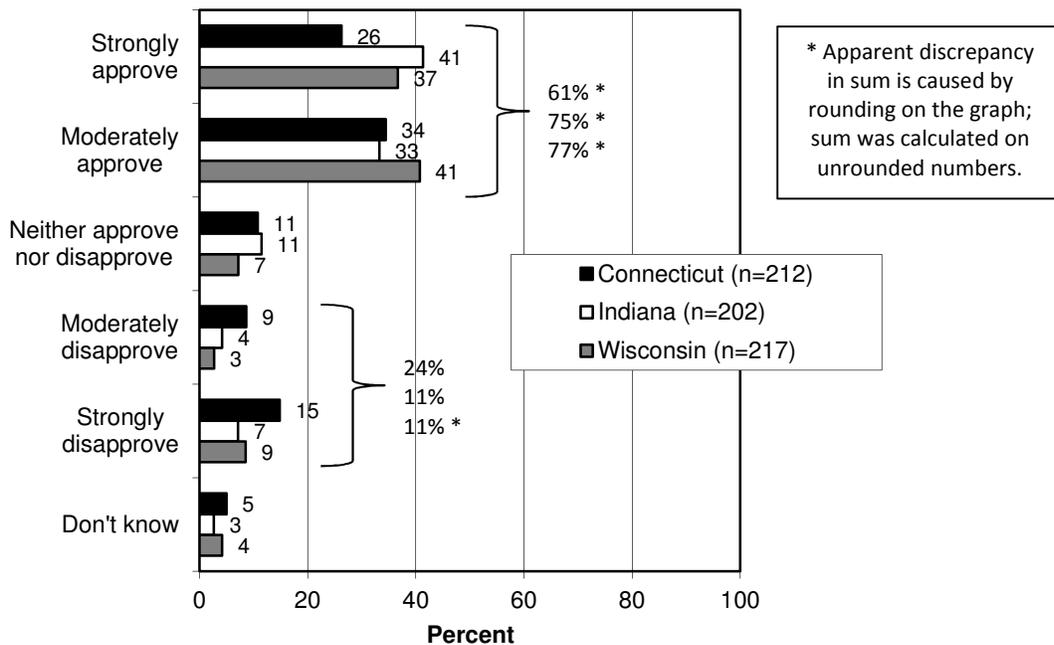
**CREDIBILITY OF SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT TRAPPING**

An encouraging finding is that each state fish and wildlife agency (the actual name of the agency was used in the question wording) has a majority of residents in the state saying that the agency is credible (54% in CT; 68% in both IN and WI). However, in the list of eight entities presented to residents in the question about which two are the most credible, “people who trap” was low in the ranking—only 9% to 15% of state residents choose “people who trap” as one of the two most credible sources of information about trapping. The trends analysis found a lower percentage of residents in each of the three states choosing animal protection organizations as being credible.

**APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL OF TRAPPING**

Approval of trapping far exceeds disapproval of trapping. In Connecticut, approval exceeds disapproval 61% to 24%; in Indiana, it is 75% to 11%; and in Wisconsin, it is 77% to 11%. The trends analysis found no marked differences on this question. Even larger majorities agree that people should have the freedom to choose to participate in regulated trapping if they want to (64% in CT, 82% in IN, 79% in WI). Only in Indiana are the trends differences statistically significant, where a greater percentage now agree than did so in 2001.

**Q37. In general, do you approve or disapprove of regulated trapping?**



Regarding approval or disapproval of various reasons for trapping, in general, ecological reasons for trapping have relatively high approval (from 67% to 90%), followed by damage control reasons (66% to 77%) and then food/subsistence reasons (59% to 84%)—all with a majority in approval of trapping for those reasons. However, other human-related reasons that were asked about do not have much approval: trapping for money, for recreation, or for fur clothing all have well less than a majority of state residents in approval (15% to 43%). In the trends analysis in Connecticut, the greater approval of trapping as part of a biological study, trapping to reduce damage to crops and gardens, and trapping to reduce damage to human property are all statistically significant. In the trends analysis in Indiana, the greater approval of trapping as part of a biological study and trapping for fur clothing are both statistically significant. In the trends analysis in Wisconsin, there are no statistically significant differences in total approval for any of the nine reasons for trapping.

#### **ATTITUDES TOWARD THE PERCEIVED HUMANENESS OF TRAPPING**

Residents in general agree that regulated trapping is okay if animals that are accidentally caught can be released, and they agree (to a lesser extent) that trapping is okay if the animals die quickly and without undue pain. However, residents are less likely to agree, compared to the above questions, that trapping is more humane today than it was 10 years ago because of improvements in traps.

Residents are generally *not* aware about efforts to improve traps to make them more humane, but when informed of some efforts to do so, residents are more supportive of trapping. They are also more supportive of trapping when told that the whole animal is generally used. Note, however, that there are some residents who disapprove of trapping and who are not much swayed by any arguments in favor of trapping—the arguments tended to make “approvers” more approving and the “undecided” more approving, but made only a small part of the “disapprovers” more approving.

#### **OPINIONS ON MISPERCEPTIONS OF TRAPPING**

The survey found that there are many residents of the three survey states who have damaging misperceptions about regulated trapping in their state. A majority of residents of Connecticut

(56%) and Wisconsin (53%) and a near majority of Indiana residents (45%) agree that, today, regulated trapping can cause wildlife species to become endangered or extinct. This, of course, is a huge misperception. There is lower *strong* agreement in each of the three states on this in 2016, compared to 2001.

On the second question, not a majority, but still about a third of each state's residents agree that "endangered species are frequently used to make fur clothing" (ranging from 29% to 33%), yet another huge misperception. Only in Indiana is there a marked difference between 2001 and 2016, where a higher percentage in 2016 disagree than did so in 2001.

### **RESIDENTS' FAMILIARITY WITH TRAPPERS**

About a third of residents from Connecticut (32%) and about half of residents from Indiana (48%) and Wisconsin (53%) say that they have ever known a trapper or someone who has trapped wild animals (or they have done so themselves).

### **HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICTS AND TRAPPING**

From 40% to 46% of residents of the three states say that they have had problems with any wild animals or birds within the past 2 years, and from 4% to 5% of residents paid for nuisance wildlife removal in the past 2 years. Raccoons are, by far, the animals that most commonly cause problems in all three states. The ranking below that differs slightly from state to state, but other common species that cause problems are squirrel, deer, coyote, woodchuck/groundhog, opossum, rabbit, various bird species, skunk, chipmunk, and bear. Damage to gardens and getting into garbage lead the list of problems that they cause. The trends analysis found little marked difference between survey years on any of these questions.

Perhaps it is an outgrowth of the prevalence of problems caused by wildlife, but large majorities of the three states support trapping as a way to solve nuisance animal problems: 65% of Connecticut residents, 74% of Indiana residents, and 78% of Wisconsin residents. The trends analysis found that the greater overall support in Connecticut in 2016 compared to 2001 is statistically significant, but the differences in overall support in Indiana and Wisconsin are not statistically significant.

**POLITICAL LEANINGS AND VOTING BEHAVIORS**

A final part of the survey examined political affiliations and voting behaviors of residents of the three states. A majority of residents of all three states do *not* claim an affiliation with either the Democratic Party or the Republican Party. In the question about political affiliation, the Democratic Party was claimed by 16% to 21% of the three states' residents, and the Republican Party was claimed by 19% to 22% of the three states' residents. Finally, about two-thirds of residents voted in the last Presidential election (2012): 66% of Connecticut residents, 63% of Indiana residents, and 70% of Wisconsin residents.

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## **INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY**

This study was conducted for the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA) to determine public opinion on trapping and trapping-related issues. The study entailed a scientific telephone survey of residents of three states: Connecticut, Indiana, and Wisconsin. The survey is similar to one conducted by Responsive Management in 2001, and trends are included in this report comparing the results from 2001 to those from 2016. Specific aspects of the research methodology are discussed below.

### **USE OF TELEPHONES FOR THE SURVEY**

For the survey, telephones were selected as the preferred sampling medium because of the almost universal ownership of telephones among the general population (both landlines and cell phones in a dual-frame sample were called and later proportioned in the data according to their use in the general population). Additionally, telephone surveys, relative to mail or Internet surveys, allow for more scientific sampling and data collection, provide higher quality data, obtain higher response rates, are more timely, and are more cost-effective. Telephone surveys also have fewer negative effects on the environment than do mail surveys because of reduced use of paper and reduced energy consumption for delivering and returning the questionnaires.

### **QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN**

The telephone survey questionnaire was developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and AFWA, based on the research team's familiarity with trapping, as well as natural resources and wildlife in general. Responsive Management conducted pre-tests of the questionnaire to ensure proper wording, flow, and logic in the survey. The survey instrument is included in Appendix A.

### **SURVEY SAMPLE**

The methodology used a dual-frame sampling plan, which consisted of a random sample of landline telephones and a random sample of cell phone numbers in each state. All respondents were categorized according to their phone use as either wireless-only, wireless-mostly, dual-use, landline mostly, or landline-only, following the methodology and operational definitions used in

the National Health Interview Survey, and then the categories were weighted by their known proportions to counteract any possible sampling bias.

The samples of Connecticut, Indiana, and Wisconsin residents were obtained from Marketing Systems Group, a firm that specializes in providing scientifically valid samples for survey research.

### **TELEPHONE INTERVIEWING FACILITIES**

A central polling site at the Responsive Management office allowed for rigorous quality control over the interviews and data collection. Responsive Management maintains its own in-house telephone interviewing facilities. These facilities are staffed by interviewers with experience conducting computer-assisted telephone interviews on natural resource and wildlife-related issues.

To ensure the integrity of the telephone survey data, Responsive Management has interviewers who have been trained according to the standards established by the Council of American Survey Research Organizations. Methods of instruction included lecture and role-playing. The Survey Center Managers and other professional staff conducted a project briefing with the interviewers prior to the administration of this survey. Interviewers were instructed on type of study, study goals and objectives, handling of survey questions, interview length, termination points and qualifiers for participation, interviewer instructions within the survey questionnaire, reading of the survey questions, skip patterns, and probing and clarifying techniques necessary for specific questions on the survey questionnaire.

### **INTERVIEWING DATES AND TIMES**

Telephone surveying times are Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Saturday from noon to 5:00 p.m., and Sunday from 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., local time. A five-callback design was used to maintain the representativeness of the sample, to avoid bias toward people easy to reach by telephone, and to provide an equal opportunity for all to participate. When a respondent could not be reached on the first call, subsequent calls were placed on different days of the week and at different times of the day. The survey was conducted in August 2016.

## **TELEPHONE SURVEY DATA COLLECTION AND QUALITY CONTROL**

The software used for data collection was Questionnaire Programming Language (QPL). The survey data were entered into the computer as each interview was being conducted, eliminating manual data entry after the completion of the survey and the concomitant data entry errors that may occur with manual data entry. The survey questionnaire was programmed so that QPL branched, coded, and substituted phrases in the survey based on previous responses to ensure the integrity and consistency of the data collection.

The Survey Center Managers and statisticians monitored the data collection, including monitoring of the actual telephone interviews without the interviewers' knowledge, to evaluate the performance of each interviewer and ensure the integrity of the data. The survey questionnaire itself contains error checkers and computation statements to ensure quality and consistent data. After the surveys were obtained by the interviewers, the Survey Center Managers and/or statisticians checked each completed survey to ensure clarity and completeness. Responsive Management obtained a total of 631 completed interviews (212 in Connecticut, 202 in Indiana, and 217 in Wisconsin).

## **DATA ANALYSIS**

The analysis of data was performed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences as well as proprietary software developed by Responsive Management.

Each state's results were considered on their own. The states were not meant to be representative of any region; the overall study was essentially a separate study of each of the three states, but reported in a single report. For this reason, there were no "total" or "overall" results run. Each result is reported separately for each state.

For each state, the results were weighted by type of telephone use (landline only or cell phone only, as well as three types of those who owned both types of phone: landline mostly, dual use, and cell phone mostly), and they were also weighted on demographic characteristics so that each sample was representative of adult residents of each state as a whole.

Crosstabulations were run of several key questions by the results of the political questions. These are presented in Appendix B.

For the trends comparisons between 2001 and 2016, all significance tests used an alpha level of 0.05 to determine significance.

## SAMPLING ERRORS

Throughout this report, findings of the telephone survey are reported at a 95% confidence level. For the entire sample of state residents, the sampling errors are as follows: Connecticut, +/- 7.60 percentage points; Indiana, +/- 8.06 percentage points; and Wisconsin, +/- 7.64 percentage points. Sampling errors were calculated using the formula described below.

### Sampling Error Equation

$$SE(\bar{X}) = \sqrt{p(1-p) \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i^2}$$

This formula uses data points (weights) from every case in the dataset.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PRESENTATION OF RESULTS IN THE REPORT

In examining the results, it is important to be aware that the questionnaire included several types of questions:

- Open-ended questions are those in which no answer set is read to the respondents; rather, they can respond with anything that comes to mind from the question.
- Closed-ended questions have an answer set from which to choose.
- Single or multiple response questions: Some questions allow only a single response, while other questions allow respondents to give more than one response or choose all that apply. Those that allow more than a single response are indicated on the graphs with the label, "Multiple Responses Allowed."
- Scaled questions: Many closed-ended questions (but not all) are in a scale, such as excellent-good-fair-poor.

- Series questions: Many questions are part of a series, and the results are primarily intended to be examined relative to the other questions in that series (although results of the questions individually can also be valuable). Typically, results of all questions in a series are shown together.
- Some of the graphs are in color and are best viewed in a PDF or color paper copy.

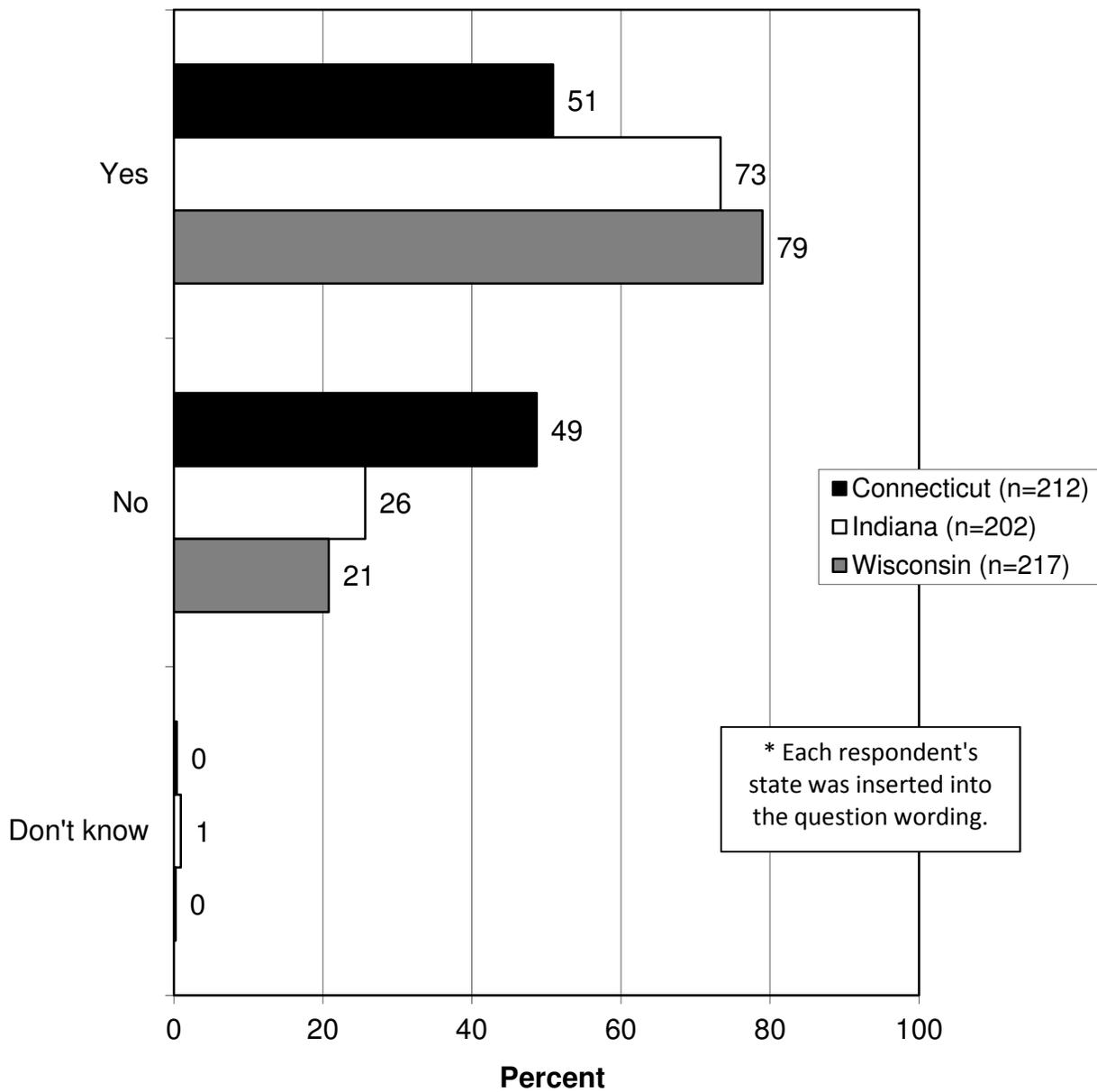
Most graphs show results rounded to the nearest integer; however, all data are stored in decimal format, and all calculations are performed on unrounded numbers. For this reason, some results may not sum to exactly 100% because of this rounding on the graphs. Additionally, rounding may cause apparent discrepancies of 1 percentage point between the graphs and the reported results of combined responses (e.g., when “strongly support” and “moderately support” are summed to determine the total percentage in support).

## AWARENESS OF TRAPPING AND THE STATE'S FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCY

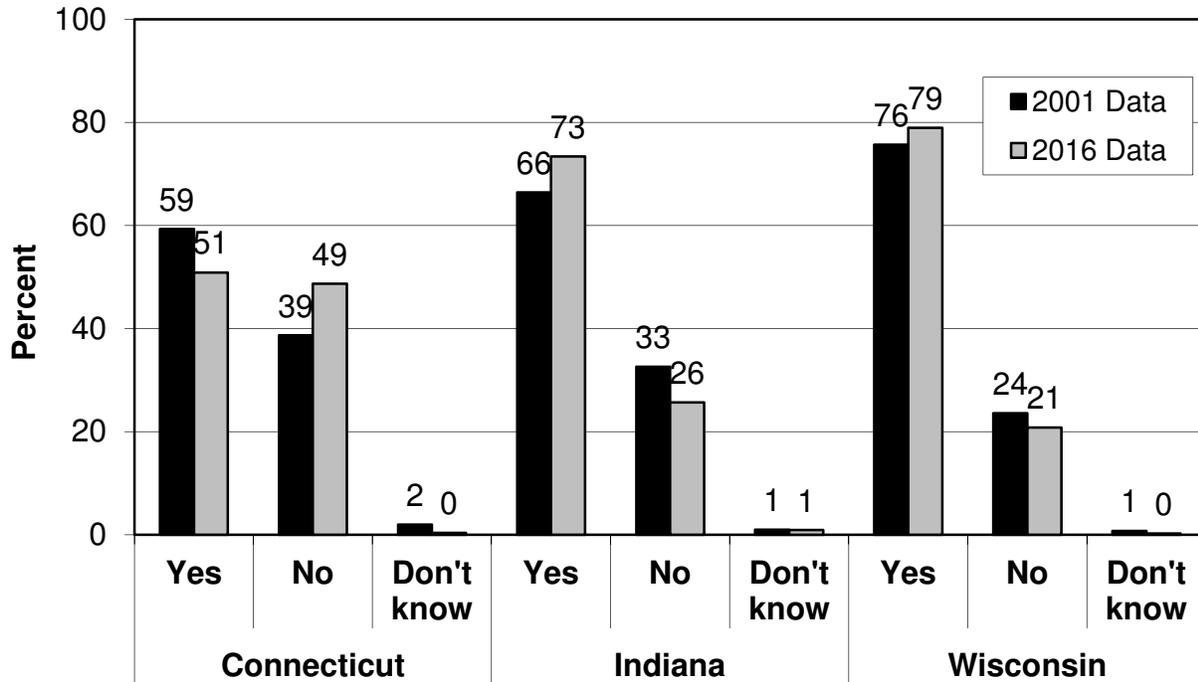
- While about half of Connecticut residents (51%) are aware that *people trap* in Connecticut, about three-quarters are aware in Indiana (73%) and in Wisconsin (79%).
  - Results are similar regarding awareness that *trapping is regulated by the state*: 51% of Connecticut residents are aware of this, 64% of Indiana residents are, and 74% of Wisconsin residents are aware of this.
    - TRENDS for Q13 and Q14: Although the trends graphs show slight differences between years on both of these questions, the differences are not statistically significant.
  
- Residents were asked about their familiarity with the state fish and wildlife agency that regulates and manages trapping in the state. In the question wording, each respondent's state and state agency were inserted into the question wording (the agencies are the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection; the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Fish and Wildlife; and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources). A majority of Indiana residents (69%) and Wisconsin residents (66%) were very or somewhat familiar; however, only about one-third of Connecticut residents (36%) were very or somewhat aware that the agency named in the question regulates and manages trapping in the state.
  - TRENDS for Q16: The trends graph suggests that Connecticut's residents are less familiar with the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection in 2016 than they were in 2001, and the differences on the overall results of the question for Connecticut are statistically significant ( $p=0.001$ ). Conversely, Indiana's residents are more familiar nowadays compared to 2001, the differences on the overall results of the question for Indiana are statistically significant ( $p<0.001$ ).

- Among residents who had an opinion (i.e., they did not respond with, “Don’t know”), ratings of each state agency’s performance at regulating and managing trapping in the state are positive. Ratings of excellent and good combined far exceed ratings of fair and poor for each state: 24% (excellent/good) to 8% (fair/poor) in Connecticut, 39% to 13% in Indiana, and 38% to 11% in Wisconsin.
- Residents also rated the agency’s performance at incorporating the public’s wants and needs into the regulation and management of trapping in the state. Again, the analysis will concentrate on those who had an opinion. While the ratings of excellent and good combined exceed the ratings of fair and poor combined, the differences are not as great as they were in the above question: 27% (excellent/good) to 19% (fair/poor) in Connecticut, 47% to 17% in Indiana, and 39% to 19% in Wisconsin.
- Another question in this vein asked if residents were confident or not that the state agency is properly managing the state’s wildlife, and again the agency name was inserted into the question: majorities of the states’ residents are very or somewhat confident (60% of Connecticut residents, 78% of Indiana residents, and 72% of Wisconsin residents).
  - TRENDS for Q18: In the trends graph, only for Indiana are the differences in the overall question results between the two years statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ), where a greater percentage responded with very confident (mostly at the expense of “don’t know” responses).

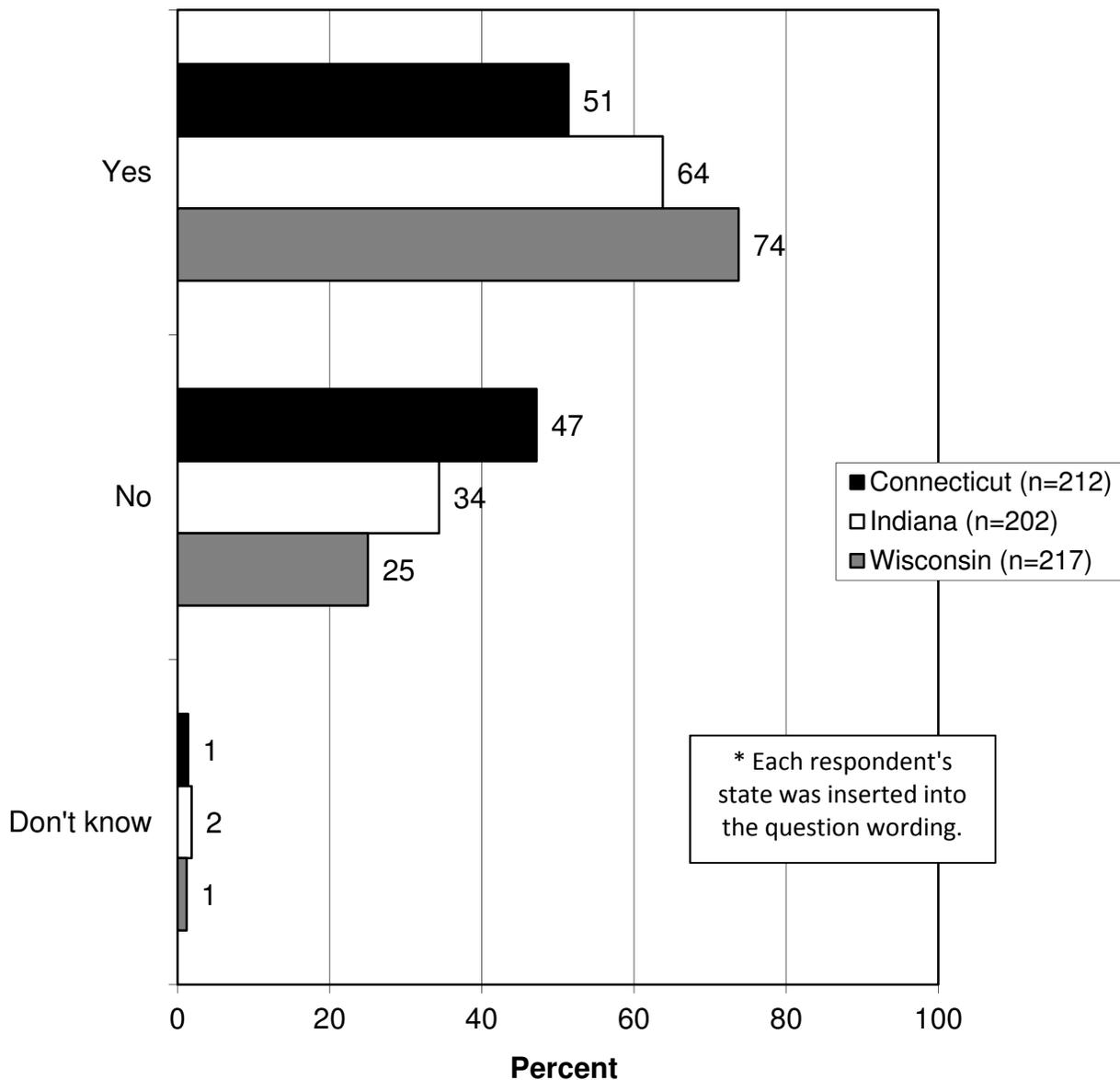
### Q13. Are you aware that people participate in trapping in [\*state]?



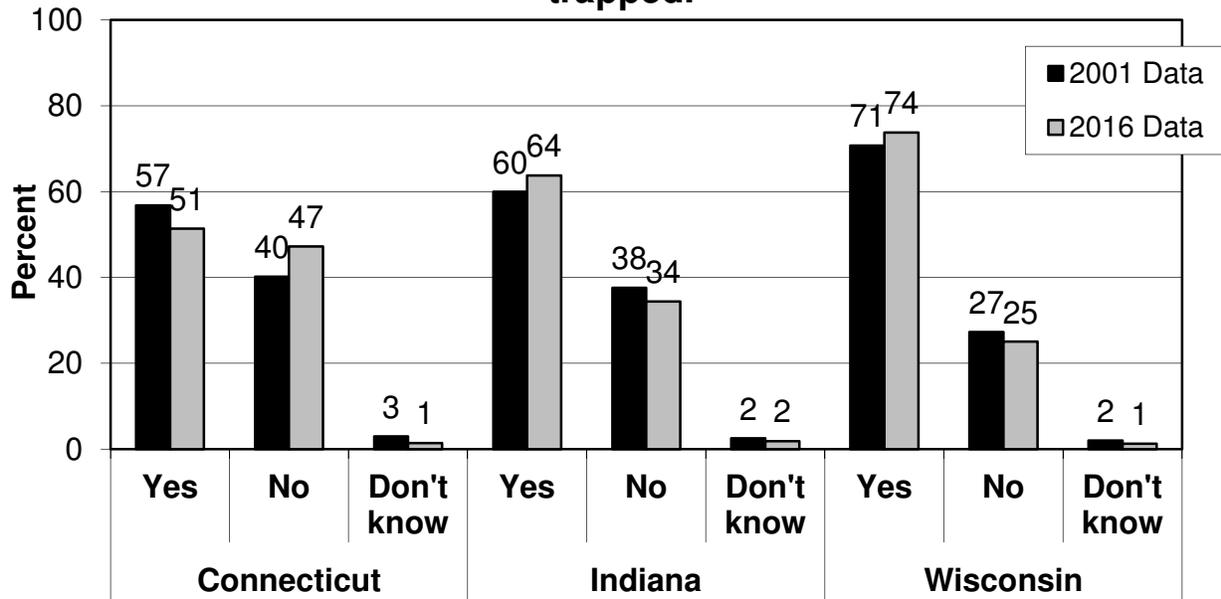
**Q13. Are you aware that people participate in trapping in [state]?**



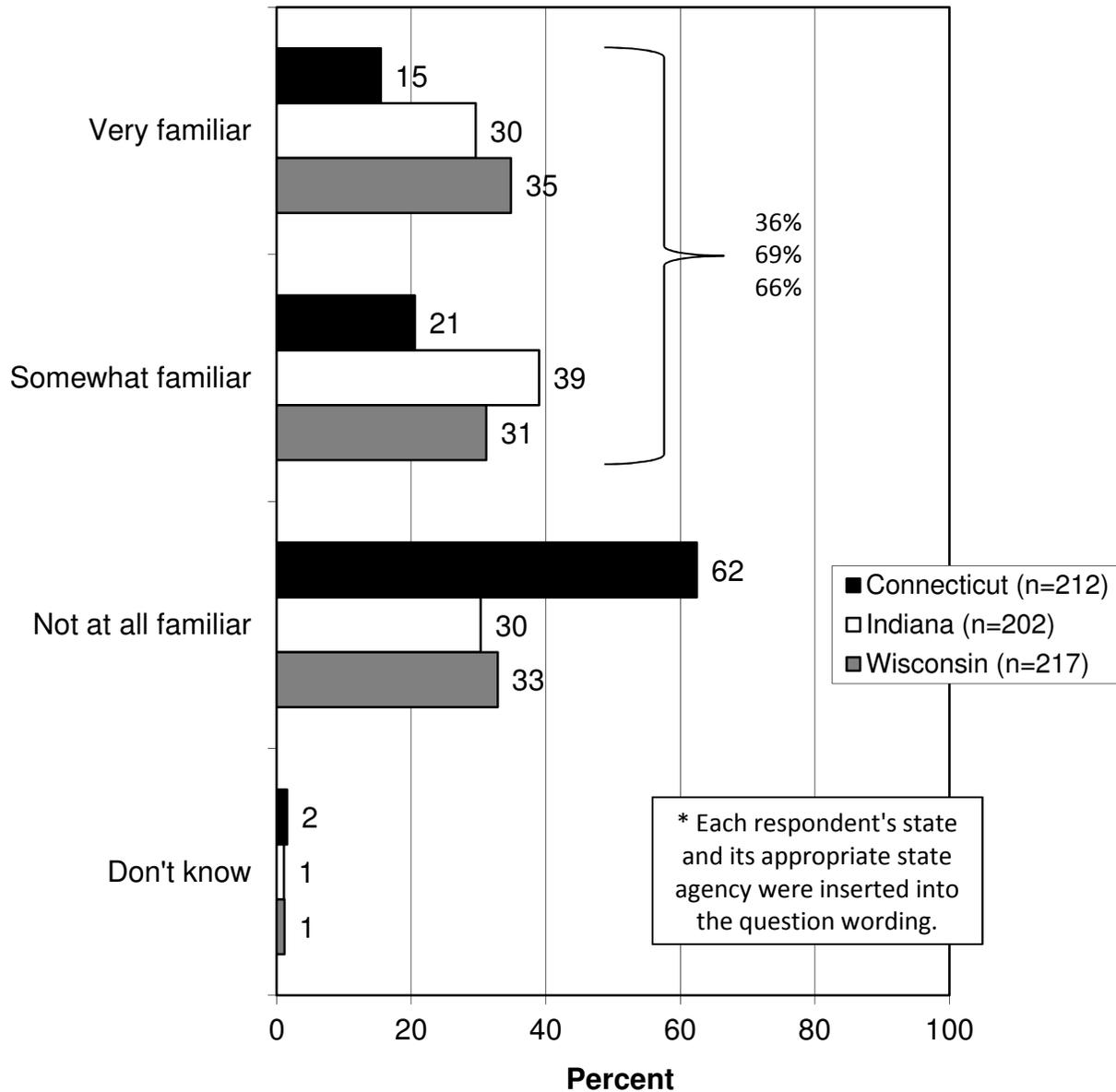
**Q14. Are you aware that trapping is regulated by the state of [\*state]? Regulated means that the state requires participants to buy licenses and limits how, when, what kind, and how many animals can be legally trapped.**



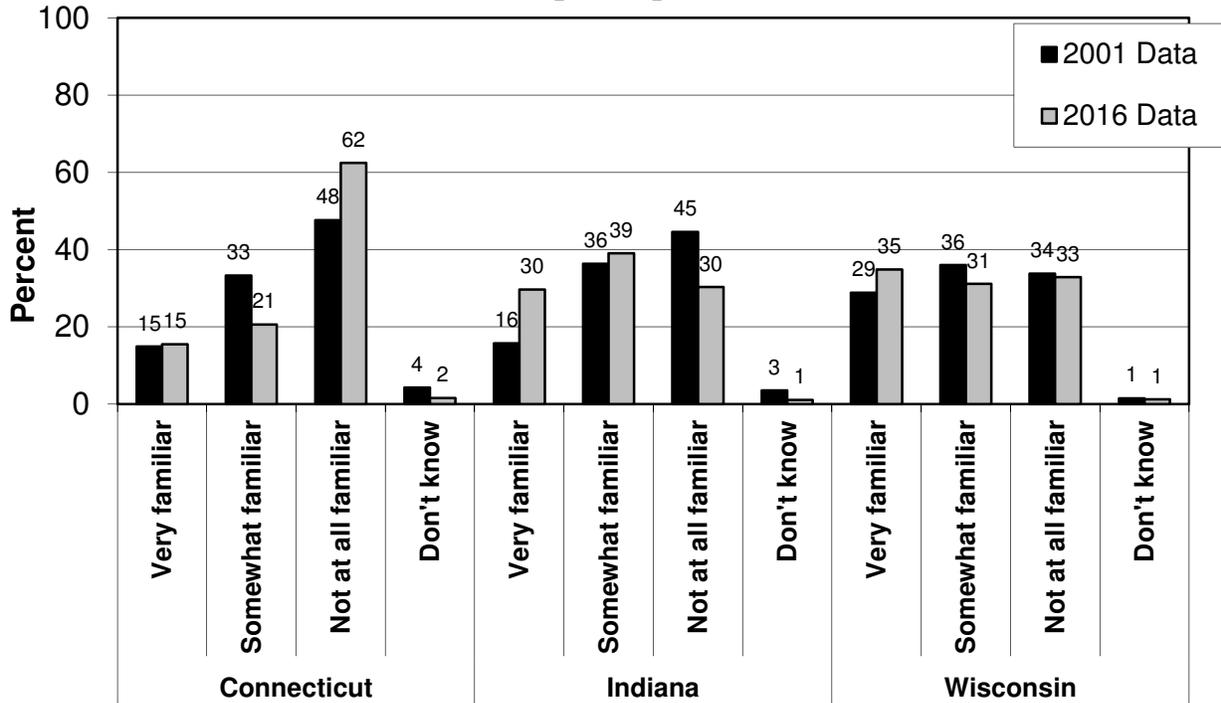
**Q14. Are you aware that trapping is regulated by the state of [state]? Regulated means that the state requires participants to buy licenses and limits how, when, what kind, and how many animals can be legally trapped.**



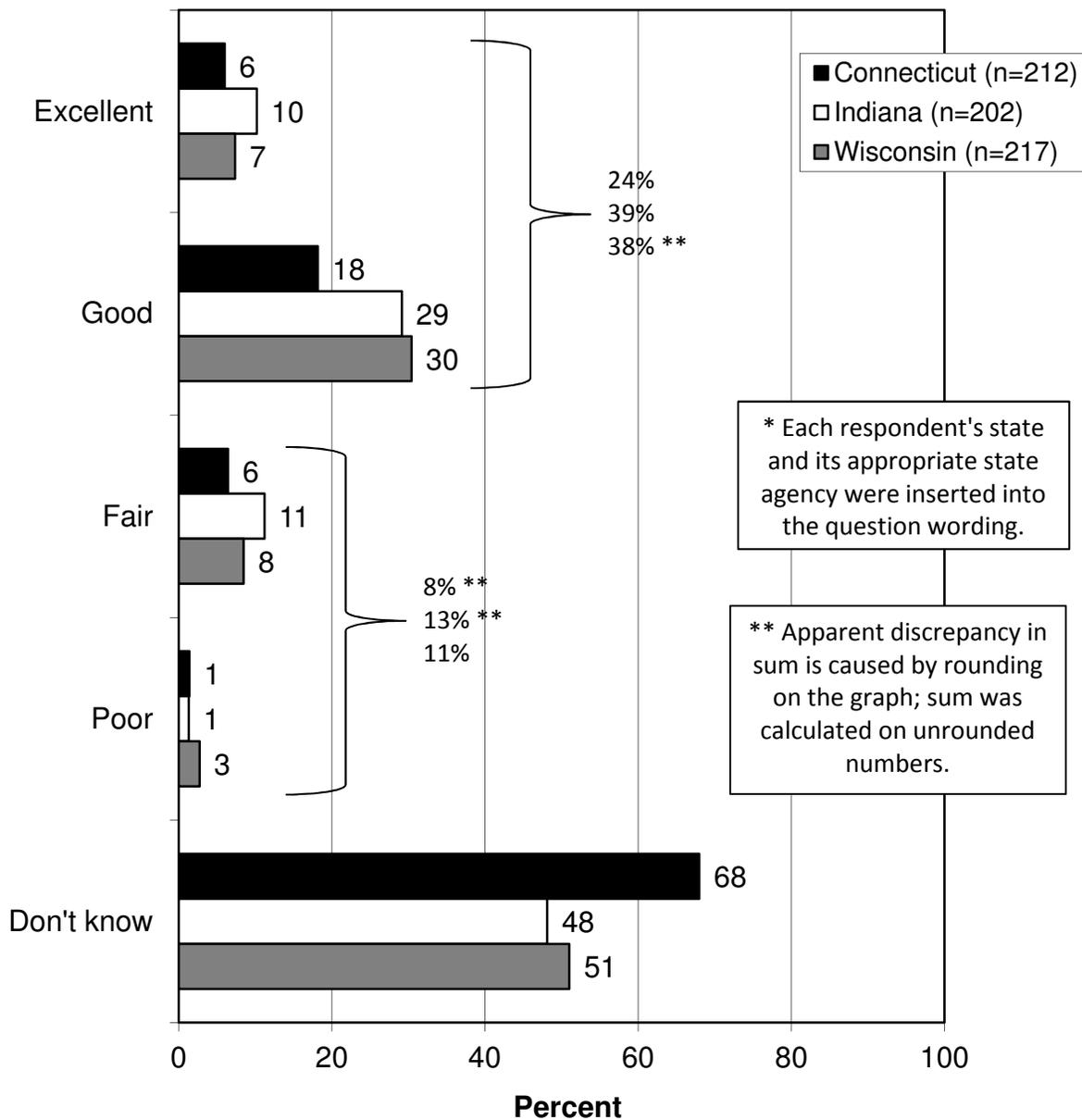
**Q16. Before this survey, would you say you were very familiar, somewhat familiar, or not at all familiar that the [\*agency] regulates and manages trapping in [\*state]?**



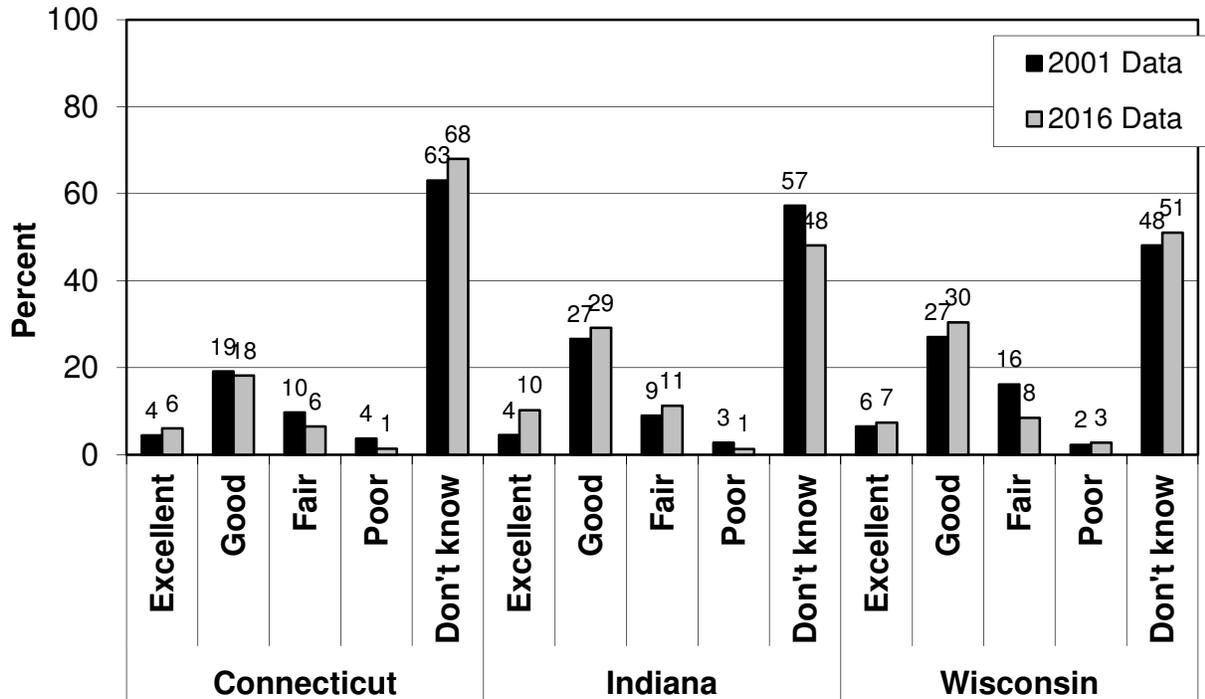
**Q16. Before this survey, would you say you were very familiar, somewhat familiar, or not at all familiar that the [agency] regulates and manages trapping in [state]?**



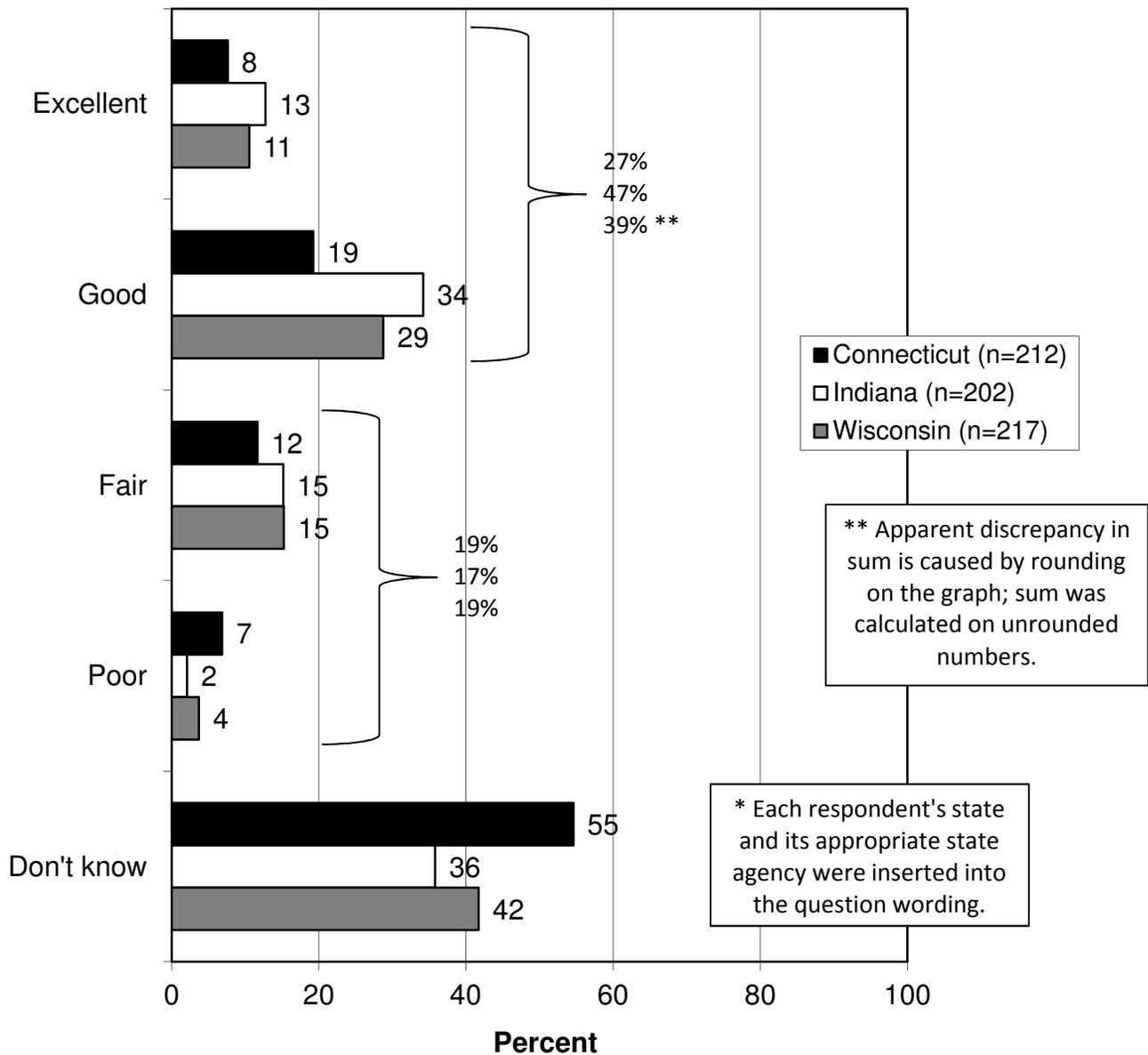
**Q17. Overall, how would you rate the [\*agency] in regulating and managing trapping in [\*state]?**



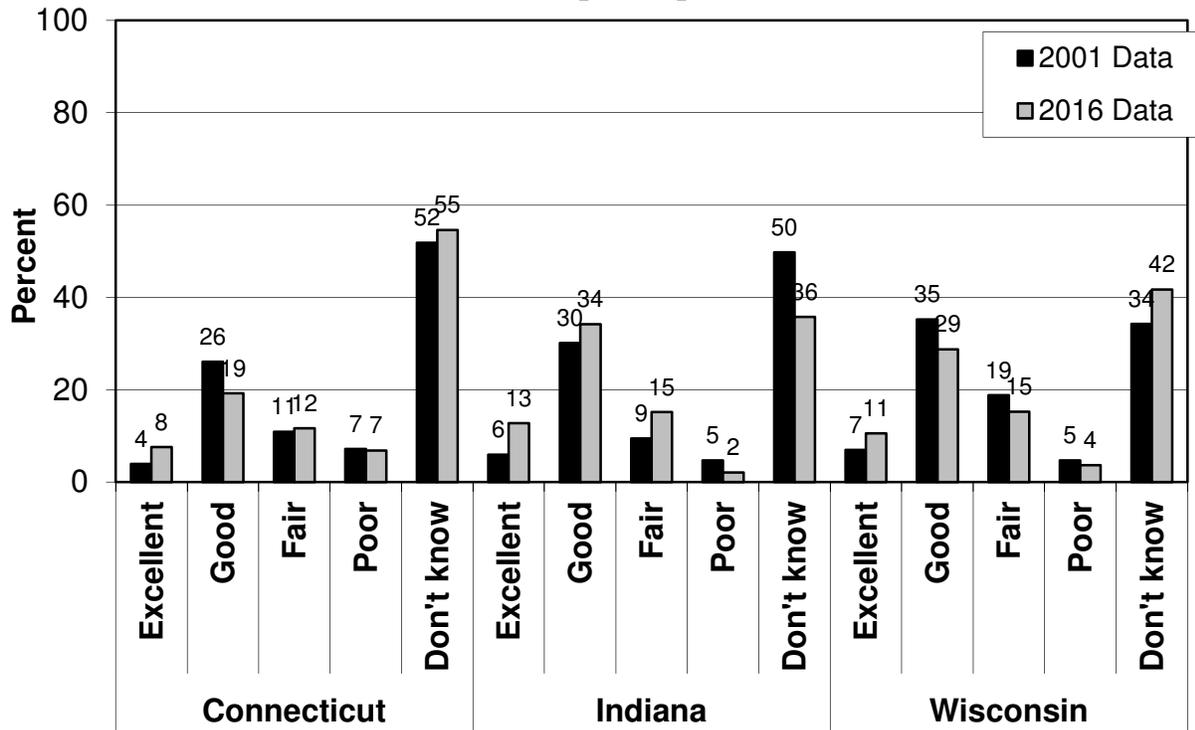
**Q17. Overall, how would you rate the [agency] in regulating and managing trapping in [state]?**



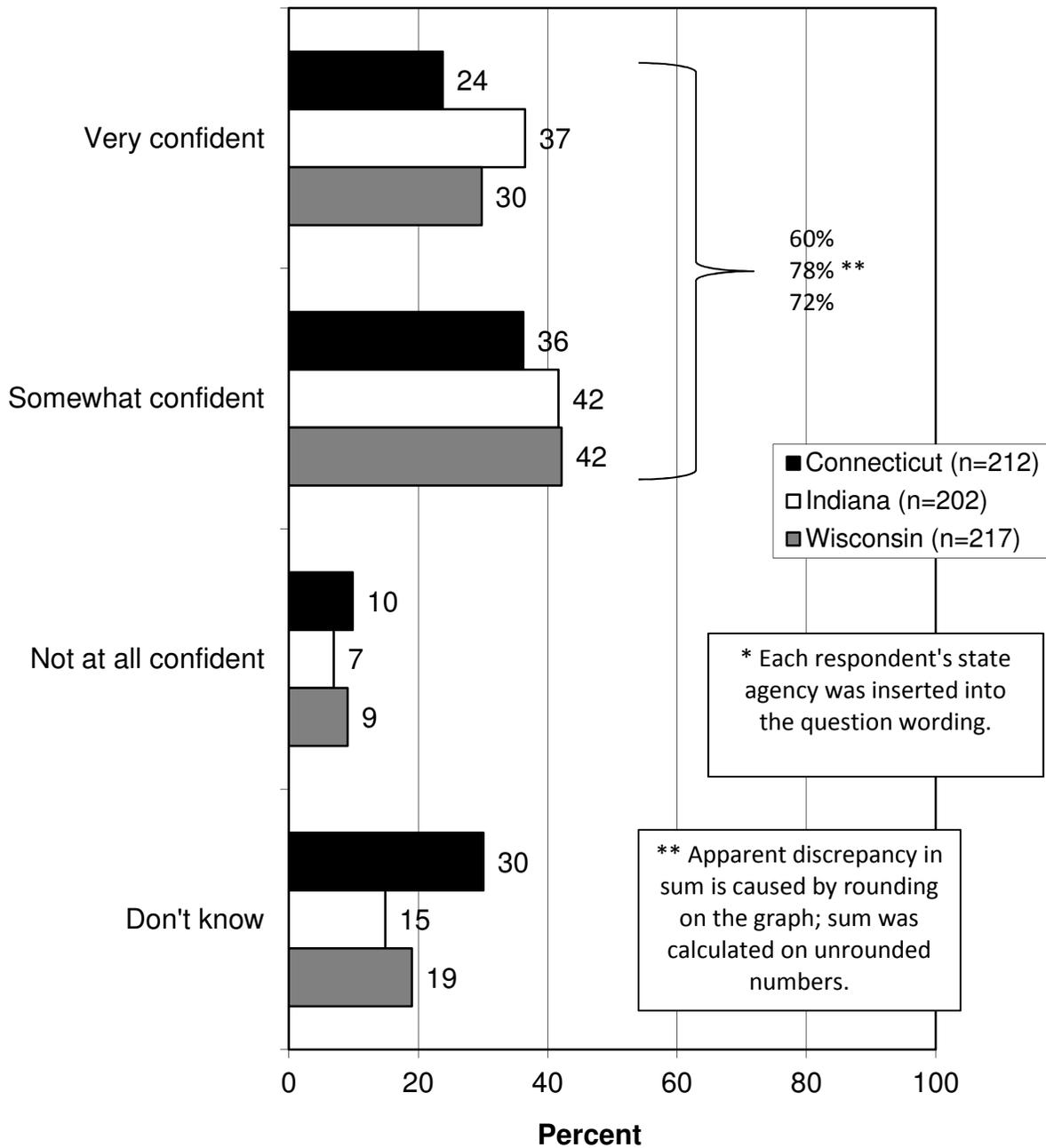
**Q19. In general, how would you rate the [\*agency]'s performance with incorporating the public's wants and needs into the regulation and management of trapping in [\*state]?**



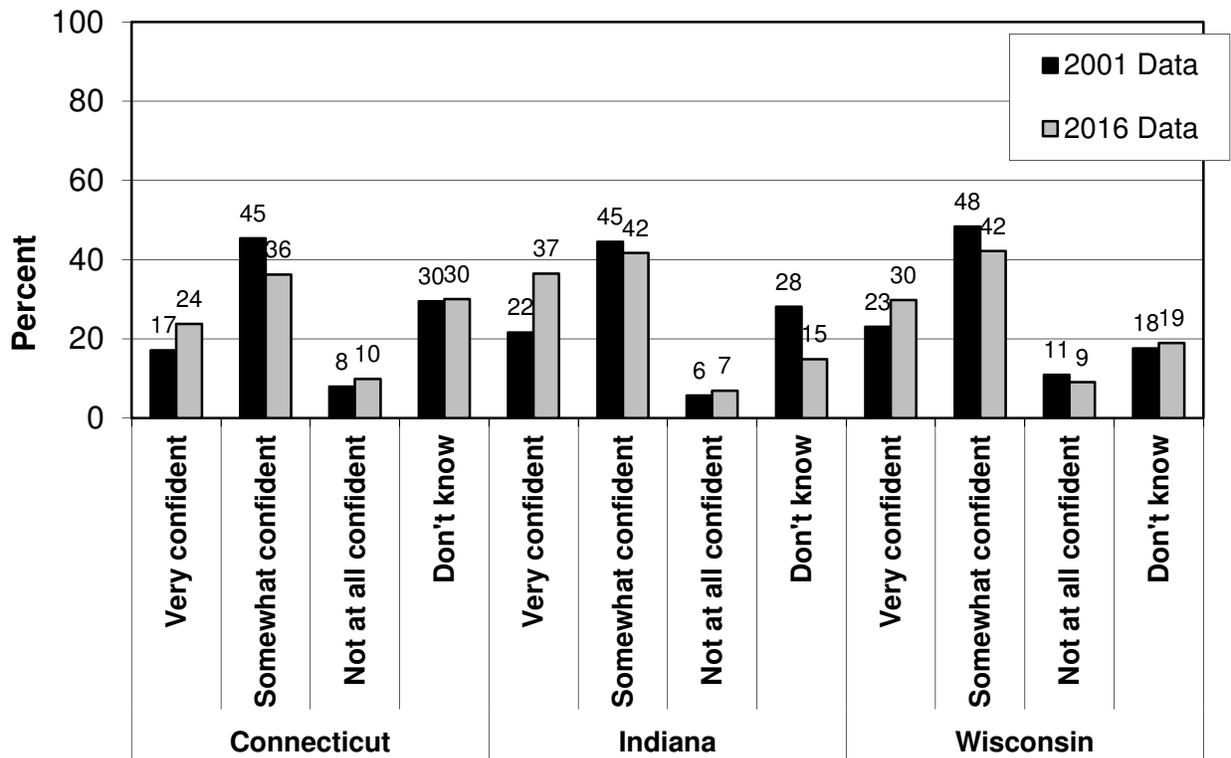
**Q19. In general, how would you rate the [agency]'s performance with incorporating the public's wants and needs into the regulation and management of trapping in [state]?**



**Q18. Would you say you are very confident, somewhat confident, or not at all confident that the [\*agency] is properly managing the state's wildlife?**



**Q18. Would you say you are very confident, somewhat confident, or not at all confident that the [agency] is properly managing the state's wildlife?**



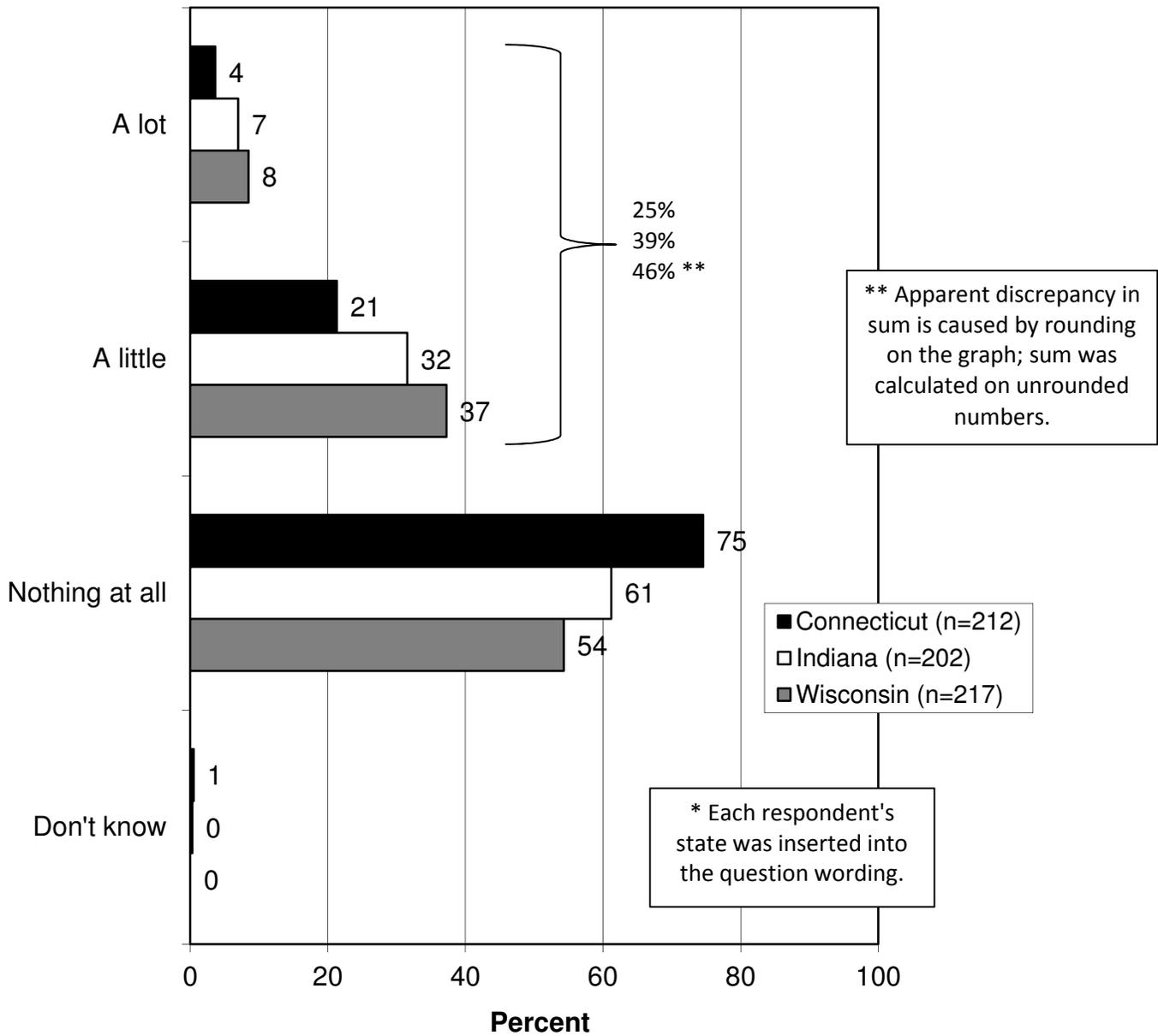
## PUBLICITY AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT TRAPPING

- Most residents of the three states have *not* heard anything about trapping in the state in the past 12 months: 75% of Connecticut residents, 61% of Indiana residents, and 54% of Wisconsin residents have heard *nothing at all*. Otherwise, 25% of Connecticut residents, 39% of Indiana residents, and 46% of Wisconsin residents have heard *a little or a lot*.
  - TRENDS for Q20: The trends analysis shows that Connecticut residents had heard less in 2016 than they had heard in 2001, and the differences in the overall question results are statistically significant ( $p=0.007$ ). In Indiana, the differences on the overall question results between the two survey years is not statistically significant. In Wisconsin, although the differences in overall results are statistically significant ( $p=0.002$ ), the results are still inconclusive because a higher percentage in 2016 had heard *a lot* but a higher percentage had also heard *nothing at all*.
- The survey asked if respondents had seen or heard any *positive* things about trapping; if so, they were asked what they had seen/heard and then were asked to name its source. Then they were asked about *negative* things seen/heard and the source of the negative things.
  - Very low percentages had seen either positive or negative things: no more than 10% of any state's residents had seen/heard anything positive, and no more than 11% had seen/heard anything negative.
    - Common positive things include that trapping helps control wildlife populations, that trapping is humane/does not cause undue pain to the animals, and that trapping is used to capture and relocate wild animals. Common sources of these positive things include television news programs, the Internet, newspapers, friends/family/word of mouth, television nature shows, and magazines.
    - Common negative things include that trapping is inhumane/causes undue pain to animals and that trapping is harmful to wildlife populations. Common sources of these negative things include television news programs, the Internet, and newspapers.
    - TRENDS for Q23, Q27, Q31, Q35: Although trends graphs are shown for the question about sources of information with some differences between 2001 and 2016, the sample sizes (because only those who had seen/heard negative things got the

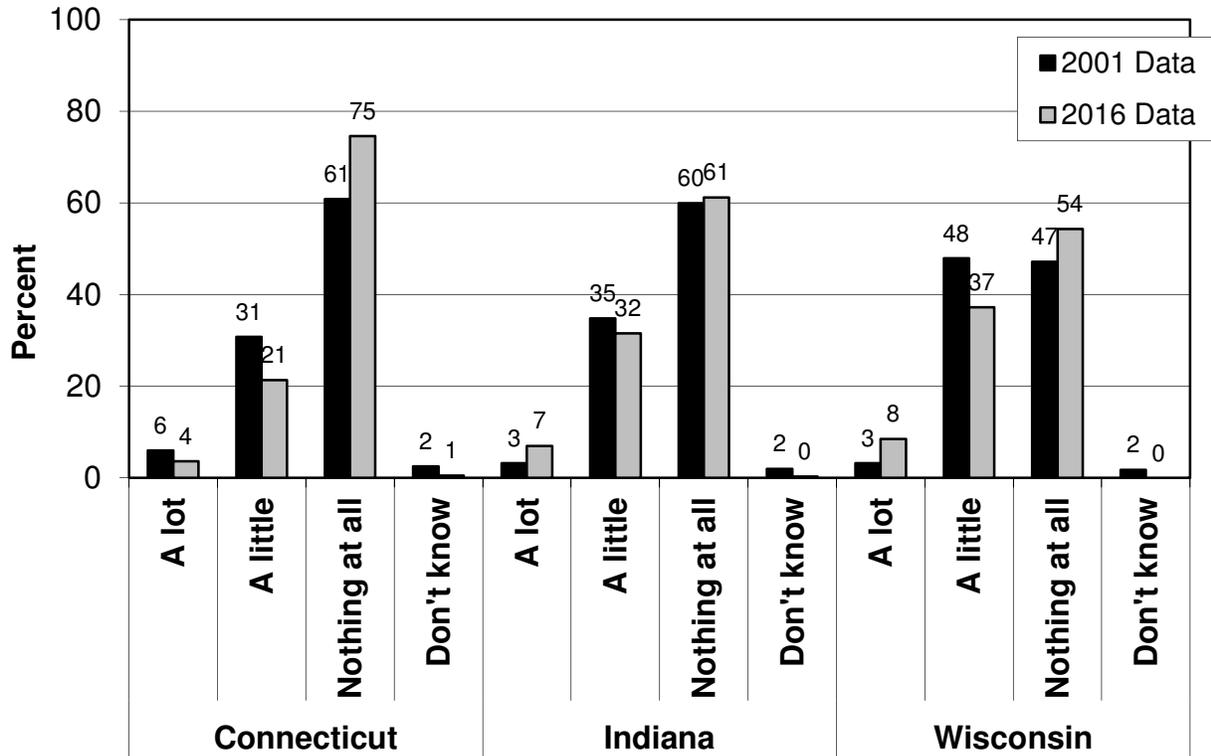
question about sources of the things they had heard) are low, so the trends results should be used only as a suggestion of the trend rather than a definitive trend vis-à-vis sources of negative information.

- A list of eight possible sources of information about trapping were presented to respondents; they were asked to choose the two most credible sources. At the top of the list, far above the rest, is the respondent's state fish and wildlife agency (the name of the agency for each respondent was used in the question wording): 54% of Connecticut residents and 68% of both Indiana and Wisconsin residents chose their state agency as one of the two most credible sources. Unfortunately for trappers, "people who trap" had only from 9% to 15% of respondents saying they were one of the two most credible sources.
- TRENDS for Q83/84: The trends analysis found a lower percentage of residents in each of the three states choosing animal protection organizations as being credible.

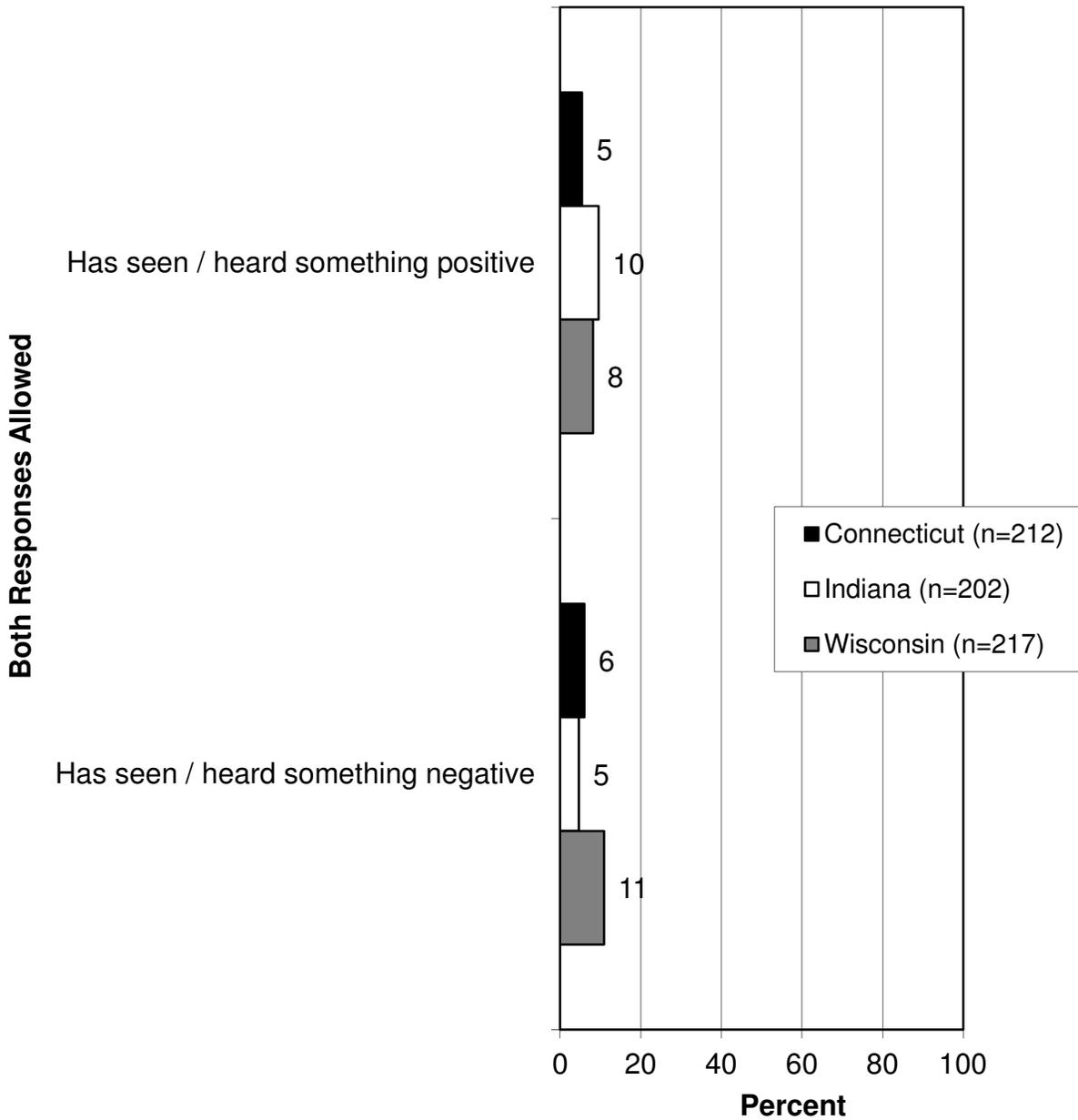
**Q20. How much have you heard about trapping in [\*state] in the past 12 months?**



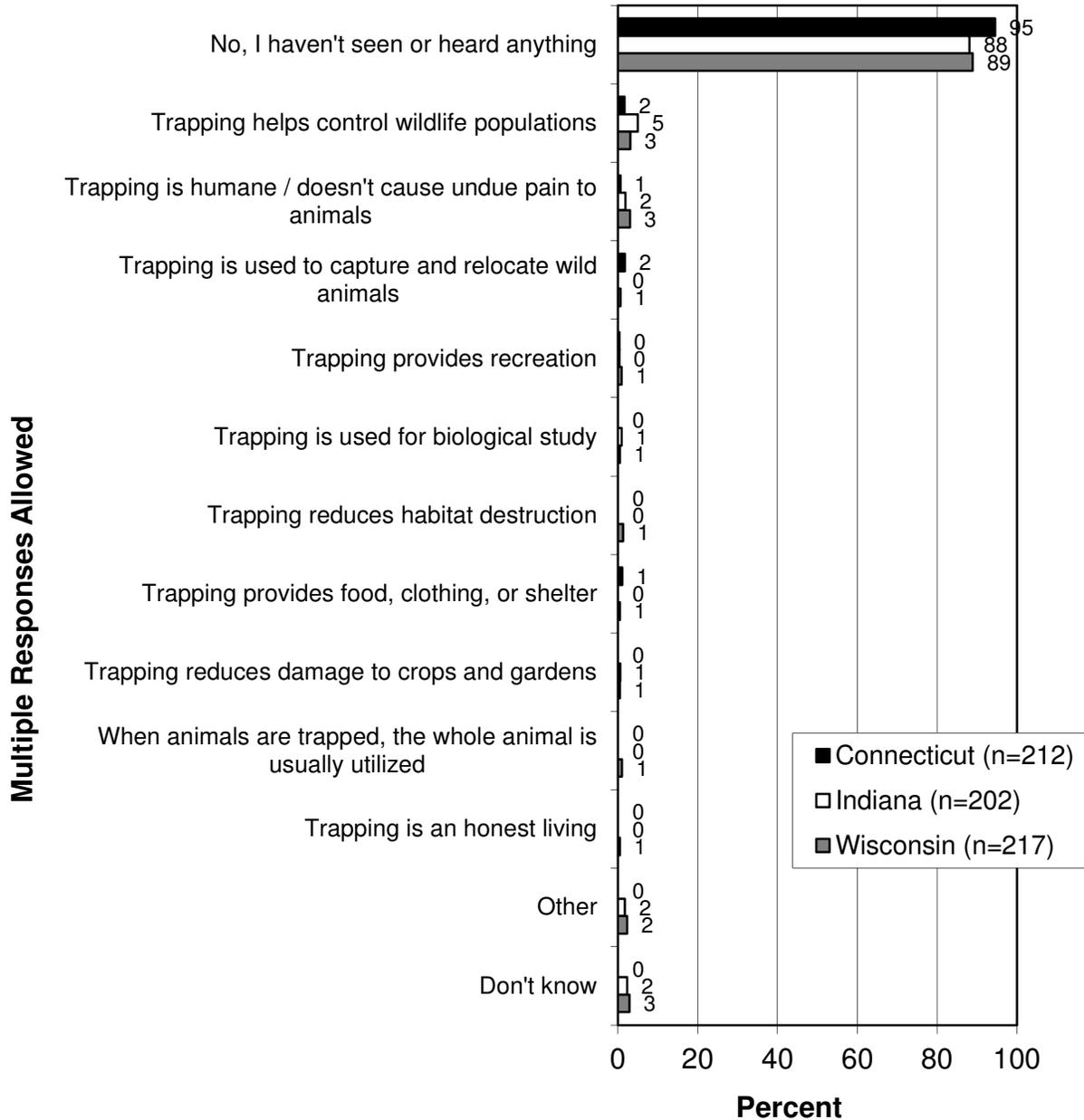
**Q20. How much have you heard about trapping in [state] in the past 12 months?**



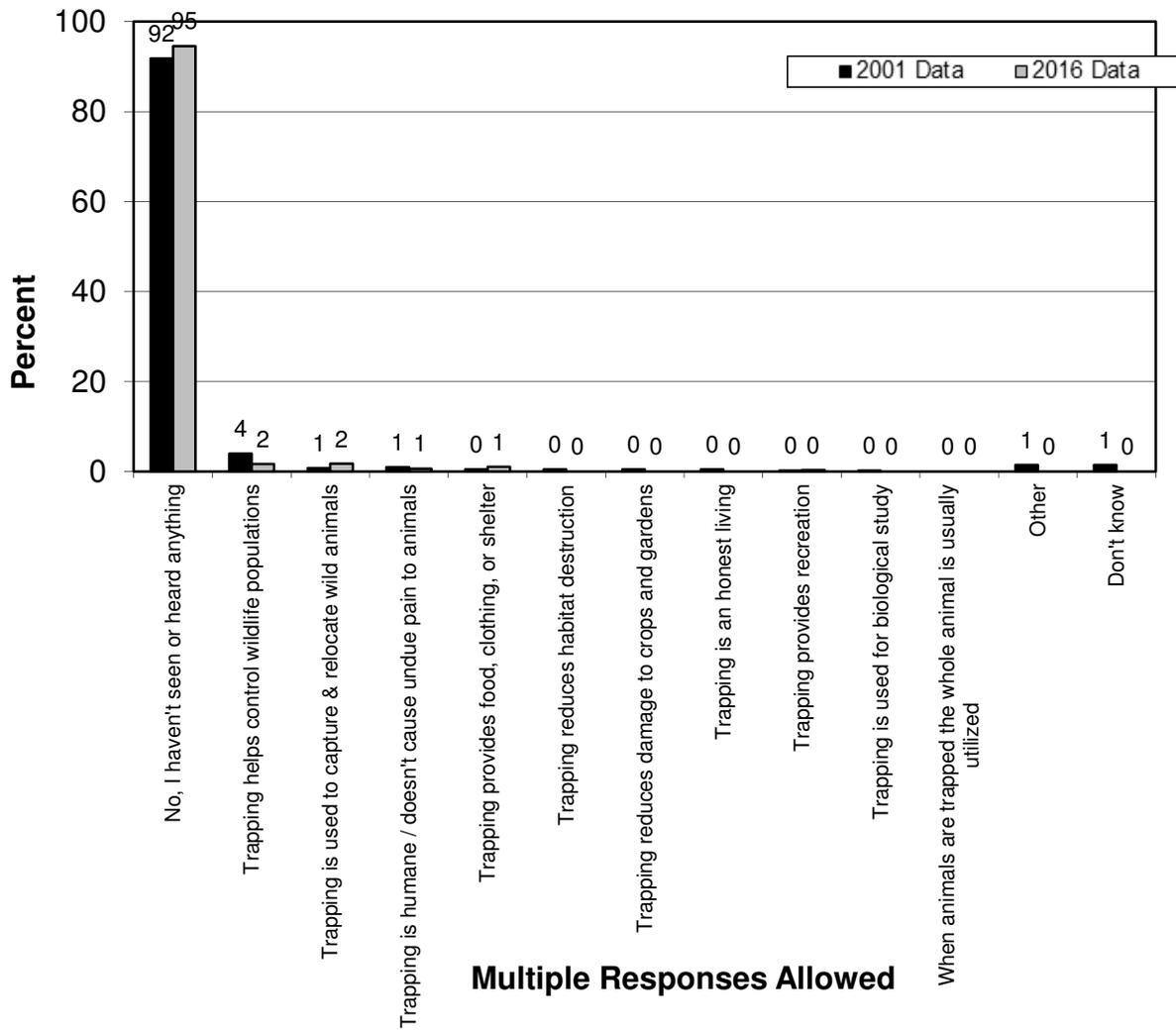
**Q23/Q31. Within the past year, do you recall seeing or hearing any advertising, information, or news coverage that showed [positive / negative] things about trapping?**



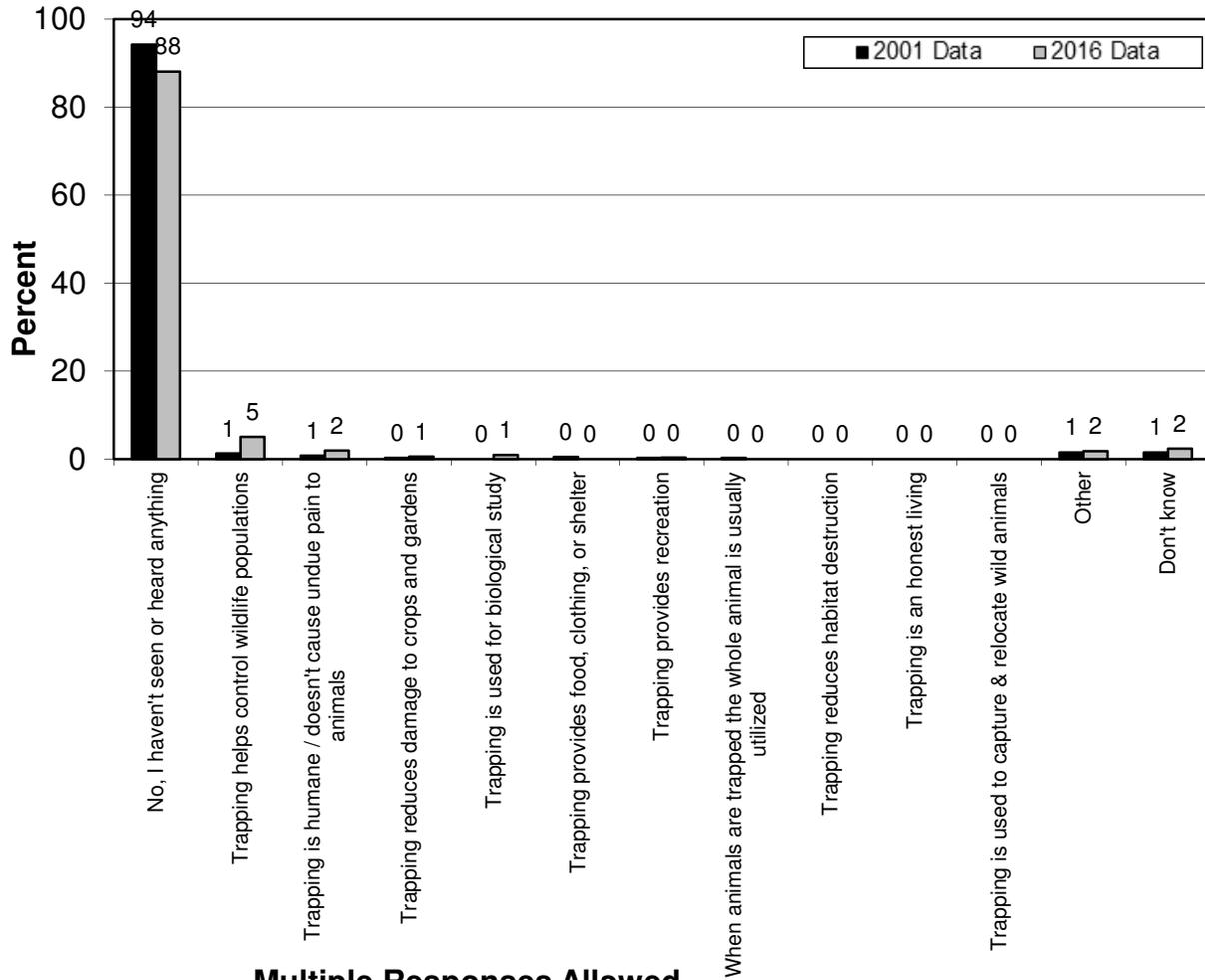
**Q23. Within the past year, do you recall seeing or hearing any advertising, information, or news coverage that showed positive things about trapping? If yes, what were they?**



**Q23. Within the past year, do you recall seeing or hearing any advertising, information, or news coverage that showed positive things about trapping? If yes, what were they? (Connecticut)**

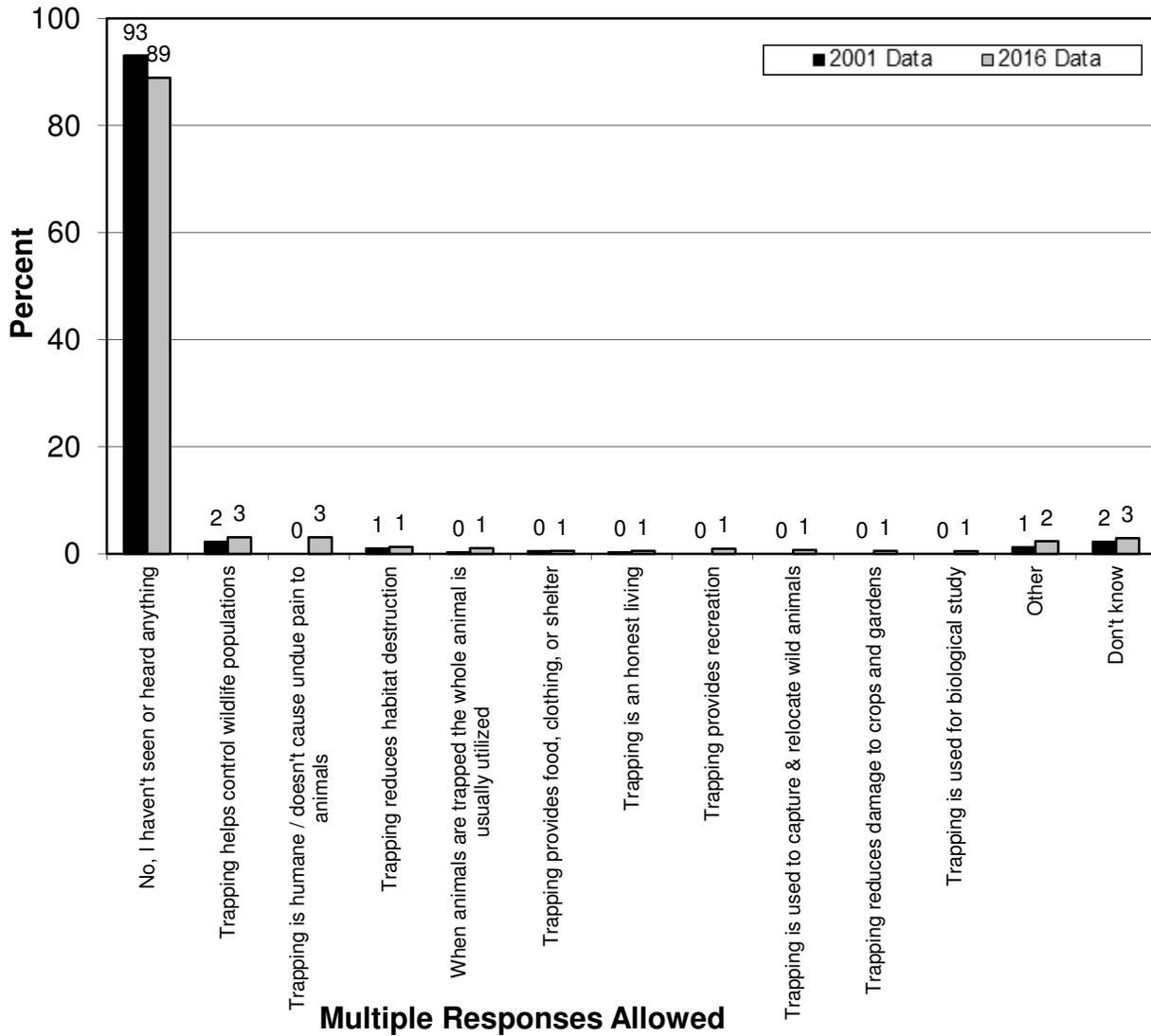


**Q23. Within the past year, do you recall seeing or hearing any advertising, information, or news coverage that showed positive things about trapping? If yes, what were they? (Indiana)**

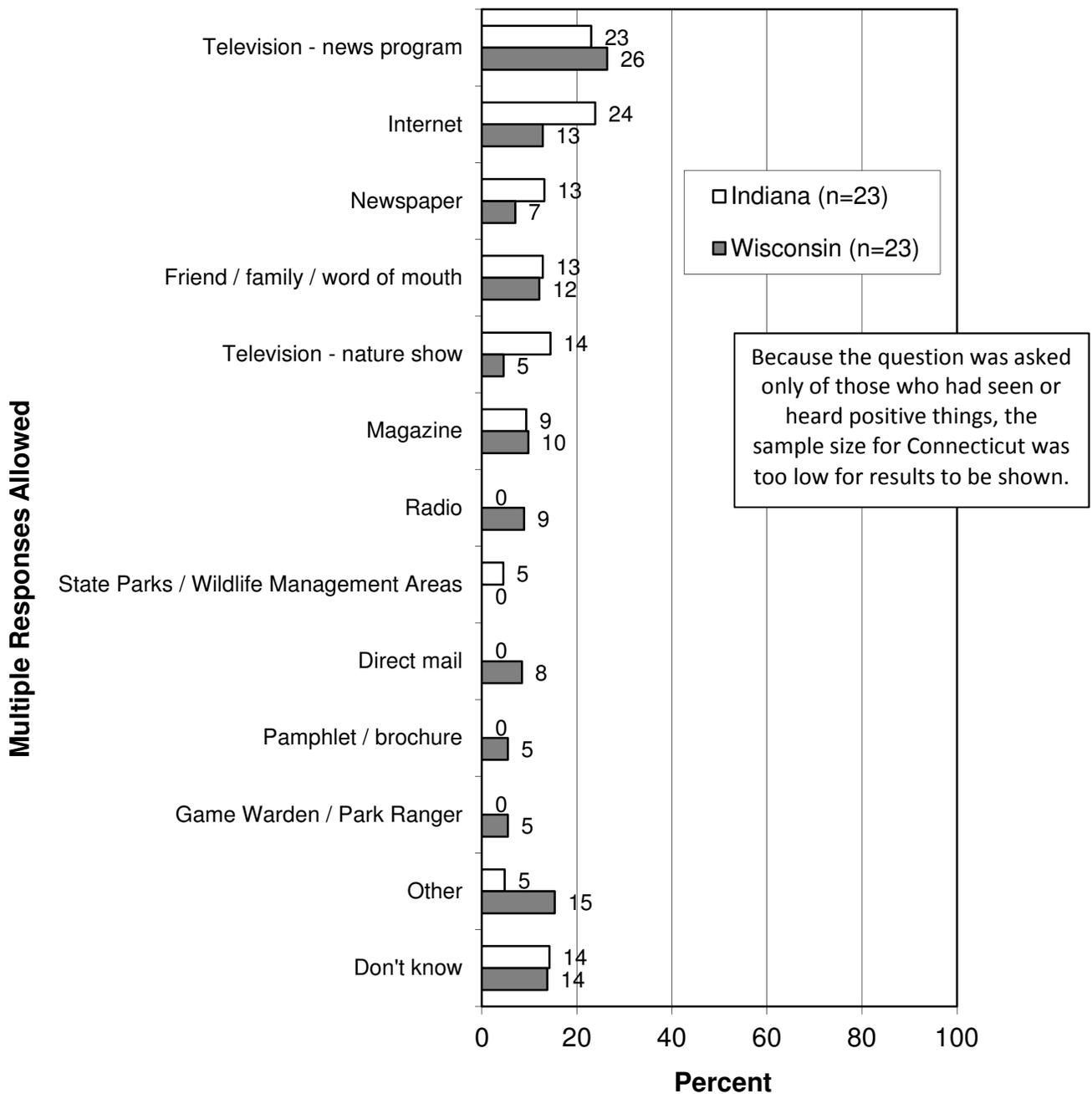


**Multiple Responses Allowed**

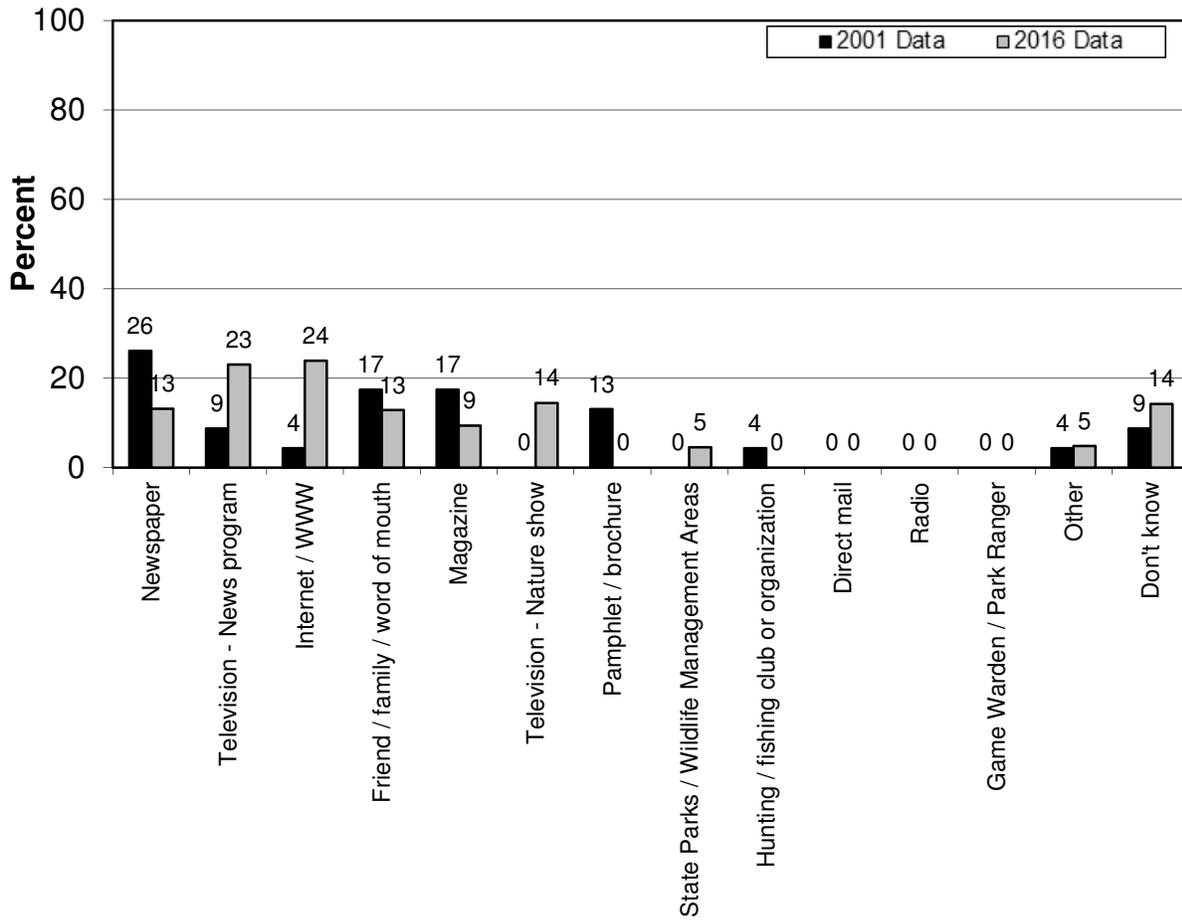
**Q23. Within the past year, do you recall seeing or hearing any advertising, information, or news coverage that showed positive things about trapping? If yes, what were they? (Wisconsin)**



**Q27. Where did you see or hear positive things about trapping? (Asked of those who had seen or heard positive things about trapping.)**

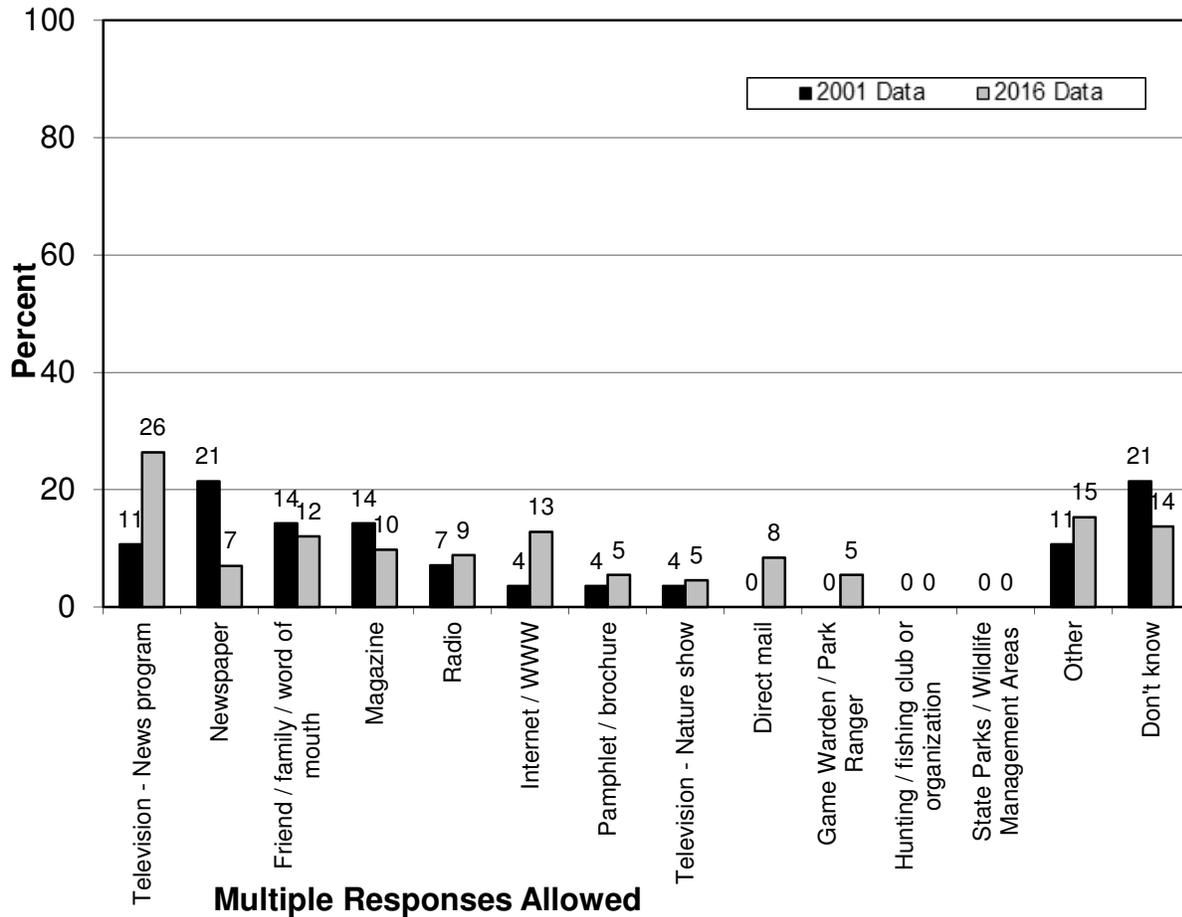


**Q27. Where did you see or hear positive things about trapping? (Asked of those who had seen or heard positive things about trapping.) (Indiana)**

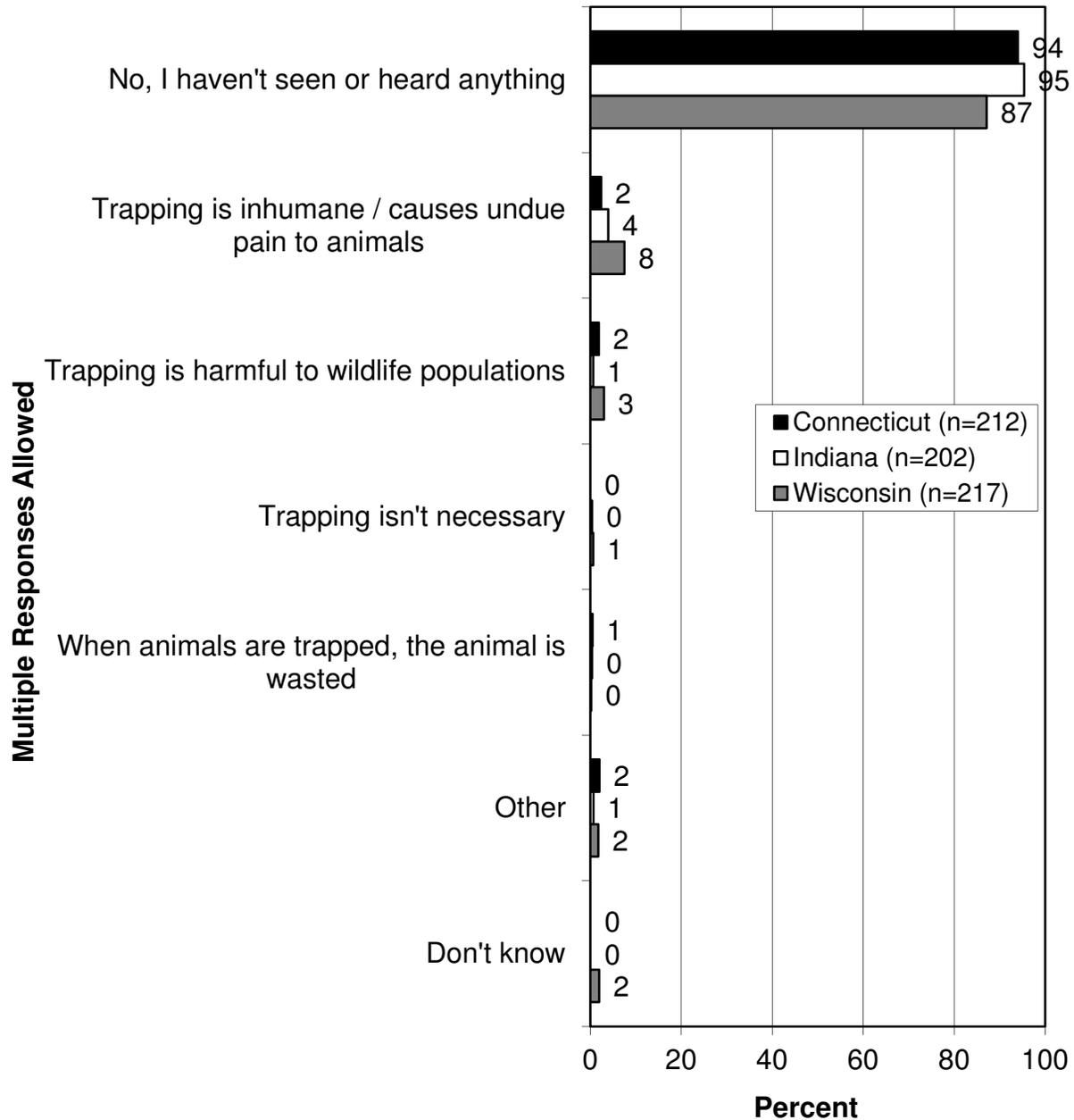


**Multiple Responses Allowed**

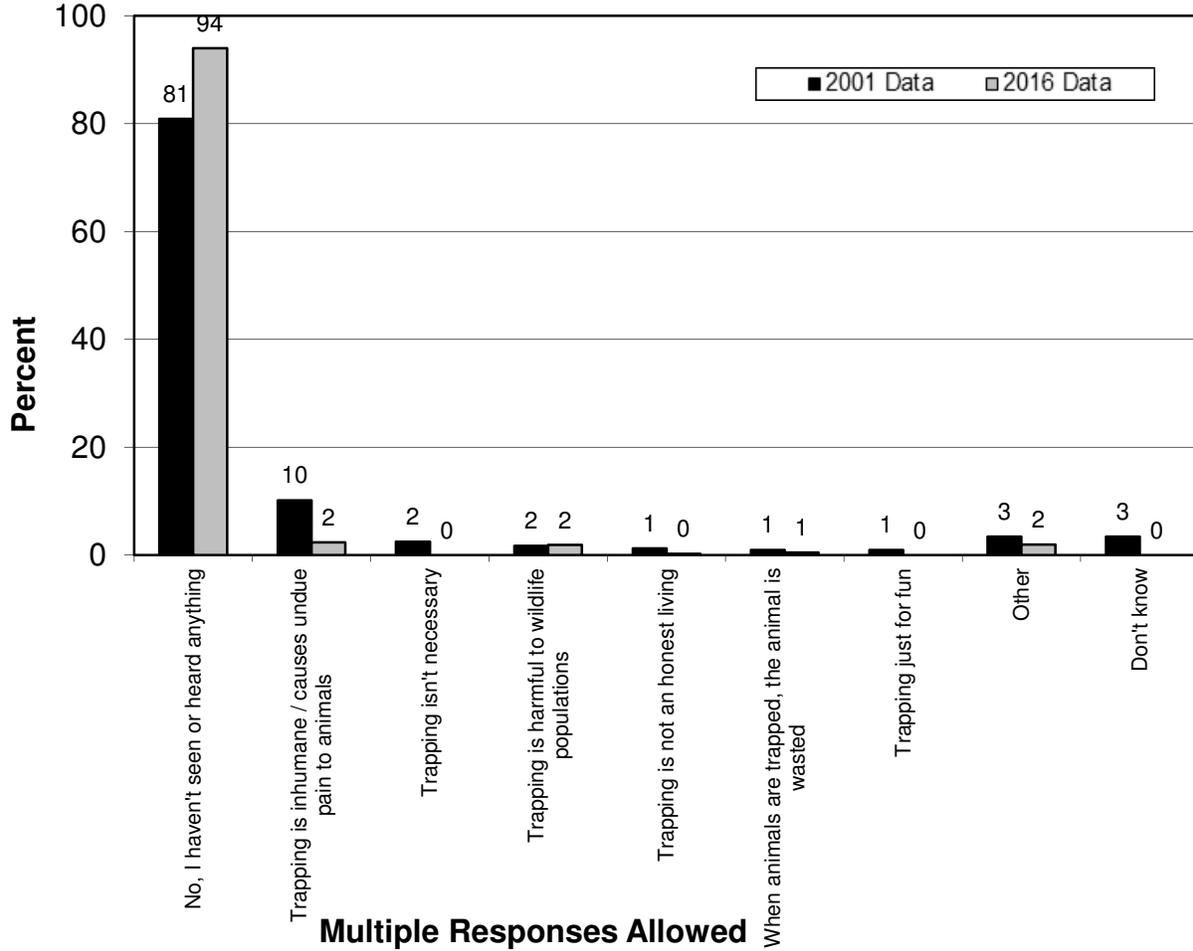
**Q27. Where did you see or hear positive things about trapping? (Asked of those who had seen or heard positive things about trapping.) (Wisconsin)**



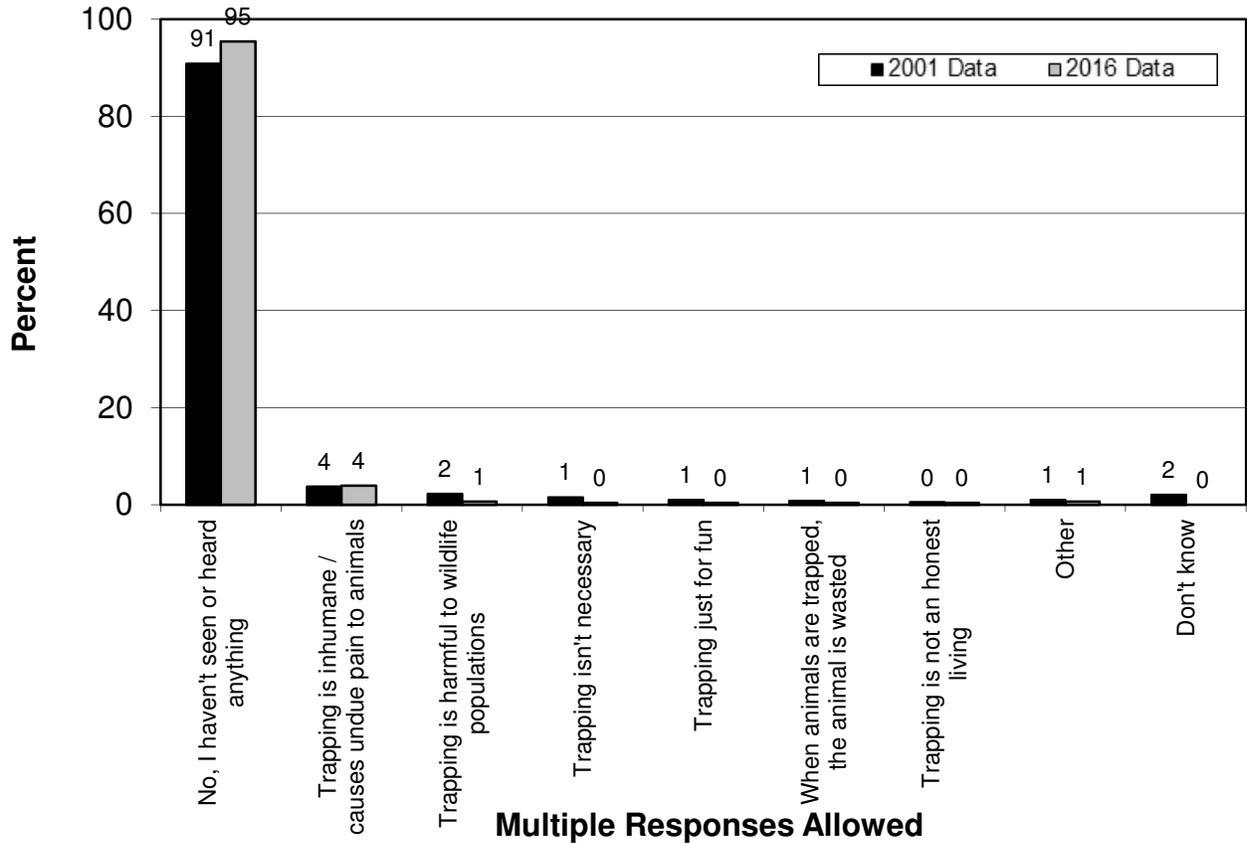
**Q31. Within the past year, do you recall seeing or hearing any advertising, information, or news coverage that showed negative things about trapping? If yes, what were they?**



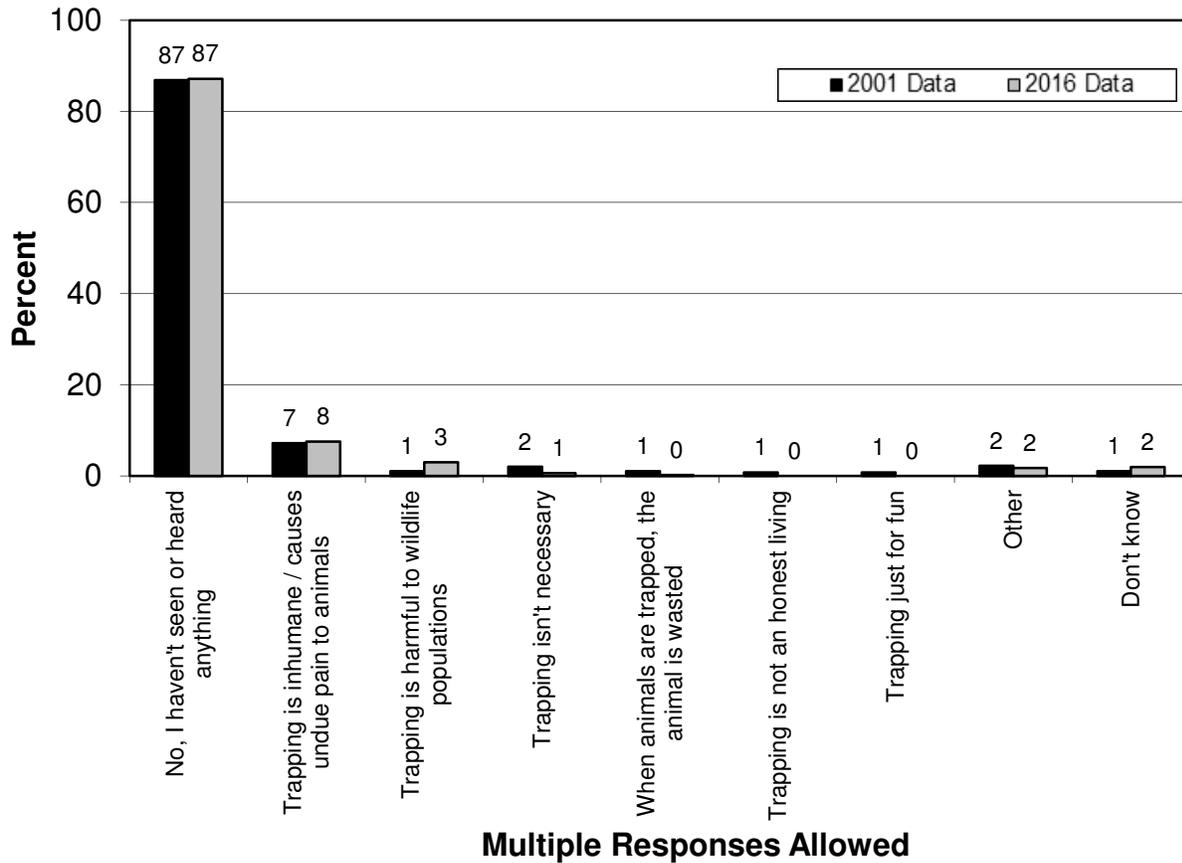
**Q31. Within the past year, do you recall seeing or hearing any advertising, information, or news coverage that showed negative things about trapping? If yes, what were they? (Connecticut)**



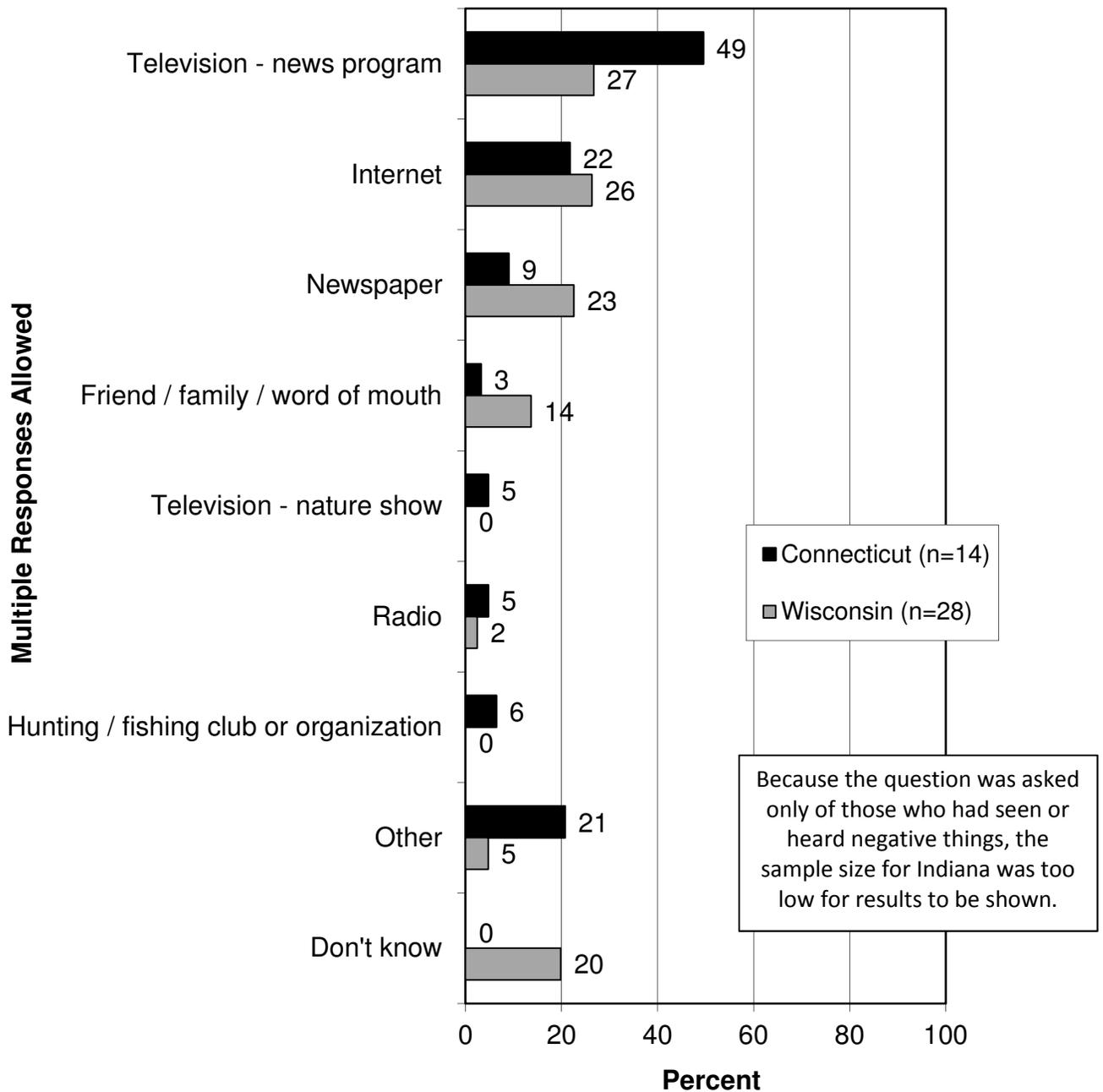
**Q31. Within the past year, do you recall seeing or hearing any advertising, information, or news coverage that showed negative things about trapping? If yes, what were they? (Indiana)**



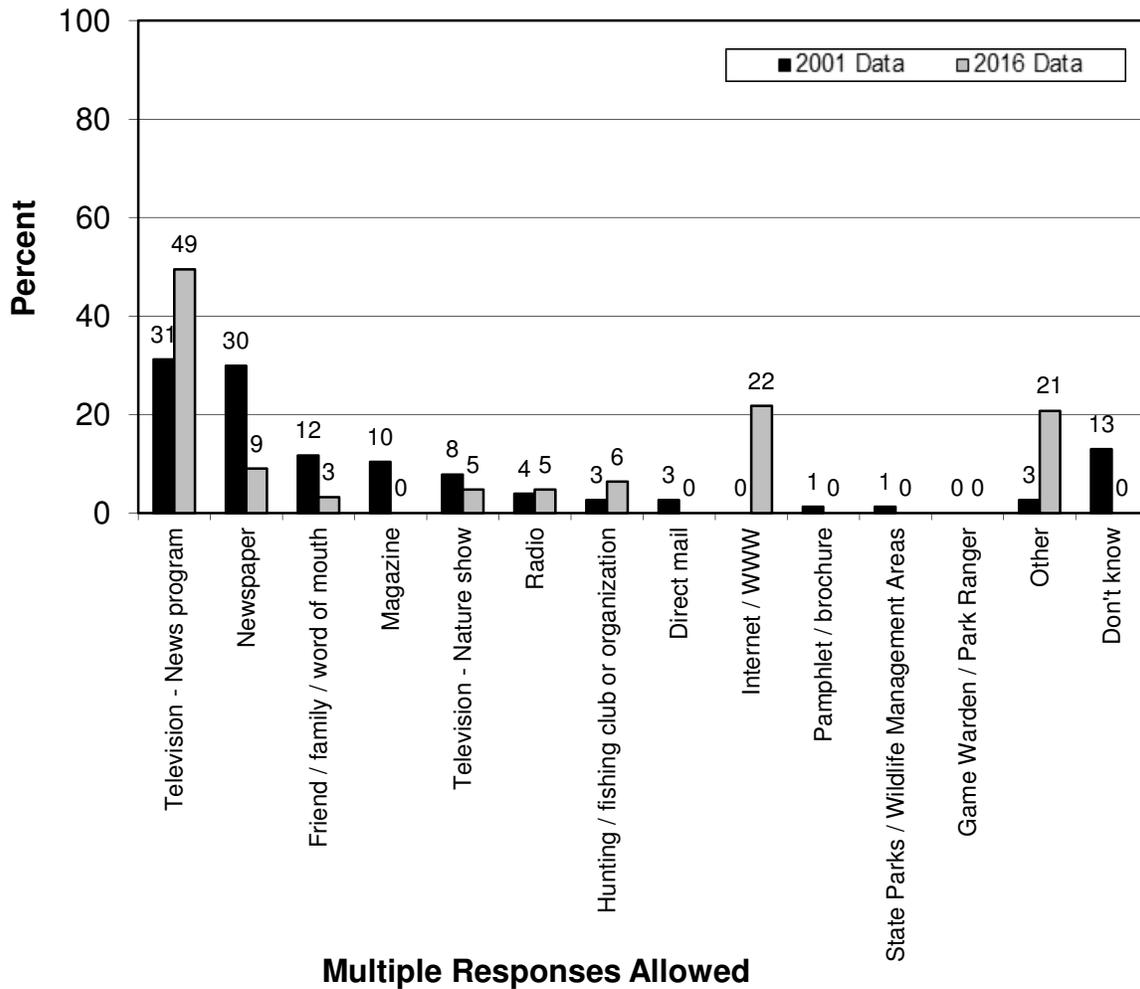
**Q31. Within the past year, do you recall seeing or hearing any advertising, information, or news coverage that showed negative things about trapping? If yes, what were they? (Wisconsin)**



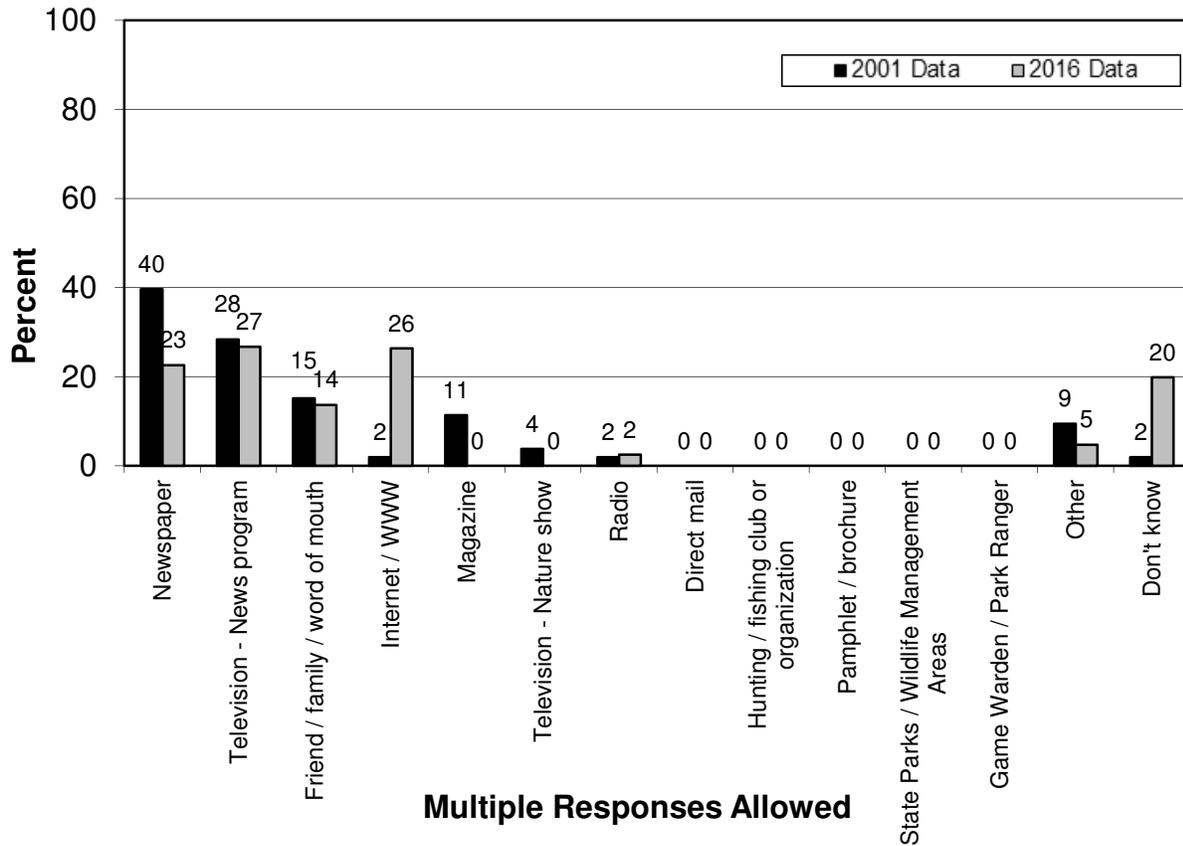
**Q35. Where did you see or hear negative things about trapping? (Asked of those who had seen or heard negative things about trapping.)**



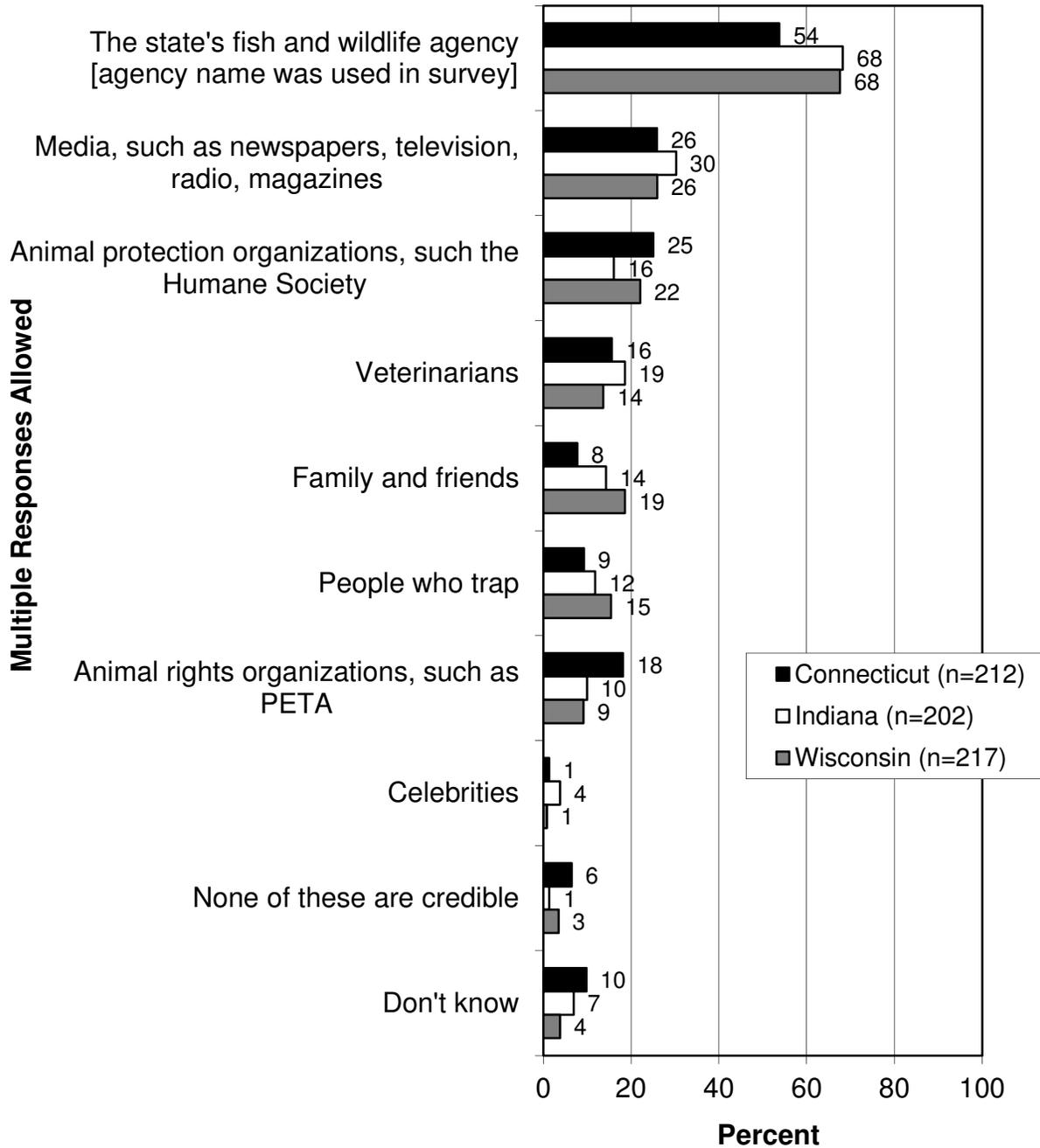
**Q35. Where did you see or hear negative things about trapping? (Asked of those who had seen or heard negative things about trapping.) (Connecticut)**



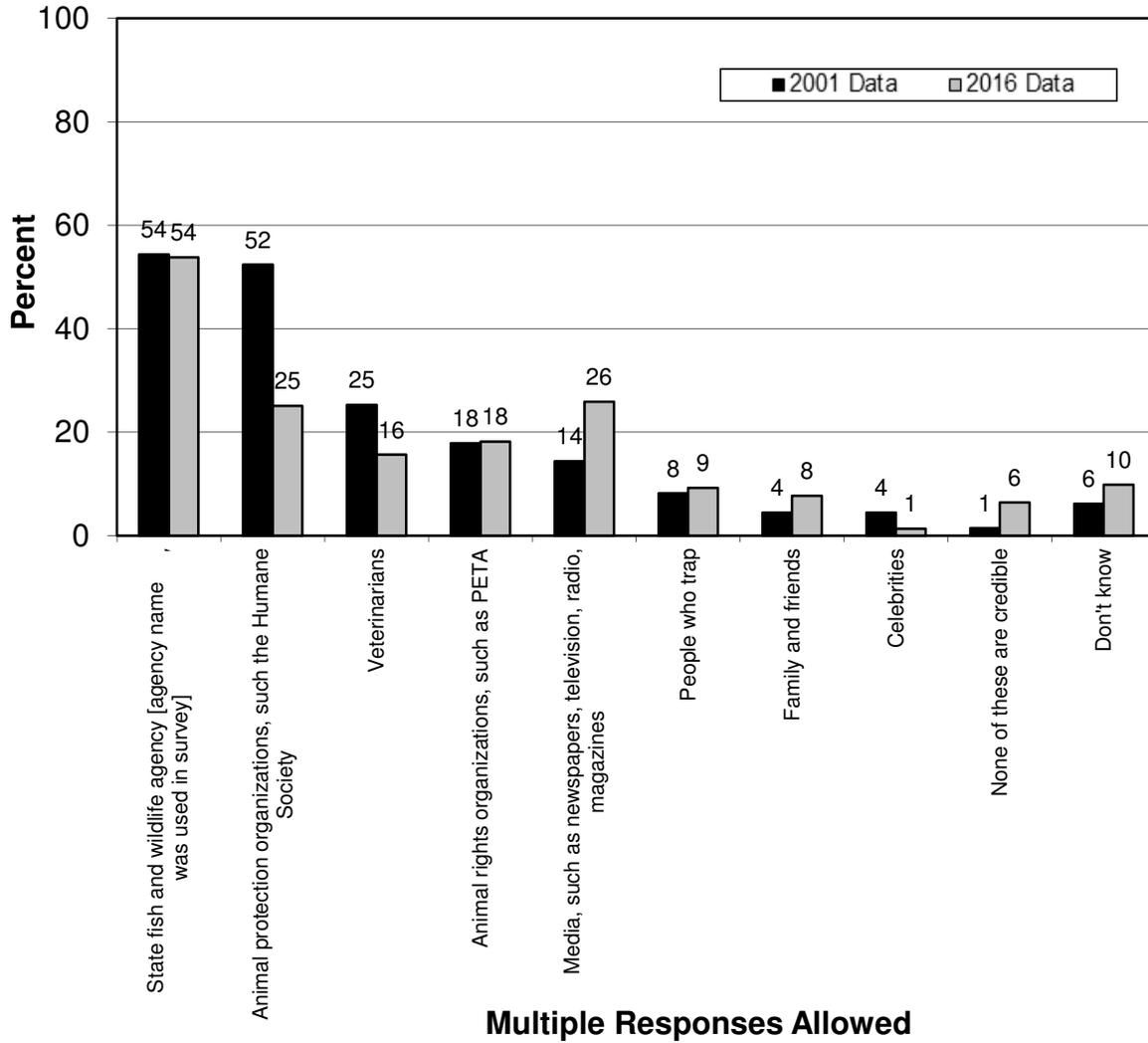
**Q35. Where did you see or hear negative things about trapping? (Asked of those who had seen or heard negative things about trapping.) (Wisconsin)**



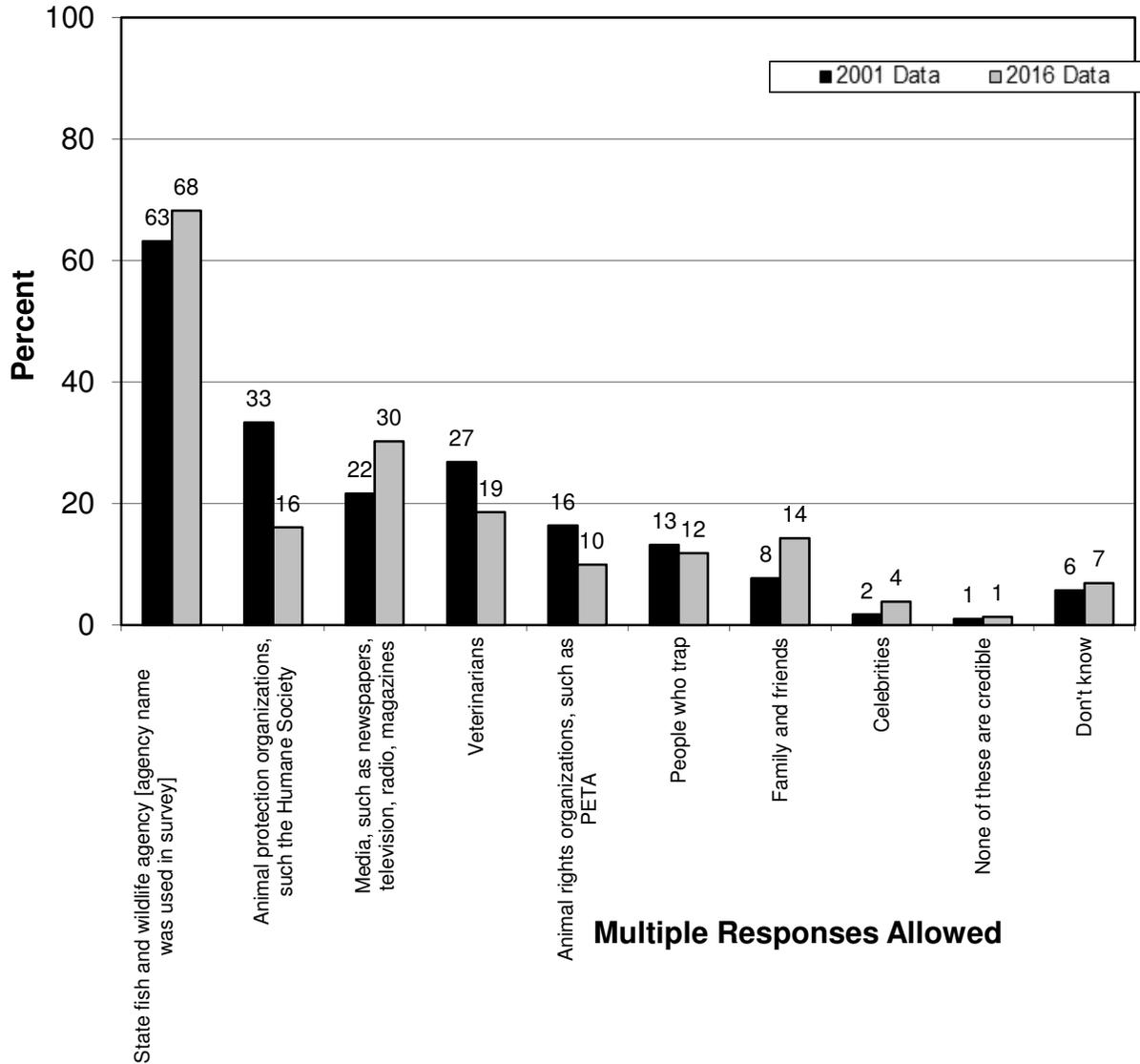
**Q83/Q84. Which of these sources is the most credible? (Respondents could choose two of the sources.)**



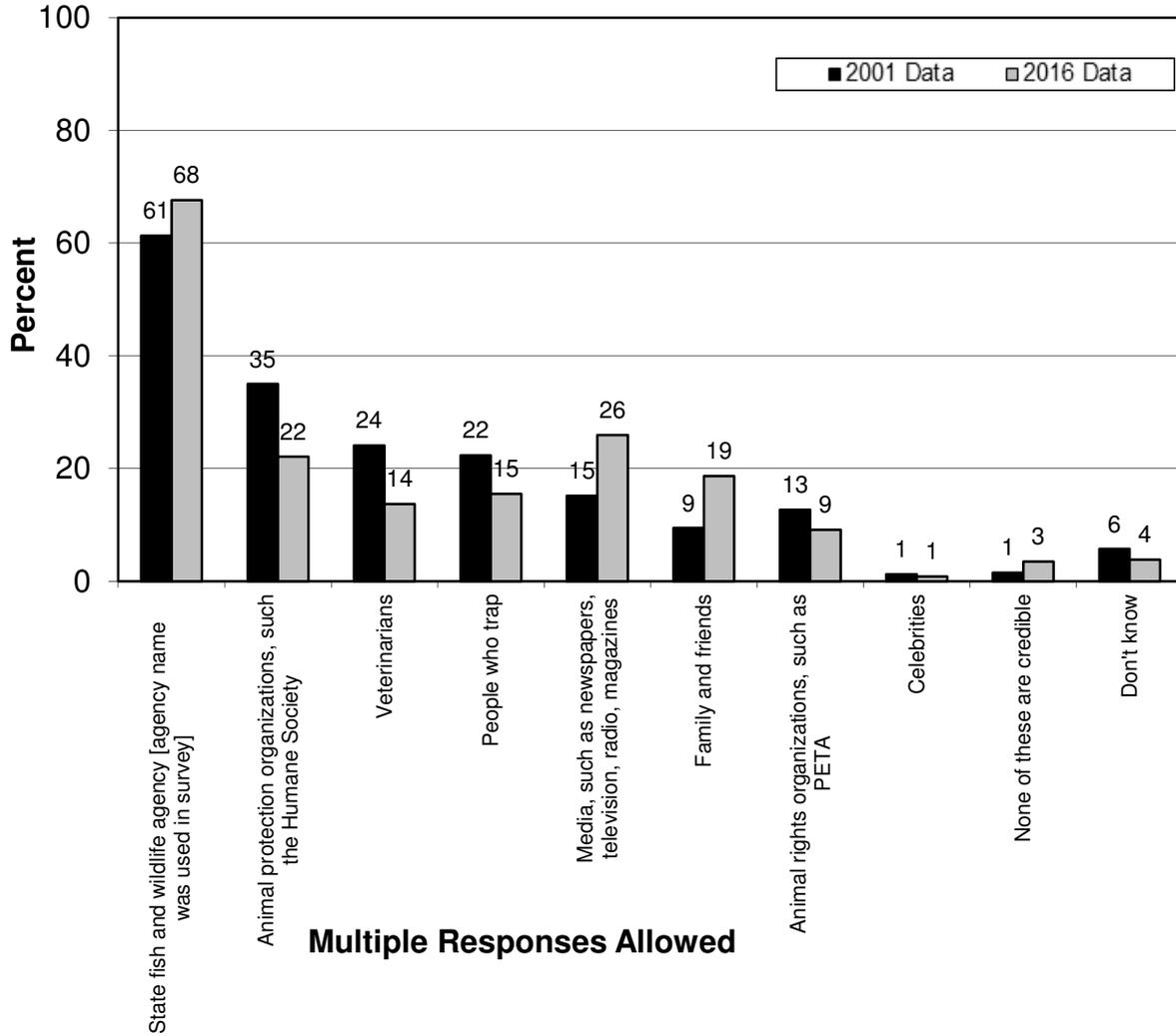
**Q83/84. Which of these sources is the most credible for information about trapping? (Connecticut)**



**Q83/84. Which of these sources is the most credible for information about trapping? (Indiana)**



**Q83/84. Which of these sources is the most credible for information about trapping? (Wisconsin)**

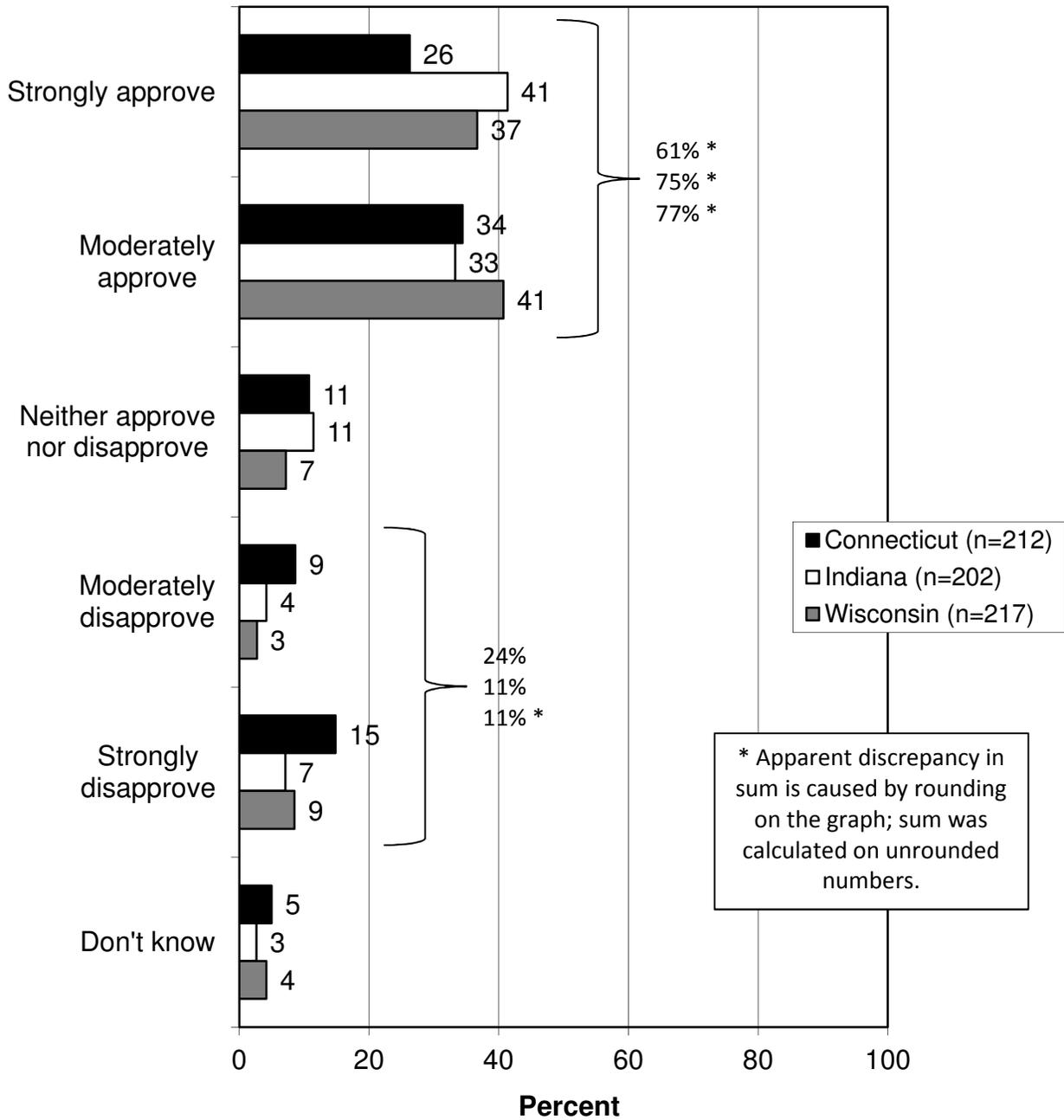


## APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF TRAPPING

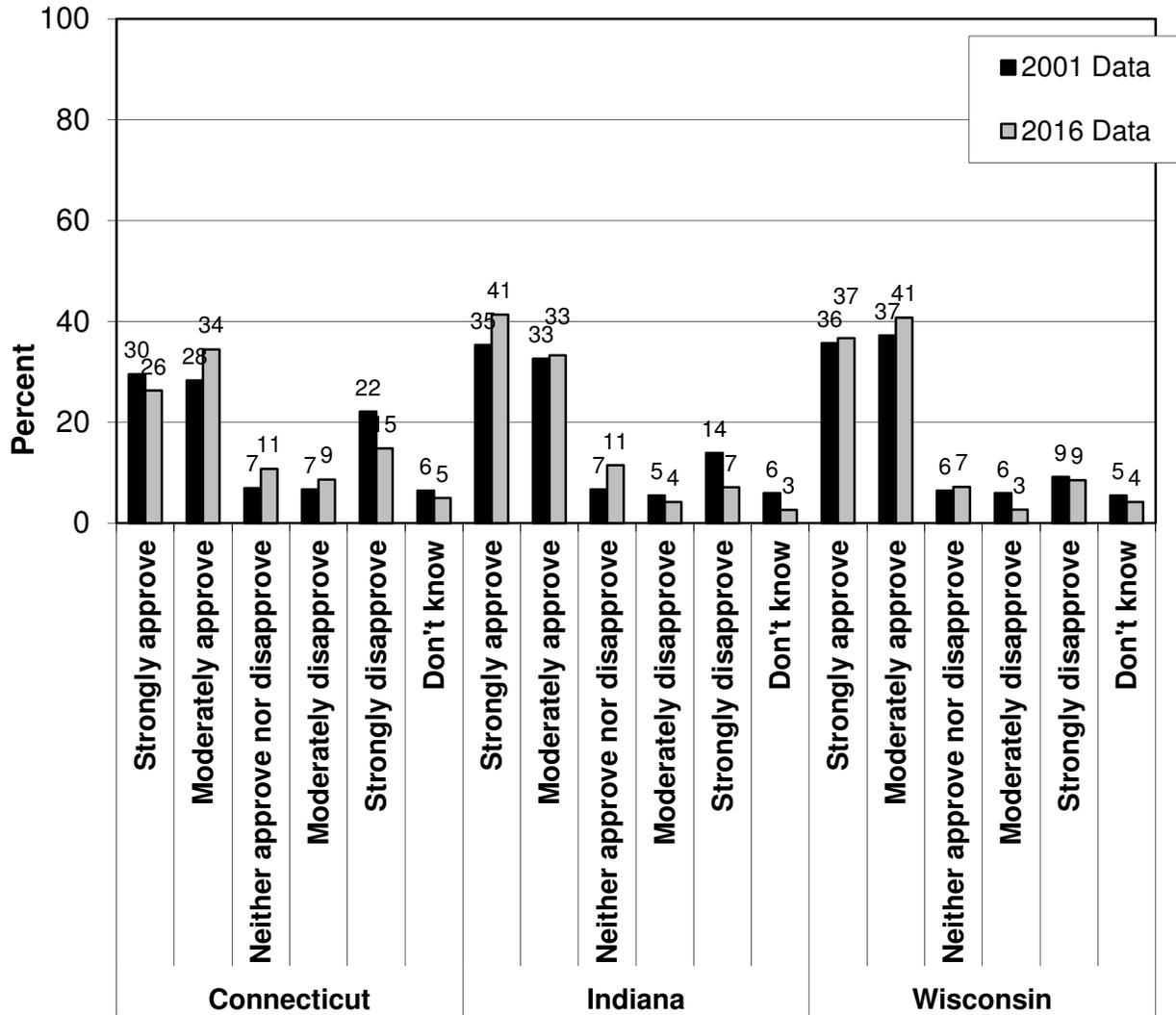
- Approval of trapping far exceeds disapproval of trapping, particularly in Indiana and Wisconsin. In Connecticut, approval exceeds disapproval 61% to 24%; in Indiana, it is 75% to 11%; and in Wisconsin, it is 77% to 11%.
  - TRENDS for Q37: In the trends analysis, the differences in total approval (strongly and moderately combined) between the two survey years are not significant.
  
- Another question asked respondents about their opinions on whether trapping should be allowed, regardless of whether they personally approve of it or not. A majority of Connecticut residents (64%) and large majorities of Indiana (82%) and Wisconsin (79%) residents agree that people should have the freedom to choose to participate in regulated trapping if they want to.
  - TRENDS for Q55: In the trends analysis, only in Indiana is the increase in the total percentage who agree (strongly or moderately) statistically significant ( $p=0.002$ ).
  
- A series of questions asked about approval or disapproval of trapping for various reasons. In general, ecological reasons have relatively high approval, followed by damage control reasons and then food/subsistence reasons—all with a majority in approval. Other human-related reasons do not have much approval: trapping for money, for recreation, or for fur clothing all have less than a majority in approval. Results are presented for each state separately.
  - In Connecticut, large majorities approve of trapping for ecological reasons: as part of a restoration program (86% approve) or to help control wildlife populations (73%), with doing so as part of a biological study next in the ranking (67%). Smaller majorities approve of trapping to reduce damage (66%) or for food/subsistence (59% to 64%). All with less than a majority approving are to make money, for recreation, or for fur clothing (15% to 22%).
  - In Indiana, ecological reasons (restoration—87%, control wildlife—82%) and food/subsistence reasons (84% and 76%) both fill in the top spots, followed by reducing damage (73% to 76%). Again, all with less than a majority approving are to make money, for recreation, or for fur clothing (26% to 42%).

- In Wisconsin, very large majorities approve of trapping for the ecological reasons: as part of a restoration program (90% approve), to help control wildlife populations (85%), and as part of a biological study (79%). Still robust majorities approve of trapping to reduce damage (76% to 77%) or for food/subsistence (74% to 75%). All with less than a majority approving are to make money, for recreation, or for fur clothing (35% to 43%).
  - For each state, one graph shows complete results in a stacked bar graph. In this graph, shades of green are for approval, and shades of red are for disapproval. The numbers were dropped from the “neither” and “don’t know” portions of the bar to make the other numbers more legible.
  - A second graph shows the percentages who strongly or moderately approve, color coded by type of motivation: ecological (green), damage control (red), food (yellow), or human-related reasons other than damage or food (blue).
  - TRENDS for Q40-Q49: In the trends analysis in Connecticut, the greater approval of trapping as part of a biological study ( $p=0.012$ ), trapping to reduce damage to crops and gardens ( $p<0.001$ ), and trapping to reduce damage to human property ( $p<0.001$ ) are all statistically significant. The lower support of trapping for subsistence ( $p=0.022$ ) is also statistically significant.
  - TRENDS for Q40-Q49: In the trends analysis in Indiana, the greater approval of trapping as part of a biological study ( $p=0.042$ ) and trapping for fur clothing ( $p=0.038$ ) are both statistically significant.
  - TRENDS for Q40-Q49: In the trends analysis in Wisconsin, there are no statistically significant differences in total approval for any of the nine reasons for trapping.

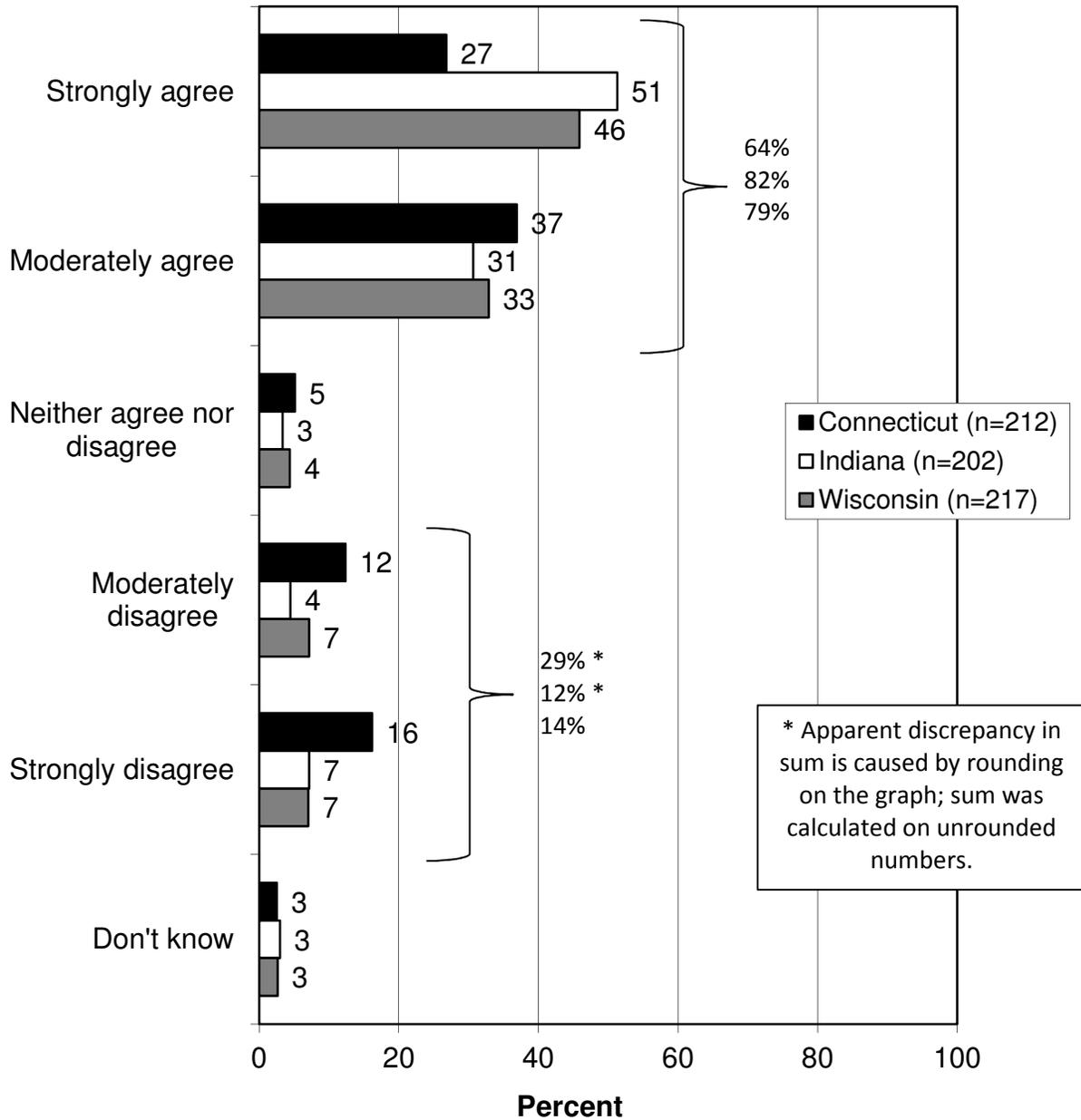
**Q37. In general, do you approve or disapprove of regulated trapping?**



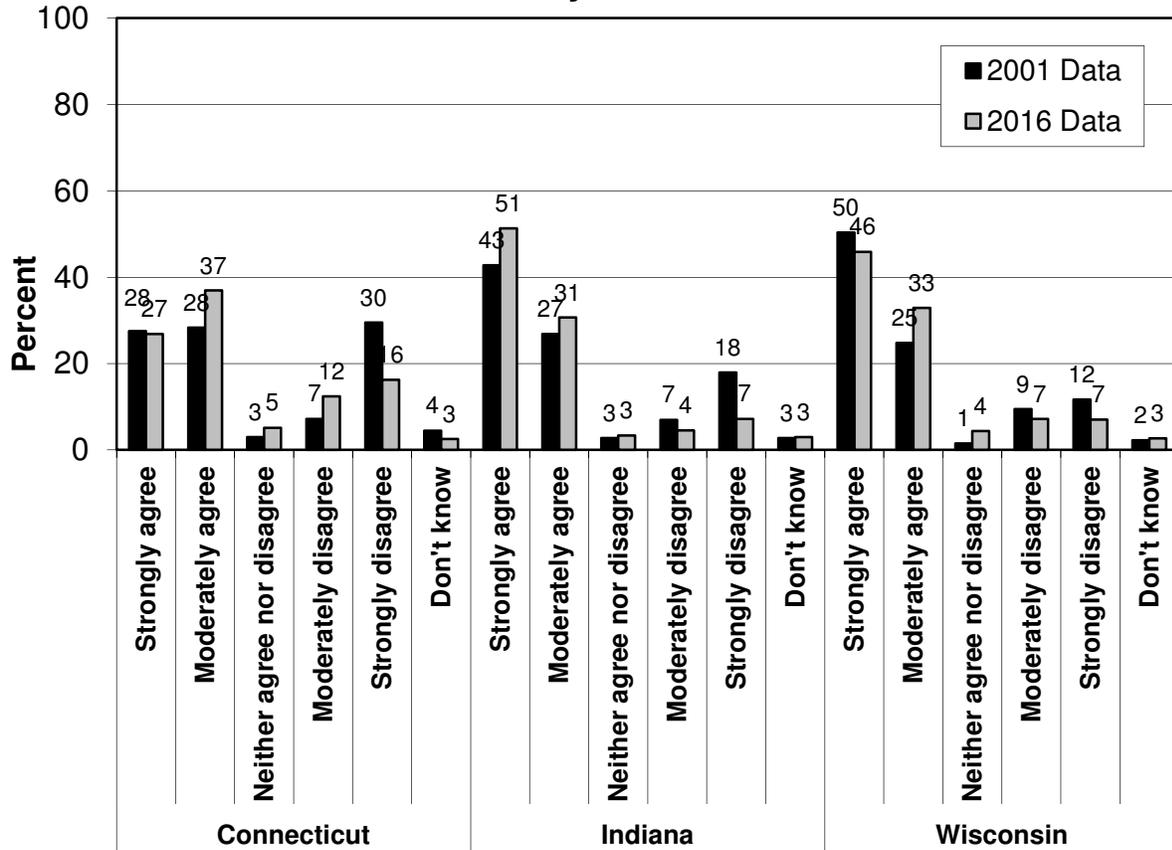
**Q37. In general, do you approve or disapprove of regulated trapping?**



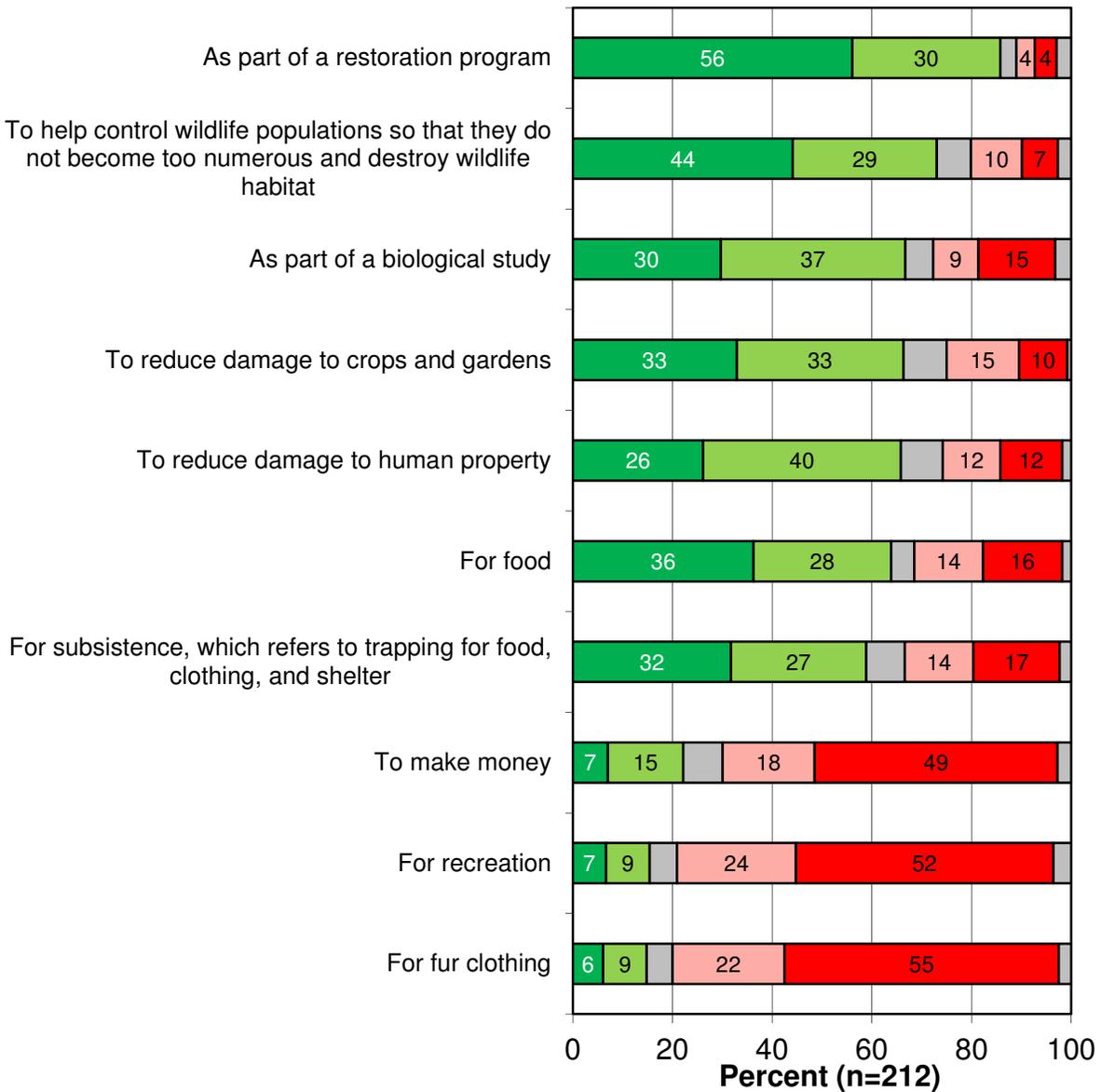
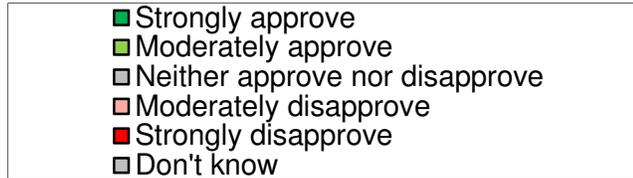
**Q55. I think people should have the freedom to choose to participate in regulated trapping if they want to. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?**



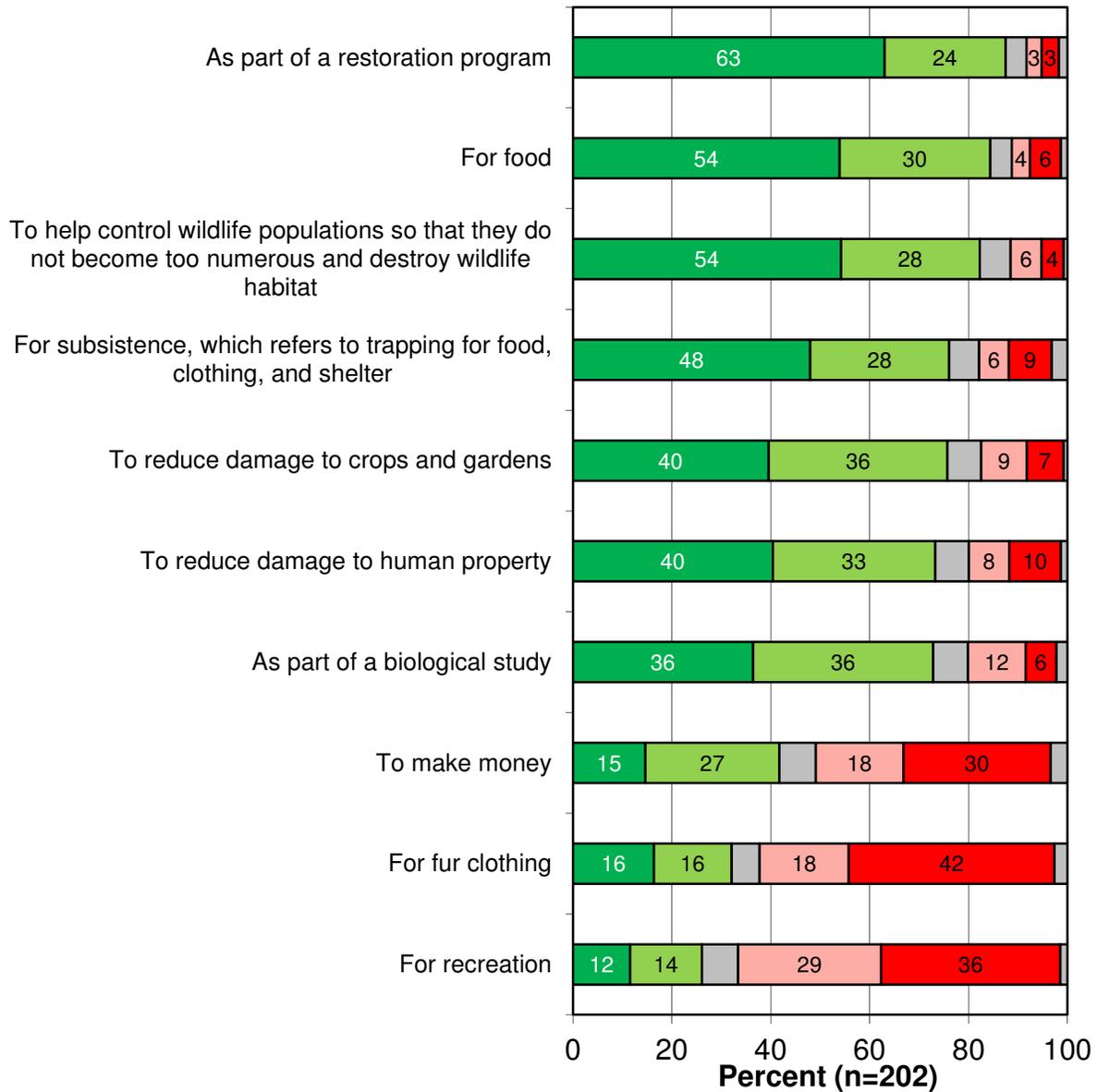
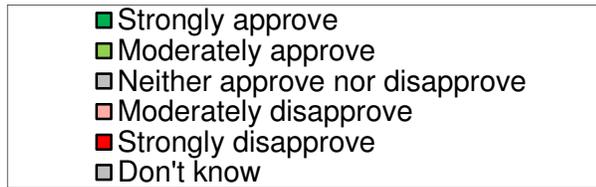
**Q55. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I think people should have the freedom to choose to participate in regulated trapping if they want to.**



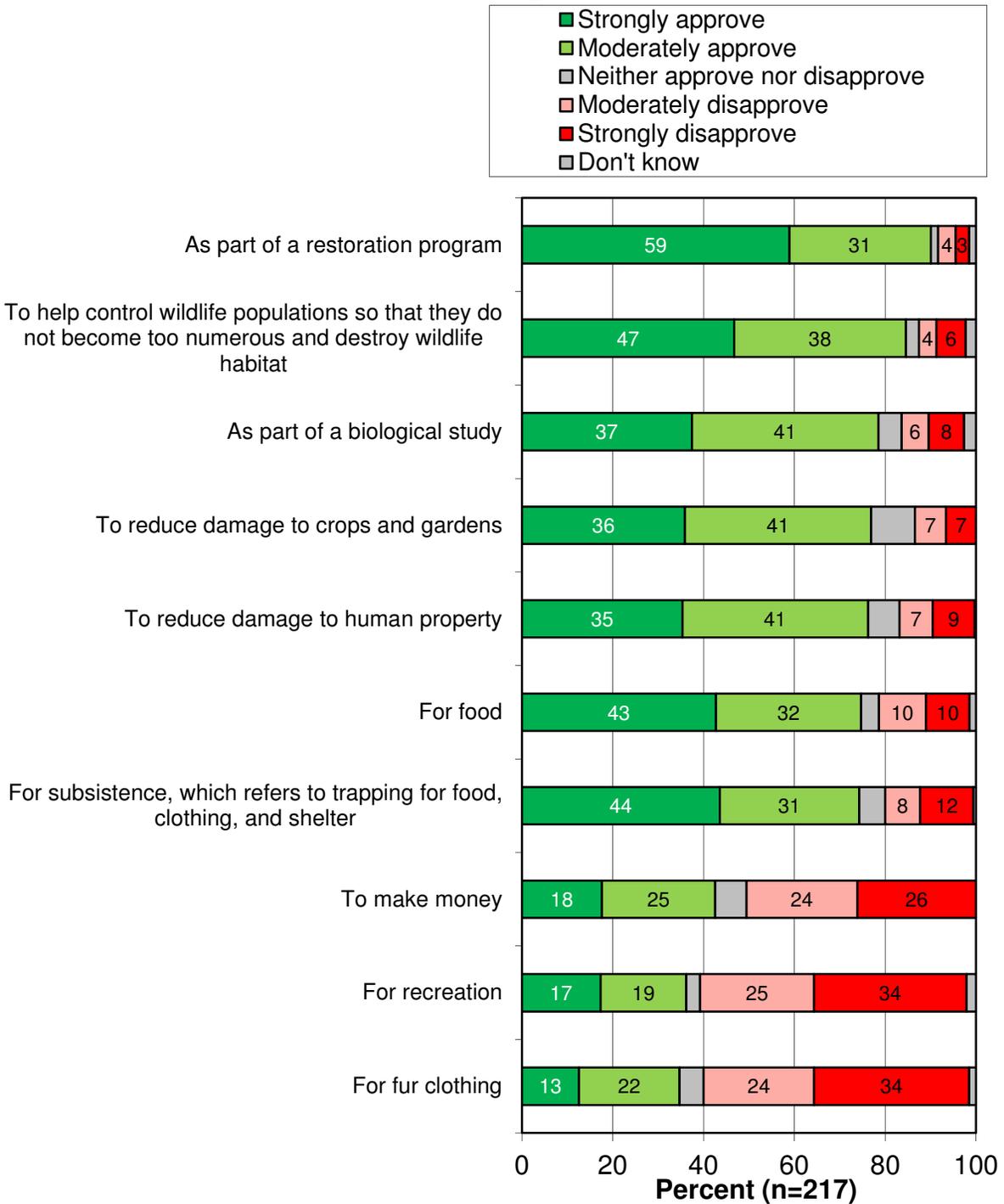
**Q40-49. Percent of Connecticut residents who approve / disapprove of trapping for each of the following reasons:**



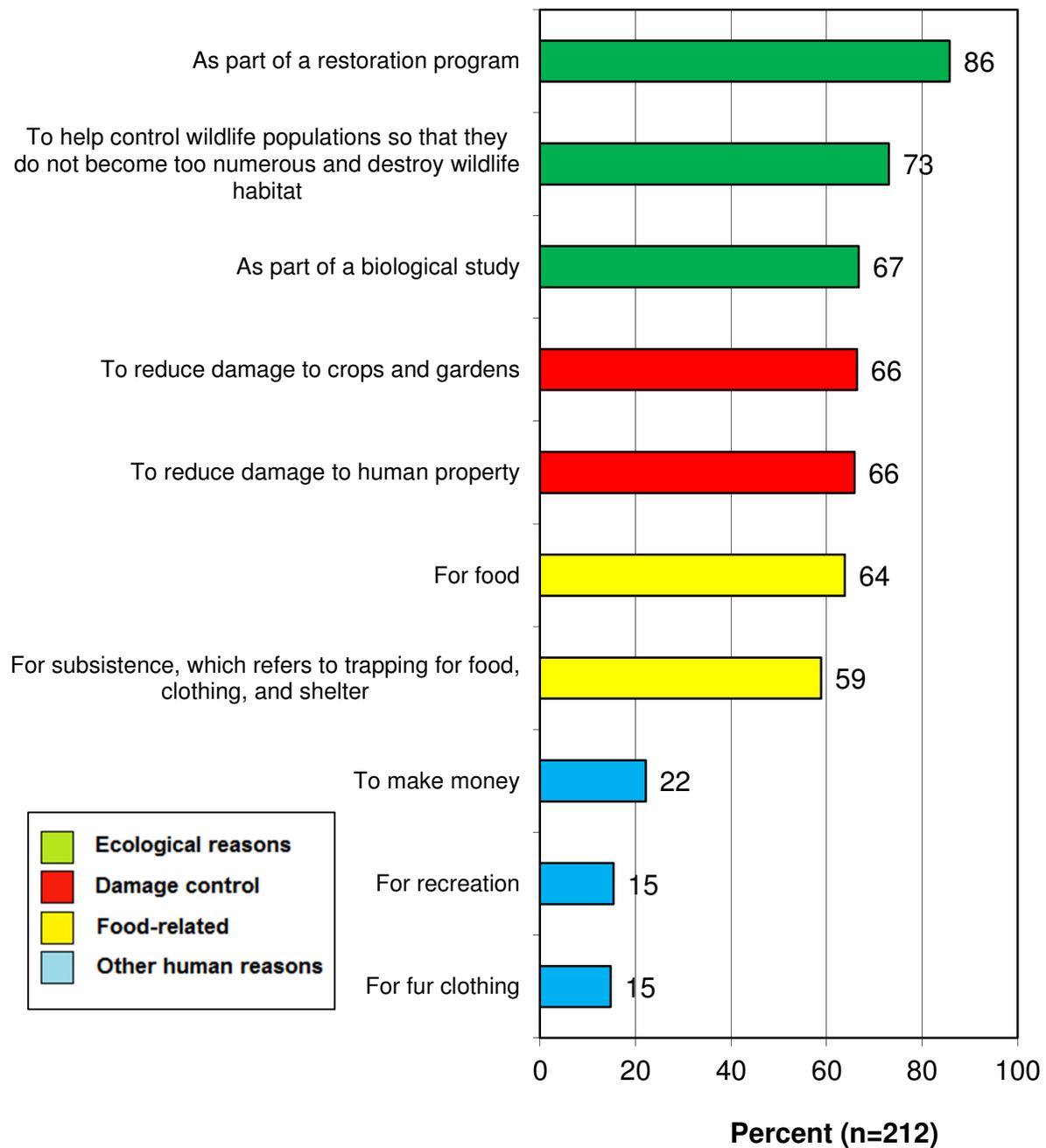
### Q40-49. Percent of Indiana residents who approve / disapprove of trapping for each of the following reasons:



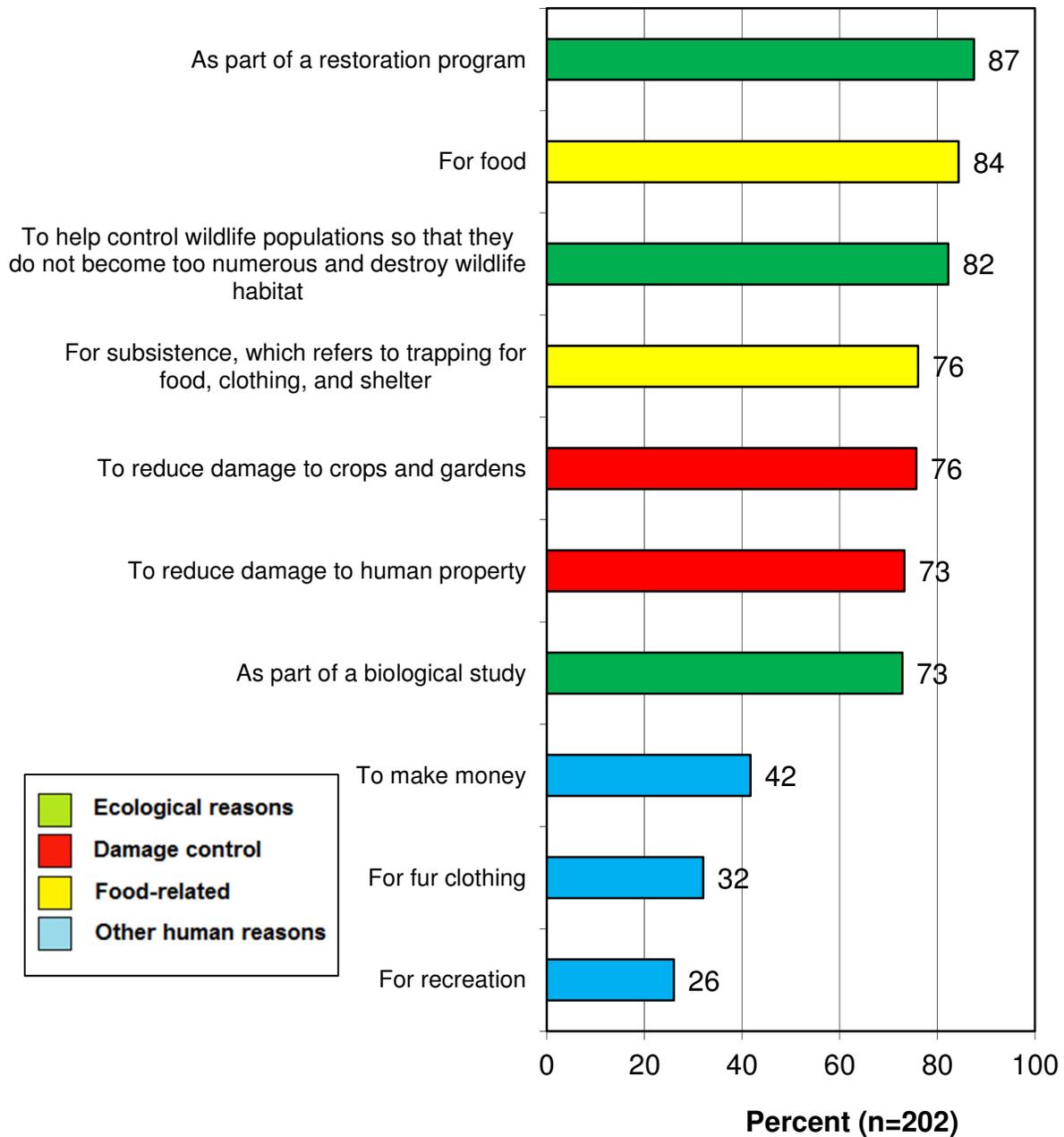
**Q40-49. Percent of Wisconsin residents who approve / disapprove of trapping for each of the following reasons:**



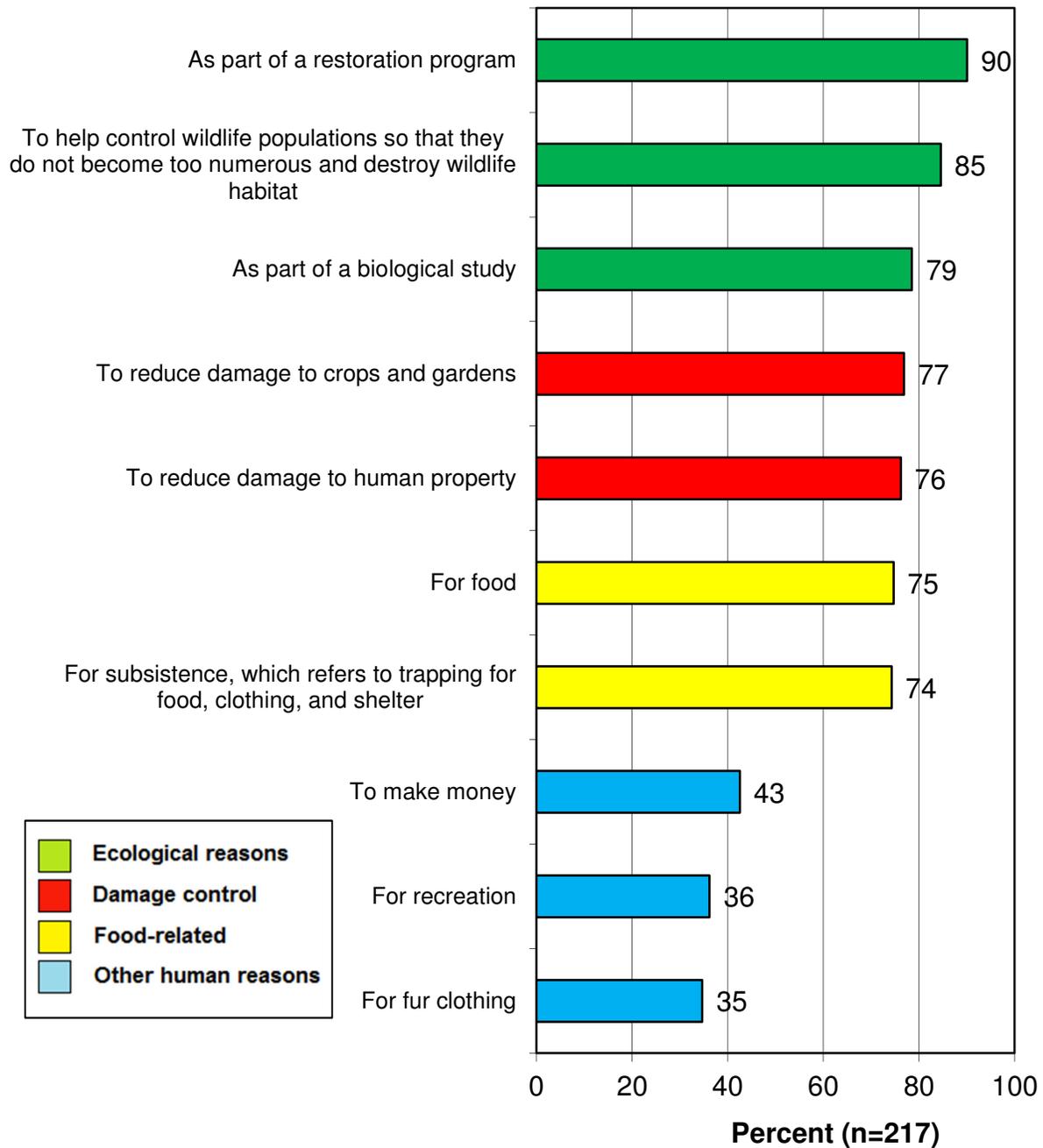
**Q40-49. Percent of Connecticut residents who strongly approve or moderately approve of trapping for each of the following reasons:**



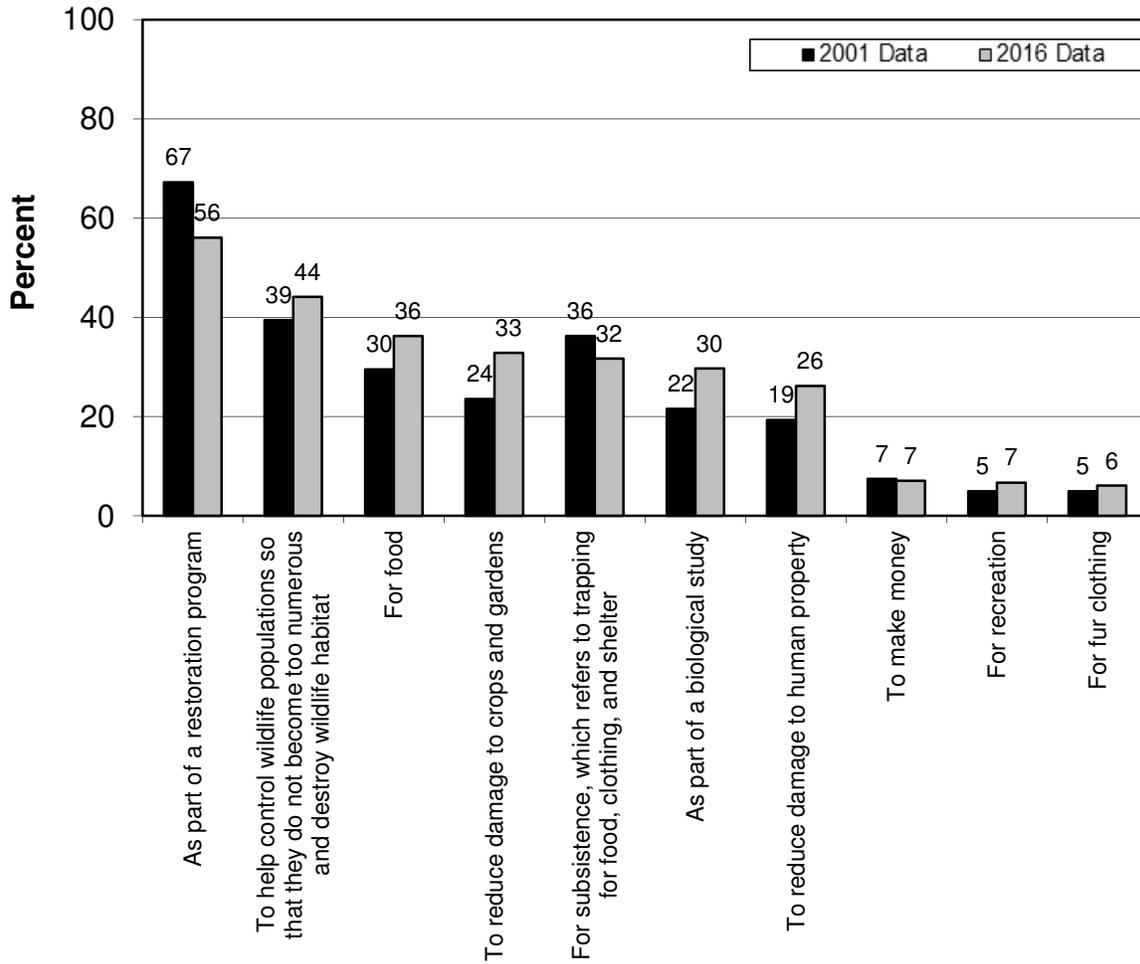
**Q40-49. Percent of Indiana residents who strongly approve or moderately approve of trapping for each of the following reasons:**



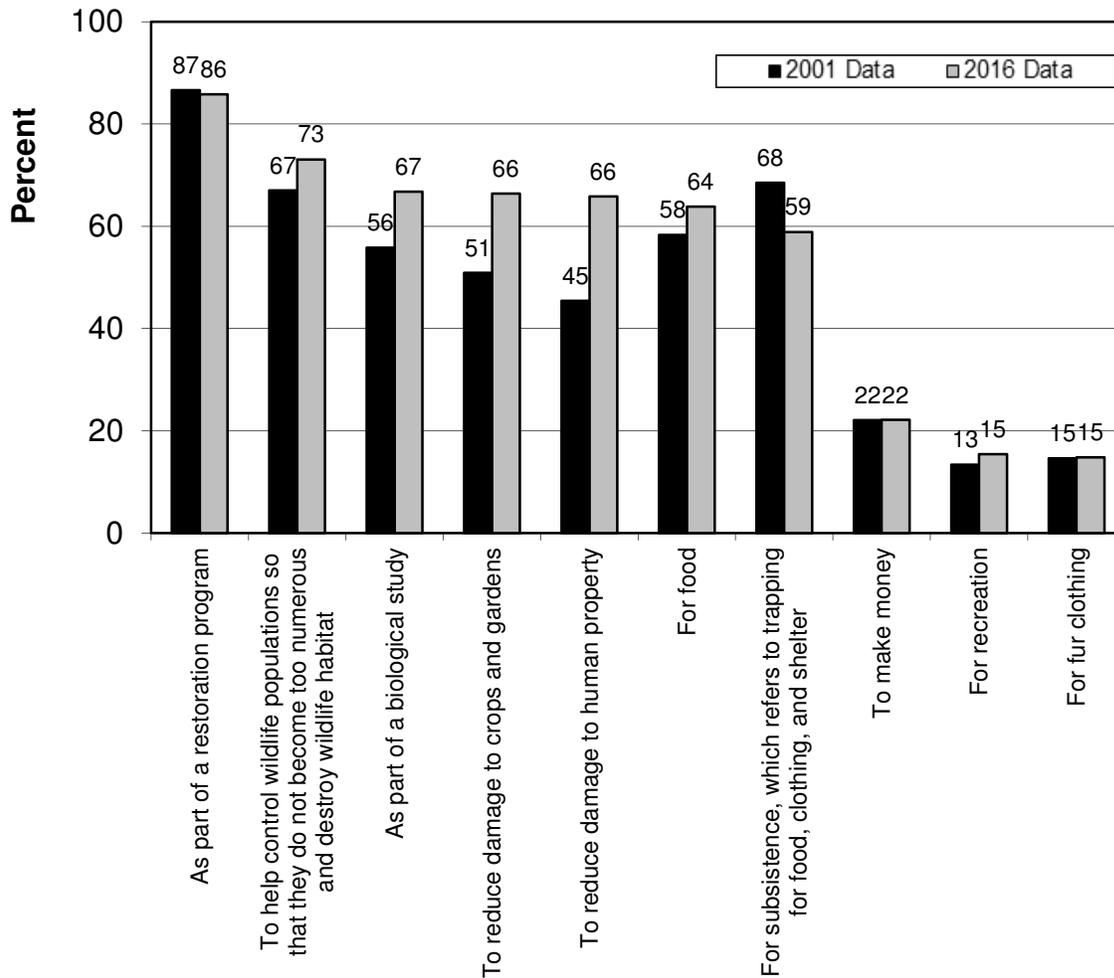
**Q40-49. Percent of Wisconsin residents who strongly approve or moderately approve of trapping for each of the following reasons:**



**Q40-49. Percent of respondents who strongly approve of trapping for each of the following reasons:  
(Connecticut)**



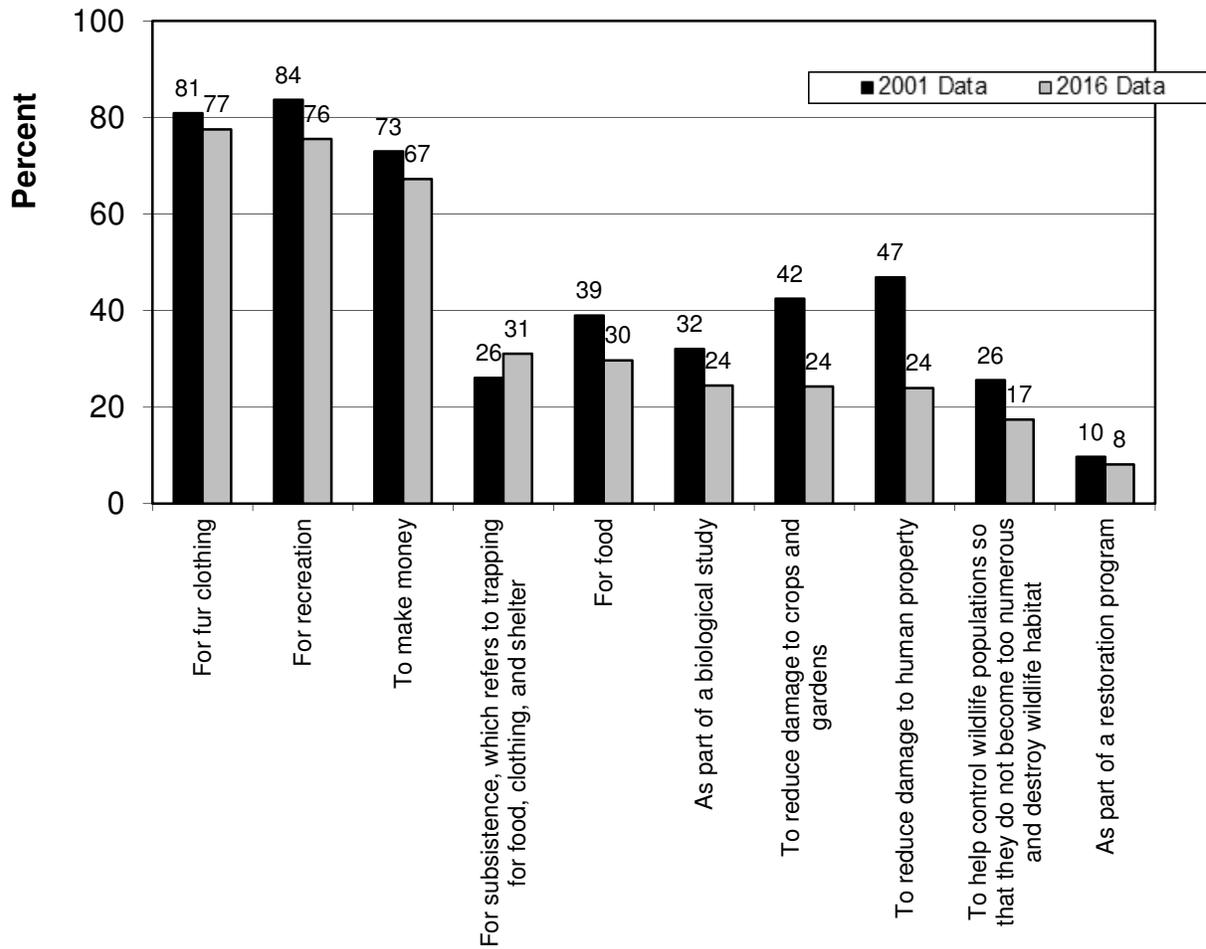
**Q40-49. Percent of respondents who strongly approve or moderately approve of trapping for each of the following reasons: (Connecticut)**



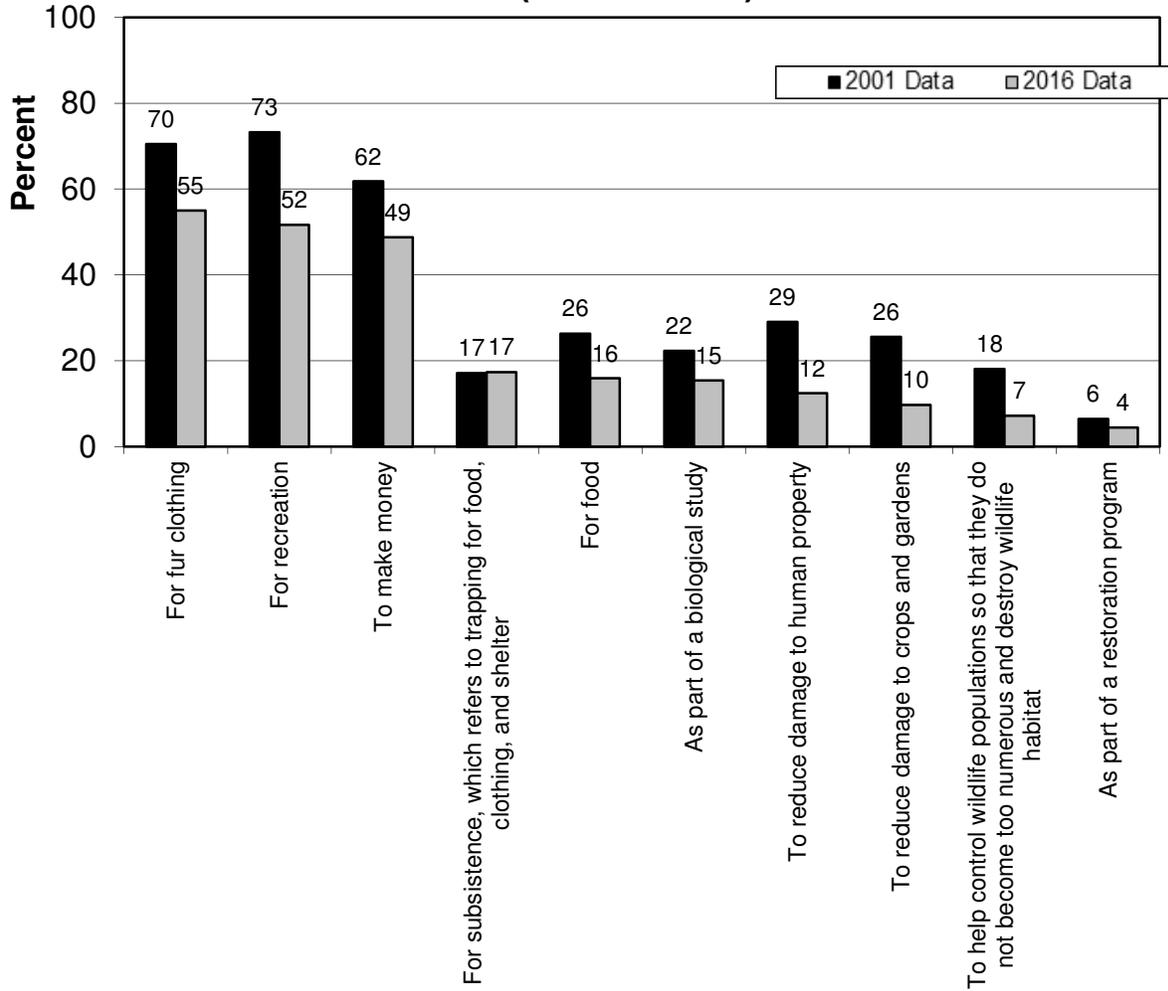
➤ All the differences here were tested for significance; those that are statistically significant are:

- As part of a biological study ( $p=0.012$ ).
- To reduce damage to crops and gardens ( $p<0.001$ ).
- To reduce damage to human property ( $p<0.001$ ).
- For subsistence ( $p=0.022$ ).

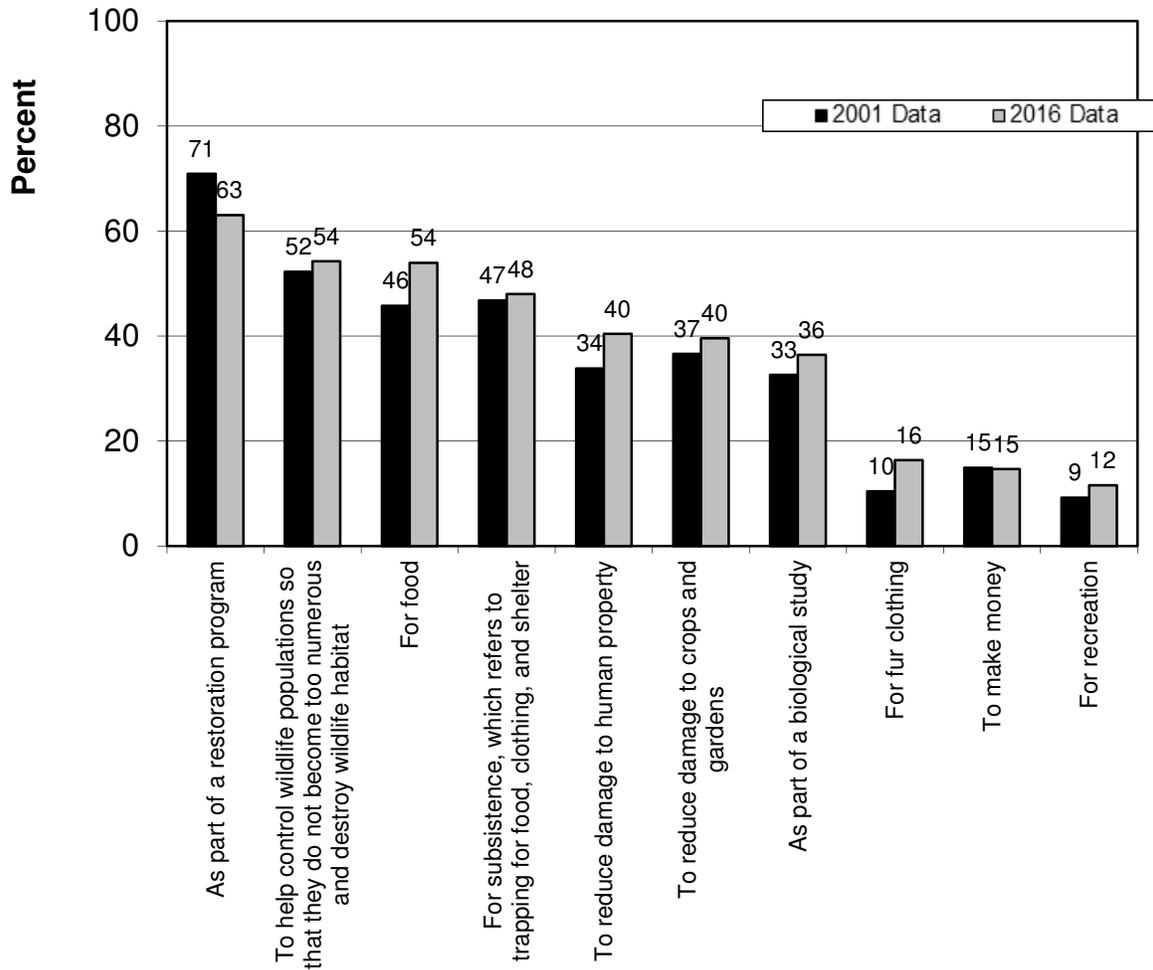
**Q40-49. Percent of respondents who moderately disapprove or strongly disapprove of trapping for each of the following reasons: (Connecticut)**



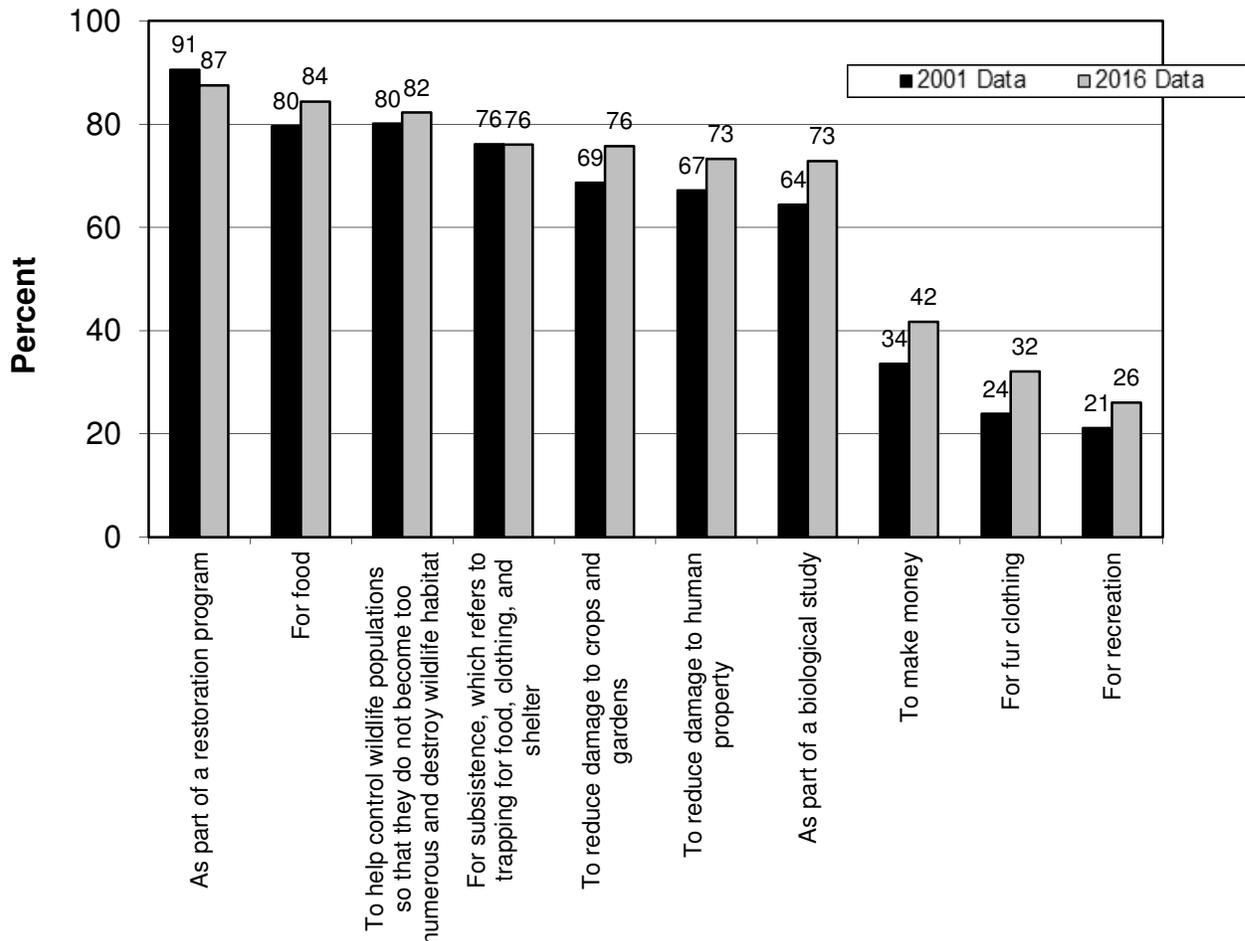
**Q40-49. Percent of respondents who strongly disapprove of trapping for each of the following reasons: (Connecticut)**



**Q40-49. Percent of respondents who strongly approve of trapping for each of the following reasons: (Indiana)**

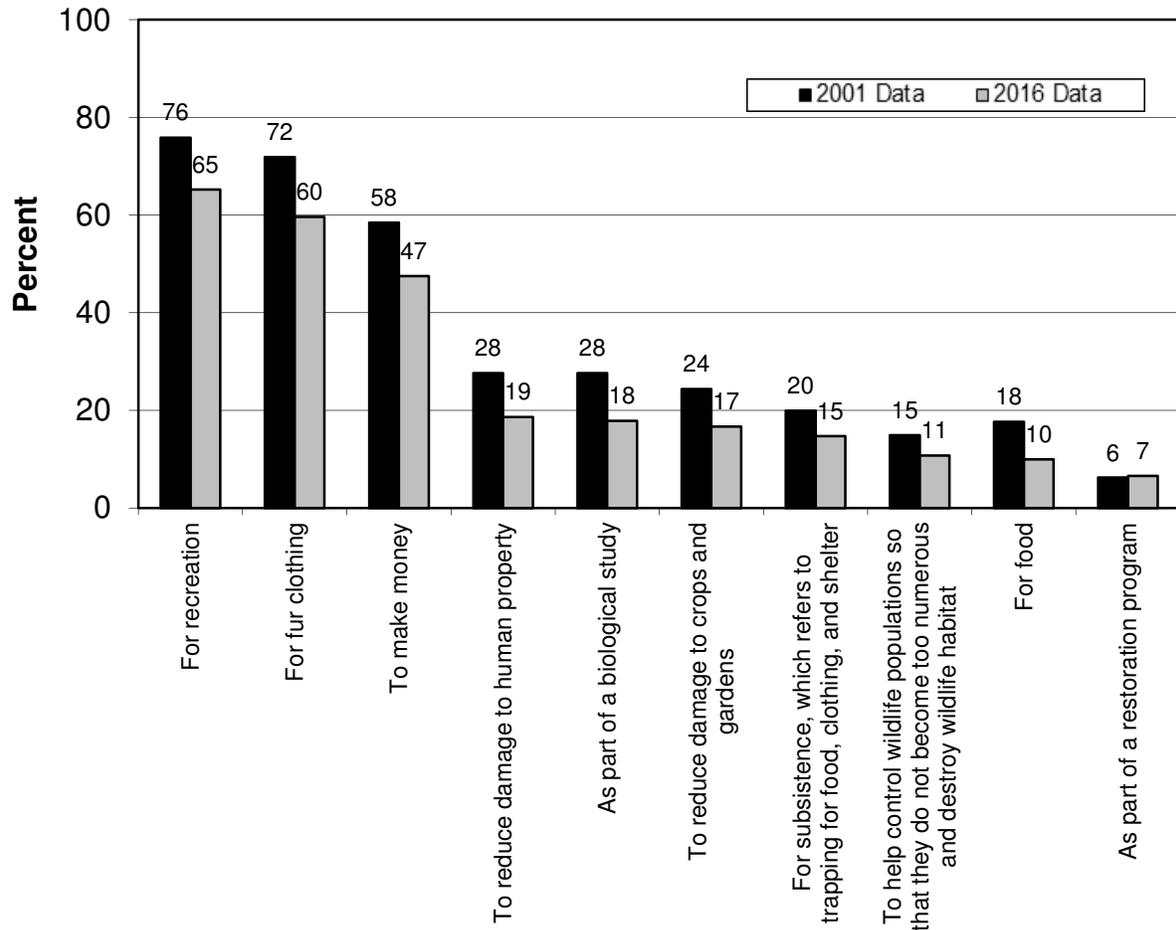


**Q40-49. Percent of respondents who strongly approve or moderately approve of trapping for each of the following reasons: (Indiana)**

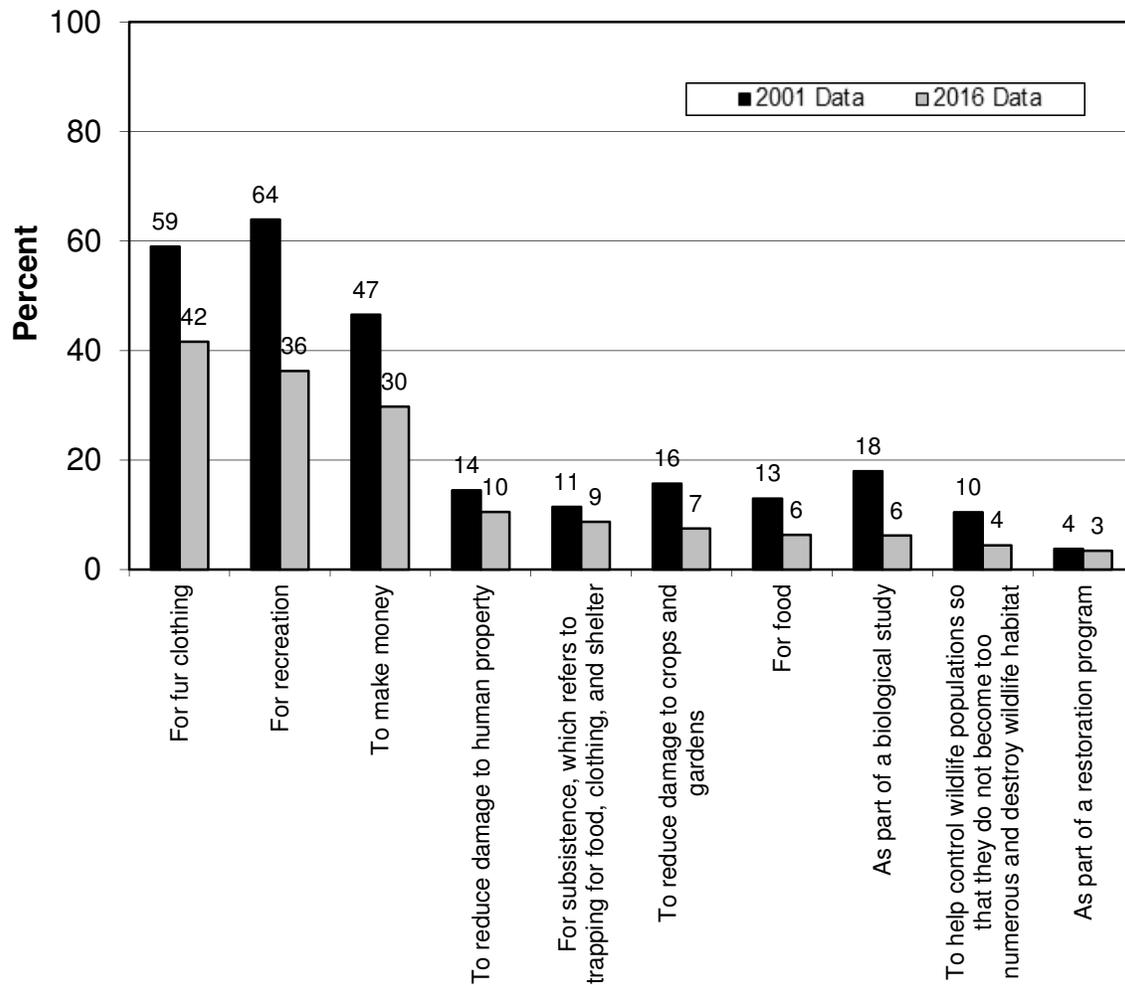


- All the differences here were tested for significance; those that are statistically significant are:
- As part of a biological study ( $p=0.042$ ).
  - For fur clothing ( $p=0.038$ ).

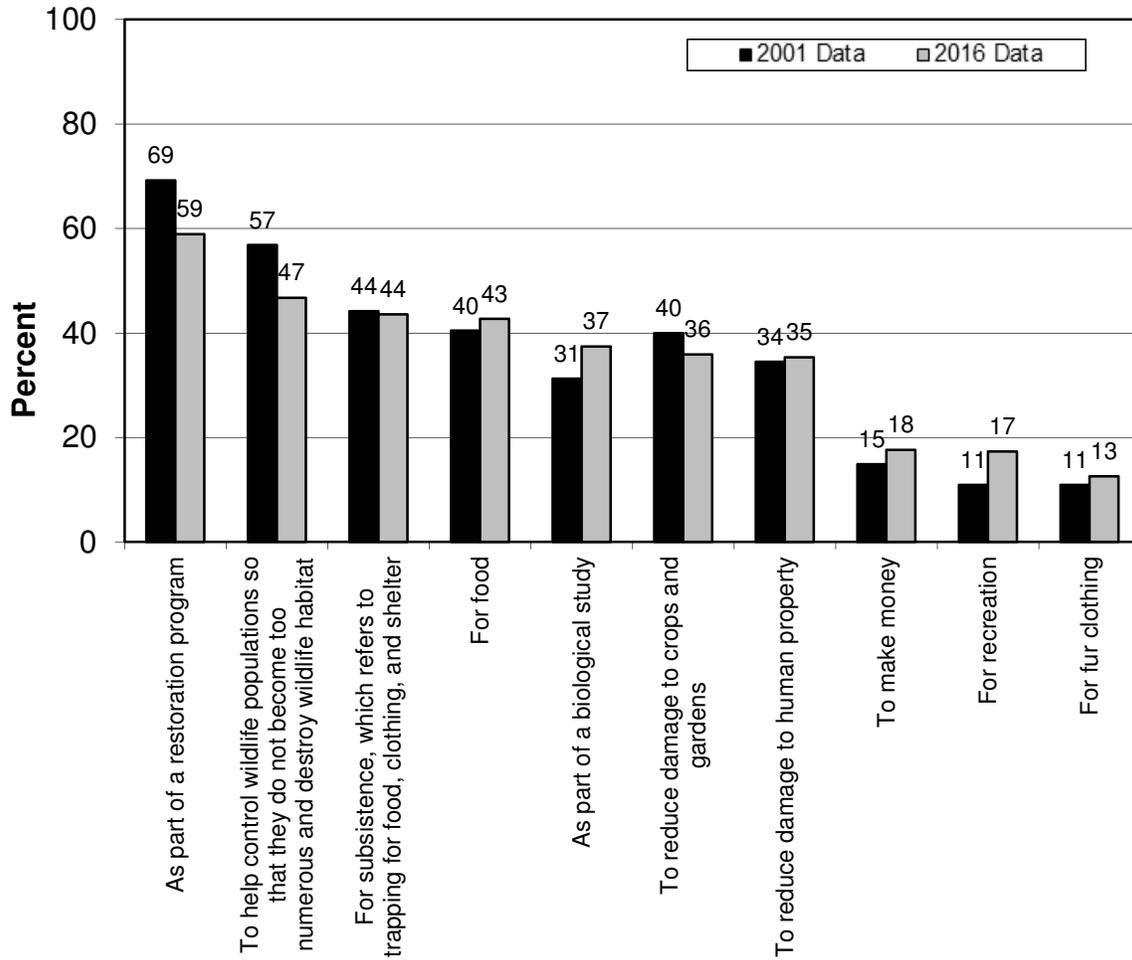
**Q40-49. Percent of respondents who moderately disapprove or strongly disapprove of trapping for each of the following reasons: (Indiana)**



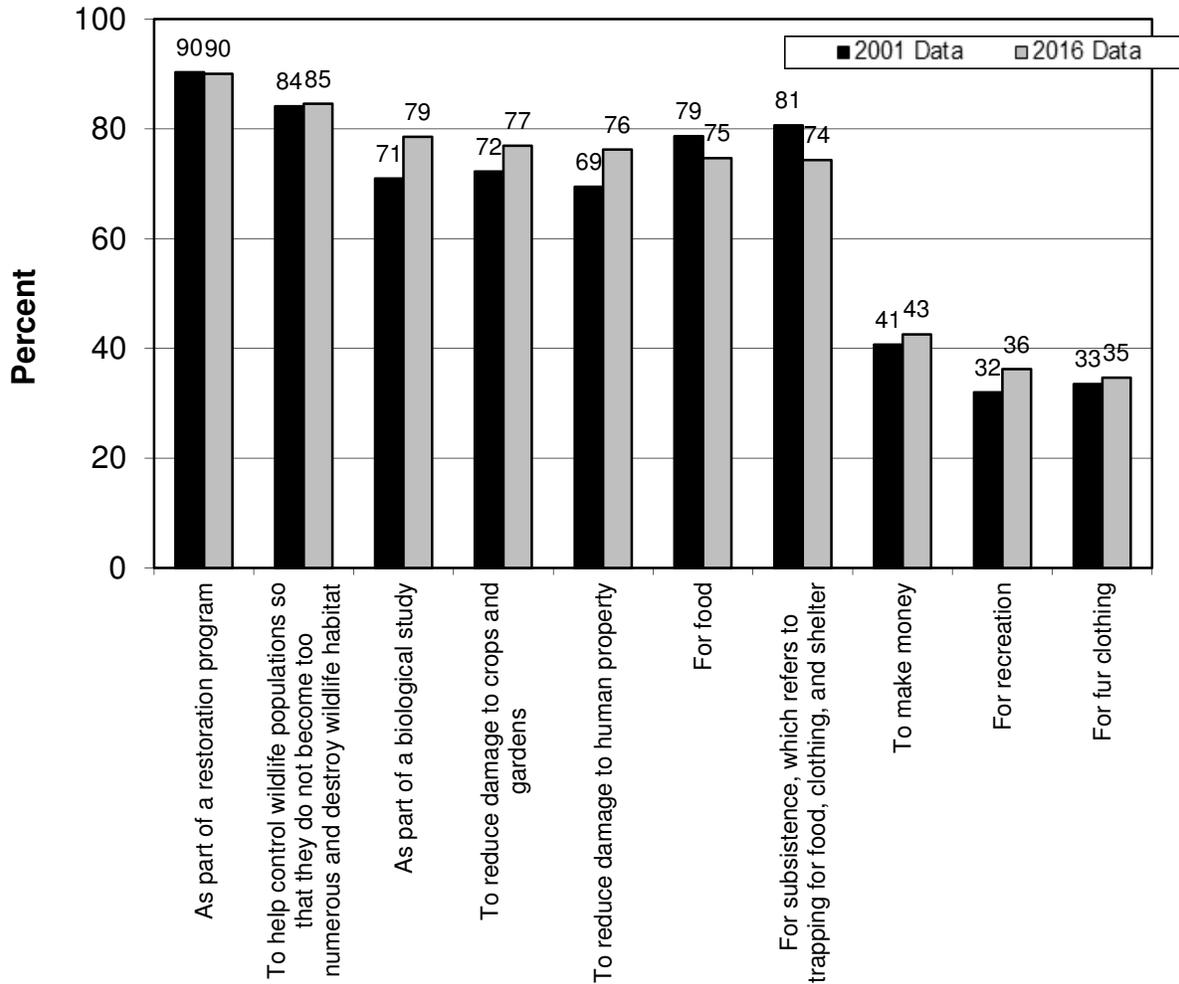
**Q40-49. Percent of respondents who strongly disapprove of trapping for each of the following reasons: (Indiana)**



**Q40-49. Percent of respondents who strongly approve of trapping for each of the following reasons:  
(Wisconsin)**

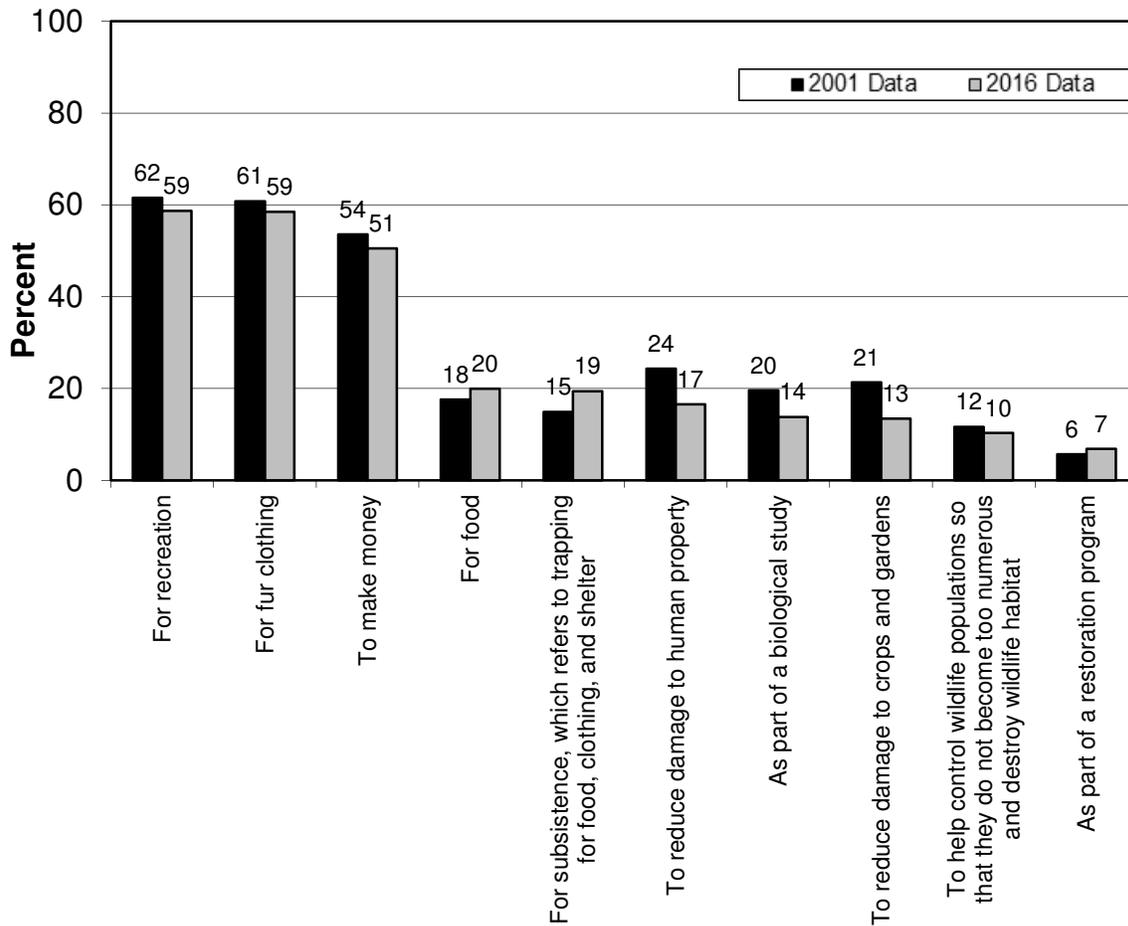


**Q40-49. Percent of respondents who strongly approve or moderately approve of trapping for each of the following reasons: (Wisconsin)**

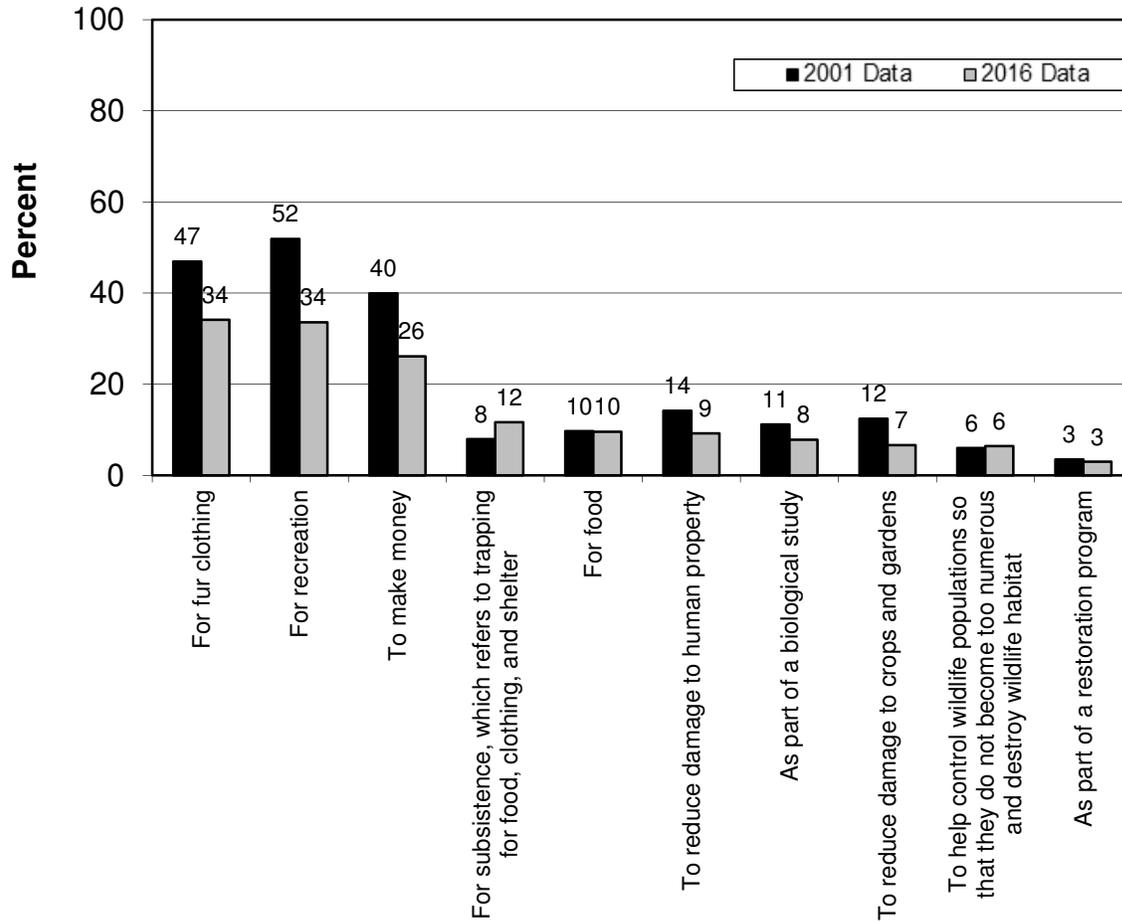


- All the differences here were tested for significance; none of these differences are statistically significant.

**Q40-49. Percent of respondents who moderately disapprove or strongly disapprove of trapping for each of the following reasons: (Wisconsin)**



**Q40-49. Percent of respondents who strongly disapprove of trapping for each of the following reasons: (Wisconsin)**

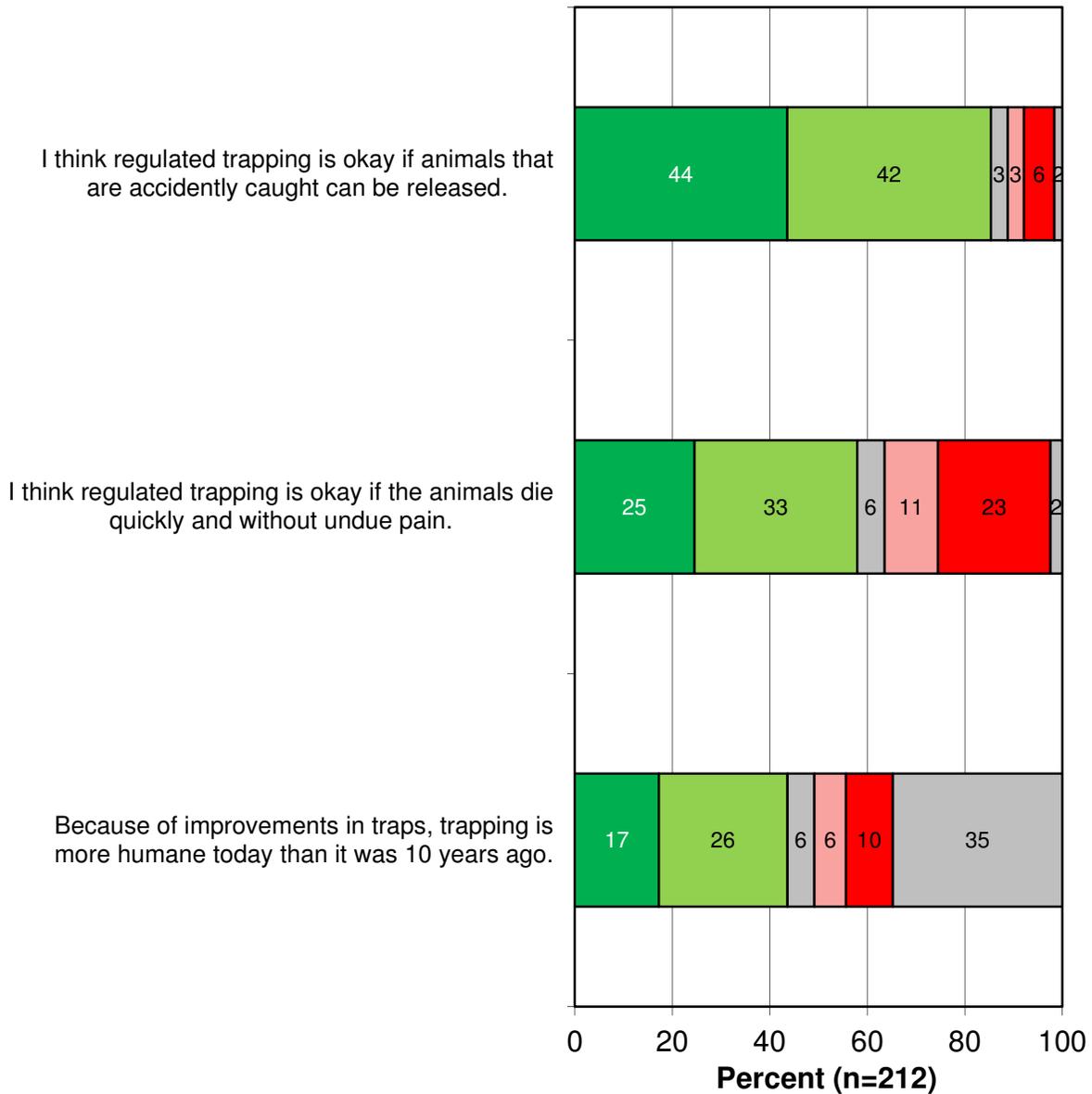
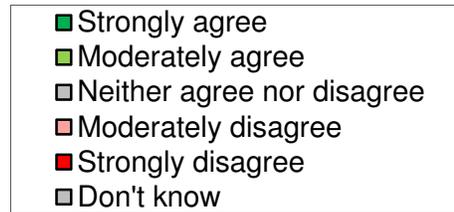


## ATTITUDES TOWARD THE PERCEIVED HUMANENESS OF TRAPPING

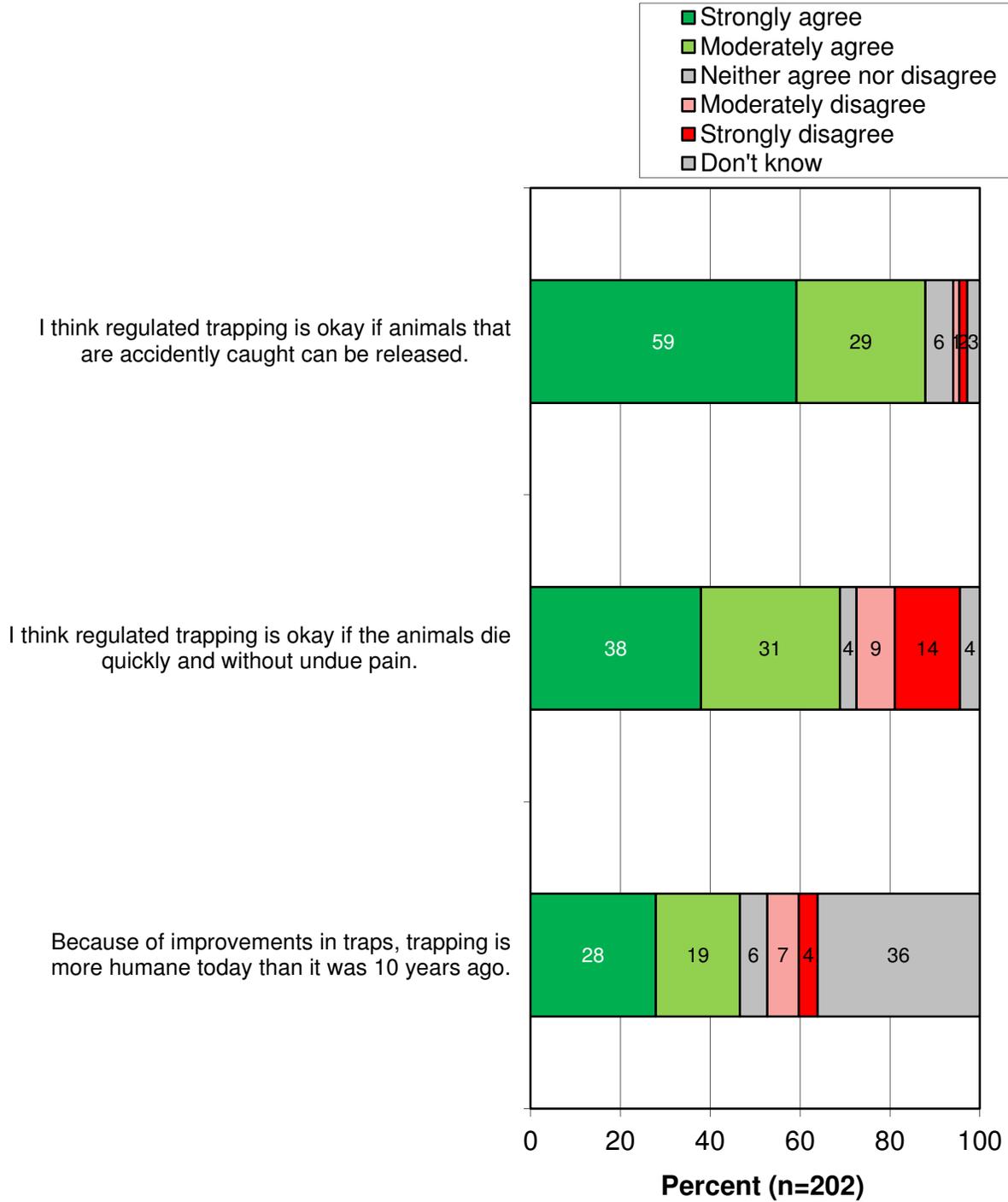
- Three questions asked about the perceived humaneness of trapping methods. For all of them, agreement far exceeds disagreement, particularly for the statement, “I think regulated trapping is okay if animals that are accidentally caught can be released.” The most *disagreement* for each state (although a minority of residents) is regarding the statement, “I think regulated trapping is okay if the animals die quickly and without undue pain.”
- In Connecticut, a large majority agree that “regulated trapping is okay if animals that are accidentally caught can be released” (86%); a smaller majority agree that “regulated trapping is okay if the animals die quickly and without undue pain” (58%); and a little less than half agree that, “because of improvements in traps, trapping is more humane today than it was 10 years ago” (43%). For the latter, a relatively large percentage do not know, so the percentage in disagreement is actually well less than the percentage who agree.
  - In Indiana, a large majority agree that “regulated trapping is okay if animals that are accidentally caught can be released” (88%); a smaller majority agree that “regulated trapping is okay if the animals die quickly and without undue pain” (69%); and a little less than half agree that, “because of improvements in traps, trapping is more humane today than it was 10 years ago” (47%). For the latter, again, a relatively large percentage do not know, so the percentage in disagreement is actually well less than the percentage who agree.
  - In Wisconsin, a large majority agree that “regulated trapping is okay if animals that are accidentally caught can be released” (89%); a smaller majority agree that “regulated trapping is okay if the animals die quickly and without undue pain” (73%); and a small majority agree that, “because of improvements in traps, trapping is more humane today than it was 10 years ago” (53%).
    - TRENDS for Q53, Q54, Q56: In the trends analysis, the lower percentage in 2016 who disagree with the statement, “regulated trapping is okay if animals that are accidentally caught can be released,” compared to 2001, is statistically significant in Connecticut ( $p < 0.001$ ) and Indiana ( $p < 0.001$ ), but not statistically significant in Wisconsin.

- Most people (from 69% to 74% of the three states) say that they were *not* aware that state fish and wildlife agencies have been working on ways to improve traps to make trapping more humane. Only about a quarter of residents were aware (24% to 29%).
  - Similarly, there is low awareness that a major project is underway by state fish and wildlife agencies to make trapping more humane (only 2% to 3% say that they have heard a lot about this, while 15% to 24% have heard a little). Conversely, large majorities in the three states have heard nothing at all (73% to 81%).
    - TRENDS for Q61: In the trends analysis, the higher percentage in Connecticut in 2016, compared to 2001, who had heard nothing at all is statistically significant ( $p=0.024$ ).
  - Large majorities in the three states (from 72% to 82%) would support having their state fish and wildlife agency work on ways to make trapping more humane. Relatively low percentages would oppose (9% to 20%), with the highest opposition in Connecticut.
    - TRENDS for Q62: The greater strong support in Indiana in 2016 compared to 2001 is statistically significant ( $p=0.009$ ).
  - Large majorities in the three states (from 71% to 81%) also would support trapping knowing that traps being used have been tested to make them more humane.
    - TRENDS for Q63: In the trends analysis, the greater support in Connecticut in 2016 compared to 2001 is statistically significant ( $p=0.01$ ), as is Connecticut's lower rate of opposition ( $p=0.029$ ). Additionally, the lower rate of opposition in Indiana in 2016 compared to 2001 is statistically significant ( $p=0.001$ ).
  - Finally, large majorities of the three states (from 66% to 81%) support regulated trapping knowing that state fish and wildlife agencies are working on ways to make trapping more humane, with the most support in Indiana (78%) and Wisconsin (81%).

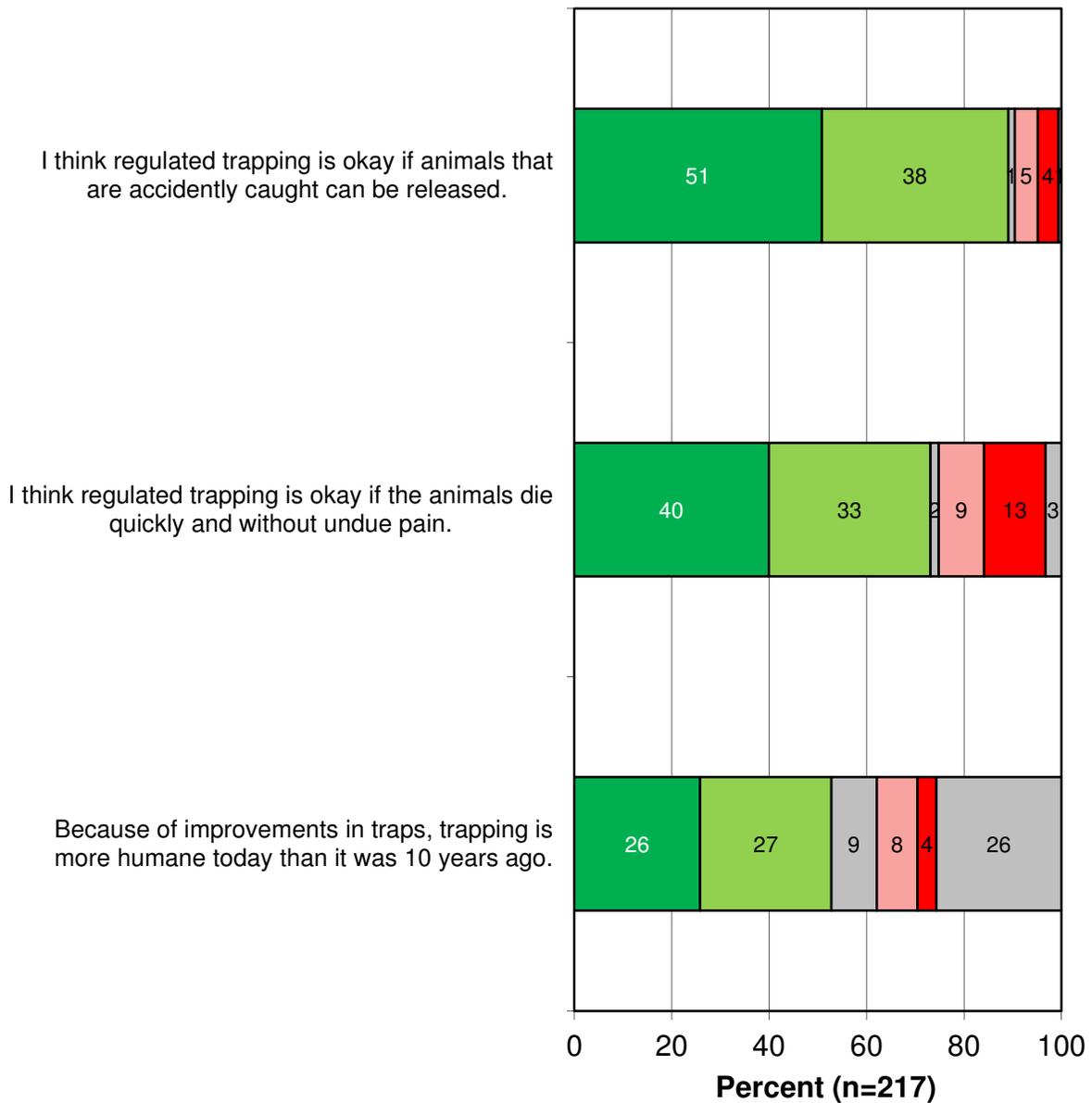
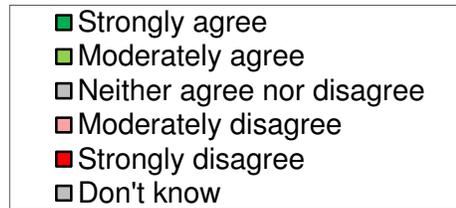
**Q53, 54, 56. Percent of respondents who agree / disagree with each of the following statements (Connecticut):**



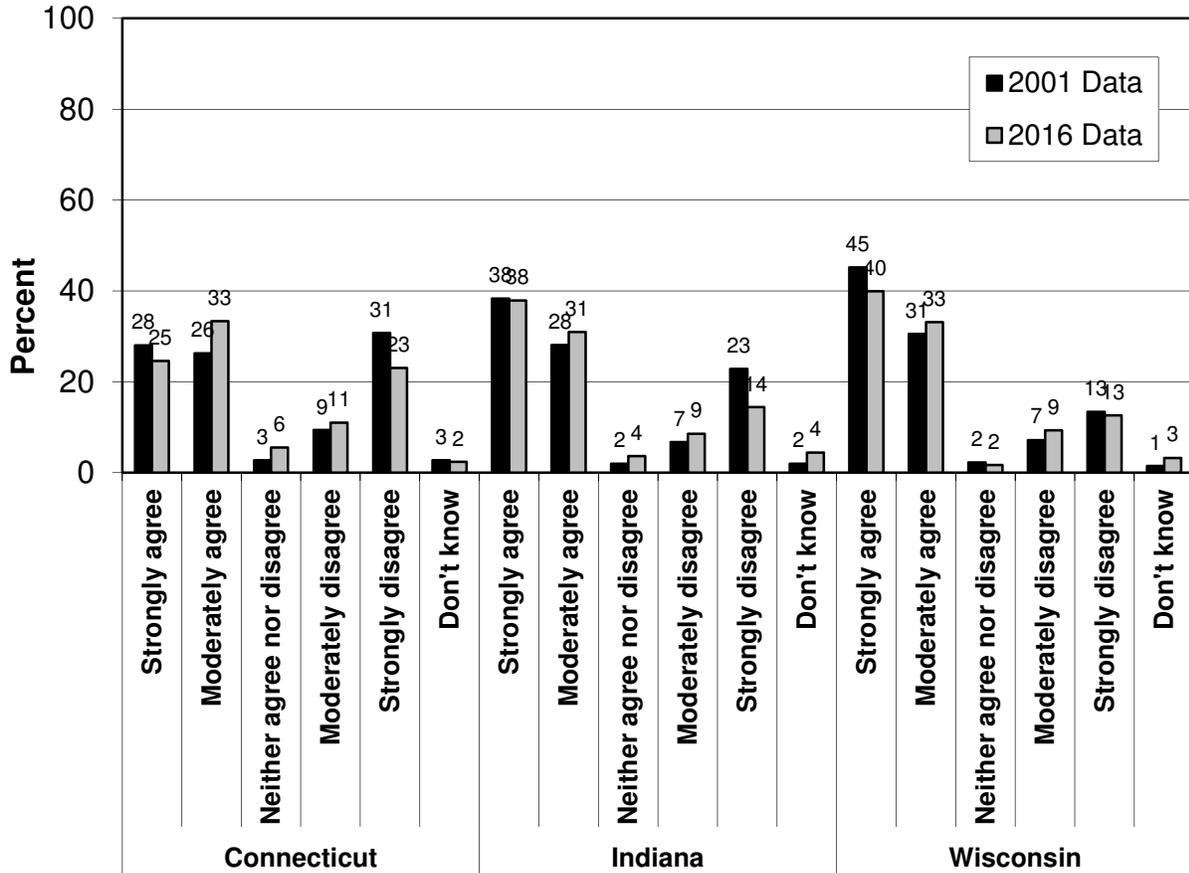
**Q53, 54, 56. Percent of respondents who agree / disagree with each of the following statements (Indiana):**



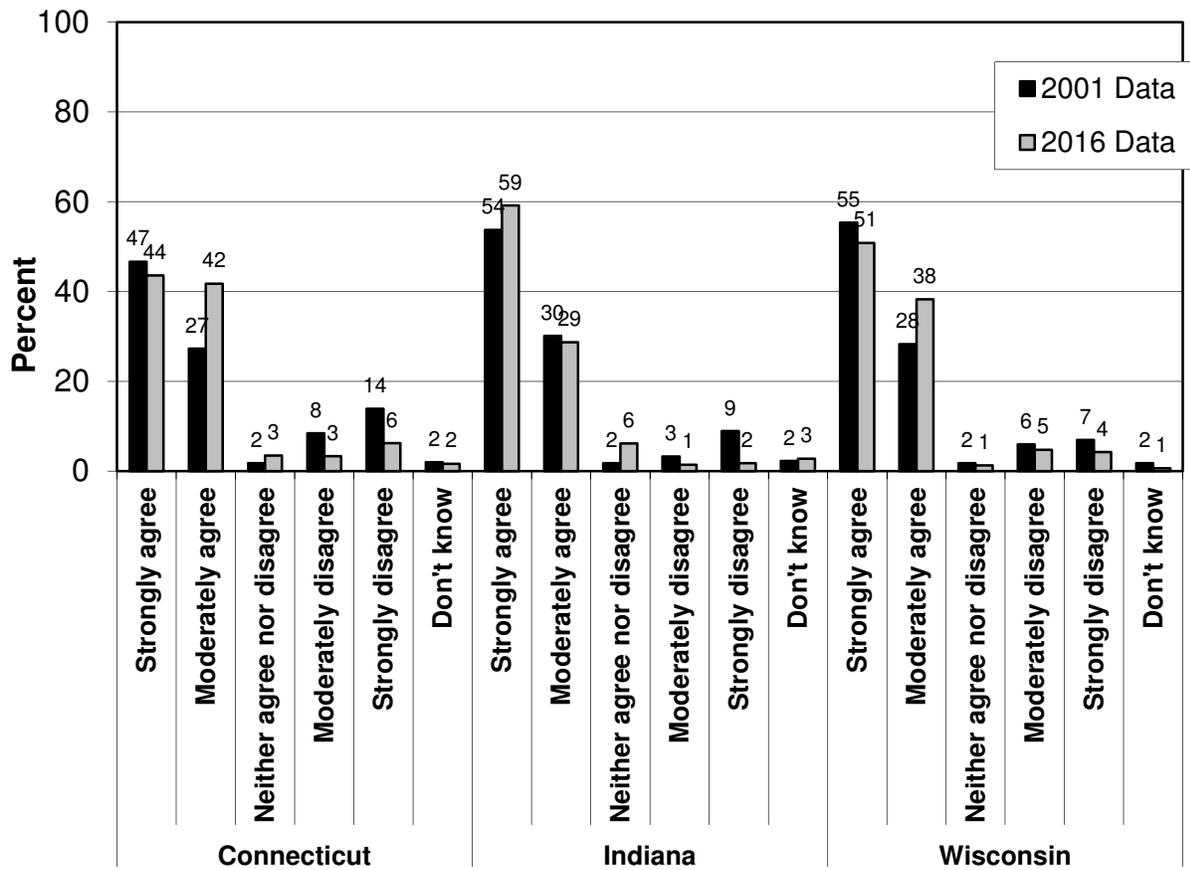
**Q53, 54, 56. Percent of respondents who agree / disagree with each of the following statements (Wisconsin):**



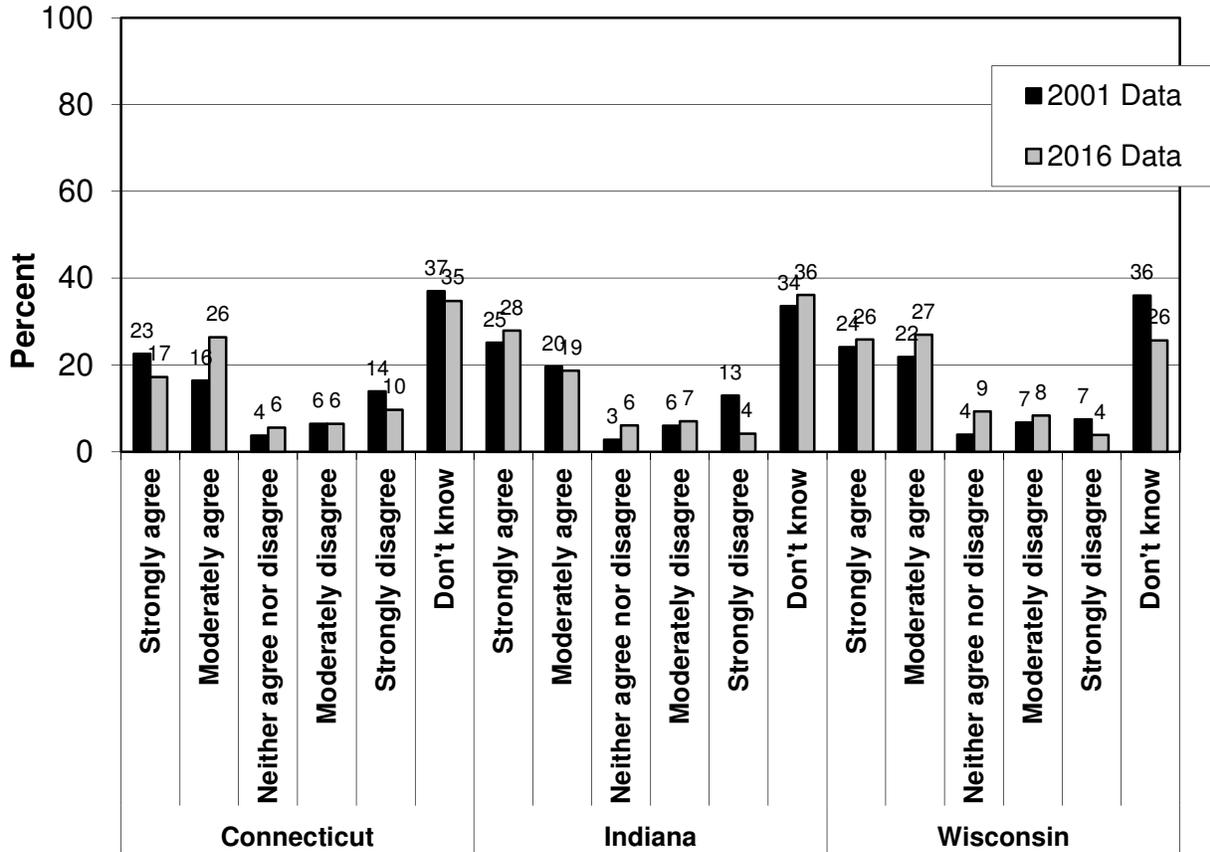
**Q53. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I think regulated trapping is okay if the animals die quickly and without undue pain.**



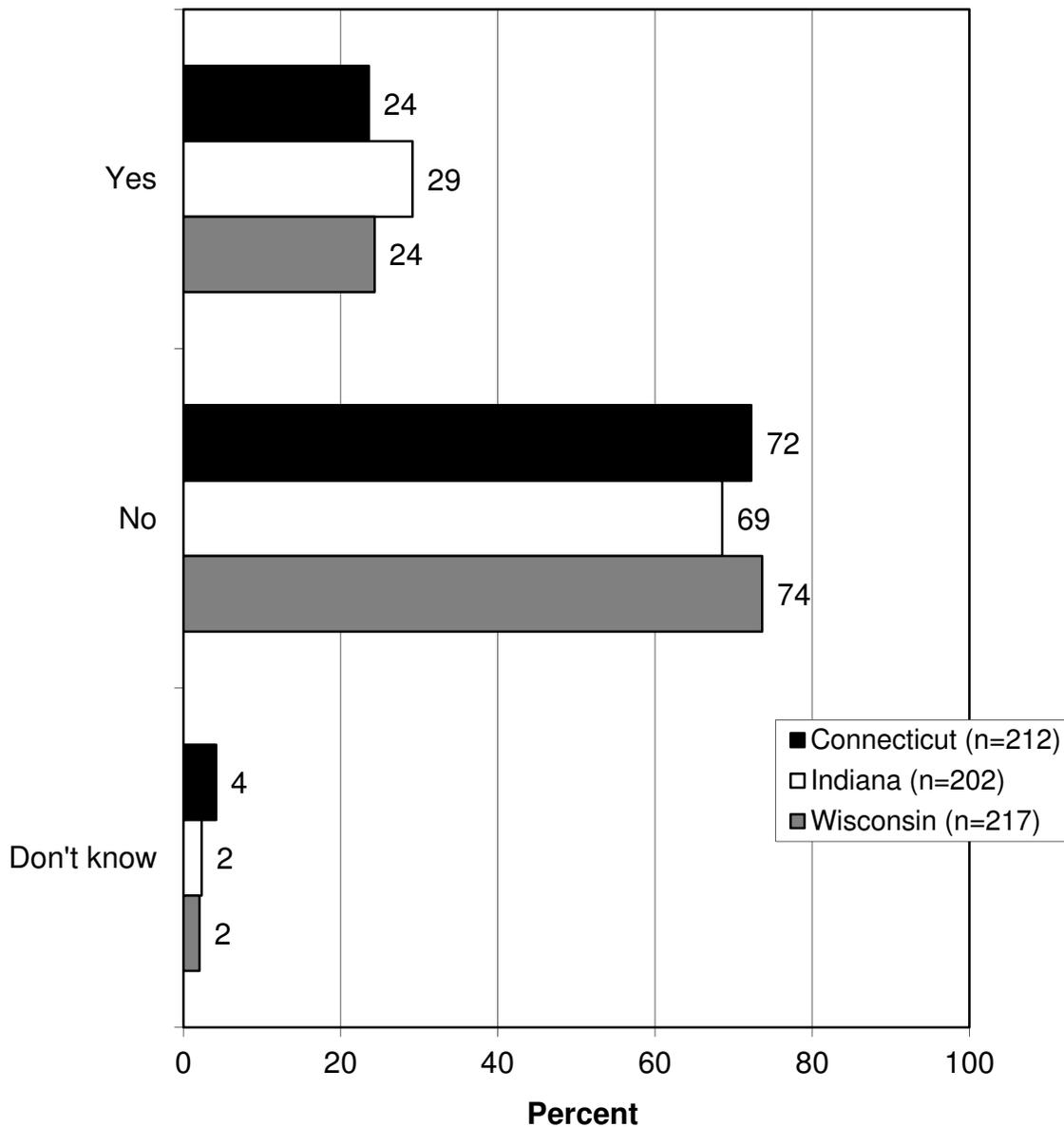
**Q54. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I think regulated trapping is okay if animals that are accidentally caught can be released.**



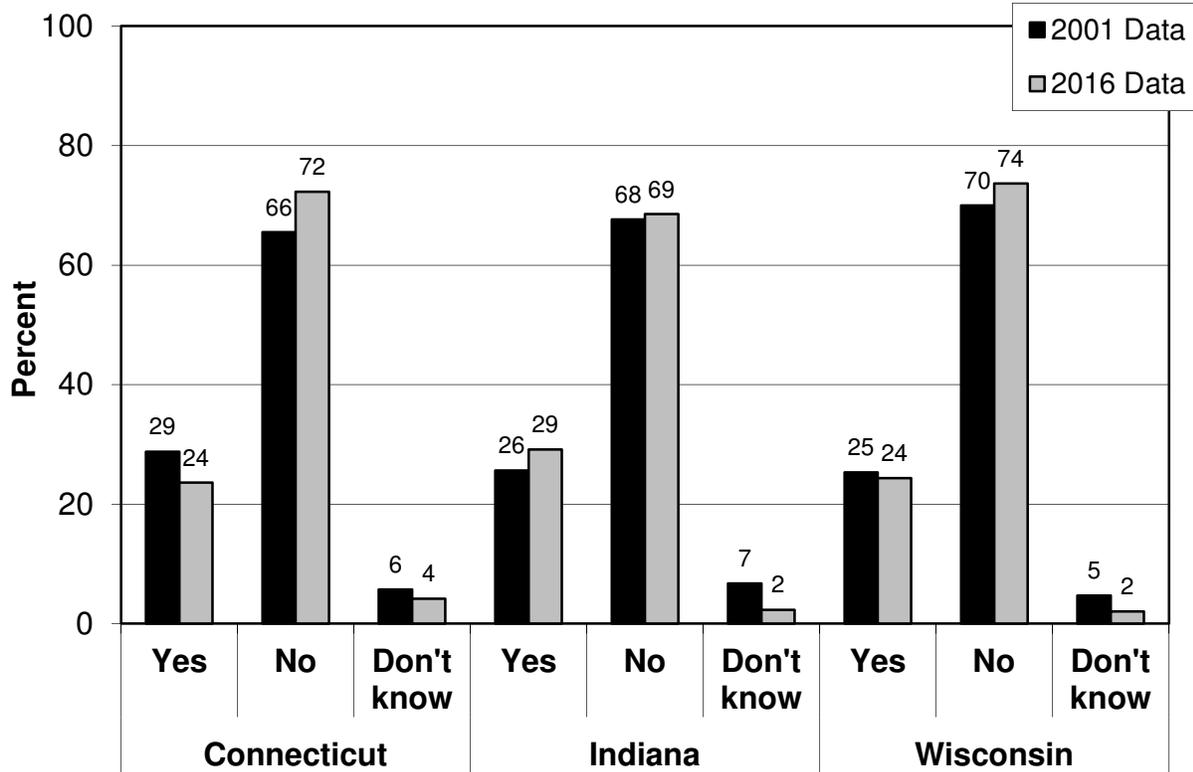
**Q56. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Because of improvements in traps, trapping is more humane today than it was 10 years ago.**



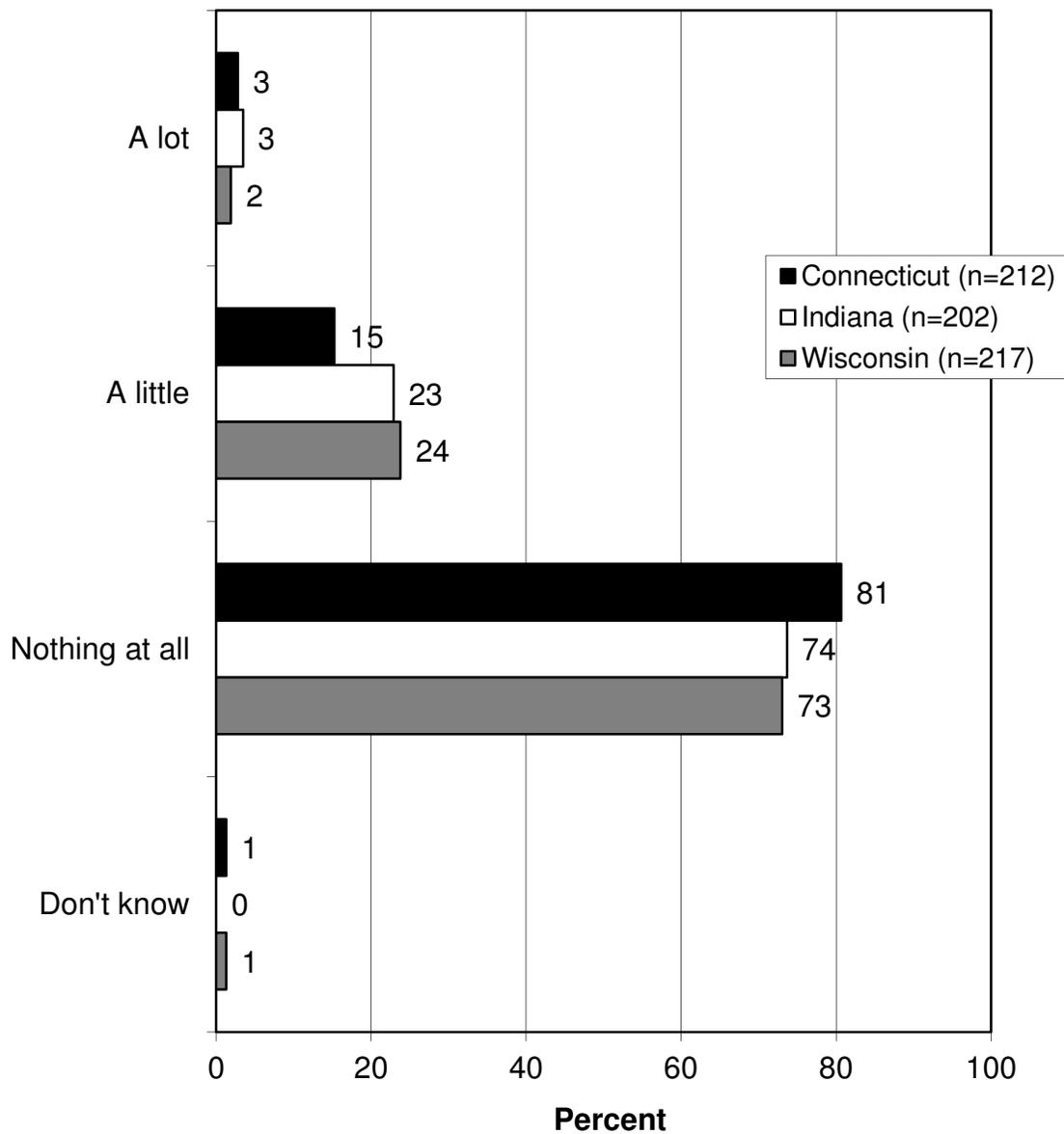
**Q60. Before this survey, were you aware that state fish and wildlife agencies have been working on ways to improve traps to make trapping more humane?**



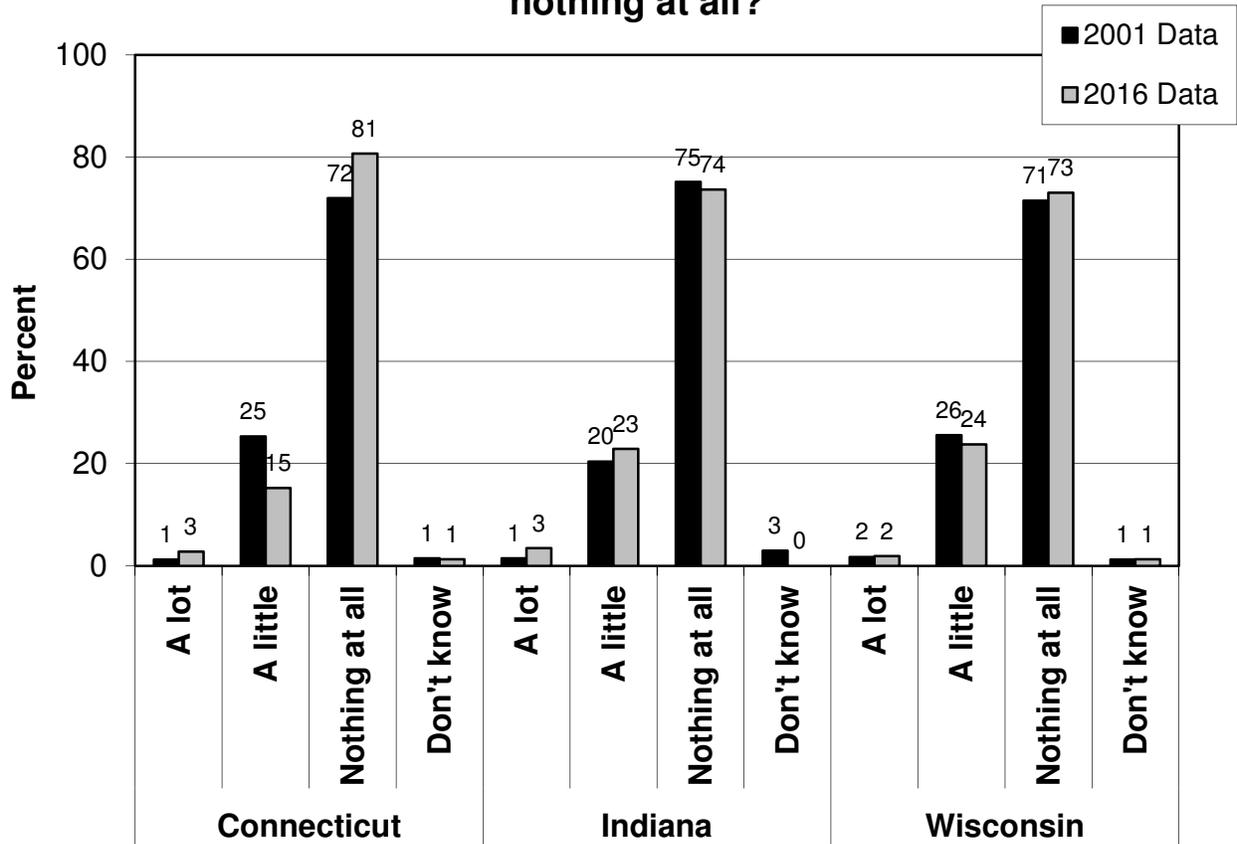
**Q60. Before this survey, were you aware that state fish and wildlife agencies have been working on ways to improve traps to make trapping more humane?**



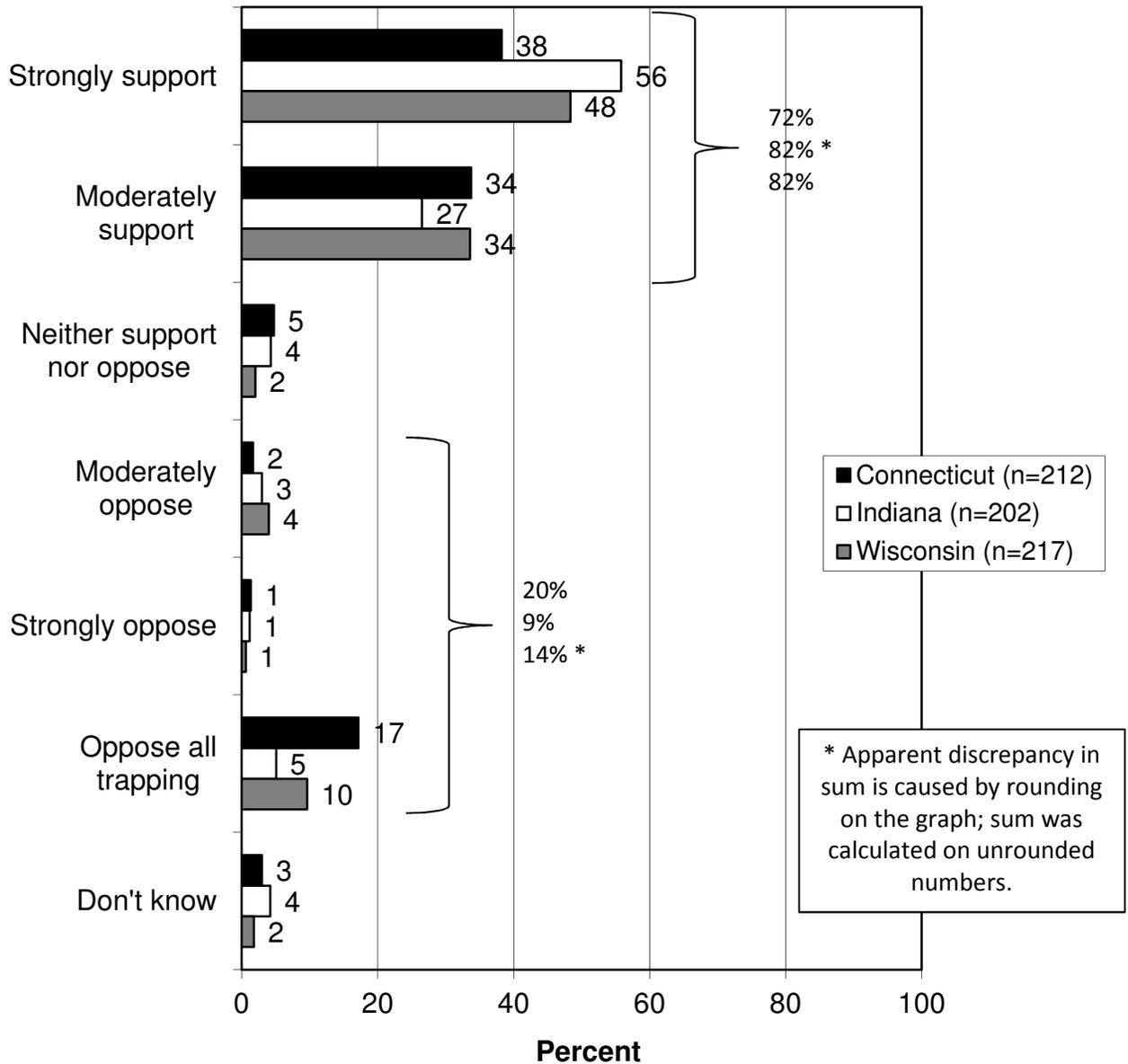
**Q61. There is a major project underway by state fish and wildlife agencies to make trapping more humane. How much would you say you have heard about these efforts? Would you say you have heard a lot, a little, or nothing at all?**



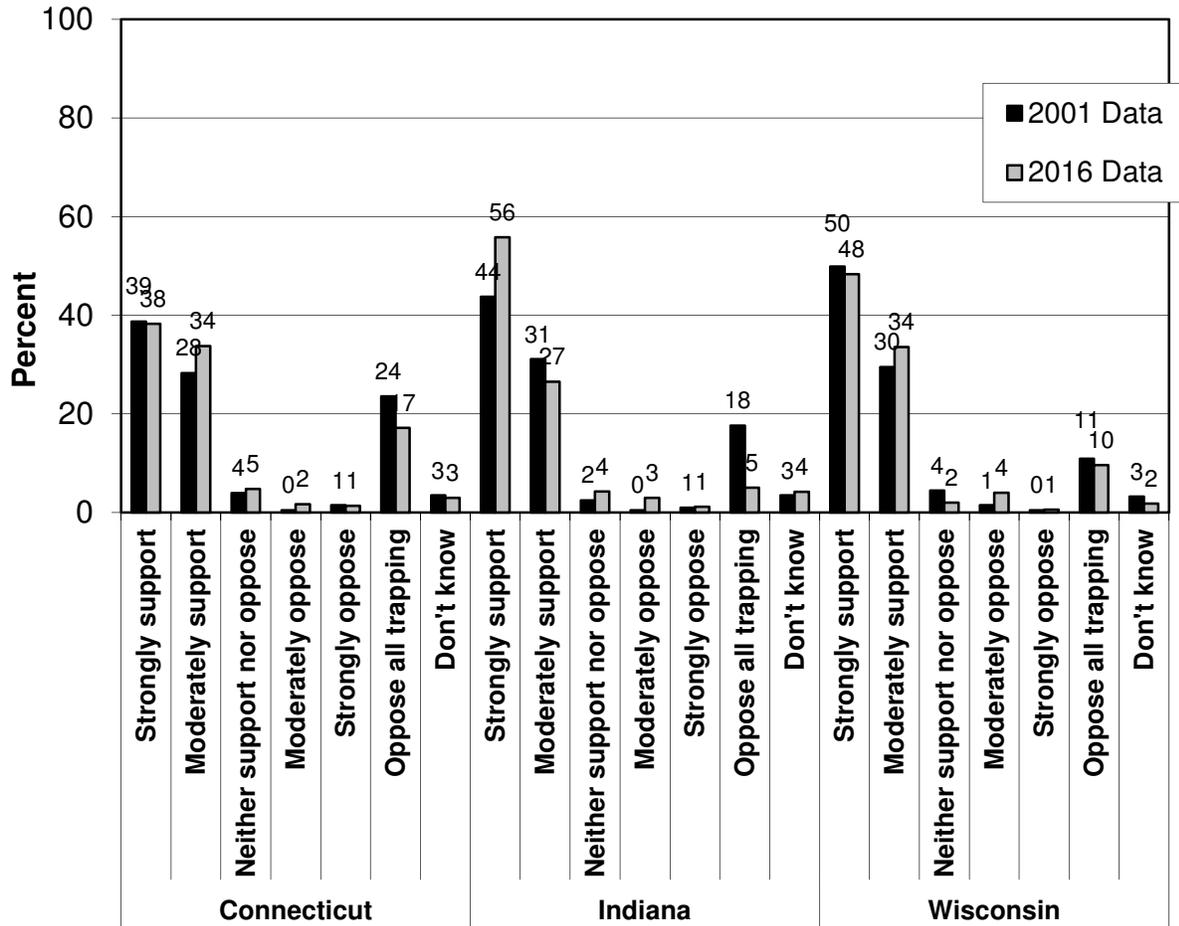
**Q61. There is a major project underway by state fish and wildlife agencies to make trapping more humane. How much would you say you have heard about these efforts? Would you say you have heard a lot, a little, or nothing at all?**



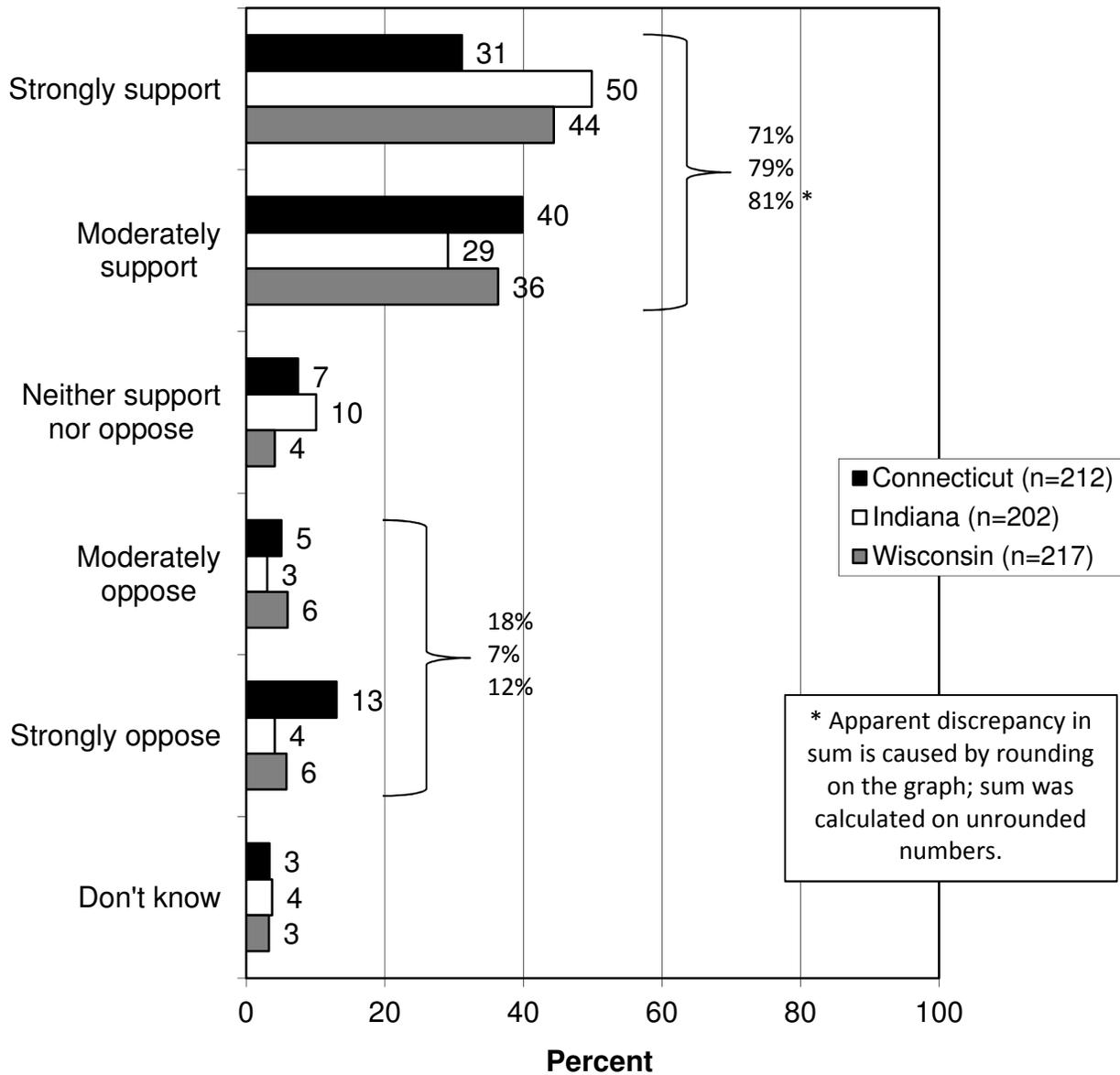
**Q62. Do you support or oppose the idea of state fish and wildlife agencies working on ways to make trapping more humane, or are you opposed to trapping altogether?**



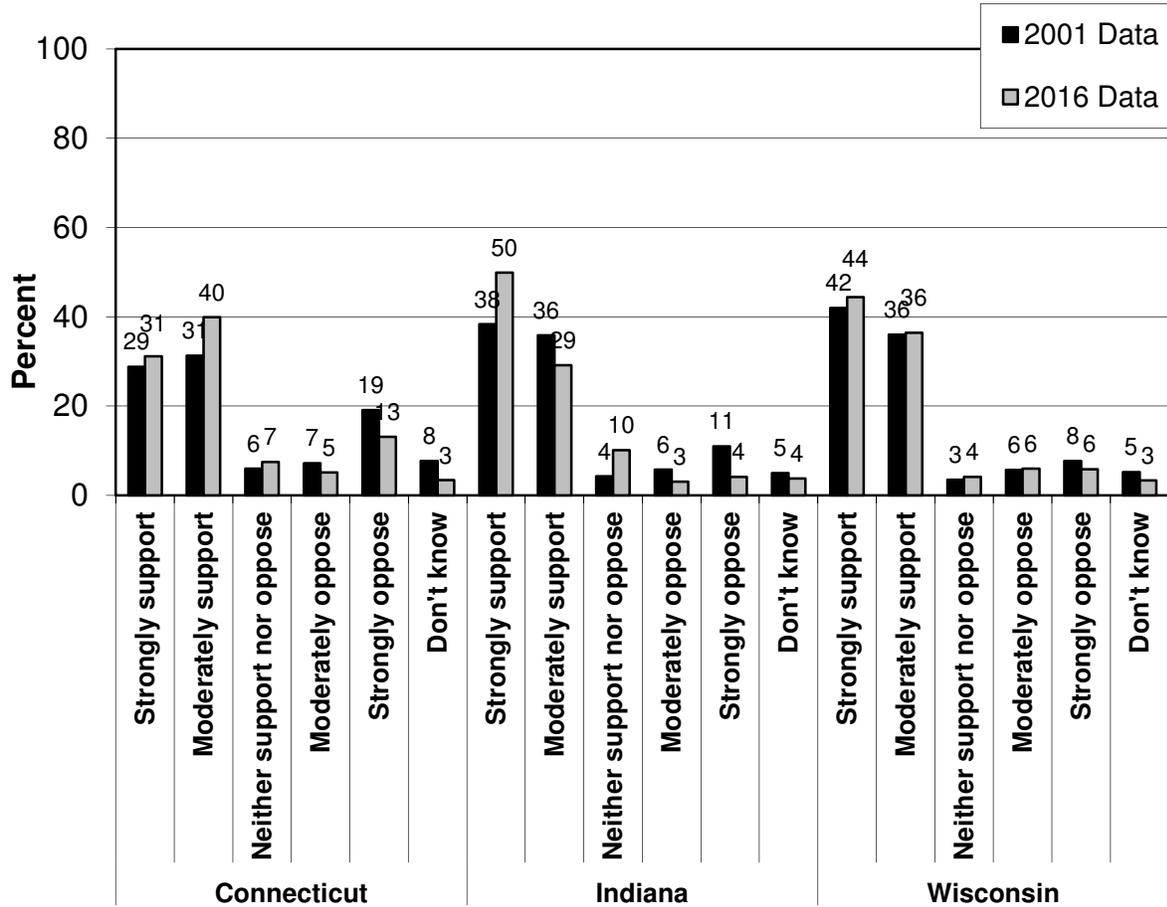
**Q62. Do you support or oppose the idea of state fish and wildlife agencies working on ways to make trapping more humane, or are you opposed to trapping altogether?**



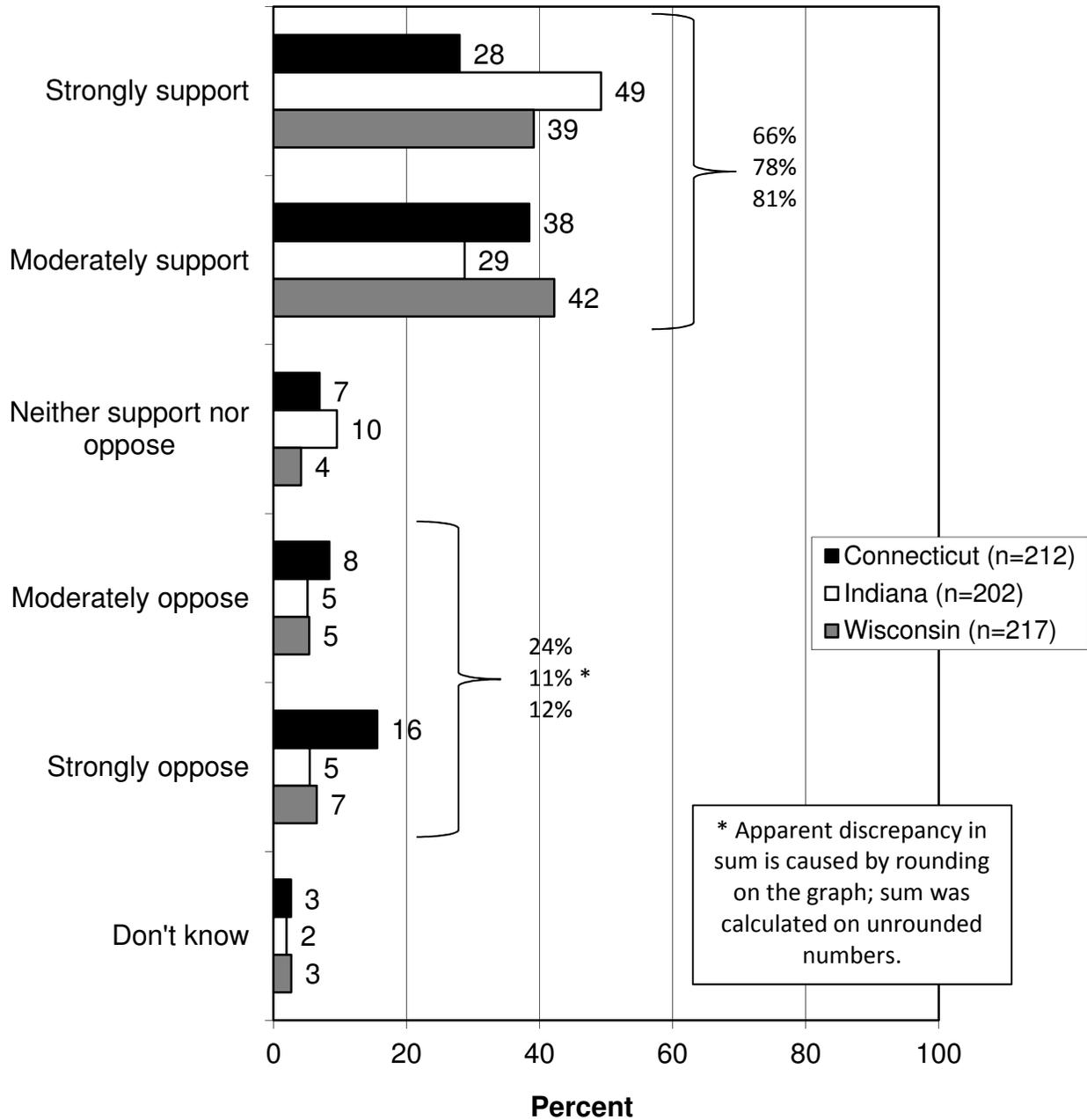
**Q63. State fish and wildlife agencies are currently testing traps to make them more humane. Would you support or oppose trapping if you knew that traps being used have been tested to make them more humane?**



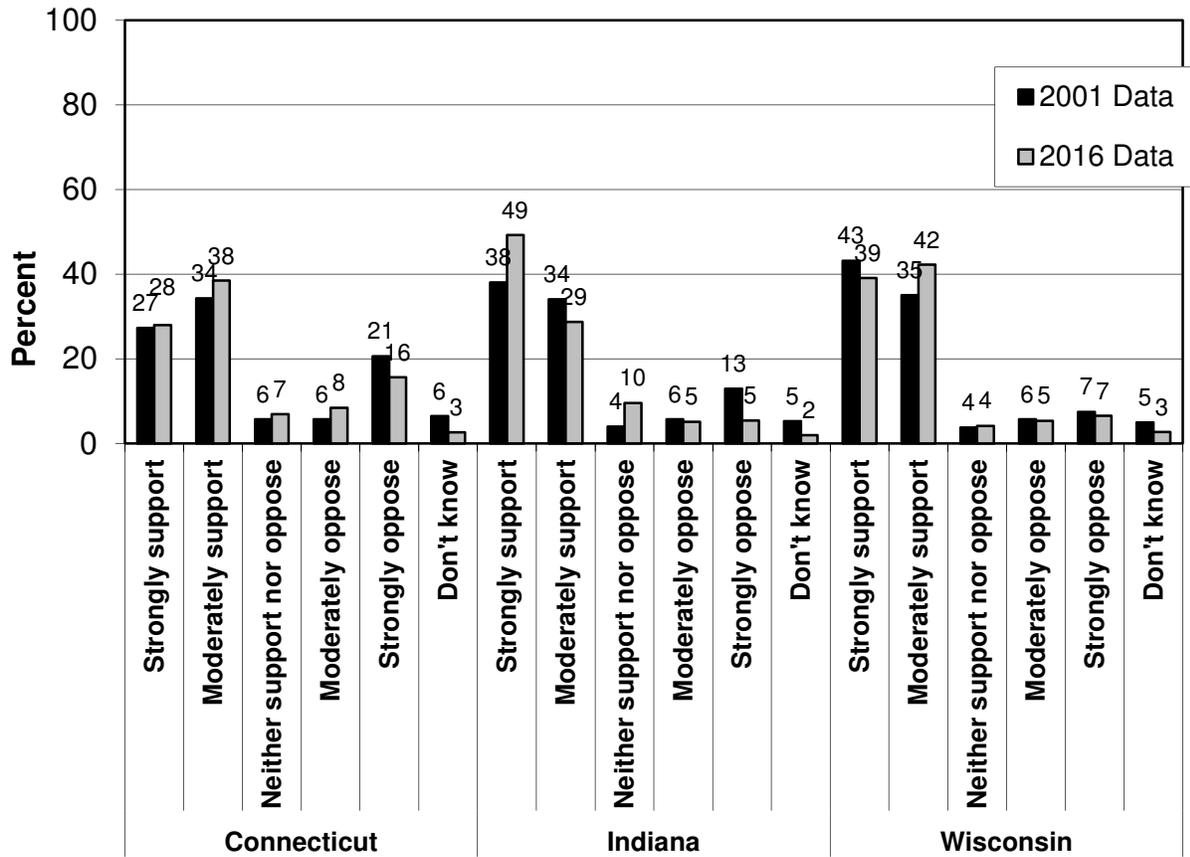
**Q63. State fish and wildlife agencies are currently testing traps to make them more humane. Would you support or oppose trapping if you knew that traps being used have been tested to make them more humane?**



**Q64. Given that state fish and wildlife agencies are working on ways to make trapping more humane, do you support or oppose regulated trapping?**



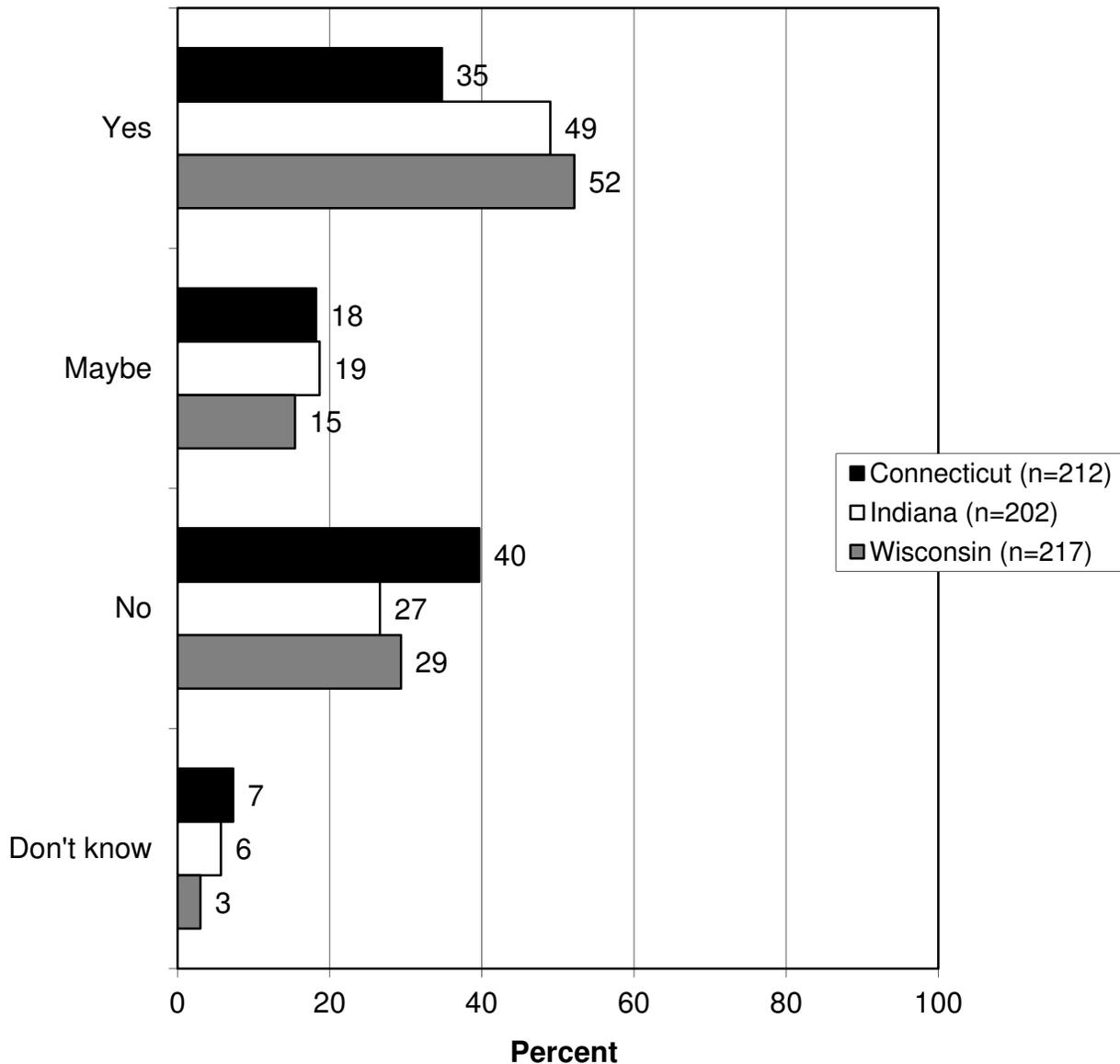
**Q64. Given that state fish and wildlife agencies are working on ways to make trapping more humane, do you support or oppose regulated trapping?**



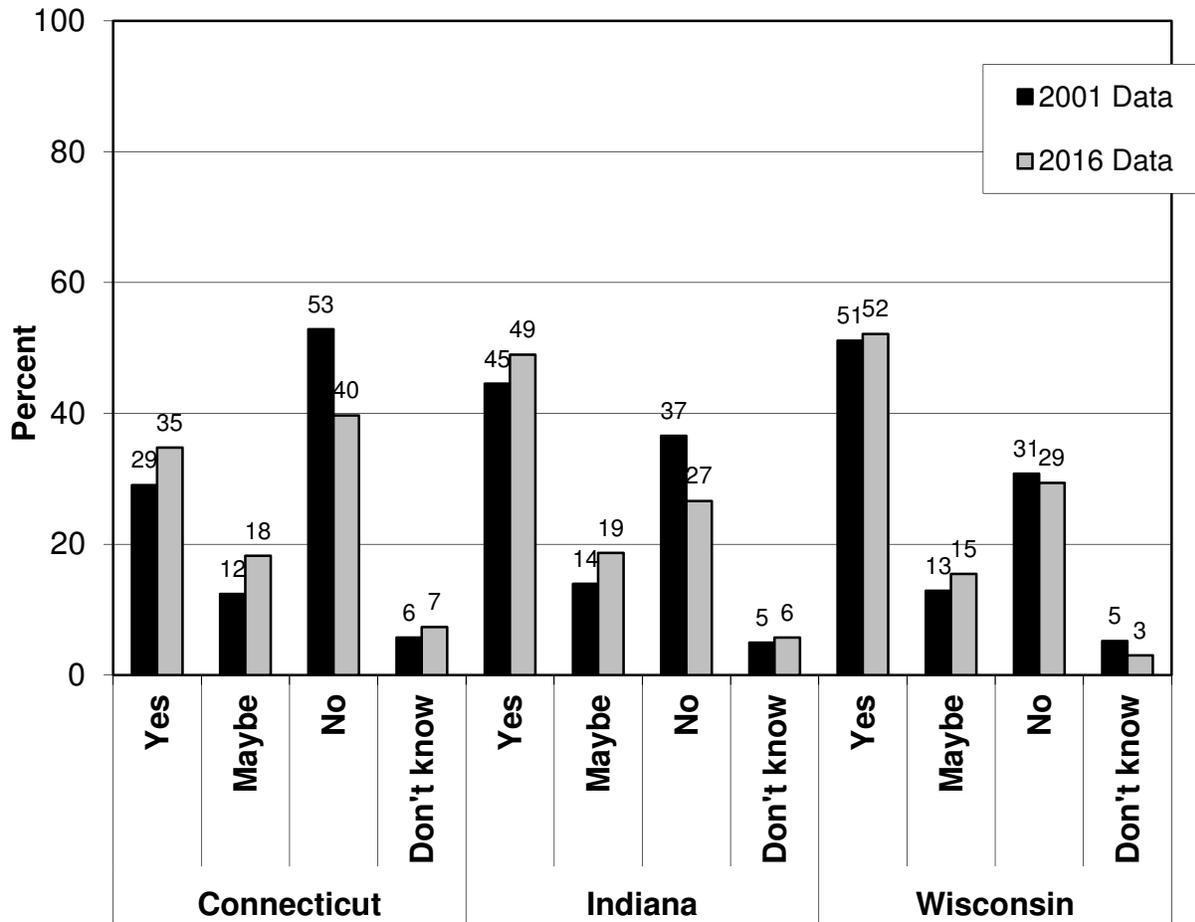
## ATTITUDES TOWARD TRAPPING AND USE OF THE ANIMAL

- About a third of Connecticut residents (35%) and about half of Indiana (49%) and Wisconsin (52%) residents find trapping to be more acceptable if they are told that the whole animal is usually used by trappers.
  - TRENDS for Q50: In the trends analysis, only the differences in overall question results in Connecticut between the two years are statistically significant ( $p=0.027$ ), where a higher percentage responded with “yes” or “maybe” and a lower percentage responded with “no.”
  - A crosstabulation of this question by general approval finds, however, that *those who previously had said that they disapprove* of regulated trapping are generally *not* inclined to find trapping more acceptable. Among those who had previously disapproved in Connecticut, 77% would not find trapping any more acceptable; in Indiana, 51% would not find it more acceptable; and in Wisconsin, 85% would not find it so. Perhaps the best state regarding attitudes toward trapping would be Indiana because 42% of these disapprovers say that the caveat makes trapping more acceptable (i.e., they answer either “yes” or “maybe” to the question), compared to 22% of Connecticut residents and only 5% of Wisconsin residents who previously disapproved.

**Q50. When animals are trapped, the whole animal is usually utilized, and there is often little waste; the meat is used for human and pet food and other by-products incl. soap, perfume, and lubricants. Knowing this, do you find trapping more acceptable?**

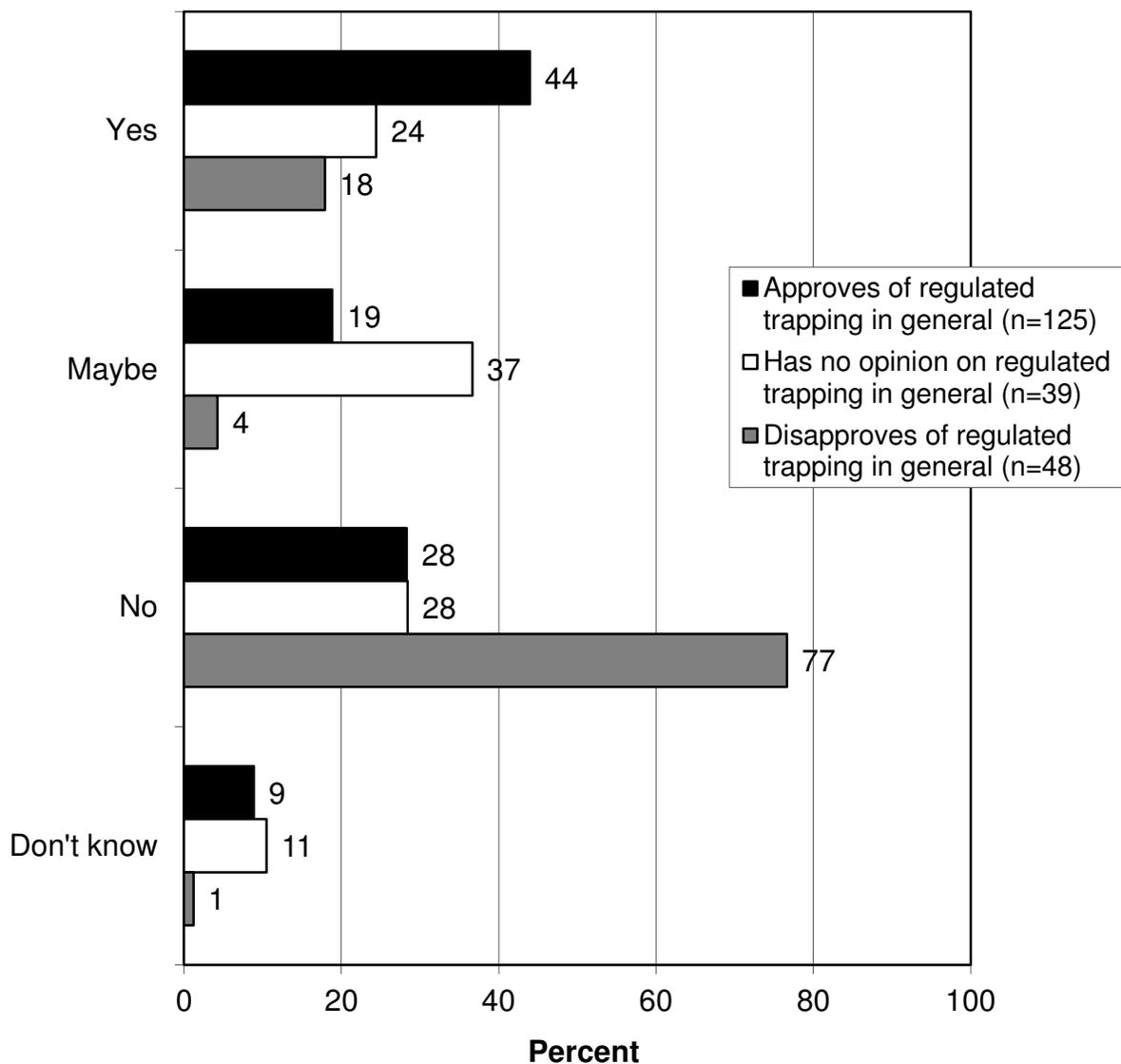


**Q50. When animals are trapped, the whole animal is usually utilized, and there is often little waste; the meat is used for human and pet food and other by-products incl. soap, perfume, and lubricants. Knowing this, do you find trapping more acceptable?**



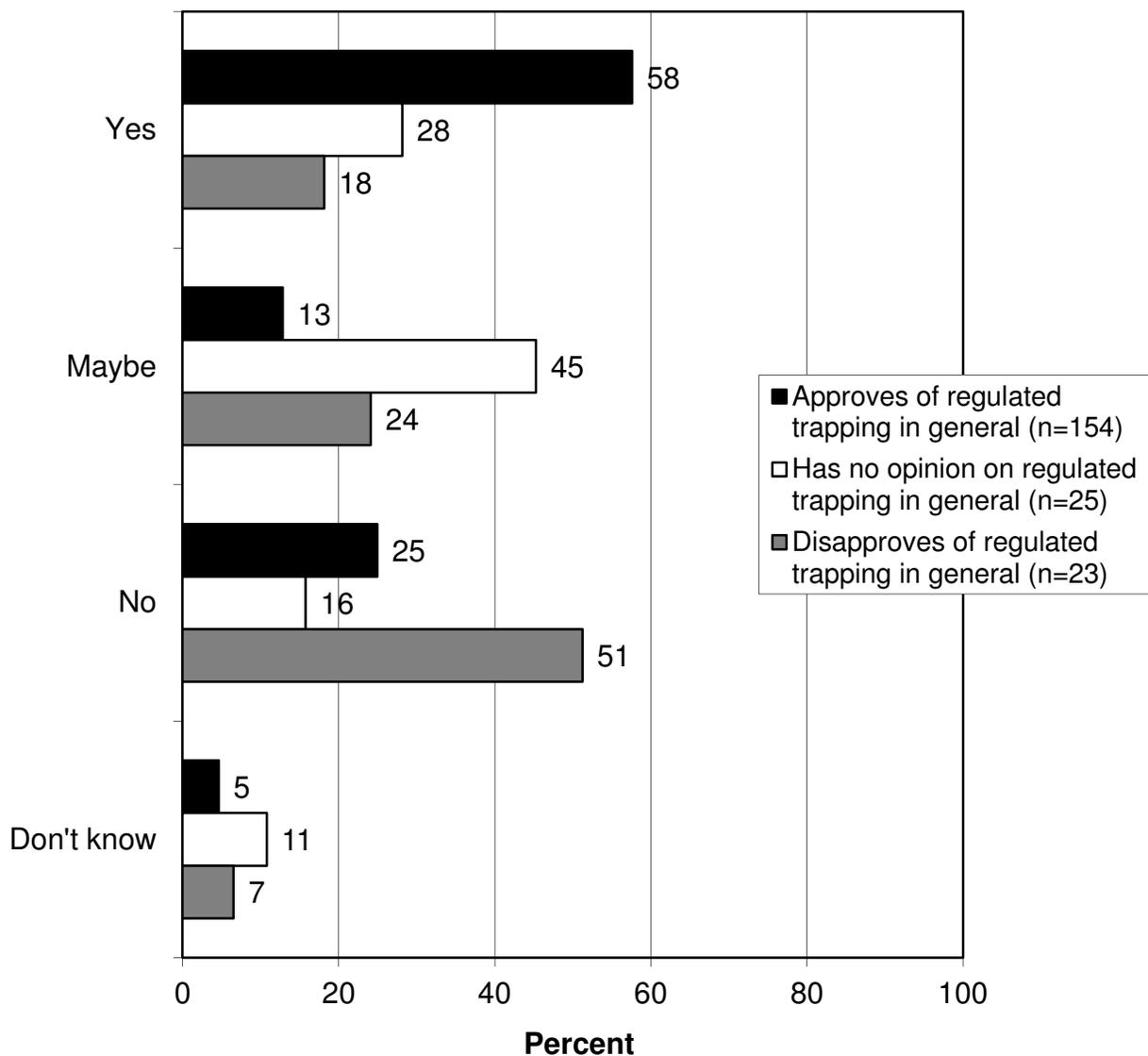
**Q50. When animals are trapped, the whole animal is usually utilized, and there is often little waste; the meat is used for human and pet food and other by-products incl. soap, perfume, and lubricants. Knowing this, do you find trapping more acceptable?**

**(Connecticut)**



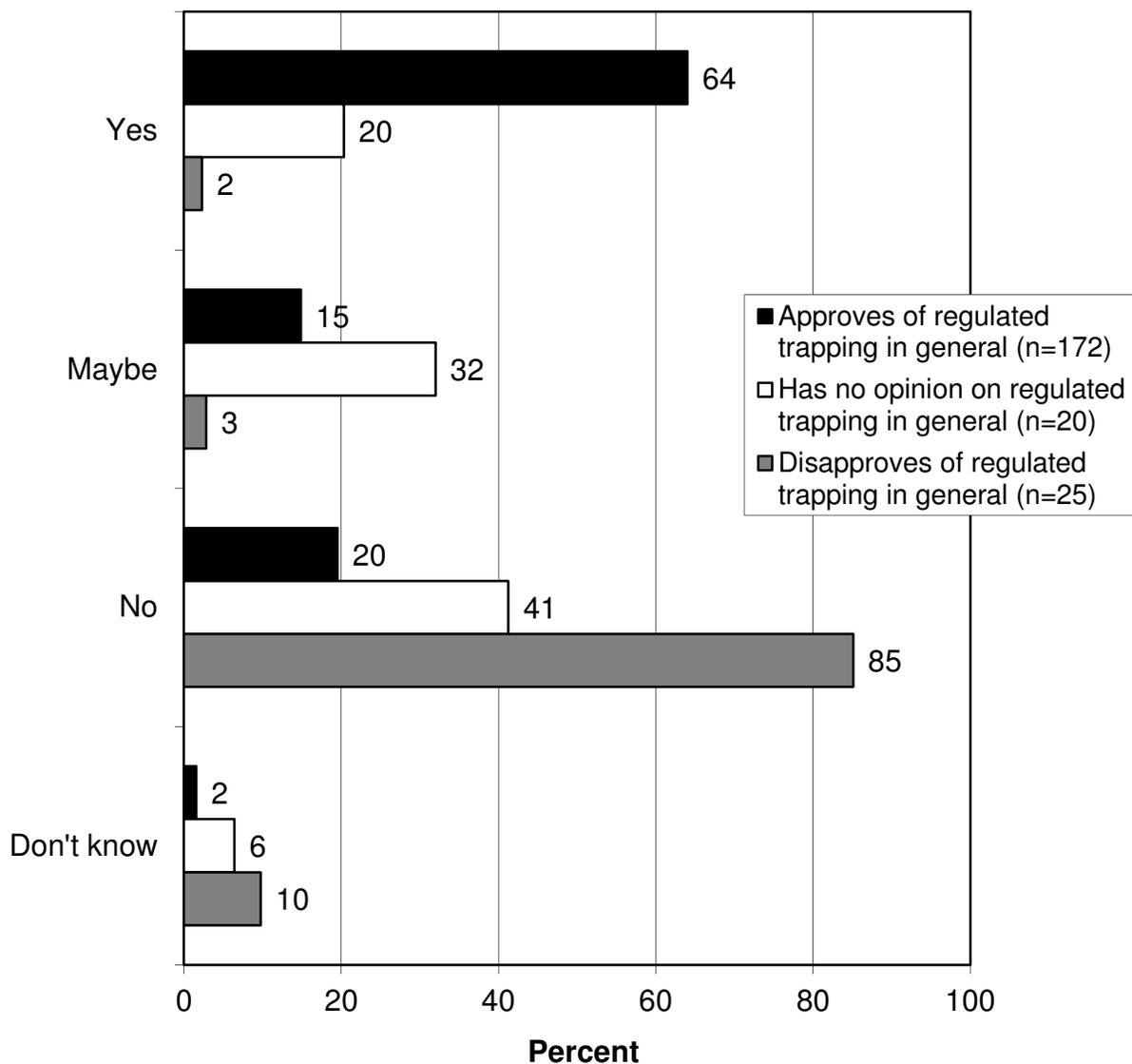
**Q50. When animals are trapped, the whole animal is usually utilized, and there is often little waste; the meat is used for human and pet food and other by-products incl. soap, perfume, and lubricants. Knowing this, do you find trapping more acceptable?**

**(Indiana)**



**Q50. When animals are trapped, the whole animal is usually utilized, and there is often little waste; the meat is used for human and pet food and other by-products incl. soap, perfume, and lubricants. Knowing this, do you find trapping more acceptable?**

**(Wisconsin)**

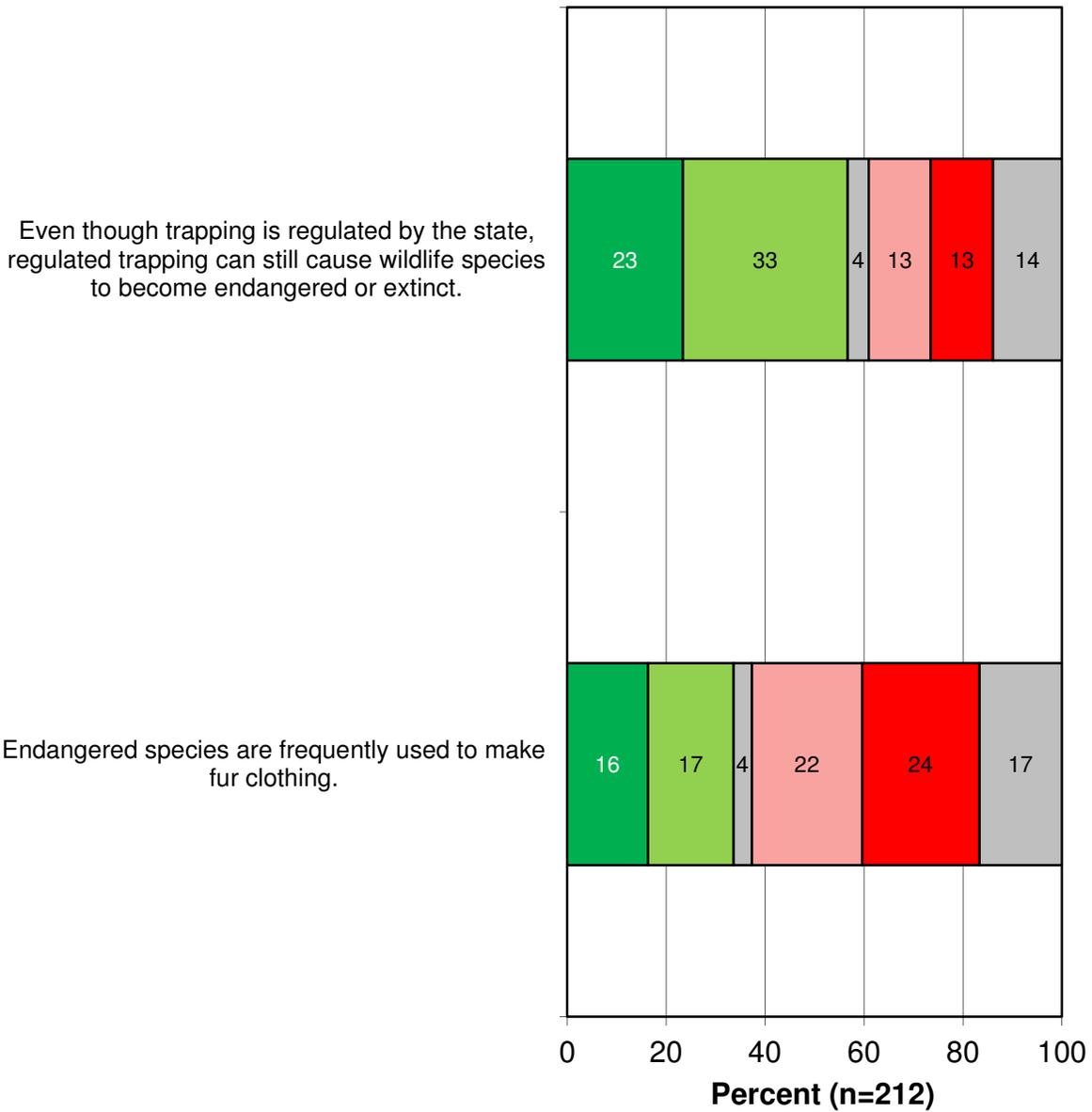


## **OPINIONS ON MISPERCEPTIONS OF TRAPPING**

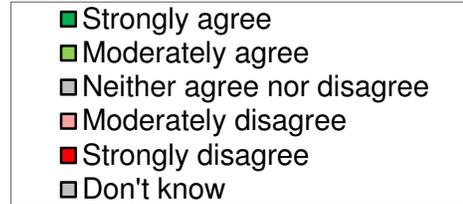
- Two questions addressed possible misperceptions Americans may have about trapping and endangered species. Regulated trapping in the United States does *not* cause wildlife species to become endangered or extinct, and endangered species are *not* frequently used to make fur clothing. Despite this, a majority of residents of Connecticut (56%) and Wisconsin (53%) and a near majority of Indiana residents (45%) agree that, “even though trapping is regulated by the state, regulated trapping can still cause wildlife species to become endangered or extinct.” Meanwhile, about a third of each state’s residents agree that “endangered species are frequently used to make fur clothing” (ranging from 29% to 33%).
  - TRENDS for Q57: In the trends analysis for the first of these two questions (Q57), the lower strong disagreement in each of the three states in 2016 compared to 2001 is statistically significant ( $p=0.002$  in Connecticut,  $p=0.011$  in Indiana, and  $p<0.001$  in Wisconsin).
  - TRENDS for Q58: In the trends analysis for the second of these questions (Q58), the slightly greater disagreement in Indiana in 2016 compared to 2001 is statistically significant ( $p=0.003$ ).

**Q57-58. Percent of respondents who agree / disagree with each of the following statements (Connecticut):**

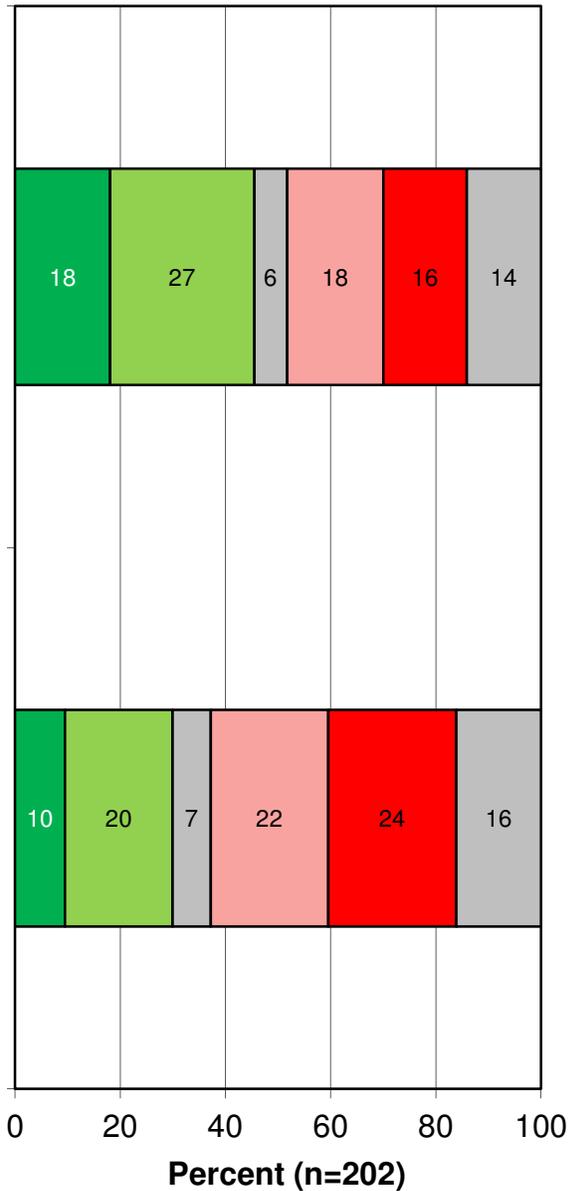
- Strongly agree
- Moderately agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Moderately disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know



**Q57-58. Percent of respondents who agree / disagree with each of the following statements (Indiana):**

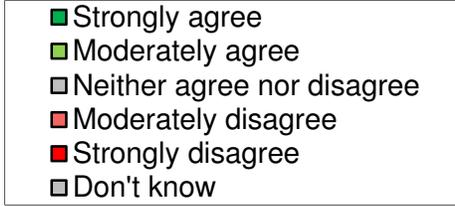


Even though trapping is regulated by the state, regulated trapping can still cause wildlife species to become endangered or extinct.

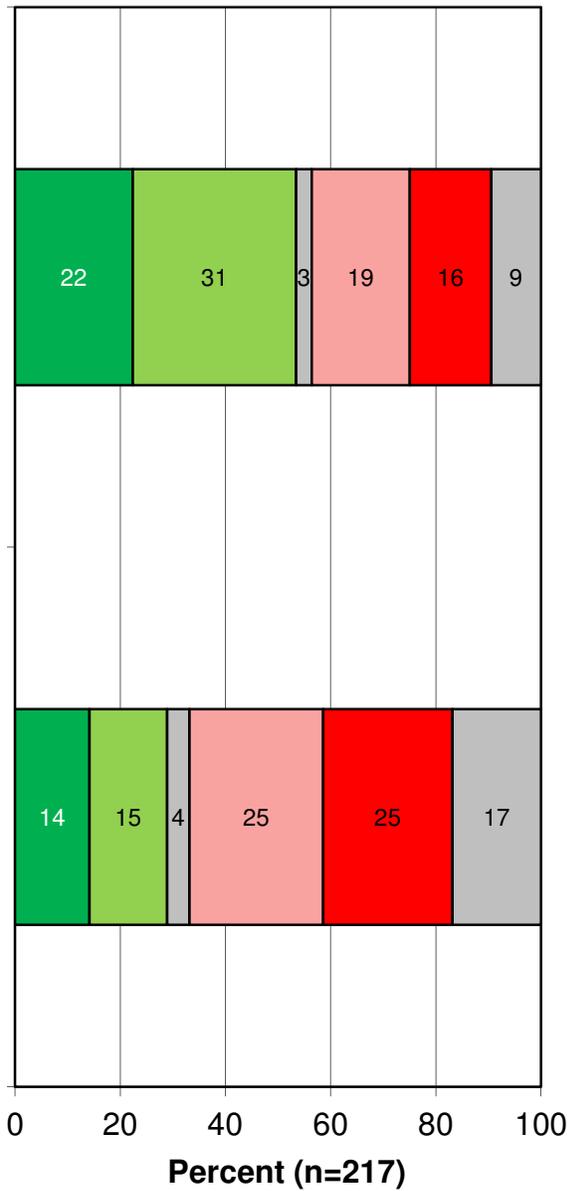


Endangered species are frequently used to make fur clothing.

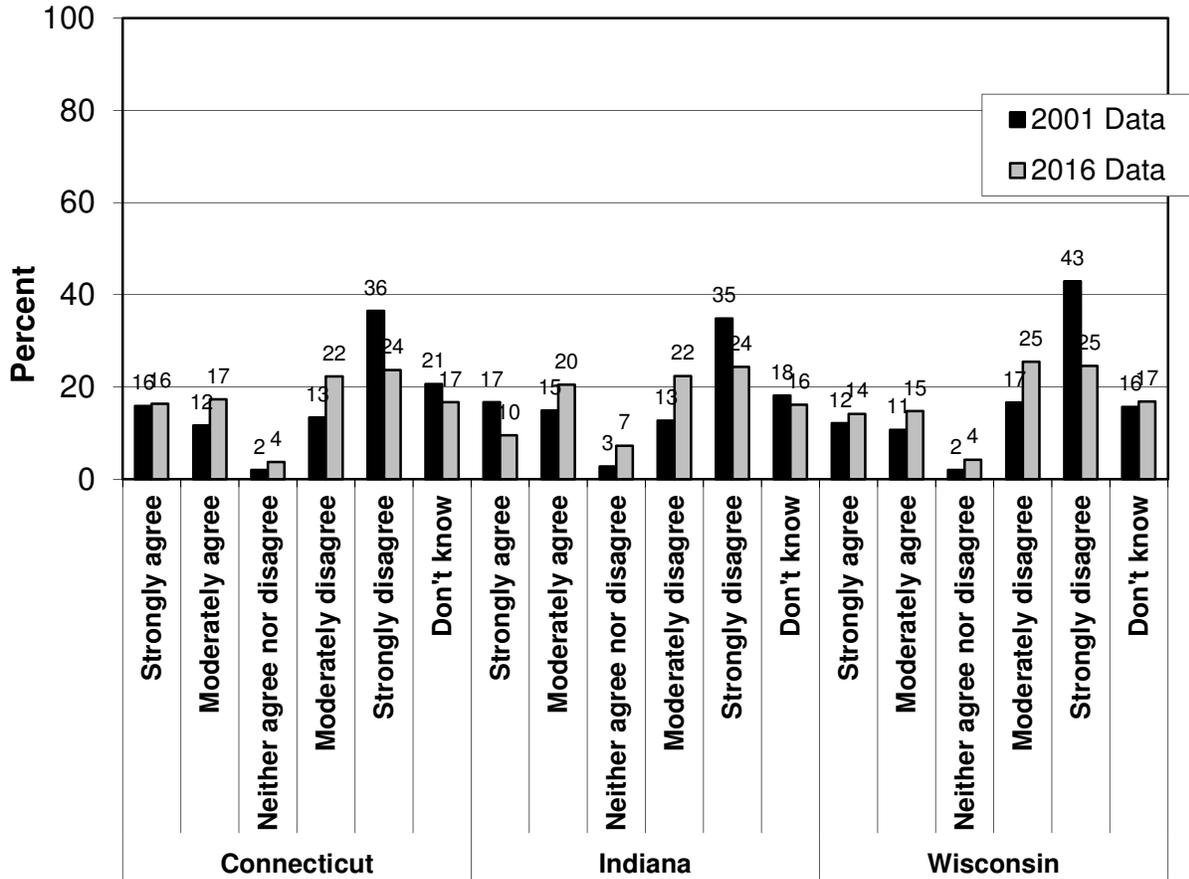
**Q57-58. Percent of respondents who agree / disagree with each of the following statements (Wisconsin):**



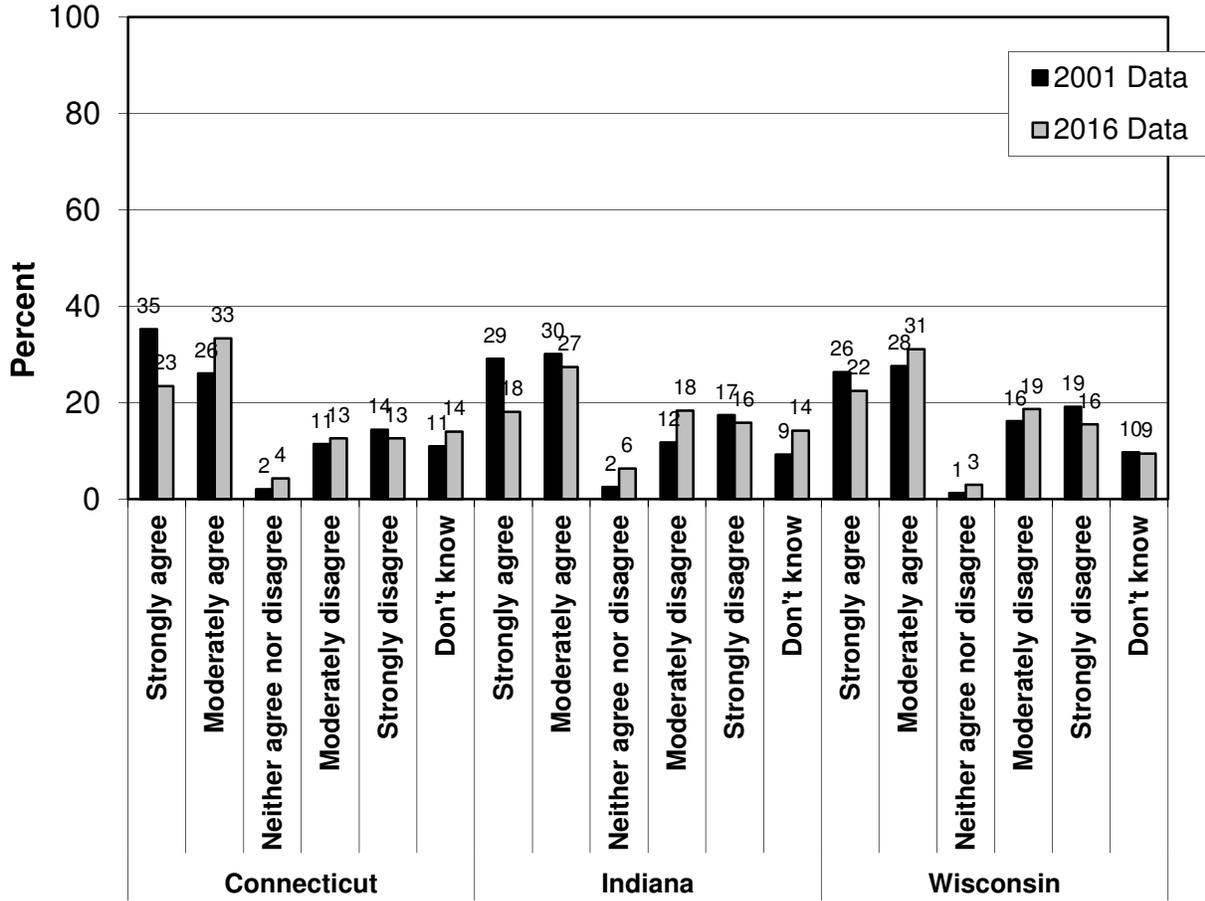
Even though trapping is regulated by the state, regulated trapping can still cause wildlife species to become endangered or extinct.



**Q57. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Endangered species are frequently used to make fur clothing.**



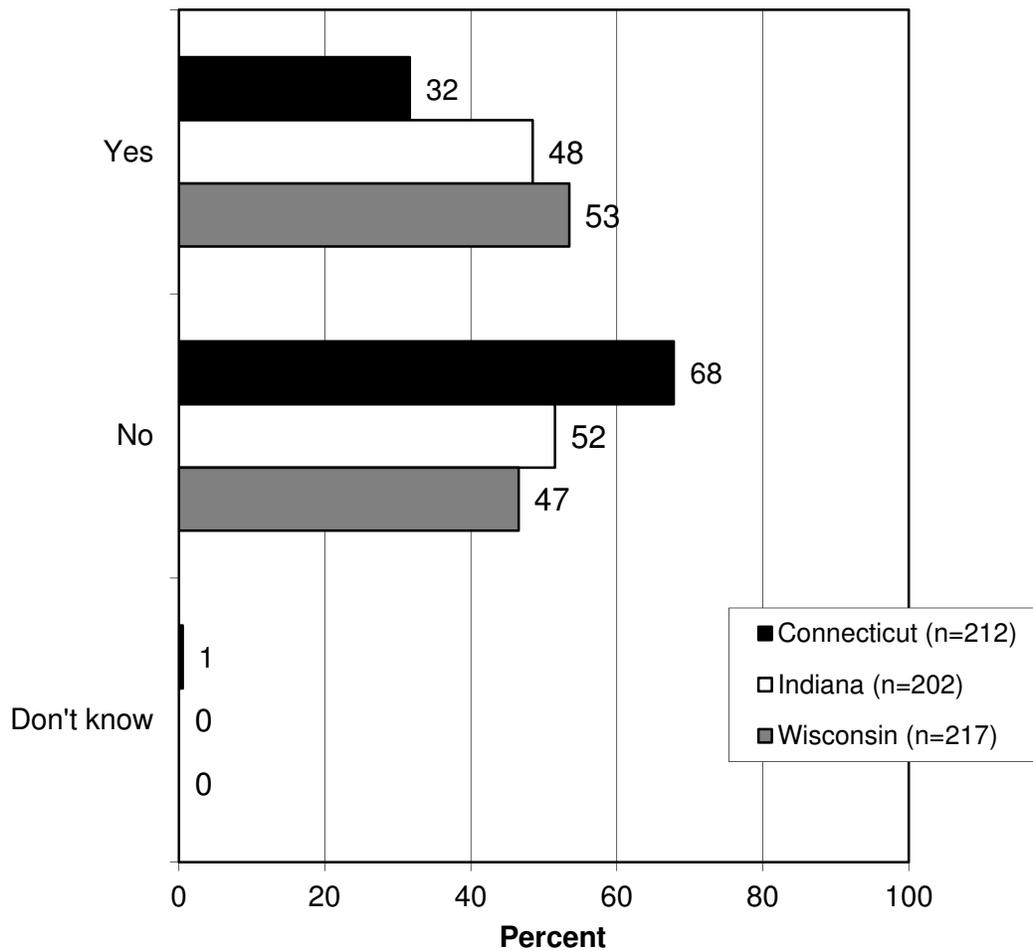
**Q58. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Even though trapping is regulated by the state, regulated trapping can still cause wildlife species to become endangered or extinct.**



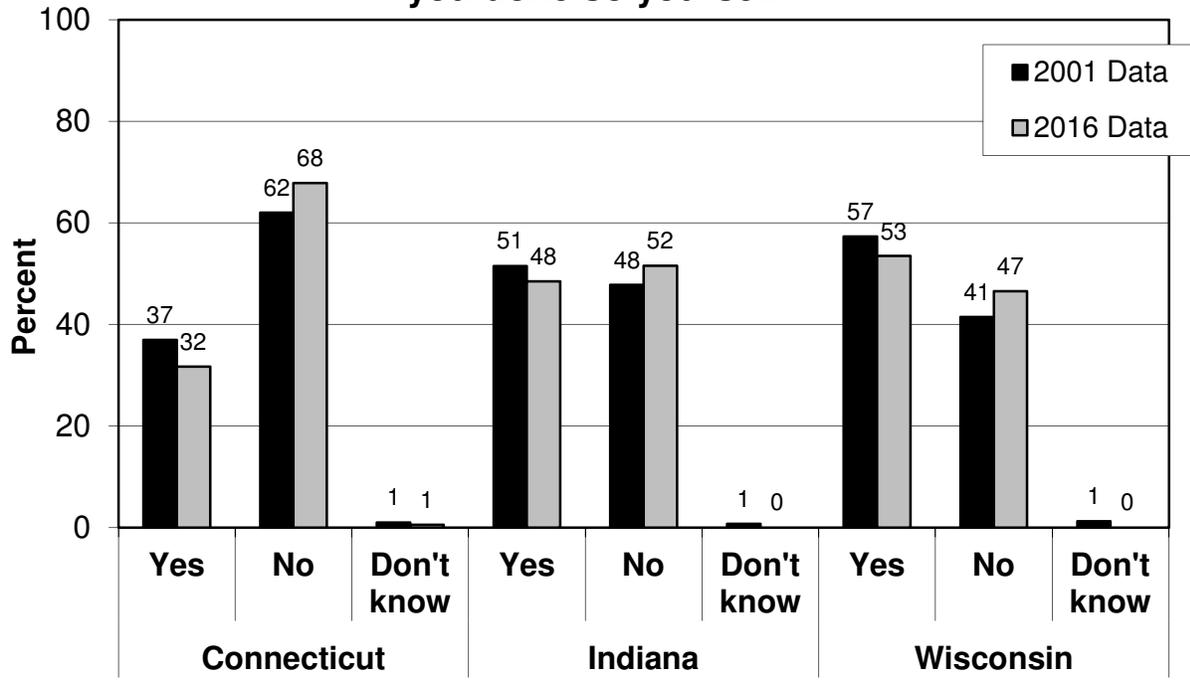
## RESIDENTS' FAMILIARITY WITH TRAPPERS

- About a third of residents from Connecticut (32%) and about half of residents from Indiana (48%) and Wisconsin (53%) say that they have ever known a trapper or someone who has trapped wild animals (or they have done so themselves).
  - A graph shows the relationship of these trappers to the respondent.

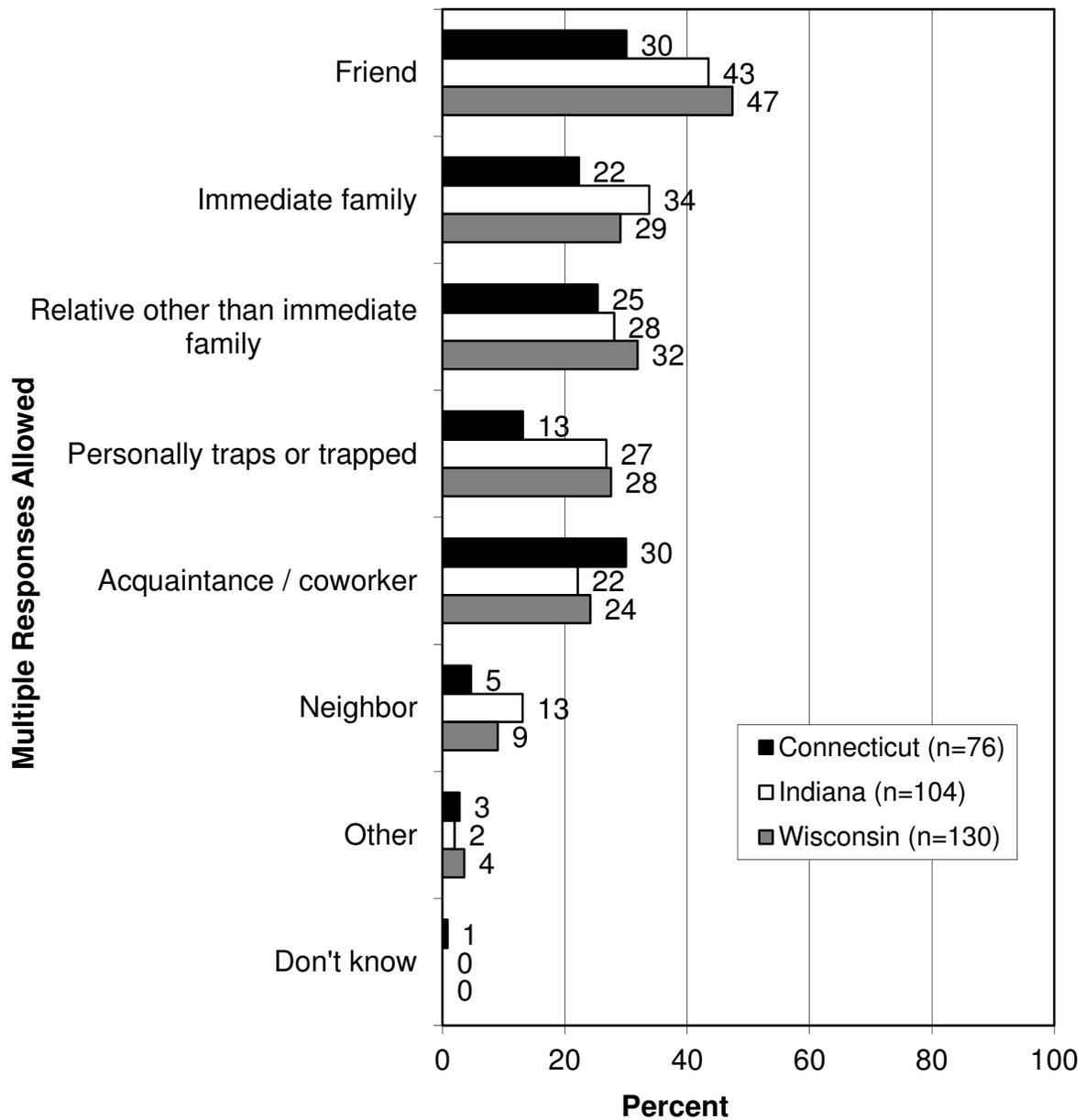
**Q65. Do you know, or have you ever known, anyone who is a trapper or has trapped wild animals, or have you done so yourself?**



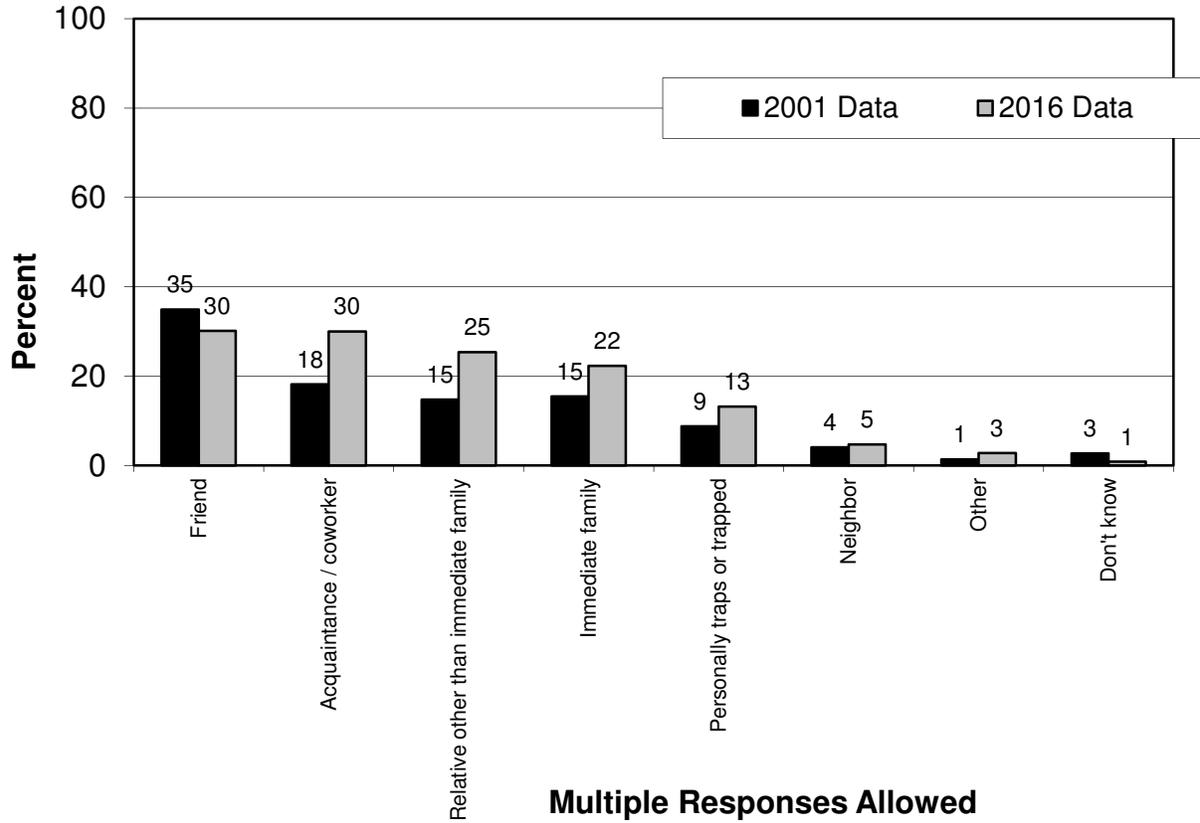
**Q65. Do you know, or have you ever known, anyone who is a trapper or has trapped wild animals, or have you done so yourself?**



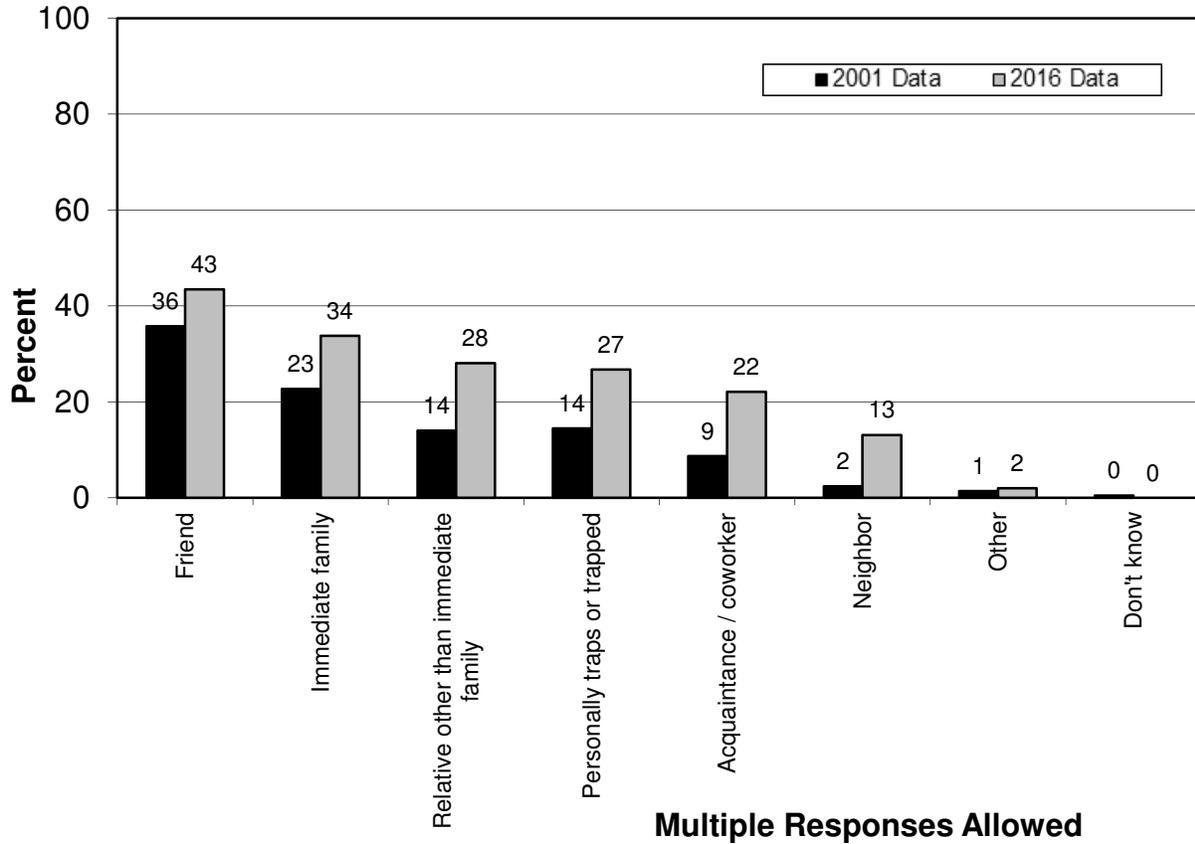
**Q68. What is your relationship to those you know who trap? (Asked of those who know or have known someone who traps.)**



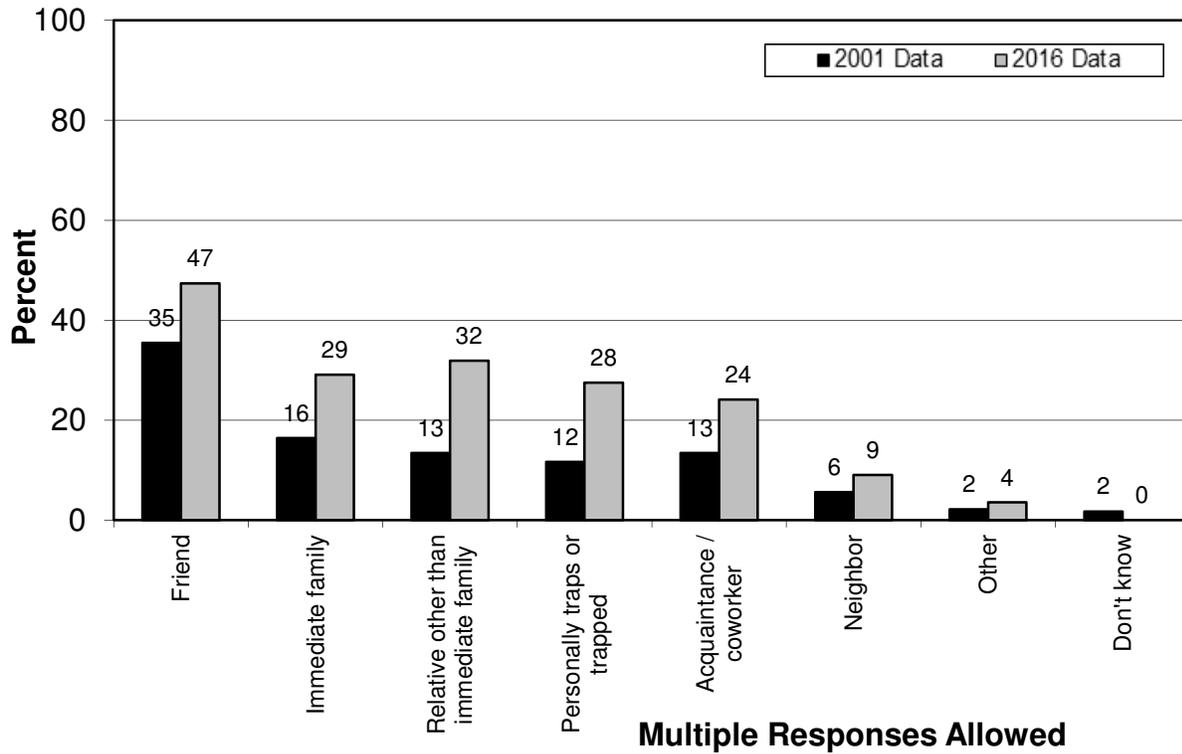
**Q68. What is your relationship to those you know who trap? (Asked of those who know or have known someone who traps.) (Connecticut)**



**Q68. What is your relationship to those you know who trap? (Asked of those who know or have known someone who traps.) (Indiana)**



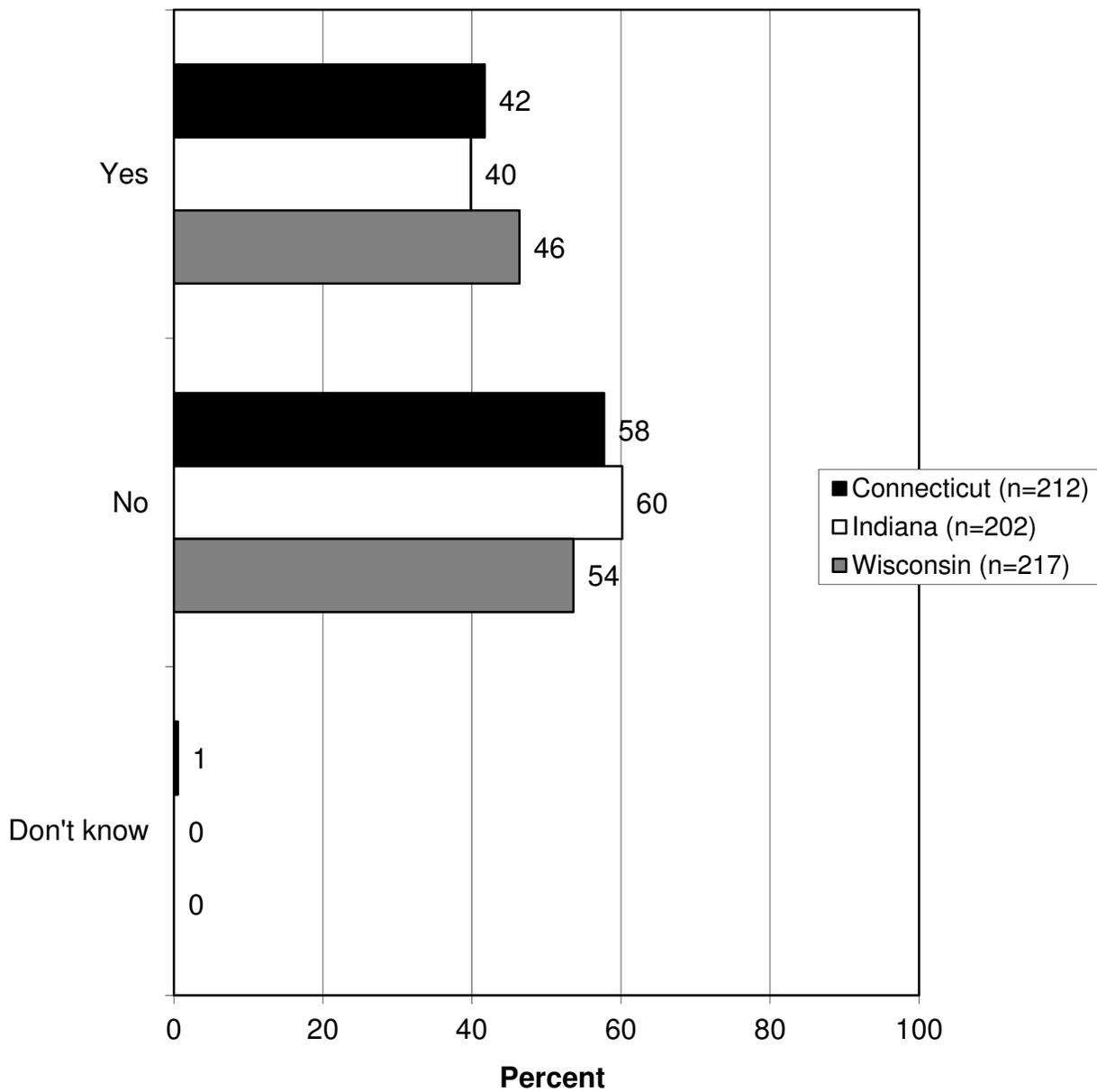
**Q68. What is your relationship to those you know who trap? (Asked of those who know or have known someone who traps.) (Wisconsin)**



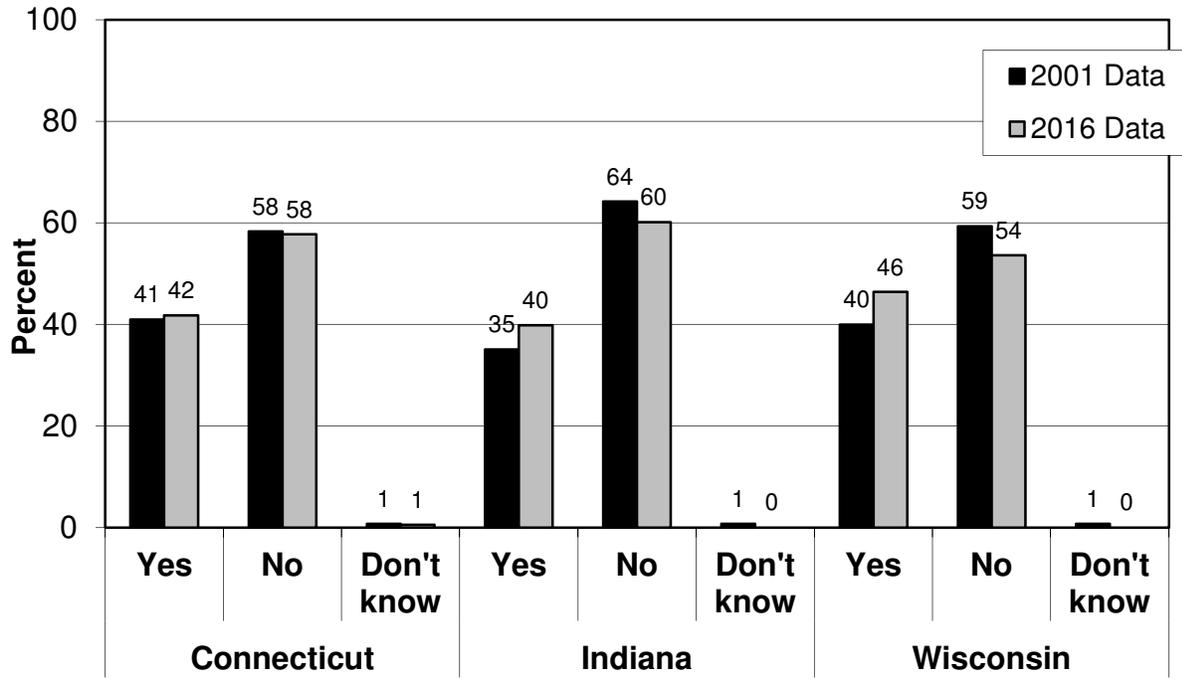
## HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICTS AND TRAPPING

- From 40% to 46% of residents of the three states say that they have had problems with any wild animals or birds within the past 2 years.
  - TRENDS for Q71: The trends analysis shows that Connecticut has no marked differences, and the slight differences in results in Indiana and Wisconsin are not statistically significant.
  - Of those who had problems, the rate of hiring anyone to remove the nuisance animal is nearly the same across all three states (10% to 12%). (Which means that from 4% to 5% of *all* residents paid for nuisance wildlife removal in the past 2 years.)
  
- Raccoon is the species that most commonly has caused problems in all three states. The ranking below that differs slightly from state to state, but other common species that cause problems are squirrel, deer, coyote, woodchuck/groundhog, opossum, rabbit, various bird species, skunk, chipmunk, and bear. (A graph is shown of all three states; this is followed by an individual graph for each state, ranked from most to least for each state.)
  - Types of problems are shown in a graph. Damage to gardens and getting into garbage led the list of problems reported in the survey.
  
- Large majorities of the three states support trapping as a way to solve nuisance animal problems: 65% of Connecticut residents, 74% of Indiana residents, and 78% of Wisconsin residents.
  - TRENDS for Q81: The trends analysis found that the greater overall support in Connecticut in 2016 compared to 2001 is statistically significant ( $p=0.014$ ), but the differences in overall support in Indiana and Wisconsin are not statistically significant.

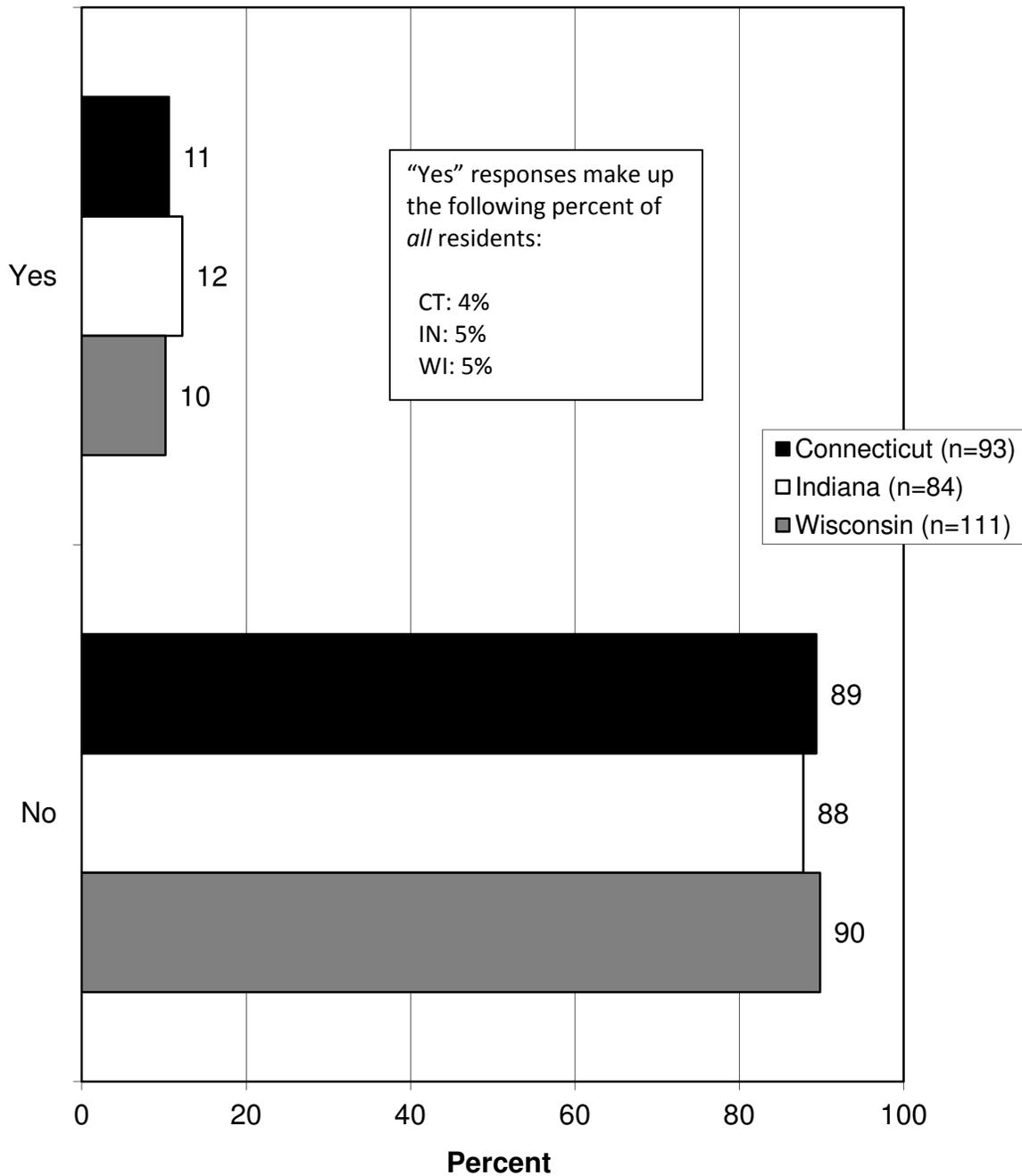
**Q71. Have you had any problems with any wild animals or birds within the past 2 years?**



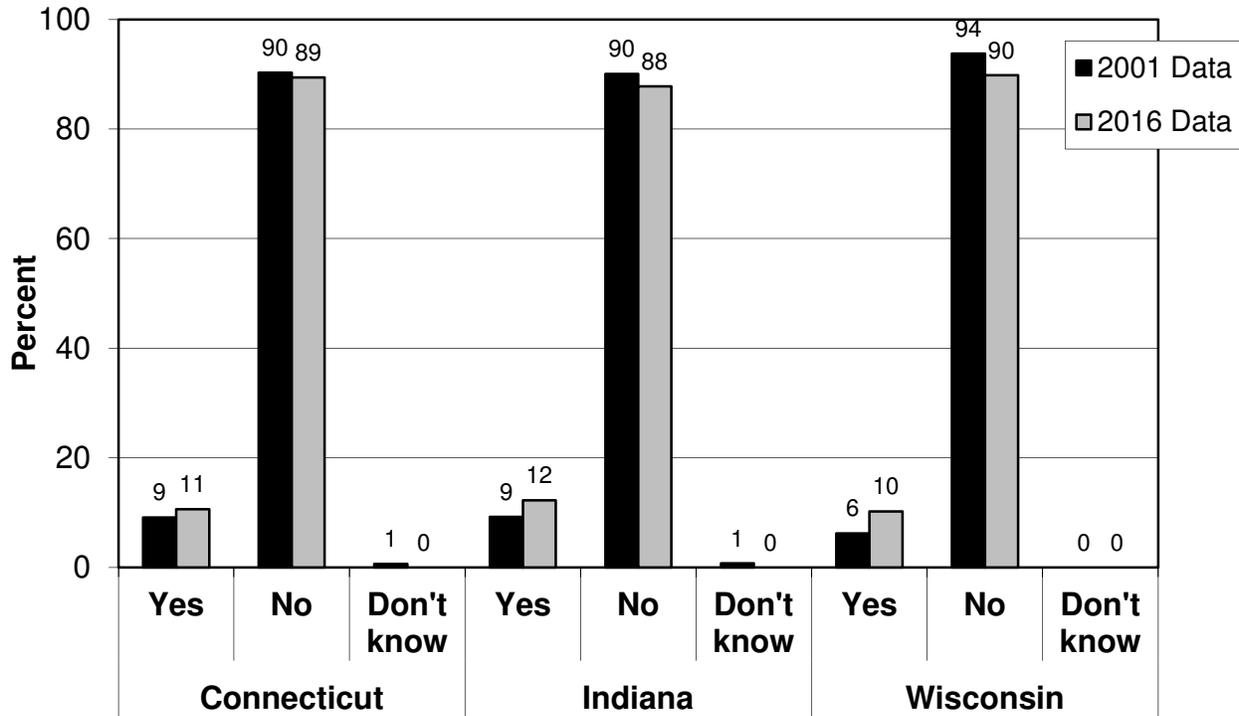
**Q71. Have you had any problems with any wild animals or birds within the past 2 years?**



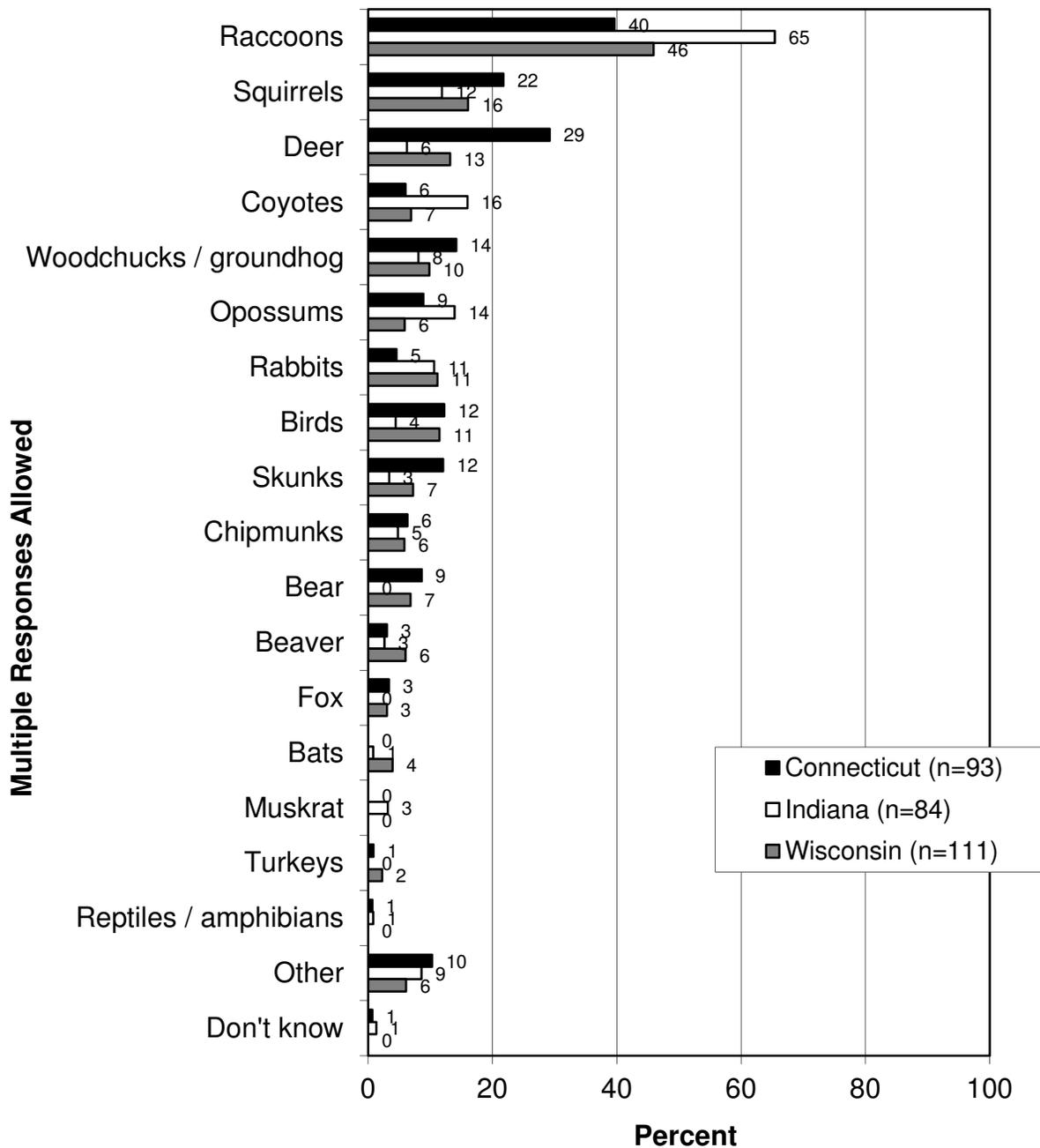
**Q80. Did you hire anyone to remove the nuisance animal? (Asked of those who had problems with wildlife in the past 2 years.)**



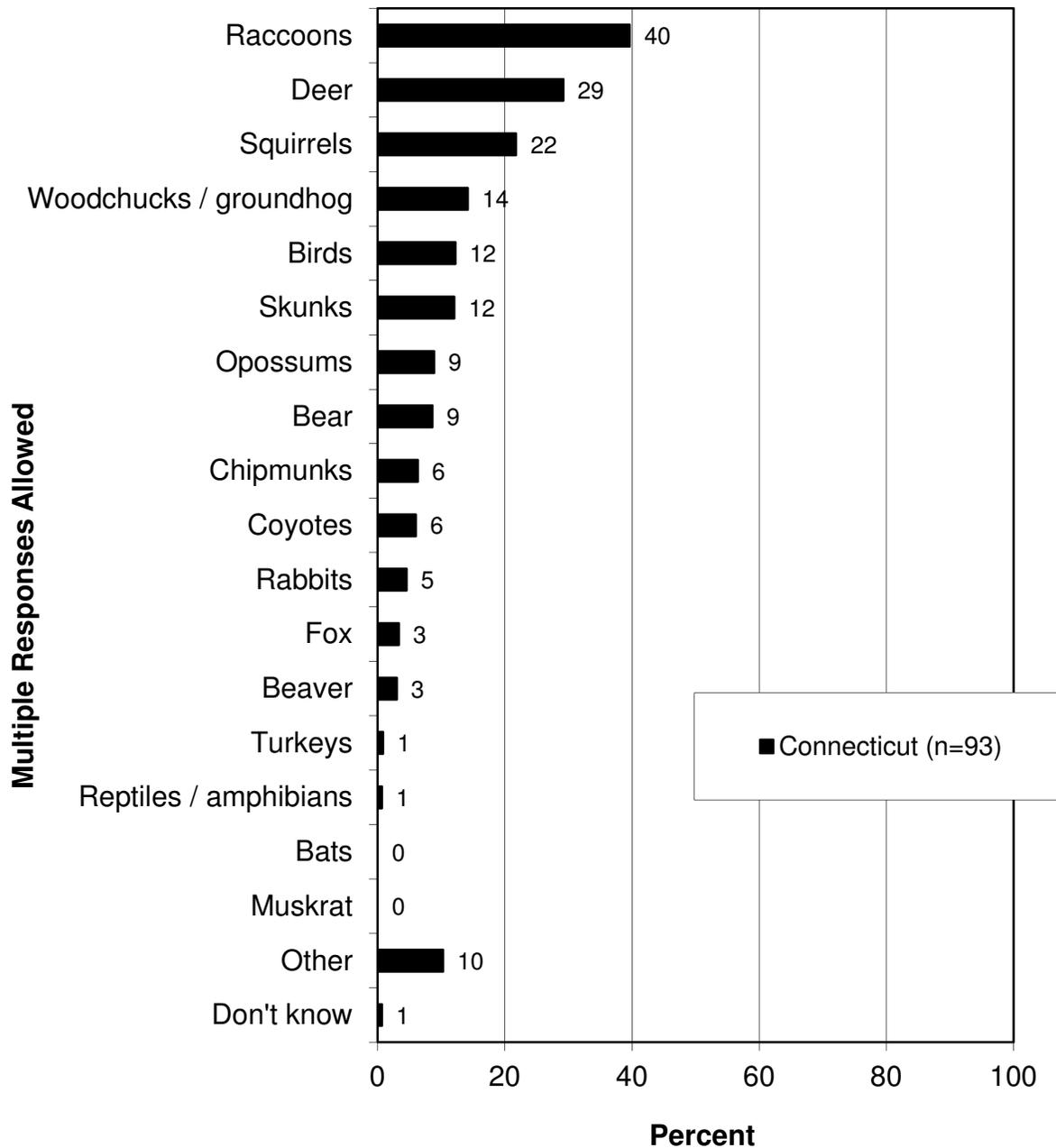
**Q80. Did you hire anyone to remove the nuisance animal? (Asked of those who had problems with wildlife in the past 2 years.)**



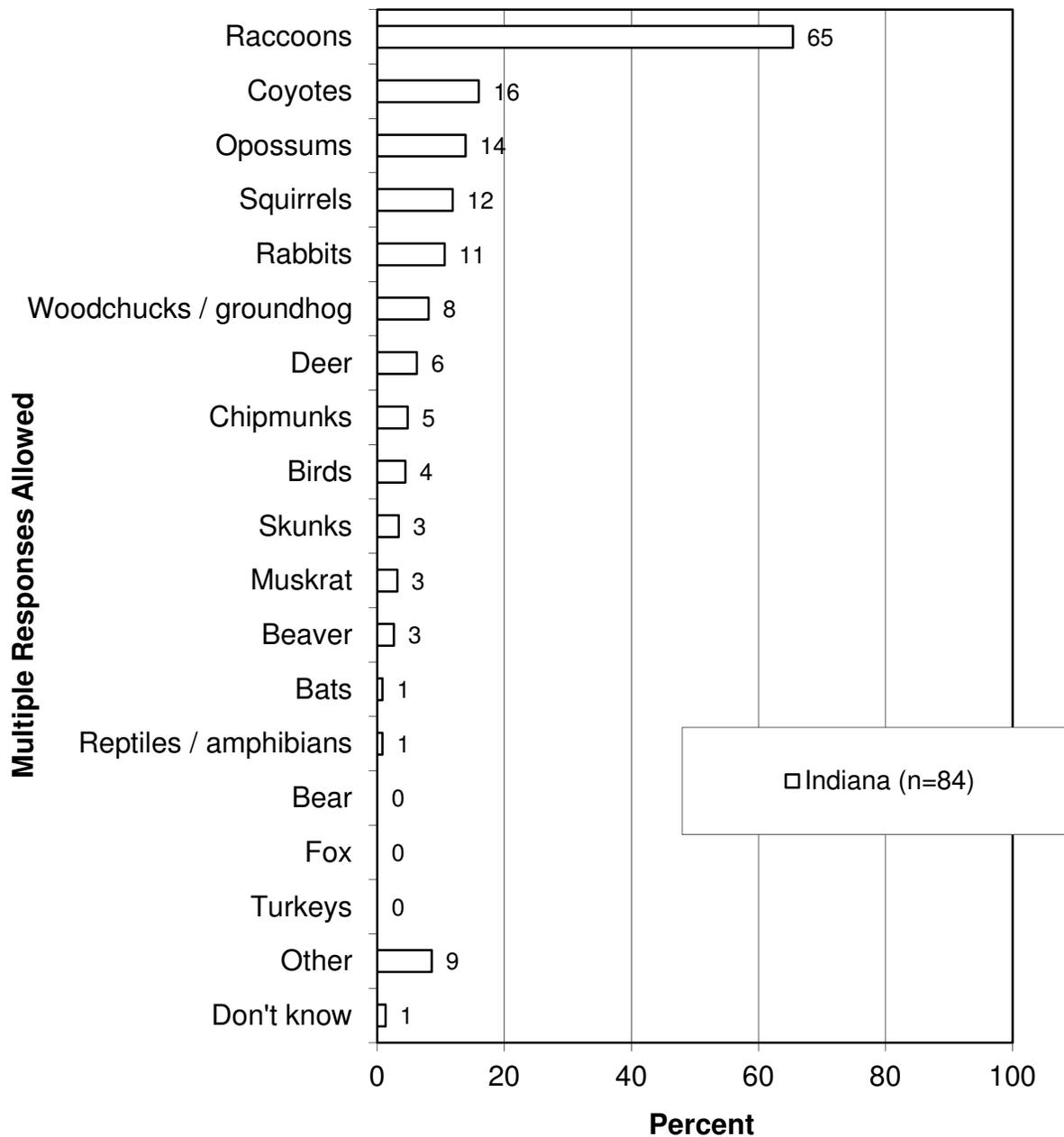
**Q74. Which wild animals have caused you problems? (Asked of those who had problems with wildlife in the past 2 years.) (Ranked by total of all three states.)**



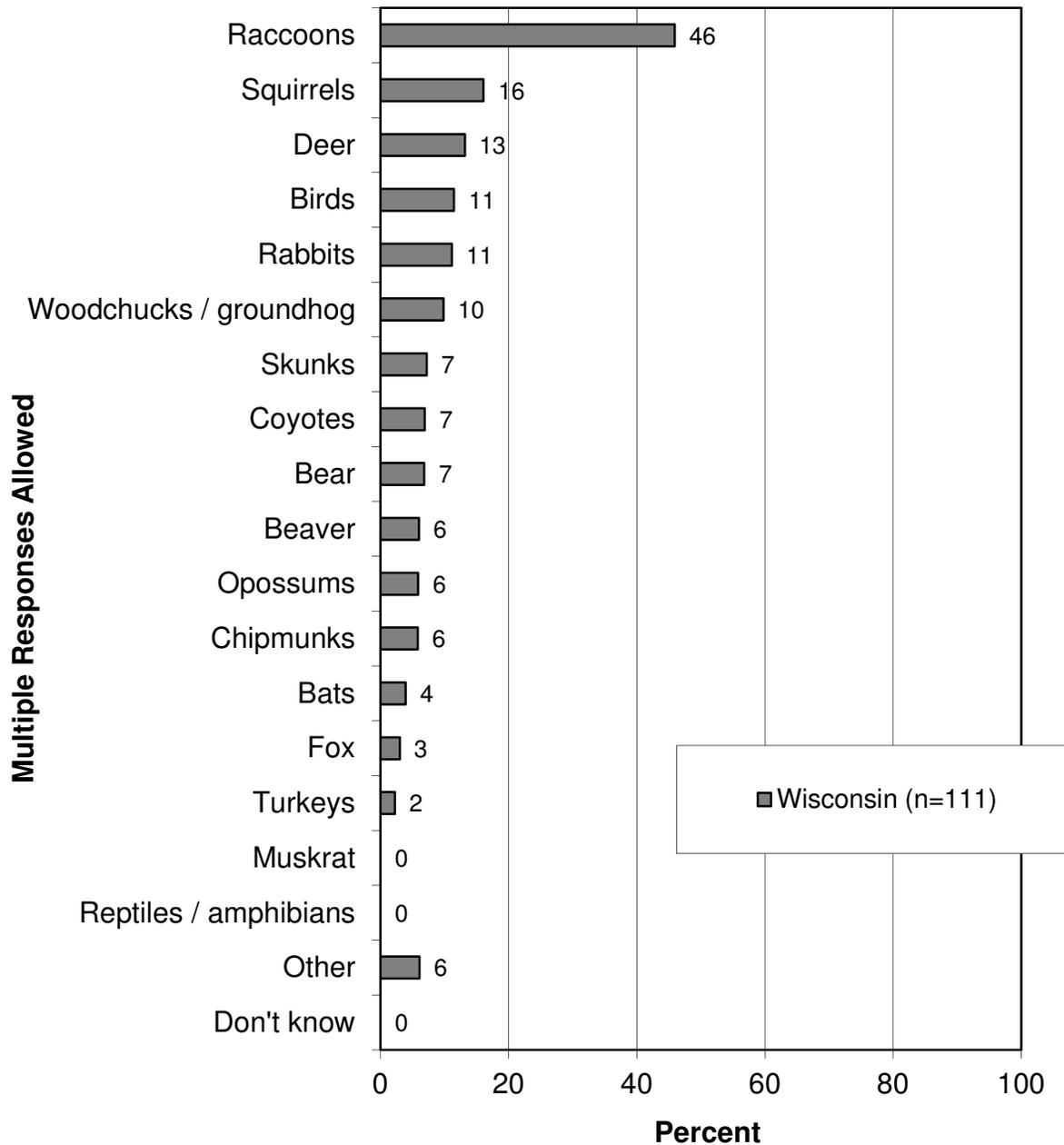
**Q74. Which wild animals have caused you problems? (Asked of those who had problems with wildlife in the past 2 years.)**



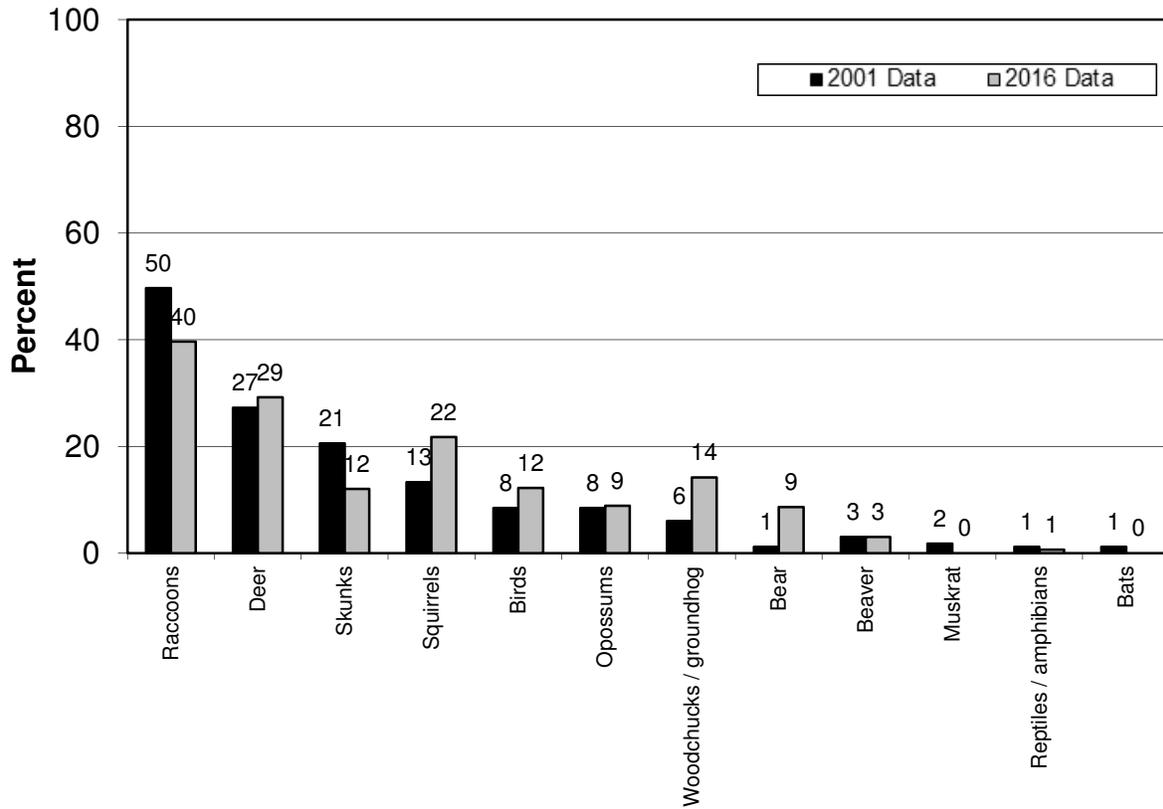
**Q74. Which wild animals have caused you problems? (Asked of those who had problems with wildlife in the past 2 years.)**



**Q74. Which wild animals have caused you problems? (Asked of those who had problems with wildlife in the past 2 years.)**

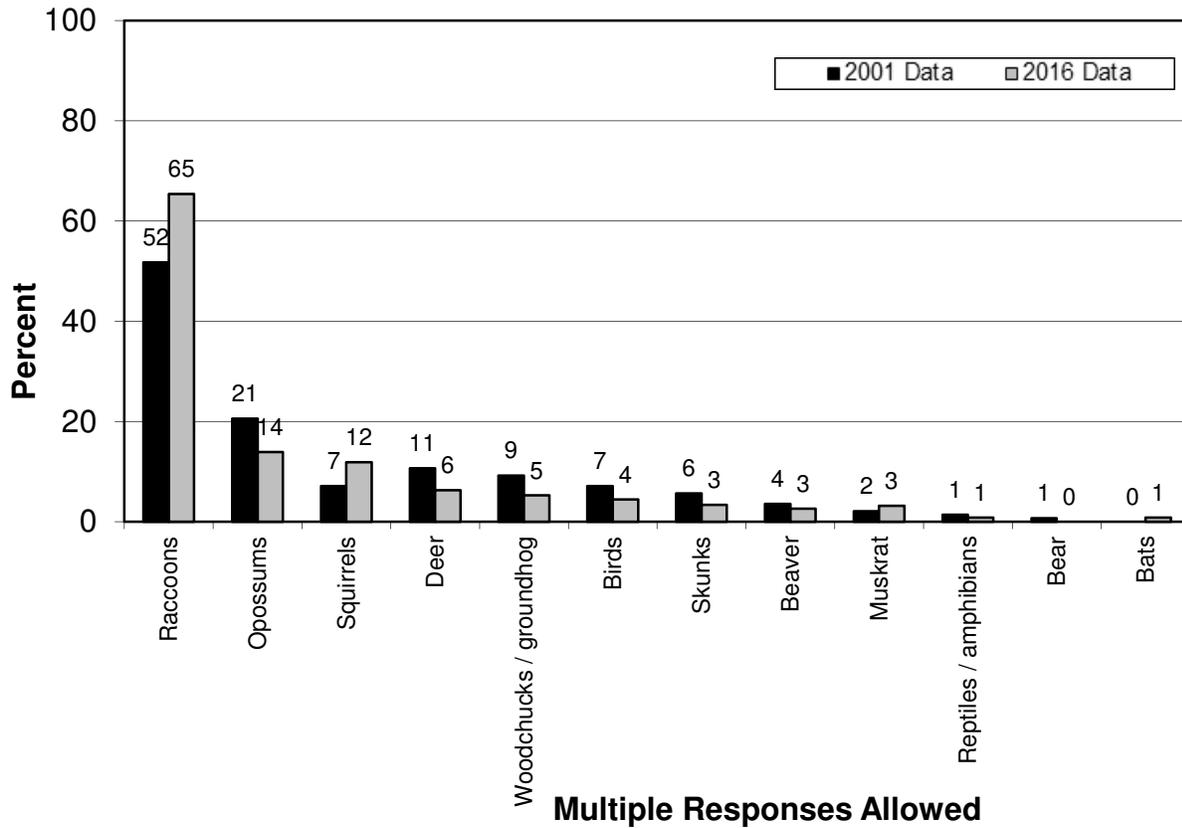


**Q74. Which wild animals have caused you problems?  
(Asked of those who had problems with wildlife in the  
past 2 years.) (Connecticut)**

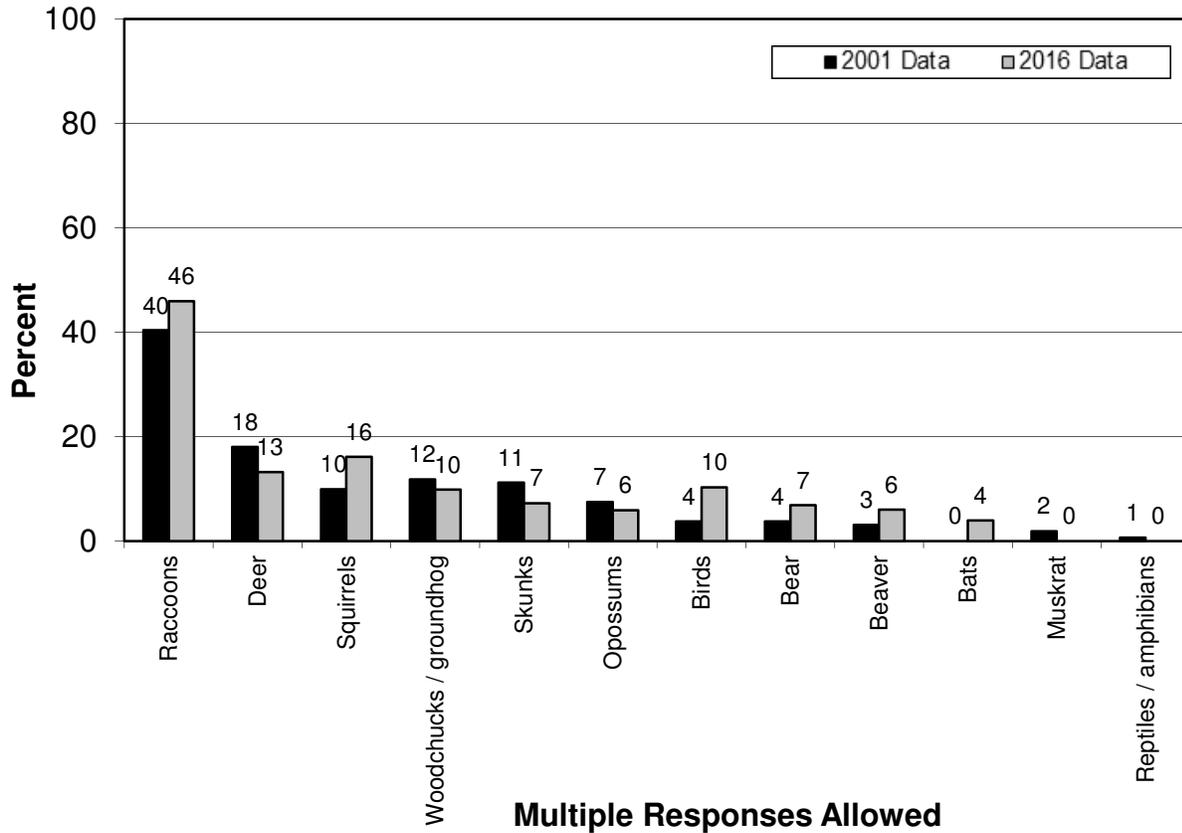


**Multiple Responses Allowed**

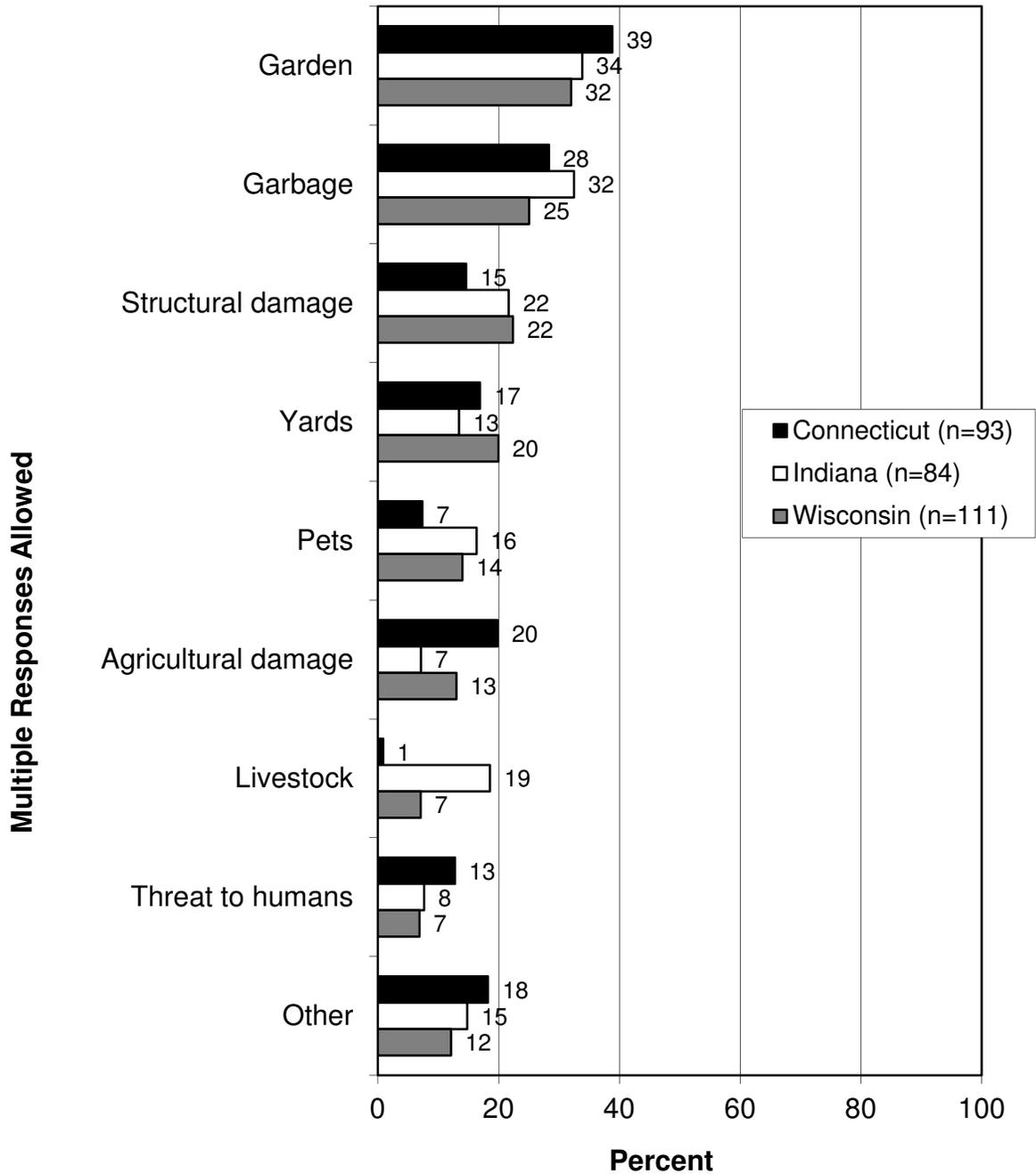
**Q74. Which wild animals have caused you problems?  
(Asked of those who had problems with wildlife in the  
past 2 years.) (Indiana)**



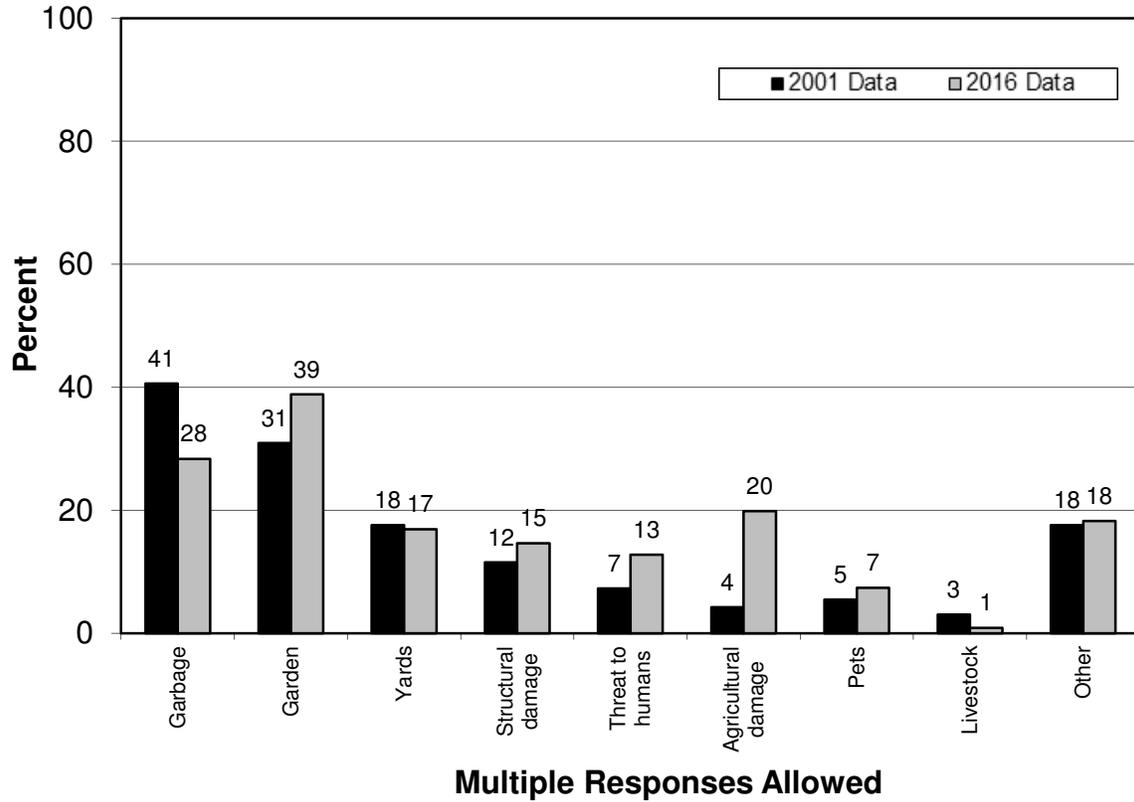
**Q74. Which wild animals have caused you problems?  
(Asked of those who had problems with wildlife in the  
past 2 years.) (Wisconsin)**



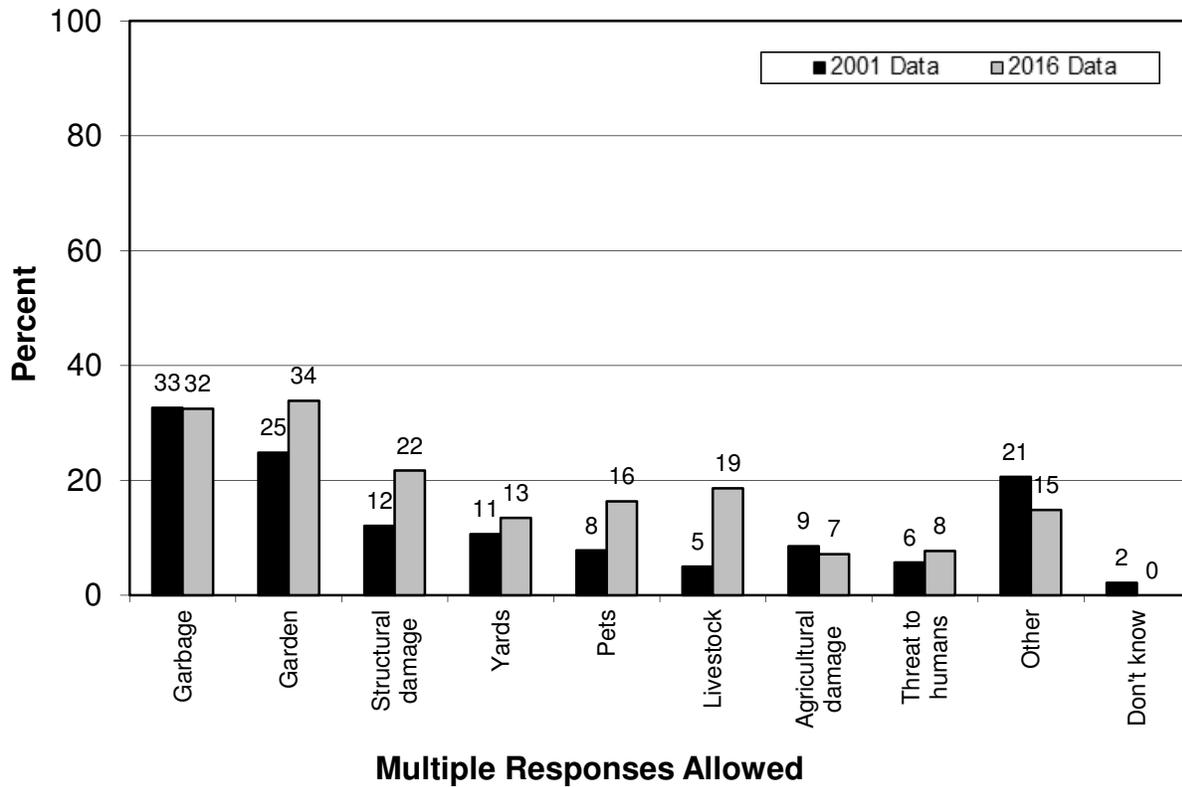
**Q78. What kind of problems did the wildlife cause? (Asked of those who had problems with wildlife in the past 2 years.)**



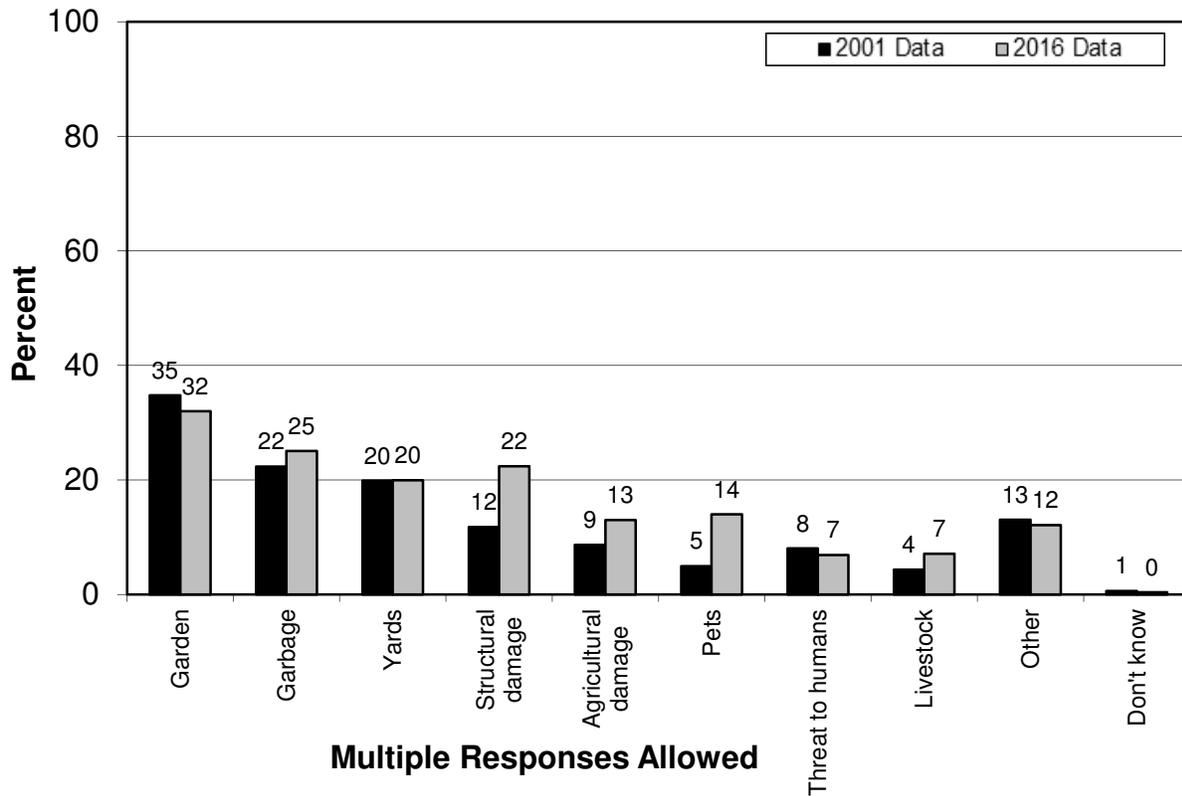
**Q78. What kind of problems did the wildlife cause?  
(Asked of those who had problems with wildlife in the  
past 2 years.) (Connecticut)**



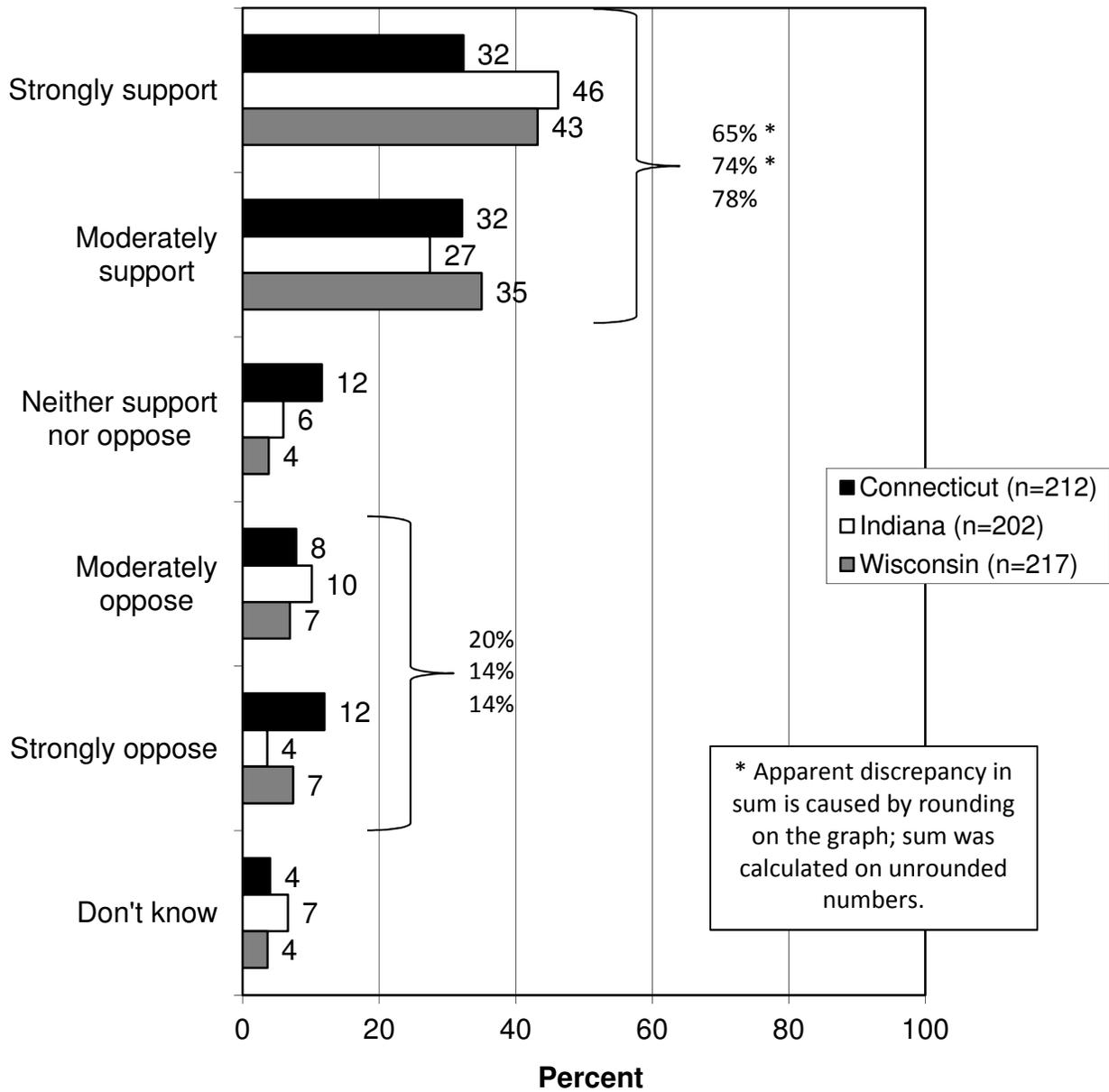
**Q78. What kind of problems did the wildlife cause?  
(Asked of those who had problems with wildlife in the  
past 2 years.) (Indiana)**



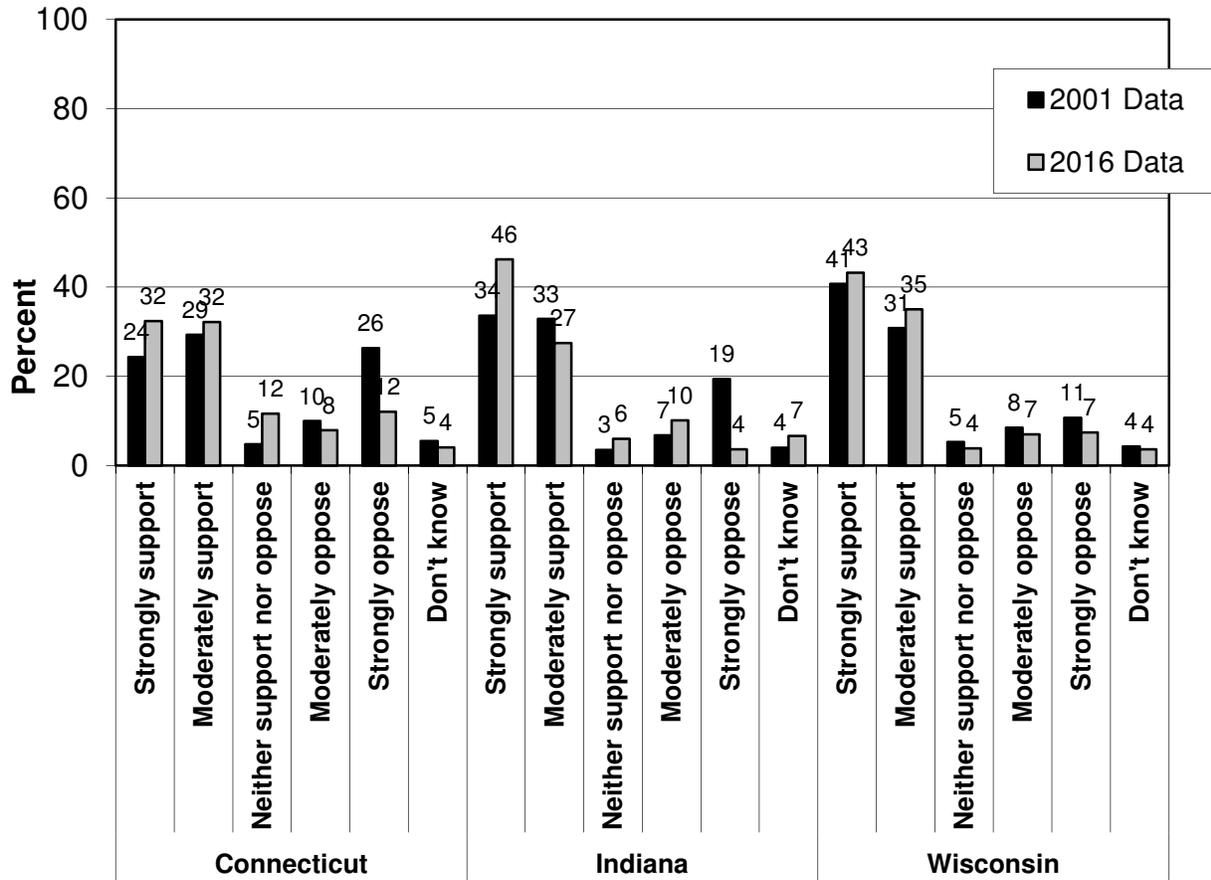
**Q78. What kind of problems did the wildlife cause?  
(Asked of those who had problems with wildlife in the  
past 2 years.) (Wisconsin)**



**Q81. Do you support or oppose trapping as a way to solve nuisance animal problems?**



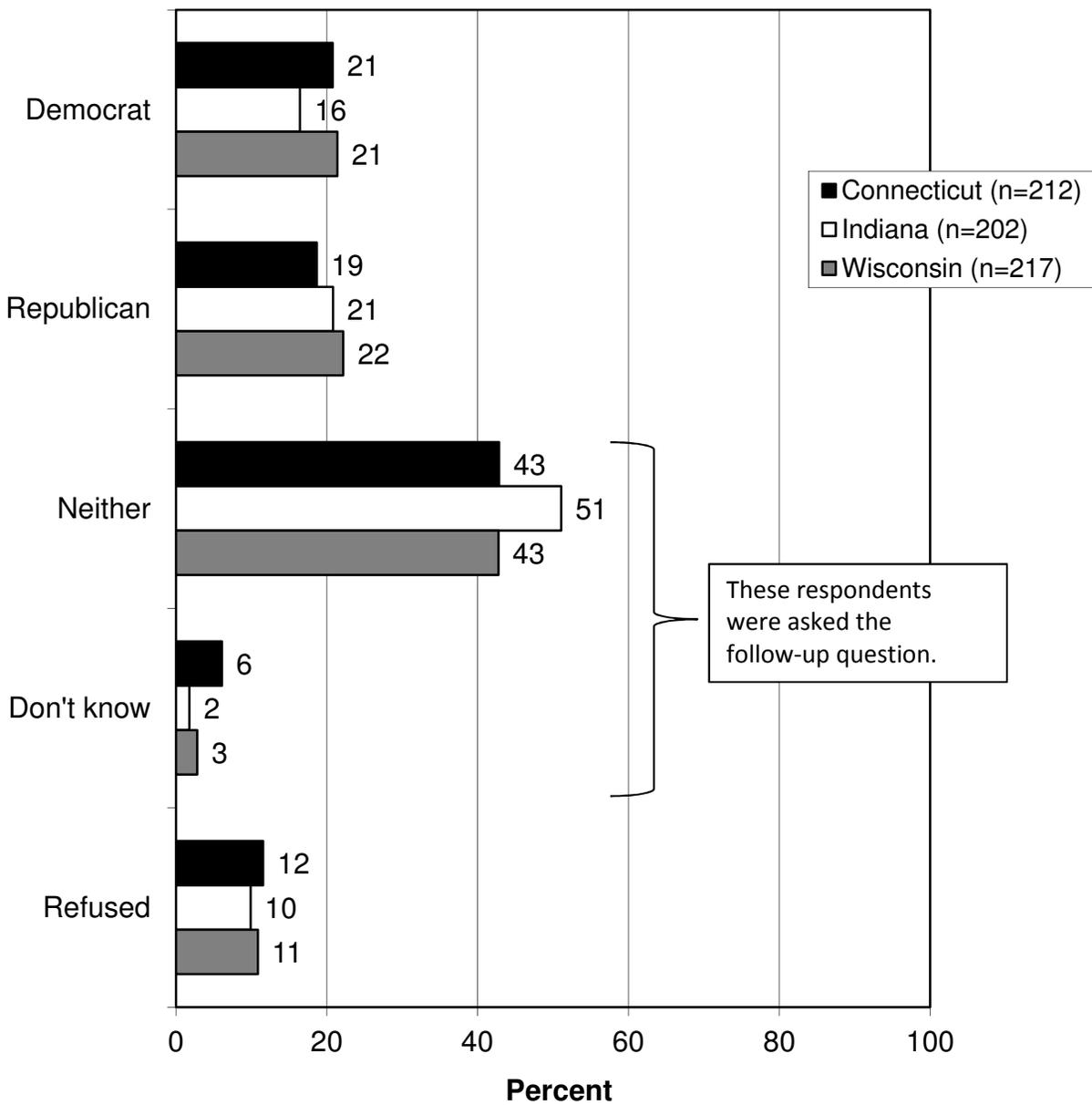
### Q81. Do you support or oppose trapping as a way to solve nuisance animal problems?



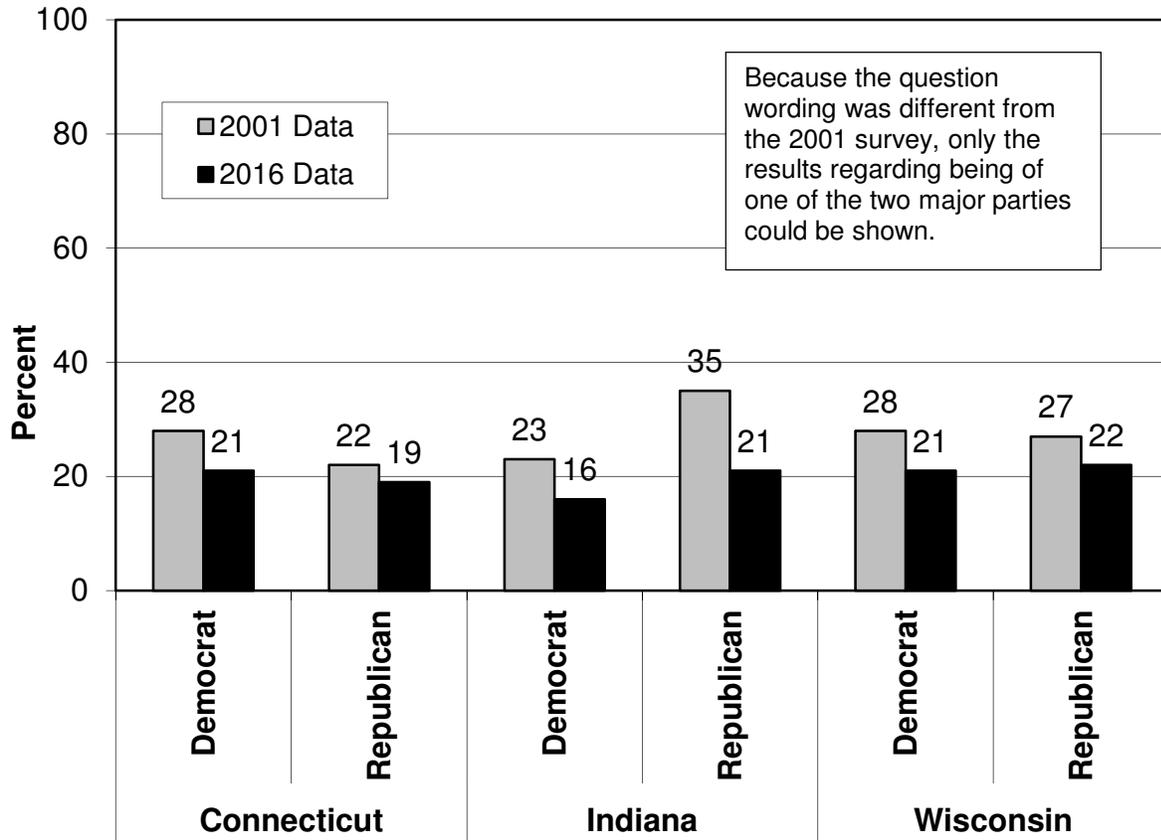
## **POLITICAL LEANINGS AND VOTING BEHAVIORS**

- Party affiliation and political leanings are shown; a majority of residents of all three states do not claim an affiliation with either the Democratic Party or the Republican Party.
  - TRENDS for Q99: The trends analysis shows a drop across all three states in the percentages saying that they are Democrat or Republican when comparing 2001 and 2016 survey results—in other words, both parties lost a share of residents in the states in 2016. (Note that 2016 is the date of the survey, but the survey was administered prior to the actual 2016 election, although the campaigning for that election was ongoing during the survey.)
  
- About two-thirds voted in the last Presidential election (2012): 66% of Connecticut residents, 63% of Indiana residents, and 70% of Wisconsin residents.
  - The results regarding the 2015 election are also shown.

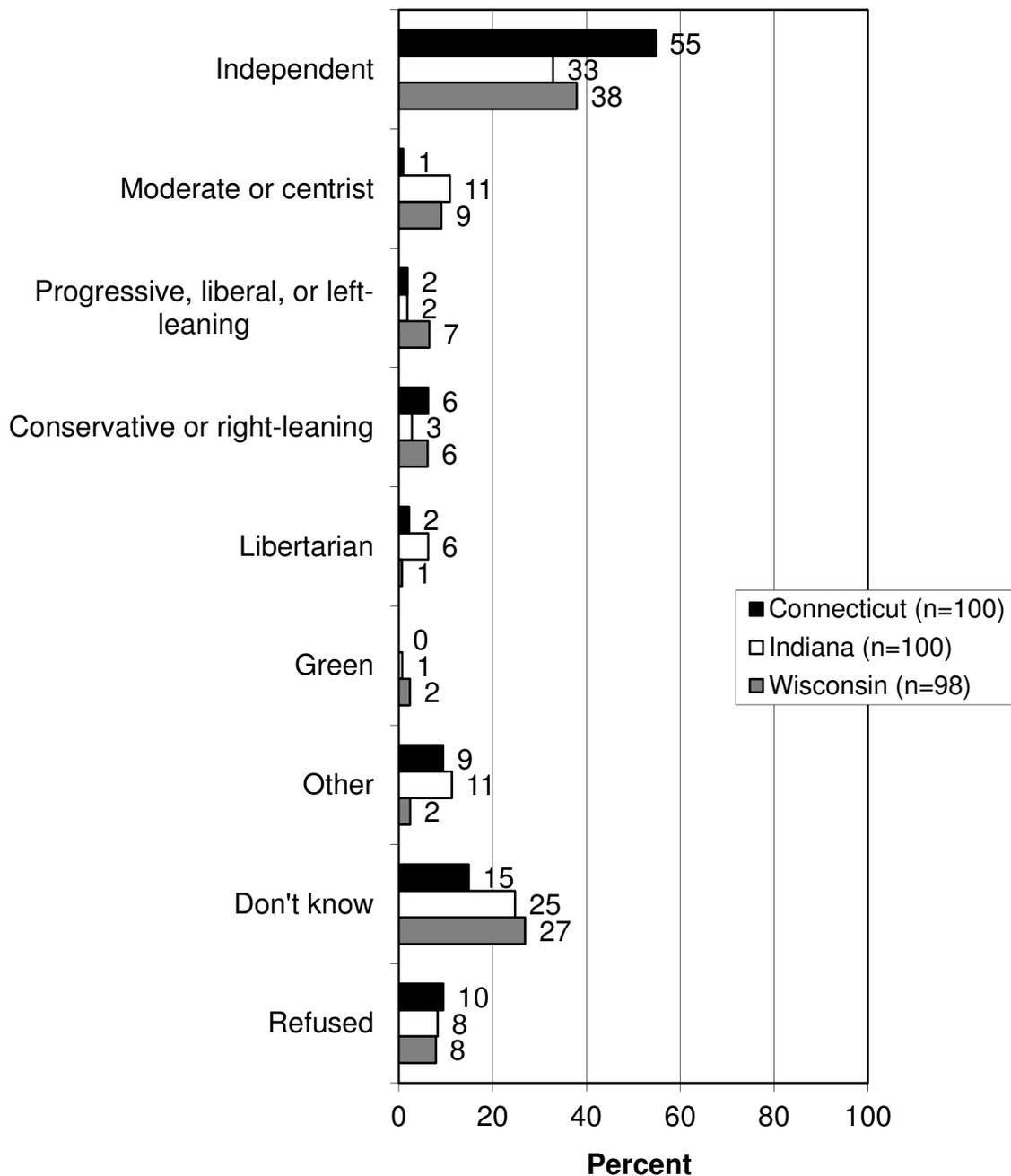
### Q99. Do you consider yourself to be a Democrat, a Republican, or neither?



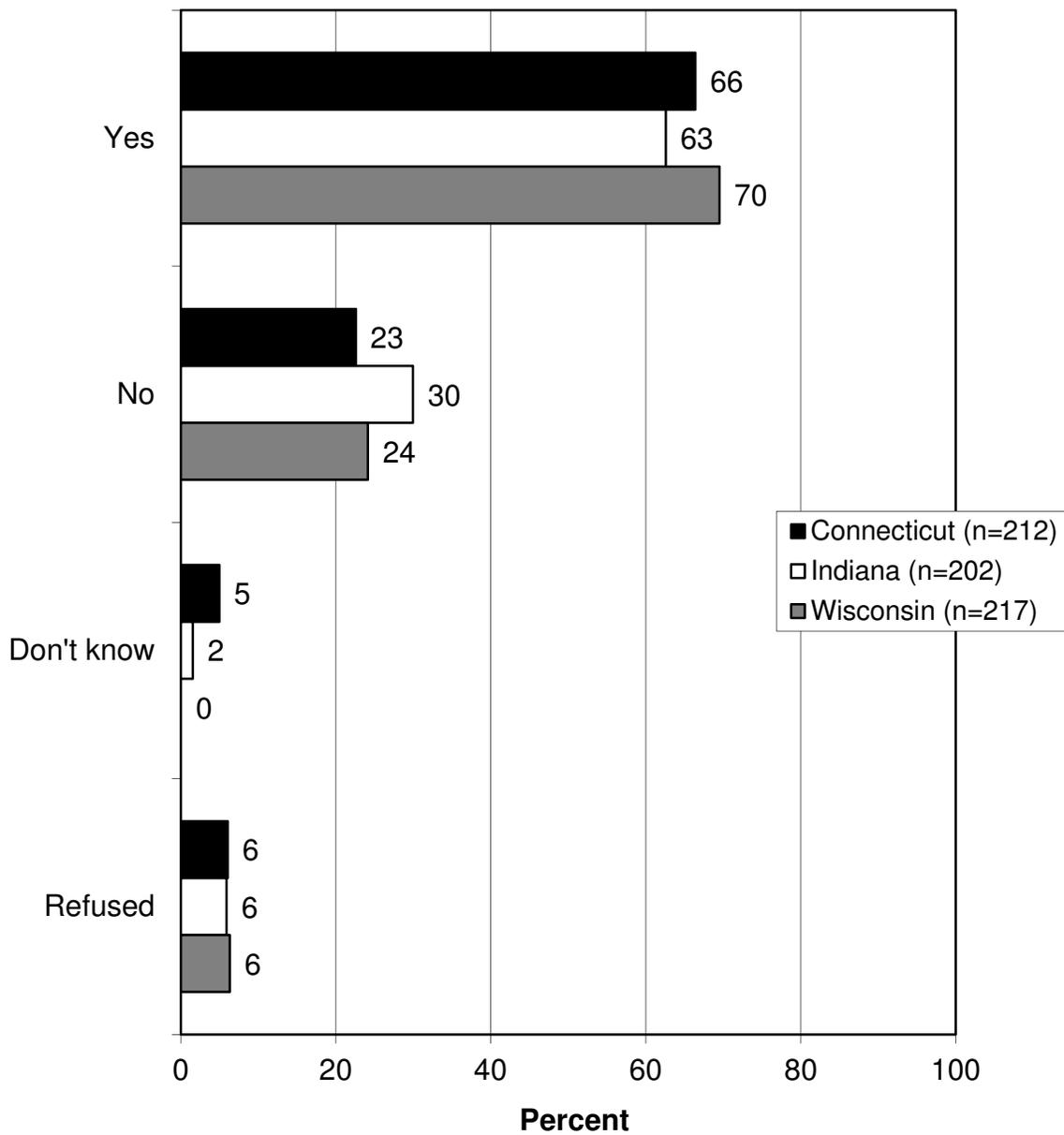
### Q99. Percentage who consider themselves to be a Democrat or a Republican.



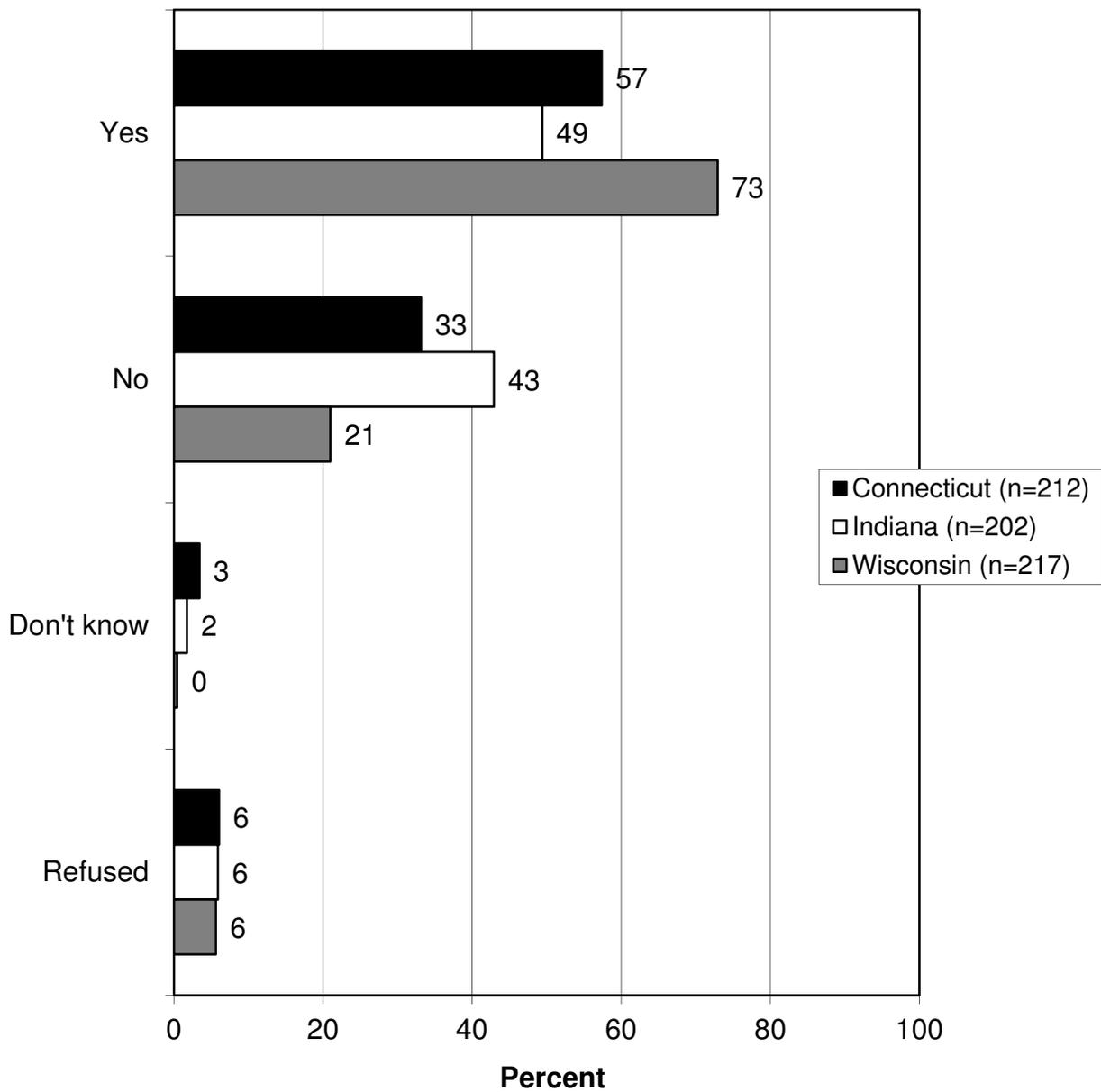
**Q100. Briefly, how would you describe yourself politically? (Asked of those who do not consider themselves to be a Democrat or Republican.)**



### Q103. Did you vote in the most recent Presidential election, in November of 2012?



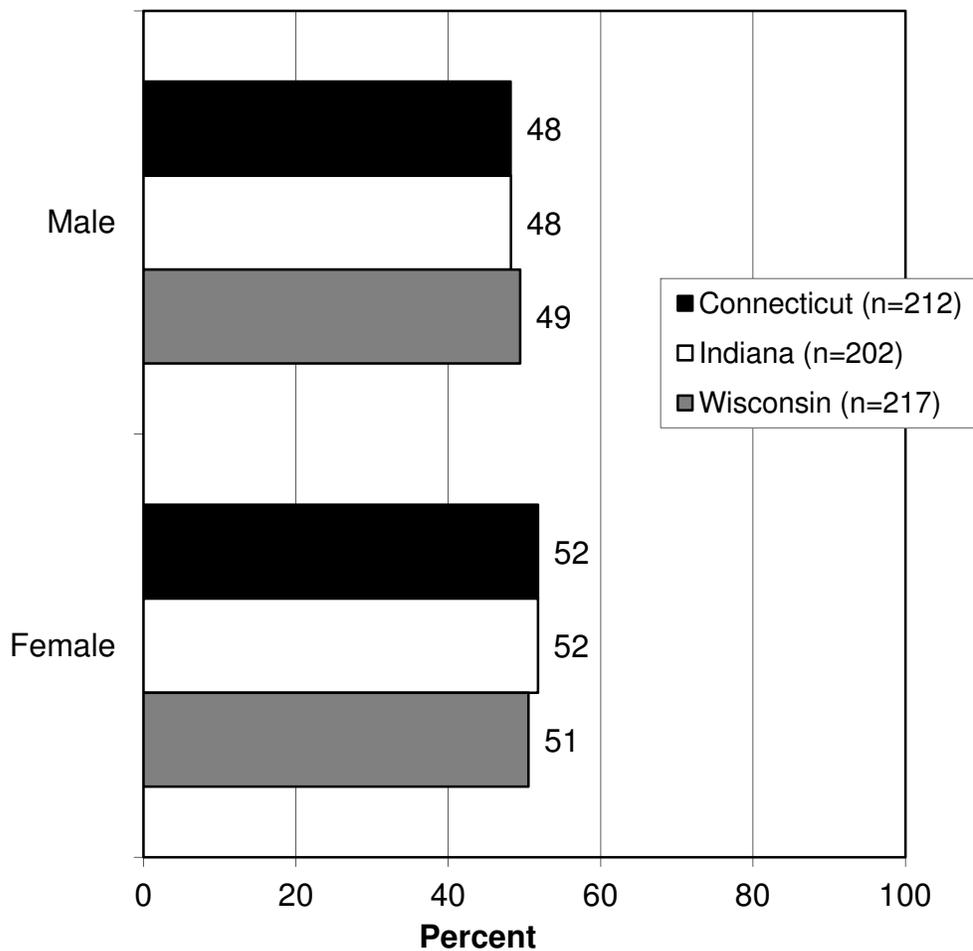
**Q102. Did you vote in the most recent election,  
in November of 2015?**



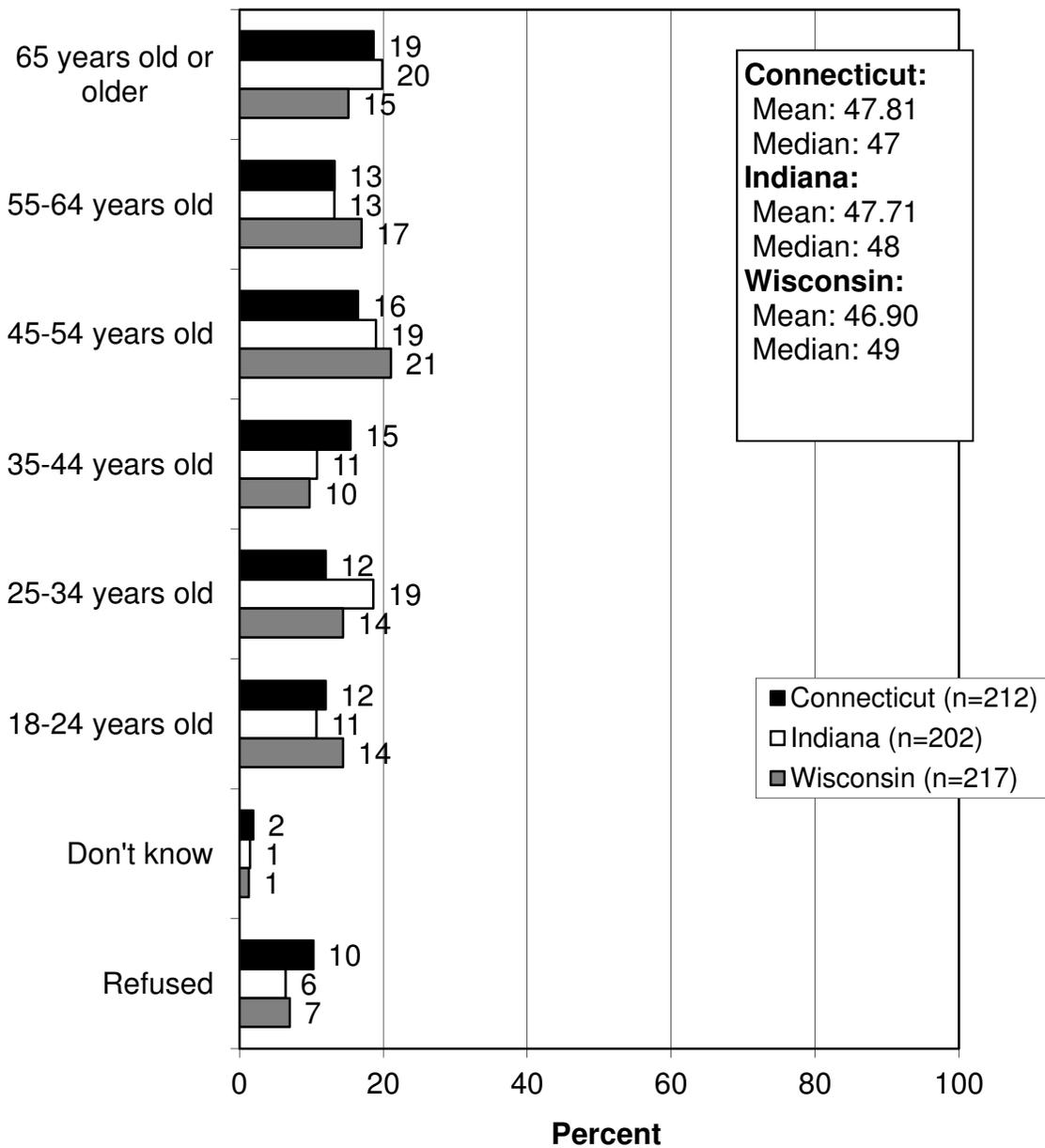
## DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

- Demographic data gathered include gender, age, ethnicity, education, income, and residence (on the rural-urban continuum). The latter graph also has trends shown.

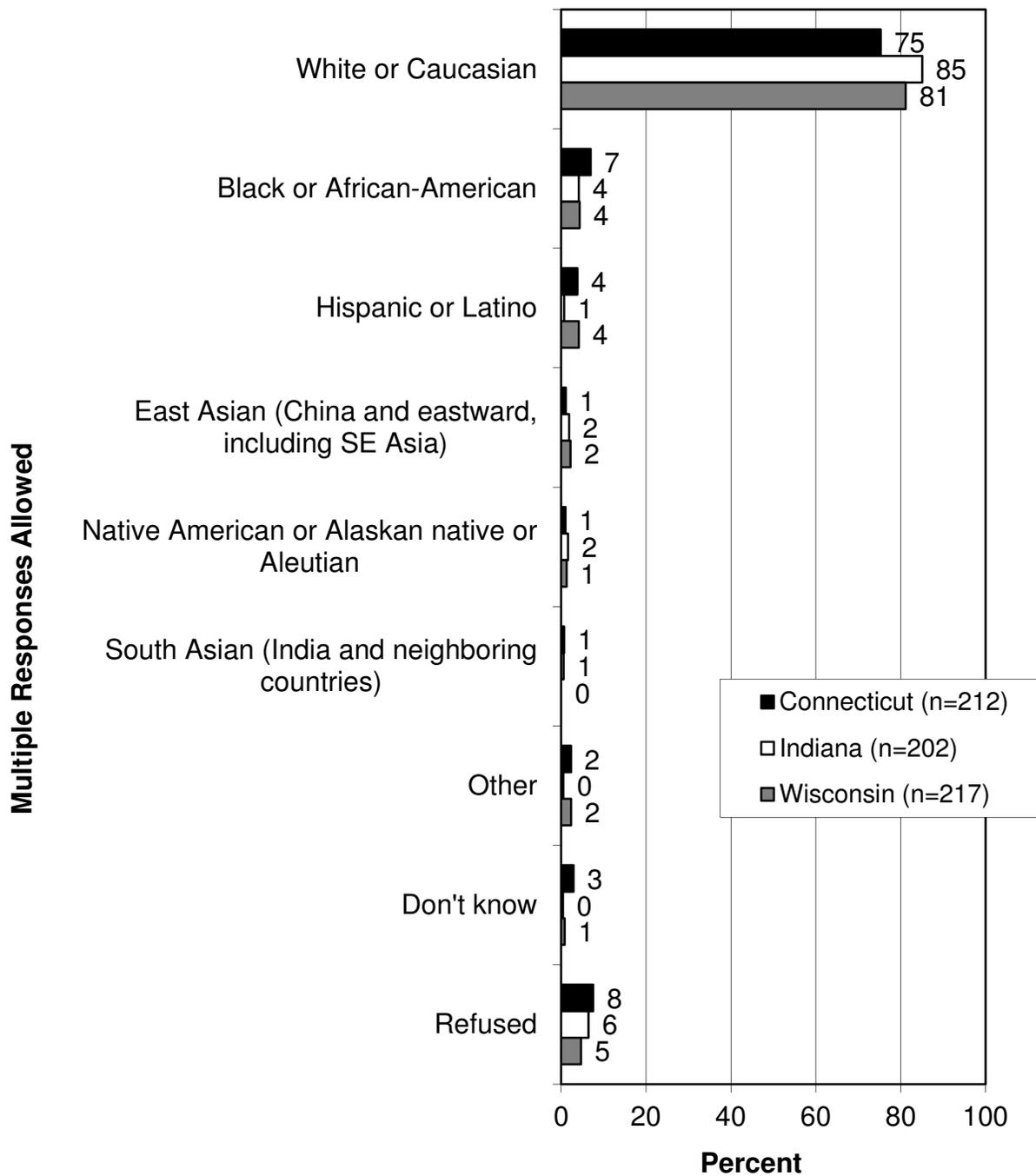
### Q110. Respondent's gender (observed by interviewer, not asked).



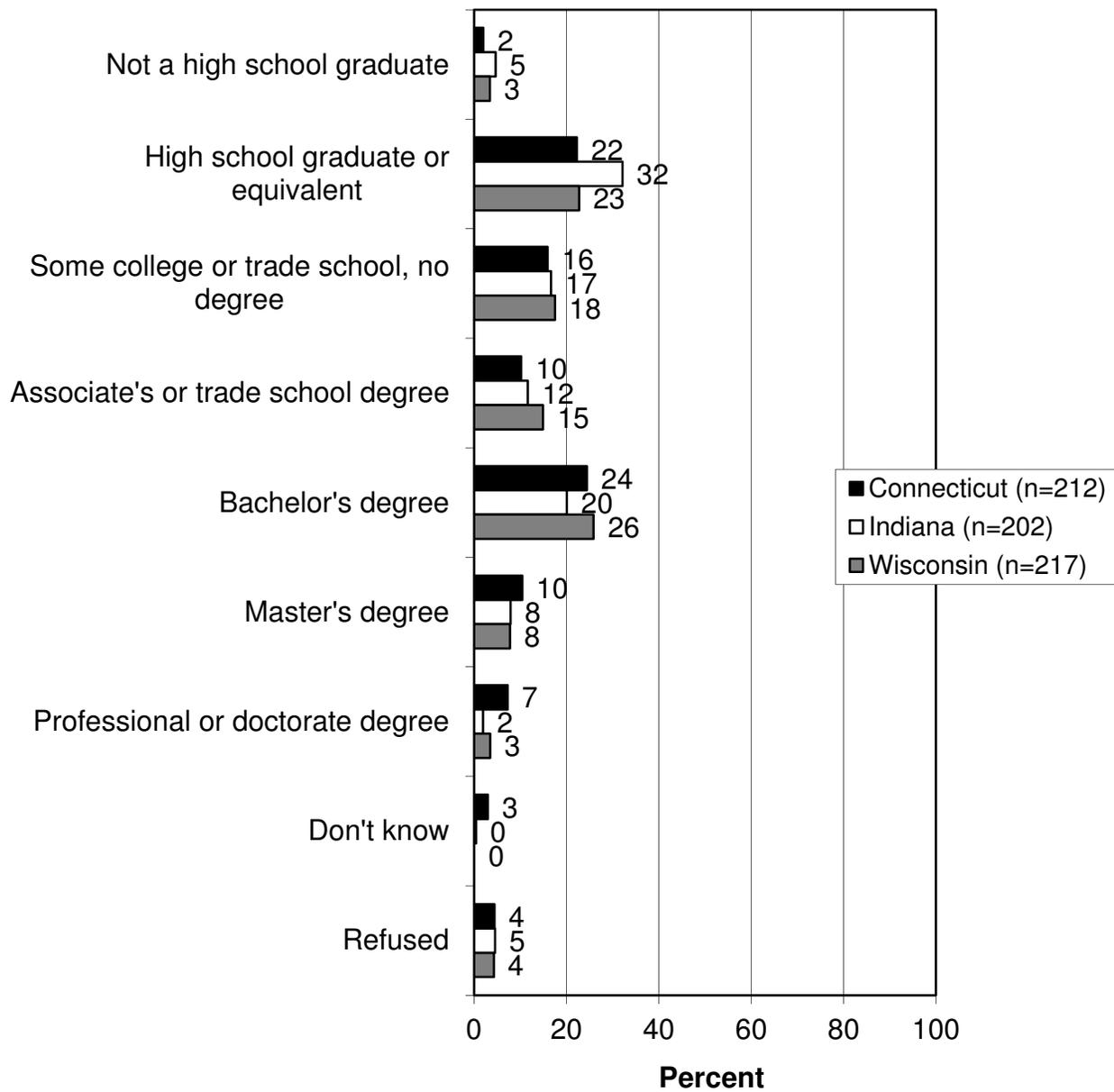
### Q104. May I ask your age?



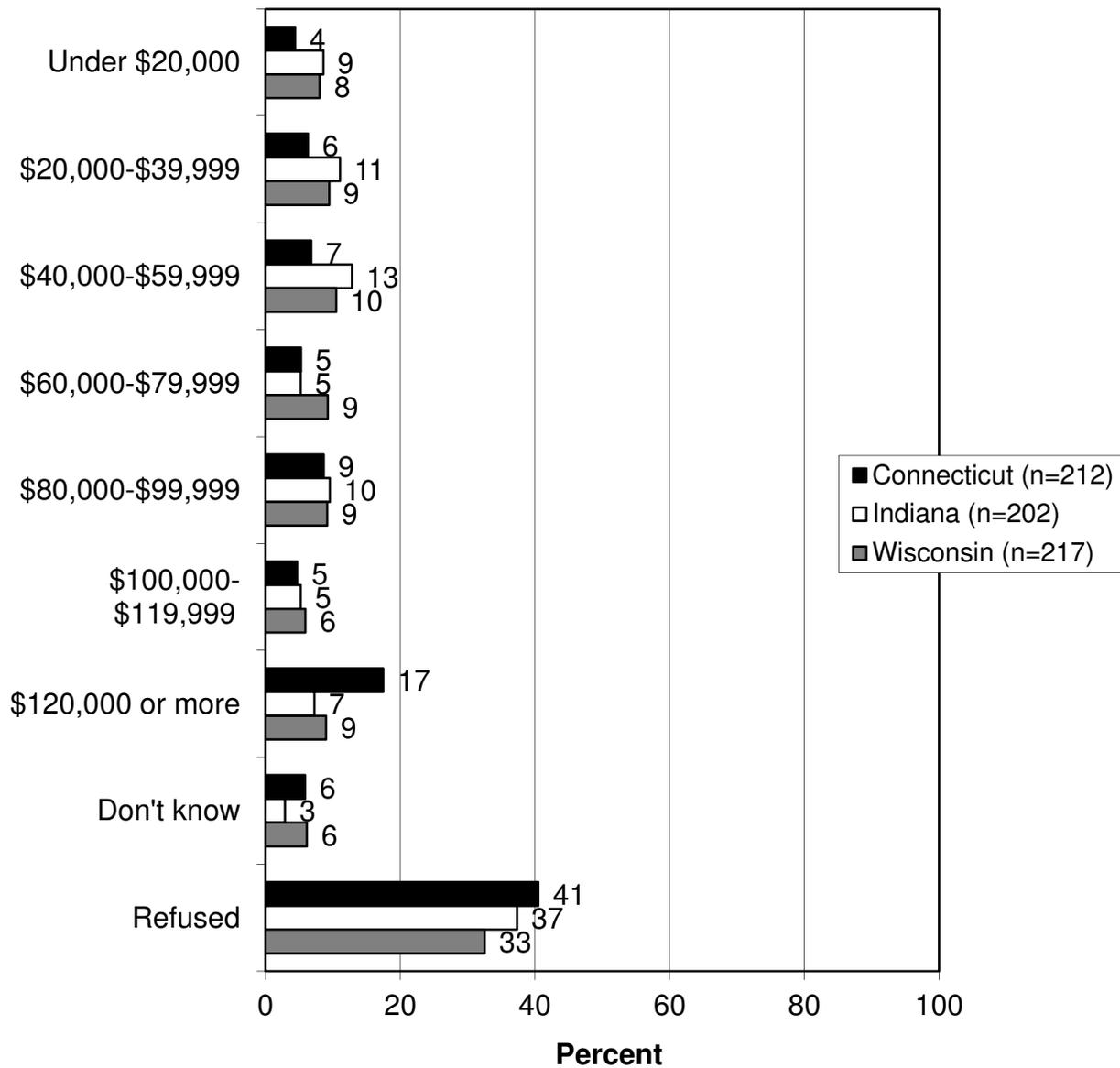
**Q97. What races or ethnic backgrounds do you consider yourself? Please mention all that apply.**



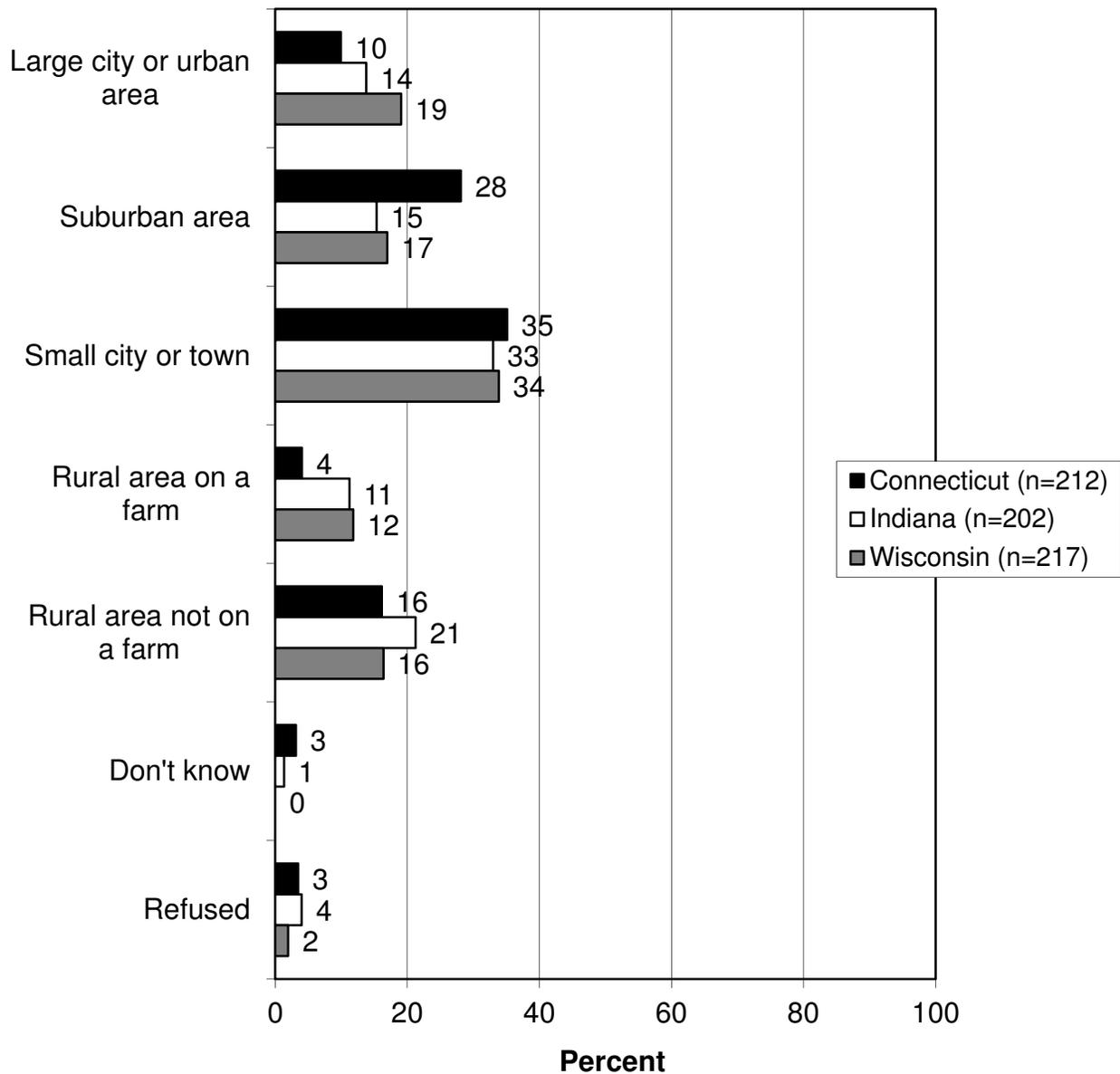
### Q93. What is the highest level of education you have completed?



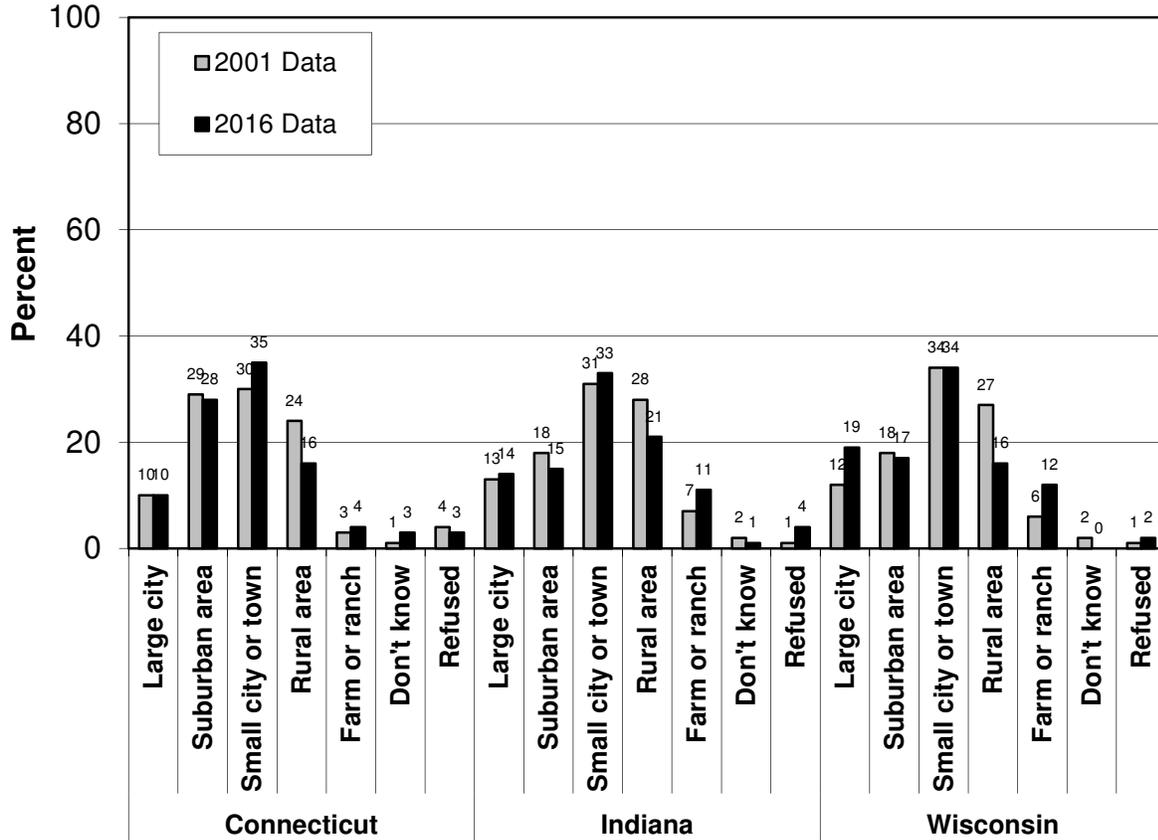
**Q94. Which of these categories best describes your total household income before taxes last year?**



**Q92. Do you consider your place of residence to be a large city or urban area, a suburban area, a small city or town, a rural area on a farm, or a rural area not on a farm?**



**Q92. Do you consider your place of residence to be a large city or urban area, a suburban area, a small city or town, a rural area on a farm, or a rural area not on a farm?**



## APPENDIX A: SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Note: Question numbers that are skipped are error handlers and computation codes that are not necessary for anyone reviewing the survey instrument; they were removed to improve the legibility of the survey instrument. Any codes for survey flow and skip patterns are included so that the reader knows who was asked each question. The survey used the actual name of the state and the state fish and wildlife agency in each question, as indicated by [STATE] and [AGENCY] in brackets.

### AFWA Public Attitudes Toward Trapping Survey

4. Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_. I'm calling to ask your opinions about wildlife management in your state through a grant made possible by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. We are not selling anything or asking for donations, and your answers are entirely confidential. Do you have some time to help us out?

7. Are you at least 18 years old? [SCREENER: NO IS OUT OF SURVEY]

9. Just to confirm, you are a resident of... (READ STATE FROM CALLSHEET) Is this correct?  
[NOT THE CORRECT STATE: OUT OF SURVEY. THIS ALSO ASSIGNS THE NAME OF THE STATE IN ANY QUESTION THAT USES THE NAME OF THE STATE IN THE WORDING.]

11. STATE AGENCY NAME [THIS ASSIGNS STATE AGENCY NAME FOR ANY QUESTION THAT USES THE AGENCY NAME.]

2. Connecticut Dept. of Energy and Environmental Protection  
 3. Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources, Division of Fish and Wildlife  
 4. Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources  
 COMPUTE #9

13. Are you aware that people participate in trapping in [STATE]?

2. Yes  
 3. No  
 4. Don't know

14. Are you aware that trapping is regulated by the State of [STATE]?

(READ THIS: Regulated means that the state requires participants to buy licenses and limits how, when, what kind and how many animals can be legally trapped.)

2. Yes  
 3. No  
 4. Don't know

15. The [AGENCY] is the state agency responsible for regulating and managing trapping in [STATE].

16. Before this survey, would you say you were very familiar, somewhat familiar or not at all familiar that the [AGENCY] regulates and manages trapping in [STATE]?

2. Very familiar  
 3. Somewhat familiar  
 4. Not at all familiar  
 5. Don't know

17. Overall, how would you rate the [AGENCY] in regulating and managing trapping in [STATE]? Would you say excellent, good, fair, or poor?

2. Excellent  
 3. Good  
 4. Fair  
 5. Poor  
 6. Don't know

18. Would you say you are very confident, somewhat confident, or not at all confident that the [AGENCY] is properly managing the state's wildlife?

2. Very confident  
 3. Somewhat confident  
 4. Not at all confident  
 5. Don't know

19. In general, how would you rate the [AGENCY]'s performance with incorporating the public's wants and needs into the regulation and management of trapping in [STATE]? Would you say excellent, good, fair, or poor?

- 2. Excellent
- 3. Good
- 4. Fair
- 5. Poor
- 6. Don't know

20. How much have you heard about trapping in [STATE] in the past 12 months? Would you say you have heard a lot, a little or nothing at all?

- 2. A lot
- 3. A little
- 4. Nothing at all
- 5. Don't know

23. Within the past year, do you recall seeing or hearing any advertising, information, or news coverage that showed positive things about trapping? If yes, what were they?

(DO NOT READ LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. No, I haven't seen or heard anything
  - 2. Trapping is humane/doesn't cause undue pain to animals
  - 3. Trapping helps control wildlife populations
  - 4. Trapping provides recreation
  - 5. Trapping provides food, clothing, or shelter
  - 6. Trapping reduces habitat destruction
  - 7. Trapping reduces damage to crops and gardens
  - 8. Trapping is an honest living
  - 9. Trapping is used for biological study
  - 10. Trapping is used to capture & relocate wild animals
  - 11. When animals are trapped the whole animal is usually utilized
  - 12. Other [CAPTURED AT Q24]
  - 13. Don't know
- IF (#23 @ 1) GO TO #31

27. And where did you see or hear positive things about trapping?

(DO NOT READ LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. Direct mail
- 2. Television - News program
- 3. Television - Nature show
- 4. Newspaper
- 5. Magazine
- 6. Friend/family/word of mouth
- 7. Hunting/fishing club or organization
- 8. Pamphlet/brochure
- 9. Radio
- 10. State Parks/Wildlife Management Areas
- 11. Internet/WWW
- 12. Game Warden/Park Ranger
- 13. Other [CAPTURED AT Q28]
- 14. Don't know

31. Within the past year, do you recall seeing or hearing any advertising, information, or news coverage that showed negative things about trapping? If yes, what were they?

(DO NOT READ LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. No, I haven't seen or heard anything
  - 2. Trapping is inhumane/causes undue pain to animals
  - 3. Trapping is harmful to wildlife populations
  - 4. Trapping is not an honest living
  - 5. Trapping just for fun
  - 6. Trapping isn't necessary
  - 7. Trapping is used for biological study
  - 8. When animals are trapped the animal wasted (only fur used)
  - 9. Other [CAPTURED AT Q32]
  - 10. Don't know
- IF (#31 @ 1) GO TO #37

35. And where did you see or hear negative things about trapping?

(DO NOT READ LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. Direct mail
- 2. Television - News program
- 3. Television - Nature show
- 4. Newspaper
- 5. Magazine
- 6. Friend/family/word of mouth
- 7. Hunting/fishing club or organization
- 8. Pamphlet/brochure
- 9. Radio
- 10. State Parks/Wildlife Management Areas
- 11. Internet/WWW
- 12. Game Warden/Park Ranger
- 13. Other [CAPTURED AT Q36]
- 14. Don't know

37. In general, do you approve or disapprove of regulated trapping?

- 2. Strongly approve
- 3. Moderately approve
- 4. Neither approve nor disapprove
- 5. Moderately disapprove
- 6. Strongly disapprove
- 7. (DO NOT READ) Don't know

=====  
 38. Next I have a list of reasons why people trap. I would like to know if you approve or disapprove of trapping for each reason. How about trapping...?

(Do you approve or disapprove of trapping for this reason?)

- 2. Strongly approve
- 3. Moderately approve
- 4. Neither approve nor disapprove
- 5. Moderately disapprove
- 6. Strongly disapprove
- 7. (DO NOT READ) Don't know

39. RANDOMIZATION

40. For food

41. For recreation

42. For subsistence

(READ THIS: ...which refers to those who rely on trapping for food, clothing, and shelter.)

43. To help control wildlife populations

(READ THIS: ...so that they do not become too numerous and destroy wildlife habitat. For example, some animals can cause coastal wetland erosion which may destroy the habitat of other species.)

44. To reduce damage to crops and gardens

45. To reduce damage to human property

46. For fur clothing

47. To make money

48. As part of a biological study

49. As part of a restoration program

(READ THIS: ...to capture and relocate wild animals from where they are abundant to places where they once existed)

=====  
 50. When animals are trapped, the whole animal is usually utilized and there is often little waste. For example, the meat is used for human and pet food and other by-products include soap, perfume and lubricants. Knowing this, do you find trapping more acceptable?

- 2. Yes
- 3. Maybe
- 4. No
- 5. Don't know

=====  
=====  
51. I'm going to read six statements and I'd like for you to tell me if you agree or disagree with each statement. The first statement is...

(Do you agree or disagree with this statement?)

- 2. Strongly agree
- 3. Moderately agree
- 4. Neither agree nor disagree
- 5. Moderately disagree
- 6. Strongly disagree
- 7. Don't know

52. RANDOMIZATION

- 53. I think regulated trapping is okay if the animals die quickly and without undue pain.
  - 54. I think regulated trapping is ok if animals that are accidently caught could be released.
  - 55. I think people should have the freedom to choose to participate in regulated trapping if they want to.
  - 56. Because of improvements in traps, trapping is more humane today than it was 10 years ago.
  - 57. Endangered species are frequently used to make fur clothing.
  - 58. Even though trapping is regulated by the state, regulated trapping can still cause wildlife species to become endangered or extinct.
- =====  
=====

59. Do you agree or disagree that trapping is more humane today than it was 10 years ago?

- 2. Strongly agree
- 3. Moderately agree
- 4. Neither agree nor disagree
- 5. Moderately disagree
- 6. Strongly disagree
- 7. Don't know

60. Before this survey, were you aware that state fish and wildlife agencies have been working on ways to improve traps to make trapping more humane?

- 2. Yes
- 3. No
- 4. Don't know

61. There is a major project underway by state fish and wildlife agencies to make trapping more humane. How much would you say you have heard about these efforts? Would you say you have heard a lot, a little or nothing at all?

- 2. A lot
- 3. A little
- 4. Nothing at all
- 5. Don't know

62. Do you support or oppose the idea of state fish and wildlife agencies working on ways to make trapping more humane or are you opposed to trapping all together?

- 2. Strongly support
- 3. Moderately support
- 4. Neither support nor oppose
- 5. Moderately oppose
- 6. Strongly oppose
- 7. Oppose all trapping
- 8. Don't know

63. State fish and wildlife agencies are currently testing traps to make them more humane. Would you support or oppose trapping if you knew that traps being used have been tested to make them more humane?

- 2. Strongly support
- 3. Moderately support
- 4. Neither support nor oppose
- 5. Moderately oppose
- 6. Strongly oppose
- 7. Don't know

64. Given that state fish and wildlife agencies are working on ways to make trapping more humane, do you support or oppose regulated trapping?

- 2. Strongly support
- 3. Moderately support
- 4. Neither support nor oppose
- 5. Moderately oppose
- 6. Strongly oppose
- 7. Don't know

65. Do you know, or have you ever known, anyone who is a trapper or has trapped wild animals?

- 2. Yes (GO TO QUESTION 68)
  - 3. No
  - 4. Don't know
- SKIP TO QUESTION 70

68. What is your relationship to those you know who trap?

(DO NOT READ LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. Myself
- 2. Immediate family (ex: brother, sister, spouse, parent, child)
- 3. Relative other than immediate family (ex: cousin)
- 4. Friend
- 5. Acquaintance/coworker
- 6. Neighbor
- 7. Other [CAPTURED AT Q69]
- 8. Don't know

70. Sometimes people have problems with wildlife in their neighborhoods or around their homes, such as raccoons getting into garbage cans, animals getting in gardens, or beavers causing flooding.

71. Have you had any problems with any wild animals or birds within the past 2 years?

- 2. Yes (GO TO QUESTION 74)
  - 3. No
  - 4. Don't know
- SKIP TO QUESTION 81

74. Which wild animals have caused you problems?

(DO NOT READ LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. Squirrels
- 2. Deer
- 3. Bear
- 4. Raccoons
- 5. Opossums
- 6. Beaver
- 7. Birds
- 8. Bats
- 9. Skunks
- 10. Woodchucks/groundhog
- 11. Muskrat
- 12. Reptiles/Amphibians
- 13. Other [CAPTURED AT Q75]
- 14. Don't know

78. What kind of problems did the wildlife cause?

(DO NOT READ LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. Garbage
- 2. Yards
- 3. Garden
- 4. Agricultural damage
- 5. Pets
- 6. Livestock
- 7. Structural damage
- 8. Threat to humans
- 9. Other [CAPTURED AT Q79]
- 10. Don't know

80. Did you hire anyone to remove the nuisance animal?

- 2. Yes
- 3. No
- 4. Don't know

81. Do you support or oppose trapping as a way to solve nuisance animal problems?

- 2. Strongly support
- 3. Moderately support
- 4. Neither support nor oppose
- 5. Moderately oppose
- 6. Strongly oppose
- 7. Don't know

=====

82. There are many different sources for information about trapping. I'm going to list several sources and I want to know which TWO you would consider to be the MOST CREDIBLE for information about trapping.

83. Which of these sources is the most credible? (FIRST RESPONSE)

- (READ LIST)
- 2. Media, such as newspapers, television, radio, magazines
  - 3. [AGENCY]
  - 4. Celebrities
  - 5. Animal rights organizations, such as PETA
  - 6. Animal protection organizations, such the Humane Society
  - 7. Veterinarians
  - 8. People who trap
  - 9. Family and friends
  - 10. None of these are credible (GO TO QUESTION 86)
  - 11. Don't know (GO TO QUESTION 86)

84. Which of these sources is the most credible? (SECOND RESPONSE)

- (READ LIST)
- 2. Media, such as newspapers, television, radio, magazines
  - 3. [AGENCY]
  - 4. Celebrities
  - 5. Animal rights organizations, such as PETA
  - 6. Animal protection organizations, such the Humane Society
  - 7. Veterinarians
  - 8. People who trap
  - 9. Family and friends
  - 10. No source other than first response is credible
  - 11. Don't know

=====

86. Great, we're just about through. The final questions are for background information and help us analyze the results.

92. Do you consider your place of residence to be a large city or urban area, a suburban area, a small city or town, a rural area on a farm or ranch, or a rural area NOT on a farm or ranch?

- 2. Large city or urban area
- 3. Suburban area
- 4. Small city or town
- 5. Rural area on a farm or ranch
- 6. Rural area NOT on a farm or ranch
- 7. (DO NOT READ) Don't know
- 8. (DO NOT READ) Refused

93. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

- 2. Not a high school graduate
- 3. High school graduate or equivalent
- 4. Some college or trade school, no degree
- 5. Associate's or trade school degree
- 6. Bachelor's degree
- 7. Master's degree
- 8. Professional or doctorate degree (e.g., M.D., Ph.D.)
- 9. (DO NOT READ) Don't know
- 10. (DO NOT READ) Refused

94. Which of these categories best describes your total household income before taxes last year?

- 2. Under \$20,000
- 3. \$20,000-\$39,999
- 4. \$40,000-\$59,999
- 5. \$60,000-\$79,999
- 6. \$80,000-\$99,999
- 7. \$100,000-\$119,999
- 8. \$120,000 or more
- 9. (DO NOT READ) Don't know
- 10. (DO NOT READ) Refused

97. What races or ethnic backgrounds do you consider yourself? Please mention all that apply.

- (DO NOT READ LIST)  
(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
- 1. White or Caucasian
  - 2. Black or African-American
  - 3. Hispanic or Latino (includes Mexican, Central American, etc.)
  - 4. Native American or Alaskan native or Aleutian
  - 5. Native Hawaiian
  - 6. Middle Eastern
  - 7. East Asian (from Japan, China, Korea, Philippines, etc.)
  - 8. South Asian (from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, etc.)
  - 9. African (NOT African-American)
  - 10. Other [CAPTURED AT Q98]
  - 11. Don't know
  - 12. Refused

99. Do you consider yourself to be a Democrat, a Republican, or neither?

- 2. Democrat
  - 3. Republican
  - 4. Neither (GO TO QUESTION 100)
  - 5. (DO NOT READ) Don't know (GO TO QUESTION 100)
  - 6. (DO NOT READ) Refused
- SKIP TO QUESTION 102

100. Briefly, how would you describe yourself politically?

- (DO NOT READ LIST)
- 2. Independent
  - 3. Moderate or centrist
  - 4. Progressive, liberal, or left-leaning
  - 5. Conservative or right-leaning
  - 6. Libertarian
  - 7. Green
  - 8. Other [CAPTURED AT Q101]
  - 9. Don't know
  - 10. Refused

102. Did you vote in the most recent election, in November of 2015?

- 2. Yes
- 3. No
- 4. (DO NOT READ) Don't know
- 5. (DO NOT READ) Refused

103. Did you vote in the most recent presidential election, in November of 2012?

- 2. Yes
- 3. No
- 4. (DO NOT READ) Don't know
- 5. (DO NOT READ) Refused

104. And finally, may I ask your age?

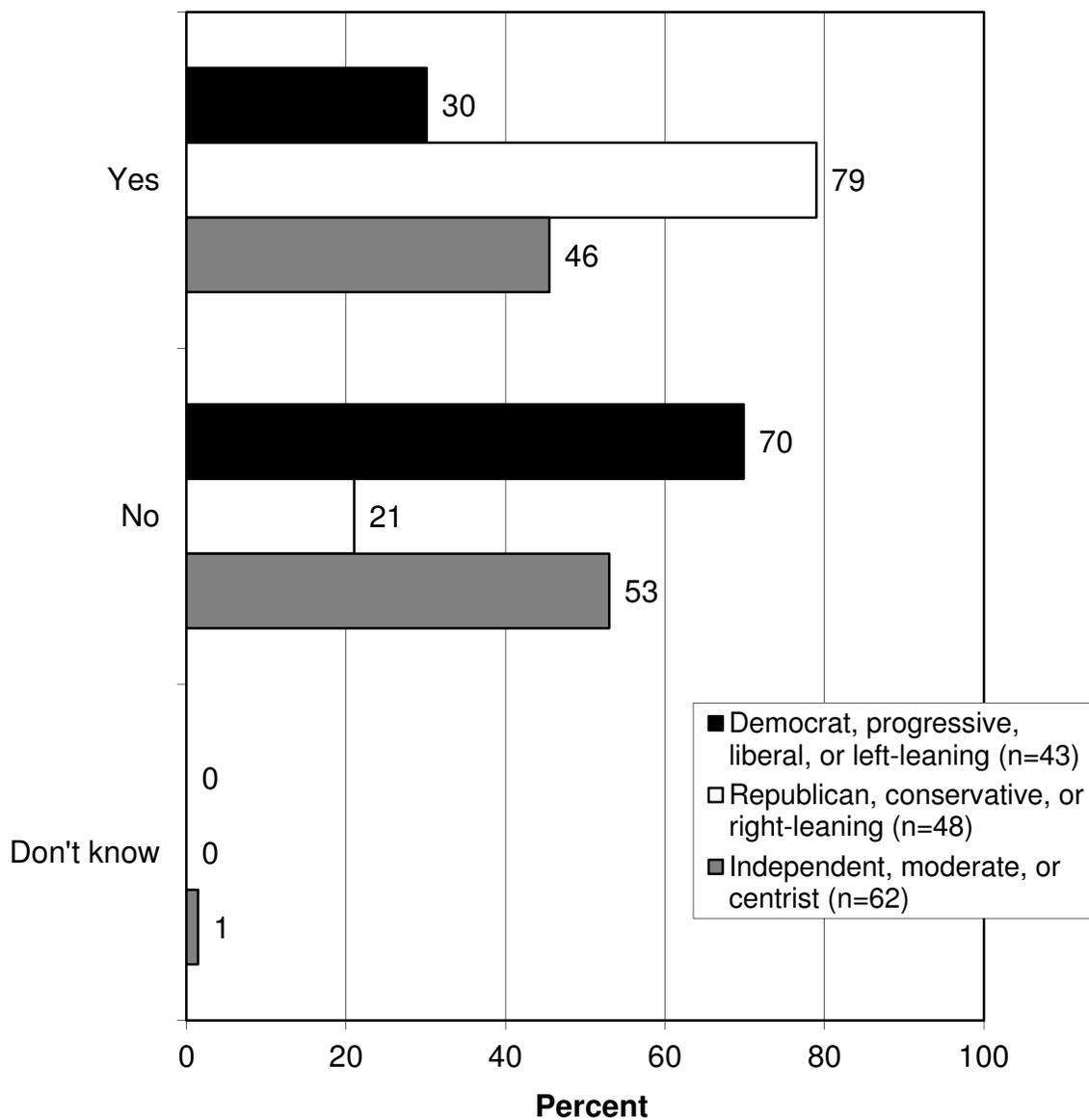
108. That's the end of the survey. Thank you for your time and cooperation.

110. OBSERVE AND RECORD RESPONDENT'S GENDER.

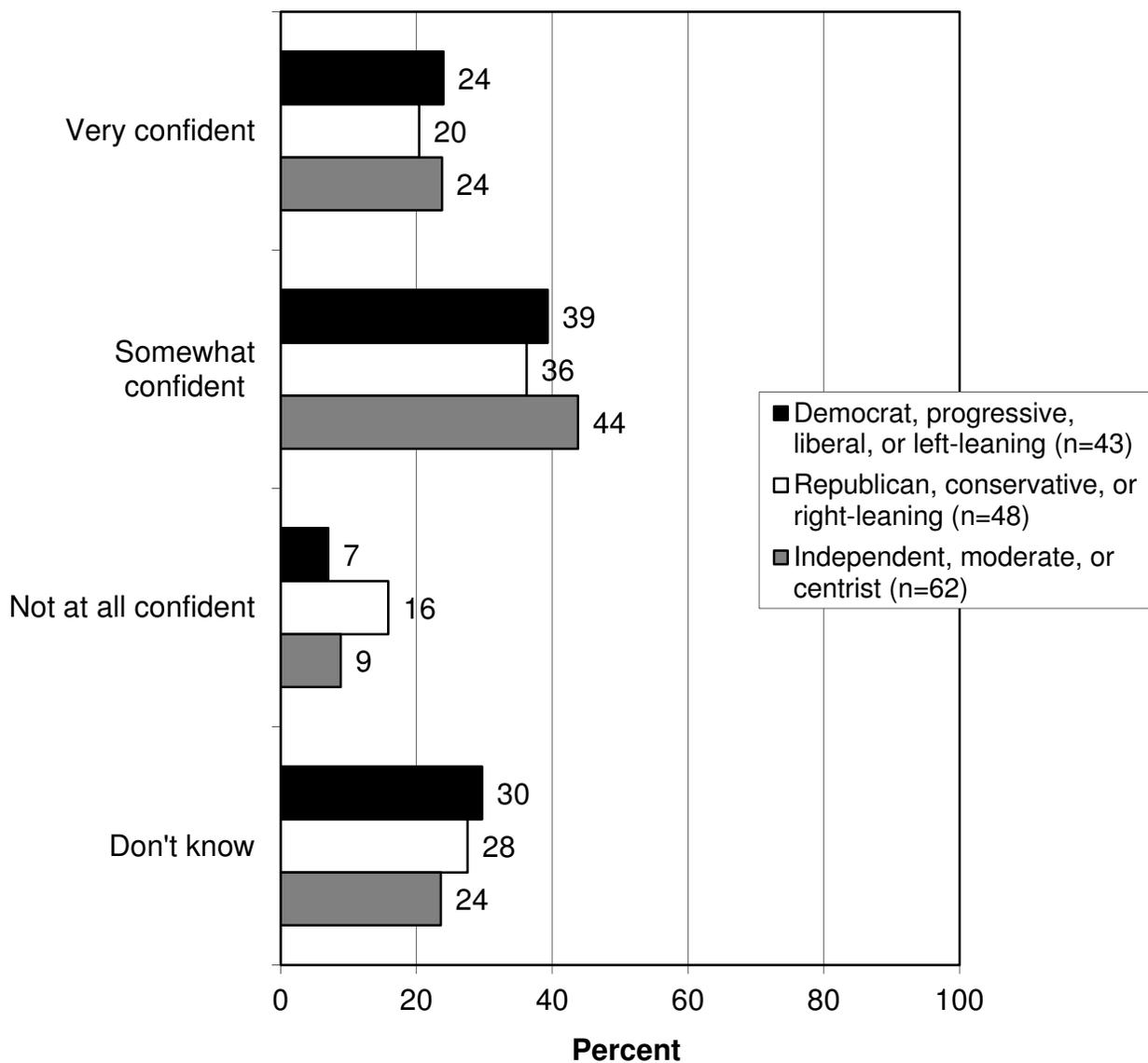
- 2. Male
- 3. Female
- 4. Don't know

## APPENDIX B: CROSSTABULATIONS BY POLITICAL RESULTS

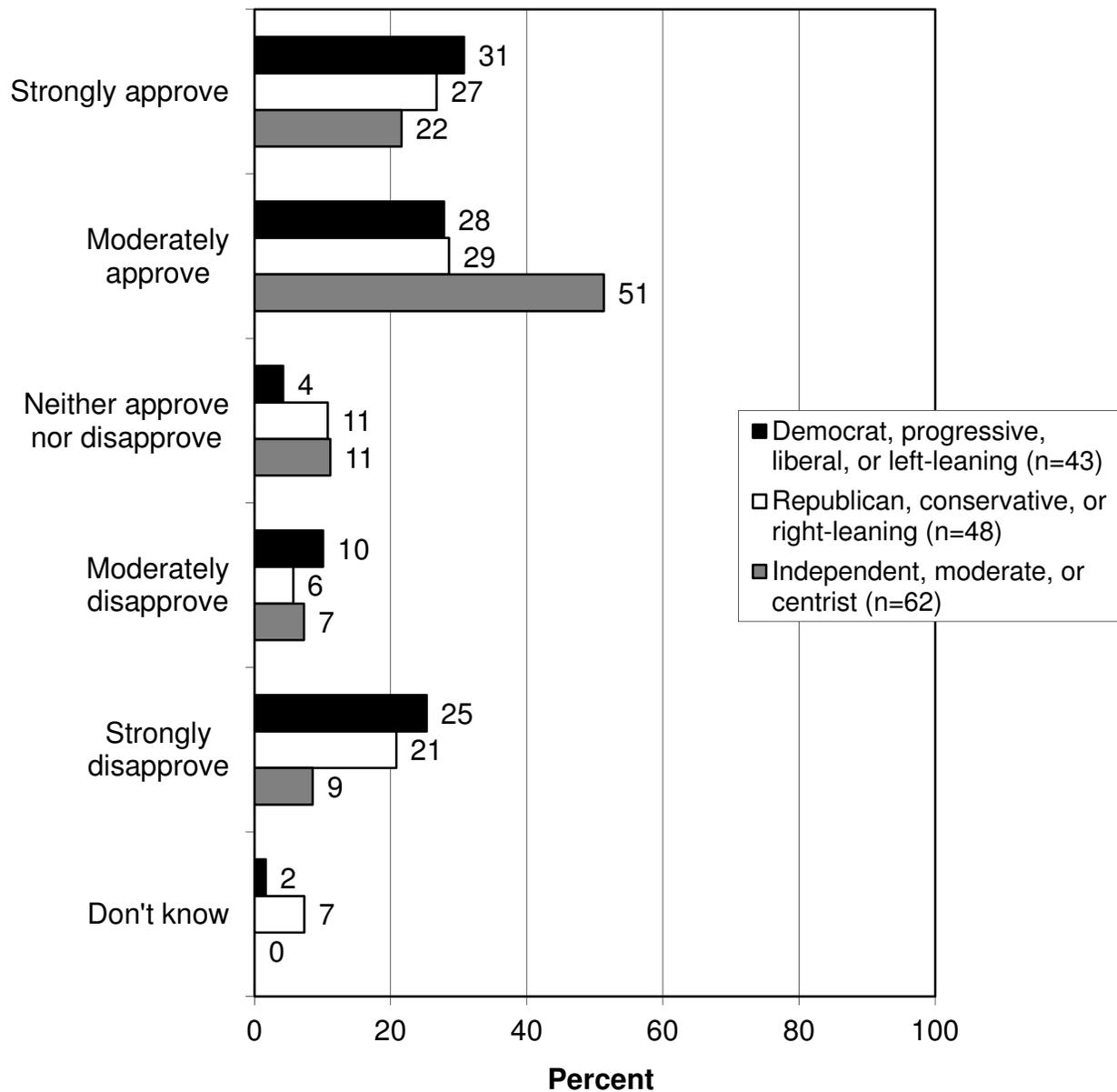
**Q13. Are you aware that people participate in trapping in [state]?  
(Connecticut)**



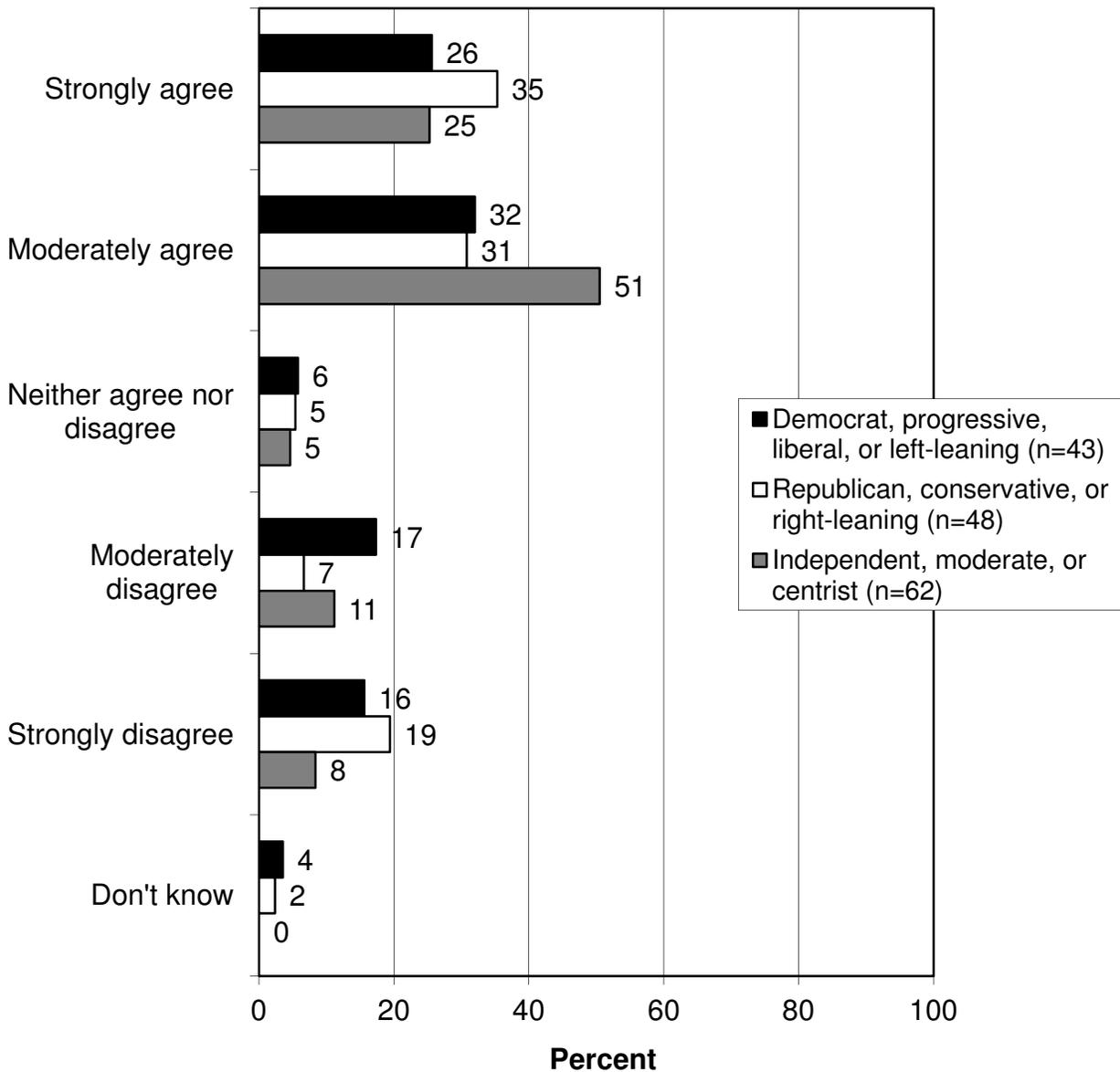
**Q18. Would you say you are very confident, somewhat confident, or not at all confident that the [agency] is properly managing the state's wildlife?  
(Connecticut)**



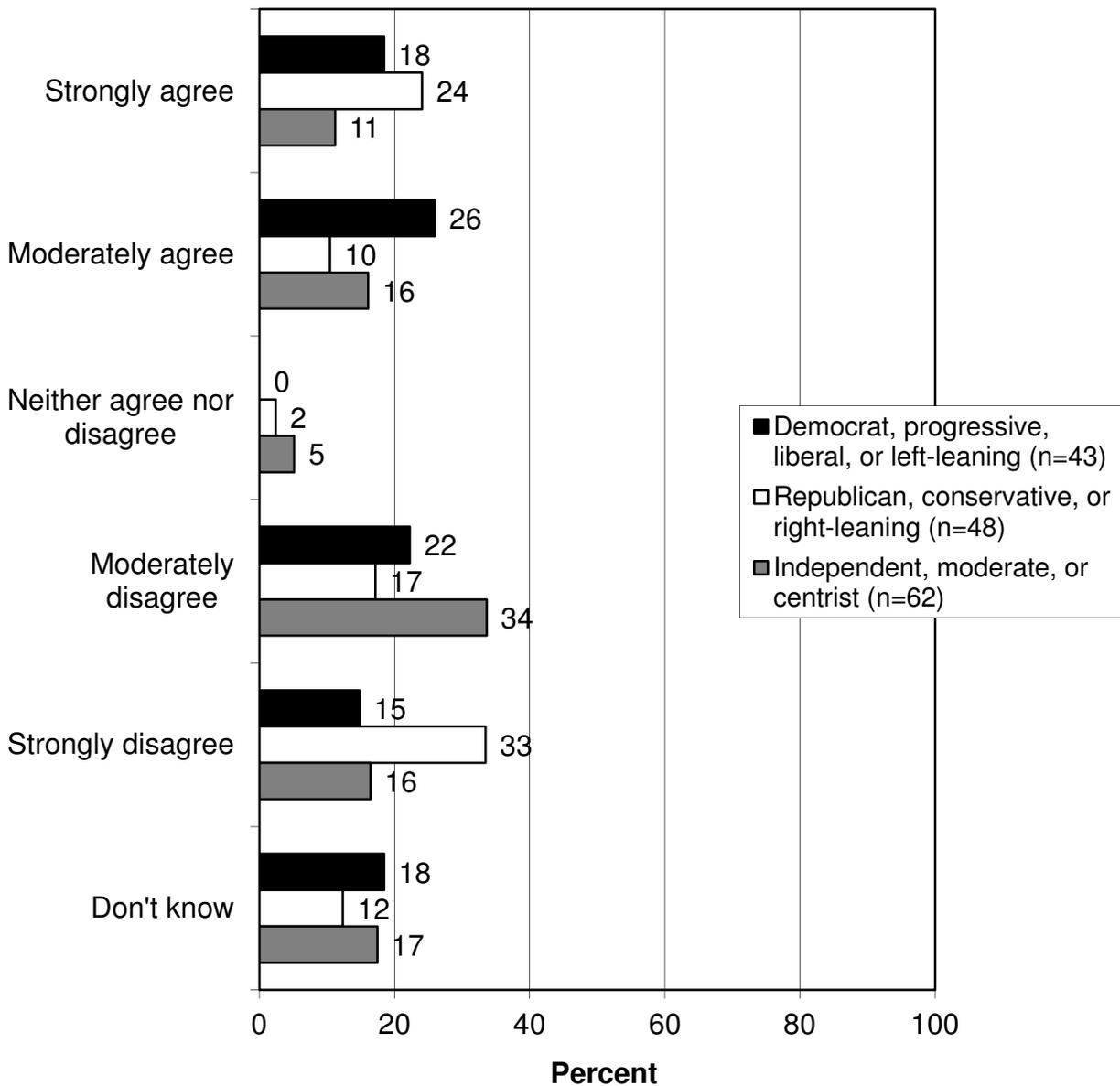
**Q37. In general, do you approve or disapprove  
of regulated trapping?  
(Connecticut)**



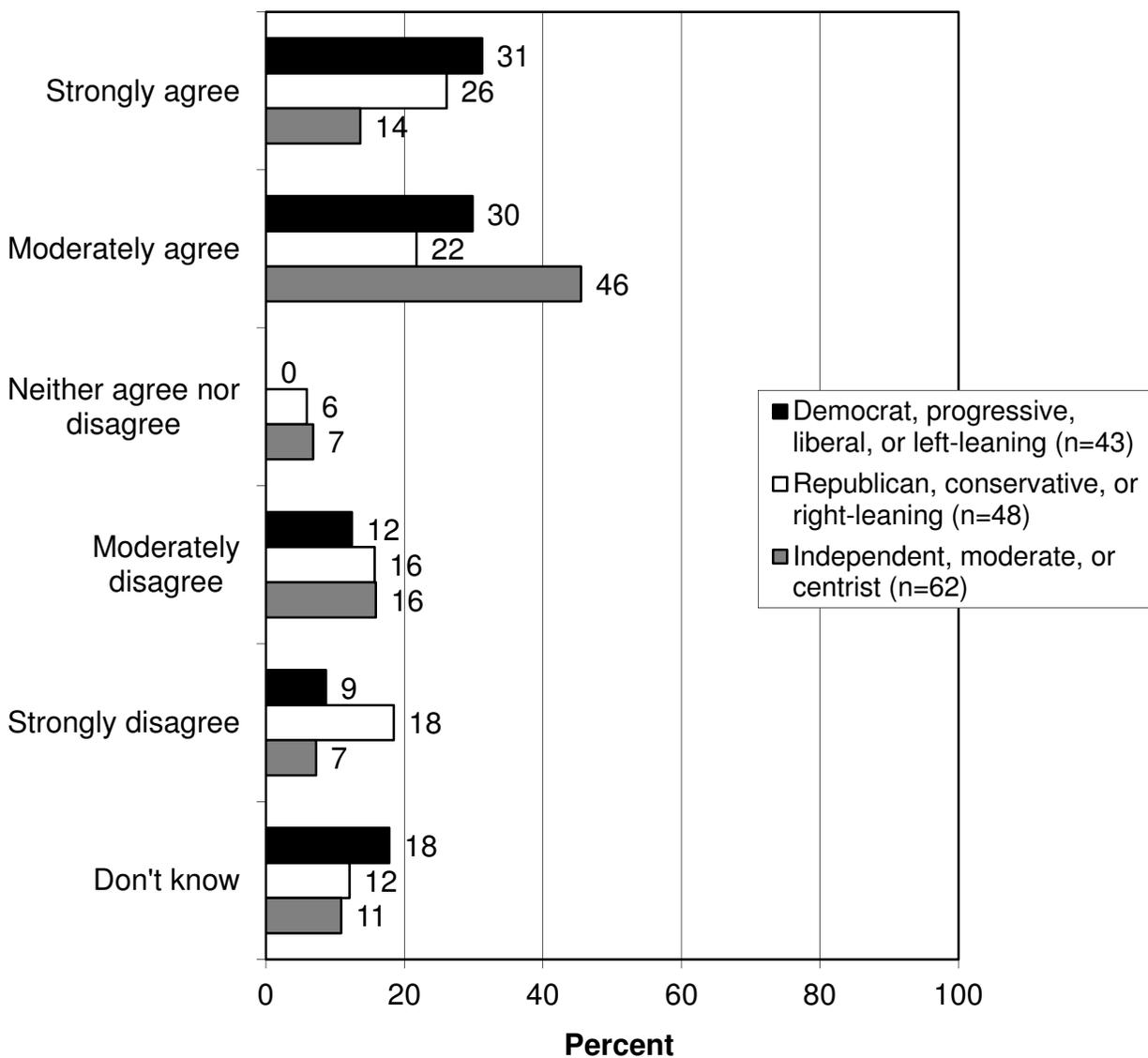
**Q55. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I think people should have the freedom to choose to participate in regulated trapping if they want to. (Connecticut)**



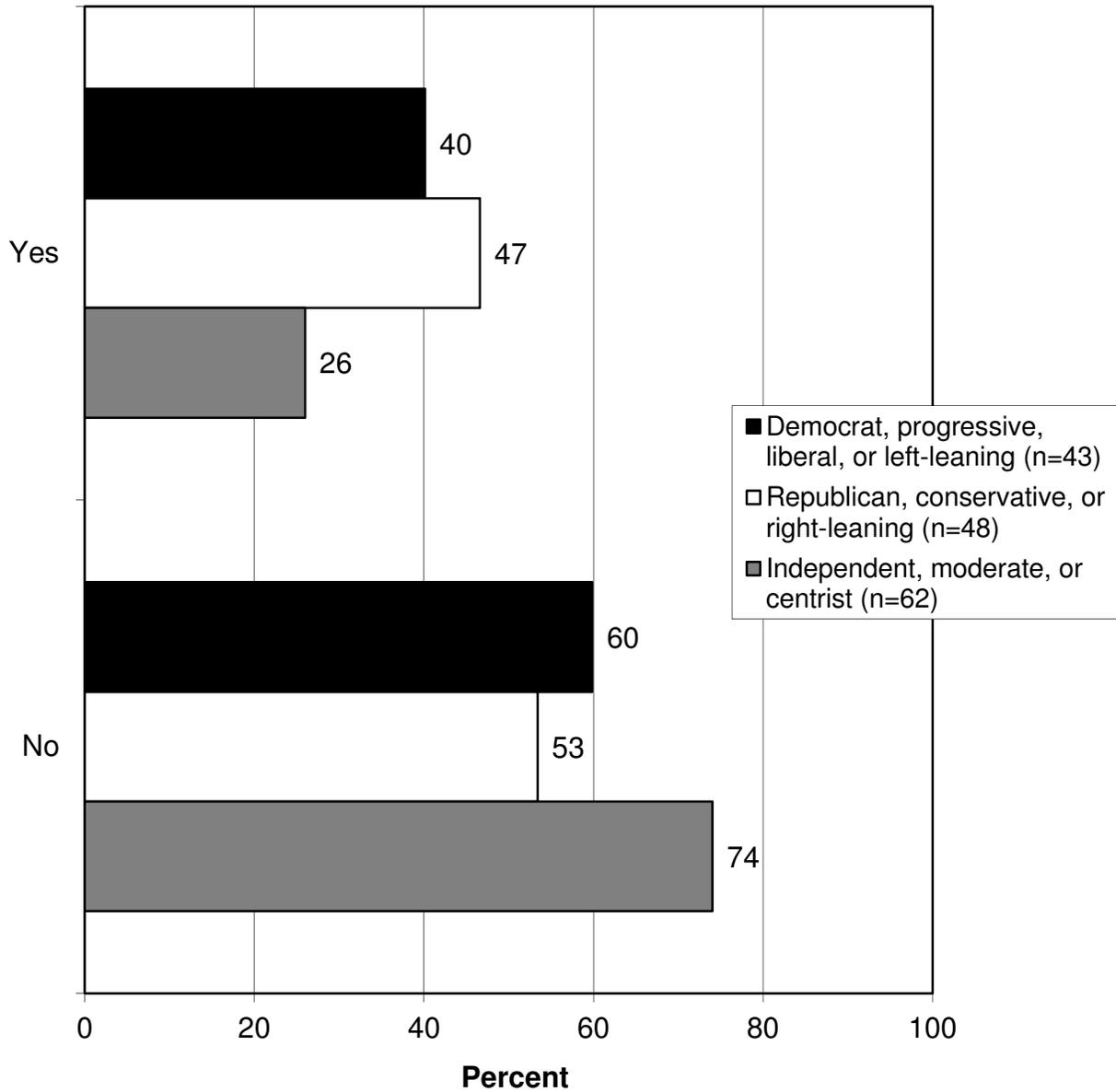
**Q57. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Endangered species are frequently used to make fur clothing. (Connecticut)**



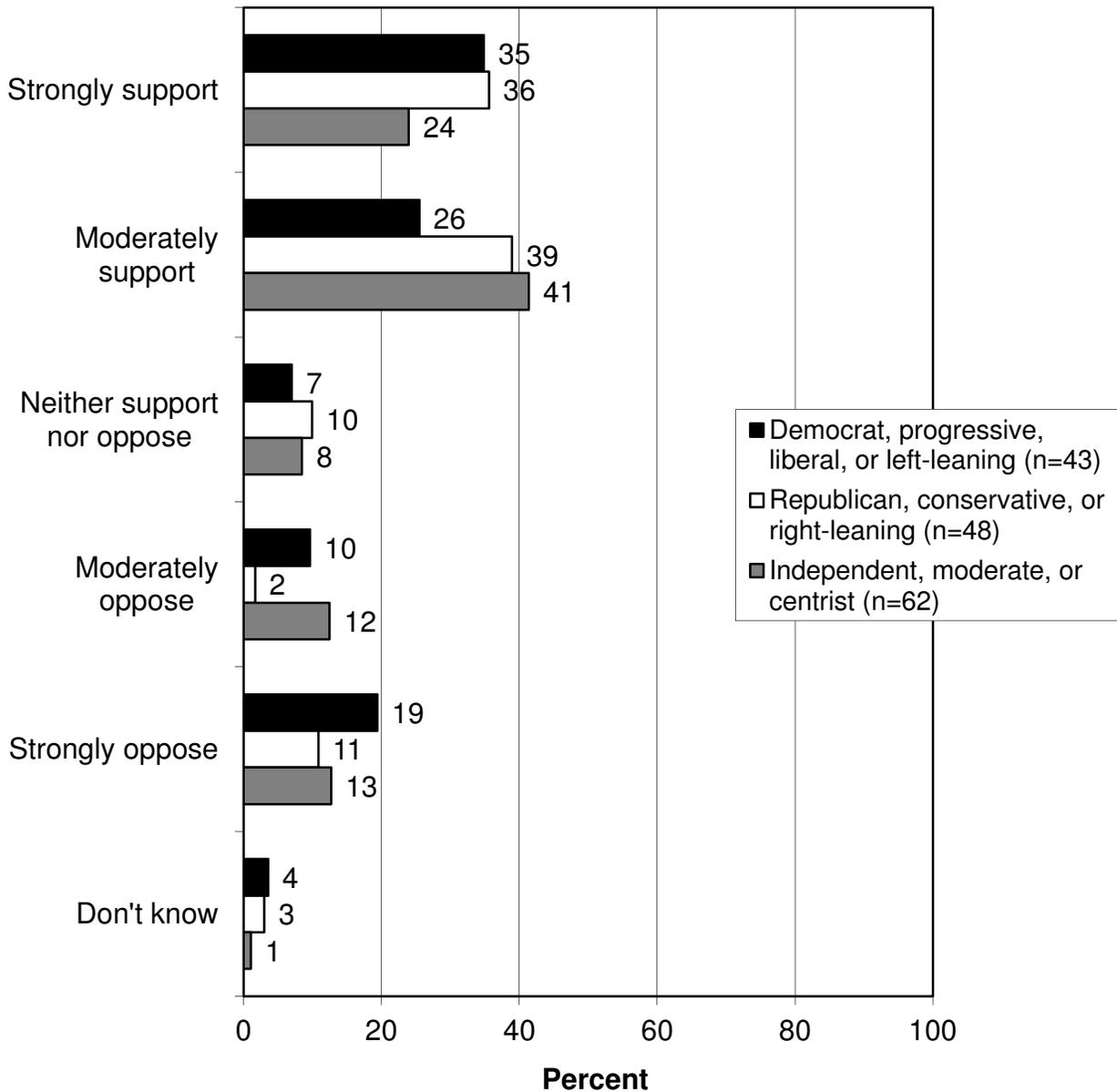
**Q58. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Even though trapping is regulated by the state, regulated trapping can still cause wildlife species to become endangered or extinct.  
(Connecticut)**



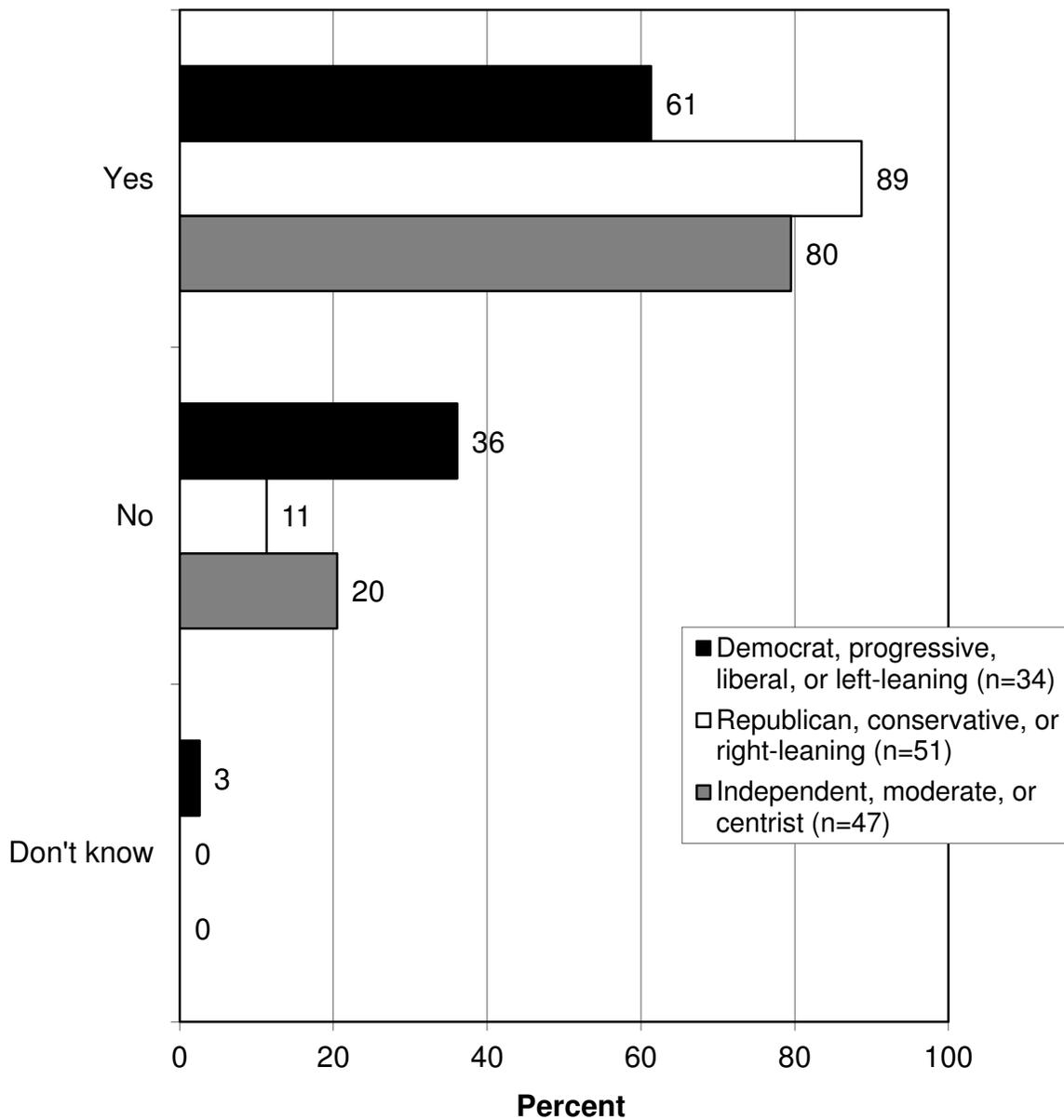
**Q65. Do you know, or have you ever known, anyone who is a trapper or has trapped wild animals, or have you done so yourself?  
(Connecticut)**



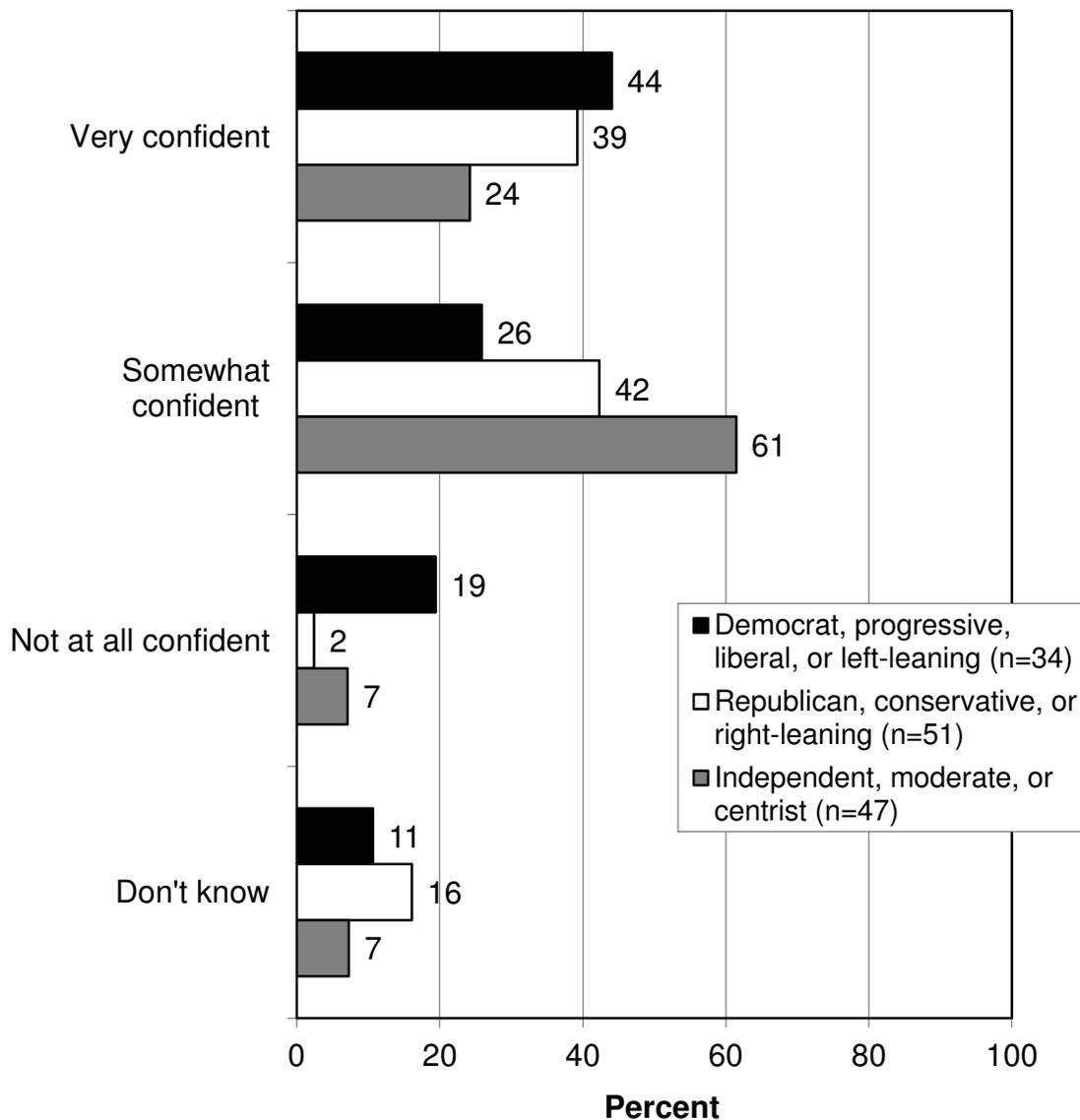
**Q81. Do you support or oppose trapping as a way to solve nuisance animal problems?  
(Connecticut)**



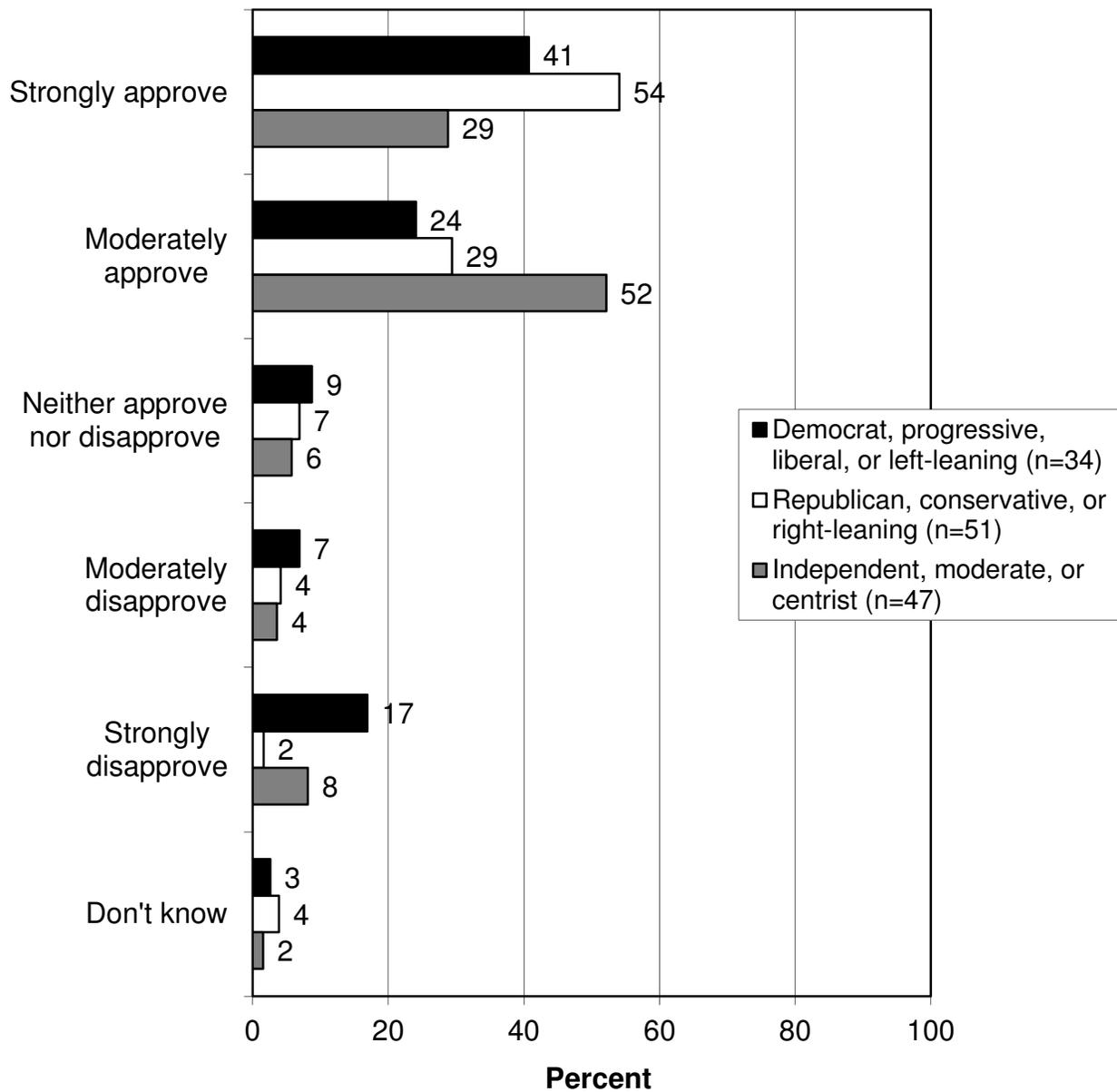
**Q13. Are you aware that people participate in trapping in [state]?  
(Indiana)**



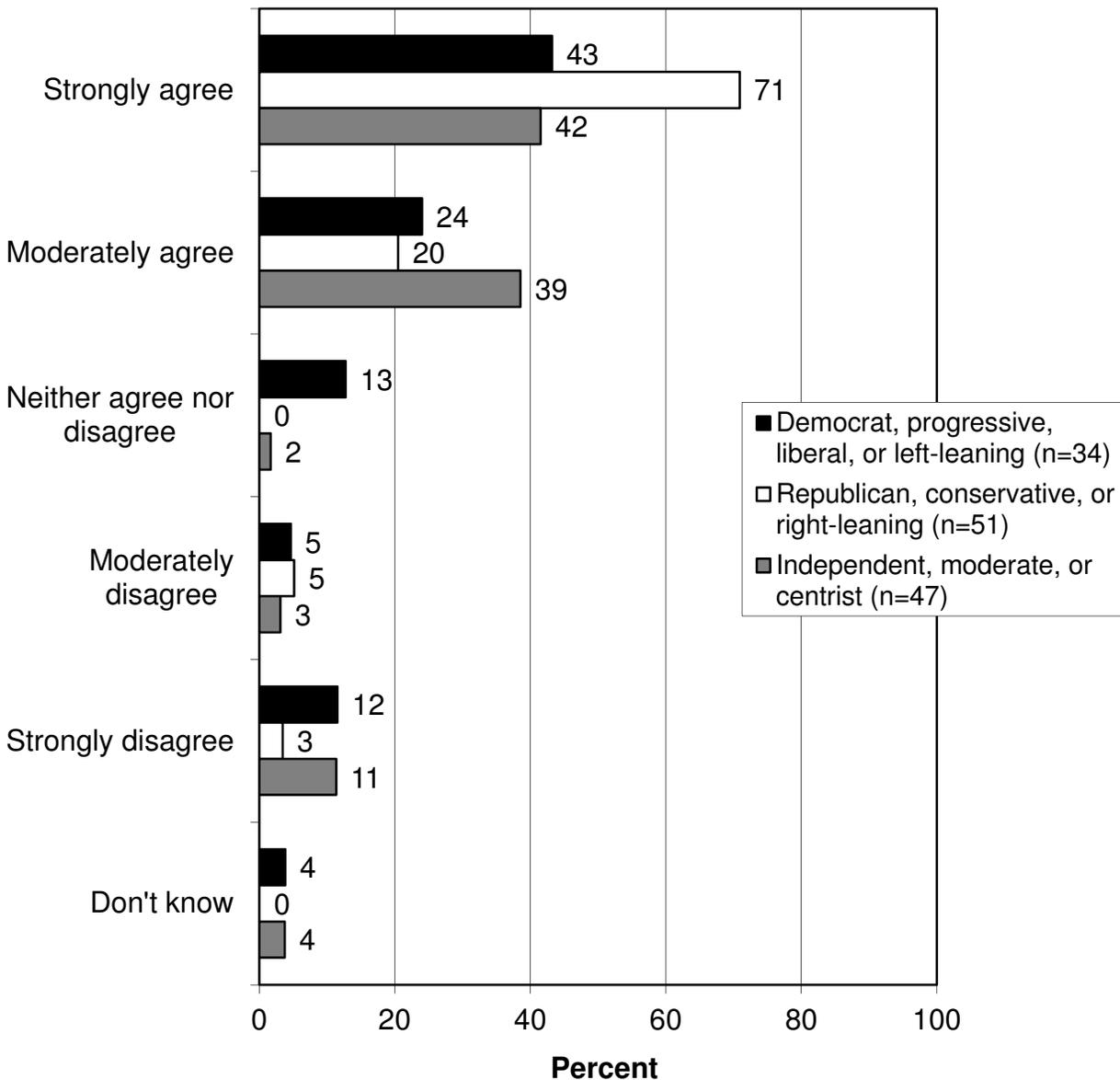
**Q18. Would you say you are very confident, somewhat confident, or not at all confident that the [agency] is properly managing the state's wildlife? (Indiana)**



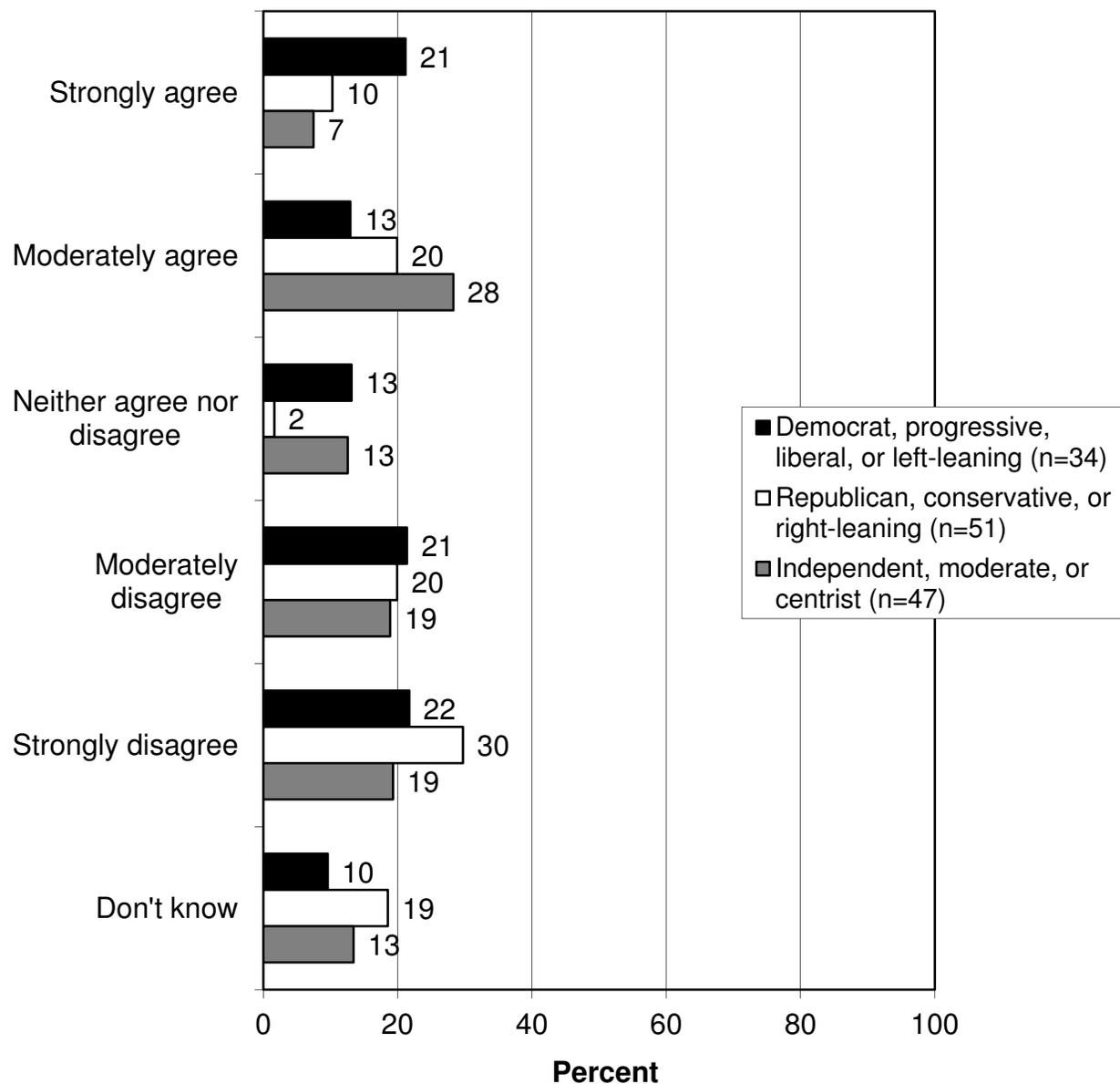
### Q37. In general, do you approve or disapprove of regulated trapping? (Indiana)



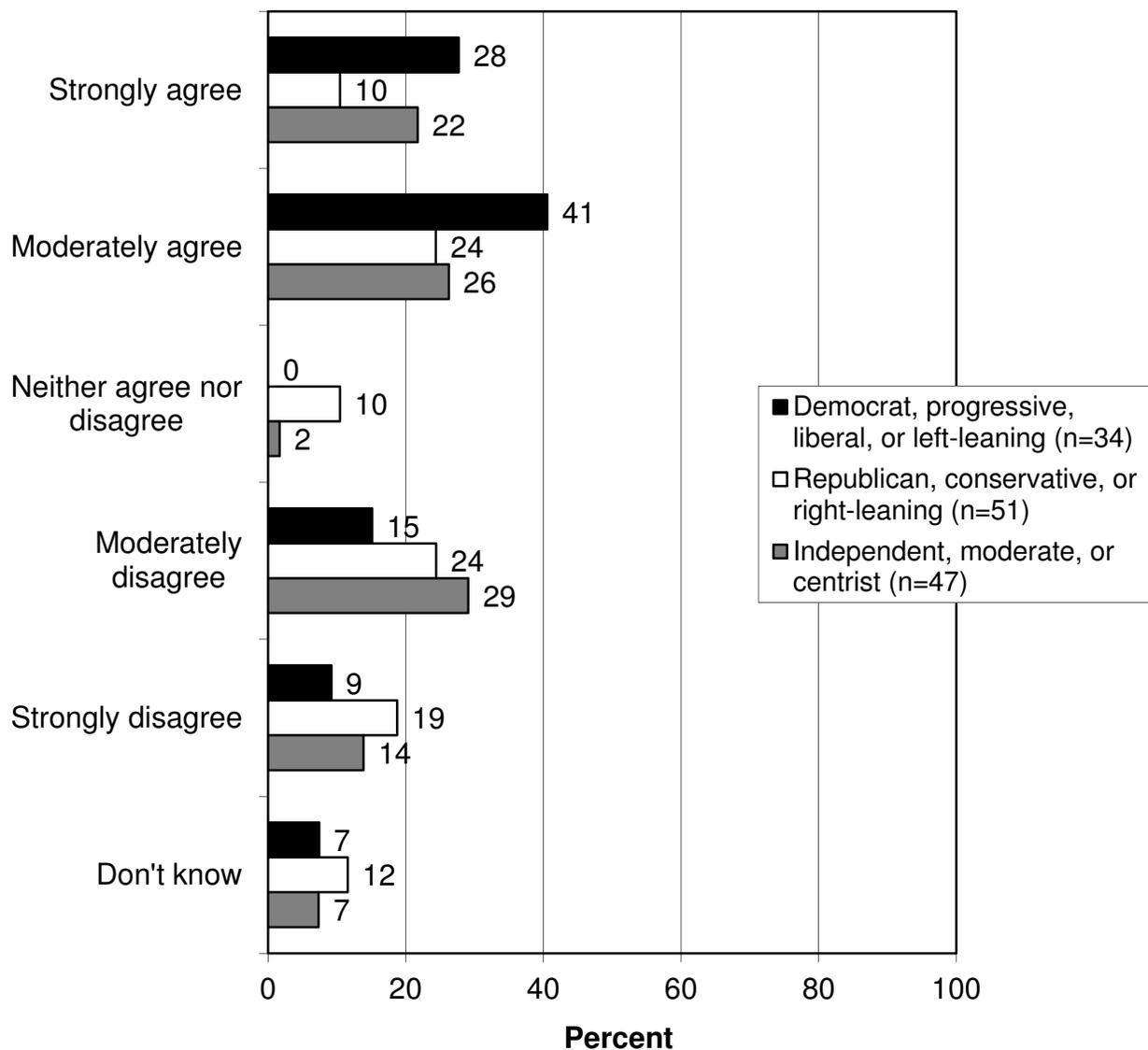
**Q55. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I think people should have the freedom to choose to participate in regulated trapping if they want to. (Indiana)**



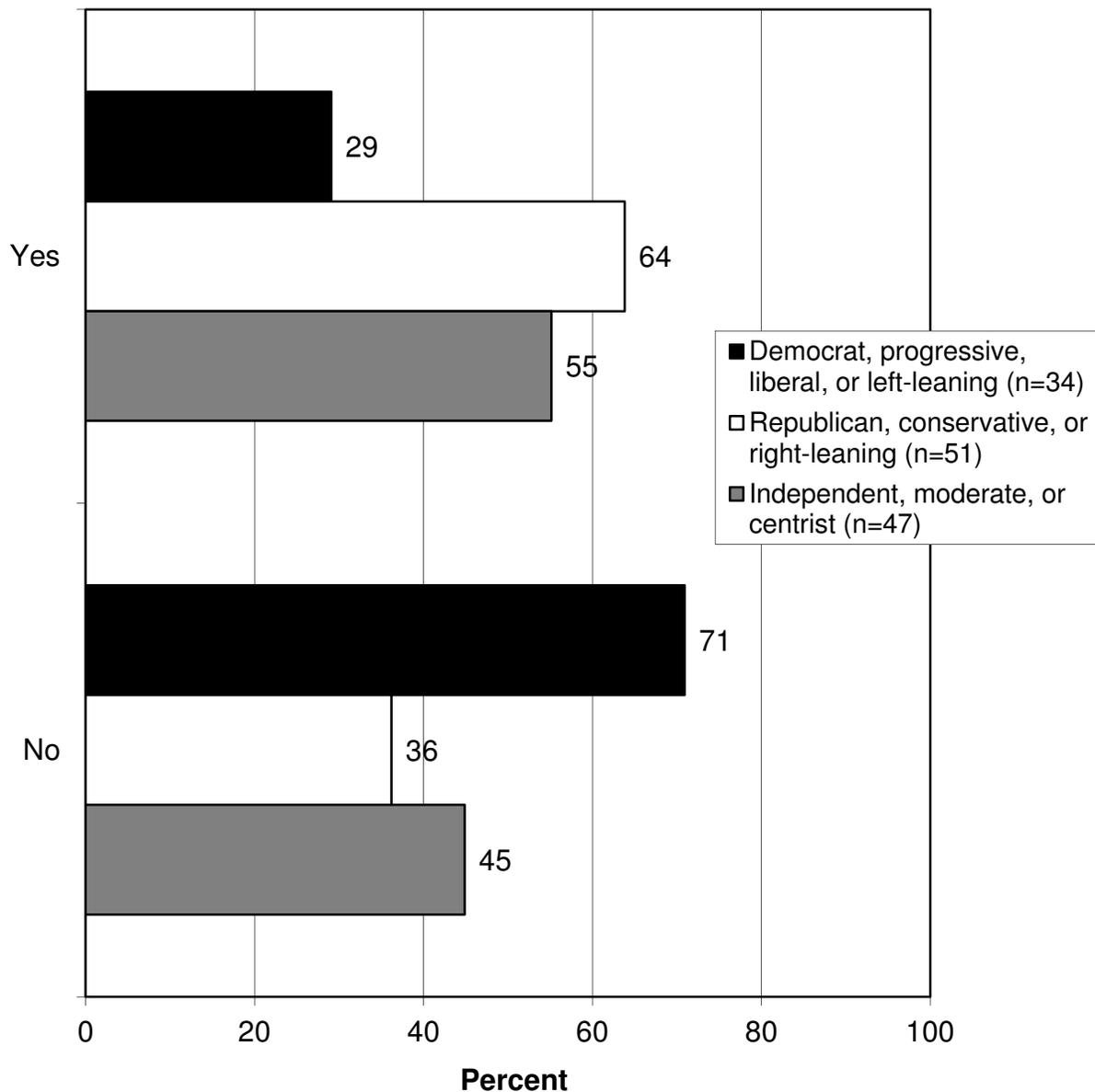
**Q57. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Endangered species are frequently used to make fur clothing. (Indiana)**



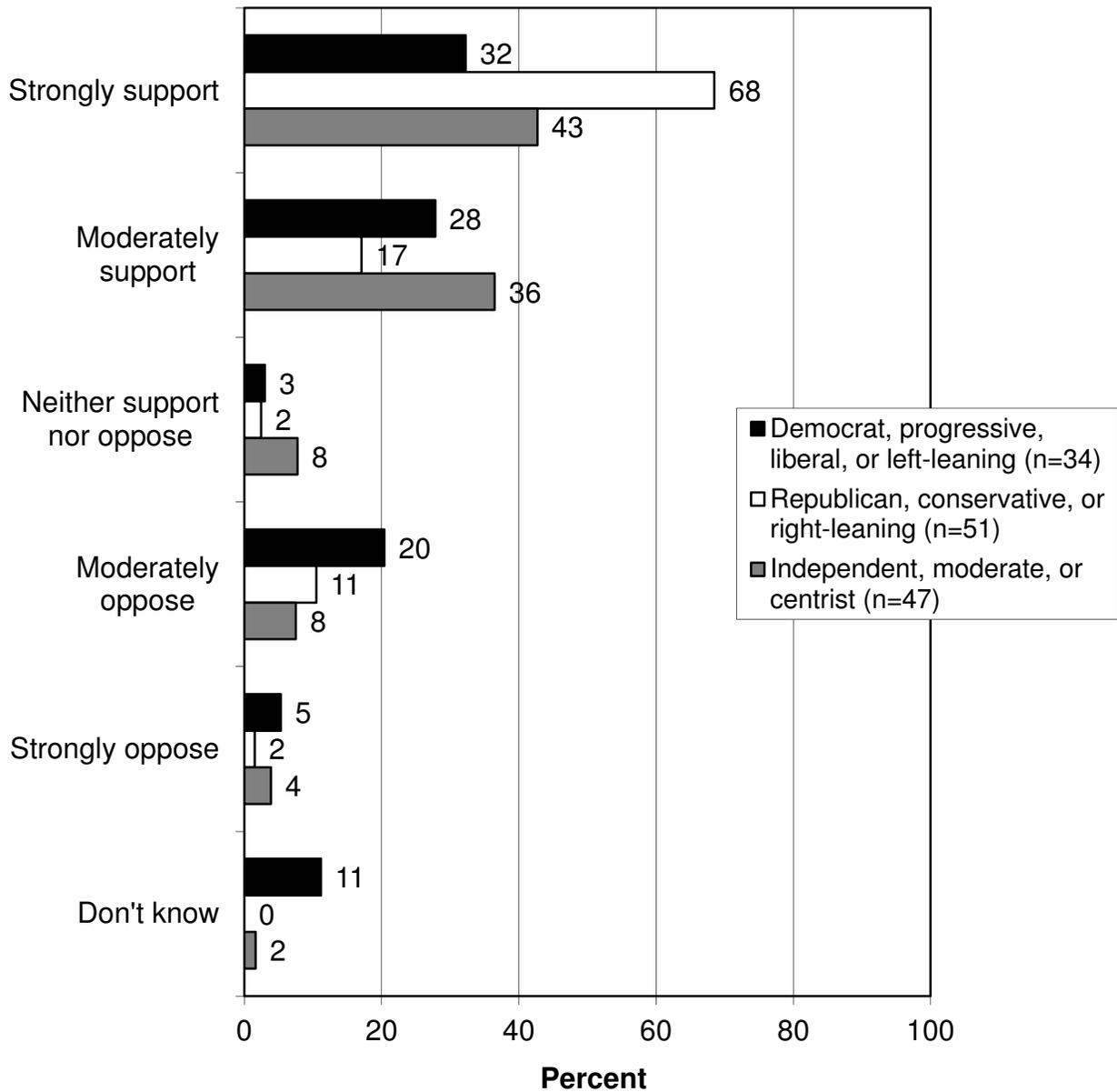
**Q58. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Even though trapping is regulated by the state, regulated trapping can still cause wildlife species to become endangered or extinct.  
(Indiana)**



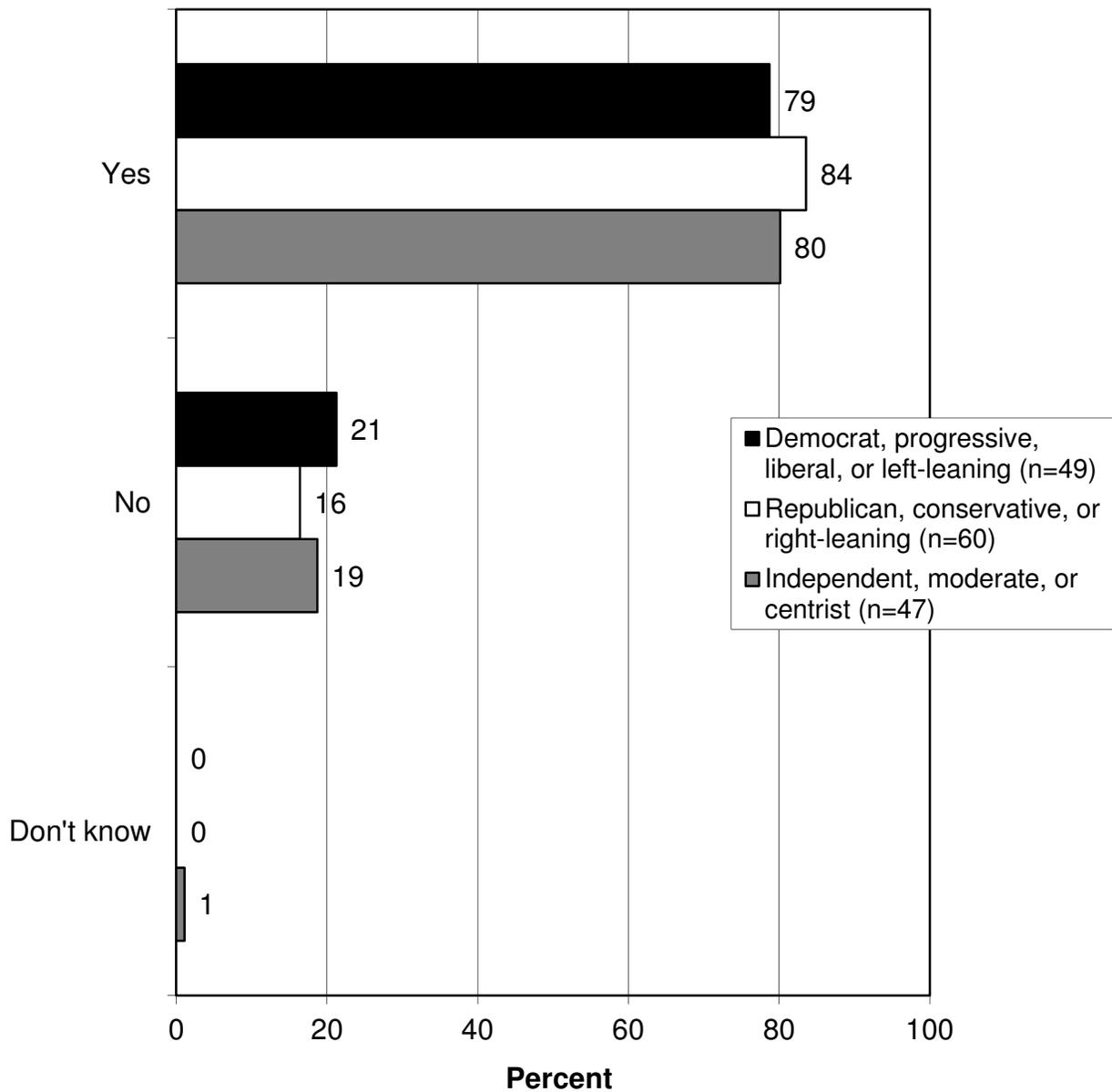
**Q65. Do you know, or have you ever known, anyone who is a trapper or has trapped wild animals, or have you done so yourself?  
(Indiana)**



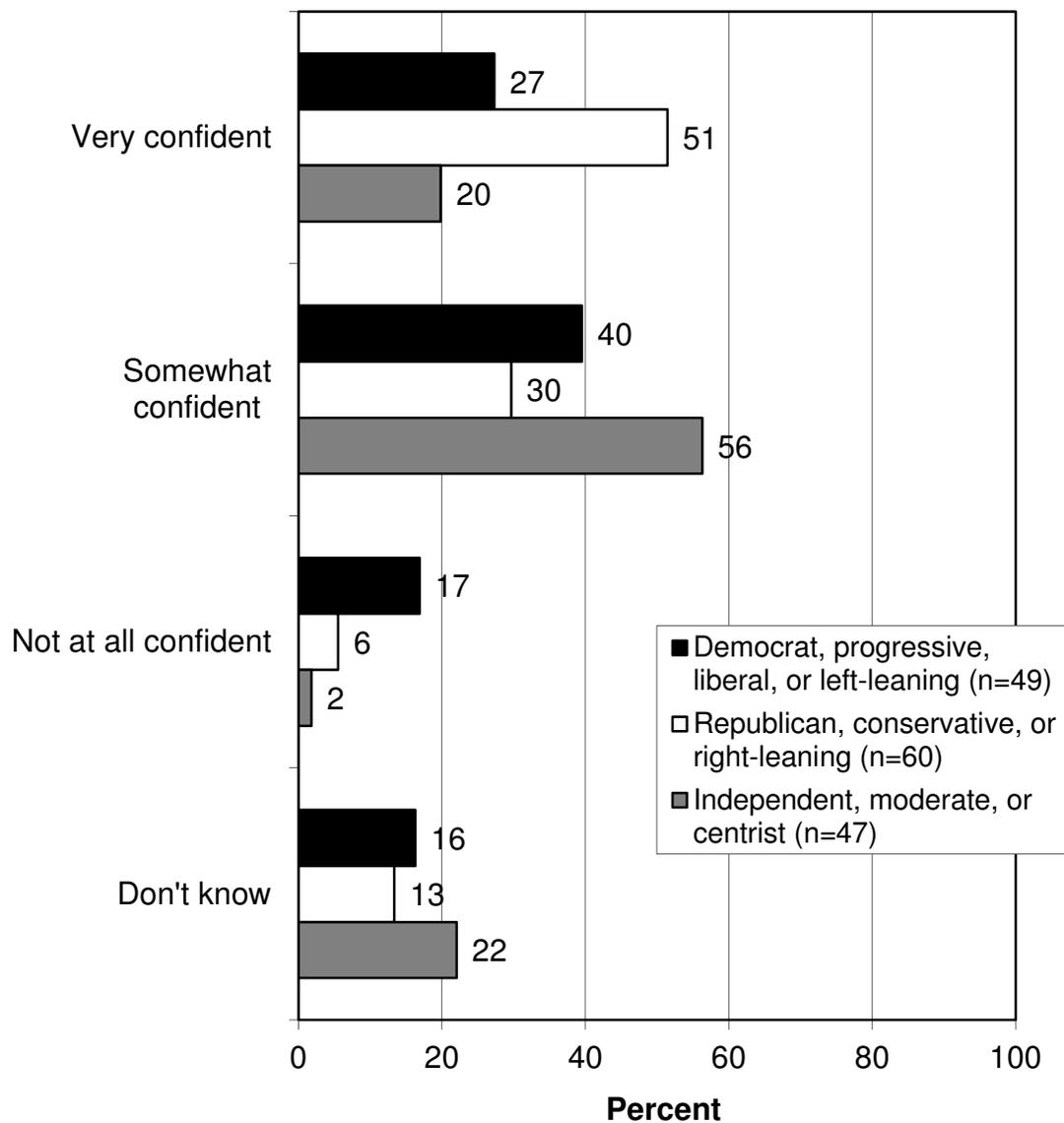
### Q81. Do you support or oppose trapping as a way to solve nuisance animal problems? (Indiana)



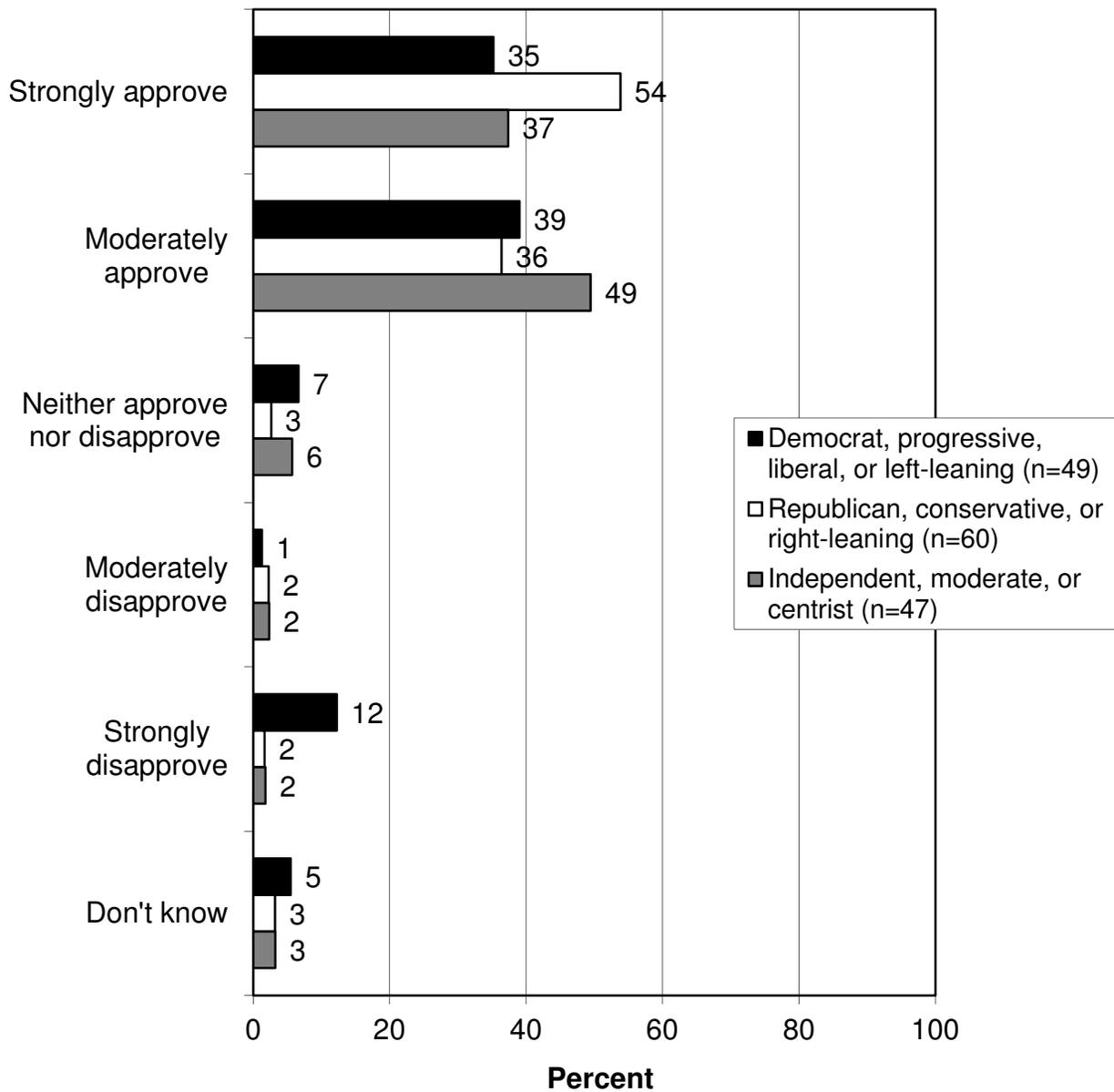
**Q13. Are you aware that people participate in trapping in [state]?  
(Wisconsin)**



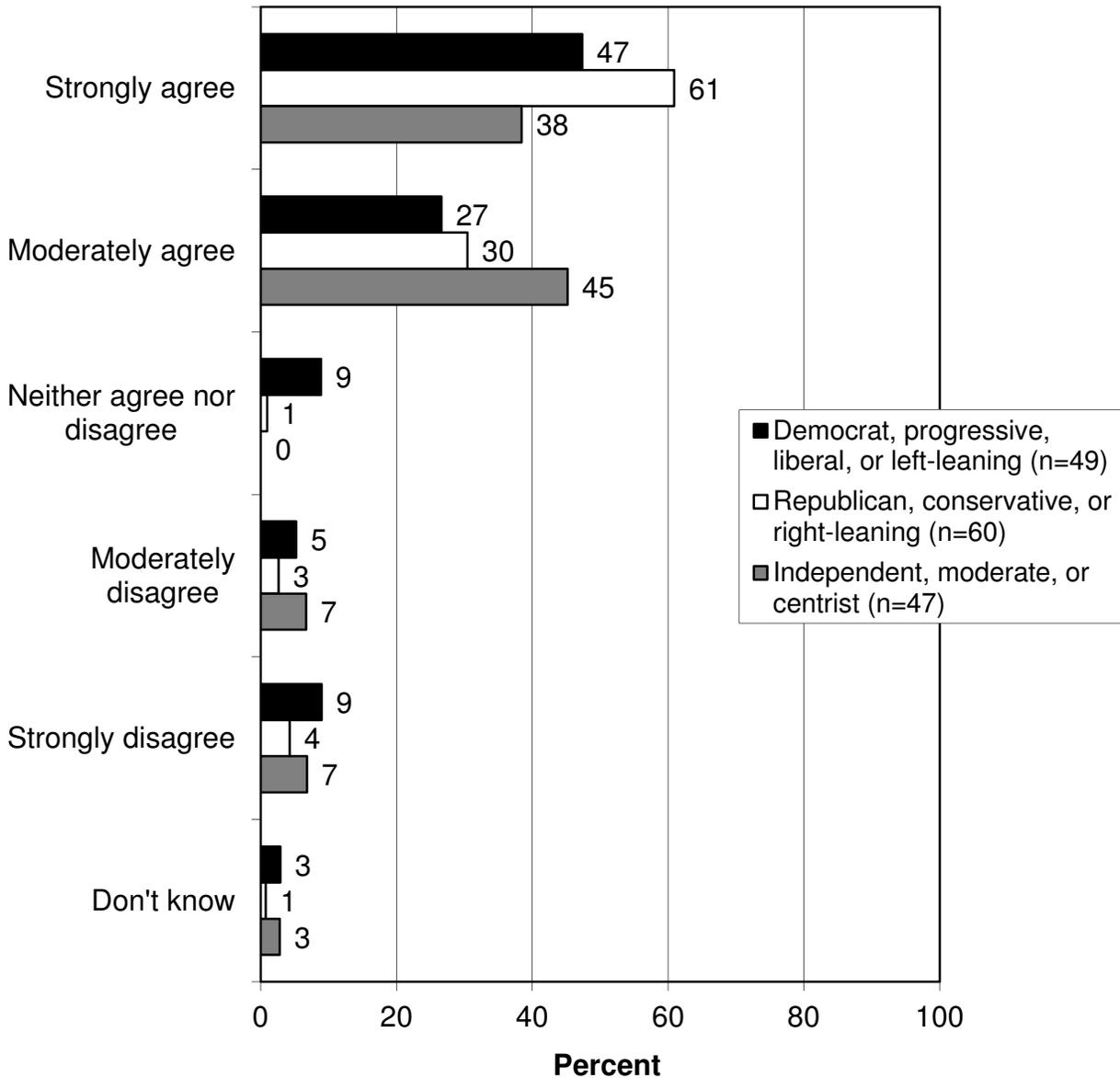
**Q18. Would you say you are very confident, somewhat confident, or not at all confident that the [agency] is properly managing the state's wildlife?  
(Wisconsin)**



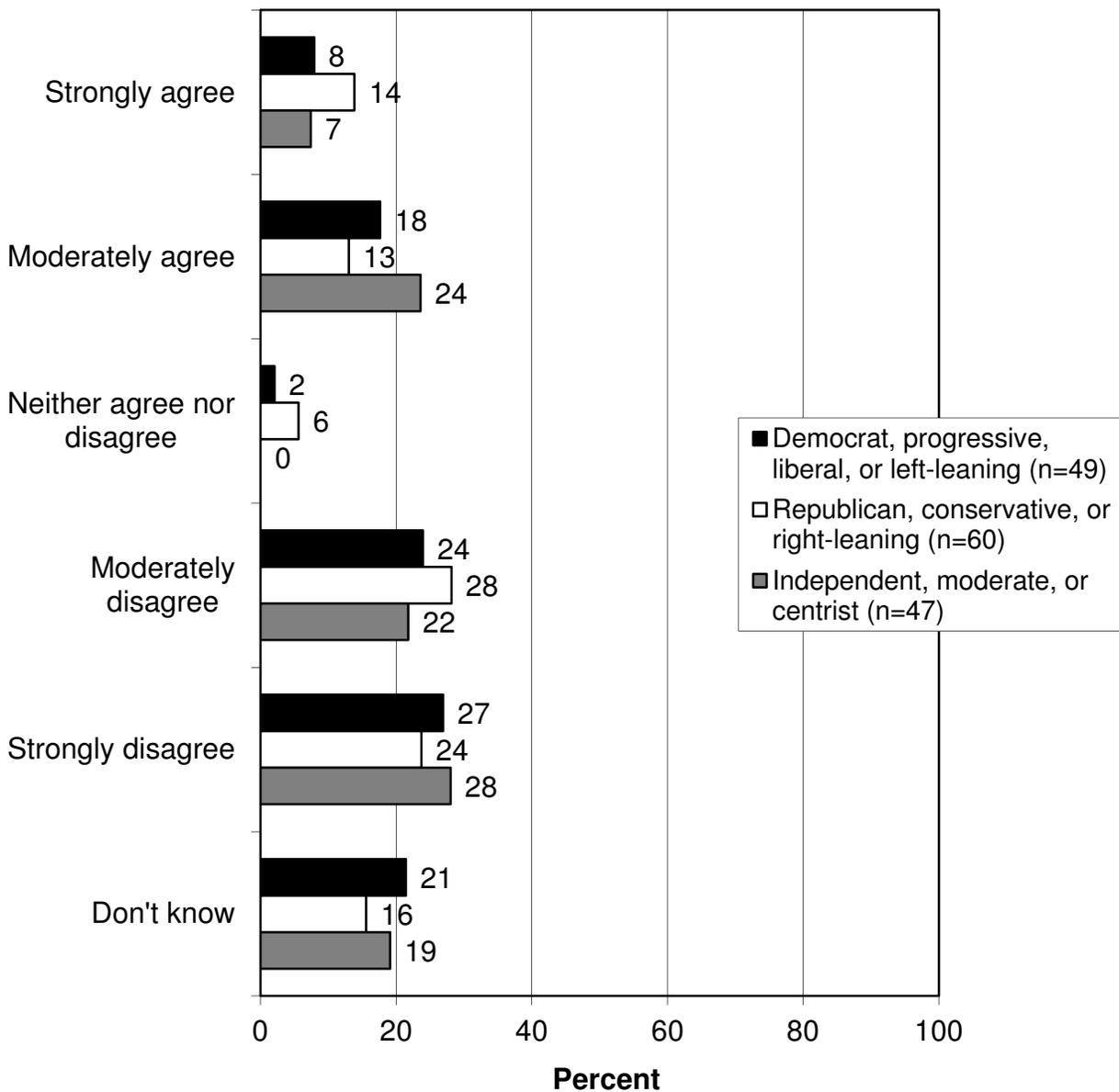
**Q37. In general, do you approve or disapprove of regulated trapping? (Wisconsin)**



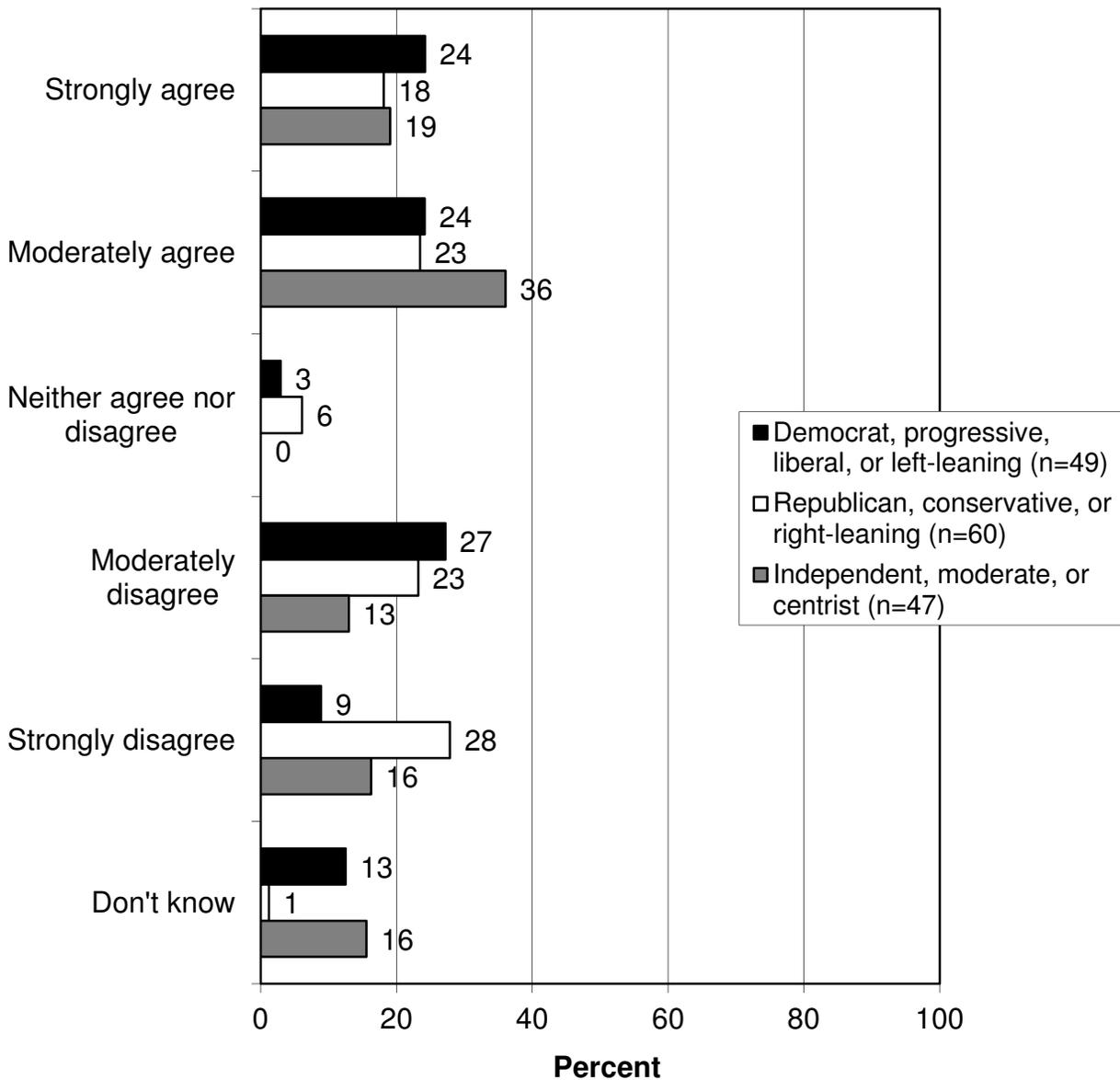
**Q55. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I think people should have the freedom to choose to participate in regulated trapping if they want to. (Wisconsin)**



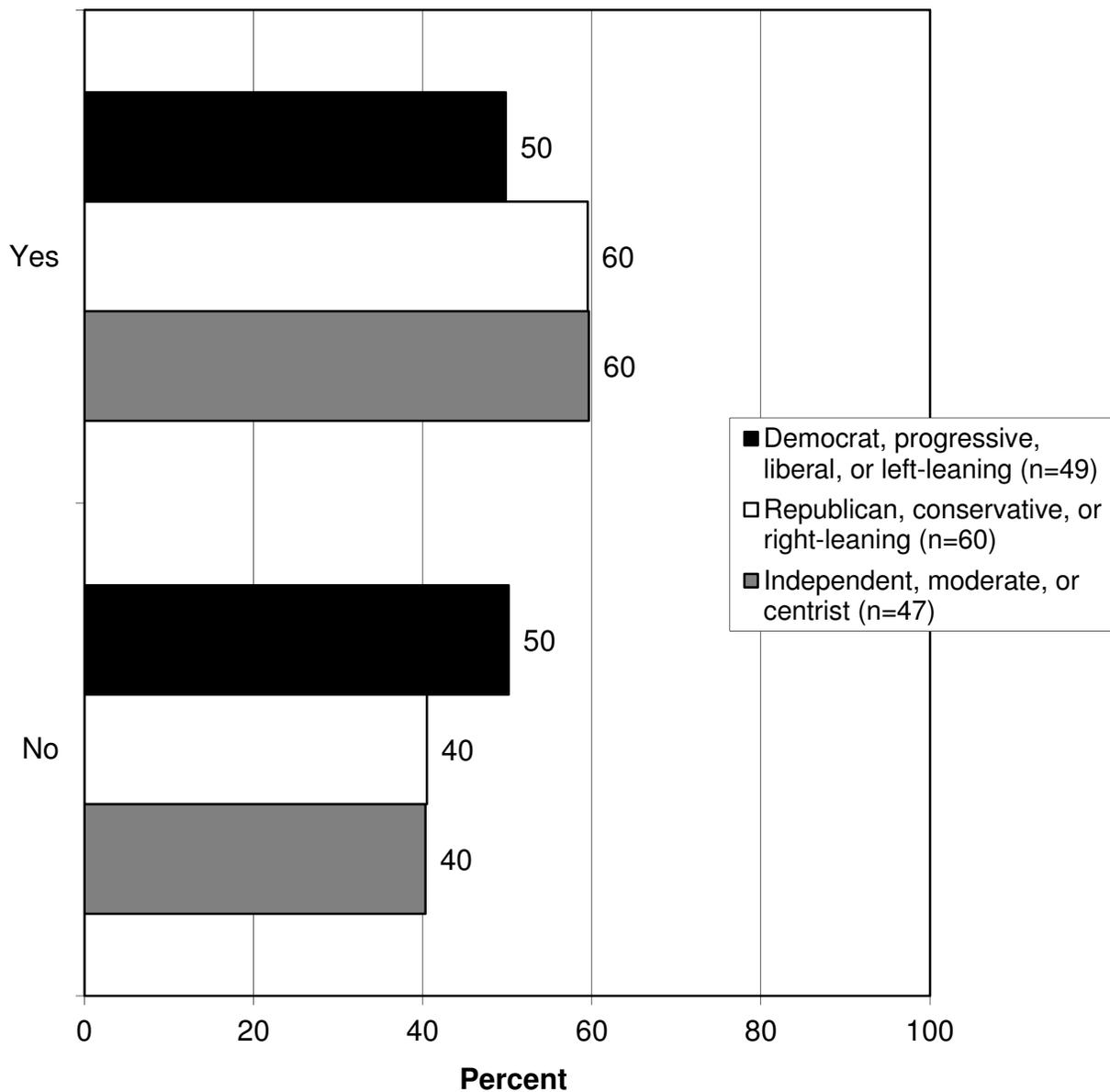
**Q57. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Endangered species are frequently used to make fur clothing. (Wisconsin)**



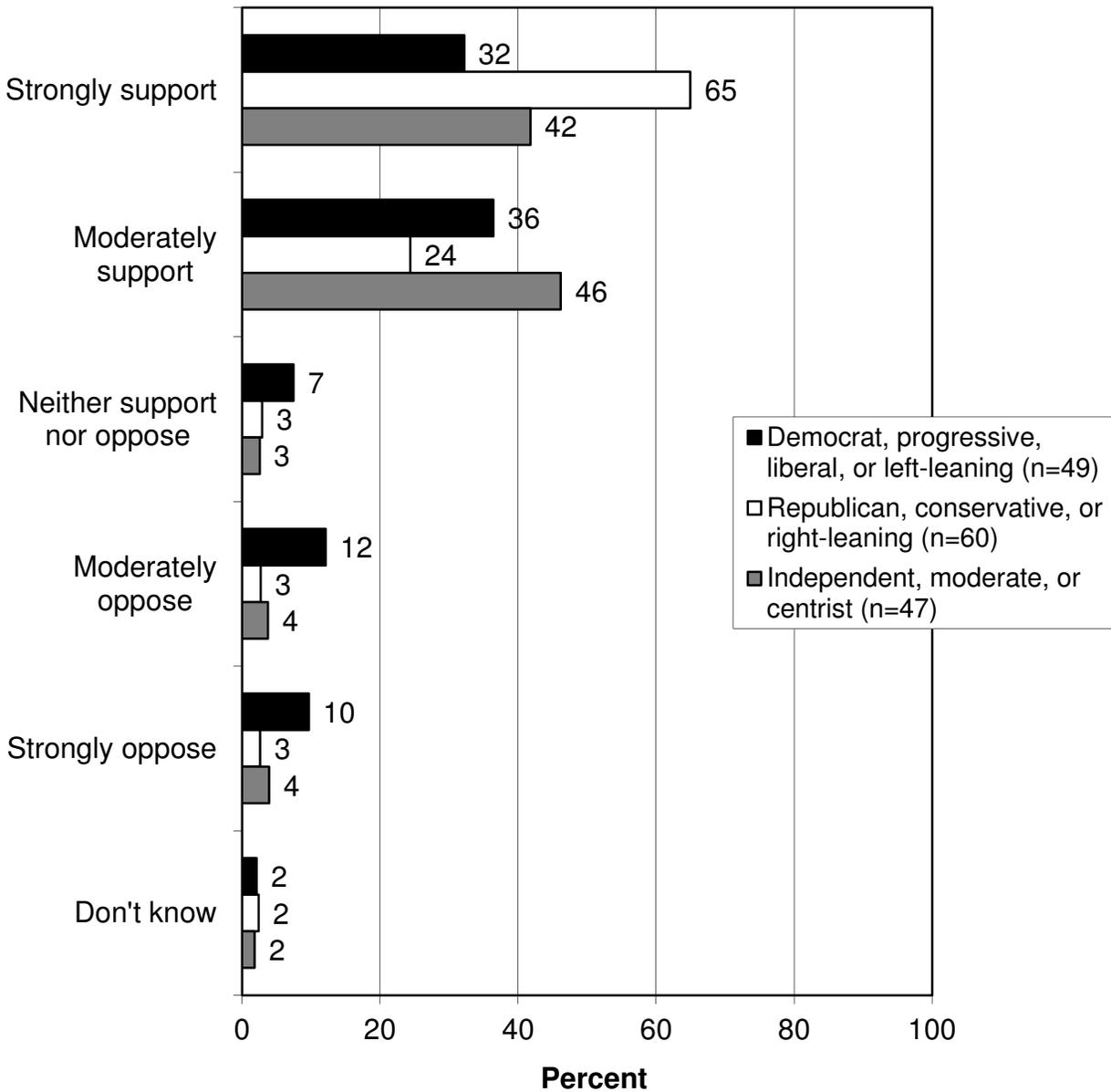
**Q58. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Even though trapping is regulated by the state, regulated trapping can still cause wildlife species to become endangered or extinct. (Wisconsin)**



**Q65. Do you know, or have you ever known, anyone who is a trapper or has trapped wild animals, or have you done so yourself?  
(Wisconsin)**



**Q81. Do you support or oppose trapping as a way to solve nuisance animal problems?  
(Wisconsin)**



## **ABOUT RESPONSIVE MANAGEMENT**

Responsive Management is an internationally recognized public opinion and attitude survey research firm specializing in natural resource and outdoor recreation issues. Our mission is to help natural resource and outdoor recreation agencies and organizations better understand and work with their constituents, customers, and the public.

Utilizing our in-house, full-service telephone, mail, and web-based survey facilities with 50 professional interviewers, we have conducted more than 1,000 telephone surveys, mail surveys, personal interviews, and focus groups, as well as numerous marketing and communication plans, needs assessments, and program evaluations.

Clients include the federal natural resource and land management agencies, most state fish and wildlife agencies, state departments of natural resources, environmental protection agencies, state park agencies, tourism boards, most of the major conservation and sportsmen's organizations, and numerous private businesses. Responsive Management also collects attitude and opinion data for many of the nation's top universities.

Specializing in research on public attitudes toward natural resource and outdoor recreation issues, Responsive Management has completed a wide range of projects during the past 25 years, including dozens of studies of hunters, anglers, wildlife viewers, boaters, park visitors, historic site visitors, hikers, birdwatchers, campers, and rock climbers. Responsive Management has conducted studies on endangered species; waterfowl and wetlands; and the reintroduction of large predators such as wolves, grizzly bears, and the Florida panther.

Responsive Management has assisted with research on numerous natural resource ballot initiatives and referenda and has helped agencies and organizations find alternative funding and increase their membership and donations. Additionally, Responsive Management has conducted major organizational and programmatic needs assessments to assist natural resource agencies and organizations in developing more effective programs based on a solid foundation of fact.

Responsive Management has conducted research on public attitudes toward natural resources and outdoor recreation in almost every state in the United States, as well as in Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Japan. Responsive Management has also conducted focus groups and personal interviews with residents of the African countries of Algeria, Cameroon, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Responsive Management routinely conducts surveys in Spanish and has conducted surveys in Chinese, Korean, Japanese and Vietnamese and has completed numerous studies with specific target audiences, including Hispanics; African-Americans; Asians; women; children; senior citizens; urban, suburban, and rural residents; large landowners; and farmers.

Responsive Management's research has been upheld in U.S. District Courts; used in peer-reviewed journals; and presented at major natural resource, fish and wildlife, and outdoor recreation conferences across the world. Company research has been featured in most of the nation's major media, including CNN, *The New York Times*, *The Wall Street Journal*, and on the front pages of *USA Today* and *The Washington Post*. Responsive Management's research has also been highlighted in *Newsweek* magazine.

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