

America's Wildlife Values

Nevada State Report



Acknowledgements

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Executive Summary

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

Specific findings from this report include:

- In total, Nevada received 1133 responses to the survey. Of those responses, 782 were from mail surveys (9.3% response rate) and 351 were from web-based panels.
- The breakdown of wildlife value orientations in your state is as follows¹.
 - Traditionalist: **22%**
 - Mutualist: **44%**
 - Pluralist: **19%**
 - Distanced: **15%**
- Nearly **49%** of respondents reported feeling that they share many of the same values as your state fish and wildlife agency regarding the management of fish and wildlife.
- Survey respondents held the following beliefs about funding for your state fish and wildlife management agency:
 - **12%** view current funding as primarily coming from hunting and fishing license sales.
 - **18%** of respondents believe this should be the funding model used in the future.
 - **78%** view current funding as coming from a mix of hunting and fishing license sales & public tax dollars.
 - **73%** of respondents believe this should be the funding model used in the future.
 - **10%** view current funding as primarily coming from public tax dollars.
 - **9%** of respondents believe this should be the funding model used in the future.
- A majority of respondents (**55%**) expressed trust in your agency to do what is right for fish and wildlife in the state.

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

¹ For definitions of these terms, see page 1 of this report.

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Wildlife Value Orientations

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

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

When applied to people as a classification,

Traditionalists:

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

Mutualists:

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

Pluralists:

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

Distanced individuals:

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

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

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

Figure 1: Wildlife value orientations in your state

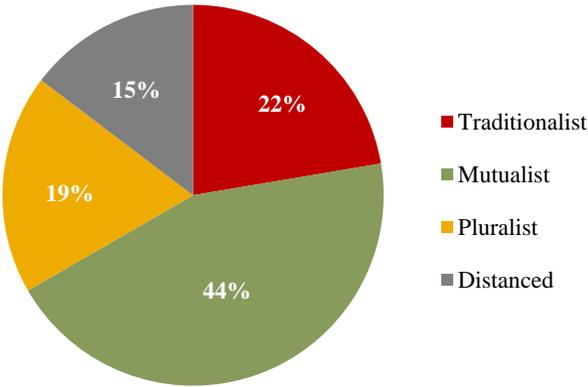


Figure 2: Percent of each wildlife value orientation type who are current hunters/anglers

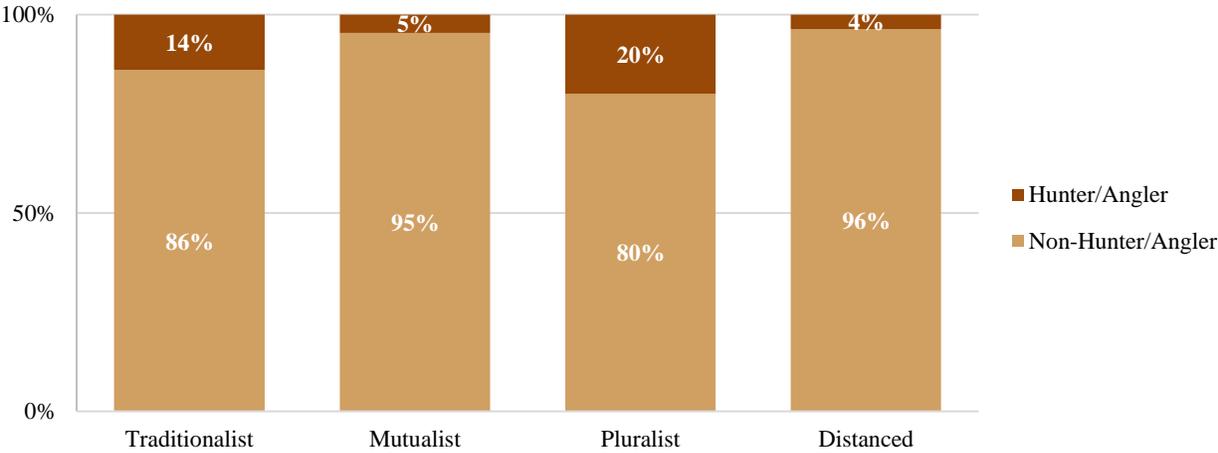


Figure 3: Wildlife value orientations by gender

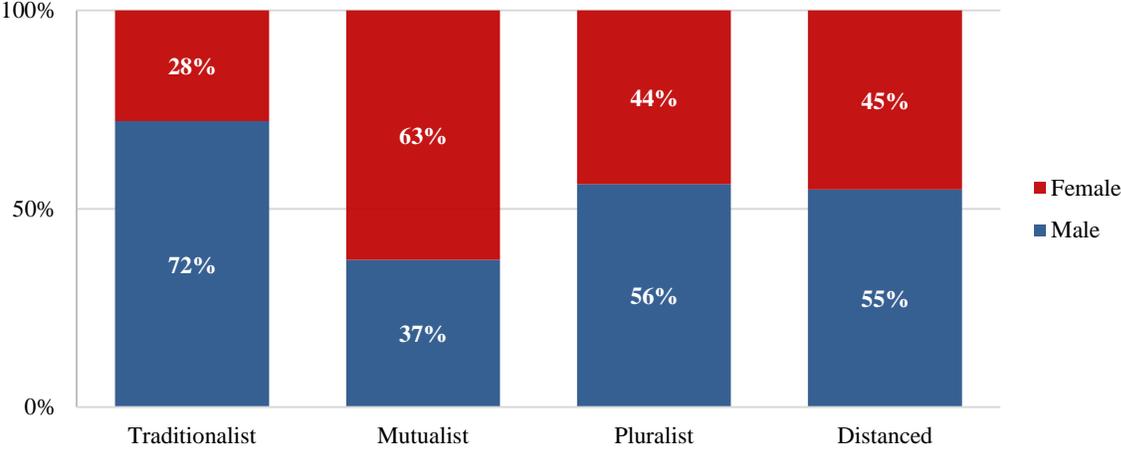


Figure 4: Wildlife value orientations by age groups

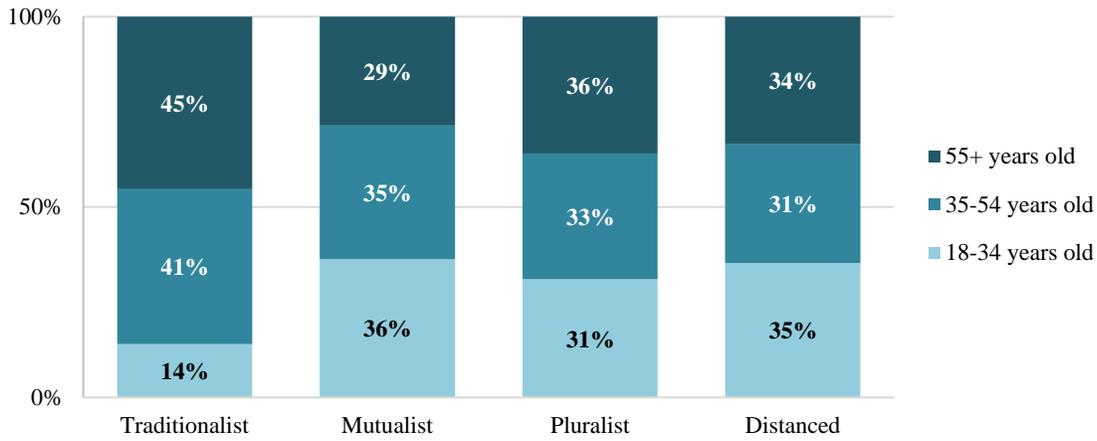


Figure 5: Wildlife value orientations by income groups

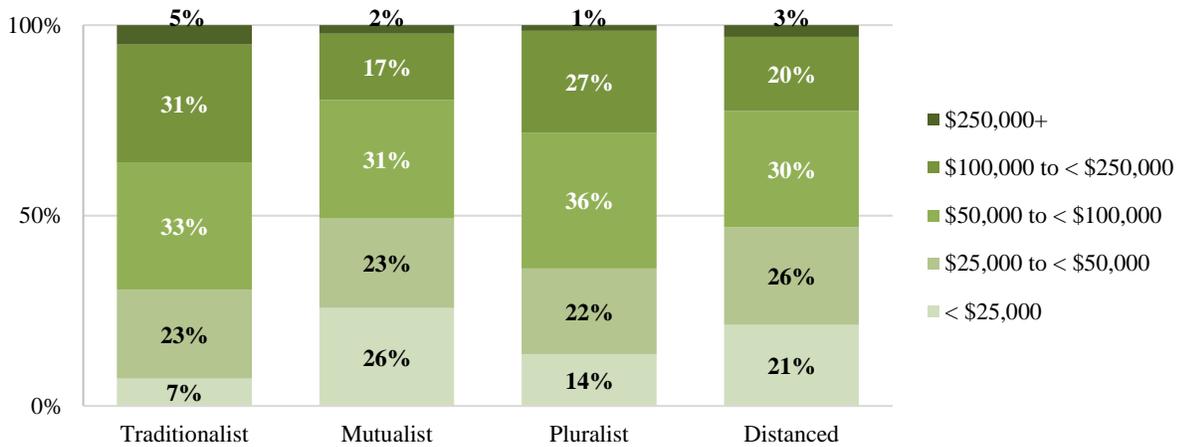


Figure 6: Wildlife value orientations by education

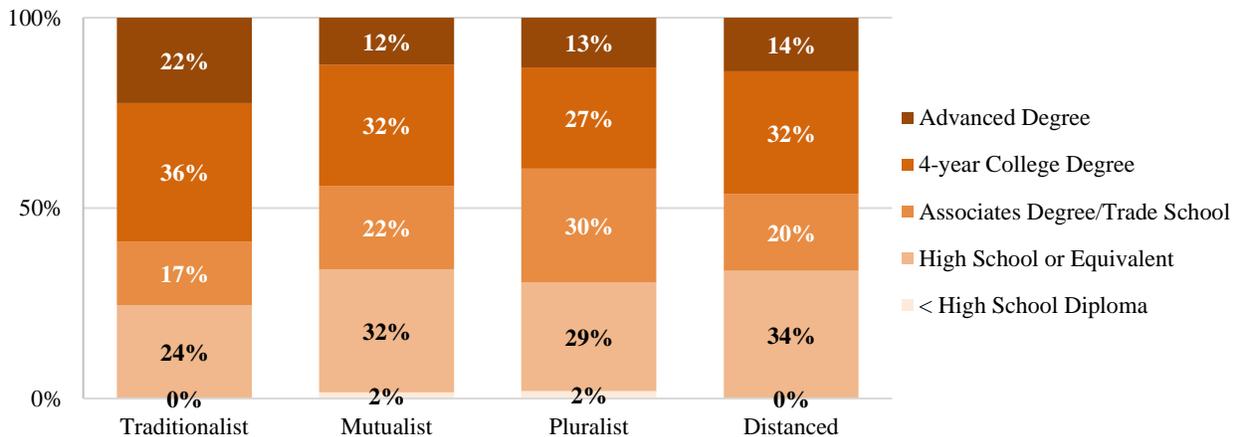
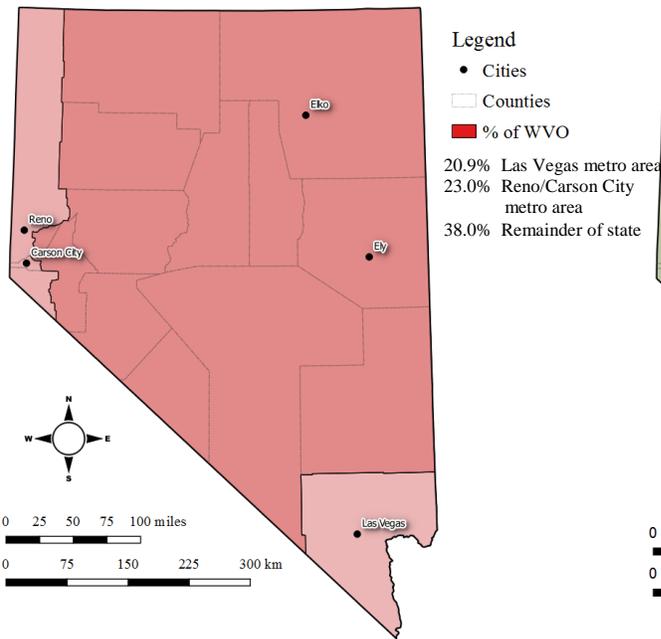
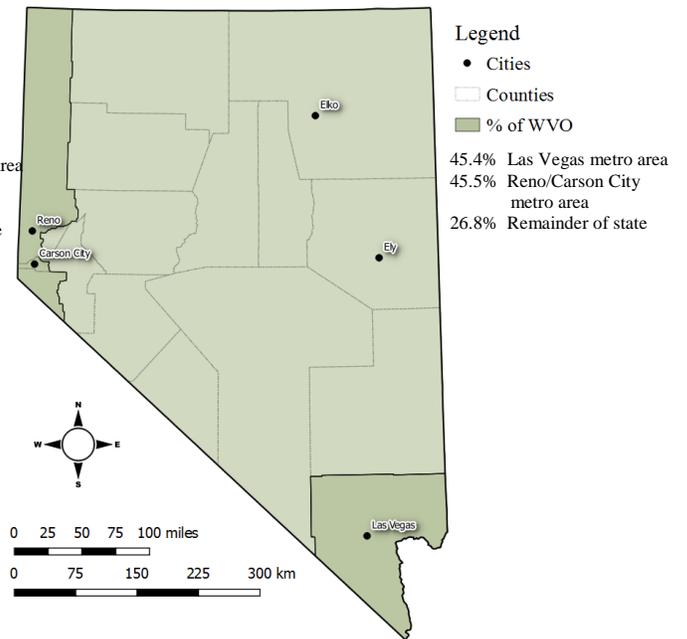


Figure 7. Wildlife value orientations by geography (a-d)

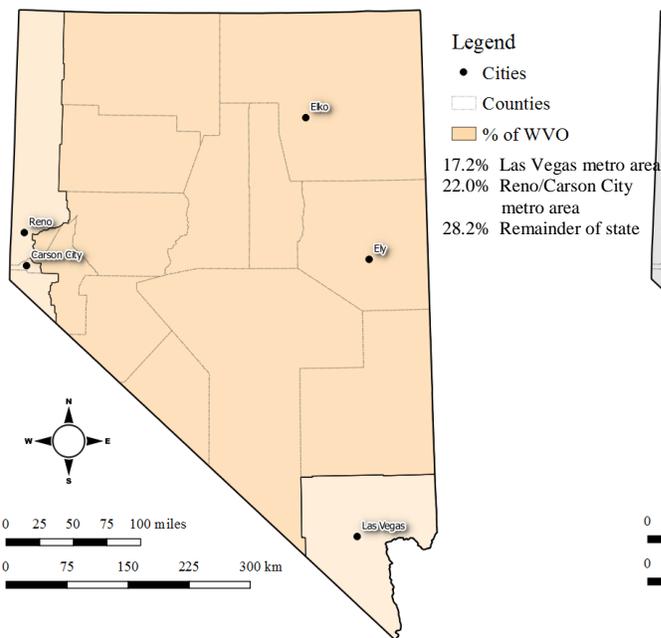
a) Traditionalists



b) Mutualists



c) Pluralists



d) Distanced

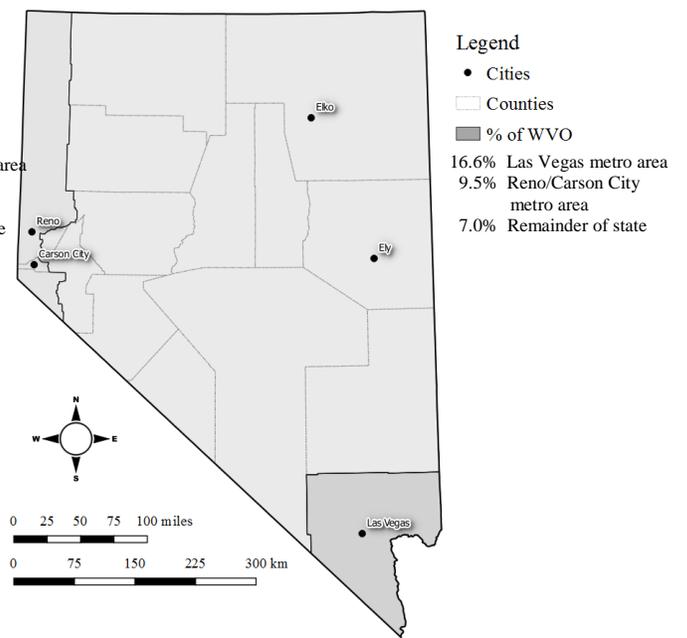
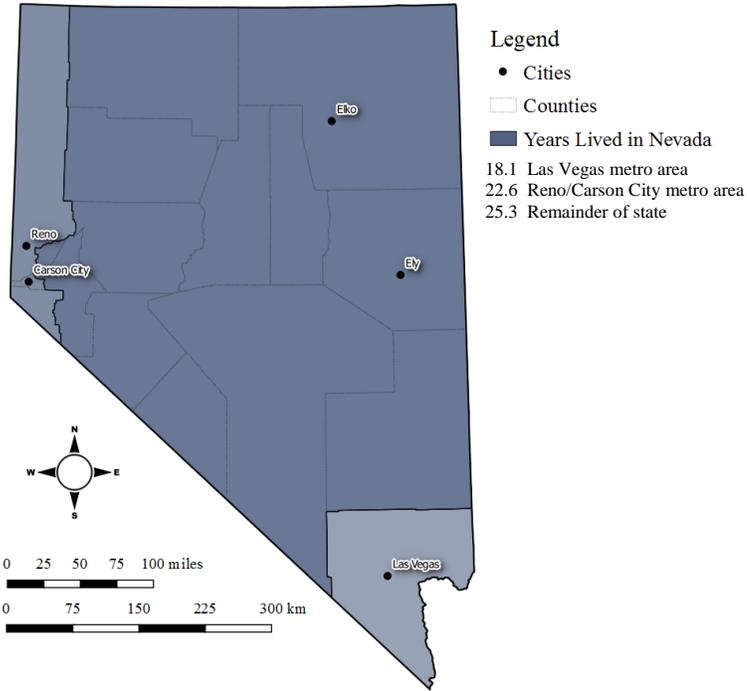


Figure 8: Average number of years lived in a) the state of Nevada and b) current home by geography

a) Average years lived in the state of Nevada



b) Average years in current home

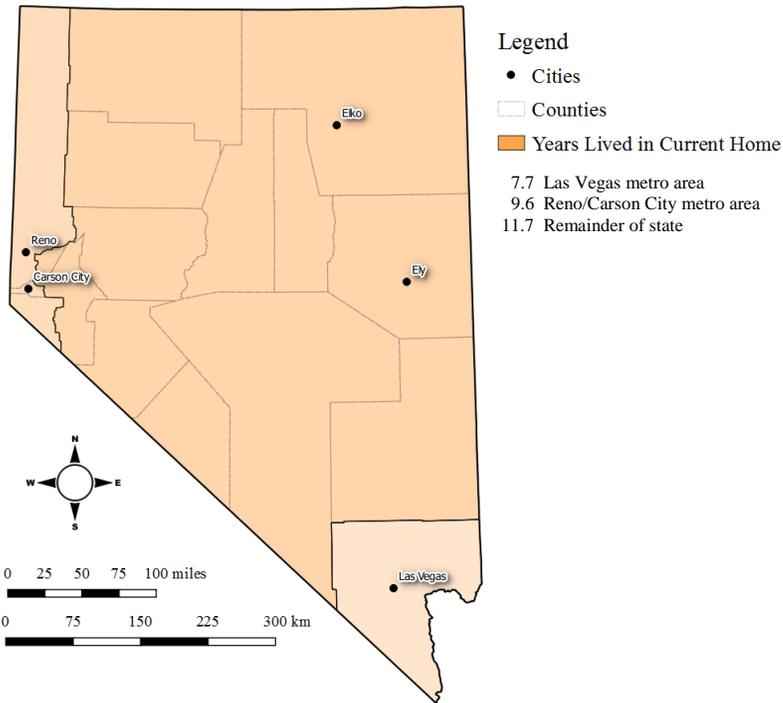


Figure 9: Percent of individuals by group who believed they shared values with agency

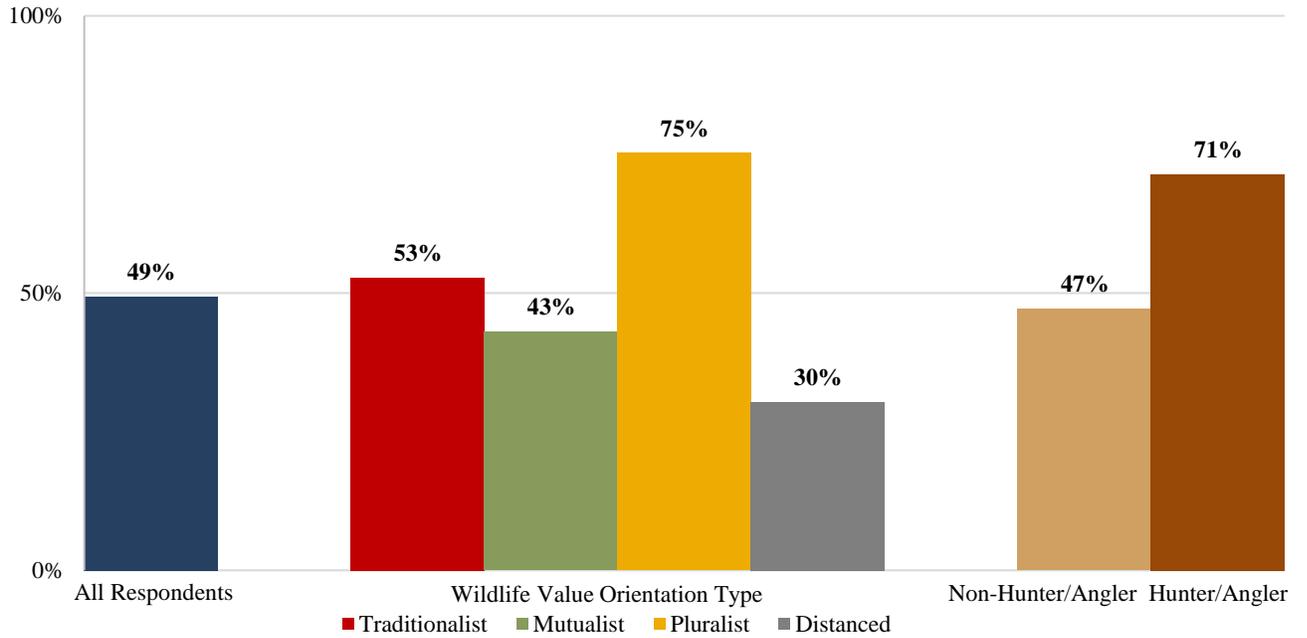
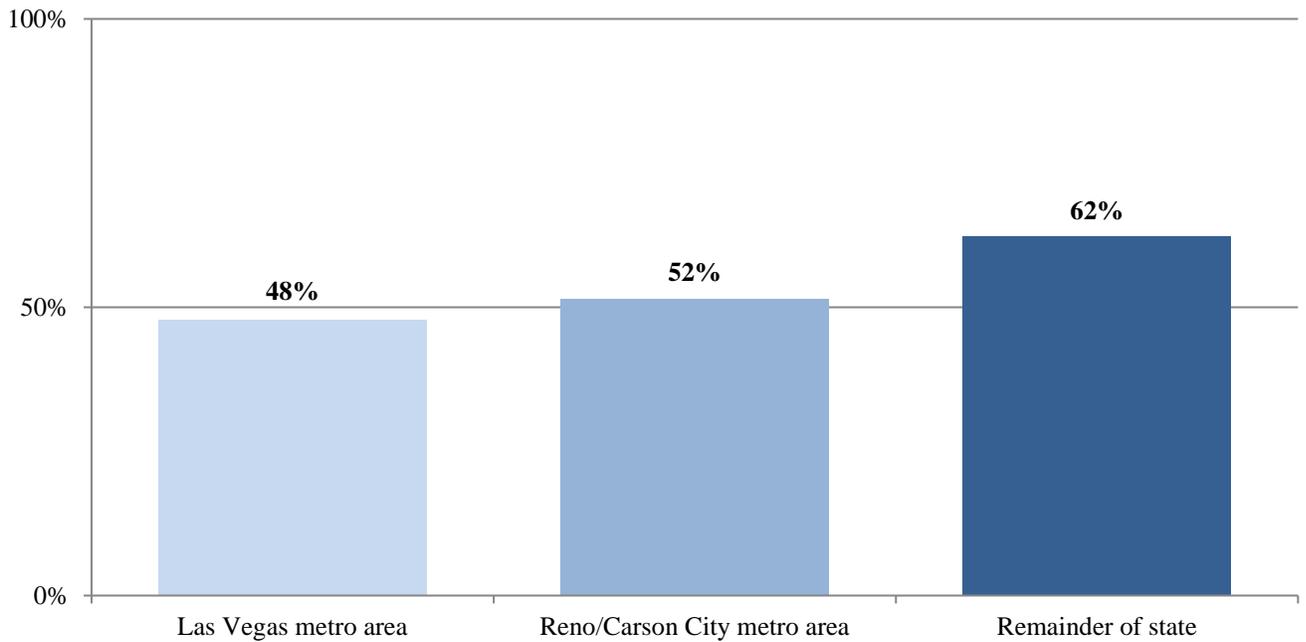


Figure 10: Percent of individuals by geography who believed they shared values with agency



Fish and Wildlife-Related Recreation

Having up-to-date information about fish and wildlife-related recreation is vitally important for fish and wildlife management professionals to understand the interests of the public in their states. On this survey, we asked residents to indicate whether they had ever participated in hunting, fishing, and wildlife viewing and if they had participated in these same activities during the 12 months prior to taking the survey (current). Additionally, we asked residents if they had any interest in participating in these activities in the future. Responses to these questions are provided for all residents, as well as by wildlife value orientation and geography.

Figure 11: Participation and interest in wildlife-related recreation

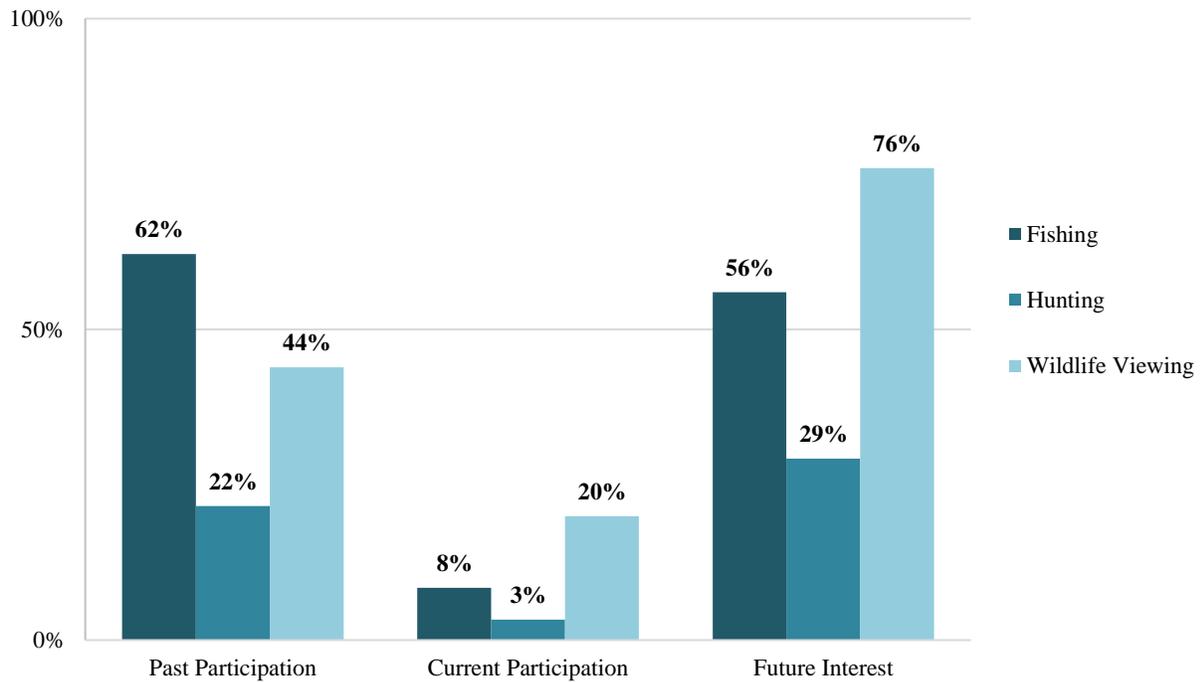


Figure 12: Fishing participation and future interest by wildlife value orientation

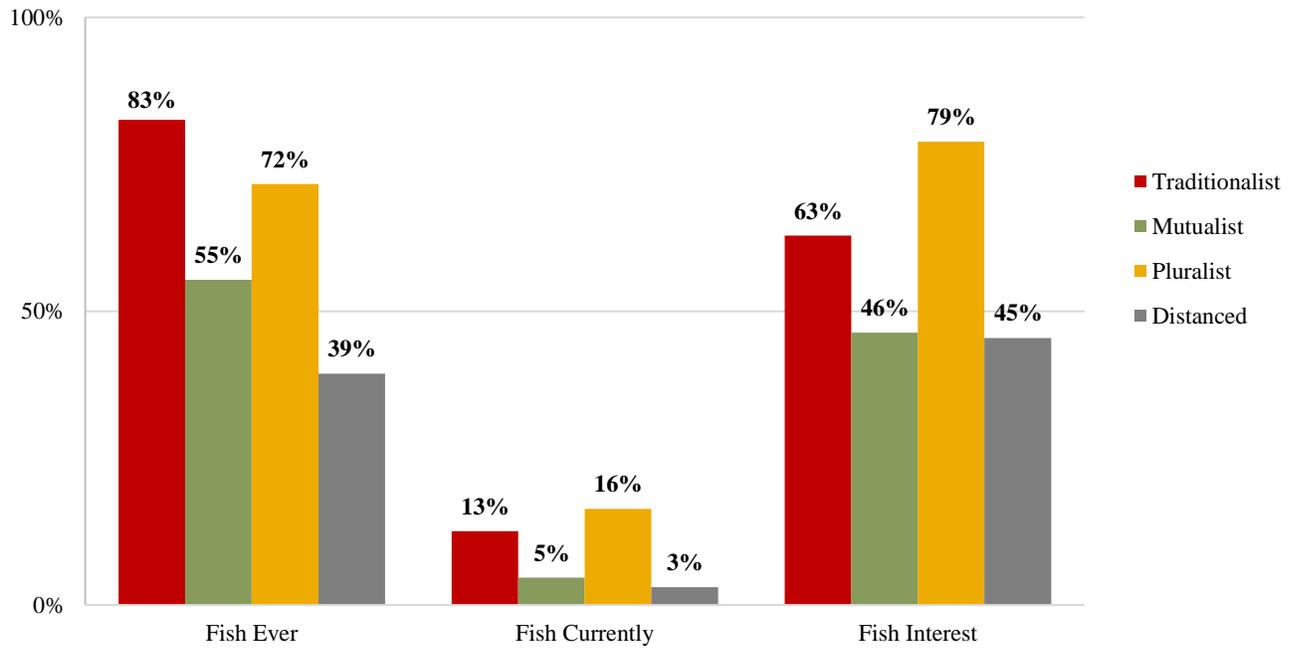


Figure 13: Fishing participation and future interest by geography

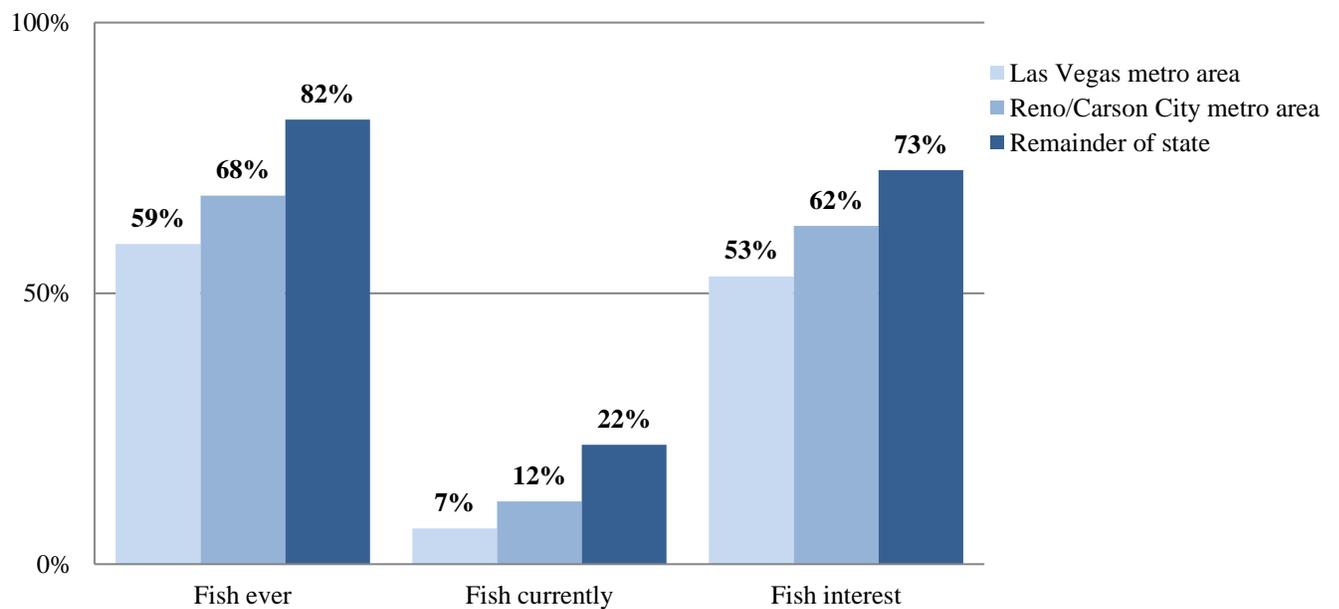


Figure 14: Hunting participation and future interest by wildlife value orientation

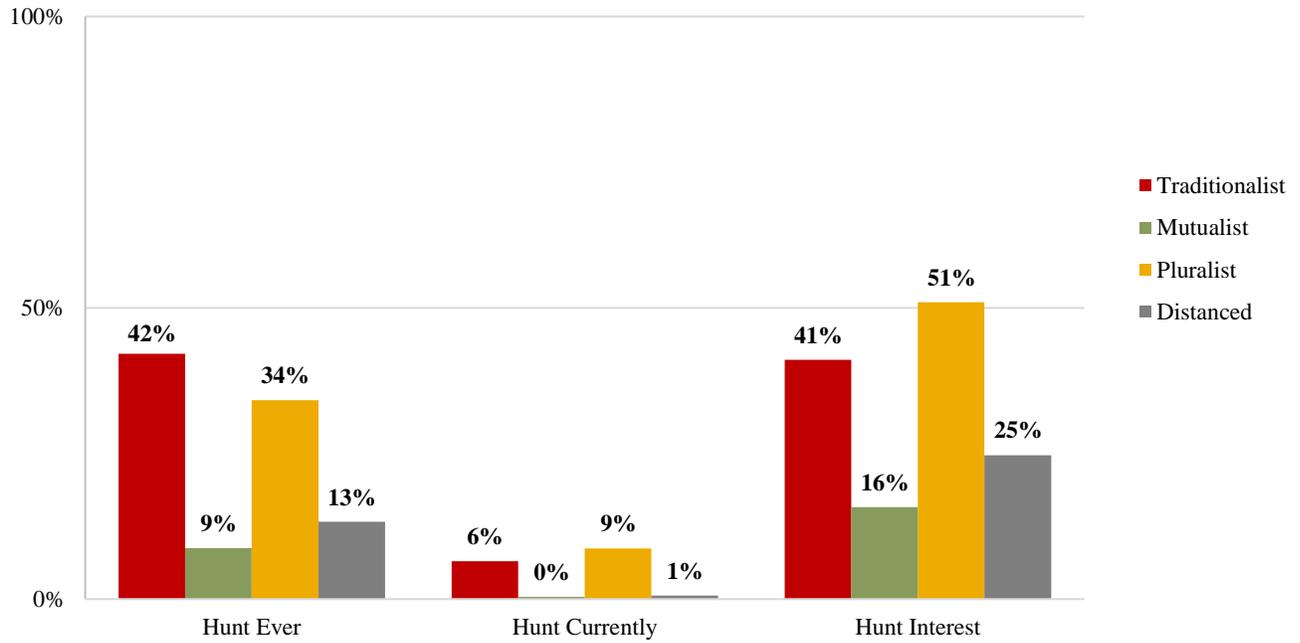


Figure 15: Hunting participation and future interest by geography

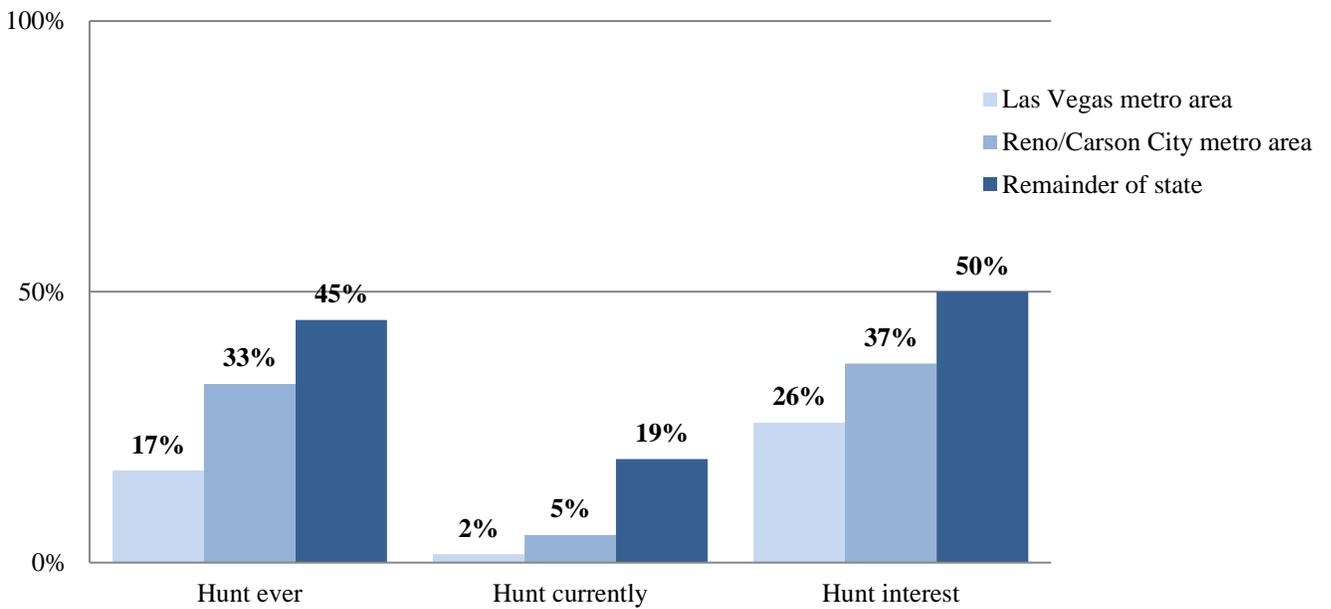


Figure 16: Wildlife viewing participation and future interest by wildlife value orientation

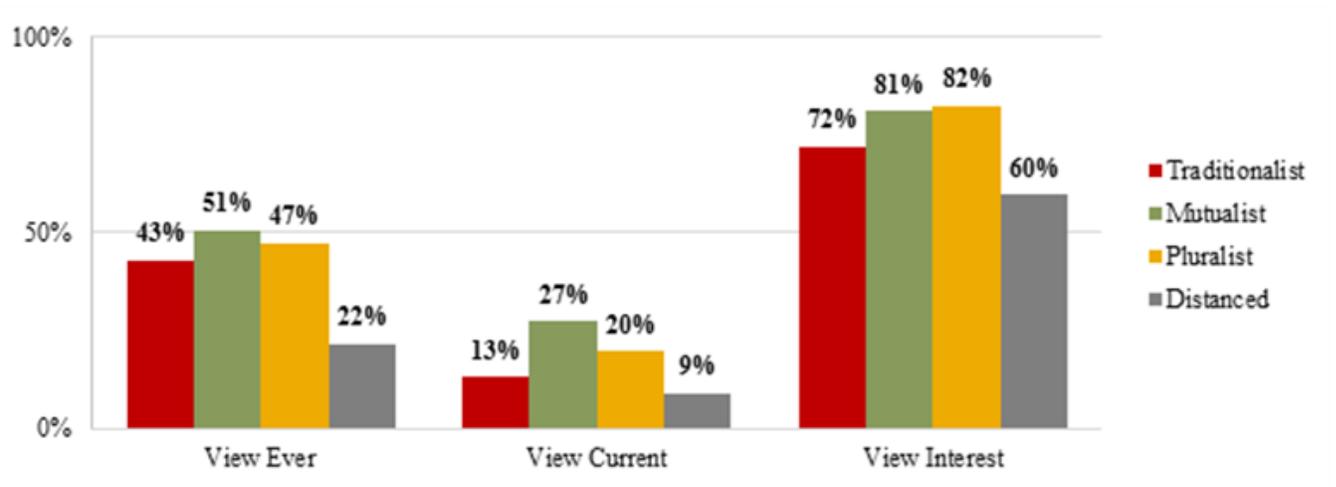
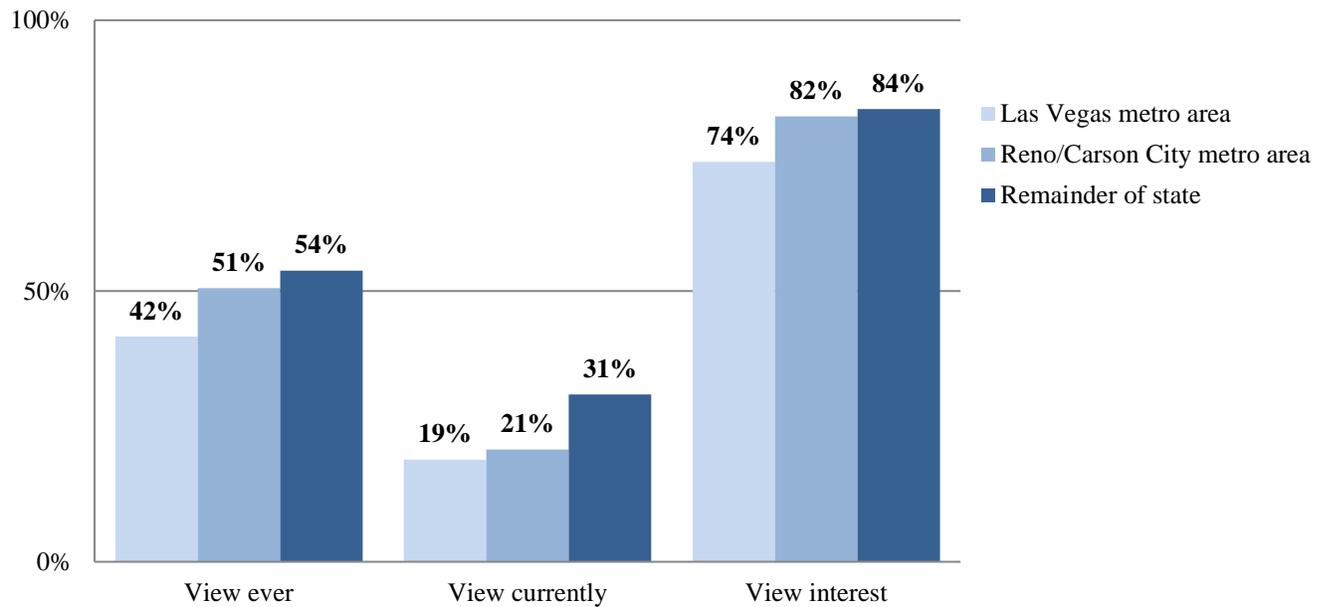


Figure 17: Wildlife viewing participation and future interest by geography



Recruitment and Reactivation

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

Fishing

56% of respondents are interested in **fishing** in the future. Of those,

- **15%** actively participate in fishing.
- **61%** have fished but not in the past year.
- **24%** have never fished before.

Hunting

29% of respondents are interested in **hunting** in the future. Of those,

- **11%** actively participate in hunting.
- **38%** have hunted but not in the past year.
- **51%** have never hunted before.

Wildlife Viewing

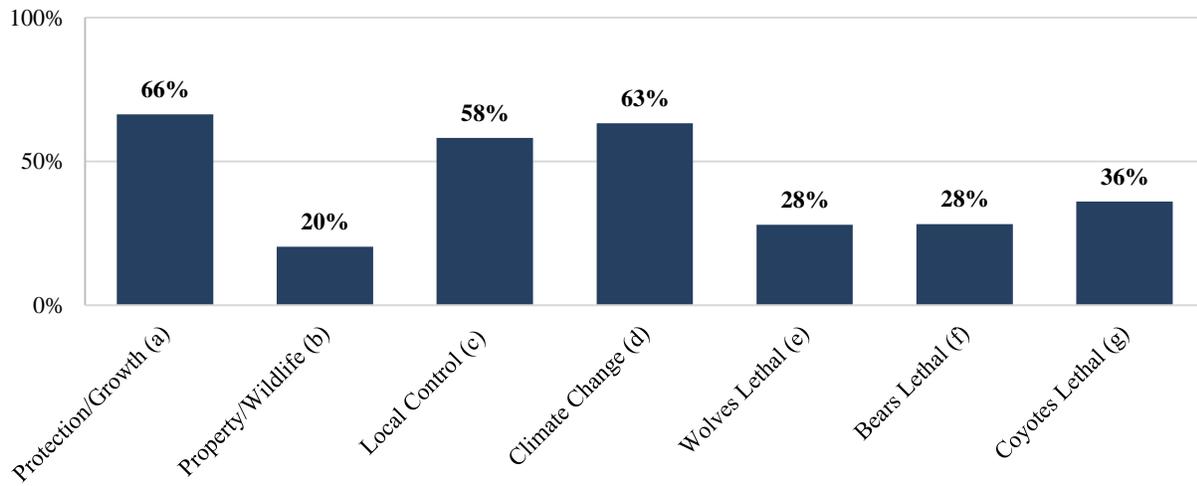
76% of respondents are interested in **wildlife viewing** in the future. Of those,

- **25%** actively participate in wildlife viewing.
- **31%** have participated in wildlife viewing but not in the past year.
- **45%** have never participated in wildlife viewing before.

Issue-Specific Attitudes

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

Figure 18: Agreement with statements about fish and wildlife management



Statement Texts:

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

Figure 19: Agreement with statements about fish and wildlife management by wildlife value orientation

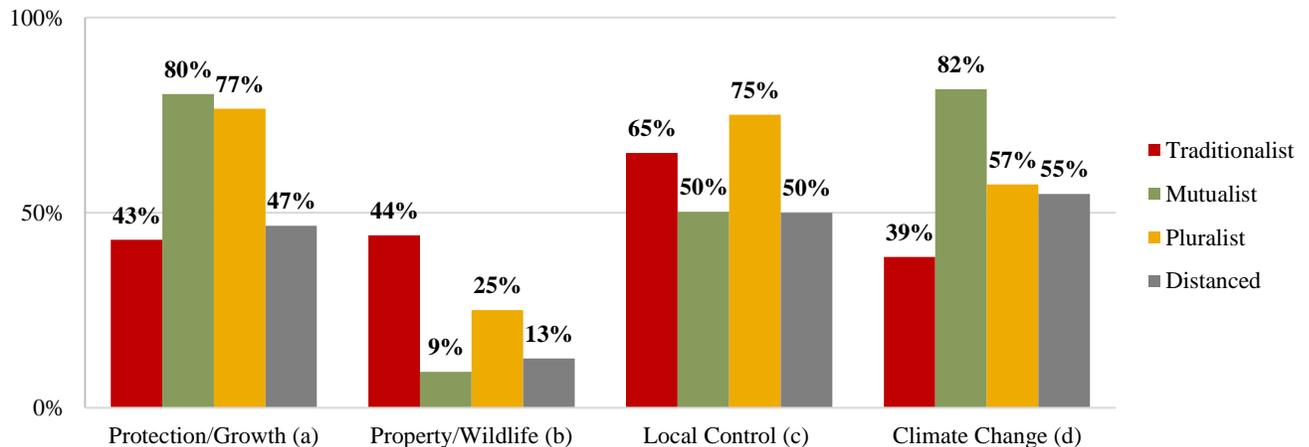


Figure 20: Agreement with statements about fish and wildlife management by hunting/fishing participation

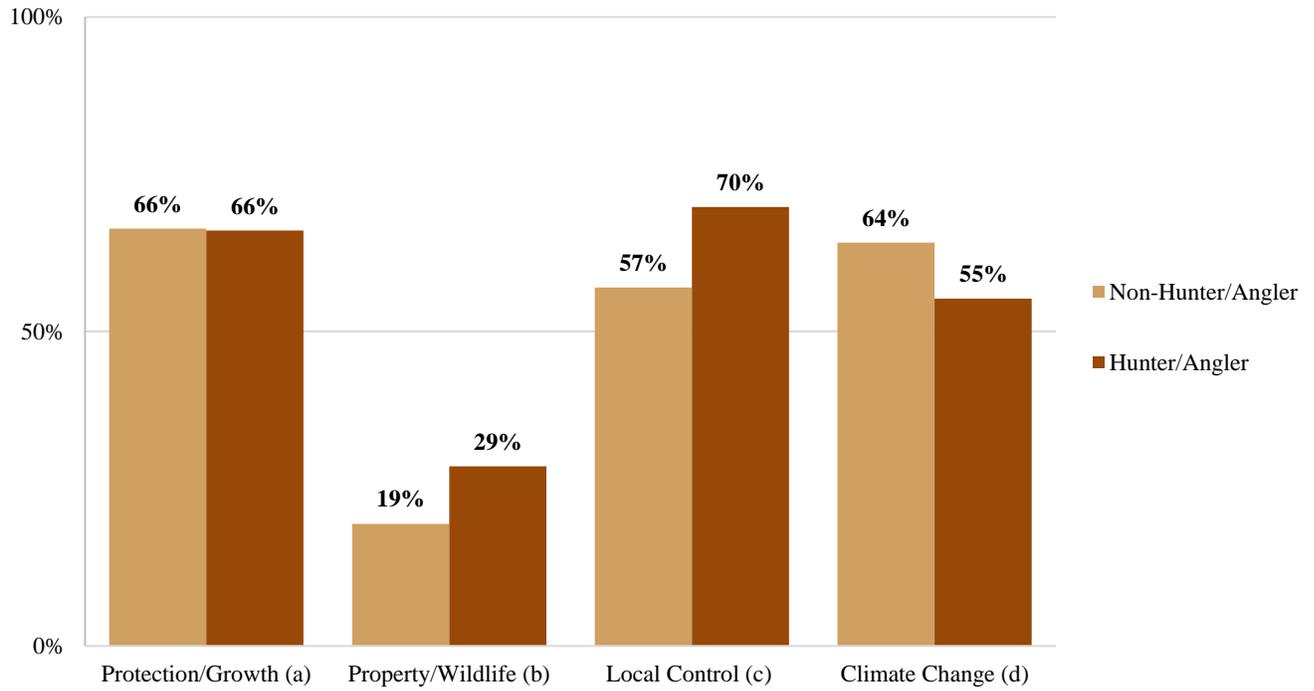


Figure 21: Agreement with statements about fish and wildlife management by geography

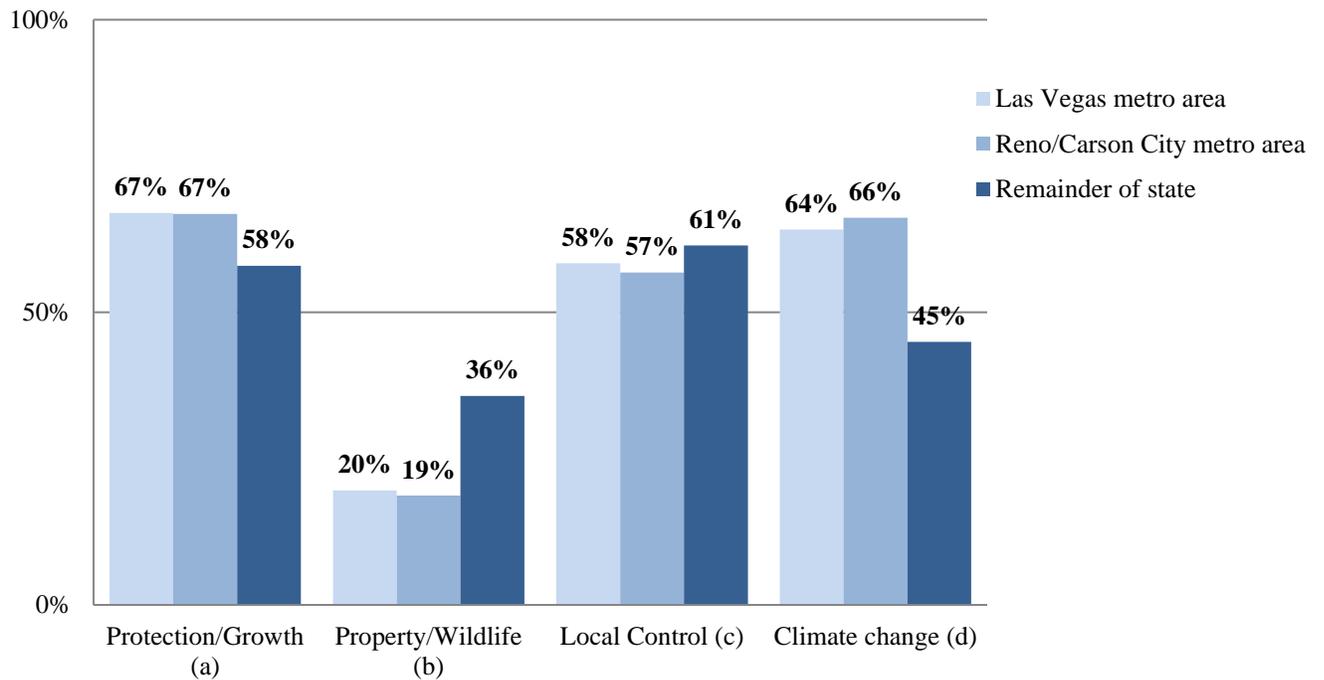


Figure 22: Agreement with statements about lethal removal by wildlife value orientation

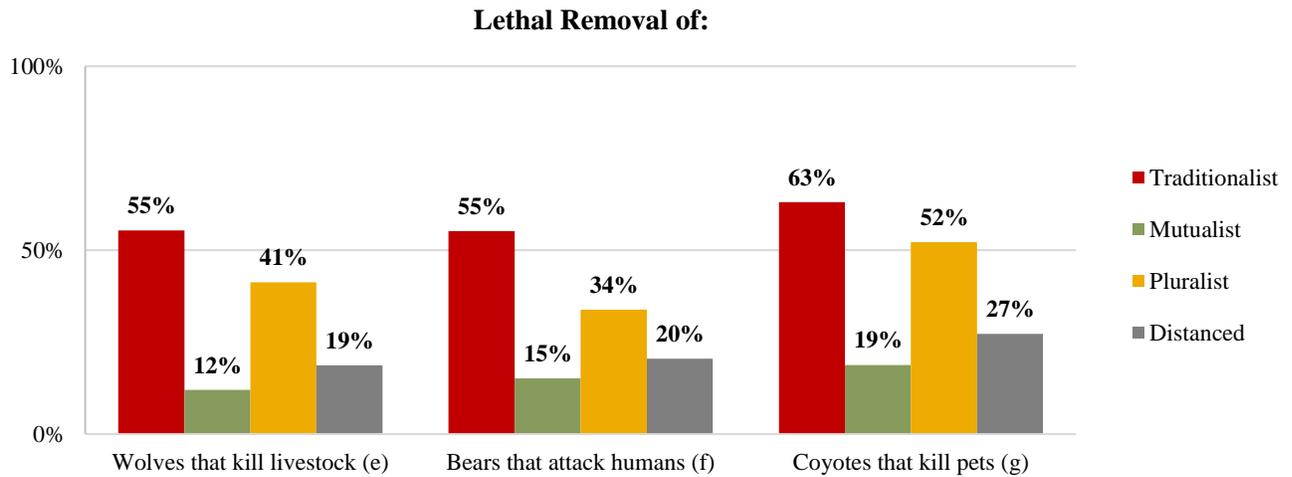


Figure 23: Agreement with statements about lethal removal by current hunting/fishing participation

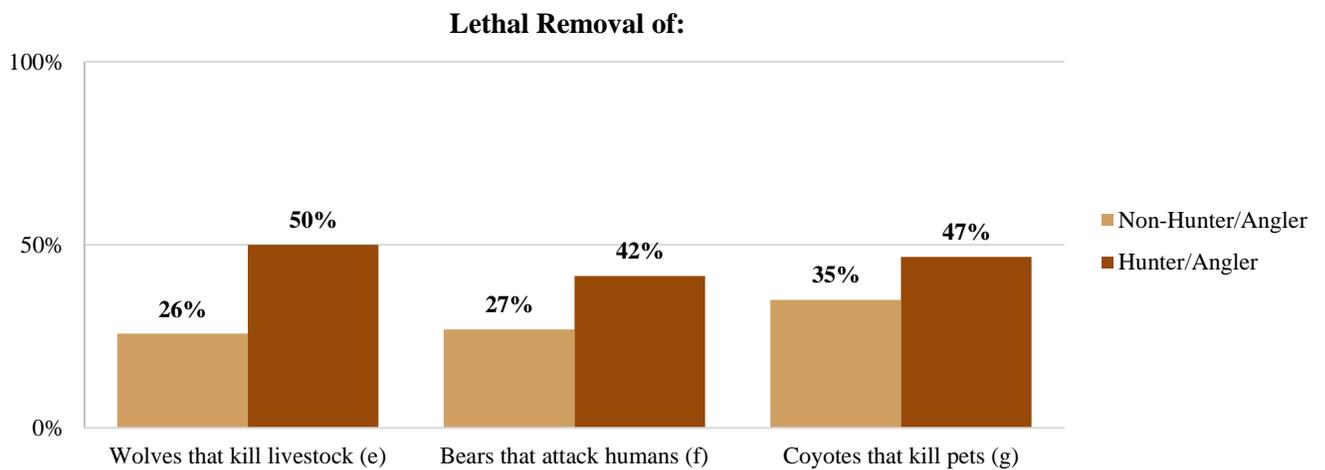
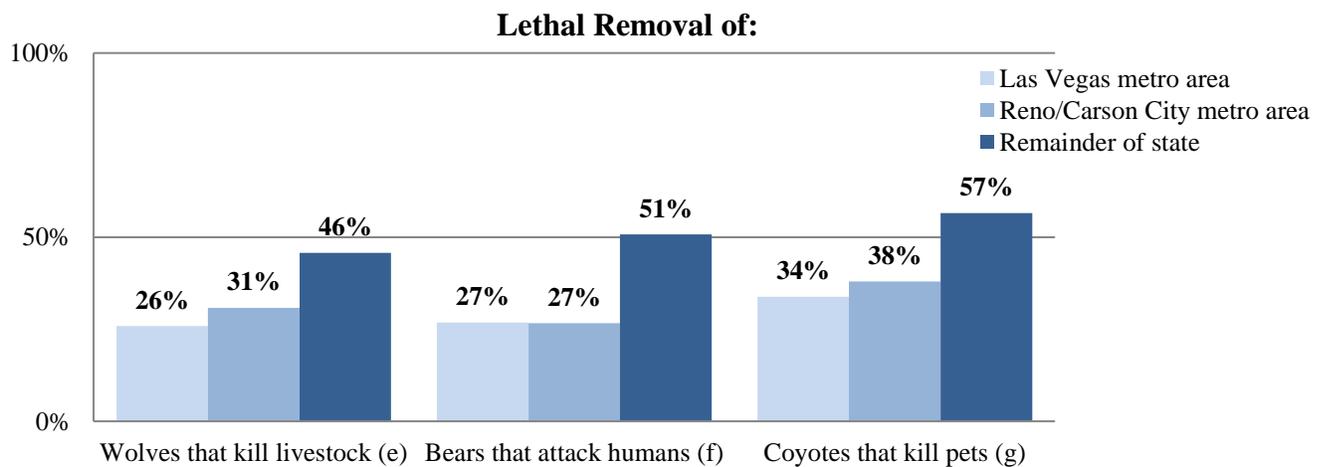


Figure 24: Agreement with statements about lethal removal by geography



Funding for Fish and Wildlife Management

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

Figure 25: Current and future funding for fish and wildlife management

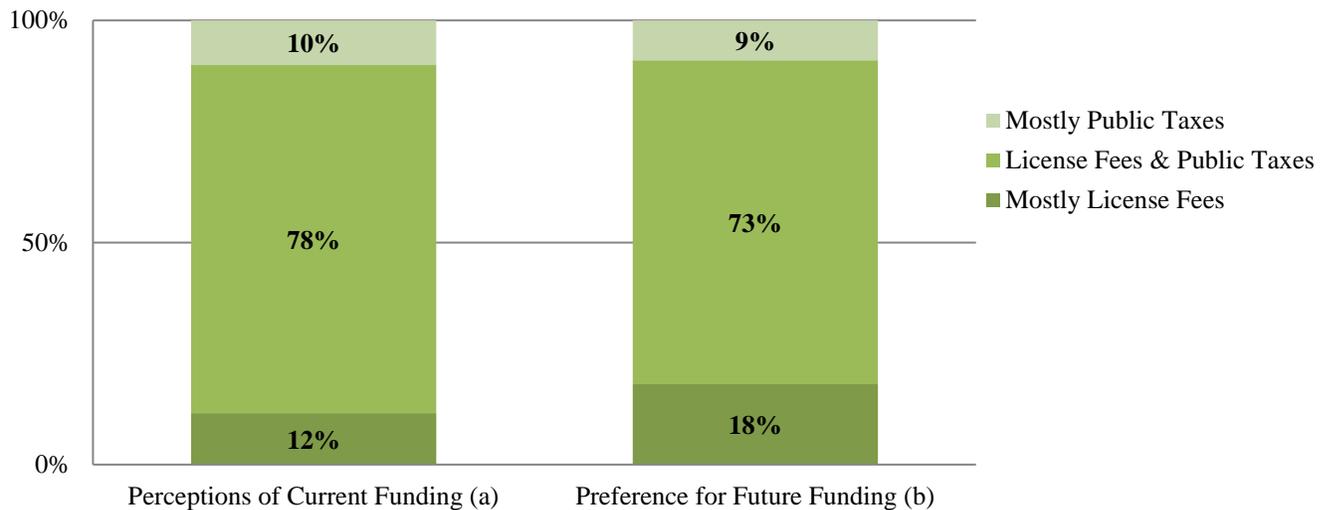


Figure 26: Funding for fish and wildlife management by wildlife value orientation

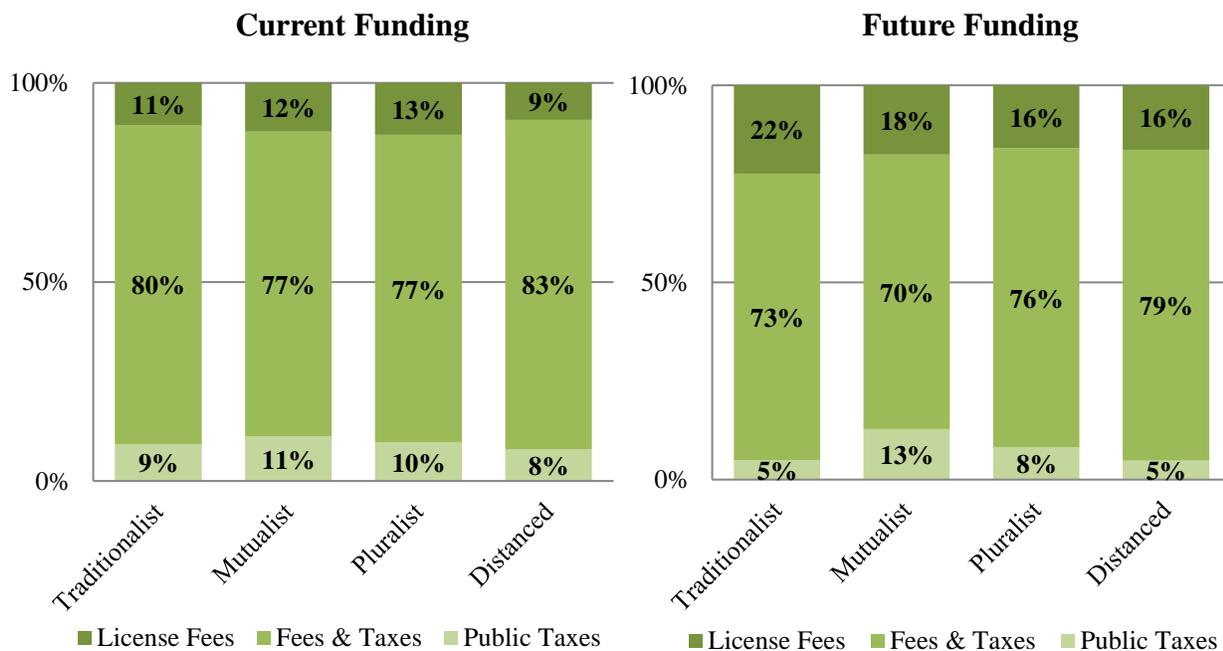


Figure 27: Funding for fish and wildlife management by current hunting/fishing participation

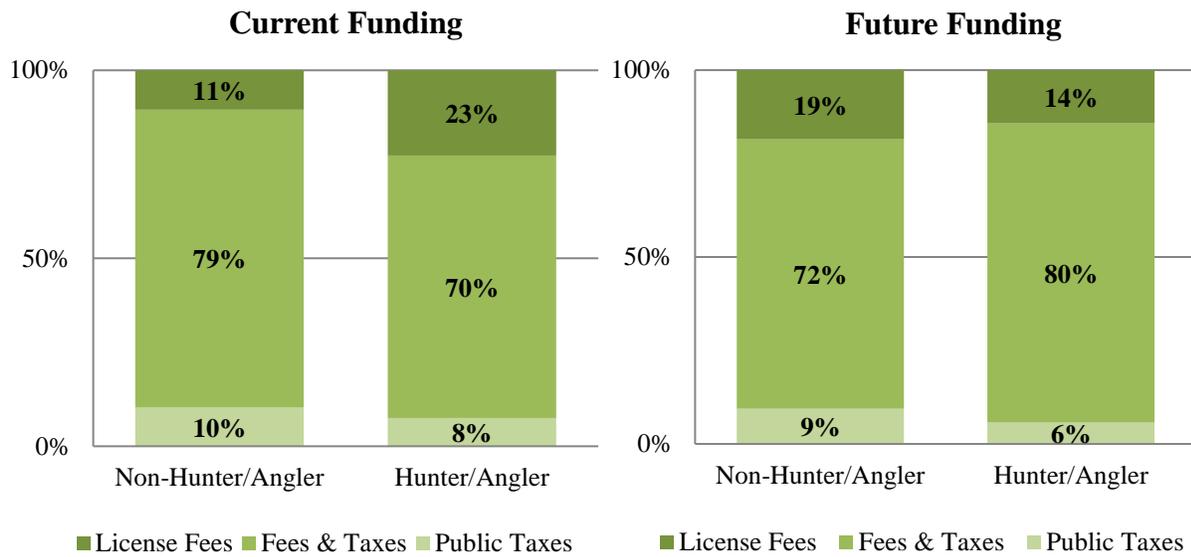
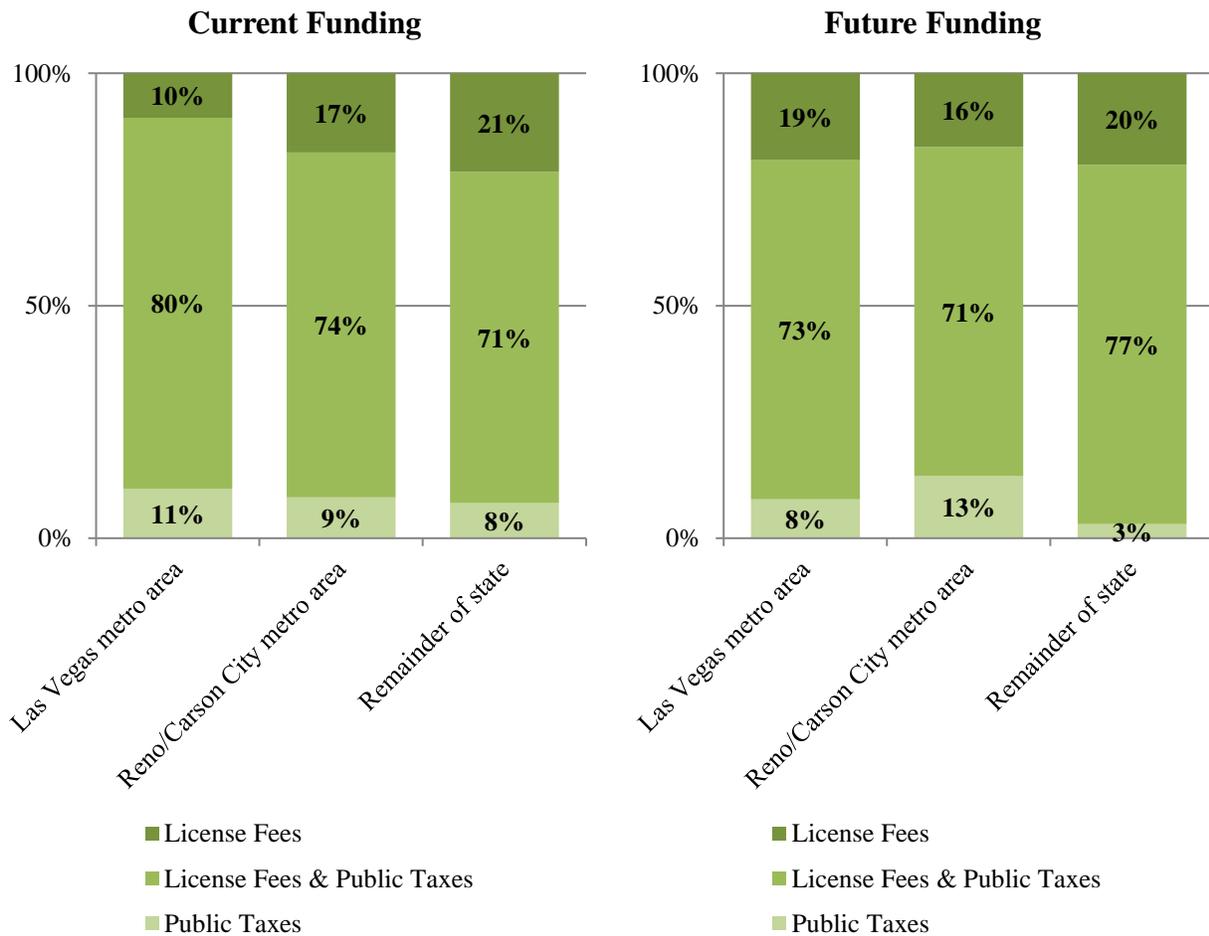


Figure 28: Funding for fish and wildlife management by geography



Public Trust

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

Figure 29: Trust in federal and state government and state fish and wildlife agency

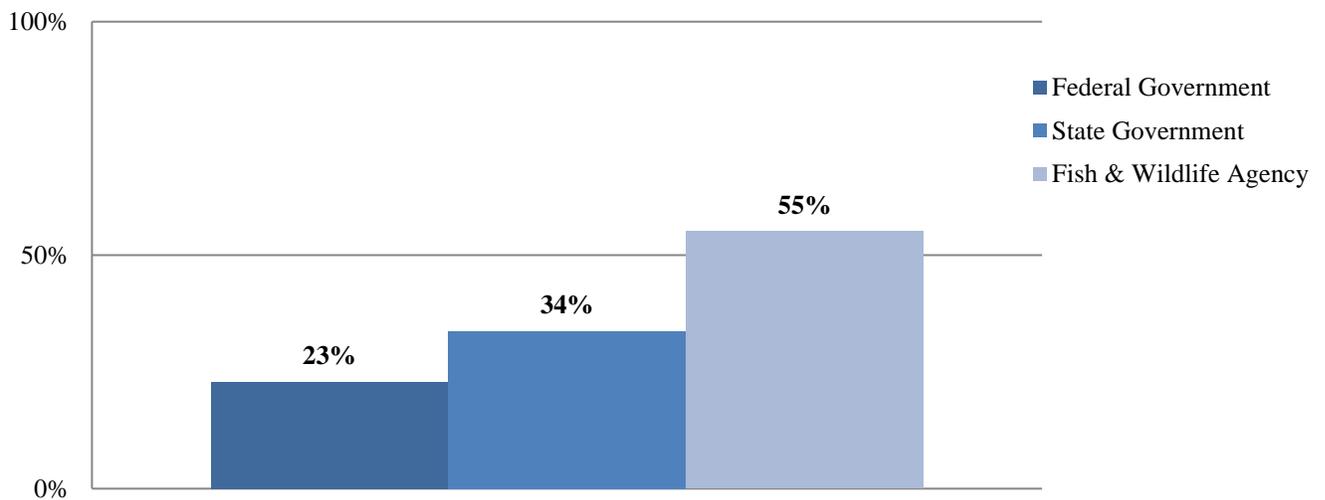


Figure 30: Trust in government by wildlife value orientation

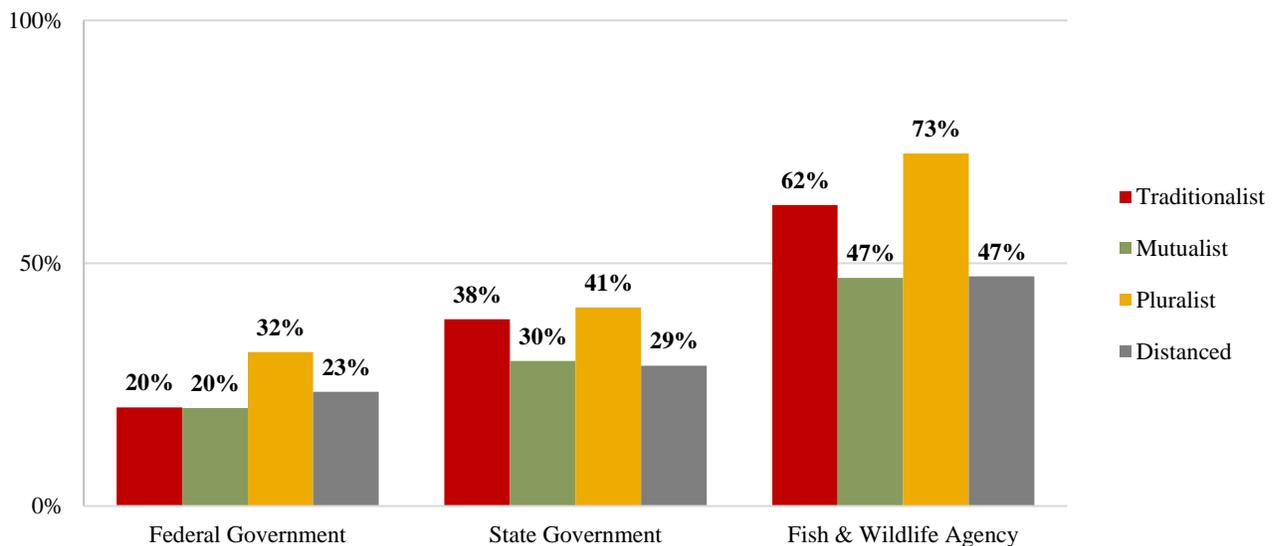


Figure 31: Trust in government by current hunting/fishing participation

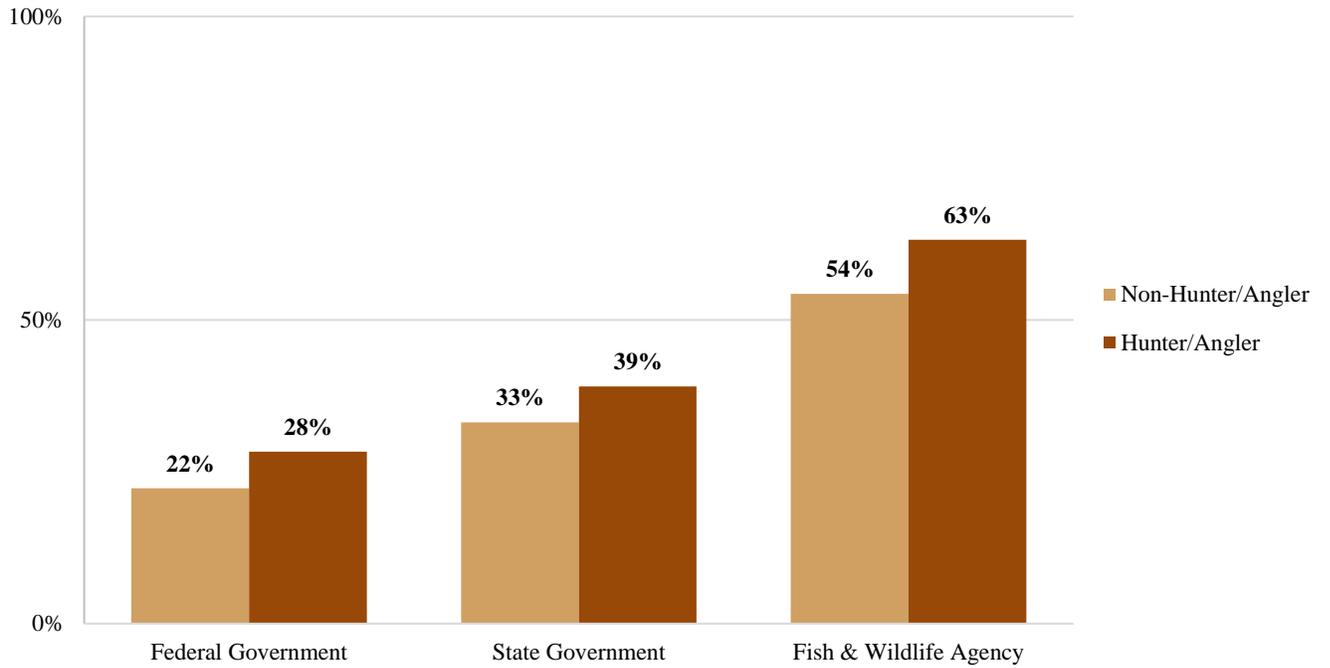
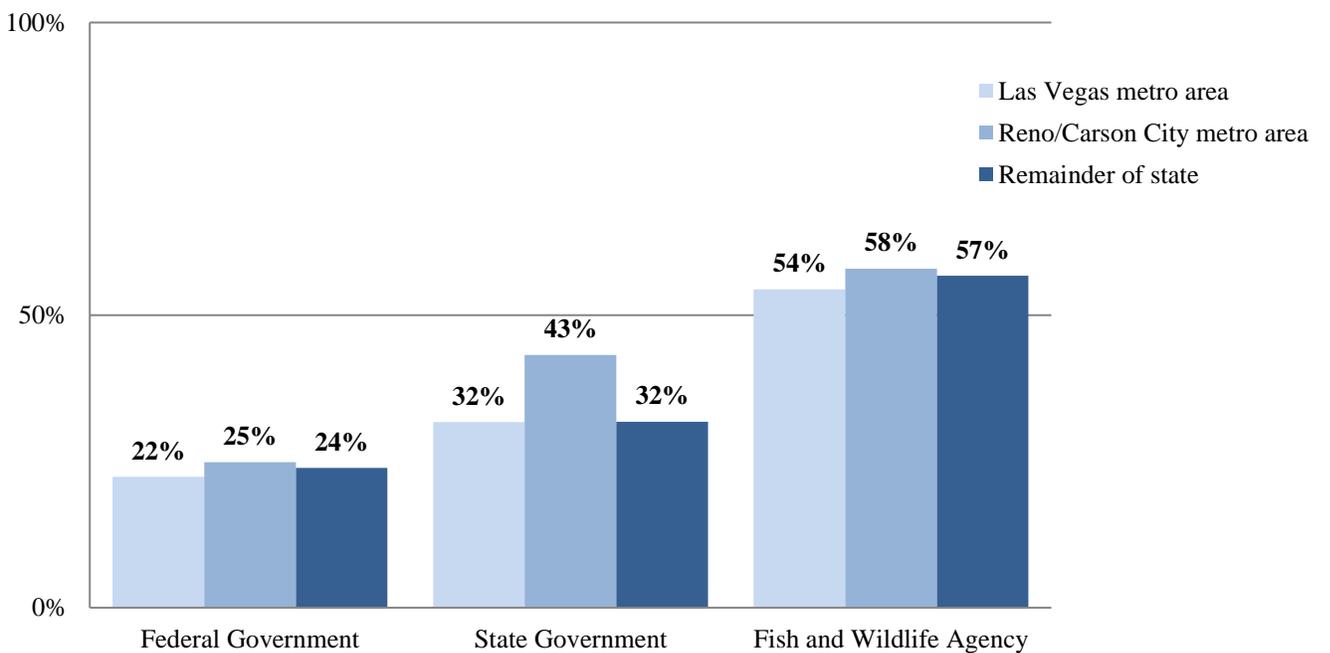


Figure 32: Trust in government by geography



Support for Hunting as a Source of Local, Organic Meat

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

Figure 33: Support for hunting as a source of local, organic meat

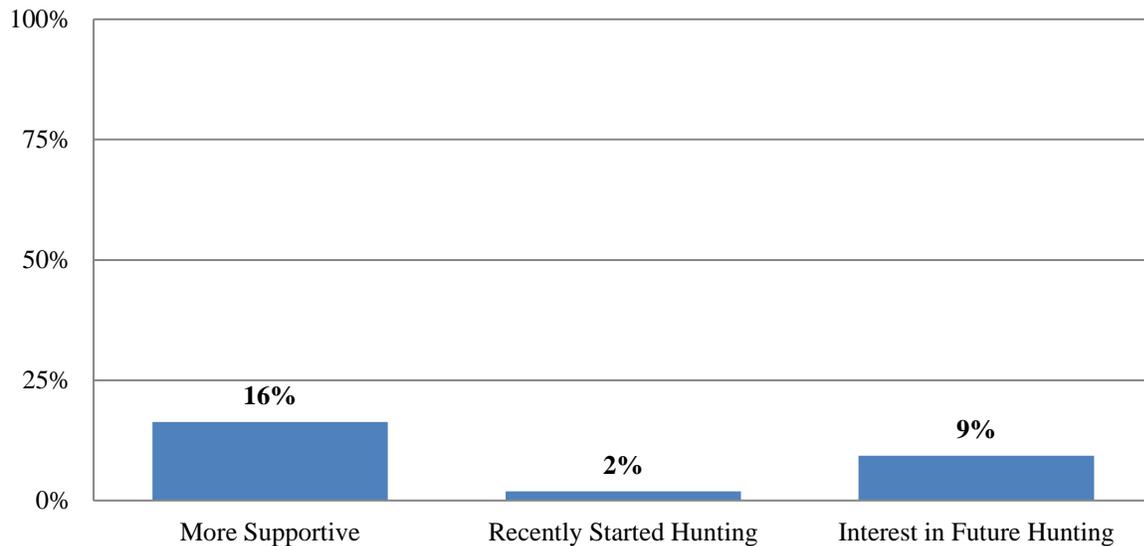


Figure 34: Support for hunting as a source of local, organic meat by wildlife value orientation

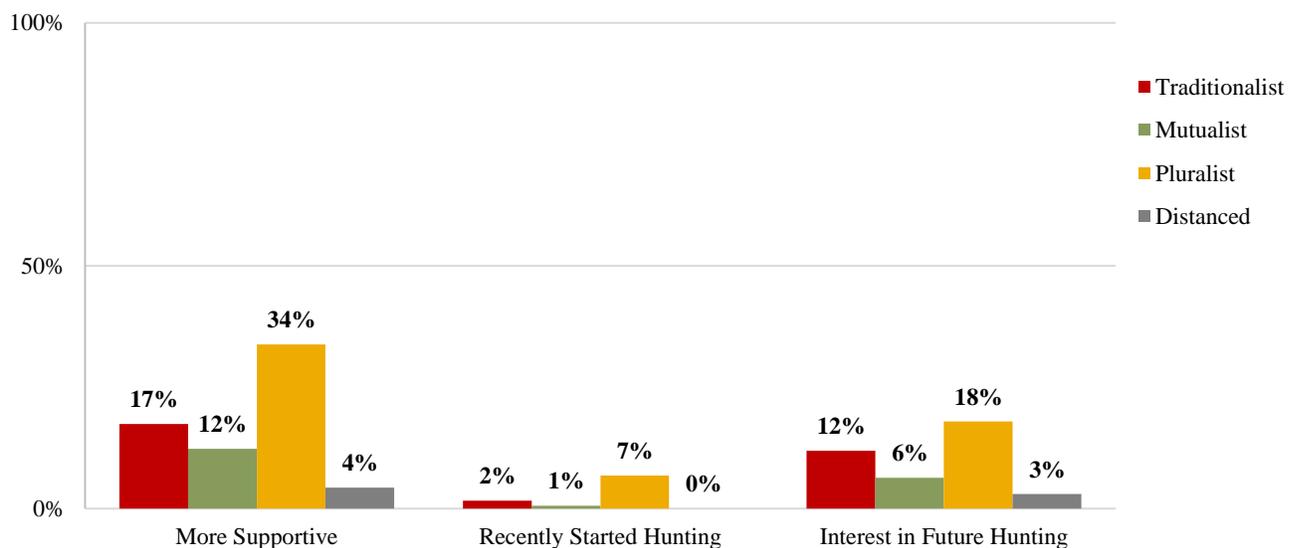


Figure 35: Support for hunting as a source of local, organic meat by current hunting/fishing participation

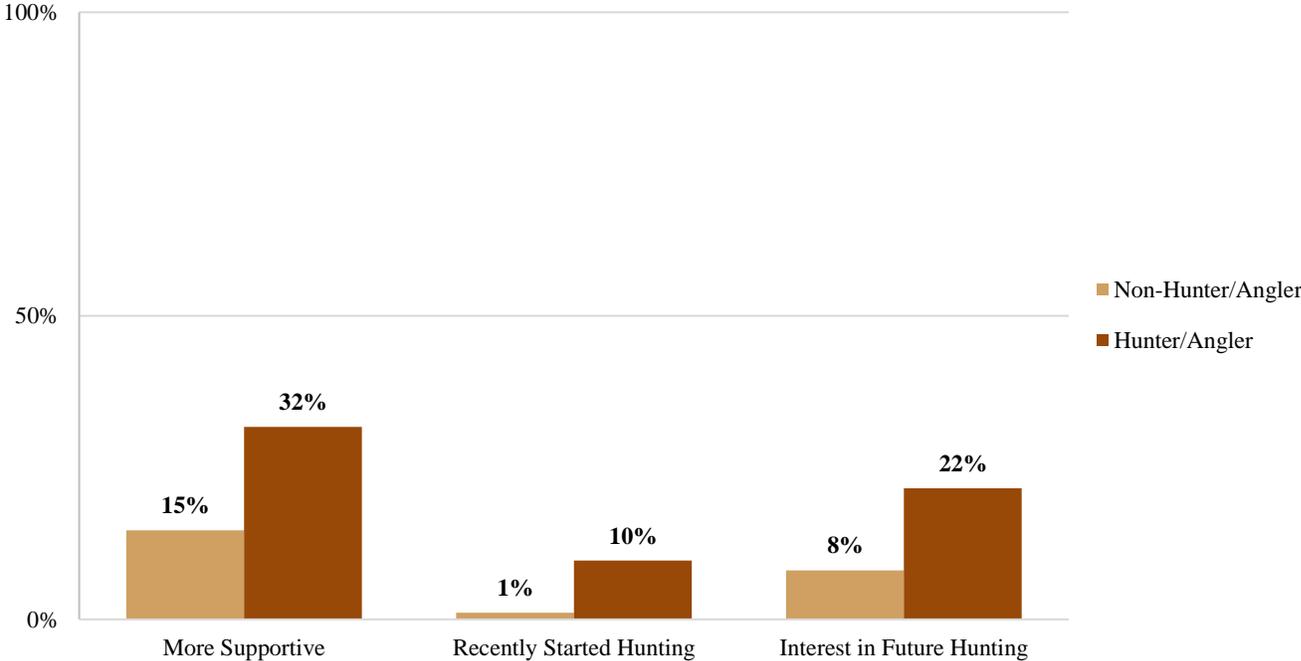
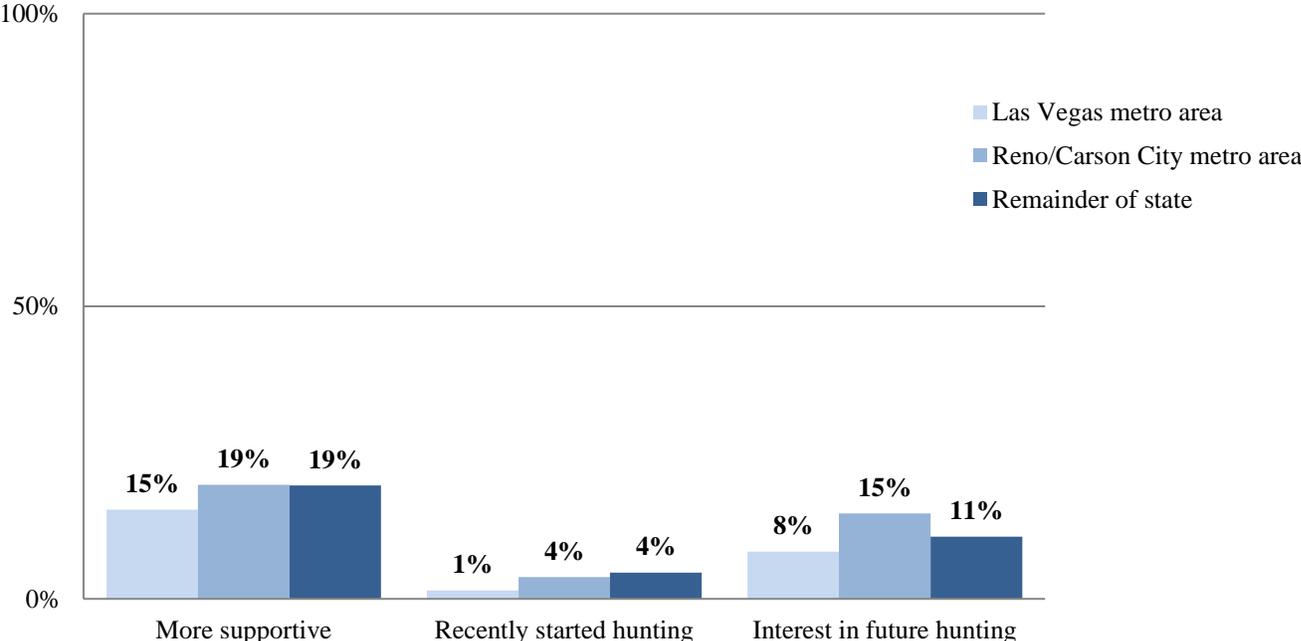


Figure 36: Support for hunting as a source of local, organic meat by geography



Support for a Black Bear Hunting Season in Nevada

Residents were asked to respond to several questions related to their level of support for a black bear hunting season in the state of Nevada. Items asked about overall support for a regulated hunting season, use of hunting dogs to hunt for black bears, and the use of firearms with short effective range (such as a shotgun that only fires slugs) to hunt bears in certain agricultural areas in order to reduce possible safety concerns of residents. The level of support for each option is presented below for all residents, by wildlife value orientation, by hunter/angler participation, and by geography. A full response distribution for each item by each grouping is included in the tables listed later in this report.

Figure 37: Support for a black bear hunting season and related regulations

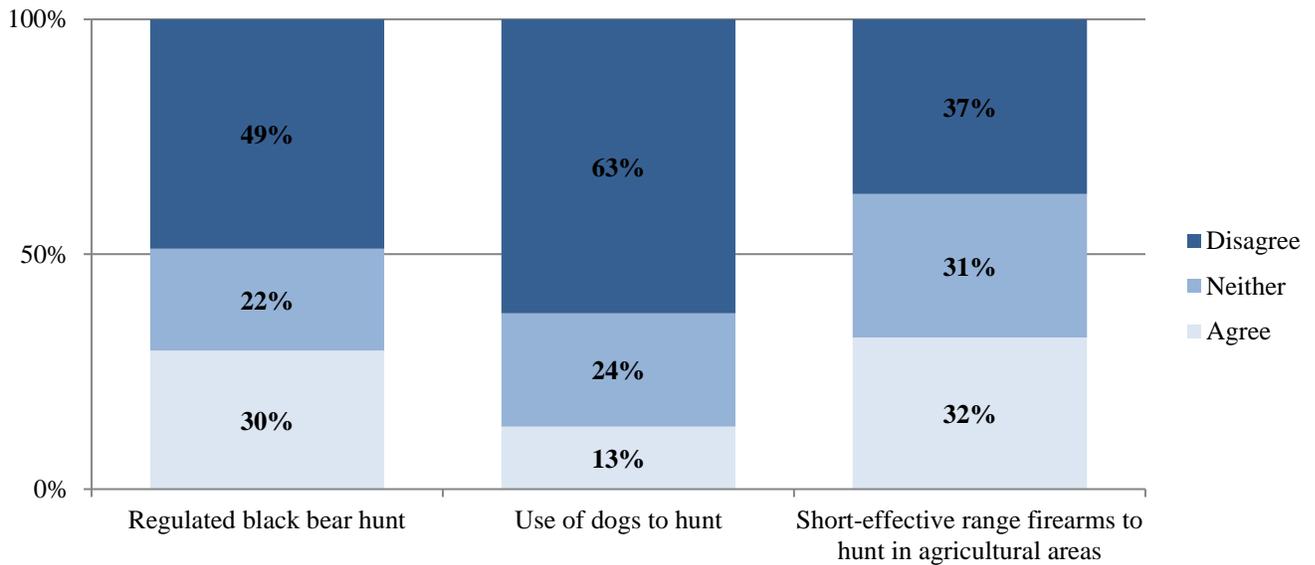


Figure 38: Support for a black bear hunting season and related regulations by wildlife value orientation

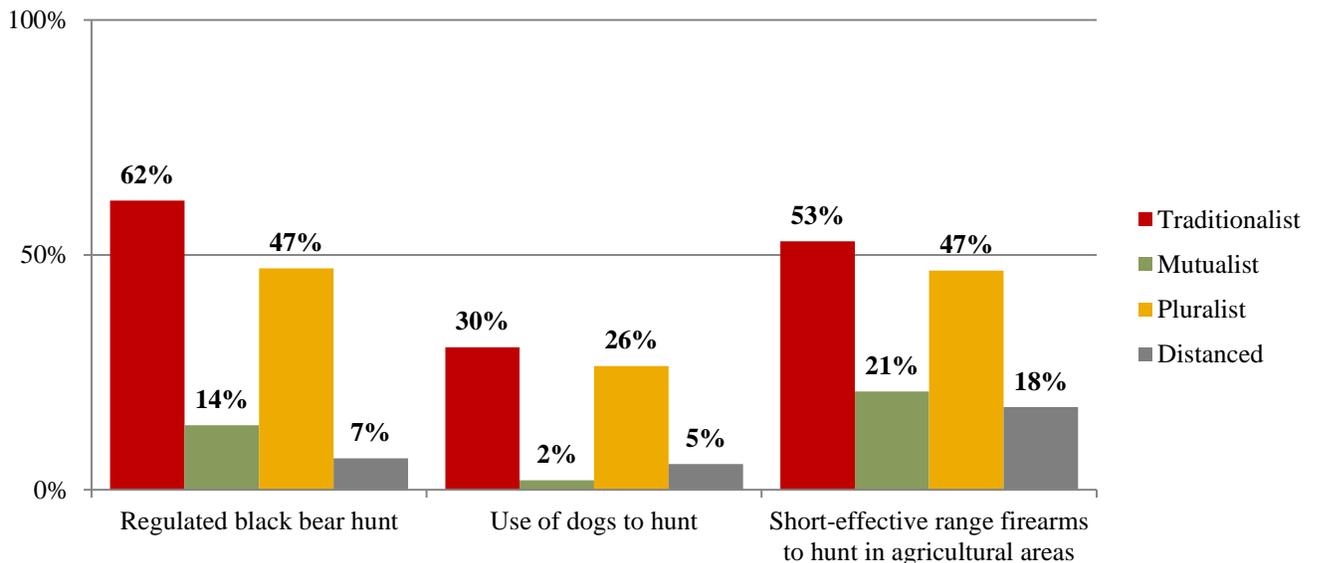


Figure 39: Support for a black bear hunting season and related regulations by hunting/fishing participation

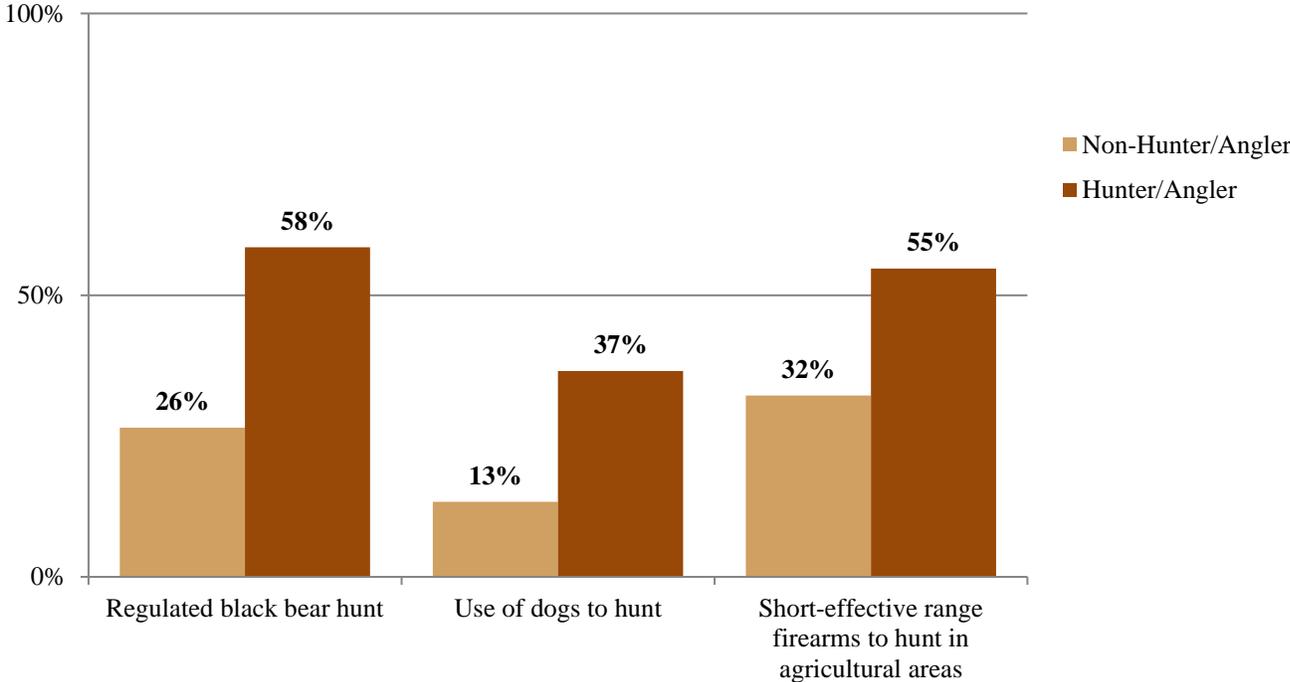
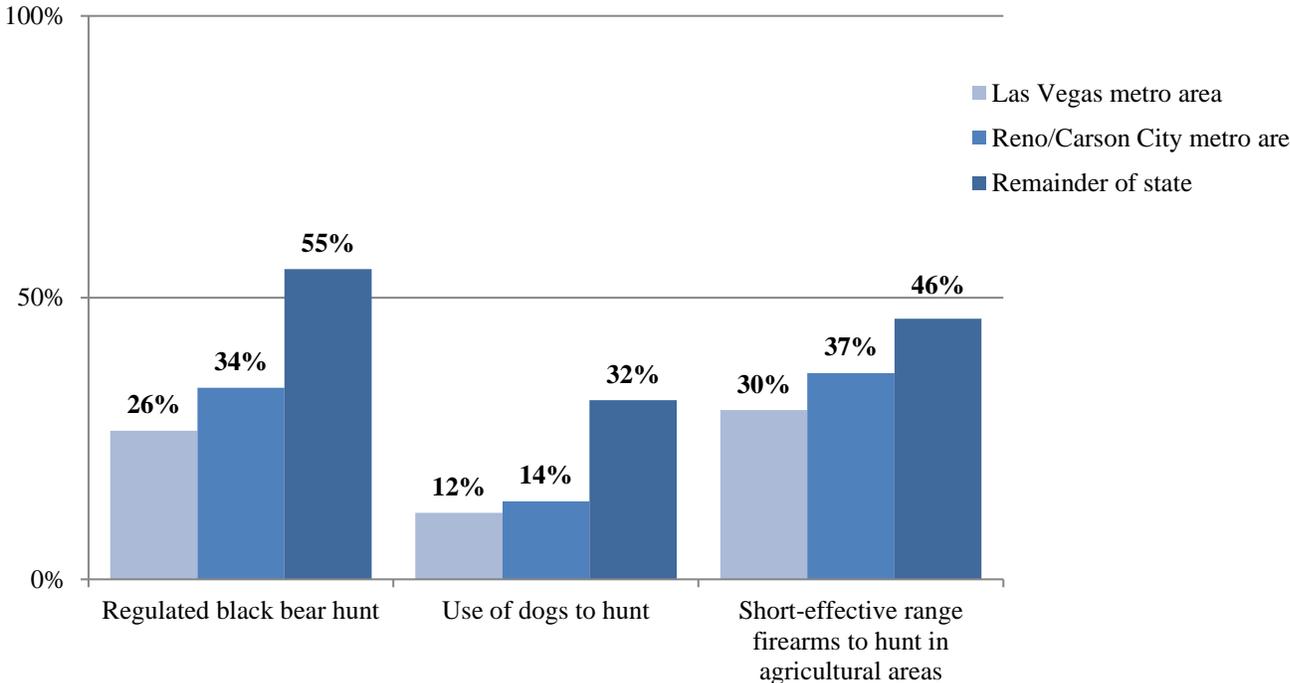


Figure 40: Support for a black bear hunting season and related regulations by geography



Management of Human-Black Bear Conflict in Urban Areas

Residents were asked about the acceptability of various actions that could be taken to manage conflict between humans and black bears in urban areas. Specifically, respondents were asked about management responses to a situation where a black bear has wandered into an urban area in search of food and is knocking over or getting into trash cans. Responses presented below are for all residents, by wildlife value orientation, by hunter/angler participation, and by geography. A full response distribution for each item by each grouping is included in the tables listed later in this report.

Figure 41. Acceptability of different management actions in response to human-black bear conflict in an urban area

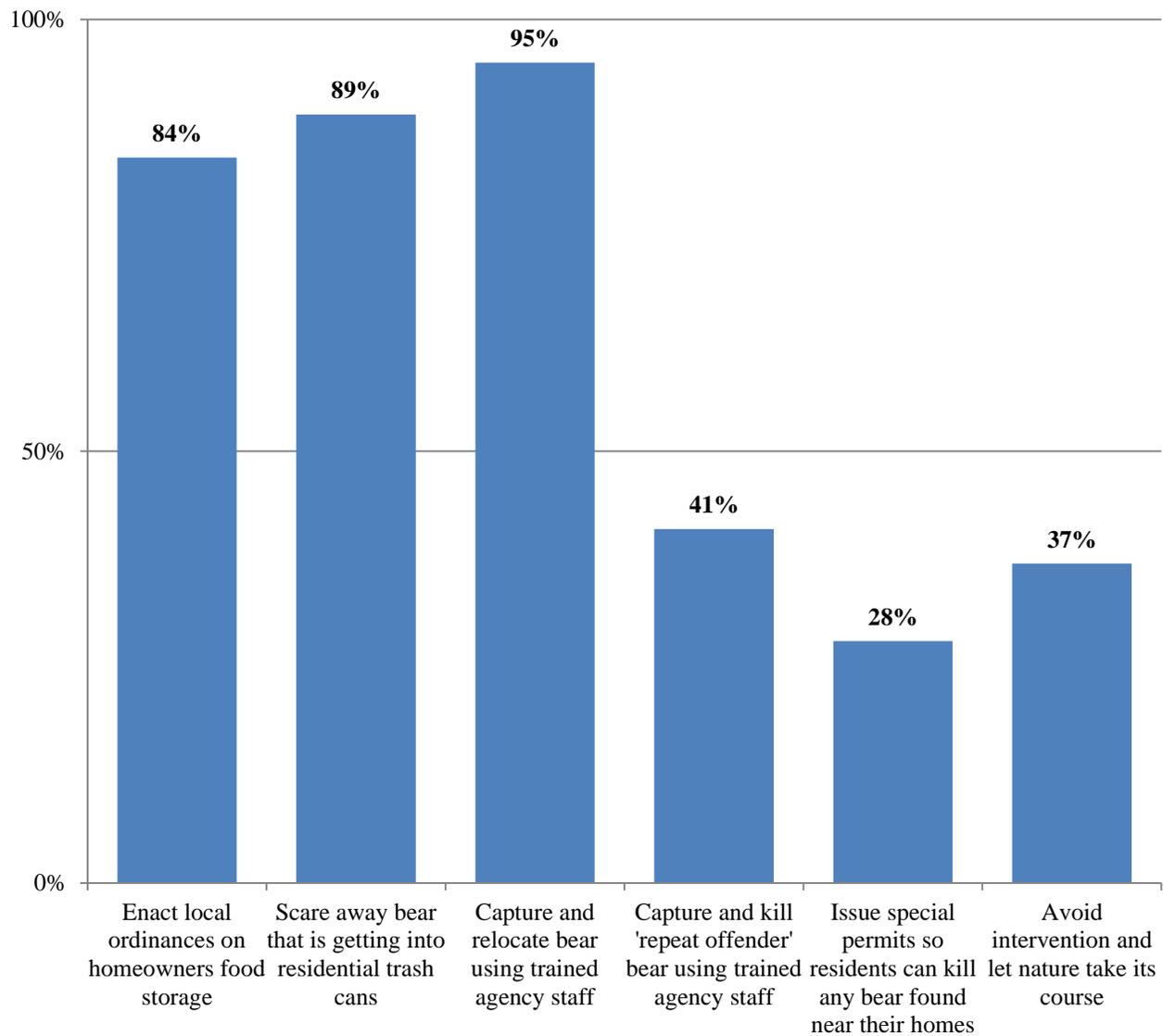


Figure 42a. Acceptability of different management actions in response to human-black bear conflict in an urban area by wildlife value orientation

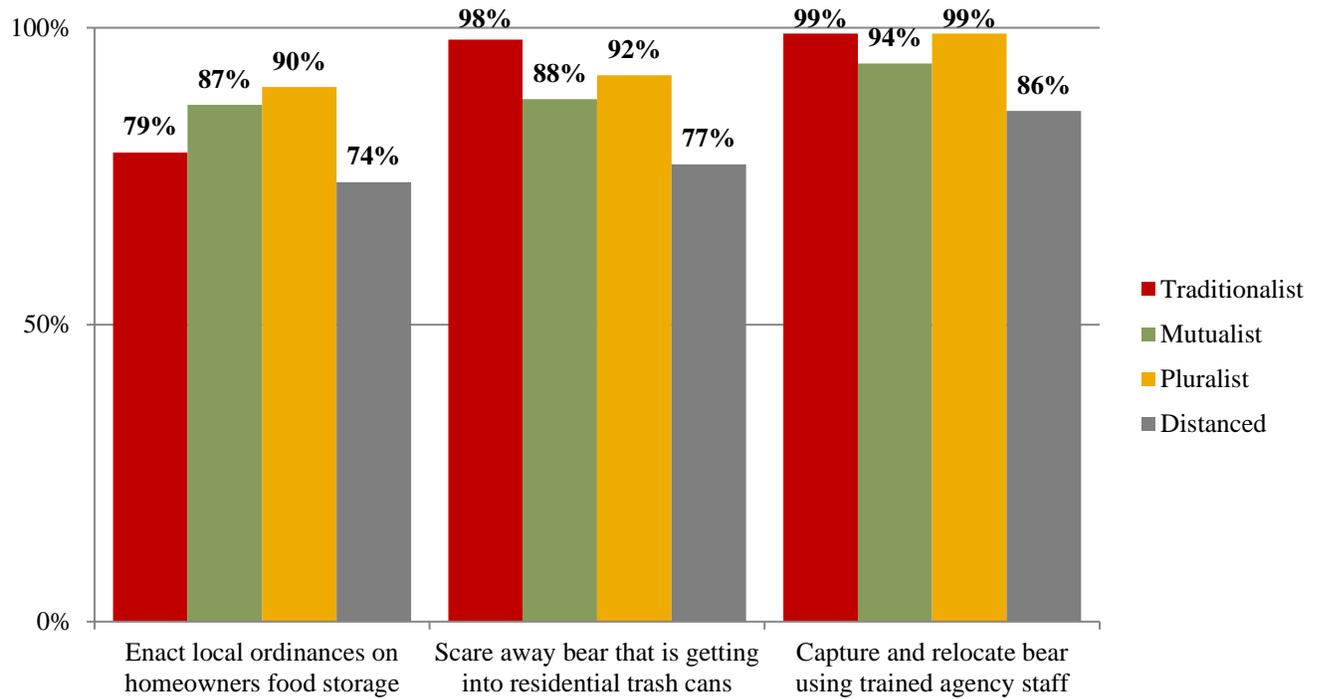


Figure 42b. Acceptability of different management actions in response to human-black bear conflict in an urban area by wildlife value orientation

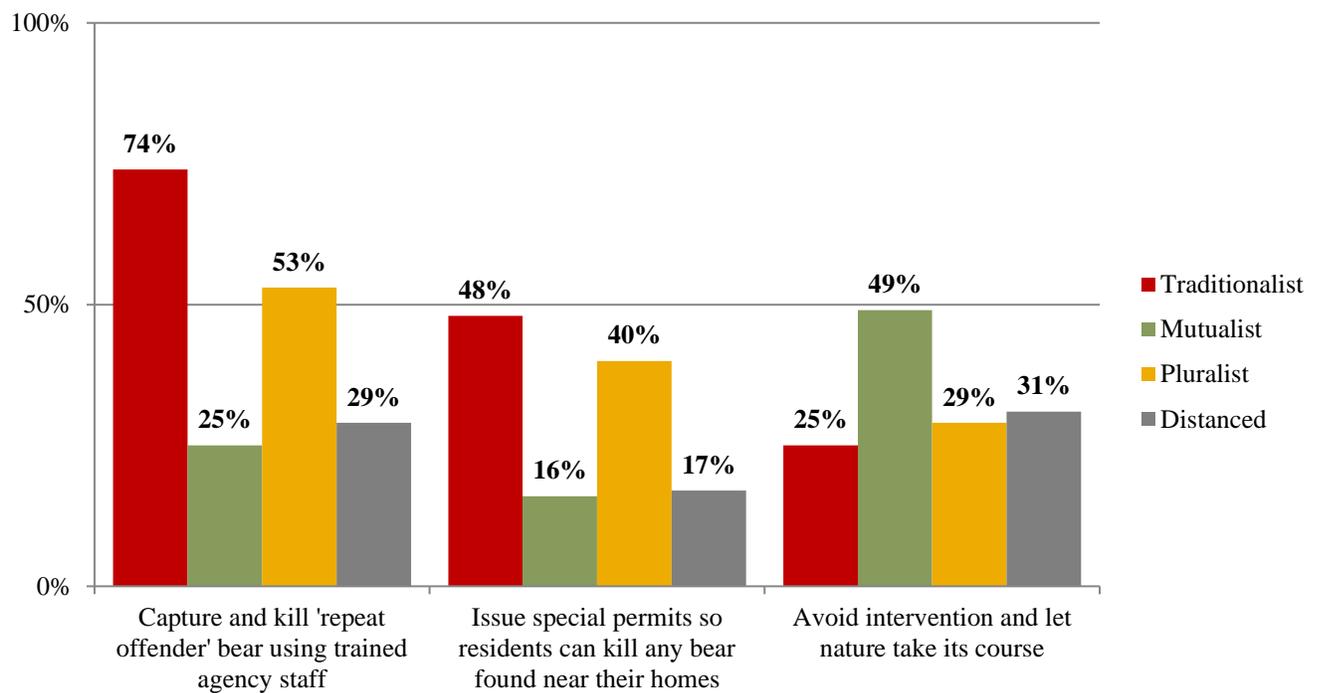


Figure 43. Acceptability of different management actions in response to human-black bear conflict in an urban area by hunting/fishing participation

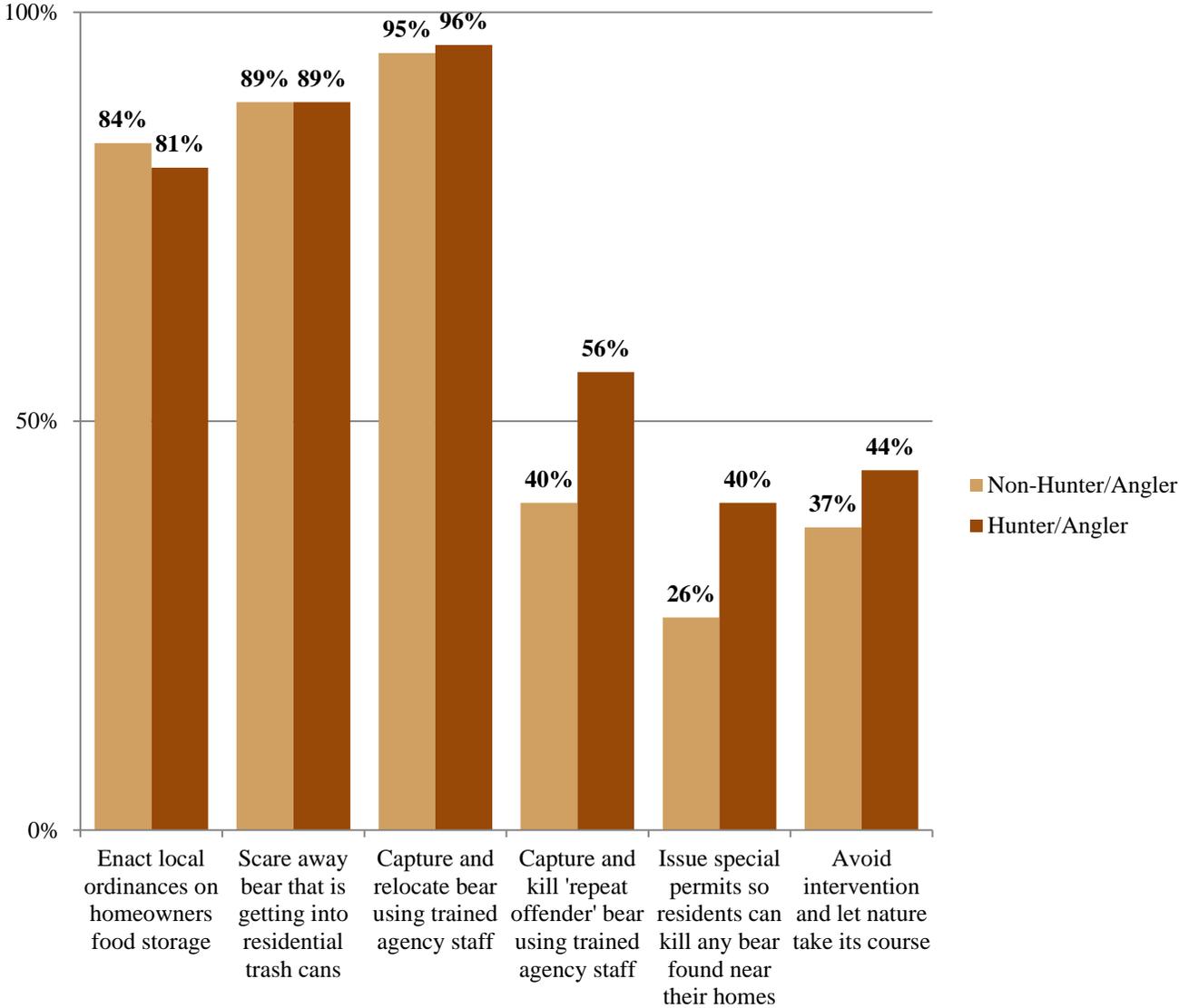


Figure 44a. Acceptability of different management actions in response to human-black bear conflict in an urban area by geography

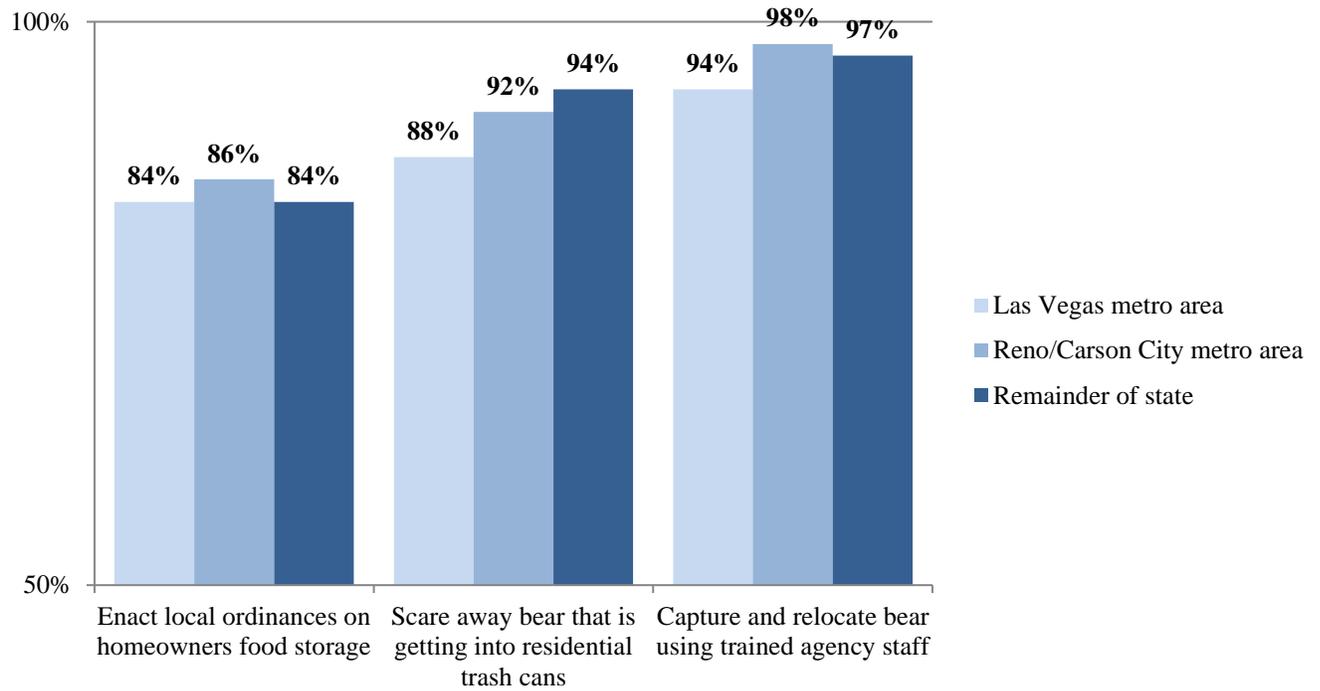
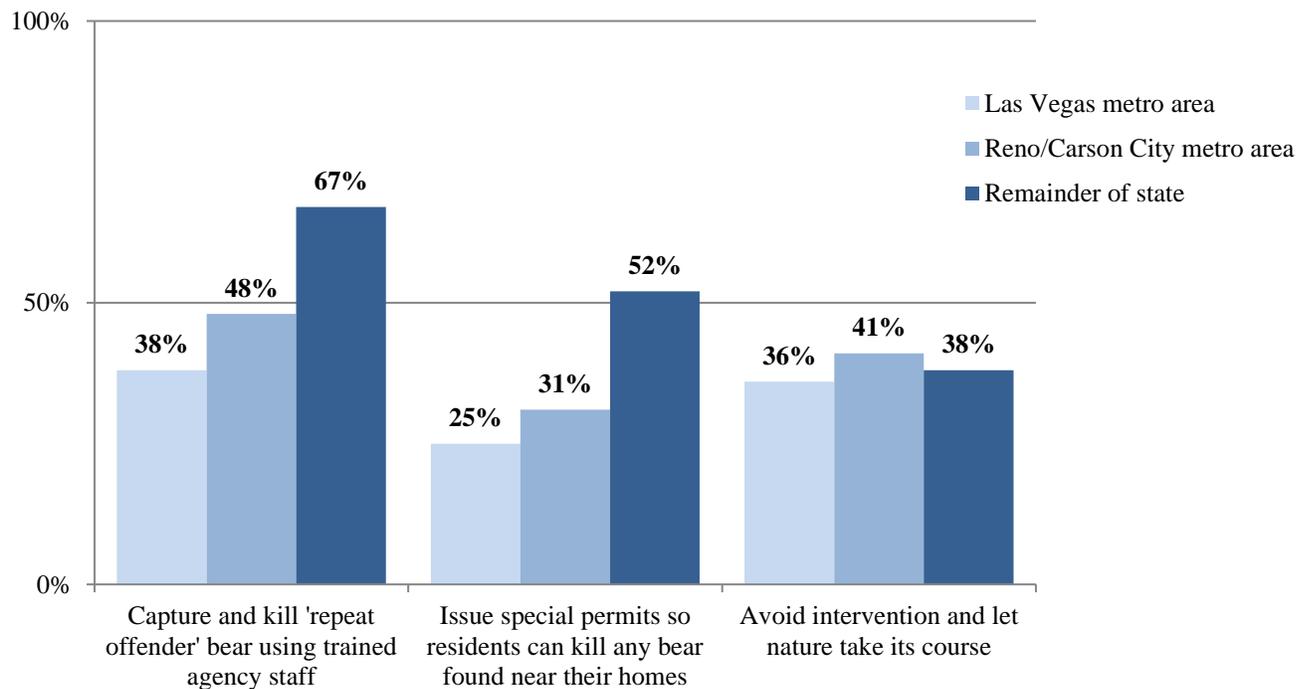


Figure 44b. Acceptability of different management actions in response to human-black bear conflict in an urban area by geography



Management of Human-Coyote Conflict in Urban Areas

Residents were also asked about the acceptability of various actions that could be taken to manage conflict between humans and coyotes in urban areas. Specifically, respondents were asked about management responses to a situation where a coyote has wandered into an urban area in search of food and is knocking over or getting into trash cans. Responses presented below are for all residents, by wildlife value orientation, by hunter/angler participation, and by geography. A full response distribution for each item by each grouping is included in the tables listed later in this report.

Figure 45. Acceptability of different management actions in response to human-coyote conflict in an urban area

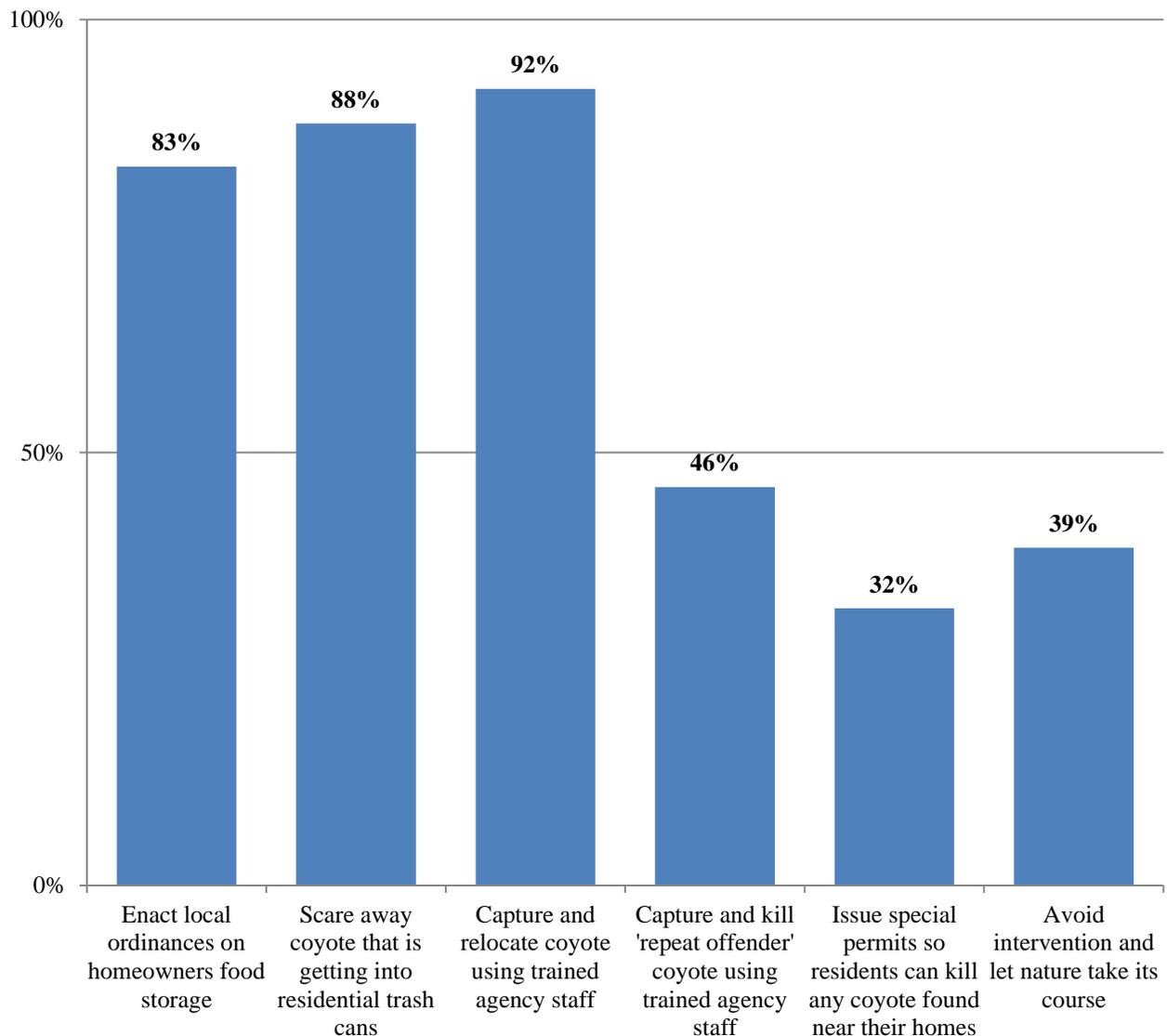


Figure 46a. Acceptability of different management actions in response to human-coyote conflict in an urban area by wildlife value orientation

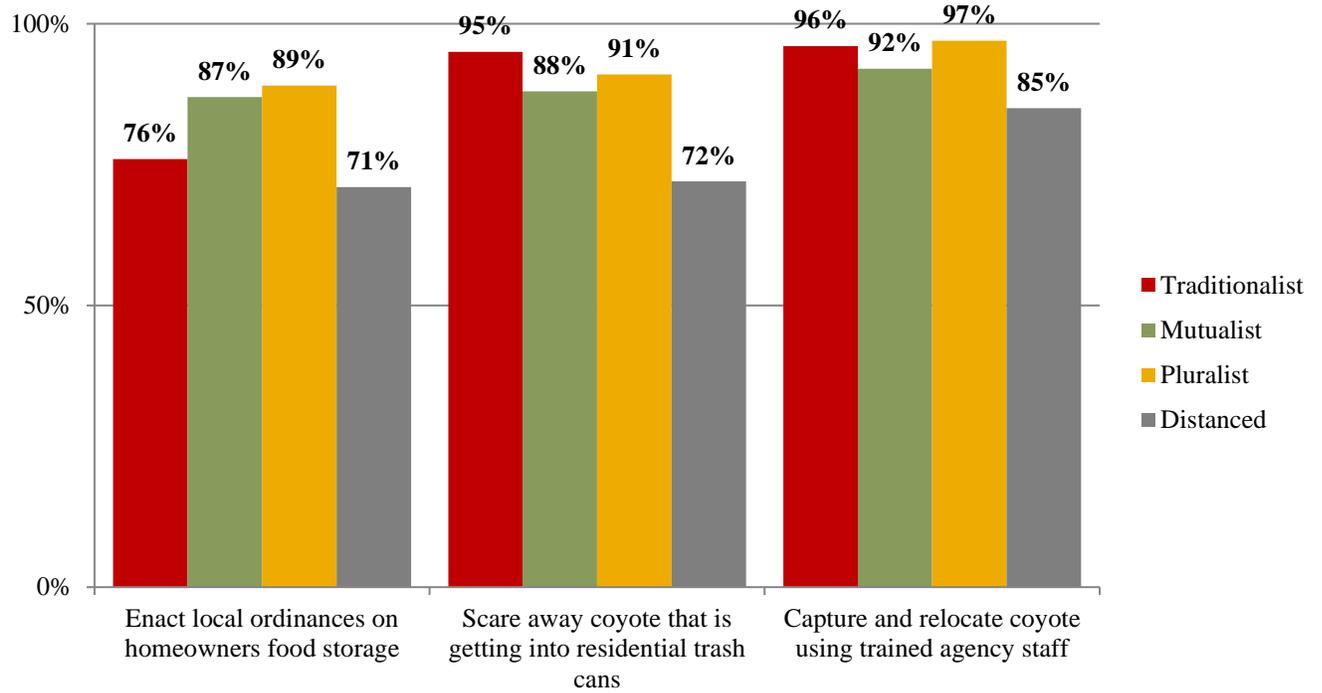


Figure 46b. Acceptability of different management actions in response to human-coyote conflict in an urban area by wildlife value orientation

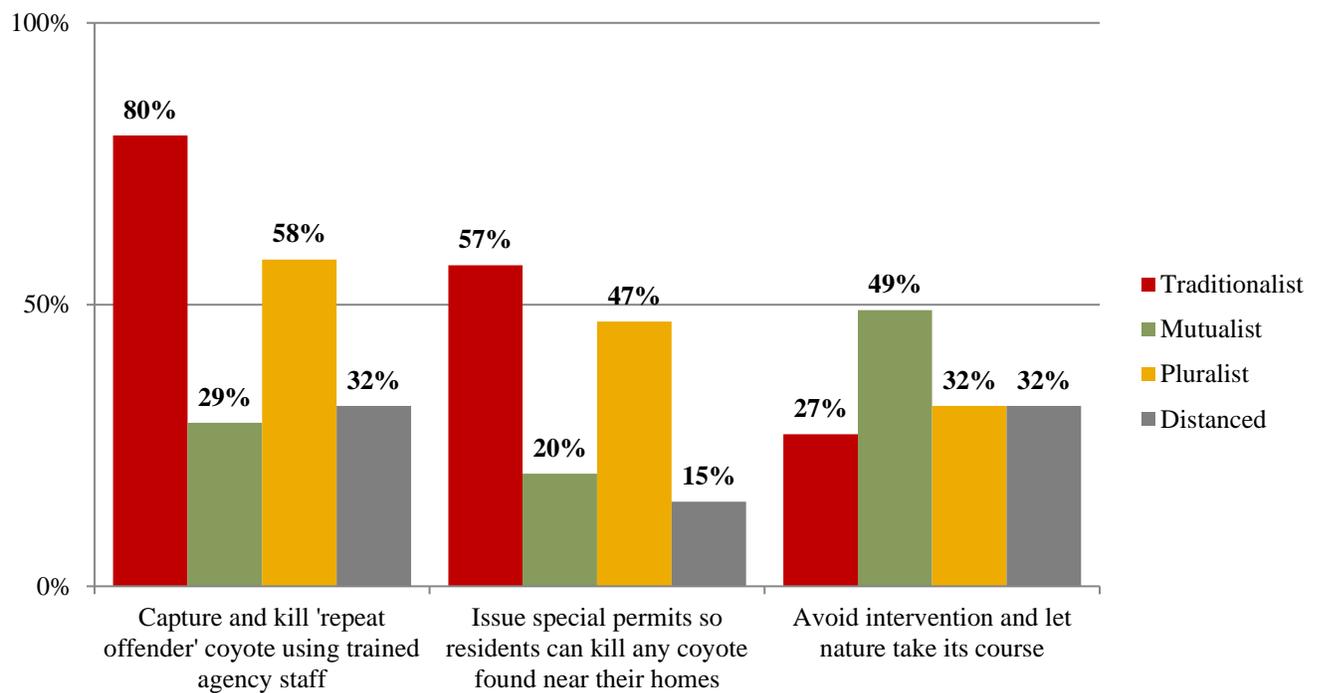


Figure 47. Acceptability of different management actions in response to human-coyote conflict in an urban area by hunting/fishing participation

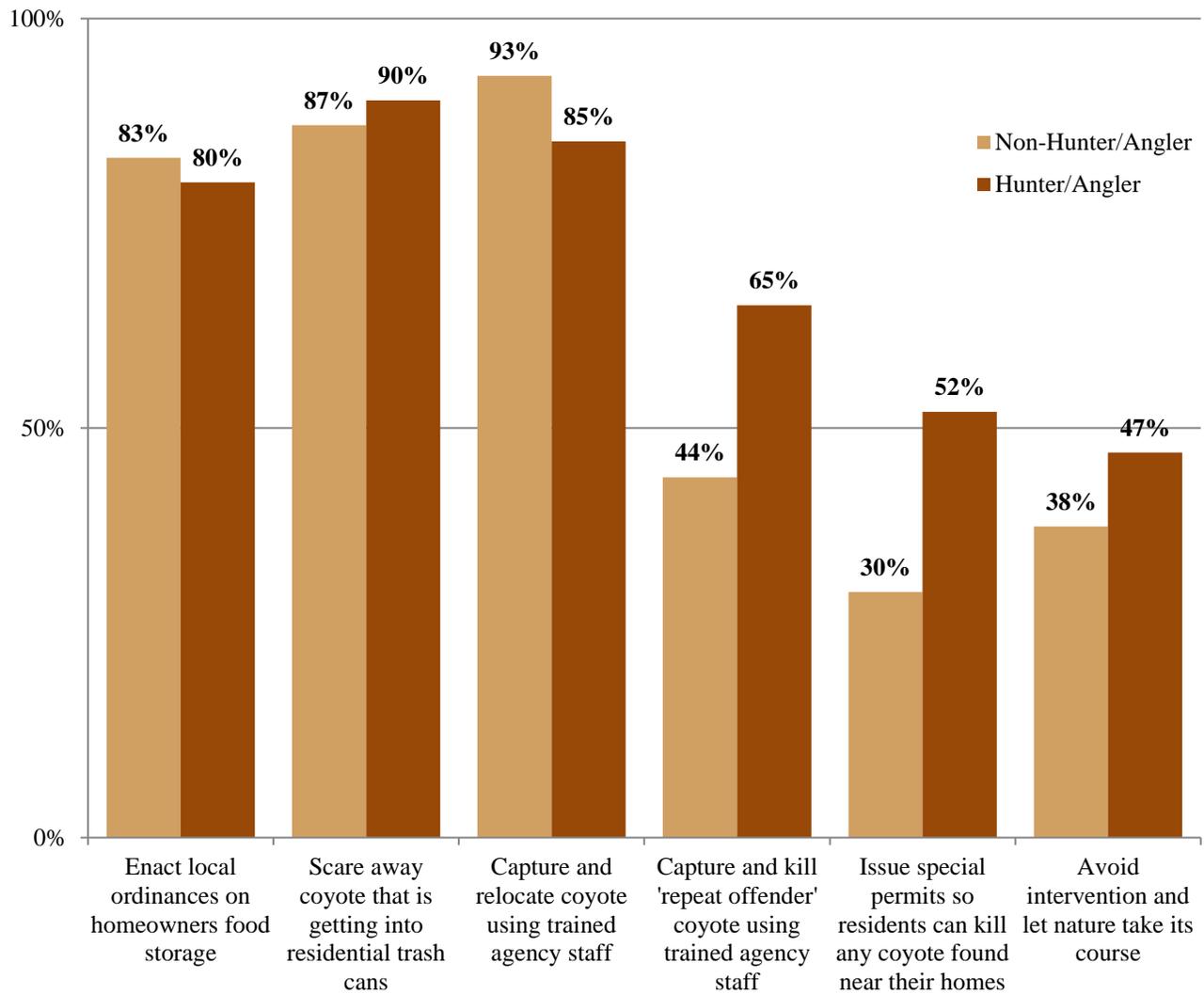


Figure 48a. Acceptability of different management actions in response to human-coyote conflict in an urban area by geography

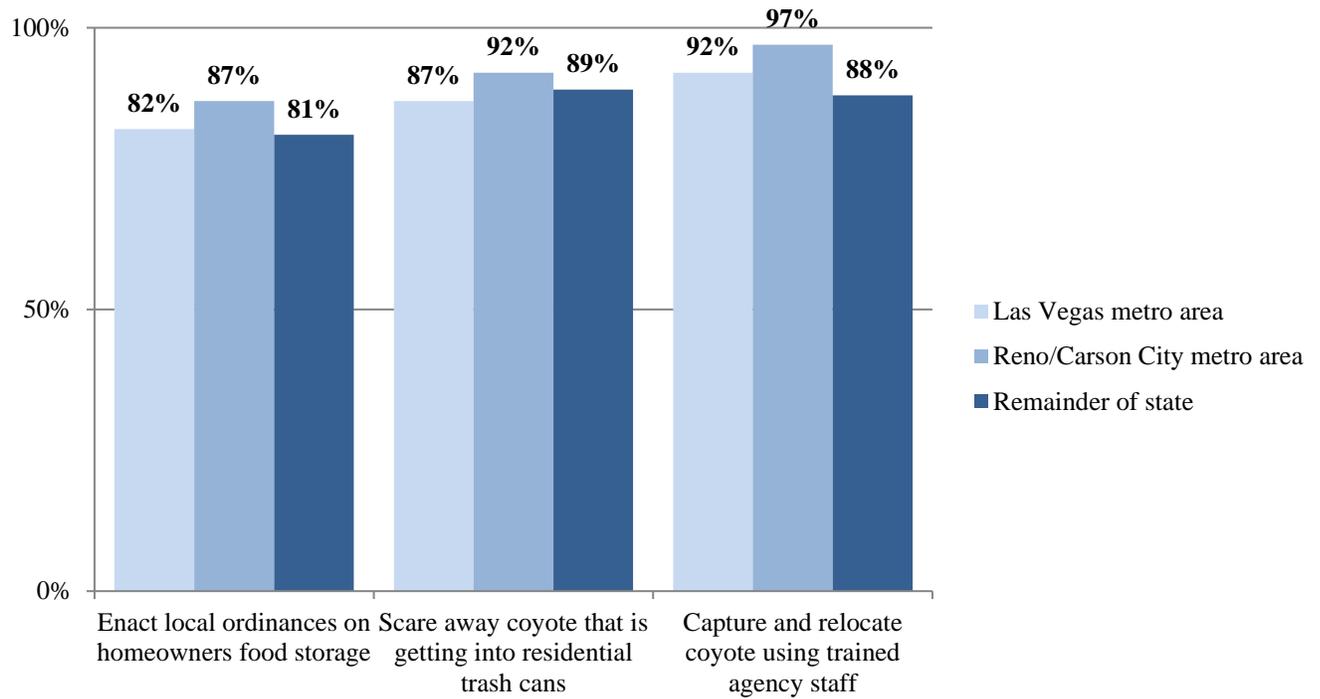
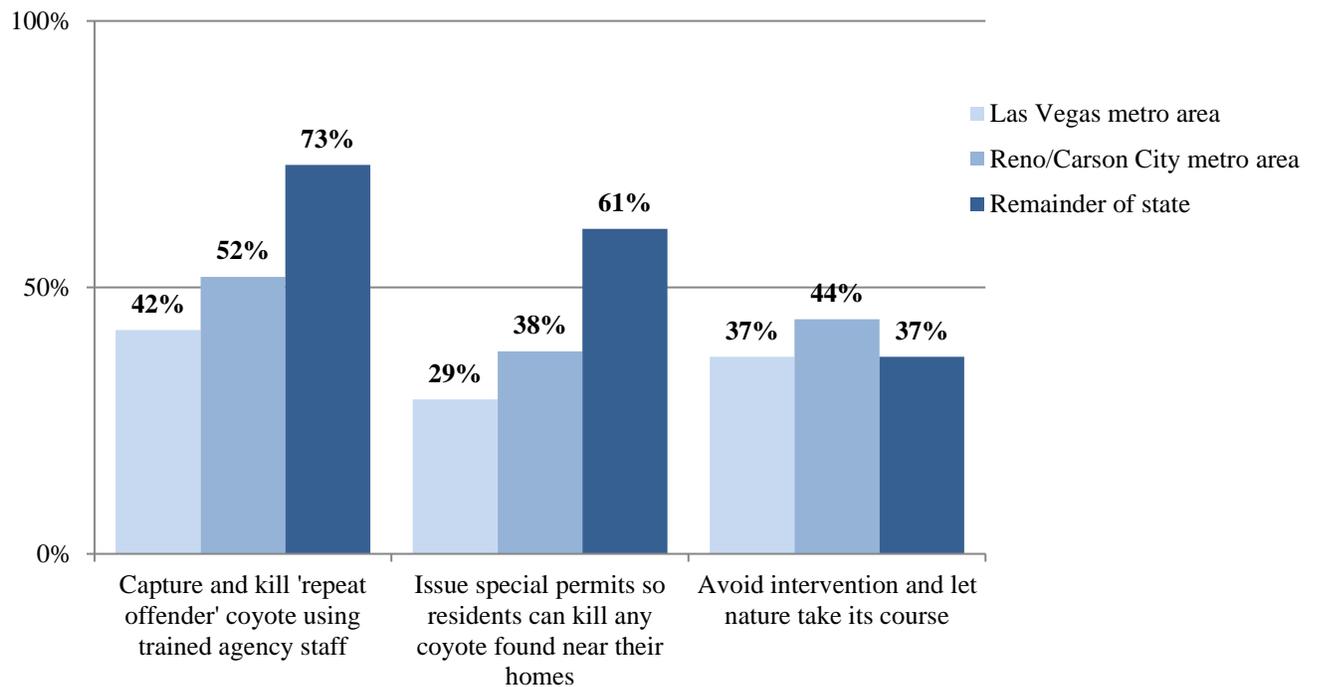


Figure 48b. Acceptability of different management actions in response to human-coyote conflict in an urban area by geography



How Nevadans Learn about Wildlife

Residents were asked whether or not they had used a number of information sources to learn about wildlife. Figures below depict the percentage of respondents who have used a particular source by all residents, wildlife value orientation, hunter/angler participation, and geography. A full response distribution for each question by each grouping is included in the tables listed later in this report.

Figure 49. Nevadans' use of various information sources to learn about wildlife

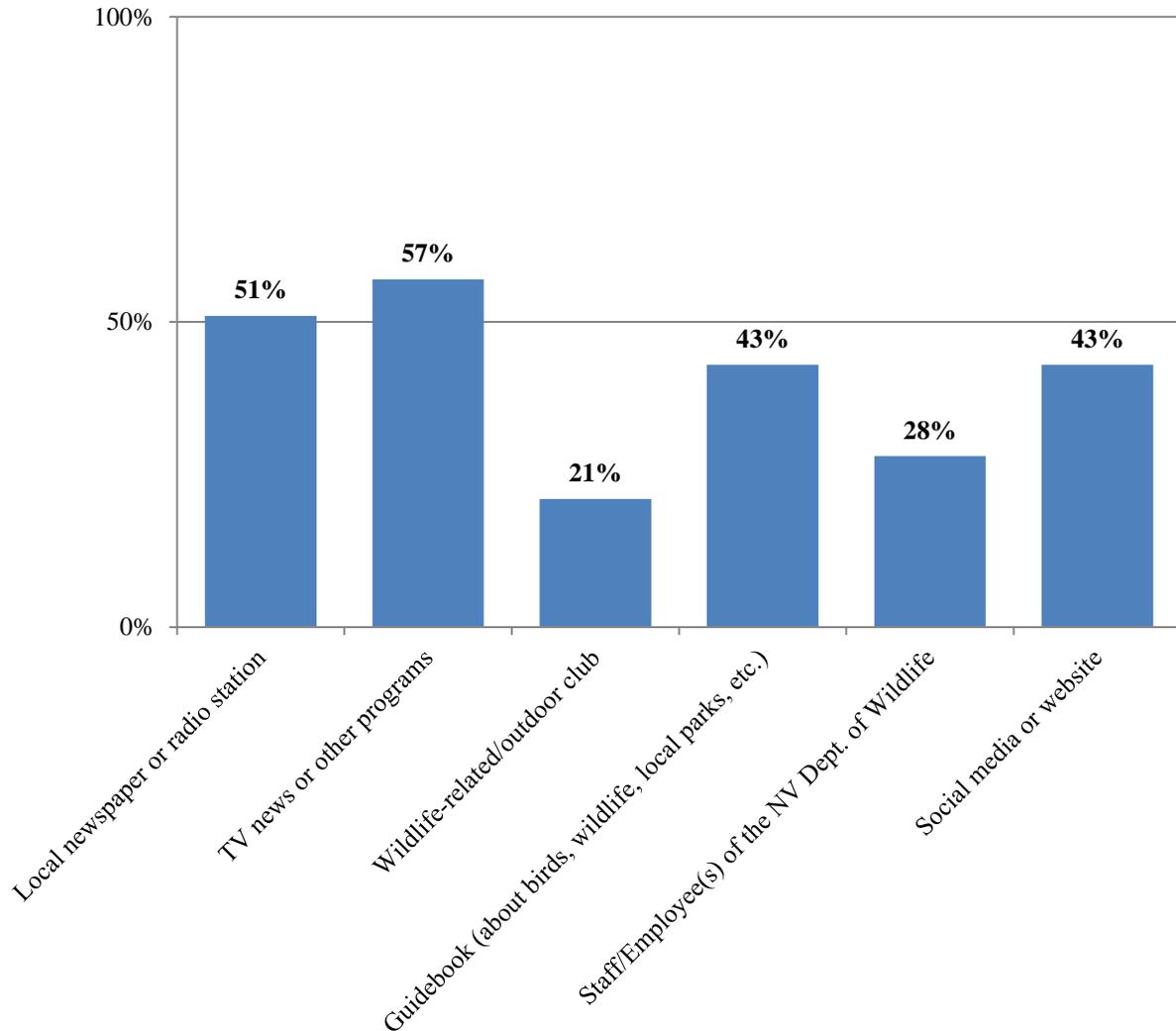


Figure 50a. Use of various information sources to learn about wildlife by wildlife value orientation

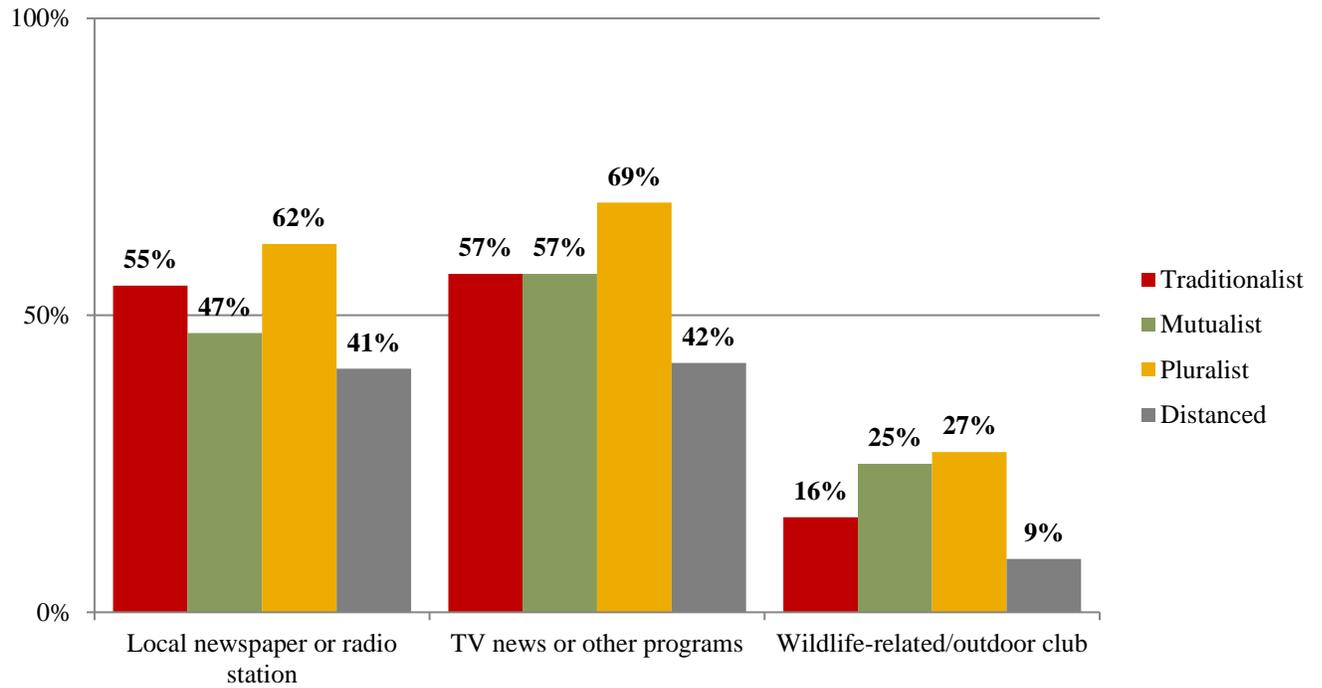


Figure 50b. Use of various information sources to learn about wildlife by wildlife value orientation

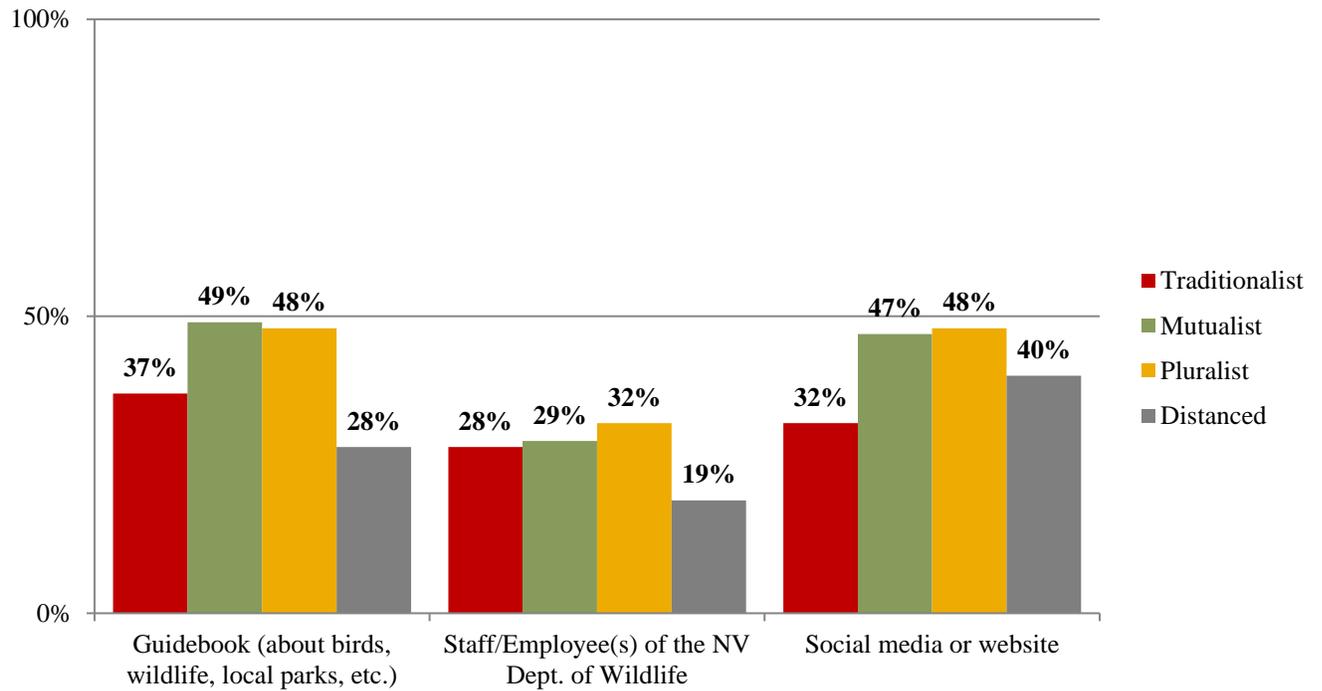


Figure 51. Use of various information sources to learn about wildlife by hunting/angling participation

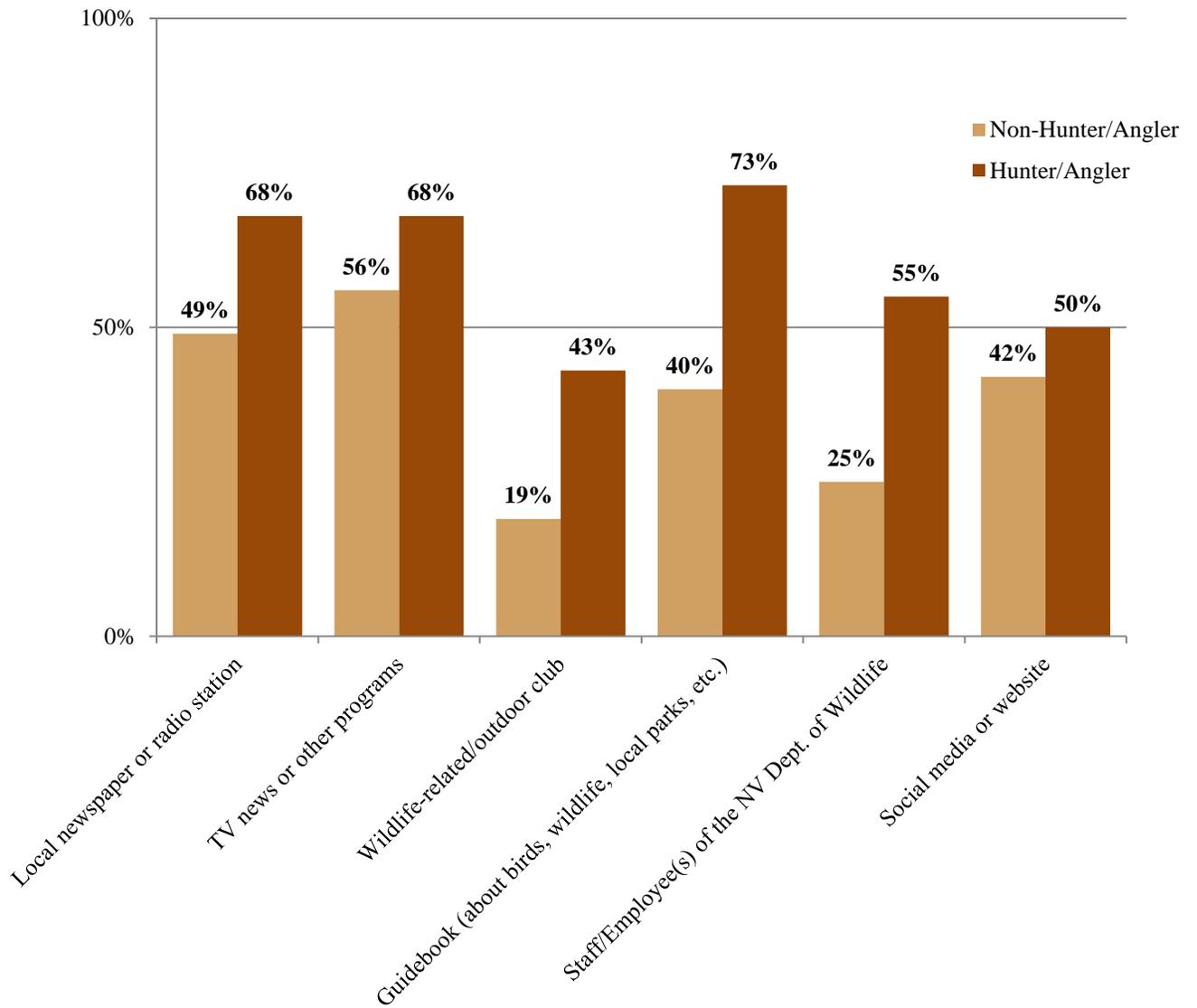


Figure 52a. Use of various information sources to learn about wildlife by geography

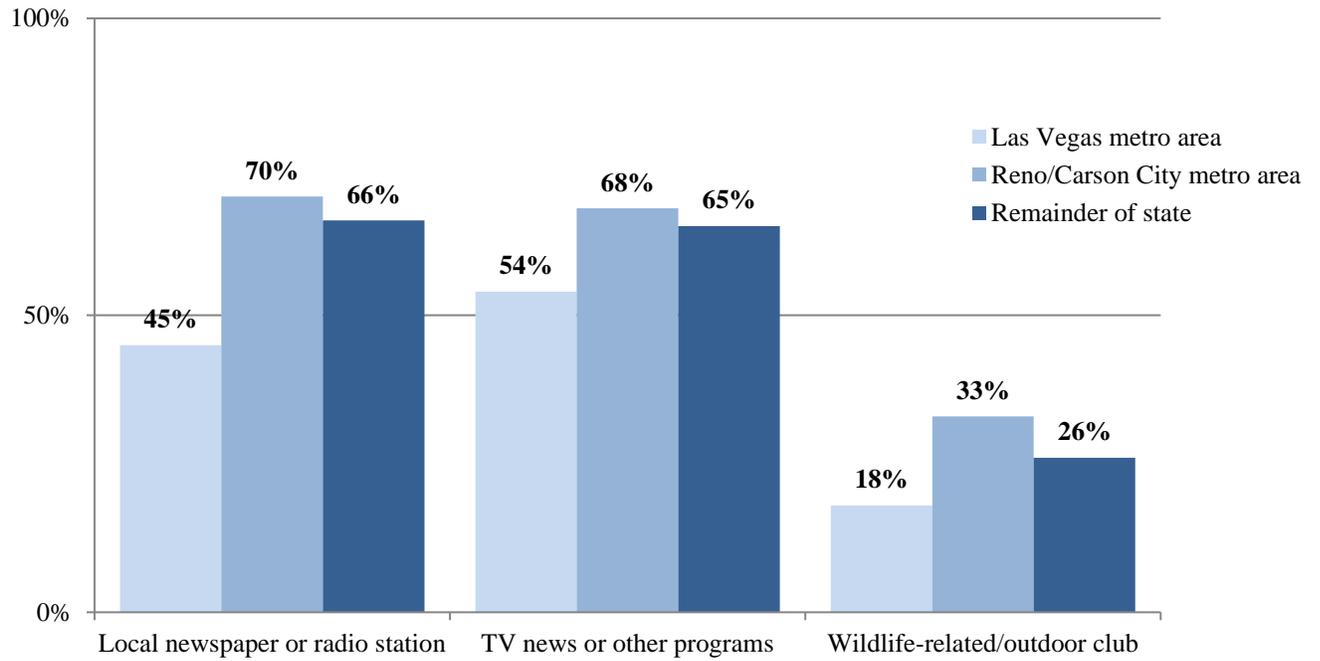
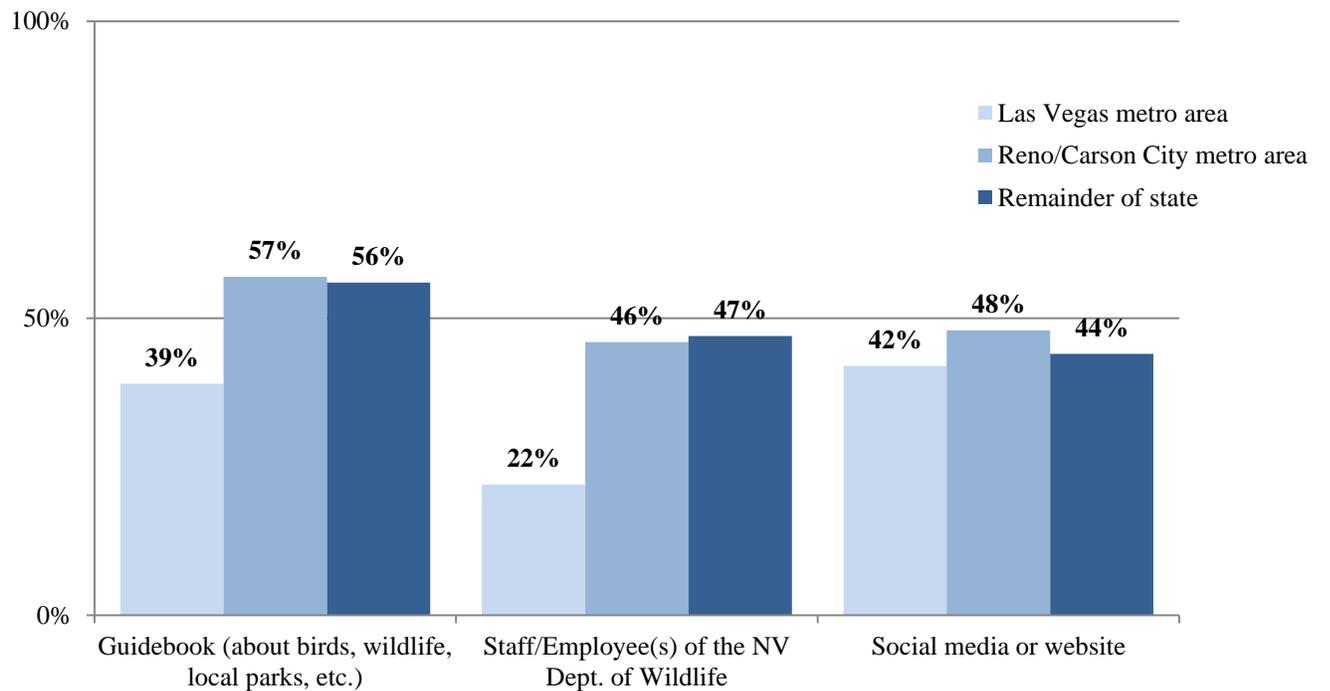


Figure 52b. Use of various information sources to learn about wildlife by geography



Credibility of Sources used by Nevadans to Learn about Wildlife

Residents were also asked to rate the credibility/trustworthiness of the same information sources. Figures below depict responses for all residents, and by wildlife value orientation, hunter/angler participation, and geography. Only the summary percentages of people who selected ‘most of the time’ or ‘almost always’ are presented (other categories included ‘almost never’ and ‘some of the time’), and the figure representing all Nevadans is broken out by those who have used that particular source and those who have not. A full response distribution for each question by each grouping is included in the tables listed later in this report.

Figure 53. Credibility/trustworthiness of information sources to learn about wildlife

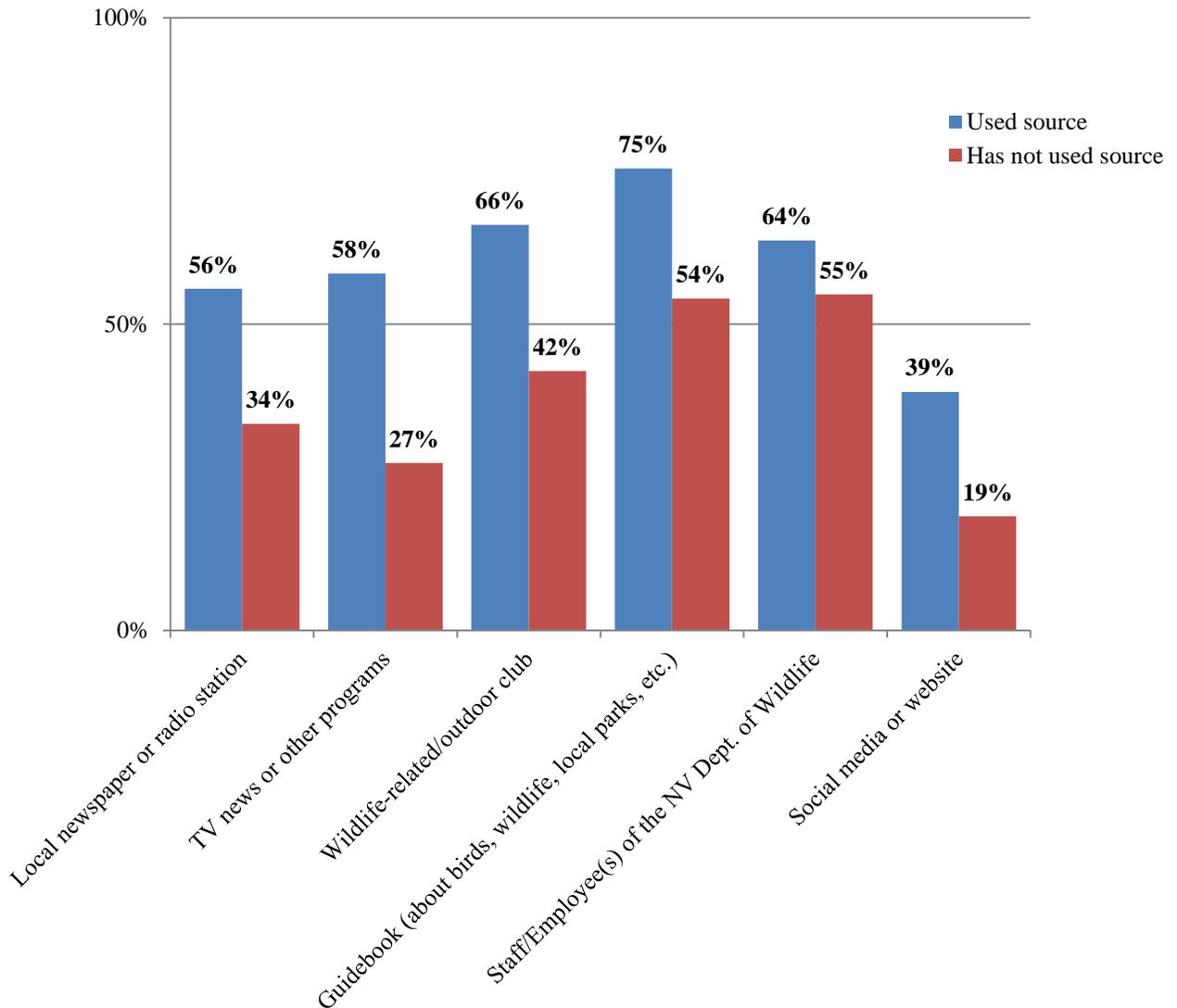


Figure 54a. Credibility/trustworthiness of information sources to learn about wildlife by wildlife value orientation

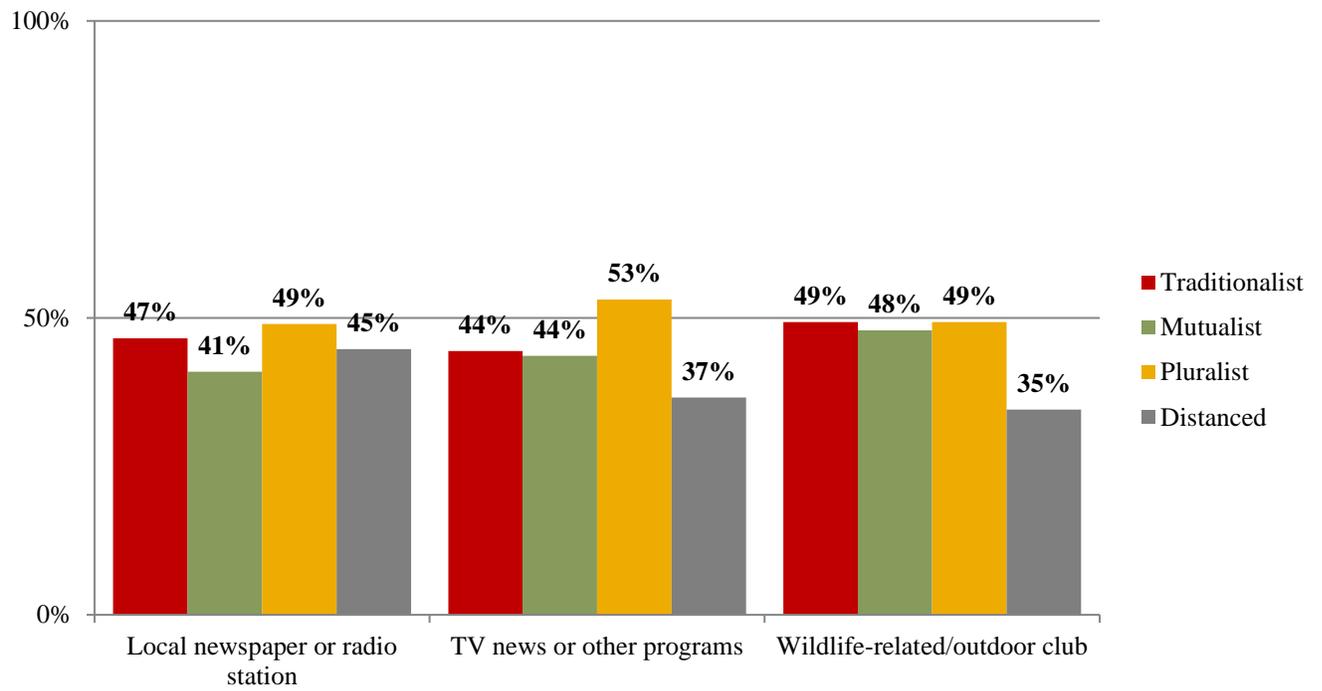


Figure 54b. Credibility/trustworthiness of information sources to learn about wildlife by wildlife value orientation

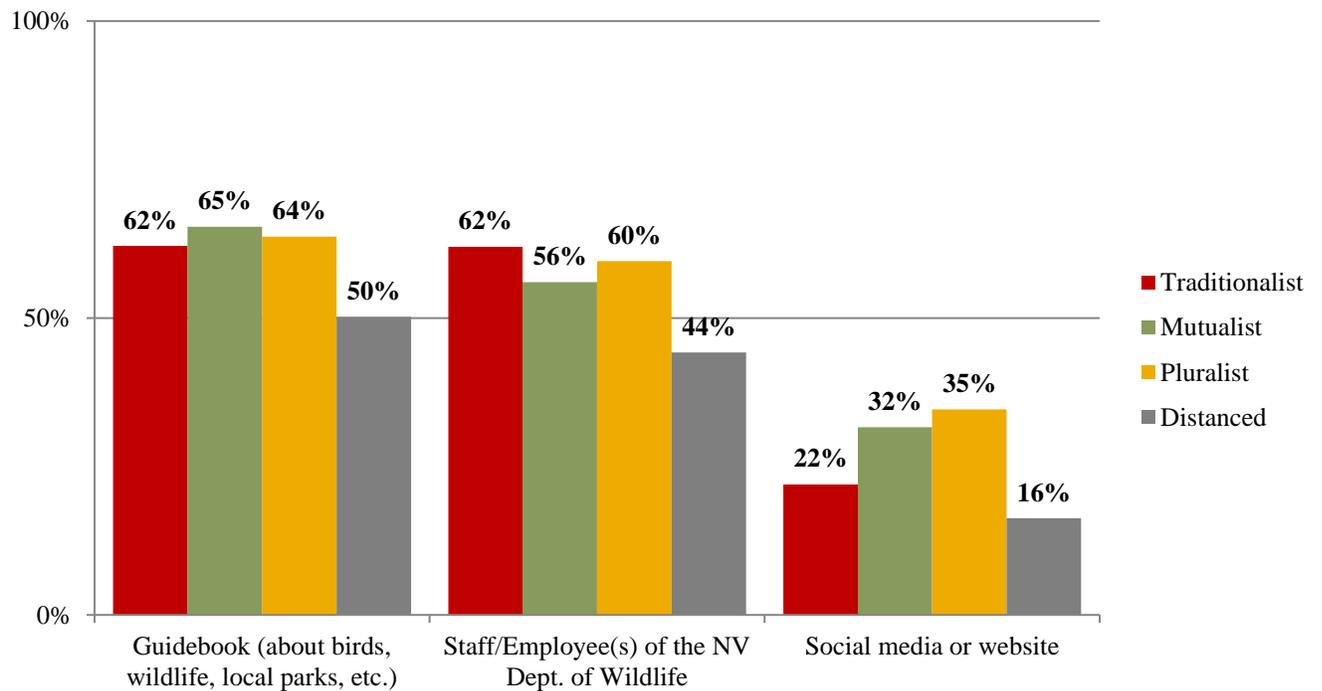


Figure 55. Credibility/trustworthiness of information sources to learn about wildlife by hunting/fishing participation

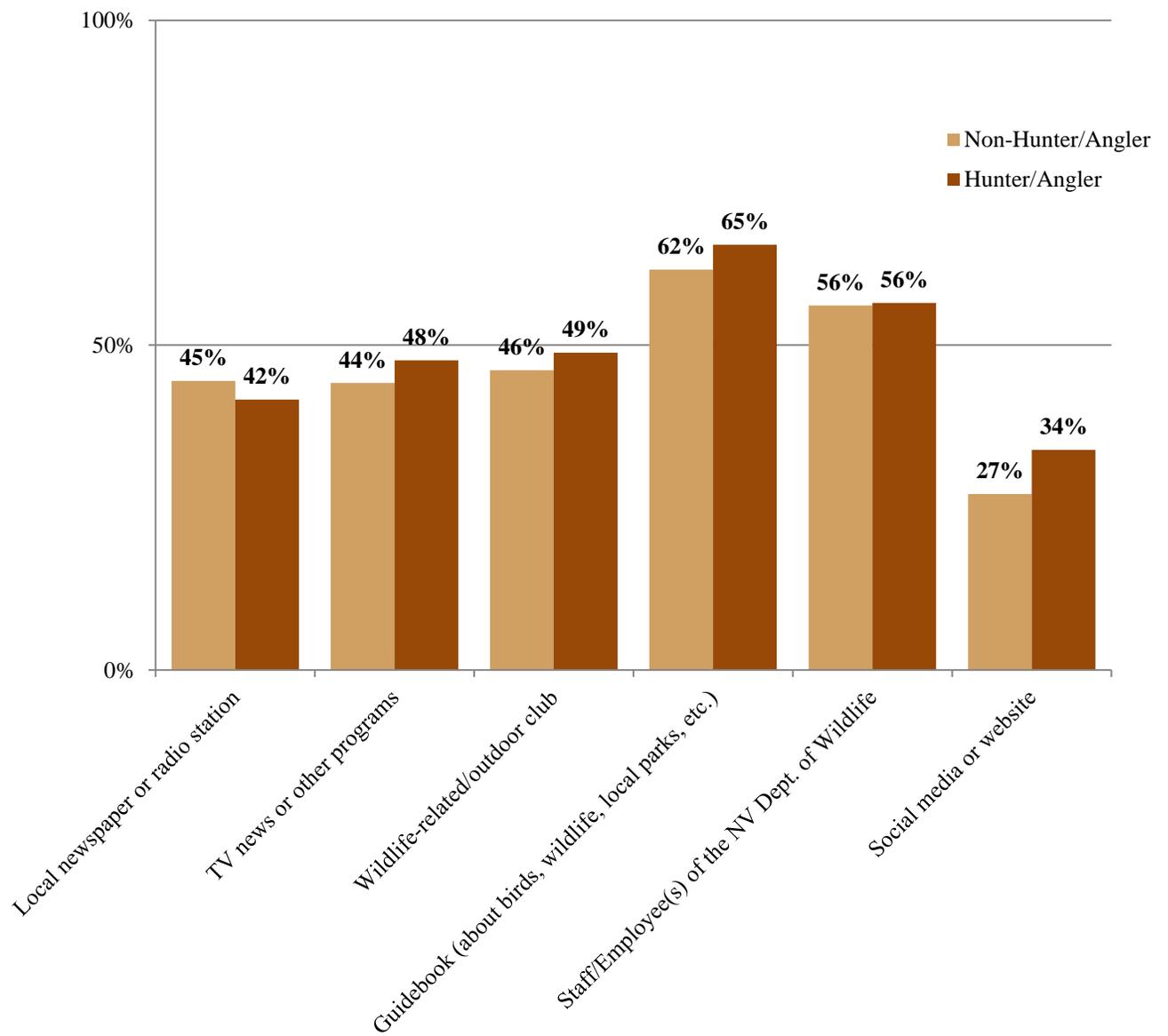


Figure 56a. Credibility/trustworthiness of information sources to learn about wildlife by geography

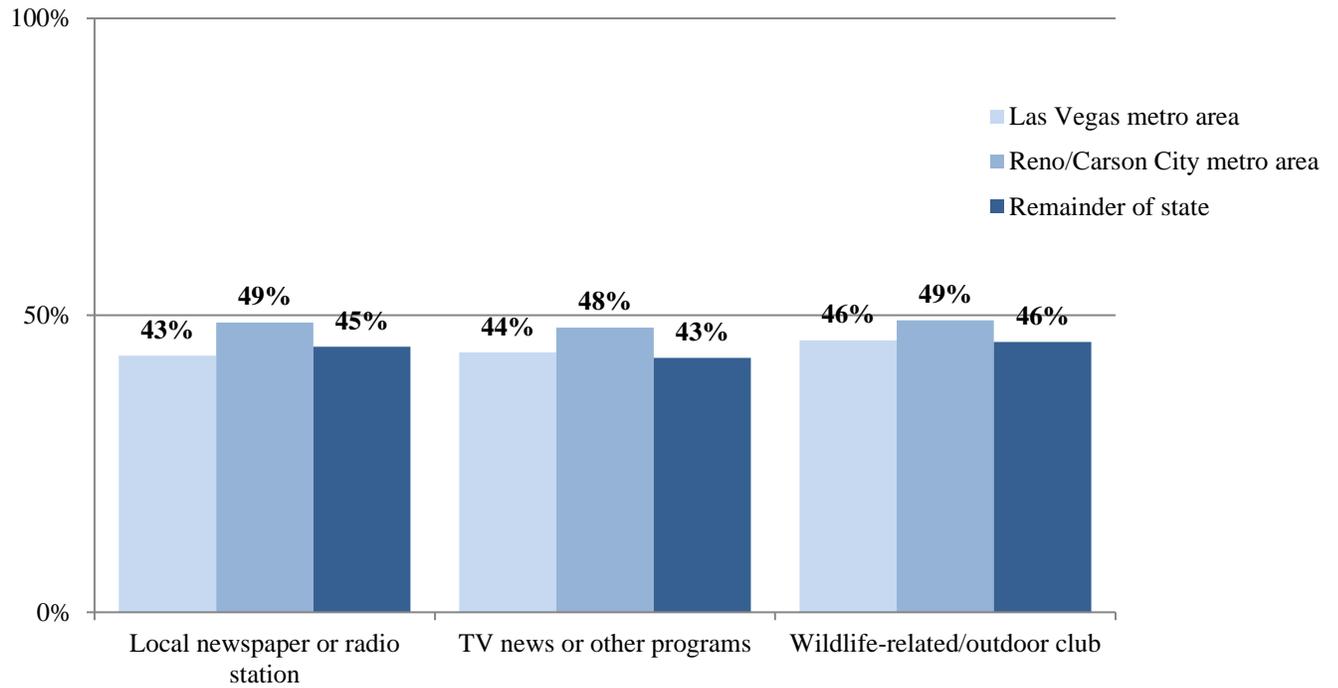
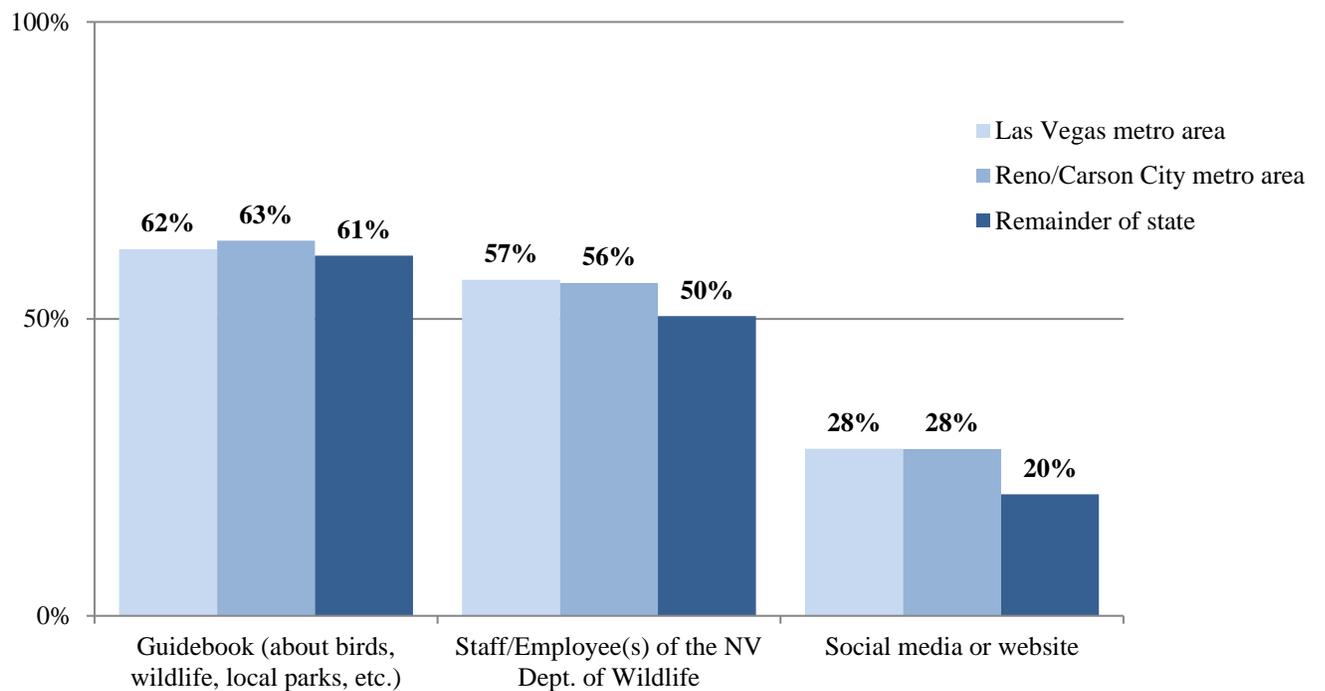


Figure 56b. Credibility/trustworthiness of information sources to learn about wildlife by geography



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

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

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

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	4.4%	9.9%	36.4%	32.8%	16.6%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	4.3%	9.8%	38.7%	31.7%	15.5%
Hunters/Anglers	4.8%	9.5%	14.3%	43.8%	27.6%
Traditionalists	5.6%	8.0%	33.9%	37.8%	14.7%
Mutualists	5.3%	14.2%	37.5%	28.2%	14.8%
Pluralists	2.9%	6.7%	15.2%	40.5%	34.8%
Distanced	2.4%	4.2%	62.7%	29.5%	1.2%
Las Vegas metro area	4.1%	8.2%	39.9%	32.1%	15.7%
Reno/Carson City metro area	4.1%	15.3%	29.1%	32.1%	19.4%
Remainder of the state	8.7%	13.0%	15.9%	43.5%	18.8%

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

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	6.2%	9.2%	18.2%	29.1%	37.3%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	5.9%	9.3%	18.5%	28.8%	37.6%
Hunters/Anglers	10.4%	8.5%	15.1%	32.1%	34.0%
Traditionalists	15.1%	22.7%	19.1%	28.7%	14.3%
Mutualists	3.4%	3.4%	13.0%	29.4%	50.8%
Pluralists	3.8%	6.2%	13.3%	31.0%	45.7%
Distanced	4.2%	10.9%	38.2%	25.5%	21.2%
Las Vegas metro area	5.1%	9.3%	18.6%	29.8%	37.2%
Reno/Carson City metro area	8.5%	8.0%	16.6%	26.6%	40.2%
Remainder of the state	13.0%	13.0%	15.9%	27.5%	30.4%

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

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	33.2%	26.5%	20.0%	11.3%	9.0%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	33.7%	26.6%	20.2%	11.3%	8.1%
Hunters/Anglers	28.3%	25.5%	17.0%	11.3%	17.9%
Traditionalists	13.1%	17.9%	24.7%	23.9%	20.3%
Mutualists	52.0%	26.8%	12.0%	6.0%	3.2%
Pluralists	26.4%	32.2%	16.3%	8.7%	16.3%
Distanced	15.8%	31.5%	40.6%	11.5%	0.6%
Las Vegas metro area	33.2%	26.0%	21.2%	11.4%	8.2%
Reno/Carson City metro area	35.9%	30.8%	14.6%	9.6%	9.1%
Remainder of the state	24.3%	20.0%	20.0%	15.7%	20.0%

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

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	4.5%	10.7%	26.6%	37.0%	21.2%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	4.4%	10.8%	27.9%	37.0%	19.9%
Hunters/Anglers	5.8%	9.6%	14.4%	36.5%	33.7%
Traditionalists	4.8%	9.9%	19.8%	33.3%	32.1%
Mutualists	5.8%	11.6%	32.3%	33.1%	17.1%
Pluralists	1.4%	9.6%	13.9%	45.0%	30.1%
Distanced	3.6%	10.2%	36.1%	43.4%	6.6%
Las Vegas metro area	4.1%	10.0%	27.5%	38.1%	20.3%
Reno/Carson City metro area	5.5%	13.1%	24.6%	34.2%	22.6%
Remainder of the state	7.1%	11.4%	20.0%	31.4%	30.0%

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

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	10.0%	9.1%	17.7%	19.8%	43.5%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	8.7%	9.1%	18.1%	19.6%	44.5%
Hunters/Anglers	22.1%	8.7%	13.5%	21.2%	34.6%
Traditionalists	26.8%	17.6%	17.2%	18.0%	20.4%
Mutualists	1.8%	4.4%	12.4%	19.6%	61.9%
Pluralists	9.6%	10.0%	23.4%	18.2%	38.8%
Distanced	10.3%	9.1%	25.5%	25.5%	29.7%
Las Vegas metro area	8.1%	8.5%	19.2%	20.0%	44.1%
Reno/Carson City metro area	12.1%	10.1%	11.6%	19.7%	46.5%
Remainder of the state	24.6%	13.0%	17.4%	17.4%	27.5%

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

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	28.5%	29.1%	14.3%	17.1%	10.9%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	29.2%	30.5%	14.5%	16.8%	9.0%
Hunters/Anglers	22.4%	15.9%	12.1%	20.6%	29.0%
Traditionalists	9.9%	24.2%	10.3%	29.4%	26.2%
Mutualists	44.6%	32.6%	10.8%	8.4%	3.6%
Pluralists	22.4%	23.3%	13.3%	24.3%	16.7%
Distanced	15.7%	33.7%	32.5%	15.7%	2.4%
Las Vegas metro area	27.6%	31.4%	15.1%	15.9%	10.0%
Reno/Carson City metro area	33.8%	23.7%	11.6%	21.7%	9.1%
Remainder of the state	24.3%	17.1%	12.9%	18.6%	27.1%

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

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	26.8%	29.5%	15.5%	13.5%	14.7%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	27.7%	29.7%	15.7%	13.4%	13.5%
Hunters/Anglers	17.9%	26.4%	14.2%	15.1%	26.4%
Traditionalists	10.3%	23.4%	11.1%	19.0%	36.1%
Mutualists	42.3%	28.3%	14.2%	10.2%	5.0%
Pluralists	17.6%	31.9%	16.7%	12.4%	21.4%
Distanced	16.9%	38.0%	24.7%	17.5%	3.0%
Las Vegas metro area	26.4%	30.3%	16.5%	13.3%	13.5%
Reno/Carson City metro area	31.7%	27.6%	14.1%	12.1%	14.6%
Remainder of the state	15.9%	26.1%	7.2%	18.8%	31.9%

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

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	23.6%	26.9%	13.5%	19.5%	16.5%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	24.1%	27.8%	13.3%	19.9%	15.0%
Hunters/Anglers	19.8%	18.9%	15.1%	16.0%	30.2%
Traditionalists	5.2%	18.7%	13.1%	28.2%	34.9%
Mutualists	37.9%	32.9%	10.4%	15.6%	3.2%
Pluralists	18.5%	22.7%	6.6%	21.3%	30.8%
Distanced	15.6%	24.6%	32.3%	16.8%	10.8%
Las Vegas metro area	24.1%	28.1%	14.0%	18.6%	15.2%
Reno/Carson City metro area	24.5%	24.5%	13.0%	25.5%	12.5%
Remainder of the state	15.9%	18.8%	8.7%	13.0%	43.5%

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

	Entirely by hunting & fishing license fees			Both license fees & public taxes			Entirely by public tax funds
All Respondents	6.5%	5.2%	11.3%	54.9%	12.2%	4.9%	5.1%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	6.5%	4.0%	10.9%	56.0%	12.3%	5.1%	5.2%
Hunters/Anglers	5.8%	16.3%	15.4%	44.2%	11.5%	2.9%	3.8%
Traditionalists	4.5%	6.1%	15.4%	54.1%	10.6%	2.4%	6.9%
Mutualists	7.1%	5.1%	8.0%	58.6%	10.0%	6.3%	4.9%
Pluralists	6.8%	6.3%	13.0%	50.7%	13.5%	5.3%	4.3%
Distanced	7.4%	2.5%	12.3%	50.3%	19.6%	4.9%	3.1%
Las Vegas metro area	6.0%	3.5%	10.5%	56.9%	12.4%	4.8%	5.8%
Reno/Carson City metro area	7.7%	9.3%	11.9%	49.0%	13.4%	5.2%	3.6%
Remainder of the state	9.1%	12.1%	18.2%	45.5%	7.6%	6.1%	1.5%

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

	Entirely by hunting & fishing license fees			Both license fees & public taxes			Entirely by public tax funds
All Respondents	13.8%	4.3%	8.4%	58.0%	6.5%	3.9%	5.1%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	14.4%	4.1%	7.9%	58.7%	5.6%	4.0%	5.4%
Hunters/Anglers	8.5%	5.7%	14.2%	50.9%	15.1%	2.8%	2.8%
Traditionalists	15.8%	6.5%	14.6%	53.0%	4.9%	1.6%	3.6%
Mutualists	13.8%	3.5%	4.9%	57.2%	7.5%	4.9%	8.1%
Pluralists	12.2%	3.4%	6.8%	65.4%	4.4%	4.9%	2.9%
Distanced	12.2%	4.3%	12.2%	59.1%	7.9%	3.0%	1.2%
Las Vegas metro area	14.8%	3.9%	7.9%	59.4%	5.7%	3.2%	5.2%
Reno/Carson City metro area	10.8%	5.1%	7.2%	55.4%	8.2%	7.2%	6.2%
Remainder of the state	12.1%	7.6%	18.2%	47.0%	12.1%	1.5%	1.5%

Table 11: Percent of respondents who trust their federal government

	Almost never	Only some of the time	Most of the time	Almost always
All Respondents	21.8%	55.4%	20.0%	2.8%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	22.1%	55.6%	19.7%	2.6%
Hunters/Anglers	17.9%	53.8%	23.6%	4.7%
Traditionalists	19.0%	60.3%	19.0%	1.6%
Mutualists	26.3%	53.4%	19.0%	1.2%
Pluralists	17.8%	50.5%	25.0%	6.7%
Distanced	17.5%	59.0%	18.1%	5.4%
Las Vegas metro area	13.1%	55.3%	27.4%	4.3%
Reno/Carson City metro area	9.6%	47.2%	39.6%	3.6%
Remainder of the state	10.6%	57.6%	28.8%	3.0%

Table 12: Percent of respondents who trust their state government

	Almost never	Only some of the time	Most of the time	Almost always
All Respondents	12.4%	53.9%	29.6%	4.1%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	12.1%	54.7%	29.1%	4.1%
Hunters/Anglers	15.0%	45.8%	34.6%	4.7%
Traditionalists	8.1%	53.3%	35.8%	2.8%
Mutualists	14.5%	55.6%	27.1%	2.9%
Pluralists	11.1%	48.1%	33.7%	7.2%
Distanced	13.9%	57.2%	22.9%	6.0%
Las Vegas metro area	22.4%	55.2%	19.3%	3.1%
Reno/Carson City metro area	17.8%	57.4%	22.8%	2.0%
Remainder of the state	26.9%	49.3%	20.9%	3.0%

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

	Almost never	Only some of the time	Most of the time	Almost always
All Respondents	8.3%	36.6%	43.9%	11.2%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	8.5%	37.2%	44.3%	9.9%
Hunters/Anglers	6.6%	30.2%	39.6%	23.6%
Traditionalists	7.3%	30.8%	50.6%	11.3%
Mutualists	11.0%	42.1%	39.2%	7.7%
Pluralists	1.9%	25.5%	50.0%	22.6%
Distanced	10.2%	42.2%	40.4%	7.2%
Las Vegas metro area	8.9%	36.8%	43.5%	10.9%
Reno/Carson City metro area	5.6%	36.4%	44.6%	13.3%
Remainder of the state	9.0%	34.3%	47.8%	9.0%

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

	No	Yes
All Respondents	83.7%	16.3%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	85.3%	14.7%
Hunters/Anglers	68.3%	31.7%
Traditionalists	82.6%	17.4%
Mutualists	87.7%	12.3%
Pluralists	66.2%	33.8%
Distanced	95.7%	4.3%
Las Vegas metro area	84.7%	15.3%
Reno/Carson City metro area	80.5%	19.5%
Remainder of the state	80.6%	19.4%

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

	No	Yes
All Respondents	98.1%	1.9%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	98.9%	1.1%
Hunters/Anglers	90.3%	9.7%
Traditionalists	98.4%	1.6%
Mutualists	99.4%	0.6%
Pluralists	93.2%	6.8%
Distanced	100.0%	0.0%
Las Vegas metro area	98.6%	1.4%
Reno/Carson City metro area	96.3%	3.7%
Remainder of the state	95.5%	4.5%

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

	No	Yes
All Respondents	90.7%	9.3%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	91.9%	8.1%
Hunters/Anglers	78.4%	21.6%
Traditionalists	88.1%	11.9%
Mutualists	93.6%	6.4%
Pluralists	82.0%	18.0%
Distanced	97.0%	3.0%
Las Vegas metro area	92.0%	8.0%
Reno/Carson City metro area	85.4%	14.6%
Remainder of the state	89.4%	10.6%

Table 17: Percent of respondents who support regulated hunting of black bears

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	34.4%	14.5%	21.6%	17.3%	12.2%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	35.8%	15.0%	22.8%	16.7%	9.7%
Hunters/Anglers	20.8%	9.4%	11.3%	21.7%	36.8%
Traditionalists	8.9%	13.8%	15.8%	34.4%	27.1%
Mutualists	58.6%	13.9%	13.7%	7.9%	5.9%
Pluralists	18.3%	12.0%	22.6%	28.4%	18.8%
Distanced	20.1%	20.1%	53.0%	6.1%	0.6%
Las Vegas metro area	35.0%	14.8%	23.8%	16.7%	9.7%
Reno/Carson City metro area	34.5%	15.2%	16.2%	16.2%	17.8%
Remainder of the state	24.6%	7.2%	13.0%	26.1%	29.0%

Table 18: Percent of respondents who support the use of hunting dogs to hunt black bears

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	49.1%	13.5%	24.1%	7.9%	5.4%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	50.3%	13.9%	24.8%	7.1%	3.9%
Hunters/Anglers	37.5%	9.6%	16.3%	16.3%	20.2%
Traditionalists	21.9%	14.6%	33.2%	17.4%	13.0%
Mutualists	73.2%	12.2%	12.6%	1.6%	0.4%
Pluralists	36.6%	10.7%	26.3%	13.7%	12.7%
Distanced	33.3%	19.4%	41.8%	5.5%	0.0%
Las Vegas metro area	49.1%	13.0%	26.1%	7.2%	4.6%
Reno/Carson City metro area	53.3%	16.9%	15.9%	7.7%	6.2%
Remainder of the state	36.4%	10.6%	21.2%	18.2%	13.6%

Table 19. Percent of respondents who support a black bear hunt described as being restricted to certain agricultural areas and using firearms with short effective range to protect human safety.

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	29.3%	7.8%	30.6%	18.7%	13.6%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	30.7%	8.0%	31.6%	17.9%	11.9%
Hunters/Anglers	16.0%	7.5%	21.7%	24.5%	30.2%
Traditionalists	10.2%	11.9%	25.0%	29.1%	23.8%
Mutualists	48.0%	5.1%	26.0%	11.2%	9.8%
Pluralists	18.3%	5.8%	29.3%	28.8%	17.8%
Distanced	15.8%	12.7%	53.9%	12.7%	4.8%
Las Vegas metro area	29.4%	7.9%	32.6%	17.4%	12.6%
Reno/Carson City metro area	30.4%	7.7%	25.3%	22.2%	14.4%
Remainder of the state	25.4%	7.5%	20.9%	23.9%	22.4%

Table 20. Percent of respondents who believed the enactment of local ordinances to require homeowners to store food attractants inside a building or to use specialized trash containers is an acceptable or unacceptable management response to human-black bear conflict in an urban area.

	Acceptable	Unacceptable
All Respondents	84.1%	15.9%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	84.3%	15.7%
Hunters/Anglers	81.0%	19.0%
Traditionalists	79.2%	20.8%
Mutualists	87.2%	12.8%
Pluralists	90.3%	9.7%
Distanced	73.5%	26.5%
Las Vegas metro area	83.6%	16.4%
Reno/Carson City metro area	85.6%	14.4%
Remainder of the state	83.6%	16.4%

Table 21. Percent of respondents who believed the use of scare techniques (examples: loud noises, rubber bullets) is an acceptable or unacceptable management response to human-black bear conflict in an urban area.

	Acceptable	Unacceptable
All Respondents	89.3%	10.7%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	89.3%	10.7%
Hunters/Anglers	88.6%	11.4%
Traditionalists	98.0%	2.0%
Mutualists	87.8%	12.2%
Pluralists	92.2%	7.8%
Distanced	77.0%	23.0%
Las Vegas metro area	88.3%	11.7%
Reno/Carson City metro area	91.8%	8.2%
Remainder of the state	94.0%	6.0%

Table 22. Percent of respondents who believed the capture and relocation of a black bear using trained agency staff is an acceptable or unacceptable management response to human-black bear conflict in an urban area.

	Acceptable	Unacceptable
All Respondents	94.8%	5.2%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	94.6%	5.4%
Hunters/Anglers	95.3%	4.7%
Traditionalists	98.8%	1.2%
Mutualists	93.9%	6.1%
Pluralists	99.0%	1.0%
Distanced	86.1%	13.9%
Las Vegas metro area	93.7%	6.3%
Reno/Carson City metro area	98.5%	1.5%
Remainder of the state	97.0%	3.0%

Table 23. Percent of respondents who believed the capture and killing of a black bear that is repeatedly involved in a conflict using trained agency staff is an acceptable or unacceptable management response to human-black bear conflict in an urban area.

	Acceptable	Unacceptable
All Respondents	41.3%	58.7%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	39.8%	60.2%
Hunters/Anglers	56.2%	43.8%
Traditionalists	73.8%	26.2%
Mutualists	24.5%	75.5%
Pluralists	52.7%	47.3%
Distanced	29.1%	70.9%
Las Vegas metro area	37.8%	62.2%
Reno/Carson City metro area	47.7%	52.3%
Remainder of the state	66.7%	33.3%

Table 24. Percent of respondents who believed the issuing of special permits so residents can kill any black bear if it is found near their homes is an acceptable or unacceptable management response to human-black bear conflict in an urban area.

	Acceptable	Unacceptable
All Respondents	27.6%	72.4%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	26.4%	73.6%
Hunters/Anglers	39.6%	60.4%
Traditionalists	47.7%	52.3%
Mutualists	16.1%	83.9%
Pluralists	40.0%	60.0%
Distanced	17.0%	83.0%
Las Vegas metro area	24.9%	75.1%
Reno/Carson City metro area	30.8%	69.2%
Remainder of the state	51.5%	48.5%

Table 25. Percent of respondents who believed avoiding intervention and letting nature take its course is an acceptable or unacceptable management response to human-black bear conflict in an urban area.

	Acceptable	Unacceptable
All Respondents	37.3%	62.7%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	36.6%	63.4%
Hunters/Anglers	43.8%	56.2%
Traditionalists	25.2%	74.8%
Mutualists	49.1%	50.9%
Pluralists	28.8%	71.2%
Distanced	30.7%	69.3%
Las Vegas metro area	36.3%	63.7%
Reno/Carson City metro area	40.8%	59.2%
Remainder of the state	38.8%	61.2%

Table 26. Percent of respondents who believed the enactment of local ordinances to require homeowners to store food attractants inside a building or to use specialized trash containers is an acceptable or unacceptable management response to human-coyote conflict in an urban area.

	Acceptable	Unacceptable
All Respondents	82.9%	17.1%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	83.2%	16.8%
Hunters/Anglers	80.0%	20.0%
Traditionalists	76.6%	23.4%
Mutualists	87.4%	12.6%
Pluralists	89.4%	10.6%
Distanced	70.5%	29.5%
Las Vegas metro area	82.1%	17.9%
Reno/Carson City metro area	87.0%	13.0%
Remainder of the state	80.3%	19.7%

Table 27. Percent of respondents who believed the use of scare techniques (examples: loud noises, rubber bullets) is an acceptable or unacceptable management response to human-coyote conflict in an urban area.

	Acceptable	Unacceptable
All Respondents	87.8%	12.2%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	87.5%	12.5%
Hunters/Anglers	90.5%	9.5%
Traditionalists	95.1%	4.9%
Mutualists	88.0%	12.0%
Pluralists	91.3%	8.7%
Distanced	72.1%	27.9%
Las Vegas metro area	86.8%	13.2%
Reno/Carson City metro area	91.7%	8.3%
Remainder of the state	89.2%	10.8%

Table 28. Percent of respondents who believed the capture and relocation of a coyote using trained agency staff is an acceptable or unacceptable management response to human-coyote conflict in an urban area.

	Acceptable	Unacceptable
All Respondents	92.4%	7.6%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	93.3%	6.7%
Hunters/Anglers	84.9%	15.1%
Traditionalists	95.5%	4.5%
Mutualists	91.4%	8.6%
Pluralists	97.1%	2.9%
Distanced	84.9%	15.1%
Las Vegas metro area	91.8%	8.2%
Reno/Carson City metro area	96.9%	3.1%
Remainder of the state	87.9%	12.1%

Table 29. Percent of respondents who believed the capture and killing of a coyote that is repeatedly involved in a conflict using trained agency staff is an acceptable or unacceptable management response to human-coyote conflict in an urban area.

	Acceptable	Unacceptable
All Respondents	46.0%	54.0%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	44.0%	56.0%
Hunters/Anglers	42.5%	57.5%
Traditionalists	79.9%	20.1%
Mutualists	28.7%	71.3%
Pluralists	58.1%	41.9%
Distanced	32.1%	67.9%
Las Vegas metro area	52.4%	47.6%
Reno/Carson City metro area	73.4%	26.6%
Remainder of the state	70.9%	29.1%

Table 30. Percent of respondents who believed the issuing of special permits so residents can kill any coyote if it is found near their homes is an acceptable or unacceptable management response to human-coyote conflict in an urban area.

	Acceptable	Unacceptable
All Respondents	32.4%	67.6%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	30.3%	69.7%
Hunters/Anglers	52.4%	47.6%
Traditionalists	57.0%	43.0%
Mutualists	19.7%	80.3%
Pluralists	47.1%	52.9%
Distanced	15.2%	84.8%
Las Vegas metro area	28.9%	71.1%
Reno/Carson City metro area	38.0%	62.0%
Remainder of the state	60.9%	39.1%

Table 31. Percent of respondents who believed avoiding intervention and letting nature take its course is an acceptable or unacceptable management response to human-coyote conflict in an urban area.

	Acceptable	Unacceptable
All Respondents	38.6%	61.4%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	37.6%	62.4%
Hunters/Anglers	47.1%	52.9%
Traditionalists	27.3%	72.7%
Mutualists	49.1%	50.9%
Pluralists	32.4%	67.6%
Distanced	31.7%	68.3%
Las Vegas metro area	37.2%	62.8%
Reno/Carson City metro area	44.4%	55.6%
Remainder of the state	36.9%	63.1%

Table 32. Percent of respondents who used their local newspaper or radio station, and believed it is credible/trustworthy source of information about wildlife and wildlife-related topics in Nevada

	This source is credible/trustworthy...?				Used source?	
	Almost Never	Some of the Time	Most of the Time	Almost Always	Yes	No
All Respondents	17.9%	37.9%	33.8%	10.4%	50.6%	49.4%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	17.6%	37.9%	34.2%	10.3%	48.8%	51.2%
Hunters/Anglers	20.4%	37.9%	30.1%	11.7%	68.0%	32.0%
Traditionalists	8.0%	45.6%	37.6%	8.9%	55.5%	44.5%
Mutualists	20.5%	38.6%	32.4%	8.5%	46.6%	53.4%
Pluralists	18.8%	32.2%	27.7%	21.3%	62.1%	37.9%
Distanced	23.0%	32.1%	40.0%	4.8%	40.4%	59.6%
Las Vegas metro area	18.4%	38.4%	32.6%	10.6%	45.0%	55.0%
Reno/Carson City metro area	16.2%	35.1%	39.8%	8.9%	70.1%	29.9%
Remainder of the state	16.1%	38.7%	33.9%	11.3%	65.6%	34.4%

Table 33. Percent of respondents who used the TV news or other programs, and believed it is a credible/trustworthy source of information about wildlife and wildlife-related topics in Nevada

	This source is credible/trustworthy...?				Used source?	
	Almost Never	Some of the Time	Most of the Time	Almost Always	Yes	No
All Respondents	16.0%	39.5%	33.9%	10.6%	57.0%	43.0%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	15.7%	40.1%	33.5%	10.7%	55.9%	44.1%
Hunters/Anglers	18.6%	33.3%	38.2%	9.8%	68.0%	32.0%
Traditionalists	14.5%	41.0%	37.6%	6.8%	56.7%	43.3%
Mutualists	14.9%	41.6%	32.8%	10.7%	57.0%	43.0%
Pluralists	11.8%	35.0%	34.5%	18.7%	69.0%	31.0%
Distanced	26.7%	37.0%	30.9%	5.5%	42.3%	57.7%
Las Vegas metro area	16.7%	39.5%	33.2%	10.5%	53.8%	46.2%
Reno/Carson City metro area	12.6%	39.5%	36.8%	11.1%	68.3%	31.7%
Remainder of the state	16.7%	40.0%	33.3%	10.0%	64.4%	35.6%

Table 34. Percent of respondents who used a wildlife-related/outdoor club, and believed it is credible/trustworthy source of information about wildlife and wildlife-related topics in Nevada

	This source is credible/trustworthy...?				Used source?	
	Almost Never	Some of the Time	Most of the Time	Almost Always	Yes	No
All Respondents	27.3%	26.3%	31.4%	15.1%	21.4%	78.6%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	28.0%	25.9%	31.2%	15.0%	19.0%	81.0%
Hunters/Anglers	21.6%	29.9%	32.0%	16.5%	43.3%	56.7%
Traditionalists	20.7%	30.0%	35.7%	13.7%	16.0%	84.0%
Mutualists	27.4%	24.6%	32.0%	16.0%	25.4%	74.6%
Pluralists	27.2%	23.6%	30.8%	18.5%	27.6%	72.4%
Distanced	36.4%	29.1%	24.2%	10.3%	9.6%	90.4%
Las Vegas metro area	27.8%	26.4%	30.0%	15.8%	18.4%	81.6%
Reno/Carson City metro area	26.1%	25.0%	36.7%	12.2%	33.0%	67.0%
Remainder of the state	27.3%	27.3%	32.7%	12.7%	26.3%	73.7%

Table 35. Percent of respondents who used a guidebook (about birds, wildlife, local parks, etc.), and believed it is credible/trustworthy source of information about wildlife and wildlife-related topics in Nevada

	This source is credible/trustworthy...?				Used source?	
	Almost Never	Some of the Time	Most of the Time	Almost Always	Yes	No
All Respondents	17.0%	21.0%	35.1%	26.9%	42.7%	57.3%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	17.1%	21.3%	35.0%	26.6%	39.7%	60.3%
Hunters/Anglers	15.8%	18.8%	35.6%	29.7%	73.7%	26.3%
Traditionalists	16.9%	21.1%	36.7%	25.3%	36.6%	63.4%
Mutualists	14.1%	20.5%	35.0%	30.3%	48.6%	51.4%
Pluralists	15.1%	21.1%	32.7%	31.2%	47.7%	52.3%
Distanced	27.9%	21.8%	35.8%	14.5%	28.2%	71.8%
Las Vegas metro area	17.5%	20.8%	34.5%	27.2%	38.6%	61.4%
Reno/Carson City metro area	14.6%	22.2%	36.8%	26.5%	56.9%	43.1%
Remainder of the state	18.3%	21.7%	35.0%	25.0%	55.9%	44.1%

Table 36. Percent of respondents who used staff/employee(s) of the Nevada Department of Wildlife, and believed they are credible/trustworthy sources of information about wildlife and wildlife-related topics in Nevada

	This source is credible/trustworthy...?				Used source?	
	Almost Never	Some of the Time	Most of the Time	Almost Always	Yes	No
All Respondents	23.3%	20.5%	28.7%	27.4%	27.8%	72.2%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	23.7%	20.2%	28.7%	27.4%	25.1%	74.9%
Hunters/Anglers	19.2%	24.2%	28.3%	28.3%	55.1%	44.9%
Traditionalists	16.4%	21.6%	31.0%	31.0%	27.5%	72.5%
Mutualists	24.7%	19.3%	32.8%	23.2%	29.3%	70.7%
Pluralists	22.2%	18.2%	18.7%	40.9%	31.8%	68.2%
Distanced	30.7%	25.2%	26.4%	17.8%	18.6%	81.4%
Las Vegas metro area	24.3%	19.0%	28.9%	27.8%	22.3%	77.7%
Reno/Carson City metro area	18.9%	24.9%	29.7%	26.5%	46.4%	53.6%
Remainder of the state	22.0%	27.1%	25.4%	25.4%	46.7%	53.3%

Table 37. Percent of respondents who used social media or a website, and believed they are credible/trustworthy sources of information about wildlife and wildlife-related topics in Nevada

	This source is credible/trustworthy...?				Used source?	
	Almost Never	Some of the Time	Most of the Time	Almost Always	Yes	No
All Respondents	26.3%	46.0%	19.3%	8.4%	43.0%	57.0%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	26.4%	46.6%	19.1%	7.9%	42.3%	57.7%
Hunters/Anglers	25.8%	40.2%	20.6%	13.4%	50.0%	50.0%
Traditionalists	30.0%	47.8%	18.3%	3.9%	31.9%	68.1%
Mutualists	24.8%	43.7%	19.9%	11.6%	47.1%	52.9%
Pluralists	22.1%	43.2%	23.6%	11.1%	48.2%	51.8%
Distanced	30.7%	53.4%	13.5%	2.5%	40.4%	59.6%
Las Vegas metro area	25.5%	46.4%	19.9%	8.1%	41.9%	58.1%
Reno/Carson City metro area	26.4%	45.5%	18.0%	10.1%	48.1%	51.9%
Remainder of the state	37.9%	41.4%	15.5%	5.2%	44.8%	55.2%

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- Chanley, V. A., Rudolph, T. J., & Rahn, W. M. (2000). The origins and consequences of public trust in government: A time series analysis. *Public opinion quarterly*, 64(3), 239-256.
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APPENDIX A: Methodology

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

Data Collection Details for Nevada

For the mail survey, a random sample of 9483 households in Nevada was obtained from a commercial sampling firm (Survey Sampling International LLC). The sample was stratified to recruit respondents from three regions: Las Vegas Metro Area, Reno/Carson City Metro Area, and the remainder of the state. Sampled households received three mailings: a full survey questionnaire and cover letter (with an option to complete the survey electronically using a unique identification code); a follow-up reminder postcard; and a second full mailing including the survey questionnaire and cover letter. In an attempt to achieve relatively equal representation of males and females, the cover letter requested that the questionnaire be completed by the adult (age 18 or over) in the household who had the most recent birthday. Our sampling design also over-sampled those under age 35 and under-sampled those age 55 and older to help correct for the disproportionately high response rates typical among those over 55. A total of 782 usable questionnaires were received (703 paper and 79 online) from respondents contacted by mail. The Post Office returned 1,063 surveys marked as non-deliverable yielding an overall adjusted response rate of 9.3% for the mail survey.

An email panel sample of 351 Nevada respondents was recruited by a commercial sampling firm (Qualtrics LLC). Respondents were recruited via email invitation. Screening criteria were employed to ensure that the sample was representative of gender and age proportions within the Nevada population.

Data Weighting Procedure

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

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

- 4) **Age Category** using estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2016 American Community Survey.
- 5) **Regional Population** using estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2016 American Community Survey for each of the regions.

APPENDIX B: Survey Instrument

Management of Fish and Wildlife in the United States

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

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

Access Code: 00000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Maintaining order in the nation.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Giving people more say in important government decisions.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fighting rising prices.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Protecting freedom of speech.	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

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

Q5a. How do you think your state fish and wildlife agency is currently funded?

Select one point on the scale below to indicate your response.

Entirely by Hunting & Fishing License Fees		Equally by Hunting & Fishing License Fees & Public Tax Funds			Entirely by Public Tax Funds	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q5b. How should your state fish and wildlife agency be funded in the future?

Select one point on the scale below to indicate your response.

Entirely by Hunting & Fishing License Fees		Equally by Hunting & Fishing License Fees & Public Tax Funds			Entirely by Public Tax Funds	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

Overall, to what extent do you trust...	Almost Never	Only Some of the Time	Most of the Time	Almost Always
... your <u>federal government</u> to do what is right for your country?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... your <u>state government</u> to do what is right for your state?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... your <u>state fish and wildlife agency</u> to do what is right for fish and wildlife management in your state?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

	Yes	No
Have you ever participated in recreational (non-commercial) <u>fishing</u> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Did you participate in recreational (non-commercial) <u>fishing</u> in the past 12 months?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Have you ever participated in recreational (non-commercial) <u>hunting</u> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Did you participate in recreational (non-commercial) <u>hunting</u> in the past 12 months?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Have you ever taken any recreational trips for which <u>fish or wildlife viewing</u> was the primary purpose of the trip?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Did you take any recreational trips in the past 12 months for which <u>fish or wildlife viewing</u> was the primary purpose of the trip?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

	Not at all Interested	Slightly Interested	Moderately Interested	Strongly Interested
How interested are you in taking recreational <u>fishing</u> trips in the future?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
How interested are you in taking recreational <u>hunting</u> trips in the future?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
How interested are you in taking recreational trips in the future for which <u>fish or wildlife viewing</u> is the primary purpose of the trip?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q9. About how long have you lived in... Nevada? Years, OR Less than one year
 (Write the number of years or select less than one year.) ...Your current home? Years, OR Less than one year

Q10. We are interested in knowing if you support hunting of black bears in Nevada. Please indicate the extent to which you disagree or agree by selecting one answer for each statement below.

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
I support regulated hunting of black bears.	<input type="radio"/>				
I support the use of hunting dogs to hunt black bears.	<input type="radio"/>				
<i>In certain agricultural areas, a black bear hunt may restrict hunters to the use of firearms with short effective range (such as a shotgun that only fires slugs) to reduce possible safety concerns of residents.</i>					
I support the type of black bear hunt described above.	<input type="radio"/>				

Q11. We would like to know how you think your state fish and wildlife agency, the Nevada Department of Wildlife (DOW), should respond to human-wildlife conflict situations in urban areas. Even though it may seem unlikely that these things could occur where you live, we are still interested in your opinions. Please select one answer for situation 1 and one answer for situation 2 for each of the agency responses listed below.

(PLEASE TELL US HOW YOU FEEL ABOUT THE ACTIONS LISTED BELOW FOR EACH SITUATION)



Is it unacceptable or acceptable for the DOW to....	SITUATION 1 BLACK BEARS Bears are wandering into urban areas in search of food, <u>knocking over or getting into residential trash cans.</u>		SITUATION 2 COYOTES Coyotes are wandering into urban areas in search of food, <u>knocking over or getting into residential trash cans.</u>	
	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
... use techniques (examples: loud noises, rubber bullets) designed to scare away a problem animal of this species?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... capture and <u>relocate</u> a problem animal of this species using trained agency staff?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... capture and <u>kill</u> an animal of this species that is repeatedly involved in a conflict using trained agency staff?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... issue special permits so residents can kill any animal of this species if it is found near their homes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... enact local ordinances to require homeowners to store food attractants inside a building or use specialized trash containers?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... avoid intervention and let nature take its course?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q12. We would like to know more about how you learn about wildlife and wildlife-related topics in Nevada. Please indicate how credible/trustworthy you think each source is, and then mark whether or not you have used that source to learn about wildlife.

To what extent is the following source credible/trustworthy?	Almost Never	Some of the Time	Most of the Time	Almost Always	Have you used this source?
Local newspaper or radio station (<i>specify</i> : _____)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No				
TV news or other programs (<i>specify</i> : _____)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No				
Wildlife-related/outdoor club (<i>specify</i> : _____)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No				
Guidebook (about birds, wildlife, local parks, etc.)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No				
Staff/Employee(s) of the Nevada Department of Wildlife	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No				
Social media or website (<i>specify</i> : _____)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No				

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

Q1. Are you...? Male Female

Q2. What year were you born? _____

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

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

Dog Cat Other type of pet(s) No pets

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

	Yes	No
I have recently become more supportive of hunting than I was in the past because of this idea.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I have recently started hunting because of this idea.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I do not hunt now but am interested in hunting in the future because of this idea.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

<p>Q6. What is your annual household income before taxes? (Select one.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to less than \$25,000 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to less than \$50,000 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to less than \$100,000 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to less than \$250,000 <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 or more 	<p>Q8. Are you...? (Select one or more categories.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black or African American <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic or Latino <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native <input type="checkbox"/> Asian <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____
<p>Q7. What is the highest level of education you have completed? (Select one.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Less than high school <input type="radio"/> High school diploma or equivalent (e.g., GED) <input type="radio"/> 2-year associate's degree or trade school <input type="radio"/> 4-year college degree <input type="radio"/> Advanced degree beyond 4-year college degree 	<p>Q9. How would you describe your current residence or community? (Select one.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Large city with 250,000 or more people <input type="radio"/> City with 100,000 to 249,999 people <input type="radio"/> City with 50,000 to 99,999 people <input type="radio"/> Small city with 25,000 to 49,999 people <input type="radio"/> Town with 10,000 to 24,999 people <input type="radio"/> Town with 5,000 to 9,999 people <input type="radio"/> Small town or village with less than 5,000 people <input type="radio"/> A farm or rural area
<p>Decision makers are often interested in gathering input from the public on a variety of fish and wildlife issues. If you are interested in providing input through secure online communication, <u>please provide your email below</u> (or write it on a sheet of paper and return with the survey). By doing so, you consent to participate and may or may not be contacted for future follow-up studies.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"></div>	<p>Please write in your 5-digit zip code below.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"></div>

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



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