

Public Views of Wetlands and Waterfowl Conservation in the United States—Results of a Survey to Inform the 2018 Update of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan

By Emily J. Wilkins and Holly M. Miller



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Abbreviations

DK don't know

FWS U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

MS Mississippi (Flyway)

North American Waterfowl Management Plan perceived behavioral control NAWMP

PBC

U-C urban cluster

U.S. United States of America USGS U.S. Geological Survey

Executive Summary

This report provides information from a general public survey conducted in early 2017 to help inform the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP) 2018 update. This report is intended for use by the NAWMP advisory committees and anyone interested in the human dimensions of wetlands and waterfowl management. A mail-out survey was sent to 5,000 addresses in the United States, which were selected randomly in proportion to the population of each State. A total of 1,030 completed surveys representing 49 States were returned, resulting in a 23 percent overall response rate.

When comparing the demographics of the respondents to the U.S. census data, this sample overrepresented people who are male, older, highly educated, and white. Data were weighted on gender and age to make the results more representative of the overall U.S. population. Additionally, this sample had higher participation rates in all wildlife-related recreation activities than has been found in previous studies; this indicates there may have been selection bias, with people interested in nature-related topics more likely to complete the survey. Therefore, results likely represent a segment of the U.S. public that is more oriented toward and aware of wildlife and conservation issues than the general public as a whole. Because of this bias, responses for each question were also broken down by recreationist type (hunters, anglers, wildlife viewers, and no wildlife-related recreation). Additionally, responses for each question were split by administrative flyway (Atlantic, Central, Mississippi, Pacific) and residency (urban, urban cluster, rural) to better understand the different groups.

Most respondents knew of wetlands in their local area or community, and more than half had visited wetlands in the previous 12 months. Of those who had visited wetlands, the most common reasons were for walking/hiking/biking and enjoying nature/picnicking. In addition, this sample was very concerned about the reduction or loss of ecosystem services resulting from wetlands degradation or loss. A majority of respondents were somewhat or very concerned about 9 out of 10 wetlands benefits, with hunting opportunities being the only benefit the majority of people were not concerned about. People were the most concerned about clean water, clean air, and providing a home for wildlife. In contrast, people were least concerned about hunting opportunities and wetlands providing scenic places for inspiration or spiritual renewal. Communication about wetlands that focuses on habitat, clean air, and clean water may resonate with the widest variety of people. However, if communication is targeted toward wildlife-related recreationists, including more information about the recreation benefits of wetlands and emphasizing habitat benefits may be the most effective.

Many people reported having participated in conservation behaviors in the last year. The most popular activity was making the yard more desirable to wildlife, with more than three-fourths of respondents participating, followed by donating money to support wildlife/habitat conservation and talking to others in their community about conservation issues. There was lower participation in conservation behavior specifically related to wetlands and waterfowl, with two-fifths of respondents voting for candidates or ballot issues to support wetlands/waterfowl conservation and one-third advocating for political action to conserve wetlands/waterfowl.

In order to better understand how to reach out to the public on nature-related topics, preferences in information channels and trust in information sources were explored. Respondents were mostly likely to want to receive their information through personal experience, by reading or accessing online content, and through watching visual media online. People were least likely to want to receive information through listening to recorded audio media, attending educational opportunities, and listening to live audio media. These results emphasize the importance of

having content available online in an easily accessible and appealing format. Visual media in particular seems to be preferred across a wide variety of people. Additionally, people had the highest trust in scientific organizations, universities/educational organizations, and friends/family/neighbors/colleagues. The least trusted sources were national media/news, religious organizations, and local media/news. Urban respondents had higher trust levels overall, particularly for the government. Hunters and those in rural areas had lower levels of trust in the government but higher trust in family/friends.

In this sample, few respondents reported hunting waterfowl (5 percent) or hunting other game (16 percent) in the last year. Additionally, few respondents said they were very or somewhat likely to hunt waterfowl in the following 12 months. Even after considering that selfselection bias would make it more likely for hunters to respond to the survey, the relatively small number of respondents who identified as hunters reinforces that engagement of other wildliferelated recreationists is critical to meeting the third goal of the NAWMP 2012 revision—to increase numbers of wetlands/waterfowl conservationists. Many people also had negative perceptions of hunting. Half of the respondents stated that hunting would be unpleasant, and twofifths believed hunting would be boring. In contrast, people had more favorable attitudes toward birdwatching, with only one-sixth saying it would be unpleasant and less than one-third saying it would be boring. A majority of respondents thought they could easily go hunting or birdwatching in the following 12 months. Overall, people had much more positive views toward birdwatching and expressed fewer barriers to participating in it. When asked what would prevent them from hunting, the most frequently stated reasons were moral opposition, no interest, personal health, and time constraints; for birdwatching, the most popular responses were nothing, no interest, and time constraints. These responses indicate it may be beneficial to move beyond hunting and find ways for other groups, such as birdwatchers, to play a more active role in conservation.

Although not many people hunted and many people tended to have negative attitudes toward hunting, over three-fourths of people said they knew a hunter. Given that wildlife viewers, those who did not participate in wildlife-related recreation, and urban residents tended to have negative attitudes toward hunting and (or) were not interested in participating, attempting to recruit them to participate in hunting may not be effective. However, given how many people across all groups knew a hunter and the relatively high levels of trust people had in their friends/family, hunters may be effective ambassadors for promoting waterfowl and wetlands conservation among nonhunters. Additionally, because people had less preference for viewing waterfowl and other game birds compared to their preference for seeing hummingbirds and birds of prey, conservation efforts that extend beyond waterfowl and include other species that benefit from wetlands may have more appeal to a broader range of people.

Public Views of Wetlands and Waterfowl Conservation in the United States—Results of a Survey to Inform the 2018 Update of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan

By Emily J. Wilkins and Holly M. Miller

Introduction

The North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP) was implemented in 1986 with an overarching goal to maintain abundant and resilient waterfowl populations in North America and sufficient wetlands and related habitats to sustain those populations (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Canadian Wildlife Service, 1986). The plan is a partnership between the United States, Canada, and Mexico. In 2012, after 25 years of conservation success, the NAWMP planning committee, in consultation with stakeholders, decided to revise the NAWMP with additional goals to plan ahead for changing times and anticipated future challenges. The 2012 revision to the NAWMP added a new goal: growing numbers of waterfowl hunters, other conservationists, and citizens who enjoy and actively support waterfowl and wetlands conservation (North American Waterfowl Management Plan Committee, 2012). Although the goals relating to waterfowl populations and habitat have always been a foundation of NAWMP, the additional goal of engaging citizens in wetlands and waterfowl conservation had not previously been explicitly stated.

To reach this goal, NAWMP partners recognized the need to engage both the traditional waterfowl hunting community and the broader nontraditional stakeholder groups who are interested in the conservation of waterfowl and wetlands. According to the 2012 revision, the third goal was added because

It underscores the importance of people to the success of waterfowl conservation, and is born out of concern for the ongoing loss of waterfowl hunters, the opportunity presented by growing numbers of people who pursue waterfowl with cameras and binoculars, and a recognition that the NAWMP can succeed only if waterfowl conservation is relevant to broader societal issues. (North American Waterfowl Management Plan Committee, 2012, p. x)

In order to inform the final goal, three surveys were administered in the United States—a waterfowl hunter survey, a birder/birdwatcher survey, and a general public survey. Similar hunter and birder surveys were conducted concurrently in Canada. This report presents results from the U.S. general public survey.

The objectives of the general public survey were (1) to assess the general public's awareness and perceptions of the importance of the benefits provided by waterfowl and wetlands

conservation, (2) to assess potential avenues for public outreach and education on waterfowl and wetlands conservation, (3) to evaluate the general public's participation in waterfowl-associated recreation and how much they support waterfowl and wetlands conservation, and (4) to identify groups within the public that are more or less engaged with waterfowl and wetlands conservation.

Methods

Sampling

The population of interest for this study was all adults (18 years or older) in the United States. A randomly selected list of 5,000 residents and their mailing addresses throughout the United States was obtained from Survey Sampling International (www.surveysampling.com). The sample was demographically representative of the general U.S. population and was selected in proportion to the population of each State.

The survey was conducted as a mail-out survey in order to reach a random sample of U.S. citizens. The Dillman tailored design method (Dillman and others, 2014) was used to achieve higher response rates. Each potential participant received up to four mailings: (1) initial survey, (2) reminder postcard, (3) replacement survey, and (4) nonresponse questionnaire. Participants were sent a business reply envelope to mail back their surveys postage-free. The initial survey was mailed January 30, 2017, followed by the reminder postcards 7 days later; the postcards also had a web address and personalized access codes to complete the survey online. The replacement survey was mailed 24 days after the initial mailing to those who had yet to respond. The nonresponse questionnaire, to check for nonresponse bias, was mailed out 21 days after the replacement survey to those who still had not responded.

A total of 559 addresses were removed because the surveys were undeliverable, and an additional 36 addresses were removed because the resident was deceased. Therefore, the survey reached 4,405 potential participants. Of those, 1,030 responded. This is a response rate of 23.4 percent. The majority of responses (989) were on paper, with only a small portion (41) opting to fill out the survey online. Additionally, 275 people responded to the nonresponse questionnaire but did not respond to the full survey.

Survey

The survey was nine pages in length and contained four main sections: (A) nature and wetlands activities, (B) sources of information about conservation issues, (C) opinions about wetlands, and (D) demographics. All survey questions were chosen and edited by the NAWMP Human Dimensions Working Group to help meet the objectives of the general public survey. It took an estimated 20 minutes to complete the survey. See appendix 1 for the full survey instrument.

Before the first question, the following definition of wetlands was stated:

Wetlands include swamps, marshes, bogs, shallow ponds (less than 6 feet deep), and shallow areas on lakeshores and seashores. Some wetlands are only wet some of the year, while others are wet year round. They can be in cities or in rural areas and can be smaller than a basketball court or cover several square miles. We'll also be asking questions about waterfowl, such as ducks and geese, which rely on the resources wetlands provide.

This definition was provided up front because this was a survey for the general public and many people may not have previously known what wetlands or waterfowl are.

Section A, on nature and wetlands activities, had 10 questions. Question 1 asked about participation in nature-related activities (past participation and future intention). It addressed part of objective 3 of the survey, to evaluate the general public's participation in waterfowl- and wetlands-associated recreation. It also served the purpose of beginning with a broad question that almost everyone could answer, so that everyone felt the survey was relevant to them even if they were not interested in or familiar with wetlands and waterfowl specifically.

Next, people were asked about their attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control (PBC) related to hunting and birdwatching (questions 2–4). These questions also informed objective 3 because hunting and birdwatching are two ways that people interact with waterfowl and because attitudes, norms, and PBC all influence behavior (Ajzen, 1991). Therefore, to better understand how to increase participation in hunting and birdwatching, we must first understand people's attitudes, norms, and PBC related to these activities. Attitudes are positive or negative evaluations of specific objects, concepts, situations, and behaviors (Manfredo and others, 2009). To measure this concept, respondents were asked to rate hunting and birdwatching on two different 5-point scales: (1) unpleasant to pleasant and (2) boring to interesting. Subjective norms are "beliefs about what others expect us to do," and people are more likely to participate in a behavior if they believe others would support their decision (Manfredo and others, 2009, p. 36). To measure norms, participants were asked whether people important to them would support them in hunting or birdwatching in the following 12 months. PBC represents how easily someone could actually participate in a behavior; the greater the PBC, the more likely someone is to engage in a behavior (Ajzen and Driver, 1991). For PBC, participants were asked if they could easily hunt or birdwatch in the following 12 months if they desired. Both norms and PBC were measured on a 5-point Likert scale with an additional option for "don't know." These questions on attitudes, norms, and PBC were taken from Daigle and others (2002) and Shrestha and others (2012) (see appendix 1, p. 62).

In addition, perceived constraints to hunting and birdwatching were addressed to better understand what may be preventing people from engaging in waterfowl-related recreation. Two open-ended questions (questions 5–6) asked what would prevent respondents from hunting and birdwatching in the following 12 months, and responses were coded based on emergent themes to facilitate analysis. Participants also had the option to check a box stating "I don't know/I've never thought about it" instead of writing an answer.

Additionally, respondents were asked in this section whether they knew people who were hunters, birdwatchers, wildlife photographers, or conservationists (question 7) to better understand the influence of social networks on attitudes and behaviors. Categories for these questions (acquaintance, close friend, and relative) were taken from a study by Harshaw and Tindall (2005). This question was added because social networks influence attitudes and behavior (Harshaw and Tindall, 2005). People may have different definitions of who counts as a "conservationist," but no further definition was provided because we were interested in their perceptions of their networks. Another question (question 8) asked what types of wild birds people prefer to see to gauge perceptions of waterfowl compared to other birds. Finally, the last two questions in this group (questions 9–10) asked about conservation behaviors: one on general and wildlife-related conservation, and one specifically on wetlands/waterfowl conservation. The conservation activity questions were based on those by Cooper and others (2015) (see appendix 1, p. 64). They addressed the second part of objective 3 of the survey by assessing how much the

public supports waterfowl and wetlands conservation and how that compares to more general conservation behaviors.

Section B of the survey contained only two questions (11–12), one on information channel preference and one on trust in sources. Each of these aspects of communication plays an important role in the dissemination of information. Additionally, trust in a source is often used as a proxy for whether the information is credible (Eagly and Chaiken, 1993). These questions accomplished objective 2 of the survey, to assess potential avenues for public outreach and education on waterfowl and wetlands conservation, and their responses can help those in wetlands and waterfowl management understand how to best communicate to the public. The questions were adapted from the Canadian Nature Survey (Federal, Provincial, and Territorial Governments of Canada, 2014) (see appendix 1, p. 65–66).

Section C contained five questions (13–17), all relating specifically to wetlands. These questions were to inform objective 1, to assess the general public's awareness and perceptions of the importance of the benefits provided by wetlands. Questions in this section assessed awareness of wetlands in the local community, visitation to wetlands in the previous 12 months, and the purpose of their wetlands visit(s) (if applicable). Additionally, respondents were asked to state their level of concern over ecosystem services provided by wetlands and to choose the ecosystem services they were most and least concerned about.

Finally, section D covered demographics by asking seven questions (18–24). Demographics collected included year of birth, gender, education, size and type (urban/rural) of current residence, size and type (urban/rural) of childhood residence, employment in a nature-related profession, ethnicity, and race. Ethnicity and race questions were based on guidelines from the U.S. Census Bureau (2017b).

The nonresponse questionnaire was much shorter, containing only seven questions: three on demographics, three on wetlands, and one on past outdoor recreation participation. The definition of wetlands from the survey was repeated, but the last sentence defining waterfowl was removed because the nonresponse questionnaire did not ask about waterfowl specifically. The purpose of this questionnaire was to see if there were any differences between those who chose to respond to the survey and those who did not.

Analysis

All data analyzed in this report are available online (Wilkins and others, 2017). The data in this report were analyzed by examining frequencies and by running chi-square analysis to test for differences among groups. Chi-square tests of independence were used to test for significant differences between groups when the data were categorical (for example, gender). This tests if the frequency of people in each category is different than what would be expected by chance if there were no relationship (Vaske, 2008, p. 317–322). The chi-square statistic (χ^2) is the sum of the differences between the actual and expected frequency distributions. Therefore, a large chi-square value indicates there is a large difference between the expected distribution (no relationship) and the actual distribution.

For this report, results were considered statistically significant if p < 0.05. Any p-values less than 0.05 are marked with an asterisk (*) in tables. P-values indicate whether the difference among groups is real or simply by chance. At a p-value of 0.05, there is a 5 percent chance of finding a significant difference when there actually is none. For statistically significant results, Cramer's V values are presented to depict the effect size, which shows the magnitude of the difference rather than just the statistical difference. According to Cohen (1988, p. 25–27), a small

effect size is 0.1, a medium effect size is 0.3, and a large effect size is 0.5. A statistically significant result with at least a small effect size (0.1 or greater) is typically viewed as a meaningful difference (Cohen, 1988, p. 25).

Generalizability of the Sample

Nonresponse bias can occur in survey research when those who do not respond to the survey are in some way different from those who do respond to the survey (Vaske, 2008, p. 212–213). The initial sample for this survey was demographically representative of the U.S. population, but that does not ensure that the sample of respondents was representative. One reason for this is self-selection; people who are interested in a topic are more likely to respond to a survey on that topic. Self-selection can result in respondents who report beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors that are different from those of the population as a whole. To check for nonresponse bias, the survey results for demographics, wildlife-related and other outdoor activities, and awareness of wetlands were compared to data available from the U.S. Census Bureau; the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation; and the nonresponse survey. Where possible, the data were weighted to improve representativeness. The data comparison process and weighting process is described below.

Demographics

Seven questions were asked on the survey to determine the demographics of the sample population: age, gender, level of education, size and type (urban/rural) of current residence and childhood residence, employment in a nature-related profession, ethnicity, and race. Additionally, census region was obtained from mailing addresses. These demographics were compared to U.S. Census Bureau data to determine how representative the survey sample was of the U.S. general population (table 1). All census statistics are from the 2011–2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimates (U.S. Census Bureau, 2015a, c, d, 2017c), except for current residency, which is from the 2010 census (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010a).

The survey sample overrepresented people who are male, older, highly educated, and white. Although there appears to be a large difference in current residency, with many more survey respondents than census respondents living in urban clusters, this is likely because the data are self-reported and people perceive their communities differently from the way the census categorizes them. For example, a respondent might have considered the population of only their immediate town; the U.S. Census Bureau (2017a) draws boundaries based on the population density of each census block and neighboring blocks, so the population of the respondent's town might have been included within a larger area. In terms of attitudes and behavior, people's perceptions of their situations are likely to matter more than formal categories. Data on childhood residency are not collected in the census, so survey responses to that question could not be checked for bias. Additionally, table 1 shows that the sample also has a higher proportion of people who participate in nature-related professions, which could be because the survey widened the definition of such professions to include environmental science and conservation-related jobs; the census limits it to forestry, farming, and fisheries jobs.

Table 1. Demographic data from the survey respondents compared to data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

[Sample is percent of total survey respondents (n=1,030); does not include nonresponse questionnaire respondents. Census is percent of U.S. general population. U.S. Census data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010, 2015a, c, d, 2017c. %, percent; pop., population; N/A, not applicable]

	Demographic category	Sample	Census
	18–44 (% of adults)	21.4%	48.1%
Age	45–65 (% of adults)	45.8%	34.7%
	65+ (% of adults)	32.7%	17.2%
C 1	Male	65.1%	49.2%
Gender	Female	34.9%	50.8%
	High school degree or less	17.4%	41.1%
Education	Some college or associate's degree	30.3%	26.4%
Education	Bachelor's degree	26.8%	20.5%
	Graduate degree	25.5%	12.0%
	Urban (pop. 50,000+)	46.8%	71.2%
Current residence	Urban cluster (pop. 2,500–50,000)	37.9%	9.5%
	Rural (pop. <2,500)	15.4%	19.3%
	Urban (pop. 50,000+)	44.7%	N/A
Childhood residence	Urban cluster (pop. 2,500-50,000)	36.9%	N/A
	Rural (pop. <2,500)	18.4%	N/A
Natura profession	Yes	5.2%	1.7%
Nature profession	No	94.8%	98.3%
Ethnisity	Hispanic	5.6%	17.1%
Ethnicity	Not Hispanic	94.4%	82.9%
	American Indian/Alaskan	1.3%	0.8%
	Asian	3.9%	5.1%
	Black	5.0%	12.6%
Race	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.2%
	White	86.1%	73.6%
	Other alone	N/A	4.7%
	Two or more	3.2%	3.0%
	Northeast	19.7%	17.5%
Canana ragion	Midwest	27.7%	21.1%
Census region	South	31.1%	37.7%
	West	21.6%	23.7%

Demographic Data Weighting

Data weighting is a statistical technique used to give the responses of some people more weight while decreasing the weight of others. In survey research, this technique is often used when the sample of people who responded to the survey is significantly different from the population being studied (Kalton and Flores-Cervantes, 2003). For example, if a survey sample is only 20 percent women but women make up 50 percent of the general population, then the responses of women would be given more weight so the results are more representative of the population. Weights are calculated by dividing the population percent by the sample percent (for the gender example, 50/20 = a weight of 2.5). Weights can be applied to multiple variables, but with each additional variable weighted, the sample size within the categories decreases (Vaske, 2008).

For this report, all subsequent data presented for general results were weighted using census data for both gender and age (table 2). However, both weighted and unweighted frequencies for each question can be found in appendix 3. Previous research has shown that outdoor recreation and conservation attitudes and behavior differ by gender (Virden and Walker, 1999; Cordell, 2012), and this sample had a disproportionate response from males (65.1 percent of respondents were male, compared to males being only 48.6 percent of the adult population). Additionally, this sample also underrepresents younger people (44 or younger) (21.4 percent of respondents were in this category, compared to 47.4 percent of the adult population). Because age has also been shown to have an effect on outdoor recreation participation (Cordell, 2012; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Census Bureau, 2014), age was applied as a weight to make the results more representative of the general population. The categories for ages were determined by looking at previous survey results on differences in outdoor recreation participation by age (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Census Bureau, 2014).

Table 2. Weights applied to each respondent's answers based on gender and age.

Age	Male	Female
18–44	1.952	2.550
45–64	0.563	1.095
65+	0.343	1.097

The sample also showed differences between the survey respondents and the general public for other demographics, including level of education, ethnicity, and race. Weights using these categories were not applied, however, because the addition of weighted variables decreases the sample size for each group. For example, the "Female, age 18–44" category has only 92 respondents; breaking this group down further by race or education level would create very small sample groups. Weighting with small numbers in each category gives a large voice to a small handful of people who may not be representative of their demographic. Therefore, the data were weighted only on gender and age to maintain a reasonable amount of respondents per category. However, this means that the results are more representative of highly educated, white Americans.

Wildlife-Related Activities

In addition to some of the survey sample demographics differing from the U.S. population, the rates of participation in various outdoor activities were also different from what previous studies have found. When our results are compared to the 2011 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Census Bureau, 2014), it is clear that those more interested in wildlife were more likely to respond to the survey and that survey respondents showed a much higher likelihood of participation in wildlife-related activities (table 3). For example, of the adults 18 and older who responded to this survey, 39.1 percent reported having participated in fishing in the previous 12 months; the 2011 survey found that only 13.4 percent of adults 16 and over had participated in fishing. Therefore, when interpreting the results, it must be noted that this sample is more inclined toward wildlife-related recreation activities than the general public and thus could be more conservation-minded, which might have influenced their responses on many questions.

Table 3. Reported participation in wildlife-related activities among survey respondents, compared to responses to the 2011 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation.

Activity	Sample participation rate (weighted)	Sample participation rate (unweighted)	2011 participation rate1
Viewing/feeding/photographing birds	58.3%	61.0%	19.0%
Viewing/photographing any wildlife	68.7%	65.9%	29.1%
Fishing	39.1%	40.2%	13.4%
Hunting waterfowl	5.2%	5.1%	1.0%
Hunting other game	16.2%	17.4%	5.6%

¹U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Census Bureau (2014).

Though those who participated in the survey were more likely to engage in wildliferelated activities, it was not possible to apply weights based on data from the 2011 survey. First, categories must be mutually exclusive to apply weights, and the 2011 survey allowed people to fall into more than one category; for example, someone could have identified as both a hunter and an angler. Categories must be mutually exclusive to apply weights, and the 2011 survey does not provide these data. Additionally, population numbers for each subgroup are needed to calculate weights (Kalton and Flores-Cervantes, 2003; Vaske, 2008). The 2011 survey does not provide mutually exclusive data on true population numbers of people who participate in various outdoor activities by age and gender, nor does it provide data on how many people do not participate in any wildlife-related activities. Further, because of the known bias toward wildlife recreationists in the respondents to this survey, this report also contains results broken down by type of wildlife recreationist; results by hunters, anglers, wildlife viewers, and those who do not participate in any wildlife-related recreation are presented when statistically significant differences are found between these groups. Because this sample is more wildlife-oriented than other studies have found, it can be assumed that the group of those who did not participate in any wildlife-related recreation is larger in the general population than in the sample for this survey. Consequently, overall results would most likely tilt more in the direction of the "none" group if the sample was truly representative of the American public as a whole.

Nonresponse Survey

The survey sample differs from the U.S. population both demographically and with regards to wildlife-related activities, but the sample may also differ in other areas. One way to determine if there is bias regarding nondemographic questions is to test for significant differences by administering a shorter nonresponse survey with a small subset of the questions asked on the full survey. In this study, those who did not respond to the first two survey mailings were mailed a nonresponse survey; 275 people responded to this last survey. There were significant differences between respondents and nonrespondents for knowledge of wetlands in their local communities, visitation to wetlands, and outdoor activity participation. Those who responded to the full survey were more likely to know about wetlands, visit wetlands, and participate in all outdoor activities. The nonresponse survey data aligns more with the lower national rates of participation presented in table 3. These results reiterate that the sample is more nature-oriented and wildlife-oriented than the general public and is thus more likely to show support for conservation and wetlands. For full results comparing the full survey sample to the nonresponse sample, see appendix 2.

Confidence Levels and Margin of Error

Most of the data presented are based on a sample size of 998 people. Although 1,030 people responded to the survey, 32 did not report gender and (or) age and thus could not be included because the respondents were weighted based on gender and age. The population of interest is adults in the United States ages 18 years and older, 242.77 million as of 2015 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2015b), so the confidence interval is 3.10 at a confidence level of 95 percent. However, weighting the data adds additional variance (Valliant and others, 2013), which increases the standard error of the estimates; the confidence interval after weighting is 3.35 at a confidence level of 95 percent. That is, if 50 percent of the people in the sample responded "yes" to a question, we can say with 95 percent confidence that the real percentage of the entire population who would respond "yes" to that question is between 46.65 and 53.35 percent. Some people did not answer each question, but this does not greatly alter the confidence interval. Therefore, the confidence level will not be reported for each question; it should be assumed with 95 percent confidence that the true percentages are ± 3.35 percent of the reported value. However, given the known differences between the respondents and the population with regards to wildlife-related activities and awareness of wetlands, caution should be exercised in generalizing the results of this survey to the general public as a whole.

Respondent Categories of Interest

In order to inform the fourth objective of the general public survey—identifying groups within the public that are more or less engaged with waterfowl and wetlands conservation—the general public sample was split into groups by recreationist type, flyway, and residency. All of the data are unweighted when presented by these categories. In addition, overall sample sizes are not given in figures and tables for data broken down by groups because sample sizes of the smaller groups are more important; they can be found for each question in the appendixes.

Recreationist Type

As was described previously, there was likely some selection bias in those who chose to respond to the survey. This sample had higher percentages of people who participated in all

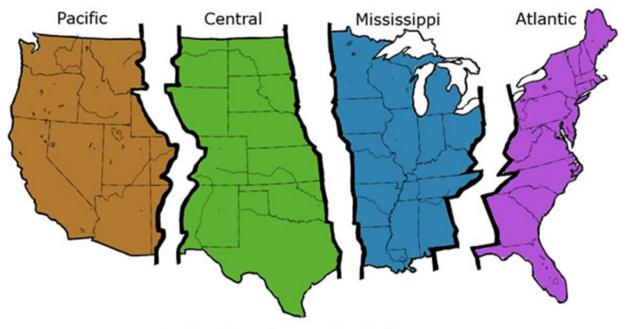
outdoor and wildlife-related activities than previously found for the general public (Cordell, 2012; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Census Bureau, 2014). Because of this difference, respondents were separated into categories based on type of wildlife-related recreation activity in order to better understand the opinions and behavior of these groups.

The categories of recreationists were hunters (n=183), anglers (n=251), wildlife viewers (n=415), and those who do not participate in any wildlife-related recreation (n=168, referred to as "none"). Hunters included those who had participated in any kind of hunting in the previous 12 months. Of the 183 hunters, 51 participated in waterfowl hunting (28 percent). Although there are likely differences in attitudes and conservation behaviors between waterfowl hunters and big game hunters, there are not enough waterfowl hunters to analyze separately. Anglers included anyone who fished but did not hunt in the previous 12 months (some were also wildlife viewers). Wildlife viewers were those who did not hunt or fish but reported viewing birds or other wildlife in the previous 12 months. Finally, those who did not participate in any wildlife-related recreation did not participate in hunting, fishing, or viewing in the previous 12 months.

Although these activities are not mutually exclusive (for example, hunters can also be anglers), each person was placed into only one category to facilitate analysis. Most people in the hunter group also participated in the other activities, with 95 percent fishing and (or) viewing, feeding, or photographing wildlife. Additionally, many people in the "none" group participated in outdoor activities that are not wildlife-related. For example, just over one-third of this group participated in nonmotorized outdoor recreation in the previous 12 months. To see more results of activity participation by recreation group, as well as responses for every question in the survey broken down by recreationist type, see appendix 4. Others have found that those who participate in more than one category of wildlife-related recreation (hunting, angling, and viewing) tend to be the most involved in conservation (Cooper and others, 2015). Given that most hunters participated in at least one other wildlife-related activity, they most closely represent this multiactivity group. Because the number of hunters who did not participate in another wildlife-related activity was small (n=10), it was not feasible to create another category of hunters only for analysis.

Flyway

A flyway describes a common route that is used by a group of birds in their migration from breeding to wintering areas. There are four waterfowl flyways in North America, which are divided into administrative boundaries to facilitate management (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2017). Therefore, data were also broken down by administrative flyway: Atlantic, Mississippi, Central, and Pacific (fig. 1). The Pacific Flyway also includes Alaska; Hawaii is not a part of any flyway.



U.S. Migratory Bird Flyways

Figure 1. A map of the flyway divisions in the United States. (From South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, 2015)

The original sample was chosen in proportion to the population of each State. Therefore, sample percentages are similar to the overall population percent living in each flyway (table 4). However, this means there is a larger sample from the Atlantic Flyway (because of its higher population) and much smaller samples from the Central and Pacific Flyways. Therefore, the margin of error is higher for the Central and Pacific Flyways, and caution should be used when extrapolating the results from these samples onto the entire flyway.

Table 4. Sample size, population size, and confidence interval by flyway. [Population data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2015b. mil, million]

Flyway	Sample size	Sample percent	Adult population	Population percent	Confidence interval
Atlantic	n=391	38.0%	92.02 mil	37.9%	4.96
Mississippi	n=329	31.9%	67.11 mil	27.6%	5.40
Central	n=126	12.2%	32.70 mil	13.5%	8.73
Pacific	n=184	17.9%	49.91 mil	20.6%	7.22

Current Residence

The United States becomes more urbanized every decade (U.S. Census Bureau, 1993, 2015). It has been recognized that there are many differences between those who live in rural areas and those who live in urban areas, especially in terms of environmental attitudes and behaviors (Jones and others, 1999; Berenguer and others, 2005; Huddart-Kennedy and others, 2009). Therefore, each question is also broken down into three categories of residency defined

according to the U.S. census: urban, a population of 50,000 or more; urban clusters, a population between 2,500 and 50,000; and rural, a population of less than 2,500.

Rather than categorizing people by zip code, survey respondents were asked to select the category that represents their current place of residence. Although people may not categorize themselves exactly as the census would, we believe people's perceptions of the places they live are likely to matter more than formal categories. However, this means the sample percentages do not align with the population percentages reported by the census, likely because people assess the size of the community in which they live differently than the census would; for example, the number of people who indicated they live in urban clusters is far greater than the number from the census (table 5).

Table 5. Sample size, population size, and confidence intervals by current residence type. [Population data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010a. mil, million]

Residence	Sample size	Sample percent	Population	Population percent	Confidence interval
Urban (pop. 50,000+)	n=472	46.8%	219.92 mil	71.2%	4.51
Urban cluster (pop. 2,500–50,000)	n=382	37.9%	29.33 mil	9.5%	5.01
Rural (pop. <2,500)	n=155	15.4%	59.49 mil	19.3%	7.87

Results

Awareness and Importance of Wetlands

Knowledge of and Visitation to Wetlands

People were asked whether they knew about wetlands in their local community and if they had visited wetlands in the previous 12 months (fig. 2). Over three-fourths of respondents reported that they knew of wetlands in their local community (77 percent), and three-fifths also reported having visited wetlands in the previous 12 months (59 percent). Of those who had visited wetlands, the majority were engaged in walking (including dog walking), hiking, or biking and (or) enjoying nature (including picnicking and nature photography) (fig. 3). Comparatively, fewer people were participating in wildlife viewing (including birdwatching) or photography; fishing; boating; or hunting.

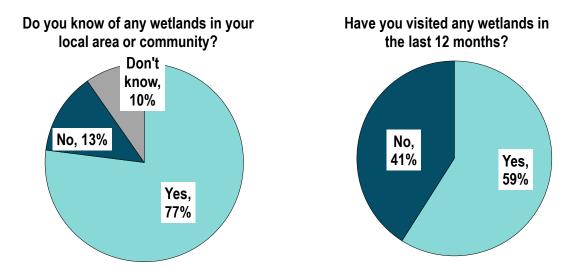


Figure 2. Percentages of respondents who knew of wetlands in their community (n=984) and who had visited wetlands in the previous 12 months (n=985).

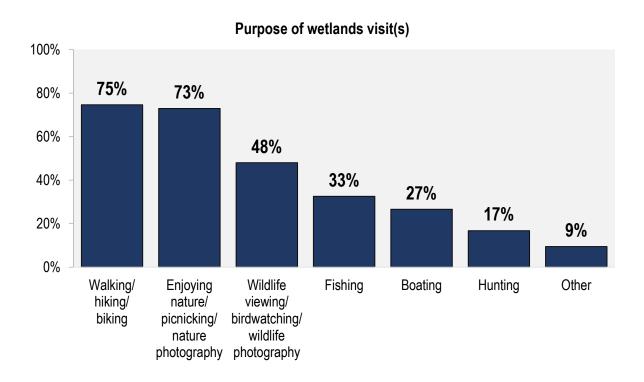


Figure 3. The purpose of wetlands visits, for those who had visited wetlands in the previous 12 months (in percentages; n=590).

There were also many differences in wetlands knowledge and visitation by recreation groups and by flyway. Hunters had the highest knowledge of wetlands in their local community, and those who did not participate in wildlife-related recreation had the lowest (fig. 4) (χ^2 =95.555, 6 degrees of freedom, p<0.001, Cramer's V=0.219). The same trends followed for wetlands

visitation in the previous 12 months, with hunters having the highest visitation rates and the group engaging in no wildlife recreation having the lowest (χ^2 =116.903, 3 degrees of freedom, p<0.001, Cramer's V=0.343). Respondents broken down by recreation groups also had differing purposes for their wetlands visits (table 6). Hunters were more likely than other groups to have visited a wetland to hunt, fish, or boat, and those who did not participate in wildlife-related recreation were much less likely to visit wetlands to hunt, fish, view wildlife, or enjoy nature.

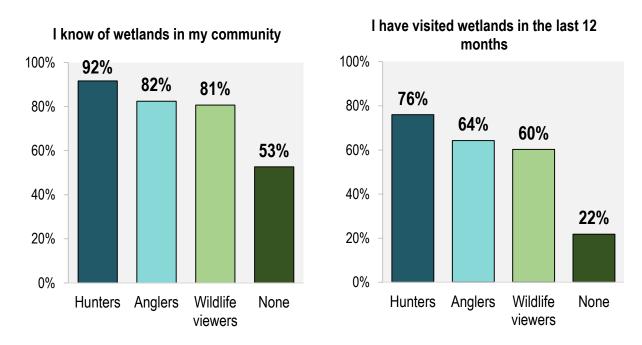


Figure 4. Percentage of respondents who knew of wetlands in their community (n=995) and who had visited wetlands in the previous 12 months (n=995), by recreation group.

Table 6. Significant differences in purpose(s) of wetlands visit(s), for those who had visited wetlands in the previous 12 months, by recreation group.

[Degrees of freedom equal 3 for all items. Statistically significant p-values (less than 0.05) are marked with an asterisk (*). Percentages do not sum to 100 because some people had multiple purposes]

		Recreati	on group	OL:			
Purpose of visit	Hunters	Anglers	Wildlife viewers	None	Chi- square	<i>p</i> -value	Cramer's V
Enjoying nature/ picnicking/ nature photography	63.5%	71.2%	76.6%	44.7%	19.615	<0.001*	0.182
Wildlife viewing/ birdwatching/ wildlife photography	46.0%	48.5%	58.7%	7.9%	35.641	<0.001*	0.246
Boating	41.6%	33.1%	14.7%	18.4%	39.271	<0.001*	0.258
Fishing	70.8%	57.1%	4.8%	2.6%	232.590	<0.001*	0.628
Hunting	75.9%	2.5%	0.4%	0.0%	391.155	<0.001*	0.814

By flyway, the Atlantic Flyway group had the highest knowledge of wetlands in their communities and highest visitation of wetlands in the previous 12 months, followed by the Mississippi, Pacific, and Central Flyways (fig. 5) (knowledge: $\chi^2=16.656$, 6 degrees of freedom, p=0.011, Cramer's V=0.091; visitation: $\chi^2=10.889$, 3 degrees of freedom, p=0.012, Cramer's V=0.104). There were also differences in the purpose of wetlands visits between the flyway groups. Respondents in the Central and Mississippi Flyways were more likely to have visited wetlands for boating, fishing, and hunting (table 7).

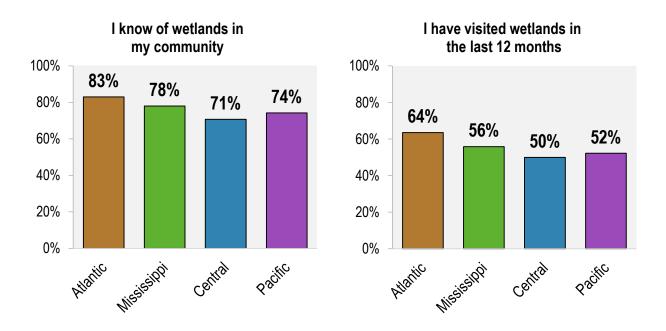


Figure 5. Percentage of respondents who knew of wetlands in their community (n=1,005) and who had visited wetlands in the previous 12 months (n=1,004), by flyway.

Table 7. Significant differences in purposes of wetlands visits for those who had visited wetlands in the previous 12 months, by flyway.

[Degrees of freedom equal 3 for all items. Statistically significant p-values (less than 0.05) are marked with an asterisk (*)]

Purpose		Flywa	у		Chi-		O	
of visit	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific	square	<i>p</i> -value	Cramer's V	
Boating	25.1%	31.7%	30.6%	15.8%	9.092	0.028*	0.124	
Fishing	32.4%	41.3%	46.8%	17.9%	20.071	<0.001*	0.184	
Hunting	15.4%	23.3%	27.4%	10.5%	11.785	0.008*	0.141	

Although there were no significant differences in knowledge of wetlands in the local community or wetlands visitation based on current residence, there were some differences in the purpose of wetlands visits. People in rural areas were most likely to visit wetlands for fishing (χ^2 =10.905, 2 degrees of freedom, p=0.004, Cramer's V=0.136) and hunting (χ^2 =34.361, 2 degrees of freedom, p<0.001, Cramer's V=0.242).

Importance of Wetlands Ecosystem Services

Regardless of their wetlands awareness, everyone was asked to indicate what their level of concern would be if certain ecosystem services or benefits were substantially reduced or lost in their community because of a loss of wetlands. Respondents rated each of 10 benefits on a scale from 0 (not at all concerned) to 3 (very concerned) (table 8). Clean water and clear air had the highest levels of concern, with almost all respondents being somewhat or very concerned about a reduction in those benefits. A reduction in hunting opportunities had the lowest levels of concern, with two-fifths of respondents not at all concerned.

Table 8. Level of concern respondents reported regarding ecosystem services being reduced or lost if wetlands were to disappear or be degraded.

[In percent of survey respondents (n=962–980)]

Ecosystem service	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Slightly concerned	Not at all concerned
Clean water	79.5%	11.9%	5.6%	3.0%
Clean air	76.6%	14.4%	5.9%	3.0%
Providing a home for pollinators	68.7%	21.4%	5.6%	4.3%
Providing a home for wildlife	67.5%	21.9%	7.0%	3.6%
Flooding protection	56.9%	24.8%	11.9%	6.4%
Erosion protection	56.6%	26.1%	11.4%	5.9%
Scenic places for inspiration or spiritual renewal	43.4%	26.4%	18.3%	11.9%
Storage of greenhouse gases, such as carbon	42.2%	29.0%	17.1%	11.7%
Wildlife viewing and birdwatching	40.9%	33.1%	16.3%	9.7%
Hunting opportunities	19.6%	19.3%	19.2%	41.9%

Because it was expected that many people would express high concern over a reduction or loss of more than one ecosystem service or benefit, they were also asked to identify the one benefit they were most concerned about losing (fig. 6) and the one benefit they were least concerned about losing (fig.7). People expressed the highest concern for a reduction or loss of clean water, followed by providing a home for wildlife and flooding protection. Conversely, figure 7 displays the percentages of people who were least concerned about a reduction or loss of the wetlands benefits. By far, people were least concerned about losing hunting opportunities (over half of respondents), followed by scenic places for inspiration or spiritual renewal.

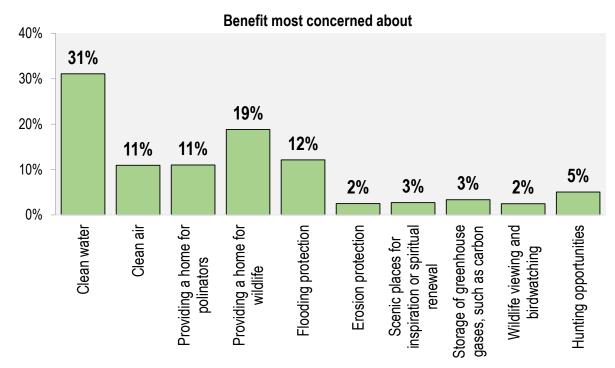


Figure 6. Benefits from wetlands that respondents are most concerned about losing (in percentages; n=841).

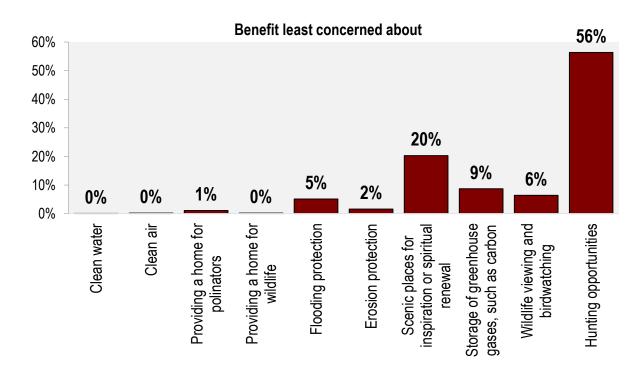


Figure 7. Benefits from wetlands that respondents are least concerned about losing (in percentages; n=812).

The recreation groups had differing concerns regarding wetlands ecosystem services being reduced or lost (table 9). The reduction or loss of some ecosystem services, such as hunting opportunities and wildlife viewing/birdwatching, prompted very different levels of concern across the groups. Concern over other ecosystem services, however, such as clean water and clean air, was more consistent across all groups. Overall, those who did not participate in wildlife recreation had the lowest concern for the reduction or loss of all benefits except hunting opportunities, in which this group had similar levels of concern as the wildlife viewer group.

Table 9. Percent of respondents who would be somewhat or very concerned about ecosystem services being reduced or lost if wetlands were to disappear or be degraded, by recreation group. [Degrees of freedom equal 3 for all items. Statistically significant *p*-values (less than 0.05) are marked with an asterisk (*)]

		Recreation	group		01.		
Ecosystem service	Hunters	Anglers	Wildlife viewers	None	Chi- square	<i>p</i> -value	Cramer's V
Clean water	86.6%	93.4%	92.8%	81.8%	21.236	<0.001*	0.146
Clean air	86.6%	93.4%	92.6%	81.1%	22.503	<0.001*	0.151
Providing a home for pollinators	88.2%	94.6%	93.1%	73.0%	58.887	<0.001*	0.244
Providing a home for wildlife	89.8%	92.6%	92.3%	70.1%	63.606	<0.001*	0.253
Flooding protection	74.7%	85.8%	85.4%	74.1%	18.543	<0.001*	0.137
Erosion protection	78.5%	88.0%	88.8%	69.1%	39.130	<0.001*	0.200
Scenic places for inspiration or spiritual renewal	63.3%	73.8%	77.3%	54.3%	35.229	<0.001*	0.189
Storage of greenhouse gases, such as carbon	62.7%	72.2%	75.8%	52.4%	33.53	<0.001*	0.186
Wildlife viewing and birdwatching	73.1%	77.7%	83.8%	46.6%	85.445	<0.001*	0.296
Hunting opportunities	88.7%	46.4%	22.5%	23.2%	248.55	<0.001*	0.504

Additionally, the flyway groups showed significant differences in levels of concern for a reduction or loss of a few of the ecosystem services that wetlands offer (table 10). The Central Flyway group had higher concern for lost hunting opportunities, which may be due to the higher proportion of hunters there. The Atlantic and Central Flyway groups had higher levels of concern for reductions in clean water and clean air, and the Atlantic Flyway group was more concerned about losing wildlife habitat.

Table 10. Percent of respondents who would be somewhat or very concerned about ecosystem services being reduced or lost if wetlands were to disappear or be degraded, by flyway. [Degrees of freedom equal 3 for all items. Statistically significant *p*-values (less than 0.05) are marked with an asterisk (*)]

Faces setoms comities		Flywa	ay	Chi-		Cuamania V		
Ecosystem service	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific	square	p-value	Cramer's V	
Clean water	94.3%	86.3%	90.1%	86.4%	14.905	0.002*	0.122	
Clean air	93.7%	86.0%	90.1%	86.9%	12.837	0.005*	0.113	
Providing a home for wildlife	93.0%	85.4%	87.6%	82.3%	16.387	0.001*	0.128	
Hunting opportunities	38.5%	43.3%	52.5%	31.2%	14.957	0.002*	0.123	

Differences by current residence were also found (table 11). Rural respondents had a higher concern for a loss of hunting benefits, which is consistent with their higher engagement in hunting. However, urban respondents were more concerned about reductions in flooding protection, storage of greenhouse gases, clean air, and pollinator habitat. Across all benefits, rural respondents had the lowest level of concern about losing wetlands benefits except for the loss of wildlife viewing/birdwatching and hunting opportunities.

Table 11. Percent of respondents who would be somewhat or very concerned about ecosystem services being reduced or lost if wetlands were to disappear or be degraded, by current residence. [Degrees of freedom equal 2 for all items. Statistically significant *p*-values (less than 0.05) are marked with an asterisk (*)]

E a suratama a surá a		Current residence		Chi-		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Ecosystem service	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural	square	<i>p</i> -value	Cramer's V
Clean air	92.1%	89.7%	84.2%	8.018	0.018*	0.090
Providing a home for pollinators	90.4%	90.5%	83.7%	6.249	0.044*	0.079
Flooding protection	84.7%	80.0%	75.0%	7.851	0.020*	0.089
Storage of greenhouse gases	73.1%	67.8%	56.3%	14.882	0.001*	0.124
Hunting opportunities	32.8%	43.9%	55.3%	26.622	<0.001*	0.165

Conservation Behavior

General and Wildlife-Related Conservation

Many respondents indicated that they had been involved in wildlife-related conservation activities in the previous 12 months (table 12). More than three-fourths made their yard or land more desirable to wildlife, and over half talked to others in their community about conservation issues or donated money to support wildlife/habitat conservation. Two-fifths of respondents volunteered to improve wildlife habitat in their communities or participated as an active member in a nature, outdoor, or conservation group. However, these numbers seem remarkably high for the general public and may be attributable to the high percentages of respondents who participate in wildlife-related recreation. Additionally, some respondents may not have seen the statement in the instructions that asked for their level of involvement "in the last 12 months" and indicated their involvement over a longer time span instead.

Table 12. Participation rates in conservation and wildlife-related activities in the previous 12 months. [In percent of sample survey respondents (n=991–993)]

Activity	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Made my yard or land more desirable to wildlife	18.4%	23.1%	24.7%	13.2%	20.7%
Donated money to support wildlife/habitat conservation	5.8%	9.0%	21.7%	19.5%	44.1%
Participated as an active member in a nature, outdoor, or conservation group	4.1%	5.8%	11.8%	18.6%	59.7%
Talked to others in my community about conservation issues	3.8%	9.6%	24.5%	17.5%	44.5%
Volunteered to improve wildlife habitat in my community	3.2%	5.3%	13.2%	21.2%	57.1%

For all five general wildlife-related conservation behaviors, hunters had the highest participation, and those who did not participate in wildlife-related recreation had the lowest participation (table 13). Participation levels for the angler and wildlife viewer groups were very similar. These findings concur with those from a survey conducted in New York by Cooper and others (2015), from which these survey items were adapted. They also found that people who participate in wildlife-related recreation were more likely to engage in conservation behaviors than those who do not participate in wildlife-related recreation.

Table 13. Participation rates in conservation and wildlife-related activities (sometimes, often, or very often) in the previous 12 months, by recreation group.

[Degrees of freedom equal 3 for all items. Statistically significant p-values (less than 0.05) are marked with an asterisk (*)]

		Recreatio	n group	Ch:			
Activity	Hunters	Anglers	Wildlife viewers	None	Chi- square	<i>p</i> -value	Cramer's V
Made my yard or my land more desirable to wildlife	82.6%	76.0%	71.8%	33.9%	117.976	<0.001*	0.342
Donated money to support wildlife/habitat conservation	50.6%	37.2%	40.7%	14.3%	53.520	<0.001*	0.230
Participated as an active member in a nature, outdoor, or cons. group	32.4%	24.6%	19.1%	5.4%	42.172	<0.001*	0.205
Talked to others in my community about conservation issues	52.2%	40.2%	40.8%	11.4%	67.581	<0.001*	0.259
Volunteered to improve wildlife habitat in my community	31.1%	25.3%	20.4%	6.5%	34.576	<0.001*	0.185

Rural respondents were more likely to make their yard more desirable to wildlife, and urban respondents were less likely to participate in this activity (χ^2 =23.179, 2 degrees of freedom, p<0.001, Cramer's V=0.152). This behavior could be because some people living in urban areas do not have a yard or land that would allow them to participate in this action. The only difference among flyway groups was for those who donated money to support

wildlife/habitat conservation, with the Central Flyway having higher participation and the Mississippi Flyway having lower participation (χ^2 =8.360, 3 degrees of freedom, p=0.039, Cramer's V=0.091).

Wetlands and Waterfowl Conservation

Fewer people participated in conservation behaviors specific to wetlands and waterfowl in the previous 12 months than participated in general wildlife-related conservation (table 14). The majority had never participated in any of the listed wetlands/waterfowl conservation activities in the previous 12 months. Of all the activities, voting for candidates or ballot issues to support wetlands/waterfowl conservation was the most common, with about two-fifths of respondents participating at any frequency. The lowest participation was in attending meetings about wetlands/waterfowl conservation, with one-fifth saying they had participated in some capacity in the previous 12 months. As was consistent with the general conservation behaviors, hunters also had the highest levels of participation in wetlands/waterfowl conservation, and those who did not participate in wildlife-related recreation had the lowest levels of participation (table 15). There was only one significant difference among residency groups—those in urban areas were more likely to contact their elected officials or government agencies about wetlands/waterfowl conservation, and rural residents were less likely to do this (χ^2 =9.928, 2 degrees of freedom, p=0.007, Cramer's V=0.100). Additionally, there was one difference by flyway, with Central Flyway residents more likely to have attended meetings about wetlands/waterfowl conservation (χ^2 =9.658, 3 degrees of freedom, p=0.022, Cramer's V=0.097).

Table 14. Participation rates in wetlands and waterfowl conservation activities in the previous 12 months. [In percent of sample survey respondents (n=986–989)]

Activity	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Voted for candidates or ballot issues to support wetlands/waterfowl conservation	10.7%	10.1%	15.8%	7.7%	55.7%
Advocated for political action to conserve wetlands/waterfowl	6.1%	6.5%	12.0%	8.4%	66.9%
Contacted elected officials or government agencies about wetlands/waterfowl conservation	1.3%	1.7%	6.0%	11.2%	79.8%
Worked on land improvement projects related to wetlands/waterfowl conservation	0.8%	2.8%	7.0%	12.6%	76.9%
Volunteered my personal time and effort to conserve wetlands/waterfowl	0.5%	2.8%	6.1%	11.4%	79.1%
Attend meetings about wetlands/waterfowl conservation	0.2%	1.6%	5.4%	12.9%	79.9%

Table 15. Participation rates in wetlands and waterfowl conservation activities (sometimes, often, or very often) in the previous 12 months, by recreation group.

[Degrees of freedom equal 3 for all items. Statistically significant p-values (less than 0.05) are marked with an asterisk (*)]

		Recreation	n group		A. .		
Activity	Hunters	s Anglers Wildlife None viewers		None	Chi- square	<i>p</i> -value	Cramer's V
Voted for candidates or ballot issues to support wetlands/waterfowl conservation	47.5%	44.6%	39.0%	20.4%	33.095	<0.001*	0.182
Advocated for political action to conserve wetlands/waterfowl	31.3%	30.4%	26.6%	12.5%	21.027	<0.001*	0.145
Contacted elected officials or government agencies about wetlands/waterfowl conservation	11.2%	12.4%	10.0%	3.0%	11.243	<0.001*	0.106
Worked on land improvement projects related to wetlands/waterfowl conservation	17.9%	17.6%	8.5%	1.8%	35.708	<0.001*	0.188
Volunteered my personal time and effort to conserve wetlands/waterfowl	15.1%	14.5%	7.1%	2.4%	26.022	<0.001*	0.161
Attended meetings about wetlands/waterfowl conservation	15.6%	10.8%	7.3%	0.6%	27.525	<0.001*	0.165

Obtaining Information on Conservation Issues

Channels of Information

In order to better understand how to reach out to the public about conservation and nature-related topics, people were asked to rate their preference for different information channels. Some people (173) reported that they did not look for information about nature-related topics; however, most reported that they do occasionally look for information. Most people preferred to get their information through personal experience; by reading or accessing online content; by watching visual media online; and by watching visual media through cable, satellite, or network (fig. 8). The least popular information channels included listening to recorded audio media, such as podcasts and audiobooks; attending educational opportunities; and listening to live audio media, such as the radio.



Figure 8. Preferences for channels of information on nature-related topics (in percentages; n=811–850).

There were differences in preference among recreation groups, primarily driven by significantly lower levels of preference for all information channels among those who did not participate in wildlife-related recreation (table 16), which may be because they are less interested in the topic to begin with. The highest preference for this group was for watching visual media through cable, satellite, or network, followed by reading or accessing online content. For all respondents who participated in wildlife-related recreation, their most preferred sources were

personal experience and watching visual media, both through cable, satellite, or network and online. Hunters had stronger preferences for personal experience and reading printed publications than other groups, and anglers showed a stronger preference for recorded audio media. Wildlife viewers were very similar to anglers in their preferences overall, but they showed less preference for online communications than both hunters and anglers.

Table 16. Preferred channels of information on nature-related topics (somewhat or very preferred), by recreation group.

[Degrees of freedom equal 3 for all items. Statistically significant p-values (less than 0.05) are marked with an asterisk (*)]

		Recreatio	n group	Ch:			
Information channel	Hunters	Anglers	Wildlife viewers	None	Chi- square	<i>p</i> -value	Cramer's V
Receive or follow online communications	51.8%	49.5%	38.5%	23.8%	27.624	<0.001*	0.181
Read or access online content	67.5%	68.2%	65.6%	39.0%	30.952	<0.001*	0.191
Read printed publications	69.0%	59.4%	61.1%	28.0%	49.497	<0.001*	0.241
Watch visual media online	73.5%	68.5%	66.2%	35.2%	47.046	<0.001*	0.235
Watch visual media through cable, satellite, or network	75.0%	71.7%	68.1%	43.7%	32.681	<0.001*	0.196
Listen to recorded audio media	9.0%	17.9%	10.6%	3.9%	16.166	0.001*	0.138
Listen to live audio media	24.8%	26.8%	24.3%	10.6%	10.218	0.017*	0.113
Talk with other people about nature topics	70.1%	62.6%	57.9%	29.2%	47.788	<0.001*	0.237
Through personal experience	80.1%	70.0%	72.0%	35.1%	59.976	<0.001*	0.276
Attend educational opportunities	23.0%	22.1%	21.2%	7.7%	11.668	0.009*	0.118

There were very few significant differences in information channel preference among respondents from different flyways or current residence categories, except that urban respondents were slightly less likely than the others to want to read printed publications (χ^2 =6.498, 2 degrees of freedom, p=0.039, Cramer's V=0.088).

Trust in Sources of Information

The survey also asked respondents how much they trust 10 different sources to provide accurate information on nature-related topics, on a scale from 0 (do not trust at all) to 4 (trust completely). Figure 9 shows the full results for trust in the various sources. The three most trusted sources were scientific organizations, universities/educational organizations, and friends/family (friends, family, neighbors, and colleagues). The three least trusted sources were religious organizations, the national media/news, and local media/news.

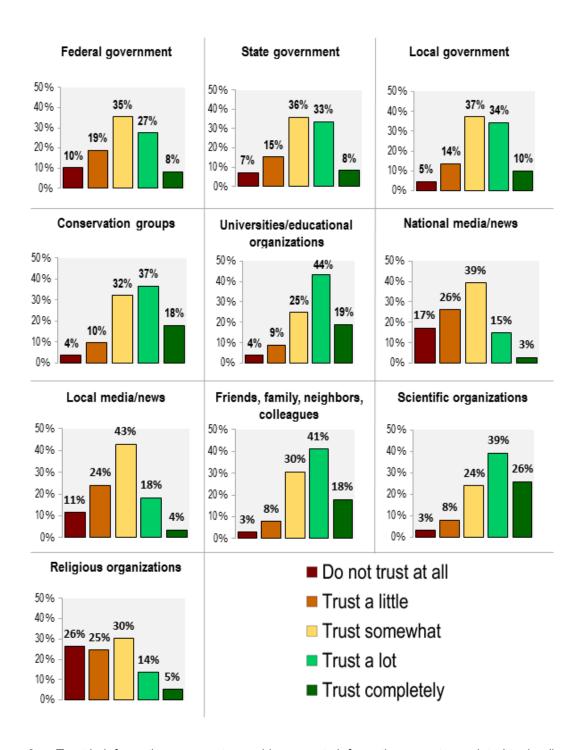


Figure 9. Trust in information sources to provide accurate information on nature-related topics (in percentages; n=855–879).

There were differences in levels of trust in information sources among recreation groups (fig. 10 and table 17). Hunters had the lowest levels of trust of any group in all levels of government and media/news and were less trusting of almost all sources than anglers and wildlife viewers. Some of these differences may be because hunters are more likely to live in rural areas. However, they had significantly higher levels of trust in friends/family. Wildlife

viewers tended to have the highest levels of trust, although they are similar to anglers for most sources. Those who do not participate in wildlife-related recreation tend to have lower trust in conservation groups than the others. They also have much lower trust in friends/family than the others, which could be because they know fewer people who are knowledgeable about nature-related topics. They placed the highest trust in universities and scientific organizations.

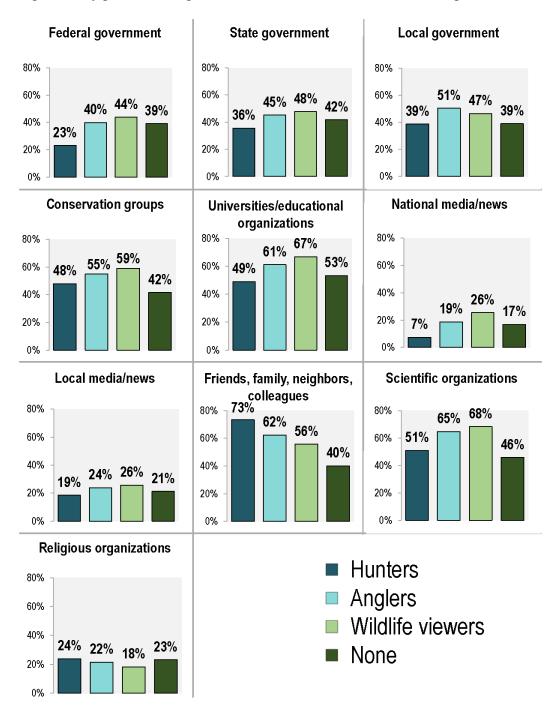


Figure 10. Percentage of respondents who trust information sources (a lot or completely) (n=862–877), by recreation group.

Table 17. Significant statistics for trust in information sources, by recreation group (see figure 10). [Degrees of freedom equal 6 for all items. Statistically significant p-values (less than 0.05) are marked with an asterisk (*)]

Source	Chi-square	<i>p</i> -value	Cramer's V
Federal government	22.707	0.001*	0.114
Local government	13.446	0.036*	0.088
Conservation groups	17.543	0.007*	0.100
Universities/educational organizations	29.674	<0.001*	0.131
National media/news	38.702	<0.001*	0.149
Friends, family, neighbors, colleagues	40.229	<0.001*	0.151
Scientific organizations	29.987	<0.001*	0.131

By flyway, the Atlantic Flyway group had higher than expected trust overall, and the Central Flyway group had lower than expected trust (fig. 11 and table 18). However, the Central Flyway group had the highest trust in friends/family, and the Pacific Flyway group had much lower trust in them, most likely reflecting the differences in numbers of hunters within these groups.

Table 18. Significant statistics for trust in information sources, by flyway (see figure 11). [Degrees of freedom equal 6 for all items. Statistically significant *p*-values (less than 0.05) are marked with an asterisk (*)]

Source	Chi-square	<i>p</i> -value	Cramer's V
Federal government	14.244	0.027*	0.090
State government	13.597	0.034*	0.088
Conservation groups	12.973	0.043*	0.086
National media/news	17.901	0.006*	0.101
Friends, family, neighbors, colleagues	14.746	0.022*	0.091
Scientific organizations	12.728	0.048*	0.085

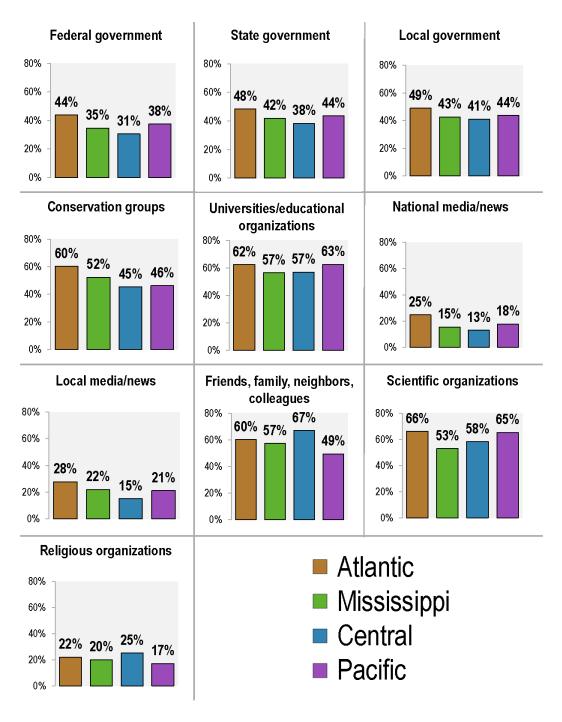


Figure 11. Percentage of respondents who trust the information sources (a lot or completely) (n=871–886), by flyway.

There were also many differences in levels of trust in sources between people living in different residency categories (fig. 12 and table 19). Specifically, rural respondents were significantly less likely to trust all levels of government, conservation groups, universities/educational organizations, and the national media/news.

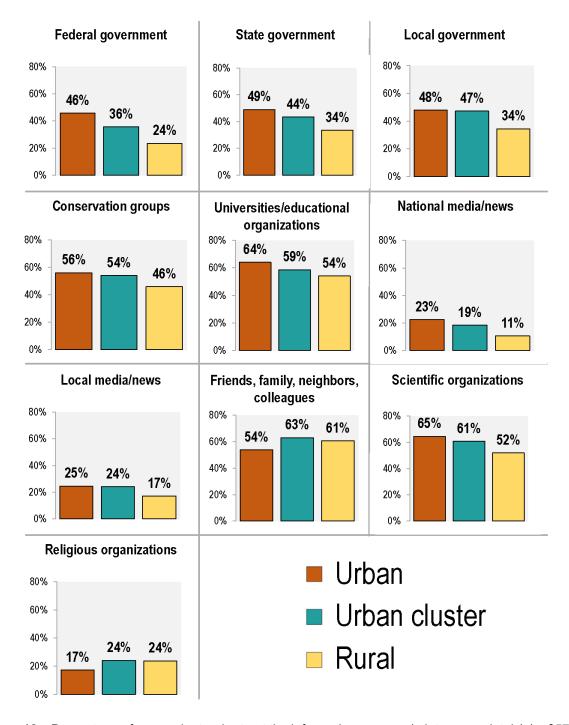


Figure 12. Percentage of respondents who trust the information sources (a lot or completely) (n=857–872), by current residence.

Table 19. Significant statistics for trust in information sources, by current residence (see figure 12). [Degrees of freedom equal 4 for all items. Statistically significant p-values (less than 0.05) are marked with an asterisk (*)]

Source	Chi-square	<i>p</i> -value	Cramer's V
Federal government	29.295	<0.001*	0.130
State government	14.655	0.005*	0.092
Local government	14.690	0.005*	0.092
Conservation groups	15.522	0.004*	0.095
Universities/education organizations	13.003	0.011*	0.087
National media/news	21.299	<0.001*	0.111

Outdoor Recreation Activities

Ten categories of outdoor recreation activities were listed on the survey, and respondents were asked if they had participated in each activity in the previous 12 months (fig. 13). The most popular activity was backyard/at-home nature activities (such as gardening and landscaping), followed by spending time in nature away from home (such as picnicking). The least popular activities were hunting waterfowl and all other hunting.

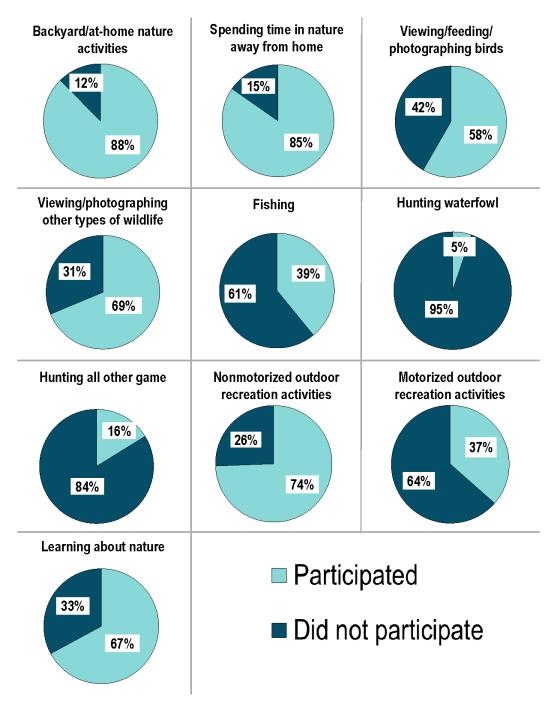


Figure 13. Percentages of respondents who participated in nature-related activities in the previous 12 months (n=966–987).

For many of the nature-related activities, there were no statistically significant differences in participation rates among the flyway groups, though there were differences in three activities: viewing/feeding/photographing birds, hunting (everything except waterfowl), and motorized outdoor recreation (table 20). The Pacific and Atlantic Flyway groups tended to have lower participation in hunting and motorized outdoor recreation, and the Central Flyway group had lower participation in viewing/feeding birds.

Table 20. Significant differences in nature-related activity participation in the previous 12 months, by flyway.

[Degrees of freedom equal 3 for all items. Statistically significant p-values (less than 0.05) are marked with an asterisk (*)]

Activity		Flywa	ny		Chi-	m value	Cramer's V	
Activity	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific	square	<i>p</i> -value	Ciaillei S V	
Viewing/feeding/ photographing birds	65.3%	62.3%	50.4%	57.0%	10.312	0.016*	0.101	
Hunting all other game	15.2%	20.0%	24.8%	12.4%	10.634	0.014*	0.103	
Motorized outdoor recreation	32.9%	41.4%	39.2%	26.3%	13.390	0.004*	0.115	

There were more differences in activity participation rates among people living in different residency categories. Where there were significant differences, rural respondents tended to have the highest participation, and urban respondents tended to have lower participation (table 21 and fig. 14).

Table 21. Significant differences in nature-related activity participation in the previous 12 months, by current residence.

[Degrees of freedom equal 2 for all items. Statistically significant p-values (less than 0.05) are marked with an asterisk (*)]

	Cı	ırrent residen	се	Chi-		
Activity	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural	square	<i>p</i> -value	Cramer's V
At-home nature activities	84.2%	90.7%	89.5%	8.532	0.014*	0.093
Viewing/feeding/photographing birds	61.0%	57.9%	69.9%	6.676	0.036*	0.082
Fishing	35.7%	41.4%	51.3%	11.983	0.002*	0.110
Hunting waterfowl	2.6%	6.7%	8.0%	10.508	0.005*	0.104
Hunting all other game	9.3%	19.5%	36.8%	61.971	<0.001*	0.251
Motorized outdoor recreation	32.0%	35.5%	45.0%	8.525	0.014*	0.093

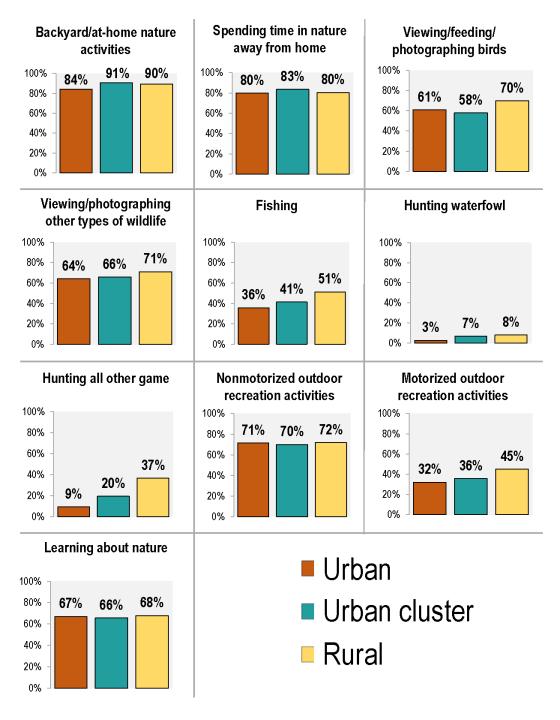


Figure 14. Activity participation rates in the previous 12 months (in percentages; n=976–994), by current residence.

Respondents were also asked if they were likely to participate in each activity in the following 12 months (fig. 15). The majority of people are either very likely or somewhat likely to participate in all listed outdoor activities, except hunting waterfowl and hunting other game. Motorized outdoor recreation activities and fishing also had a substantial percentage of respondents (more than 40 percent) indicate they were not at all likely to participate when compared to other activities. The most popular activity was again backyard/at-home nature activities, with almost all respondents very likely or somewhat likely to participate in the following 12 months. The percentages for intent to participate in these activities are likely higher than for the general public because this sample had a higher rate of previous participation. Intended future participation in all activities was highly correlated with actual participation in the previous 12 months. Correlations represent how closely two items are linearly associated, with 0 representing no association and 1 representing perfect association (Vaske, 2008, p. 409–410). Spearman's correlation coefficients between actual and intended participation ranged from 0.576 to 0.864, with most around 0.80, so there is a high linear association between past participation in an activity and future intent to participate.



Figure 15. The likelihood that respondents were going to participate in outdoor recreational activities in the following 12 months (in percentages; n=951–976). (Because of rounding, percentages may not sum to 100.)

Hunting and Birdwatching Attitudes, Norms, and Behavioral Control

Attitudes Toward Hunting and Birdwatching

On the unpleasant/pleasant scale, half of the respondents believed hunting would be either very unpleasant or somewhat unpleasant, whereas less than one-third believed it would be very pleasant or pleasant (fig. 16). In contrast, for birdwatching, only one-sixth thought it would be very or somewhat unpleasant, whereas two-thirds believed it would be very or somewhat pleasant.

To me, hunting/birdwatching in the next 12 months would be... (unpleasant/pleasant)

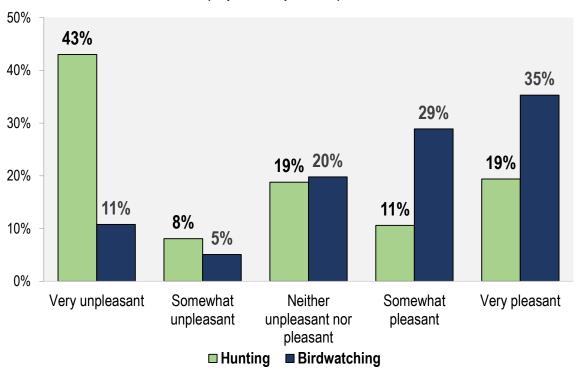


Figure 16. Attitudes toward hunting (n=946) and birdwatching (n=937), whether they are unpleasant or pleasant (in percentages).

On the boring/interesting scale, two-fifths of respondents said hunting would be very or somewhat boring, and slightly fewer people said it would be somewhat or very interesting (fig. 17). On the other hand, slightly over one-fourth thought birdwatching would be very or somewhat boring, and over half believed it would be very or somewhat interesting.

To me, hunting/birdwatching in the next 12 months would be... (boring/interesting)

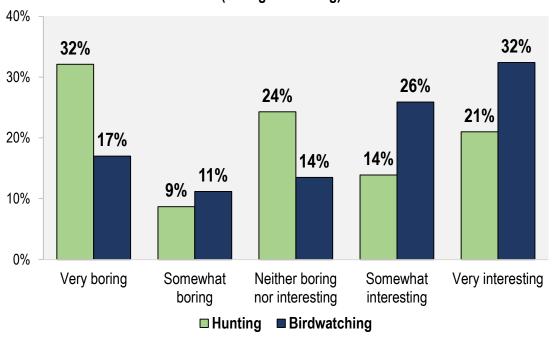


Figure 17. Attitudes toward hunting (n=926) and birdwatching (n=946), whether they are boring or interesting (in percentages).

The recreation groups had differing attitudes on hunting and birdwatching (fig. 18). Although almost all hunters thought hunting would be pleasant and interesting, far fewer respondents in the other groups agreed. Slightly more than one-third of anglers believed hunting would be interesting, and just over one-fourth believed it would be pleasant. The majority of wildlife viewers and those who did not participate in wildlife-related recreation thought hunting would be unpleasant and boring. In contrast, birdwatching was viewed as pleasant and interesting by the majority of participants in wildlife-related recreation. Not all wildlife viewers thought birdwatching would be pleasant or interesting, possibly because they might not be interested in birds and prefer viewing other wildlife. Of those who did not participate in wildlife-related recreation, a majority thought birdwatching would be boring, and two-fifths thought it would be unpleasant. For all four questions, chi-square tests reveal significant differences between recreation groups (table 22).

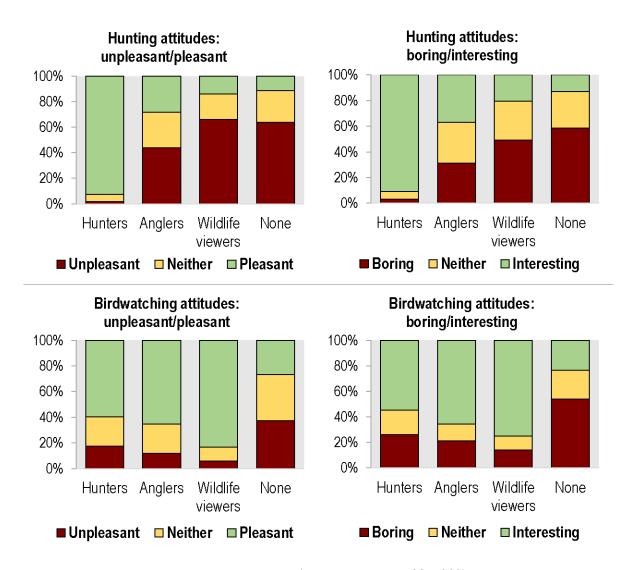


Figure 18. Hunting and birdwatching attitudes (in percentages; n=927–963), by recreation group.

Table 22. Significant differences in hunting and birdwatching attitudes, by recreation group. [Degrees of freedom equal 6 for all activities. Statistically significant p-values (less than 0.05) are marked with an asterisk (*)]

		Recreatio	n group				
Attitude	Hunters	Anglers	Wildlife viewers	None	Chi- square	<i>p</i> -value	Cramer's V
			Hunting				
Very/somewhat unpleasant	1.7%	43.9%	65.9%	63.8%	412.202	<0.001*	0.463
Neither	5.6%	27.8%	20.2%	25.0%			
Very/somewhat pleasant	92.7%	28.3%	13.9%	11.2%			
Very/somewhat boring	3.0%	31.1%	49.1%	58.4%	304.971	<0.001*	0.406
Neither	6.1%	32.0%	30.5%	28.6%			
Very/somewhat interesting	90.9%	36.9%	20.4%	13.0%			
		Bir	dwatching				
Very/somewhat unpleasant	17.6%	11.7%	5.8%	37.2%	164.556	<0.001*	0.294
Neither	22.7%	22.9%	11.1%	35.9%			
Very/somewhat pleasant	59.7%	65.4%	83.1%	26.9%			
Very/somewhat boring	26.2%	21.3%	14.2%	54.1%	136.242	<0.001*	0.268
Neither	19.0%	13.2%	10.9%	22.3%			
Very/somewhat interesting	54.8%	65.5%	74.9%	23.6%			

There were some differences in hunting attitudes among the flyway groups, but there were no significant differences in birdwatching attitudes. For hunting attitudes, more people in the Pacific and Atlantic Flyway groups were likely to say hunting would be unpleasant, and more people in the Central and Mississippi Flyway groups were likely to say hunting would be pleasant (χ^2 =26.184, 6 degrees of freedom, p <0.001, Cramer's V=0.116). These trends could be because fewer people in the Pacific and Atlantic Flyway groups hunt, and fewer people in these groups know hunters.

There were no significant differences for birdwatching attitudes by current residence, but there were differences in attitudes toward hunting by current residence. Rural respondents were more likely to think hunting would be pleasant and interesting than urban or urban cluster respondents (fig. 19 and table 23).

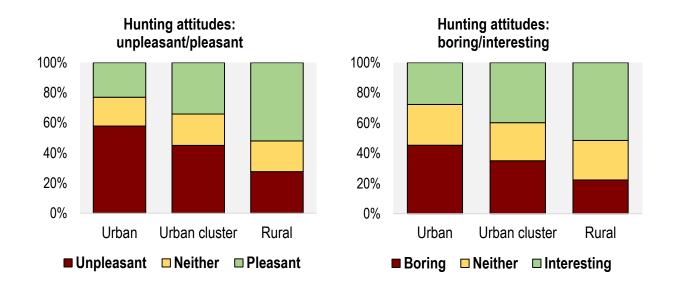


Figure 19. Hunting attitudes (in percentages; n=915–954), by current residence.

Table 23. Significant differences in hunting attitudes, by current residence. [Degrees of freedom equal 4 for all activities. Statistically significant p-values (less than 0.05) are marked with an asterisk (*)]

Hometina attituda	Current residence		Current residence		n valua	Cramer's V
Hunting attitude -	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural	square	<i>p</i> -value	Cramer's v
Very/somewhat unpleasant	57.9%	45.1%	27.7%	53.42	<0.001*	0.167
Neither	19.2%	20.9%	20.3%			
Very/somewhat pleasant	22.9%	34.1%	52.0%			
Very/somewhat boring	45.3%	35.2%	22.3%	33.88	<0.001*	0.136
Neither	27.0%	25.3%	26.2%			
Very/somewhat interesting	27.7%	39.8%	51.5%			

Subjective Norms and Perceived Behavioral Control Related to Hunting and Birdwatching

When asked about participating in hunting in the following 12 months, two-fifths of respondents believed that people important to them would support them in hunting, whereas just under one-third of people believed others would not support them (fig. 20). For birdwatching, the majority of people believed others important to them would support them in birdwatching, while less than one-tenth thought others would not support them.

People important to me would support my hunting/birdwatching in the next 12 months

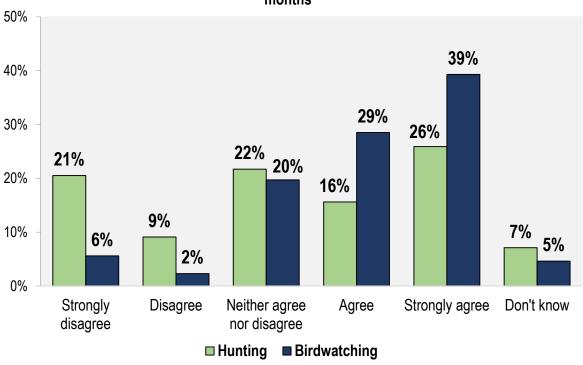


Figure 20. Subjective norms for hunting (n=989) and birdwatching (n=990) (in percentages).

Slightly more than half agreed they could easily go hunting in the following 12 months, with just under one-third disagreeing (fig. 21). For birdwatching, the majority agreed they could easily go, and very few disagreed.

If I wanted to, I could easily go hunting/birdwatching in the next 12 months

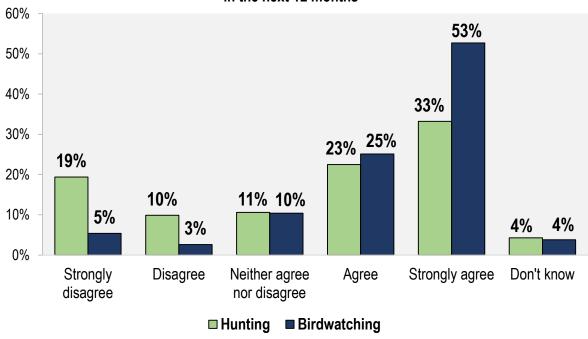


Figure 21. Perceived behavioral control of participation in hunting (n=985) and birdwatching (n=989) (in percentages).

Recreation groups differed significantly in these subjective norms and perceived behavioral control (table 24). For example, almost all hunters thought that people important to them would support them if they participated in hunting and that they could easily go hunting in the following 12 months. Almost half of anglers felt they would be supported in hunting, and a majority believed they could easily go hunting. Wildlife viewers and those who did not participate in wildlife-related recreation were less likely to believe people would support them in hunting and that they could easily go hunting. In contrast, the majority of hunters, anglers, and wildlife viewers believed people would support them in birdwatching and that they could easily go birdwatching in the following 12 months. However, those who did not participate in wildlife-related recreation were much less likely to feel supported or that they could easily go birdwatching.

Table 24. Subjective norms and perceived behavioral control for hunting and birdwatching in the following 12 months, by recreation group.

[Degrees of freedom equal 6 for all controls and norms. Statistically significant p-values (less than 0.05) are marked with an asterisk (*)]

	_		Recreatio	n group		Chi-	_	
Control or norm	Response	Hunters	Anglers	Wildlife viewers	None	square	<i>p</i> -value	Cramer's V
People important	Disagree Neither/	1.1%	25.1%	44.3%	36.1%	299.094	<0.001*	0.385
to me would support my hunting	Don't know	5.5%	28.3%	31.8%	43.4%			
nunting	Agree	93.4%	46.6%	24.0%	20.5%			
If I wanted to, I	Disagree Neither/	3.9%	20.8%	39.0%	45.1%	193.714	<0.001*	0.311
could easily go hunting	Don't know	2.2%	15.2%	17.9%	27.2%			
	Agree	93.9%	64.0%	43.1%	27.8%			
People important	Disagree Neither/	4.9%	8.4%	5.6%	21.8%	111.701	<0.001*	0.235
to me would support my birdwatching	Don't know	29.5%	19.6%	15.5%	41.8%			
birdwatching	Agree	65.6%	72.0%	78.9%	36.4%			
	Disagree	6.0%	4.8%	5.3%	26.1%	144.714	<0.001*	0.268
If I wanted to, I	Neither/							
could easily go birdwatching	Don't know	15.9%	12.4%	7.8%	30.9%			
	Agree	78.0%	82.8%	86.9%	43.0%			

There were also differences in subjective norms and perceived behavioral control for hunting among the flyway groups, in similar patterns to their attitudes on hunting (fig. 22). People in the Atlantic and Pacific Flyway groups were less likely to think that people important to them would support them in hunting (χ^2 =27.209, 6 degrees of freedom, p <0.001, Cramer's V=0.116). Additionally, they were more likely to say they could not easily go hunting if they wanted to (χ^2 =21.768, 6 degrees of freedom, p=0.001, Cramer's V=0.104).

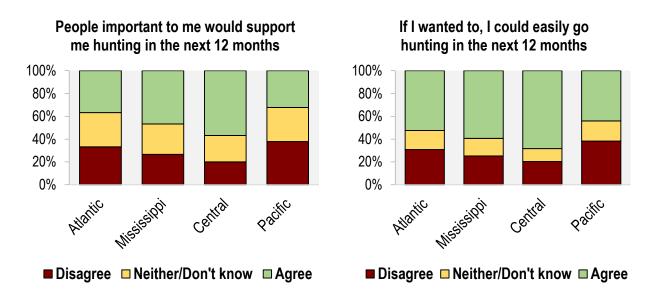


Figure 22. Subjective norms (n=1,014) and perceived behavioral control (n=1,005) for hunting in the following 12 months (in percentages), by flyway.

Similar to the flyway groups, there were no significant differences by current residence in subjective norms or perceived behavioral control for birdwatching, but there were for hunting (fig. 23). Rural residents were more likely to think people important to them would support them in hunting (χ^2 =49.801, 4 degrees of freedom, p <0.001, Cramer's V=0.158). They also were more likely to say they could easily go hunting if they wanted to (χ^2 =36.290, 6 degrees of freedom, p <0.001, Cramer's V=0.135).

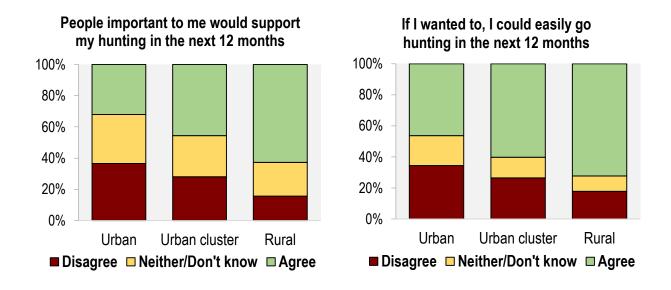


Figure 23. Subjective norms (n=997) and perceived behavioral control (n=989) for hunting in the following 12 months (in percentages), by current residence.

Knowledge of Others Who Participate in Nature-Related Activities

Behavior and attitudes toward wildlife-related recreation and conservation may partially depend on the people someone knows, otherwise known as their social network. Social networks are known to affect opportunities, values, and attitudes (Gartrell, 1987). If a person knows others who engage in these types of activities, then they may view the activities more favorably, have more knowledge about how to participate, and (or) have more opportunities to participate. Therefore, the survey asked people to identify whether they knew people who participated in certain kinds of nature-related activities (table 25). The majority of respondents knew people who were hunters, birdwatchers, wildlife photographers, or conservationists. Hunters were the most well-known, with a large majority knowing a hunter. More than two-thirds knew a birdwatcher, and just slightly over half of respondents knew a wildlife photographer or conservationist.

Table 25. Degree of acquaintance with someone who participates in nature-related activities. [In percent of sample survey respondents (n=978–988)]

Type of person	Acquaintance	Close friend	Relative	No one
Hunter	47.6%	43.3%	49.9%	14.1%
Birdwatcher	32.0%	28.1%	36.3%	32.7%
Wildlife photographer	29.5%	20.3%	20.9%	46.1%
Conservationist	31.6%	25.5%	19.3%	44.4%

As expected, the recreation groups had different levels of knowledge of others who participate in these activities (fig. 24 and table 26). Respondents who participated in any type of wildlife-related activity were more likely to know each type of person than respondents who did not participate in wildlife-related recreation. Interestingly, all groups were most likely to know a hunter compared to people in the other categories. Even among those respondents who did not participate in wildlife-related recreation, more than half indicated they knew a hunter, though far fewer knew a birdwatcher, wildlife photographer, or conservationist.

There were also differences in knowledge of hunters by flyway and current residence. Fewer people in the Pacific Flyway group knew someone who hunts (χ^2 =13.348, 3 degrees of freedom, p=0.004, Cramer's V=0.115). Additionally, more people in the rural group knew a hunter, compared to people in the urban group (χ^2 =20.459, 2 degrees of freedom, p<0.001, Cramer's V=0.143).

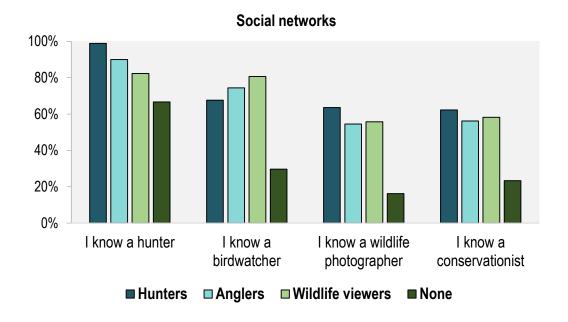


Figure 24. Acquaintance with someone who participates in nature-related activities (in percentages; n=988–1,003), by recreation group.

Table 26. Acquaintance with someone who participates in nature-related activities. [Degrees of freedom equal 3 for all items. Statistically significant *p*-values (less than 0.05) are marked with an asterisk (*)]

		Recreati	ion group		Chi-		
Type of person	Hunters	Anglers	Wildlife viewers	None	square	<i>p</i> -value	Cramer's V
Hunter	98.9%	90.0%	82.3%	66.7%	76.407	<0.001*	0.276
Birdwatcher	67.6%	74.4%	80.7%	29.7%	146.973	<0.001*	0.384
Wildlife photographer	63.6%	54.5%	55.7%	16.2%	96.447	<0.001*	0.312
Conservationist	62.3%	56.1%	58.2%	23.4%	70.231	<0.001*	0.266

Constraints to Participation

Following the questions regarding attitudes, norms, and perceived behavioral control, people were asked what would prevent them from hunting in the following 12 months (fig. 25) and what would prevent them from birdwatching in the following 12 months (fig. 26).

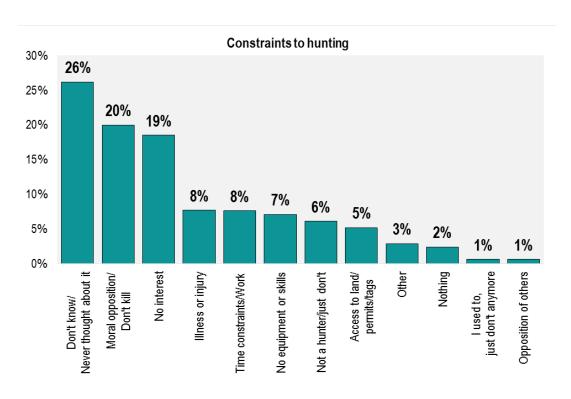


Figure 25. Perceived constraints to hunting (in percentages; n=985).

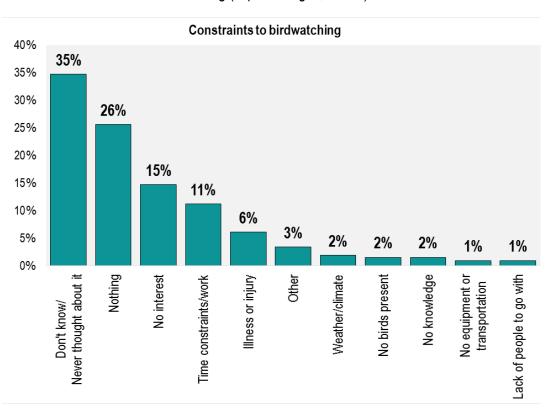


Figure 26. Perceived constraints to birdwatching (in percentages; n=972).

Both questions were open ended, and responses were categorized based on emergent themes. Some responses had more than one theme, so percentages do not sum to 100. For both questions, the most common answer was "I don't know/I've never thought about it," which was given as an option to check instead of writing an open-ended answer. The most common write-in answer for a barrier to hunting was along the lines of "morally opposed" or "I don't kill animals," with one-fifth expressing this view. However, it is unclear whether these people are just against hunting for themselves or if they are against all people hunting. Some people in this group may still support other people hunting. Additionally, almost as many people expressed a lack of interest. Less than one-tenth mentioned that things such as a lack of equipment, no skills, or the cost of equipment would prevent them from hunting, and even fewer people said access to land or hunting permits/tags would be a barrier to participation.

Among recreation groups, hunters were more likely to cite illness/injury and access to land/permits/tags as barriers to hunting and less likely to cite moral opposition or no interest (table 27). The wildlife viewer group was the most likely to cite moral opposition. By current residence, more people in the rural sample were likely to say illness or injury would prevent them from hunting, and they were less likely to cite moral opposition to hunting as a barrier. Statistical tests were not run to test significant differences among the various groups because the response categories are not mutually exclusive (some people listed multiple constraints).

Table 27. Perceived constraints to hunting, by recreation group.

Democios de construint		Recreat	ion group	
Perceived constraint	Hunters	Anglers	Wildlife viewers	None
Don't know/never thought about it	23.2%	26.0%	21.4%	38.2%
Moral opposition/don't kill	0.6%	15.2%	28.0%	15.2%
No interest	0.0%	18.0%	25.1%	20.0%
Illness or injury	32.8%	9.2%	6.1%	6.7%
Time constraints/work	13.6%	7.6%	3.2%	5.5%
No equipment or skills	0.0%	7.6%	7.8%	9.1%
Not a hunter/just don't	0.0%	4.8%	8.8%	5.5%
Access to land/permits/tags	14.7%	6.8%	1.9%	1.8%
Other	3.4%	4.4%	1.5%	0.6%
Nothing	12.4%	3.6%	1.2%	0.6%
I used to, just don't anymore	0.0%	1.2%	0.7%	1.2%
Opposition of others	0.6%	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%

The most popular answer for what would prevent someone from birdwatching was also "I don't know/I've never thought about it." Secondly, one-fourth wrote in that nothing would prevent them from birdwatching, followed by people just not having an interest. Actual barriers, such as no knowledge, no birds present, no equipment or transportation, or no people to go with, made up relatively small proportions of reasons listed. Among recreation groups, wildlife viewers were most likely to say nothing would prevent them from birdwatching, and those who do not participate in wildlife-related recreation were most likely to cite they had no interest in birdwatching (table 28).

Table 28. Perceived constraints to birdwatching, by recreation group.

Power of the control of		Recrea	ation group	
Perceived constraint -	Hunters	Anglers	Wildlife viewers	None
Don't know/never thought about it	39.5%	38.2%	24.3%	48.5%
Nothing	22.6%	26.8%	38.5%	7.4%
No interest	10.7%	13.4%	9.7%	25.8%
Time constraints/work	7.9%	8.9%	11.4%	9.2%
Illness or injury	12.4%	8.1%	7.4%	6.7%
Other	3.4%	2.0%	2.7%	1.2%
Weather/climate	2.3%	1.6%	3.0%	0.0%
No birds present	1.1%	1.2%	2.5%	0.0%
No knowledge	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	1.2%
No equipment or transportation	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	1.8%
Lack of people to go with	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.6%

Preferred Birds

People were also asked what types of birds they preferred to see. Hummingbirds and birds of prey had the highest levels of preference, with over three-fifths saying they were very preferred. Waterfowl and other game birds had the lowest levels of preference, although overall people still expressed a desire to see them (fig. 27).



Figure 27. Preferences for seeing any of six types of wild birds (in percentages; n=975–987).

There were many differences in wild bird preferences among recreation groups (table 29). Those who do not participate in wildlife-related recreation were more likely to say they did not know their preference among bird types listed; they were also the most likely to say they did not prefer to see each bird type. Hunters' highest preference was for other game birds. Additionally, people in rural areas had a higher preference for other game birds than people in urban areas (χ^2 =23.346, 4 degrees of freedom, p < 0.001, Cramer's V=0.109).

Table 29. Preferences for seeing any of six types of birds in the wild, by recreation group. [Degrees of freedom equal 6 for all types of birds. Statistically significant p-values (less than 0.05) are marked with an asterisk (*)]

Type of bird	Preference	Recreation group				Chi-		
		Hunters	Anglers	Wildlife viewers	None	square	<i>p</i> -value	Cramer's V
Waterfowl	Not at all/ slightly	16.6%	16.5%	23.4%	37.7%	126.196	<0.001*	0.252
	Somewhat/ very	77.7%	74.8%	72.2%	34.7%			
	Don't know	5.7%	8.7%	4.4%	27.5%			
Other come	Not at all/ slightly	6.3%	18.5%	26.7%	39.8%	171.178	<0.001*	0.295
Other game birds	Somewhat/ very	90.3%	71.8%	67.1%	30.1%			
	Don't know	3.4%	9.7%	6.2%	30.1%			
	Not at all/ slightly	14.6%	5.3%	2.9%	24.4%	186.301	<0.001*	0.305
Hummingbirds	Somewhat/ very	81.5%	90.2%	94.8%	51.8%			
	Don't know	3.9%	4.5%	2.2%	23.8%			
	Not at all/ slightly	22.0%	10.8%	11.4%	29.7%	136.144	<0.001*	0.263
Water birds	Somewhat/ very	71.2%	80.5%	83.9%	41.2%			
	Don't know	6.8%	8.7%	4.7%	29.1%			
	Not at all/ slightly	12.9%	5.3%	7.4%	23.4%	152.156	<0.001*	0.276
Birds of prey	Somewhat/ very	83.1%	89.8%	90.4%	52.1%			
	Don't know	3.9%	4.9%	2.2%	24.6%			
Songbirds	Not at all/ slightly	22.2%	12.8%	9.5%	33.3%	177.052	<0.001*	0.298
	Somewhat/ very	73.9%	80.7%	87.6%	39.4%			
	Don't know	4.0%	6.6%	2.9%	27.3%			

Demographics by Groups

Overall, the hunter sample had higher rates of males participating, and the wildlife viewer sample had more females participating (table 30). Additionally, Whites were more likely to participate in wildlife-related recreation than other racial groups. Hunters tended to have less formal education, but wildlife viewers tended to have more formal education. Hunters were also more likely to currently live and have grown up in a rural area; those who did not participate in wildlife recreation were more likely to currently live and have grown up in an urban area.

There were no significant differences in the samples by flyway in terms of gender, education, and age (table 31). There were differences in ethnicity and race, with the Central Flyway group having a higher Hispanic population and fewer Whites (it should be noted that the overall number of people of color is small in each flyway, which makes it risky to generalize to these populations). The higher Hispanic population in the Central Flyway is likely because it includes Texas; as of 2010, Texas had 9.5 million Hispanic/Latino residents, which made up 37.6 percent of the State population (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010c). Additionally, there were significant differences in current and childhood residence. The Pacific Flyway sample had fewer respondents from rural areas and more from urban areas, which is likely driven by California, the most urbanized State as of 2010 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010b). Additionally, fewer people in the Pacific and Atlantic Flyway groups grew up in rural areas compared to the Mississippi and Central Flyway groups.

As is consistent with previous research (Institute of Medicine, 2005), rural respondents tended to be less educated, less racially diverse, and slightly older than the urban sample (table 32). Additionally, rural respondents were more likely to be male than urban and urban cluster respondents. Respondents were more likely to have grown up in an area similar in population size to where they live now.

Table 30. Demographics, by recreation group. [See footnotes for degrees of freedom for each item. Statistically significant p-values (less than 0.05) are marked with an asterisk (*). %, percent; N/A, not applicable]

Demographic category			Recreation	n group	Chi-			
		Hunters	Anglers	Wildlife viewers	None	square	p-value	Cramer's V
Age	18–44 (% of adults)	24.0%	24.1%	19.4%	20.4%	115.506	0.017*	0.089
	45–64 (% of adults)	48.0%	51.9%	44.0%	41.4%			
	65+ (% of adults)	27.9%	24.1%	36.6%	38.3%			
Gender	Male	86.1%	70.9%	51.7%	67.5%	271.608	<0.001*	0.267
Genger	Female	13.9%	29.1%	48.3%	32.5%			
Education	High school degree or less Some college or	22.7%	19.3%	12.4%	21.5%	329.163	0.001*	0.098
	associate's degree	39.2%	28.5%	27.9%	28.8%			
	Bachelor's degree	21.0%	25.3%	31.1%	24.5%			
	Graduate degree	17.1%	26.9%	28.6%	25.2%			
	Urban (pop. 50,000+)	25.6%	49.2%	50.9%	56.8%	162.222	<0.001*	0.176
Current residence	Urban cluster (pop. 2,500– 50,000)	43.3%	36.7%	37.4%	34.6%			
	Rural (pop. <2,500)	31.1%	14.1%	11.7%	8.6%			
Childhood residence	Urban (pop. 50,000+)	23.6%	43.7%	49.9%	56.3%	159.260	<0.001*	0.174
	Urban cluster (pop. 2,500– 50,000)	42.1%	39.2%	35.7%	31.0%			
	Rural (pop. <2,500)	34.3%	17.1%	14.4%	12.7%			
Ethnicity	Hispanic	5.8%	7.6%	4.5%	5.8%	22.782	0.426	N/A
	Not Hispanic	94.2%	92.4%	95.5%	94.2%			
Race	White (only)	89.3%	89.1%	87.8%	73.8%	224.674	<0.001*	0.159
	People of color	10.7%	10.9%	12.2%	26.3%			

¹Degrees of freedom equals 6.

²Degrees of freedom equals 3.

³Degrees of freedom equals 9.

Table 31. Demographics, by flyway. [See footnotes for degrees of freedom for each item. Statistically significant p-values (less than 0.05) are marked with an asterisk (*). %, percent; N/A, not applicable]

Demographic category		Flyway				Chi-	l	0
		Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific	square	<i>p</i> -value	Cramer's V
Age	18–44 (% of adults)	20.4%	21.3%	24.0%	22.3%	¹ 5.582	0.472	N/A
	45–64 (% of adults)	47.8%	45.9%	48.8%	39.4%			
	65+ (% of adults)	31.9%	32.8%	27.3%	38.3%			
Gender	Male	65.1%	66.6%	61.0%	65.4%	² 1.231	0.746	N/A
Gender	Female	34.9%	33.4%	39.0%	34.6%			
Education	High school degree or less Some college or	17.3%	19.6%	20.3%	11.7%	³ 10.897	0.283	N/A
	associate's degree	27.6%	31.9%	28.5%	34.6%			
	Bachelor's degree	26.3%	25.8%	28.5%	28.5%			
	Graduate degree	28.9%	22.7%	22.8%	25.1%			
	Urban (pop. 50,000+)	42.6%	41.7%	48.0%	64.2%	¹ 36.717	<0.001*	0.135
Current residence	Urban cluster (pop. 2,500– 50,000)	43.9%	38.6%	32.5%	27.4%			
	Rural (pop. <2,500)	13.6%	19.8%	19.5%	8.4%			
Childhood residence	Urban (pop. 50,000+)	43.4%	37.4%	44.2%	61.2%	¹ 34.096	<0.001*	0.131
	Urban cluster (pop. 2,500– 50,000)	41.2%	38.6%	34.2%	26.4%			
	Rural (pop. <2,500)	15.4%	24.0%	21.7%	12.4%			
Ethnicity	Hispanic	6.1%	1.6%	14.1%	6.6%	² 22.913	<0.001*	0.153
	Not Hispanic	93.9%	98.4%	86.9%	93.4%			
Race	White (only)	85.8%	90.3%	81.0%	82.6%	$^{2}9.036$	0.029*	0.096
	People of color	14.2%	9.7%	19.0%	17.4%			

¹Degrees of freedom equals 6.

²Degrees of freedom equals 3.

³Degrees of freedom equals 9.

Table 32. Demographics, by current residence.

[See footnotes for degrees of freedom for each item. Statistically significant p-values (less than 0.05) are marked with an asterisk (*). %, percent; N/A, not applicable]

Demographic category		Cur	rent residenc	е	Chi-		
		Urban	Urban Urban cluster		square	<i>p</i> -value	Cramer's V
	18–44 (% of adults)	22.5%	22.5%	15.5%	¹ 5.881	0.208	N/A
Age	45-64 (% of adults)	47.2%	43.7%	46.5%			
	65+ (% of adults)	30.3%	33.8%	38.1%			
C - 1 - 1	Male	64.2%	61.5%	79.4%	² 16.243	<0.001*	0.127
Gender	Female	35.8%	38.5%	20.6%			
	High school degree or less	11.9%	19.4%	27.9%	³ 24.485	<0.001*	0.110
Education	Some college or associate's degree	30.6%	30.9%	27.9%			
	Bachelor's degree	29.9%	24.9%	22.7%			
	Graduate degree	27.6%	24.9%	21.4%			
	Urban (pop. 50,000+)	64.9%	27.6%	24.8%	¹ 280.431	<0.001*	0.377
Childhood residence	Urban cluster (pop. 2,500–50,000)	24.7%	58.6%	21.6%			
	Rural (pop. <2,500)	10.3%	13.8%	53.6%			
Ethnicity	Hispanic	6.8%	4.7%	3.4%	² 3.227	0.199	N/A
	Not Hispanic	93.2%	95.3%	96.6%			
Race	White (only)	83.6%	88.1%	90.7%	² 6.288	0.043*	0.080
	Not White or 2+	16.4%	11.9%%	9.3%			

¹Degrees of freedom equals 4.

Discussion

The results of this survey can help inform efforts to meet the NAWMP objectives, particularly in growing the number of supporters of waterfowl and wetlands conservation. Understanding the public's thoughts about and engagement with waterfowl and wetlands and their communication preferences can lead to more effective recruitment of active stakeholders. The survey results also give some clues about the public's desires for habitat management, particularly with respect to the species and benefits wetlands can support, which is discussed below. As stated at the beginning of this report, there are some limitations with the results presented here, namely that the sample of people who responded to the survey tended to be more wildlife-oriented than the true general public. Because of this bias, the results were also analyzed by wildlife-related recreationist groups. It can be assumed that the "none" recreationist group would make up a larger percent of the true general public than is present in this sample.

The survey assessed the general public's awareness and perceptions regarding the importance of the benefits provided by waterfowl and wetlands conservation. Overall, the respondents were very concerned about the reduction or loss of all of the listed wetlands/waterfowl benefits except hunting opportunities, for which they generally had low

²Degrees of freedom equals 2.

³Degrees of freedom equals 6.

concern. The highest concern was for clean air and clean water, followed by providing habitat for wildlife and pollinators. As expected, those who did not participate in wildlife-related recreation cared much less about the wetlands benefits related to wildlife recreation (hunting opportunities and wildlife viewing) than the other groups; however, their levels of concern were still fairly high for the habitat-related ecosystem services. This group also had more equal levels of concern with wildlife-related recreationists for benefits like flooding protection, clean air, and clean water. Communication about wetlands that focuses on habitat, clean air, and clean water may resonate with the widest variety of people. However, communication targeted toward wildlife-related recreationists may be most effective if it includes more information about the recreation benefits of wetlands and emphasizes habitat benefits.

The survey also identified groups with differing levels of engagement with waterfowl and wetlands conservation. Overall, support for general and wildlife conservation was high among respondents, though it was lower for conservation specific to wetlands and waterfowl. Hunters and rural residents were the most engaged groups, and wildlife viewers, people who did not participate in wildlife-related recreation, and urban residents were the least engaged. However, urban respondents and wildlife viewers were just as concerned (if not more so) about the loss of wetlands benefits as other groups. Wildlife viewers and urban residents may respond to outreach efforts when they focus on habitat and a broader suite of species than just waterfowl or even birds. For urban residents and those who did not participate in wildlife-related recreation, outdoor nonmotorized activities that are not related to wildlife may be appealing as well, which aligns with the results on bird preference. Although hunters had high preference for waterfowl, others were not as excited about waterfowl; it was the least preferred wild bird type overall. Conservation efforts that extend beyond waterfowl and include other species that benefit from wetlands may have more appeal to a broader range of people.

Additionally, the survey assessed potential avenues for public outreach and education about waterfowl and wetlands conservation. Most people preferred to get their information through personal experience, by reading or accessing online content, and by watching visual media online or through cable, satellite, or network. These results emphasize the importance of having content available online in an easily accessible and appealing format. Visual media in particular seems to be preferred by a wide variety of people. For hunters and anglers, online communication in the form of email newsletters or similar formats may be effective. Audio media and in-person educational opportunities were not preferred channels for any group.

The source of conservation information is important as well. The three most trusted sources of information were scientific organizations, universities/educational organizations, and friends/family. The three least trusted sources were the national media/news, religious organizations, and local media/news. Partnering with scientific organizations and universities to disseminate conservation information may be beneficial in communicating with the public. Interestingly, urban respondents had higher trust levels overall, particularly for the government. These results show the importance of knowing your audience when trying to communicate information because different groups do exhibit differing levels of trust.

Finally, the survey evaluated the general public's participation in waterfowl-associated recreation and how much they support waterfowl and wetlands conservation. The respondents indicated very high levels of participation in outdoor recreation, but the possibility of selection bias means that these results are not representative of the general public as a whole.

Participation in hunting was low compared to other activities. For example, only 5 percent of respondents hunted waterfowl in the year prior to the survey, compared to more than

half who watched birds and two-thirds who viewed wildlife in general. The relatively small numbers of hunters, even with self-selection bias making it more likely that hunters would respond to the survey, reinforces that engagement of other wildlife-related recreationists is critical to meeting the third goal of the NAWMP 2012 revision—to increase numbers of wetlands/waterfowl conservationists.

Given that wildlife viewers, those who did not participate in wildlife-related recreation, and urban residents tended to have negative attitudes toward hunting and (or) are not interested in participating, attempts to recruit them to participate in hunting may not be effective. However, given how many people across all groups knew a hunter and the relatively high levels of trust people had in their friends/family, hunters may be effective ambassadors for promoting waterfowl and wetlands conservation. Additionally, opposition to hunting and killing animals was a common barrier to hunting among nonhunters. Although trying to recruit these people to hunt is likely to be unsuccessful, a component of outreach may focus on the ethics of wildlife management and the benefits of hunting, so even those who do not engage can still appreciate the activity. In contrast, respondents had much more positive views toward birdwatching and expressed fewer barriers to participation in birdwatching. It therefore may be beneficial to move beyond hunting and find ways for other groups, such as birdwatchers, to play a more active role in conservation. Finally, the group who did not participate in wildlife-related recreation was the least likely to know hunters, birdwatchers, or conservationists, and they were the most likely to feel like they could not easily go hunting or birdwatching. Reaching out to these people is likely to be difficult and may necessitate more community events such as easy hikes or beginner birdwatching trips with equipment provided, which would help spread information beyond one's immediate network.

Conclusion

This report provided information from the general public to help inform the 2018 revision of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP). Using a mail-out survey, attitudes and behaviors were assessed on many nature-related topics, including activity participation, hunting and birdwatching attitudes and behaviors, conservation behaviors, wetlands visitation, evaluation of wetlands benefits, preferred channels of information, and trust in information sources. Additionally, results were broken down by wildlife-related recreationist type, flyway, and residency to help better understand the attitudes, behavior, and reactions to outreach strategies among different groups of people. These results complement two other surveys to help inform the human dimensions of wetlands and waterfowl management: one survey specifically for hunters and one specifically for birdwatchers.

This survey and report provided more insight to the attitudes and behaviors of the general public in the United States. Overall, most people recognize the benefits of wetlands, and most value them for much more than recreation. However, waterfowl do not resonate with the public as much as other bird species, so focusing on a wider range of species is likely to generate more support for wetlands conservation. Additionally, although hunters are key conservation champions, other groups, such as wildlife viewers, make up larger portions of the population and also show concern for losing wetlands benefits. Thus, future conservation efforts may benefit from including and engaging birdwatchers as well. Finally, when promoting wetlands and waterfowl conservation, it is important to develop different messages for different audiences and spread them through channels and sources that are most preferred by the differing audiences.

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Appendix 1. Survey Instrument

In this survey, we'll be asking for your opinions about and interactions with nature, specifically wetlands. Wetlands include swamps, marshes, bogs, shallow ponds (less than 6 feet deep), and shallow areas on lakeshores and seashores. Some wetlands are only wet some of the year, while others are wet year round. They can be in cities or in rural areas and can be smaller than a basketball court or cover several square miles. We'll also be asking questions about waterfowl, such as ducks and geese, which rely on the resources wetlands provide. While you may not have ever heard of wetlands or waterfowl before, we still want to hear from you!

SECTION A: NATURE AND WETLANDS ACTIVITIES

1. In the last 12 months, (A) Which of the following activities related to nature and wetlands did you participate in, if any? and (B) In the future, which activities are you interested in participating in, regardless of whether you have done them before? In the first column, please check Yes or No for each activity. Then circle the number which best represents your interest level in this activity.

	A. In the <u>last</u> 12 months, I		TO THE PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	ly are you to pa y in the <u>next</u> 12	
Activity		ated in	Not at all likely	Somewhat likely	Very likely
Backyard/at-home nature activities (e.g., gardening, landscaping)	☐ Yes	□ No	0	1	2
Spending time in nature away from home (e.g., picnicking)	☐ Yes	□ No	0	1	2
Viewing/feeding/photographing birds	☐ Yes	□ No	0	1	2
Viewing/photographing other types of wildlife	☐ Yes	□ No	0	1	2
Fishing (salt or freshwater)	☐ Yes	□ No	0	1	2
Hunting waterfowl (e.g., ducks, geese)	☐ Yes	□ No	0	1	2
Hunting all other game (e.g., deer, rabbit)	☐ Yes	□ No	0	1	2
Non-motorized outdoor recreation activities (e.g., hiking, camping, horseback riding, bicycling, canoeing)	☐ Yes	□ No	0	1	2
Motorized outdoor recreation activities (e.g., motorized boating, riding ATVs, snowmobiling)	☐ Yes	□ No	0	1	2
Learning about nature (e.g., reading/ watching videos about nature, attending nature festivals/lectures)	☐ Yes	□ No	0	1	2
Other (please specify)	☐ Yes	□ No	0	1	2

Next, we would like to know more about how you feel about hunting and birdwatching, even if you don't participate in these activities.

2. Using the scales below, please complete the following statement: "For me, hunting in the next 12 months would be..." Please circle one number for each row.

	Very	Somewhat	Neither	Somewhat	Very	
Unpleasant	1	2	3	4	5	Pleasant
Boring	1	2	3	4	5	Interesting

3. Using the scales below, please complete the following statement: "For me, **birdwatching** in the next 12 months would be..." *Please circle one number for each row.*

	Very	Somewhat	Neither	Somewhat	Very	
Unpleasant	1	2	3	4	5	Pleasant
Boring	1	2	3	4	5	Interesting

4. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? *Please circle one number for each statement.*

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know
People important to me would support my hunting in the next 12 months.	1	2	3	4	5	DK
If I wanted to, I could easily go hunting in the next 12 months.	1	2	3	4	5	DK
People important to me would support my birdwatching in the next 12 months.	1	2	3	4	5	DK
If I wanted to, I could easily go birdwatching in the next 12 months.	1	2	3	4	5	DK

5.	What would prevent you from hunting in the next 12 months? Write your answer or check the box
	below.

☐ I don't know/I've never thought about it

6. What would prevent you from **birdwatching** in the next 12 months? *Write your answer or check the box below.*

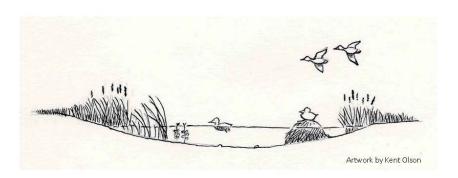
☐ I don't know/I've never thought about it

7. We're interested in whether you know people who participate in certain kinds of nature-related activities. Do you know any of the following types of people? Please check all that apply for each type of person OR check "No one" if you do not know that type of person.

Type of person	Acquaintance	Close Friend	Relative	No one
Hunter				
Birdwatcher			_	
Wildlife photographer				
Conservationist				

8. What types of wild birds do you or would you prefer to see? Please circle one number for each type of bird.

Туре of bird	Not at all preferred	Slightly preferred	Somewhat preferred	Very preferred	Don't know
Waterfowl (ducks, geese, etc.)	0	1	2	3	DK
Other game birds (grouse, pheasant, turkey, etc.)	0	1	2	3	DK
Hummingbirds	0	1	2	3	DK
Water birds (shorebirds, herons, etc.)	0	1	2	3	DK
Birds of prey (hawks, eagles, owls, etc.)	0	1	2	3	DK
Songbirds (warblers, sparrows, thrushes, finches, etc.)	0	1	2	3	DK
Other birds (anything not mentioned)	0	1	2	3	DK



9. Please indicate your level of involvement in the following conservation and wildlife-related activities in the last 12 months. Please circle one number for each activity.

Activity	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Very often
Made my yard or my land more desirable to wildlife	0	1	2	3	4
Volunteered to improve wildlife habitat in my community	0	1	2	3	4
Talked to others in my community about conservation issues	0	1	2	3	4
Participated as an active member in a nature, outdoor, or conservation group	0	1	2	3	4
Donated money to support wildlife/habitat conservation	0	1	2	3	4

10. Please indicate your level of involvement in the following **wetlands/waterfowl conservation** activities in the **last 12 months**. *Please circle one number for each activity*.

Activity	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Very often
Worked on land improvement projects related to wetlands/waterfowl conservation	0	1	2	3	4
Attended meetings about wetlands/waterfowl conservation	0	1	2	3	4
Volunteered my personal time and effort to conserve wetlands/waterfowl	0	1	2	3	4
Contacted elected officials or government agencies about wetlands/waterfowl conservation	0	1	2	3	4
Voted for candidates or ballot issues to support wetlands/waterfowl conservation	0	1	2	3	4
Advocated for political action to conserve wetlands/waterfowl	0	1	2	3	4

SECTION B: SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT CONSERVATION ISSUES

11. When you are looking for information about nature-related topics, such as recreational activities, wildlife, natural areas, or conservation issues, in which of the following ways do you prefer to get this information? Please circle only one number for each source OR check "I do not look for information about conservation issues" at the bottom of the table.

	Not at all preferred	Slightly preferred	Somewhat preferred	Very preferred
Receive or follow online communications (email updates or newsletters, social media, etc.)	0	1	2	3
Read or access online content (websites, apps, blogs, magazines, newspapers, books, reports, etc.)	0	1	2	3
Read printed publications (magazines, newspapers, books, reports, newsletters, brochures, etc.)	0	1	2	3
Watch visual media online (videos, webinars, television shows, movies, etc.)	0	1	2	3
Watch visual media through cable, satellite, or network (television shows, movies, etc.)	0	1	2	3
Listen to recorded audio media (podcasts, audio books, etc.)	0	1	2	3
Listen to live audio media (radio, etc.)	0	1	2	3
Talk with other people about nature- related topics (friends, family, colleagues, etc.)	0	1	2	3
Through personal experience	0	1	2	3
Attend educational opportunities (courses, seminars, conferences, etc.)	0	1	2	3
Other (please specify)	0	1	2	3

[☐] I do not look for information about nature-related topics (skip to Section C, question 13)

12. When you are looking for information about nature-related topics, such as recreational activities, wildlife, natural areas or conservation issues, how much do you trust the following sources to provide accurate information? *Please circle only one number for each source*.

	Do not trust at all	Trust a little	Trust somewhat	Trust a lot	Trust completely
Federal government	0	1	2	3	4
State government	0	1	2	3	4
Local government (city, county, etc.)	0	1	2	3	4
Conservation groups	0	1	2	3	4
Universities/Educational organizations	0	1	2	3	4
National media/news	0	1	2	3	4
Local media/news	0	1	2	3	4
Friends, family, neighbors, colleagues	0	1	2	3	4
Scientific organizations	0	1	2	3	4
Religious organizations	0	1	2	3	4
Other (please specify)	0	1	2	3	4

SECTION C: YOUR OPINIONS ABOUT WETLANDS

14.

13.	Wetlands include swamps, marshes, bogs, shallow ponds (less than 6 feet deep), and shallow areas
	on lakeshores and seashores. Some wetlands are only wet some of the year, while others are wet
	year round. They can be in cities or in rural areas and can be smaller than a basketball court or cover
	several square miles. Based on this description, do you know of any wetlands in your local area or
	community? Please check only one.

	Yes	
	No	
	Don't kn	ow
Hav	e you visi	ted any wetlands in the last 12 months? Please check only one.
	Yes →	Go to next question.
	No →	Skip to question #16.

Enjoying nature/picnicking/na	ture photograph	ny				
☐ Walking/dog walking/hiking/b	iking					
☐ Boating						
☐ Wildlife viewing/birdwatching	/wildlife photog	raphy				
☐ Fishing						
☐ Hunting						
Other (please specify						
the following benefits were substan Please circle one number for each be Benefit	50	Slightly concerned	Somewhat concerned	Very concerned		
A. Flooding protection	0	1	2	3		
3. Erosion protection	0	1	2	3		
C. Wildlife viewing and birdwatching	0	1	2	3		
D. Hunting opportunities	0	1	2	3		
Storage of greenhouse gases, such as carbon	0	1	2	3		
Clean water	0	1	2	3		
G. Clean air	0	1	2	3		
1. Providing a home for wildlife	0	1	2	3		
Providing a home for animals such as butterflies and bees that pollinate plants and crops	0	1	2	3		
. Scenic places for inspiration or spiritual renewal	0	1	2	3		
17. Which of the wetlands benefits listed above would you be most and least concerned about being substantially reduced in your community? Please write the letter associated with the benefit you are most concerned about losing and then the letter associated with the benefit you are least concerned about losing on the lines below. Use a letter only one time.						
about losing on the inics scient occ						

	us compare your responses to those of othe	10					
	what year were you born? 19	OPETRO					
. 9. Are	you?						
	Male						
	Female						
0. Wh	nat is the highest grade (or year) of regular sc	hool y ou	have completed? Please check only one.				
	Some high school or less						
	High school diploma or GED						
	Some college (no degree)						
	Associate's degree (2 years)						
	Bachelor's degree (4 years)						
 1. W	Bachelor's degree (4 years) Graduate or professional school sich of these categories best describes the plass of the time you were growing up (that is, u						
1. Wh	Graduate or professional school sich of these categories best describes the pla	ıntil age 					
1. Wh	Graduate or professional school nich of these categories best describes the pla st of the time you were growing up (that is, u	ıntil age 	16)? Please check only one in each column.				
1. Where	Graduate or professional school sich of these categories best describes the plast of the time you were growing up (that is, use you live now Large urban area (population of 500,000	Where	16)? Please check only one in each column. e you grew up Large urban area (population of 500,000				
1. Where	Graduate or professional school sich of these categories best describes the plans of the time you were growing up (that is, use you live now Large urban area (population of 500,000 or more) Medium urban area (population between	Where	16)? Please check only one in each column. E you grew up Large urban area (population of 500,000 or more) Medium urban area (population between				
1. Where	Graduate or professional school sich of these categories best describes the plast of the time you were growing up (that is, use you live now Large urban area (population of 500,000 or more) Medium urban area (population between 50,000 and 500,000) Small city (population between 10,000	Where	e you grew up Large urban area (population of 500,000 or more) Medium urban area (population between 50,000 and 500,000) Small city (population between 10,000				
1. Where	Graduate or professional school sich of these categories best describes the plast of the time you were growing up (that is, use you live now Large urban area (population of 500,000 or more) Medium urban area (population between 50,000 and 500,000) Small city (population between 10,000 and 50,000) Small town (population between 2,500	Where	16)? Please check only one in each column. E you grew up Large urban area (population of 500,000 or more) Medium urban area (population between 50,000 and 500,000) Small city (population between 10,000 and 50,000) Small town (population between 2,500				
	Graduate or professional school sich of these categories best describes the plast of the time you were growing up (that is, use you live now Large urban area (population of 500,000 or more) Medium urban area (population between 50,000 and 500,000) Small city (population between 10,000 and 50,000) Small town (population between 2,500 and 10,000)	Where	Large urban area (population of 500,000 or more) Medium urban area (population between 50,000 and 500,000) Small city (population between 10,000 and 50,000) Small town (population between 2,500 and 10,000) Rural area (population less than 2,500)				
	Graduate or professional school sich of these categories best describes the plast of the time you were growing up (that is, use you live now Large urban area (population of 500,000 or more) Medium urban area (population between 50,000 and 500,000) Small city (population between 10,000 and 50,000) Small town (population between 2,500 and 10,000) Rural area (population less than 2,500) Inature-related profession (such as fisheries, prervation) the primary source of your person	Where	Large urban area (population of 500,000 or more) Medium urban area (population between 50,000 and 500,000) Small city (population between 10,000 and 50,000) Small town (population between 2,500 and 10,000) Rural area (population less than 2,500)				

E-E- 0000	and the second s
	at ethnicity do you consider yourself? <i>Please check only one</i> .
	Hispanic or Latino
	Not Hispanic or Latino
24. Fro	m what racial origin(s) do you consider yourself? Please check all that apply.
	American Indian or Alaskan Native
	Asian
	Black or African American
	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
	White
	Thombursel
	Thank you!

Appendix 2. Nonresponse Bias Table

Table 33. Nonresponse bias table, in percent of respondents to the survey (n=1,030) and the nonresponse survey (n=275).

[See footnotes for degrees of freedom for each item. Statistically significant p-values (less than 0.05) are marked with an asterisk (*). GED, general equivalency diploma]

Survey item	Response	Sample percentage	Nonresponse percentage	Chi-square	<i>p</i> -value
TZ C	Yes	78.3%	58.8%	¹ 42.886	<0.001*
Know of wetlands	No	11.8%	23.9%		
wettands	Don't know	9.9%	17.3%		
Wetlands visit	Yes	57.4%	35.4%	² 41.233	<0.001*
Wetlands visit	No	42.6%	64.6%		
	At-home nature activities	87.2%	74.1%	² 27.997	<0.001*
	Spending time in nature	80.8%	65.2%	² 29.490	<0.001*
	Viewing/photo birds	61.0%	38.8%	² 42.442	<0.001*
	Viewing/photo wildlife	65.9%	43.0%	² 46.031	<0.001*
Activity	Fishing	40.2%	32.5%	² 5.310	0.021*
participation	Hunting waterfowl	5.1%	4.2%	² 0.433	0.510
	Hunting other	17.4%	14.2%	² 1.499	0.221
	Nonmotorized outdoor recreation	70.5%	50.9%	² 36.289	<0.001*
	Motorized outdoor recreation	35.2%	31.1%	² 1.572	0.210
	Learning about nature	66.7%	53.1%	² 16.941	<0.001*
Gender	Male	65.1%	66.2%	$^{2}0.106$	0.745
Gender	Female	34.9%	33.8%		
	Some high school or less	3.0%	4.8%	³ 22.170	<0.001*
	High school diploma or GED	14.5%	23.9%		
Education	Some college	20.0%	21.0%		
Education	Associate's degree	10.3%	11.0%		
	Bachelor's degree	26.8%	22.4%		
	Graduate school	25.5%	16.9%		
Age	Mean (t-test)	56.8 years	56.8 years	$^{4}t = -0.02$	0.987

¹Degrees of freedom equals 2.

²Degrees of freedom equals 1.

³Degrees of freedom equals 5.

⁴Degrees of freedom equals 369.61.

Appendix 3. Raw Data by Survey Question

This appendix contains frequencies and percentages for all questions asked in the survey, both unweighted and weighted on age and gender. For the unweighted data, the sample size is 1,030. For the weighted data, the sample size is 998 (those who did not respond to the questions on age and gender were removed from the sample). The number of respondents per question is slightly less for many questions because of people missing or skipping some questions.

Table 34. Raw data: Nature-related activity participation in the previous 12 months.

A . 4224	D	Unw	eighted	Weighted	
Activity	Response	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Dealward of home notive estivities	Participated	880	87.2%	862	87.6%
Backyard/at-home nature activities	Did not participate	129	12.8%	122	12.4%
Spending time in nature away from	Participated	815	80.8%	833	84.7%
home	Did not participate	194	19.2%	150	15.3%
Viewing/feeding/photographing hinds	Participated	615	61.0%	575	58.3%
Viewing/feeding/ photographing birds	Did not participate	393	39.0%	410	41.7%
Viewing/feeding/ photographing other	Participated	660	65.9%	670	68.7%
wildlife	Did not participate	342	34.1%	306	31.3%
Piakin a	Participated	404	40.2%	382	39.1%
Fishing	Did not participate	601	59.8%	596	60.9%
Hunting materia	Participated	51	5.1%	50	5.2%
Hunting waterfowl	Did not participate	942	94.9%	916	94.8%
Hanting all other some	Participated	175	17.4%	159	16.2%
Hunting all other game	Did not participate	830	82.6%	818	83.8%
Nonmotorized outdoor recreation	Participated	713	70.5%	733	74.4%
activities	Did not participate	299	29.5%	253	25.6%
Motorized outdoor recreation activities	Participated	355	35.2%	359	36.5%
Motorized outdoor recreation activities	Did not participate	654	64.8%	624	63.5%
Learning about nature	Participated	674	66.7%	663	67.1%
Learning about nature	Did not participate	337	33.3%	324	32.9%
Other	Participated	71	33.2%	66	32.0%
Office	Did not participate	143	66.8%	140	68.0%

 Table 35.
 Raw data: Intended nature-related activity participation in the following 12 months.

A attivitu	Dagnamas	Unw	eighted	Weighted	
Activity	Response	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
	Not at all likely	86	8.7%	73	7.4%
Backyard/at-home nature activities	Somewhat likely	118	12.0%	111	11.4%
	Very likely	781	79.3%	792	81.1%
	Not at all likely	116	11.8%	85	8.7%
Spending time in nature away from home	Somewhat likely	202	20.5%	185	19.0%
nome	Very likely	669	67.8%	705	72.3%
TT: 10 10 11 11 11	Not at all likely	292	29.9%	299	30.8%
Viewing/feeding/ photographing birds	Somewhat likely	199	20.3%	213	22.0%
onus	Very likely	487	49.8%	459	47.3%
Tr	Not at all likely	254	26.2%	226	23.6%
Viewing/feeding/ photographing	Somewhat likely	235	24.3%	247	25.8%
other wildlife	Very likely	479	49.5%	486	50.7%
	Not at all likely	432	44.9%	412	43.3%
Fishing	Somewhat likely	196	20.4%	215	22.5%
	Very likely	335	34.8%	325	34.1%
	Not at all likely	815	85.7%	805	85.4%
Hunting waterfowl	Somewhat likely	83	8.7%	86	9.2%
	Very likely	53	5.6%	51	5.5%
	Not at all likely	729	75.8%	721	75.8%
Hunting all other game	Somewhat likely	77	8.0%	80	8.5%
	Very likely	156	16.2%	150	15.8%
	Not at all likely	210	21.6%	169	17.5%
Nonmotorized outdoor recreation activities	Somewhat likely	199	20.4%	184	19.1%
activities	Very likely	565	58.0%	611	63.4%
No. 1 1 1	Not at all likely	210	21.6%	433	44.9%
Motorized outdoor recreation activities	Somewhat likely	199	20.4%	232	24.0%
activities	Very likely	565	58.0%	300	31.1%
	Not at all likely	229	23.5%	215	22.2%
Learning about nature	Somewhat likely	282	28.9%	289	29.9%
	Very likely	465	47.6%	464	47.9%
	Not at all likely	123	59.7%	122	62.4%
Other	Somewhat likely	15	7.3%	14	6.9%
	Very likely	68	33.0%	60	30.7%

 Table 36.
 Raw data: Hunting and birdwatching attitudes.

A44:4	Unv	weighted	We	Weighted		
Attitude	Count	Percent	Count	Percent		
	Huntir	ıg	1			
Very unpleasant	392	40.5%	407	43.0%		
Somewhat unpleasant	74	7.7%	77	8.1%		
Neither	195	20.2%	178	18.8%		
Somewhat pleasant	100	10.3%	101	10.6%		
Very pleasant	206	21.3%	183	19.4%		
Very boring	276	29.6%	297	32.1%		
Somewhat boring	78	8.4%	80	8.7%		
Neither	244	26.2%	225	24.3%		
Somewhat interesting	123	13.2%	129	13.9%		
Very interesting	210	22.6%	195	21.0%		
	Birdwatc	hing				
Very unpleasant	85	8.9%	101	10.8%		
Somewhat unpleasant	52	5.5%	48	5.1%		
Neither	189	19.9%	186	19.8%		
Somewhat pleasant	272	28.6%	271	28.9%		
Very pleasant	354	37.2%	331	35.3%		
Very boring	140	14.7%	160	17.0%		
Somewhat boring	97	10.2%	106	11.2%		
Neither	140	14.7%	128	13.5%		
Somewhat interesting	252	26.5%	245	25.9%		
Very interesting	322	33.9%	306	32.4%		

 Table 37. Raw data: Perceived behavioral control and subjective norms for hunting and birdwatching.

Control on norm	Dannaman	Unw	eighted	Weighted	
Control or norm	Response	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
	Strongly disagree	212	20.9%	203	20.5%
People important to me	Disagree	95	9.4%	90	9.1%
would support my	Neither agree nor disagree	208	20.5%	215	21.7%
hunting in the next 12	Agree	165	16.3%	154	15.6%
months	Strongly agree	257	25.3%	257	25.9%
	Don't know	77	7.6%	70	7.1%
	Strongly disagree	197	19.6%	191	19.4%
	Disagree	95	9.4%	98	9.9%
If I wanted to, I could	Neither agree nor disagree	112	11.1%	105	10.6%
easily go hunting in the next 12 months	Agree	224	22.3%	222	22.5%
next 12 months	Strongly agree	331	32.9%	327	33.2%
	Don't know	47	4.7%	42	4.3%
	Strongly disagree	59	5.8%	55	5.6%
People important to me	Disagree	31	3.1%	23	2.3%
would support my	Neither agree nor disagree	187	18.4%	195	19.7%
birdwatching in the next	Agree	285	28.1%	282	28.5%
12 months	Strongly agree	403	39.7%	389	39.3%
	Don't know	51	5.0%	46	4.6%
	Strongly disagree	61	6.0%	53	5.4%
	Disagree	27	2.7%	25	2.6%
If I wanted to, I could	Neither agree nor disagree	106	10.5%	103	10.4%
easily go birdwatching in the next 12 months	Agree	261	25.7%	248	25.1%
m die new 12 months	Strongly agree	521	51.4%	522	52.7%
	Don't know	38	3.7%	38	3.8%

Table 38. Perceived constraints to participating in hunting in the following 12 months. [Data coded into categories based on responses to open-ended survey questions. Percentages do not sum to 100 because some people expressed multiple constraints]

Perceived constraint		Unweighted (n=1,008)		
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Don't know/never thought about it	259	25.7%	258	26.2%
Illness or injury	118	11.7%	76	7.7%
Moral opposition/don't kill	179	17.8%	197	20.0%
No interest	183	18.2%	182	18.5%
Time constraints/work	65	6.4%	75	7.6%
No guns/equipment/skills/cost of equipment	66	6.5%	70	7.1%
Not a hunter/just don't	57	5.7%	60	6.1%
Access to land/permits/tags	54	5.4%	51	5.2%
I used to, just don't anymore	8	0.8%	6	0.6%
Nothing	37	3.7%	24	2.4%
Opposition of others	7	0.7%	6	0.6%
Other	24	2.4%	29	2.9%

Table 39. Perceived constraints to participating in birdwatching in the following 12 months. [Data coded into categories based on responses to open-ended survey questions. Percentages do not sum to 100 because some people expressed multiple constraints]

Perceived constraint		eighted =993)	Weighted (n=972)	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Don't know/never thought about it	343	34.5%	337	34.7%
Illness or injury	83	8.4%	59	6.1%
No birds present	15	1.5%	15	1.5%
No interest	134	13.5%	143	14.7%
Time constraints/work	97	9.8%	109	11.2%
No knowledge	11	1.1%	6	1.5%
Lack of people to go with	8	0.8%	9	0.9%
No equipment or transportation	9	0.9%	9	0.9%
Nothing	274	27.6%	249	25.6%
Other	24	2.4%	33	3.4%
Weather/climate	20	2.0%	18	1.9%

 $\label{eq:table 40.} \textbf{ Raw data: Acquaintance with someone who participates in nature-related activities.} \\ [UnW, unweighted; W, weighted]$

Tuna of names	Degree of convolutors	Unwei	ighted	Weig	hted
Type of person	Degree of acquaintance —	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
	Acquaintance	479	47.3%	470	47.6%
Hunter	Close friend	444	43.9%	428	43.3%
n=1,012 UnW n=988 W	Relative	491	48.5%	493	49.9%
n 700 ()	No one	157	15.5%	140	14.1%
	Acquaintance	318	31.6%	314	32.0%
Birdwatcher	Close friend	303	30.2%	275	28.1%
n=1,005 UnW n=981 W	Relative	346	34.4%	356	36.3%
11 701 11	No one	321	31.9%	321	32.7%
	Acquaintance	269	27.0%	288	29.5%
Wildlife photographer	Close friend	187	18.8%	199	20.3%
n=996 UnW n=978 W	Relative	184	18.5%	204	20.9%
11 770 11	No one	499	50.1%	450	46.1%
	Acquaintance	294	29.3%	311	31.6%
Conservationist	Close friend	242	24.1%	251	25.5%
n=1,003 UnW n=984 W	Relative	191	19.0%	190	19.3%
11 701 11	No one	478	47.7%	437	44.4%

 Table 41. Raw data: Preferred types of wild birds.

Tune of hind	Preference	Unw	eighted	Weighted		
Type of bird	Preference	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
	Not at all preferred	90	9.0%	89	9.1%	
	Slightly preferred	139	13.9%	158	16.1%	
Waterfowl (ducks, geese,	Somewhat preferred	285	28.5%	265	27.0%	
etc.)	Very preferred	388	38.8%	376	38.3%	
	Don't know	97	9.7%	93	9.5%	
	Not at all preferred	97	9.8%	107	11.0%	
	Slightly preferred	134	13.5%	152	15.6%	
Other game birds (grouse,	Somewhat preferred	242	24.4%	216	22.2%	
pheasant, turkey, etc.)	Very preferred	414	41.7%	395	40.5%	
	Don't know	106	10.7%	104	10.7%	
	Not at all preferred	45	4.5%	43	4.3%	
	Slightly preferred	49	4.9%	57	5.7%	
Hummingbirds	Somewhat preferred	153	15.2%	161	16.3%	
	Very preferred	694	68.8%	666	67.4%	
	Don't know	68	6.7%	61	6.2%	
	Not at all preferred	77	7.7%	76	7.8%	
	Slightly preferred	86	8.6%	96	9.8%	
Water birds (shorebirds,	Somewhat preferred	261	26.2%	245	25.0%	
herons, etc.)	Very preferred	471	47.2%	467	47.8%	
	Don't know	102	10.2%	94	9.6%	
	Not at all preferred	58	5.8%	64	6.5%	
	Slightly preferred	49	4.9%	45	4.6%	
Birds of prey (hawks, eagles,	Somewhat preferred	156	15.5%	155	45.8%	
owls, etc.)	Very preferred	672	66.8%	648	66.1%	
	Don't know	71	7.1%	69	7.0%	
	Not at all preferred	68	6.8%	67	6.8%	
Songbirds (warblers,	Slightly preferred	99	9.9%	105	10.6%	
sparrows, thrushes,	Somewhat preferred	209	20.8%	190	19.3%	
finches, etc.)	Very preferred	548	54.5%	543	55.2%	
	Don't know	81	8.1%	79	8.1%	
	Not at all preferred	68	7.5%	71	8.0%	
	Slightly preferred	57	6.3%	63	7.1%	
Other birds (anything not	Somewhat preferred	153	16.9%	144	16.2%	
mentioned)	Very preferred	348	38.4%	330	37.1%	
	Don't know	280	30.9%	282	31.7%	

Table 42. Raw data: Participation in conservation and wildlife-related activities in the previous 12 months.

Andivitor	Doonouse	Unwe	eighted	Wei	ghted
Activity	Response	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
	Never	206	20.2%	205	20.7%
	Rarely	116	11.4%	131	13.2%
Made my yard or land more desirable to wildlife	Sometimes	263	25.8%	245	24.7%
to whente	Often	245	24.1%	229	23.1%
	Very often	188	18.5%	182	18.4%
	Never	597	58.8%	566	57.1%
***	Rarely	203	20.0%	210	21.2%
Volunteered to improve wildlife habitat in my community	Sometimes	129	12.7%	131	13.2%
naoitat in my community	Often	57	5.6%	52	5.3%
	Very often	29	2.9%	32	3.2%
	Never	448	44.0%	442	44.5%
	Rarely	187	18.4%	174	17.5%
Talked to others in my community about conservation issues	Sometimes	245	24.1%	243	24.5%
about conservation issues	Often	96	9.4%	96	9.6%
	Very often	42	4.1%	38	3.8%
	Never	640	62.9%	593	59.7%
Participated as an active member in a	Rarely	169	16.6%	185	18.6%
nature, outdoor, or conservation	Sometimes	111	10.9%	117	11.8%
group	Often	55	5.4%	58	5.8%
	Very often	43	4.2%	41	4.1%
	Never	453	44.5%	437	44.1%
5	Rarely	188	18.4%	193	19.5%
Donated money to support wildlife/habitat conservation	Sometimes	230	22.6%	216	21.7%
when te/habitat conservation	Often	90	8.8%	89	9.0%
	Very often	58	5.7%	57	5.8%

Table 43. Raw data: Participation in wetlands and waterfowl conservation activities in the previous 12 months.

A attribu	Desmanes	Unw	eighted	Weighted		
Activity	Response	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
	Never	790	77.7%	760	76.9%	
Worked on land improvement	Rarely	112	11.0%	124	12.6%	
projects related to	Sometimes	73	7.2%	69	7.0%	
wetlands/waterfowl conservation	Often	33	3.2%	27	2.8%	
	Very often	9	0.9%	8	0.8%	
	Never	816	80.1%	791	79.9%	
	Rarely	117	11.5%	128	12.9%	
Attended meetings about wetlands/waterfowl conservation	Sometimes	66	6.5%	53	5.4%	
wettands/ wateriowi conservation	Often	16	1.6%	16	1.6%	
	Very often	4	0.4%	2	0.2%	
	Never	810	79.8%	780	79.1%	
Volunteered my personal time and	Rarely	109	10.7%	113	11.4%	
effort to conserve	Sometimes	64	6.3%	61	6.1%	
wetlands/waterfowl	Often	25	2.5%	27	2.8%	
	Very often	7	0.7%	5	0.5%	
	Never	815	80.0%	789	79.8%	
Contacted elected officials or	Rarely	107	10.5%	111	11.2%	
government agencies about	Sometimes	69	6.8%	60	6.0%	
wetlands/waterfowl conservation	Often	18	1.8%	17	1.7%	
	Very often	10	1.0%	12	1.3%	
	Never	542	53.5%	550	55.7%	
Voted for candidates or ballot issues	Rarely	80	7.9%	76	7.7%	
to support wetlands/waterfowl	Sometimes	179	17.7%	156	15.8%	
conservation	Often	117	11.5%	100	10.1%	
	Very often	96	9.5%	106	10.7%	
	Never	666	65.9%	659	66.9%	
Administration of the state of	Rarely	83	8.2%	83	8.4%	
Advocated for political action to conserve wetlands/waterfowl	Sometimes	129	12.8%	118	12.0%	
conserve wettunds/ water town	Often	73	7.2%	65	6.5%	
	Very often	60	5.9%	60	6.1%	

Table 44. Raw data: Preferred channels of information on nature-related topics. [172 people said they do not look for information about nature-related topics]

lufamatian abancal	D	Unwei	Unweighted		hted
Information channel	Response	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
	Not at all preferred	301	35.2%	263	31.1%
Receive or follow online	Slightly preferred	193	22.6%	205	24.2%
communications	Somewhat preferred	208	24.3%	212	25.1%
	Very preferred	153	17.9%	166	19.6%
	Not at all preferred	160	18.7%	133	15.7%
Read or access online content	Slightly preferred	156	18.2%	144	16.9%
read of decess offine content	Somewhat preferred	278	32.4%	284	33.6%
	Very preferred	263	30.7%	287	33.8%
	Not at all preferred	138	16.0%	140	16.6%
Read printed publications	Slightly preferred	221	25.7%	233	27.5%
read printed phoneutions	Somewhat preferred	299	34.8%	292	34.4%
	Very preferred	202	23.5%	182	21.5%
	Not at all preferred	118	13.7%	109	12.8%
Watch visual media online	Slightly preferred	192	22.4%	187	22.1%
Water visual media omine	Somewhat preferred	288	33.5%	295	34.8%
	Very preferred	261	30.4%	287	30.3%
	Not at all preferred	112	13.1%	132	15.5%
Watch visual media through	Slightly preferred	172	20.0%	178	21.0%
cable, satellite, or network	Somewhat preferred	306	35.7%	295	34.7%
	Very preferred	268	31.2%	245	28.9%
	Not at all preferred	563	65.8%	528	62.5%
Listen to recorded audio	Slightly preferred	197	23.0%	204	24.1%
media	Somewhat preferred	69	8.1%	78	9.2%
	Very preferred	27	3.2%	36	4.2%
	Not at all preferred	384	47.5%	384	47.3%
Listen to live audio media	Slightly preferred	236	29.2%	245	30.2%
Listen to five audio media	Somewhat preferred	140	17.3%	134	16.5%
	Very preferred	48	5.9%	48	6.0%
	Not at all preferred	138	16.0%	130	15.3%
Talk with other people about	Slightly preferred	227	26.4%	209	24.6%
nature topics	Somewhat preferred	312	36.2%	308	36.2%
	Very preferred	184	21.4%	202	23.8%
	Not at all preferred	115	14.5%	111	13.8%
Through managed assessing	Slightly preferred	137	17.3%	120	14.9%
Through personal experience	Somewhat preferred	259	32.7%	266	33.1%
	Very preferred	282	35.6%	306	38.1%
	Not at all preferred	459	53.9%	435	51.7%
Attend educational	Slightly preferred	223	26.2%	225	26.7%
opportunities	Somewhat preferred	108	12.7%	109	12.9%
	Very preferred	62	7.3%	74	8.8%
	Not at all preferred	2	13.3%	3	21.1%
0.1	Slightly preferred	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	Somewhat preferred	5	33.3%	3	27.0%
	Very preferred	8	53.3%	6	51.9%

Table 45. Raw data: Level of trust in information sources when looking for information on nature-related topics.

Source	Doonouse	Unwei	ghted	Weighted		
Source	Response	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
	Do not trust at all	91	10.4%	89	10.2%	
	Trust a little	154	17.5%	165	18.8%	
Federal government	Trust somewhat	298	33.9%	309	35.4%	
	Trust a lot	253	28.8%	240	27.4%	
	Trust completely	83	9.4%	71	8.2%	
	Do not trust at all	61	7.0%	62	7.1%	
	Trust a little	130	14.8%	134	15.3%	
State government	Trust somewhat	298	34.0%	313	35.8%	
	Trust a lot	301	34.3%	293	33.5%	
	Trust completely	87	9.9%	73	8.3%	
	Do not trust at all	43	4.9%	41	4.6%	
	Trust a little	123	14.0%	120	13.7%	
Local government	Trust somewhat	316	36.0%	326	37.2%	
	Trust a lot	309	35.2%	300	34.3%	
	Trust completely	87	9.9%	89	10.2%	
	Do not trust at all	48	5.4%	34	3.8%	
	Trust a little	95	10.8%	84	9.6%	
Conservation group	Trust somewhat	267	30.3%	282	32.2%	
	Trust a lot	327	37.1%	319	36.5%	
	Trust completely	144	16.3%	157	17.9%	
	Do not trust at all	48	5.5%	35	3.9%	
I Inimagitica/admasticas1	Trust a little	85	9.7%	77	8.8%	
Universities/educational organizations	Trust somewhat	219	24.9%	217	24.8%	
organizations	Trust a lot	364	41.5%	382	43.5%	
	Trust completely	162	18.5%	166	18.9%	
	Do not trust at all	163	18.6%	151	17.2%	
	Trust a little	220	25.1%	229	26.1%	
National media/news	Trust somewhat	327	37.2%	343	39.2%	
	Trust a lot	141	16.1%	129	14.8%	
	Trust completely	27	3.1%	23	2.7%	
	Do not trust at all	99	11.4%	100	11.5%	
	Trust a little	213	24.4%	208	23.9%	
Local media/news	Trust somewhat	358	41.1%	373	42.9%	
	Trust a lot	171	19.6%	158	18.2%	
	Trust completely	31	3.6%	31	3.5%	
	Do not trust at all	23	2.6%	24	2.8%	
Erianda familia asialihara	Trust a little	71	8.0%	69	7.8%	
Friends, family, neighbors, colleagues	Trust somewhat	277	31.3%	268	30.5%	
Conougues	Trust a lot	365	41.2%	360	41.0%	
	Trust completely	150	16.9%	158	17.9%	

Table 45. Raw data: Level of trust in information sources when looking for information on nature-related topics.—Continued

Cauras	Dagnamas	Unwe	ighted	Weighted		
Source	Response	Count At all 43 82 hat 221 332 stely 206 at all 208 202 hat 279		Count	Percent	
	Do not trust at all	43	4.9%	28	3.2%	
	Trust a little	82	9.3%	69	7.9%	
Scientific organizations	Trust somewhat	221	25.0%	211	24.0%	
	Trust a lot	332	37.6%	344	39.1%	
	Trust completely	206	23.3%	227	25.9%	
	Do not trust at all	208	23.9%	229	26.4%	
	Trust a little	202	23.2%	213	24.5%	
Religious organizations	Trust somewhat	279	32.0%	262	30.2%	
	Trust a lot	131	15.0%	118	13.6%	
	Trust completely	51	5.9%	46	5.3%	
	Do not trust at all	4	21.1%	2	13.0%	
	Trust a little	2	10.5%	5	25.9%	
Other	Trust somewhat	1	5.3%	1	6.3%	
	Trust a lot	4	21.1%	4	22.2%	
	Trust completely	8	42.1%	6	32.6%	

Table 46. Raw data: Knowledge of wetlands in the local community and wetlands visitation in the previous 12 months.

Suman itam	Deenenee	Unwe	ighted	Weighted		
Survey item	Response	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
71 0 1 1	Yes	787	78.3%	758	77.0%	
I know of wetlands in my community	No	119	11.8%	131	13.3%	
Community	Don't know	99	9.9%	96	9.7%	
I've visited wetlands	Yes	576	57.4%	581	59.0%	
I ve visited wetlands	No	428	42.6%	404	41.0%	

Table 47. Raw data: Purpose(s) of wetlands visit(s), for those who had visited wetlands in the previous 12 months.

[Percentages do not sum to 100 because some people had multiple purposes]

Dumana of viols	Daamanaa	Unwe	ighted	Weig	hted
Purpose of visit	Response	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Enjoying nature/picnicking/	Participated in	416	70.2%	430	72.9%
nature photography	Did not participate in	177	29.8%	160	27.1%
Walking/dog walking/	Participated in	432	72.8%	440	74.5%
hiking/biking	Did not participate in	161	27.2%	151	25.5%
Dacting	Participated in	156	26.3%	157	26.6%
Boating	Did not participate in	437	73.7%	433	73.4%
Wildlife viewing/birdwatching/	Participated in	293	49.4%	283	48.0%
wildlife photography	Did not participate in	300	50.6%	307	52.0%
Fishing	Participated in	204	34.4%	192	32.5%
Fishing	Did not participate in	389	65.6%	398	67.5%
Huntin o	Participated in	109	18.4%	99	16.8%
Hunting	Did not participate in	484	81.6%	491	83.2%
Odlessa	Participated in	65	10.7%	56	9.5%
Other	Did not participate in	527	86.7%	533	89.4%

Table 48. Raw data: Level of concern for ecosystem services being reduced or lost in the respondent's community if wetlands were to disappear or be degraded.

	D	Unwei	ghted	Weighted		
Ecosystem service	Response	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
	Not at all concerned	65	6.5%	63	6.4%	
T1 1:	Slightly concerned	120	12.1%	116	11.9%	
Flooding protection	Somewhat concerned	260	26.1%	242	14.8%	
	Very concerned	550	55.3%	555	56.9%	
	Not at all concerned	55	5.5%	57	5.9%	
T	Slightly concerned	111	11.2%	112	11.4%	
Erosion protection	Somewhat concerned	277	27.9%	254	26.1%	
	Very concerned	550	55.4%	552	56.6%	
	Not at all concerned	101	10.2%	93	9.7%	
Wildlife viewing and	Slightly concerned	155	15.7%	157	16.3%	
birdwatching	Somewhat concerned	311	31.5%	319	33.1%	
	Very concerned	419	42.5%	393	40.9%	
	Not at all concerned	401	40.5%	406	41.9%	
TT at	Slightly concerned	189	19.1%	186	19.2%	
Hunting opportunities	Somewhat concerned	204	20.6%	187	19.3%	
	Very concerned	197	19.9%	190	19.6%	
	Not at all concerned	137	13.3%	112	11.7%	
Storage of greenhouse gases,	Slightly concerned	174	17.7%	165	17.1%	
such as carbon	Somewhat concerned	276	28.1%	280	29.0%	
	Very concerned	396	40.3%	407	42.2%	
	Not at all concerned	42	4.2%	29	3.0%	
	Slightly concerned	60	6.0%	55	5.6%	
Clean water	Somewhat concerned	131	13.1%	117	11.9%	
	Very concerned	768	76.7%	777	79.5%	
	Not at all concerned	44	4.4%	30	3.0%	
CI.	Slightly concerned	60	6.0%	58	5.9%	
Clean air	Somewhat concerned	157	15.7%	141	14.4%	
	Very concerned	741	74.0%	750	76.6%	
	Not at all concerned	45	4.5%	35	3.6%	
Providing a home for	Slightly concerned	75	7.5%	69	7.0%	
wildlife	Somewhat concerned	223	22.3%	215	21.9%	
	Very concerned	658	65.7%	661	67.5%	
	Not at all concerned	46	4.6%	42	4.3%	
Providing a home for	Slightly concerned	63	6.3%	55	5.6%	
pollinators	Somewhat concerned	217	21.7%	209	21.4%	
	Very concerned	675	67.4%	673	68.7%	
	Not at all concerned	130	13.0%	116	11.9%	
Scenic places for inspiration	Slightly concerned	170	17.1%	178	18.3%	
or spiritual renewal	Somewhat concerned	280	28.1%	257	26.4%	
	Very concerned	417	41.8%	423	43.4%	

Table 49. Raw data: Ecosystem services about which respondents were most concerned and least concerned.

	Consistent comics	Unwe	ighted	Weighted	
	Ecosystem service	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
	Flooding protection	111	13.1%	102	12.1%
	Erosion protection	24	2.8%	21	2.5%
	Wildlife viewing and birdwatching	22	2.6%	21	2.5%
	Hunting opportunities	47	5.6%	42	5.0%
Benefit most concerned	Storage of greenhouse gases, such as carbon	30	3.5%	28	3.4%
about	Clean water	258	30.5%	262	31.1%
	Clean air	74	8.7%	92	10.9%
	Providing a home for wildlife	166	19.6%	158	18.8%
	Providing a home for pollinators	94	11.1%	92	11.0%
	Scenic places for inspiration or spiritual renewal	20	2.4%	23	2.7%
	Flooding protection	38	4.6%	41	5.1%
	Erosion protection	13	1.6%	13	1.6%
	Wildlife viewing and birdwatching	48	5.8%	52	6.4%
	Hunting opportunities	437	53.0%	458	56.4%
Benefit least concerned	Storage of greenhouse gases, such as carbon	85	10.3%	71	8.7%
about	Clean water	2	0.2%	1	0.1%
	Clean air	3	0.4%	1	0.2%
	Providing a home for wildlife	4	0.5%	2	0.2%
	Providing a home for pollinators	9	1.1%	9	1.1%
	Scenic places for inspiration or spiritual renewal	185	22.5%	165	20.3%

Table 50. Raw data: Demographic data. [%, percent; pop., population]

	B	Unwei	ighted	Weig	hted
	Demographic category	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
	18–44 (% of adults)	214	21.4%	473	47.4%
Age	45–65 (% of adults)	458	45.8%	342	34.3%
	65+ (% of adults)	327	32.7%	183	18.3%
Cantan	Male	659	65.1%	485	48.6%
Gender	Female	353	34.9%	513	51.4%
	High school degree or less	177	17.4%	147	14.7%
Education	Some college or associate's degree	308	30.3%	317	31.8%
Education	Bachelor's degree	272	26.8%	272	27.3%
	Graduate degree	259	25.5%	260	26.1%
	Large urban area (pop. 500,000+)	245	24.3%	256	25.9%
	Medium urban area (pop. 50,000-500,000)	227	22.5%	218	22.1%
Current residence	Small city (pop. 10,000–50,000)	196	19.4%	195	19.8%
residence	Small town (pop. 2,5000–10,000)	186	18.4%	190	19.2%
	Rural (pop. <2,500)	155	15.4%	127	12.9%
	Large urban area (pop. 500,000+)	224	22.5%	218	22.4%
~····	Medium urban area (pop. 50,000–500,000)	221	22.2%	222	22.9%
Childhood residence	Small city (pop. 10,000–50,000)	186	18.7%	195	20.0%
residence	Small town (pop. 2,5000–10,000)	181	18.2%	181	18.6%
	Rural (pop. <2,500)	183	18.4%	157	16.1%
Nature	Yes	52	5.2%	40	4.1%
profession	No	950	94.8%	947	95.9%
Ed : :	Hispanic	55	5.6%	62	6.4%
Ethnicity	Not Hispanic	921	94.4%	902	93.6%
	American Indian/Alaskan	13	1.3%	18	1.9%
	Asian	39	3.9%	43	4.4%
D	Black	52	5.3%	52	5.4%
Race	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2	0.2%	5	0.5%
	White	852	86.1%	812	84.2%
	Two or more	32	3.2%	35	3.7%
	Northeast	203	19.7%	200	20.1%
	Midwest	285	27.7%	266	26.6%
Census region	South	320	31.1%	312	31.3%
	West	222	21.6%	220	22.1%

Appendix 4. Data by Wildlife-Related Recreation Group

This appendix contains data on responses to each question sorted according to respondents' involvement in wildlife recreation (hunters, anglers, wildlife viewers, or no wildlife recreation). The overall sample size is 1,017 (hunters: 183, anglers: 251, wildlife viewers: 415, and no wildlife recreation: 168). Confidence intervals cannot be estimated because the population size of each category is unknown. Additionally, because of the small sample sizes of some of the groups, caution should be taken when extrapolating the results to larger populations. This sample excludes 13 people who did not respond to the questions on wildlife-related recreation participation; therefore, the numbers found in the "all" sections here may vary slightly from values in appendix 4.

Table 51. By recreation group: Nature-related activity participation in the previous 12 months.

A attack .		Recreatio	n group (pe	rcentage)			Recreatio	n group (cou	nt/total)	
Activity	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None
Backyard/at-home nature activities	87.2%	94.0%	93.5%	90.0%	63.7%	879/1,008	171/182	231/247	370/411	107/168
Spending time in nature away from home	80.8%	94.0%	88.4%	83.2%	48.8%	815/1,009	172/183	221/250	341/410	81/166
Viewing/feeding/photographing birds	61.0%	60.4%	62.9%	84.8%	0.0%	615/1,008	110/182	154/245	351/414	0/167
Viewing/feeding/photographing other wildlife	65.9%	76.9%	73.0%	83.5%	0.0%	660/1,002	140/182	181/248	339/406	0/166
Fishing	40.2%	83.6%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	404/1,005	153/183	251/251	0/405	0/166
Hunting waterfowl	5.1%	28.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	51/993	51/181	0/243	0/402	0/167
Hunting all other game	17.4%	95.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	175/1,005	175/183	0/247	0/407	0/168
Nonmotorized outdoor recreation activities	70.5%	83.6%	80.8%	73.0%	34.5%	713/1,012	153/183	202/250	300/411	58/168
Motorized outdoor recreation activities	35.2%	69.6%	53.4%	19.7%	8.9%	355/1,009	126/181	133/249	81/411	15/168
Learning about nature	66.7%	67.2%	69.4%	78.9%	32.1%	674/1,011	123/183	172/248	325/412	54/168

 Table 52.
 By recreation group: Intended nature-related activity participation in the following 12 months.

A attivity	Desners		Recreation	on group (pe	rcentage)	Recreation group (count)					
Activity	Response	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None
D 1 1/ . 1	Not at all likely	8.8%	5.0%	3.7%	6.2%	27.4%	86	9	9	25	43
Backyard/at-home nature activities	Somewhat likely	12.0%	10.1%	9.9%	12.2%	17.2%	118	18	24	49	27
nature activities	Very likely	79.2%	84.9%	86.4%	81.5%	55.4%	776	152	210	327	87
C 1:	Not at all likely	11.7%	3.9%	5.3%	8.2%	39.2%	115	7	13	33	62
Spending time in nature away from home	Somewhat likely	20.4%	12.8%	18.9%	21.4%	28.5%	200	23	46	86	45
away nom nome	Very likely	67.9%	83.2%	75.8%	70.3%	32.3%	667	149	185	282	51
7.7 ' /C 1' /	Not at all likely	29.8%	27.5%	29.0%	10.4%	84.4%	290	49	69	42	130
Viewing/feeding/ photographing birds	Somewhat likely	20.5%	23.0%	18.1%	23.3%	13.6%	199	41	43	94	21
photographing onus	Very likely	49.7%	49.4%	52.9%	66.3%	1.9%	484	88	126	267	3
Viewing/feeding/	Not at all likely	26.2%	14.7%	21.7%	11.5%	83.8%	252	26	52	45	129
photographing other	Somewhat likely	24.3%	19.2%	26.7%	29.1%	14.3%	234	34	64	114	22
wildlife	Very likely	49.5%	66.1%	51.7%	59.4%	1.9%	477	117	124	233	3
	Not at all likely	44.8%	7.8%	1.7%	73.2%	85.2%	429	14	4	279	132
Fishing	Somewhat likely	20.5%	17.8%	21.9%	24.1%	12.3%	196	32	53	92	19
	Very likely	34.8%	74.4%	76.4%	2.6%	2.6%	333	134	185	10	4
	Not at all likely	85.6%	48.9%	89.7%	95.6%	96.7%	810	86	209	367	148
Hunting waterfowl	Somewhat likely	8.8%	23.9%	9.0%	3.9%	3.3%	83	42	21	15	5
	Very likely	5.6%	27.3%	1.3%	0.5%	0.0%	53	48	3	2	0
	Not at all likely	75.8%	2.2%	85.7%	95.3%	96.1%	725	4	204	368	149
Hunting all other game	Somewhat likely	8.0%	14.6%	12.2%	4.1%	3.9%	77	26	29	16	6
	Very likely	16.2%	83.1%	2.1%	0.5%	0.0%	155	148	5	2	6
NT	Not at all likely	21.6%	9.0%	13.4%	18.5%	55.7%	209	16	32	73	88
Nonmotorized outdoor recreation activities	Somewhat likely	20.3%	19.1%	20.1%	21.6%	19.0%	197	34	48	85	30
recreation activities	Very likely	58.1%	71.9%	66.5%	59.9%	25.3%	563	128	159	236	40
36	Not at all likely	49.4%	22.3%	30.4%	60.7%	80.9%	478	40	73	238	127
Motorized outdoor	Somewhat likely	20.9%	14.0%	27.1%	23.5%	12.7%	202	25	65	92	20
recreation activities	Very likely	29.8%	63.7%	42.5%	15.8%	6.4%	288	114	102	62	10
	Not at all likely	23.4%	19.7%	21.3%	13.8%	55.1%	227	35	51	55	86
Learning about nature	Somewhat likely	29.0%	29.2%	29.3%	30.4%	25.0%	282	52	70	121	39
	Very likely	47.6%	51.1%	49.4%	55.8%	19.9%	462	91	118	222	31

Table 53. By recreation group: Hunting and birdwatching attitudes.

Aug I		Recreat	ion group (per	centage)	Recreation group (count)						
Attitude -	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None	
				Hunting		•					
Very/somewhat unpleasant	48.3%	1.7%	43.9%	65.9%	63.8%	465	3	104	261	97	
Neither	20.1%	5.6%	27.8%	20.2%	25.0%	194	10	66	80	38	
Very/somewhat pleasant	31.6%	92.7%	28.3%	13.9%	11.2%	304	165	67	55	17	
Very/somewhat boring	38.1%	3.0%	31.1%	49.1%	58.4%	353	5	70	188	90	
Neither	26.2%	6.1%	32.0%	30.5%	28.6%	243	10	72	117	44	
Very/somewhat interesting	35.7%	90.9%	36.9%	20.4%	13.0%	331	150	83	78	20	
				Birdwatching	1	•					
Very/somewhat unpleasant	14.2%	17.6%	11.7%	5.8%	37.2%	135	31	27	23	54	
Neither	19.9%	22.7%	22.9%	11.1%	35.9%	189	40	53	44	52	
Very/somewhat pleasant	65.9%	59.7%	65.4%	83.1%	26.9%	625	105	151	330	39	
Very/somewhat boring	24.7%	26.2%	21.3%	14.2%	54.1%	234	44	50	55	85	
Neither	14.8%	19.0%	13.2%	10.9%	22.3%	140	32	31	42	35	
Very/somewhat interesting	60.5%	54.8%	65.5%	74.9%	23.6%	572	92	154	289	37	

Table 54. By recreation group: Perceived behavioral control and subjective norms for hunting and birdwatching. ["Disagree" also includes "Strongly disagree" responses and "Agree" also includes "Strongly agree" responses]

Ocatacl conserva	D		Recreation	n group (pe	rcentage)		Recreation group (count)					
Control or norm	Response -	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None	
People important to me would	Disagree	30.3%	1.1%	25.1%	44.3%	36.1%	306	2	63	181	60	
support my hunting in the	Neither/Don't know	28.0%	5.5%	28.3%	31.8%	43.4%	283	10	71	130	72	
next 12 months	Agree	41.6%	93.4%	46.6%	24.0%	20.5%	420	171	117	98	34	
TOT	Disagree	29.1%	3.9%	20.8%	39.0%	45.1%	291	7	52	159	73	
If I wanted to, I could easily go hunting in the next 12 months	Neither/Don't know	15.9%	2.2%	15.2%	17.9%	27.2%	159	4	38	73	44	
nunting in the next 12 months	Agree	55.0%	93.9%	64.0%	43.1%	27.8%	550	169	160	176	45	
People important to me would	Disagree	8.8%	4.9%	8.4%	5.6%	21.8%	89	9	21	23	36	
support my birdwatching in	Neither/Don't know	23.3%	29.5%	19.6%	15.5%	41.8%	236	54	49	64	69	
the next 12 months	Agree	67.9%	65.6%	72.0%	78.9%	36.4%	686	120	180	326	60	
If I wanted to, I could easily go	Disagree	8.7%	6.0%	4.8%	5.3%	26.1%	88	11	12	22	43	
birdwatching in the next 12	Neither/Don't know	14.2%	15.9%	12.4%	7.8%	30.9%	143	29	31	32	51	
months	Agree	77.1%	78.0%	82.8%	86.9%	43.0%	778	142	207	358	71	

Table 55. By recreation group: Perceived constraints to participating in hunting in the following 12 months. [Data coded into categories based on responses to open-ended survey questions. Percentages do not sum to 100 because some people expressed multiple constraints]

		Recreatio	n group (per	centage)		Recreation group (count)					
Perceived constraint	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None	All (n=1,003)	Hunters (n=177)	Anglers (n=250)	Viewers (n=411)	None (n=165)	
Don't know/never thought about it	25.6%	23.2%	26.0%	21.4%	38.2%	257	41	65	88	63	
Illness or injury	11.7%	32.8%	9.2%	6.1%	6.7%	117	58	23	25	11	
Moral opposition/don't kill	17.8%	0.6%	15.2%	28.0%	15.2%	179	1	38	115	25	
No interest	18.0%	0.0%	18.0%	25.1%	20.0%	181	0	45	103	33	
Time constraints/work	6.5%	13.6%	7.6%	3.2%	5.5%	65	24	19	13	9	
No guns/equipment/skills/cost of equipment	6.6%	0.0%	7.6%	7.8%	9.1%	66	0	19	32	15	
Not a hunter/just don't	5.7%	0.0%	4.8%	8.8%	5.5%	57	0	12	36	9	
Access to land/permits/tags	5.4%	14.7%	6.8%	1.9%	1.8%	54	26	17	8	3	
I used to, just don't anymore	0.8%	0.0%	1.2%	0.7%	1.2%	8	0	3	3	2	
Nothing	3.7%	12.4%	3.6%	1.2%	0.6%	37	22	9	5	1	
Opposition of others	0.7%	0.6%	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%	7	1	3	2	1	
Other	2.4%	3.4%	4.4%	1.5%	0.6%	24	6	11	6	1	

Table 56. By recreation group: Perceived constraints to participating in birdwatching in the following 12 months. [Data coded into categories based on responses to open-ended survey questions. Percentages do not sum to 100 because some people expressed multiple constraints]

		Recreation group (percentage)						Recreation group (count)						
Perceived constraint	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None	All (n=989)	Hunters (n=177)	Anglers (n=246)	Viewers (n=403)	None (n=163)				
Don't know/never thought about it	34.5%	39.5%	38.2%	24.3%	48.5%	341	70	94	98	79				
Illness or injury	8.4%	12.4%	8.1%	7.4%	6.7%	83	22	20	30	11				
No birds present	1.5%	1.1%	1.2%	2.5%	0.0%	15	2	3	10	0				
No interest	13.5%	10.7%	13.4%	9.7%	25.8%	134	19	33	39	42				
Time constraints/work	9.8%	7.9%	8.9%	11.4%	9.2%	97	14	22	46	15				
No knowledge	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	1.2%	11	2	3	4	2				
Lack of people to go with	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.6%	8	0	0	7	1				
No equipment or transportation	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	1.8%	9	1	2	3	3				
Nothing	27.6%	22.6%	26.8%	38.5%	7.4%	273	40	66	155	12				
Other	2.4%	3.4%	2.0%	2.7%	1.2%	24	6	5	11	2				
Weather/climate	2.0%	2.3%	1.6%	3.0%	0.0%	20	4	4	12	0				

Table 57. By recreation group: Acquaintance with someone who participates in nature-related activities.

Type of person —		Recreation	on group (pe	rcentage)		Recreation group (count)					
Type of person	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None	All	Hunter	Anglers	Viewers	None	
Hunter	84.5%	98.9%	90.0%	82.3%	66.7%	848/1003	177/179	224/249	335/407	112/168	
Birdwatcher	68.4%	67.6%	74.4%	80.7%	29.7%	681/996	119/176	183/246	330/409	49/165	
Wildlife photographer	50.1%	63.6%	54.5%	55.7%	16.2%	495/988	110/173	133/244	225/404	27/167	
Conservationist	52.6%	62.3%	56.1%	58.2%	23.4%	523/995	109/175	137/244	238/409	39/167	

 Table 58.
 By recreation group: Preferred types of wild birds.

T of hind	Dueference		Recreati	on group (pe	rcentage)	Recreation group (count)					
Type of bird	Preference	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None
	Not or slightly	22.9%	16.6%	16.5%	23.4%	37.7%	227	29	40	95	63
Waterfowl	Somewhat or very	67.5%	77.7%	74.8%	72.2%	34.7%	668	136	181	293	58
	Don't know	9.6%	5.7%	8.7%	4.4%	27.5%	95	10	21	18	46
	Not or slightly	23.3%	6.3%	18.5%	26.7%	39.8%	229	11	44	108	66
Other game birds	Somewhat or very	66.2%	90.3%	71.8%	67.1%	30.1%	651	159	171	271	50
	Don't know	10.6%	3.4%	9.7%	6.2%	30.1%	104	6	23	25	50
	Not or slightly	9.2%	14.6%	5.3%	2.9%	24.4%	92	26	13	12	41
Hummingbirds	Somewhat or very	84.1%	81.5%	90.2%	94.8%	51.8%	840	145	222	386	87
	Don't know	6.7%	3.9%	4.5%	2.2%	23.8%	67	7	11	9	40
	Not or slightly	16.2%	22.0%	10.8%	11.4%	29.7%	160	39	26	46	49
Water birds	Somewhat or very	73.7%	71.2%	80.5%	83.9%	41.2%	727	126	194	339	68
	Don't know	10.1%	6.8%	8.7%	4.7%	29.1%	100	12	21	19	48
	Not or slightly	10.5%	12.9%	5.3%	7.4%	23.4%	105	23	13	30	39
Birds of prey	Somewhat or very	82.5%	83.1%	89.8%	90.4%	52.1%	822	148	219	368	87
	Don't know	6.9%	3.9%	4.9%	2.2%	24.6%	69	7	12	9	41
	Not or slightly	16.5%	22.2%	12.8%	9.5%	33.3%	164	39	31	39	55
Songbirds	Somewhat or very	75.5%	73.9%	80.7%	87.6%	39.4%	751	130	196	360	65
	Don't know	8.0%	4.0%	6.6%	2.9%	27.3%	80	7	16	12	45

Table 59. By recreation group: Participation in conservation and wildlife-related activities in the previous 12 months.

A adicide.	Decrees		Recreation	n group (pe	rcentage)			Recrea	tion group	(count)	
Activity	Response	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None
	Never	20.1%	11.8%	12.8%	14.3%	54.2%	203	21	32	59	91
Made my yard or my land more desirable to wildlife	Rarely/sometimes	37.4%	38.2%	40.4%	36.7%	33.9%	377	68	101	151	57
desirable to whatie	Often/very often	42.5%	50.0%	46.8%	49.0%	11.9%	428	89	117	202	20
Volunteered to improve	Never	58.6%	43.5%	54.6%	57.4%	83.3%	589	77	136	236	140
wildlife habitat in my	Rarely/sometimes	32.9%	40.7%	35.7%	35.5%	14.3%	331	72	89	146	24
community	Often/very often	8.5%	15.8%	9.6%	7.1%	2.4%	85	28	24	29	4
Talked to others in my	Never	43.8%	26.4%	43.0%	38.1%	77.2%	441	47	108	157	129
community about	Rarely/sometimes	42.7%	50.0%	43.0%	48.8%	19.2%	430	89	108	201	32
conservation issues	Often/very often	13.6%	23.6%	13.9%	13.1%	3.6%	137	42	35	54	6
Participated as an active	Never	62.7%	48.6%	59.3%	60.5%	88.1%	632	87	147	250	148
member in a nature, outdoor,	Rarely/sometimes	27.7%	34.6%	30.6%	30.0%	10.1%	279	62	76	124	17
or conservation group	Often/very often	9.6%	16.8%	10.1%	9.4%	1.8%	97	30	25	39	3
	Never	44.3%	29.2%	40.4%	40.4%	75.6%	447	52	101	167	127
Donated money to support wildlife/habitat conservation	Rarely/sometimes	41.1%	44.4%	45.6%	44.8%	22.0%	415	79	114	185	37
	Often/very often	14.6%	26.4%	14.0%	14.8%	2.4%	147	47	35	61	4

Table 60. By recreation group: Participation in wetlands and waterfowl conservation activities (rarely, sometimes, often, or very often) in the previous 12 months.

A additional		Recreatio	n group (pe	rcentage)		Recreation group (count)					
Activity -	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None	
Worked on land improvement projects related to wetlands/waterfowl conservation	22.5%	36.3%	26.0%	19.8%	9.0%	226/1,006	65/179	65/250	81/410	15/167	
Attended meetings about wetlands/waterfowl conservation	20.1%	34.6%	23.9%	18.0%	4.2%	203/1,008	62/179	60/251	74/410	7/168	
Volunteered my personal time and effort to conserve wetlands/waterfowl	20.4%	31.8%	23.7%	18.8%	7.2%	205/1,004	57/179	59/249	77/409	12/167	
Contacted elected officials or government agencies about wetlands/waterfowl conservation	20.2%	29.6%	22.3%	20.2%	7.1%	204/1,008	53/179	56/251	83/410	12/168	
Voted for candidates or ballot issues to support wetlands/waterfowl conservation	46.8%	56.5%	51.4%	48.8%	24.6%	469/1,003	100/177	129/251	199/408	41/167	
Advocated for political action to conserve wetlands/waterfowl	34.3%	42.6%	37.2%	36.5%	16.1%	343/1,000	75/176	93/250	148/406	27/168	

Table 61. By recreation group: Preferred channels of information on nature-related topics (somewhat or very preferred).

L.C. vocConsultanced		Recreatio	n group (pe	rcentage)		Recreation group (count)					
Information channel	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None	
Receive or follow online communications	42.1%	51.8%	49.5%	38.5%	23.8%	357/847	86/166	108/218	138/358	25/105	
Read or access online content	63.4%	67.5%	68.2%	65.6%	39.0%	538/849	112/166	150/220	235/358	41/105	
Read printed publications	58.1%	69.0%	59.4%	61.1%	28.0%	495/852	116/168	129/217	220/360	30/107	
Watch visual media online	64.4%	73.5%	68.5%	66.2%	35.2%	548/851	122/166	150/219	239/361	37/105	
Watch visual media through cable, satellite, or network	67.4%	75.0%	71.7%	68.1%	43.7%	573/850	126/168	157/219	245/360	45/103	
Listen to recorded audio media	11.3%	9.0%	17.9%	10.6%	3.9%	96/848	15/167	39/218	38/360	4/103	
Listen to live audio media	23.5%	24.8%	26.8%	24.3%	10.6%	188/801	40/161	55/205	83/341	10/94	
Talk with other people about nature topics	57.9%	70.1%	62.6%	57.9%	29.2%	494/853	117/167	137/219	209/361	31/106	
Through personal experience	68.6%	80.1%	70.0%	72.0%	35.1%	539/786	117/146	142/203	247/343	33/94	
Attend educational opportunities	20.1%	23.0%	22.1%	21.2%	7.7%	170/844	38/165	48/217	76/358	8/104	

Table 62. By recreation group: Level of trust in information sources when looking for information on nature-related topics.

0	D		Recreation	n group (pe	rcentage)			Recrea	tion group	(count)	
Source	Response	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None
	Do not trust/trust a little	27.7%	35.4%	23.9%	26.1%	29.2%	241	58	52	96	35
Federal government	Trust somewhat	34.0%	41.5%	36.2%	30.2%	31.7%	296	68	79	111	38
	Trust a lot/completely	38.3%	23.2%	39.9%	43.8%	39.2%	333	38	87	161	47
	Do not trust/trust a little	21.8%	25.2%	19.4%	20.9%	24.2%	189	41	42	77	29
State government	Trust somewhat	34.2%	39.3%	35.5%	31.3%	34.2%	297	64	77	115	41
	Trust a lot/completely	44.0%	35.6%	45.2%	47.8%	41.7%	382	58	98	176	50
	Do not trust/trust a little	18.9%	22.7%	12.4%	18.9%	25.4%	164	37	27	70	30
Local government	Trust somewhat	36.1%	38.7%	37.2%	34.6%	35.6%	314	63	81	128	42
	Trust a lot/completely	45.0%	38.7%	50.5%	46.5%	39.0%	391	63	110	172	46
	Do not trust/trust a little	16.2%	19.0%	17.8%	11.8%	22.9%	141	31	39	44	27
Conservation groups	Trust somewhat	30.3%	33.1%	27.4%	29.0%	35.6%	264	54	60	108	42
	Trust a lot/completely	53.6%	47.9%	54.8%	59.1%	41.5%	467	78	120	220	49
TT :	Do not trust/trust a little	15.0%	24.8%	11.0%	10.8%	21.6%	130	41	24	40	25
Universities/educational organizations	Trust somewhat	24.7%	26.1%	27.9%	22.2%	25.0%	215	43	61	82	29
organizations	Trust a lot/completely	60.3%	49.1%	61.2%	66.9%	53.4%	524	81	134	247	62
	Do not trust/trust a little	43.4%	61.3%	42.0%	36.1%	43.7%	377	100	92	133	52
National media/news	Trust somewhat	37.4%	31.3%	39.3%	38.3%	39.5%	325	51	86	141	47
	Trust a lot/completely	19.2%	7.4%	18.7%	25.5%	16.8%	167	12	41	94	20
	Do not trust/trust a little	35.6%	45.7%	33.0%	31.4%	39.8%	308	74	72	115	47
Local media/news	Trust somewhat	41.1%	35.8%	43.1%	42.9%	39.0%	355	58	94	157	46
	Trust a lot/completely	23.3%	18.5%	23.9%	25.7%	21.2%	201	30	52	94	25
-: 1 A !!	Do not trust/trust a little	10.6%	3.6%	8.6%	11.8%	20.0%	93	6	19	44	24
Friends, family, neighbors, colleagues	Trust somewhat	30.9%	23.0%	29.1%	32.5%	40.0%	271	38	64	121	48
neighbors, coneagues	Trust a lot/completely	58.5%	73.3%	62.3%	55.6%	40.0%	513	121	137	207	48
	Do not trust/trust a little	14.1%	18.2%	11.3%	11.1%	22.9%	123	30	25	41	27
Scientific organizations	Trust somewhat	24.9%	30.9%	24.0%	20.8%	31.4%	218	51	53	77	37
	Trust a lot/completely	61.0%	50.9%	64.7%	68.2%	45.8%	534	84	143	253	54

Table 62. By recreation group: Level of trust in information sources when looking for information on nature-related topics.—Continued

Source	Pagnanag		Recreation	n group (pe	rcentage)		Recreation group (count)					
	Response	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None	
	Do not trust/trust a little	47.1%	39.6%	46.1%	50.4%	48.7%	406	63	101	185	57	
Religious organizations	Trust somewhat	32.1%	36.5%	32.4%	31.3%	28.2%	277	58	71	115	33	
	Trust a lot/completely	20.8%	23.9%	21.5%	18.3%	23.1%	179	38	47	67	27	

Table 63. By recreation group: Knowledge of wetlands in the local community and wetlands visitation in the previous 12 months.

			Recreation	n group (per	centage)			Recrea	ation group	(count)	
Survey item	Response	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None
71 0 1 1	Yes	78.4%	91.6%	82.4%	80.7%	52.7%	780	164	202	326	88
I know of wetlands in	No	11.8%	5.0%	9.0%	12.4%	21.6%	117	9	22	50	36
my community	Don't know	9.8%	3.4%	8.6%	6.9%	25.7%	98	6	21	28	43
The state of the desired	Yes	57.7%	76.0%	64.2%	60.2%	21.8%	574	136	158	244	36
I've visited wetlands	No	42.3%	24.0%	35.8%	39.8%	78.2%	421	43	88	161	129

Table 64. By recreation group: Purpose(s) of wetlands visit(s), for those who had visited wetlands in the previous 12 months. [Percentages do not sum to 100 because some people had multiple purposes]

Dumana of visit		Recreati	ion group (per	centage)			Recre	ation group ((count)	_
Purpose of visit	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None
Enjoying nature/picnicking/ nature photography	70.0%	63.5%	71.2%	76.6%	44.7%	413	87	116	193	17
Walking/dog walking/ hiking/biking	72.7%	67.2%	71.8%	76.2%	73.7%	429	92	117	192	28
Boating	26.3%	41.6%	33.1%	14.7%	18.4%	155	57	54	37	7
Wildlife viewing/birdwatching/ wildlife photography	49.7%	46.0%	48.5%	58.7%	7.9%	293	63	79	148	3
Fishing	34.4%	70.8%	57.1%	4.8%	2.6%	203	97	93	12	1
Hunting	18.5%	75.9%	2.5%	0.4%	0.0%	109	104	4	1	0
Other	2.2%	2.8%	1.2%	1.6%	7.3%	13	4	2	4	3

Table 65. By recreation group: Percent of respondents who would be somewhat or very concerned about ecosystem services being reduced or lost if wetlands were to disappear or be degraded.

Forevieten comics		Recreatio	n group (pe	rcentage)		Recreation group (count/total)					
Ecosystem service	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None	
Flooding protection	81.7%	74.7%	85.8%	85.4%	74.1%	804/984	133/178	206/240	345/404	120/162	
Erosion protection	83.5%	78.5%	88.0%	88.8%	69.1%	820/982	139/177	213/242	356/401	112/162	
Wildlife viewing and birdwatching	74.3%	73.1%	77.7%	83.8%	46.6%	725/976	128/175	185/238	337/402	75/161	
Hunting opportunities	40.4%	88.7%	46.4%	22.5%	23.2%	396/980	157/177	111/239	90/400	38/164	
Storage of greenhouse gases, such as carbon	68.6%	62.7%	72.2%	75.8%	52.4%	668/974	111/177	171/237	300/396	86/164	
Clean water	90.0%	86.6%	93.4%	92.8%	81.8%	891/990	155/179	225/241	376/405	135/165	
Clean air	89.8%	86.6%	93.4%	92.6%	81.1%	890/991	155/179	227/243	375/405	133/164	
Providing a home for wildlife	88.3%	89.8%	92.6%	92.3%	70.1%	874/990	159/177	226/244	374/405	115/164	
Providing a home for pollinators	89.3%	88.2%	94.6%	93.1%	73.0%	884/990	157/178	229/242	379/407	119/163	
Scenic places for inspiration or spiritual renewal	70.1%	63.3%	73.8%	77.3%	54.3%	692/987	112/177	177/240	314/406	89/164	

 Table 66.
 By recreation group: Ecosystem services about which respondents were most concerned and least concerned.

			Recreation	group (per	centage)			Recre	ation group (count)	
	Ecosystem service	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None	All (n=840)	Hunters (n=153)	Anglers (n=203)	Viewers (n=358)	None (n=126)
	Flooding protection	13.2%	9.2%	17.2%	11.7%	15.9%	111	14	35	42	20
	Erosion protection	2.5%	3.9%	2.5%	1.7%	3.2%	21	6	5	6	4
	Wildlife viewing and birdwatching	2.6%	2.6%	2.0%	3.9%	0.0%	22	4	4	14	0
	Hunting opportunities	5.6%	26.1%	1.5%	0.8%	0.8%	47	40	3	3	1
Benefit most	Storage of greenhouse gases, such as carbon	3.6%	3.3%	2.0%	4.2%	4.8%	30	5	4	15	6
concerned about	Clean water	30.6%	25.5%	30.5%	29.1%	41.3%	257	39	62	104	52
	Clean air	8.7%	3.9%	10.8%	9.5%	8.7%	73	6	22	34	11
	Providing a home for wildlife	19.6%	18.3%	18.2%	23.5%	12.7%	165	28	37	84	16
	Providing a home for pollinators	11.2%	5.9%	12.8%	12.8%	10.3%	94	9	26	46	13
	Scenic places for inspiration or spiritual renewal	2.4%	1.3%	2.5%	2.8%	2.4%	20	2	5	10	3
	Ecosystem service	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None	All (n=819)	Hunters (n=147)	Anglers (n=199)	Viewers (n=351)	None (n=122)
	Flooding protection	4.6%	10.2%	4.5%	3.4%	1.6%	38	15	9	12	2
	Erosion protection	1.5%	2.7%	1.5%	0.0%	4.1%	12	4	3	0	5
	Wildlife viewing and birdwatching	5.7%	7.5%	7.5%	1.1%	13.9%	47	11	15	4	17
	Hunting opportunities	53.2%	6.8%	52.8%	73.5%	51.6%	436	10	105	258	63
Benefit least concerned	Storage of greenhouse gases, such as carbon	10.3%	20.4%	8.5%	7.1%	9.8%	84	30	17	25	12
about	Clean water	0.2%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2	1	1	0	0
	Clean air	0.4%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3	3	0	0	0
	Providing a home for wildlife	0.5%	2.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	4	3	0	1	0
	Providing a home for pollinators	1.1%	4.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	9	6	1	1	1
	Scenic places for inspiration or spiritual renewal	22.5%	43.5%	24.1%	14.2%	18.0%	184	64	48	50	22

Table 67. By recreation group: Demographic data. [%, percent; pop., population]

Dam			Recreation	on group (pe	rcentage)			Recre	ation group (count)	
Demo	ographic category	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None	All	Hunters	Anglers	Viewers	None
	18–44 (% of adults)	21.5%	24.0%	24.1%	19.4%	20.4%	213	43	58	79	33
Age	45–64 (% of adults)	46.2%	48.0%	51.9%	44.0%	41.4%	457	86	125	179	67
	65+ (% of adults)	32.3%	27.9%	24.1%	36.6%	38.3%	319	50	58	149	62
Candan	Male	65.2%	86.1%	70.9%	51.7%	67.5%	653	155	175	213	110
Gender	Female	34.8%	13.9%	29.1%	48.3%	32.5%	349	25	72	199	53
	High school degree or less	17.4%	22.7%	19.3%	12.4%	21.5%	175	41	48	51	35
Education	Some college or associate's degree	30.2%	39.2%	28.5%	27.9%	28.8%	304	71	71	115	47
	Bachelor's degree	26.8%	21.0%	25.3%	31.1%	24.5%	269	38	63	128	40
	Graduate degree	25.6%	17.1%	26.9%	28.6%	25.2%	257	31	67	118	41
	Urban (pop. 50,000+)	46.8%	25.6%	49.2%	50.9%	56.8%	468	46	122	208	92
Current residence	Urban cluster (pop. 2,500–50,000)	37.8%	43.3%	36.7%	37.4%	34.6%	378	78	91	153	56
	Rural (pop. <2,500)	15.3%	31.1%	14.1%	11.7%	8.6%	153	56	35	48	14
a	Urban (pop. 50,000+)	44.6%	23.6%	43.7%	49.9%	56.3%	439	42	107	201	89
Childhood residence	Urban cluster (pop. 2,500–50,000)	37.0%	42.1%	39.2%	35.7%	31.0%	364	75	96	144	49
	Rural (pop. <2,500)	18.4%	34.3%	17.1%	14.4%	12.7%	181	61	42	58	20
Ethnicity	Hispanic	5.7%	5.8%	7.6%	4.5%	5.8%	55	10	18	18	9
Ethnicity	Not Hispanic	94.3%	94.2%	92.4%	95.5%	94.2%	912	163	218	385	146
Daga	White (only)	86.1%	89.3%	89.1%	87.8%	73.8%	842	159	212	353	118
Race	Not White or 2+	13.9%	10.7%	10.9%	12.2%	26.3%	136	19	26	49	42

Appendix 5. Data by Flyway

This appendix contains data on responses to each question sorted according to the flyway in which respondents live. The overall sample size is 1,030 (Atlantic Flyway: 391, Mississippi Flyway: 329, Central Flyway: 126, and Pacific Flyway: 184). Confidence intervals cannot be estimated because the population size of each category is unknown. Additionally, because of the small sample sizes of some of the groups, caution should be taken when extrapolating the results to larger populations.

Table 68. By flyway: Nature-related activity participation in the previous 12 months.

A -45-36.		Fly	yway (percentag	je)				Flyway (count)		
Activity	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific
Backyard/at-home nature activities	87.2%	86.8%	87.7%	87.2%	87.2%	880/1,009	336/387	279/318	109/125	156/179
Spending time in nature away from home	80.8%	80.8%	81.2%	81.6%	79.4%	815/1,009	311/385	259/319	102/125	143/180
Viewing/feeding/ photographing birds	61.0%	65.3%	62.3%	50.4%	57.0%	615/1,008	252/386	198/318	63/125	102/179
Viewing/feeding/ photographing other wildlife	65.9%	67.7%	64.4%	65.3%	64.8%	660/1,002	262/387	203/315	81/124	114/176
Fishing	40.2%	38.2%	42.1%	48.4%	35.4%	404/1,005	147/385	134/318	60/124	63/178
Hunting waterfowl	5.1%	4.5%	5.4%	8.1%	4.0%	51/993	17/380	17/315	10/123	7/175
Hunting all other game	17.4%	15.2%	20.0%	24.8%	12.4%	175/1,005	59/387	63/315	31/125	22/178
Nonmotorized outdoor recreation activities	70.5%	70.6%	69.4%	68.8%	73.2%	713/1,012	274/388	222/320	86/125	131/179
Motorized outdoor recreation activities	35.2%	32.9%	41.4%	39.2%	26.3%	355/1,009	127/386	132/319	49/125	47/179
Learning about nature	66.7%	69.3%	65.6%	64.8%	64.2%	674/1,011	268/387	210/320	81/125	115/179

 Table 69.
 By flyway: Intended nature-related activity participation in the following 12 months.

A -4114	Desmanes		Fly	way (percentag	ge)				Flyway (count)		
Activity	Response	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific
D 1 1/41	Not at all likely	8.7%	7.7%	7.9%	10.7%	11.2%	86	29	25	13	19
Backyard/at-home nature activities	Somewhat likely	12.0%	14.5%	9.8%	10.7%	11.2%	118	55	31	13	19
nature activities	Very likely	79.3%	77.8%	82.2%	78.5%	77.6%	781	295	259	95	132
Cu au din a tima in matama	Not at all likely	11.8%	10.6%	11.9%	13.1%	12.9%	116	40	38	16	22
Spending time in nature away from home	Somewhat likely	20.5%	22.1%	21.7%	18.9%	15.8%	202	83	69	23	27
away Ironi nome	Very likely	67.8%	67.3%	66.4%	68.0%	71.3%	669	253	211	83	122
Vienning/Cooding/	Not at all likely	29.9%	27.0%	30.3%	36.9%	30.4%	292	101	95	45	51
Viewing/feeding/ photographing birds	Somewhat likely	20.3%	17.9%	19.4%	24.6%	24.4%	199	67	61	30	41
photographing onus	Very likely	49.8%	55.1%	50.3%	38.5%	45.2%	487	206	158	47	76
Viewing/feeding/	Not at all likely	26.2%	23.5%	28.3%	31.7%	24.7%	254	87	88	38	41
photographing other	Somewhat likely	24.3%	22.9%	23.8%	25.0%	27.7%	235	85	74	30	46
wildlife	Very likely	49.5%	53.6%	47.9%	43.3%	47.6%	479	199	149	52	79
	Not at all likely	44.9%	49.6%	42.6%	32.5%	47.3%	432	184	130	39	79
Fishing	Somewhat likely	20.4%	16.7%	21.3%	25.8%	22.8%	196	62	65	31	38
	Very likely	34.8%	33.7%	36.1%	41.7%	29.9%	335	125	110	50	50
	Not at all likely	85.7%	86.5%	86.0%	79.7%	87.7%	815	314	264	94	143
Hunting waterfowl	Somewhat likely	8.7%	8.8%	7.5%	11.0%	9.2%	83	32	23	13	15
	Very likely	5.6%	4.7%	6.5%	9.3%	3.1%	53	17	20	11	5
	Not at all likely	75.8%	77.4%	74.4%	67.5%	80.6%	729	285	230	81	133
Hunting all other game	Somewhat likely	8.0%	7.9%	6.1%	10.0%	10.3%	77	29	19	12	17
	Very likely	16.2%	14.7%	19.4%	22.5%	9.1%	156	54	60	27	15
Nonmotorized outdoor	Not at all likely	21.6%	20.9%	21.2%	24.8%	21.3%	210	78	66	30	36
recreation activities	Somewhat likely	20.4%	19.6%	21.2%	25.6%	17.2%	199	73	66	31	29
recreation activities	Very likely	58.0%	59.5%	57.6%	49.6%	61.5%	565	222	179	60	104
Motorized outdoor	Not at all likely	49.5%	52.4%	44.1%	45.9%	55.7%	481	195	137	56	93
recreation activities	Somewhat likely	20.8%	19.6%	20.9%	23.0%	21.6%	202	73	65	28	36
recreation activities	Very likely	29.7%	28.0%	35.0%	31.1%	22.8%	289	104	109	38	38
	Not at all likely	23.5%	21.1%	24.7%	25.6%	24.9%	229	79	77	31	42
Learning about nature	Somewhat likely	28.9%	27.5%	29.2%	33.9%	27.8%	282	103	91	41	47
	Very likely	47.6%	51.3%	46.2%	40.5%	47.3%	465	192	144	49	80

 Table 70.
 By flyway: Hunting and birdwatching attitudes.

A44*4		F	lyway (percentag	e)				Flyway (count)		
Attitude -	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific
				Hunting		•				
Very/somewhat unpleasant	48.2%	55.3%	41.4%	34.7%	54.7%	466	203	127	42	94
Neither	20.2%	18.3%	22.5%	22.3%	18.6%	195	67	69	27	32
Very/somewhat pleasant	31.6%	26.4%	36.2%	43.0%	26.7%	306	97	111	52	46
Very/somewhat boring	38.0%	42.1%	35.7%	28.1%	40.5%	354	149	107	32	66
Neither	26.2%	24.3%	28.3%	24.6%	27.6%	244	86	85	28	45
Very/somewhat interesting	35.8%	33.6%	36.0%	47.4%	31.9%	333	119	108	54	52
				Birdwatchi	ng	•				
Very/somewhat unpleasant	14.4%	11.7%	16.5%	16.1%	15.2%	137	42	50	19	26
Neither	19.9%	19.2%	18.8%	22.0%	21.6%	189	69	57	26	37
Very/somewhat pleasant	65.8%	69.2%	64.7%	61.9%	63.2%	626	249	196	73	108
Very/somewhat boring	24.9%	22.4%	26.3%	28.8%	25.2%	237	81	81	34	41
Neither	14.7%	12.7%	15.3%	17.8%	16.0%	140	46	47	21	26
Very/somewhat interesting	60.4%	64.9%	58.4%	53.4%	58.9%	574	235	180	63	96

 Table 71.
 By flyway: Perceived behavioral control and subjective norms for hunting and birdwatching.

Control ou nome	Daamamaa		Fly	way (percentag	e)				Flyway (count)	
Control or norm	Response	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific
People important to me	Disagree	30.3%	33.2%	26.6%	20.0%	37.8%	307	128	86	25	68
would support my hunting in the next 12	Neither/Don't know	28.1%	30.1%	26.6%	23.2%	30.0%	285	116	86	29	54
months	Agree	41.6%	36.8%	46.7%	56.8%	32.2%	422	142	151	71	58
TOT . 1. T . 11	Disagree	29.1%	30.8%	25.3%	20.3%	38.3%	292	118	82	25	67
If I wanted to, I could easily go hunting in the next 12 months	Neither/Don't know	15.8%	16.7%	15.4%	11.4%	17.7%	159	64	50	14	31
next 12 months	Agree	55.1%	52.5%	59.3%	68.3%	44.0%	554	201	192	84	77
People important to me	Disagree	8.9%	7.3%	9.2%	9.6%	11.1%	90	28	30	12	20
would support my birdwatching in the next	Neither/Don't know	23.4%	22.8%	25.2%	24.8%	20.6%	238	88	82	31	37
12 months	Agree	67.7%	69.9%	65.5%	65.6%	68.3%	688	270	213	82	123
ICI	Disagree	8.7%	6.5%	10.2%	8.0%	11.2%	88	25	33	10	20
If I wanted to, I could easily go birdwatching in the next 12 months	Neither/Don't know	14.2%	13.4%	13.9%	16.0%	15.2%	144	52	45	20	27
III the next 12 months	Agree	77.1%	80.1%	75.9%	76.0%	73.6%	782	310	246	95	131

Table 72. By flyway: Perceived constraints to participating in hunting in the following 12 months. [Data coded into categories based on responses to open-ended survey questions. Percentages do not sum to 100 because some people expressed multiple constraints]

		Fly	yway (percentag	je)			!	Flyway (count)		
Perceived constraint	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific	AII (n=1,008)	Atlantic (n=387)	Mississippi (n=323)	Central (n=122)	Pacific (n=176)
Don't know/never thought about it	25.7%	23.0%	25.1%	29.5%	30.1%	259	89	81	36	53
Illness or injury	11.7%	10.1%	12.7%	20.5%	7.4%	118	39	41	25	13
Moral opposition/don't kill	17.8%	20.4%	13.3%	16.4%	21.0%	179	79	43	20	37
No interest	18.2%	21.7%	17.3%	11.5%	16.5%	183	84	56	14	29
Time constraints/work	6.4%	5.9%	9.0%	4.9%	4.0%	65	23	29	6	7
No guns/equipment/skills/cost of equipment	6.5%	7.0%	6.2%	6.6%	6.3%	66	27	20	8	11
Not a hunter/just don't	5.7%	4.1%	7.1%	4.1%	7.4%	57	16	23	5	13
Access to land/permits/tags	5.4%	5.9%	4.3%	5.7%	5.7%	54	23	14	7	10
I used to, just don't anymore	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	1.7%	8	3	2	0	3
Nothing	3.7%	3.1%	5.0%	4.1%	2.3%	37	12	16	5	4
Opposition of others	0.7%	1.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	7	4	2	0	1
Other	2.4%	2.6%	3.1%	0.0%	2.3%	24	10	10	0	4

Table 73. By flyway: Perceived constraints to participating in birdwatching in the following 12 months. [Data coded into categories based on responses to open-ended survey questions. Percentages do not sum to 100 because some people expressed multiple constraints]

		Fly	yway (percentag	e)		Flyway (count)						
Perceived constraint	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific	All (n=993)	Atlantic (n=379)	Mississippi (n=318)	Central (n=121)	Pacific (n=175)		
Don't know/never thought about it	34.5%	30.6%	36.5%	37.2%	37.7%	343	116	116	45	66		
Illness or injury	8.4%	7.9%	7.5%	12.4%	8.0%	83	30	24	15	14		
No birds present	1.5%	1.6%	1.9%	0.8%	1.1%	15	6	6	1	2		
No interest	13.5%	14.5%	13.5%	10.7%	13.1%	134	55	43	13	23		
Time constraints/work	9.8%	11.1%	7.5%	11.6%	9.7%	97	42	24	14	17		
No knowledge	1.1%	0.5%	1.6%	2.5%	0.6%	11	2	5	3	1		
Lack of people to go with	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	1.7%	0.6%	8	3	2	2	1		
No equipment or transportation	0.9%	0.5%	0.3%	1.7%	1.1%	9	2	1	2	2		
Nothing	27.6%	30.1%	27.0%	21.5%	27.4%	274	114	86	26	48		
Other	2.4%	2.9%	2.2%	2.5%	1.7%	24	11	7	3	3		
Weather/climate	2.0%	1.6%	2.8%	1.7%	1.1%	20	6	9	2	2		

Table 74. By flyway: Acquaintance with someone who participates in nature-related activities.

Type of person		F	lyway (percenta	ge)				Flyway (count)		
Type of person	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific
Hunter	84.5%	84.6%	87.3%	88.7%	76.1%	855/1,012	325/384	283/324	110/124	137/180
Birdwatcher	68.1%	72.3%	65.9%	62.3%	66.7%	684/1,005	277/383	211/320	76/122	120/180
Wildlife photographer	49.9%	48.9%	50.0%	52.4%	50.0%	497/996	185/378	159/318	65/124	88/176
Conservationist	52.3%	52.9%	49.5%	53.7%	55.3%	525/1,003	201/380	159/321	66/123	99/179

 Table 75.
 By flyway: Preferred types of wild birds.

Type of hird	Preference		Fly	yway (percentag	je)				Flyway (count)		_
Type of bird	Preference	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific
	Not or slightly	22.9%	23.6%	25.7%	17.1%	20.8%	229	90	80	21	38
Waterfowl	Somewhat or very	67.4%	69.4%	65.0%	71.5%	64.5%	673	265	202	88	118
	Don't know	9.7%	7.1%	9.3%	11.4%	14.8%	97	27	29	14	27
	Not or slightly	23.3%	24.4%	24.4%	16.9%	23.3%	231	92	76	21	42
Other game birds	Somewhat or very	66.1%	67.4%	65.1%	71.8%	61.1%	656	254	203	89	110
	Don't know	10.7%	8.2%	10.6%	11.3%	15.6%	106	31	33	14	28
	Not or slightly	9.3%	8.6%	9.7%	8.9%	10.4%	94	33	31	11	19
Hummingbirds	Somewhat or very	83.9%	85.6%	83.4%	86.2%	79.8%	847	328	267	106	146
	Don't know	6.7%	5.7%	6.9%	4.9%	9.8%	68	22	22	6	18
	Not or slightly	16.3%	15.3%	17.7%	16.5%	16.1%	163	58	56	20	29
Water birds	Somewhat or very	73.4%	76.8%	71.8%	71.9%	70%	732	292	227	87	126
	Don't know	10.2%	7.9%	10.4%	11.6%	13.9%	102	30	33	14	25
	Not or slightly	10.6%	10.7%	12.6%	9.8%	7.7%	107	41	40	12	14
Birds of prey	Somewhat or very	82.3%	83.6%	80.1%	84.6%	81.9%	828	321	254	104	149
	Don't know	7.1%	5.7%	7.3%	5.7%	10.4%	71	22	23	7	19
	Not or slightly	16.6%	16.4%	17.0%	16.3%	16.6%	167	63	54	20	30
Songbirds	Somewhat or very	75.3%	76.5%	75.8%	76.4%	71.3%	757	293	241	94	129
	Don't know	8.1%	7.0%	7.2%	7.3%	12.2%	81	27	23	9	22

 Table 76.
 By flyway: Participation in conservation and wildlife-related activities in the previous 12 months.

Activity	Pagnanga		Fly	way (percenta	ge)				Flyway (count		
Activity	Response –	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific
N. 1 1 1 1	Never	20.2%	19.6%	20.1%	17.9%	23.4%	206	76	65	22	43
Made my yard or my land more desirable to wildlife	Rarely/sometimes	37.2%	39.8%	36.4%	35.0%	34.8%	379	154	118	43	64
more desirable to whathe	Often/very often	42.5%	40.6%	43.5%	47.2%	41.8%	433	157	141	58	77
Volunteered to improve	Never	58.8%	59.2%	59.6%	55.3%	59.0%	597	228	193	68	108
wildlife habitat in my	Rarely/sometimes	32.7%	32.5%	32.7%	33.3%	32.8%	332	125	106	41	60
community	Often/very often	8.5%	8.3%	7.7%	11.4%	8.2%	86	32	25	14	15
Talked to others in my	Never	44.0%	44.0%	45.5%	41.9%	42.6%	448	170	148	52	78
community about	Rarely/sometimes	42.4%	44.3%	43.4%	37.1%	40.4%	432	171	141	46	74
conservation issues	Often/very often	13.6%	11.7%	11.1%	21.0%	16.9%	138	45	36	26	31
Participated as an active	Never	62.9%	60.8%	67.0%	60.2%	61.7%	640	236	217	74	113
member in a nature, outdoor, or conservation	Rarely/sometimes	27.5%	28.1%	26.2%	28.5%	27.9%	280	109	85	35	51
group	Often/very often	9.6%	11.1%	6.8%	11.4%	10.4%	98	43	22	14	19
Donated money to support	Never	44.5%	43.4%	50.0%	33.9%	44.0%	453	168	162	42	81
wildlife/habitat	Rarely/sometimes	41.0%	41.9%	38.6%	45.2%	40.8%	418	162	125	56	75
conservation	Often/very often	14.5%	14.7%	11.4%	21.0%	15.2%	148	57	37	26	28

Table 77. By flyway: Participation in wetlands and waterfowl conservation activities (rarely, sometimes, often, or very often) in the previous 12 months.

Activity		Fly	yway (percentag	je)			F	yway (count)		_
Activity	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific
Worked on land improvement projects related to wetlands/waterfowl conservation	22.3%	22.2%	21.2%	22.6%	24.3%	227/1,017	86/387	69/325	28/124	44/181
Attended meetings about wetlands/waterfowl conservation	19.9%	21.1%	17.2%	25.0%	18.7%	203/1,019	82/388	56/325	31/124	34/182
Volunteered my personal time and effort to conserve wetlands/waterfowl	20.2%	19.6%	19.8%	23.4%	19.9%	205/1,015	76/387	64/323	29/124	36/181
Contacted elected officials or government agencies about wetlands/waterfowl conservation	20.0%	20.6%	16.3%	27.4%	20.3%	204/1,019	80/388	53/325	34/124	37/182
Voted for candidates or ballot issues to support wetlands/waterfowl conservation	46.5%	45.7%	45.2%	49.6%	48.6%	472/1,014	177/387	146/323	61/123	88/181
Advocated for political action to conserve wetlands/waterfowl	34.1%	32.9%	32.9%	39.0%	35.6%	345/1,011	127/386	106/322	48/123	64/180

 Table 78.
 By flyway: Preferred channels of information on nature-related topics (somewhat or very preferred).

Information channel		Fly	way (percenta	ge)		Flyway (count)					
information channel	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific	
Receive or follow online communications	42.2%	43.4%	40.2%	48.6%	39.0%	361/855	144/332	106/264	51/105	60/154	
Read or access online content	63.1%	65.7%	60.9%	63.8%	61.0%	541/857	218/332	162/266	67/105	94/154	
Read printed publications	58.3%	61.9%	57.8%	53.8%	54.2%	501/860	206/333	155/268	56/104	84/155	
Watch visual media online	63.9%	65.3%	60.2%	68.6%	64.1%	549/859	218/334	159/264	72/105	100/156	
Watch visual media through cable, satellite, or network	66.9%	70.8%	63.4%	71.4%	61.4%	574/858	235/332	170/268	75/105	94/153	
Listen to recorded audio media	11.2%	12.3%	8.6%	15.2%	10.5%	96/856	41/332	23/266	16/105	16/153	
Listen to live audio media	23.3%	23.6%	20.2%	27.3%	25.2%	188/808	74/313	51/253	27/99	36/143	
Talk with other people about nature topics	57.6%	58.3%	54.9%	68.3%	53.8%	496/861	194/333	147/268	71/104	84/156	
Through personal experience	68.2%	69.8%	65.2%	73.0%	66.7%	541/793	213/305	161/247	73/100	94/141	
Attend educational opportunities	20.0%	20.8%	17.3%	28.2%	17.2%	170/852	69/332	46/266	29/103	26/151	

 Table 79.
 By flyway: Level of trust in information sources when looking for information on nature-related topics.

Sauraa	Dannana		Fly	/way (percentag	je)				Flyway (count	:)	
Source	Response	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific
P 1 1	Do not trust/trust a little	27.9%	22.6%	30.6%	28.7%	33.8%	245	77	83	31	54
Federal	Trust somewhat	33.9%	33.5%	34.7%	40.7%	28.8%	298	114	94	44	46
government	Trust a lot/completely	38.2%	43.8%	34.7%	30.6%	37.5%	336	149	94	33	60
	Do not trust/trust a little	21.8%	16.9%	25.4%	19.6%	27.3%	191	57	69	21	44
State government	Trust somewhat	34.0%	34.7%	32.7%	42.1%	29.2%	298	117	89	45	47
	Trust a lot/completely	44.2%	48.4%	41.9%	38.3%	43.5%	388	163	114	41	70
т 1	Do not trust/trust a little	18.9%	15.9%	21.3%	17.8%	21.9%	166	54	58	19	35
Local government	Trust somewhat	36.0%	35.1%	36.0%	41.1%	34.4%	316	119	98	44	55
government	Trust a lot/completely	45.1%	49.0%	42.6%	41.1%	43.8%	396	166	116	44	70
<i>C</i> ::	Do not trust/trust a little	16.2%	14.0%	16.5%	20.4%	17.7%	143	48	45	22	28
Conservation	Trust somewhat	30.3%	25.7%	31.1%	34.3%	36.1%	267	88	85	37	57
groups	Trust a lot/completely	53.5%	60.2%	52.4%	45.4%	46.2%	471	206	143	49	73
Universities/	Do not trust/trust a little	15.1%	12.4%	19.3%	14.0%	14.4%	133	42	52	16	23
educational	Trust somewhat	24.9%	25.3%	24.2%	28.4%	23.1%	219	86	65	31	37
organizations	Trust a lot/completely	59.9%	62.4%	56.5%	56.9%	62.5%	526	212	152	62	100
NT-411	Do not trust/trust a little	43.6%	36.5%	50.2%	48.6%	44.3%	383	124	137	52	70
National media/news	Trust somewhat	37.2%	38.8%	34.4%	38.3%	38.0%	327	132	94	41	60
media/news	Trust a lot/completely	19.1%	24.7%	15.4%	13.1%	17.7%	168	84	42	14	28
т 1	Do not trust/trust a little	35.8%	30.7%	39.6%	39.3%	37.9%	312	103	106	42	61
Local media/news	Trust somewhat	41.1%	41.7%	38.4%	45.8%	41.0%	358	140	103	49	66
media/news	Trust a lot/completely	23.2%	27.7%	22.0%	15.0%	21.1%	202	93	59	16	34
Friends, family,	Do not trust/trust a little	10.6%	8.5%	13.9%	9.2%	10.5%	94	29	38	10	17
neighbors,	Trust somewhat	31.3%	31.4%	28.8%	23.9%	40.1%	277	107	79	26	65
colleagues	Trust a lot/completely	58.1%	60.1%	57.3%	67.0%	49.4%	515	205	157	73	80
a :	Do not trust/trust a little	14.1%	11.7%	17.3%	15.5%	13.0%	125	40	47	17	21
Scientific organizations	Trust somewhat	25.0%	22.3%	29.8%	26.4%	21.7%	221	76	81	29	35
organizations	Trust a lot/completely	60.9%	66.0%	52.9%	58.2%	65.2%	538	225	144	64	105
D 1: :	Do not trust/trust a little	47.1%	47.6%	45.2%	40.2%	53.8%	410	160	122	43	85
Religious organizations	Trust somewhat	32.0%	30.4%	34.8%	34.6%	29.1%	279	102	94	37	46
organizations	Trust a lot/completely	20.9%	22.0%	20.0%	25.2%	17.1%	182	74	54	27	27

 Table 80.
 By flyway: Knowledge of wetlands in the local community and wetlands visitation in the previous 12 months.

C	Daamanaa		Fly	yway (percentaç	ge)		Flyway (count)					
Survey item	Response	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific	
	Yes	78.3%	83.0%	78.0%	70.7%	74.2%	787	317	251	87	132	
I know of wetlands in my community	No	11.8%	8.9%	10.2%	19.5%	15.7%	119	34	33	24	28	
my community	Don't know	9.9%	8.1%	11.8%	9.8%	10.1%	99	31	38	12	18	
The related resultands	Yes	57.4%	63.5%	55.8%	50.0%	52.2%	576	242	179	62	93	
I've visited wetlands	No	42.6%	36.5%	44.2%	50.0%	47.8%	428	139	142	62	85	

Table 81. By flyway: Purpose(s) of wetlands visit(s), for those who had visited wetlands in the previous 12 months. [Percentages do not sum to 100 since some people had multiple purposes]

		FI	yway (percentag	ie)				Flyway (count)		
Purpose of visit	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific	AII (n=593)	Atlantic (n=247)	Mississippi (n=189)	Central (n=62)	Pacific (n=95)
Enjoying nature/picnicking/ nature photography	70.2%	75.3%	65.1%	66.1%	69.5%	416	186	123	41	66
Walking/dog walking/ hiking/biking	72.8%	77.3%	69.8%	64.5%	72.6%	432	191	132	40	69
Boating	26.3%	25.1%	31.7%	30.6%	15.8%	156	62	60	19	15
Wildlife viewing/birdwatching/ wildlife photography	49.4%	52.6%	45.0%	46.8%	51.6%	293	130	85	29	49
Fishing	34.4%	32.4%	41.3%	46.8%	17.9%	204	80	78	29	17
Hunting	18.4%	15.4%	23.3%	27.4%	10.5%	109	38	44	17	10
Other	2.6%	2.8%	1.0%	4.6%	4.0%	16	7	2	3	4

Table 82. By flyway: Percent of respondents who would be somewhat or very concerned about ecosystem services being reduced or lost if wetlands were to disappear or be degraded.

Facevater comics		FI	yway (percentag	ge)				Flyway (count)		_
Ecosystem service	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific
Flooding protection	81.4%	84.2%	80.1%	81.7%	77.5%	810/995	320/380	258/322	98/120	134/173
Erosion protection	83.3%	84.7%	80.8%	83.8%	84.4%	827/993	322/380	261/323	98/117	146/173
Wildlife viewing and birdwatching	74.0%	76.7%	72.4%	72.9%	72.1%	730/986	289/377	231/319	86/118	124/172
Hunting opportunities	40.5%	38.5%	43.3%	52.5%	31.2%	401/991	146/379	139/321	62/118	54/173
Storage of greenhouse gases, such as carbon	68.4%	70.5%	65.5%	66.9%	69.9%	672/983	263/373	209/319	79/118	121/173
Clean water	89.8%	94.3%	86.3%	90.1%	86.4%	899/1001	361/383	277/321	109/121	152/176
Clean air	89.6%	93.7%	86.0%	90.1%	86.9%	898/1002	359/383	277/322	109/121	153/176
Providing a home for wildlife	88.0%	93.0%	85.4%	87.6%	82.3%	881/1001	356/383	275/322	106/121	144/175
Providing a home for pollinators	89.1%	91.9%	87.0%	88.3%	87.4%	892/1001	352/383	281/323	106/120	153/175
Scenic places for inspiration or spiritual renewal	69.9%	71.9%	65.7%	74.4%	70.1%	697/997	274/381	211/321	90/121	122/174

 Table 83.
 By flyway: Ecosystem services about which respondents were most concerned and least concerned.

			Fly	way (percentag	je)				Flyway (count)		
	Ecosystem service	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific	All (n=846)	Atlantic (n=334)	Mississippi (n=279)	Central (n=91)	Pacific (n=142)
	Flooding protection	13.1%	10.5%	16.1%	15.4%	12.0%	111	35	45	14	17
	Erosion protection	2.8%	1.8%	5.0%	2.2%	1.4%	24	6	14	2	2
	Wildlife viewing and birdwatching	2.6%	3.3%	1.8%	3.3%	2.1%	22	11	5	3	3
	Hunting opportunities	5.6%	5.1%	5.7%	5.5%	6.3%	47	17	16	5	9
Benefit most concerned	Storage of greenhouse gases, such as carbon	3.5%	3.3%	3.9%	4.4%	2.8%	30	11	11	4	4
about	Clean water	30.5%	32.0%	29.4%	33.0%	27.5%	258	107	82	30	39
	Clean air	8.7%	9.9%	7.9%	7.7%	8.5%	74	33	22	7	12
	Providing a home for wildlife	19.6%	21.6%	15.1%	19.8%	23.9%	166	72	42	18	34
	Providing a home for pollinators	11.1%	10.2%	12.9%	6.6%	12.7%	94	34	36	6	18
	Scenic places for inspiration or spiritual renewal	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%	2.2%	2.8%	20	8	6	2	4
	Ecosystem service	All	Atlantic	MS	Central	Pacific	All (n=824)	Atlantic (n=328)	MS (n=269)	Central (n=92)	Pacific (n=135)
	Flooding protection	4.6%	2.1%	3.7%	13.0%	6.7%	38	7	10	12	9
	Erosion protection	1.6%	1.2%	2.6%	0.0%	1.5%	13	4	7	0	2
	Wildlife viewing and birdwatching	5.8%	4.6%	6.7%	10.9%	3.7%	48	15	18	10	5
	Hunting opportunities	53.0%	58.8%	47.6%	35.9%	61.5%	437	193	128	33	83
Benefit least	Storage of greenhouse gases, such as carbon	10.3%	10.1%	12.6%	8.7%	7.4%	85	33	34	8	10
concerned about	Clean water	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2	2	0	0	0
	Clean air	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3	1	2	0	0
	Providing a home for wildlife	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	0.0%	4	2	1	1	0
	Providing a home for pollinators	1.1%	0.6%	1.9%	2.2%	0.0%	9	2	5	2	0
	Scenic places for inspiration or spiritual renewal	22.5%	21.0%	23.8%	28.3%	19.3%	185	69	64	26	26

Table 84. By flyway: Demographic data. [%, percent; pop., population]

Da			Fly	/way (percentage	e)				Flyway (count)		
Demo	graphic category -	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific	All	Atlantic	Mississippi	Central	Pacific
	18–44 (% of adults)	21.4%	20.4%	21.3%	24.0%	22.3%	214	78	68	29	39
Age	45–64 (% of adults)	45.8%	47.8%	45.9%	48.8%	39.4%	458	183	147	59	69
	65+ (% of adults)	32.7%	31.9%	32.8%	27.3%	38.3%	327	122	105	33	67
Gender	Male	65.1%	65.1%	66.6%	61.0%	65.4%	659	252	215	75	117
Gender	Female	34.9%	34.9%	33.4%	39.0%	34.6%	353	135	108	48	62
	High school degree or less	17.4%	17.3%	19.6%	20.3%	11.7%	177	67	64	25	21
Education	Some college or associate's degree	30.3%	27.6%	31.9%	28.5%	34.6%	308	107	104	35	62
	Bachelor's degree	26.8%	26.3%	25.8%	28.5%	28.5%	272	102	84	35	51
	Graduate degree	25.5%	28.9%	22.7%	22.8%	25.1%	259	112	74	28	45
	Urban (pop. 50,000+)	46.8%	42.6%	41.7%	48.0%	64.2%	472	163	135	59	115
Current residence	Urban cluster (pop. 2,500–50,000)	37.9%	43.9%	38.6%	32.5%	27.4%	382	168	125	40	49
	Rural (pop. <2,500)	15.4%	13.6%	19.8%	19.5%	8.4%	155	52	64	24	15
	Urban (pop. 50,000+)	44.7%	43.4%	37.4%	44.2%	61.2%	445	163	120	53	109
Childhood residence	Urban cluster (pop. 2,500–50,000)	36.9%	41.2%	38.6%	34.2%	26.4%	367	155	124	41	47
	Rural (pop. <2,500)	18.4%	15.4%	24.0%	21.7%	12.4%	183	58	77	26	22
Ethariaita.	Hispanic	5.6%	6.1%	1.6%	14.1%	6.6%	55	23	5	16	11
Ethnicity	Not Hispanic	94.4%	93.9%	98.4%	86.9%	93.4%	921	352	308	106	155
Dana	White (only)	86.1%	85.8%	90.3%	81.00%	82.6%	852	325	287	98	142
Race	Not White or 2+	13.9%	14.2%	9.7%	19.0%	17.4%	138	54	31	23	30

Appendix 6. Data by Current Residence

This appendix contains data on responses to each question broken down according to respondents' current residence category: urban area (population of more than 50,000), urban cluster (population of 2,500–50,000), or rural area (population less than 2,500).

 Table 85.
 By residence: Nature-related activity participation in the previous 12 months.

A - Alicette		Current reside	ence (percentage)		Current residence (count/total)				
Activity -	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural	
Backyard/at-home nature activities	87.5%	84.2%	90.7%	89.5%	867/991	390/463	340/375	137/153	
Spending time in nature away from home	81.1%	79.6%	83.4%	80.3%	804/991	370/465	312/374	122/152	
Viewing/feeding/photographing birds	61.2%	61.0%	57.9%	69.9%	606/990	282/462	217/375	107/153	
Viewing/feeding/photographing other wildlife	66.0%	64.2%	65.8%	71.1%	649/984	294/458	246/374	109/152	
Fishing	40.2%	35.7%	41.4%	51.3%	398/989	164/460	156/377	78/152	
Hunting waterfowl	5.0%	2.6%	6.7%	8.0%	49/976	12/455	25/371	12/150	
Hunting all other game	17.4%	9.3%	19.5%	36.8%	172/987	43/461	73/374	56/152	
Nonmotorized outdoor recreation activities	70.9%	71.4%	70.0%	71.7%	705/994	332/465	264/377	109/152	
Motorized outdoor recreation activities	35.3%	32.0%	35.5%	45.0%	350/991	148/463	134/377	68/151	
Learning about nature	66.6%	67.0%	65.6%	67.8%	661/993	310/463	248/378	103/152	

 Table 86.
 By residence: Intended nature-related activity participation in the following 12 months.

Activity	Deemana	(Current resid	ence (percentage)		Current residence (count)				
Activity	Response	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural	
D 1 1/41 4	Not at all likely	8.6%	11.3%	5.5%	7.5%	83	52	20	11	
Backyard/at-home nature activities	Somewhat likely	12.0%	11.1%	12.9%	12.3%	116	51	47	18	
activities	Very likely	79.5%	77.6%	81.6%	80.1%	771	356	298	117	
C 1: .: .	Not at all likely	11.4%	12.8%	9.3%	12.2%	111	59	34	18	
Spending time in nature away from home	Somewhat likely	20.4%	18.2%	22.0%	23.1%	198	84	80	34	
away nom nome	Very likely	68.2%	69.0%	68.7%	64.6%	663	318	250	95	
TT: ' /C 1: /	Not at all likely	29.6%	30.6%	30.5%	24.3%	285	139	110	36	
Viewing/feeding/	Somewhat likely	20.6%	21.6%	21.6%	14.9%	198	98	78	22	
photographing birds	Very likely	49.8%	47.8%	47.9%	60.8%	480	217	173	90	
Viewing/feeding/	Not at all likely	26.0%	27.7%	25.9%	21.1%	248	124	93	31	
photographing other	Somewhat likely	24.3%	26.6%	23.1%	20.4%	232	119	83	30	
wildlife	Very likely	49.7%	45.8%	51.0%	58.5%	474	205	183	86	
	Not at all likely	44.5%	48.4%	43.4%	34.9%	422	217	154	51	
Fishing	Somewhat likely	20.5%	22.1%	19.2%	19.2%	195	99	68	28	
	Very likely	35.0%	29.5%	37.5%	45.9%	332	132	133	67	
	Not at all likely	85.8%	88.9%	84.7%	78.9%	804	394	298	112	
Hunting waterfowl	Somewhat likely	8.8%	7.7%	8.8%	12.0%	82	34	31	17	
	Very likely	5.4%	3.4%	6.5%	9.2%	51	15	23	13	
	Not at all likely	75.8%	84.3%	73.2%	56.6%	719	375	262	82	
Hunting all other game	Somewhat likely	8.0%	7.2%	8.4%	9.7%	76	32	30	14	
	Very likely	16.1%	8.5%	18.4%	33.8%	153	38	66	49	
Nonmotorized outdoor	Not at all likely	21.3%	22.6%	19.1%	22.6%	204	102	69	33	
recreation activities	Somewhat likely	17.1%	19.0%	23.3%	17.1%	195	86	84	25	
recreation activities	Very likely	60.3%	58.4%	57.6%	60.3%	560	264	208	88	
Matarinal aut 1	Not at all likely	49.4%	52.5%	47.6%	43.8%	473	237	172	64	
Motorized outdoor recreation activities	Somewhat likely	20.8%	21.7%	21.1%	17.1%	199	98	76	25	
recreation activities	Very likely	29.9%	25.7%	31.3%	39.0%	286	116	113	57	
	Not at all likely	23.4%	22.4%	24.0%	24.7%	225	102	87	36	
Learning about nature	Somewhat likely	29.1%	28.6%	29.8%	28.8%	280	130	108	42	
	Very likely	47.6%	49.0%	46.1%	46.6%	458	223	167	68	

 Table 87.
 By residence: Hunting and birdwatching attitudes.

A.414 A		Current resid	ence (percentage)			Current residence (count)					
Attitude -	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural			
			Hunt	ing							
Very/somewhat unpleasant	48.3%	57.9%	45.1%	27.7%	461	256	164	41			
Neither	20%	19.2%	20.9%	20.3%	191	85	76	30			
Very/somewhat pleasant	31.7%	22.9%	34.1%	52.0%	302	101	124	77			
Very/somewhat boring	38.1%	45.3%	35.2%	22.3%	349	196	124	29			
Neither	26.1%	27.0%	25.3%	26.2%	239	117	88	34			
Very/somewhat interesting	35.7%	27.7%	39.8%	51.5%	327	120	140	67			
			Birdwa	tching							
Very/somewhat unpleasant	14.2%	16.2%	13.9%	9.0%	133	70	50	13			
Neither	19.9%	17.1%	22.8%	20.8%	186	74	82	30			
Very/somewhat pleasant	66%	66.7%	63.3%	70.1%	618	289	228	101			
Very/somewhat boring	24.9%	27.4%	24.1%	18.8%	233	120	87	26			
Neither	14.6%	11.6%	17.2%	17.4%	137	51	62	24			
Very/somewhat interesting	60.5%	61.0%	58.7%	63.8%	567	267	212	88			

 Table 88.
 By residence: Perceived behavioral control and subjective norms for hunting and birdwatching.

	_	С	urrent resid	ence (percentage)		Current re	esidence (count)	
Control or norm	Response	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural
People important to me would	Disagree	30.2%	36.6%	28.1%	15.7%	301	171	106	24
support my hunting in the next 12 months	Neither/Don't know	27.9%	31.3%	26.3%	21.6%	278	146	99	33
	Agree	41.9%	32.1%	45.6%	62.7%	418	150	172	96
TOT	Disagree	28.9%	34.5%	26.5%	17.9%	286	160	99	27
If I wanted to, I could easily go hunting in the next 12 months	Neither/Don't know	15.6%	19.2%	13.4%	9.9%	154	89	50	15
nunting in the next 12 months	Agree	55.5%	46.3%	60.2%	72.2%	549	215	225	109
People important to me would	Disagree	8.9%	8.7%	10.4%	5.8%	89	41	39	9
support my birdwatching in the	Neither/Don't know	23.3%	23.9%	22.6%	23.4%	223	112	85	36
next 12 months	Agree	67.8%	67.4%	67.0%	70.8%	677	316	252	109
If I wanted to, I could easily go	Disagree	8.6%	9.6%	8.0%	7.2%	86	45	30	11
birdwatching in the next 12	Neither/Don't know	13.9%	14.5%	13.3%	13.8%	139	68	50	21
months	Agree	78.9%	75.9%	78.8%	78.9%	772	355	297	120

Table 89. By residence: Perceived constraints to participating in hunting in the following 12 months.

[Data coded into categories based on responses to open-ended survey questions. Percentages do not sum to 100 because some people expressed multiple constraints]

		Current resider	ice (percentage	<u>+)</u>	Current residence (count)				
Perceived constraint	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural	All (n=994)	Urban (n=467)	Urban cluster (n=375)	Rural (n=152)	
Don't know/never thought about it	25.4%	25.3%	26.1%	23.7%	252	118	98	36	
Illness or injury	11.8%	7.7%	12.3%	23.0%	117	36	46	35	
Moral opposition/don't kill	17.7%	20.6%	17.9%	8.6%	176	96	67	13	
No interest	18.4%	20.3%	17.9%	13.8%	183	95	67	21	
Time constraints/work	6.5%	5.4%	6.4%	10.5%	65	25	24	16	
No guns/equipment/skills/cost of equipment	6.4%	9.0%	4.0%	4.6%	64	42	15	7	
Not a hunter/just don't	5.7%	7.1%	4.8%	3.9%	57	33	18	6	
Access to land/permits/tags	5.4%	4.9%	6.1%	5.3%	54	23	23	8	
I used to, just don't anymore	0.8%	0.9%	0.5%	1.3%	8	4	2	2	
Nothing	3.6%	1.9%	4.3%	7.2%	36	9	16	11	
Opposition of others	0.7%	0.6%	1.1%	0.0%	7	3	4	0	
Other	2.4%	2.1%	2.7%	2.6%	24	10	10	4	

Table 90. By residence: Perceived constraints to participating in birdwatching in the following 12 months. [Data coded into categories based on responses to open-ended survey questions. Percentages do not sum to 100 because some people expressed multiple constraints]

	C	urrent resider	ce (percentage	e)	Current residence (count)				
Perceived constraint	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural	All (n=979)	Urban (n=459)	Urban cluster (n=368)	Rural (n=152)	
Don't know/never thought about it	34.3%	32.5%	36.7%	34.2%	336	149	135	52	
Illness or injury	8.5%	8.7%	6.3%	13.2%	83	40	23	20	
No birds present	1.5%	1.5%	1.1%	2.6%	15	7	4	4	
No interest	13.5%	15.7%	13.0%	7.9%	132	72	48	12	
Time constraints/work	9.7%	10.2%	8.2%	11.8%	95	47	30	18	
No knowledge	1.1%	1.5%	1.1%	0.0%	11	7	4	0	
Lack of people to go with	0.8%	1.1%	0.8%	0.0%	8	5	3	0	
No equipment or transportation	0.9%	0.7%	1.4%	0.7%	9	3	5	1	
Nothing	27.8%	27.0%	28.5%	28.3%	272	124	105	43	
Other	2.3%	2.2%	2.4%	2.6%	23	10	9	4	
Weather/climate	2.0%	1.5%	3.3%	0.7%	20	7	12	1	

Table 91. By residence: Acquaintance with someone who participates in nature-related activities.

Type of person	(Current resid	ence (percentage)		Current residence (count)				
Type of person	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural	
Hunter	84.6%	80.3%	85.7%	95.4%	843/996	375/467	324/378	144/151	
Birdwatcher	68.2%	67.7%	65.6%	76.0%	675/990	315/465	246/375	114/150	
Wildlife photographer	49.9%	47.1%	54.3%	47.7%	490/982	218/463	201/370	71/149	
Conservationist	52.5%	52.1%	52.4%	54.4%	519/988	241/463	197/376	81/149	

 Table 92.
 By residence: Preferred types of wild birds.

Tune of hind	Dueference	(Current resid	ence (percentage)		Current residence (count)				
Type of bird	Preference	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural	
	Not or slightly	22.7%	25.2%	21.0%	19.5%	223	116	78	29	
Waterfowl	Somewhat or very	67.7%	63.3%	70.7%	73.8%	664	291	263	110	
	Don't know	9.6%	11.5%	8.3%	6.7%	94	53	31	10	
	Not or slightly	23.2%	27.7%	21.2%	14.1%	226	127	78	21	
Other game birds	Somewhat or very	66.3%	59.5%	69.3%	79.9%	647	273	255	119	
	Don't know	10.6%	12.9%	9.5%	6.0%	103	59	35	9	
	Not or slightly	9.2%	10.3%	8.5%	7.3%	91	48	32	11	
Hummingbirds	Somewhat or very	84.3%	82.2%	85.1%	88.7%	835	383	319	133	
	Don't know	6.6%	7.5%	6.4%	4.0%	65	35	24	6	
	Not or slightly	16.1%	15.2%	16.5%	18.1%	158	70	61	27	
Water birds	Somewhat or very	73.9%	73.5%	74.6%	73.2%	724	339	276	109	
	Don't know	10.0%	11.3%	8.9%	8.7%	98	52	33	13	
	Not or slightly	10.2%	10.3%	10.5%	9.3%	101	48	39	14	
Birds of prey	Somewhat or very	82.9%	81.9%	82.5%	86.8%	819	381	307	131	
	Don't know	6.9%	7.7%	7.0%	4.0%	68	36	26	6	
	Not or slightly	16.4%	15.9%	16.9%	16.8%	162	74	63	25	
Songbirds	Somewhat or very	75.7%	74.7%	76.1%	77.9%	748	348	284	116	
	Don't know	7.9%	9.4%	7.0%	5.4%	78	44	26	8	

Table 93. By residence: Participation in conservation and wildlife-related activities in the previous 12 months.

A -41-14-	D	С	urrent resid	ence (percentage)		Current re	esidence (count)	
Activity	Response	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural
	Never	19.9%	23.7%	18.9%	10.6%	199	111	72	16
Made my yard or my land more desirable to wildlife	Rarely/sometimes	37.7%	38.8%	37.9%	33.8%	377	182	144	51
desirable to whathe	Often/very often	42.4%	37.5%	43.2%	55.6%	424	176	164	84
Volunteered to improve wildlife habitat in my community	Never	58.8%	59.5%	58.7%	56.7%	586	279	222	85
	Rarely/sometimes	32.8%	34.1%	31.5%	32.0%	327	160	119	48
	Often/very often	8.4%	6.4%	9.8%	11.3%	84	30	37	17
Talked to others in my	Never	43.6%	45.4%	44.2%	36.4%	436	214	167	55
community about conservation	Rarely/sometimes	42.9%	41.2%	43.4%	47.0%	429	194	164	71
issues	Often/very often	13.5%	13.4%	12.4%	16.6%	135	63	47	25
Participated as an active member	Never	62.8%	63.2%	62.6%	62.3%	629	297	238	94
in a nature, outdoor, or	Rarely/sometimes	27.7%	27.4%	27.1%	29.8%	277	129	103	45
conservation group	Often/very often	9.5%	9.4%	10.3%	7.9%	95	44	39	12
Donated money to support wildlife/habitat conservation	Never	44.3%	45.0%	45.2%	39.5%	443	212	171	60
	Rarely/sometimes	41.2%	40.1%	40.7%	45.4%	412	189	154	69
	Often/very often	14.6%	14.9%	14.0%	15.1%	146	70	53	23

Table 94. By residence: Participation in wetlands and waterfowl conservation activities (rarely, sometimes, often, or very often) in the previous 12 months.

A ativita.	C	urrent resid	ence (percentage)		Current residence (count)			
Activity	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural
Worked on land improvement projects related to wetlands/waterfowl conservation	22.4%	19.8%	23.3%	28.3%	224/999	93/470	88/377	43/152
Attended meetings about wetlands/waterfowl conservation	20.0%	18.3%	21.7%	21.1%	200/1,000	86/470	82/378	32/152
Volunteered my personal time and effort to conserve wetlands/waterfowl	20.3%	18.8%	21.0%	23.0%	202/997	88/469	79/376	35/152
Contacted elected officials or government agencies about wetlands/waterfowl conservation	20.3%	20.2%	21.2%	18.4%	203/1,000	95/470	80/378	28/152
Voted for candidates or ballot issues to support wetlands/waterfowl conservation	46.9%	47.7%	45.2%	48.0%	467/996	224/467	171/378	72/151
Advocated for political action to conserve wetlands/waterfowl	34.2%	36.0%	33.5%	30.7%	340/993	168/467	126/376	46/150

Table 95. By residence: Preferred channels of information on nature-related topics (somewhat or very preferred).

Information channel	(Current resid	ence (percentage)		Current residence (count)				
Information channel	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural	
Receive or follow online communications	42.4%	41.7%	43.3%	42.2%	356/840	166/398	136/314	54/128	
Read or access online content	63.7%	63.2%	64.6%	62.8%	536/842	252/399	203/314	81/129	
Read printed publications	58.7%	54.3%	63.6%	60.3%	496/845	216/398	201/316	79/131	
Watch visual media online	64.0%	63.5%	65.4%	62.0%	540/844	254/400	206/315	80/129	
Watch visual media through cable, satellite, or network	67.1%	63.7%	71.3%	67.2%	566/844	254/399	224/314	88/131	
Listen to recorded audio media	10.9%	12.6%	11.2%	5.4%	92/841	50/398	35/313	7/130	
Listen to live audio media	23.2%	23.4%	24.4%	19.8%	185/796	88/376	73/299	24/121	
Talk with other people about nature topics	57.9%	54.6%	61.0%	60.3%	490/847	219/401	192/315	79/131	
Through personal experience	68.3%	65.8%	70.9%	69.8%	534/782	246/374	207/292	81/116	
Attend educational opportunities	19.8%	19.7%	20.1%	19.4%	166/838	78/396	63/313	25/129	

 Table 96.
 By residence: Level of trust in information sources when looking for information on nature-related topics.

0	D	C	urrent resid	ence (percentage))	Current residence (count)			
Source	Response	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural
	Do not trust/trust a little	27.4%	25.3%	24.8%	40.2%	237	104	80	53
Federal government	Trust somewhat	34.0%	29.0%	39.4%	36.4%	294	119	127	48
	Trust a lot/completely	38.6%	45.7%	35.7%	23.5%	334	188	115	31
	Do not trust/trust a little	21.4%	18.3%	21.1%	32.1%	185	75	68	42
State government	Trust somewhat	34.0%	32.7%	35.4%	34.4%	293	134	114	45
	Trust a lot/completely	44.6%	49.0%	43.5%	33.6%	385	201	140	44
	Do not trust/trust a little	18.6%	17.6%	15.6%	29.7%	161	72	51	38
Local government	Trust somewhat	35.8%	34.6%	37.1%	35.9%	309	142	121	46
	Trust a lot/completely	45.6%	47.8%	47.2%	34.4%	394	196	154	44
	Do not trust/trust a little	16.0%	15.5%	12.3%	26.3%	139	64	40	35
Conservation groups	Trust somewhat	30.3%	28.4%	33.6%	27.8%	263	117	109	37
	Trust a lot/completely	53.7%	56.1%	54.0%	45.9%	467	231	175	61
TT: '.' / 1 .' 1	Do not trust/trust a little	15.0%	11.3%	16.0%	23.7%	130	46	52	32
Universities/educational	Trust somewhat	24.5%	24.6%	25.3%	22.2%	212	100	82	30
organizations	Trust a lot/completely	60.5%	64.0%	58.6%	54.1%	523	260	190	73
	Do not trust/trust a little	43.4%	37.9%	43.5%	59.8%	375	155	141	79
National media/news	Trust somewhat	37.5%	39.6%	38.0%	29.5%	324	162	123	39
	Trust a lot/completely	19.2%	22.5%	18.5%	10.6%	166	92	60	14
	Do not trust/trust a little	35.5%	34.5%	33.4%	44.2%	305	140	108	57
Local media/news	Trust somewhat	41.1%	40.9%	42.4%	38.8%	353	166	137	50
	Trust a lot/completely	23.3%	24.6%	24.1%	17.1%	200	100	78	22
F: 1 C :1 : 11	Do not trust/trust a little	10.3%	11.4%	8.9%	10.4%	90	47	29	14
Friends, family, neighbors,	Trust somewhat	31.3%	34.7%	28.0%	28.9%	273	143	91	39
colleagues	Trust a lot/completely	58.4%	53.9%	63.1%	60.7%	509	222	205	82
	Do not trust/trust a little	13.9%	11.9%	14.5%	18.5%	121	49	47	25
Scientific organizations	Trust somewhat	24.9%	23.6%	24.6%	29.6%	217	97	80	40
	Trust a lot/completely	61.2%	64.5%	60.9%	51.9%	533	265	198	70
	Do not trust/trust a little	47.1%	50.0%	43.4%	47.3%	404	203	139	62
Religious organizations	Trust somewhat	32.1%	32.8%	32.5%	29.0%	275	133	104	38
	Trust a lot/completely	20.8%	17.2%	24.1%	23.7%	178	70	77	31

 Table 97.
 By residence: Knowledge of wetlands in the local community and wetlands visitation in the previous 12 months.

Survey item	Pagnanag		ence (percentage)	Current residence (count)					
Survey item	Response	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural
	Yes	78.6%	76.3%	78.3%	86.1%	777	354	293	130
I know of wetlands in my community	No	11.7%	13.1%	11.5%	7.9%	116	61	43	12
Community	Don't know	9.7%	10.6%	10.2%	6.0%	96	49	38	9
I've visited wetlands	Yes	57.5%	54.8%	58.6%	62.9%	569	256	218	95
i ve visited wettands	No	42.5%	45.2%	41.4%	37.1%	421	211	154	56

Table 98. By residence: Purpose(s) of wetlands visit(s), for those who had visited wetlands in the previous 12 months. [Percentages do not sum to 100 because some people had multiple purposes]

		Current resid	ence (percentage)		Current residence (count)				
Purpose of visit	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural	All (n=587)	Urban (n=262)	Urban cluster (n=226)	Rural (n=99)	
Enjoying nature/picnicking/ nature photography	70.2%	70.2%	70.4%	69.7%	412	184	159	69	
Walking/dog walking/ hiking/biking	73.1%	77.1%	72.1%	64.6%	429	202	163	64	
Boating	26.4%	25.2%	27.0%	28.3%	155	66	61	28	
Wildlife viewing/ birdwatching/ wildlife photography	49.6%	51.5%	45.6%	53.5%	291	135	103	53	
Fishing	34.4%	29.0%	35.0%	47.5%	202	76	79	47	
Hunting	18.2%	10.7%	18.6%	37.4%	107	28	42	37	
Other	11.1%	8.4%	10.2%	20.2%	65	22	23	20	

Table 99. By residence: Percent of respondents who would be somewhat or very concerned about ecosystem services being reduced or lost if wetlands were to disappear or be degraded.

Francisco contra	С	urrent resid	lence (percentage)	Current residence (count)				
Ecosystem service	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural	All	Urban	Urban Urban cluster 387/457 300/375 390/459 308/372 343/455 266/368 150/457 164/374 331/453 251/370 423/458 337/377 422/458 339/378	Rural	
Flooding protection	81.4%	84.7%	80.0%	75.0%	801/984	387/457	300/375	114/152	
Erosion protection	83.2%	85.0%	82.8%	78.8%	817/982	390/459	308/372	119/151	
Wildlife viewing and birdwatching	74.3%	75.4%	72.3%	75.7%	724/975	343/455	266/368	115/152	
Hunting opportunities	40.5%	32.8%	43.9%	55.3%	397/981	150/457	164/374	83/150	
Storage of greenhouse gases, such as carbon	68.5%	73.1%	67.8%	56.3%	667/974	331/453	251/370	85/151	
Clean water	90.1%	92.4%	89.4%	84.9%	889/987	423/458	337/377	129/152	
Clean air	90.0%	92.1%	89.7%	84.2%	889/988	422/458	339/378	128/152	
Providing a home for wildlife	88.1%	88.0%	89.1%	85.6%	871/989	405/460	335/376	131/153	
Providing a home for pollinators	89.4%	90.4%	90.5%	83.7%	884/989	414/458	342/378	128/153	
Scenic places for inspiration or spiritual renewal	70.0%	73.4%	68.2%	64.1%	690/986	337/459	255/374	98/153	

 Table 100.
 By residence: Ecosystem services about which respondents were most concerned and least concerned.

		С	urrent residen	ce (percentag	e)	Current residence (count)				
	Ecosystem service	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural	AII (n=837)	Urban (n=396)	Urban cluster (n=315)	Rural (n=126)	
	Flooding protection	13.1%	15.2%	10.5%	13.5%	110	60	33	17	
	Erosion protection	2.7%	2.0%	3.2%	4.0%	23	8	10	5	
	Wildlife viewing and birdwatching	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	21	10	8	3	
	Hunting opportunities	5.6%	4.0%	5.7%	10.3%	47	16	18	13	
Benefit most	Storage of greenhouse gases, such as carbon	3.6%	4.3%	1.9%	5.6%	30	17	6	7	
concerned about	Clean water	30.7%	29.8%	34.9%	23.0%	257	118	110	29	
aooat	Clean air	8.5%	9.3%	8.9%	4.8%	71	37	28	6	
	Providing a home for wildlife	19.8%	20.2%	19.0%	20.6%	166	80	60	26	
	Providing a home for pollinators	11.0%	10.1%	11.1%	13.5%	92	40	35	17	
	Scenic places for inspiration or spiritual renewal	2.4%	2.5%	2.2%	2.4%	20	10	7	3	
	Ecosystem service	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural	AII (n=817)	Urban (380)	Urban cluster (n=312)	Rural (n=125)	
	Flooding protection	4.7%	3.9%	4.5%	7.2%	38	15	14	9	
	Erosion protection	1.5%	1.6%	1.0%	2.4%	12	6	3	3	
	Wildlife viewing and birdwatching	5.9%	5.8%	6.4%	4.8%	48	22	20	6	
	Hunting opportunities	53.0%	60.5%	52.2%	32.0%	433	230	163	40	
Benefit least	Storage of greenhouse gases, such as carbon	10.3%	8.2%	10.9%	15.2%	84	31	34	19	
concerned about	Clean water	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%	2	0	1	1	
20041	Clean air	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	3	1	1	1	
	Providing a home for wildlife	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	1.6%	4	1	1	2	
	Providing a home for pollinators	1.0%	0.5%	1.3%	1.6%	8	2	4	2	
	Scenic places for inspiration or spiritual renewal	22.6%	18.9%	22.8%	33.6%	185	72	71	42	

Table 101. By residence: Demographic data. [%, percent; pop., population]

			Current resider	nce (percentage)	Current residence (count)				
Demographic category		All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural	All	Urban	Urban cluster	Rural	
	18–44 (% of adults)	21.4%	22.5%	22.5%	15.5%	212	104	84	24	
Age	45-64 (% of adults)	45.8%	47.2%	43.7%	46.5%	453	218	163	72	
	65+ (% of adults)	32.8%	30.3%	33.8%	38.1%	325	140	126	59	
C 1	Male	65.5%	64.2%	61.5%	79.4%	657	301	233	123	
Gender	Female	34.5%	35.8%	38.5%	20.6%	346	168	146	32	
	High school degree or less	17.2%	11.9%	19.4%	27.9%	173	56	74	43	
Education	Some college or associate's degree	30.3%	30.6%	30.9%	27.9%	305	144	118	43	
	Bachelor's degree	26.9%	29.9%	24.9%	22.7%	271	141	95	35	
	Graduate degree	25.6%	27.6%	24.9%	21.4%	All Urban cluster 212 104 84 453 218 163 325 140 126 657 301 233 346 168 146 173 56 74 305 144 118	33			
	Urban (pop. 50,000+)	44.7%	64.9%	27.6%	24.8%	442	302	102	38	
Childhood residence	Urban cluster (pop. 2,500–50,000)	36.9%	24.7%	58.6%	21.6%	365	115	217	33	
	Rural (pop. <2,500)	18.3%	10.3%	13.8%	53.6%	181	48	51	82	
Ethnicite	Hispanic	5.5%	6.8%	4.7%	3.4%	53	31	12	5	
Ethnicity	Not Hispanic	94.5%	93.2%	95.3%	96.6%	916	426	347	143	
D	White (only)	86.4%	83.6%	88.1%	90.7%	846	383	327	136	
Race	Not White or 2+	13.6%	16.4%	11.9%	9.3%	133	75	44	14	