



Canada's Wildlife Values

THE SOCIAL CONTEXT OF WILDLIFE
MANAGEMENT IN CANADA



Colorado State University



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Canada's Wildlife Values: The Social Context of Wildlife Management in Canada

Acknowledgements

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Executive Summary

As an extension of the *America's Wildlife Values* project in the United States, researchers at Colorado State University, in partnership with investigators and organizations in multiple countries around the world, began leading a global assessment of values toward wildlife in 2020. Canada is one of the participating countries in this *Global Wildlife Values* effort, the long-term goals of which are to collect values data for nations around the world to define the social context of wildlife management and further our understanding of the processes of value formation and shift. Information provided by this effort is intended to help address the growing social conflict over wildlife-related issues, inform policy solutions, facilitate collaborative conservation efforts, and aid in the overall planning for the future of wildlife conservation and management within and across nations.

Data for Canada were collected via online panel surveys administered in the following provinces in 2021: Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Quebec, and Saskatchewan ($n = 3,733$). A summary of select findings is provided below.

Canada's Wildlife Values

- Across Canada, Mutualists make up 50% of the population, followed by Pluralists who account for 26%. Traditionalists (11%) and Distanced individuals (14%) comprise a smaller proportion of the population.
- The distribution of these value types across provinces is relatively homogeneous, although there are some notable differences. Nova Scotia, Quebec, and British Columbia, for example, have the highest percentages of Mutualists, while Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba have the greatest representation of Traditionalists.

Understanding Change in Wildlife Values

- Long-term research in the United States has shown that modernization—indicated by increased urbanization, income, and education—is associated with a shift toward mutualism values at the societal level.
- Consistent with this prior research, we found that provinces with higher proportions of residents with a college degree have higher percentages of Mutualists and lower percentages of Traditionalists.
- However, findings for other indicators of modernization are mixed, suggesting the need for further exploration of the role of modernization in relation to wildlife values in Canada.

Perceptions of the Environment

- Overall, 75% of Canadians believe that protecting the environment should be given priority, even if it causes slower economic growth and some loss of jobs.
- This prioritization of the environment is most common among Mutualists (87%) and least common among Traditionalists (40%).
- The tendency to prioritize the environment over the economy is most prevalent among residents of Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec.

Attitudes Toward Wildlife Management

- To explore how value differences can result in different levels of support for wildlife management actions, we examined acceptability of lethal removal across various species and scenarios of human-wildlife conflict.
- Across all scenarios, Traditionalists are more accepting than Mutualists of lethal removal.

- The provinces are relatively similar in overall levels of support for lethal removal, but notable differences exist for certain species. As an illustration, while Canadians are somewhat divided over lethal removal for wolves in many of the provinces, over 60% of residents in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and New Brunswick view it as acceptable.

Participation in Wildlife-Related Recreation

- Passive engagement activities such as watching television shows about wildlife are the most common activities, with over 60% of Canadians reporting participation in the last five years.
- Over 60% of Canadians also report spending time outdoors with the intention of seeing wildlife, which is more common among Mutualists and Pluralists.
- Hunting (5%) and fishing (26%) are less common among Canadians as a whole, though participation in these activities is highest among Traditionalists and Pluralists. Hunters make up only 2% of Mutualists and Distanced individuals.
- Across provinces, New Brunswick, Alberta, and Saskatchewan have the largest

proportions of hunters, while Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia have the lowest. Provinces with a greater proportion of hunters have a greater proportion of Traditionalists and a lower proportion of Mutualists.

- The most popular reason for hunting cited by hunters (79%) is for food. Hunting for sport or recreation is the second most popular reason (31%).

Trust in Government Authorities

- Overall, 48% of Canadians trust government authorities to care for the wellbeing of fish and wildlife in Canada.
- Pluralists have the highest levels of trust (68%), and Distanced individuals have the lowest (38%). Consistent with previous findings in the United States, Traditionalists (49%) are more trusting compared to Mutualists (41%).
- Residents of Ontario and Quebec are most trusting of government authorities, while residents of Nova Scotia and Alberta are least trusting.



Study Purpose and Background

Societal changes are at the root of many today's wildlife management challenges, including, for example, declining stakeholder support for traditional management strategies (e.g., lethal control of predator species), declines in hunting, and increased controversy over wildlife-related issues. These challenges often revolve around emerging public interests and competing demands for different uses—issues that are rooted in shifting values toward wildlife.

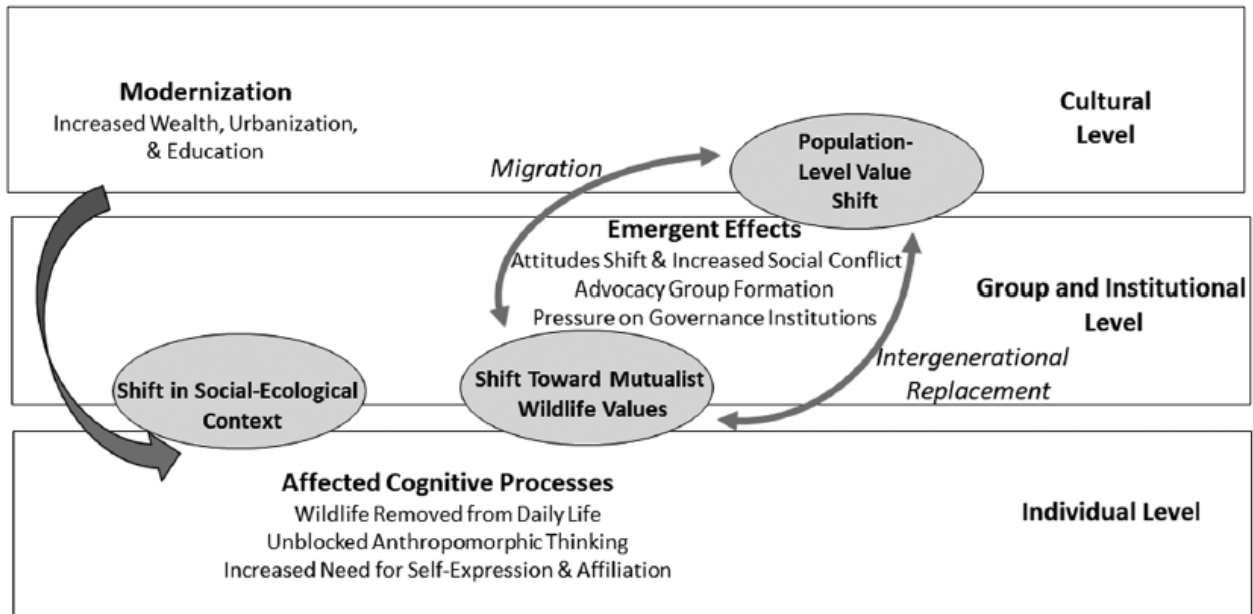
As an extension of the *America's Wildlife Values* project in the United States (Manfredo et al., 2018), researchers at Colorado State University (CSU), in partnership with investigators and organizations in multiple countries around the world, began leading a global assessment of values toward wildlife in 2020. Canada is one of the participating countries in this *Global Wildlife Values* effort, the long-term goals of which are to collect values data for nations around the world and offer a framework and an approach for capturing values to define the social context of wildlife management at multiple levels (e.g., state/province, nation, region). This, in turn, will provide a basis for understanding the composition of values within and across nations. It will also facilitate comparative analysis that can inform understanding of the processes of value formation and shift. Further, it will provide information useful in monitoring trends, guiding efforts of policy formation, and facilitating collaborative conservation efforts within and across nations. Additionally, the effort is intended to provide insight on how value differences contribute to the growing conflict among stakeholders over wildlife-related issues. This report focuses on results of the first phase of the *Global Wildlife Values*

project that depict the social context of wildlife management within Canada specifically.

The impetus for this project stems from our long-term research on wildlife values in the United States (e.g., Manfredo et al., 2009, 2016, 2017a, 2020a, 2021a, 2021b; Teel & Manfredo, 2009). This research has shown that values are shifting in response to forces of modernization, including urbanization and increased income and education levels. This research has also demonstrated that values are useful in explaining variation in public attitudes and behaviors across myriad wildlife-related issues and can be a useful gauge for anticipating public support for policy measures.

The overall model developed from our research in the United States shows how values are dynamic and adaptive, changing over time through intergenerational shift (**Fig. 1**) (Manfredo et al., 2020a). The model proposes that changes at the broad societal level affect changes at the individual level, which, in turn, feed back into organizational and group-level processes. Modernization affects people's daily life circumstances and removes them from direct contact with wildlife and reliance on wildlife for subsistence. Learning about wildlife increasingly occurs through indirect channels such as media, which often depict animals as more human-like, and wildlife begin to be afforded rights like humans. The change in values occurs intergenerationally, as youth raised in modernized environments begin to see wildlife differently from their predecessors. We apply this model to examine variation in wildlife values across provinces in Canada and to explore whether modernization may be having a similar impact there.

Figure 1. Multilevel model of the changing sociocultural context of wildlife management (Figure adapted from Manfredi et al. [2020a]).



Study Data

Data for this study were collected via online panel surveys administered in the following provinces in 2021: Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Quebec, and Saskatchewan (**Table 1**). We targeted for 400 completed surveys per province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island (see **Table 1**), to allow for population estimates within 5% at the 95% confidence level (Scheaffer et al., 1996).

We obtained samples from Qualtrics (Provo, Utah), a commercial research firm with a licensed online survey platform. We employed screening criteria to ensure samples were representative of certain criteria specified in predetermined quotas (i.e., quota sampling). Specifically, in the interest of adequately representing population subgroups based on demographic characteristics, we instructed Qualtrics to target for half of all participants to be at or above, and half below, Canada’s median age for residents 18 years and older according to the United Nations’ (2019) world population estimates. We also targeted for half of all participants to be from urban areas and

half from rural areas in Canada. To identify urban versus rural residence, we asked participants a screener question at the outset of the survey to indicate if they currently live in a “town, city, or large metropolitan area” (urban) or “rural area, farm, or small village” (rural).

Qualtrics recruited and screened potential participants from existing pools of online survey-takers contacted through panel partners. Potential respondents were sent an email invitation informing them of the survey opportunity. The invitation indicated that the survey was for research purposes, described the amount of time required for participation, and listed what type of incentives were offered to participants. Panel members receive compensation for their participation through financial incentives (e.g., gift cards, direct payments). To reduce self-selection bias, the email invitation did not include specific details about the content of the survey. Canadians were able to select their preferred language for taking the survey (English or French).

A project manager at CSU handled programming of the survey into the Qualtrics survey platform and worked with Qualtrics, the firm, to coordinate data collection, including timing, sampling and administration procedures, data checking for quality assurance, and other logistics.

Prior to data collection for the *Global Wildlife Values* project as a whole, we conducted a pretest of the survey in March 2021 via online panel administration in Canada and Latin America ($n = 231$). Immediately prior to implementation, we also conducted a “soft launch” of the final survey in each country, including Canada. Final data collection then proceeded in Canada from July to October 2021 until target sample sizes and quotas were met. In some cases, quotas had to be lifted near the end of data collection given difficulties encountered in meeting the specified number of residents from rural areas or older age groups.

In total, we received 3,733 completed surveys for Canada, including at least 400 in most of the participating provinces (**Table 1**). Given the nature of respondent recruitment via online panels, an exact response rate cannot be determined. We removed respondents who did not pass a speed check (i.e., took the survey too quickly) or who did not answer “strongly agree” to an attention-check question embedded in the survey. We also checked responses for satisficing (i.e., participants selecting the same responses without considering the questions) (Krosnick et al., 1996).

For greater accuracy in population estimates, we weighted the final data by age, gender, and urban-rural residence at the province level, relying on estimates from the Canadian Census (Statistics Canada, 2016, 2021a). For country-level reporting, we also weighted the data to reflect the relative proportion of Canada’s population in each province.

Table 1. Sample sizes (raw and weighted) by province.

Province	Sample size	Weighted sample size
Alberta (AB)	509	493
British Columbia (BC)	408	412
Manitoba (MB)	407	438
New Brunswick (NB)	411	384
Nova Scotia (NS)	412	367
Ontario (ON)	410	391
Prince Edward Island (PE)*	55	43
Quebec (QC)	715	784
Saskatchewan (SK)	406	420
Total	3,733	3,732

* For the smaller province of PE, we targeted for a sample size of 50 for basic comparison purposes and to have representation in the overall Canadian sample. Due to small sample size, data for PE are excluded from summaries at the province level.

Why Wildlife Values?¹

Social values are a key concept to measure because they are the broad cognitive foundation upon which people's prioritizations are built. They are defined as fundamental, stable goal structures that shape how we orient ourselves to the world around us (Schwartz, 2006, 2012).

Information about values toward wildlife, more specifically, can be useful for several reasons. First, research has shown that wildlife values explain variation in people's behaviors and attitudinal positions across a range of topics (e.g., Manfredo et al., 2009, 2016, 2020a, 2021a; Teel & Manfredo, 2009). Knowing the values that predominate in a geographic region allows understanding of public response to wildlife management and policy actions in the area. Second, wildlife values give a general understanding of the social context of wildlife management, providing a solid basis for anticipating response on new issues as they arise. Third, value differences shape the extent of social conflict on an issue (Manfredo et al., 2020a). Identifying the diversity of oppositional values in an area provides a basis for anticipating disagreement as well as consensus among groups. Fourth, knowledge of values can assist in finding mediated solutions to contentious issues and strategies involving wildlife. Effective mediation begins with an understanding of values as a means of establishing commonality among diverse groups (Hill et al., 2014; Madden & McQuinn, 2014). Values information can give voice to often-underrepresented groups in decision-making and provide a path toward compromise among conflicting stakeholders by rallying around common values.

While people's attitudes toward specific issues may change over a relatively short time period, values are formed at an early age and change minimally over one's life. At a broader scale, social values can persist across generations and are regarded as a key part of the transmission of culture. Values shape our lives profoundly and are intertwined in all that is

around us. They are integrated in our verbal and nonverbal symbols, communication patterns, daily routines, material culture, and social institutions (Manfredo et al., 2017b). The stability of values was illustrated in the 2004 *Wildlife Values in the West* study (Teel et al., 2005) which revealed, among other things, that current wildlife value orientations could be traced to similar cultural orientations in U.S. residents' countries of ancestral origin (Manfredo et al., 2016).

Values, however, also serve an adaptive function and are therefore not static (Manfredo et al., 2017b). Whereas it is important to understand the factors affecting change in biological conditions of habitat, it is also important to understand the factors affecting social change, which can in turn result in biological changes to the system. While values are a critical part of cultural transmission and a stabilizing force in culture, they also serve to adapt people to their social-ecological environment. As that environment changes, value shift at a societal level can occur.

What Values Were Measured?

Over a series of past research efforts, two key dimensions—*domination* and *mutualism*—and the survey items for measuring them have been identified as highly effective for describing people's values toward wildlife in Western societies (e.g., Manfredo et al., 2009, 2018, 2020a, 2021a; Teel & Manfredo, 2009). While not comprehensive of all the ways that people think about wildlife, these dimensions have been shown to be central in affecting people's wildlife-related attitudes and behaviors in industrialized countries like the United States. Domination is a value orientation that embraces the notion that wildlife is subordinate to humans and should be used in ways that benefit humans. Using animals in research and hunting are two ways that these benefits could accrue, for example. As another illustration, individuals with a

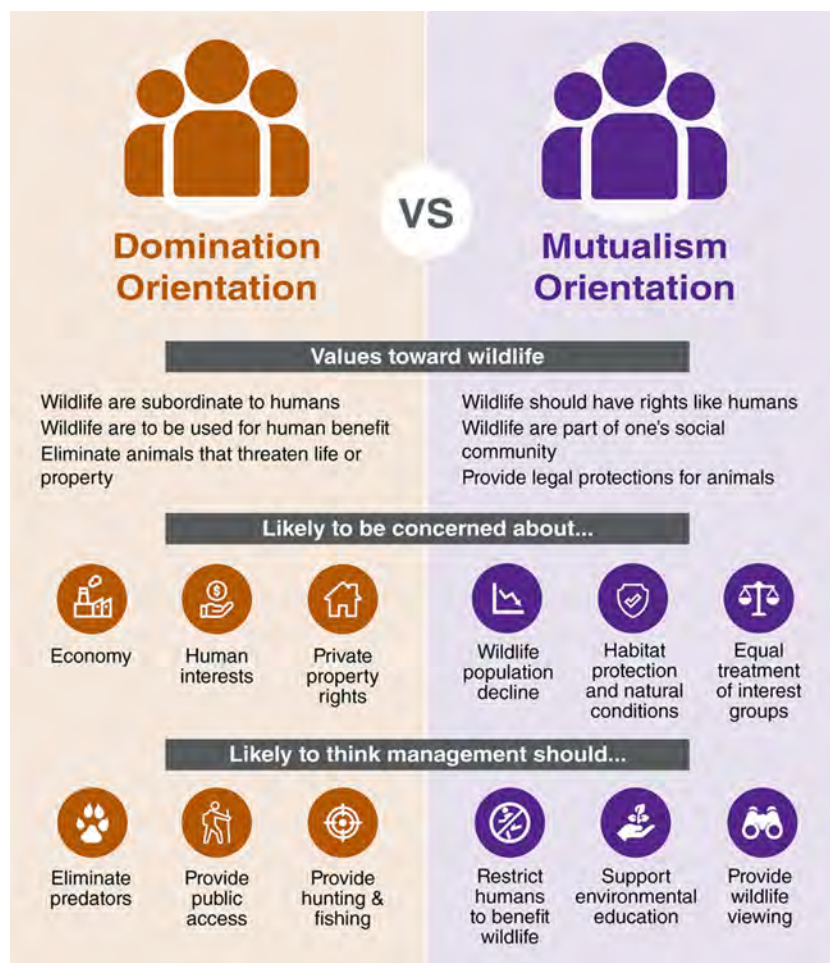
¹ Background text in certain sections throughout this report has been adapted from Manfredo et al. (2018). Some of the text in this section has also been adapted from Manfredo et al. (2021a).

domination orientation tend to endorse killing wildlife if it poses a threat to their lives or property. Those with a strong domination orientation respond positively to a vision where there are abundant populations of wildlife for hunting and fishing. Mutualism is a value orientation that embraces wildlife as part of a person's extended social network. Those with a strong mutualism orientation see animals as companions and human-like, deserving of caring and rights like humans. They respond positively to a vision of humans and wildlife living side by side without fear.

It is worth emphasizing, however, that the difference between these value orientations is not just a difference between those who hunt and those who do not hunt; in reality, there is much more nuance to how these orientations are exhibited by different groups of people.

There are, in fact, some hunters who hold a strong mutualism orientation. Further, findings from the *Wildlife Values in the West* study (Teel et al., 2005) revealed how these orientations can explain variation in public response to a diverse array of wildlife-related issues and management activities. For example, mutualism correlated positively with support for management actions that emphasize environmental education and restricting humans to protect wildlife, while domination was associated with greater support for lethal management techniques. Mutualism also correlated positively with concerns about habitat protection and declines in wildlife populations, while domination was associated with concerns regarding a healthy economy, public access, and private property rights (Fig. 2) (Manfredo et al., 2016, 2021a; Teel & Manfredo, 2009).

Figure 2. Overview of wildlife value dimensions (Figure adapted from Manfredo et al. [2021a]).



Wildlife Value Orientation Types

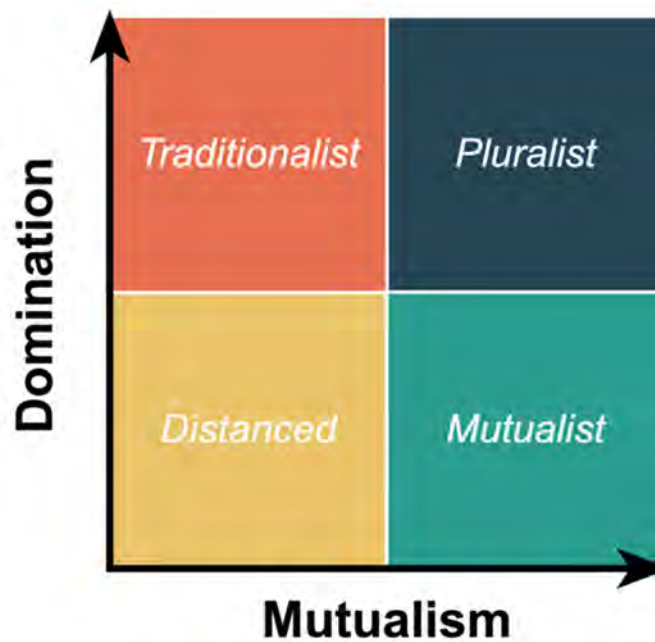
There are gradations of strength with which a value orientation is held by a person, reflected in a range of scoring from very low to very high on domination and mutualism measurement scales. To facilitate description of people and account for this diversity in scoring, we developed a four-group typology that classifies people in the following way (for more detail on measurement and classification procedures, see Teel and Manfredo [2009]):

- **Traditionalists** – Score high (above the midpoint) on the domination scale and low (at or below the midpoint) on the mutualism scale; i.e., they are the most extreme in beliefs that wildlife should be used and managed for the benefit of people.
- **Mutualists** – Score high on the mutualism scale and low on the domination scale; i.e., they are the most extreme in seeing wildlife as part of their extended social network.

- **Pluralists** – Score high on both mutualism and domination scales; i.e., they have a mix of beliefs and different situations or contexts result in this group emphasizing one orientation over the other.
- **Distanced** – Score low on both mutualism and domination scales; i.e., they exhibit low levels of thought about and interest in wildlife.

It is worth keeping in mind that while these basic groups are useful for understanding public values toward wildlife and how differences in those values can contribute to diverging positions on wildlife-related issues, they do not account for finer degrees of variation in domination and mutualism orientations. For the sake of parsimonious description, we apply the above typology throughout this report to highlight the major trends in our findings.

Figure 3. Classification of the four wildlife value orientation types.



Study Results

Wildlife Value Orientation Types

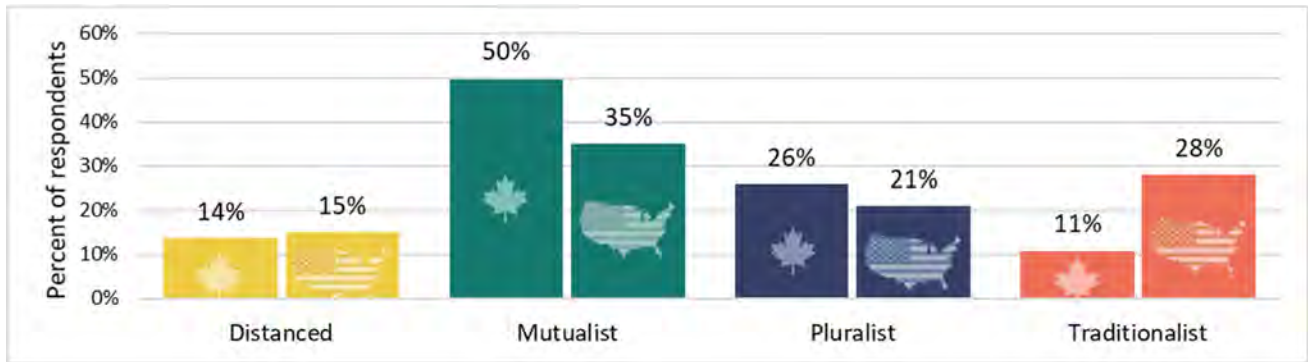
The majority of Canadians score highly on mutualism, with Mutualists representing 50% of the population. Approximately one-fourth (26%) of Canadians are Pluralists, indicating a mix of both mutualism and domination value orientations for many people. In contrast, only 11% of Canadians are Traditionalists, emphasizing a domination orientation. Canadians belonging to the Distanced typology are also less common across the country (14%). The large difference between the percentages of Mutualists and Traditionalists in Canada is in stark contrast to patterns previously identified in the United States, where 35% of Americans were classified as Mutualists and 28% were classified as Traditionalists (**Fig. 4**). It is important to note, however, that conclusions from comparisons between the Canadian and U.S. findings should be made with caution, relying more on general trends as opposed to exact percentages, given that methods and weighting procedures differed somewhat between the two studies.

Nearly one-fourth (24%) of all Pluralists identify some or all of their ancestry as Indigenous (**Fig. 5A**), which may be indicative of the duality of domination and mutualism values regarding the relationship between humans and wildlife within Indigenous cultures. Additionally, racial and ethnic minorities constitute 29% of both Pluralists and Distanced Canadians, with Mutualists containing the smallest representation of self-identified minorities (18%) (**Fig. 5B**). These differences could have important implications for engaging Black, Asian, Latinx, and other historically underrepresented communities in wildlife management.

In most cases, there is not a lot of variation in the distribution of wildlife value orientation types across the provinces (i.e., less than 15%). However, there are some notable differences (**Fig. 6**). Nova Scotia, Quebec, and British Columbia have the greatest representation of Mutualists (more than 50%), while Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba have the greatest representation of Traditionalists (more than 15%). Pluralists are most common in Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, and Ontario (29-31%), and Manitoba and British Columbia have the highest percentages of Distanced residents (16%). While most provinces are defined by the representation of just one or two wildlife value orientation types, Saskatchewan is a particular standout, as it hosts the largest representation of Traditionalists and Pluralists and the smallest representation of Mutualists and Distanced residents of all the provinces included in this study.

The relative similarity in the distribution of wildlife value orientation types across the provinces becomes more apparent when mapped alongside the state-level findings across the United States (**Fig. 7**). Although Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia are more similar to their neighboring states of the Northeast, there is a clear discrepancy in the percentages of Mutualists and Traditionalists between most provinces and their neighboring states in the American Midwest and Northern Rocky Mountains, where there is a greater concentration of Traditionalists. Overall, the patterns in Mutualists and Traditionalists observed in most Canadian provinces appear to be more reflective of the southwestern (particularly the west coast) and northeastern U.S. states.

Figure 4. Wildlife value orientation types across Canada compared to the United States.



United States data: America's Wildlife Values Study (Manfredo et al., 2018).

Figure 5. Percent of Canadians identifying as (A) having Indigenous ancestry and (B) belonging to a racial or ethnic minority across wildlife value orientation types.

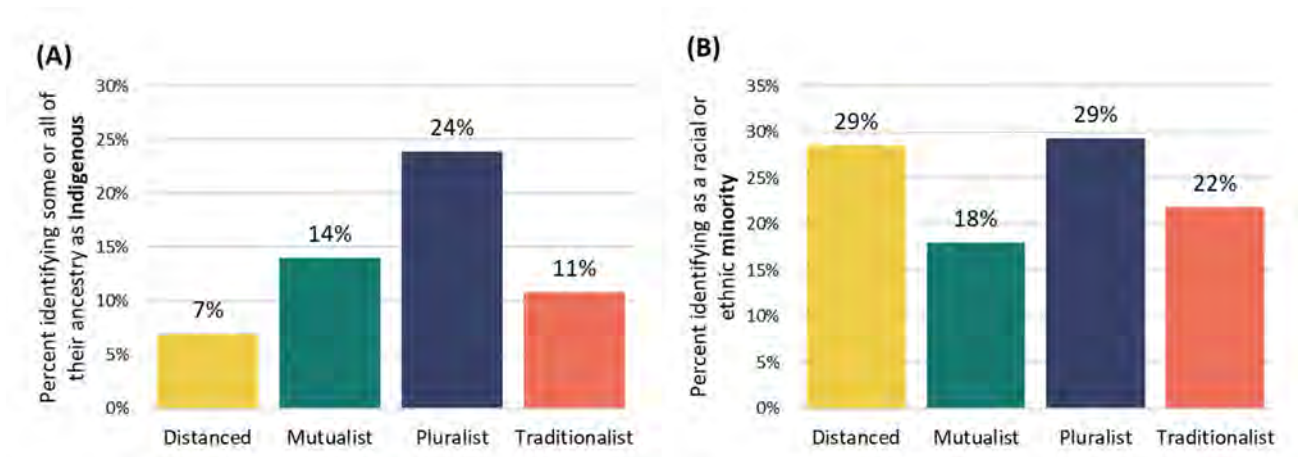


Figure 6. Percent of Canadians classified into the four wildlife value orientation types by province.

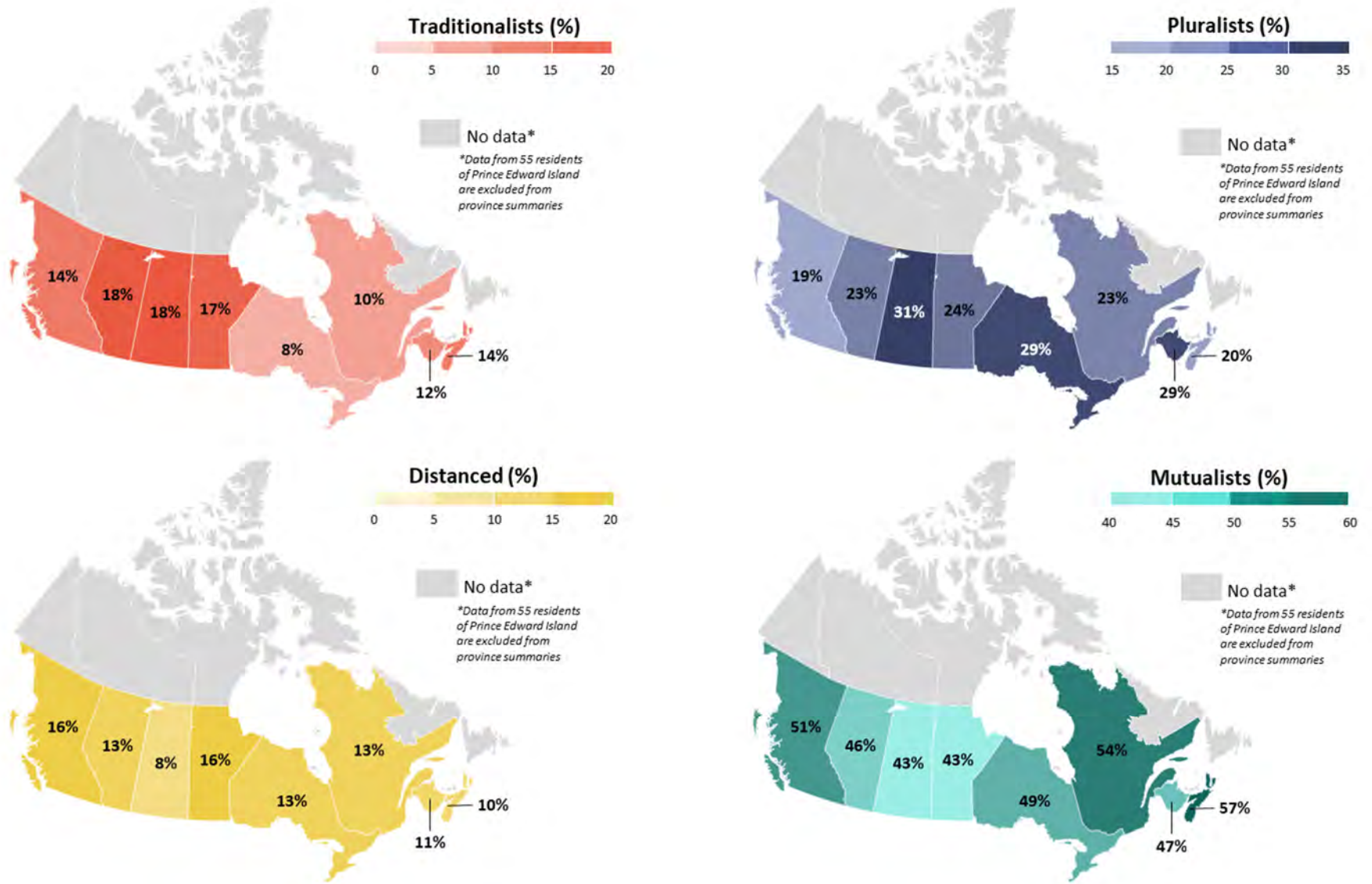
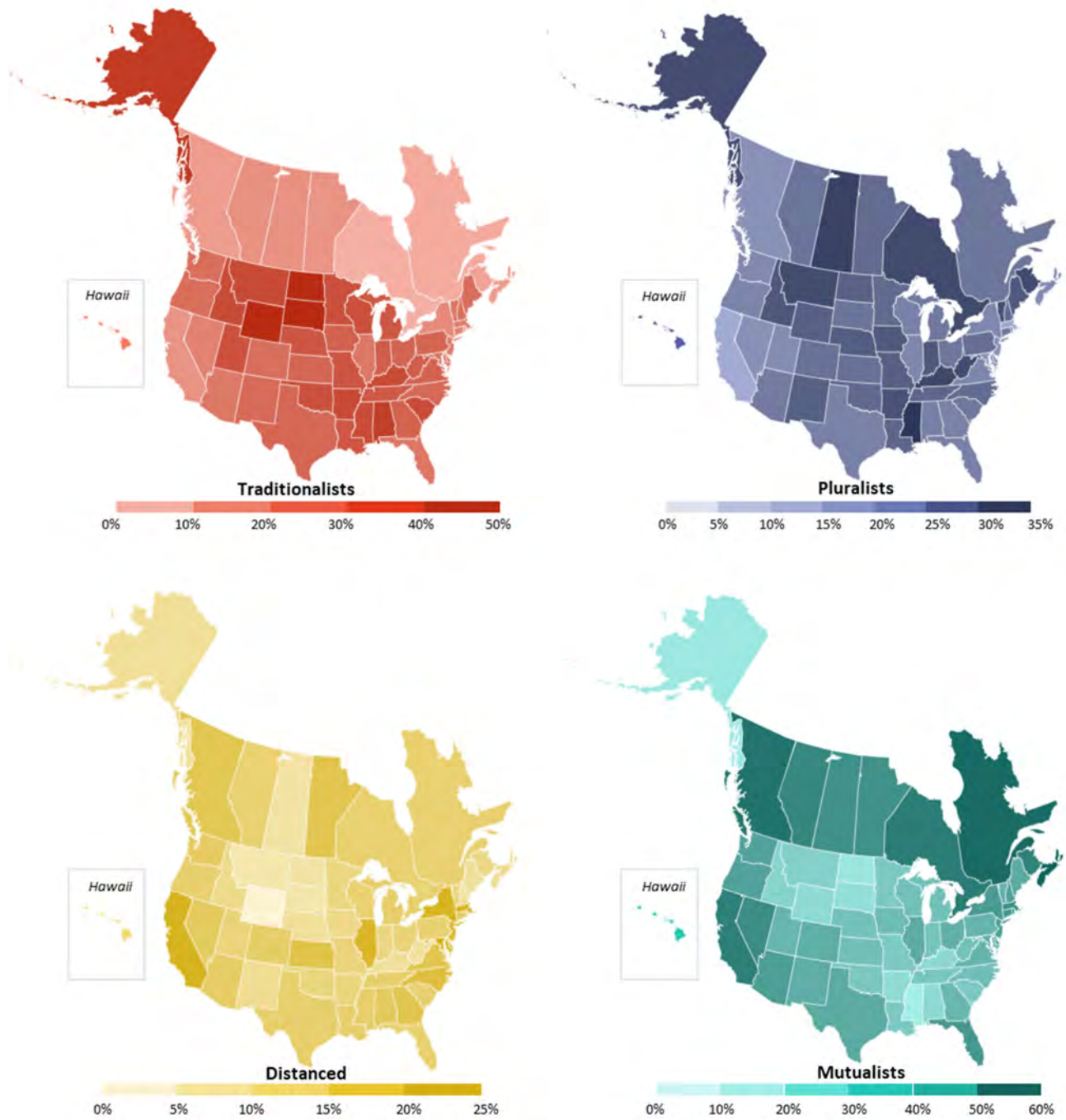


Figure 7. Comparison of the prevalence of each wildlife value orientation type between Canada and the United States.



United States data: America's Wildlife Values Study (Manfredo et al., 2018).

Wildlife Values and Modernization

While values are generally stable, they serve an adaptive function and can change in response to abrupt alterations in the social-ecological environment. Findings show that the dramatic and rapid advancements of the mid-20th century provided the impetus for global value shift (Inglehart, 2018a, 2018b). This has been described as a shift from survival values to self-expressive values. The shift was spawned by growing economic stability in society which insulated many people from concerns around fulfilling basic human needs for subsistence. Among other things, the growth in self-expression led to an increase in public demand for participatory and inclusive forms of governance. This is also associated with an increase in perceived and actual conflict across many different societal issues.

The processes of modernization that affected global value shift are likewise affecting wildlife values, public expectations of wildlife agencies, and wildlife policy (Bruskotter et al., 2017). Cross-sectional analysis of data from the 2004 *Wildlife Values in the West* study (Teel et al., 2005) suggested that, indeed, modernization has affected values toward wildlife in the United States (Manfredo et al., 2009). Data from the 2018 *America's Wildlife Values* project supported this conclusion (Manfredo et al., 2018, 2020a) and allowed for longitudinal comparisons to detect actual change across the 19 Western states involved in the 2004 study (Manfredo et al., 2021b).

Results of these studies showed that modernization variables, specifically education, income, and urbanization, were strongly associated with the composition of wildlife value orientations in a state. Higher income, urbanization, and education at the state level were associated with a higher prevalence of mutualism values among state residents. Further, the longitudinal analysis showed that the mean state percentage of Mutualists increased across the 19 Western states from 27% in 2004 to 32% in 2018, and the mean

state percentage of Traditionalists decreased from 40% to 33% in that time-period.

Similar to the approach used in our previous cross-sectional analyses, we provide results in the next three figures from analysis testing whether factors of modernization are associated with the wildlife value composition in a province. Specifically, we examine the association between education, income, and urbanization and the percentages of Mutualists and Traditionalists across provinces.

Consistent with expectations, we found that provinces with higher proportions of residents with a Bachelor's degree (or higher) have higher percentages of Mutualists and lower percentages of Traditionalists (**Fig. 8**). However, we did not find a strong relationship between proportions of people above the national income mode (\$45,000-\$99,999; Statistics Canada, 2021b) and percentages of Mutualists or Traditionalists across provinces (**Fig. 9**). Moreover, we found the opposite relationship for urbanization. Provinces with higher proportions of residents reporting they live in urban areas have higher percentages of Traditionalists and lower percentages of Mutualists (**Fig. 10**).

Findings overall are mixed but, in some cases, particularly with respect to education, are consistent with previous findings in the United States indicating that modernization is associated with a greater prevalence of mutualism. It is worth noting that, because the distribution of wildlife values is relatively homogenous across Canada compared to the United States, resulting in a restriction of range, some of the modernization variables may not explain much variance since there is little variance across provinces to begin with. Additional research, including longitudinal comparisons and exploration of other potential indicators of modernization, could be valuable to help explore questions regarding value shift and its impacts in Canada further.

Figure 8. Relationship between the percent of Mutualists/Traditionalists and percent of residents with a university degree in each province.

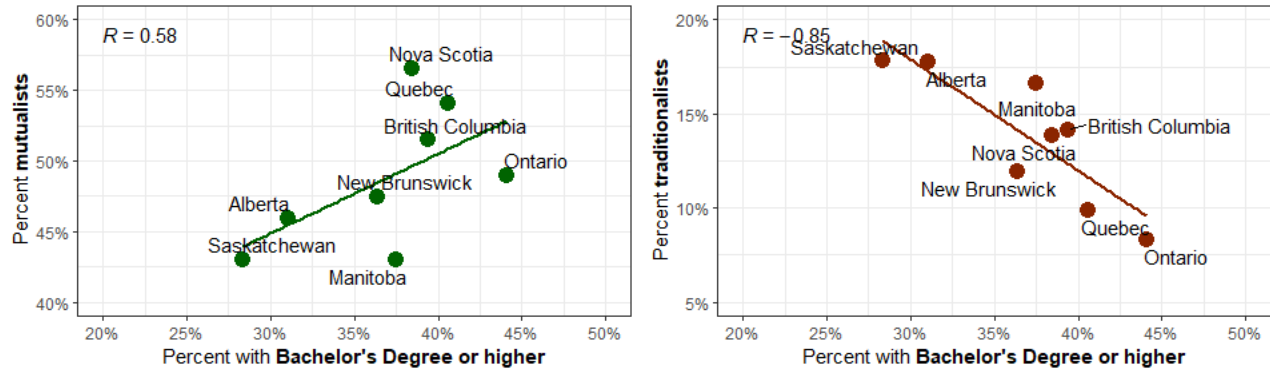
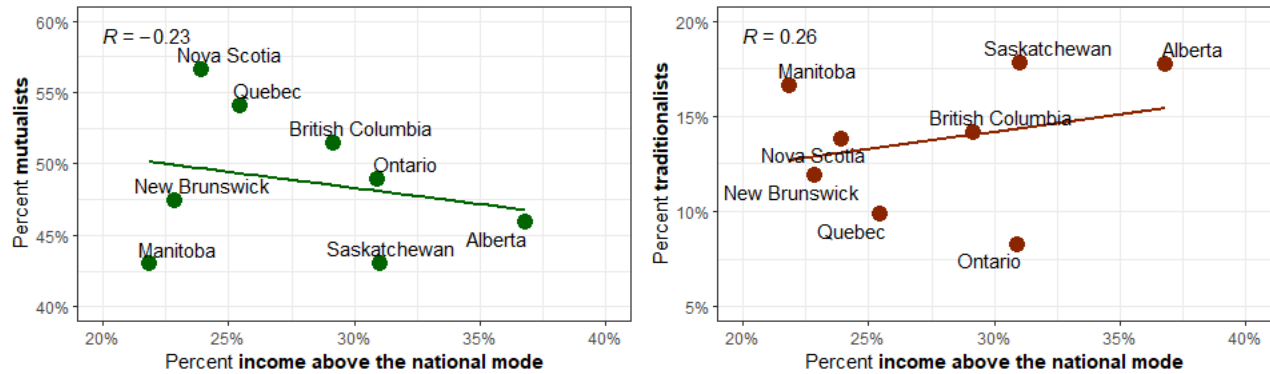
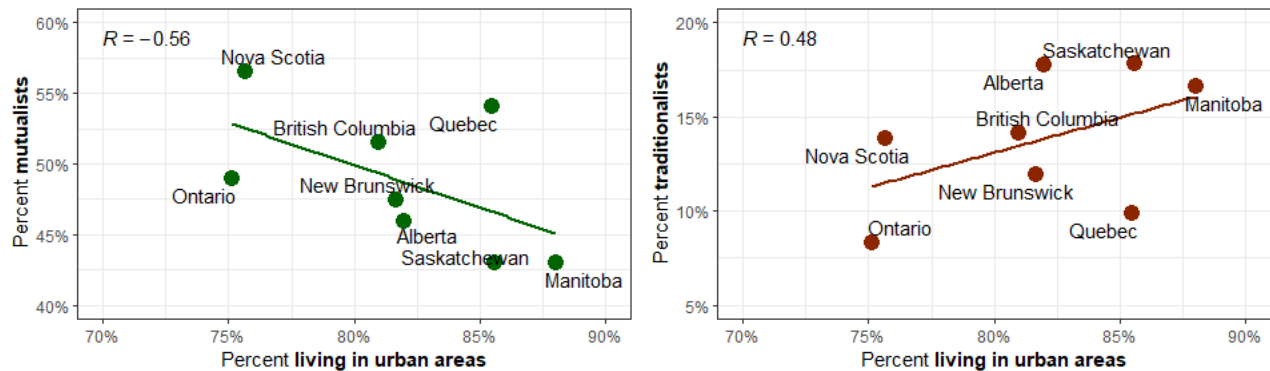


Figure 9. Relationship between the percent of Mutualists/Traditionalists and percent of residents whose income is above the national mode in each province.



Income data from Statistics Canada (2021b).
National mode reflects the \$45,000 – \$99,999 income category.

Figure 10. Relationship between the percent of Mutualists/Traditionalists and percent of residents living in an urban area (i.e., town, city, or large metropolitan area) in each province.



Perceptions of Global Societal Issues & the Environment

Values are important because they affect people's attitudes and behaviors. To explore this, we included questions on the survey about perceptions of a number of high-profile global societal issues, including issues dealing with wildlife and the natural environment.

Specifically, we asked participants to rate the severity of the following issues: environmental change (an aggregate item based on issues of pollution, rainforest loss, and climate change), wildlife-related issues (an aggregate item based on issues of poaching, habitat loss, wildlife trade, and species decline), safety and security (an aggregate item based on issues of poverty, job loss, crime, and corruption), food availability, quality education, medical services, zoonotic diseases, and future pandemics (**Fig. 11**).

We found that differences in the perceived severity of issues between Mutualists and Traditionalists are largest for issues related to wildlife and environmental change (**Fig. 12**). The vast majority of Mutualists consider environmental change and wildlife-related issues to be more serious issues (87-88%), while just over half of Traditionalists believe these are more serious issues (51-57%). Additionally, 44% of Mutualists consider zoonotic disease a more serious issue, compared to 30% of Traditionalists. Differences across wildlife value orientation types for the remaining issues dealing with security, health, and general well-being are

relatively smaller, highlighting the more polarizing nature of environmental and wildlife-related issues, where we found greater variation. Notably, Pluralists almost always place a greater severity on these global issues, while Traditionalists typically give these issues the lowest severity ranking of all wildlife value orientation types.

We also measured broad attitudes toward the environment. Overall, 75% of Canadians believe that protecting the environment should be given priority, even if it causes slower economic growth and some loss of jobs. This prioritization of the environment is most common among Mutualists (87%) and least common among Traditionalists (40%), who predominantly believe that economic growth and job creation should be the top priority, even if the environment suffers to some extent (**Fig. 13A**).

We found relatively high percentages of residents with pro-environmental attitudes, in general, across the provinces. The tendency to prioritize the environment over the economy is most prevalent among residents of Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec (79-80%), and least prevalent in Alberta and Saskatchewan (65-69%) (**Fig. 13B**). We found a moderately strong correlation between the percent of Mutualists/Traditionalists and the percent of people prioritizing the environment over the economy in a province (**Fig. 14**).

Figure 11. Canadians' perceptions of the severity of global societal issues.

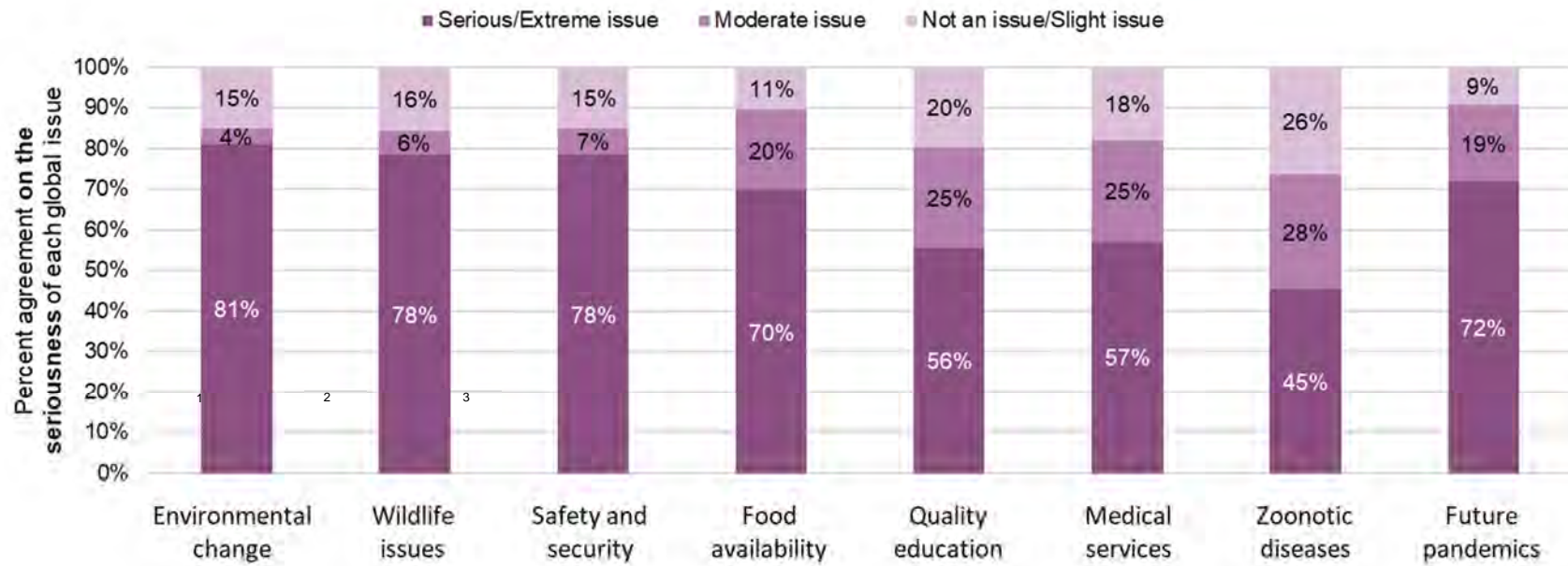
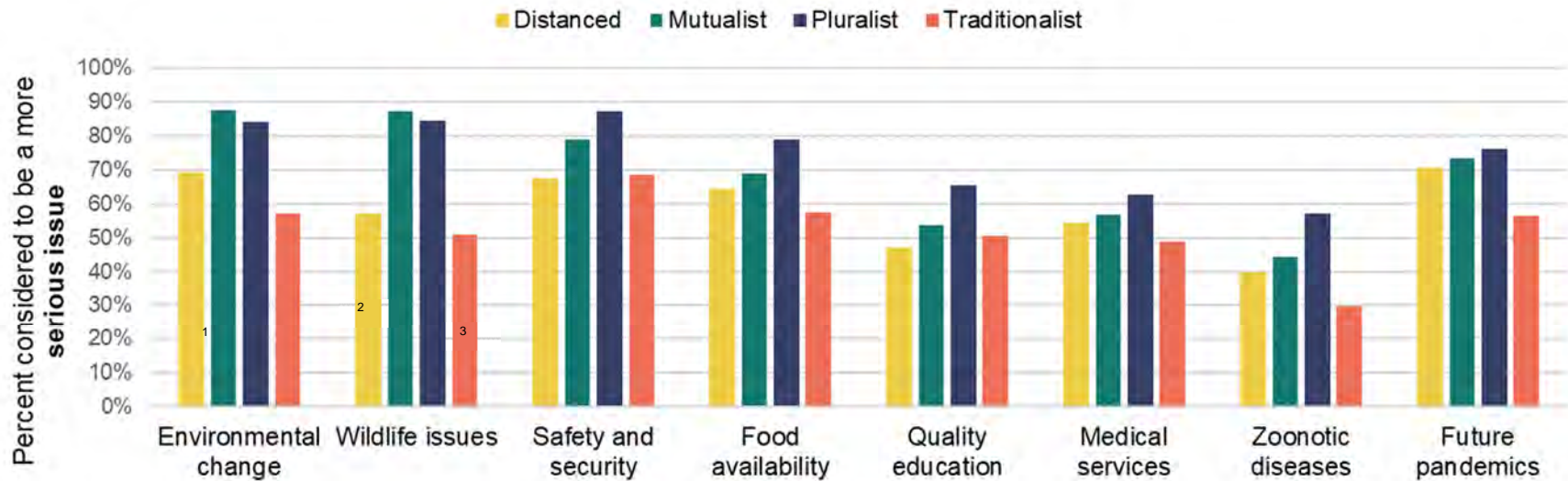


Figure 12. Perceptions of the severity of global societal issues by wildlife value orientation type.



Severity measured on a scale of 1 (Not at all an issue) to 5 (Extreme issue).

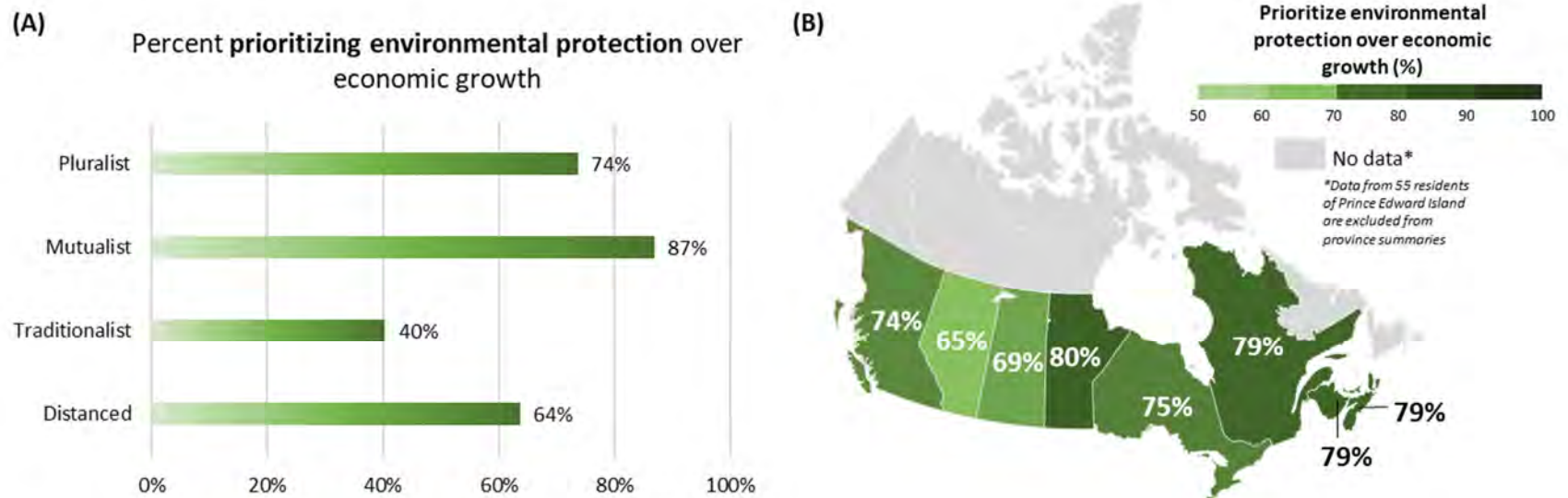
Values shown represent percent of Canadians rating each issue greater than 3 (Moderate issue).

¹ “Environmental change” is the average score for the following issues: air pollution, soil pollution, ocean pollution, drinking water pollution, loss of tropical rainforests, and climate change.

² “Wildlife issues” is the average score for the following issues: illegal wildlife hunting, habitat loss for wildlife, illegal international wildlife trade, and loss of well-known wildlife species (e.g., whales, elephants, sea turtles, rhinos).

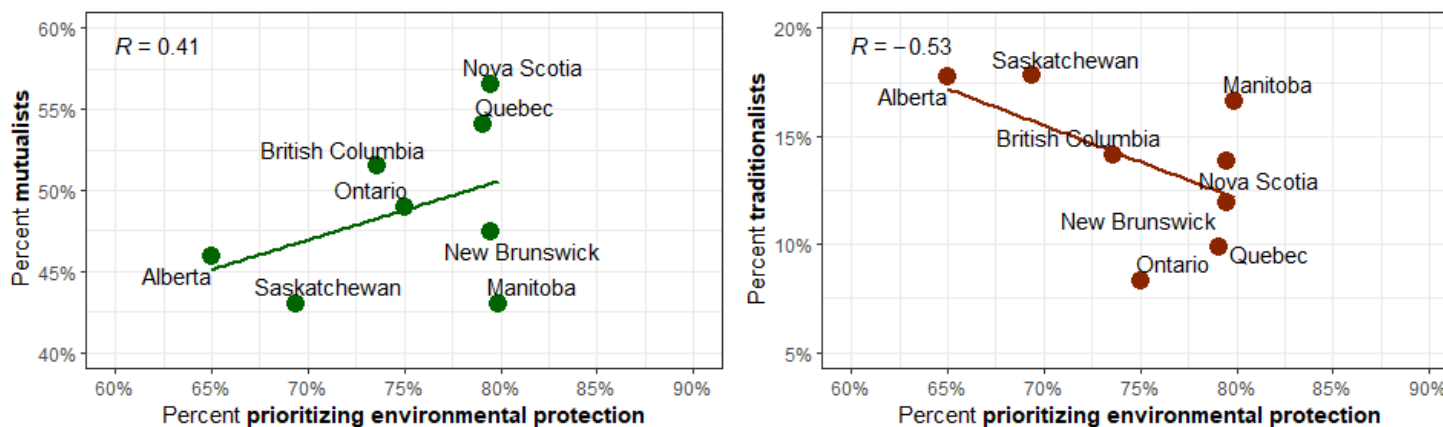
³ “Safety and security” is the average score for the following issues: poverty, job loss, violent crime, and corruption.

Figure 13. Percent of Canadians prioritizing environmental protection over economic growth by (A) wildlife value orientation type and (B) province.



Survey item: "Protecting the environment should be given priority, even if it causes slower economic growth and some loss of jobs."

Figure 14. Relationship between the percent of Mutualists/Traditionalists and percent of residents prioritizing environmental protection over economic growth in each province.



Perceptions of Nature

In the interest of further exploring the relationship between wildlife values and broader conceptions of the environment, we measured “perceptions of nature” through a series of belief statements developed from relevant literature and prior research (e.g., Douglas & Wildavsky, 1982; Thompson et al., 1990; Kirkness & Barnhardt, 1991; Milton, 1996; Dietsch et al., 2011; Kimmerer, 2011, 2013). An understanding of these perceptions can aid in gauging people’s thoughts on how the natural world, including wildlife, should be managed (Dietsch et al., 2011). For example, individuals who view nature as more fragile and in need of protection are more likely to oppose invasive management strategies.

As a whole, Canadians overwhelmingly believe that nature is in need of protection (95%) (**Fig. 15**). They also believe that humans should show respect for other beings in nature (96%);

if humans take care of nature, it will take care of them (93%); humans should not take more from nature than they need (91%); nature is fragile (84%); and nature controls our fate (84%).

Mutualists are more likely than Traditionalists to view nature as fragile and scarce, and to see other beings in nature as kin (**Fig. 16**). Mutualists are also more likely to believe that nature controls our fate, compared to Traditionalists who are more likely to think that they control their own fate regardless of what nature does. In addition, Traditionalists have a greater tendency to view nature as abundant and durable, and to believe that humans can control nature to our advantage. Pluralists have the highest levels of agreement with many of the nature items, another indication that this group tends to have a mix of contrasting beliefs.

Figure 15. Canadians' perceptions of nature.

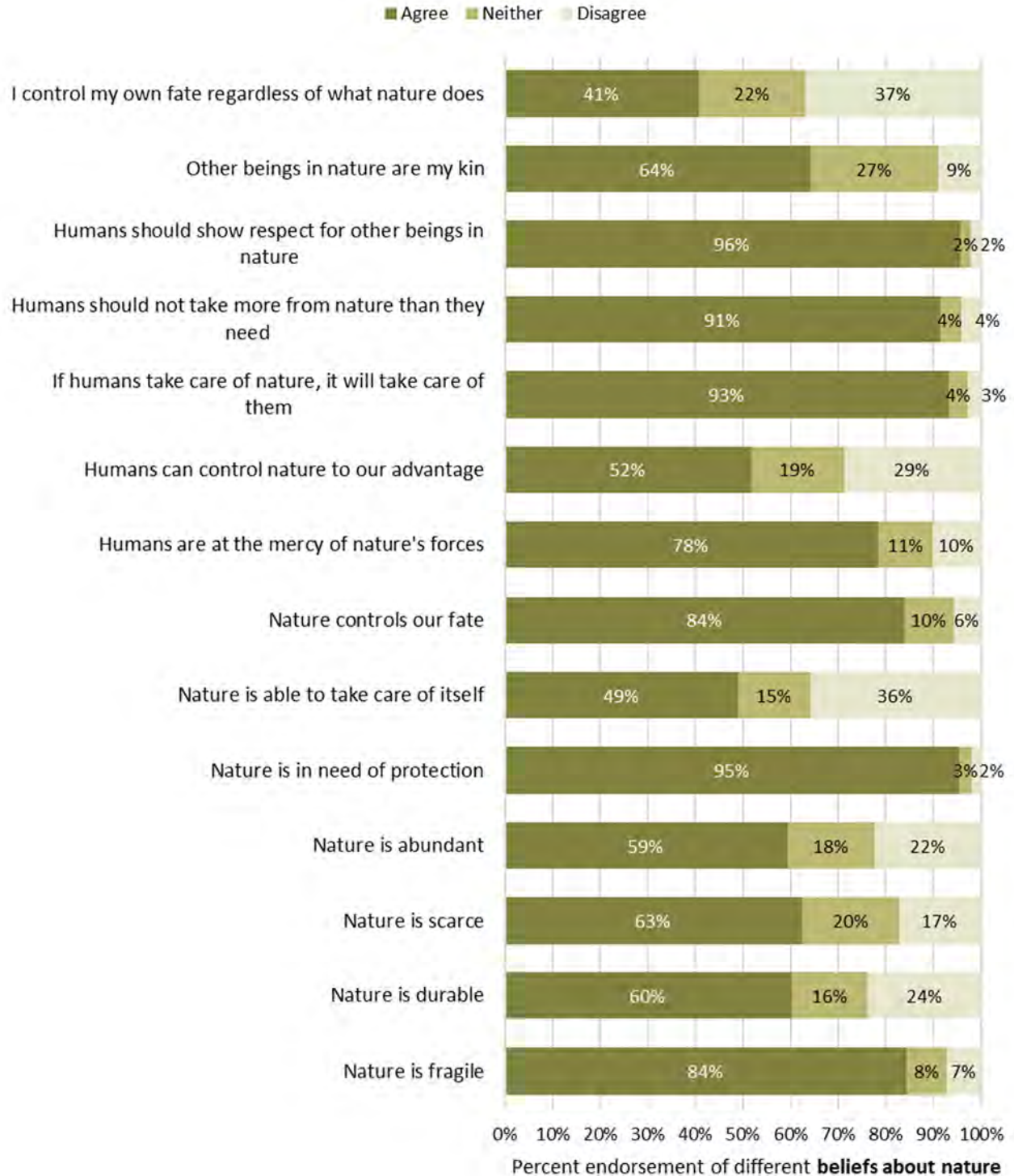
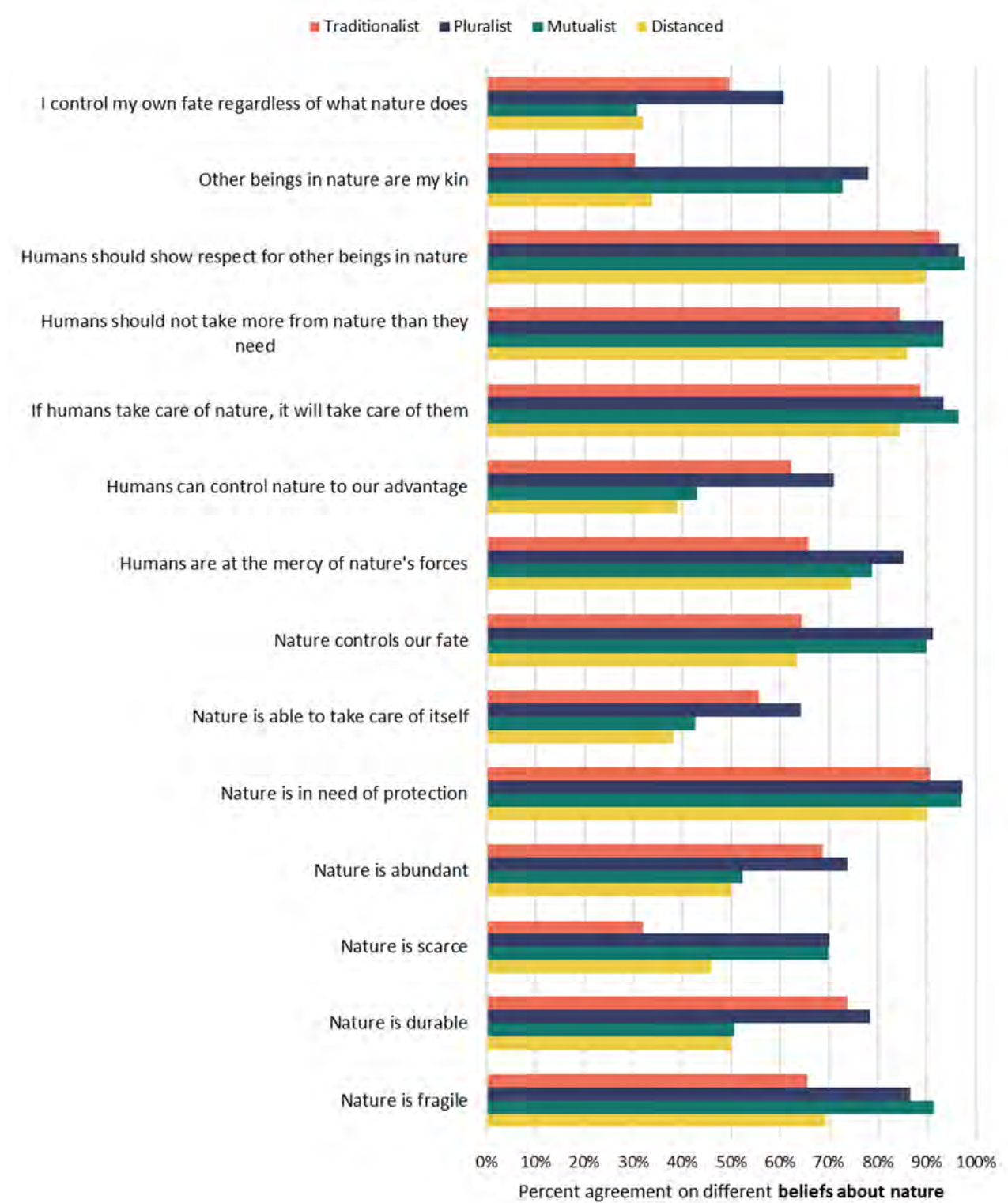


Figure 16. Perceptions of nature by wildlife value orientation type.



Attitudes Toward Lethal Removal of Wildlife

Value differences can result in different levels of support for policy and management actions. These differences are a concern for wildlife professionals because they contribute to social conflict over wildlife-related issues. To illustrate that phenomenon, we included questions on the survey about the use of lethal removal in wildlife management, a highly controversial topic.

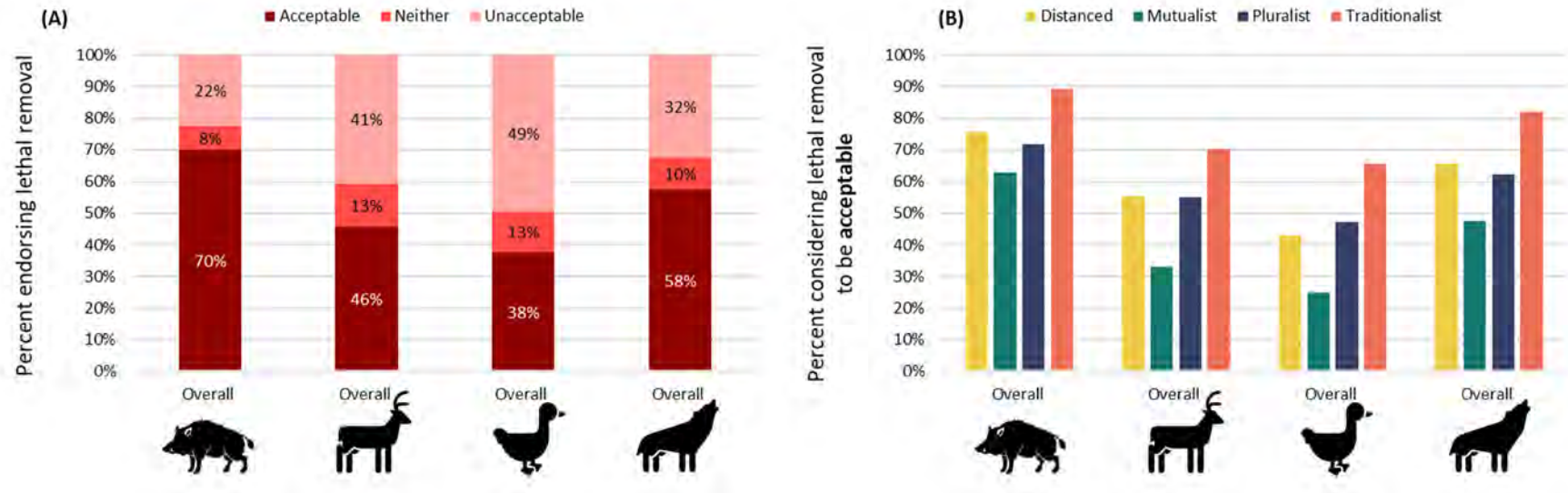
We examined the acceptability of lethal removal across various species and scenarios of human-wildlife conflict. The scenarios, which were tailored to each species, comprised a range of potential conflicts with wildlife, including attacks on people, pets, or livestock; the animals being seen near human settlements; crop damage; vehicle collisions; transmission of zoonotic disease; and more general nuisance behaviors. Here we focus on results for wildlife species that are prevalent across Canada: wolves, deer, wild boar, and geese.

Across all scenarios, lethal removal is considered most acceptable for wild boar and least acceptable for geese (**Fig. 17A**). Traditionalists and Mutualists differ the most in their acceptability of lethal removal, regardless of species or context (**Fig. 17B**). For example, 82% of Traditionalists view lethal removal of wolves to be generally acceptable across all scenarios, compared to 48% of Mutualists. As another example, 66% of Traditionalists view lethal removal of geese as acceptable, compared to 25% of Mutualists.

The provinces are relatively similar in overall levels of support for lethal removal of the four species. However, there are some notable differences. Approximately two-thirds of residents in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and New Brunswick view lethal removal of wolves as generally acceptable (64-66%). The public appears a bit more divided in other provinces, with the lowest percentage in Quebec (51%). Support is higher overall for wild boar but varies across provinces by nearly 20%, ranging from 62% in Quebec to 81% in Saskatchewan (**Fig. 18**).

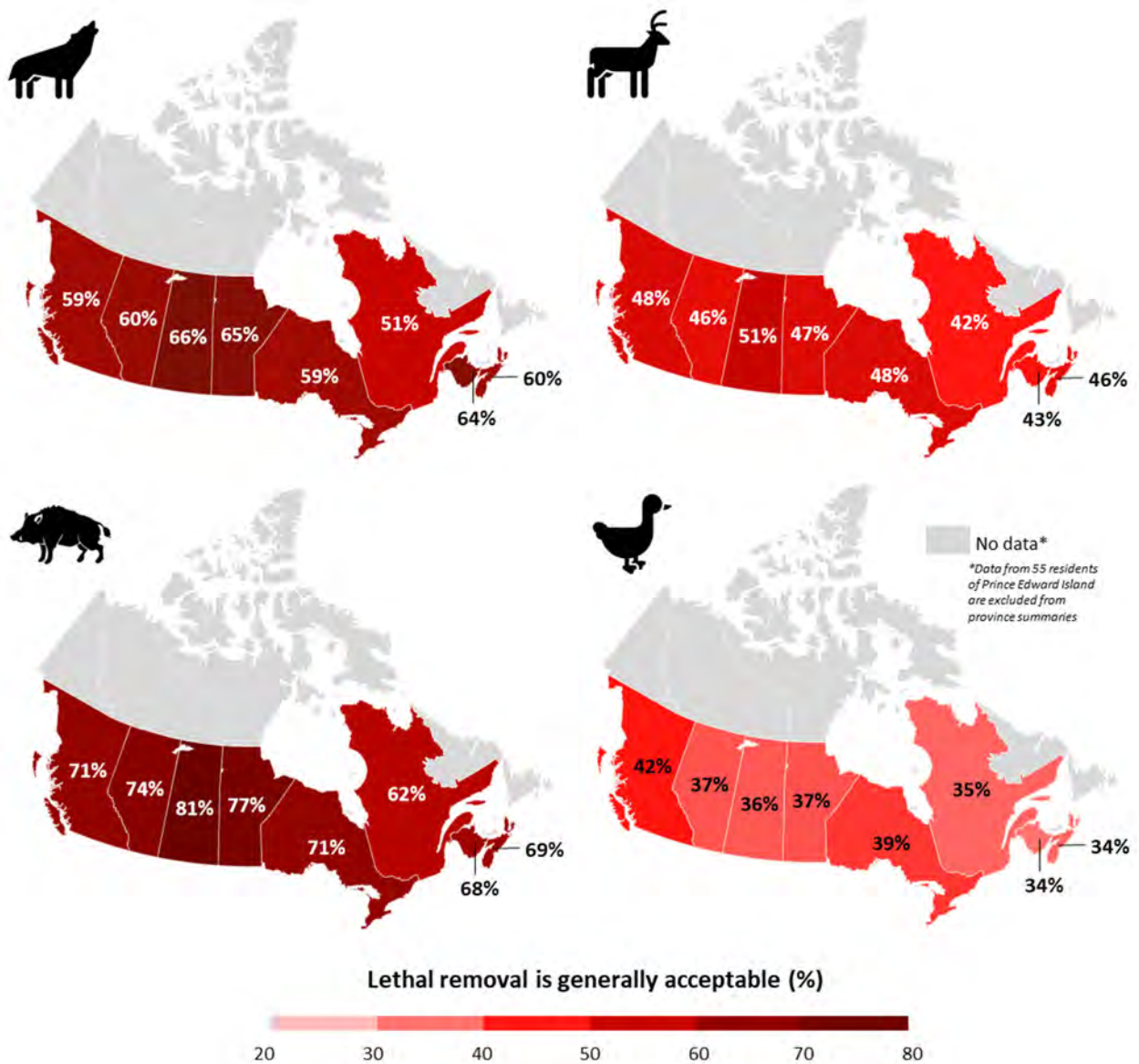
Beyond overall level of support, it is important to recognize that attitudes are context-specific, meaning that they can vary based on the situation. Consistent with that notion, we found a high level of variation in the acceptability of lethal removal depending on the scenario of human-wildlife conflict (**Fig. 19**). As an illustration, more than 60% of all wildlife value orientation types view lethal removal as acceptable when wolves attack people, but less than 40% of all types consider it acceptable when wolves are merely seen near human settlements (**Fig. 20**). As another illustration, for wild boar, geese, and deer, lethal removal is most acceptable when the animals carry a disease that may spread to people or livestock. In every context, however, Traditionalists always have the highest proportion who are accepting of lethal removal, and Mutualists always have the lowest.

Figure 17. Differences in the overall acceptability of lethal removal of wolves, deer, geese, and wild boar (A) overall and (B) by wildlife value orientation type.



Overall acceptability is based on the average acceptability across all conflict scenarios, with average scores greater than 3 on the 1 (highly unacceptable) to 5 (highly acceptable) response scale classified as accepting of lethal removal.

Figure 18. Percent of Canadians in each province who consider lethal removal of wolves, deer, and geese to be acceptable across different scenarios of human-wildlife conflict.



Canadians whose average acceptability score across all scenarios was greater than 3 on the 1 (highly unacceptable) to 5 (highly acceptable) response scale were classified as accepting of lethal removal.

Figure 19. Differences in the acceptability of lethal removal of wolves, deer, geese, and wild boar across different scenarios of human-wildlife conflict.

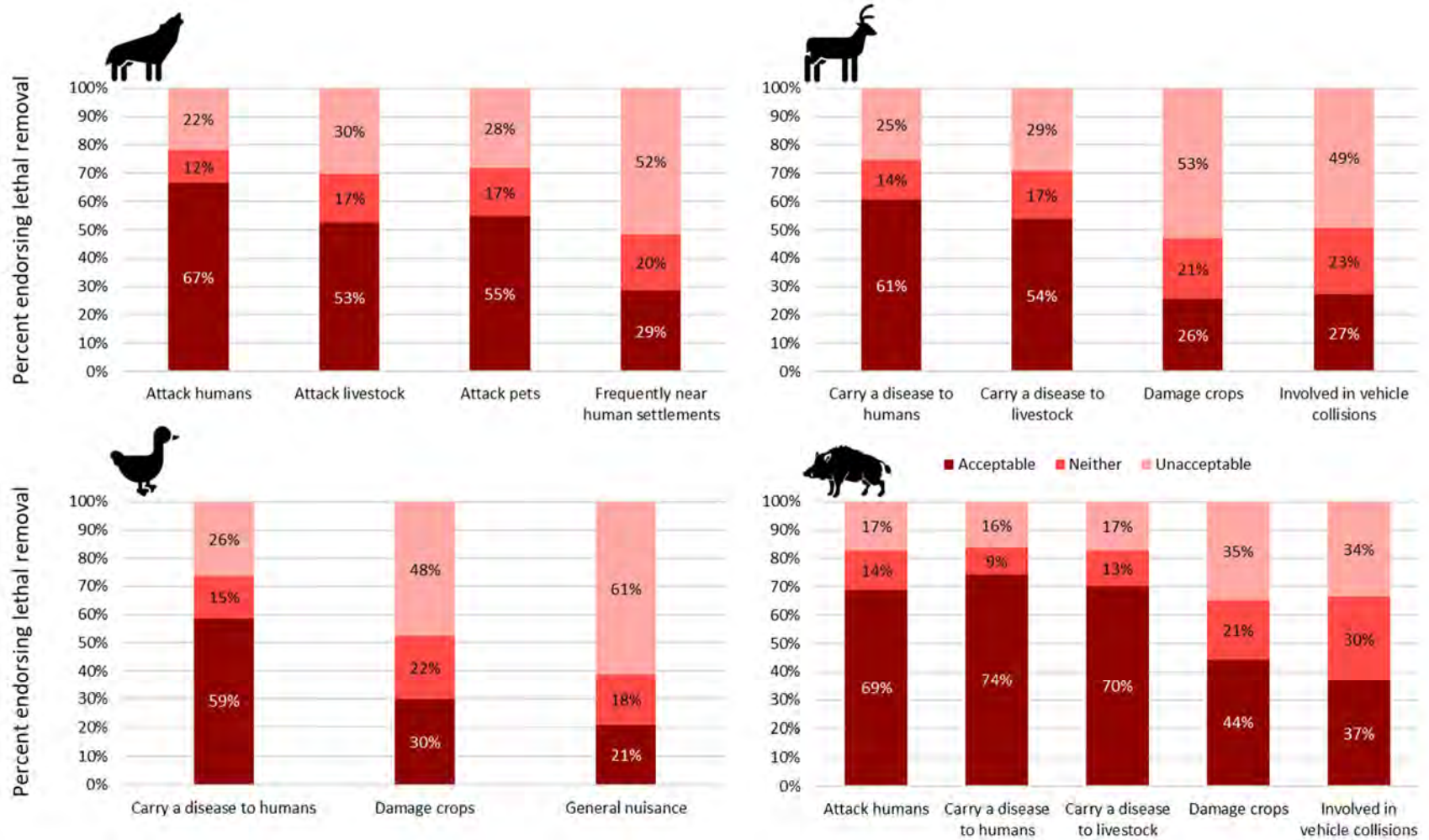
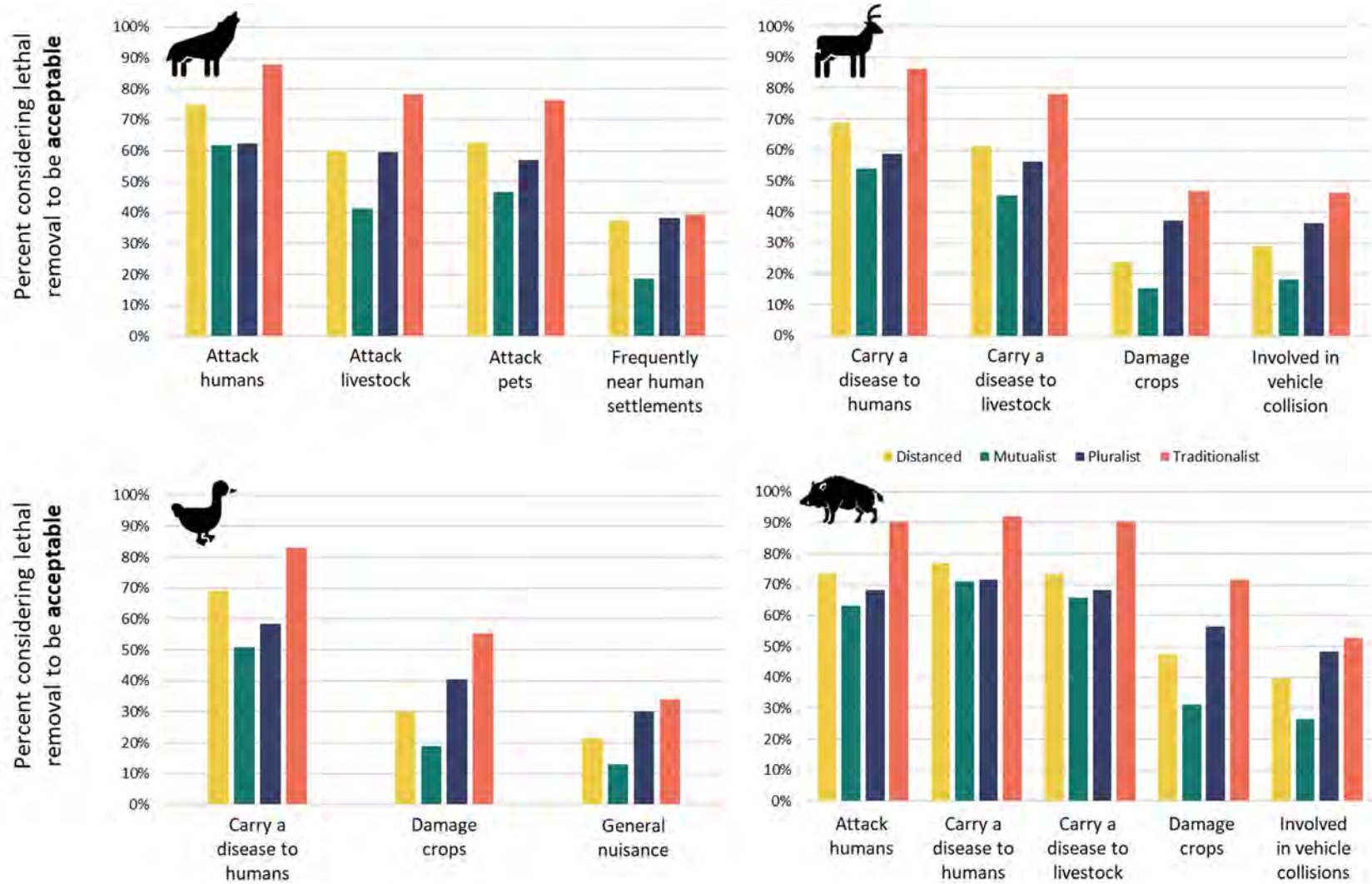


Figure 20. Differences in the acceptability of lethal removal of wolves, deer, geese, and wild boar by wildlife value orientation type across different scenarios of human-wildlife conflict.



Canadians whose acceptability score was greater than 3 on the 1 (highly unacceptable) to 5 (highly acceptable) response scale were classified as accepting of lethal removal.

Importance of Wildlife

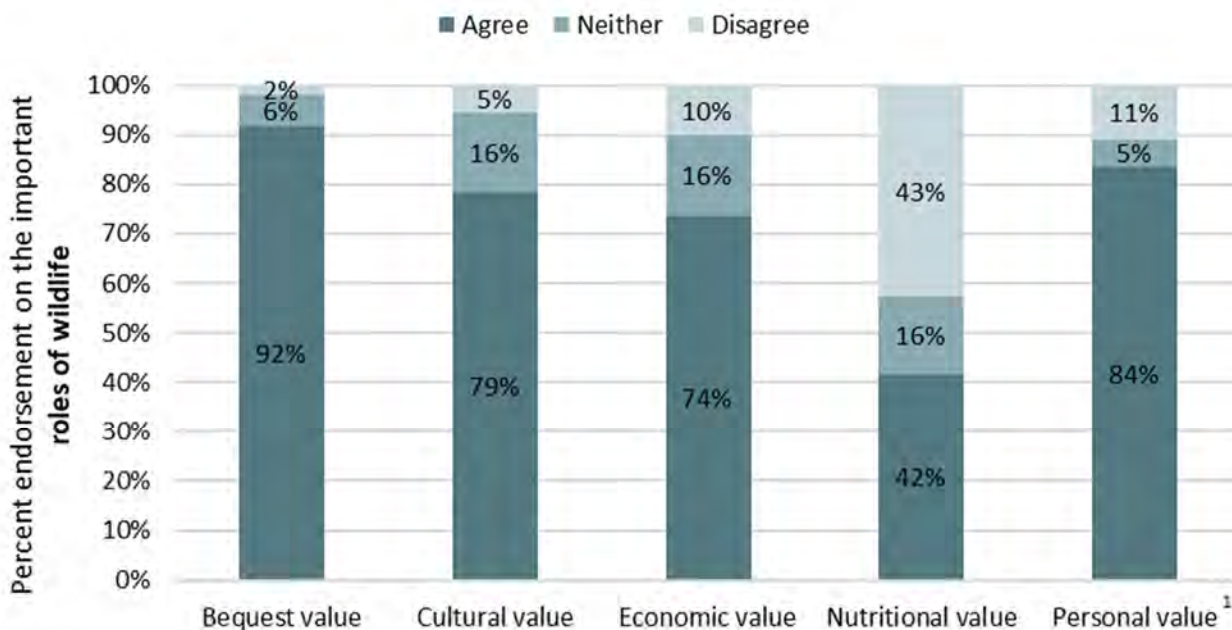
Wildlife can play a variety of roles in people's lives and be seen as important to people for different reasons. In addition to measuring the core value dimensions of domination and mutualism (*held values*), we sought to explore the different values that people assign to wildlife (*assigned values*). Whereas held values refer to the underlying goal structures of individuals that shape how they see the world around them (Schwartz, 2006, 2012), assigned values represent the relative importance or worth given to particular 'objects' such as wildlife (Brown, 1984; Bengston, 1994).

We measured assigned values through the following statements: "Wildlife are an important source of pride for my country, even if they cause problems or hazards" (*cultural value*); "Wildlife are an important source of food for my family" (*nutritional value*); "Wildlife are important to tourism in my country" (*economic value*); and "Wildlife are important to protect for future generations to enjoy" (*bequest value*).

Additionally, *personal value* was measured as the average response to the following statements: "The presence of wildlife is important to my quality of life"; "I am interested in making the area around my home attractive to wildlife"; and "I enjoy learning about wildlife".

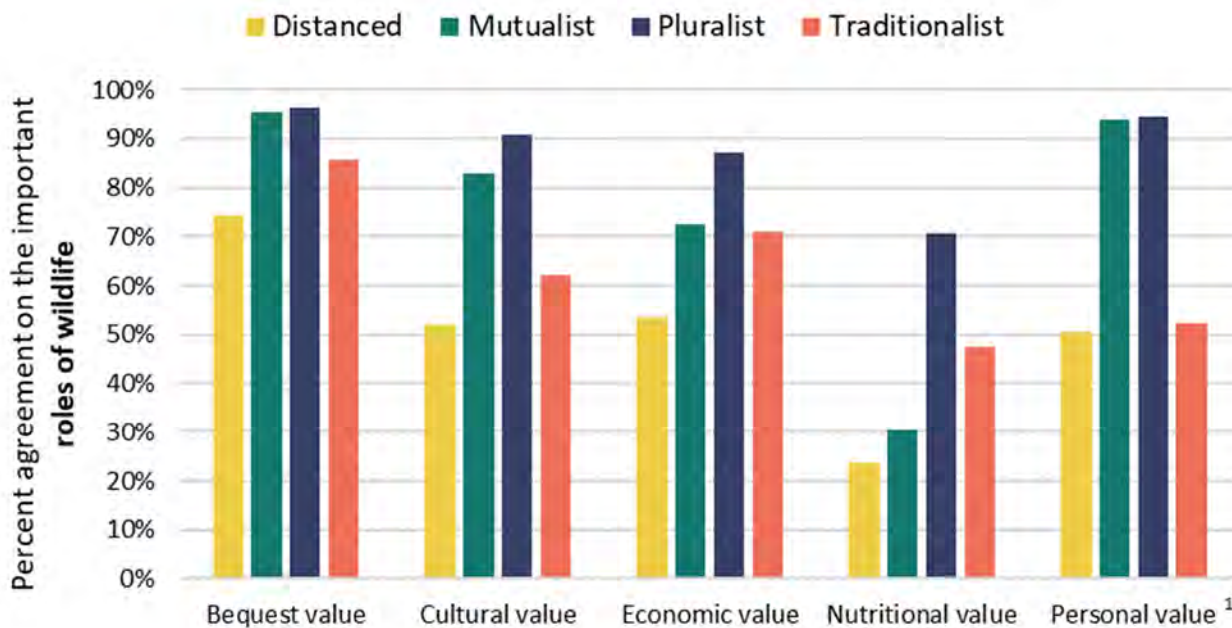
The bequest value of wildlife is the most important among Canadians as a whole (92%), and the nutritional value of wildlife is least important (42%) (**Fig. 21**). This finding remains consistent across the wildlife value orientation types as well (**Fig. 22**). Compared to all other types, Pluralists most frequently view all potential values of wildlife as important, whereas Distanced Canadians most frequently view all values as less important. Results for the personal value of wildlife vary the most across the value orientation types, with 94-95% of Mutualists and Pluralists, compared to 50-52% of Traditionalists and Distanced individuals, considering it to be important.

Figure 21. Percent of Canadians recognizing the importance of wildlife for different reasons.



¹ "Personal value" is based on an average score (see text).

Figure 22. Percent of Canadians recognizing the importance of wildlife for different reasons by wildlife value orientation type.



¹ "Personal value" is based on an average score (see text).

Anthropomorphism & Fear of Wildlife

Anthropomorphism is the human tendency to assign human characteristics, motives, behaviors, and abilities to non-human entities (Urquiza-Haas & Kotrschal, 2015). This is quite common in reference to animals. Humans often refer to animals in anthropomorphic terms, suggesting, for example, that animals are returning emotion or trying to outsmart them. Theory suggests that the tendency to anthropomorphize is a universal characteristic acquired because it gave humans an evolutionary advantage with regard to safety and pursuit of food by allowing them to predict animal behaviors (Mithen, 1996). Theory also suggests that, while the tendency to anthropomorphize is a universal human trait, cultural learning can suppress or shape this tendency (Urquiza-Haas & Kotrschal, 2015).

Findings from the *America's Wildlife Values* study offered evidence that anthropomorphism may be a key factor stimulating the shift toward mutualism values in the United States (Manfredo et al., 2018, 2020b; also see **Fig. 1**). As modernization increases, and people have limited direct exposure to wildlife, it “unblocks” more basic anthropomorphic tendencies that

then facilitates the shift toward mutualism (Manfredo et al., 2020a, 2020b). Consistent with the approach taken in the *America's Wildlife Values* study (Manfredo et al., 2018, 2020b), we used survey items developed by Waytz et al. (2010) to measure the extent of anthropomorphic tendencies toward wildlife among individuals. At the country level, we found that 86% of Canadians exhibit anthropomorphic tendencies (**Fig. 23**). Consistent with the U.S. findings, Mutualists (and Pluralists) show a stronger tendency to anthropomorphize wildlife (94%) compared to Traditionalists (54%) and Distanced individuals (63%) (**Fig. 24**).

Fear is another basic human response that may play an important role in shaping how people view and interact with wildlife. We asked Canadians several questions to gauge their concerns about being around wildlife. Overall, around 40% of Canadians reported being fearful of wildlife (**Fig. 25**). For most wildlife value orientation types, less than 50% of individuals are fearful of wildlife, with Mutualists being the least fearful (30%). However, 61% of Pluralists reported greater concerns about being around wildlife (**Fig. 26**).

Figure 23. Percent of Canadians attributing human-like characteristics to wildlife.

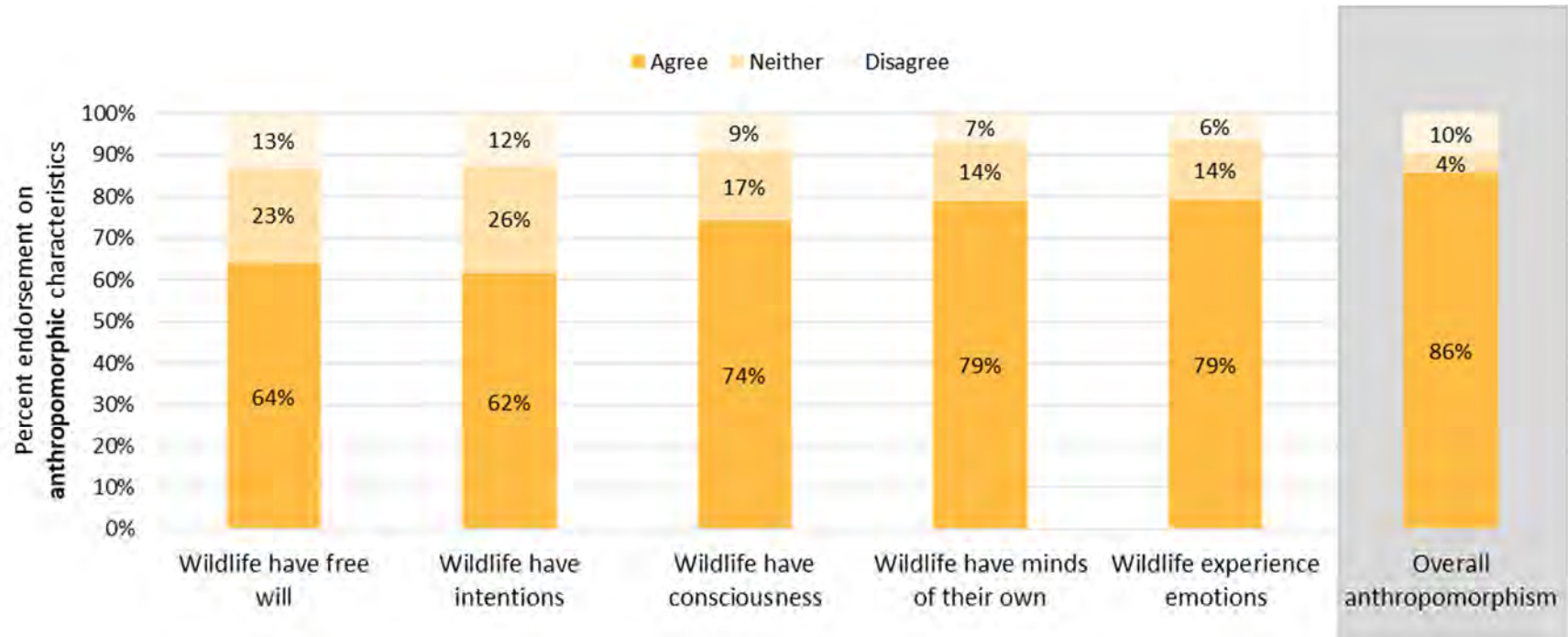


Figure 24. Percent of Canadians attributing human-like characteristics to wildlife by wildlife value orientation type.

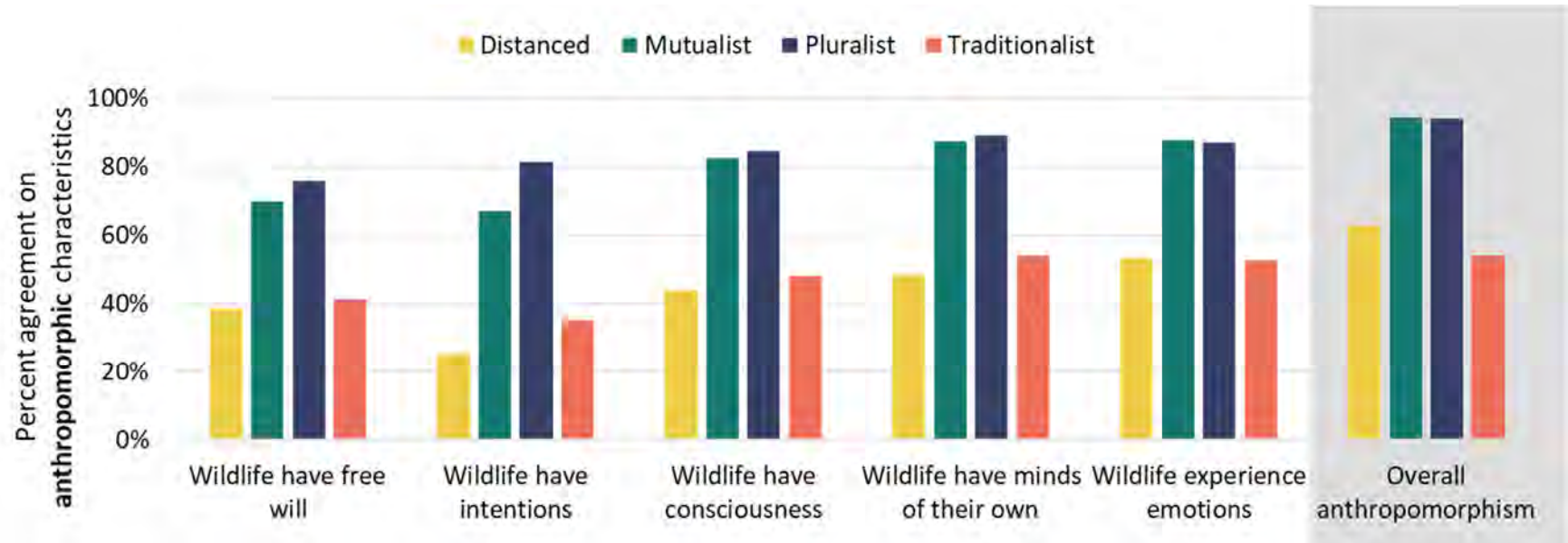


Figure 25. Percent of Canadians who are concerned about being around wildlife.

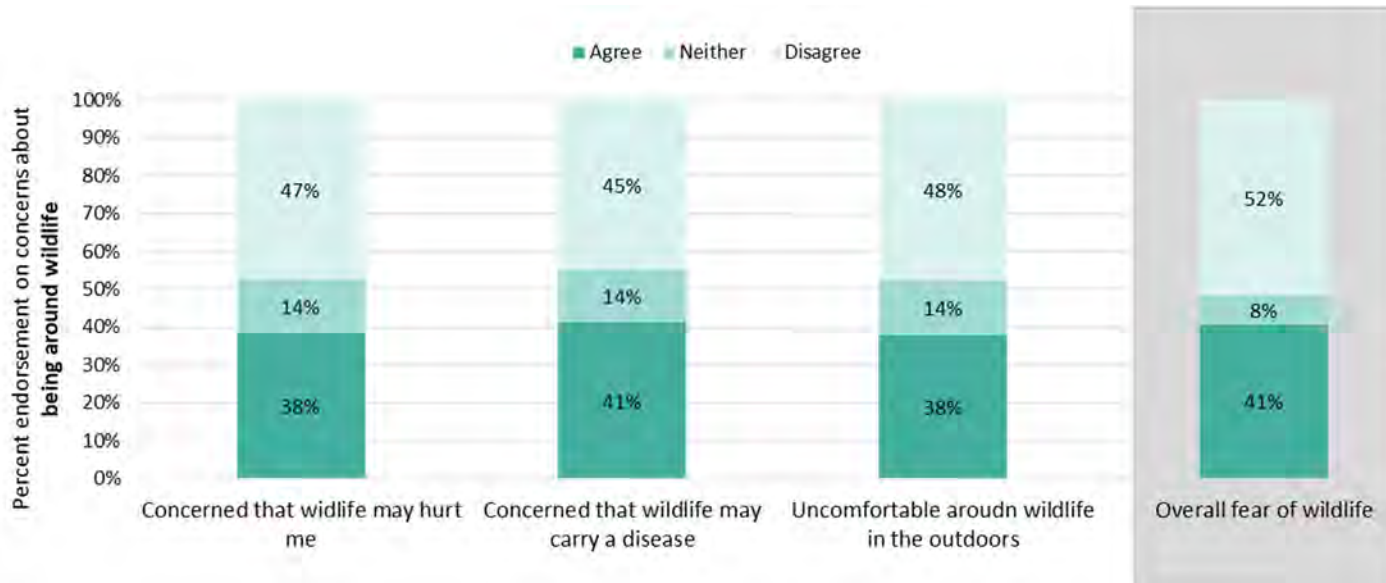
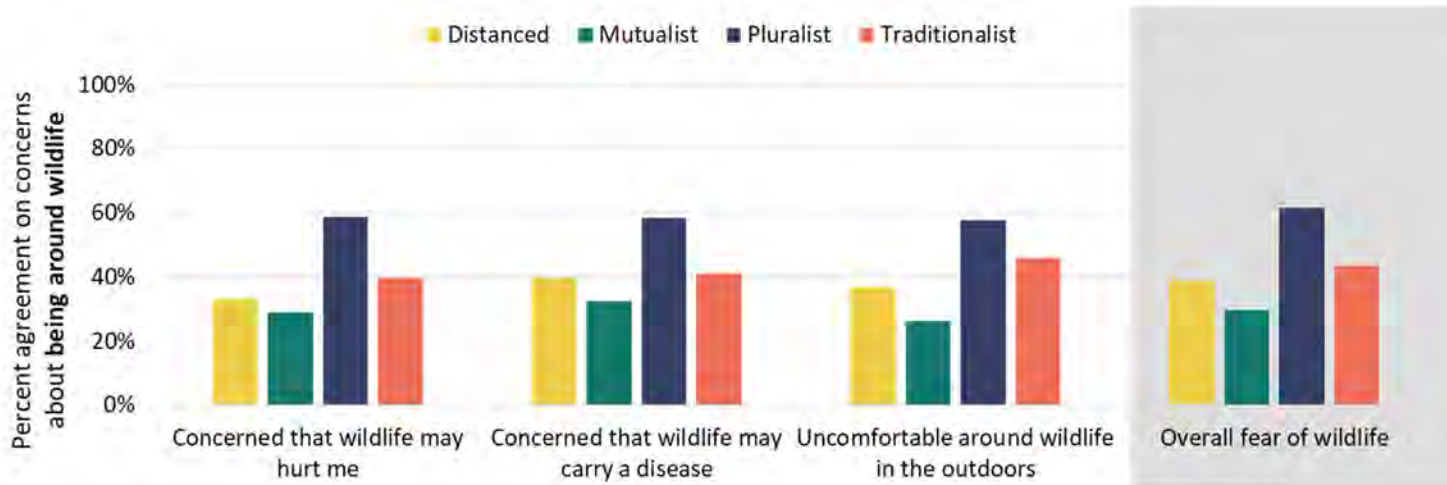


Figure 26. Percent of Canadians who are concerned about being around wildlife by wildlife value orientation type.



Participation in Wildlife-Related Activities

Facilitating and managing participation in wildlife-related activities is an important function of wildlife agencies. The *America's Wildlife Values* study revealed how value shift is affecting participation in certain activities, contributing, for example, to declines in hunting in the United States (Manfredo et al., 2018, 2020a, 2021b).

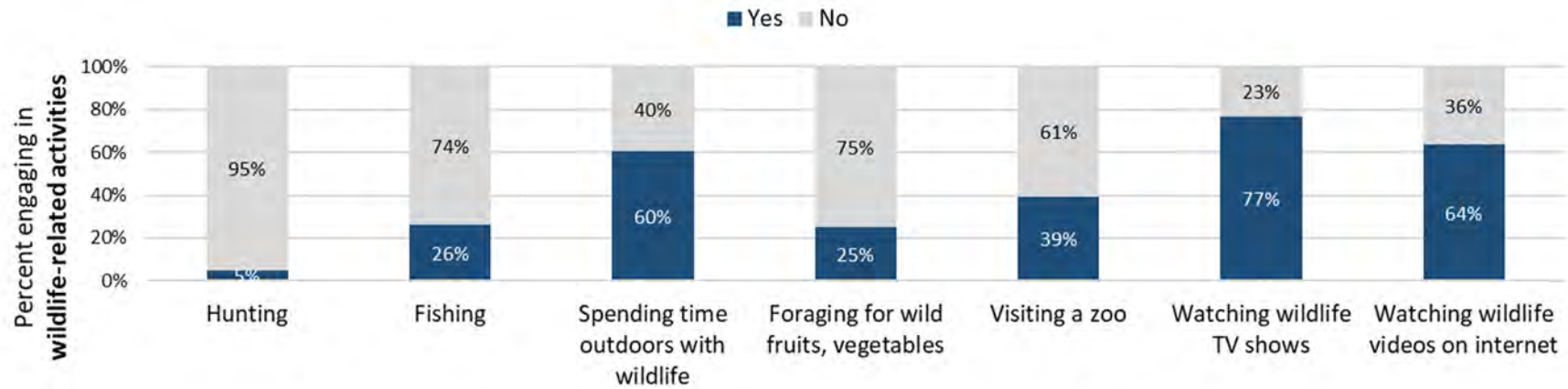
In this section, we explore questions about past participation in wildlife-related activities, including those involving active (i.e., direct) and passive (i.e., indirect) engagement with wildlife. Overall, passive engagement activities such as watching television shows or videos on the internet about wildlife are the most common activities across all wildlife value orientation types, with over 60% of Canadians reporting participation in the last five years (**Fig. 27**). These activities are most common among Mutualists and Pluralists (**Fig. 28**). The most common form of active engagement for all value orientation types is spending time outdoors with the intention of seeing wildlife (60% of Canadians), which is also more common among Mutualists and Pluralists compared to the other value orientation types. Hunting (5%) and fishing (26%) are less common among Canadians as a whole, though participation in these activities is highest among Traditionalists and Pluralists.

While Pluralists (11%) and Traditionalists (8%) have the highest percentages of residents reporting participation in hunting in the last five

years, hunters make up only 2% of Mutualists and Distanced Canadians (**Fig. 29A**). There are also differences across provinces. New Brunswick, Alberta, and Saskatchewan have the largest proportions of hunters (10-11%), while Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia have the lowest percentages of hunters (3-4%) (**Fig. 29B**). Overall, we found a moderately strong correlation between wildlife value orientation composition and hunting participation across provinces, where provinces with a greater proportion of hunters also have a greater proportion of Traditionalists and a lower proportion of Mutualists (**Fig. 30**).

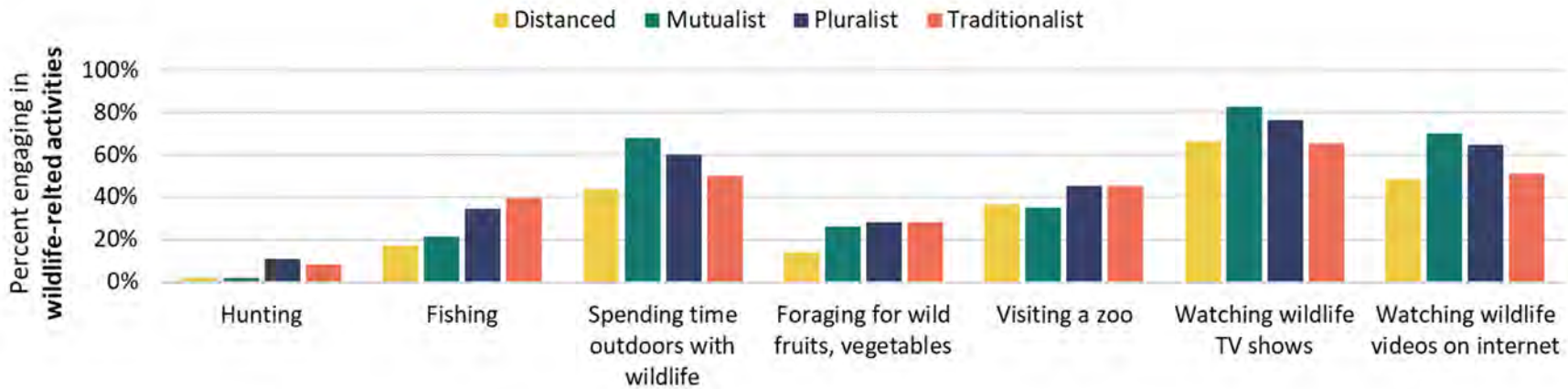
The most popular reason for hunting cited by hunters (79%) is for food (e.g., meat), regardless of wildlife value orientation type (**Fig. 31**). Hunting for sport or recreation is the second most popular reason (31%), though this is more common for Traditionalists (49%) than for Mutualists (12%) (**Fig. 32**). Other reasons cited by Traditionalists include eliminating pests (19%) and removing predators (13%). In contrast, of the few hunters who are Mutualists, frequently cited reasons for hunting include for food (82%) or for harvesting animal products such as hides, feathers, or bones (17%). Pluralists are similar to both Traditionalists and Mutualists in terms of the most common reasons for hunting, though they also more frequently cite monetary (14%) and ritual/medicinal purposes (17%) compared to the other value orientation types.

Figure 27. Percent of Canadians engaging in various wildlife-related activities in the last five years.



Multiple selections permitted.

Figure 28. Percent of Canadians engaging in various wildlife-related activities in the last five years by wildlife value orientation type.



Multiple selections permitted.

Figure 29. Percent of hunters by (A) wildlife value orientation type and (B) province.

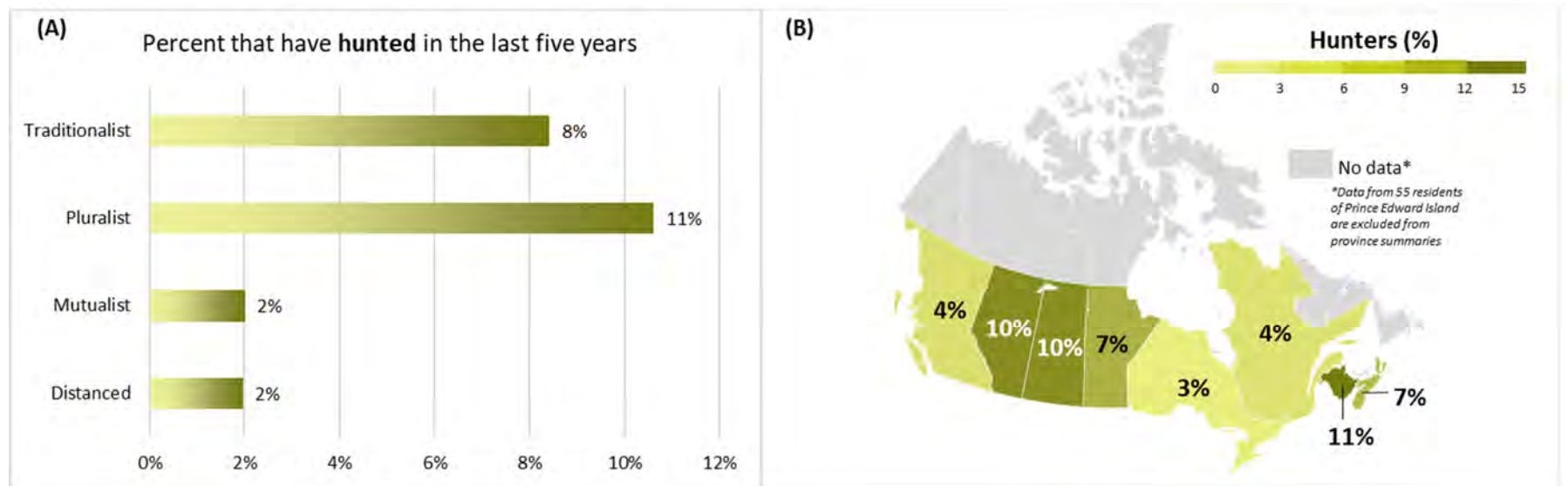


Figure 30. Relationship between the percent of Mutualists/Traditionalists and percent of residents who have hunted in the last five years in each province.

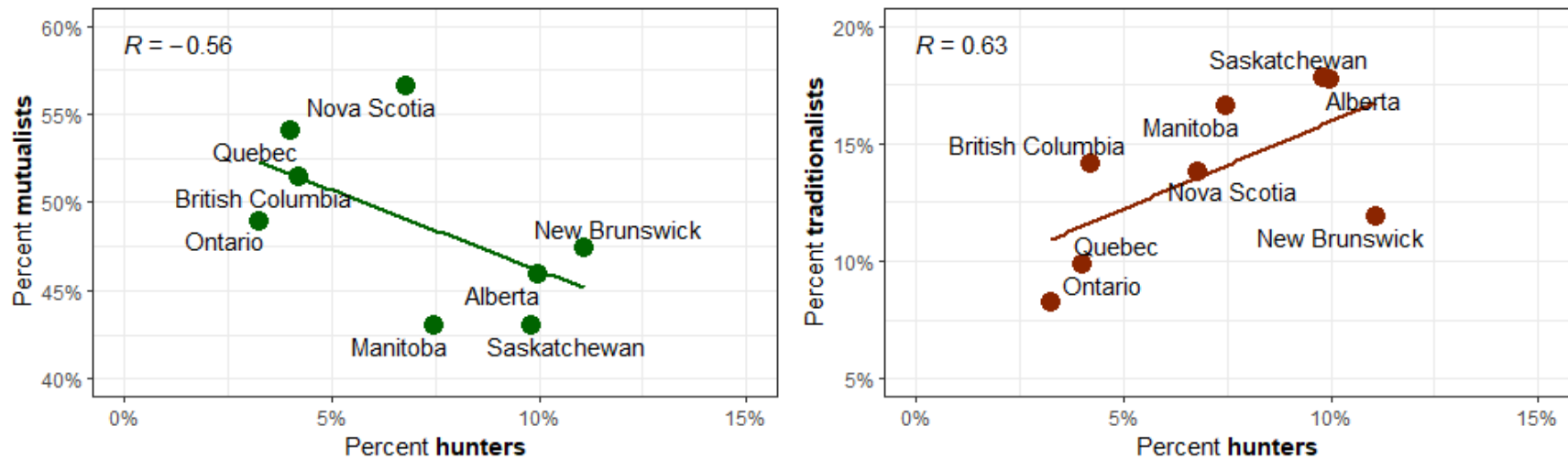
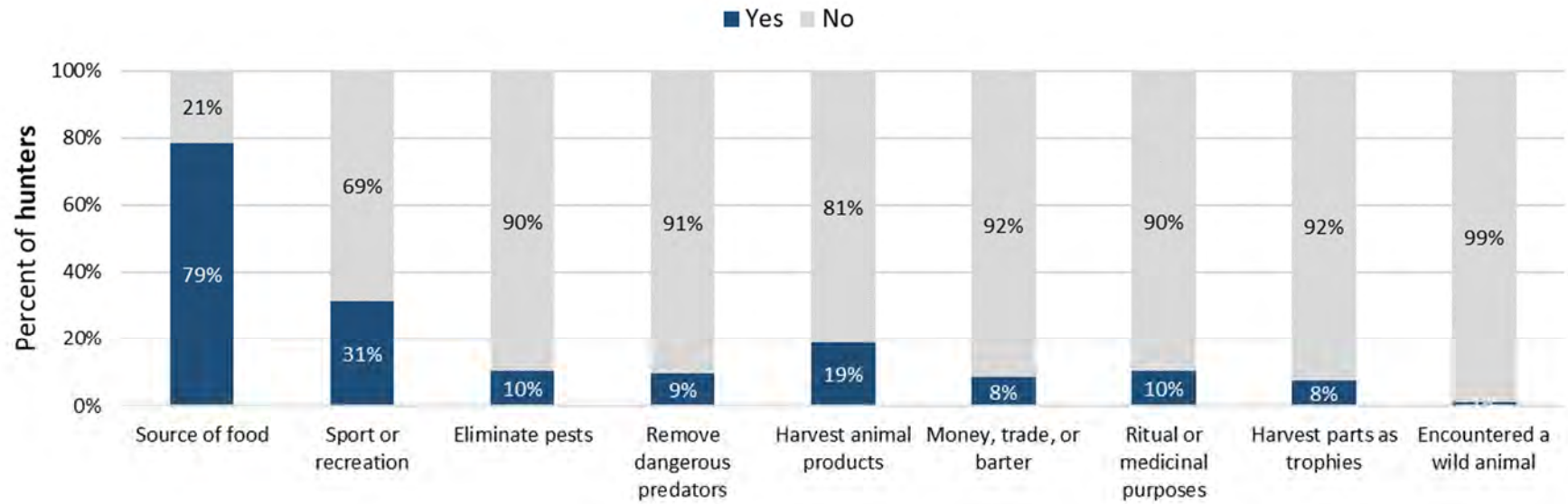
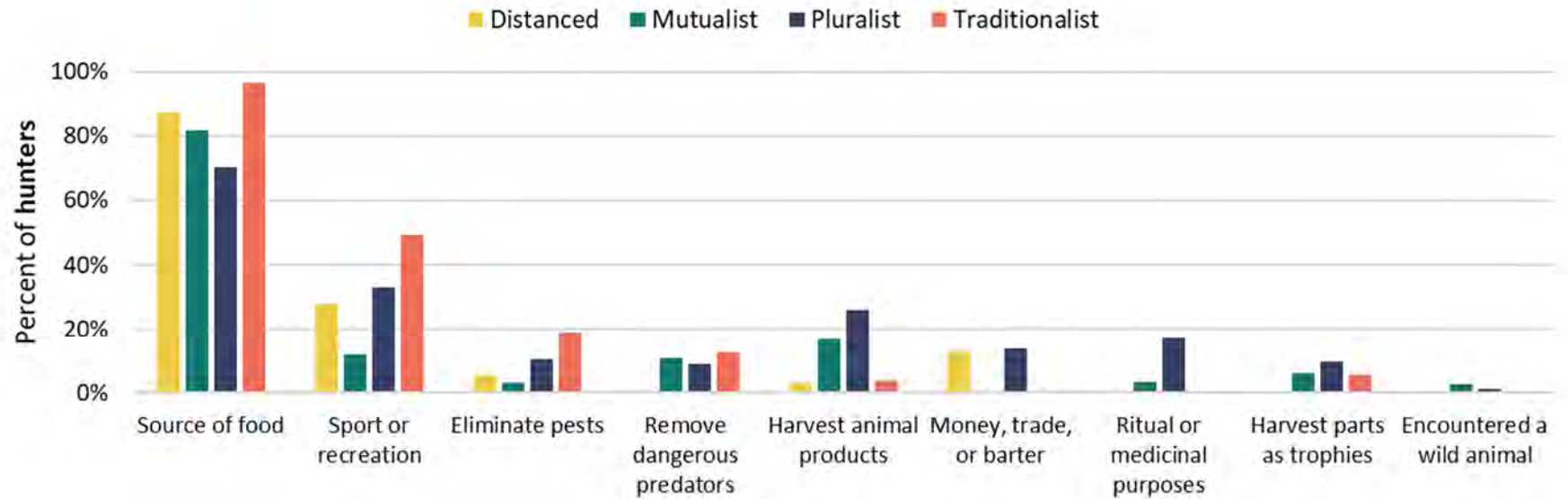


Figure 31. Reasons for hunting cited by hunters.



Multiple reasons permitted.

Figure 32. Reasons for hunting cited by hunters by wildlife value orientation type.



Multiple reasons permitted.

Trust in Government Authorities

Recent findings from political science, psychology, and other disciplines illustrate resistance to the value shift of the 20th century from those who hold traditional values. These segments of the public often feel left behind by change and, as a result, have become increasingly vocal, discontent, and active in their defense of traditional values and lifestyles. This has in large part provided the foundation for the current trend toward global populism (Inglehart & Norris, 2016).

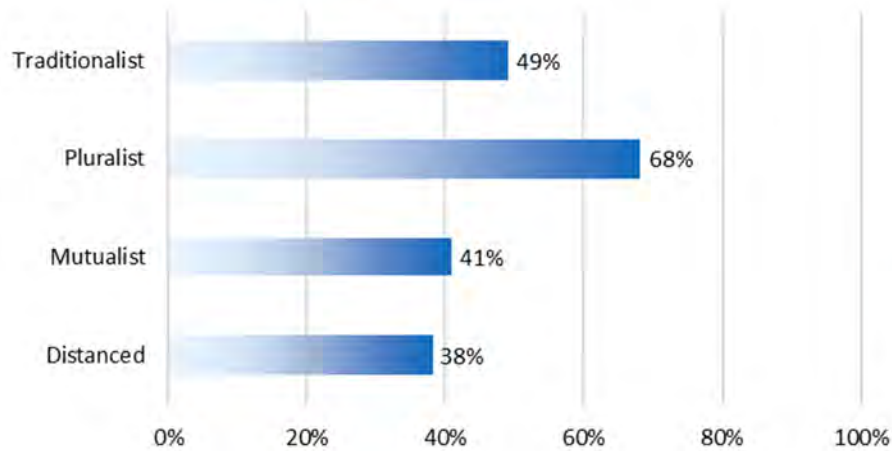
This phenomenon, described as “cultural backlash”, was examined in the context of wildlife management using data from the 2004 *Wildlife Values in the West* study (Teel et al., 2005; Manfredo et al., 2017a). Findings suggest that those with traditional wildlife values have been “fighting back” against the rise of mutualist wildlife values and the institutions they view as supporting such a transition in the United States. While states with higher percentages of Mutualists had lower levels of trust in their state wildlife agency, data indicated that this pattern was also due in part to the response among residents with traditional values in those states. Findings from the *America’s Wildlife Values*

study further supported this explanation (Manfredo et al., 2018). These results illustrate the challenge that managers face amid a shift in values. Mutualists, who perceive themselves as holding different values than wildlife management institutions, have lower overall levels of trust in the agencies tasked with management. However, as agencies attempt to be more inclusive and attentive to the diversity of wildlife values, they may also see declines in trust among their traditional constituents.

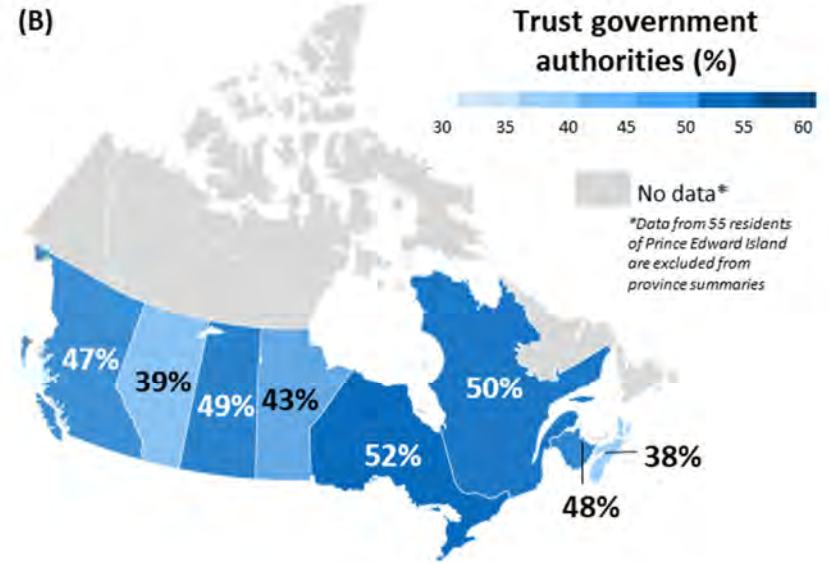
Overall, we found that 48% of Canadians trust government authorities to care for the wellbeing of fish and wildlife. Pluralists have the highest proportion of individuals trusting these government authorities (68%), and Distanced individuals have the lowest (38%) (**Fig. 33A**). Consistent with previous findings in the United States, although the contrast is less striking, Traditionalists (49%) are more trusting compared to Mutualists (41%). Residents of Ontario and Quebec are most trusting of government authorities (50-52%), while residents of Nova Scotia and Alberta are least trusting (38-39%) (**Fig. 33B**).

Figure 33. Percent of Canadians who trust government authorities with the wellbeing of fish and wildlife by (A) wildlife value orientation type and (B) province.

(A) Percent **trusting government authorities** with the wellbeing of fish and wildlife



(B)



Trust is based on Canadians' agreement (Slightly Agree, Moderately Agree, or Strongly Agree) with the following statement: "I trust government authorities to care for the wellbeing of fish and wildlife in my country".

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APPENDIX A. Descriptive Results Tables

The information contained in the following tables provides a more detailed look at the survey findings. Responses to survey items are provided overall and by wildlife value orientation type and province. A copy of the survey instrument used to measure these items is available in Appendix B.

Table 1. Percent of Canadians who consider air pollution a serious global issue

	Not At All An Issue	Slight Issue	Moderate Issue	Serious Issue	Extreme Issue
All Canadians	3.59%	11.11%	24.13%	38.48%	22.68%
Distanced	5.63%	16.55%	30.29%	34.13%	13.40%
Mutualists	2.67%	8.38%	22.15%	41.72%	25.08%
Pluralists	2.50%	9.88%	20.45%	39.19%	27.98%
Traditionalists	7.87%	19.78%	34.33%	27.33%	10.69%
Alberta	6.74%	18.03%	29.03%	31.10%	15.09%
British Columbia	5.33%	11.87%	23.04%	34.16%	25.60%
Manitoba	3.94%	12.40%	25.66%	38.80%	19.20%
New Brunswick	3.02%	8.44%	29.16%	40.51%	18.86%
Nova Scotia	5.43%	13.00%	26.06%	34.72%	20.79%
Ontario	2.84%	10.69%	25.17%	40.25%	21.05%
Quebec	2.34%	6.34%	21.70%	41.87%	27.75%
Saskatchewan	5.56%	18.60%	30.06%	30.58%	15.20%

Table 2. Percent of Canadians who consider availability of medical services a serious global issue

	Not At All An Issue	Slight Issue	Moderate Issue	Serious Issue	Extreme Issue
All Canadians	7.06%	10.95%	24.81%	33.56%	23.63%
Distanced	9.20%	12.86%	23.65%	37.68%	16.61%
Mutualists	6.34%	10.70%	26.02%	33.86%	23.08%
Pluralists	6.48%	9.32%	21.46%	32.25%	30.48%
Traditionalists	9.05%	13.53%	28.67%	30.14%	18.61%
Alberta	12.85%	16.76%	28.11%	26.66%	15.62%
British Columbia	8.24%	12.15%	24.56%	33.35%	21.70%
Manitoba	10.18%	8.96%	28.23%	36.79%	15.85%
New Brunswick	5.77%	8.60%	23.04%	37.65%	24.93%
Nova Scotia	3.46%	6.01%	14.66%	32.27%	43.61%
Ontario	8.02%	12.79%	27.27%	30.32%	21.60%
Quebec	3.60%	6.69%	19.98%	38.73%	31.01%
Saskatchewan	10.13%	12.68%	27.38%	31.56%	18.26%

Table 3. Percent of Canadians who consider loss of tropical rainforests a serious global issue

	Not At All An Issue	Slight Issue	Moderate Issue	Serious Issue	Extreme Issue
All Canadians	6.33%	8.48%	19.30%	34.75%	31.14%
Distanced	12.28%	12.82%	33.90%	27.74%	13.26%
Mutualists	4.34%	6.64%	13.72%	36.94%	38.36%
Pluralists	3.41%	5.97%	18.36%	36.25%	36.01%
Traditionalists	14.93%	17.51%	28.90%	29.93%	8.74%
Alberta	7.82%	13.38%	20.71%	33.85%	24.23%
British Columbia	7.50%	7.57%	21.42%	28.55%	34.95%
Manitoba	6.15%	9.78%	20.81%	35.30%	27.96%
New Brunswick	6.40%	11.42%	20.89%	35.76%	25.52%
Nova Scotia	5.85%	7.01%	22.92%	37.19%	27.03%
Ontario	6.86%	8.07%	20.60%	32.68%	31.79%
Quebec	3.29%	8.40%	14.58%	41.31%	32.42%
Saskatchewan	8.55%	12.21%	19.87%	36.91%	22.47%

Table 4. Percent of Canadians who consider illegal hunting of wildlife a serious global issue

	Not At All An Issue	Slight Issue	Moderate Issue	Serious Issue	Extreme Issue
All Canadians	5.15%	11.31%	21.44%	33.29%	28.81%
Distanced	13.31%	18.76%	26.41%	31.29%	10.24%
Mutualists	2.84%	8.83%	18.45%	34.30%	35.58%
Pluralists	2.14%	7.20%	21.64%	37.58%	31.45%
Traditionalists	12.70%	23.17%	28.51%	20.94%	14.69%
Alberta	3.97%	13.13%	28.22%	30.98%	23.71%
British Columbia	5.25%	11.74%	18.91%	33.26%	30.84%
Manitoba	4.74%	12.04%	26.18%	35.36%	21.67%
New Brunswick	4.30%	10.96%	24.87%	33.47%	26.40%
Nova Scotia	4.74%	9.87%	27.66%	35.62%	22.11%
Ontario	6.40%	11.95%	21.15%	30.96%	29.54%
Quebec	3.33%	8.72%	19.12%	37.49%	31.34%
Saskatchewan	4.85%	16.38%	23.63%	31.59%	23.55%

Table 5. Percent of Canadians who consider lack of quality education a serious global issue

	Not At All An Issue	Slight Issue	Moderate Issue	Serious Issue	Extreme Issue
All Canadians	7.60%	12.18%	24.68%	32.83%	22.71%
Distanced	9.28%	16.13%	27.40%	31.91%	15.28%
Mutualists	7.57%	12.23%	26.51%	32.14%	21.55%
Pluralists	5.51%	8.19%	20.66%	36.38%	29.25%
Traditionalists	10.60%	16.53%	22.45%	28.64%	21.78%
Alberta	9.22%	15.80%	25.05%	30.55%	19.38%
British Columbia	10.56%	13.52%	26.64%	31.15%	18.12%
Manitoba	6.89%	14.32%	24.19%	35.75%	18.85%
New Brunswick	5.91%	12.30%	22.53%	36.31%	22.95%
Nova Scotia	7.97%	9.59%	23.93%	32.34%	26.17%
Ontario	7.86%	14.18%	24.71%	29.98%	23.27%
Quebec	4.57%	7.00%	25.18%	36.95%	26.29%
Saskatchewan	8.51%	15.64%	25.77%	32.30%	17.78%

Table 6. Percent of Canadians who consider climate change a serious global issue

	Not At All An Issue	Slight Issue	Moderate Issue	Serious Issue	Extreme Issue
All Canadians	5.35%	6.83%	14.39%	28.00%	45.43%
Distanced	7.65%	10.52%	20.68%	32.74%	28.41%
Mutualists	2.04%	4.72%	10.99%	28.28%	53.97%
Pluralists	5.61%	5.27%	15.44%	24.87%	48.81%
Traditionalists	17.06%	15.62%	19.64%	28.23%	19.44%
Alberta	9.81%	12.74%	22.79%	23.57%	31.08%
British Columbia	4.97%	8.16%	17.06%	24.81%	44.99%
Manitoba	3.87%	5.43%	18.57%	29.09%	43.04%
New Brunswick	2.33%	7.15%	13.56%	29.34%	47.62%
Nova Scotia	5.40%	5.78%	11.03%	30.07%	47.72%
Ontario	5.31%	7.70%	12.93%	29.86%	44.20%
Quebec	3.04%	4.02%	12.45%	30.17%	50.32%
Saskatchewan	8.80%	11.58%	19.92%	27.12%	32.58%

Table 7. Percent of Canadians who consider pollution of drinking water a serious global issue

	Not At All An Issue	Slight Issue	Moderate Issue	Serious Issue	Extreme Issue
All Canadians	4.06%	7.26%	16.65%	32.38%	39.65%
Distanced	5.41%	12.61%	22.17%	37.32%	22.49%
Mutualists	3.22%	6.73%	13.26%	31.53%	45.26%
Pluralists	3.16%	3.57%	16.96%	31.58%	44.73%
Traditionalists	8.36%	11.83%	24.56%	32.03%	23.22%
Alberta	7.38%	13.08%	21.27%	29.07%	29.20%
British Columbia	6.44%	7.93%	16.85%	31.23%	37.55%
Manitoba	3.81%	5.87%	18.82%	34.90%	36.60%
New Brunswick	5.29%	5.88%	15.75%	35.42%	37.65%
Nova Scotia	4.85%	5.11%	14.06%	39.78%	36.20%
Ontario	2.64%	7.53%	18.75%	32.23%	38.85%
Quebec	2.75%	4.63%	10.98%	33.01%	48.63%
Saskatchewan	6.21%	11.48%	19.85%	35.08%	27.38%

Table 8. Percent of Canadians who consider future pandemics like COVID-19 a serious global issue

	Not At All An Issue	Slight Issue	Moderate Issue	Serious Issue	Extreme Issue
All Canadians	3.39%	5.90%	18.87%	37.34%	34.50%
Distanced	3.48%	4.91%	21.07%	41.94%	28.59%
Mutualists	2.50%	5.42%	18.78%	38.54%	34.76%
Pluralists	3.31%	3.62%	16.94%	36.89%	39.25%
Traditionalists	7.62%	14.75%	21.13%	27.14%	29.36%
Alberta	4.79%	12.33%	17.25%	35.95%	29.68%
British Columbia	4.50%	5.85%	18.96%	35.61%	35.07%
Manitoba	1.96%	8.27%	20.78%	37.67%	31.32%
New Brunswick	4.50%	6.11%	20.10%	33.45%	35.84%
Nova Scotia	3.14%	6.10%	17.81%	39.64%	33.32%
Ontario	2.43%	4.72%	18.91%	39.16%	34.77%
Quebec	4.05%	5.86%	19.63%	35.41%	35.06%
Saskatchewan	5.96%	9.33%	22.43%	34.93%	27.36%

Table 9. Percent of Canadians who consider poverty a serious global issue

	Not At All An Issue	Slight Issue	Moderate Issue	Serious Issue	Extreme Issue
All Canadians	2.27%	8.60%	20.84%	38.07%	30.21%
Distanced	3.12%	14.82%	21.93%	39.44%	20.70%
Mutualists	1.81%	7.58%	20.93%	38.13%	31.55%
Pluralists	1.52%	4.97%	16.59%	40.40%	36.53%
Traditionalists	5.14%	14.22%	29.18%	30.54%	20.93%
Alberta	4.60%	9.92%	23.02%	36.41%	26.04%
British Columbia	3.52%	7.35%	25.07%	35.18%	28.87%
Manitoba	3.41%	6.03%	20.50%	43.72%	26.35%
New Brunswick	1.68%	6.71%	20.93%	35.35%	35.32%
Nova Scotia	3.27%	4.13%	14.42%	40.19%	37.98%
Ontario	1.13%	11.93%	20.58%	36.40%	29.95%
Quebec	2.09%	5.00%	19.27%	42.52%	31.13%
Saskatchewan	2.20%	9.52%	23.68%	41.49%	23.11%

Table 10. Percent of Canadians who consider contamination of soil and water by toxic waste a serious global issue

	Not At All An Issue	Slight Issue	Moderate Issue	Serious Issue	Extreme Issue
All Canadians	2.76%	8.05%	18.01%	35.82%	35.36%
Distanced	7.17%	9.76%	24.84%	36.44%	21.79%
Mutualists	1.15%	8.10%	13.70%	37.08%	39.96%
Pluralists	1.82%	3.95%	17.12%	38.04%	39.07%
Traditionalists	6.84%	15.46%	31.34%	23.97%	22.39%
Alberta	4.98%	13.26%	23.03%	31.16%	27.57%
British Columbia	4.91%	8.05%	18.83%	31.93%	36.28%
Manitoba	1.54%	10.70%	20.36%	36.06%	31.33%
New Brunswick	3.03%	8.99%	17.97%	35.69%	34.32%
Nova Scotia	1.97%	9.19%	18.77%	34.55%	35.52%
Ontario	1.85%	7.85%	19.04%	37.38%	33.89%
Quebec	1.51%	6.31%	13.20%	37.96%	41.02%
Saskatchewan	4.26%	12.44%	19.78%	35.25%	28.28%

Table 11. Percent of Canadians who consider loss of habitat for wildlife a serious global issue

	Not At All An Issue	Slight Issue	Moderate Issue	Serious Issue	Extreme Issue
All Canadians	2.39%	5.82%	17.43%	36.21%	38.14%
Distanced	7.51%	9.64%	29.23%	36.39%	17.23%
Mutualists	0.52%	4.11%	11.25%	36.99%	47.13%
Pluralists	1.32%	2.26%	16.07%	37.88%	42.47%
Traditionalists	7.16%	17.42%	34.26%	28.41%	12.75%
Alberta	3.12%	9.64%	20.72%	33.31%	33.21%
British Columbia	2.44%	9.40%	15.34%	32.06%	40.76%
Manitoba	1.23%	7.24%	18.28%	38.64%	34.62%
New Brunswick	2.39%	6.16%	15.01%	35.01%	41.43%
Nova Scotia	1.91%	4.38%	15.13%	41.67%	36.91%
Ontario	2.27%	4.20%	19.83%	35.65%	38.06%
Quebec	1.89%	4.99%	13.39%	40.99%	38.73%
Saskatchewan	2.24%	7.27%	18.92%	40.77%	30.80%

Table 12. Percent of Canadians who consider corruption a serious global issue

	Not At All An Issue	Slight Issue	Moderate Issue	Serious Issue	Extreme Issue
All Canadians	2.02%	10.53%	21.61%	31.86%	33.98%
Distanced	4.15%	13.55%	30.04%	30.19%	22.07%
Mutualists	1.46%	11.55%	21.69%	33.69%	31.62%
Pluralists	1.67%	5.27%	16.22%	32.51%	44.33%
Traditionalists	2.78%	14.61%	23.50%	24.03%	35.08%
Alberta	3.08%	9.67%	17.96%	34.00%	35.29%
British Columbia	4.24%	10.36%	22.86%	30.25%	32.29%
Manitoba	3.03%	9.05%	19.00%	34.40%	34.52%
New Brunswick	2.06%	11.02%	23.05%	35.31%	28.56%
Nova Scotia	1.17%	6.86%	22.54%	38.06%	31.36%
Ontario	0.97%	14.12%	21.32%	29.08%	34.50%
Quebec	1.93%	5.80%	23.93%	34.18%	34.16%
Saskatchewan	2.67%	7.90%	22.67%	35.47%	31.28%

Table 13. Percent of Canadians who consider ocean and beach pollution a serious global issue

	Not At All An Issue	Slight Issue	Moderate Issue	Serious Issue	Extreme Issue
All Canadians	2.76%	5.85%	15.91%	35.35%	40.13%
Distanced	7.20%	9.12%	25.80%	34.81%	23.07%
Mutualists	1.12%	4.28%	10.11%	36.72%	47.77%
Pluralists	1.46%	3.21%	15.75%	36.02%	43.57%
Traditionalists	7.80%	15.29%	30.61%	28.14%	18.16%
Alberta	5.61%	7.72%	20.23%	32.07%	34.36%
British Columbia	3.04%	6.75%	11.73%	38.31%	40.16%
Manitoba	1.53%	7.26%	17.80%	36.77%	36.64%
New Brunswick	2.22%	4.20%	15.52%	41.08%	36.97%
Nova Scotia	1.04%	3.92%	15.68%	44.27%	35.09%
Ontario	2.47%	5.79%	18.56%	35.25%	37.94%
Quebec	1.84%	4.94%	11.79%	35.27%	46.17%
Saskatchewan	4.60%	8.33%	19.58%	34.35%	33.15%

Table 14. Percent of Canadians who consider getting diseases from wildlife is a serious global issue

	Not At All An Issue	Slight Issue	Moderate Issue	Serious Issue	Extreme Issue
All Canadians	6.73%	19.63%	28.20%	27.69%	17.75%
Distanced	10.91%	27.07%	22.07%	28.79%	11.15%
Mutualists	6.29%	17.40%	32.00%	28.22%	16.09%
Pluralists	2.94%	14.61%	25.34%	29.64%	27.46%
Traditionalists	12.52%	32.57%	25.21%	19.25%	10.44%
Alberta	11.47%	25.20%	30.48%	19.63%	13.21%
British Columbia	9.01%	19.39%	30.85%	23.30%	17.45%
Manitoba	7.25%	27.22%	26.76%	25.65%	13.13%
New Brunswick	6.93%	24.70%	30.34%	23.11%	14.92%
Nova Scotia	5.50%	23.71%	31.76%	27.41%	11.63%
Ontario	6.26%	22.03%	26.71%	26.52%	18.48%
Quebec	3.86%	13.41%	29.63%	35.13%	17.97%
Saskatchewan	11.43%	25.33%	31.30%	19.25%	12.69%

Table 15. Percent of Canadians who consider illegal international wildlife trade a serious global issue

	Not At All An Issue	Slight Issue	Moderate Issue	Serious Issue	Extreme Issue
All Canadians	5.83%	10.71%	22.62%	31.18%	29.66%
Distanced	11.46%	13.58%	38.81%	23.28%	12.87%
Mutualists	4.14%	7.05%	19.63%	32.97%	36.20%
Pluralists	2.82%	8.54%	19.69%	36.58%	32.37%
Traditionalists	13.70%	29.08%	23.10%	19.93%	14.20%
Alberta	7.75%	16.51%	20.99%	28.70%	26.06%
British Columbia	5.63%	15.82%	19.05%	27.66%	31.84%
Manitoba	6.28%	13.87%	24.57%	34.03%	21.25%
New Brunswick	9.01%	10.76%	25.30%	30.12%	24.81%
Nova Scotia	6.62%	12.71%	22.40%	33.69%	24.58%
Ontario	6.72%	7.94%	24.99%	30.43%	29.92%
Quebec	3.03%	9.07%	20.59%	35.30%	32.01%
Saskatchewan	7.09%	17.81%	22.42%	30.45%	22.23%

Table 16. Percent of Canadians who consider job loss a serious global issue

	Not At All An Issue	Slight Issue	Moderate Issue	Serious Issue	Extreme Issue
All Canadians	7.03%	10.92%	25.08%	34.84%	22.13%
Distanced	11.71%	14.35%	30.14%	29.56%	14.24%
Mutualists	6.53%	11.05%	26.31%	36.40%	19.71%
Pluralists	4.14%	7.52%	19.42%	37.67%	31.25%
Traditionalists	10.39%	14.12%	26.61%	27.53%	21.35%
Alberta	7.66%	8.62%	24.47%	36.09%	23.16%
British Columbia	11.30%	11.31%	28.19%	30.17%	19.02%
Manitoba	9.54%	7.67%	27.26%	35.11%	20.43%
New Brunswick	6.09%	9.93%	29.67%	31.70%	22.61%
Nova Scotia	6.43%	6.03%	25.99%	36.23%	25.32%
Ontario	6.13%	14.00%	23.83%	34.10%	21.94%
Quebec	6.39%	9.22%	26.34%	36.22%	21.84%
Saskatchewan	6.11%	11.02%	26.60%	35.55%	20.72%

Table 17. Percent of Canadians who consider loss of well-known wildlife species such as whales, elephants, sea turtles, and rhinos a serious global issue

	Not At All An Issue	Slight Issue	Moderate Issue	Serious Issue	Extreme Issue
All Canadians	2.71%	6.02%	16.88%	34.03%	40.37%
Distanced	6.94%	10.77%	31.68%	28.98%	21.63%
Mutualists	1.47%	2.93%	11.36%	36.06%	48.18%
Pluralists	1.39%	3.86%	16.14%	33.83%	44.78%
Traditionalists	6.22%	19.42%	25.41%	31.50%	17.45%
Alberta	4.00%	9.72%	17.03%	33.08%	36.17%
British Columbia	4.20%	6.11%	16.05%	33.44%	40.19%
Manitoba	4.47%	7.88%	16.41%	33.84%	37.39%
New Brunswick	4.37%	4.47%	12.85%	36.48%	41.82%
Nova Scotia	2.70%	4.93%	13.89%	37.67%	40.82%
Ontario	2.06%	6.15%	18.02%	32.43%	41.35%
Quebec	1.66%	4.92%	15.40%	35.70%	42.32%
Saskatchewan	3.75%	9.08%	16.17%	35.88%	35.11%

Table 18. Percent of Canadians who consider people having enough food to eat a serious global issue

	Not At All An Issue	Slight Issue	Moderate Issue	Serious Issue	Extreme Issue
All Canadians	3.57%	7.05%	19.65%	34.84%	34.88%
Distanced	6.10%	8.83%	20.52%	35.40%	29.15%
Mutualists	3.41%	6.09%	21.51%	34.41%	34.57%
Pluralists	2.00%	4.99%	13.95%	38.84%	40.22%
Traditionalists	4.92%	14.13%	23.60%	26.56%	30.78%
Alberta	4.10%	9.10%	24.16%	32.82%	29.82%
British Columbia	5.27%	6.87%	19.55%	34.98%	33.33%
Manitoba	3.91%	7.50%	17.95%	35.91%	34.73%
New Brunswick	3.11%	4.92%	15.52%	36.06%	40.38%
Nova Scotia	4.77%	7.49%	13.86%	30.56%	43.32%
Ontario	1.98%	7.65%	20.15%	34.41%	35.79%
Quebec	4.47%	5.92%	16.58%	36.09%	36.94%
Saskatchewan	3.16%	9.64%	23.41%	34.22%	29.57%

Table 19. Percent of Canadians who consider violent crime a serious global issue

	Not At All An Issue	Slight Issue	Moderate Issue	Serious Issue	Extreme Issue
All Canadians	1.72%	9.47%	23.28%	33.33%	32.20%
Distanced	3.36%	14.02%	25.37%	36.40%	20.86%
Mutualists	1.30%	9.46%	24.54%	33.58%	31.12%
Pluralists	1.28%	4.10%	19.82%	32.27%	42.53%
Traditionalists	2.63%	16.62%	23.13%	30.88%	26.73%
Alberta	2.66%	9.78%	20.74%	37.27%	29.55%
British Columbia	2.45%	8.97%	28.53%	28.87%	31.19%
Manitoba	1.64%	5.29%	21.76%	42.75%	28.56%
New Brunswick	4.62%	5.30%	25.11%	35.23%	29.74%
Nova Scotia	1.43%	10.92%	18.36%	38.42%	30.87%
Ontario	1.23%	12.34%	25.06%	31.35%	30.02%
Quebec	1.26%	6.27%	19.18%	35.92%	37.37%
Saskatchewan	1.55%	9.06%	23.32%	34.05%	32.01%

Table 20. Percent of Canadians who prioritize the environment over economic growth

	Economic growth and creating jobs should be the top priority, even if the environment suffers to some extent	Protecting the environment should be given priority, even if it causes slower economic growth and some loss of jobs
All Canadians	24.67%	75.33%
Distanced	36.26%	63.74%
Mutualists	13.03%	86.97%
Pluralists	26.35%	73.65%
Traditionalists	59.62%	40.38%
Alberta	35.04%	64.96%
British Columbia	26.44%	73.56%
Manitoba	20.10%	79.90%
New Brunswick	20.51%	79.49%
Nova Scotia	20.51%	79.49%
Ontario	25.02%	74.98%
Quebec	20.92%	79.08%
Saskatchewan	30.60%	69.40%

Table 21. Percent of Canadians who agree that humans should show respect for other beings in nature

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	0.86%	0.57%	0.75%	2.07%	8.59%	18.01%	69.15%
Distanced	1.58%	1.31%	1.65%	5.63%	17.65%	31.18%	41.00%
Mutualists	0.86%	0.22%	0.30%	1.00%	3.92%	13.00%	80.71%
Pluralists	0.65%	0.96%	0.94%	0.91%	9.38%	16.28%	70.88%
Traditionalists	0.50%	0.31%	1.23%	5.28%	16.78%	28.65%	47.25%
Alberta	0.87%	0.73%	0.87%	1.46%	9.29%	17.09%	69.69%
British Columbia	1.28%	0.86%	0.70%	1.69%	7.79%	18.79%	68.89%
Manitoba	0.60%	0.22%	0.47%	2.08%	7.69%	18.01%	70.93%
New Brunswick	0.91%	0.20%	0.88%	0.87%	3.58%	14.92%	78.64%
Nova Scotia	0.36%	0.00%	1.22%	2.57%	4.29%	12.81%	78.76%
Ontario	0.44%	0.27%	1.04%	2.90%	10.56%	20.02%	64.78%
Quebec	1.26%	1.00%	0.20%	1.61%	5.17%	15.61%	75.14%
Saskatchewan	2.43%	0.00%	0.57%	1.08%	7.89%	21.76%	66.27%

Table 22. Percent of Canadians who agree that if humans take care of nature, it will take care of them

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	0.74%	0.74%	1.25%	4.02%	9.73%	24.85%	58.66%
Distanced	1.86%	1.59%	3.14%	8.98%	22.40%	32.63%	29.39%
Mutualists	0.35%	0.12%	1.08%	1.98%	5.34%	20.98%	70.14%
Pluralists	0.81%	0.61%	0.75%	4.31%	8.74%	23.11%	61.67%
Traditionalists	0.99%	2.87%	0.88%	6.48%	16.34%	37.00%	35.43%
Alberta	0.42%	0.80%	0.32%	3.98%	12.21%	23.26%	59.01%
British Columbia	2.14%	0.24%	0.90%	1.98%	11.33%	26.88%	56.54%
Manitoba	1.59%	0.58%	0.24%	4.73%	9.82%	26.65%	56.38%
New Brunswick	0.26%	0.94%	0.68%	1.29%	8.72%	25.41%	62.69%
Nova Scotia	0.78%	0.23%	0.00%	4.47%	6.73%	24.71%	63.09%
Ontario	0.09%	0.80%	2.00%	4.85%	9.07%	28.27%	54.92%
Quebec	0.65%	1.03%	1.02%	3.69%	8.26%	20.42%	64.93%
Saskatchewan	1.79%	0.42%	0.69%	3.87%	12.03%	26.38%	54.82%

Table 23. Percent of Canadians who agree that nature is in need of protection

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	0.58%	0.46%	0.80%	2.69%	9.62%	20.16%	65.70%
Distanced	1.88%	1.28%	0.95%	5.86%	23.26%	32.21%	34.56%
Mutualists	0.28%	0.05%	0.59%	1.98%	4.23%	12.36%	80.51%
Pluralists	0.37%	0.35%	0.58%	1.47%	8.40%	23.51%	65.32%
Traditionalists	0.81%	1.56%	2.08%	4.89%	20.20%	32.85%	37.61%
Alberta	0.99%	1.01%	0.76%	2.58%	11.83%	21.41%	61.42%
British Columbia	1.40%	0.70%	0.71%	2.14%	11.50%	21.21%	62.34%
Manitoba	0.22%	0.00%	1.23%	0.19%	8.41%	23.82%	66.13%
New Brunswick	0.26%	0.00%	0.63%	0.37%	6.31%	19.89%	72.53%
Nova Scotia	0.33%	0.43%	0.00%	1.17%	4.69%	19.95%	73.43%
Ontario	0.00%	0.00%	0.61%	3.76%	11.53%	19.79%	64.31%
Quebec	0.52%	0.82%	1.35%	1.61%	6.02%	19.24%	70.44%
Saskatchewan	1.38%	0.20%	0.62%	3.19%	9.52%	25.73%	59.36%

Table 24. Percent of Canadians who agree that nature controls our fate

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	1.68%	1.31%	2.67%	10.39%	14.96%	22.71%	46.28%
Distanced	3.16%	2.53%	4.90%	25.86%	21.17%	24.00%	18.37%
Mutualists	0.41%	0.57%	1.59%	7.45%	11.24%	22.08%	56.65%
Pluralists	0.35%	0.33%	1.87%	6.18%	15.59%	24.89%	50.78%
Traditionalists	8.82%	5.50%	6.75%	14.54%	22.76%	18.80%	22.83%
Alberta	2.95%	3.60%	2.69%	9.97%	15.09%	23.69%	42.02%
British Columbia	2.64%	1.87%	2.06%	13.64%	13.52%	24.04%	42.24%
Manitoba	2.70%	0.18%	3.11%	9.02%	17.18%	27.47%	40.34%
New Brunswick	1.58%	0.79%	2.16%	9.71%	11.01%	27.11%	47.62%
Nova Scotia	1.90%	1.73%	2.78%	7.46%	15.10%	25.56%	45.48%
Ontario	0.88%	0.30%	3.38%	11.19%	15.35%	22.19%	46.71%
Quebec	2.46%	0.00%	5.51%	13.22%	16.53%	15.40%	46.87%
Saskatchewan	2.59%	3.24%	1.34%	11.77%	18.31%	26.53%	36.21%

Table 25. Percent of Canadians who agree that nature is able to take care of itself

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	10.51%	10.40%	14.82%	15.22%	20.05%	15.08%	13.92%
Distanced	5.26%	11.04%	17.95%	27.61%	17.31%	14.67%	6.17%
Mutualists	14.84%	11.59%	15.21%	15.63%	20.21%	13.06%	9.46%
Pluralists	5.91%	8.29%	12.09%	9.53%	17.16%	19.38%	27.65%
Traditionalists	8.18%	9.22%	15.61%	11.38%	29.65%	14.63%	11.32%
Alberta	10.79%	8.31%	15.65%	16.30%	21.01%	16.80%	11.14%
British Columbia	11.84%	11.02%	12.89%	17.27%	20.47%	13.96%	12.54%
Manitoba	11.77%	14.34%	17.09%	14.19%	18.81%	13.21%	10.59%
New Brunswick	8.36%	17.31%	19.50%	11.09%	16.35%	15.70%	11.69%
Nova Scotia	16.14%	13.63%	16.64%	9.02%	24.62%	11.14%	8.80%
Ontario	10.38%	9.95%	16.18%	15.66%	19.90%	13.33%	14.60%
Quebec	11.02%	10.26%	12.73%	13.19%	19.27%	17.23%	16.29%
Saskatchewan	6.75%	12.07%	17.93%	13.20%	20.46%	18.42%	11.17%

Table 26. Percent of Canadians who agree that nature is fragile

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	1.03%	1.85%	4.31%	8.46%	18.82%	26.78%	38.75%
Distanced	1.42%	2.77%	5.19%	21.33%	29.78%	27.84%	11.65%
Mutualists	0.66%	1.37%	2.62%	3.96%	16.80%	29.08%	45.51%
Pluralists	0.80%	1.34%	4.00%	7.25%	14.94%	23.62%	48.03%
Traditionalists	2.74%	4.08%	11.71%	15.85%	23.62%	22.45%	19.54%
Alberta	1.85%	3.13%	5.86%	10.41%	24.79%	21.82%	32.15%
British Columbia	0.20%	3.38%	4.86%	10.07%	21.34%	26.00%	34.15%
Manitoba	1.10%	1.63%	3.23%	8.36%	20.63%	26.53%	38.51%
New Brunswick	0.58%	0.95%	2.97%	6.78%	20.64%	29.36%	38.72%
Nova Scotia	1.26%	2.81%	3.79%	6.25%	20.79%	28.28%	36.82%
Ontario	0.62%	0.48%	4.35%	8.75%	18.76%	27.87%	39.18%
Quebec	1.36%	2.49%	3.50%	5.68%	13.36%	28.44%	45.17%
Saskatchewan	0.81%	1.48%	5.19%	7.89%	26.84%	31.06%	26.74%

Table 27. Percent of Canadians who agree that nature is scarce

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	3.04%	5.26%	8.80%	20.35%	16.87%	22.59%	23.08%
Distanced	3.29%	4.70%	11.13%	34.97%	24.33%	13.19%	8.38%
Mutualists	1.80%	5.19%	7.51%	15.63%	16.27%	27.04%	26.57%
Pluralists	2.37%	2.55%	7.74%	17.32%	15.94%	25.30%	28.78%
Traditionalists	10.00%	12.79%	14.36%	30.96%	12.54%	7.49%	11.87%
Alberta	4.72%	6.97%	10.68%	23.41%	18.97%	18.03%	17.23%
British Columbia	5.20%	6.15%	9.77%	24.17%	13.07%	17.36%	24.28%
Manitoba	1.97%	6.70%	8.39%	21.47%	22.05%	19.95%	19.48%
New Brunswick	3.51%	5.20%	8.14%	20.34%	17.92%	25.66%	19.22%
Nova Scotia	5.35%	3.81%	8.41%	20.49%	24.61%	17.88%	19.45%
Ontario	1.79%	4.18%	8.42%	20.62%	17.32%	23.23%	24.44%
Quebec	3.83%	6.19%	8.77%	17.00%	15.22%	24.79%	24.19%
Saskatchewan	2.22%	4.07%	12.54%	22.16%	23.55%	18.10%	17.37%

Table 28. Percent of Canadians who agree that nature is abundant

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	4.27%	5.89%	12.09%	18.40%	22.29%	20.44%	16.62%
Distanced	1.20%	3.01%	14.91%	30.79%	28.28%	16.94%	4.86%
Mutualists	6.65%	8.25%	14.18%	18.59%	19.86%	18.99%	13.48%
Pluralists	2.04%	3.72%	8.17%	12.30%	20.41%	23.47%	29.88%
Traditionalists	2.53%	3.80%	8.32%	16.59%	30.44%	24.19%	14.13%
Alberta	4.87%	3.79%	11.89%	18.41%	28.69%	17.32%	15.03%
British Columbia	5.14%	7.72%	10.62%	22.27%	20.87%	18.51%	14.88%
Manitoba	4.72%	7.00%	11.46%	20.83%	23.49%	22.97%	9.54%
New Brunswick	3.65%	7.29%	15.13%	18.54%	17.97%	21.98%	15.43%
Nova Scotia	3.52%	9.63%	19.53%	18.71%	17.98%	15.98%	14.64%
Ontario	4.71%	6.01%	11.96%	18.78%	21.80%	20.25%	16.48%
Quebec	3.46%	4.44%	10.33%	15.95%	21.74%	24.73%	19.35%
Saskatchewan	3.91%	6.23%	13.53%	19.74%	27.27%	18.25%	11.08%

Table 29. Percent of Canadians who agree that humans are at the mercy of nature's forces

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	1.82%	3.00%	5.29%	11.41%	23.99%	24.26%	30.23%
Distanced	0.95%	2.67%	5.19%	16.70%	38.28%	24.42%	11.80%
Mutualists	1.93%	2.89%	5.59%	10.76%	20.36%	25.52%	32.95%
Pluralists	0.99%	2.11%	3.79%	7.90%	21.67%	23.90%	39.63%
Traditionalists	4.36%	6.03%	7.63%	16.14%	28.30%	19.15%	18.39%
Alberta	3.34%	2.05%	5.38%	11.51%	23.49%	25.20%	29.03%
British Columbia	1.12%	2.44%	7.00%	16.55%	20.14%	25.83%	26.93%
Manitoba	3.24%	1.67%	5.37%	12.33%	24.27%	27.63%	25.48%
New Brunswick	1.97%	2.45%	7.92%	11.38%	21.74%	24.11%	30.43%
Nova Scotia	1.54%	2.78%	8.37%	11.55%	23.72%	24.27%	27.77%
Ontario	1.51%	3.77%	5.81%	10.89%	27.51%	23.81%	26.71%
Quebec	1.79%	3.05%	3.53%	9.45%	20.25%	24.25%	37.67%
Saskatchewan	2.23%	2.03%	7.35%	13.07%	24.63%	24.87%	25.82%

Table 30. Percent of Canadians who agree that humans should not take more from nature than they need

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	1.64%	1.30%	1.21%	4.43%	11.24%	19.06%	61.12%
Distanced	1.81%	1.28%	2.56%	8.32%	21.36%	30.68%	33.98%
Mutualists	1.77%	1.93%	0.55%	2.37%	6.31%	13.39%	73.69%
Pluralists	1.09%	0.44%	1.03%	4.07%	12.22%	20.43%	60.72%
Traditionalists	2.14%	0.47%	3.02%	9.85%	18.83%	27.29%	38.40%
Alberta	1.51%	0.84%	2.60%	4.87%	13.90%	20.78%	55.50%
British Columbia	3.56%	1.29%	1.83%	5.29%	9.72%	18.22%	60.09%
Manitoba	1.17%	2.33%	1.58%	3.83%	9.75%	22.76%	58.59%
New Brunswick	1.42%	0.22%	0.88%	1.82%	6.59%	13.76%	75.30%
Nova Scotia	1.84%	0.96%	1.44%	1.62%	8.09%	20.70%	65.35%
Ontario	0.17%	1.93%	0.49%	4.72%	11.89%	19.55%	61.24%
Quebec	2.85%	1.03%	1.72%	2.94%	10.75%	18.00%	62.71%
Saskatchewan	1.60%	0.72%	1.29%	3.43%	14.70%	21.01%	57.24%

Table 31. Percent of Canadians who agree that nature is durable

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	5.02%	5.59%	13.11%	16.03%	27.08%	20.13%	13.04%
Distanced	3.13%	2.83%	13.22%	30.79%	28.26%	18.26%	3.52%
Mutualists	8.02%	8.07%	16.50%	16.74%	27.55%	15.83%	7.29%
Pluralists	2.05%	3.46%	7.04%	9.04%	23.27%	27.12%	28.02%
Traditionalists	0.71%	2.73%	11.90%	10.94%	32.56%	25.52%	15.65%
Alberta	3.26%	3.48%	13.09%	15.52%	29.33%	21.49%	13.83%
British Columbia	5.08%	3.98%	12.73%	17.99%	28.17%	20.35%	11.71%
Manitoba	5.48%	5.46%	11.02%	18.14%	28.54%	20.96%	10.40%
New Brunswick	5.79%	9.13%	10.19%	9.40%	30.94%	20.27%	14.28%
Nova Scotia	5.70%	8.14%	9.59%	16.27%	31.01%	18.14%	11.15%
Ontario	3.54%	4.59%	12.06%	17.14%	28.86%	19.70%	14.12%
Quebec	8.46%	9.06%	15.84%	12.71%	21.38%	19.55%	13.00%
Saskatchewan	2.63%	4.15%	12.98%	16.71%	27.68%	26.06%	9.79%

Table 32. Percent of Canadians who agree that humans can control nature to our advantage

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	8.14%	6.91%	13.73%	19.39%	24.23%	14.33%	13.27%
Distanced	5.74%	7.71%	19.67%	27.93%	25.04%	12.01%	1.91%
Mutualists	12.41%	7.90%	15.02%	21.56%	22.00%	13.04%	8.07%
Pluralists	2.44%	4.07%	8.85%	13.67%	23.32%	18.76%	28.90%
Traditionalists	5.13%	8.19%	12.01%	12.33%	35.61%	12.58%	14.15%
Alberta	9.67%	8.93%	14.91%	21.22%	21.77%	13.20%	10.31%
British Columbia	9.21%	8.26%	12.91%	18.05%	23.91%	15.57%	12.09%
Manitoba	9.72%	6.70%	15.48%	19.48%	23.69%	14.86%	10.08%
New Brunswick	9.41%	10.85%	12.96%	14.75%	21.27%	19.85%	10.91%
Nova Scotia	11.53%	7.12%	15.13%	18.17%	23.56%	14.57%	9.92%
Ontario	4.81%	6.02%	13.18%	20.87%	28.48%	12.61%	14.04%
Quebec	12.34%	7.60%	13.72%	17.35%	19.85%	14.26%	14.88%
Saskatchewan	10.38%	7.88%	13.19%	22.01%	20.77%	17.98%	7.80%

Table 33. Percent of Canadians who agree that they control their own fate regardless of what nature does

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	10.69%	8.32%	17.76%	22.47%	18.75%	13.04%	8.97%
Distanced	6.36%	7.13%	22.01%	32.55%	21.18%	9.16%	1.62%
Mutualists	14.08%	10.56%	20.02%	24.50%	16.91%	9.59%	4.34%
Pluralists	6.93%	5.05%	12.14%	15.09%	19.19%	19.88%	21.71%
Traditionalists	9.48%	7.34%	15.42%	18.14%	23.13%	17.47%	9.02%
Alberta	12.04%	10.67%	18.70%	22.88%	17.59%	10.05%	8.08%
British Columbia	10.84%	10.21%	15.92%	22.16%	20.31%	12.49%	8.07%
Manitoba	13.89%	13.30%	16.21%	20.48%	16.95%	11.34%	7.83%
New Brunswick	10.89%	10.87%	19.06%	22.78%	17.15%	10.87%	8.37%
Nova Scotia	12.95%	15.05%	18.95%	18.78%	14.27%	11.76%	8.23%
Ontario	8.48%	6.61%	19.55%	24.41%	18.40%	13.79%	8.76%
Quebec	14.04%	7.63%	13.85%	22.80%	18.88%	13.01%	9.79%
Saskatchewan	6.91%	11.51%	19.84%	17.49%	23.63%	13.55%	7.07%

Table 34. Percent of Canadians who agree that other beings in nature are their kin

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	2.58%	2.52%	3.93%	26.71%	19.26%	21.21%	23.79%
Distanced	6.01%	6.60%	9.34%	44.16%	19.53%	10.82%	3.53%
Mutualists	1.04%	1.43%	2.24%	22.51%	19.39%	23.62%	29.76%
Pluralists	1.78%	0.50%	1.41%	18.32%	19.53%	27.10%	31.36%
Traditionalists	7.30%	7.20%	10.92%	44.17%	17.70%	9.07%	3.64%
Alberta	4.36%	3.63%	5.64%	32.47%	17.52%	17.36%	19.02%
British Columbia	3.95%	3.57%	3.42%	27.56%	18.41%	16.71%	26.39%
Manitoba	5.52%	1.79%	5.27%	31.84%	20.01%	19.69%	15.89%
New Brunswick	6.17%	3.68%	2.56%	25.33%	22.47%	18.35%	21.44%
Nova Scotia	2.37%	3.88%	3.08%	27.57%	17.22%	21.85%	24.04%
Ontario	2.07%	1.14%	3.83%	28.21%	18.24%	22.92%	23.60%
Quebec	1.25%	2.83%	4.51%	22.33%	20.48%	20.63%	27.97%
Saskatchewan	4.21%	2.29%	3.91%	31.98%	21.97%	21.86%	13.79%

Table 35. Percent of Canadians who show acceptance of lethal control when wild boar damage agricultural crops

	Highly Unacceptable	Somewhat Unacceptable	Neither	Somewhat Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Canadians	12.92%	21.96%	20.81%	32.73%	11.58%
Distanced	7.35%	20.94%	24.31%	41.42%	5.99%
Mutualists	17.42%	27.90%	23.53%	26.72%	4.43%
Pluralists	10.63%	13.85%	18.98%	35.47%	21.07%
Traditionalists	4.71%	15.32%	8.33%	42.90%	28.74%
Alberta	10.37%	21.37%	15.56%	37.97%	14.74%
British Columbia	14.84%	21.02%	16.39%	33.39%	14.37%
Manitoba	11.92%	18.62%	17.39%	39.35%	12.72%
New Brunswick	12.00%	25.70%	17.72%	34.50%	10.08%
Nova Scotia	15.32%	28.99%	16.90%	28.17%	10.61%
Ontario	11.19%	18.94%	24.44%	33.61%	11.81%
Quebec	15.81%	26.52%	20.54%	28.23%	8.91%
Saskatchewan	10.73%	16.88%	13.88%	38.37%	20.14%

Table 36. Percent of Canadians who show acceptance of lethal control when wild boar carry a disease that may spread to livestock

	Highly Unacceptable	Somewhat Unacceptable	Neither	Somewhat Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Canadians	6.85%	10.44%	12.65%	37.58%	32.49%
Distanced	4.64%	7.12%	14.99%	43.36%	29.90%
Mutualists	7.29%	12.39%	14.63%	42.80%	22.90%
Pluralists	8.84%	12.09%	10.82%	27.75%	40.50%
Traditionalists	2.82%	1.68%	5.04%	29.83%	60.63%
Alberta	5.37%	8.53%	9.79%	37.12%	39.19%
British Columbia	6.41%	7.92%	13.09%	35.03%	37.56%
Manitoba	4.48%	8.45%	8.27%	43.30%	35.50%
New Brunswick	7.28%	10.04%	9.74%	38.03%	34.91%
Nova Scotia	8.36%	12.34%	8.72%	35.43%	35.15%
Ontario	7.44%	10.64%	11.91%	38.43%	31.58%
Quebec	6.49%	13.39%	16.48%	36.94%	26.71%
Saskatchewan	5.19%	4.56%	8.86%	37.10%	44.29%

Table 37. Percent of Canadians who show acceptance of lethal control when wild boar carry a disease that may spread to humans

	Highly Unacceptable	Somewhat Unacceptable	Neither	Somewhat Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Canadians	7.46%	8.81%	9.48%	31.91%	42.34%
Distanced	4.84%	7.20%	11.02%	32.85%	44.08%
Mutualists	7.86%	9.79%	11.35%	37.90%	33.11%
Pluralists	9.66%	10.97%	7.76%	24.83%	46.78%
Traditionalists	3.69%	1.20%	3.05%	20.11%	71.96%
Alberta	5.34%	5.96%	8.94%	31.39%	48.36%
British Columbia	8.14%	7.14%	9.83%	30.47%	44.41%
Manitoba	5.84%	5.79%	7.61%	33.70%	47.06%
New Brunswick	8.59%	7.27%	9.53%	26.61%	48.00%
Nova Scotia	9.96%	5.44%	7.13%	31.32%	46.14%
Ontario	8.40%	8.80%	8.70%	32.93%	41.18%
Quebec	6.21%	12.70%	12.41%	29.77%	38.91%
Saskatchewan	5.32%	4.66%	8.18%	29.35%	52.49%

Table 38. Percent of Canadians who show acceptance of lethal control when wild boar attack humans

	Highly Unacceptable	Somewhat Unacceptable	Neither	Somewhat Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Canadians	8.11%	9.27%	13.75%	31.06%	37.82%
Distanced	5.07%	6.87%	14.57%	37.88%	35.61%
Mutualists	8.83%	11.91%	16.00%	34.75%	28.51%
Pluralists	9.66%	8.87%	13.22%	23.93%	44.32%
Traditionalists	4.85%	1.09%	3.62%	22.53%	67.91%
Alberta	5.84%	9.85%	11.07%	24.65%	48.59%
British Columbia	8.75%	6.40%	11.31%	30.79%	42.76%
Manitoba	7.06%	7.08%	7.96%	32.23%	45.67%
New Brunswick	8.03%	10.58%	8.86%	25.26%	47.28%
Nova Scotia	9.23%	9.72%	6.06%	31.58%	43.41%
Ontario	8.36%	8.24%	14.46%	33.17%	35.77%
Quebec	8.77%	13.15%	16.81%	29.53%	31.73%
Saskatchewan	6.59%	4.58%	7.62%	30.32%	50.90%

Table 39. Percent of Canadians who show acceptance of lethal control when wild boar are frequently involved in vehicle collisions

	Highly Unacceptable	Somewhat Unacceptable	Neither	Somewhat Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Canadians	13.59%	20.01%	29.68%	25.31%	11.41%
Distanced	8.49%	20.66%	31.34%	31.57%	7.93%
Mutualists	16.86%	22.57%	34.16%	21.06%	5.36%
Pluralists	11.39%	17.87%	22.38%	27.64%	20.71%
Traditionalists	10.22%	12.51%	24.46%	31.45%	21.34%
Alberta	11.16%	21.75%	26.42%	26.06%	14.61%
British Columbia	15.78%	18.81%	28.10%	23.58%	13.73%
Manitoba	13.60%	20.93%	23.41%	30.13%	11.92%
New Brunswick	13.80%	22.95%	28.17%	23.97%	11.11%
Nova Scotia	15.10%	20.02%	25.82%	26.50%	12.57%
Ontario	14.71%	16.33%	30.98%	27.27%	10.71%
Quebec	12.30%	26.16%	30.21%	22.60%	8.74%
Saskatchewan	12.27%	18.73%	23.57%	28.79%	16.64%

Table 40. Percent of Canadians who show acceptance of lethal control when wolves are frequently seen near human settlements

	Highly Unacceptable	Somewhat Unacceptable	Neither	Somewhat Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Canadians	24.28%	27.33%	19.81%	21.64%	6.94%
Distanced	14.74%	22.16%	25.66%	30.57%	6.86%
Mutualists	33.16%	30.02%	18.05%	16.30%	2.47%
Pluralists	16.18%	24.56%	20.99%	26.39%	11.88%
Traditionalists	14.79%	28.08%	17.71%	23.65%	15.77%
Alberta	24.76%	29.46%	19.37%	19.38%	7.02%
British Columbia	28.83%	24.05%	19.09%	18.00%	10.02%
Manitoba	21.78%	30.04%	21.63%	19.48%	7.07%
New Brunswick	25.50%	28.93%	17.37%	19.41%	8.78%
Nova Scotia	29.79%	20.30%	15.41%	29.32%	5.18%
Ontario	24.05%	26.36%	18.99%	24.17%	6.42%
Quebec	24.63%	29.33%	21.03%	20.04%	4.98%
Saskatchewan	20.89%	30.00%	21.53%	21.74%	5.84%

Table 41. Percent of Canadians who show acceptance of lethal control when wolves attack livestock

	Highly Unacceptable	Somewhat Unacceptable	Neither	Somewhat Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Canadians	12.69%	17.55%	17.19%	34.49%	18.08%
Distanced	5.87%	16.10%	18.15%	38.91%	20.97%
Mutualists	15.74%	22.25%	20.74%	33.69%	7.59%
Pluralists	13.05%	13.36%	13.94%	32.48%	27.17%
Traditionalists	6.39%	7.76%	7.46%	37.42%	40.97%
Alberta	11.13%	17.97%	14.53%	37.11%	19.26%
British Columbia	14.25%	15.81%	16.75%	33.33%	19.86%
Manitoba	9.81%	16.35%	14.28%	41.07%	18.50%
New Brunswick	11.25%	17.94%	15.14%	36.08%	19.59%
Nova Scotia	12.19%	20.22%	13.40%	35.22%	18.97%
Ontario	11.83%	14.87%	17.45%	36.22%	19.63%
Quebec	14.46%	22.42%	19.26%	31.66%	12.21%
Saskatchewan	10.45%	16.79%	11.89%	39.58%	21.29%

Table 42. Percent of Canadians who show acceptance of lethal control when wolves attack pets

	Highly Unacceptable	Somewhat Unacceptable	Neither	Somewhat Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Canadians	13.32%	15.02%	16.84%	33.03%	21.80%
Distanced	7.50%	12.55%	17.26%	40.24%	22.45%
Mutualists	15.42%	19.01%	18.81%	33.76%	13.01%
Pluralists	15.30%	11.90%	15.65%	27.59%	29.57%
Traditionalists	6.25%	7.21%	10.14%	33.62%	42.78%
Alberta	11.57%	14.44%	16.96%	31.18%	25.86%
British Columbia	14.75%	12.33%	17.96%	32.46%	22.50%
Manitoba	10.30%	13.53%	13.35%	39.80%	23.01%
New Brunswick	11.26%	12.40%	14.19%	32.33%	29.81%
Nova Scotia	11.52%	15.51%	14.02%	32.23%	26.71%
Ontario	13.79%	13.82%	16.13%	32.84%	23.42%
Quebec	13.54%	19.64%	18.10%	33.93%	14.79%
Saskatchewan	11.93%	14.48%	10.31%	38.32%	24.95%

Table 43. Percent of Canadians who show acceptance of lethal control when wolves attack humans

	Highly Unacceptable	Somewhat Unacceptable	Neither	Somewhat Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Canadians	12.45%	9.39%	11.58%	28.35%	38.23%
Distanced	7.02%	8.24%	10.03%	30.94%	43.77%
Mutualists	13.70%	11.09%	13.34%	34.67%	27.20%
Pluralists	14.96%	9.89%	12.72%	19.74%	42.69%
Traditionalists	7.53%	1.81%	2.66%	16.64%	71.35%
Alberta	11.55%	8.55%	10.32%	25.99%	43.60%
British Columbia	12.60%	8.60%	8.84%	31.26%	38.71%
Manitoba	7.99%	9.30%	7.60%	30.92%	44.18%
New Brunswick	9.42%	9.13%	7.03%	23.72%	50.70%
Nova Scotia	9.53%	11.11%	7.03%	27.96%	44.37%
Ontario	13.19%	8.45%	11.35%	29.27%	37.73%
Quebec	13.31%	12.06%	14.76%	26.53%	33.35%
Saskatchewan	9.55%	8.55%	5.93%	32.25%	43.71%

Table 44. Percent of Canadians who show acceptance of lethal control when deer damage agricultural crops

	Highly Unacceptable	Somewhat Unacceptable	Neither	Somewhat Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Canadians	26.15%	26.87%	21.47%	20.10%	5.41%
Distanced	10.32%	33.74%	32.28%	22.56%	1.09%
Mutualists	35.06%	30.05%	19.62%	14.18%	1.09%
Pluralists	21.98%	19.81%	20.93%	25.52%	11.76%
Traditionalists	15.00%	20.52%	17.73%	31.23%	15.51%
Alberta	28.40%	23.26%	17.61%	25.23%	5.49%
British Columbia	25.20%	29.04%	18.62%	18.71%	8.44%
Manitoba	24.97%	28.69%	18.63%	20.55%	7.16%
New Brunswick	29.34%	31.37%	16.61%	18.64%	4.04%
Nova Scotia	29.91%	29.29%	12.88%	21.37%	6.56%
Ontario	23.73%	24.57%	25.33%	20.79%	5.58%
Quebec	29.01%	28.86%	21.56%	17.68%	2.89%
Saskatchewan	26.35%	26.36%	19.38%	22.35%	5.57%

Table 45. Percent of Canadians who show acceptance of lethal control when deer carry a disease that may spread to livestock

	Highly Unacceptable	Somewhat Unacceptable	Neither	Somewhat Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Canadians	12.56%	16.68%	16.95%	35.34%	18.48%
Distanced	6.02%	15.74%	17.04%	44.07%	17.13%
Mutualists	14.28%	21.30%	19.18%	35.78%	9.46%
Pluralists	15.91%	11.97%	15.88%	28.44%	27.79%
Traditionalists	4.82%	7.83%	9.12%	38.83%	39.40%
Alberta	11.78%	18.73%	13.33%	35.33%	20.83%
British Columbia	10.90%	17.38%	15.19%	35.24%	21.29%
Manitoba	7.56%	16.78%	14.07%	42.28%	19.31%
New Brunswick	13.20%	18.49%	15.74%	33.22%	19.36%
Nova Scotia	13.70%	17.23%	11.88%	36.93%	20.26%
Ontario	12.64%	14.16%	19.40%	35.19%	18.61%
Quebec	14.26%	19.16%	17.57%	33.34%	15.67%
Saskatchewan	7.65%	18.29%	8.85%	43.37%	21.85%

Table 46. Percent of Canadians who show acceptance of lethal control when deer carry a disease that may spread to humans

	Highly Unacceptable	Somewhat Unacceptable	Neither	Somewhat Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Canadians	12.79%	12.65%	13.87%	32.01%	28.67%
Distanced	6.54%	13.68%	10.95%	38.44%	30.39%
Mutualists	13.58%	16.28%	16.25%	35.40%	18.50%
Pluralists	17.32%	9.40%	14.58%	22.90%	35.81%
Traditionalists	6.24%	2.46%	4.91%	30.15%	56.24%
Alberta	10.93%	13.94%	11.47%	31.73%	31.93%
British Columbia	10.72%	14.65%	11.18%	33.48%	29.97%
Manitoba	8.33%	11.71%	10.48%	36.80%	32.67%
New Brunswick	12.04%	14.13%	11.43%	32.17%	30.22%
Nova Scotia	11.65%	12.03%	9.68%	33.33%	33.32%
Ontario	13.59%	9.88%	16.32%	32.33%	27.89%
Quebec	13.55%	14.35%	15.06%	30.23%	26.80%
Saskatchewan	8.55%	12.63%	9.76%	39.96%	29.10%

Table 47. Percent of Canadians who show acceptance of lethal control when deer are frequently involved in vehicle collisions

	Highly Unacceptable	Somewhat Unacceptable	Neither	Somewhat Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Canadians	25.37%	23.97%	23.44%	19.26%	7.95%
Distanced	12.75%	26.89%	31.61%	21.85%	6.90%
Mutualists	32.76%	25.16%	24.08%	14.50%	3.49%
Pluralists	21.42%	22.09%	20.24%	23.48%	12.78%
Traditionalists	16.69%	19.36%	17.89%	27.83%	18.22%
Alberta	26.84%	25.70%	20.35%	18.80%	8.31%
British Columbia	23.80%	25.43%	23.16%	17.12%	10.49%
Manitoba	25.96%	22.48%	24.61%	18.29%	8.66%
New Brunswick	23.50%	31.52%	21.00%	14.22%	9.75%
Nova Scotia	25.65%	25.14%	17.60%	22.41%	9.20%
Ontario	26.11%	21.07%	24.02%	21.02%	7.78%
Quebec	24.95%	26.84%	25.42%	16.92%	5.87%
Saskatchewan	23.26%	19.88%	22.36%	23.03%	11.47%

Table 48. Percent of Canadians who show acceptance of lethal control when geese are a nuisance (e.g., acting aggressively, leaving feces)

	Highly Unacceptable	Somewhat Unacceptable	Neither	Somewhat Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Canadians	34.00%	27.46%	17.77%	15.03%	5.74%
Distanced	22.15%	29.95%	26.60%	14.28%	7.03%
Mutualists	44.13%	27.68%	15.32%	10.84%	2.03%
Pluralists	26.81%	25.30%	17.77%	20.94%	9.18%
Traditionalists	19.48%	28.53%	17.93%	21.11%	12.95%
Alberta	36.41%	30.23%	15.10%	13.83%	4.43%
British Columbia	31.09%	23.52%	18.52%	16.39%	10.49%
Manitoba	36.91%	25.02%	17.57%	14.20%	6.31%
New Brunswick	37.34%	28.61%	15.79%	12.80%	5.45%
Nova Scotia	42.92%	23.86%	13.05%	14.68%	5.49%
Ontario	32.42%	28.79%	15.99%	17.26%	5.55%
Quebec	33.58%	27.56%	22.00%	12.91%	3.95%
Saskatchewan	37.97%	22.19%	16.16%	16.92%	6.76%

Table 49. Percent of Canadians who show acceptance of lethal control when geese damage agricultural crops

	Highly Unacceptable	Somewhat Unacceptable	Neither	Somewhat Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Canadians	23.50%	24.24%	22.24%	23.47%	6.55%
Distanced	11.16%	25.31%	33.42%	27.23%	2.89%
Mutualists	31.29%	28.57%	21.17%	16.76%	2.20%
Pluralists	20.24%	20.98%	18.19%	29.35%	11.24%
Traditionalists	10.97%	10.77%	22.80%	35.50%	19.96%
Alberta	21.16%	28.06%	20.24%	24.58%	5.95%
British Columbia	21.72%	23.23%	19.90%	25.03%	10.11%
Manitoba	24.41%	26.58%	19.54%	21.09%	8.38%
New Brunswick	23.92%	31.90%	16.86%	21.56%	5.76%
Nova Scotia	26.56%	27.78%	16.30%	22.58%	6.78%
Ontario	23.00%	21.45%	23.60%	24.85%	7.10%
Quebec	24.07%	26.29%	24.38%	20.66%	4.60%
Saskatchewan	24.52%	25.55%	19.76%	24.06%	6.11%

Table 50. Percent of Canadians who show acceptance of lethal control when geese carry a disease that may spread to humans

	Highly Unacceptable	Somewhat Unacceptable	Neither	Somewhat Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Canadians	14.01%	12.41%	14.86%	31.55%	27.17%
Distanced	8.46%	7.75%	14.85%	36.97%	31.97%
Mutualists	15.05%	17.16%	17.03%	33.16%	17.60%
Pluralists	17.18%	9.82%	14.50%	25.85%	32.65%
Traditionalists	8.64%	2.64%	5.73%	30.96%	52.03%
Alberta	11.56%	16.32%	12.88%	33.95%	25.28%
British Columbia	12.69%	9.60%	15.32%	30.28%	32.11%
Manitoba	13.20%	12.22%	10.43%	39.16%	24.99%
New Brunswick	15.42%	14.46%	11.30%	32.03%	26.78%
Nova Scotia	13.02%	15.10%	8.92%	34.35%	28.62%
Ontario	14.51%	10.34%	17.24%	30.40%	27.52%
Quebec	13.99%	15.00%	14.31%	31.36%	25.34%
Saskatchewan	9.71%	14.64%	13.33%	36.76%	25.56%

Table 51. Percent of Canadians who agree that wildlife are an important source of pride for their country, even if they cause problems or hazards

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	0.90%	1.12%	3.45%	16.02%	23.18%	26.52%	28.81%
Distanced	2.42%	4.82%	9.11%	31.69%	29.68%	15.63%	6.65%
Mutualists	0.44%	0.54%	2.63%	13.57%	20.26%	29.63%	32.93%
Pluralists	0.27%	0.06%	1.07%	7.65%	22.17%	28.34%	40.45%
Traditionalists	2.59%	1.72%	5.80%	27.65%	30.83%	21.52%	9.90%
Alberta	0.85%	1.53%	3.96%	17.29%	22.83%	24.32%	29.22%
British Columbia	1.95%	1.27%	2.23%	14.02%	21.33%	25.12%	34.09%
Manitoba	0.74%	1.76%	2.99%	15.02%	26.80%	25.80%	26.88%
New Brunswick	0.57%	2.94%	3.66%	12.18%	25.16%	28.93%	26.56%
Nova Scotia	1.05%	1.55%	5.67%	15.73%	19.57%	30.73%	25.70%
Ontario	0.30%	0.91%	2.73%	14.29%	22.67%	29.11%	29.99%
Quebec	0.94%	1.27%	4.77%	18.87%	23.77%	24.05%	26.33%
Saskatchewan	1.41%	1.67%	3.83%	15.25%	25.25%	28.79%	23.80%

Table 52. Percent of Canadians who agree that wildlife are an important source of food for their family

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	22.61%	10.24%	9.75%	15.69%	15.88%	12.62%	13.20%
Distanced	25.71%	12.99%	15.93%	21.65%	15.40%	6.04%	2.29%
Mutualists	29.51%	13.06%	9.98%	17.15%	15.54%	8.75%	6.01%
Pluralists	7.70%	4.80%	6.44%	10.42%	16.36%	23.33%	30.96%
Traditionalists	22.65%	6.87%	8.88%	14.07%	16.90%	13.12%	17.52%
Alberta	21.47%	11.02%	13.40%	15.13%	16.10%	10.37%	12.51%
British Columbia	32.62%	8.89%	10.72%	13.35%	13.78%	10.56%	10.07%
Manitoba	23.18%	12.35%	10.23%	13.96%	18.10%	12.63%	9.55%
New Brunswick	25.11%	8.78%	9.65%	13.29%	19.29%	13.17%	10.70%
Nova Scotia	24.83%	11.62%	11.26%	13.31%	17.80%	11.64%	9.55%
Ontario	22.82%	11.61%	9.23%	15.42%	13.08%	12.40%	15.44%
Quebec	18.17%	9.57%	8.13%	17.52%	21.11%	13.66%	11.84%
Saskatchewan	17.33%	9.24%	9.73%	15.84%	25.08%	11.90%	10.87%

Table 53. Percent of Canadians who agree that wildlife are important to tourism in their country

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	2.16%	2.28%	5.67%	16.17%	26.19%	25.27%	22.25%
Distanced	3.91%	1.84%	9.45%	31.19%	29.73%	17.05%	6.83%
Mutualists	2.32%	3.10%	5.31%	16.60%	27.04%	25.68%	19.95%
Pluralists	0.51%	1.06%	3.86%	7.21%	19.56%	29.72%	38.08%
Traditionalists	3.19%	2.01%	6.93%	16.75%	33.68%	23.07%	14.36%
Alberta	1.14%	0.95%	3.90%	12.87%	27.34%	26.52%	27.29%
British Columbia	2.80%	1.92%	3.73%	15.28%	27.43%	22.12%	26.73%
Manitoba	0.91%	1.36%	2.84%	14.08%	26.53%	34.03%	20.24%
New Brunswick	2.21%	4.31%	6.62%	14.74%	30.03%	22.11%	19.98%
Nova Scotia	1.63%	4.11%	5.45%	15.22%	30.56%	21.38%	21.64%
Ontario	1.65%	1.84%	6.44%	18.07%	25.36%	25.46%	21.18%
Quebec	3.55%	3.40%	6.45%	14.88%	27.92%	24.45%	19.35%
Saskatchewan	0.85%	2.76%	1.96%	12.66%	26.63%	33.24%	21.90%

Table 54. Percent of Canadians who agree that wildlife are important to protect for future generations to enjoy

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	0.32%	0.35%	1.17%	6.43%	15.52%	23.52%	52.70%
Distanced	1.65%	1.20%	3.52%	19.27%	26.35%	25.18%	22.82%
Mutualists	0.11%	0.26%	0.78%	3.43%	10.80%	20.23%	64.38%
Pluralists	0.00%	0.16%	0.55%	2.95%	13.11%	27.41%	55.81%
Traditionalists	0.38%	0.12%	1.52%	12.36%	29.36%	27.23%	29.03%
Alberta	0.05%	0.00%	1.68%	6.59%	14.55%	24.15%	52.98%
British Columbia	0.74%	0.06%	2.13%	3.99%	14.19%	23.00%	55.90%
Manitoba	0.00%	0.69%	0.75%	4.60%	12.23%	25.15%	56.57%
New Brunswick	0.30%	0.06%	1.37%	2.67%	13.19%	23.13%	59.29%
Nova Scotia	0.00%	0.00%	0.22%	6.87%	10.99%	26.34%	55.58%
Ontario	0.09%	0.15%	0.65%	7.26%	17.23%	23.96%	50.67%
Quebec	0.58%	1.24%	0.96%	5.51%	16.82%	20.72%	54.17%
Saskatchewan	0.20%	0.19%	0.82%	3.93%	11.80%	29.47%	53.59%

Table 55. Percent of Canadians who agree that the presence of wildlife is important to their quality of life

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	1.94%	1.62%	1.96%	15.16%	21.34%	21.69%	36.29%
Distanced	5.39%	3.05%	6.08%	41.88%	27.08%	9.49%	7.02%
Mutualists	0.18%	0.18%	0.45%	8.89%	19.37%	25.75%	45.17%
Pluralists	0.33%	0.59%	0.78%	8.15%	20.88%	23.24%	46.02%
Traditionalists	9.48%	8.93%	6.50%	27.19%	24.28%	14.64%	8.97%
Alberta	2.38%	1.44%	2.02%	16.30%	20.27%	24.48%	33.12%
British Columbia	3.07%	1.30%	3.15%	14.89%	18.95%	19.50%	39.15%
Manitoba	1.54%	3.01%	2.35%	16.08%	20.22%	26.71%	30.08%
New Brunswick	1.57%	1.66%	2.52%	13.81%	19.05%	22.15%	39.24%
Nova Scotia	0.49%	1.89%	2.80%	17.43%	14.19%	29.04%	34.15%
Ontario	1.57%	1.89%	1.35%	14.55%	25.44%	21.06%	34.15%
Quebec	1.94%	1.52%	2.21%	14.02%	18.58%	22.02%	39.71%
Saskatchewan	0.71%	2.26%	3.88%	16.85%	21.59%	24.51%	30.21%

Table 56. Percent of Canadians who indicate that they are interested in making the area around their home attractive to wildlife

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	6.27%	5.31%	8.29%	21.96%	17.27%	18.82%	22.08%
Distanced	14.63%	7.91%	21.65%	31.80%	17.42%	3.45%	3.13%
Mutualists	3.20%	3.52%	5.06%	21.71%	19.24%	21.09%	26.17%
Pluralists	2.06%	3.16%	5.91%	15.93%	15.24%	26.36%	31.34%
Traditionalists	19.96%	15.45%	12.04%	25.17%	12.82%	9.65%	4.91%
Alberta	8.77%	8.50%	6.47%	22.11%	19.18%	16.09%	18.89%
British Columbia	7.08%	8.63%	9.50%	20.24%	17.84%	16.27%	20.44%
Manitoba	5.70%	8.35%	10.29%	23.46%	16.25%	18.82%	17.14%
New Brunswick	6.18%	6.63%	8.87%	16.13%	18.90%	20.68%	22.61%
Nova Scotia	10.27%	4.34%	9.86%	15.41%	16.26%	19.22%	24.64%
Ontario	4.96%	3.46%	9.04%	22.72%	15.70%	20.14%	23.97%
Quebec	6.39%	5.09%	7.18%	22.16%	18.70%	18.14%	22.36%
Saskatchewan	7.52%	4.40%	8.43%	23.60%	23.60%	17.62%	14.83%

Table 57. Percent of Canadians who indicate that they enjoy learning about wildlife

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	0.99%	0.88%	2.78%	9.99%	21.22%	24.58%	39.55%
Distanced	3.58%	4.09%	7.74%	29.89%	29.67%	16.19%	8.85%
Mutualists	0.17%	0.13%	0.45%	5.35%	18.01%	27.07%	48.82%
Pluralists	0.00%	0.05%	3.02%	5.21%	17.22%	27.40%	47.11%
Traditionalists	3.93%	2.25%	6.69%	17.83%	34.95%	16.91%	17.44%
Alberta	1.53%	1.16%	0.82%	9.46%	20.61%	28.07%	38.36%
British Columbia	1.65%	1.33%	1.19%	9.33%	23.16%	21.30%	42.04%
Manitoba	0.68%	1.53%	1.65%	8.47%	22.73%	28.76%	36.17%
New Brunswick	0.83%	0.53%	2.17%	4.88%	18.48%	23.69%	49.42%
Nova Scotia	0.27%	0.00%	0.63%	8.26%	16.95%	25.30%	48.58%
Ontario	0.35%	0.45%	3.70%	10.27%	22.89%	25.56%	36.77%
Quebec	1.23%	1.26%	3.18%	10.77%	19.27%	21.48%	42.81%
Saskatchewan	1.09%	0.18%	2.64%	6.09%	22.72%	32.87%	34.41%

Table 58. Percent of Canadians who agree that wildlife have free will

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	2.74%	3.02%	7.25%	22.93%	21.60%	20.05%	22.41%
Distanced	4.12%	4.02%	10.23%	42.94%	29.88%	7.09%	1.71%
Mutualists	2.23%	2.59%	5.85%	19.53%	19.63%	23.48%	26.69%
Pluralists	0.86%	0.89%	5.57%	16.91%	21.08%	22.57%	32.13%
Traditionalists	7.82%	8.83%	13.95%	27.81%	21.49%	14.58%	5.52%
Alberta	4.44%	4.09%	6.38%	26.88%	19.68%	18.11%	20.42%
British Columbia	2.60%	3.97%	5.80%	22.92%	20.35%	19.45%	24.90%
Manitoba	5.76%	3.46%	8.62%	25.45%	18.49%	20.37%	17.84%
New Brunswick	2.11%	6.29%	8.78%	23.79%	22.74%	16.77%	19.53%
Nova Scotia	4.05%	4.48%	6.29%	20.00%	24.06%	19.49%	21.63%
Ontario	1.30%	2.74%	7.80%	21.43%	21.29%	21.96%	23.49%
Quebec	4.33%	2.43%	8.66%	23.96%	21.88%	17.40%	21.33%
Saskatchewan	3.64%	4.59%	6.85%	21.43%	26.24%	22.06%	15.21%

Table 59. Percent of Canadians who agree that wildlife have intentions

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	3.16%	2.49%	6.74%	25.95%	22.44%	20.13%	19.09%
Distanced	4.42%	5.67%	10.77%	53.60%	19.60%	3.98%	1.95%
Mutualists	2.25%	2.18%	4.03%	24.53%	22.28%	23.17%	21.55%
Pluralists	1.35%	0.89%	4.66%	11.74%	25.17%	27.27%	28.93%
Traditionalists	10.09%	3.75%	19.13%	31.73%	20.17%	9.40%	5.74%
Alberta	1.74%	4.93%	5.15%	25.48%	25.79%	19.26%	17.66%
British Columbia	5.95%	2.08%	7.04%	30.03%	16.75%	17.01%	21.14%
Manitoba	4.42%	5.27%	6.60%	25.57%	20.57%	22.63%	14.94%
New Brunswick	5.02%	2.57%	5.47%	21.33%	23.75%	19.38%	22.49%
Nova Scotia	2.59%	2.01%	4.09%	30.21%	18.19%	24.42%	18.50%
Ontario	1.93%	2.00%	7.91%	22.15%	26.11%	19.76%	20.15%
Quebec	4.84%	2.53%	5.28%	29.97%	18.99%	21.66%	16.73%
Saskatchewan	2.15%	3.56%	7.85%	26.84%	23.15%	19.88%	16.58%

Table 60. Percent of Canadians who agree that wildlife have minds of their own

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	2.37%	1.52%	3.07%	14.08%	24.13%	24.53%	30.30%
Distanced	4.11%	4.79%	7.04%	35.56%	34.33%	9.64%	4.52%
Mutualists	0.37%	0.42%	1.37%	10.44%	20.76%	26.16%	40.48%
Pluralists	1.19%	0.39%	1.59%	7.73%	24.05%	33.80%	31.26%
Traditionalists	12.20%	5.24%	9.39%	18.99%	27.04%	13.55%	13.59%
Alberta	2.34%	3.08%	3.59%	11.50%	23.48%	24.66%	31.35%
British Columbia	4.41%	1.45%	2.87%	13.52%	23.47%	21.52%	32.76%
Manitoba	1.99%	1.17%	3.24%	13.00%	26.31%	24.90%	29.39%
New Brunswick	1.34%	0.54%	3.58%	9.62%	23.55%	24.08%	37.29%
Nova Scotia	1.73%	0.85%	3.21%	8.89%	22.73%	25.11%	37.47%
Ontario	1.42%	0.53%	2.39%	14.87%	24.64%	26.32%	29.83%
Quebec	3.33%	3.20%	4.32%	17.27%	22.14%	19.59%	30.15%
Saskatchewan	0.86%	1.50%	3.62%	8.30%	29.10%	27.29%	29.34%

Table 61. Percent of Canadians who agree that wildlife have consciousness

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	2.69%	2.24%	4.12%	16.80%	22.12%	19.60%	32.43%
Distanced	4.42%	8.23%	9.49%	34.04%	28.30%	11.79%	3.73%
Mutualists	0.59%	0.80%	2.24%	13.72%	19.67%	20.56%	42.42%
Pluralists	2.00%	0.32%	2.38%	10.71%	21.40%	25.61%	37.58%
Traditionalists	11.77%	5.94%	10.17%	23.88%	27.36%	10.63%	10.25%
Alberta	3.61%	2.14%	4.72%	20.88%	18.67%	18.24%	31.74%
British Columbia	4.07%	2.08%	3.93%	19.30%	20.04%	16.42%	34.16%
Manitoba	3.94%	2.41%	5.18%	15.58%	24.79%	18.72%	29.39%
New Brunswick	2.90%	1.99%	4.81%	13.28%	21.02%	21.66%	34.34%
Nova Scotia	1.90%	1.18%	5.40%	15.62%	16.31%	22.89%	36.71%
Ontario	1.72%	1.56%	2.20%	15.78%	25.07%	20.74%	32.94%
Quebec	3.59%	3.08%	7.18%	17.49%	21.00%	18.18%	29.47%
Saskatchewan	1.59%	2.86%	4.33%	15.56%	22.31%	25.55%	27.79%

Table 62. Percent of Canadians who agree that wildlife experience emotions

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	1.93%	1.76%	2.69%	14.36%	22.92%	21.30%	35.03%
Distanced	2.74%	4.65%	5.06%	34.17%	31.68%	14.27%	7.42%
Mutualists	0.72%	0.61%	1.39%	9.27%	19.91%	21.95%	46.14%
Pluralists	1.29%	0.57%	0.98%	10.09%	21.90%	26.74%	38.43%
Traditionalists	8.00%	6.25%	9.82%	23.09%	28.18%	14.16%	10.50%
Alberta	2.83%	2.46%	3.37%	16.61%	23.38%	18.86%	32.49%
British Columbia	2.01%	3.50%	2.85%	13.69%	23.77%	18.82%	35.37%
Manitoba	1.73%	1.26%	4.20%	10.33%	22.82%	22.73%	36.93%
New Brunswick	1.45%	1.62%	5.32%	11.27%	19.62%	22.27%	38.45%
Nova Scotia	1.30%	1.69%	2.49%	11.83%	18.26%	24.87%	39.55%
Ontario	0.79%	0.57%	1.25%	12.98%	23.88%	23.72%	36.82%
Quebec	3.95%	2.52%	4.75%	18.59%	20.27%	17.55%	32.36%
Saskatchewan	2.25%	0.94%	2.74%	13.30%	23.80%	25.75%	31.23%

Table 63. Percent of Canadians who have concerns about being around wildlife because they may hurt them

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	18.62%	13.46%	15.36%	14.24%	18.86%	10.51%	8.95%
Distanced	11.51%	13.23%	18.35%	23.88%	22.51%	6.01%	4.52%
Mutualists	24.13%	16.20%	17.10%	13.75%	18.41%	7.01%	3.41%
Pluralists	12.69%	6.96%	10.28%	11.36%	16.43%	19.40%	22.88%
Traditionalists	16.38%	16.70%	15.80%	11.29%	22.12%	11.00%	6.71%
Alberta	19.75%	13.95%	14.56%	14.09%	21.15%	8.87%	7.63%
British Columbia	17.84%	13.63%	13.75%	15.40%	17.60%	11.75%	10.04%
Manitoba	19.72%	12.96%	13.18%	13.16%	23.48%	11.21%	6.28%
New Brunswick	22.53%	18.88%	13.96%	8.84%	18.63%	11.14%	6.01%
Nova Scotia	26.18%	14.67%	13.39%	11.58%	22.70%	7.45%	4.02%
Ontario	15.99%	11.56%	17.14%	14.00%	20.27%	11.22%	9.82%
Quebec	23.67%	15.79%	14.11%	13.34%	15.98%	9.36%	7.75%
Saskatchewan	20.33%	16.86%	14.13%	14.07%	19.97%	8.45%	6.19%

Table 64. Percent of Canadians who have concerns about being around wildlife because they may carry a disease

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	15.95%	13.36%	15.75%	13.90%	21.65%	10.37%	9.03%
Distanced	9.91%	10.82%	18.24%	21.23%	25.65%	9.82%	4.32%
Mutualists	20.01%	15.68%	18.33%	13.70%	20.13%	8.65%	3.50%
Pluralists	11.96%	8.04%	10.94%	10.59%	20.11%	14.81%	23.55%
Traditionalists	14.37%	18.62%	12.24%	13.56%	27.25%	8.33%	5.64%
Alberta	16.81%	19.15%	17.65%	15.42%	16.61%	6.44%	7.92%
British Columbia	19.87%	13.63%	16.26%	14.85%	16.85%	11.46%	7.08%
Manitoba	14.26%	16.27%	13.88%	14.72%	24.66%	10.53%	5.68%
New Brunswick	12.90%	16.82%	13.23%	7.52%	29.19%	13.17%	7.18%
Nova Scotia	14.66%	19.03%	12.48%	12.13%	26.84%	9.08%	5.78%
Ontario	14.12%	9.84%	16.92%	12.60%	24.93%	10.66%	10.93%
Quebec	18.58%	16.58%	14.07%	14.37%	19.27%	10.01%	7.12%
Saskatchewan	16.42%	17.05%	15.27%	14.60%	21.42%	9.56%	5.69%

Table 65. Percent of Canadians who indicate that they would be uncomfortable if they were around wildlife outdoors

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
All Canadians	17.56%	14.52%	15.57%	14.45%	17.96%	10.56%	9.38%
Distanced	5.49%	10.78%	21.98%	24.93%	22.16%	7.88%	6.78%
Mutualists	24.96%	18.06%	15.58%	15.20%	16.22%	6.73%	3.25%
Pluralists	12.22%	10.34%	10.70%	9.07%	16.28%	20.78%	20.61%
Traditionalists	11.41%	12.91%	19.06%	10.74%	24.75%	7.10%	14.01%
Alberta	20.64%	20.04%	15.86%	13.29%	15.69%	7.19%	7.29%
British Columbia	19.79%	17.11%	15.10%	16.97%	14.86%	7.02%	9.15%
Manitoba	16.53%	17.79%	16.19%	15.29%	18.55%	9.95%	5.69%
New Brunswick	20.63%	19.18%	18.28%	9.39%	15.08%	9.90%	7.55%
Nova Scotia	21.41%	20.23%	15.22%	15.41%	14.40%	8.52%	4.82%
Ontario	17.09%	14.01%	15.97%	12.91%	19.35%	11.59%	9.07%
Quebec	15.53%	12.61%	15.80%	16.34%	18.90%	10.39%	10.43%
Saskatchewan	24.77%	13.80%	16.56%	12.09%	17.85%	9.25%	5.68%

APPENDIX B. Survey Instrument

Survey Script Approved by CSU's Institutional Review Board

Dear Participant,

My name is Tara Teel, and I am a researcher from Colorado State University (CSU). We are conducting a study about what people think about nature and wildlife in your country. This study is part of a larger investigation being conducted across multiple countries. Results will be used to understand how different societies view wildlife to help inform ways to manage wildlife globally.

For this study, we are asking for your participation in an anonymous online survey, which will take approximately 20 minutes to complete. The survey contains questions asking about your thoughts and experiences regarding nature, wildlife, and wildlife-related issues. You are one of a small number of people selected to complete the survey for your country. *Even if you know little about nature and wildlife, your opinions are needed!*

Please keep in mind that participation in this research is voluntary, and there are no known risks associated with your participation. If you decide to participate, you may withdraw your consent and stop participation at any time without penalty. We will not collect your name or any personal identifiers. When we report and share the data to others, we will combine the data from all participants. These data may also be used for future research studies. You will be compensated through your panel provider, for completing the survey. Your panel provider will be fully responsible for determining pay rates and administering payment.

To indicate your consent to participate in this research and to continue on to the survey, please click the “Next” button below.

If you have any questions about this study, please email us at **wcnr_wildlifesurvey@colostate.edu**. *If you have specific questions about your rights as a volunteer in this research, you may contact the CSU Institutional Review Board (IRB) at: RICRO_IRB@mail.colostate.edu; +1-970-491-1553. The protocol number for this research is 21-10547H and the protocol name is “Assessing global values toward wildlife.”*

Thank you in advance for your help with this important study!

Sincerely,

Dr. Tara Teel, Professor
Global Wildlife Values Research Team
Colorado State University, USA

Survey Instrument

Understanding How People Think About Nature and Wildlife

Please select the language you would like to use for this survey.

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

Even if you know little about nature and wildlife, your opinions are needed!

1. In which country do you currently live? Please select one.

[Dropdown list with all participating countries]

2. [If participant selects ‘Canada’ from above]: In which Canadian province or territory do you currently live? Please select one.

[Dropdown list with all participating provinces]

3. How would you describe the place where you currently live? Please select one.

Rural area, farm, or small village	Town, city, or large metropolitan area
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

4. What is your age (in years)?

5. Below is a series of issues that some people care about. Please indicate the extent to which you feel these are an issue for you by selecting one answer for each item.

	Not At All An Issue	Slight Issue	Moderate Issue	Serious Issue	Extreme Issue
Air pollution	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Availability of medical services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Loss of tropical rainforests	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Illegal hunting of wildlife	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lack of quality education	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Climate change	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Pollution of drinking water	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Future pandemics like COVID-19	o	o	o	o	o
Poverty	o	o	o	o	o
Contamination of soil and water by toxic waste	o	o	o	o	o
Loss of habitat for wildlife	o	o	o	o	o
Corruption	o	o	o	o	o
Ocean and beach pollution	o	o	o	o	o
Getting diseases from wildlife	o	o	o	o	o
Illegal international wildlife trade	o	o	o	o	o
Job loss	o	o	o	o	o
Loss of well-known wildlife species such as whales, elephants, sea turtles, and rhinos	o	o	o	o	o
People having enough food to eat	o	o	o	o	o
Violent crime	o	o	o	o	o

6. Here are two statements people sometimes make when discussing the environment and economic growth. Which of them comes closer to your own point of view? Please select one.

- Protecting the environment should be given priority, even if it causes slower economic growth and some loss of jobs.
- Economic growth and creating jobs should be the top priority, even if the environment suffers to some extent.

7. We are interested in learning about your ethnic and cultural background. How do you identify the location of your ancestry? Please indicate by selecting one or more locations from the following list.

Note: If you would like to select more than one location, use your keypad to hold down Ctrl (on a PC) or Cmd (on a mac) when clicking your answers.

[Dropdown list of all world countries]

8. To what extent do you identify your ancestry as belonging to an Indigenous group (for example, Native American, First Nations, Aboriginal Australian, Inuit, Sami, Mayan, Maori)? Please select one.

I identify my entire ancestry as Indigenous.	I identify a significant part of my ancestry as Indigenous.	I identify only a small part of my ancestry as Indigenous.	I do not identify any of my ancestry as Indigenous.
o	o	o	o

9. Below is a list of statements representing different ways that people might think about nature. Please indicate the extent to which you disagree or agree by selecting one answer for each statement.

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
Humans should show respect for other beings in nature.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If humans take care of nature, it will take care of them.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Nature is in need of protection.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Nature controls our fate.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Nature is able to take care of itself.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Nature is fragile.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Nature is scarce.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Nature is abundant.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Humans are at the mercy of nature's forces.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Humans should not take more from nature than they need.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Nature is durable.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Humans can control nature to our advantage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I control my own fate regardless of what nature does.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other beings in nature are my kin.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
Humans should manage fish and wildlife populations so that humans benefit.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I have concerns about being around wildlife because they may hurt me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Animals should have rights similar to the rights of humans.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
We should strive for a world where there's an abundance of fish and wildlife for hunting and fishing.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I view all living things as part of one big family.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I have concerns about being around wildlife because they may carry a disease.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hunting does not respect the lives of animals.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I believe that wildlife have free will.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I feel a strong emotional bond with animals.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The needs of humans should take priority over fish and wildlife protection.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I care about animals as much as I do other people.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fish and wildlife are on earth primarily for people to use.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I take great comfort in the relationships I have with animals.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I believe that wildlife have intentions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
It is acceptable for people to kill wildlife if they think it poses a threat to their property.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
We should strive for a world where humans and fish and wildlife can live side by side without fear.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
It is acceptable for people to kill wildlife if they think it poses a threat to their lives.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

I value the sense of companionship I receive from animals.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
People who want to hunt should be provided the opportunity to do so.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I believe that wildlife have consciousness.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Wildlife are like my family, and I want to protect them.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I believe that wildlife have minds of their own.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If I were around wildlife in the outdoors, I would be uncomfortable.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
It is acceptable for people to use fish and wildlife in research even if it may harm or kill some animals.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
It would be more rewarding for me to help animals rather than people.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hunting is cruel and inhumane to the animals.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I believe that wildlife experience emotions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I trust government authorities to care for the wellbeing of fish and wildlife in my country.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

11. Below is a series of statements about the role wildlife may play in people's lives. Please indicate the extent to which you disagree or agree by selecting one answer for each statement.

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
Wildlife are an important source of pride for my country, even if they cause problems or hazards.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Wildlife are an important source of food for my family.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Wildlife are important to tourism in my country.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Wildlife are important to protect for future generations to enjoy.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The presence of wildlife is important to my quality of life.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I am interested in making the area around my home attractive to wildlife.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

I enjoy learning about wildlife.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I am really not that interested in wildlife.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

In many places in the world, wildlife sometimes come into contact with people and cause conflicts. We are interested in knowing under what circumstances, if any, you think it is acceptable to lethally remove wildlife involved in conflict situations. For each of the following examples, please indicate how unacceptable or acceptable lethal removal is to you.

12.



Wild boar

- Found in Europe, Asia, and Africa; have spread rapidly to the Americas, Australia, and other regions.
- Sometimes people enjoy seeing them and value them for hunting opportunities and food.
- Other times, people feel they should be eliminated when they cause serious auto accidents, damage agricultural crops, transmit diseases, such as tuberculosis, to livestock and humans, or attack humans when encountered.

Is it unacceptable or acceptable to lethally remove WILD BOAR when they...

	Highly Unacceptable	Somewhat Unacceptable	Neither	Somewhat Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
...damage agricultural crops?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...carry a disease that may spread to <u>livestock</u> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...carry a disease that may spread to <u>humans</u> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...attack humans?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...are frequently involved in vehicle collisions?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



13.

Wolves

- Found in parts of North America, Europe, and Asia.
- In earlier times, populations were eliminated; they are now coming back and being reintroduced in some places.
- Sometimes people enjoy seeing them and feel they play an important role in the environment.
- Other times, people feel they should be eliminated when they attack livestock or pets, or due to fear of attacks on humans.

Is it unacceptable or acceptable to lethally remove WOLVES when they...

	Highly Unacceptable	Somewhat Unacceptable	Neither	Somewhat Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
...are frequently seen near human settlements?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...attack <u>livestock</u> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...attack <u>pets</u> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...attack <u>humans</u> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



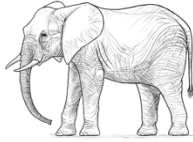
14.

Leopards

- Found in parts of Asia and Africa.
- Populations have declined due to loss of habitat and poaching.
- Sometimes people value them for tourism and the chance to see them.
- Other times, people feel they should be eliminated when they attack livestock or humans.

Is it unacceptable or acceptable to lethally remove LEOPARDS when they...

	Highly Unacceptable	Somewhat Unacceptable	Neither	Somewhat Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
...attack <u>livestock</u> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...attack <u>humans</u> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



15.

Elephants

- Found in parts of Africa and Asia.
- Populations have declined due to loss of habitat and poaching for ivory tusks.
- Sometimes people enjoy seeing them and value them for tourism and religious reasons.
- Other times people feel they should be eliminated when they damage agricultural crops, including local farmers' food for their families, or attack humans.

Is it unacceptable or acceptable to lethally remove **ELEPHANTS** when they...

	Highly Unacceptable	Somewhat Unacceptable	Neither	Somewhat Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
...damage agricultural crops?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...attack humans?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



16.

Capybaras

- Found in South America.
- Largest living rodent in the world.
- Sometimes people enjoy seeing them and like to hunt them for their meat and skin.
- Other times, people feel they should be eliminated when they cause serious auto accidents, damage agricultural crops, or transmit diseases, such as spotted fever, to humans.

Is it unacceptable or acceptable to lethally remove **CAPYBARAS** when they...

	Highly Unacceptable	Somewhat Unacceptable	Neither	Somewhat Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
...damage agricultural crops?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...carry a disease that may spread to humans?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...are frequently involved in vehicle collisions?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



17.

Deer

- Widespread; found in all continents except Australia and Antarctica.
- Sometimes people enjoy seeing them and value them for hunting opportunities and food, as well as for their skin and antlers.
- Other times, people feel they should be eliminated when they damage gardens and agricultural crops, cause serious auto accidents, or transmit diseases, such as Lyme disease, to humans and livestock.

Is it unacceptable or acceptable to lethally remove DEER when they...

	Highly Unacceptable	Somewhat Unacceptable	Neither	Somewhat Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
...damage agricultural crops?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...carry a disease that may spread to <u>livestock</u> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...carry a disease that may spread to <u>humans</u> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...are frequently involved in vehicle collisions?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



18.

Monkeys

- Found in Africa, Asia, and Central and South America.
- Sometimes people enjoy seeing and feeding them and value them for tourism and religious reasons.
- Other times, people feel they should be eliminated when they damage agricultural crops, transmit diseases, such as rabies, to humans, or attack humans.

Is it unacceptable or acceptable to lethally remove MONKEYS when they...

	Highly Unacceptable	Somewhat Unacceptable	Neither	Somewhat Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
...damage agricultural crops?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...carry a disease that may spread to humans?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...attack humans?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



19.

Geese

- Found in the Americas and Europe.
- Increasing in many agricultural and urban areas.
- Sometimes people enjoy seeing them and value them for hunting opportunities and food.
- Other times, people feel they should be eliminated when they are a nuisance to humans (e.g., acting aggressively, leaving feces), damage agricultural crops, or transmit diseases, such as toxoplasmosis, to humans.

Is it unacceptable or acceptable to lethally remove GEESE when they...

	Highly Unacceptable	Somewhat Unacceptable	Neither	Somewhat Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
...are a nuisance (e.g., acting aggressively, leaving feces)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...damage agricultural crops?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...carry a disease that may spread to humans?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

We would like to learn about the specific wildlife-related activities (non-work-related) you participate in. For each activity listed below, select one response.

20. Have you recently (in the last five years) participated in...

...hunting wild animals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
...foraging for wild fruits, vegetables, or fungi?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
...fishing?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
...visiting a zoo?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
...spending time in the outdoors with the intention of seeing wildlife?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
...watching television shows about wildlife?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
...watching videos about wildlife on the internet?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No

21. When you hunted, what was your reason or reasons for hunting? *Please select all that apply.*

- For a source of food (e.g., meat, fat, eggs) for me, my family, or my community
- For ritual or medicinal purposes
- For money, trade, or barter
- To harvest other usable animal products (e.g., hide, feathers, bone)
- To harvest animal parts as trophies
- For recreation or sport
- To remove dangerous predators
- To eliminate pests or nuisance animals
- Because I encountered a wild animal

22. When you hunted, what weapons or equipment did you use? *Please select all that apply.*

- Rifle
- Shotgun
- Pistol
- Bow and arrow
- Spear
- Net
- Bait
- Poison
- Trap or snare
- Dog(s)

23. Are you...? *Please select one.*

- Male
- Female
- Other

24. What is the highest level of education you have completed? *Please select one.*

- No formal education
- Primary education (or elementary education)
- Secondary education (or high school education)
- Post-secondary, not university
- University bachelor degree
- Advanced university degree (Master, Doctoral)

25. Below is an income scale on which 1 indicates the lowest income group and 10 the highest income group in your country. The scale also includes the average income for your country in the middle. Please select the number that best represents your annual household income, counting all wages, salaries, pensions, and other incomes.

Please select one answer:

Lowest income groups	Average income for my country	Highest income groups							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

26. Do you belong to a religion or religious denomination? If yes, which one? Please select one.

- No, I do not belong to any denomination.
- Catholic
- Protestant
- Orthodox (Russian, Greek, etc.)
- Jewish
- Muslim
- Hindu
- Buddhist
- Other. *Please specify:* _____

27. How important is religion in your life? Please select one.

- Not at all important
- Not very important
- Somewhat important
- Very important

28. I belong to a racial or ethnic group that is considered a minority in my country. Please select one.

- Yes
- No

29. Please write in the specific racial or ethnic group(s) to which you belong (for example, German, Han Chinese, Arab, African-American, Punjabi, Yoruba, Cree, Mestizo):
