SURVEY OF MINNESOTA TRAPPERS

A study of trappers' opinions and activities

Final Report

A cooperative study conducted by:

Minnesota Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

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A study of trappers' opinions and activities

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Executive Summary

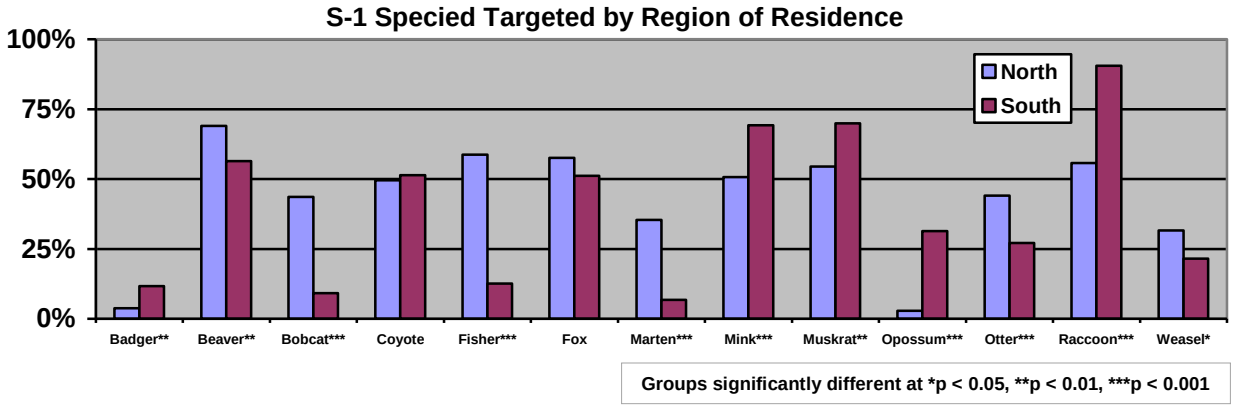
This study sought to gather information from trappers in Minnesota. Specifically, the purpose of this study was to identify trapper preferences, species targeted, motivations, and opinions on management issues. The target population included all individuals who had purchased a 2011-12 or 2012-13 trapping license. We sampled 1,400 individuals who participated in trapping stratified by region of residence (north and south). Sample sizes were determined to provide an adequate number of respondents to generalize to the populations of trappers by region. A total of 614 full-length surveys were returned for a response rate of 45.1%. In order to examine nonresponse bias, shortened surveys were sent to the individuals who had not responded to the first three full-length survey mailings. We received 155 responses to the follow-up survey. Total response rates, including response to nonresponse surveys, was 56.5%. The average age of respondents was 49 years. Over 40% of respondents had less than an associate's degree, with just under 20% holding an associate's degree, about one-third having attended college or completed a degree at a 4-year college, and 7.5% having attended graduate school or completed a graduate degree.

Participation in Trapping

On average, respondents had trapped in Minnesota for about 20 years. About 80% of respondents had trapped in Minnesota during the 2012-2013 season, and those who had trapped had trapped 36-38 days during the season. On average, weather conditions and time off from work or school had the greatest influence on when respondents trapped. Time off from family commitments had a greater influence on when respondents from the south region trapped, compared to those from the north. Observed sign and population of the target species at the location had the greatest influence on where respondents trapped. Abundance of public land had a greater influence on where respondents trapped in the north region, while private land where respondents had permission to trap had a greater influence for respondents from the south region. Respondents from the south trapped most on private land they did not own, while respondents from the north region trapped most on private land they owned.

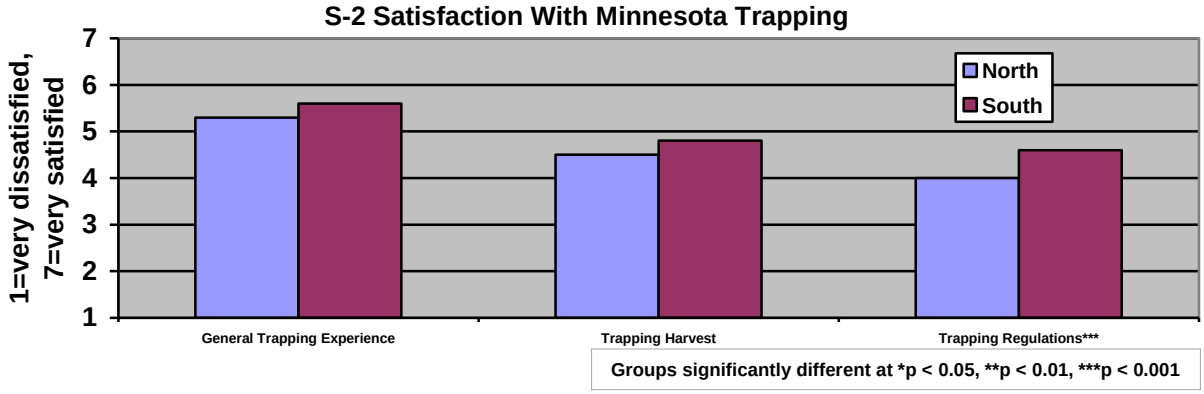
Species Trapped

Statewide, respondents most frequently reported targeting raccoon (74.0%), beaver (62.5%), muskrat (62.5%), and mink (60.3%) during the 2013-2014 trapping season, but there was great variability in the proportion of trappers who targeted each species by region (Figure S-1). Respondents from the south more frequently targeted badger, mink, muskrat, opossum, and raccoon. Respondents from the north more frequently targeted beaver, bobcat, fisher, marten, otter, and weasel.



Satisfaction with Trapping

Overall, 78% of respondents were slightly to very satisfied with the general trapping experience. Satisfaction with trapping harvest and regulations were lower, with 62% slightly to very satisfied with harvest and 46% slightly to very satisfied with regulations. Mean levels of satisfaction are shown in Figure S-2. Relative to respondents from the south region, respondents from the north were significantly less satisfied with trapping regulations. Satisfaction was significantly positively related to measures of agency trust.

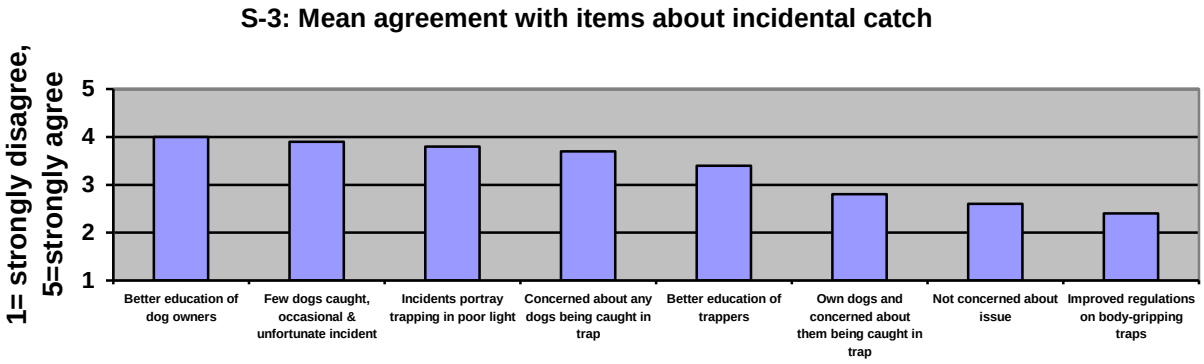


Trapping Management

Respondents were asked questions about trapping management related to road rights of way, age limits for registering limits of registered species, and nonresident trapping. Statewide, just over one-fourth of respondents indicated that they set traps in road rights of way. About one-third of respondents from the south region reported setting traps in road rights of way compared to 22% of respondents from the north region. Foothold traps and 150, 160 or 220 body-grip traps without bait were most commonly set in road rights of way. Respondents were asked if the current minimum age (of 5 years) for registering limits of fisher, pine marten or otter was appropriate. About 60% of respondents felt that it was not appropriate compared to about 40% who did. If respondents felt the 5 year age was not appropriate, they were asked to indicate what the minimum age should be. On average, respondents felt that 10 years would be a more appropriate age. Respondents were asked if they supported expanding non-resident trapping to land other than private land they own. Only about 30% of respondents supported expanding non-resident trapping.

Respondents were asked to rate how effective current regulations and four alternative trap sets were or would be in preventing accidental catch of domestic animals. For the current regulations, about one-third of respondents indicated that they didn't use it, about one-third felt it was effective, and about one-third were neutral or thought it was ineffective. Of the alternative trap sets, only Trap Set 3 had a mean effectiveness rating higher than the current regulations, but over 40% of respondents indicated that they won't use this set. Regulations and trap sets were generally rated as making trapping more difficult, and generally more difficult for trapping bobcat than other species.

Respondents were asked to rate their agreement with eight items related to incidents involving domestic animals incidentally captured in body-gripping traps (Figure S-3). Respondents agreed most strongly that the issue could be addressed through education of dog owners. Respondents also agreed that: (a) few dogs are caught in traps. It is just an occasional and unfortunate incident, (b) these incidents portray trapping in a poor light, (c) I am concerned about any dogs being caught in a trap, and (d) I feel the issue could be addressed through better education of trappers. On average, trappers disagreed slightly to somewhat that: (a) I own dogs and am concerned about them being captured in a trap, (b) I am not concerned about the issue, and (c) I feel the issue could be addressed through improved regulation on body-gripping traps.



Management of Beaver Trapping

Approximately 70% of respondents statewide had trapped beaver in Minnesota in the past 5 years, with a slightly greater proportion of respondents from the north region participating. Of respondents who trapped beaver, nearly 80% trapped beaver in fall, with about 50% trapping beaver in winter, and nearly 60% trapping in spring. More respondents from the north region trapped in the spring. Over half of respondents (55.1%) trapped beaver through the ice, and there was no significant difference between regions. About one-third of respondents had trapped beaver during the spring beaver season, which included the first 15 days of May from 1995 through 2010, with more respondents from the north region participating. About 30% of respondents opposed and 30% supported changing from a May 15 to April 30 closing date. Just less than one-third of respondents trap nuisance beaver outside the regular beaver season. Respondents were asked what otter avoidance techniques they used when trapping in the spring. The most frequently used otter-avoidance techniques used were: (a) not setting traps in areas with obvious otter sign, (b) avoiding the use of large body-grip traps in areas where there is otter sign or where otter commonly travel, (c) removing beaver traps that do not catch beaver after a short time, and (d) setting foothold traps in deeper water to target beaver hind-foot catch.

Management of Fisher/Marten Trapping

Between 40 and 50% of respondents had trapped fisher, about 25% marten, about 33% bobcat and about 44% raccoon in the fisher/marten/bobcat zone. Significantly greater proportions of respondents from the north region had trapped these species. About 60% of respondents from the south region had trapped none of them. Respondents were asked, assuming the fisher/marten season remains much shorter than bobcat season, if they would prefer that the fisher/marten season is open during the initial part of the bobcat season, or the last part of the bobcat season. Nearly 70% preferred that it be open at the beginning of bobcat season. Respondents were asked if they would support limiting the number of fisher/marten trappers by lottery if it meant those who drew a license would have a longer season and/or higher bag limit. Slightly over one-fourth said they would support a lottery. Respondents were asked about support/opposition to five season options that might potentially help minimize accidental take of fisher and marten when the season was closed. Respondents were generally neutral to opposed to the options, with the most opposition to reducing the length of the bobcat season but increasing the bobcat limit.

Management of Raccoon Trapping

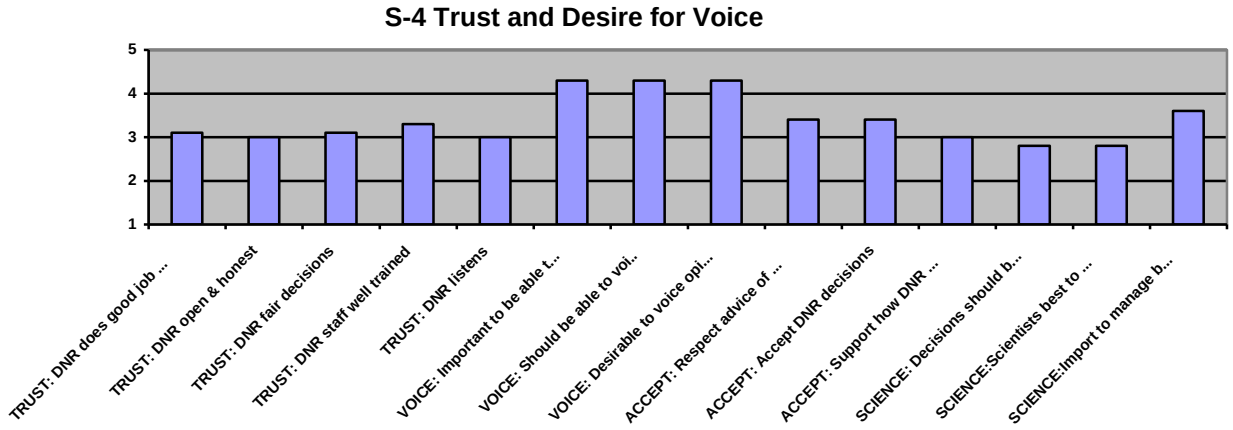
Approximately 75% of respondents statewide had trapped raccoon in Minnesota in the past 5 years, with an increased proportion of respondents from the south region participating. Respondents were asked what types of traps they used when trapping raccoon, including dryland body grippers as trail sets, dryland body grippers in cubby boxes, foothold traps, and snares. The greatest proportion (85.0%) used foothold

traps, followed by dryland body grippers in cubby boxes (59.7%), dryland body grippers as trail sets (45.7%), and snares (24.1%). Respondents were asked which types of body gripper traps they used, and the greatest proportions used #220 and #160 traps, with very few using #120 and #150 traps. Over three-fourths of respondents used long spring or coil spring foothold traps compared to foot encapsulating.

Trust in the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources and Desire for Voice in Management

Respondents rated their agreement with six statements related to trust in the Minnesota DNR. Respondents agreed slightly that "The Minnesota DNR has wildlife managers and biologists who are well-trained for their jobs. On average, response to the other items was neutral (Figure S-4).

Respondents also rated their agreement with nine statements related to Minnesota DNR management (Figure S-4). Respondents agreed fairly strongly that: (a) It is important to have an opportunity to voice opinions to the Minnesota DNR about wildlife management in the state, (b) Minnesotans should be able to voice opinions about trapping to the MnDNR, and (c) It is desirable for Minnesotans to have an opportunity to voice opinions to the Minnesota DNR about wildlife management. Respondents agreed somewhat that they: (a) respect the advice of the MnDNR on wildlife management decisions, (b) accept the decisions that the MnDNR makes about wildlife management, and that (c) it is important to manage wildlife populations using the best available science. Respondents were neutral that they support how the MnDNR makes decisions about wildlife management. Finally, respondents slightly disagreed that: (a) decisions about wildlife management in Minnesota should be made strictly on science and (b) managers and scientists in the MnDNR are the best ones to make decisions on how wildlife should be managed.

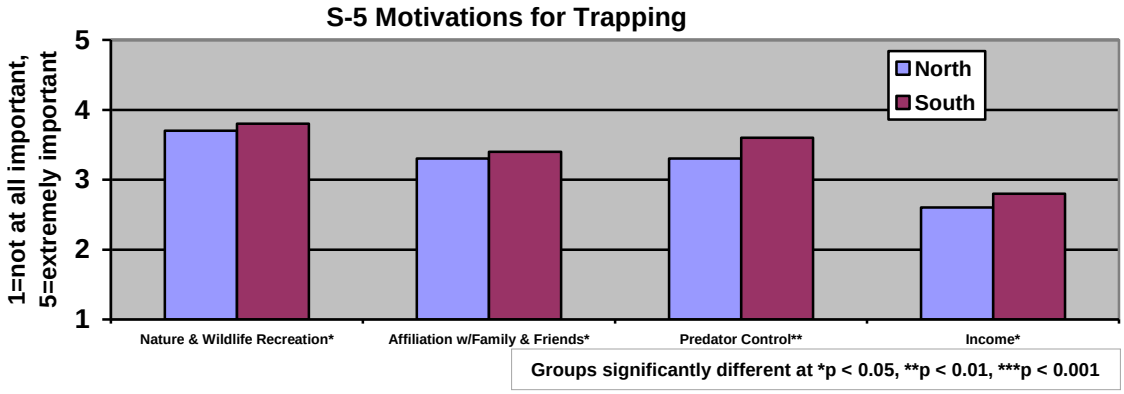


Information About Trapping

Respondents were asked several questions related to where trappers get information about trapping. In particular, trappers were asked if they had taken a Minnesota DNR approved trappers' education course. Just less than 20% of respondents had taken such a course. Respondents were asked whether they most frequently referenced the online or print version of the Minnesota Hunting and Trapping Regulations Handbook. Nearly 90% of respondents most frequently referenced the print handbook, and there was no significant difference between regions. Nearly 40% of respondents were members of the Minnesota Trappers Association, with 13% reporting membership in the National Trappers Association. Less than 10% of respondents were members of the Minnesota Forest Zone Trappers Association or the Fur Takers of America. Membership in the Minnesota Forest Zone Trappers Association was much higher in the north region than the south.

Motivations for Trapping

Respondents were asked to rate the importance of 25 experiences to their satisfaction with trapping. Exploratory factor analysis identified four factors important to trapping satisfaction: (a) nature and wildlife based recreation, (b) affiliation with friends and family, (c) predator control, and (d) income (Figure S-5). All factors other than income were, on average, rated somewhat to very important. All motivations were significantly more important to respondents from the south region.



Importance of Trapping, Likelihood of Trapping in the Future

Respondents were asked to rate how important trapping was to them, using the scale 1 (one of the least important) to 5 (most important). Nearly half of respondents indicated that trapping was "one of the most important" activities. Trapping was slightly, but significantly, more important to respondents from the south region. Respondents indicated that they were, on average, somewhat to very likely to trap in Minnesota in the future, with respondents from the south rating the likelihood significantly higher. Statewide, 77% of respondents said that it was very likely that they would trap in the future. The likelihood of participating in the future was significantly positively related to the importance of trapping to respondents and to satisfaction with the trapping experience. However, satisfaction with the harvest and regulations were not related to future participation.

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Introduction

Study Purpose and Objectives

This study sought to gather information from trappers in Minnesota. Specifically, the purpose of this study was to identify trapper preferences, species targeted, success, motivations, and opinions on management issues.

The questions used to address the study purpose are provided in the survey instruments (Appendix A) and discussed in more detail in the subsequent sections. This report details responses to the survey. Survey recipients were selected based on their purchase of a 2011-12 or 2012-13 Minnesota trapping license.

Methods

Sampling

The survey sample was drawn from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources' (DNR) electronic licensing system (ELS). The target population included all individuals who had purchased a 2011-12 or 2012-13 trapping license. This population totaled N = 11,998 with the following distribution in each season: N = 5,172 from the 2011-12 season and N = 6,826 from the 2012-13 season. We drew a total sample of 1,400 individuals who participated in the trapping stratified by season and region of residence (north and south), including 350 2011-12 season trappers from the north region, 350 2012-13 season trappers from the north region, 350 2011-12 season trappers from the south region, and 350 2012-13 season trappers from the south region. Sample sizes were determined to provide an adequate number of respondents to generalize to the populations of trappers by region.

Data Collection

Data were collected using mail-back surveys following the process outlined by Dillman (2000) to enhance response rates. We constructed a relatively straightforward questionnaire, created personalized cover letters, and made multiple contacts with the targeted respondents. Potential study respondents were contacted four times between October 2013 and February 2014. In the initial contact, a cover letter, survey booklet, and business-reply envelope were mailed to all potential study participants. The personalized cover letter explained the purpose of the study and made an appeal for respondents to complete and return the survey. Approximately 3 weeks after the first mailing, a second mailing that included a personalized cover letter and replacement questionnaire with business-reply envelope, was sent to all individuals with valid addresses who had not yet replied. After the new year, a third mailing that included a personalized cover letter and replacement questionnaire with business-reply envelope, was sent to all individuals with valid addresses who had not yet replied. In February 2014, mailings including a shortened one-page, two-sided survey and a business reply envelope were sent to people who had not responded to gauge nonresponse bias. Surveys were collected through March 27, 2014.

Survey Instruments

The data collection instrument was a self-administered survey with 11 sections of questions (Appendix A). The questionnaires included the following topic areas:

- Trapping background,
- 2012-13 trapping season,

- Furbearer populations,
- Trapping management,
- Trapping management related to incidental catch of domestic animals,
- Trapping participation and management for specific species,
- Trapping information sources,
- Involvement in trapping,
- Motivations for participating in trapping, and
- Demographics.

Data Entry and Analysis

Data were keypunched in Excel 2010 and analyzed on a personal computer using the Statistical Program for the Social Sciences (SPSS for Windows 21). We computed basic descriptive statistics and frequencies for the results.

Survey Response Rate

Of the 1,400 full-length questionnaires mailed to trappers, 33 were undeliverable. Of the remaining 1,367 surveys, a total of 614 full-length surveys were returned, resulting in a response rate of 45.1%. In order to examine nonresponse bias, shortened surveys were sent to the individuals who had not responded to the first three full-length survey mailings. We received 155 responses to the follow-up survey. Total response rates, including response to nonresponse surveys, was 56.5%. Differences between early and late responses are described below.

Nonresponse Check

We compared responses to the full-length survey to those from the shortened survey to gauge nonresponse. Results from the nonresponse check suggest that the length of the survey may have reduced the response rate, with 32% of late respondents indicating they intended to return it and 23% of indicating the original survey was too long.

Nonrespondents to recreation surveys are often less involved in the activity than respondents, and our results suggest this was the case for this study. Individuals who responded to the shortened survey appear to have been less-involved in trapping. A smaller proportion of late respondents had trapped in Minnesota during the 2012-13 season, compared to respondents to the full-length survey (70.3% vs. 80.3%, $\chi^2 = 26.654$, $p < 0.001$). Similarly, late respondents who did trap trapped fewer days during the season than respondents to the full survey (31.6 vs. 36.8 days, $t = 2.814$, $p < 0.01$). Late respondents also reported significantly lower likelihood of trapping in Minnesota in the future (6.2 vs. 6.4 on a likelihood scale of 1 = very unlikely to 7 = very likely, $t = 3.574$, $p < 0.001$). Similarly, they reported significantly lower likelihood of getting a trapping license next year (5.9 vs. 6.2, $t = 5.085$, $p < 0.001$), and trapping in Minnesota every year if they can (5.8 vs. 6.0, $t = 2.641$, $p < 0.01$). Finally, a significantly smaller proportion of late respondents reported a membership in the Minnesota Trappers Association (33.6% vs. 38.5%, $\chi^2 = 5.698$, $p < 0.05$).

There were no significant differences between late and early respondents in satisfaction with the general trapping experience or in the trapping harvest, but late respondents were somewhat more satisfied with trapping regulations than early respondents (4.6 vs. 4.3, $t = 2.564$, $p < 0.05$). Late respondents also reported significantly higher levels of trust in the agency.

Demographically, late respondents reported a significantly lower level of education on average ($t = 7.793$, $p < 0.001$). Over 40% of late respondents had a high school level of education or less, compared to 30.9% of early respondents. Late and early respondents were not significantly different in age.

Section 1: Trapping Background

Findings:

Participation in Trapping

On average, respondents had trapped in Minnesota for about 20 years. There was no significant difference between respondents from the north or south regions (Table 1-2). About 80% of respondents had trapped in Minnesota during the 2012-2013 season (Table 1-3). On average, respondents who had trapped had trapped 36-38 days during the season, with no significant difference between regions (Table 1-4).

When and Where People Trap

On average, weather conditions and time off from work or school had greater influence on when respondents trapped (Tables 1-5 to 1-12). There was no significant difference between the regions on the factors influencing when respondents trapped, except time off from family commitments had a greater influence for respondents from the south region (Table 1-7).

Observed sign of the target species at the location and population of the target species at the location had the greatest influence on where respondents trapped (Tables 1-13 to 1-25). Abundance of public land had a greater influence on where respondents trapped in the north region than it did in the south (Table 1-17). Private land where respondents had permission to trap had a greater influence for respondents from the south region (Table 1-18).

On average, respondents trapped most often on private land they did not own or on land they owned (Tables 1-26 to 1-34). There were significant differences between regions in the amount of time respondents trapped on most types of land. Respondents from the south trapped more often than those from the north region on private land they did not own (Table 1-28) and DNR Wildlife Management areas (Table 1-29). Respondents from the north region trapped more than those from the south on private land they owned (Table 1-27), National Forest land (Table 1-30), state forest land (Table 1-31), and county forest land (Table 1-32).

What People Trap

Respondents most frequently reported targeting raccoon (74.0%), beaver (62.5%), muskrat (62.5%), and mink (60.3%) during the 2013-2014 trapping season (Tables 1-35 to 1-48). There were significant differences between regions in the species targeted. Respondents from the south more frequently targeted badger (Table 1-36), mink (Table 1-43), muskrat (Table 1-44), opossum (Table 1-45), and raccoon (Table 1-47). Respondents from the north more frequently targeted beaver (Table 1-37), bobcat (Table 1-38), fisher (Table 1-40), marten (Table 1-42), otter (Table 1-46), and weasel (Table 1-48). There was no significant difference between the regions in proportion of respondents who targeted coyote (Table 1-39) and fox (Table 1-41).

Satisfaction with Trapping

Respondents were slightly to moderately satisfied with the general trapping experience, and neutral to slightly satisfied with the trapping harvest and regulations (Tables 1-49 to 1-52). Relative to respondents

from the north region, respondents from the south were significantly more satisfied with trapping regulations (Table 1-52). Satisfaction was significantly positively related to trust in the Minnesota DNR (Table 1-53). Satisfaction with the trapping experience was significantly positively related to the likelihood that trappers would participate in the future, but satisfaction with the harvest and regulations was not correlated to future participation (Table 1-54).

Section 1: Trapping Background

Table 1-1: Year first trapped, not necessarily in Minnesota.

Strata	n	Mean
Statewide	543	1982.4
North	272	1980.9
South	271	1983.9
		t = 1.743 n.s.

n.s.=not significant, *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001

Table 1-2: Years trapping in Minnesota.

Strata	n	Mean
Statewide	554	20.4
North	278	20.5
South	276	20.2
		t = 0.222 n.s.

n.s.=not significant, *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001

Table 1-3: Trap in Minnesota during 2012-2013 season.

Strata	n	% Yes
Statewide	558	80.3%
North	280	78.9%
South	278	81.7%
		χ^2 = 0.655 n.s.

n.s.=not significant, *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001

Table 1-4: Number of days trapping during 2012-2013 Minnesota season.

Strata	n	Mean
Statewide	415	36.8
North	198	38.1
South	216	35.7
		t = 0.703 n.s.

n.s.=not significant, *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001

Section 1: Trapping Background

Table 1-5: Factors influencing when you trapped during the season: Statewide comparison.

Factor	n	Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very Much	Completely	Mean[1]
Weather conditions (e.g. snow or frozen water)	444	19.2%	16.9%	31.9%	23.4%	8.5%	2.9
Time off from work or school commitments	442	38.0%	9.3%	14.3%	24.3%	14.1%	2.7
Avoiding hunters	436	29.8%	15.9%	25.1%	21.5%	7.7%	2.6
Pelt quality	439	36.6%	12.4%	23.9%	21.8%	5.4%	2.5
Avoiding other trappers	441	35.4%	18.1%	25.0%	15.3%	6.3%	2.4
Time off from family commitments	437	35.5%	19.1%	26.5%	13.6%	5.3%	2.3
Travel distance to a trapping location	434	37.6%	16.1%	27.9%	13.6%	4.8%	2.3
							F = 11.560***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all, 2 = slightly, 3 = somewhat, 4 = very much, 5 = completely.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-6: Factors influencing when you trapped during the season: Time off from work or school commitments.

Strata	n	Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very Much	Completely	Mean[1]
Statewide	442	38.0%	9.3%	14.3%	24.3%	14.1%	2.7
North	221	43.4%	7.7%	14.0%	22.2%	12.7%	2.5
South	221	33.0%	10.9%	14.5%	26.2%	15.4%	2.8
	χ^2 = 5.679 n.s.						t = 1.880 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all, 2 = slightly, 3 = somewhat, 4 = very much, 5 = completely.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-7: Factors influencing when you trapped during the season: Time off from family commitments.

Strata	n	Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very Much	Completely	Mean[1]
Statewide	437	35.5%	19.1%	26.5%	13.6%	5.3%	2.3
North	217	41.5%	16.1%	26.7%	11.1%	4.6%	2.2
South	220	30.0%	21.8%	26.4%	15.9%	5.9%	2.5
	χ^2 = 8.150 n.s.						t = 2.099*

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all, 2 = slightly, 3 = somewhat, 4 = very much, 5 = completely.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 1: Trapping Background

Table 1-8: Factors influencing when you trapped during the season: Travel distance to a trapping location.

Strata	n	Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very Much	Completely	Mean[1]
Statewide	434	37.6%	16.1%	27.9%	13.6%	4.8%	2.3
North	216	37.0%	15.7%	28.2%	13.4%	5.6%	2.4
South	218	38.1%	16.5%	27.5%	13.8%	4.1%	2.3
	χ^2 = 0.557 n.s.						t = 0.451 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all, 2 = slightly, 3 = somewhat, 4 = very much, 5 = completely.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-9: Factors influencing when you trapped during the season: Pelt quality.

Strata	N	Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very Much	Completely	Mean[1]
Statewide	439	36.6%	12.4%	23.9%	21.8%	5.4%	2.5
North	220	39.5%	10.5%	17.7%	24.1%	8.2%	2.5
South	219	33.8%	14.2%	29.7%	19.6%	2.7%	2.4
	χ^2 = 15.774**, V = 0.190						t = 0.596 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all, 2 = slightly, 3 = somewhat, 4 = very much, 5 = completely.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-10: Factors influencing when you trapped during the season: Avoiding other trappers.

Strata	n	Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very Much	Completely	Mean[1]
Statewide	441	35.4%	18.1%	25.0%	15.3%	6.3%	2.4
North	220	35.9%	14.1%	23.2%	17.7%	9.1%	2.5
South	221	34.8%	21.7%	26.7%	13.1%	3.6%	2.3
	χ^2 = 10.877*, V = 0.157						t = 1.729 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all, 2 = slightly, 3 = somewhat, 4 = very much, 5 = completely.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 1: Trapping Background

Table 1-11: Factors influencing when you trapped during the season: Avoiding hunters.

Strata	n	Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very Much	Completely	Mean[1]
Statewide	436	29.8%	15.9%	25.1%	21.5%	7.7%	2.6
North	218	31.7%	14.2%	22.9%	22.0%	9.2%	2.6
South	218	28.0%	17.4%	27.1%	21.1%	6.4%	2.6
	χ^2 = 3.047 n.s.						t = 0.182 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all, 2 = slightly, 3 = somewhat, 4 = very much, 5 = completely.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-12: Factors influencing when you trapped during the season: Weather conditions (e.g. snow or frozen water).

Strata	n	Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very Much	Completely	Mean[1]
Statewide	444	19.2%	16.9%	31.9%	23.4%	8.5%	2.9
North	222	23.9%	15.3%	28.4%	23.0%	9.5%	2.8
South	222	14.9%	18.5%	35.1%	23.9%	7.7%	2.9
	χ^2 = 7.360 n.s.						t = 1.046 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all, 2 = slightly, 3 = somewhat, 4 = very much, 5 = completely.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 1-13: Factors influencing where you trapped during the season: Statewide comparison.

Factor	n	Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very Much	Completely	Mean[1]
Observed sign of target species in the past at the location	437	7.8%	9.6%	27.5%	42.5%	12.6%	3.4
Population of target species at the location	443	15.3%	8.6%	27.2%	36.6%	12.4%	3.2
Private land where I have permission to trap	435	28.4%	8.8%	18.6%	27.8%	16.3%	2.9
Staying away from other trappers or hunters	442	18.9%	14.4%	32.1%	25.4%	9.2%	2.9
Staying away from areas near occupied homes	438	26.9%	11.5%	25.8%	22.0%	13.8%	2.8
Location where I own land	435	39.6%	8.5%	14.3%	17.3%	20.3%	2.7
Travel distance to a trapping location	442	28.8%	16.0%	28.8%	17.1%	9.3%	2.6
Abundance of public land	440	43.4%	10.5%	20.2%	18.8%	7.0%	2.4
Predator impacts on game at the location	434	40.7%	17.5%	18.9%	16.1%	6.9%	2.3
Areas with abundant motorized access	437	41.5%	18.4%	20.4%	14.6%	5.2%	2.2
Areas with little or no motorized access	440	44.9%	20.1%	19.7%	12.2%	3.1%	2.1
Predator depredation on livestock at the location	437	63.8%	13.8%	10.6%	7.7%	4.1%	1.7
							F = 70.766***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all, 2 = slightly, 3 = somewhat, 4 = very much, 5 = completely.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-14: Factors influencing where you trapped during the season: Population of target species at the location.

Strata	n	Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very Much	Completely	Mean[1]
Statewide	443	15.3%	8.6%	27.2%	36.6%	12.4%	3.2
North	221	17.2%	8.6%	24.9%	35.7%	13.6%	3.2
South	222	13.5%	8.6%	29.3%	37.4%	11.3%	3.2
	χ^2 = 2.326 n.s.						t = 0.377 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all, 2 = slightly, 3 = somewhat, 4 = very much, 5 = completely.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 1-15: Factors influencing <u>where</u> you trapped during the season: Observed sign of target species in the past at the location.

Strata	n	Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very Much	Completely	Mean[1]
Statewide	437	7.8%	9.6%	27.5%	42.5%	12.6%	3.4
North	216	7.4%	9.3%	26.9%	43.5%	13.0%	3.5
South	221	8.1%	10.0%	28.1%	41.6%	12.2%	3.4
	χ^2 = 0.329 n.s.						t = 0.539 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all, 2 = slightly, 3 = somewhat, 4 = very much, 5 = completely.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-16: Factors influencing <u>where</u> you trapped during the season: Location where I own land.

Strata	n	Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very Much	Completely	Mean[1]
Statewide	435	39.6%	8.5%	14.3%	17.3%	20.3%	2.7
North	219	37.4%	7.8%	13.2%	16.4%	25.1%	2.8
South	216	41.7%	9.3%	15.3%	18.1%	15.7%	2.6
	χ^2 = 5.928 n.s.						t = 1.763 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all, 2 = slightly, 3 = somewhat, 4 = very much, 5 = completely.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-17: Factors influencing <u>where</u> you trapped during the season: Abundance of public land.

Strata	n	Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very Much	Completely	Mean[1]
Statewide	440	43.4%	10.5%	20.2%	18.8%	7.0%	2.4
North	219	37.0%	8.7%	20.1%	26.0%	8.2%	2.6
South	221	49.3%	12.2%	20.4%	12.2%	5.9%	2.1
	χ^2 = 17.041**, V = 0.197						t = 3.597***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all, 2 = slightly, 3 = somewhat, 4 = very much, 5 = completely.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 1-18: Factors influencing <u>where</u> you trapped during the season: Private land where I have permission to trap.

Strata	n	Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very Much	Completely	Mean[1]
Statewide	435	28.4%	8.8%	18.6%	27.8%	16.3%	2.9
North	216	38.0%	12.5%	18.1%	21.3%	10.2%	2.5
South	219	19.6%	5.5%	19.2%	33.8%	21.9%	3.3
	χ^2 = 34.220***, V = 0.280						t = 2.865***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all, 2 = slightly, 3 = somewhat, 4 = very much, 5 = completely.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-19: Factors influencing <u>where</u> you trapped during the season: Predator depredation on livestock at the location.

Strata	n	Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very Much	Completely	Mean[1]
Statewide	437	63.8%	13.8%	10.6%	7.7%	4.1%	1.7
North	218	66.1%	11.5%	8.7%	9.2%	4.6%	1.8
South	219	61.6%	16.0%	12.3%	6.4%	3.7%	1.7
	χ^2 = 4.627 n.s.						t = 0.31 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all, 2 = slightly, 3 = somewhat, 4 = very much, 5 = completely.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-20: Factors influencing <u>where</u> you trapped during the season: Predator impacts on game at the location.

Strata	n	Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very Much	Completely	Mean[1]
Statewide	434	40.7%	17.5%	18.9%	16.1%	6.9%	2.3
North	216	44.0%	19.0%	13.4%	17.6%	6.0%	2.2
South	218	37.6%	16.1%	23.9%	14.7%	7.8%	2.4
	χ^2 = 8.998 n.s.						t = 1.277 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all, 2 = slightly, 3 = somewhat, 4 = very much, 5 = completely.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 1-21: Factors influencing <u>where</u> you trapped during the season: Travel distance to a trapping location.

Strata	n	Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very Much	Completely	Mean[1]
Statewide	442	28.8%	16.0%	28.8%	17.1%	9.3%	2.6
North	219	26.9%	17.4%	26.0%	20.5%	9.1%	2.7
South	223	30.5%	14.8%	31.4%	13.9%	9.4%	2.6
	χ^2 = 4.888 n.s.						t = 0.853 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all, 2 = slightly, 3 = somewhat, 4 = very much, 5 = completely.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-22: Factors influencing <u>where</u> you trapped during the season: Areas with abundant motorized access.

Strata	n	Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very Much	Completely	Mean[1]
Statewide	437	41.5%	18.4%	20.4%	14.6%	5.2%	2.2
North	216	39.8%	16.7%	19.9%	15.3%	8.3%	2.4
South	221	43.0%	19.9%	20.8%	14.0%	2.3%	2.1
	χ^2 = 8.703 n.s.						t = 1.891 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all, 2 = slightly, 3 = somewhat, 4 = very much, 5 = completely.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-23: Factors influencing <u>where</u> you trapped during the season: Areas with little or no motorized access.

Strata	n	Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very Much	Completely	Mean[1]
Statewide	440	44.9%	20.1%	19.7%	12.2%	3.1%	2.1
North	219	40.2%	17.4%	22.4%	15.1%	5.0%	2.3
South	221	49.3%	22.6%	17.2%	9.5%	1.4%	1.9
	χ^2 = 12.495*, V = 0.169						t = 3.245**

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all, 2 = slightly, 3 = somewhat, 4 = very much, 5 = completely.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 1-24: Factors influencing <u>where</u> you trapped during the season: Staying away from areas near occupied homes.

Strata	n	Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very Much	Completely	Mean[1]
Statewide	438	26.9%	11.5%	25.8%	22.0%	13.8%	2.8
North	217	28.1%	8.3%	19.8%	25.3%	18.4%	3.0
South	221	25.8%	14.5%	31.2%	19.0%	9.5%	2.7
	χ^2 = 17.717**, V = 0.201						t = 1.935 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all, 2 = slightly, 3 = somewhat, 4 = very much, 5 = completely.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-25: Factors influencing <u>where</u> you trapped during the season: Staying away from other trappers or hunters.

Strata	n	Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very Much	Completely	Mean[1]
Statewide	442	18.9%	14.4%	32.1%	25.4%	9.2%	2.9
North	220	20.9%	10.5%	27.3%	29.5%	11.8%	3.0
South	222	17.1%	18.0%	36.5%	21.6%	6.8%	2.8
	χ^2 = 13.977**, V = 0.178						t = 1.536 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all, 2 = slightly, 3 = somewhat, 4 = very much, 5 = completely.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 1-26: How much trapping on different types of land: Statewide comparison.

Type of Land	n	None	Some	Most	All	Don't Know	Mean[1]
Private land that I do **not** own	444	25.3%	33.9%	26.1%	14.6%	0.0%	2.3
Land that I own	448	36.4%	34.0%	14.7%	14.9%	0.0%	2.1
State Forest land	437	67.2%	20.7%	8.5%	3.1%	0.4%	1.5
County Forest land	440	65.7%	21.0%	8.7%	4.0%	0.7%	1.5
DNR Wildlife Management Area	435	72.9%	19.5%	5.8%	1.4%	0.5%	1.4
National Forest land	439	80.9%	10.6%	6.0%	2.2%	0.2%	1.3
Federal Waterfowl Production Area	439	86.9%	9.0%	2.1%	1.1%	0.9%	1.2
National Wildlife Refuge	434	94.7%	3.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.1
							F = 139.245***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = none, 2 = some, 3 = most, 4 = all.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-27: Amount of trapping on different types of land: Land that I own.

Strata	n	None	Some	Most	All	Don't Know	Mean[1]
Statewide	448	36.4%	34.0%	14.7%	14.9%	0.0%	2.1
North	223	30.5%	37.2%	14.8%	17.5%	0.0%	2.2
South	225	41.8%	31.1%	14.7%	12.4%	0.0%	2.0
	χ^2 = 7.075 n.s.						t = 2.177*

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = none, 2 = some, 3 = most, 4 = all.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-28: Amount of trapping on different types of land: Private land that I do not own.

Strata	n	None	Some	Most	All	Don't Know	Mean[1]
Statewide	444	25.3%	33.9%	26.1%	14.6%	0.0%	2.3
North	220	35.0%	37.3%	19.5%	8.2%	0.0%	2.0
South	224	16.5%	30.8%	32.1%	20.5%	0.0%	2.6
	χ^2 = 34.684***, V = 0.279						t = 6.080***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = none, 2 = some, 3 = most, 4 = all.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 1-29: Amount of trapping on different types of land: DNR Wildlife Management Area.

Strata	n	None	Some	Most	All	Don't Know	Mean[1]
Statewide	435	72.9%	19.5%	5.8%	1.4%	0.5%	1.4
North	214	79.4%	14.5%	4.2%	1.4%	0.5%	1.3
South	221	67.0%	24.0%	7.2%	1.4%	0.5%	1.4
	χ^2 = 9.134 n.s.						t = 2.481*

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = none, 2 = some, 3 = most, 4 = all.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-30: Amount of trapping on different types of land: National Forest land.

Strata	n	None	Some	Most	All	Don't Know	Mean[1]
Statewide	439	80.9%	10.6%	6.0%	2.2%	0.2%	1.3
North	218	72.5%	13.3%	10.6%	3.2%	0.5%	1.4
South	221	88.7%	8.1%	1.8%	1.4%	0.0%	1.2
	χ^2 = 22.604***, V = 0.227						t = 4.422***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = none, 2 = some, 3 = most, 4 = all.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-31: Amount of trapping on different types of land: State Forest land.

Strata	n	None	Some	Most	All	Don't Know	Mean[1]
Statewide	437	67.2%	20.7%	8.5%	3.1%	0.4%	1.5
North	218	49.1%	30.3%	14.7%	5.0%	0.9%	1.8
South	219	84.0%	11.9%	2.7%	1.4%	0.0%	1.2
	χ^2 = 62.125***, V = 0.377						t = 7.613***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = none, 2 = some, 3 = most, 4 = all.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 1-32: Amount of trapping on different types of land: County Forest land.

Strata	n	None	Some	Most	All	Don't Know	Mean[1]
Statewide	440	65.7%	21.0%	8.7%	4.0%	0.7%	1.5
North	220	45.0%	32.3%	14.5%	6.8%	1.4%	1.8
South	220	85.0%	10.5%	3.2%	1.4%	0.0%	1.2
	χ^2 = 78.613***, V = 0.423						t = 8.501***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = none, 2 = some, 3 = most, 4 = all.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-33: Amount of trapping on different types of land: Federal Waterfowl Production Area.

Strata	n	None	Some	Most	All	Don't Know	Mean[1]
Statewide	439	86.9%	9.0%	2.1%	1.1%	0.9%	1.2
North	217	90.3%	4.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.4%	1.1
South	222	83.8%	13.1%	2.3%	0.5%	0.5%	1.2
	χ^2 = 12.374*, V = 0.168						t = 1.042 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = none, 2 = some, 3 = most, 4 = all.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-34: Amount of trapping on different types of land: National Wildlife Refuge.

Strata	n	None	Some	Most	All	Don't Know	Mean[1]
Statewide	434	94.7%	3.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.1
North	215	95.3%	1.9%	0.5%	0.9%	1.4%	1.1
South	219	94.1%	4.6%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	1.1
	χ^2 = 6.204 n.s.						t = 0.633 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = none, 2 = some, 3 = most, 4 = all.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 1-35: Species targeted: Statewide comparison.

Species	n	Targeted species?		Mean number bagged
		No	Yes	
Badger	413	92.1%	7.9%	1.3
Beaver	424	37.5%	62.5%	14.3
Bobcat	417	74.0%	26.0%	1.2
Coyote	420	49.5%	50.5%	5.8
Fisher	424	64.5%	35.5%	.7
Fox	421	45.7%	54.3%	4.2
Marten	420	79.1%	20.9%	1.0
Mink	427	39.7%	60.3%	7.1
Muskrat	429	37.5%	62.5%	64.9
Opossum	419	82.3%	17.7%	5.3
Otter	418	64.7%	35.3%	2.0
Raccoon	432	26.0%	74.0%	18.8
Weasel	414	73.6%	26.4%	7.4
				F = 1.324 n.s.

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-36: Species targeted: Badgers.

Strata	No	Yes	Mean number bagged
Statewide	413	7.9%	1.3
North	96.2%	3.8%	1.1
South	88.3%	11.7%	1.4
	χ^2 = 8.926**, V = 0.147		t = 0.800 n.s.

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-37: Species targeted: Beaver.

Strata	No	Yes	Mean number bagged
Statewide	424	62.5%	14.3
North	31.0%	69.0%	18.4
South	43.6%	56.4%	9.8
	χ^2 = 7.217**, V = 0.130		t = 2.816**

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-38: Species targeted: Bobcats.

Strata	No	Yes	Mean number bagged
Statewide	417	26.0%	1.2
North	56.4%	43.6%	1.3
South	90.8%	9.2%	1.0
	χ^2 = 63.069***, V = 0.389		t = 0.622 n.s.

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-39: Species targeted: Coyotes.

Strata	No	Yes	Mean number bagged
Statewide	420	50.5%	5.8
North	50.5%	49.5%	4.7
South	48.6%	51.4%	6.7
	χ^2 = 0.154 n.s.		t = 1.141 n.s.

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-40: Species targeted: Fisher.

Strata	No	Yes	Mean number bagged
Statewide	424	35.5%	0.7
North	41.3%	58.7%	0.7
South	87.4%	12.6%	0.8
	χ^2 = 97.297***, V = 0.479		t = 0.537 n.s.

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-41: Species targeted: Fox.

Strata	No	Yes	Mean number bagged
Statewide	421	54.3%	4.2
North	42.5%	57.5%	4.9
South	48.8%	51.2%	3.5
	χ^2 = 1.711 n.s.		t = 1.455 n.s.

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-42: Species targeted: Marten.

Strata	No	Yes	Mean number bagged
Statewide	420	20.9%	1.0
North	64.7%	35.3%	1.0
South	93.2%	6.8%	0.8
	χ^2 = 50.696***, V = 0.347		t = 0.524 n.s.

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-43: Species targeted: Mink.

Strata	No	Yes	Mean number bagged
Statewide	427	60.3%	7.1
North	49.3%	50.7%	6.1
South	30.8%	69.2%	7.7
	χ^2 = 15.142***, V = 0.188		t = 0.820 n.s.

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 1-44: Species targeted: Muskrat.

Strata	No	Yes	Mean number bagged
Statewide	429	62.5%	64.9
North	45.5%	54.5%	39.8
South	30.1%	69.9%	81.9
	χ^2 = 10.889**, V = 0.159		t = 2.368*

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-45: Species targeted: Opossum.

Strata	No	Yes	Mean number bagged
Statewide	419	17.7%	5.3
North	97.1%	2.9%	2.3
South	68.6%	31.4%	5.6
	χ^2 = 60.030***, V = 0.379		t = 1.769 n.s.

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-46: Species targeted: Otter.

Strata	No	Yes	Mean number bagged
Statewide	418	35.3%	2.0
North	55.9%	44.1%	2.3
South	72.9%	27.1%	1.6
	χ^2 = 13.199***, V = 0.178		t = 1.769 n.s.

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 1-47: Species targeted: Raccoon.

Strata	No	Yes	Mean number bagged
Statewide	432	74.0%	18.8
North	44.3%	55.7%	8.5
South	9.5%	90.5%	24.1
	χ^2 = 66.911***, V = 0.394		t = 3.031**

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-48: Species targeted: Weasels.

Strata	No	Yes	Mean number bagged
Statewide	414	26.4%	7.4
North	68.4%	31.6%	9.8
South	78.5%	21.5%	4.5
	χ^2 = 5.428*, V = 0.115		t = 1.498 n.s.

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-49: Satisfaction with trapping: Statewide comparison.

Season	n	Very dissatisfied	Moderately dissatisfied	Slightly dissatisfied	Neither	Slightly satisfied	Moderately satisfied	Very satisfied	Mean[1]
General trapping experience	449	2.4%	3.7%	5.5%	10.0%	18.5%	32.9%	26.9%	5.5
Trapping harvest	448	8.2%	6.9%	10.7%	12.2%	22.7%	27.2%	12.1%	4.6
Trapping regulations	449	8.6%	9.7%	13.7%	22.1%	10.7%	24.2%	11.0%	4.3
									F = 98.615***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = very dissatisfied, 2 = moderately dissatisfied, 3 = slightly dissatisfied, 4 = neither, 5 = slightly satisfied, 6 = moderately satisfied, 7 = very satisfied.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 1: Trapping Background

Table 1-50: Satisfaction with trapping: General trapping experience.

Season	n	Very dissatisfied	Moderately dissatisfied	Slightly dissatisfied	Neither	Slightly satisfied	Moderately satisfied	Very satisfied	Mean[1]
Statewide	449	2.4%	3.7%	5.5%	10.0%	18.5%	32.9%	26.9%	5.5
North	225	2.7%	5.3%	8.0%	10.2%	16.9%	28.4%	28.4%	5.3
South	224	2.2%	2.2%	3.1%	9.8%	20.1%	37.1%	25.4%	5.6
	χ^2 = 11.284 n.s.								t = 1.678 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = very dissatisfied, 2 = moderately dissatisfied, 3 = slightly dissatisfied, 4 = neither, 5 = slightly satisfied, 6 = moderately satisfied, 7 = very satisfied.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-51: Satisfaction with trapping: Trapping harvest.

Season	n	Very dissatisfied	Moderately dissatisfied	Slightly dissatisfied	Neither	Slightly satisfied	Moderately satisfied	Very satisfied	Mean[1]
Statewide	448	8.2%	6.9%	10.7%	12.2%	22.7%	27.2%	12.1%	4.6
North	224	8.9%	8.5%	11.2%	14.3%	18.8%	28.1%	10.3%	4.5
South	224	7.6%	5.4%	10.3%	10.3%	26.3%	26.3%	13.8%	4.8
	χ^2 = 7.558 n.s.								t = 1.552 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = very dissatisfied, 2 = moderately dissatisfied, 3 = slightly dissatisfied, 4 = neither, 5 = slightly satisfied, 6 = moderately satisfied, 7 = very satisfied.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-52: Satisfaction with trapping: Trapping regulations.

Season	n	Very dissatisfied	Moderately dissatisfied	Slightly dissatisfied	Neither	Slightly satisfied	Moderately satisfied	Very satisfied	Mean[1]
Statewide	449	8.6%	9.7%	13.7%	22.1%	10.7%	24.2%	11.0%	4.3
North	225	11.1%	12.9%	16.9%	20.0%	10.2%	19.1%	9.8%	4.0
South	224	6.3%	6.7%	10.7%	24.1%	11.2%	29.0%	12.1%	4.6
	χ^2 = 16.609*, V = .192								t = 3.606***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = very dissatisfied, 2 = moderately dissatisfied, 3 = slightly dissatisfied, 4 = neither, 5 = slightly satisfied, 6 = moderately satisfied, 7 = very satisfied.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 1: Trapping Background

Table 1-53: Correlations between satisfaction and trust.

Satisfaction with…[1]	The MnDNR…[2]					
	Does a good job managing wildlife	Will be open & honest	Can be trusted	Will make fair decisions	Has well-trained staff	Listens to trappers' concerns
Experience	.262***	.152**	.161**	.205***	.192***	.157**
Harvest	.194***	.169***	.140**	.169***	.152***	.123*
Regulations	.397***	.357***	.399***	.477***	.347***	.421***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = very dissatisfied, 2 = moderately dissatisfied, 3 = slightly dissatisfied, 4 = neither, 5 = slightly satisfied, 6 = moderately satisfied, 7 = very satisfied.
[2] Trust items described in Section 8. Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 1-54: Correlations between satisfaction and likelihood of trapping in the future.

Satisfaction with…[1]	I will…[2]		
	Trap in MN in the future	Purchase a MN trapping license next year	Trap in MN every year if I can
Experience	.125**	.099*	.129***
Harvest	.063 n.s.	.041 n.s.	.090 n.s.
Regulations	.087 n.s.	.092 n.s.	.080 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = very dissatisfied, 2 = moderately dissatisfied, 3 = slightly dissatisfied, 4 = neither, 5 = slightly satisfied, 6 = moderately satisfied, 7 = very satisfied.
[2] Future participation items described in Section 6. Mean is based on the scale: 1 = very unlikely, 2 = somewhat unlikely, 3 = slightly unlikely, 4 = undecided, 5 = slightly likely, 6 = somewhat likely, 7 = very likely.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 2: Furbearer Populations

Findings:

Trends in Furbearer Populations

Respondents were asked to report trends in furbearer populations in the places they trap most, using the scale 1 (a lot fewer) to 5 (a lot more) (Tables 2-1 to 2-15). On average, statewide, four species were rated as increasing: coyote (Table 2-5), bobcat (Table 2-4), opossum (Table 2-11), and otter (Table 2-12). Two species were rated as neither increasing nor decreasing: beaver (Table 2-3) and raccoon (Table 2-13). Eight species were seen as decreasing statewide: gray fox (Table 2-7), badger (Table 2-2), fisher (Table 2-6), red fox (Table 2-14), weasel (Table 2-15), mink (Table 2-9), marten (Table 2-8) and muskrat (Table 2-10).

Opinions about Furbearer Populations

Respondents were asked to indicate their opinions about furbearer populations in the places they trap most, using the scale 1 (way too low) to 5 (way too high) (Tables 2-16 to 2-30). On average, statewide, two species were rated as having a population that was too high: coyote (Table 2-20) and opossum (Table 2-26). The population of raccoons was rated as 'about right' (Table 2-28), with the population of beaver just under 'about right' (Table 2-18). Populations of all other species were seen as too low.

Section 2: Furbearer Populations

Table 2-1: Observed trend in furbearer populations in places you trap most: Statewide comparison.

Species	n	A lot fewer	Fewer	About the same	More	A lot more	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Coyote	539	2.6%	8.2%	28.1%	31.1%	17.9%	0.9%	11.2%	3.6
Bobcat	528	2.5%	4.8%	18.0%	15.9%	3.4%	28.9%	26.6%	3.3
Opossum	526	3.8%	8.0%	14.7%	14.7%	5.5%	28.4%	24.9%	3.2
Otter	522	1.9%	9.5%	36.4%	16.7%	3.1%	9.5%	22.9%	3.1
Beaver	538	5.7%	17.4%	39.4%	18.5%	5.2%	1.7%	12.0%	3.0
Raccoon	536	4.7%	18.5%	41.5%	18.7%	5.6%	0.5%	10.5%	3.0
Gray fox	532	5.3%	13.0%	22.8%	14.8%	2.9%	13.8%	27.3%	2.9
Badger	525	5.0%	6.5%	25.4%	3.4%	0.2%	16.1%	43.3%	2.7
Fisher	536	10.5%	14.2%	14.1%	12.4%	3.1%	25.7%	19.9%	2.7
Red fox	531	10.1%	24.6%	33.9%	14.4%	1.8%	0.4%	14.7%	2.7
Weasel	523	6.1%	11.9%	39.6%	4.2%	0.4%	3.2%	34.6%	2.7
Mink	530	9.0%	21.0%	45.5%	5.5%	0.4%	0.4%	18.2%	2.6
Marten	532	6.3%	10.9%	9.8%	3.5%	0.2%	44.8%	24.6%	2.4
Muskrat	533	31.6%	27.4%	21.0%	5.8%	1.1%	0.4%	12.7%	2.1
									F = 4.815***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = a lot fewer, 2 = fewer, 3 = about the same, 4 = more, 5 = a lot more
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 2-2: Observed trend in furbearer populations in places you trap most: Badger.

Season	n	A lot fewer	Fewer	About the same	More	A lot more	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	525	5.0%	6.5%	25.4%	3.4%	0.2%	16.1%	43.3%	2.7
North	263	4.6%	6.1%	22.4%	3.4%	0.4%	17.5%	45.6%	2.7
South	262	5.3%	6.9%	28.2%	3.4%	0.0%	14.9%	41.2%	2.7
	χ^2 = 4.169 n.s.								t = 0.203 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = a lot fewer, 2 = fewer, 3 = about the same, 4 = more, 5 = a lot more
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 2-3: Observed trend in furbearer populations in places you trap most: Beaver.

Season	n	A lot fewer	Fewer	About the same	More	A lot more	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	538	5.7%	17.4%	39.4%	18.5%	5.2%	1.7%	12.0%	3.0
North	270	6.7%	18.9%	39.3%	20.0%	5.9%	0.0%	9.3%	3.0
South	268	4.9%	16.0%	39.6%	17.2%	4.5%	3.4%	14.6%	3.0
	χ^2 = 14.754* V = .166								t =0.096 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = a lot fewer, 2 = fewer, 3 = about the same, 4 = more, 5 = a lot more
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 2: Furbearer Populations

Table 2-4: Observed trend in furbearer populations in places you trap most: Bobcat.

Season	n	A lot fewer	Fewer	About the same	More	A lot more	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	528	2.5%	4.8%	18.0%	15.9%	3.4%	28.9%	26.6%	3.3
North	268	1.5%	7.8%	29.1%	28.0%	4.9%	4.1%	24.6%	3.4
South	260	3.5%	1.9%	7.3%	4.2%	1.9%	52.7%	28.5%	3.0
	χ^2 = 206.493*** V = .625								t = 2.786**

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = a lot fewer, 2 = fewer, 3 = about the same, 4 = more, 5 = a lot more
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 2-5: Observed trend in furbearer populations in places you trap most: Coyote.

Season	n	A lot fewer	Fewer	About the same	More	A lot more	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	539	2.6%	8.2%	28.1%	31.1%	17.9%	0.9%	11.2%	3.6
North	271	3.0%	6.6%	26.9%	33.2%	14.8%	0.7%	14.8%	3.6
South	268	2.2%	9.7%	29.1%	29.1%	20.9%	1.1%	7.8%	3.6
	χ^2 = 11.531 n.s.								t = 0.314 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = a lot fewer, 2 = fewer, 3 = about the same, 4 = more, 5 = a lot more
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 2-6: Observed trend in furbearer populations in places you trap most: Fisher.

Season	n	A lot fewer	Fewer	About the same	More	A lot more	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	536	10.5%	14.2%	14.1%	12.4%	3.1%	25.7%	19.9%	2.7
North	24	18.6%	23.7%	21.5%	14.2%	4.7%	1.5%	15.7%	2.6
South	262	2.7%	5.0%	6.9%	10.7%	1.5%	49.2%	24.0%	3.1
	χ^2 = 217.543*** V = .637								t = 3.639***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = a lot fewer, 2 = fewer, 3 = about the same, 4 = more, 5 = a lot more
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 2: Furbearer Populations

Table 2-7: Observed trend in furbearer populations in places you trap most: Gray fox.

Season	n	A lot fewer	Fewer	About the same	More	A lot more	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	532	5.3%	13.0%	22.8%	14.8%	2.9%	13.8%	27.3%	2.9
North	270	3.3%	7.0%	25.6%	21.9%	4.8%	11.9%	25.6%	3.3
South	262	7.3%	18.7%	20.2%	8.0%	1.1%	15.6%	29.0%	2.6
	χ^2 = 44.542*** V = .289								t = 6.444***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = a lot fewer, 2 = fewer, 3 = about the same, 4 = more, 5 = a lot more
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 2-8: Observed trend in furbearer populations in places you trap most: Marten.

Season	n	A lot fewer	Fewer	About the same	More	A lot more	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	532	6.3%	10.9%	9.8%	3.5%	0.2%	44.8%	24.6%	2.4
North	272	9.6%	16.5%	15.1%	6.3%	0.4%	27.6%	24.6%	2.4
South	260	3.1%	5.4%	4.6%	0.8%	0.0%	61.5%	24.6%	2.2
	χ^2 = 85.114*** V = .400								t = 0.989 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = a lot fewer, 2 = fewer, 3 = about the same, 4 = more, 5 = a lot more
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 2-9: Observed trend in furbearer populations in places you trap most: Mink.

Season	n	A lot fewer	Fewer	About the same	More	A lot more	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	530	9.0%	21.0%	45.5%	5.5%	0.4%	0.4%	18.2%	2.6
North	267	10.9%	18.7%	44.6%	5.6%	0.4%	0.0%	19.9%	2.6
South	263	7.2%	23.2%	46.4%	5.3%	0.4%	0.8%	16.7%	2.6
	χ^2 = 6.050 n.s.								t = 0.560 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = a lot fewer, 2 = fewer, 3 = about the same, 4 = more, 5 = a lot more
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 2-10: Observed trend in furbearer populations in places you trap most: Muskrat.

Season	n	A lot fewer	Fewer	About the same	More	A lot more	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	533	31.6%	27.4%	21.0%	5.8%	1.1%	0.4%	12.7%	2.1
North	266	30.1%	28.2%	20.7%	5.3%	1.1%	0.0%	14.7%	2.1
South	267	33.0%	26.6%	21.3%	6.4%	1.1%	0.7%	10.9%	2.1
	χ^2 = 4.285 n.s.								t = 0.022 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = a lot fewer, 2 = fewer, 3 = about the same, 4 = more, 5 = a lot more
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 2-11: Observed trend in furbearer populations in places you trap most: Opossum.

Season	n	A lot fewer	Fewer	About the same	More	A lot more	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	526	3.8%	8.0%	14.7%	14.7%	5.5%	28.4%	24.9%	3.2
North	264	3.4%	0.8%	6.8%	3.0%	0.4%	54.5%	31.1%	2.7
South	262	4.2%	14.9%	22.1%	25.6%	10.3%	3.8%	19.1%	3.3
	χ^2 = 249.550*** V = .689								t = 2.882**

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = a lot fewer, 2 = fewer, 3 = about the same, 4 = more, 5 = a lot more
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 2-12: Observed trend in furbearer populations in places you trap most: Otter.

Season	n	A lot fewer	Fewer	About the same	More	A lot more	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	522	1.9%	9.5%	36.4%	16.7%	3.1%	9.5%	22.9%	3.1
North	263	1.9%	11.8%	47.5%	16.7%	1.5%	0.8%	19.8%	3.1
South	259	1.9%	7.3%	25.9%	16.6%	4.6%	17.8%	25.9%	3.3
	χ^2 = 66.610*** V = .357								t = 2.382*

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = a lot fewer, 2 = fewer, 3 = about the same, 4 = more, 5 = a lot more
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 2: Furbearer Populations

Table 2-13: Observed trend in furbearer populations in places you trap most: Raccoon.

Season	n	A lot fewer	Fewer	About the same	More	A lot more	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	536	4.7%	18.5%	41.5%	18.7%	5.6%	0.5%	10.5%	3.0
North	266	4.1%	13.2%	38.3%	22.6%	6.0%	1.1%	14.7%	3.2
South	270	5.2%	23.3%	44.4%	15.2%	5.2%	0.0%	6.7%	2.9
	χ^2 = 24.235*** V = .213								t = 2.846**

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = a lot fewer, 2 = fewer, 3 = about the same, 4 = more, 5 = a lot more
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 2-14: Observed trend in furbearer populations in places you trap most: Red fox.

Season	n	A lot fewer	Fewer	About the same	More	A lot more	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	531	10.1%	24.6%	33.9%	14.4%	1.8%	0.4%	14.7%	2.7
North	270	7.0%	20.7%	38.1%	16.3%	3.3%	0.4%	14.1%	2.9
South	261	13.0%	28.4%	29.9%	12.6%	0.4%	0.4%	15.3%	2.5
	χ^2 = 18.066** V = .184								t = 3.900***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = a lot fewer, 2 = fewer, 3 = about the same, 4 = more, 5 = a lot more
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 2-15: Observed trend in furbearer populations in places you trap most: Weasel.

Season	n	A lot fewer	Fewer	About the same	More	A lot more	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	523	6.1%	11.9%	39.6%	4.2%	0.4%	3.2%	34.6%	2.7
North	264	5.7%	15.5%	43.2%	5.7%	0.8%	0.4%	28.8%	2.7
South	259	6.6%	8.5%	36.3%	2.7%	0.0%	5.8%	40.2%	2.7
	χ^2 = 29.248*** V = .236								t = 0.843 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = a lot fewer, 2 = fewer, 3 = about the same, 4 = more, 5 = a lot more
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 2: Furbearer Populations

Table 2-16: Opinion about furbearer populations in places you trap most: Statewide comparison.

Species	n	Way too low	Too low	About right	Too high	Way too high	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Coyote	529	1.7%	6.1%	29.7%	31.4%	19.0%	0.8%	11.3%	3.7
Opossum	518	1.7%	1.2%	17.3%	14.9%	10.2%	27.3%	27.4%	3.7
Raccoon	532	3.4%	14.4%	52.8%	13.7%	4.9%	0.5%	10.2%	3.0
Beaver	532	2.3%	18.4%	52.6%	12.5%	2.8%	1.6%	9.8%	2.9
Bobcat	517	4.3%	12.6%	31.5%	2.3%	0.8%	25.4%	23.2%	2.7
Otter	517	2.5%	17.2%	47.1%	2.3%	0.6%	9.8%	20.5%	2.7
Weasel	522	5.3%	14.4%	41.2%	0.7%	0.0%	3.9%	34.5%	2.6
Gray fox	524	6.5%	19.9%	33.4%	2.1%	0.6%	12.3%	25.2%	2.5
Mink	524	10.1%	25.1%	46.7%	1.2%	0.2%	0.2%	16.6%	2.5
Red fox	527	10.8%	33.0%	38.3%	4.9%	1.1%	0.2%	11.8%	2.5
Badger	521	7.5%	12.0%	24.6%	0.6%	0.2%	15.1%	40.0%	2.4
Fisher	526	9.7%	19.6%	23.6%	1.9%	0.9%	25.4%	19.0%	2.4
Marten	525	7.3%	15.3%	12.0%	0.4%	0.2%	43.2%	21.6%	2.2
Muskrat	522	28.6%	28.5%	28.9%	1.5%	0.0%	0.6%	11.8%	2.0
									F = 6.684***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = way too low, 2 = too low, 3 = about right, 4 = too high, 5 = way too high
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 2-17: Opinion about furbearer populations in places you trap most: Badger.

Season	n	Way too low	Too low	About right	Too high	Way too high	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	521	7.5%	12.0%	24.6%	0.6%	0.2%	15.1%	40.0%	2.4
North	260	6.9%	9.6%	22.3%	0.4%	0.4%	18.1%	42.3%	2.4
South	261	8.0%	14.2%	26.8%	0.8%	0.0%	12.3%	37.9%	2.4
	χ^2 = 8.437 n.s.								t = 0.278 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = way too low, 2 = too low, 3 = about right, 4 = too high, 5 = way too high
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 2-18: Opinion about furbearer populations in places you trap most: Beaver.

Season	n	Way too low	Too low	About right	Too high	Way too high	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	532	2.3%	18.4%	52.6%	12.5%	2.8%	1.6%	9.8%	2.9
North	270	2.2%	18.1%	53.0%	15.2%	3.3%	0.0%	8.1%	3.0
South	262	2.3%	18.7%	52.3%	9.9%	2.3%	3.1%	11.5%	2.9
	χ^2 = 13.200* V = .158								t = 1.353 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = way too low, 2 = too low, 3 = about right, 4 = too high, 5 = way too high
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 2-19: Opinion about furbearer populations in places you trap most: Bobcat.

Season	n	Way too low	Too low	About right	Too high	Way too high	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	517	4.3%	12.6%	31.5%	2.3%	0.8%	25.4%	23.2%	2.7
North	263	4.2%	18.6%	52.9%	3.4%	0.8%	3.0%	17.1%	2.7
South	254	4.3%	6.7%	11.0%	1.2%	0.8%	46.9%	29.1%	2.5
	χ^2 = 196.279*** V = .616								t = 2.293*

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = way too low, 2 = too low, 3 = about right, 4 = too high, 5 = way too high
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 2-20: Opinion about furbearer populations in places you trap most: Coyote.

Season	n	Way too low	Too low	About right	Too high	Way too high	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	529	1.7%	6.1%	29.7%	31.4%	19.0%	0.8%	11.3%	3.7
North	266	1.5%	9.0%	34.6%	25.6%	16.2%	0.8%	12.4%	3.5
South	263	1.9%	3.4%	25.1%	36.9%	21.7%	0.8%	10.3%	3.8
	χ^2 = 18.848** V = .189								t = 3.342**

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = way too low, 2 = too low, 3 = about right, 4 = too high, 5 = way too high
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 2-21: Opinion about furbearer populations in places you trap most: Fisher.

Season	n	Way too low	Too low	About right	Too high	Way too high	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	526	9.7%	19.6%	23.6%	1.9%	0.9%	25.4%	19.0%	2.4
North	270	14.8%	30.0%	34.4%	3.0%	1.9%	1.5%	14.4%	2.4
South	256	4.7%	9.4%	12.9%	0.8%	0.0%	48.8%	23.4%	2.4
	χ^2 = 200.912*** V = .618								t = 0.152 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = way too low, 2 = too low, 3 = about right, 4 = too high, 5 = way too high
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 2-22: Opinion about furbearer populations in places you trap most: Gray fox.

Season	n	Way too low	Too low	About right	Too high	Way too high	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	524	6.5%	19.9%	33.4%	2.1%	0.6%	12.3%	25.2%	2.5
North	265	5.7%	11.7%	43.4%	3.4%	0.8%	10.9%	24.2%	2.7
South	259	7.3%	27.8%	23.9%	0.8%	0.4%	13.5%	26.3%	2.3
	χ^2 = 38.069*** V = .270								t = 4.921***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = way too low, 2 = too low, 3 = about right, 4 = too high, 5 = way too high
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 2-23: Opinion about furbearer populations in places you trap most: Marten.

Season	n	Way too low	Too low	About right	Too high	Way too high	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	525	7.3%	15.3%	12.0%	0.4%	0.2%	43.2%	21.6%	2.2
North	268	10.1%	24.3%	18.7%	0.4%	0.4%	26.9%	19.4%	2.2
South	257	4.7%	6.6%	5.4%	0.4%	0.0%	59.1%	23.7%	2.1
	χ^2 = 84.212*** V = .401								t = 0.767 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = way too low, 2 = too low, 3 = about right, 4 = too high, 5 = way too high
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 2-24: Opinion about furbearer populations in places you trap most: Mink.

Season	n	Way too low	Too low	About right	Too high	Way too high	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	524	10.1%	25.1%	46.7%	1.2%	0.2%	0.2%	16.6%	2.5
North	265	10.6%	26.4%	44.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	17.7%	2.4
South	259	9.7%	23.9%	49.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.4%	15.4%	2.5
	χ^2 = 4.226 n.s.								t = 0.917 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = way too low, 2 = too low, 3 = about right, 4 = too high, 5 = way too high
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 2-25: Opinion about furbearer populations in places you trap most: Muskrat.

Season	n	Way too low	Too low	About right	Too high	Way too high	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	522	28.6%	28.5%	28.9%	1.5%	0.0%	0.6%	11.8%	2.0
North	264	26.5%	28.4%	29.9%	1.9%	0.4%	12.9%	26.5%	2.1
South	258	30.6%	28.7%	27.9%	1.2%	0.8%	10.9%	30.6%	2.0
	χ^2 = 2.220 n.s.								t = 1.096 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = way too low, 2 = too low, 3 = about right, 4 = too high, 5 = way too high
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 2-26: Opinion about furbearer populations in places you trap most: Opossum.

Season	n	Way too low	Too low	About right	Too high	Way too high	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	518	1.7%	1.2%	17.3%	14.9%	10.2%	27.3%	27.4%	3.7
North	259	1.5%	0.0%	8.5%	2.3%	1.2%	52.9%	33.6%	3.1
South	259	1.9%	2.3%	25.5%	26.6%	18.5%	3.5%	21.6%	3.8
	χ^2 = 239.676*** V = .680								t = 3.736***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = way too low, 2 = too low, 3 = about right, 4 = too high, 5 = way too high
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 2-27: Opinion about furbearer populations in places you trap most: Otter.

Season	n	Way too low	Too low	About right	Too high	Way too high	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	517	2.5%	17.2%	47.1%	2.3%	0.6%	9.8%	20.5%	2.7
North	264	2.7%	16.7%	59.5%	3.0%	0.8%	1.5%	15.9%	2.8
South	253	2.4%	17.8%	35.2%	1.6%	0.4%	17.8%	24.9%	2.6
	χ^2 = 58.850*** V = .337								t = 2.129*

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = way too low, 2 = too low, 3 = about right, 4 = too high, 5 = way too high
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 2: Furbearer Populations

Table 2-28: Opinion about furbearer populations in places you trap most: Raccoon.

Season	n	Way too low	Too low	About right	Too high	Way too high	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	532	3.4%	14.4%	52.8%	13.7%	4.9%	0.5%	10.2%	3.0
North	266	2.3%	11.7%	53.0%	14.3%	4.1%	1.1%	13.5%	3.1
South	266	4.5%	16.9%	52.6%	13.2%	5.6%	0.0%	7.1%	3.0
	χ^2 = 13.576* V = .160								t = 1.196 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = way too low, 2 = too low, 3 = about right, 4 = too high, 5 = way too high
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 2-29: Opinion about furbearer populations in places you trap most: Red fox.

Season	n	Way too low	Too low	About right	Too high	Way too high	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	527	10.8%	33.0%	38.3%	4.9%	1.1%	0.2%	11.8%	2.5
North	267	7.1%	24.0%	49.8%	7.1%	1.1%	0.0%	10.9%	2.7
South	260	14.2%	41.5%	27.3%	2.7%	1.2%	0.4%	12.7%	2.3
	χ^2 = 42.596*** V = .284								t = 5.719***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = way too low, 2 = too low, 3 = about right, 4 = too high, 5 = way too high
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 2-30: Opinion about furbearer populations in places you trap most: Weasel.

Season	n	Way too low	Too low	About right	Too high	Way too high	Species not in my area	Don't know	Mean[1]
Statewide	522	5.3%	14.4%	41.2%	0.7%	0.0%	3.9%	34.5%	2.6
North	264	6.4%	14.8%	47.0%	1.5%	1.1%	29.2%	6.4%	2.6
South	258	4.3%	14.0%	35.7%	0.0%	6.6%	39.5%	4.3%	2.6
	χ^2 = 23.372*** V = .212								t = 0.568 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = way too low, 2 = too low, 3 = about right, 4 = too high, 5 = way too high
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 3: Trapping Management

Findings:

Setting Traps in Road Rights of Way

Respondents were asked to indicate if they set traps in road rights of way, and if so which types and whether they were set as water sets or near water crossings. Statewide, just over one-fourth of respondents indicated that they set traps in road rights of way (Table 3-1). About one third of respondents from the south region reported setting traps in road rights of way compared to 22% of respondents from the north region (Table 3-1). Foothold traps and 150, 160 or 220 body-grip traps without bait were most commonly set in road rights of way (Table 3-2). The number of respondents who set traps in road rights of way was relatively small, so we observed few significant differences between regions in the types of traps that were set (Tables 3-3 to 3-6), but significantly more trappers from the north region set snares in road rights of way (Table 3-4).

Age Limit for Registering Limits of Registered Species

Respondents were asked if the current minimum age (of 5 years) for registering limits of fisher, pine marten or otter was appropriate. About 60% of respondents felt that it was not appropriate compared to about 40% who did (Table 3-7). There was no significant difference between regions on this item. If respondents felt the 5 year age was not appropriate, they were asked to indicate what the minimum age should be. On average, respondents felt that 10 years would be a more appropriate age (Table 3-8).

Nonresident Trapping

Non-residents are currently limited to trapping on land they own in Minnesota. Respondents were asked if they supported expanding non-resident trapping to other public and private land. About 70% of respondents did not support expanding non-resident trapping, and there was no significant difference between the regions (Table 3-9). Respondents were asked if the non-resident restriction in Minnesota had stopped them from trapping in other states, and over 80% said no (Table 3-10). There was no significant difference between the regions.

Best Management Practices for Trapping

Respondents were asked if they were aware of the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies Best Management Practices for Trapping in the United States, and if they had read or used them. Nearly 60% of respondents were not aware of the practices, about one-fourth were aware but had not read them, and just under 10% had read them and used them when purchasing equipment (Table 3-11). A slightly greater proportion of trappers from the north region had employed the practices when purchasing equipment.

Section 3: Trapping Management

Table 3-1: Set traps in road rights of way?

Strata	n	No	Yes
Statewide	544	71.8%	28.2%
North	275	77.8%	22.2%
South	269	66.2%	33.5%
	χ^2 = 9.811**, V = 0.134		

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 3-2: If set traps in road rights of way, which types: Statewide comparison

Type of trap	Set in road rights of way?		As water sets or near water crossings?		Away from water crossings?	
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Foothold traps	17.5%	82.5%	11.9%	88.1%	57.0%	43.0%
Snares	79.0%	21.0%	76.8%	23.2%	65.5%	34.5%
150, 160, or 220 body-grip traps with bait	68.6%	31.4%	55.5%	44.5%	60.8%	39.2%
150, 160, or 220 body-grip traps set without bait	44.9%	55.1%	33.7%	66.3%	44.1%	55.9%

Table 3-3: If set foothold traps in road rights of way, where: By strata

Type of trap	Set in road rights of way?		As water sets or near water crossings?		Away from water crossings?	
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Statewide	17.5%	82.5%	11.9%	88.1%	57.0%	43.0%
North	23.0%	77.0%	14.0%	86.0%	52.4%	47.6%
South	14.1%	85.9%	10.7%	89.3%	59.3%	40.7%
	χ^2 = 1.964 n.s.		χ^2 = 0.322 n.s.		χ^2 = 0.534 n.s.	

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 3-4: If set snares in road rights of way, where: By strata

Type of trap	Set in road rights of way?		As water sets or near water crossings?		Away from water crossings?	
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Statewide	79.0%	21.0%	76.8%	23.2%	65.5%	34.5%
North	58.5%	41.5%	68.6%	31.4%	41.4%	58.6%
South	90.7%	9.3%	82.6%	17.4%	80.0%	20.0%
	χ^2 = 20.098***, V = 0.380		χ^2 = 2.181 n.s.		χ^2 = 11.542**, V = 0.395	

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 3-5: If set body-grip traps with bait in road rights of way, where: By strata

Type of trap	Set in road rights of way?		As water sets or near water crossings?		Away from water crossings?	
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Statewide	68.6%	31.4%	55.5%	44.5%	60.8%	39.2%
North	67.3%	32.7%	54.5%	45.5%	54.8%	45.2%
South	69.3%	30.7%	55.9%	44.1%	63.8%	36.2%
	χ^2 = 0.066 n.s.		χ^2 = 0.016 n.s.		χ^2 = 0.679 n.s.	

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 3-6: If set body-grip traps without bait in road rights of way, where: By strata

Type of trap	Set in road rights of way?		As water sets or near water crossings?		Away from water crossings?	
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Statewide	44.9%	55.1%	33.7%	66.3%	44.1%	55.9%
North	41.1%	58.9%	21.4%	78.6%	48.7%	51.3%
South	47.1%	52.9%	40.9%	59.1%	41.5%	58.5%
	χ^2 = 0.505 n.s.		χ^2 = 4.383*, V = 0.201		χ^2 = 0.509 n.s.	

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 3: Trapping Management

Table 3-7: Minimum age limit for registered species appropriate?

Strata	n	No	Yes
Statewide	540	59.3%	40.7%
North	273	57.1%	42.9%
South	267	61.4%	38.6%
	χ^2 = 1.024 n.s.		

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 3-8: If feel minimum age limit for registered species is <u>not</u> appropriate, what should age limit be?

Strata	n	Mean
Statewide	314	10.6
North	153	10.3
South	161	10.8
	t = 2.230*	

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 3-9: Current law limits non-residents to trapping on land they own. Support expanding non-resident trapping in Minnesota?

Strata	n	No	Yes, in all circumstances	Yes, but not for registered species
Statewide	534	69.3%	15.5%	15.2%
North	271	73.1%	12.5%	14.4%
South	263	65.8%	18.3%	16.0%
	χ^2 = 4.067 n.s.			

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 3: Trapping Management

Table 3-10: Has Minnesota's restriction on non-resident trapping ever stopped you from trapping in other states?

Strata	n	No	Yes
Statewide	525	84.3%	15.7%
North	263	86.7%	13.3%
South	262	82.1%	17.9%
	χ^2 = 2.136 n.s.		

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 3-11: Aware of Best Management Practices for trapping?

Strata	n	No	Yes, aware but haven't read them	Yes, read them but haven't used them	Yes, aware and have used when purchasing equipment
Statewide	544	59.0%	24.4%	7.6%	9.1%
North	274	59.9%	21.9%	5.5%	12.8%
South	270	58.1%	26.7%	9.6%	5.6%
	χ^2 = 12.166**, V = 0.150				

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 4: Incidental Catch of Domestic Dogs

Findings:

Current Regulation and Possible Alternative Trap Sets to Prevent Accidental Catch of Domestic Animals

Respondents were asked to rate how effective current regulations and four alternative trap sets were, or would be, in preventing accidental catch of domestic animals. Rating was on the scale 1 (very ineffective) to 5 (very effective). Respondents could also indicate that they do not or would not use the regulation or trap set. For the current regulations, about one-third of respondents indicated that they don't use regulation, about one-third felt it was effective, and about one-third were neutral or thought it was ineffective (Tables 4-1, 4-2, 4-7, 4-12, 4-17, 4-22, 4-27). Of the alternative trap sets, only Trap Set 3 had a mean effectiveness rating higher than the current regulations, but over 40% of respondents indicated that they won't use this set. Respondents were also asked to indicate how the regulations or trap sets affected how easy or difficult it was to trap bobcat, fisher/marten, and raccoon (Tables 4-3, 4-4, 4-5, 4-6, 4-8, 4-9, 4-10, 4-11, 4-13, 4-14, 4-15, 4-16, 4-18, 4-19, 4-20, 4-21, 4-23, 4-24, 4-25, 4-26). Regulations and trap sets were generally rated as making trapping more difficult, and generally somewhat more difficult for trapping bobcat than other species.

Incidents Involving Domestic Animals Incidentally Captured in Body-Gripping Traps

Respondents were asked to rate their agreement with eight items related to incidents involving domestic animals incidentally captured in body-gripping traps using the scale 1 (strongly disagree) and 5 (strongly disagree) (Tables 4-32 to 4-40). Respondents agreed most strongly that the issue could be addressed through education of dog owners (Table 4-39). Respondents also agreed that: (a) Few dogs are caught in traps. It is just an occasional and unfortunate incident (Table 4-34), (b) These incidents portray trapping in a poor light (Table 4-33), (c) I am concerned about any dogs being caught in a trap (4-40), and (d) I feel the issue could be addressed through better education of trappers (Table 4-36). On average, trappers disagreed slightly to somewhat that: (a) I own dogs and am concerned about them being captured in a trap (Table 4-38), (b) I am not concerned about the issue (Table 4-37), and (c) I feel the issue could be addressed through improved regulation on body-gripping traps (Table 4-35). There were no significant differences between regions in agreement with items related to incidents involving domestic animals in traps.

Section 4: Incidental Catch of Domestic Dogs

Table 4-1: Effectiveness of current regulation and alternative trap sets in preventing accidental catch of domestic animals: Statewide comparison

Regulations/ Alternative Trap sets	n	Very ineffective	Ineffective	Neutral	Effective	Very effective	Don't/ won't use	Mean[1]
Current regulation for body-gripping traps on public land	524	4.4%	6.2%	24.6%	21.9%	11.0%	31.8%	3.4
Current regulation for body-gripping traps in road rights-of-way	531	5.4%	7.6%	23.3%	19.1%	10.5%	34.2%	3.3
Trap set 1: road right of way	523	7.1%	11.6%	24.0%	14.6%	5.9%	36.8%	3.0
Trap set 2	522	5.9%	10.9%	21.2%	31.4%	9.0%	21.5%	3.3
Trap set 3	528	4.0%	6.4%	11.7%	21.7%	14.8%	41.4%	3.6
Trap set 4	521	6.4%	13.7%	27.1%	18.5%	6.9%	27.4%	3.1
								F = 10.466***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = very ineffective, 2 = ineffective, 3 = neutral, 4 = effective, 5 = very effective
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-2: Effectiveness of current regulation for preventing accidental catch of domestic animals.

Strata	n	Very ineffective	Ineffective	Neutral	Effective	Very effective	Don't use this set	Mean[1]
Statewide	524	4.4%	6.2%	24.6%	21.9%	11.0%	31.8%	3.4
North	264	4.5%	3.0%	30.7%	22.0%	12.5%	27.3%	3.5
South	260	4.2%	9.2%	18.8%	21.9%	9.6%	36.2%	3.4
	χ^2 = 19.919** V = .195							t = 0.989 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = very ineffective, 2 = ineffective, 3 = neutral, 4 = effective, 5 = very effective
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-3: How this regulation affects ability to trap: Statewide comparison.

Species	n	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't use this set	Mean[1]
Bobcat	497	14.3%	18.4%	12.4%	0.4%	0.4%	54.1%	2.0
Fisher/Marten	493	9.4%	18.6%	23.0%	0.6%	0.0%	48.3%	2.3
Raccoon	501	14.1%	28.2%	36.3%	1.6%	0.4%	19.4%	2.3
								F = 23.151***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = much more difficult, 2 = more difficult, 3 = no effect, 4 = easier, 5 = much easier
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 4: Incidental Catch of Domestic Dogs

Table 4-4: How this regulation affects ability to trap: Bobcat.

Strata	n	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't trap	Mean[1]
Statewide	497	14.3%	18.4%	12.4%	0.4%	0.4%	54.1%	2.0
North	256	19.1%	26.6%	20.7%	0.4%	0.0%	33.2%	2.0
South	241	9.5%	10.4%	4.1%	0.4%	0.8%	74.7%	1.9
	χ^2 = 94.310*** V = .436							t = 0.940 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = much more difficult, 2 = more difficult, 3 = no effect, 4 = easier, 5 = much easier
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-5: How this regulation affects ability to trap: Fisher/Pine Marten.

Strata	n	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't trap	Mean[1]
Statewide	493	9.4%	18.6%	23.0%	0.6%	0.0%	48.3%	2.3
North	254	12.6%	26.0%	36.6%	0.8%	0.0%	24.0%	2.3
South	239	6.3%	11.3%	9.6%	0.4%	0.0%	72.4%	2.2
	χ^2 = 118.338*** V = .490							t = 1.692 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = much more difficult, 2 = more difficult, 3 = no effect, 4 = easier, 5 = much easier
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-6: How this regulation affects ability to trap: Raccoon.

Strata	n	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't trap	Mean[1]
Statewide	501	14.1%	28.2%	36.3%	1.6%	0.4%	19.4%	2.3
North	254	11.0%	25.6%	37.4%	1.2%	0.0%	24.8%	2.4
South	247	17.0%	30.8%	35.2%	2.0%	0.8%	14.2%	2.3
	χ^2 = 14.415* V = .170							t = 1.184 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = much more difficult, 2 = more difficult, 3 = no effect, 4 = easier, 5 = much easier
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-7: Effectiveness of current regulation for road rights of way for preventing accidental catch of domestic animals.

Strata	n	Very ineffective	Ineffective	Neutral	Effective	Very effective	Don't use this set	Mean[1]
Statewide	531	5.4%	7.6%	23.3%	19.1%	10.5%	34.2%	3.3
North	269	5.9%	7.1%	26.0%	18.2%	11.2%	31.6%	3.3
South	262	5.0%	8.0%	20.6%	19.8%	9.9%	36.6%	3.3
	χ^2 = 3.427 n.s.							t = 0.233 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = very ineffective, 2 = ineffective, 3 = neutral, 4 = effective, 5 = very effective
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 4-8: How this regulation for road rights of way affects ability to trap: Statewide comparison.

Species	n	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't use this set	Mean[1]
Bobcat	463	6.8%	8.9%	30.2%	0.0%	0.2%	53.9%	2.5
Fisher/Marten	463	5.7%	7.5%	36.9%	0.0%	0.2%	49.7%	2.6
Raccoon	469	9.4%	28.7%	41.8%	1.1%	0.2%	18.8%	2.4
								F = 14.116***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = much more difficult, 2 = more difficult, 3 = no effect, 4 = easier, 5 = much easier
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-9: How this regulation affects ability to trap: Bobcat.

Strata	n	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't trap	Mean[1]
Statewide	463	6.8%	8.9%	30.2%	0.0%	0.2%	53.9%	2.5
North	238	0.4%	9.2%	14.3%	44.5%	0.4%	31.1%	2.5
South	225	0.0%	4.0%	3.6%	16.0%	0.0%	76.4%	2.5
	χ^2 = 96.806*** V = .457							t = 0.073 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = much more difficult, 2 = more difficult, 3 = no effect, 4 = easier, 5 = much easier
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-10: How this regulation affects ability to trap: Fisher/Pine Marten.

Strata	n	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't trap	Mean[1]
Statewide	463	5.7%	7.5%	36.9%	0.0%	0.2%	49.7%	2.6
North	237	8.4%	10.1%	56.5%	0.0%	0.4%	24.5%	2.7
South	226	3.1%	4.9%	17.7%	0.0%	0.0%	74.3%	2.6
	χ^2 = 116.214*** V = .501							t = 0.802 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = much more difficult, 2 = more difficult, 3 = no effect, 4 = easier, 5 = much easier
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-11: How this regulation affects ability to trap: Raccoon.

Strata	n	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't trap	Mean[1]
Statewide	469	9.4%	28.7%	41.8%	1.1%	0.2%	18.8%	2.4
North	237	8.0%	26.2%	40.9%	0.0%	0.0%	24.9%	2.4
South	232	10.8%	31.0%	42.7%	2.2%	0.4%	12.9%	2.4
	χ^2 = 16.983** V = .190							t = 0.101 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = much more difficult, 2 = more difficult, 3 = no effect, 4 = easier, 5 = much easier
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 4-12: Effectiveness of alternative trap set 1 for road rights of way for preventing accidental catch of domestic animals.

Strata	n	Very ineffective	Ineffective	Neutral	Effective	Very effective	Don't use this set	Mean[1]
Statewide	523	7.1%	11.6%	24.0%	14.6%	5.9%	36.8%	3.0
North	263	5.3%	8.4%	27.0%	12.9%	6.5%	39.9%	3.1
South	260	8.8%	14.6%	21.2%	16.2%	5.4%	33.8%	2.9
	χ^2 = 11.101* V = .146							t = 1.595 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = very ineffective, 2 = ineffective, 3 = neutral, 4 = effective, 5 = very effective
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-13: How alternative trap set 1 for road rights of way affects ability to trap: Statewide comparison.

Species	n	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't use this set	Mean[1]
Bobcat	465	8.5%	10.3%	27.1%	0.0%	0.0%	54.1%	2.4
Fisher/Marten	462	6.6%	9.8%	33.6%	0.2%	0.0%	49.7%	2.5
Raccoon	468	16.8%	26.1%	36.1%	1.8%	0.2%	19.0%	2.3
								F = 14.681***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = much more difficult, 2 = more difficult, 3 = no effect, 4 = easier, 5 = much easier
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-14: How alternative trap set 1 for road rights of way affects ability to trap: Bobcat.

Strata	n	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't trap	Mean[1]
Statewide	465	8.5%	10.3%	27.1%	0.0%	0.0%	54.1%	2.4
North	234	11.1%	16.2%	40.2%	0.0%	0.0%	32.5%	2.4
South	231	6.1%	4.8%	14.7%	0.0%	0.0%	74.5%	2.3
	χ^2 = 83.748*** V = .424							t = 0.765 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = much more difficult, 2 = more difficult, 3 = no effect, 4 = easier, 5 = much easier
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-15: How alternative trap set 1 for road rights of way affects ability to trap: Fisher/Pine Marten.

Strata	n	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't trap	Mean[1]
Statewide	462	6.6%	9.8%	33.6%	0.2%	0.0%	49.7%	2.5
North	231	8.7%	13.9%	51.5%	0.0%	0.0%	26.0%	2.6
South	231	4.8%	6.1%	16.9%	0.4%	0.0%	71.9%	2.5
	χ^2 = 100.880*** V = .467							t = 1.117 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = much more difficult, 2 = more difficult, 3 = no effect, 4 = easier, 5 = much easier
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 4-16: How alternative trap set 1 for road rights of way affects ability to trap: Raccoon.

Strata	n	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't trap	Mean[1]
Statewide	468	16.8%	26.1%	36.1%	1.8%	0.2%	19.0%	2.3
North	230	11.7%	24.3%	37.8%	0.0%	0.0%	26.1%	2.4
South	238	21.4%	27.7%	34.5%	3.4%	0.4%	12.6%	2.2
	χ^2 = 27.223*** V = .241							t = 1.322 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = much more difficult, 2 = more difficult, 3 = no effect, 4 = easier, 5 = much easier
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-17: Effectiveness of alternative trap set 2 for preventing accidental catch of domestic animals.

Strata	n	Very ineffective	Ineffective	Neutral	Effective	Very effective	Don't use this set	Mean[1]
Statewide	522	5.9%	10.9%	21.2%	31.4%	9.0%	21.5%	3.3
North	263	6.1%	10.6%	22.8%	31.2%	9.1%	20.2%	3.3
South	259	5.8%	11.2%	19.7%	31.7%	8.9%	22.8%	3.3
	χ^2 = 1.092 n.s.							t = 0.108 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = very ineffective, 2 = ineffective, 3 = neutral, 4 = effective, 5 = very effective
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-18: How alternative trap set 2 affects ability to trap: Statewide comparison.

Species	n	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't use this set	Mean[1]
Bobcat	485	18.9%	15.9%	13.7%	0.8%	0.0%	50.6%	1.9
Fisher/Marten	483	13.1%	17.9%	21.5%	0.4%	0.0%	47.1%	2.2
Raccoon	489	19.1%	29.5%	31.6%	2.9%	0.6%	16.4%	2.2
								F = 22.945***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = much more difficult, 2 = more difficult, 3 = no effect, 4 = easier, 5 = much easier
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-19: How alternative trap set 2 for road rights of way affects ability to trap: Bobcat.

Strata	n	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't trap	Mean[1]
Statewide	485	18.9%	15.9%	13.7%	0.8%	0.0%	50.6%	1.9
North	252	25.0%	24.6%	21.4%	1.2%	0.0%	27.8%	2.0
South	234	12.8%	7.3%	6.0%	0.4%	0.0%	73.5%	1.8
	χ^2 = 104.340*** V = .463							t = 1.680 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = much more difficult, 2 = more difficult, 3 = no effect, 4 = easier, 5 = much easier
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 4-20: How alternative trap set 2 for road rights of way affects ability to trap: Fisher/Pine Marten.

Strata	n	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't trap	Mean[1]
Statewide	483	13.1%	17.9%	21.5%	0.4%	0.0%	47.1%	2.2
North	248	16.5%	27.0%	33.5%	0.8%	0.0%	22.2%	2.2
South	235	9.8%	8.9%	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%	71.5%	2.0
	χ^2 = 122.069*** V = .503							t = 2.089*

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = much more difficult, 2 = more difficult, 3 = no effect, 4 = easier, 5 = much easier
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-21: How alternative trap set 2 for road rights of way affects ability to trap: Raccoon.

Strata	n	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't trap	Mean[1]
Statewide	489	19.1%	29.5%	31.6%	2.9%	0.6%	16.4%	2.2
North	247	17.0%	29.1%	29.1%	2.4%	0.0%	22.3%	2.2
South	242	21.1%	29.8%	33.9%	3.3%	1.2%	10.7%	2.3
	χ^2 = 15.139* V = .176							t = 0.470 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = much more difficult, 2 = more difficult, 3 = no effect, 4 = easier, 5 = much easier
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-22: Effectiveness of alternative trap set 3 for preventing accidental catch of domestic animals.

Strata	n	Very ineffective	Ineffective	Neutral	Effective	Very effective	Don't use this set	Mean[1]
Statewide	528	4.0%	6.4%	11.7%	21.7%	14.8%	41.4%	3.6
North	266	3.8%	7.1%	13.2%	24.4%	14.7%	36.8%	3.6
South	262	4.2%	5.7%	10.3%	19.1%	14.9%	45.8%	3.6
	χ^2 = 5.697 n.s.							t = 0.163 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = very ineffective, 2 = ineffective, 3 = neutral, 4 = effective, 5 = very effective
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-23: How alternative trap set 3 affects ability to trap: Statewide comparison.

Species	n	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't use this set	Mean[1]
Bobcat	420	26.3%	11.4%	8.6%	1.4%	0.2%	52.0%	1.7
Fisher/Marten	421	16.2%	16.2%	17.2%	1.9%	0.7%	47.8%	2.1
Raccoon	420	24.8%	25.8%	23.7%	4.3%	1.2%	20.2%	2.1
								F = 40.538***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = much more difficult, 2 = more difficult, 3 = no effect, 4 = easier, 5 = much easier
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 4-24: How alternative trap set 3 for road rights of way affects ability to trap: Bobcat.

Strata	n	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't trap	Mean[1]
Statewide	420	26.3%	11.4%	8.6%	1.4%	0.2%	52.0%	1.7
North	217	36.9%	18.0%	13.8%	1.4%	0.5%	29.5%	1.7
South	203	15.8%	4.9%	3.4%	1.5%	0.0%	74.4%	1.6
	χ^2 = 87.868*** V = .457							t = 0.675 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = much more difficult, 2 = more difficult, 3 = no effect, 4 = easier, 5 = much easier
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-25: How alternative trap set 3 for road rights of way affects ability to trap: Fisher/Pine Marten.

Strata	n	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't trap	Mean[1]
Statewide	421	16.2%	16.2%	17.2%	1.9%	0.7%	47.8%	2.1
North	216	20.4%	22.7%	28.2%	2.8%	0.9%	25.0%	2.2
South	205	12.2%	9.8%	6.3%	1.0%	0.5%	70.2%	1.9
	χ^2 = 91.573*** V = .466							t = 2.117*

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = much more difficult, 2 = more difficult, 3 = no effect, 4 = easier, 5 = much easier
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-26: How alternative trap set 3 for road rights of way affects ability to trap: Raccoon.

Strata	n	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't trap	Mean[1]
Statewide	420	24.8%	25.8%	23.7%	4.3%	1.2%	20.2%	2.1
North	216	24.1%	23.1%	21.3%	3.2%	0.9%	27.3%	2.1
South	204	25.5%	28.4%	26.0%	5.4%	1.5%	13.2%	2.2
	χ^2 = 13.752* V = .181							t = 0.861 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = much more difficult, 2 = more difficult, 3 = no effect, 4 = easier, 5 = much easier
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-27: Effectiveness of alternative trap set 4 for preventing accidental catch of domestic animals.

Strata	n	Very ineffective	Ineffective	Neutral	Effective	Very effective	Don't use this set	Mean[1]
Statewide	521	6.4%	13.7%	27.1%	18.5%	6.9%	27.4%	3.1
North	263	8.7%	11.0%	26.2%	16.7%	7.2%	30.0%	3.0
South	258	4.3%	16.3%	27.9%	20.2%	6.6%	24.8%	3.1
	χ^2 = 8.983 n.s.							t = 0.674 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = very ineffective, 2 = ineffective, 3 = neutral, 4 = effective, 5 = very effective
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-28: How alternative trap set 4 affects ability to trap: Statewide comparison.

Species	n	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't use this set	Mean[1]
Bobcat	449	17.6%	9.8%	15.3%	2.4%	1.1%	53.8%	2.1
Fisher/Marten	452	12.7%	10.6%	22.9%	2.4%	1.3%	50.1%	2.4
Raccoon	457	15.6%	22.0%	37.5%	5.7%	2.2%	17.0%	2.5
								F = 18.623*** .

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = much more difficult, 2 = more difficult, 3 = no effect, 4 = easier, 5 = much easier
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-29: How alternative trap set 4 for road rights of way affects ability to trap: Bobcat.

Strata	n	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't trap	Mean[1]
Statewide	449	17.6%	9.8%	15.3%	2.4%	1.1%	53.8%	2.1
North	225	23.1%	16.4%	23.6%	4.0%	2.2%	30.7%	2.2
South	224	12.5%	3.6%	7.6%	0.9%	0.0%	75.4%	1.9
	χ^2 = 95.873*** V = .462							t = 2.095*

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = much more difficult, 2 = more difficult, 3 = no effect, 4 = easier, 5 = much easier
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-30: How alternative trap set 4 for road rights of way affects ability to trap: Fisher/Pine Marten.

Strata	n	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't trap	Mean[1]
Statewide	452	12.7%	10.6%	22.9%	2.4%	1.3%	50.1%	2.4
North	227	15.9%	17.2%	33.5%	4.0%	2.6%	26.9%	2.5
South	225	9.8%	4.4%	12.9%	0.9%	0.0%	72.0%	2.2
	χ^2 = 97.773*** V = .465							t = 1.926 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = much more difficult, 2 = more difficult, 3 = no effect, 4 = easier, 5 = much easier
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-31: How alternative trap set 4 for road rights of way affects ability to trap: Raccoon.

Strata	n	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't trap	Mean[1]
Statewide	457	15.6%	22.0%	37.5%	5.7%	2.2%	17.0%	2.5
North	229	14.0%	18.8%	34.1%	6.1%	2.6%	24.5%	2.5
South	228	17.1%	25.0%	40.8%	5.3%	1.8%	10.1%	2.4
	χ^2 = 18.302** V = .200							t = 0.935 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = much more difficult, 2 = more difficult, 3 = no effect, 4 = easier, 5 = much easier
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 4-32: Agreement or disagreement with statements about incidents involving incidentally captured domestic animals: Statewide comparison

Statements	n	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean[1]
I feel the issue could be better addressed through education of dog owners.	528	2.3%	8.8%	14.6%	35.7%	38.7%	4.0
Few dogs are caught in traps. I think it is just an occasional and unfortunate incident.	534	2.2%	8.4%	16.0%	47.0%	26.3%	3.9
These incidents portray trapping in a poor light.	583	4.7%	9.0%	13.9%	42.4%	29.9%	3.8
I am concerned about any dogs being caught in a trap	526	7.5%	7.5%	21.0%	40.3%	23.7%	3.7
I feel the issue could be addressed through better education of trappers.	533	5.6%	16.4%	23.7%	40.7%	13.5%	3.4
I own dogs and am concerned about them being captured in a trap.	521	17.9%	23.5%	27.6%	22.5%	8.5%	2.8
I am not concerned about the issue.	517	16.8%	35.3%	28.7%	13.4%	5.8%	2.6
I feel the issue could be addressed through improved regulations on body-gripping traps.	532	26.5%	29.5%	26.1%	15.1%	2.8%	2.4
							F = 170.418*** .

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-33: Agreement or disagreement: These incidents portray trapping in a poor light.

Strata	n	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean[1]
Statewide	583	4.7%	9.0%	13.9%	42.4%	29.9%	3.8
North	266	4.1%	9.4%	16.2%	42.9%	27.4%	3.8
South	264	5.3%	8.7%	11.7%	42.0%	32.2%	3.9
	χ^2 = 3.333 n.s.						t = 0.740 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 4-34: Agreement or disagreement: Few dogs are caught in traps. I think it is just an occasional and unfortunate incident.

Strata	n	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean[1]
Statewide	534	2.2%	8.4%	16.0%	47.0%	26.3%	3.9
North	270	2.2%	8.9%	13.0%	45.9%	30.0%	3.9
South	264	2.3%	8.0%	18.9%	48.1%	22.7%	3.8
	χ^2 = 5.944 n.s.						t = 1.370 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-35: Agreement or disagreement: I feel the issue could be addressed through improved regulations on body-gripping traps.

Strata	n	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean[1]
Statewide	532	26.5%	29.5%	26.1%	15.1%	2.8%	2.4
North	268	27.6%	30.6%	26.5%	12.7%	2.6%	2.3
South	264	25.4%	28.4%	25.8%	17.4%	3.0%	2.4
	χ^2 = 2.561 n.s.						t = 1.268 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-36: Agreement or disagreement: I feel the issue could be addressed through better education of trappers.

Strata	n	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean[1]
Statewide	533	5.6%	16.4%	23.7%	40.7%	13.5%	3.4
North	269	5.6%	14.5%	26.8%	40.5%	12.6%	3.4
South	264	5.7%	18.2%	20.8%	40.9%	14.4%	3.4
	χ^2 = 3.387 n.s.						t = 0.000 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-37: Agreement or disagreement: I am not concerned about the issue.

Strata	n	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean[1]
Statewide	517	16.8%	35.3%	28.7%	13.4%	5.8%	2.6
North	259	17.0%	32.4%	32.0%	12.4%	6.2%	2.6
South	258	16.7%	38.0%	25.6%	14.3%	5.4%	2.5
	χ^2 = 3.522 n.s.						t = 0.459 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 4: Incidental Catch of Domestic Dogs

Table 4-38: Agreement or disagreement: I own dogs and am concerned about them being captured in a trap.

Strata	n	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean[1]
Statewide	521	17.9%	23.5%	27.6%	22.5%	8.5%	2.8
North	262	17.6%	21.4%	27.9%	25.6%	7.6%	2.8
South	259	18.1%	25.5%	27.4%	19.7%	9.3%	2.8
	χ^2 = 3.374 n.s.						t = 0.742 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-39: Agreement or disagreement: I feel the issue could be better addressed through education of dog owners.

Strata	n	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean[1]
Statewide	528	2.3%	8.8%	14.6%	35.7%	38.7%	4.0
North	266	2.3%	7.5%	14.3%	33.5%	42.5%	4.1
South	262	2.3%	9.9%	14.9%	37.8%	35.1%	3.9
	χ^2 = 3.449 n.s.						t = 1.419 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 4-40: Agreement or disagreement: I am concerned about any dogs being caught in a trap.

Strata	n	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean[1]
Statewide	526	7.5%	7.5%	21.0%	40.3%	23.7%	3.7
North	265	6.0%	5.3%	23.4%	40.8%	24.5%	3.7
South	261	8.8%	9.6%	18.8%	39.8%	23.0%	3.6
	χ^2 = 6.127 n.s.						t = 1.394 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 5: Trapping Participation and Management for Specific Species

Findings:

Beaver Trapping

Approximately 70% of respondents statewide had trapped beaver in Minnesota in the past 5 years (Table 5-1), with a slightly greater proportion of respondents from the north region participating. Nearly 80% of respondents trapped beaver in fall, with about 50% trapping beaver in winter, and nearly 60% trapping in spring (Table 5-2). More respondents from the north region trapped in the spring. Over half of respondents (55.1%) trapped beaver through the ice, and there was no significant difference between regions (Table 5-3). About one-third of respondents had trapped beaver during the spring beaver season, which included the first 15 days of May from 1995 through 2010, with more respondents from the north region participating (Table 5-4). About 30% of respondents opposed and 30% supported changing from a May 15 to April 30 closing date (Table 5-5). Just less than one-third of respondents trap nuisance beaver outside the regular beaver season (Table 5-6). Respondents were asked which of nine otter avoidance techniques they use when trapping beaver during the spring (Table 5-7). The most frequently used techniques were: (a) not setting traps in areas with obvious otter sign, (b) avoiding the use of large body-grip traps in areas where there is otter sign or where otter commonly travel, (c) removing beaver traps that do not catch beaver after a short time, and (d) setting foothold traps in deeper water to target beaver hind-foot catch.

Fisher/Marten Trapping

Respondents were asked if they had set traps for fisher, marten, bobcat, or raccoon in the fisher/marten/bobcat zone in the past 5 years (Table 5-8). Between 40 and 50% had trapped fisher, about 25% marten, about 33% bobcat and about 44% raccoon in the fisher/marten/bobcat zone. Significantly greater proportions of respondents from the north region had trapped these species. About 60% of respondents from the south region had trapped none of them. Respondents were asked, assuming the fisher/marten season remains much shorter than bobcat season, if they would prefer that the fisher/marten season is open during the initial part of the bobcat season, or the last part of the bobcat season. Nearly 70% preferred that it be open at the beginning of bobcat season (Table 5-9). Respondents were asked if they would support limiting the number of fisher/marten trappers by lottery if it meant those who drew a license would have a longer season and/or higher bag limit. Over one-fourth (27.2%) said they would support a lottery (Table 5-10). Respondents who said they would support a lottery were asked about season length, bag limit, and expectations for getting drawn for such a lottery. The largest proportion of respondents (35.6%) said that the lottery would have to be 23 days (Table 5-11), and would on average have a 7.3 fisher/marten aggregate bag limit (Table 5-12). About two-thirds of respondents indicated that they would expect to be drawn for a license every other year (Table 5-13). Finally respondents were asked about support/opposition to five season options that might potentially help minimize accidental take of fisher and marten when the season was closed (Table 5-14). Respondents were generally neutral to opposed to the options, with the most opposition to reducing the length of the bobcat season but increasing the bobcat limit.

Raccoon Trapping

Approximately 75% of respondents statewide had trapped raccoon in Minnesota in the past 5 years (Table 5-20), with an increased proportion of respondents from the south region participating. Respondents were asked what types of traps they used when trapping raccoon, including dryland body grippers as trail sets, dryland body grippers in cubby boxes, foothold traps, and snares (Table 5-21). The greatest proportion (85.0%) used foothold traps, followed by dryland body grippers in cubby boxes (59.7%), dryland body grippers as trail sets (45.7%), and snares (24.1%). Respondents were asked which types of body gripper traps they used, and the greatest proportions used #220 and #160 traps, with very few using #120 and #150 traps (Tables 5-22, 5-23). Over three-fourths of respondents used long- or coil-spring foothold traps compared to foot encapsulating (Table 5-24). Respondents were further asked to specify which types of traps they used in which months (Table 5-25). Respondents who used body grip traps in cubby boxes were asked to report what types of attractants they placed in the cubbies, and nearly 85% used meat or fish baits/lures, compared to 57.2% using sweet baits/lures and 16.6% using grain baits/lures (Table 5-26).

Section 5: Trapping Participation and Management for Specific Species

Table 5-1: Trap beaver in Minnesota in the past 5 years?

Strata	n	No	Yes
Statewide	546	30.5%	69.5%
North	276	26.4%	73.6%
South	270	34.4%	65.6%
	$\chi^2 = 4.123$*, V = 0.087		

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 5-2: If trap beaver in Minnesota in the past 5 years, when?

Strata	Fall	Winter	Spring
Statewide	79.3%	50.4%	59.2%
North	77.8%	47.8%	67.5%
South	80.8%	53.1%	50.3%
	$\chi^2 = 0.503$ n.s.	$\chi^2 = 1.072$ n.s.	$\chi^2 = 11.613$**, V = 0.166

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 5-3: If trap beaver in Minnesota in the past 5 years, trap through ice?

Strata	n	No	Yes
Statewide	379	44.9%	55.1%
North	203	46.8%	53.2%
South	177	42.9%	57.1%
	$\chi^2 = 0.569$ n.s.		

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 5-4: From 1995 through 2010, the spring beaver season included the first 15 days of May. Did you trap beaver in May during any of those years?

Strata	n	No	Yes
Statewide	379	66.8%	33.2%
North	203	60.6%	39.4%
South	177	73.4%	26.6%
	χ^2 = 7.022**, V = 0.136		

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 5-5: How much support or oppose the 2011 change from a May 15 closing day to an April 30 closing date for the beaver season.

Strata	n	Strongly oppose	Oppose	Neutral	Support	Strongly support	Mean[1]
Statewide	375	16.8%	13.8%	38.5%	16.5%	14.3%	3.0
North	202	23.3%	13.4%	32.2%	15.3%	15.8%	2.9
South	174	9.8%	14.4%	45.4%	17.8%	12.6%	3.1
	χ^2 = 15.352** V = .202						t = 1.711 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly oppose, 2 = oppose, 3 = neutral, 4 = support, 5 = strongly support
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 5-6: Trap nuisance beaver outside regular beaver season?

Strata	n	No	Yes
Statewide	379	68.2%	31.8%
North	203	67.0%	33.0%
South	177	69.5%	30.5%
	χ^2 = 0.272 n.s.		

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 5-7: Otter avoidance techniques used when trapping in the spring: Statewide

Technique	n	% Yes
Setting snares or body gripping traps deep under water only in active beaver lodges/dens/entrances.	144	44.6%
Moving the body-grip trigger to one side or using shortened trigger wires.	155	54.3%
Using beaver snares with large loops set close to the ground/bottom.	122	26.0%
Using stops on beaver snares to allow otter escape or release.	105	10.4%
Setting foothold traps in deeper water to target beaver hind-foot catch.	183	67.1%
Avoiding the use of large body-grip traps in areas where there is otter sign or where otter commonly travel (cross-overs, pond inlets/outlets).	174	71.6%
Not setting any traps in areas with obvious otter sign.	153	76.8%
Remove beaver traps that do not catch beaver after a short period of time.	195	69.6%
None.	145	50.1%

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 5-8: Trap species in Minnesota in the past 5 years?

Strata	n	Fisher	Marten	Bobcat	Raccoon, in fisher/ marten zone	None
Statewide	519	44.2%	24.9%	32.6%	44.3%	38.7%
North	271	66.1%	38.4%	50.6%	53.1%	17.0%
South	249	22.1%	11.2%	14.5%	35.3%	60.6%
		χ^2 = 101.338***, V = 0.441	χ^2 = 50.433***, V = 0.311	χ^2 = 76.156***, V = 0.383	χ^2 = 16.630***, V = 0.179	χ^2 = 105.157***, V = 0.450

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 5-9: Assuming the fisher/marten season remains much shorter than bobcat season, do you prefer that the fisher/marten season is open during the initial part of the bobcat season, or would you prefer it be during the last part of the bobcat season?

Strata	n	Beginning of bobcat season	End of bobcat season
Statewide	291	69.6%	30.4%
North	213	68.5%	31.5%
South	83	72.3%	27.7%
	χ^2 = 0.396 n.s.		

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 5-10: Would you support limiting the number of fisher/marten trappers by lottery if it meant those who drew a license would have a longer season and/or a higher bag limit?

Strata	n	No	Yes
Statewide	301	72.8%	27.2%
North	218	73.9%	26.1%
South	88	70.5%	29.5%
	χ^2 = 0.366 n.s.		

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 5-11: If yes, how long would the season have to be for you to support the lottery?

Strata	n	> 30 days	23 days	16 days	9 days
Statewide	81	28.0%	35.6%	24.1%	12.3%
North	57	28.1%	29.8%	31.6%	10.5%
South	26	26.9%	46.2%	11.5%	15.4%
		χ^2 = 4.555			

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 5-12: If yes, how high would the bag limit have to be for you to support the lottery?

Strata	n	Mean
Statewide	80	7.3
North	57	7.7
South	26	6.4
		t = 0.419 n.s.

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 5: Trapping Participation and Management for Specific Species

Table 5-13: If yes, given your answers above, how often would you expect to be drawn for a license if a lottery were implemented?

Strata	n	Every other year	Every 3 years	Every 5 years
Statewide	80	67.8%	28.6%	3.6%
North	66	71.2%	22.7%	6.1%
South	26	65.4%	34.6%	0.0%
		χ^2 = 2.677 n.s.		

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 5-14: How much support or oppose the following season options that might potentially help minimize accidental take of fisher and marten when the season is closed: Statewide

Options	n	Strongly oppose	Oppose	Neutral	Support	Strongly support	Mean[1]
In the fisher/marten/bobcat zone, allow the use of 150/160/220 bodygrip trap cubbies baited with animal/ fish parts only when the fisher/marten season is open.	164	22.8%	22.0%	23.3%	20.5%	11.4%	2.8
In the fisher/marten/bobcat zone, allow the use of 150/160/220 bodygrip trap cubbies baited with animal/fish parts only when the fisher/marten season is open, *but increase the length of the bobcat season*.	162	17.7%	19.6%	33.5%	21.9%	7.3%	2.8
In the fisher/marten/bobcat zone, allow the use of 150/160/220 bodygrip trap cubbies baited with animal/fish parts only when the fisher/marten season is open, *but allow a 2-day check interval on cage traps during the bobcat season*.	163	13.9%	16.5%	47.2%	16.4%	6.1%	2.8
Reduce the length of the bobcat season, but increase the bobcat limit.	163	20.3%	28.5%	39.6%	8.6%	3.1%	2.5
Require that any fisher trapped count towards both the bobcat and marten limits (i.e., both a fisher/marten combination limit and a fisher/bobcat combination limit).	163	16.8%	22.9%	29.9%	24.9%	5.5%	2.8
							F = 4.818**

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly oppose, 2 = oppose, 3 = neutral, 4 = support, 5 = strongly support

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 5-15: How much support or oppose: In the fisher/marten/bobcat zone, allow the use of 150/160/220 bodygrip trap cubbies baited with animal/ fish parts only when the fisher/marten season is open.

Strata	n	Strongly oppose	Oppose	Neutral	Support	Strongly support	Mean[1]
Statewide	164	22.8%	22.0%	23.3%	20.5%	11.4%	2.8
North	118	25.4%	16.1%	26.3%	20.3%	11.9%	2.8
South	48	16.7%	35.4%	16.7%	20.8%	10.4%	2.7
	χ^2 = 8.419 n.s.						t = 0.185 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly oppose, 2 = oppose, 3 = neutral, 4 = support, 5 = strongly support
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 5-16: How much support or oppose: In the fisher/marten/bobcat zone, allow the use of 150/160/220 bodygrip trap cubbies baited with animal/fish parts only when the fisher/marten season is open, *but increase the length of the bobcat season*..

Strata	n	Strongly oppose	Oppose	Neutral	Support	Strongly support	Mean[1]
Statewide	162	17.7%	19.6%	33.5%	21.9%	7.3%	2.8
North	117	17.9%	17.1%	34.2%	22.2%	8.5%	2.9
South	47	17.0%	25.5%	31.9%	21.3%	4.3%	2.7
	χ^2 = 2.149 n.s.						t = 0.791 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly oppose, 2 = oppose, 3 = neutral, 4 = support, 5 = strongly support
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 5-17: In the fisher/marten/bobcat zone, allow the use of 150/160/220 bodygrip trap cubbies baited with animal/fish parts only when the fisher/marten season is open, *but allow a 2-day check interval on cage traps during the bobcat season*.

Strata	n	Strongly oppose	Oppose	Neutral	Support	Strongly support	Mean[1]
Statewide	163	13.9%	16.5%	47.2%	16.4%	6.1%	2.8
North	117	15.4%	14.5%	49.6%	15.4%	5.1%	2.8
South	48	10.4%	20.8%	41.7%	18.8%	8.3%	2.9
	χ^2 = 2.692 n.s.						t = 0.742 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly oppose, 2 = oppose, 3 = neutral, 4 = support, 5 = strongly support
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 5-18: How much support or oppose: Reduce the length of the bobcat season, but increase the bobcat limit.

Strata	n	Strongly oppose	Oppose	Neutral	Support	Strongly support	Mean[1]
Statewide	163	20.3%	28.5%	39.6%	8.6%	3.1%	2.5
North	117	26.5%	29.1%	35.0%	6.8%	2.6%	2.3
South	48	6.3%	27.1%	50.0%	12.5%	4.2%	2.8
	χ^2 = 10.325* V = .250						t = 3.042**

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly oppose, 2 = oppose, 3 = neutral, 4 = support, 5 = strongly support
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 5-19: How much support or oppose: Require that any fisher trapped count towards both the bobcat and marten limits (i.e., both a fisher/marten combination limit and a fisher/bobcat combination limit.

Strata	n	Strongly oppose	Oppose	Neutral	Support	Strongly support	Mean[1]
Statewide	163	16.8%	22.9%	29.9%	24.9%	5.5%	2.8
North	117	20.5%	24.8%	25.6%	24.8%	4.3%	2.7
South	48	8.3%	18.8%	39.6%	25.0%	8.3%	3.1
	χ^2 = 6.771 n.s.						t = 1.970 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly oppose, 2 = oppose, 3 = neutral, 4 = support, 5 = strongly support
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 5-20: Trap raccoon in Minnesota in the past 5 years?

Strata	n	No	Yes
Statewide	542	25.5%	74.5%
North	273	40.7%	59.3%
South	269	11.2%	88.8%
	χ^2 = 61.291, V = 0.336		

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 5-21: Types of traps used to trap raccoon? (% yes)

Strata	n	Dryland body grippers as trail sets	Dryland body grippers in cubby boxes	Foothold traps	Snares
Statewide	404	45.7%	59.7%	85.0%	24.1%
North	162	35.8%	69.1%	78.4%	25.9%
South	239	51.9%	53.8%	89.1%	23.0%
	χ^2 = 10.072**, V = 0.158		χ^2 = 9.468**, V = 0.154	χ^2 = 8.613**, V = 0.147	χ^2 = 0.447 n.s.

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 5-22: If use dryland body grippers as trail sets, which types (% yes)

Strata	n	#120	#150	#160	#220
Statewide	184	6.0%	3.3%	49.5%	78.8%
North	58	8.6%	3.4%	50.0%	74.1%
South	124	4.8%	3.2%	49.2%	80.6%
	χ^2 = 0.995 n.s.		χ^2 = 0.006 n.s.	χ^2 = 0.010 n.s.	χ^2 = 0.994 n.s.

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 5-23: If use dryland body grippers in cubby boxes, which types (% yes)

Strata	n	#120	#150	#160	#220
Statewide	241	6.6%	2.1%	47.1%	74.9%
North	112	9.8%	2.7%	45.5%	76.8%
South	128	3.9%	1.6%	48.4%	73.4%
	χ^2 = 3.359 n.s.		χ^2 = 0.365 n.s.	χ^2 = 0.202 n.s.	χ^2 = 0.357 n.s.

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 5-24: If use foothold traps, which types used (% yes)

Strata	n	Long spring or coil spring	Foot encapsulating
Statewide	344	78.8%	54.5%
North	127	78.7%	40.2%
South	213	78.9%	62.4%
		χ^2 = 0.001 n.s.	χ^2 = 15.911***, V = .216

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 5-25: Number and percent of 404 raccoon trappers who use different trap types in different time frames.

Trap Type	October/ November		December- February		March	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Body gripper as trail set						
#120	16	4.0%	9	2.2%	1	0.2%
#150	9	2.2%	6	1.5%	3	0.7%
#160	93	23.0%	48	11.9%	10	2.5%
#220	137	33.9%	72	17.8%	23	5.7%
Body gripper in cubby box						
#120	17	4.2%	12	3.0%	3	0.7%
#150	7	1.7%	3	0.7%	0	0.0%
#160	109	27.0%	64	15.8%	19	4.7%
#220	167	41.3%	104	25.7%	35	8.7%
Foothold traps	294	72.8%	112	27.7%	35	8.7%
Snares	70	17.3%	66	16.3%	22	5.4%

Table 5-26: If use body grip traps in cubby boxes for raccoon, which attractants used (% yes)

Strata	n	Meat, fish baits/lures	Grain baits/lures	Sweet baits/lures
Statewide	241	84.7%	16.6%	57.2%
North	112	81.3%	18.8%	54.5%
South	128	87.5%	14.8%	59.4%
		χ^2 = 1.789 n.s.	χ^2 = 0.656 n.s.	χ^2 = 0.588 n.s.

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 6: Trapping Information/Involvement/Future Participation

Findings:

Information About Trapping

Respondents were asked several questions related to where trappers get information about trapping. In particular, trappers were asked if they had taken a Minnesota DNR approved trappers' education course. Just less than 20% of respondents had taken such a course, and there was no significant difference between regions (Table 6-1). Respondents were asked whether they most frequently referenced the online or print version of the Minnesota Hunting and Trapping Regulations Handbook. Nearly 90% of respondents most frequently referenced the print handbook, and there was no significant difference between regions (Table 6-2). Respondents were asked which trapping organizations they were currently members of, including Minnesota Trappers Association, Minnesota Forest Zone Trappers Association, National Trappers Association, and Fur Takers of America. Nearly 40% of respondents were members of the Minnesota Trappers Association, with 13% reporting membership in the National Trappers Association (Table 6-3). Less than 10% of respondents were members of the Minnesota Forest Zone Trappers Association or the Fur Takers of America. Membership in the Minnesota Forest Zone Trappers Association was much higher in the north region than the south.

Importance of Trapping, Participation in Trapping in Other Places, Likelihood of Trapping in the Future

Respondents were asked to rate how important trapping was to them, using the scale 1 (one of the least important) to 5 (most important). Nearly half of respondents indicated that trapping was "one of the most important" activities (Table 6-4). Trapping was slightly, but significantly, more important to respondents from the south region. Respondents were asked if they had ever trapped in another state or country. Less than 20% of respondents had trapped outside the state, and there was no significant difference between regions (Table 6-5). Survey recipients rated three items related to their likelihood of trapping in the future (Table 6-6). Respondents indicated that they were, on average, somewhat to very likely to trap in Minnesota in the future, with respondents from the south rating the likelihood significantly higher (Table 6-7). Respondents were also quite likely to purchase a trapping license in Minnesota next year, with respondents from the south rating the likelihood significantly higher (Table 6-8). Finally, on average, respondents were somewhat likely to trap in Minnesota every year if they can, with respondents from the south more likely (Table 6-9).

The likelihood of participating in the future was significantly positively related to the importance of trapping to respondents (Table 6-10), as were motivations for participation (Table 6-11). There were also small positive correlations between measures of agency trust and respondents reported intentions of buying a trapping license next year (Table 6-12).

Section 6: Trapping Information/Involvement/Future Participation

Table 6-1: Have you taken a Minnesota DNR approved trappers education course?

Strata	n	No	Yes
Statewide	542	80.6%	19.4%
North	273	80.6%	19.4%
South	269	80.7%	19.3%
	χ^2 = 0.001 n.s.		

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 6-2: Which version of the Minnesota Hunting and Trapping Regulations Handbook do you reference most frequently?

Strata	n	Online	Print
Statewide	542	10.9%	89.1%
North	273	11.4%	88.6%
South	269	10.4%	89.6%
	χ^2 = 0.125 n.s.		

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 6-3: Which trapping organizations are you currently a member of?

Strata	MN Trappers Assoc.	MN Forest Zone Trappers Assoc.	Natl. Trappers Assoc.	Fur Takers of America
Statewide	38.5%	5.1%	13.4%	6.7%
North	35.7%	9.6%	13.0%	5.9%
South	41.3%	0.7%	13.9%	7.5%
	χ^2 = 1.794 n.s.	χ^2 = 21.422***, V = 0.200	χ^2 = 0.093 n.s.	χ^2 = 0.509 n.s.

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 6: Trapping Information/Involvement/Future Participation

Table 6-4: How important is trapping to you?

Strata	n	One of least important	Less important	No more important	One of most important	Most important	Mean[1]
Statewide	546	2.9%	11.5%	25.6%	45.1%	14.9%	3.6
North	278	3.2%	13.7%	27.0%	42.8%	13.3%	3.5
South	268	2.6%	9.3%	24.3%	47.4%	16.4%	3.7
	χ^2 = 4.330 n.s.						t = 1.970*

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = one of least, 2 = less, 3 = no more important, 4 = one of most important, 5 = most important
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 6-5: Ever trap in another state or country?

Strata	n	No	Yes
Statewide	545	85.7%	14.3%
North	277	85.6%	14.4%
South	268	85.8%	14.2%
	χ^2 = 0.008 n.s.		

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 6-6: Likelihood of trapping in Minnesota in future: Statewide comparison.

Item	n	Very unlikely	Somewhat unlikely	Slightly unlikely	Undecided	Slightly likely	Somewhat likely	Very likely	Mean[1]
Will trap in MN in the future.	544	3.3%	1.6%	1.1%	4.6%	3.8%	8.7%	76.9%	6.4
Will purchase MN trapping license next year.	542	4.5%	1.3%	0.9%	8.5%	2.0%	11.0%	71.7%	6.2
Will trap in MN every year if I can.	542	4.7%	2.6%	2.0%	9.9%	4.0%	11.6%	65.1%	6.0
									F = 34.839***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = very unlikely, 2 = somewhat unlikely, 3 = slightly unlikely, 4 = undecided, 5 = slightly likely, 6 = somewhat likely, 7 = very likely.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 6: Trapping Information/Involvement/Future Participation

Table 6-7: Likelihood of trapping in Minnesota in future: Will trap in MN in the future.

Strata	n	Very unlikely	Somewhat unlikely	Slightly unlikely	Undecided	Slightly likely	Somewhat likely	Very likely	Mean[1]
Statewide	544	3.3%	1.6%	1.1%	4.6%	3.8%	8.7%	76.9%	6.4
North	276	4.3%	2.2%	1.8%	5.8%	4.3%	11.2%	70.3%	6.2
South	268	2.2%	1.1%	0.4%	3.4%	3.4%	6.3%	83.2%	6.6
	χ^2 = 14.041 V = 0.161								t = 3.111**

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = very unlikely, 2 = somewhat unlikely, 3 = slightly unlikely, 4 = undecided, 5 = slightly likely, 6 = somewhat likely, 7 = very likely.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 6-8: Likelihood of trapping in Minnesota in future: Will purchase MN trapping license next year.

Strata	n	Very unlikely	Somewhat unlikely	Slightly unlikely	Undecided	Slightly likely	Somewhat likely	Very likely	Mean[1]
Statewide	542	4.5%	1.3%	0.9%	8.5%	2.0%	11.0%	71.7%	6.2
North	275	6.5%	1.8%	1.5%	8.4%	1.8%	12.7%	67.3%	6.0
South	267	2.6%	0.7%	0.4%	8.6%	2.2%	9.4%	76.0%	6.4
	χ^2 = 10.403 n.s.								t = 2.600*

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = very unlikely, 2 = somewhat unlikely, 3 = slightly unlikely, 4 = undecided, 5 = slightly likely, 6 = somewhat likely, 7 = very likely.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 6-9: Likelihood of trapping in Minnesota in future: Will trap in MN every year if I can.

Strata	n	Very unlikely	Somewhat unlikely	Slightly unlikely	Undecided	Slightly likely	Somewhat likely	Very likely	Mean[1]
Statewide	542	4.7%	2.6%	2.0%	9.9%	4.0%	11.6%	65.1%	6.0
North	276	6.5%	2.9%	2.2%	10.9%	4.7%	13.4%	59.4%	5.8
South	266	3.0%	2.3%	1.9%	9.0%	3.4%	9.8%	70.7%	6.2
	χ^2 = 8.992 n.s.								t = 2.567*

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = very unlikely, 2 = somewhat unlikely, 3 = slightly unlikely, 4 = undecided, 5 = slightly likely, 6 = somewhat likely, 7 = very likely.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 6: Trapping Information/Involvement/Future Participation

Table 6-10: Correlations between likelihood of future participation and importance of trapping.

I will…[1]	Importance[2]
Trap in MN in the future	.276***
Purchase a MN trapping license next year	.313***
Trap in MN every year if I can	.431***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = very unlikely, 2 = somewhat unlikely, 3 = slightly unlikely, 4 = undecided, 5 = slightly likely, 6 = somewhat likely, 7 = very likely.
[2] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = it is one of my least important recreational activities, 2 = it is less important than my other recreational activities, 3 = it is no more important than my other recreational activities, 4 = it is one of my most important recreational activities, 5 = it is my most important recreational activity
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 6-11: Correlations between likelihood of future participation and motivations for trapping.

I will…[1]	Motivations…[2]			
	Nature & wildlife based recreation	Affiliation with friends & family	Predator control	Income
Trap in MN in the future	.315***	.224***	.142**	.145**
Purchase a MN trapping license next year	.284***	.232***	.154***	.167***
Trap in MN every year if I can	.390***	.335***	.218***	.234***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = very unlikely, 2 = somewhat unlikely, 3 = slightly unlikely, 4 = undecided, 5 = slightly likely, 6 = somewhat likely, 7 = very likely.
[2] Motivation items described in Section 7. Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all important, 2 = slightly important, 3 = somewhat important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 6-12: Correlations between likelihood of future participation and agency trust.

I will…[1]	The MnDNR…[2]					
	Does a good job managing wildlife	Will be open & honest	Can be trusted	Will make fair decisions	Has well-trained staff	Listens to trappers' concerns
Trap in MN in the future	.137**	.053 n.s.	.073 n.s.	.076 n.s.	.064 n.s.	.089 n.s.
Purchase a MN trapping license next year	.143**	.104*	.115**	.122**	.087*	.118**
Trap in MN every year if I can	.137**	.080 n.s.	.106*	.121**	.075 n.s.	.102*

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = very unlikely, 2 = somewhat unlikely, 3 = slightly unlikely, 4 = undecided, 5 = slightly likely, 6 = somewhat likely, 7 = very likely.
[2] Trust items described in Section 8. Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 7: Motivations for Participating in Trapping

Findings:

Experiences Important to Trapping Satisfaction

Respondents were asked to rate the importance of 25 experiences to their satisfaction with trapping using the scale 1 (not at all important) to 5 (extremely important) (Tables 7-1 through 7-26). The most important experiences were: observing wildlife, learning about wildlife, and experiencing fun and pleasure. The least important experiences were: producing handicrafts from furbearers, providing income for myself and my family, and the opportunity to be my own boss. Respondents from the south region rated several experience significantly more important than respondents from the north did: (a) experiencing fun and pleasure (Table 7-23), (b) controlling predator populations (Table 7-12), (c) sharing my skills and knowledge with others (Table 7-11), (d) maintaining a rural American tradition (Table 7-21), (e) removing nuisance or problem animals (Table 7-4), (f) sharing experiences with friends (Table 7-20), (g) providing a valuable service to landowners (Table 7-26), and (h) providing income for myself and my family (Table 7-24).

Factor analysis identified four factors important to trapping satisfaction: (a) nature and wildlife based recreation, (b) affiliation with friends and family, (c) predator control, and (d) income. Items related to the first factor included: (a) participate in favorite activity, (b) feel my independence, (c) do something exciting/challenging, (e) learn about wildlife, (f) maintain a sense of self-reliance, (g) feel like part of nature (closeness to land), (h) important part of lifestyle, (i) observe wildlife, (j) experience fun and pleasure, and (k) demonstrate or test my skills and abilities. Items related to the affiliation factor included: (a) family tradition, (b) share experiences with my family, (c) share my skills and knowledge with others, (d) share experiences with my friends, (e) maintain rural American tradition, and (f) interact with other trappers. Items associated with the predator control factor included: (a) remove nuisance or problem animals, (b) control predator populations, (c) keep diseases from spreading, and (d) provide a valuable service to landowners. Two items were associated with the income factor: opportunity to be my own boss and provide income for myself and my family.

Section 7: Motivations for Participating in Trapping

Table 7-1: Importance of experiences to satisfaction.

Experiences	Statewide[1]	North[1]	South[1]
Observe wildlife	4.1	4.0	4.2
Learn about wildlife	4.0	4.0	4.1
Experience fun and pleasure**	4.0	3.9	4.2
Do something exciting/challenging	3.9	3.8	3.9
Feel like part of nature (closeness to land)	3.9	3.8	3.9
Participate in favorite activity	3.8	3.7	3.8
Control predator populations **	3.7	3.6	3.9
Remain in touch with heritage of trapping	3.7	3.6	3.8
Demonstrate or test my skills and abilities	3.7	3.6	3.7
Share experiences with my family	3.6	3.5	3.7
Share my skills and knowledge with others *	3.6	3.4	3.7
Maintain rural American tradition*	3.6	3.5	3.7
Remove nuisance or problem animals *	3.5	3.4	3.6
Maintain a sense of self-reliance	3.5	3.4	3.6
Important part of lifestyle	3.5	3.4	3.5
Feel my independence	3.4	3.3	3.4
Keep diseases from spreading (e.g., rabies)	3.4	3.3	3.5
Share experiences with my friends *	3.4	3.3	3.5
Scout other resources planning to harvest	3.3	3.3	3.4
Provide a valuable service to landowners***	3.2	3.0	3.5
Maintain a family tradition	3.0	3.0	3.0
Interact with other trappers	3.0	2.9	3.1
Opportunity to be my own boss	2.7	2.7	2.8
Provide income for myself and my family **	2.7	2.5	2.8
Produce handicrafts from furbearers	2.3	2.3	2.4

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all important, 2 = slightly important, 3 = somewhat important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important. Mean for groups significantly different at: *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 7: Motivations for Participating in Trapping

Table 7-2: Motivations for participating in trapping: Participate in favorite activity.

Strata	n	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important	Mean[1]
Statewide	532	4.3%	7.1%	23.3%	38.7%	26.6%	3.8
North	268	5.2%	7.8%	24.3%	39.6%	23.1%	3.7
South	264	3.4%	6.4%	22.3%	37.9%	29.9%	3.8
	χ^2 = 3.993 n.s.						t=1.852 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all important, 2 = slightly important, 3 = somewhat important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important. n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 7-3: Motivations for participating in trapping: Maintain a family tradition.

Strata	n	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important	Mean[1]
Statewide	533	23.1%	13.1%	22.8%	24.0%	16.9%	3.0
North	269	21.9%	13.0%	24.5%	24.9%	15.6%	3.0
South	264	24.2%	13.3%	21.2%	23.1%	18.2%	3.0
	χ^2 = 1.657 n.s.						t=0.126 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all important, 2 = slightly important, 3 = somewhat important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important. n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 7-4: Motivations for participating in trapping: Remove nuisance or problem animals.

Strata	n	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important	Mean[1]
Statewide	535	10.2%	7.4%	27.3%	30.6%	24.5%	3.5
North	270	12.6%	8.5%	28.1%	27.8%	23.0%	3.4
South	265	7.9%	6.4%	26.4%	33.2%	26.0%	3.6
	χ^2 = 5.584 n.s.						t=2.175*

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all important, 2 = slightly important, 3 = somewhat important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important. n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 7: Motivations for Participating in Trapping

Table 7-5: Motivations for participating in trapping: Feel my independence.

Strata	n	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important	Mean[1]
Statewide	529	12.1%	11.3%	27.0%	28.5%	21.0%	3.4
North	266	11.7%	12.0%	28.6%	28.6%	19.2%	3.3
South	263	12.5%	10.6%	25.5%	28.5%	22.8%	3.4
	χ^2 = 1.615 n.s.						t=0.619 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all important, 2 = slightly important, 3 = somewhat important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important. n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 7-6: Motivations for participating in trapping: Share experiences with my family.

Strata	n	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important	Mean[1]
Statewide	529	7.7%	9.8%	21.0%	37.6%	23.9%	3.6
North	267	8.6%	12.0%	20.2%	37.8%	21.3%	3.5
South	262	6.9%	7.6%	21.8%	37.4%	26.3%	3.7
	χ^2 = 4.601 n.s.						t=1.705 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all important, 2 = slightly important, 3 = somewhat important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important. n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 7-7: Motivations for participating in trapping: Do something exciting/challenging.

Strata	n	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important	Mean[1]
Statewide	532	2.8%	5.4%	20.4%	43.8%	27.5%	3.9
North	269	3.0%	5.9%	22.3%	44.2%	24.5%	3.8
South	263	2.7%	4.9%	18.6%	43.3%	30.4%	3.9
	χ^2 = 2.870 n.s.						t=1.491 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all important, 2 = slightly important, 3 = somewhat important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important. n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 7: Motivations for Participating in Trapping

Table 7-8: Motivations for participating in trapping: Learn about wildlife.

Strata	n	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important	Mean[1]
Statewide	528	2.4%	3.5%	19.1%	40.5%	34.5%	4.0
North	265	3.0%	1.9%	20.0%	46.0%	29.1%	4.0
South	263	1.9%	4.9%	18.3%	35.4%	39.5%	4.1
	χ^2 = 12.427*, V = 0.153						t=1.152 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all important, 2 = slightly important, 3 = somewhat important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important. n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 7-9: Motivations for participating in trapping: Maintain a sense of self-reliance.

Strata	n	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important	Mean[1]
Statewide	528	9.6%	8.7%	26.0%	33.8%	21.8%	3.5
North	266	11.7%	8.6%	24.4%	35.3%	19.9%	3.4
South	262	7.6%	8.8%	27.5%	32.4%	23.7%	3.6
	χ^2 = 3.857 n.s.						t=1.196 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all important, 2 = slightly important, 3 = somewhat important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important. n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 7-10: Motivations for participating in trapping: Feel like part of nature (closeness to land).

Strata	n	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important	Mean[1]
Statewide	530	3.7%	8.1%	18.1%	36.6%	33.5%	3.9
North	267	4.5%	8.2%	19.5%	37.5%	30.3%	3.8
South	263	3.0%	8.0%	16.7%	35.7%	36.5%	3.9
	χ^2 = 2.917 n.s.						t=1.470 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all important, 2 = slightly important, 3 = somewhat important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important. n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 7: Motivations for Participating in Trapping

Table 7-11: Motivations for participating in trapping: Share my skills and knowledge with others.

Strata	n	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important	Mean[1]
Statewide	533	6.0%	10.9%	25.8%	36.1%	21.2%	3.6
North	269	6.7%	9.3%	33.8%	33.5%	16.7%	3.4
South	264	5.3%	12.5%	18.2%	38.6%	25.4%	3.7
	χ^2 = 19.932**						t=2.288*

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all important, 2 = slightly important, 3 = somewhat important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important. n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 7-12: Motivations for participating in trapping: Control predator populations.

Strata	n	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important	Mean[1]
Statewide	536	8.2%	8.3%	18.4%	33.1%	32.1%	3.7
North	270	8.5%	11.5%	20.7%	32.2%	27.0%	3.6
South	266	7.9%	5.3%	16.2%	33.8%	36.8%	3.9
	χ^2 = 11.897*						t=2.725**

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all important, 2 = slightly important, 3 = somewhat important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important. n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 7-13: Motivations for participating in trapping: Important part of lifestyle.

Strata	n	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important	Mean[1]
Statewide	532	8.5%	13.5%	25.2%	27.9%	25.0%	3.5
North	267	8.2%	15.0%	25.1%	27.0%	24.7%	3.4
South	265	8.7%	12.1%	25.3%	28.7%	25.3%	3.5
	χ^2 = 1.019 n.s.						t=0.453 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all important, 2 = slightly important, 3 = somewhat important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important. n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 7: Motivations for Participating in Trapping

Table 7-14: Motivations for participating in trapping: Keep diseases from spreading (e.g., rabies).

Strata	n	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important	Mean[1]
Statewide	533	11.6%	15.4%	24.1%	23.5%	25.4%	3.4
North	269	12.6%	16.0%	27.5%	21.2%	22.7%	3.3
South	264	10.6%	14.8%	20.8%	25.8%	28.0%	3.5
	χ^2 = 5.749 n.s.						t=1.800 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all important, 2 = slightly important, 3 = somewhat important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important. n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 7-15: Motivations for participating in trapping: Produce handicrafts from furbearers.

Strata	n	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important	Mean[1]
Statewide	528	33.8%	24.1%	22.6%	14.0%	5.5%	2.3
North	267	36.3%	23.6%	21.0%	13.5%	5.6%	2.3
South	261	31.4%	24.5%	24.1%	14.6%	5.4%	2.4
	χ^2 = 1.697 n.s.						t=0.884 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all important, 2 = slightly important, 3 = somewhat important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important. n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 7-16: Motivations for participating in trapping: Opportunity to be my own boss.

Strata	n	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important	Mean[1]
Statewide	528	27.0%	19.5%	20.5%	19.0%	14.0%	2.7
North	264	29.2%	20.8%	18.6%	18.2%	13.3%	2.7
South	264	25.0%	18.2%	22.3%	19.7%	14.8%	2.8
	χ^2 = 2.624 n.s.						t=1.275 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all important, 2 = slightly important, 3 = somewhat important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important. n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 7: Motivations for Participating in Trapping

Table 7-17: Motivations for participating in trapping: Remain in touch with heritage of trapping.

Strata	n	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important	Mean[1]
Statewide	533	6.5%	11.5%	17.7%	36.6%	27.6%	3.7
North	269	8.6%	10.8%	20.1%	34.9%	25.7%	3.6
South	264	4.5%	12.1%	15.5%	38.3%	29.5%	3.8
	χ^2=6.140 n.s.						t=1.739 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all important, 2 = slightly important, 3 = somewhat important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important. n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 7-18: Motivations for participating in trapping: Observe wildlife.

Strata	n	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important	Mean[1]
Statewide	530	1.9%	5.1%	13.4%	40.9%	38.8%	4.1
North	266	1.9%	6.0%	14.3%	42.5%	35.3%	4.0
South	264	1.9%	4.2%	12.5%	39.4%	42.0%	4.2
	χ^2 = 3.054 n.s.						t=1.486 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all important, 2 = slightly important, 3 = somewhat important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important. n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 7-19: Motivations for participating in trapping: Scout other resources planning to harvest.

Strata	n	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important	Mean[1]
Statewide	532	8.8%	14.1%	29.2%	29.7%	18.3%	3.3
North	267	9.4%	14.6%	33.3%	25.5%	17.2%	3.3
South	265	8.3%	13.6%	25.3%	33.6%	19.2%	3.4
	χ^2 = 6.473 n.s.						t=1.490 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all important, 2 = slightly important, 3 = somewhat important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important. n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 7: Motivations for Participating in Trapping

Table 7-20: Motivations for participating in trapping: Share experiences with my friends.

Strata	n	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important	Mean[1]
Statewide	530	9.0%	13.0%	25.3%	31.4%	21.3%	3.4
North	267	9.7%	13.9%	29.6%	30.0%	16.9%	3.3
South	263	8.4%	12.2%	21.3%	32.7%	25.5%	3.5
	χ^2 = 9.123 n.s.						t=2.325*

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all important, 2 = slightly important, 3 = somewhat important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important. n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 7-21: Motivations for participating in trapping: Maintain rural American tradition.

Strata	n	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important	Mean[1]
Statewide	533	8.4%	11.3%	22.1%	31.2%	27.1%	3.6
North	269	10.8%	10.8%	24.2%	30.9%	23.4%	3.5
South	264	6.1%	11.7%	20.1%	31.4%	30.7%	3.7
	χ^2 = 7.246 n.s.						t=2.216*

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all important, 2 = slightly important, 3 = somewhat important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important. n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 7-22: Motivations for participating in trapping: Interact with other trappers.

Strata	n	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important	Mean[1]
Statewide	532	16.5%	16.9%	30.2%	23.9%	12.5%	3.0
North	268	17.2%	17.2%	32.5%	23.9%	9.3%	2.9
South	264	15.9%	16.7%	28.0%	23.9%	15.5%	3.1
	χ^2 = 5.133 n.s.						t=1.419 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all important, 2 = slightly important, 3 = somewhat important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important. n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 7: Motivations for Participating in Trapping

Table 7-23: Motivations for participating in trapping: Experience fun and pleasure.

Strata	n	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important	Mean[1]
Statewide	533	2.0%	4.7%	17.3%	40.9%	35.1%	4.0
North	268	3.4%	5.6%	20.5%	40.7%	29.9%	3.9
South	264	0.8%	3.8%	14.3%	41.1%	40.0%	4.2
	χ^2 = 12.180* V = 0.151						t=3.419**

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all important, 2 = slightly important, 3 = somewhat important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important. n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 7-24: Motivations for participating in trapping: Provide income for myself and my family.

Strata	n	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important	Mean[1]
Statewide	535	27.9%	20.8%	20.7%	15.8%	14.7%	2.7
North	270	30.7%	23.3%	21.1%	13.3%	11.5%	2.5
South	265	25.3%	18.5%	20.4%	18.1%	17.7%	2.8
	χ^2 = 8.488 n.s.						t=2.738**

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all important, 2 = slightly important, 3 = somewhat important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important. n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 7-25: Motivations for participating in trapping: Demonstrate or test my skills and abilities.

Strata	n	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important	Mean[1]
Statewide	531	5.6%	8.7%	26.0%	34.3%	25.5%	3.7
North	267	6.7%	9.0%	27.0%	34.5%	22.8%	3.6
South	264	4.5%	8.3%	25.0%	34.1%	28.0%	3.7
	χ^2 = 2.805 n.s.						t=1.553 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all important, 2 = slightly important, 3 = somewhat important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important. n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 7: Motivations for Participating in Trapping

Table 7-26: Motivations for participating in trapping: Provide a valuable service to landowners.

Strata	n	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important	Mean[1]
Statewide	533	13.9%	13.6%	27.2%	25.1%	20.2%	3.2
North	268	18.7%	16.0%	27.6%	21.6%	16.0%	3.0
South	265	9.4%	11.3%	26.8%	28.3%	24.2%	3.5
	χ^2 = 16.989** V = 0.179						t=4.136***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = not at all important, 2 = slightly important, 3 = somewhat important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important.
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 8: Minnesota DNR Management

Findings:

Trust in the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

Respondents rated their agreement with six statements related to trust in the Minnesota DNR, using the scale 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) (Tables 8-1 to 8-7). Respondents agreed slightly that "The Minnesota DNR has wildlife managers and biologists who are well-trained for their jobs (Tables 8-1 and 8-6). On average, response to the other items was neutral. There was no significant difference between respondents in the north and south regions in agreement with the items.

Desire for Voice and Management Decisions

Respondents rated their agreement with nine statements related to Minnesota DNR mangement, using the scale 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) (Tables 8-8 to 8-17). Respondents agreed fairly strongly that: (a) It is important to have an opportunity to voice opinions to the Minnesota DNR about wildlife management in the state (Table 8-9), (b) Minnesotans should be able to voice opinions about trapping to the MnDNR (Table 8-10), and (c) It is desirable for Minnesotans to have an opportunity to voice opinions to the Minnesota DNR about wildlife management (Table 8-11). Respondents agreed somewhat that they: (a) respect the advice of the MnDNR on wildlife management decisions (Table 8-12), (b) accept the decisions that the MnDNR makes about wildlife management (Table 8-13), and that (c) it is important to manage wildlife populations using the best available science (Table 8-17). Respondents were neutral that they support how the MnDNR makes decisions about wildlife management (Table 8-14). Finally, respondents slightly disagreed that: (a) decisions about wildlife management in Minnesota should be made strictly on science (Table 8-15) and (b) managers and scientists in the MnDNR are the best ones to make decisions on how wildlife should be managed (Table 8-16).

Section 8: Minnesota DNR Management

Table 8-1: Agreement or disagreement with statements about MN DNR: Statewide comparison.

Statement	n	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean[1]
The MnDNR has wildlife managers and biologists who are well-trained for their jobs.	528	3.8%	12.1%	41.3%	36.4%	6.5%	3.3
The MnDNR does a good job of managing wildlife in Minnesota	531	8.1%	20.6%	32.7%	33.6%	5.1%	3.1
The MnDNR will make decisions about trapping in a way that is fair.	529	6.1%	18.4%	41.8%	30.5%	3.2%	3.1
When deciding about management of trapping in Minnesota, the MnDNR will be open and honest in the things they do and say	529	6.7%	20.1%	41.3%	28.3%	3.6%	3.0
The MnDNR can be trusted to make decisions about trapping that are good for the wildlife resource.	531	8.1%	19.9%	36.9%	32.1%	3.0%	3.0
The MnDNR listens to trappers' concerns.	528	8.4%	15.7%	44.5%	28.3%	3.0%	3.0
							F = 16.311***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 8-2: Agreement or disagreement with statements about MN DNR: The MnDNR does a good job of managing wildlife in Minnesota.

Strata	n	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean[1]
Statewide	531	8.1%	20.6%	32.7%	33.6%	5.1%	3.1
North	269	8.6%	23.8%	30.1%	32.3%	5.2%	3.0
South	262	7.6%	17.6%	35.1%	34.7%	5.0%	3.1
	χ^2 = 3.890 n.s.						t = 1.113 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 8-3: Agreement or disagreement with statements about MN DNR: When deciding about management of trapping in Minnesota, the MnDNR will be open and honest in the things they do and say.

Strata	n	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean[1]
Statewide	529	6.7%	20.1%	41.3%	28.3%	3.6%	3.0
North	268	9.0%	18.3%	39.6%	29.1%	4.1%	3.0
South	261	4.6%	21.8%	42.9%	27.6%	3.1%	3.0
	χ^2 = 5.391 n.s.						t = 0.189 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 8-4: Agreement or disagreement with statements about MN DNR: The MnDNR can be trusted to make decisions about trapping that are good for the wildlife resource.

Strata	n	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean[1]
Statewide	531	8.1%	19.9%	36.9%	32.1%	3.0%	3.0
North	269	9.3%	21.6%	32.7%	34.2%	2.2%	3.0
South	262	6.9%	18.3%	40.8%	30.2%	3.8%	3.1
	χ^2 = 5.831 n.s.						t = 0.845 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 8-5: Agreement or disagreement with statements about MN DNR: The MnDNR will make decisions about trapping in a way that is fair.

Strata	n	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean[1]
Statewide	529	6.1%	18.4%	41.8%	30.5%	3.2%	3.1
North	268	9.0%	17.5%	40.3%	29.9%	3.4%	3.0
South	261	3.4%	19.2%	43.3%	31.0%	3.1%	3.1
	χ^2 = 6.998 n.s.						t = 1.237 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 8-6: Agreement or disagreement with statements about MN DNR: The MnDNR has wildlife managers and biologists who are well-trained for their jobs.

Strata	n	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean[1]
Statewide	528	3.8%	12.1%	41.3%	36.4%	6.5%	3.3
North	269	4.1%	12.6%	41.3%	36.4%	5.6%	3.3
South	259	3.5%	11.6%	41.3%	36.3%	7.3%	3.3
	χ^2 = 0.888 n.s.						t = 0.724 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 8-7: Agreement or disagreement with statements about MN DNR: The MnDNR listens to trappers' concerns.

Strata	n	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean[1]
Statewide	528	8.4%	15.7%	44.5%	28.3%	3.0%	3.0
North	268	11.2%	15.3%	43.7%	27.2%	2.6%	2.9
South	260	5.8%	16.2%	45.4%	29.2%	3.5%	3.1
	χ^2 = 5.207 n.s.						t = 1.657 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 8-8: Agreement or disagreement with statements about MN DNR: Statewide comparison.

Statement	n	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean[1]
It is important to have an opportunity to voice opinions to the Minnesota DNR about wildlife management in the state.	529	0.9%	0.6%	8.7%	50.8%	39.0%	4.3
Minnesotans should be able to voice opinions about trapping to the MnDNR.	531	0.2%	0.8%	6.2%	51.0%	41.8%	4.3
It is desirable for Minnesotans to have an opportunity to voice opinions to the Minnesota DNR about wildlife management.	530	0.2%	0.6%	6.2%	53.7%	39.3%	4.3
It's important to manage wildlife populations using the best available science.	524	3.1%	9.0%	30.3%	42.1%	15.5%	3.6
I respect the advice of the MnDNR on wildlife management decisions.	527	4.3%	12.0%	35.1%	39.3%	9.3%	3.4
I accept the decisions that the MnDNR makes about wildlife management.	530	4.5%	11.9%	34.6%	40.4%	8.7%	3.4
I support how the MnDNR makes decisions about wildlife management.	530	7.3%	20.6%	42.8%	25.2%	4.2%	3.0
Decisions about wildlife management in Minnesota should be made strictly on science.	529	10.8%	32.3%	29.9%	17.1%	9.9%	2.8
Managers and scientists in the MnDNR are the best ones to make decisions on how wildlife should be managed.	528	11.2%	26.5%	36.6%	19.6%	6.1%	2.8
							F = 349.192***

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 8-9: Agreement or disagreement with statements about MN DNR: It is important to have an opportunity to voice opinions to the Minnesota DNR about wildlife management in the state.

Strata	n	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean[1]
Statewide	529	0.9%	0.6%	8.7%	50.8%	39.0%	4.3
North	267	1.5%		9.4%	51.7%	37.5%	4.2
South	262	0.4%	1.1%	8.0%	50.0%	40.5%	4.3
	χ^2 = 5.458 n.s.						t = 0.866 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 8-10: Agreement or disagreement with statements about MN DNR: Minnesotans should be able to voice opinions about trapping to the MnDNR.

Strata	n	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean[1]
Statewide	531	0.2%	0.8%	6.2%	51.0%	41.8%	4.3
North	269	0.4%	0.7%	6.3%	51.7%	40.9%	4.3
South	262	0.0%	0.8%	6.1%	50.4%	42.7%	4.4
	χ^2 = 1.137 n.s.						t = 0.561 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 8-11: Agreement or disagreement with statements about MN DNR: It is desirable for Minnesotans to have an opportunity to voice opinions to the Minnesota DNR about wildlife management.

Strata	n	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean[1]
Statewide	530	0.2%	0.6%	6.2%	53.7%	39.3%	4.3
North	268	0.4%	0.0%	6.0%	54.9%	38.8%	4.3
South	262	0.0%	1.1%	6.5%	52.7%	39.7%	4.3
	χ^2 = 4.247 n.s.						t = 0.416 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 8-12: Agreement or disagreement with statements about MN DNR: I respect the advice of the MnDNR on wildlife management decisions.

Strata	n	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean[1]
Statewide	527	4.3%	12.0%	35.1%	39.3%	9.3%	3.4
North	266	6.8%	11.7%	35.7%	38.0%	7.9%	3.3
South	261	1.9%	12.3%	34.5%	40.6%	10.7%	3.5
	χ^2 = 8.573 n.s.						t = 2.087*

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 8-13: Agreement or disagreement with statements about MN DNR: I accept the decisions that the MnDNR makes about wildlife management.

Strata	n	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean[1]
Statewide	530	4.5%	11.9%	34.6%	40.4%	8.7%	3.4
North	268	6.0%	11.9%	33.6%	41.0%	7.5%	3.3
South	262	3.1%	11.8%	35.5%	39.7%	9.9%	3.4
	χ^2 = 3.615 n.s.						t = 1.144 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 8-14: Agreement or disagreement with statements about MN DNR: I support how the MnDNR makes decisions about wildlife management.

Strata	n	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean[1]
Statewide	530	7.3%	20.6%	42.8%	25.2%	4.2%	3.0
North	268	9.7%	20.9%	42.9%	22.4%	4.1%	2.9
South	262	5.0%	20.2%	42.7%	27.9%	4.2%	3.1
	χ^2 = 5.659 n.s.						t = 1.903 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

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Table 8-15: Agreement or disagreement with statements about MN DNR: Decisions about wildlife management in Minnesota should be made strictly on science.

Strata	n	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean[1]
Statewide	529	10.8%	32.3%	29.9%	17.1%	9.9%	2.8
North	268	9.3%	34.3%	28.0%	20.5%	7.8%	2.8
South	261	12.3%	30.3%	31.8%	13.8%	11.9%	2.8
	χ^2 = 8.052 n.s.						t = 0.045 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 8-16: Agreement or disagreement with statements about MN DNR: Managers and scientists in the MnDNR are the best ones to make decisions on how wildlife should be managed.

Strata	n	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean[1]
Statewide	528	11.2%	26.5%	36.6%	19.6%	6.1%	2.8
North	266	11.3%	27.1%	35.3%	21.1%	5.3%	2.8
South	262	11.1%	26.0%	37.8%	18.3%	6.9%	2.8
	χ^2 = 1.346 n.s.						t = 0.218 n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 8-17: Agreement or disagreement with statements about MN DNR: It's important to manage wildlife populations using the best available science.

Strata	n	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean[1]
Statewide	524	3.1%	9.0%	30.3%	42.1%	15.5%	3.6
North	265	2.6%	8.3%	30.2%	44.9%	14.0%	3.6
South	259	3.5%	9.7%	30.5%	39.4%	17.0%	3.6
	χ^2 = 2.292 n.s.						t = 0.297n.s.

[1] Mean is based on the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree
n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 9: Respondent Characteristics

Findings:

Demographic Information

Respondents were asked to report demographic information including age, years of residence in Minnesota, rural residency, and education (Tables 9-1 through 9-5). The statewide average age of respondents was 49, with respondents from the south slightly younger (47 years) than respondents from the north (51 years) (Table 9-1). Respondents had lived most of their lives in Minnesota, with a statewide average of 45 years (Table 9-2). Respondents reported the number of years living on a farm or ranch, or non-suburban rural area during childhood and as adults. Respondents had lived an average of 13 years before age 18 in a rural area (Table 9-3), and 20 years from age 18 until now (Table 9-4). Respondents from the north region had lived significantly more years in rural areas as adults, compared to respondents from the south (Table 9-4). Respondents reported a diversity of education levels, with nearly one-fourth of respondents holding a high-school degree, nearly one in five had an associate's degree, and about one in five had a four-year college degree (Table 9-5).

Section 9: Respondent Characteristics

Table 9-1: Respondent characteristics: Age.

Strata	n	Mean age
Statewide	542	48.6
North	274	50.8
South	268	46.5
	t = 3.109**	

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 9-2: Respondent characteristics: Years living in Minnesota.

Strata	n	Mean years
Statewide	539	45.2
North	272	46.8
South	267	43.7
	t = 2.115*	

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 9-3: Respondent characteristics: Years living on a farm or ranch, or non-suburban rural area from birth until age 17.

Strata	n	Mean years
Statewide	526	13.0
North	265	13.6
South	261	12.4
	t = 1.126 n.s.	

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Section 9: Respondent Characteristics

Table 9-4: Respondent characteristics: Years living on a farm or ranch, or non-suburban rural area from age 18 until now.

Strata	n	Mean years
Statewide	515	19.8
North	258	22.2
South	257	17.6
	t = 2.719**	

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

Table 9-5: Respondent characteristics: Education.

Strata	n	Grade school	Some H.S.	H.S. diploma	Some vo-tech	Associate's degree	Some college	4-year degree	Some grad. school	Grad. degree
Statewide	537	1.1%	5.9%	23.9%	10.7%	18.5%	14.3%	17.9%	2.7%	5.0%
North	270	0.7%	7.4%	22.6%	9.3%	15.6%	16.7%	17.4%	4.1%	6.3%
South	267	1.5%	4.5%	25.1%	12.0%	21.3%	12.0%	18.4%	1.5%	3.7%
	χ^2 = 13.382 n.s.									

n.s.=not significant, *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001

References

Dillman, D. (2000). *Mail and Internet surveys: The tailored design method*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Appendix 1: Survey Instrument

Appendix 1: Survey Instrument

SURVEY OF MINNESOTA TRAPPERS

A study of trappers' opinions and activities

A cooperative study conducted by the University of Minnesota for the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

Your help on this study is greatly appreciated!

Please return your completed questionnaire in the enclosed envelope. The envelope is self-addressed and no postage is required. Thanks!

Minnesota Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit,

Department of Fisheries, Wildlife and Conservation Biology

University of Minnesota

St. Paul, Minnesota 55108-6124
(612) 624-3479
sas@umn.edu

Appendix 1: Survey Instrument

Part I. Your Trapping Background

Q1. In what year did you first go trapping, not necessarily in Minnesota? *If uncertain please estimate.*

_____ year (*If you have never trapped, please enter '0' here, and return your survey.*)

Q2. How many years have you trapped in Minnesota? *If uncertain please estimate.*

_____ years

Q3. Did you trap in Minnesota during the 2012-2013 season? (*Please check one.*)

❑ No (*Skip to Part III, question Q10.*)
❑ Yes (*Please continue with Part II, Q4.*)

Part II. Your 2012-2013 Minnesota Trapping Season

Next we have a few questions about your trapping experiences during the 2012-2013 Minnesota trapping season.
(*If you did not trap in Minnesota in 2012 please skip to question Q10.)*

Q4. During the 2012-2013 Minnesota trapping season, about how many total days did you trap…

_____days

Q5. How much did the following factors influence *when* you trapped during the 2012-2013 season?

	Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very Much	Completely
Time off from work or school commitments	1	2	3	4	5
Time off from family commitments	1	2	3	4	5
Travel distance to a trapping location	1	2	3	4	5
Pelt quality	1	2	3	4	5
Avoiding other trappers	1	2	3	4	5
Avoiding hunters	1	2	3	4	5
Weather conditions (e.g. snow or frozen water)	1	2	3	4	5

Q6. How much did the following factors influence *where* you chose to trap during the 2012-2013 season?

	Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very Much	Completely
Population of target species at the location	1	2	3	4	5
Observed sign of target species in the past at the location	1	2	3	4	5
Location where I own land	1	2	3	4	5
Abundance of public land	1	2	3	4	5
Private land where I have permission to trap	1	2	3	4	5
Predator depredation on livestock at the location	1	2	3	4	5
Predator impacts on game at the location	1	2	3	4	5
Travel distance to a trapping location	1	2	3	4	5
Areas with abundant motorized access	1	2	3	4	5
Areas with little or no motorized access	1	2	3	4	5
Staying away from areas near occupied homes	1	2	3	4	5
Staying away from other trappers or hunters	1	2	3	4	5

Appendix 1: Survey Instrument

Q7. How much of your trapping did you do on each of the following types of land during the 2012-2013 season? (*Circle one number for each item*.)

	None	Some	Most	All	Don't Know
Land that I own	1	2	3	4	9
Private land that I do **not** own	1	2	3	4	9
DNR Wildlife Management Area	1	2	3	4	9
National Forest land	1	2	3	4	9
State Forest land	1	2	3	4	9
County Forest land	1	2	3	4	9
Federal Waterfowl Production Area	1	2	3	4	9
National Wildlife Refuge	1	2	3	4	9

Q8. Please indicate whether you trapped for the following species in Minnesota during the 2012-2013 season. If you did trap, write in details about your personal trapping for that species.

Species targeted during 2012-13 season	*Please circle no or yes.*		*Number YOU personally trapped all season*	*Write in the county you trapped in most*
Badger	no	yes	_____	_____
Beaver	no	yes	_____	_____
Bobcat	no	yes	_____	_____
Coyote	no	yes	_____	_____
Fisher	no	yes	_____	_____
Fox	no	yes	_____	_____
Marten	no	yes	_____	_____
Mink	no	yes	_____	_____
Muskrat	no	yes	_____	_____
Opossum	no	yes	_____	_____
Otter	no	yes	_____	_____
Raccoon	no	yes	_____	_____
Weasel	no	yes	_____	_____

Q9. During your 2012-2013 Minnesota trapping season, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with the following?

	Very dissatisfied	Moderately dissatisfied	Slightly dissatisfied	Neither	Slightly satisfied	Moderately satisfied	Very satisfied
General trapping experience	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Trapping harvest	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Trapping regulations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Appendix 1: Survey Instrument

Part III. Furbearer Populations

Q10. Over the past 5 years, what trend have you seen in furbearer populations in the places you trap most. (*Please circle one response for each):*

	A lot fewer	Fewer	About the same	More	A lot more	Species not in my area	Don't know
Badger	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑
Beaver	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑
Bobcat	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑
Coyote	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑
Fisher	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑
Gray fox	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑
Marten	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑
Mink	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑
Muskrat	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑
Opossum	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑
Otter	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑
Raccoon	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑
Red fox	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑
Weasel (long and short-tailed)	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑

Q11. Please indicate your opinion about the size of furbearer populations in the places you trap most, using the scale from way too low to way too high. (*Please circle one response for each):*

	Way too low	Too low	About right	Too high	Way too high	Species not in my area	Don't know
Badger	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑
Beaver	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑
Bobcat	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑
Coyote	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑
Fisher	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑
Gray fox	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑
Marten	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑
Mink	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑
Muskrat	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑
Opossum	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑
Otter	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑
Raccoon	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑
Red fox	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑
Weasel (long and short-tailed)	1	2	3	4	5	❑	❑

Part IV. Trapping Management

Q12. Do you set traps in road rights of way? (*Please check one.*)

- ❑ No. (*If no, please skip to Q13.*)
- ❑ Yes (*If yes, please answer Q12a.*)

Q12a. If yes, what types of traps do you set in road rights of way (check all that apply)?

Type of trap	Indicate which types you set in road rights of way? *Please circle no or yes.*		If you set the type, do you set them as water sets or near water crossings? *Please circle no or yes.*		If you set the type, do you set them away from water crossings? *Please circle no or yes.*	
Foothold traps	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes
Snares	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes
150, 160, or 220 body-grip traps with bait	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes
150, 160, or 220 body-grip traps set without bait	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes

Q13. The current minimum age limit for registering a limit of fisher, pine marten, or otter is 5 years old. In other words, individuals age 5 or older can register their own limit of these species, while animals trapped by individuals under age 5 are registered in the limit of the accompanying parent or guardian.

Q13a. Do you think this minimum age limit is appropriate? (*Please check one.*)

- ❑ Yes (*Skip to Q14.*)
- ❑ No (*Please continue with Q13b.*)

Q13b. If no, what should the minimum age limit be? (*Please circle one.*)

6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 years

Q14. Minnesota law currently limits non-residents to trapping on land they own. Do you support expanding non-resident trapping in Minnesota to other private land or public land? (*Please check one.*)

- ❑ No
- ❑ Yes, in all circumstances
- ❑ Yes, but not for registered species (fisher, marten, otter, bobcat)

Q15. Has Minnesota's restriction on non-resident trapping ever stopped you from trapping in other states?

- ❑ No
- ❑ Yes

Q16. Are you aware of the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies Best Management Practices for trapping in the United States?

- ❑ No
- ❑ Yes, I'm aware but I haven't read them
- ❑ Yes I have read them, but I haven't had occasion to use them
- ❑ Yes, I'm aware and I have used them when purchasing equipment

Appendix 1: Survey Instrument

Part V. Trapping Management Related to Incidental Catch of Domestic Animals (e.g., Dogs)

The next series of questions relates to trapping management and the incidental catch of domestic animals (e.g., dogs). Specifically, questions address the effectiveness of existing regulations and other trap sets that could be used. Please consider the current regulation and possible other trap trap sets and respond to questions below about:

(a) how effective each might be at preventing incidental catches of dogs or other domestic species, and
(b) how much each option would interfere with your ability to catch your target species.

Current Regulations:

Q17. Regulations for the use of body-gripping traps on public land require that traps with a jaw opening greater than 6½ inches and less than 7½-inches must meet *one* of the following conditions unless they are set as a water set:

- **The trap must be recessed 7 inches from the top and front of an enclosure**
- **No attractants are within 20 feet of the trap**
- **The trap is elevated at least 3 feet from the ground or surface of the snow**

Q17a. How effective is this regulation in preventing accidental catches of domestic animals (e.g., dogs)?

1	2	3	4	5	Don't use this set
Very ineffective	Ineffective	Neutral	Effective	Very effective	❑

Q17b. Indicate how the regulation affects your ability to trap the species noted:

Trapping _____ is:	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't trap
Bobcat	1	2	3	4	5	❑
Fisher/Pine Marten	1	2	3	4	5	❑
Raccoon	1	2	3	4	5	❑

Q18. Road right of way:

- **Under current regulations, body-gripping traps 220 size are not allowed in the road right-of-way within 500 feet of a building occupied by humans or livestock without written permission of the occupant or landowner, and**
- **Body-gripping traps size 220 and larger are not allowed within three feet of the opening of a culvert six feet or greater except as a completely submerged water set.**

Q18a. How effective is this regulation in preventing accidental catches of domestic animals (e.g., dogs)?

1	2	3	4	5	Don't use this set
Very ineffective	Ineffective	Neutral	Effective	Very effective	❑

Q18b. Indicate how this regulation affects your ability to trap the species noted:

Trapping _____ is:	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't trap
Bobcat	1	2	3	4	5	❑
Fisher/Pine Marten	1	2	3	4	5	❑
Raccoon	1	2	3	4	5	❑

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Potential alternative trap sets that might reduce the accidental capture of domestic animals (e.g., dogs):

Q19. Trap Set 1: Road right of way:

- **Body-gripping traps 160 size and larger not allowed in the road right-of-way within 500 feet of a building occupied by humans or livestock without written permission of the occupant or landowner, and**
- **Body-gripping traps size 160 and larger not allowed within three feet of the opening of a culvert six feet or greater except as a completely submerged water set.**

Q19a. <u>How effective</u> would Trap Set 1 be in <u>preventing accidental catches of domestic animals (e.g., dogs)</u>?

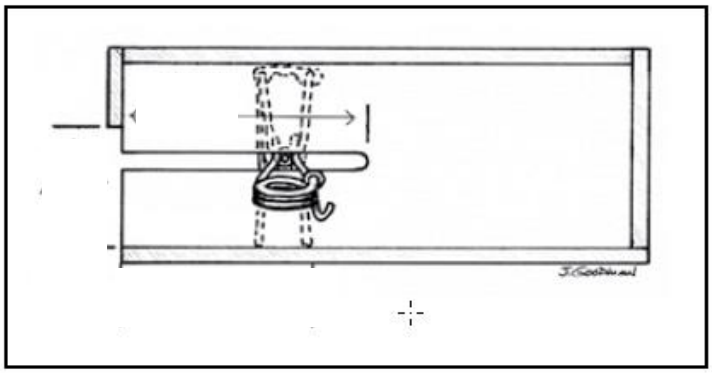
1	2	3	4	5	Won't use this set
Very ineffective	Ineffective	Neutral	Effective	Very effective	❑

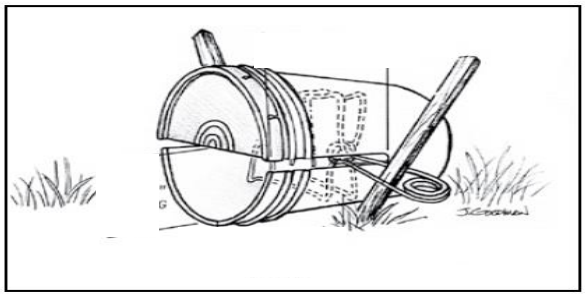
Q19b. Indicate how Trap Set 1 would affect your ability to trap the species noted:

Trapping _____ would be:	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't trap
Bobcat	1	2	3	4	5	❑
Fisher/Pine Marten	1	2	3	4	5	❑
Raccoon	1	2	3	4	5	❑

Q20. Trap set 2. Any 220-size body-gripping trap or baited 160-size body-gripping trap on dry land is set with the trap trigger recessed seven inches from any opening of an enclosure with any opening no greater than 50 square inches.

Trap set 2 shown as a cubby set (above) and as a bucket set (below). Opening no larger than 50 sq. inches, trigger recessed 7 inches.





Q20a. <u>How effective</u> would Trap Set 2 be in <u>preventing accidental catches</u> of domestic animals <u>(e.g., dogs)?</u>

1	2	3	4	5	Won't use this set
Very ineffective	Ineffective	Neutral	Effective	Very effective	❑

Q20b. Indicate how Trap Set 2 be would affect your ability to trap the species noted:

Trapping _____ would be:	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't trap
Bobcat	1	2	3	4	5	❑
Fisher/Pine Marten	1	2	3	4	5	❑
Raccoon	1	2	3	4	5	❑

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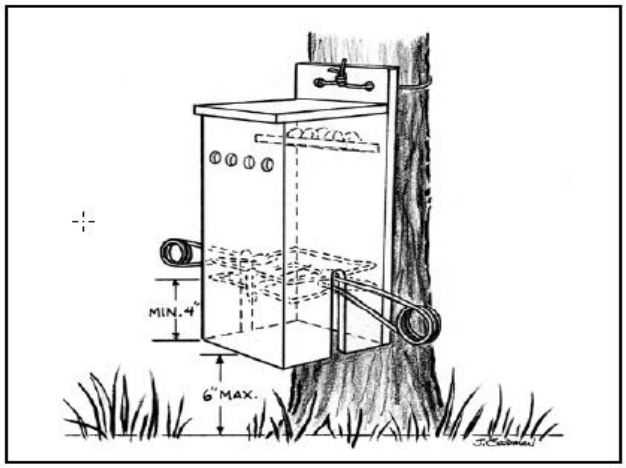
Q21. Trap Set 3. The trap is in an enclosure with one entrance facing the ground, set no more than six inches from the ground with the trigger recessed four inches.

Opening is 6 inches from ground with a 4 inch recessed trigger.



Q21a. <u>How effective</u> would Trap Set 3 be in <u>preventing accidental catches of domestic animals (e.g., dogs)</u>?

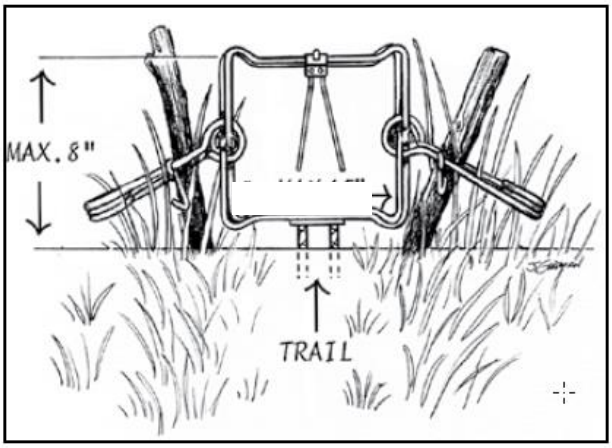
1	2	3	4	5	Won't use this set
Very ineffective	Ineffective	Neutral	Effective	Very effective	❑

Q21b. Indicate how Trap Set 3 would affect your ability to trap the species noted:

Trapping _____ would be:	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't trap
Bobcat	1	2	3	4	5	❑
Fisher/Pine Marten	1	2	3	4	5	❑
Raccoon	1	2	3	4	5	❑

Q22. Trap Set 4. *Only* traps sized 160 or smaller may be set as trail sets if no part of the body-gripping surface is more than 8 inches above the ground and no bait or lure is used within 100 feet of the trap.

160 size (6 X 6 inch) unbaited, unscented only



Q22a. <u>How effective</u> would Trap Set 4 be in <u>preventing accidental catches of domestic animals (e.g., dogs)</u>?

1	2	3	4	5	Won't use this set
Very ineffective	Ineffective	Neutral	Effective	Very effective	❑

Q22b. Indicate how Trap Set 4 would affect your ability to trap the species noted:

Trapping _____ would be:	Much more difficult	More difficult	No effect	Easier	Much easier	Don't trap
Bobcat	1	2	3	4	5	❑
Fisher/Pine Marten	1	2	3	4	5	❑
Raccoon	1	2	3	4	5	❑

Q23. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about incidents involving domestic animals incidentally captured in body-gripping traps:

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
These incidents portray trapping in a poor light.	1	2	3	4	5
Few dogs are caught in traps. I think it is just an occasional and unfortunate incident.	1	2	3	4	5
I feel the issue could be addressed through improved regulations on body-gripping traps.	1	2	3	4	5
I feel the issue could be addressed through better education of trappers.	1	2	3	4	5
I am not concerned about the issue.	1	2	3	4	5
I own dogs and am concerned about them being captured in a trap.	1	2	3	4	5
I feel the issue could be better addressed through education of dog owners.	1	2	3	4	5
I am concerned about any dogs being caught in a trap.	1	2	3	4	5

Part VI. Trapping Participation and Management for Specific Species

Beaver trapping

Q24. Have you trapped beaver in Minnesota in the past 5 years? (*Please check one.)*

- ❑ → No (*Skip to question Q25.)*
- ❑ Yes (*Please continue with Q24a.*)

Q24a. When do you trap beaver? (*Please check all that apply.)*

- ❑ Fall (Oct/Nov)
- ❑ Winter (Dec/Jan/Feb)
- ❑ Spring (March/April)

Q24b. Do you trap beaver through the ice? (*Please check one.)*

- ❑ No
- ❑ Yes

Q24c. From 1995 through 2010, the spring beaver season included the first 15 days of May. Did you trap beaver in May during any of those years? (*Please check one.)*

- ❑ No
- ❑ Yes. If yes, how many years from 1995 through 2010 did you trap in May: _____ years

Q24d. How much do you support or oppose the 2011 change from a May 15 closing day to an April 30 closing date for the beaver season?

1	2	3	4	5
Strongly oppose	Oppose	Neutral	Support	Strongly support

Q24e. Do you trap nuisance beaver outside the regular beaver season? (*Please check one.)*

- ❑ No
- ❑ Yes

Q24f. When trapping beaver during the spring, which of the following otter avoidance techniques do you incorporate? (*Check all that apply*.)

- ❑ Setting snares or body gripping traps deep under water only in active beaver lodges/dens/entrances.
- ❑ Moving the body-grip trigger to one side or using shortened trigger wires.
- ❑ Using beaver snares with large loops set close to the ground/bottom.
- ❑ Using stops on beaver snares to allow otter escape or release.
- ❑ Setting foothold traps in deeper water to target beaver hind-foot catch.
- ❑ Avoiding the use of large body-grip traps in areas where there is otter sign or where otter commonly travel (cross-overs, pond inlets/outlets).
- ❑ Not setting any traps in areas with obvious otter sign.
- ❑ Remove beaver traps that do not catch beaver after a short period of time.
- ❑ None.

Fisher/marten trapping

With the status of populations of bobcat, fisher, and marten changing in recent years, the DNR has made changes to the fisher/marten season over the last 5 years. DNR is interested in feedback regarding other possible season changes with a goal of maintaining as much trapping opportunity as possible, yet allowing populations of fisher/marten to increase in many areas and minimizing accidental take of these species when the season is closed.

Q25. Have you set traps for fisher, marten, bobcat, or raccoon in Minnesota in the past 5 years (*Check all that apply*.)

- ❑ fisher
- ❑ marten
- ❑ bobcat
- ❑ raccoon, in the fisher/marten/bobcat zone

→ *Continue with Q25a.*

- ❑ none → (*Skip to Q26.*)

Q25a. Assuming the fisher/marten season remains much shorter than bobcat season, do you prefer that the fisher/marten season is open during the initial part of the bobcat season, or would you prefer it be during the last part of the bobcat season. (*Check one*.)

- ❑ beginning of bobcat season
- ❑ end of bobcat season

Q25b. Would you support limiting the number of fisher/marten trappers by lottery if it meant those who drew a license would have a longer season and/or a higher bag limit? (*Please check one.*)

- ❑ No → (*Skip to question Q26.*)
- ❑ Yes (*Please continue with Q25c.*)

Q25c. If yes, how long would the season have to be for you to support the lottery? (*Check one.*)

- ❑ More than 30 days
- ❑ 23 days
- ❑ 16 days
- ❑ 9 days

Q25d. If yes, how high would the bag limit have to be for you to support the lottery? (*Check one.*)

_____ **fisher/marten in aggregate (total)**

Q25e. Given your answers above, how often would you expect to be drawn for a license if a lottery were implemented?

- ❑ Every other year
- ❑ Every 3 years
- ❑ Every 5 years

Q25f. How much do you support or oppose the following season options that might potentially help minimize accidental take of fisher and marten when the season is closed. (*Circle one response for each.*)

	Strongly oppose	Oppose	Neutral	Support	Strongly support
In the fisher/marten/bobcat zone, allow the use of 150/160/220 bodygrip trap cubbies baited with animal/ fish parts only when the fisher/marten season is open.	1	2	3	4	5
In the fisher/marten/bobcat zone, allow the use of 150/160/220 bodygrip trap cubbies baited with animal/fish parts only when the fisher/marten season is open, *but increase the length of the bobcat season*.	1	2	3	4	5
In the fisher/marten/bobcat zone, allow the use of 150/160/220 bodygrip trap cubbies baited with animal/fish parts only when the fisher/marten season is open, *but allow a 2-day check interval on cage traps during the bobcat season*.	1	2	3	4	5
Reduce the length of the bobcat season, but increase the bobcat limit.	1	2	3	4	5
Require that any fisher trapped count towards both the bobcat and marten limits (i.e., both a fisher/marten combination limit and a fisher/bobcat combination limit).	1	2	3	4	5

Raccoon trapping

Q26. Have you trapped raccoon in Minnesota in the past 5 years? (*Please check one.)*

- ❑ No → (*Skip to question Q27.)*
- ❑ Yes (*Please continue with Q26a.*)

Q26a. If yes, what types of traps do you use for raccoon?

When trapping for raccoon in Minnesota, do you use:	*Please circle no or yes.*	If yes, please indicate which types of traps you use. *Check all that apply.*	In which months do you typically use these traps (*Check all that apply.)*		
			Oct./Nov.	Dec./Feb.	March
Dryland body grippers as trail sets	no yes	❑ #120 ❑ #150 ❑ #160 ❑ #220	o #120 o #150 o #160 o #220	o #120 o #150 o #160 o #220	o #120 o #150 o #160 o #220
Dryland body grippers in cubby boxes	no yes	❑ #120 ❑ #150 ❑ #160 ❑ #220	o #120 o #150 o #160 o #220	o #120 o #150 o #160 o #220	o #120 o #150 o #160 o #220
Foothold traps	no yes	❑ Long spring or coil spring ❑ Foot encapsulating (dog-proof traps, such as the egg trap or Lil' Grizz getter)	❑	❑	❑
Snares	no yes		❑	❑	❑

Q26b. If you use body grip traps in cubby boxes for raccoon, please indicate what you types of attractants you place inside the cubby. (*Check all that apply.)*

- ❑ Meat/fish baits/lures
- ❑ Grain baits/lures
- ❑ Sweet baits/lures

Part VII. Trapping Information

Q27. Have you taken a Minnesota DNR approved trappers education course? (*Please check one.)*

- ❑ No
- ❑ Yes

Q28. Which version of the Minnesota Hunting and Trapping Regulations Handbook do you reference most frequently? (*Please check one.)*

- ❑ Online
- ❑ Print

Part VIII. Your Involvement in Trapping and Future Participation

Q29. How likely or unlikely is it that you will trap in Minnesota in the future? (*Circle one response for each.)*

	Very Unlikely	Somewhat Unlikely	Slightly Unlikely	Undecided	Slightly Likely	Somewhat Likely	Very Likely
I will trap in Minnesota in the future.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I will purchase a Minnesota trapping license next year (2014-2015 license year).	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I will trap in Minnesota every year if I can.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Q30. Have you ever trapped in another state or country? (*Please check one.)*

- ❑ No
- ❑ Yes

Q31. How important is trapping to you? (*Please check one.*)

- ❑ It is my most important recreational activity.
- ❑ It is one of my most important recreational activities.
- ❑ It is no more important than my other recreational activities.
- ❑ It is less important than my other recreational activities.
- ❑ It is one of my least important recreational activities.

Appendix 1: Survey Instrument

Part IX. Motivations for Participating in Trapping

Q32. Please tell us how important each of the following experiences are to your trapping satisfaction.

	Not at all important	Slightly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely important
Participate in favorite activity	1	2	3	4	5
Maintain a family tradition	1	2	3	4	5
Remove nuisance or problem animals	1	2	3	4	5
Feel my independence	1	2	3	4	5
Share experiences with my family	1	2	3	4	5
Do something exciting/challenging	1	2	3	4	5
Learn about wildlife	1	2	3	4	5
Maintain a sense of self-reliance	1	2	3	4	5
Feel like part of nature (closeness to land)	1	2	3	4	5
Share my skills and knowledge with others	1	2	3	4	5
Control predator populations	1	2	3	4	5
Important part of lifestyle	1	2	3	4	5
Keep diseases from spreading (e.g., rabies)	1	2	3	4	5
Produce handicrafts from furbearers	1	2	3	4	5
Opportunity to be my own boss	1	2	3	4	5
Remain in touch with heritage of trapping	1	2	3	4	5
Observe wildlife	1	2	3	4	5
Scout other resources planning to harvest	1	2	3	4	5
Share experiences with my friends	1	2	3	4	5
Maintain rural American tradition	1	2	3	4	5
Interact with other trappers	1	2	3	4	5
Experience fun and pleasure	1	2	3	4	5
Provide income for myself and my family	1	2	3	4	5
Demonstrate or test my skills and abilities	1	2	3	4	5
Provide a valuable service to landowners	1	2	3	4	5

Appendix 1: Survey Instrument

Part X. Minnesota DNR Management

Q33. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements. (*Circle one response for each.)*

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
The MnDNR does a good job of managing wildlife in Minnesota	1	2	3	4	5
When deciding about management of trapping in Minnesota, the MnDNR will be open and honest in the things they do and say	1	2	3	4	5
The MnDNR can be trusted to make decisions about trapping that are good for the wildlife resource.	1	2	3	4	5
The MnDNR will make decisions about trapping in a way that is fair.	1	2	3	4	5
The MnDNR has wildlife managers and biologists who are well-trained for their jobs.	1	2	3	4	5
The MnDNR listens to trappers' concerns.	1	2	3	4	5

Q34. Please respond to each of the following statements. (*Please circle one response for each.)*

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
It is important to have an opportunity to voice opinions to the Minnesota DNR about wildlife management in the state.	1	2	3	4	5
Minnesotans should be able to voice opinions about trapping to the MnDNR.	1	2	3	4	5
It is desirable for Minnesotans to have an opportunity to voice opinions to the Minnesota DNR about wildlife management.	1	2	3	4	5
I respect the advice of the MnDNR on wildlife management decisions.	1	2	3	4	5
I accept the decisions that the MnDNR makes about wildlife management.	1	2	3	4	5
I support how the MnDNR makes decisions about wildlife management.	1	2	3	4	5
Decisions about wildlife management in Minnesota should be made strictly on science.	1	2	3	4	5
Managers and scientists in the MnDNR are the best ones to make decisions on how wildlife should be managed.	1	2	3	4	5
It's important to manage wildlife populations using the best available science.	1	2	3	4	5

Appendix 1: Survey Instrument

Part XI. About You

Q35. Are you currently a member of: (*Check <u>all</u> that apply*.)

- ❑ Minnesota Trappers Association
- ❑ Minnesota Forest Zone Trappers Association
- ❑ National Trappers Association
- ❑ Fur Takers of America
- ❑ Other national/statewide conservation/trapping/hunting organization(s) *Please specify*: _____

Q36. What is your age?

_____ years

Q37. How many years have you lived in Minnesota?

_____ years

Q38. How many years did you live on a farm or ranch, or in a non-suburban rural area <u>from birth until age 17</u>?

_____ years

Q39. How many years have you lived on a farm or ranch, or in a non-suburban rural area <u>from age 18 until now</u>?

_____ years

Q40. What is the highest level of education you have completed? *(Check one.)*

- ❑ Grade school
- ❑ Some high school
- ❑ High school diploma or GED
- ❑ Some vocational or technical school
- ❑ Vocational or technical school (associate's) degree
- ❑ Some college
- ❑ Four-year college (bachelor's) degree
- ❑ Some graduate school
- ❑ Graduate (master's or doctoral) degree

Appendix 1: Survey Instrument

Please write additional comments below. Survey results will be available in the summer of 2014 on the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Web site, www.dnr.state.mn.us. If you have a question about the survey, contact Sue Schroeder at sas@umn.edu. If you have a question about trapping, please contact the Minnesota DNR at 1-888-MINNDNR.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP!

Please return the completed questionnaire in the enclosed self-addressed, stamped envelope.