

**Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Wildlife Conservation**

**Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration
A Hunter Questionnaire**

**Brown Bear Hunter Satisfaction
in Game Management Unit 4
Admiralty, Baranof-Kruzof,
and Chichagof-Yakobi Islands**

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Tony Knowles, Governor**

**DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
Frank Rue, Commissioner**

**DIVISION OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION
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ADMIRALTY, BARANOF-KRUZOF, AND CHICHAGOF-YAKOBI ISLANDS**

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BACKGROUND

In fall 1994 we sent a questionnaire to 746 Unit 4 brown bear hunters who registered for the Unit 4 hunt between fall 1991 and spring 1994. The questionnaire was designed to measure the hunters' acceptability of their hunting experiences.

The data used for this analysis represents opinions of bear hunters and not the attitudes of the general public. The questionnaire resulted from conflicting opinions expressed by persons claiming to speak for hunters. The questionnaire is a formal sampling of bear hunters' opinions and clarifies their attitudes about bear hunting in Unit 4.

SUMMARY

The response to the questionnaire was excellent with an 84% return. We analyzed 3 separate return periods, based on the dates of the initial mail-out and 2 reminder letters, and found no significant response bias over time. Therefore the returns were treated as a single database. Our analysis focused on the entire unit and data subsets for hunters of 1) Admiralty Island, 2) Baranof-Kruzof islands, 3) Chichagof-Yakobi islands excluding the Northeast Chichagof Controlled Use Area (NECCUA), and 4) NECCUA. We analyzed the responses by hunter groups, including all hunters, unsuccessful hunters, successful hunters, Alaska residents, and guided hunters. The guided hunter group was selected rather than nonresidents because of the high profile of the Unit 4 bear guide controversy. With only 19 of 224 nonresidents in the response guided by Alaska relatives, the "guided" group represents nonresidents, and the labels are used interchangeably. Unit 4 brown bear hunters are not unhappy with the Unit 4 hunting experience but do seem resistant to change in regulations.

SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

The combined response for all mailings was as follows:

Total questionnaires mailed	746
Invalid mailing addresses	123
Deliverable questionnaires	623
Questionnaires returned	523
Hunters that failed to respond	100

In the general information section of the questionnaire, we asked 3 questions:

GI1. How would you rate your most recent hunting experience in Unit 4? (Rated 1-10 with 1 = poor and 10 = excellent)

GI2. Do you plan to hunt bear in Unit 4 again?

GI3. How many other hunting parties did you encounter in your most recent bear season?

Question GI1. How would you rate your most recent hunting experience in Unit 4?

Using the 1-10 scale, most hunters gave their hunting experience in Unit 4 high marks (Appendix 1). The data were evaluated in two ways. An average score was determined by adding scores and dividing by the number of hunters who responded. An "approval rating" was developed by counting the number of responses 6 or higher as positive (conversely scores of 5 or lower indicated hunter dissatisfaction), and determining the percent of positive responses. The data by major hunting areas (Admiralty Island, Baranof-Kruzof islands, Chichagof-Yakobi islands excluding NECCUA, and NECCUA) did not indicate these hunt areas had major differences in hunter satisfaction. Alaska residents tended to rate their hunting experience slightly lower than guided hunters. Successful hunters rated their experience higher and gave higher approval ratings than did unsuccessful hunters. Unsuccessful guided hunters tended to give the lowest ratings. Eighty-three percent of all respondents gave positive ratings.

Question GI2. Do you plan to hunt bear in Unit 4 again?

Most hunters (79%, Appendix 2) said they planned to hunt bears in Unit 4 again. Resident hunters most often answer yes (87%), but even guided hunters indicated a high interest (69%) in returning. Although successful hunters would not be able to take a bear during the next 3 regulatory years, 73% answered positively. For unsuccessful hunters, 81% indicated they would continue to hunt Unit 4. This high degree of interest indicates there is a core of hunters for whom bear hunting is a highly desired activity. We expect these individuals would oppose changes that would reduce their opportunity to hunt.

Question GI3. How many other hunting parties did you encounter in your most recent bear season?

A frequent justification for supposed hunter dissatisfaction with current hunting conditions has been crowding or excessive encounters with other hunting groups in the field. The responses to GI3 identified no hunt area in which hunters averaged more than 1.8 encounters with other hunting parties (Appendix 3). Over half of all respondents reported zero to one encounter. Even comparing different classes of hunters within hunt areas did not identify a group that averaged more than 2.0 other hunting parties (Alaska residents hunting NECCUA). This level of contact does not seem high, since the average reported hunt length was 5 days afield. No more than 5% of the hunters encountered six or more hunting parties in any combination of hunters and areas (Appendix 3). The responses to this question along with the responses to statements 4, 5, 6, and 10 indicate current levels of hunter encounters are not a problem.

Statements 1 through 20

Hunters were asked if they agreed or disagreed with 20 specific statements concerning hunt conditions or possible changes in the regulations. Various classes of hunters were identified (Appendix 4) and a modeling approach was used to identify similarities and major differences in each group's responses. This approach enabled us to incorporate interactions between variables (e.g., Unit 4 resident fall hunters might have a different opinion on a statement than those in other groups). Most often when differences were identified by modeling, the causes were consistent with the attributes of that hunter class (e.g., nonresidents would be expected to oppose regulations that would reduce only their opportunity to hunt).

Statement 1: High hunting aesthetics should be the primary management goal for brown bears in Unit 4.

Number Responses	Strongly Agree	Moderately Agree	Moderately Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion
489	189	191	40	25	44

Seventy eight percent of the respondents agreed with the statement. Modeling indicated general agreement for all hunter subclasses. For all hunt areas except NECCUA, nonresidents showed the strongest agreement, followed by nonlocal Alaskans, and Unit 4 residents. In the NECCUA area, Unit 4 residents were neutral about aesthetics. This may be the result of local residents expressing dissatisfaction about restrictions placed on bear hunting in that area or a reaction to the dump bear issue in Hoonah. Since aesthetics are important to most bear hunters, it seems reasonable that areas providing unacceptable hunt aesthetics would rate lower on question GI1. However the spread between average scores for major hunt areas was only 7.5-7.7. Pairing this statement's response to GI1 indicates hunters did not have negative opinions on hunting aesthetics.

Statement 2: Brown bears in Unit 4 should be managed for the highest biologically acceptable harvest level.

Statement 3: Brown bears in Unit 4 should be managed for producing older bears in the harvest.

	Number Responses	Strongly Agree	Moderately Agree	Moderately Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion
Q2	505	215	163	77	36	14
Q3	504	210	196	57	23	18

The responses to these 2 statements are paired because hunters agreed with both; however, they apparently failed to recognize they could be mutually exclusive. One pattern found in modeling was that nonresidents favored the availability of older bears more than did Unit 4 residents or nonlocal Alaska residents. This probably reflects a bias for trophy values associated with the cost of hiring a guide (guided hunters don't want to pay for a young small bear). Both residents and nonresidents were in favor of managing for older bears.

Statement 4: Other hunters in my hunt area(s) detracted from my hunting experience.

Number Responses	Strongly Agree	Moderately Agree	Moderately Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion
502	52	97	113	193	47

Conflicts between hunting parties did not appear as significant as some persons claim; 2 of 3 respondents disagreed with this statement. Because individuals who experience problems are frequently vocal, the issue is high profile for management and can give the appearance of widespread contention. If crowding is contributing to negative bear hunting conditions, the responses to G11 and this statement indicate the problem is not widespread. Modeling identified no hunt area where hunters agreed that other hunters were a problem. In the spring season when bears are the only legal big game, hunters were less tolerant of other groups than in the fall.

Statement 5: The presence of guided brown bear hunters detracted from my experience.

Number Responses	Strongly Agree	Moderately Agree	Moderately Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion
500	72	80	95	204	49

When game resources are limited, competition between classes of hunters often occurs and state residents sometimes wish to reduce the problem by eliminating guided nonresidents. Since registration permits in Unit 4 do not limit hunter numbers, the

opportunity for any hunter class to hunt is not limited. If competition with guided hunters is a perceived problem, it would have to occur during the residents' opportunity to take a bear in the field. The general disagreement with this statement indicates there is not strong anti-guide/nonresident sentiment. Because many of the hunters were themselves guided, they would be expected to disagree. Modeling confirmed that nonresidents disagreed with the statement but Alaskans agreed. Spring resident hunters tended to agree with the statement more than fall hunters. In the spring 58% of Unit 4 resident hunters said guided hunters detracted from their experience; other Alaska residents were neutral. There is not a strong demand to limit guided hunter opportunity.

Statement 6: The presence of other persons not involved in hunting in my hunt area(s) detracted from my hunting experience.

Number Responses	Strongly Agree	Moderately Agree	Moderately Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion
497	40	86	105	207	59

Concentrations of people and equipment associated with nonhunting activities may be detracting from the hunting experience in some areas. Because such activities are beyond the regulatory authority of the Board of Game, these other activities could foreclose attempts to manage areas of the unit for higher hunting aesthetics. This statement attempted to assess if this problem exists and, if so, in which areas.

Hunters generally disagreed with the statement. Modeling did not identify any area or subclass of hunters within an area that agreed. Activities by nonhunters evidently did not create a strong negative response among hunters. This response may correlate to hunters' selecting areas where conflicts with other activities are unlikely.

Statement 7: Use of boats by others in my hunting area(s) detracted from my hunting experience.

Number Responses	Strongly Agree	Moderately Agree	Moderately Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion
504	36	67	124	237	40

The strength of the opposition to this statement (72% disagreed and nearly 2/3 of these strongly disagreed) indicates hunters believe boats are essential to bear hunting in the unit. This reaction is expected because boats are the primary transportation used for access for almost all outdoor activities in Southeast Alaska. For most hunters, the loss of boat transportation equates to a loss of access to the resource. Modeling found no area or subclass of hunters that supported this statement, even hunters who used other forms of transportation.

Statement 8: The presence of roads and other developments in the hunt area detracted from my hunt experience.

Number Responses	Strongly Agree	Moderately Agree	Moderately Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion
504	64	66	91	225	58

The overall response to this statement was negative. In retrospect it may have been an inappropriate statement because most of the unit does not have roads or developments and bear hunting tends not to occur in areas that do. The response may reflect hunters' attitudes regarding the use of road-associated, mechanized transportation for access rather than their reaction to their bear hunting experiences. Modeling indicated about 35% of nonresidents did not view roads/development as part of hunting in Alaska. Fewer Unit 4 resident hunters were disturbed by the presence of roads. Other Alaska residents, who often rely on road access for hunting in Alaska, were the least likely to agree that roads and developments were negative.

Statement 9: Use of aircraft for transportation of brown bear hunters in Unit 4 should be continued.

Number Responses	Strongly Agree	Moderately Agree	Moderately Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion
510	246	134	37	57	36

Brown bear hunters did not have a problem with the use of aircraft for transportation in Unit 4. Modeling indicated support for the statement was strongest among hunters using aircraft. The lowest approval (64%) was expressed by Unit 4 residents who used other transportation means.

Statement 10: There should be fewer bear hunters allowed to hunt.

Number Responses	Strongly Agree	Moderately Agree	Moderately Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion
505	25	84	128	214	54

Little support could be found in questionnaire responses for restricting the number of bear hunters afield. Reducing the existing harvest level would require a strong biological justification. Even among Alaska residents there was no disagreement. Modeling showed that persons living outside the unit were most opposed to the statement. Some Unit 4 residents who hunted in the fall supported the statement, but the strongest opposition was related to the fall season by non-Unit 4 residents. The lack of support for this statement indicates that concerns for the possible loss of hunting opportunities outweigh widespread desire for less crowded hunting conditions.

Statement 11: Resident hunters only should be allowed to hunt brown bears in Unit 4.

Number Responses	Strongly Agree	Moderately Agree	Moderately Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion
503	73	56	65	288	21

There was general disagreement with this statement. Modeling showed that Alaska residents were neutral, while nonresidents were almost unanimously opposed.

Statement 12: Unit 4 brown bear hunting should be managed through a system of limited drawing permits.

Number Responses	Strongly Agree	Moderately Agree	Moderately Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion
504	36	68	73	297	30

A Kodiak style drawing permit system has been advocated as the solution to brown bear hunt "problems" in Unit 4. The system could be structured to regulate hunter densities that would limit access to the hunt to only those individuals selected in a random drawing and within the various hunt areas. The response to this statement indicates Unit 4 brown bear hunters disagree with the statement.

Modeling did not identify any subclass of hunters who supported drawing permits, but it provided insights into hunter reactions if the system were proposed. Admiralty Island hunters opposed drawing permits 7 to 1. For Baranof-Kruzof and the non-NECCUA area of Chichagof-Yakobi islands, 3 hunters opposed this idea for each who expressed support. Among NECCUA hunters the ratio of disapproval was 6 to 1. This reflects a general desire in questionnaire responses to maintain hunting opportunity.

Statement 13: The Unit 4 brown bear harvest should be regulated by setting seasons at a time when fewer hunters will go afield.

Statement 14: The Unit 4 brown bear harvest should be regulated by setting seasons at a time when hunter success will be low.

	Number Responses	Strongly Agree	Moderately Agree	Moderately Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion
Q13	503	22	50	102	295	34
Q14	509	11	19	82	377	20

These statements are paired because they address the concept of managing harvest by regulating for lower hunter efficiency. The responses clearly document that most hunters considered these management options bad ideas. Modeling found general disagreement in all hunter subclasses. Hunters want to hunt with a reasonable chance of success and not when weather or other factors make bear hunting more difficult.

Statement 15: Brown bear seasons in Unit 4 should have a period when nonresident and guided hunters are not allowed to compete with resident hunters.

Number Responses	Strongly Agree	Moderately Agree	Moderately Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion
505	119	83	75	199	29

Response to this statement was split by hunter residency. Modeling showed that 77% of nonresidents opposed the statement but 60% of Alaskans were in favor.

Statement 16: Brown bears should be hunted only in the spring in Unit 4.

Statement 17: Brown bears should be hunted only in the fall in Unit 4.

	Number Responses	Strongly Agree	Moderately Agree	Moderately Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion
Q16	508	37	36	79	287	69
Q17	502	13	16	85	315	75

These statements are paired because they address the concept of hunting brown bears during a single season. The responses to these statements indicate hunters want both spring and fall bear seasons. Modeling did not identify any subclass of hunters that favored either a fall only or spring only management strategy. Negative responses were strongest to fall only hunting.

Statement 18: Additional areas should be closed to hunting and set aside for brown bear viewing.

Number Responses	Strongly Agree	Moderately Agree	Moderately Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion
504	34	34	57	355	24

Unit 4 bear hunters strongly disagreed that additional areas should be closed to bear hunting.

Statement 19: My primary reason for obtaining a hunt permit is to make legal the opportunity to take a brown bear while hunting other species.

Number Responses	Strongly Agree	Moderately Agree	Moderately Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion
504	72	57	64	285	26

There was overall disagreement with this statement. Modeling identified a distinct response pattern based on residency and season hunted. Brown bears are the only big game species available in Unit 4 in the spring, so the question was not pertinent. Spring hunters composed 64% of the entire response. Brown bears are the primary species sought by most nonlocal hunters. Nonlocal fall hunters composed 25% of the response. Thus, the responses to the statement could be driven by up to 89% of the respondents predisposed to disagree. However, for local residents hunting in the fall, deer are the primary species sought and bears are often hunted opportunistically. Modeling confirmed that the response of Unit 4 residents was lost in the bias of other hunters; other game was the primary target for 70% of Unit 4 residents who hunted in the fall.

Statement 20: Based on my experience there are fewer bears in Unit 4 than in the past.

Number Responses	Strongly Agree	Moderately Agree	Moderately Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion
502	25	31	58	149	239

Central to sound bear management is the public's perception of the bear population status. Research conducted by the Division of Wildlife Conservation indicates that bear numbers in Unit 4 are high; some persons disagree. Bear hunters generally disagreed with the statement. Modeling found successful hunters were more apt to disagree (92%) than unsuccessful hunters (70%). That many hunters did not feel they had the experience to evaluate a trend in the bear population was reflected by the high percent (48%) who marked no opinion as their response. The high use of the no opinion option suggests that for the other 19 statements, hunters were generally comfortable with their responses.

APPENDIX 1 HUNTER RESPONSE TO GENERAL INFORMATION QUESTION 1, UNIT 4 BROWN BEAR HUNTER QUESTIONNAIRE.

ALL UNIT 4 HUNTERS

Class	Sample Size	Average Score	Number Score 1-5	Number Score 6-10	Approval or Percent >6
All Returns					
All Returns	523	7.7	80	399	83
Alaska Residents	262	7.4	65	197	75
Guided Hunters	214	8.1	27	187	87
Unsuccessful Hunters					
All Returns	262	6.8	84	178	68
Alaska Residents	183	6.9	60	123	67
Guided Hunters	72	6.9	21	51	71
Successful Hunters					
All Returns	233	8.7	11	222	95
Alaska Residents	78	8.6	5	73	94
Guided Hunters	143	8.8	6	137	96

APPENDIX 1 CONTINUED

ADMIRALTY ISLAND HUNTERS

Class	Sample Size	Average Score	Number Score 1-5	Number Score 6-10	Approval or Percent >6
All Returns	237	7.7	41	196	83
Alaska Residents	142	7.6	28	114	80
Guided Hunters	81	8.1	11	70	86
Unsuccessful Hunters					
All Returns	137	7.1	36	101	74
Alaska Residents	99	7.1	26	73	74
Guided Hunters	33	7.2	8	25	76
Successful Hunters					
All Returns	101	8.8	5	96	95
Alaska Residents	43	8.6	2	41	95
Guided Hunters	49	8.8	3	46	94

APPENDIX 1 CONTINUED

BARANOF-KRUZOF ISLANDS HUNTERS

Class	Sample Size	Average Score	Number Score 1-5	Number Score 6-10	Approval or Percent >6
All Returns	82	7.6	19	63	77
Alaska Residents	47	7.1	14	33	70
Guided Hunters	35	8.2	5	30	86
Unsuccessful Hunters					
All Returns	45	6.6	16	29	64
Alaska Residents	34	6.5	12	22	65
Guided Hunters	11	6.9	4	7	64
Successful Hunters					
All Returns	35	8.7	3	32	91
Alaska Residents	12	8.6	2	10	83
Guided Hunters	23	8.7	1	22	96

APPENDIX 1 CONTINUED

CHICHAGOF-YAKOBI ISLANDS HUNTERS (EXCLUDING NECCUA)

Class	Sample Size	Average Score	Number Score 1-5	Number Score 6-10	Approval or Percent >6
All Returns	154	7.6	30	124	81
Alaska Residents	65	7.1	18	47	72
Guided Hunters	85	8.1	11	74	87
Unsuccessful Hunters					
All Returns	76	6.5	28	48	63
Alaska Residents	46	6.7	17	29	63
Guided Hunters	28	6.5	10	18	64
Successful Hunters					
All Returns	74	8.7	1	73	99
Alaska Residents	17	8.2	1	16	94
Guided Hunters	54	8.9	0	54	100

APPENDIX 1 CONTINUED

NECCUA HUNTERS

Class	Sample Size	Average Score	Number Score 1-5	Number Score 6-10	Approval or Percent >6
All Returns	48	7.5	12	36	75
Alaska Residents	27	7.0	9	18	67
Guided Hunters	20	8.2	3	17	85
Unsuccessful Hunters					
All Returns	26	6.7	10	16	62
Alaska Residents	21	6.8	8	13	62
Guided Hunters	4	6.3	2	2	50
Successful Hunters					
All Returns	16	8.8	1	15	94
Alaska Residents	5	9.0	0	5	100
Guided Hunters	11	8.7	1	10	91

APPENDIX 2 HUNTER RESPONSE TO GENERAL INFORMATION QUESTION 2, UNIT 4 BROWN BEAR HUNTER QUESTIONNAIRE.

Class	Sample Size	No. Yes Response	No. No Response	Percent Yes Response
Alaska Responses				
Alaska Responses	480	380	100	79
Alaska Resident	261	226	35	87
Guided Hunters	204	140	63	69
Admiralty Island				
All Responses	226	183	43	81
Alaska Resident	138	123	15	89
Guided Hunters	76	49	27	64
Baranof Island				
All Responses	80	61	19	76
Alaska Residents	46	36	10	78
Guided Hunters	34	25	9	74
Chichagof Island (excluding NECCUA)				
All Responses	151	117	33	77
Alaska Residents	66	56	10	85
Guided Hunters	81	58	22	72
NECCUA				
All Responses	48	41	7	85
Alaska Residents	27	24	3	89
Guided Hunters	20	16	4	80

APPENDIX 3 HUNTER RESPONSE TO GENERAL INFORMATION QUESTION 3, UNIT 4 BROWN BEAR HUNTER QUESTIONNAIRE.

Hunter Type	Sample Size	Number of Parties Encountered Expressed in Percent							Average Number
		None	1	2	3	4	5	>5	
All Unit 4	488	33	24	17	13	6	3	4	1.67
Alaska Residents	260	38	20	14	13	7	2	3	1.68
Guided Hunters	210	27	29	21	12	5	4	2	1.63
Unsuccessful	258	36	22	16	12	6	3	3	1.62
Successful	230	30	25	20	13	7	3	3	1.72
Admiralty Island Hunters									
All Hunters	233	34	22	19	13	6	2	3	1.70
Alaska Residents	140	34	23	16	14	6	2	3	1.80
Guided Hunters	79	33	22	25	10	5	3	3	1.51
Unsuccessful	135	32	24	18	13	6	2	4	1.78
Successful	99	36	19	22	13	5	2	1	1.60
Baranof-Kruzof Hunters									
All Hunters	79	37	20	14	19	4	5	1	1.56
Alaska Residents	44	43	16	14	23	0	2	2	1.41
Guided Hunters	35	29	26	14	14	9	9	0	1.74
Unsuccessful	42	38	17	14	26	0	5	0	1.48
Successful	35	37	26	14	9	6	6	3	1.54

APPENDIX 3 CONTINUED

**Chichagof Island
(excluding NECCUA)**

All Hunters	153	25	30	15	14	8	5	3	1.79
Alaska Residents	65	34	20	9	17	11	5	3	1.89
Guided Hunters	81	20	40	20	12	5	5	3	1.70
Unsuccessful	75	32	24	15	16	8	4	0	1.67
Successful	74	20	35	16	12	5	5	5	1.88

NECCUA)

All Hunters	45	33	18	11	24	9	2	0	1.82
Alaska Residents	26	42	8	8	23	12	4	0	1.96
Guided Hunters	18	17	33	17	28	6	0	0	1.72
Unsuccessful	23	43	13	4	26	4	4	0	1.83
Successful	16	19	25	25	13	19	0	0	1.88

APPENDIX 4 HUNTER CLASSES AND EXPERIENCE USED TO MODEL RESPONSES TO UNIT 4 BROWN BEAR HUNTER QUESTIONNAIRE*

A. Origin of hunter:

- Nonresident
- Unit 4 residents
- Non-Unit 4 Alaska residents

B. Most recent area hunted:

- Admiralty Island
- Baranof-Kruzof Islands
- Chichagof-Yakobi Islands excluding NECCUA
- Northeast Chichagof Control Use Area
- Any combinations of the above areas

C. Most recent season hunted:

- Fall season
- Spring season

D. Hunter experience:

- Hunted once; low experience in Unit 4
- Hunted 2 or more times: higher experience in Unit 4

E. Transportation used:

- Airplane
- Boat
- All other means

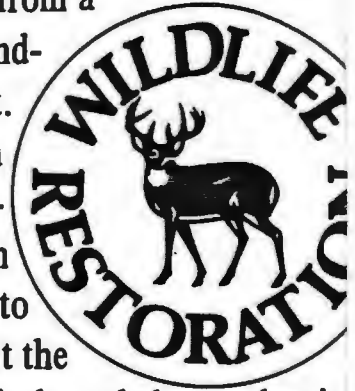
F. Killed a bear:

- Successful
- Unsuccessful

* Based on information provided in the hunter's most recent registration permit hunt report. Responses from the bear hunter questionnaire were pooled to create contrasting classes of hunters to determine if hunter characteristics biased responses to a question (statement).

NOTES

The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Program consists of funds from a 10% to 11% manufacturer's excise tax collected from the sales of handguns, sporting rifles, shotguns, ammunition, and archery equipment. The Federal Aid program allots funds back to states through a formula based on each state's geographic area and number of paid hunting license holders. Alaska receives a maximum 5% of revenues collected each year. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game uses federal aid funds to help restore, conserve, and manage wild birds and mammals to benefit the public. These funds are also used to educate hunters to develop the skills, knowledge, and attitude for responsible hunting. Seventy-five percent of the funds for this report are from Federal Aid



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