

*Topline Report
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HUNTING & ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

Topline Report of Statewide Survey 2024

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Executive Summary

The goal of the 2024 HAT Survey was to provide the Hunting and Advanced Technology (HAT) Working Group with an assessment of how Idaho hunters view fair chase and hunting technology to inform their discussions in these respects. Specifically, the 2024 HAT Survey was designed to answer the following questions:

1. To what extent do Idaho big game hunters consider “fair chase” important and agree with its tenets?
2. To what extent do Idaho big game hunters support the use of advanced modern technology to harvest big game?
3. To what extent do Idaho big game hunters agree that the use of advanced modern technology to harvest big game aligns with fair chase tenets?
4. To what extent do Idaho big game hunters support hypothetical strategies to address emerging management issues associated with the use of advanced modern technology to harvest big game?

To achieve that goal and answer these questions, a standard public opinion sample survey was employed as the most appropriate and optimal research strategy. In general, a sample survey estimates the distribution of characteristics in a defined population with knowable precision. In other words, our goal is to simply ask people questions relevant to the HAT Working Group’s mandate by contacting a suitable number of people (>384) from a defined population (Idaho resident big game license/tag holders from the past 3-5 years) to obtain information (related to fair chase, hunting technology, and the relationship between the two) in an empirical, systematic, standard, replicable, and defensible way (via established survey design and questionnaire method) to estimate how that information is distributed with knowable precision in the defined population.

Methods

Participants and Sampling

The target population of the 2024 HAT Survey was Idaho resident big game license/tag holders from the past 3-5 years (deer, elk, moose, pronghorn, bighorn sheep, and mountain goat). Given it is infeasible to gather information from every member of the target population, we draw a sample from that population and generalize the findings back to the population via statistical analysis. Sampling is a process to select a subset of individuals from within a target population to estimate characteristics of the whole population with knowable precision.

For the 2024 HAT Survey, our sample was selected using a probability-based sampling procedure from a sample frame of Idaho resident big game license/tag holders obtained from the IDFG license database. Contact information for all individuals who met the following criteria was used to create the sample frame:

- Purchased any deer, elk, wolf, bear, or lion tag in 2022, 2023, or 2024 or applied for a moose, sheep, goat or pronghorn controlled hunt in 2022, 2023, or 2024.
- Not deceased.
- Idaho residents.
- IDFG region of residence.
- Email address in the database.
- Over 18 at the time of the sample draw.

Next, individuals meeting these criteria were divided into two groups:

1. Ungulate hunters only: Individuals who only purchased or applied for ungulate tags/hunts.
2. Ungulate and/or predator hunters: Individuals that purchased predator tags (regardless of whether they purchased/applied for ungulate tags/hunts).

Duplicate sportsman IDs were removed, leaving a total population of 153,695 individuals. The ungulate-only group included 90,030 individuals (59%) and the ungulate and/or predator group included 63,665 individuals (41%).

To create the sample, a disproportional stratification procedure was used based on region of residence and purchased of predator tags. For each region, 2,200 individuals were randomly selected based on a predetermined 60% ungulate-only hunters (1320) and 40% hunters with predator tags (880) proportion. The table below provides the total population that met the criteria in each region, the sample size, and the proportion of the population that was sampled for each region.

Table 1. Distribution of the target population and sample among regions and tag types.

Strata	N	Population proportion	n	Sample proportion	Sample probability
1_predator	13072	0.09	880	0.06	0.07
1_ungulate only	12164	0.08	1320	0.09	0.11
2_predator	7012	0.05	880	0.06	0.13
2_ungulate only	6739	0.04	1320	0.09	0.2
3_predator	23535	0.15	880	0.06	0.04
3_ungulate only	32857	0.21	1320	0.09	0.04
4_predator	5556	0.04	880	0.06	0.16
4_ungulate only	12963	0.08	1320	0.09	0.1
5_predator	5692	0.04	880	0.06	0.15
5_ungulate only	11906	0.08	1320	0.09	0.11
6_predator	7062	0.05	880	0.06	0.12
6_ungulate only	11725	0.08	1320	0.09	0.11
7_predator	1706	0.01	880	0.06	0.52
7_ungulate only	1531	0.01	1320	0.09	0.86

Materials and Procedure

The questionnaire (survey instrument) is presented in Appendix 1. The questionnaire primarily focused on: (1) general big game hunting practice, (2) opinions on fair chase, (3) opinions on advanced technology, and (4) opinions on hypothetical management responses.

Implementation of the 2024 HAT Survey began on 3 December 2024 and closed on 22 December 2024. Participants were contacted via email to complete the survey via a GovDelivery email sponsored by IDFG on 3 December and reminders were sent to participants with incomplete questionnaires on two subsequent occasions.

Analysis

The results presented in the topline report are standard analyses of frequency and descriptive statistics for each question and associated items within the survey instrument. All analyses were conducted in IBM SPSS Statistics 29.0. Two important considerations when reviewing and interpreting sample survey results are margin of sampling error and sample weights.

Margin of sampling error (MOE) refers to the statistical difference between survey results (the sample) and population estimates. In other words, the MOE is an indicator of how accurately the survey results can be interpreted to reflect the views of the overall population. Low margin of sampling error is one indicator of rigor and confidence (e.g., a $\pm 3\%$ margin of sampling error at a 95% confidence level means that if the HAT survey were administered 100 times, we can expect the results to be within 3% of the true value 95 of those times). An acceptable margin of sampling error by most survey research standards is $<4-8\%$ at a 95% confidence level.

In addition, data were weighted using iterative proportional fitting (commonly referred to as “raking”), which is the most prevalent method for weighting public opinion surveys, to infer the distribution of characteristics within the target population from the sample of respondents. The demographic variables age and sex were used to weight the sample to better reflect the population.

Findings

A total of 2,170 responses were analyzed, which provides a $\pm 2\%$ margin of sampling error for the 2024 HAT Survey. Please note that the results presented below are weighted results and should be interpreted as statistical estimates that reflect the target population plus/minus the margin of sampling error.

Over 90% of hunters indicate they hunt elk and deer in Idaho and rank these two species as the most frequently targeted big game species in Idaho. Additionally, 75% of hunters consider themselves to be primarily rifle hunters when they big game hunt in Idaho.

To what extent do Idaho big game hunters consider “fair chase” important and agree with its tenets?

Overall, findings indicate a majority Idaho big game hunters consider fair chase to be an important hunting ethic that all hunters adhere to (i.e., 51% of respondents consider it extremely important and 35% very important). Additionally, over 90% of hunters agree or strongly agree with each of the six specific fair chase ethics defined by the Boone and Crockett Club.

To what extent do Idaho big game hunters support the use of advanced modern technology to harvest big game?

In terms of advanced modern technology to harvest big game, Idaho hunters report the least amount of support for transmitting trail cameras, modern muzzleloader technology, smart optics, modern night vision/thermal rifle scopes, thermal imaging optics, artificial intelligence for animal identification, and drones.

To what extent do Idaho big game hunters agree that the use of advanced modern technology to harvest big game aligns with fair chase tenets?

Less than half of hunters agree that the following advanced modern technology aligned with the tenets of fair chase: modern muzzleloader technology, smart optics, modern night vision/thermal rifle scopes, thermal imaging optics, artificial intelligence for animal identification, and drones.

To what extent do Idaho big game hunters support hypothetical strategies to address emerging management issues associated with the use of advanced modern technology to harvest big game?

In general, parity was observed across all response categories (not at all concerned – extremely concerned) in terms of the amount of concern hunters express for advanced hunting technology leading to decreased hunting opportunities in the future due to increased hunter harvest rates.

In terms of support for hypothetical strategies to address emerging management issues associated with the use of advanced modern technology, a majority of hunters support the maintenance of existing (1) season lengths and (2) existing tag numbers with current equipment restrictions in the field.

Results (weighted)

General

	Q1. Which big game species to you hunt in Idaho? (Select all that apply)	
	Percent	Percent (Total)
Deer	28%	96%
Elk	28%	94%
Black bear	13%	43%
Wolf	12%	40%
Pronghorn	11%	36%
Mountain lion	8%	28%

	Q2. Please rank the big game species you selected in order from those you hunt most to least frequently in Idaho.	
	Rank	Rank (Count)
Elk	1	519364
Deer	2	507936
Black bear	3	204116
Pronghorn	4	138318
Wolf	5	128939
Mountain lion	6	88668

	Q3. In terms of big game hunting in Idaho, do you primarily consider yourself an archery, muzzleloader, or rifle hunter?		
	Rifle	Archery	Muzzleloader
Percent	75%	22%	3%

Fair Chase

**The principle of fair chase, as defined by the Boone and Crockett Club, is “the ethical, sportsmanlike, and lawful pursuit and taking of any free-ranging wild game animal in a manner that does not give the hunter an improper or unfair advantage over the game animals.”*

Q4. Based on this definition of fair chase, as a big game hunter in Idaho, how important is it to you that hunters adhere to the principle of fair chase?						
	Not at all important	Slightly important	Moderately important	Very important	Extremely important	No opinion
Percent	1%	3%	10%	35%	51%	1%

Note: No opinion analyzed separately.

Q5. To what extent do you disagree or agree with each of these hunter ethics?							
<i>“Hunters should...”</i>	Disagreement Total	Agreement Total	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	No opinion
	Exercise a personal code of behavior that reflects favorably on your abilities and sensibilities as a hunter	4%	96%	4%	0%	24%	72%
Behave in a way that will bring no dishonor to either the hunter, the hunted, or the environment	4%	96%	4%	0%	20%	75%	4%
Attain and maintain the skills necessary to make the kill as certain and quick as possible	5%	95%	5%	0%	14%	81%	1%
Obey all applicable laws and regulations	5%	95%	5%	0%	20%	75%	1%
Recognize that these tenets are intended to enhance the hunter's experience of the relationship between predator and prey, which is one of the most fundamental relationships of humans and their environment	6%	94%	4%	2%	37%	57%	1%
Respect the customs of the locale where the hunting occurs	8%	92%	4%	4%	37%	55%	4%

Note: No opinion analyzed separately.

Advanced Technology

	Q6. To what extent do you disagree or agree that each of the following technologies are in alignment with fair chase ethic?						
	Disagreement Total	Agreement Total	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	No opinion
Modern mapping technology	6%	94%	4%	3%	36%	57%	3%
Modern optics	7%	93%	3%	4%	49%	44%	3%
Modern bow technology	13%	87%	5%	8%	50%	37%	10%
Modern firearm optics	18%	82%	7%	11%	48%	34%	4%
Rangefinders >1000 yards	27%	73%	13%	14%	41%	32%	7%
Transportation	32%	68%	15%	18%	43%	25%	4%
Modern crossbow technology	32%	68%	16%	17%	47%	20%	15%
Rifle scopes with built-in range finders	36%	64%	16%	20%	42%	23%	6%
Modern rifle cartridges capable of killing game at long range	36%	64%	16%	20%	39%	26%	6%
Modern archery optics	42%	58%	18%	24%	37%	21%	9%
Transmitting trail cameras	46%	54%	22%	24%	36%	18%	6%
Modern muzzleloader technology	49%	51%	24%	26%	31%	20%	10%
Smart optics	59%	41%	32%	27%	26%	14%	6%
Thermal imaging optics	76%	24%	50%	26%	16%	9%	4%
Modern night vision/thermal rifle scopes	76%	24%	50%	26%	15%	9%	4%
Artificial intelligence for animal identification	89%	11%	60%	29%	8%	3%	6%
Drones	90%	10%	68%	22%	7%	3%	2%

Note: No opinion analyzed separately.

	Q7. To what extent do you oppose or support the following available and marketed technologies used to hunt big game?						
	Oppose Total	Support Total	Strongly Oppose	Oppose	Support	Strongly support	No opinion
Modern mapping technology	6%	94%	2%	3%	40%	54%	3%
Modern optics	9%	91%	4%	5%	52%	39%	3%
Modern bow technology	14%	86%	6%	8%	54%	32%	10%
Modern firearm optics	18%	82%	7%	11%	48%	33%	4%
Rangefinders that read distances of greater than 1000 yards	27%	73%	13%	14%	42%	32%	7%
Transportation	31%	69%	15%	16%	43%	26%	4%
Modern rifle cartridges capable of killing game at long range	33%	67%	16%	17%	41%	27%	6%
Modern crossbow technology	35%	65%	16%	19%	49%	17%	17%
Rifle scopes with built-in range finders	40%	60%	18%	22%	41%	18%	6%
Modern archery optics	42%	58%	17%	25%	37%	21%	10%
Transmitting trail cameras	48%	52%	26%	23%	37%	15%	6%
Modern muzzleloader technology	50%	50%	24%	26%	32%	18%	9%
Smart optics	63%	37%	35%	29%	24%	13%	6%
Modern night vision/thermal rifle scopes	77%	23%	52%	25%	14%	9%	4%
Thermal imaging optics	78%	22%	52%	26%	13%	9%	4%
Artificial intelligence for animal identification	91%	9%	64%	27%	6%	3%	5%
Drones	91%	9%	69%	22%	6%	2%	3%

Note: No opinion analyzed separately.

	Q8. To what extent would you oppose or support the following hypothetical scenarios to manage increased hunter success rates associated with use of advanced hunting technology?						
	Oppose Total	Support Total	Strongly Oppose	Oppose	Support	Strongly support	No opinion
Maintain existing season lengths and current equipment restrictions in the field	20%	80%	5%	15%	55%	25%	3%
Maintain existing tag numbers and current equipment restrictions in the field	24%	76%	6%	18%	54%	23%	4%
Maintain existing season lengths and increase equipment restrictions in the field	49%	51%	16%	33%	36%	16%	4%
Maintain existing tag numbers and increase equipment restrictions in the field	52%	48%	17%	36%	33%	15%	4%
Reduce existing tag numbers and allow for more advanced technology in the field	84%	16%	48%	36%	11%	4%	2%
Shorten existing season length and allow for more advanced technology in the field	90%	10%	53%	37%	8%	2%	2%

Note: No opinion analyzed separately.

	Q9. To what extent are you concerned that advanced hunting technology may lead to decreased hunting opportunities in the future due to increased hunter harvest rates?					
	Not at all concerned	Slightly concerned	Moderately concerned	Very concerned	Extremely concerned	No opinion
Percent	13%	26%	22%	21%	19%	1%

Note: No opinion analyzed separately.

Demographics

Age	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Percent	12%	19%	20%	17%	15%	12%	5%

Note: Median (44.0), Mean (45.9)

Sex	Female	Male
Percent	23%	77%

Education	<High school	High school	2-yr degree	4-yr degree	Vocational	Graduate
Percent	1%	25%	17%	27%	12%	17%

Income	<\$20k	\$20-\$49k	\$50-\$74k	\$75-\$99k	\$100-\$149k	\$150-\$199k	>\$200k
Percent	1%	12%	19%	15%	29%	12%	10%

Region	Panhandle	Clearwater	Southwest	Magic Valley	Southeast	Upper Snake	Salmon
Percent	15%	14%	14%	13%	16%	15%	14%

Appendices

Appendix 1: Instrument

The goal of the Hunting and Advanced Technology (HAT) Survey is to assess how Idaho hunters view fair chase, hunting technology, and the relationship between the two to help inform discussions and direction of the Hunting and Advanced Technology Working Group.

Nationwide, state agencies are wrestling with balancing technology, hunter success, and wildlife management objectives, and Idaho is no different. If technological advances (both in capability and affordability) result in increased hunter success rates, agencies have few tools to ensure hunters do not overharvest game species and jeopardize their long-term sustainability.

Tools include:

- Equipment restrictions
- Changes to season timing and shortening of season length
- Reduction in number of tags
- Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) has traditionally managed game species with a focus on providing greater hunter opportunity, including a greater number of available tags and longer seasons. Some members of Idaho's hunting community have begun to express concerns related to advancement of hunting technology and potential erosion of fair chase ethic. IDFG also acknowledges other members of Idaho's outdoor sporting community do not share those same concerns.

Recognizing the varying opinions on the matter amongst Idaho's outdoor sporting community, the Idaho Fish and Game Commission (Commission) directed IDFG to organize and facilitate a working group to delve into the nuance of this complex issue. The purpose of the Hunting and Advanced Technology (HAT) Working Group is to assess public perspectives on what is and is not considered "fair" technology to use in the pursuit of big game and develop recommendations to the Commission that strike an appropriate balance between the use of hunting technology and fair chase ethic. Those recommendations would then be reviewed by the Commission and considered for implementation.

To help inform the HAT Working Group, IDFG will use survey results to better understand how Idaho big game hunters generally view advanced hunting technology, fair chase, and the relationship between the two. By participating in this survey, you can ensure that you have a voice in the process and are part of the discussion of the Hunting and Advanced Technology Working Group.

This survey is the first of several opportunities for individuals to provide input on hunting technology and fair chase. There will be additional opportunities for interested individuals to provide feedback later in the process. For more information, please visit IDFG's website.

**IDFG is not advocating for or against any of the technologies or scenarios described in this survey.*

Q1

Which big game species to you HUNT in Idaho? (Select all that apply).

Black bear

Deer
Elk
Mountain lion
Pronghorn
Wolf

Q2 *[carry forward choices Q1]*

Please RANK the big game species you selected in order from those you hunt most to least frequently in Idaho. Rank the most frequent first (#1) and least frequent last.

Black bear
Deer
Elk
Mountain lion
Pronghorn
Wolf

Q3

In terms of big game hunting in Idaho, do you primarily CONSIDER yourself an archery, muzzleloader, or rifle hunter?

Archery
Muzzleloader
Rifle
None

The next set of questions are related to fair chase principles and ethics. As state agencies begin to address hunting technology issues, it is essential the Department begin to assess big game hunters' perspectives on what is and is not considered "fair" and "ethical" technology to use in the pursuit of big game.

Q4

The principle of fair chase, as defined by the Boone and Crockett Club, is "the ethical, sportsmanlike, and lawful pursuit and taking of any free-ranging wild game animal in a manner that does not give the hunter an improper or unfair advantage over the game animals."

Based on this definition of fair chase, as a big game hunter in Idaho, how IMPORTANT is it to you that hunters adhere to the principle of fair chase?

Not at all important
Slightly important
Moderately important
Very important
Extremely important
No opinion

Q5

Fair chase is further described by the Boone and Crockett Club as being comprised of six “hunter ethics,” which are listed below.

To what extent do you DISAGREE or AGREE with each of these hunter ethics?

Hunters should obey all applicable laws and regulations. (1)

Hunters should respect the customs of the locale where the hunting occurs. (2)

Hunters should exercise a personal code of behavior that reflects favorably on your abilities and sensibilities as a hunter. (3)

Hunters should attain and maintain the skills necessary to make the kill as certain and quick as possible. (4)

Hunters should behave in a way that will bring no dishonor to either the hunter, the hunted, or the environment. (5)

Hunters should recognize that these tenets are intended to enhance the hunter's experience of the relationship between predator and prey, which is one of the most fundamental relationships of humans and their environment. (6)

Strongly disagree

Disagree

Agree

Strongly agree

No opinion

The next set of questions relate to hunting technology. As state agencies wrestle with a balance between technology, hunter success, and wildlife management, it is essential the Department begin to understand Idaho big game hunters' opinions on currently available and marketed hunting technology.

Please note, IDFG is aware that some of the below listed technologies are currently illegal in Idaho; however, IDFG would like to know how hunters view these technologies, regardless of their current legal status.

Q6

To what extent do you DISAGREE or AGREE that each of the following technologies are in alignment with fair chase ethic?

Smart optics (optics that automatically adjust scope based off data which is received from a smartphone app, smart rangefinder or binoculars) (1)

Thermal imaging optics (optics that allow an individual to scan an area and single out living warm objects in dense cover, that would otherwise not be seen with the human eye) (2)

Modern firearm optics (for example, scopes with improved power, clarity, durability, and accuracy that allow hunters to shoot at animals at further distances) (3)

Rifle scopes with built-in range finders (4)

Modern archery optics (for example, sights with sight tapes, range finding sights that automatically adjust the electronic sight for the actual target range) (5)

Modern optics (for example, binoculars and spotting scopes with improved power, clarity, and durability that allow hunters to see animals at further distances, image

stabilizing binoculars that reduce unwanted shaking, and optics that reduce the heat mirage affect) (6)

Modern bow technology (for example, reduced bow weight, improved cam design, improved cable and limb stops, built in torque-eliminating systems, and increased percent let-off) (7)

Rangefinders that read distances of greater than 1000 yards (8)

Modern rifle cartridges capable of killing game at long range (store bought ammunition that can harvest big game at distances of 800 yards or more) (9)

Transportation (for example, ATV, UTV, side-by-sides, eBikes) (10)

Drones (used while hunting and/or scouting) (11)

Transmitting trail cameras (cellular and Wi-Fi) (12)

Modern mapping technology (for example: IDFG Hunt Planner, onX, and HuntStand) (13)

Modern muzzleloader technology (for example, advancements that allow muzzleloaders to shoot accurately at 400 yards or more, NitroFire and FireStick system, sabots, pelletized powder, and 209 primers) (14)

Modern crossbow technology (for example, improvements that have made crossbows, lighter, stronger, and more durable, improved bolt speed with reduced draw weight, and cocking aids to make drawing the heavy string easier and more consistent) (15)

Modern night vision/thermal rifle scopes (rifle scopes that are readily available to hunters on the market today that amplifies existing light, such as moonlight and starlight or their thermal signature) to create a visible image at night and accurately allow animals to be shot at night) (16)

Artificial intelligence for animal identification (for example: AI that can identify hidden animals in the field or by sound signature) (17)

Strongly disagree

Disagree

Agree

Strongly agree

No opinion

Q7

To what extent do you OPPOSE or SUPPORT the following available and marketed technologies used to hunt big game?

Smart optics (optics that automatically adjust scope based off data which is received from a smartphone app, smart rangefinder or binoculars) (1)

Thermal imaging optics (optics that allow an individual to scan an area and single out living warm objects in dense cover, that would otherwise not be seen with the human eye) (2)

Modern firearm optics (for example, scopes with improved power, clarity, durability, and accuracy that allow hunters to shoot at animals at further distances) (3)

Rifle scopes with built-in range finders (4)

Modern archery optics (for example, sights with sight tapes, range finding sights that automatically adjust the electronic sight for the actual target range) (5)

Modern optics (for example, binoculars and spotting scopes with improved power, clarity, and durability that allow hunters to see animals at further distances, image stabilizing binoculars that reduce unwanted shaking, and optics that reduce the heat mirage affect) (6)

Modern bow technology (for example, reduced bow weight, improved cam design, improved cable and limb stops, built in torque-eliminating systems, and increased percent let-off) (7)
Rangefinders that read distances of greater than 1000 yards (8)
Modern rifle cartridges capable of killing game at long range (store bought ammunition that can harvest big game at distances of 800 yards or more) (9)
Transportation (for example, ATV, UTV, side-by-sides, eBikes) (10)
Drones (used while hunting and/or scouting) (11)
Transmitting trail cameras (cellular and Wi-Fi) (12)
Modern mapping technology (for example: IDFG Hunt Planner, onX, and HuntStand) (13)
Modern muzzleloader technology (for example, advancements that allow muzzleloaders to shoot accurately at 400 yards or more, NitroFire and FireStick system, sabots, pelletized powder, and 209 primers) (14)
Modern crossbow technology (for example, improvements that have made crossbows, lighter, stronger, and more durable, improved bolt speed with reduced draw weight, and cocking aids to make drawing the heavy string easier and more consistent) (15)
Modern night vision/thermal rifle scopes (rifle scopes that are readily available to hunters on the market today that amplifies existing light, such as moonlight and starlight or their thermal signature) to create a visible image at night and accurately allow animals to be shot at night) (16)
Artificial intelligence for animal identification (for example: AI that can identify hidden animals in the field or by sound signature) (17)

Strongly oppose
Oppose
Support
Strongly support
No opinion

IDFG's mission is to protect, preserve, perpetuate and manage Idaho's wildlife resources and provide continued supplies of such wildlife for hunting, fishing, and trapping.

If technological advances (both in capability and affordability) result in increased hunter success rates, IDFG will be left with only a few tools to ensure that hunters are not overharvesting game species and jeopardizing the long-term sustainability of game species.

Q8

To what extent would you OPPOSE or SUPPORT the following hypothetical scenarios to manage increased hunter success rates associated with use of advanced hunting technology?

Maintain existing season lengths and current equipment restrictions in the field (1)
Maintain existing tag numbers and current equipment restrictions in the field (2)
Shorten existing season length and allow for more advanced technology in the field (3)
Reduce existing tag numbers and allow for more advanced technology in the field (4)
Maintain existing season lengths and increase equipment restrictions in the field (5)
Maintain existing tag numbers and increase equipment restrictions in the field (6)

Strongly oppose
Oppose
Support
Strongly support
No opinion

Q9

To what extent are you CONCERNED that advanced hunting technology may lead to decreased hunting opportunities in the future due to increased hunter harvest rates?

Not at all concerned
Slightly concerned
Moderately concerned
Very concerned
Extremely concerned
No opinion

D1

What is the highest level of EDUCATION you have completed?

Less than high school
High school graduate
Two-year college degree
Four-year college degree
Vocational/trade school
Graduate/professional degree
Prefer not to answer

D2

What is your annual household INCOME?

Less than \$20,000
\$20,000 - \$49,999
\$50,000 - \$99,999
\$75,000 - \$99,999
\$100,000 - \$149,999
\$150,000 - \$199,999
Greater than \$200,000
Prefer not to answer