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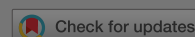
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Research Article

Proximity to chronic wasting disease, perceived risk, and social trust in the managing agency

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ABSTRACT

This article examined relationships between proximity to chronic wasting disease (CWD) and perceived risk and trust. The sample included 1,606 hunters in one of 10 northern Illinois counties with CWD, 1,958 hunters in a non-CWD county adjacent to these counties in Illinois. Our results suggest that hunters in CWD counties were more likely to perceive a higher risk of CWD to humans and wildlife than hunters in non-CWD counties. The first hypothesis, that hunters in CWD counties would perceive a higher risk to humans and wildlife, was supported. However, the second hypothesis, that hunters in CWD counties would perceive a higher risk to themselves, was not supported. The results suggest that hunters in CWD counties are more likely to perceive a higher risk to humans and wildlife than hunters in non-CWD counties, but not to themselves. This finding is important because it suggests that hunters in CWD counties are more likely to perceive a higher risk to humans and wildlife, which may lead to more stringent management practices. The first hypothesis, that hunters in CWD counties would perceive a higher risk to humans and wildlife, was supported. However, the second hypothesis, that hunters in CWD counties would perceive a higher risk to themselves, was not supported. The results suggest that hunters in CWD counties are more likely to perceive a higher risk to humans and wildlife than hunters in non-CWD counties, but not to themselves. This finding is important because it suggests that hunters in CWD counties are more likely to perceive a higher risk to humans and wildlife, which may lead to more stringent management practices.

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Additional information

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