Table 1. Description, representation, and predicted direction of *a priori* models used to ***predict awareness of the impacts of lead ammunition on mourning doves health.***

Dependent Variables for Awareness 1 (Dove Health) – Q11E,H; Q12A			
Model	**Hypothesis**	**Model Structure**	**Predicted Effects**
Awareness2 (Wildlife Health)	Differences due to: effects of lead on wildlife have not been explained; non-lead for waterfowl was necessary.	$\beta_0 + \beta_{70}$(effect of lead on wildlife has not been explained) + β_{72a}(non-lead for waterfowl was necessary)	$\beta_{70} < 0$, $\beta_{72a} > 0$
Demographic1	Differences due to: age; gender; income; education; occupation; current residence (urban, suburban, rural); background (urban, suburban, rural); ethnicity.	$\beta_0 + \beta_1$(age) + β_2(gender) + β_3(income) + β_4(education) + β_5 (occupation) + β_6(current residence) + β_7(background) + β_{8a}(ethnicity) + β_{8b}(race)	$\beta_1 < 0$, $\beta_2 > 0$, $\beta_3 > 0$, $\beta_4 > 0$, $\beta_5 > 0$, $\beta_6 > 0$, $\beta_7 > 0$, $\beta_{8a} > 0$, $\beta_{8b} > 0$
Experiential1	Differences due to: current hunter type in last 3-years; where dove hunts (public, private, or both); source of hunting information; years dove hunting experience; cost of access fee to hunt doves on private land; current recreational shooter; memberships; reloaded non-lead; traveled out of U.S. to dove hunt; importance of dove hunting; current use of lead shot; day of season hunted; trust.	$\beta_0 + \beta_{12\text{-}15}$(current hunter type) + β_{16}(public/private hunt) + $\beta_{27\text{-}35}$(hunting information) + β_{10}(years dove hunting experience) + β_{40}(access fee) + β_{18}(current recreational shooter) + $\beta_{43\text{-}46}$(memberships) + β_{20}(reloaded non-lead) + β_{23}(traveled out of U.S. to dove hunt) + β_{63}(importance of dove hunting) + β_{56}(current use of lead shot) + β_{11}(day of season hunted) + $\beta_{48\text{-}55}$(trust)	$\beta_{12\text{-}15} < > 0$, $\beta_{16} < 0$, $\beta_{27\text{-}35} < > 0$, $\beta_{10} > 0$, $\beta_{40} > 0$, $\beta_{18} > 0$, $\beta_{43\text{-}46} < > 0$, $\beta_{20} > 0$, $\beta_{23} > 0$, $\beta_{63} > 0$, $\beta_{56} < 0$, $\beta_{11} > 0$, $\beta_{48\text{-}55} < > 0$
Global	Differences due to age; gender; income; education; occupation; current residence (urban, suburban, rural); background (urban, suburban, rural); ethnicity; effects of lead on wildlife have not been explained; non-lead for waterfowl was necessary; current hunter type in last 3-years; where dove hunts (public, private, or both); current recreational shooter; reload non-lead; source of hunting information; years dove hunting experience; cost of access fee to hunt doves on private land; memberships; traveled out of U.S. to dove hunt; importance of dove hunting; current use of lead shot; day of season hunted; trust.	$\beta_0 + \beta_1$(age) + β_2(gender) + β_3(income) + β_4(education) + β_5 (occupation) + β_6(current residence) + β_7(background) + β_{8a}(ethnicity)+ β_{8b}(race) + β_{70}(effect of lead on wildlife has not been explained) + β_{72a}(non-lead for waterfowl was necessary) + $\beta_{12\text{-}15}$(current hunter type) + β_{16}(public/private hunt) + $\beta_{27\text{-}35}$(hunting information) + β_{10}(years dove hunting experience) + β_{40}(access fee) + β_{18}(current recreational shooter) + $\beta_{43\text{-}46}$(memberships) + β_{20}(reloaded non-lead) + β_{23}(traveled out of U.S. to dove hunt) + β_{63}(importance of dove hunting) + β_{56}(current use of lead shot) + β_{11}(day of	$\beta_1 < 0$, $\beta_2 > 0$, $\beta_3 > 0$, $\beta_4 > 0$, $\beta_5 > 0$, $\beta_6 > 0$, $\beta_7 > 0$, $\beta_{8a} > 0$, $\beta_{8b} > 0$, $\beta_{12\text{-}15} < > 0$, $\beta_{16} < 0$, $\beta_{27\text{-}35} < > 0$, $\beta_{10} > 0$, $\beta_{40} > 0$, $\beta_{18} > 0$, $\beta_{43\text{-}46} < > 0$, $\beta_{20} > 0$, $\beta_{23} > 0$, $\beta_{63} > 0$, $\beta_{56} < 0$, $\beta_{11} > 0$, $\beta_{70} < 0$, $\beta_{72a} > 0$, $\beta_{48\text{-}55} < > 0$

		season hunted) + $\beta_{48\text{-}55}$(trust)	

Table 2. Description, representation, and predicted direction of *a priori* models used to ***predict awareness of the impacts of lead on other wildlife health.***

Dependent Variables for Awareness 2 (Wildlife Health) –Q12C,I			
Model	**Hypothesis**	**Model Structure**	**Predicted Effects**
Awareness1 (Dove Health)	Differences due to: dove life too short to matter; can't help doves because of other countries; doves that eat lead die.	$\beta_0 + \beta_{71b}$(dove life too short to matter) + β_{71c}(can't help doves because of other countries) + β_{71a}(doves that eat lead die)	$\beta_{71b} < 0$, $\beta_{71c} < 0$, $\beta_{71a} > 0$
Demographic1	Differences due to: age; gender; income; education; occupation; current residence (urban, suburban, rural); background (urban, suburban, rural); ethnicity.	$\beta_0 + \beta_1$(age) + β_2(gender) + β_3(income) + β_4(education) + β_5 (occupation) + β_6(current residence) + β_7(background) + β_{8a}(ethnicity) + β_{8b}(race)	$\beta_1 < 0$, $\beta_2 > 0$, $\beta_3 > 0$, $\beta_4 > 0$, $\beta_5 > 0$, $\beta_6 > 0$, $\beta_7 > 0$, $\beta_{8a} > 0$, $\beta_{8b} > 0$
Experiential1	Differences due to: current hunter type in last 3-years; where dove hunts (public, private, or both); source of hunting information; years dove hunting experience; cost of access fee to hunt doves on private land; current recreational shooter; memberships; reloaded non-lead; traveled out of U.S. to dove hunt; importance of dove hunting; current use of lead shot; day of season hunted; trust.	$\beta_0 + \beta_{12\text{-}15}$(current hunter type) + β_{16}(public/private hunt) + $\beta_{27\text{-}35}$(hunting information) + β_{10}(years dove hunting experience) + β_{40}(access fee) + β_{18}(current recreational shooter) + $\beta_{43\text{-}46}$(memberships) + β_{20}(reloaded non-lead) + β_{23}(traveled out of U.S. to dove hunt) + β_{63}(importance of dove hunting) + β_{56}(current use of lead shot) + β_{11}(day of season hunted) + $\beta_{48\text{-}55}$(trust)	$\beta_{12\text{-}15} < > 0$, $\beta_{16} < 0$, $\beta_{27\text{-}35} < > 0$, $\beta_{10} > 0$, $\beta_{40} > 0$, $\beta_{18} > 0$, $\beta_{43\text{-}46} < > 0$, $\beta_{20} > 0$, $\beta_{23} > 0$, $\beta_{63} > 0$, $\beta_{56} < 0$, $\beta_{11} > 0$, $\beta_{48\text{-}55} < > 0$
Global	Differences due to age; gender; income; education; occupation; current residence (urban, suburban, rural); background (urban, suburban, rural); ethnicity; dove life too short to matter; can't help doves because of other countries; doves that eat lead die; current hunter type in last 3-years; where dove hunts (public, private, or both); current recreational shooter; reload non-lead; source of hunting information; years dove hunting experience; cost of access fee to hunt doves on private land; memberships; traveled out of U.S. to dove hunt; importance of dove	$\beta_0 + \beta_1$(age) + β_2(gender) + β_3(income) + β_4(education) + β_5 (occupation) + β_6(current residence) + β_7(background) + β_{8a}(ethnicity) + β_{8b}(race) + β_{71b}(dove life too short to matter) + β71c(can't help doves because of other countries) + β_{71a}(doves that eat lead die)+ $\beta_{12\text{-}15}$(current hunter type) + β_{16}(public/private hunt) + $\beta_{27\text{-}35}$(hunting information) + β_{10}(years dove hunting experience) + β_{40}(access fee) + β_{18}(current recreational shooter) + $\beta_{43\text{-}46}$(memberships) + β_{20}(reloaded non-lead) +	$\beta_1 < 0$, $\beta_2 > 0$, $\beta_3 > 0$, $\beta_4 > 0$, $\beta_5 > 0$, $\beta_6 > 0$, $\beta_7 > 0$, $\beta_{8a} > 0$, $\beta_{8b} > 0$, $\beta_{12\text{-}15} < > 0$, $\beta_{16} < 0$, $\beta_{27\text{-}35} < > 0$, $\beta_{10} > 0$, $\beta_{40} > 0$, $\beta_{18} > 0$, $\beta_{43\text{-}46} < > 0$, $\beta_{20} > 0$, $\beta_{23} > 0$, $\beta_{63} > 0$, $\beta_{56} < 0$, $\beta_{11} > 0$, $\beta_{71b} < 0$, $\beta_{71c} < 0$, $\beta_{71a} > 0$, $\beta_{48\text{-}55} < > 0$

	hunting; current use of lead shot; day of season hunted; trust.	β_{23}(traveled out of U.S. to dove hunt) + β_{63}(importance of dove hunting) + β_{56}(current use of lead shot) + β_{11}(day of season hunted) + $\beta_{48\text{-}55}$(trust)	

Table 3. Description, representation, and predicted direction of *a priori* models used to ***predict support of restriction of lead ammunition for dove hunting (i.e. Regulatory Action)***.

Dependent Variables for Regulatory Action – Q13E; Q12B,D; Q11I			
Model	**Hypothesis**	**Model Structure**	**Predicted Effects**
Awareness1 (Dove Health)	Differences due to: dove life too short to matter; can't help doves because of other countries; doves that eat lead die.	β_0 + β_{71b}(dove life too short to matter) + β_{71c}(can't help doves because of other countries) + β_{71a}(doves that eat lead die)	$\beta_{71b} < 0$, $\beta_{71c} < 0$, $\beta_{71a} > 0$
Awareness2 (Wildlife Health)	Differences due to: effects of lead on wildlife have not been explained; non-lead for waterfowl was necessary.	β_0 + β_{70}(effect of lead on wildlife has not been explained) + β_{72a}(non-lead for waterfowl was necessary)	$\beta_{70} < 0$, $\beta_{72a} > 0$
Demographic2	Differences due to: age; gender; income; education; occupation; current residence (urban, suburban, rural); background (urban, suburban, rural); distance to hunt; ethnicity.	β_0 + β_1(age) + β_2(gender) + β_3(income) + β_4(education) + β_5 (occupation) + β_6(current residence) + β_7(background) + β_9(distance to hunt) + β_{8a}(ethnicity) + β_{8b}(race)	$\beta_1 < 0$, $\beta_2 > 0$, $\beta_3 > 0$, $\beta_4 > 0$, $\beta_5 > 0$, $\beta_6 > 0$, $\beta_7 > 0$, $\beta_{8a} > 0$, $\beta_{8b} > 0$, $\beta_9 > 0$
Experiential1	Differences due to: current hunter type in last 3-years; where dove hunts (public, private, or both); source of hunting information; years dove hunting experience; cost of access fee to hunt doves on private land; current recreational shooter; memberships; reloaded non-lead; traveled out of U.S. to dove hunt; importance of dove hunting; current use of lead shot; day of season hunted, trust.	β_0 + $\beta_{12\text{-}15}$(current hunter type) + β_{16}(public/private hunt) + $\beta_{27\text{-}35}$(hunting information) + β_{10}(years dove hunting experience) + β_{40}(access fee) + β_{18}(current recreational shooter) + $\beta_{43\text{-}46}$(memberships) + β_{20}(reloaded non-lead) + β_{23}(traveled out of U.S. to dove hunt) + β_{63}(importance of dove hunting) + β_{56}(current use of lead shot) + β_{11}(day of season hunted) + $\beta_{48\text{-}55}$(trust)	$\beta_{12\text{-}15} < > 0$, $\beta_{16} < 0$, $\beta_{27\text{-}35} < > 0$, $\beta_{10} > 0$, $\beta_{40} > 0$, $\beta_{18} > 0$, $\beta_{43\text{-}46} > 0$, $\beta_{20} > 0$, $\beta_{23} > 0$, $\beta_{63} > 0$, $\beta_{56} < 0$, $\beta_{11} > 0$, $\beta_{48\text{-}55} < > 0$
Experiential2	Differences due to: age; gender; current hunter type in last 3-years; where dove hunts (public, private, or both); source of hunting information; years dove hunting experience; cost of access fee to hunt	β_0 + β_1(age) + β_2(gender) + $\beta_{12\text{-}15}$(current hunter type) + β_{16}(public/private hunt) + $\beta_{27\text{-}35}$(hunting information) + β_{10}(years dove hunting experience) + β_{40}(access fee) + β_{18}(current recreational shooter) + $\beta_{43\text{-}$	$\beta_1 < 0$, $\beta_2 > 0$, $\beta_{12\text{-}15} < > 0$, $\beta_{16} < 0$, $\beta_{27\text{-}35} < > 0$, $\beta_{10} > 0$, $\beta_{40} > 0$, $\beta_{18} > 0$, $\beta_{43\text{-}46} < > 0$, $\beta_{20} > 0$, $\beta_{19} < 0$, $\beta_{22} > 0$, $\beta_{24} < 0$, $\beta_{21} < 0$, $\beta_{23} > 0$, $\beta_{63} > 0$, $\beta_{56} < 0$, $\beta_{57} < 0$, $\beta_{58} < 0$, $\beta_{59} > 0$, $\beta_{60} < 0$, $\beta_{17} >$

	doves on private land; current recreational shooter; memberships; reloaded non-lead; reloaded lead; leased land; experienced gun damage from non-lead; hunt dove on own land; traveled out of U.S. to dove hunt; importance of dove hunting; current use of lead shot; day of season hunted; non-lead cripples more, non-lead does not perform as well; some non-lead is safe for older firearms; non-lead is less available; number of doves harvested.	$_{46}$(memberships) + β_{20}(reloaded non-lead) + β_{19} (reloaded lead) + β_{22} (leased land) + β_{24} (experienced gun damage from non-lead) + β_{21} (hunt doves own land) + β_{23}(traveled out of U.S. to dove hunt) + β_{63}(importance of dove hunting) + β_{56}(current use of lead shot) + β_{57}(non-lead cripples more) + β_{58}(non-lead does not perform as well) + β_{59}(some non-lead is safe for older firearms) + β_{60}(non-lead is less available) + β_{17}(number of doves harvested) + β_{11} (day of season hunted)	$0, \beta_{11} > 0$
Economic	Differences due to: income; distance to hunt; day of season hunted; cost of gas; cost of shotshells; cost of hunting gear; cost of permit; cost of access fee to hunt doves on private land; non-lead is too expensive; amount of ammunition used; shotshell expenditures.	$\beta_0 + \beta_3$(income) + β_9(distance to hunt) + β_{11} (day of season hunted) + β_{36}(cost of gas) + β_{37}(cost of shotshells) + β_{38}(cost of hunting gear) + β_{39}(cost of permit) + β_{40} (cost of access fee to hunt doves on private land) + β_{61} (non-lead is too expensive) +β_{68} (amount of ammunition used) +β_{62} (shotshell expenditures)	$\beta_1 > 0, \beta_9 < 0, \beta_{11} < 0, \beta_{36} < 0, \beta_{37} < 0, \beta_{38} < 0, \beta_{39} < 0, \beta_{40} < 0, \beta_{61} < 0, \beta_{68} < 0, \beta_{62} < 0$
Hunting Traditions and Gun Ownership	Differences due to: current recreational shooter; reloaded lead; reloaded non-lead; source of hunting information; memberships; non-lead requirement would likely quit hunting; non-lead would reduce number of trips; non-lead will hurt recruitment; non-lead is antigun tactic; non-lead is animal rights tactic.	$\beta_0 + \beta_{18}$(current recreational shooter) + β_{43-46}(memberships) + β_{20}(reloaded non-lead) + β_{19} (reloaded lead) + β_{27-35}(hunting information) + β_{67a} (non-lead requirement would likely quit hunting) + β_{67b} (non-lead would reduce number of trips) + β_{66}(non-lead will hurt recruitment) + β_{64} (non-lead is antigun tactic) + β_{65} (non-lead is animal rights tactic)	$\beta_{18} > 0, \beta_{43-46} < > 0, \beta_{20} > 0, \beta_{19} < 0, \beta_{27-35} > 0, \beta_{67a} < 0, \beta_{67b} < 0, \beta_{66} < 0, \beta_{64} < 0, \beta_{65} < 0$
Global	Differences due to: dove life too short to matter; can't help doves because of other countries; doves that eat lead die; effects of lead on wildlife have not been explained; non-lead for waterfowl was necessary; age; gender;	$\beta_0 + \beta_1$(age) + β_2(gender) + β_3(income) + β_4(education) + β_5 (occupation) + β_6(current residence) + β_7(background) + β_9(distance to hunt) + β_{8a}(ethnicity) + β_{8b}(race) + β_{71b}(dove life too short to matter) + β_{71c}(can't help	$\beta_1 < 0, \beta_2 > 0, \beta_3 > 0, \beta_4 > 0, \beta_5 > 0, \beta_6 > 0, \beta_7 > 0, \beta_{8a} > 0, \beta_{8b} > 0, \beta_9 > 0, \beta_{71b} < 0, \beta_{71c} < 0, \beta_{71a} > 0, \beta_{70} < 0, \beta_{72a} > 0, \beta_{12-15} < > 0, \beta_{16} < 0, \beta_{27-35} < > 0, \beta_{10} > 0, \beta_{40} > 0, \beta_{18} > 0, \beta_{43-46} < > 0, \beta_{20} > 0, \beta_{19} < 0, \beta_{22}$

	income; education; occupation; current residence (urban, suburban, rural); background (urban, suburban, rural); distance to hunt; ethnicity; current hunter type in last 3-years; where dove hunts (public, private, or both); source of hunting information; years dove hunting experience; cost of access fee to hunt doves on private land; current recreational shooter; memberships; reloaded non-lead; reloaded lead; leased land; experienced gun damage from non-lead; hunt dove on own land; traveled out of U.S. to dove hunt; importance of dove hunting; current use of lead shot; day of season hunted; non-lead cripples more, non-lead does not perform as well; some non-lead is safe for older firearms; non-lead is less available; number of doves harvested; cost of gas; cost of shotshells; cost of hunting gear; cost of permit; non-lead is too expensive; amount of ammunition used; shotshell expenditures; non-lead requirement would likely quit hunting; non-lead would reduce number of trips; non-lead will hurt recruitment; non-lead is antigun tactic; non-lead is animal rights tactic; trust.	doves because of other countries) + β_{71a}(doves that eat lead die) + β_{70}(effect of lead on wildlife has not been explained) + β_{72a}(non-lead for waterfowl was necessary) + $\beta_{12\text{-}15}$(current hunter type) + β_{16}(public/private hunt) + $\beta_{27\text{-}35}$(hunting information) + β_{10}(years dove hunting experience) + β_{40}(access fee) + β_{18}(current recreational shooter) + $\beta_{43\text{-}46}$(memberships) + β_{20}(reloaded non-lead) + β_{19} (reloaded lead) + β_{22} (leased land) + β_{24} (experienced gun damage from non-lead) + β_{21} (hunt doves own land) + β_{23}(traveled out of U.S. to dove hunt) + β_{64}(importance of dove hunting) + β_{56}(current use of lead shot) + β_{57}(non-lead cripples more) + β_{58}(non-lead does not perform as well) + β_{59}(some non-lead is safe for older firearms) + β_{60}(non-lead is less available) + β_{17}(number of doves harvested) + β_{11} (day of season hunted) + β_{36}(cost of gas) + β_{37}(cost of shotshells) + β_{38}(cost of hunting gear) + β_{39}(cost of permit) + β_{61} (non-lead is too expensive) +β_{68} (amount of ammunition used) +β_{62} (shotshell expenditures) + β_{67a} (non-lead requirement would likely quit hunting) + β_{67b} (non-lead would reduce number of trips) + β_{66}(non-lead will hurt recruitment) + β_{64} (non-lead is antigun tactic) + β_{65} (non-lead is animal rights tactic) + $\beta_{48\text{-}55}$(trust)	> 0, $\beta_{24} < 0$, $\beta_{21} < 0$, $\beta_{23} > 0$, $\beta_{64} > 0$, $\beta_{56} < 0$, $\beta_{57} < 0$, $\beta_{58} < 0$, $\beta_{59} > 0$, $\beta_{60} < 0$, $\beta_{17} > 0$, $\beta_{11} > 0$, $\beta_{36} < 0$, $\beta_{37} < 0$, $\beta_{38} < 0$, $\beta_{39} < 0$, $\beta_{61} < 0$, $\beta_{68} < 0$, $\beta_{62} < 0$, $\beta_{67a} < 0$, $\beta_{67b} < 0$, $\beta_{66} < 0$, $\beta_{64} < 0$, $\beta_{65} < 0$, $\beta_{48\text{-}55} < > 0$

Table 4. **Questionnaire Item and Model Variable Linkage**

Independent variables and related questionnaire items

- Demographic variables
  - Age (standard categories) (β_1) : Q26
  - Gender (male or female) (β_2) : Q25
  - Income (standard categories) (β_3): Q21
  - Education (standard categories) (β_4): Q20
  - Occupation (standard categories) (β_5): Q22
  - Current residence (urban, suburban, rural) (β_6): Q19
  - Background (urban, suburban, rural) (β_7): Q19
  - Ethnic Background (β_{8a}): Q23
  - Race (β_{8b}): Q24
- Distance to hunt; number of many miles traveled (β_9): Q7
- Years dove hunting (β_{10}): Q1
- Dove hunt participation (which days hunted in season) (β_{11}): Q6
- Hunter type in last 5 years
  - Upland birds (β_{12}): Q5a
  - Small game (β_{13}): Q5b
  - Waterfowl (β_{14}): Q5c
  - Big game (β_{15}): Q5d
- Where an individual dove hunts (public, private, or both) (β_{16}): Q8
- Average annual dove harvest (β_{17}): Q2
- Current recreational shooter (Trap, skeet, sporting clays) (β_{18}): Q14c
- Reload lead shotgun ammunition (β_{19}): Q14a
- Reload non-lead shotgun ammunition (β_{20}): Q14b
- Hunt doves on own land (β_{21}): Q14d
- Lease land to hunt doves (β_{22}): Q14e
- Travel out of country to hunt doves (β_{23}): Q14f
- Experienced gun damage from non-lead shot (β_{24}): Q14g
- Source of hunting information
  - Newspaper (β_{27}): Q18a
  - Magazines (β_{28}): Q18b
  - Radio (β_{29}): Q18c
  - Television (β_{30}): Q18d
  - Internet(β_{31}): Q18e
  - State agency (β_{32}): Q18f
  - US Fish and Wildlife (β_{33}): Q18g
  - Friends/family (β_{34}): Q18h
  - Sporting goods stores (β_{35}): Q18i
- Problems with deferent aspects of dove hunting
  - Cost of gas/travel (β_{36}): Q16d
  - Cost of ammunition (β_{37}): Q16b
  - Cost of hunting equipment and clothing (β_{38}): Q16c
  - Cost of permit (β_{39}): Q16e

    - Cost of access fee to hunt doves on private land (β_{40}): Q16a
- Memberships
    - Hunting/conservation organizations (β_{43}): Q15a
    - Fishing/conservation organizations (β_{44}): Q15b
    - Gun rights/shooting sports organizations (β_{45}): Q15c
    - Environmental organizations (β_{46}): Q15d
- Most represents dove hunter interest
    - Ammunition manufacturers (β_{48}): Q17a
    - Other hunting products businesses (β_{49a}): Q17b
    - Other dove hunters (β_{50}): Q17c
    - Wildlife biologists (β_{51}): Q17d
    - Hunting guides (β_{52}): Q17e
    - Game wardens (β_{53}): Q17f
    - Outdoor writers (β_{54}): Q17g
    - Sporting goods stores staff (β_{55}): Q17h
    - Hunting organizations (β_{49b}): Q17i
- Current use of lead shot (β_{56}): Q10
- Perceived problems with nontoxic-shot
    - Lethality, crippling (β_{57}): Q12e
    - Ballistic shooting differences, effectiveness (β_{58}): Q11b
    - Effect on older firearms (β_{59}): Q11d
    - Availability of ammunition (β_{60}): Q11c
    - Possible increased cost (β_{61}): Q11a
- Expenditures on dove shotgun shells (β_{62}): Q3
- Importance of dove hunting to individual (β_{63}): Q4
- Indirect influences with nontoxic-shot regulation
    - Encroachment on gun ownership (β_{64}): Q12i
    - Encroachment on hunting rights (β_{65}): Q12f
    - Effects on hunter recruitment (β_{66}): Q11f
    - Effects on hunter retention($\beta_{67a,b}$): Q11g,Q12h
- Amount of ammunition used during the season (or during an average dove hunt): (β_{68})Q9
- Attitudes toward *possible* policy action ($\beta_{69a,b,c,d}$): Q13, Q12b,d, Q11i
- Awareness of wildlife health concerns and lead
    - Issue has been explained to the hunting community (β_{70}): Q12c
    - Aware of dove health concerns related to use of lead shot for doves ($\beta_{71a,b,c}$): Q12a, Q11e,h
    - Aware of wildlife health concerns related to use of lead shot for doves (β_{72a}): Q12g